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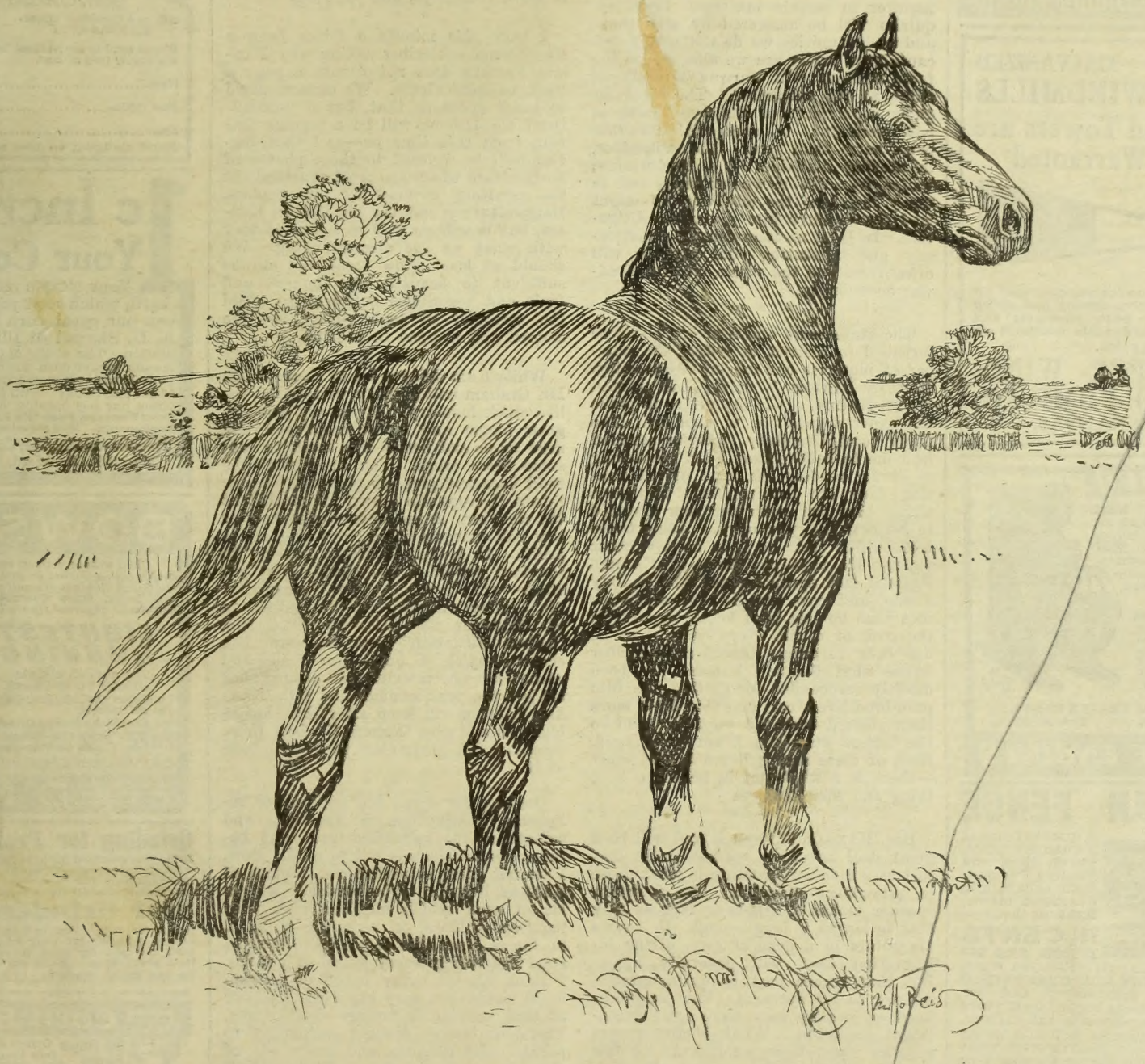
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KANSAS FARMER

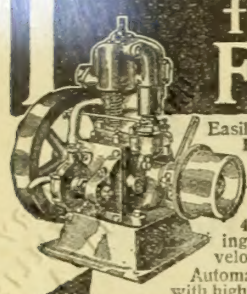
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Volume 50, Number 1. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 6, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year



IN all ages and all climes the horse has been man's most faithful friend and efficient servant. ¶ Bearing his burdens across the wide reaches of the new-found land; carrying him to the front of war's incarnadined field; forestalling the railroad in the pony express; rounding the herds which base America's greatest industry; moving the forest primeval to become happy homes; speeding on Mercy's errand or outflying Mercury on the track; drawing with slow energy the vast commerce of the city streets, or turning the soil to the new seed time and harvest, the horse has developed human industries, fostered its civilization, and increased its wealth. ¶ As he was bred, so has he worked; light and swift for man's pleasure; slower and with mighty strength for the need which always presses and through which he becomes the behemoth of the farm and claims this age for his own. —I. D. G.

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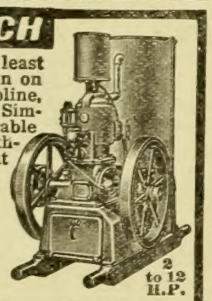
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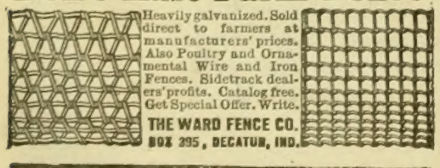
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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

I am receiving a great many inquiries—many of general interest and some of personal interest only to the inquirer. Inquiries of general interest will be answered in these columns, and if the subscriber is desirous of an answer by letter, please enclose a stamp. Inquiries of a personal interest will be answered by mail if stamp is enclosed. Such inquiries will not be answered through the paper. When making any inquiry, please sign your full name and give post office address. Your name will not be printed if you request otherwise. I am glad to answer any inquiry of any character pertaining to farming, live stock, etc., but cannot print the answer unless it will be of interest to readers generally.

* * *

The past week inquiries have been received asking for the legal rights of the inquirer in certain matters. Legal inquiries will be answered by mail only, and such inquiries we do not solicit, because very rarely are we able to get the facts such as will warrant a reply of value to the subscriber. The legal inquiry department of the farm paper is not successful. It does the subscriber more harm than good. The subscriber, in stating his side of a controversy, writes from his viewpoint only, and in many instances the advice given might lead the inquirer into disastrous litigation. In legal matters consult an attorney, and in stating your case he will draw from you the whole truth and advise accordingly.

* * *

The statements above are in no sense intended to restrict or reduce the number of inquiries our readers are making. KANSAS FARMER is edited and printed for its readers. It is my desire to make the paper a good one to farm by. The many complimentary letters received lead me to believe that I am succeeding in giving readers the kind of information they are looking for. One man writes that the dollar per year invested in KANSAS FARMER buys a dozen times more value than he gets in any other paper. He says one issue of KANSAS FARMER last spring caused him to buy a silo, and now that he has a silo he sees that he has been losing more than the cost of a silo every year since he has been farming. Another subscriber writes that KANSAS FARMER has been directly responsible for getting him into pure-bred live stock, and that he is more than pleased with the venture. And so the letters run—and I am encouraged. Each of these men believed in the paper—there is a whole lot in believing in a thing and then doing it.

* * *

But, KANSAS FARMER is and will be a great deal what its readers make it—just as a farmers' institute is what those in attendance make it. The institute speaker makes a half-hour talk—a talk that in length is long enough. He covers his points in a general way, giving information that will generally apply. But that speech may be quite unsatisfactory to his listeners. This neighborhood or locality may have some exceptional condition. What is the proper practice under these conditions? A few questions shot at the speaker will bring out just what the people of that community need and are looking for. If, in editing KANSAS FARMER, you find that I have hit only the high places and you did not get what you want, write me. Ask the question—do not hesitate. Your question may give me a thought worth printing. If your question is of general interest the answer will be worth printing, and all readers will profit by your query. In other words, if you do not find it in KANSAS FARMER—ask. If I can't give you the answer, I'll get it from some one who knows and upon whom you can depend.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER will do a lot for you in a year. I was amazed at the number of topics discussed when last week I looked over the index for the year 1911. I am certain that the index is alone sufficient guarantee that KANSAS FARMER is giving its readers value received for their money. This year—the new year we are just now beginning—I purpose to write much more than ever before about the necessity of better seeds of all kinds, more careful planting, better cultivation, etc. These topics have never before pressed themselves upon farmers as they do now. And, what is said on each will be in plain, everyday language, and the practical points only suggested. This matter of testing the seed corn is not at all a matter of fancy or book farming—no more so than the testing and weighing of cow's milk that the real value of the cow be known. The best corn growers are testing their seed, they are grading that seed in order that the right number of kernels may be dropped per hill. They say it is practical to do these things, and I know it is. So this propaganda is not something on which you will fool away your time—it is the kind of work that pays, and pays big.

* * *

I have this minute a letter from a Hutchinson subscriber asking why KANSAS FARMER does not devote a page a week to horticulture. We cannot afford so much space as that, but a horticultural department will be a regular feature from this time on—and that feature will be devoted to those phases of horticulture which are most practical for the territory covered by our readers. Horticulture is not the big idea in Kansas, but it will go well in a limited way with what we are already doing. We should at least grow trees and shrubs sufficient to beautify our homes, and fruit and vegetables sufficient to avoid the necessity of cash outlay for the canned and shipped in product.

* * *

While I am doing a lot of these things Mr. Graham will be busy writing for the live stock industry. If you are going to grow bigger and better crops you will need more and better live stock to consume those crops. You know that the field does not give its greatest possible return if crops are grown for market at the elevator. A good horse, pig, steer or cow will consume those crops at greatest profit. It is Mr. Graham's mission to convince you that live stock—good live stock—will increase your prosperity. Mr. Graham's article in KANSAS FARMER of December 23, 1911, on "The Hog Cholera Situation" was the best hog cholera article I have ever read—and editors have been writing all around that subject the past summer and fall. KANSAS FARMER will keep after this cholera business and give farmers the best there is obtainable pertaining to every phase of it.

* * *

Occasionally a red hot political or religious contribution is received, and sometimes the subscriber gets mad because his article was not printed. Now, I am not going to permit the columns of KANSAS FARMER to be burdened with a lot of stuff which meddles with your partisan politics or sectarian religion. So far as I am able to see there is some good and bad in every brand of politics. I think almost every brand of religion is all right—but very often the follower of that religion is wrong—dead wrong. There are papers devoted exclusively to politics and religion, and every one of them is worth the price. Their editors make it a business to keep posted and write on those subjects, and they do not mix farming into their papers for the same reason that I do not propose to mix religion and politics in KANSAS FARMER.

* * *

I feel that in Kansas we need more and better knowledge about more and better farming and more and better live stock. We need more eggs in the basket, more milk in the pail, more meat on the hog and steer, more alfalfa hay in the mow, more corn and Kafir in the crib, more wheat in the bin, more manure on the farm and more manure spread on the land. With these things to write about I need look for no new subjects to conquer, and if you learn how to do these things well you will be prosperous and happy and a better man morally for having so learned.

T. A. Borman

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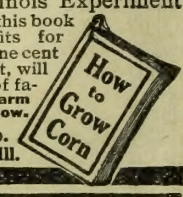
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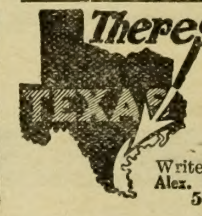
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

LIVE STOCK AUCTION SALES.

The prime object of a live stock auction sale is to dispose of a number of animals in a short time and at competitive prices. If the owner is a breeder who intends to remain in the business, the ultimate object is to advertise his herd or flock, and this is even more important. Nothing will advertise a good herd of breeding animals so well or so favorably as will the auction sale, which scatters this herd over the country where their individual qualities will serve to start new herds, and so form an endless chain of breeders who trace back to the first for their families of stock. If the animals are good and have made good, the original breeder has a good market well established to which he can sell for years.

There never is a time when some one, somewhere, does not want one or more breeding animals, and the purpose of all advertising is to bring buyer and seller together. Advertising has a much larger purpose than this, however. It not only brings the individual buyer to the seller, but it brings many individual buyers, and these bid against one another to the advantage of the seller. In other words, advertising insures a large number of buyers to whom the seller can sell at his own price, while the man who does not advertise must take the buyer's price, as there are few or no competitors.

Advertising creates a market, and people will buy advertised articles or animals who did not know they wanted then if the advertising has been so well done as to show opportunities to be gained through the possession of such articles or animals. A man may read an advertisement of a Poland China or Duroc Jersey sale and learn, or have suggested to him, the advantages he would gain in raising pure-bred animals instead of the grades or scrubs to which he is accustomed. When this happens a new breeder has come into the field, the advertiser has done good missionary work which is worth dollars to the new breeder, and the whole community is benefited.

The buyer at an auction sale of pure-bred live stock rarely fails to secure a bargain. He has before him the results of the best work of the breeder, and can pick that animal or that type which he most needs. If the animal is a good one he rarely pays too much for it, and he has the big advantage of knowing that the animals offered by any reputable breeder are all good, though there are differences, of course. Even if he does not buy, his time and money are well spent in attending a pure-bred sale, as the information which he gains as to the methods of the breeder and the results obtained are worth much, while the selling will teach him what type of hogs are in demand by buyers and what blood lines are popular. The sale ring is a swine show, and such information as this can be had in no other way so cheaply except at the State Fair.

The social features of the auction sale are considerable, and it is only a neighborly thing to help your neighbor in his sale by being present. You have to live with your neighbors, and they appreciate such courtesies just as you do. Right now, when so many have suffered losses either from cholera or in the stalk fields, and when conditions are more favorable than they have perhaps ever been, the opportunity to stock up with pure breeding stock is too good to be overlooked. The man who is alert in his business; who is looking out for the main chance, and who can better himself without hurting his neighbor, will keep his eyes on the dates claimed for pure-bred sales and be there on time.

* * *

President Washington, in his eighth annual address to Congress, dated December 7, 1796, said: "It will not be doubted that with reference to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance."

PROSPERITY MAKING.

Some time ago the bankers and business men of North Dakota formed an association which they named "The Hundred Dollar an Acre Club." The purpose of this club, which is now called the "Better Farming Association," is to so assist the farmers of their state with information and training as to increase their annual crop yield and make the state as a whole more prosperous by the production of larger crops and at a less cost. That these men were in earnest is shown by the fact that they have employed an expert at a salary of $5,000 a year and given him a corps of assistants to carry the latest methods and the newest information to the homes and farms of the rural wealth producers of that state. All the work will be carried on in co-operation with the farmers who will furnish the land, labor, seeds, etc., for the handling of demonstration plats or of the entire farm under the direction of these experts. Live stock breeding and management and the organization of test and feeding associations will receive an important share of attention, and this attention will include everything, even to farm bookkeeping.

Now, just how do these long-headed business men expect to "make anything" by the inauguration of this movement which will cost them many thousand dollars per year? The State Agricultural College and Experiment Station is doing excellent work, but its funds and equipment do not permit of the great scope needed nor the rapidity of action desired. This is a co-operative measure working with these institutions and the Department of Agriculture, and the increased prosperity which is sure to follow will bring ample profits to those who invested their money in the better farming movement.

* * *

SMOOTH VS. ROUGH STEER.

Quality counts in everything, although this seems to be one of the hardest lessons to learn. An interesting and valuable demonstration of the value of quality in steers fed for beef was given at the Farmers' Institute, Manhattan, last week. A smooth, well steer was butchered and the meat cut and used in demonstration in comparison with the meat from a rough animal, each handled and fattened in the same manner.

To show the higher value of the superior and larger amount of meat and the greater selling price of the smooth steer was the object of the demonstration, and the showing was conclusive.

The point is this: Too long have we been growing steers because they are steers, corn because it passes for corn, and wheat because it made some of some kind of flour. Superior quality in everything counts to your profit in the selling price. The cost of producing the right kind—the best—is small in proportion to the benefits received, and our farmers cannot afford to longer lose sight of the fact.

* * *

THE CORN EAR WORM.

Kansas corn growers must expect heavy damage by the corn ear worm next season unless the grub is destroyed this fall. This is the worm which has damaged so much corn this year, and which is responsible for many of the reports of loss of stock from feeding wormy corn and also the loss from pasturing stalks in which are wormy nubbins and these eaten by horses and cattle.

The grub will live through the winter in the ground, and next spring will come out a moth which will lay its eggs on the tip of the corn ear. When the eggs hatch the worm will begin its work. Early maturing corn will lessen the damage done. This year's damage is due to the late maturing of corn. So early maturing corn will help next season. The only practical way to destroy the grub is to plow the corn land late in the fall. This will throw the grubs to the surface where the frost will kill them.

WHY THE EXPERIMENT STATION.

The agricultural colleges of the country are quite different institutions as compared with the colleges of 20 years ago, and the improved and valuable schools they are today results directly from the work of the experiment stations which by federal aid were established on firm footing in 1888.

Prior to the expansion and development of the experiment stations, the agricultural college could teach little agriculture, and that little not well, because not much was known of the science of agriculture. The science of farming was dug out by the experiment station, and the experiment station, having given the answer to the question, "Why," the college was then able to base its teaching on fact. The two institutions together have developed what we today know about agricultural science. The question, "Why," is still coming up—in fact, with greater frequency than ever before—and the experiment stations are busy finding an answer to the question as it applies to every phase of agricultural activity.

Kansas has a good experiment station. Each day it is gaining prestige at home and abroad, and is soon to be a leader in all things, as it now is in some among experiment stations in general. No experiment station so much as that of Kansas has taken up its field of investigation out in the orchards and fields and feed lots of the farm as has Kansas. This is a grand move. More than 300 field and feeding experiments are now being conducted by co-operation with farmers in every section of the state, and this work cannot help but have the effect of popularizing the best of farm and feeding methods adapted to the particular locality.

One thing only is needed—that of the farmers taking hold and practicing the answer given to the question, "Why?"

* * *

Roosevelt, when President, in his message to the fifty-ninth Congress, urged liberal support to those institutions and agencies designed to uplift agriculture, in these words: "The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as the welfare of the wage workers, are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere truism to say that no growth of the cities, no growth of wealth, no industrial development, can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farming population. * * * This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific training, not theoretical merely, but of the most severely practical type. The farmer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as the other American citizens have. All of this is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions, even in the newest states, have not nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of the more intensive system of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management."

* * *

We have been talking with a number of breeders of late and they feel optimistic regarding the outlook for good business. The demand for pure-bred stock of all kind is on the increase and prices good. The horsemen are wondering some about the effect of the gas tractor, but take it from us, that the man who will grow good horses and mules need not worry for many years about gasoline plows and trucks. These latter have their places and uses, but even the small farm—too small for the gas plow—must increase their horse power. Also, the wagons in the towns must have horse power.

* * *

If a man's knowledge is of low grade the result of his labors will be low grade. This law is as certain in its action as the law of gravitation.

A FIVE-YEAR QUAIL LAW.

If one should judge the sentiments of the people of Kansas by those expressed in letters received upon the subject, the great majority would favor either the passage of a law protecting quail absolutely for a period of five years, or would entirely abolish the open season on these valuable birds.

Of course the conditions which bring about the complaints are matters of our own making. In the earlier days we slaughtered the buffalo and elk, and when these were gone we turned attention to the lesser game with the same results. Quail were not thought of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the sportsman until the larger game became scarce. Then the "sports," if not the sportsmen, turned their attention and their guns towards Bob White, and even to meadow larks and other useful birds.

We have had our fun in thus destroying the wild birds of the state, and we are now paying the fiddler in watching the devastation wrought to our crops and orchards by the insect pests which were the natural food of these birds. Bob White has suffered severely because of his domestic habits and the ease with which he may be "potted." It is only his wonderful fecundity that has served to preserve the species, as our laws do not seem to be efficacious. Reports come to this office to the effect that the quails on a certain farm or in a certain neighborhood have been killed off weeks before the first day of the open season, and it is openly charged that this is not entirely due to the town sportsman.

To the thinking mind there is and can be no more valuable wild bird on Kansas farms than this same cheery Bob White. As an insect destroyer he is without a rival, as a weed killer he has few equals, as an ornament on the farm he stands alone, and as a toothsome morsel for the table he excels all others. And yet he was not created for these purposes alone. He was made for man's use, and should be made use of, and not preserved in a band box. But he should be used, and not abused. The farmer who feeds him certainly has the first right, and in this he is protected by the Kansas law which prohibits anyone from shooting on his premises without the written permission of the owner. After his own pleasure has been satisfied, or as a part of his enjoyment, the farmer has an unquestioned right to invite his friends to shoot over his own grounds and to refuse his permission to others to do so. These rights are undoubted and unquestioned, and serve to bring out the principle idea which we desire to express here, and which is that it is not more law that we need, but the enforcement of what we have.

* * *

It appears to KANSAS FARMER as if the county fair would, during the next few years, be given a tremendous impetus. Breeders' and farmers' talk would indicate this. We hope this will be the result. Kansas is behind neighboring states on the whole fair proposition.

* * *

What better investment can be made of surplus cash than in the improvement of the farm? We think none. Farm values will increase from this time on very much more in proportion to improvements and condition of cultivation and fertility than heretofore. Money expended on the farm—the home—will be wisely expended.

* * *

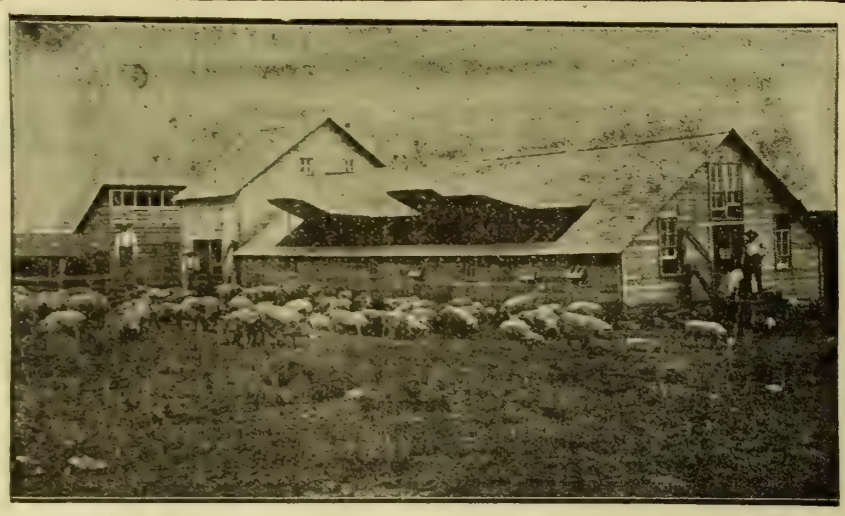
BACK NUMBERS WANTED.

We will pay 25 cents apiece for six copies of the July 8, 1911, issue of KANSAS FARMER. If you have a copy of this issue, and want to spare it, send it in, addressing it to T. A. Borman, Editor. Upon its receipt we will remit for it. All papers we may receive in excess of six copies wanted, will be returned to the senders free of charge, if name and address appear on the paper or wrapper.

281589

CONTROLLING HOG CHOLERA

Being the Personal Views and Experiences on the Present Serum Treatment



THE HOG IS A GRAZING ANIMAL AND SHOULD HAVE PASTURE. CONFINEMENT IN DRY LOTS INDUCES WEAKNESS AND DISEASE.

By F. C. Crocker President of the Nebraska Swine-breeders Association

IT was but a very few years ago that the Bureau of Animal Industry put its stamp of approval on its newly discovered serum treatment for the prevention of hog cholera. At the same time the government recommended this discovery they, for some reason not then generally known, also recommended that the serum be prepared under state supervision through live stock sanitary boards or experiment stations of swine growing states. Representative veterinarians of such departments of different states were requested to participate in a demonstration of the workings of the newly discovered serum treatment with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Many states were thus availed of this opportunity to become acquainted with this discovery.

The plan and advice of the Bureau was that each state take up the preparation of serum for the swine growers of their respective states in order to insure the stability of the undertaking, the reliability of the product and to insure the reasonable recognition and confidence of the people in this treatment, and also that the cost of a reliable product might be minimized for the swine grower.

The far-sighted policies of the Bureau were readily acceptable to a greater number of the stations and boards of swine growing states, even though the preparation and sale of a proven product for the protection of an industry was not entirely in accord with the purpose and workings of experiment stations.

Men that have accepted the charge of these state plants have not been idling in a careless routine of filling an immune hog with virulent cholera blood, cutting off his tail and drawing serum therefrom, which is the seemingly simple formula of serum production. These men have found that the slightest deviation from accuracy in the many steps of this procedure means impotent, worthless serum, and its condemnation by the swine growers.

ESSENTIALS IN SERUM PREPARATION.

The only successful combatant known to science in diseases of the character of hog cholera is merely a taransformed or modified germ of the very disease itself. How this mysterious transformation takes place no one knows. It is known that one drop of virulent blood injected will kill a susceptible hog. It is also known that very large quantities of this virulent blood used on a hog having had cholera (called hyper-immuning) will not kill him. It is proven that after a time blood (serum) may be then taken from the immune that will protect the lives of his fellow-beings from cholera. This is the only successful treatment for hog cholera.

The blood (called virus) from the sickest cholera hog to be used in hyper-immuning, produces, when transformed, the most potent or strong serum. Virus, for hyper-immuning, from a hog with cholera in a mild form, or with an inherited or acquired resisting power against the disease, would produce a serum with very little protective power.

Large quantities of virus of a high virulence, to fill the body of the immune from which serum is to be drawn, is essential. The virus must remain within the body of the immune at least 10 days, or longer, if he does not do well, before the serum is drawn, or the results of the serum treatment may be the opposite desired.

Too frequent and too many bleedings for serum weakens at the later drawings the potency of the serum.

A reliable, tested serum may be produced by taking the two or three bleedings of serum from the hyper-immuned hog, mixing, applying to a susceptible hog or hogs and then exposing them to virulent hog cholera.

A testing of the serum is not always practiced by some plants when the demand is greatest, because of the extra time it takes to determine the results of the test.

Serum should be in a cool place at all times and if exposed to the hot sun, even while sealed, or if it be placed by a hot stove for too long a time, perhaps while in transit, the serum may become impotent.

APPLICATION.

With a potent, reliable, tested serum many mistakes are even then made in its application, making the results of its use unsatisfactory. Application is made inside the thigh of the pig with a hypodermic syringe of 20 c.c. (cubic centimeter) capacity.

There are two methods of treatment with serum—serum alone and serum simultaneous. The serum alone gives protection where cholera has broken out in a herd. The serum simultaneous gives a more permanent immunity without the necessity of the accompanying outbreak.

SERUM ALONE APPLICATION.

Clean quarters, well bedded, are necessary and the parts where injection is made must be washed with an antiseptic solution, and the needle cleansed after each injection. No sick hogs should be treated except with the maximum dose. Sick hogs should be left within the herd without treatment, to establish a greater degree of permanency to the immunity in treated hogs. Swine should never be moved about to get away from infection after serum is used. The degree of immunity is established in each animal by the amount of virulent disease the serum has the opportunity to meet and overcome within such animal. Thus it will be seen that where serum alone is used without an outbreak in the herd, the immunity may last only three to ten weeks. On the other hand, if its use is delayed and the disease gets a fatal hold on the greater part of the herd, no amount of serum can raise the dead.

The serum alone method must be applied as soon as possible after the outbreak occurs in a herd.

With serum alone treatment various degrees of immunity may be expected. Some hogs will, no doubt, contract more infection present than others, giving them a greater immunity, yet by the use of good serum the protection is lasting enough for all practical purposes, usually, in all treated, or at least until the infection is out of the neighborhood, and ofttimes the immunity is very lasting. Good serum will never kill or injure a pig.

The serum simultaneous method eliminates the necessity of exposure to the disease by introduction of the cholera germ into the blood of the hog by artificial means to combat and be conquered by the serum. At the same time serum is injected into one thigh, virulent blood is injected into the other. Until recently this treatment was regarded as dangerous because of the use of virulent blood. Of late this treatment is regarded by many states perfectly safe by the use of highly virulent blood and a large quantity of potent serum to protect the hog against it.

The writer would here call attention to the eminent success of Dr. Paul Fisher of Ohio and his ten trained veterinarians. By this method one hundred thousand head have been treated and they have never lost a single animal from the results of this treatment. Only one of these veterinarians, however, is ever entrusted with the collection of virulent blood.

By the promotion of this means of treatment the control of cholera is made more feasible by early immunization of herds in close proximity to the outbreak and with necessary enforced sanitary and quarantine regulations at all times.

The application of this simultaneous method where virus is used, should never be entrusted to any one but a veterinarian trained in this work.

Where immunity is desired, even where there is no history of infection in the locality, some are using the simultaneous method for protection and immunity. Some states are even going one step further and using the serum alone as an advance protection and then applying the simultaneous method in about a week as a safe means of establishing a lasting immunity. This last method may be more expensive and appeal more especially to owners of pure-bred herds or valuable animals.

These men in charge of state plants have delved into mysteries of diseases of swine and come out with discoveries, proven facts undisputable that cause us to reflect and wonder why veterinary science has never heretofore given us more accuracy in its teachings on swine diseases.

Today there is no contagious disease that sweeps over a neighborhood destroying herd after herd that is not hog cholera.

Hog cholera is the only prevalent contagious disease of swine of an acute character.

There is no highly contagious disease of swine that does not respond to the serum treatment.

We must change our theory somewhat. There is no swine plague. The real hog cholera germ has never yet been discovered. The little demon of millions, so small that his presence can not be detected with the highest powered microscope, yet his habitude is known because of his ravages. He has at last yielded, through the serum treatment, to the hand of man. His various modes of attack have ever shrouded in mystery his handiwork of destruction. Rankling in the life blood of the porker, unseen in his mysterious workings, it has ever been his pleasure to attack any vital organ, or all. The duration of the porker's life, then, depended somewhat upon the location of these deadly germs. Naturally as many different symptoms and lesions presented themselves for solution as there were different modes of attack, or different organs affected. When there was no successful treatment known, many swine growers were found to be differing widely on all swine diseases and charging up appearing lesions and symptoms of hog cholera to minor disorders not highly contagious, yet perhaps readily visible and commonly present among their herds, vainly hoping to escape the malady. Veterinarians admit their theories were such a puzzle to themselves they were hardly able to refute the doctrine. Today, some private plants that may put out a batch of impotent serum may try to clear their skirts by claiming some other malady, or remedy. Swindlers try to get in their work this way. This, however, is hardly worth the space to give consideration.

CONTROL OF CHOLERA.

One can readily see with the accuracy and time required to make a good serum, no state must in any way depend upon private commercial serum plants. The history of the operation of such plants in the West has had a tendency to bring the serum treatment into unwarranted disrepute. The commercializing of serum production and the effective control of cholera would be impossible. The control of cholera would shut off the means of existence of such plants.

The practical policy of the Bureau of Animal Industry in establishing state plants is indeed a good one.

A clearer and better understanding of the value of the serum treatment by the swine growers will bring us nearer control by his assistance. The swine grower is the only loser of many millions annually by the ravages of this scourge. The idea has not come to him yet that he might help himself.

COST OF SERUM.

The cost of good serum varies and is regulated somewhat by the method of operation of the various states in which it is produced. There are none that sell above cost of production and there are some that have liberal appropriations for this work that sell below cost. One state does not usually prepare serum for swine growers of another, unless such serum is obtained through reciprocity courtesies extending among state plants. In most of the states the average cost will be approximately 50 to 75 cents per head.

"Your front and feature pages contain original and well written articles of very excellent value which rank very high. These I have found worthy to index. I wish you success in your work for better farming and more of it."—O. F. HENNING, Manila, Philippine Islands.

A KANSAN'S BIG IDEA









It is not every day that a really big idea smites a man squarely between the eyes and succeeds in getting in behind the frontal bone where it may stick and expand and operate to move the man to tread paths untrodden by others before him.

And it is not every man so smitten who will respond to the beckonings of Fate and make himself the efficient agent of the God of Things That Ought to be Better.

Joseph Moncrief, yet on the sunny side of 40, is a true Kansan, though he lives in Cowley County, where everybody calls him "Joe." He got his education in Kansas schools—out where the distance from himself toward the sky line on the horizon stretched away across plains that seem to have no ending. He even went to college some, but to date no one has been able to note that it ever did him any harm. Whether the subtlety of the atmosphere of the Arkansas Valley had anything to do with his infection of a really live idea, contemporaneous history does not say. Neither does it say why, after he left school, he went into the nursery business—that is, tree growing and such like—but there is ground for the suspicion that the real reason of his making a start there was that he had to start somewhere. Vulgarly speaking, he had to have a job—for he had no bread to eat other than that which could come by the sweat of his brow. So he was looking for a chance to sweat—and keep from starving.

It is quite a gap between parsing Latin verbs in a college class and digging in plain earth to plant tree seeds, or whittling out scions for tree grafts and buds. It was less romantic, at least for the moment, to travel in the hot sun, the rain and the mud, behind a couple of spans of plodding mules and a tree digger, than to lie in the seductive shade of a kindly tree on a college campus and dream of the applause he would win by a powerful thesis he should write, or a speech he should deliver for the delectation of those hungry for knowledge, with which the more easily to subdue the opposition of the stubborn and the simple minded who stood in the way of an immediate regeneration of the world and all that dwelt therein. It was unpoetic, unrefined, and somewhat disheartening, but Joseph was strong in the faith that was in him. He needed to eat, drink, sleep and wear clothes. Wherefore he stuck to his job manfully—and there he is yet. He has done something—and going ahead doing more, which is the why of this story.

Emerson has been credited with writing something like this: "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, tell a better story or make a better mouse trap, though he live in a wilderness, yet will the world make a beaten path to his door." While Moncrief has not, literally, done any of these things, yet the world is making a beaten path to his door. And rightfully so, for he has earned that reward.

In the days of his humble employment as a tree-digger he had his ears open, his eyes open, and his senses alert. He learned how the nursery business was run, from the cellar to the garret. He noticed one big fact, which by those who had gone before him in the way of tree propagating had evidently been sadly overlooked. The more he took note of the said fact, the more it grew in importance upon him. Presently it became an obsession and he began to investigate in real earnest. Here some of his college lore came into play—and at once he set about to capitalize it—to put it to the test—and he found it practical. He has produced real, simon-pure, pedigreed fruit trees—fruit trees of known ancestry—that is, trees that have been propagated from other trees of known producing quality. Why has he done this? Let him tell it in his own words:

"A number of years ago, in the study of botany, when I came to the statement that plants, like animals, had sex, the idea came to me of improving plants by breeding up, just as is done in animal life. In the last 15 years I have been in the nursery business and have become thoroughly dissatisfied with the old rut into which the ordinary nursery business had fallen, viz., propagating trees by the cheapest methods without knowing anything whatever of the parentage of the trees and without any regard for growing trees to bear fine fruit and large quantities of it.

"I also became attracted to the work of Mr. Burbank in California and the wonderful things he was doing in the originating of new varieties both by selecting seedlings and scions which you might say he originated and proved able of getting desired effects and valuable new varieties by hybridizing or breeding.

"I also noted that the only tendency in the old nursery line seemed to be to take up and boom new varieties of fruits, many of which were inferior to the old varieties and unsuited entirely to the climates in which they were to be planted; and further, taking into consideration that they are just one generation from a seedling, why should they be equal in quality to taking something already grown which was good and improving the quality of that by bud selection?

"Further, in recent years, I noted a great improvement which was being made in corn by breeding, and in a number of other things, such, for example, as: The Germans had increased the sugar content of the beet about 15 per cent, and yet while these improvements were going on all around us in almost every line, in birds, animals, flowers, etc., nothing was being done to improve the fruit of the tree, or its bearing quality.

"Think of it! A tree is planted for from 20 to 50 years, while live stock, to be butchered in just a few years, was receiving the very best of attention.

"In taking this matter up with a number of other nurserymen I became convinced that the fault did not lie with them alone. Part of it was with the planters, who almost universally asked the price of trees when making a purchase, and cared nothing for the quality. Believing that the old nursery propagating was altogether wrong and more than 100 years behind the times, I determined to make some examinations in this line or get out of the business. Up to this time I had been growing trees such as other nurserymen, aiming to grow good stock, selling wholesale the surplus and buying of other nurserymen what we were short.

"Another very bad thing, from the planter's standpoint, was the fact that in the old line nursery business, the scions—or twigs, as the grower would understand it—from which the scion trees were propagated, were almost universally cut from the nursery row, or, even worse, poor trees which were unsalable and had to be lined out in order for clearing the scion orchard. By this method you could see readily that a large per cent of grafts were made from watery sprouts, which progressive horticulturists readily understand usually take from three to four years to mature fruit buds. Thus a large per cent of the ordinary nursery stock, especially in apples, was three or four years longer coming into bearing than it should be under scientific methods.

"We then began observations in bearing orchards of all kinds of fruit, and found that in the best orchards there were a large number of barren trees, or trees which annually bore poor fruit. Most any orchardist, if you will call his attention to the subject, will tell you that he has observed a certain Ben Davis or a certain Winesap which bore much better than the others. The law of "like begets like" has been well established. Then why not propagate trees from this best Ben Davis which you know is fruitful, rather than by the old methods of propagating from the nursery row, without knowing whether you are getting fruitful trees or barren ones?

"Following out this idea we began to select scions and buds from trees of superior merit, and our results are most satisfying; our orchards came into bearing earlier than others of the same age, besides getting very satisfactory trees when it came to hardiness. We have kept improving on this system until we are now growing pedigreed trees, and this year had 225,000 two-year-old apples in our apple orchard, of which we could give you the pedigree of each individual tree, just as a live stock breeder gives you the pedigrees of his hogs and cattle. As an example, we quote you the description of two or three apples, as follows:

"**Jonathan (A):** Age of tree, 7 years. Height, 18 feet. Spread, 14 feet. Diameter of trunk, 8 inches. Fruit, very highly colored dark red. Produced six boxes of fancy fruit. Fruiting habits for three years regular. First prize winner in Denver National Apple Show.

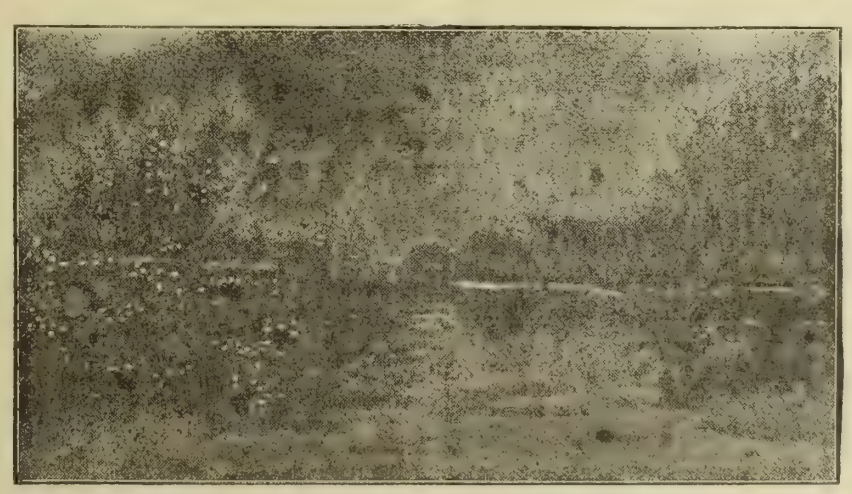
"**Rome Beauty:** Age of tree, 9 years. Height of tree, 12 feet. Spread, 20 feet. Diameter of trunk, 8 inches. Fruit highly striped with red. Produced ten boxes choice fruit. Orchard bearing in three years.

"**W. W. Pearmain:** Age of tree, 10 years. Height, 20 feet. Spread, 20 feet. Diameter of trunk, 10 inches. In fruiting four years. Produced, last crop, 15 boxes fancy fruit.

"It is through this line of work that

(Continued on page nine)

And Something Of How It Works Out



Two Ben Davis apple trees, in orchard of Ralph Dixon, Arkansas City, Kan. Both of same age and care. One loaded with perfect fruit; the other barren.

PEDIGREED TREES

Live stock breeders don't think of mating up scrub stock. We, as tree breeders, don't propagate from any but pure-bred stock. But we go farther—the parent stock we use must be not only pure-bred—it must also be of known producing quality—trees bearing choicest fruit and the greatest quantity at the same time.

Buy your trees from us, and be sure that in the years after planting, when they come into bearing, you will have what you wanted—the utmost quantity per tree and per acre—and of the choicest quality.

We are the originators in America of PEDIGREED TREES. Our work has been proved through 15 years in our nurseries and in the orchards of hundreds of patrons.
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And our patrons emphatically and enthusiastically say we have succeeded in our mission.

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This fine book tells all about our trees, how we produce them, how we write and record pedigrees, and how we get parent stock of known high producing yields of finest fruits. This book will tell you some new things, just as it has done for U. S. Government experts and college professors. These didn't know it all. A Kansas farmer has shown the world a great, new, immensely practical idea.

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We are also the largest growers in America of strictly pure Catalpa Speciosa, the coming great forest tree (not the "scrub" catalpa). A tree that makes posts in four years, poles in six years, and railroad ties in twelve years. Posts, poles and ties last thirty years in the ground, something unknown of any other. As a hardwood, it rivals oak and mahogany for many uses. A grove of Catalpa Speciosa is a fortune in itself. Grows forever from one planting, and with little cultivation to start on any corn belt farm. Produces $30 to $50 per acre per year, and is a sure crop.

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Tell your dealer about this right away—the price cutting may come at any time.

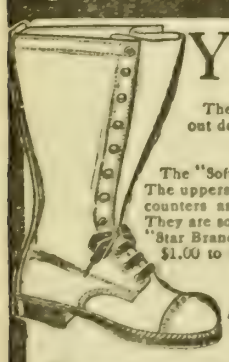
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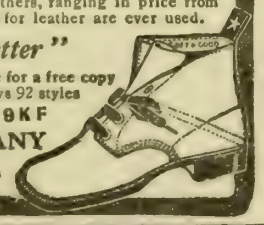
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BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 59 Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hog Disease or Hog Cholera

By JOHN G. ELLENBECKER, Marysville, Kan.

The disease among hogs commonly called "hog cholera" probably is not hog cholera at all, but an inflammation of the bowels caused by a protracted state of constipation.

I may be mistaken, but I was led to this theory by many years of careful study and investigation and from the fact that the treatment of sick hogs based on this theory gave very satisfactory results.

There is such a thing as hog cholera, and I have seen hogs die of it, and they always die quickly when it comes around.

I believe in vaccinating hogs in case of hog cholera, but vaccinating will not cure constipation or inflammation of the bowels.

There are many circumstances that tend to constipate (or bind up) hogs.

(1) Mouldy or rotten corn. This is apt to escape our notice when "snapped" corn is fed.

(2) Alfalfa, either dried up or frozen dry standing (uncut) in hog pastures or meadows accessible to hogs. Calves and sheep get "hog cholera" from this as well as hogs.

(3) Too exclusive a corn ration without laxatives.

(4) Long cold and wet periods when hogs drink no water for days. Sometimes they are given none or not enough.

(5) Long wet periods during which hogs eat food and drink water contaminated with filth and mud. This deranges the digestive organs.

Every case of "hog cholera" that came to my notice in recent years could be traced to some of the above causes, and especially the first two. There are two stages to the disease, viz: (1) Constipation. (2) Inflammation of the intestines. A hog may run in a constipated condition for many days before the second stage develops, which may be known on account of a black diarrhea that accompanies it. In a herd of sick hogs a few hogs may never develop the second stage; the constipation continues until the animal dies of starvation in a blind staggers condition.

Generally, after the first stage runs on for a week or ten days the inflammation of the intestines begins, and then there is little chance for the animal to be cured, and even if it does recover it is worth but little, for how can an animal do well with half or all its intestines "burnt out," its digesting and absorbing powers destroyed?

The treatment of hogs afflicted by this disease must be similar to that given to cattle and horses afflicted by a constipated condition. It will at once be seen that it must be necessarily an individual treatment; and this is the way that I proceed when the disease got into my herd of hogs:

The hogs that still ate were given large doses of salts in milk, water or slop. Of course, all were constipated, for all had been subject to the same circumstances. All corn was taken from them as feed and they were given an oats or bran with oil meal ration.

Those that were very badly constipated and would not eat or drink, were drenched with doses of salts and water, and also given injections of plenty of lukewarm slightly salty water until bowels had moved considerably.

Those that were constipated to the blind staggers state were treated like the second lot, only more thoroughly. As such are sightless, feelingless and senseless, they must be given water and milk in a drench or else they will starve.

Those hogs that had advanced to the diarrhea stage were removed to different pens which were disinfected and often moved to get rid of the stench. They would not eat or drink, so the raw or castor oil and other material to ease and heal the bowels had to be given with a drenching bottle. Those in this stage are very seldom cured, and I succeeded in getting through but a few. I no doubt could have saved more if I had been more particular and persistent. Those in the first stage all were cured.

Here is where the trouble comes in with this disease. When the disease once gets a good start in a large herd, it is impossible to give the individual and detailed attention to each animal that it needs in order to be cured, and hence there will be a great loss even when the disease is understood. A hog, when sick, is generally worse than any other animal, for it goes farther in deranging itself. All this should impress the hog raiser that he should not allow his herd to get into this condition. This is where an ounce of prevention is certainly worth a ton of cure.

Since this disease is so easily prevented, it is really a wonder that a man will allow such a misfortune to overtake his herd. Every time the swine raiser feeds his hogs he should notice the pen, or yard. By the excrement of the animals he can tell at a glance how far from, or how near to, a constipated condition the hogs are. Hogs should be fed clean feed on a clean floor. They should get plenty of clean water, and this should not be so cold that they would not drink enough. During wet weather hogs should be shut up in a dry, well lighted hog house, large enough to have a feeding floor and watering equipment, with a suitable dry space to exercise and to sleep in. They are injured by wallowing in the mud. When the yard or pasture has dried off, open the hog house again and let them have the usual range.

During drouths shut them off the dried up alfalfa in the hog pasture; do likewise with frozen alfalfa. Feed them good alfalfa hay or oil meal for laxatives during such times, as well as in winter. When hogs are being fattened they should be slopped four or five times a week, or put on an oats ration one day each week. Into the slop may be put the oil meal, salts, condition powders, etc. Save the fourth and fifth cuttings of alfalfa for the hogs and you will have a fine laxative for the winter months. Burn up the rotten corn. It is the hog's greatest enemy. As long as a hog is well it is a hog—no food too dirty or water too unclean for it to relish. But when it is sick it is amenable to the same strict laws that govern the diseases of even a human being.

During two sieges of hog cholera in my own herd of hogs, and in as many other among the herds of some of my neighbors, I have gathered the facts just related. The theory originated with me. I want to see it tested by others. If it is on a false basis, I want to see it fail immediately. If it has real merit, I hope it may become widely known and do the good that has been earnestly sought by many.

Seeding and Growing Sweet Clover

There is demand from our subscribers for information regarding sweet clover. Since it has for years in Kansas been regarded as a "noxious weed," we are able to obtain little information regarding its value, seeding, etc., from home folks. The plant is demanding attention of farmers in other states, as in Kansas, and we are able to obtain from other papers the experiences of our neighbors. In Iowa valuable use is being made of sweet clover. One feeder of that state markets annually two or three carloads of prime steers, reared and fattened on corn ensilage and sweet clover hay, which, however, is cut at the right time in its growth.

Be it understood that we are not urging sweet clover as a substitute for alfalfa, clover and other good plants now growing abundantly in some sections. But there are sections in which it seems ably grown and utilized. It will be noted that the writer below speaks of sweet clover thriving on limestone land. to us that sweet clover may be profit- In Kansas it is found growing by the roadside, in cuts through clay hills, in gulleys washed out by the rains, and in other places where few of our useful plants will grow. If it must have choice land for growth, we think Kansas has better crops. This sweet clover cultivation is still experimental. Some useful hint may be had from the correspondent's instruction regarding seeding, which is below reprinted from Wallace's Farmer:

"Plow a field of sod this fall, disk the sod as for a corn crop, and the first week in May sow 20 pounds of hulled sweet clover per acre, harrowing the seed well in. This seeding might be done as soon

(Continued on page thirteen)

THE FARMER'S BIG SCHOOL

Annual Farmer' Round-up at Manhattan a Great Success in Spite of Bad Weather

By T. A. BORMAN

The State Farmers' Institute, held at the Kansas Agricultural College last week, was sure enough the rallying center of the "progressives" in Kansas agriculture. More than 500 men and women, boys and girls, the latter above 15 years of age, registered at the office of J. H. Miller, director of college extension work, and these reported each morning and afternoon, beginning with Tuesday and closing with Friday, at the appointed places for instruction in stock judging, corn judging, cooking and lectures on every phase of agricultural activity.

The evening sessions were devoted to topics of general interest and these were attended by all. In addition to the 500 persons registered there were at least 300 others who had failed to register and who were regular attendants at the meetings. I take this opportunity to state that institute attendants should register. So to do, costs nothing and your name looks good on the books. You are not square with the Agricultural College or with your state unless your name does appear on the records. Those in attendance are from all parts of the state. By a hurried look over the registration books I conclude that at least 60 per cent are from the middle third of the state—dividing the state crosswise into three equal parts. The most western attendants are from Minneola, Ogallah, Spearville, Quinter, Lebanon and Stockton. A line drawn north and south through these towns comes not far from being the eastern line of the west third of Kansas.

* * *

I have been attending these state institutes ever since they have been held. Under more favorable weather conditions I believe I have seen a larger attendance, but the bunch last week showed greater interest and settled down to business with greater apparent determination than on previous occasions. The large number of farmers attending ranged in age from 35 to 45 years, I should guess, and by their attention and the questions asked their interest could not be doubted. And their queries were to the point and indicated a well informed mind on the subject discussed. It was not difficult to see that our farmers have posted themselves on agricultural subjects and are able to discuss the same with understanding. This condition is encouraging and should put to rout the old fogy who says the appropriations for agricultural education should be skimped. I know that the information possessed by our farmers, as indicated by this sample, is very largely obtained through the school house and village farmers' institutes—a most excellent system of which we have in this state and which culminates in this annual round up.

* * *

The young men attending—those between the ages of 15 and 20—are up on these farm subjects, too. They are carrying away an intelligent understanding of every discussion. Busy with notebooks and pencil, tney take home the data to digest and execute in their work and possibly to present to "dad" with the hope of getting him to take a new hold and pull with them. These young fellows are chock full of energy and enthusiasm and every one will carry away a lasting impression which will have its effect on future work. These youngsters hung around the barns and lots and feeding experiment pens until dark, getting everything to be learned, and the sharp weather of last week made hanging around none too comfortable. It only shows that they were out for business. We older fellows need not worry about the agricultural future of Kansas. These lads will take care of it. We should hump ourselves, though, to give the boys the best start we can.

* * *

While the boys and men were doing all this, and much more, the women and girls—just as intelligent and as enthusiastic—were attending meetings of their own over in Domestic Science hall, and "home economics" was the general subject for their study. Ten years ago I was on a farmer's institute campaign with Miss Frances L. Brown, and I well recall how she made staid old men and women take notice by her talks on better feeding the human body. The women and girls fairly drank in all she had to say on the science of baking and cooking, in general. It was about that time that this matter of domestic science became firmly planted in this country and the subject has been getting broader and deeper and closer to our lives every day since. It's our business—the business of the state, too,—to grow healthy boys and girls. To do that we must feed 'em right, clothe and house them properly. This is as necessary, more so, in fact, than to properly take care of our hogs and cattle. So this institute is a big thing for everybody.

* * *

In her address on Thursday evening, Miss Brown gave astounding figures regarding the organization of domestic science clubs, women's auxiliaries to farmers' institutes, and other organizations, the object of which is to give women and girls a better understanding of their daily duties. With only four persons engaged in this work, 134 clubs have been organized, with a membership of 2,600 woman and girls. Sewing and cooking is taught in 550 public schools of Kansas, and of these 413 are rural schools. The eagerness with which the women seek these organizations and the small facilities the state has for meeting their requirements makes me feel like advocating through KANSAS FARMER a good appropriation for the promotion of this work for women. Miss Dow told how necessary was a little experimental plant for working out those problems which daily confront the housewife, and every farmer who heard her talk is for the plant. It would cost probably not more than $5,000 to install an experiment station for women. I am for the women. We need the girls on the farm fully as much as the boys. We must brace up a bit if we keep them there.

* * *

The one exhibit which everyone wanted to see was the corn exhibit. This was the sixth annual corn show under the auspices of the Kansas Corn Breeders' Association, jointly with the boys' contest department of the college extension work, which organizations have for their purpose the development of better methods of corn culture and increasing the yield and improving the quality of Kansas corn. The exhibit was not large, this year having not been a good year for the production of corn from which to select exhibit ears. Under the circumstances, though, I think the showing quite favorable. The idea of improved corn certainly has a hold on our farmers and their boys. On corn they are well posted and many are competent judges.

For the purposes of this exhibit and contest the state is divided by a line drawn north and south across the state and which is the west line of Jewell, Ellsworth and Kingman counties, into the eastern and western divisions. Under this plan the eastern counties compete with themselves and not with the western counties, except, of course, for the sweepstakes prize. The Corn Breeders' Association exhibit is not limited to corn, but includes also wheat, oats, barley, Kafir, alfalfa and cowpeas. The awards were:

Yellow Dent Corn—First, S. G. Trent, Hiawatha; second, F. C. Warner, Troy; third, E. C. Lembach, Erie.

White Dent Corn—First, H. W. Cochran,Topeka; second, Henry Newman, Hanover; third, Herman Groniger, Bendena.

Corn other than Yellow or White Dent—First, E. Wilson, Lawrence; second, M. G. Ham, Holton.

Western Kansas Corn—First, R. Kinghan, Smith Center; second, O. E. Brown, Lebanon; third, F. A. Schroder, Lebanon.

Sweepstakes in Corn—S. G. Trent, Hiawatha.

Hard Winter Wheat—First, A. J. Mahon, Clyde; second, John Morgan, Lawrence; third, Lee McKissick, Minneola.

Red Oats—First, E. C. Lombach, Erie; second, E. E. Bowersock, Belleville.

Kafir—First, F. A. Schroder, Lebanon; second, O. A. White, Manhattan.

In the boys' exhibit the winners were:

Eastern Division—First, Charles H. Verner, Troy; second, Lewis Estman, Lawrence; third, Claude Henery, Nortonville; fourth, Perry Frieland, Horton.

Western Division—First, Albert Tucker, Great Bend; second, Edwin Polka, Smith Center; third, William Adams, Great Bend; fourth, John Mackey, Hill City.

* * *

With this winning Mr. Trent has won "first" seven successive times at the Kansas Corn Show, and during this time has won "four" sweepstakes prizes. Seven years ago Mr. Trent imported a bushel of good seed corn from Illinois and from this beginning has worked into a large seed corn business, having this year grown 560 acres of corn, from which he has selected not more than 2,000 bushels of seed. Mr. Trent told me that he selects his seed at husking time, placing the ears which run true to type and of good quality in a wagon separate from other corn. From this wagon to tne seed house he handled every ear of the seed corn by hand. This is an example of what a young man with energy and the know how can do, and points to the advantage of the farmer taking up some specialty—a thing of which I have several times written in these columns.

* * *

One of the most important meetings of the week was that of institute officers' conference, in which meeting at each session were assembled no less than 100 presidents and secretaries of farmers' institutes. These men discuss ways and means of making the institute more interesting and instructive and in methods of increasing the attendance. These workers are a live bunch and under the guidance of such men the institute must become a tremendous power for bettering agricultural conditions.



A BEAUTY SPOT ON K. S. A. C. GROUNDS, SHOWING ANDERSON HALL AT THE LEFT, THEN CHEMISTRY, AGRONOMY AND HORTICULTURE HALLS, IN ORDER.

Only one thing occurred, so far as I am able to see, which marred the pleasure of those in attendance at this institute. That was the salesman of one kind or other who pesters the life out of people trying to sell something, and the most pestiferous of these were the men who have a set of silver teaspoons or a fountain pen to give away with a year's subscription to some paper. I do not think any of these men did enough business to warrant their efforts. I think the time and place poor for business. But, looking at this from the broad viewpoint, these farmers and their wives really make a sacrifice to attend this institute and those out for business are conferring a favor on Kansas agriculture to allow institute attendants to give their whole time and energy to the absorption of information.

* * *

It is impossible for me in this issue—or in any one issue of the paper—to give KANSAS FARMER readers a report of the addresses and speeches in such a meeting as this, even to the extent of naming the main points of each address. I will later publish the essentials of the most important addresses. I have data sufficient to write a volume, and that data will be drawn on from time to time for material to make these columns interesting and valuable. It is my contention that a complete stenographic report of this annual institute should be published in book form. The book should then be sold for a small nominal sum to farmers through the country institute organizations. I believe the book could almost be made to pay for itself through these sales. The book ought to be distributed free except for one thing, viz., that a free book, or free anything else, is not valued and treasured as is a book costing real money. Such a book should be in the hands of every public school teacher and enough of them in the hands of the country school pupils to permit their use as supplementary reading, etc. Kansas is an agricultural state and can never be anything else. Then why not go after agricultural information like we meant business?

* * *

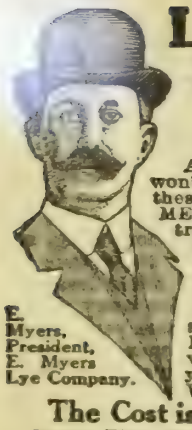
This big institute program was furnished almost entirely by Agricultural College people. This marks a new policy, and it is a good policy. We have in Kansas capable men in every way. This gives Kansas people an opportunity to know and hear these men. This policy brings the men of our college and our people together, and decided advantages result therefrom.

That Kansas corn will this year be very inferior for next year's planting is a general feeling, and farmers will this year buy and plant a larger quantity of good seed than ever before in the history of Kansas. This is a good year to make a decided beginning for improving the quality and increasing the acre-yield of our corn.

Secretary Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture introduces his fifteenth annual report with short paragraphs, among which is this: "Educate the farmer's boy toward a more valuable life on the farm. Uplift the farm home through the education of the farmer's daughter toward greater usefulness and attractiveness in the farm home."

The National Dairy Union has a new secretary, E. K. Slater having resigned. The new man is George M. Whitaker, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture. On Whitaker will fall the brunt of battle between dairy man and packers in Congress in settlement of the position oleomargarine is to occupy in the future—whether sold on its own merits or on the merits and reputation of butter.

We think many boys are driven from the farm because of the slovenly and unintelligent farm methods very often practiced. The boy sees that muscle and brawn are the main factors in too many instances and he yearns for the work which employs the brain. If he were given an opportunity to use his intelligence and thought in the breeding and improving of a good dairy herd, the building up of a beef herd, or the development of farm crops to a high standard the results would be such as to attract him to the work and keep him in it.



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

Let Me Show You How Merry War Powdered Lye Cures Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known.

This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

The Cost is But a Trifle

Merry War Powdered Lye is NOT ONLY the BEST protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases; keeping them on their feed, with hearty appetites; toning them up; making them fat and sleek; insuring prime condition in the shortest possible time for top notch prices—BUT it is the LEAST EXPENSIVE AS WELL.

For Hog Cholera

The following letter is but a sample of hundreds that come every week, telling how happy hog raisers are with Merry War Powdered Lye.

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like this as desired.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and begin today—the sooner you begin, the sooner I will prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in Hog Feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that produces the fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War is the only Lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs—the greatest Hog Remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake that any lye will do the work claimed for Merry War Powdered Lye—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hogs and are sorely disappointed.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $4.80—at Grocers', Druggists' and Feed Dealers'—there are no substitutes.

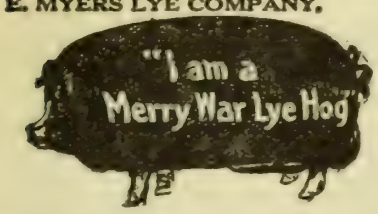
Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for ten hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.

At All Leading Dealers Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet, on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.





This Spreader Costs Less Per Year Than Any Other

YOU must figure the cost of a manure spreader by the years of service and the kind of service you get out of it—adding the cost of repairs. It's the cost *per year* that counts. That is the basis on which we build the Great Western. It costs more to make a Great Western than any other spreader, therefore it may cost you a little more at the start than one of the "temporary," troublesome, light weight, heavy draft spreaders. It is the few extra dollars in quality that has made the Great Western known everywhere as the spreader that *stands the strain.*

The Great Western is used and endorsed by 100,000 practical farmers—also by the U.S. Government and State Experiment Stations.

We *guarantee* every Great Western Spreader to stand 50 per cent more strain and require 50 per cent less repairs than any other spreader. Write it in the order if you want to. We know that there is more oak—hickory—malleable wrought iron and steel in a Great Western than in any other spreader.

The massive construction of the Great Western makes it the lightest draft spreader. You can't put on a load heavy enough to make any part "give" or "bind." And it is not the weight as much as the "Binding" that causes draft. Figure it out along this line and you'll soon see why the ordinary spreader uses up horses, causes more trouble and soon costs more for repairs than it is worth.

Great Western

The Great Western has fewer parts, too, than any other spreader. That means less friction—less draft—less wear. It is the original Endless Apron Spreader, easy rolling because it has three sets of extra large rollers, positive feed constantly; absolutely automatic, simple, mistake-proof.

Write For The Proof

Don't let anyone persuade you to buy a spreader on snap judgment. Read our big spreader book first and learn how to really test a spreader. See the letters from those who know. You want this book whether you buy a Great Western or not and we want you to have it. Send name today. Address

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY,
2428 Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.



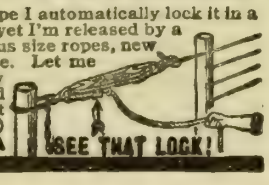
Let Me Jump in and Do that Hoisting

In half a shake I'll show you how you've been wasting time, money, muscle. I'll prove to you I can save all three or you can send me home. I'll lift the hogs in and out the scalder. I'll shift your wagon box. I'll stretch your wire; lift your sick or injured animals. I'll hold 'em where you say until you say let go. I'll earn my cost in 40 ways, for I'm the

HALL Jumbo Combination Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

And I'm reliable. The instant you let up on the pull rope I automatically lock it in a vise-like grip. The heavier the load the tighter the grip, yet I'm released by a turn of the wrist. My patented adjustable shoe fits various size ropes, new or worn. I'm made of best steel and am good for a lifetime. Let me come on a Make-Good-or-No-Pay basis. They make Hall Safety Hoists in 9 sizes—400 lbs. to 5 tons capacity. Every size guaranteed in strength and efficiency. Send your dealer's name and write at once for catalog and big FREE TRIAL OFFER to (3)

HALL MFG. COMPANY, 201 Main St., MONTICELLO, IOWA



Fertilizers for Neosho Bottom

By J. G. HANEY

This article, written expressly for Kansas Farmer, will be of much interest to farmers located in the Neosho river bottom. For six years Mr. Haney was superintendent of the Deming Ranch, near Oswego, Kan., during which time he transformed a large acreage of that ranch from waste land to a high state of productiveness by tiling and cultivation, while most farmers in the locality believed the land would grow crops only by the use of commercial fertilizers.—Editor.

"The bottom lands along the Neosho river, similar to all river bottom land, is made soil; that is, it is the result of erosion higher up and the depositing of the material eroded, by water, at lower levels. Such soils are similar to the soils from which they come, and are universally rich in the essential element of plant food.

"Owing to the character of the soil along the Neosho and its location with regard to rainfall, erosion and changing of its course has not been so rapid as along streams running through sandy regions. The river channel is well defined, and remains somewhat permanently located. The result of this is that the overflows from year to year have caused the banks to be built up by the sediments until they are higher than the land away from the bank some distance. This caused areas to become almost lakes, marshes or wet areas. These low areas were filled with water at every overflow, and also by the heavy rains, so that the surface was kept almost continuously covered with water. They may have dried up at certain periods for a short time, but still not long enough to grow any but plants or trees accustomed to wet soils.

"The excess of water on these areas excluded the air, and the rank growth always excluded the sunlight. Also, the winters being usually mild, there was practically no freezing of the soil in these areas.

"Mineral elements to be made available for plant food-crops is generally conceded to require the action of bacteria. The bacteria which has the ability to elaborate plant food require definite conditions,—a combination of moisture, air and heat. Bacterial action which would render plant food available to ordinary farm crops does not take place in a water-soaked soil.

"In water-soaked, cold soils there is a class of bacteria which undo or destroy what has been done by the nitrifying bacteria. The former are known as de-nitrifying; they destroy the nitrates, which are the essential elements of plant food.

"The long, warm season in Labette county, Kan., together with an abundance of moisture at certain seasons, and perhaps the dry periods about once each year, also, result in a very rapid and markedly complete decomposition of all vegetable matter. There is absolutely no accumulation of vegetable matter in such wet areas as Paddy's Meadow, the Reed Lake, etc. When Paddy's Meadow was burned off to be plowed in 1906-7, there was no accumulation of any kind. The plows would not shed the sticky clay—so-called gumbo. On the field north of the cut-off the same condition was noticed. There was no vegetable matter in the soil.

"Such areas away from the banks of streams have received from overflows only the lighter particles of sediment, clay being the finest of particles of soil, hence these areas are clay, or gumbo.

"The fact that North Cutoff in five years has been brought from a swamp to a highly producing field without the addition of any fertilizer is proof that such soils are high in plant food. The central portion of North Cutoff, where water stood continually before it was tile drained—the open ditches never completely drained the surface—was given a heavy coating of coarse manure from the feed lots—in 1906 I believe. The object of this manure was more to get some vegetable matter—humus—into the soil. The manure, mostly of shredded fodder, was plowed under after the tile was put in, and as has been noticed on all fields tiled, the manure and other vegetable matter remains in the soil—does not completely disappear. The field above mentioned, North Cutoff, yielded 30 bushels per acre of 60-pound wheat in 1910, and equally well in 1911. As before stated, this field did not produce anything in 1905. The field is not yet up to its maximum yield, as the lowest portions, where water stood all the time, are not yet wholly reclaimed. The crops showed that from year to year the land is getting better in these low places, indicating that the effect of tile drainage was to allow the proper physical condition of the soil to be secured. The stubble and roots of previous crops remain in the soil, allowing them to retain more moisture for succeeding crops. There is also a very marked improvement in the handling of the soil. It plows much more easily, never gets so hard, and does not stick to the plow.

"From my observation, I am confident that the immediate fertility question is that of securing proper physical condition of the soil. Commercial fertilizers cannot improve the physical condition permanently. The plowing under of heavy crops of coarse plants, like corn, and the liberal application of coarse manure, together with careful tillage, will secure the desired results.

"Humus is what is needed, and humus cannot be secured in a wet, soggy soil.

"I do not believe that clover and alfalfa will leave enough vegetable matter to justify growing them for plowing under. Corn and small grains seem to furnish what is needed, and at the same time admit of cultivating the soil more often than clover and grains. Cultivation is very essential—keeping such soils stirred so that air can enter them.

"I do not see that there is any means of hurrying the reclaiming of such areas. Nature must be assisted, first, by removing the surplus water; second, by plowing and cultivating the soil, and incorporating as much vegetable matter as possible. It is probable that deep tillage, using the 'Spaulding deep tillage plow,' would prove a great benefit."

Bookkeeping For The Farm

If there is any business in the world needing a set of books it is the farm. A fairly accurate bookkeeping plan will cause the farm to make more money, because it will show up the unprofitable undertakings, and this showing will naturally cause the farmer to give his attention to those things which are revealed as profitable. On this matter of bookkeeping Andrew Boss, of Minnesota, says:

"Farming is now considered as a business. To be successful as a business man the farmer must adopt business principles. He should know the cost of production of the various farm products, and which products can be grown and sold at the greatest net profit and with the least draft on the resources of his farm. He should know what he has invested in his business, and the rate of interest his investment is paying; also whether he himself is earning anything, or whether his income is earned altogether by his money. If the latter, he may as well invest his money in 6 per cent mortgages and take it easy himself.

"The only way to learn these facts is to take an inventory of the farm and equipment; start a simple accounting system, carrying it through the year, and taking a balance at the close of the year. The accounting system need not be complex, nor the labor exacting. January 1 to April 1 is a good time to take an inventory, as the stock is at its lowest usually during that season. There are many simple forms of accounting suitable to the farmer's needs, any one of which forms may be used.

"The winter season offers many spare moments for studying these systems and putting one of them into use. Why not utilize the moments and do something that will be useful and at the same time add to the knowledge of the farm business? Often a grown son or daughter may be induced to become the accountkeeper, thus getting a good business training and improving the mind at the same time. And it is surprising how much use will be made of the facts recorded, when once available."

A KANSAN'S BIG IDEA

Continued From Page Five

we hope to succeed, and though it costs more money, we shall go ahead, as we find the progressive planter quite willing to pay for this class of stock, and we believe that it will in time revolutionize nursery work or growing of pure trees, and the people will learn that trees are not like cordwood, and that price should not be governed alone by the size of the tree they buy or the amount of wood they get.

"Our work has perhaps been best demonstrated by the following example: In Elberta peaches we classified some 13 strains. We are now growing a peach we call the Hottes Elberta, which is simply an individual Elberta peach that matured a full crop of remarkable fruit at three years of age, and as an illustration of what the second generation of this peach is doing, I quote from Prof. Favor: 'This is the first Hottes Elberta I have seen or tasted. In appearance it is mighty fine, but on the inside it has all the various strains of the Elberta beaten. It is more distinctly a freestone than any other variety, and to my notion is decidedly sweeter.'

"We are now following a system of having men study orchards all over the country and mark trees showing individual merit, and are watching these trees for two or three years to see whether the quality and quantity of fruit is what we desire and is more than the ordinary. If it meets our requirements, we propagate from it."

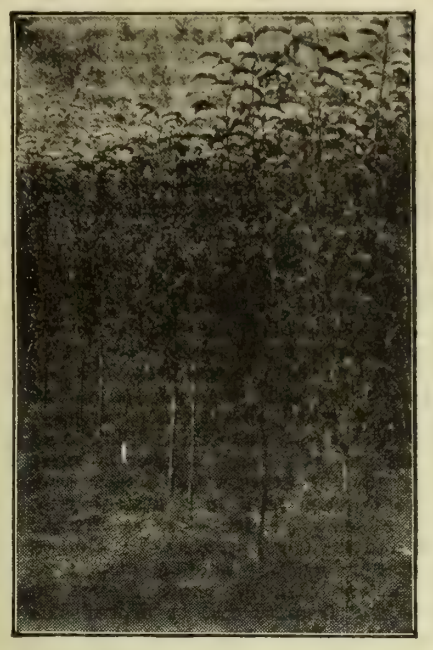
While Moncrief was working out his big idea in fruit tree breeding, his mind was also on the fact that a timber famine is threatening the country. His studies showed him that forest tree planting should become a duty with every land owner. But what in this line to plant? Most lumber producing trees are of slow growth, and it is a hard job to persuade the average land owner that he should take of his substance and invest it as a provision for the future for his children. If a tree could be found that would produce an income from timber in a few years, the selfishness of men would induce them to plant it, from the sheer business argument that it would make money for themselves. In casting about for such a tree, his attention was drawn to Catalpa Speciosa. He studied it in its native habitat. He looked up records for its usefulness and found some amazing facts. Here was a tree that would grow anywhere in the corn belt. In four years from its planting it is big enough for first-class fence posts. In six years it grows into a telephone pole. In sixteen years into a railroad tie. Set in the ground as a post or pole, it is known to have lasted over 25 years. Laid in a railroad bed, as cross-ties, it has lasted 30 years. In other words, it is the only known wood which lasts as a cross-tie twice as long as it takes to grow the wood.



Individual tree producing full crop fine quality fruit on interior and exterior. Perfect type from which to propagate.

A grove of Catalpa Speciosa, then, would grow posts, poles, and ties faster than they would decay in use. Further, it has been found to make lumber for many uses, the equal of oak and mahogany. In a building it lasts longer than pine and takes a finer finish. It has proved satisfactory for furniture making—for coach building—in fact, it is the nearest all-sufficient one wood of which the world's arboriculture knows.

All this Moncrief discovered, and having proven it all beyond question, he started to grow it for market purposes. He also found there is only one way to grow the genuine Catalpa successfully—to gather the seed from native trees, in their native soil, in the Wabash Valley, in Indiana. The seed supply is limited each year, and this fact discovered to him another fact—that some persons were selling an inferior catalpa tree—of the species known botanically as the Bignonioidies — popularly called "scrub" catalpa. The difference between the two trees is readily known by their appearance. The genuine Catalpa Speciosa grows straight up, as shown in the picture on page 5, while the scrub kind grows low down in a scraggy form—good for shade, but worthless for timber purposes.



Close view of two-year-old apple trees in nursery row. All pedigreed stock, showing superior individuality of trees.

So it has been found that in order to teach tree planters the value of Catalpa Speciosa, it has been necessary to disassociate it from the common variety, of which many thousands have been sold and planted for the genuine, later only to be condemned as being a tree of little practical use beyond shade and fuel purposes.

Horticulturists and scientists from various sections of the country have gone to visit Joe Moncrief down at his Winfield, Kansas, nursery, because, as far as known, it is the only place on the American continent where pedigreed tree growing has been brought to a success on a scale large enough for practical commercial purposes. All of them have expressed amazement at his accomplishments and have come away only to send others to see the same thing and to spread the gospel of better trees, and how Joseph Moncrief has demonstrated that they can and should be grown.

Look up the "Farmers, Attention!" article elsewhere.



THE SATISFACTION OF
ELECTRIC LIGHT

appeals to every man who is interested in up-to-date methods on the farm. Individual electric lighting plants when equipped with

The "Chloride Accumulator"

furnish the perfect means for farm lighting. The **"Chloride Accumulator"** is exactly the same type of storage battery used in the lighting plants of most large cities. Its advantage lies in the fact that with it you are enabled to use your engine during the day for farm work, merely attaching it to the dynamo for a few hours whenever most convenient. In this manner the **"Chloride Accumulator"** stores up the generated electricity, exactly as a cistern does water. When night comes and the light is needed you have simply to touch a switch in order to send your light flashing to any desired part of grounds or buildings. The **"Chloride Accumulator"** absolutely eliminates the old annoyance of being compelled to start your engine at the time light is needed and the danger of breakdown at critical periods.

Look into the matter of individual electric lighting plants—they are neither expensive, complicated or troublesome, nor do they occupy much space. Our nearest sales office will send you our interesting book, "Electric Lighting Plant Book." Write for a copy.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.
1888 1911

New York Boston Chicago St. Louis Cleveland Atlanta Denver Detroit
San Francisco Toronto Portland, Ore. Seattle Los Angeles

FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Know How Much You Make Next Year

No one shall pay a cent for **Bickmore's Farm Account Book.** It will be sent free to any farmer who will be good enough to tell who and where he is. The cost of a crop never demanded closer attention. Business farming puts money in the bank This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple, and certainly more practical, than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. **64 pages; for ink or pencil.** Not a cheap affair. It is meant for business. Its quality is in keeping with





BICKMORE'S FARM ACCOUNT BOOK
Published by BICKMORE GALL CURE CO. OLD TOWN, MAINE, U. S. A.

BICKMORE'S GALL CURE

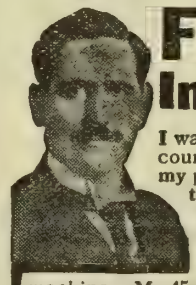
a remedy that **cures,** and the horse works all the time. Users keep it in their stables the year round—they believe in it. It is always ready for Harness or Saddle Galls, Chafe, Rope Burns, Cuts, Scratches, Grease Heel, etc. In cows use it for Sore Teats. Don't buy a substitute. Insist on getting Bickmore's Gall Cure—for the sake of your horse's health. But write now for Bickmore's Farm Account Book—it is ready for **you.** No cost. No obligation. Send your name and address—that's all.

Bickmore Gall Cure Co.
Box 4360, Old Town, Maine

Send Your Name on This Coupon or on a Postal Card

Send me a Free Copy of Bickmore's **"Farm Account Book,"** as advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

Name.....
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State.....

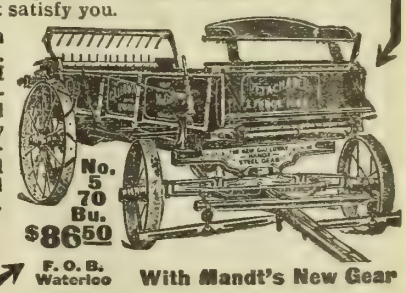


FIRST TEN MEN OR MORE In Every Township—Answer!

I want to place 10 Manure Spreaders or more in every township in the country in the next few months. And that means that I have to cut my prices to the bone to do it! So the first ten men or more who answer this from each township will receive a startling offer on the best Spreader in the world—Galloway's New No. 5, with Mandt's New Gear. A gift of as good as $50 to these men—be one of them! Why hand over $50 extra to a dealer or agent when you can buy *direct* from Galloway? Keep the money in your pocket and get a *better* machine. My 45-55 bushel Spreader, $39.50—complete with trucks, $64.75—sent on 30 to 60 days' free trial—money back if it doesn't satisfy you.

Don't Wait! Get quick action on this wonderful offer. Be one of the first from your township. I have the world beaten on Manure Spreaders—Mandt's famous new gear and eleven special patented features that cost you not one penny extra. My prices to you are less than your dealer can buy Spreaders for spot cash in car load lots! Send your name and address on postal today, and my big offer will go to you at once.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Company, 389AB Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



With Mandt's New Gear

WE CAN SAVE YOU MORE MONEY THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EXISTENCE



Complete Single Harness at $6.15 and up

NO plan on earth affords the opportunity of selling goods at as low prices as the plan of selling from the factory direct to the farmer, with only a small profit added.

OUR IMPROVED SYSTEM ABSOLUTELY ELIMINATES ALL MIDDLEMEN AND THEIR PROFITS.

Perhaps you do not know that in many instances where you are not enabled to buy direct, the original cost of production has been more than doubled before the goods reach the consumer. A moment's thought along this line will not leave you in the slightest doubt when we tell you and guarantee that we can save you from 20% to 25% on your harness and vehicle bills. We can and want to prove this to you if you will give us an opportunity. Our catalogue will enlighten you on this subject and enable you to save many dollars that have been an actual loss to you heretofore.

WE SELL YOU DIRECT FROM THE LARGEST CONSUMERS SADDLERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN THE WORLD



Complete Farm Wagons at from $64.25 to $69.25

Our FREE Large Catalogue, the most complete Harness, Saddlery and Vehicle book ever issued is awaiting your inquiry.

WRITE FOR IT TODAY

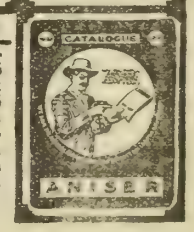
We prove every claim we make.

Absolute and entire satisfaction in every respect or your money back.



A Complete leather quarter top Buggy at $41.75

WE have been selling goods direct to the consumer for 30 years. Our factory contains 26,880 square feet of floor space. We offer you single harness at from $6.15 and upwards, double farm harness $21.50 and up, leather quarter top buggies at $41.75 and upwards, riding saddles from $7.50 up, complete farm wagons from $64.25 and upwards. We give our business our entire attention and produce a line of goods that is not equalled by any other concern. Every article we sell is positively guaranteed to be as represented. Our Free 152 page illustrated catalogue will be mailed upon receipt of your inquiry. Let us mail you this great complete bargain book by return mail. We will be pleased to send it to you, to say nothing of what we can save you on your harness, saddle and vehicle bills.



ANISER HARNESS MFG. CO., Dept. 32 St. Joseph, Mo.

Insure Your Hogs Against Cholera

Read every word of this letter written by a prominent hog-raiser, a man of whom you have often heard:

Dover, Minn., September 14, 1911

To Whom It May Concern:—

With reference to the use of Lewis' Lye in case of a Hog Cholera outbreak, I would say that about fifteen years ago a very severe epidemic of Hog Cholera struck our town. Nearly every farmer lost heavily, in fact very few hogs lived through the fall and winter. I had heard of the use of

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

as a preventative. I bought a quantity and fed it daily in the animals' swill. At the time we were feeding nearly 200 hogs. Not one of them took the disease. I used it as a preventative and not as a cure. If we ever have a repetition of the plague I shall resort to the use of Lewis' Lye, in fact it was the only medicine I used during the outbreak stated above.

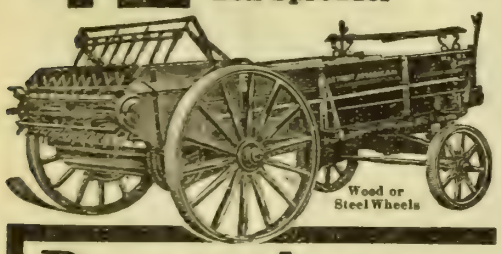
(Signed) Most respectfully,
FOREST HENRY,
Prop. Clover Crest Stock and Dairy Farm.

Don't wait until the cholera gets into your neighborhood. Mix a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed *all the time*. But be sure you get Lewis'—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. Take no chances with any other, for that's the pure, full-strength lye, guaranteed and sold by all grocers.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA

42.50 and up for Handy Box Spreader

FREIGHT Prepaid
30 Days' Free Trial
No Deposit Cash or Credit



Write now for big free book and factory prices, direct to you on *all* spreader styles and sizes—endless or return apron—50 to 100 bu. capacity, wood or steel wheels or handy box spreader—all sold on most liberal terms ever made! Take your choice. *Detroit-American quality* sells these spreaders quick! Detroit-American prices will save thousands and thousands of dollars for farmers this year. Write for book and prices and note *your* saving. *Then hold your money in your pocket* while you try your

Detroit-American Spreader

No risk on your part! Send *name now*. Book tells about practically all-steel strongest construction—lightest draft. Direct power—no lost motion. Box wider at rear than at front—no binding. Box at least 2 inches *deeper* than others. Simple for boy to run right! 6 changes of feed, from seat, without stopping team. Cylinder and rake *all-steel—no wood bars*. Front trucks help carry load, 5th wheel 15 inches—unbreakable steel. Rear axle, 2-inch cold rolled steel, strongly braced.

Write! Let us send you our big book at once. Get posted on spreader qualities and values. Send name on postal Detroit-American quality cannot be questioned. Detroit-American Spreaders are *guaranteed forever*. Our big book is the best ever written about spreaders. Also shows biggest values in famous Detroit-American Tongueless Disc Harrows, Cultivators and Gasoline Engines. Write now. Address

A Postal Brings Our FREE BOOK

AMERICAN HARROW COMPANY, 8333 Hastings St., Detroit, Mich. (3)

Watt's CORN SHELLER



$30.00 buys this

WATTS POWER CORN SHELLER, freight prepaid to your station, which will shell 120 bushels of corn an hour. Less than half the cost of its nearest competitor. Has a feed-grinding attachment for only $12 more that equals the work of any $25 to $35 grinder. Three H. P. operates the Sheller to full capacity.

Pays for itself in a good three days' run. Any farmer can shell when he wants to and sell at the right price. Guaranteed satisfactory; 5 days free trial. Dealers everywhere. Write for booklet to home office. All goods shipped from our branch at Omaha, Neb.

Watts Mfg. Co.

Box 106 Jackson, Mich.

WEATHER INSURANCE. Are your buildings, silos, roofs, fences and machines insured against destructive action of rain, snow and frost? Petrosote is the best insurance you can have. It preserves wood against decay. It is also sure death to chicken lice, mites, and all other insects. Spray poultry houses, hog pens and stables. Cheapest and best guaranteed paint on market. 50 gallon barrel $5.00 Write for booklet.

Petrosote

PETROSOTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. C, Lincoln, Neb.

A New Kind of Concrete.

Successful experiments have been made by mixing sawdust or wood pulp with concrete for indoor purposes. The proportions for mixing are one part Portland cement, two of sand, and 2½ of sawdust. Concrete made this way is elastic; for floors it is almost noiseless. Nails can be driven into it and will hold as well as in wood.

THE FARM



The farm paper can help you only as the doctor can help—if you do not take the doctor's medicine, he cannot do much for you. If you do not faithfully try things recommended by your paper and your experiment station, they can be of no assistance or value. The cultivation of the soil, the conservation of its fertility, the improving of farm animals by breeding and feeding, etc., are each governed by immutable laws, and we are daily learning more about these things. KANSAS FARMER is interpreting the best there is along these lines for you. No man can progress beyond the average unless he recognizes the governing principles of good agriculture. Let us all pull together this new year for greater prosperity and a greater commonwealth.

A Conway Springs, Kan., subscriber asks what the experience of silo users is in the matter of expense of filling the silo. As stated elsewhere in this paper, I am receiving reports from a number of silo users. These letters name this expense as low as 50 cents per ton and as high as 90 cents, almost every man saying that his corn was thin and light, and on account of a large number of acres being cut the expense was higher than it would have been in a normal year. This, of course, is true—the heavier the corn and the fewer acres needed, the less expense in cutting, hauling, etc. I do not believe that the above figures include any interest cost or depreciation on cutter. But I am certain that with a normal corn crop and all items of legitimate charge made the cost need not be in excess of $1 per ton. But no farmer can afford to let the expense of filling the silo stand in his way of erecting a silo and feeding well his live stock.

One of the questions much interesting farmers who are considering breaking up hardpan soil with dynamite is how long will the dynamiting be effective, or how long will it last? Considerable dynamiting has been done in Kansas the past few years, and almost weekly more is being done, so it would seem that some data on its "durability" will soon be obtainable. Be it understood that dynamiting is not a craze in Kansas or the west. It has been done to a greater extent east than west. I am inclined to the belief that the benefits of dynamiting will be reasonably permanent. The roots of trees will penetrate the broken up soil; the water will sink into the soil, and the freezing and thawing will have a decided tendency toward keeping the soil disintegrated. Much, too, will depend on the character of the soil. If deep plowing follows the dynamiting, and by dynamiting it is not intended to break apart the very bowels of the earth, I am inclined to the belief that dynamiting is worth watching. Let us have the experience of those who have some knowledge on the subject.

This is one of those years when it is necessary to make all kinds of feed go as far as it will with all kinds of live stock, and I have an inquiry from a subscriber asking if it will pay to cook feed for hogs. Years ago a great deal of corn, wheat and rye was cooked for swine. It is my judgment that cooking will make the feed go farther. The cooking probably has the effect of making the grain more digestible. At any rate farmers claim that the loss from undigested grain was less. I notice, however, that the past ten years little cooking has been done, and so conclude that it was not altogether a profitable operation—believing that the labor and trouble involved more than offset the increased value of the feed. But, in a year like this when feed in many localities is scarce and time and labor is the most plentiful thing on the farm, I am inclined to the belief that it will pay to cook. If it does not involve too much expense on the part of our subscriber to arrange to cook feed, I believe it well for him to try the experiment. Let KANSAS FARMER have your experience on cooked feed.

The fall and early winter feeding should be done as far as possible from the shocked sorghum, Kafir and corn fodder and the well stacked roughage feed later in the season. One reason for this suggestion is that the feeds in this shape are in the poorest condition to withstand deterioration from rains and snows. Another reason is that sorghum generally is not a good spring feed on account of souring by freezing, and sorghum should be fed first. Kafir is a good keeper and a good spring feed if shocked so well that the rains and snow do not go to the center of the shock, and if the Kafir is well taken care of I would feed it last. Corn is usually shocked—the same year after year—and while ordinarily it keeps well, it will not so do this year on account of it being immature. There is more mouldy and all around poor corn fodder this season than I have seen for many a year. It has its greatest feeding value now—do not let it rot if you have other feed that will keep better. We should improve in one thing, and that is in the manner of saving our roughage. The loss in volume and feeding quality is tremendous under the present system.

The necessity of a steady cash income for successful farming is imperative. One of the greatest drawbacks of our farmers today is the lack of working capital. Without ample capital an income—or a way to get money when it is needed—is a highly necessary thing. Many a farmer misses a good trade or a good buy because he has not the money at just the time the opportunity is open. The man who is engaged in good live stock farming is the man who most has ready cash at his command—particularly if at all times he has animals in marketable condition. During the grass season he has cattle fat enough to sell—likewise horses and mules in good condition and marketable. But in the fall and winter are when best opportunities for speculation are obtainable. On the average farm, stock fat or in good flesh is the exception and not the rule. This brings up the silo again. With it the farmer can have cattle fit for beef during any of the winter months. I have fed enough silage and seen enough fat cattle in the barn yard to know that winter-fed silage stuff will sell any time. So it's almost like having money in the bank to have a feed that will keep the cattle marketable. The weakest point in our live stock farming of today is that our cattle are poor through the winter. They rarely go onto grass in the spring as heavy as when they came off in the fall. We cause our cattle to lose too much of their growing and value-increasing time.

Co-operation.

A sarcastic old farmer once remarked that the reason farmers did not co-operate more was that there were too many of them who would rather lose a dollar than to see another make two. That may be true of some jealous, narrow-minded farmers, but we do not believe it is true of the majority by any means. But it is well worth while for us to look and see if we belong to that crowd. —Hoard's Dairyman.

Telephone Ruling.

The farmers' toll lines of Kansas are getting their share of the regulations promulgated by the state public utilities commission, and this will answer the inquiry of a number of KANSAS FARMER subscribers who, having heard of the regulation but not knowing just what the regulation is, have written us.

It has been customary to allow subscribers on farmers' lines to talk to the town central at a reduced rate, sometimes free. For instance, the subscriber to the country exchange may talk to the city for 5 or 10 cents, while a non-subscriber must pay 15 cents. Under the ruling of the commission this is prohibited. The ruling reads as follows:

"It is held by the commission to be unjust discrimination under the provisions of Chapter 238 of the Session Laws of 1911 for a telephone company to charge non-subscribers a greater rate for toll service than the company's own subscribers pay for the same service."

Planning to Save Time in Travel.

The following shows wherein it is profitable to plan the farm in such way as to involve a tremendous saving in time and energy in traveling to and from the fields: "We know of two farms of equal size and character; one of which is so planned that men and teams travel an average distance of but 28 rods from the farm buildings to the fields. The other is so planned that an average distance of 69 rods must be traveled from the farm buildings to the fields. The second farmer is handicapped by a good many miles of unnecessary travel for himself, his teams and his machines. Planning ahead will often avoid this handicap."

Destroying Johnson Grass.

For the benefit of our Franklin County subscriber who desired means by which Johnson grass could be destroyed, the following letter from T. H. Smallwood, Fort Scott, Kan., will be of value:

"We plow it up in the winter or very late fall. The roots can not stand freezing. If we have bunches of it growing where we can't get at it with the plow, then we dig the ground with a spade and it does the work. Now is a good time to do the work—any time when the ground is not frozen too hard.

"Johnson grass is often spread by pieces of the roots dragging along on the plow or harrow in the spring work and dropping off somewhere in the field, making a new patch to still further spread it the next plowing. Beware of spreading it."

Railroads and Farming.

A subscriber asks why the railroads are interested in farming to the extent of sending out lecture trains, conducting better seed campaigns, etc. This answer is well given by W. C. Palmer, of South Dakota:

"The products of the farm are the measure of their business. There are now two families in town to each one on the farm. The process has been thus: The hired men who ran the cradle are now in town making binders. Those who helped in the different operations of the farm are now in town making implements to do their work, or making such things as shoes, clothing, furniture, or selling groceries—leaving them yet virtually the farmers' hired hands, though often thousands of miles away. The railroad is the go-between of the farmer and these hired hands. They take the produce of the farm to the towns where these workers have congregated and bring the products of their toil to the farmers. This makes it plain that the more the farmers produce the more the railroads will have to haul, both from the farm to the city and from the city to the farm.

"For the railroad, the encouragement of better farming may often be a better and a cheaper way to increase business than increasing the mileage. When the future is considered it is the safest way of insuring a stable businesss."

Favors Deep Concrete Silo.

Our advertiser, George E. Hopper, writes us as follows, and since it gives the idea that extraordinary depth is advantageous in a concrete silo, it will be of more than passing interest:

"I have just seen a very interesting thing. Mr. Peter Emge, at Fort Branch, Ind., is feeding 126 head of 2-year-old steers on silage. He has heretofore fed from 50 to 55 head with the corn produced on his own farm. From the same land, by the use of silos, he is producing more than twice the beef.

"These steers have been fed now seven weeks. He says he never had any corn-fed lot to do any better. The feed of hay is 2 pounds per steer per day.

"The 60 acres of corn in the two silos is estimated to be 600 tons, and was estimated at 50-bushel corn, being about the same as neighboring corn that husked that. The silage, at the rate being fed, will feed 126 steers for 240 days. Mr. Emge calls this 'full feed.' He is fattening these steers for his own butcher shop.

"These silos are 16 feet in diameter and 60 feet deep. The silage is not brown. It is green and yellow—not a particle spoiled. These and other deep silos I have examined on this trip, which is being made in quest of silo knowledge, have made me a deep silo advocate. These silos were built under a guarantee not to crack or blow over, and a guarantee that the silage in them would not spoil. A most remarkable guarantee and one I have heretofore refused to make, but one which I shall now put in all our contracts for silos over 35 feet deep.

"The cutter with blower elevator filled these silos the full 60 feet without trouble.

"Mr. Emge paid something over $1,300 for the two silos, and he says they are paying for themselves this year."

Sam Thompson-Here Again

With the Biggest, Fairest and Squarest Incubator Offer of the Season of 1912

Last year when I came out with my 90% Hatch guarantee offer on the Fairfield Incubator, I certainly made the other incubator manufacturers sit up and take notice. Some said I would go broke; others that there was a string to my offer. All of them said that an incubator could not be built that could make good on such a guarantee. These predictions failed. The Fairfield made good and today it's the leader among incubators, and is acknowledged by all to be the World's Best Hatcher. This year I again make my 90% hatch guarantee. Reports received from hundreds of last year's Fairfield users show average hatch at 95%. That being the case, I will go them all one better this year, and in addition to my 90% hatch guarantee, I will give every reader a chance to

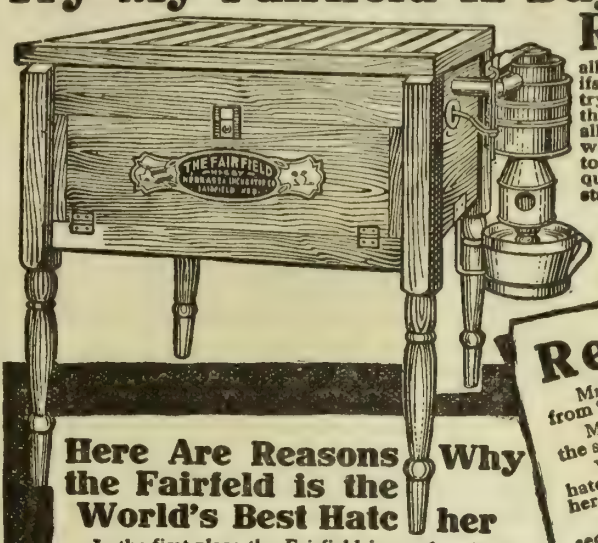
My 90% Hatch Guarantee Is different from any guarantee ever made. Most any manufacturer will make a general guarantee on their product. They will tell you of their guarantee and take a chance on you forgetting the exact meaning. My guarantee is straight from the shoulder. I plainly state that I guarantee 90% hatches—that my Fairfield is the best built, best looking, easiest operated incubator of all. I put all this in writing, so you can't forget, and if the Fairfield fails to meet all my claims, you get your money.



Sam Thompson Makes the Only Guaranteed Incubator in the World

Try My Fairfield 42 Days at My Risk

That certainly proves my faith in the Fairfield. Best of all there are no strings to the offer, no ifs or ands. I have confidence in the poultry raisers. I know they are honest. I know that an honest offer on an honest incubator is all they want, and if the Fairfield makes good, you will be proud to own it. If it fails, I don't want you to own it, but will give your money back without quibbling or argument. The Fairfield must stand on its own merits.



Here Are Reasons Why the Fairfield is the World's Best Hatcher

In the first place the Fairfield is made of finest California redwood with cypress binding. Large, roomy nursery. Deep egg tray. Perfect heat regulator. Entire heating system made of pure copper. All joints and connections in the body of the Fairfield carefully joined and sealed to prevent heat from escaping. The lid especially made to retain heat, with fiber insulating between top and bottom walls of lid.

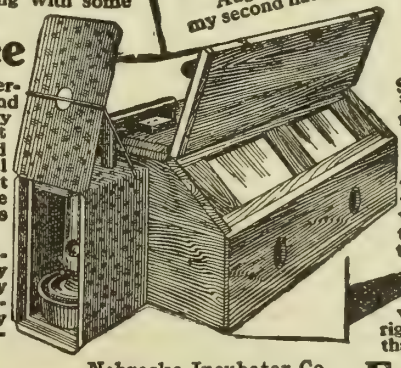
To make the Fairfield this way takes longer and costs more, yet my price to you is no more than you pay for any ordinary machine.

To sum up the entire proposition, the Fairfield is guaranteed to hatch 90% or better. You can get it on a two-hatch trial. I give you more for your money than you get in any other incubator. Why then take chances with your chicken profits by experimenting with some uncertain incubator.

Write Today for Free Catalog

It tells all about the wonderful Fairfield. It shows and tells exactly how it's made. It explains every operation of the Fairfield. Tells all about my new improved Fairfield brooder and gives full particulars of my 42 days' free trial offer and my 90% hatch guarantee. Last, but not least, it contains positive proof that the Fairfield is without exception the World's Best Hatcher.

I want you to know more about my Incubator and brooder. I want the opportunity of proving to you just how much better they are than any other on the market. Write today. I will gladly send full particulars of my 90% hatch guarantee and 42 days' trial offer—the best ever made.



Read These Letters

Mrs. J. Resse, Farimount, Oklahoma, writes: I got 88 chicks from 96 eggs."

Mrs. A. E. Wright, Avalon, Missouri, writes: "Have had the second hatch. Out of 198 fertile eggs we got 190 chicks."

W. P. Popejoy, Onawa, Iowa, writes: "Just had another hatch and out of 142 eggs I hatched 130 chicks. People around here are crazy over the Fairfield."

Mrs. Clint, of Pauline, Nebr., reports first hatch 140 chicks, second hatch 143 with a 150-egg incubator.

S. T. French, Sullivan, Ill., reports 100 chicks from 106 fertile eggs.

Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan., reports 134 S. C. B. Leghorns from 135 fertile eggs; has used incubator 8 years—none like the Fairfield.

N. N. Bashor, Pendleton, Oregon, reports 2 hatches with Fairfield of 97% each.

Mrs. Erwin R. Litz, Columbia, New Jersey, made second hatch, and out of 140 eggs, got 140 healthy chicks.

Mrs. O. S. Stanley, Longmont, Colorado, hatched 103 chicks from 110 eggs.

Mrs. Ellis Johnson, Peabody, Kansas, writes: "We have hatched over 800 chicks this year, and with the Fairfield. We got 98% hatch every time."

August H. Daily, Hammond, Indiana, writes, "Just finished my second hatch and got 97 chicks from 102 eggs."

Special Notice

The above are extracts of only a few of the great many reports I have received. Similar reports are on file from every state in the Union. In other words, the Fairfield makes good in every climate under all conditions—for beginners as well as for experienced poultry raisers. If more proof is necessary to convince you I will be glad to send you reports from people of your state who have Fairfield Incubators. Many of them would not trade their Fairfield for any other three machines on the market. You will say the same after trying it.

The Fairfield Brooder, a picture of which is shown here, is as well built, good looking, and does its work as well as my Incubator. It's built for the right people and mothers the chicks better than any hen ever did. Investigate it.

S. C. Thompson, Pres. Nebraska Incubator Co., 57 Main Street, **Fairfield, Nebraska.**

The Russian Thistle Again.

Confirming our editorial that the Russian thistle is not worth fooling with in an effort to breed off the thorns and thereby make a valuable pasture and hay plant, our subscriber from Ellis, Kan., says:

"The Russian thistle has thorns that make it almost impossible for horses to travel through them. Many fields have been so infested with them that it has been impossible to do anything with the field until the thistles dried up and blew into piles. It is almost impossible to burn them, unless mixed with other trash or grass.

"They have been mowed and put up as hay in the western part of the state; for feed they are a lot better than nothing— anything is better than nothing. The law which makes it a crime to allow these pests to grow has the right sentiment, but it has been found impossible to enforce the law on account of work involved. The thistle is an annual weed, but the seed will lay in the ground from year to year and perhaps germinate and grow the fourth year after it has been scattered, thus making a continous war necessary to destroy the weed.

"They grow so close to the ground that it is almost impossible to cut them with a mower until they are nearly ready to seed, and in cutting them for hay the farmer only gets a small portion of the plant. They are one of the worst enemies of the fence we have, blowing up into piles along the fence, and the heavy winds, making sails of them, blow over the posts and drag fences into the road, making travel dangerous."

Successful Wintering of Bees.

"Three of the conditions necessary for the successful wintering of bees are plenty of bees whose vital energy has not been wholly or partially exhausted, plenty of food so located that it is easily accessible to the cluster, and the necessary protection from the sudden changes during the time the bees are forming themselves into a compact cluster in order to become a component part of the living whole," writes J. L. Young, of College Hill Apiary, Shawnee County, Kansas.

"In some localities and in ordinary seasons bees will gather enough honey from fall flowers to insure sufficient winter stores. It is the duty of the beekeeper to feed them if they do not secure enough honey to last them until the flowers bloom in the spring.

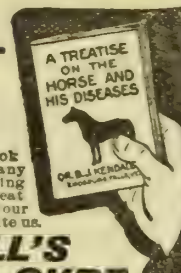
"To protect the bees from sudden changes some have provided them with chaff hives, others place them in a pit or cellar, but this is too much trouble and expense for the farmer, besides, many of them that are put in the cellar die, I think, for want of pure air. Others put their bees in a specially prepared house above ground, but we doubt if this is inexpensive enough for the ordinary farmer. It is our opinion that in almost all climates a store box large enough to reach the ground turned over the hive will furnish about as good protection as can be given the bees. Prepared this way one is sure the bees will have plenty of fresh air. They will be shaded so the bees will not fly out when there is snow on the ground, and no difference how deep the snow gets, one need not be uneasy about the bees. They will not smother covered up box and all.

"There still remains the question of plenty of food in the right place, and that is the most important of all, in our opinion. It is now too late to feed syrup. The only substitute for sealed honey is a cake of candy made by boiling sugar syrup until it will harden when poured in cold water. Place the sticks across the frames to give a space for the bees to pass. Lay the candy on the sticks. Cover up well."

Official Cow Tests.

Our subscriber, Princeton, Kan., asks how he can go about securing an official test on his cows. He should write the association which represents his breed. If his cows are Holsteins, write F. L. Houghton, secretary Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vt., telling what he wants. If the subscriber desires Jerseys tested, write the Jersey association. The association will arrange for some one—probably a man from the Kansas Experiment Station—to make the test.

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!



We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them. Call for it at your local druggist's or write us.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Spavins, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely at small expense. Read what W. T. Sadler, Atlanta, Ga., care of Allen's pharmacy, writes: "Your Treatise on the horse received and contains many good formulas for treating stock. I have sold many bottles of your Spavin Cure and have never had a complaint from a customer."



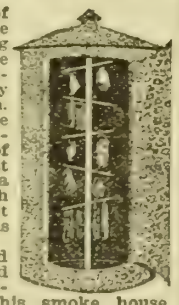
And Mr. Wm. Booth, of Gravette, Ark., writes: "Your book is worth $5.00 if only used as an aid in locating lameness. Shoulder lameness is the most difficult for an inexperienced man to locate. It is easy, however, with the help of your book."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at the uniform price of $1.00 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.00. If you cannot get it of our free book at your local druggist, write us.

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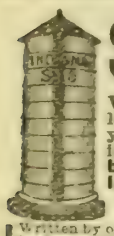


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Kafir Corn Chop, Linseed and Cotton-seed Oil Meal. OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED and all other kinds of feed manufactured by the Largest and Best Alfalfa Feed Plant in the state. Send for circular.

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LIVE STOCK



Just now it would seem that suitable butchering weather has come. All during the fall the weather has been so warm and changeable that farmers have hesitated about doing their butchering for fear they could not properly cool the meat.

A good deal of risk would be avoided by the judicious use of a little hay or alfalfa in the cattle sheds each morning before the animals go onto the stock fields, and after they have cleaned up the best of the grain and fodder in the fields the hay, with some grain, is necessary. It is all right to rough them through, but don't be too rough.

Don't let your horse stock touch wormy corn. The few cents which you imagine you are saving by compelling the horses to eat wormy corn are more than offset, many times over, by security from trouble when only good corn is fed. It pays to break off the wormy tips by hand rather than let the horses eat it.

Most animals do better on ground or cracked grain than they do on whole grain, and the problem of providing it for them is no longer a serious one. Instead of the uncertain windmill or the clumsy and unavailable horse-power it is now only necessary to give a turn to the fly wheel of the gasoline engine and shovel in the grain. One boy does the whole work, and it is better done and is done at the right time.

By the way, I wonder just how many farmers there are in Kansas who do their own butchering or who have it done at home. Not so many as there used to be, and not even a large number perhaps, and yet this job comes at a time of year when it can best be done; and with President Waters' recipe and method a great saving can be made and much more delicately flavored meat secured.

Once in a while the galvanized iron water tank will spring a leak from some small dent or other cause. and this is hard to handle, as the average farmer is not equipped to handle the soldering iron out of doors. Here is where the soft metal rivet comes in handy. These are advertised, and it is only necessary to fit a rivet into the hole to be stopped and hammer it into place.

No mortal man can guess what the price of hogs or of corn will be next spring, but it is reasonably safe to say that both will be high, and that breeding stock will bring the best prices in years. Kansas has suffered from the cholera in various sections, while nearby states to the east have been well nigh depleted of their hog population. The bare spots in Kansas will have to be filled and other states stocked up. Here is where the breeder will come into his own.

Uniformity of type is a most important item in all high-class stock operations. A carload of hogs or of steers cannot hope to top the market without such uniformity, and the breeding animals have but small chance in the herds and group classes of the show ring without it. It counts heavily with individual animals, also, as it makes for excellence of product and reputation of producer everywhere. Keep this item in view, whether you are raising market hogs or pure-bred animals for breeders. Your customer will appreciate it and your pocketbook will be fatter.

At any season of the year the convenience of having running stock water in the barns and stock sheds is so great and the expense of securing it is so small that one wonders why every farmer does not have it. It only costs about $4 to buy a complete set of thread cutting tools for any ordinary sizes of pipe, and with these and a vice and the necessary piping the water from the tank can be run to all the places where needed about the barnyard and to the kitchen sink, as well. All this can be done by home labor. No stock will do well which has to drink icy water. They will not drink enough, and indigestion or compaction of the stomach follows.

Up in Brown County a number of hog raisers have been using corrugated iron as roofing material for their hog houses, as it is cheaper than shingles. This is a very unsatisfactory material for such a purpose, and about the only good thing that can be said of it is that it will turn water. Here is where roofing paper aids the farmer. This material is easily put on. It is weather and water proof. It does not leave open air spaces to cause drafts of winter air which make the hogs "pile up," and it is cheap. Write to advertisers who manufacture roofing paper and give your hogs protection against drafts in winter, heat in summer, and the assurance of comfort all the year round, and do it cheaply.

Lye As Cholera Preventative.

One of the first to reply to our inquiry regarding the use of lye as a hog cholera preventative was Forest Henry, of Clover Crest Stock Farm, Dover, Minn., who writes as follows:

"With reference to the use of lye in case of hog cholera outbreak, I would say that about 15 years ago a very severe epidemic of hog cholera struck our section. Nearly every farmer lost heavily; in fact, very few hogs lived through the fall and winter. I had heard of the use of lye as a preventive. I bought a quantity and fed it daily in the animals' swill. At the time we were feeding nearly 200 hogs. Not one of them took the disease. I used it as a preventive and not as a cure. If we ever have a repetition of the plague I shall resort to the use of lye; in fact, it was the only medicine I used during the outbreak stated above."

American National Live Stock Association.

At the fifteenth annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association which closed its sessions on December 13 at Denver a series of resolutions were adopted as showing the policy of that great organization and some of the objects for which it works.

These resolutions began with a lengthy one demanding the retention of duties on live stock and its products, and was followed by others recommending the creation of a non-partisan tariff commission; for efficient railroad service in transporting live stock; placing a minimum speed limit on live stock trains; endorsing the administration of the national forests; federal control of unappropriated semi-arid grazing lands; classification of public grazing lands; the fencing of water reservoirs on public grazing lands; for the sinking of wells on desert lands; opposing a prohibitive tax on oleomargarine; opposing advance in commission charges for sale of live stock; endorsing the work of the Department of Agriculture; opposing the exhibition of diseased animals at fairs; for more effective sanitary regulations; endorsing the work of the United States Sanitary Association, and recommending the appointment of W. E. Skinner for director of live stock exhibits of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

No Fear of Hard Times.

"If we expect to get adequate returns for the money invested in lands we must endeavor to get twice the revenue we formerly received," said G. L. McKay, the great dairy authority, in a speech recently. "You can't keep a cow for the value of the calf alone, unless you expect to get an abnormal price for breeding purposes. You can sell your cream to the creamery and produce calves that will top the market by feeding the warm skim milk. Butter-fat is not a profitable or valualbe food for calves. Where you have a hand separator you can have your milk in the best possible condition for feeding the calves, the pigs or the chickens and the butter-fat you can sell to the creamery. The man who can sell from $30 to $35 worth of butter-fat per cow and at the same time raise a good calf, has nothing to fear from hard times."



AMERICAN FARM GATE

You, Mr. Farmer, your wife or children, don't have to lift an **American Farm Gate** when you want to open it. Just release the catch, and the end rises automatically (**it lifts itself**). No tugging, no lugging. Works easiest, lasts a lifetime—**but costs no more.** Invented by the first manufacturer of steel farm gates.

Before you buy a single gate for your farm, write us for price list of **American Farm Gates.** It will be real economy. Steel or wood, painted or galvanized, all styles self-lifting.

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Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from $10.00 to $12.00 an acre every year.



Land purchased three years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich



by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

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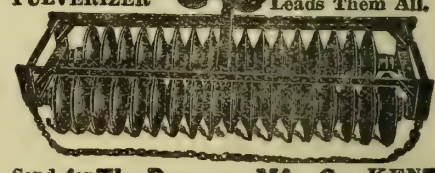
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Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by many Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage Methods—tells just what you want to know. 240 pages—indexed—over 40 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"How to Maintain Soil Fertility by Silage System." All about "Summer Silos" and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Limited Revised and Enlarged Edition now ready. Send for your copy before too late. Enclose 10c in coin or postage stamps and mention this paper.

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Send for Circulars **The Peterson Mfg. Co.** KENT OHIO

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The best silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
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In 1912, as heretofore, the superior advantages of
COLE BROTHERS' FRANKLIN LIGHTNING ROD
will be advertised in the columns of KANSAS FARMER.
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Fortunes In Inventions.

Every day you read about some man becoming very rich through some simple invention. Your invention may make you independent. Get is patented. I can help you. Send for my free booklet, "Vnventors' Guide." This tells you all about inventions.
Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

No Hog Losses in Thirteen Years.

Here is the way one hog man wards off disease. The way many farmers are writing in reply to KANSAS FARMER inquiry regarding hog cholera preventatives it would seem that a large part of the cholera loss was due as much to carelessness as anything else.

"I have never used lye to prevent hog cholera, but do use glauber salts, sulphur, barrel salt and santonine. I keep barrel salt and sulphur in a box where they can get to it at all times, and give them glauber salts in their swill once a week.

"When I think they are wormy I give santonine as follows: One ounce of santonine to every 60 head that will weigh from 50 to 75 pounds. I keep the hogs off feed for 12 hours, then give a physic, which is usually glauber salts. After 6 or 12 hours I mix bran and shorts, two parts shorts to one of bran, and dampen with santonine. I have plenty of this feed handy, so the pigs can eat all they want. In a few hours, say about six, I give another physic. In 10 days I repeat this entire treatment. I have found this treatment highly successful, and I haven't lost a pig from any disease for 13 years."

American Horses.

During the American civil war when the armies, in proportion to total population, were the largest in history and when the total population of the United States was very much below that of the present day, the cavalry and mounted infantry and artillery were supplied with the finest horses of any known army. Moreover, in spite of the fact that the losses were so enormous there never was any serious difficulty in securing horses in ample numbers and of the best.

The Morgans in New England, Standard-breds in New York and the Middle West, Thoroughbreds in Virginia and saddle horses in Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee predominated and made up the bulk of the splendid mounts of the contending armies in that great struggle.

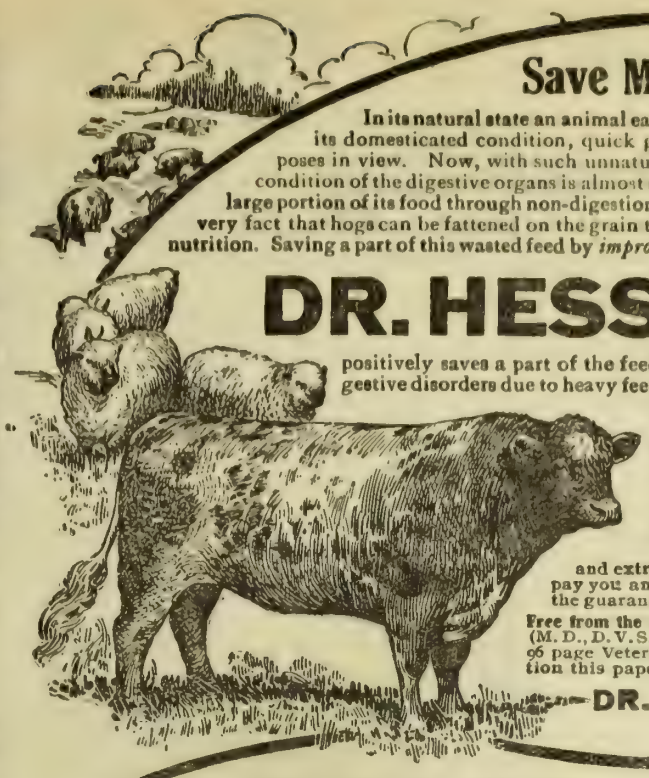
Now, all this is changed in spite of our vastly increased population, and our army officials have been scouring the country for years to secure the necessary 2,500 horses necessary for remounts each year. Horses of the old types which are available for such purposes are no longer available in numbers, and the government has found it necessary to establish at least two breeding stations with Morgan and Standard-bred foundation stock, for the purpose of creating a distinctively American type of horse suitable for army purposes and with sufficient weight, style and action to make them available for carriage horses as well.

Of course, the supply of horses for remounts is obtained in a fairly satisfactory manner when the government buys young animals direct from the farmers and when the army is on a peace footing, but it is necessary to provide for emergencies, and in the view that preparedness is half the measure of success, a surplus must be created in some manner upon which the government can draw in time of war. Horses are just as necessary as rifles in war time and this country could not now supply an army with suitable mounts in the event of war.

England had always depended upon her colonies and the United States for her supply of horses and had never established breeding stations, as had been done by other governments. Her mistake was shown during the Boer war, when America was actually drained of suitable horses and mules, as well. To the officials this question appears serious, as it requires five or six years to mature a horse to the desired maturity, and unless operations are begun promptly, any war which might come within the next five years would find us unprepared.

Of course, no one expects a war within that time, and certainly no one wants it, but the problem is interesting in itself, as it concerns every farmer who likes this type of horse and cares to breed it. The market offered by the government is sure and steady but not by any means the largest one. Cities and various business interests need and must have this same type of horses or something approximating it, and the demand for them is likely to grow more rapidly than it has done in recent years, while the increasing demand for this type for carriage use will serve to emphasize it.

The draft horse has swept America and this fact is based upon sound economic reasons, but it is also a reason for some breeders to take advantage of the opportunity to breed and supply the lighter type, for which an increasing demand exists.



Save Money on Feed

In its natural state an animal eats to satisfy hunger, not to produce fat. But in its domesticated condition, quick growth and abnormal milk supply are the sole purposes in view. Now, with such unnatural conditions a breaking down or at least an impaired condition of the digestive organs is almost sure to occur. Then again, even a healthy animal wastes a large portion of its food through non-digestion, as is shown frequently by whole grain in the manure. The very fact that hogs can be fattened on the grain that passes through the other stock undigested is proof of wasted nutrition. Saving a part of this wasted feed by *improving digestion* is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea" of Stock Feeding.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

positively saves a part of the feed that naturally would be wasted by the healthy animal, and corrects digestive disorders due to heavy feeding; besides, it expels the worms and relieves the minor stock ailments. Eighteen years on the market has firmly established Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as the necessity to profitable feeding for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and besides, every ingredient has the endorsement of our best medical writers. Dr. Hess is an M. D. and also a D. V. S. Now, about the cost—One additional pound of pork *per month* or an extra quart of milk a week pays for Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at $1.60 or 100 lbs. at $5.00. (Prices slightly higher in Canada and extreme West and South.) Use it all winter and spring. If it don't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page Veterinary book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

DR. HESS & CLARK
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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. This splendid poultry tonic and conditioner will make your hens lay better and help you trade off eggs to pay the family grocery bill. Wards off cholera, roup, gapes and other poultry ailments. Cost hardly worth considering—a penny's worth to feed 30 fowl per day. Sold under written guarantee.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25 lb. pail $2.50. (Except in Canada and the extreme West.) Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Nearly 73 per cent of the pure-bred stallions of Kansas are drafters and this state stands third in the list, Illinois and Iowa being the only other states having larger numbers. In the lighter classes of stallions Kansas ranks fourth, being exceeded in numbers by Illinois, Iowa and New York only, and yet with all these horses and their progeny Kansas would not be able to supply a very large quota in case of war. A lot of valuable information in regard to the proper type of horses has been published in Circular 186 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled, "The Army Remount Problem," by George M. Rammel, chief of the Animal Husbandry Division, and this may be had by addressing your Congressman.

Care should be taken to keep the houses well bedded with straw and to provide plenty of feed room. This, besides tending to the comfort of the animals, will also keep them from fighting and injuring each other. They will do better if only five or six are kept in each lot. They should have a feeding floor which can be cleaned regularly and which will keep the feed out of the mud and dust of the feed lots.

As to feed, the sow requires a bulky feed, rich in bone building elements. Where bright leafy alfalfa hay can be obtained it can be made to make the bulk of feed and with a little grain will keep sows in good condition. Local conditions and prices will govern the kinds of feed used. But the mixture of different grains is better than one alone. Great harm has been done by feeding only corn or wheat, as they are great fat producing feeds. Bran is very good for making out the bulk of the feed.

After all, the whole question of winning success with brood sows in winter consists in keeping the animals comfortable. This does not mean that they should be pampered in any way, nor that good treatment consists in giving theme an excessive amount of feed. It does mean that they should be so handled that they will have no unnatural appetites, will not be continually fretting or tearing up the pen or fighting. These are but indications of something wrong and such wrongs can, more often than not, be cured by a change in feed. Tankage will solve more feeding problems perhaps than any other one thing, and if the sow be given a ration made up of 60 pounds of corn meal, 35 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage for each 100 pounds of feed and then fed in such a way that she has all the alfalfa she wants and will come up promptly at meal time, she will at least try to do her best.

Seeding and Growing Sweet Clover.

(Continued from page six)

as the ground is sufficiently dry early in the spring, but for me the best results have come when sown at the above date.

"Another good method of securing a stand of sweet clover is sowing it with some crop which is taken off the ground early, such as barley or Early Champion oats. Still another method is to take the small grain crop off the land as early as possible, plow and disk and seed the sweet clover not later than the last week in July. Seed sown the second week in August has failed to live through the winter, while in cases where there is plenty of moisture in the soil, that sown the last week in July has done splendidly. Sweet clover acts very much the same as does red clover and alsike; and, like them if sown after the first of August, it is likely to fail to live through the winter. Even when sown as early as the latter part, failure is likely to follow unless an abundance of moisture is present in the soil. This method is not reliable in a dry season.

"Seeding sweet clover in corn at the last cultivation gives fair results if the stand of corn is not too thick and the growth is not so very rank. This plan is not to be trusted, as a general rule, however, and has not given me such very satisfactory results. Everything considered, sweet clover does its best when sown alone.

"For the very best results with sweet clover, rich ground should be selected. Limestone land is especially favorable, too, for sweet clover. It is not altogether necessary to have sod ground, but it is necessary, in order to secure a strong stand, to have the ground thoroughly rich and free from weeds.

"When sweet clover is sown with Early Champion oats, about 20 pounds of the seed should be harrowed in lightly. It takes a pretty good weed to outdo sweet clover on good soil. By harvest time it will be high up in the oats and on this account it is well to cut the oats high up from the ground. Sweet clover seed has a very strong germinating power, and always comes up strongly whether sown on rich or poor soil, and it is when the plants are young that many people are deceived, thinking that the soil, even though it is run down, is growing as good sweet clover as the very best of land. The fact is, however, that later on the sweet clover sown on poor soil commences to dwindle away and die for lack of nitrogen.

"It is my opinion that after sweet clover is planted on a farm and the bacteria gets fixed in the soil, a stand will not be so difficult to secure. When a few farmers first sowed this clover here, none succeeded in getting a catch, but this year most all who used proper methods are succeeding, in spite of the severe drouth. My stand of sweet clover, which was sown on sod ground, is all that could be desired. The sweet clover in the wheat stubble, however, is thin, because the wheat sapped the moisture out of the soil. Some of my neighbors inform me that sweet clover, sown with a thin stand of oats, has come through in fair shape.

"There is more to the successful growing of sweet clover than most people think. The selection of the right type to begin with is of great importance. There are a great many different varieties of both the white and the yellow."

The question of watering animals in winter is one of the most important to consider. If animals are compelled to drink ice water in cold weather they will not take enough to answer the needs of the body and to aid in digestion, and derangement of the digestive apparatus is pretty sure to follow. Impaction of the stomach or costiveness may come from lack of sufficient water, which the animal simply cannot drink through a hole in the ice in freezing weather. Give the sows a chance to drink often, at least three times a day.

Brood Sows In Winter.

The brood sow is the farmer's productive investment on which he can draw for future dividends. Like other productive property, the sow will make better returns if she is properly cared for. If on pasture with shade and water she can care for herself pretty well in the summer season, but she must depend upon her owner for every comfort and her daily food in the winter. The size of the litters, as well as the vigor of the spring pigs, will depend upon the winter care of the sows to a very large extent, and animal comfort means success. If the sow is not perfectly comfortable at all times she will not do her best. If she roots up the ground, tears up her pen or eats pigs or chickens, it simply shows that she wants something which she does not have and without which she will not do so well. Her comfort, then, is a prime necessity, and this should have the owner's careful attention, especially during the winter season.

Ex-Governor Hoard recently made this characteristic statement: "The man on the farm wants to get into town so as to get rid of the 'daily grind' of farm life. The man in the city wants to get 'back to the farm' to escape the 'daily grind' of the city. And so it goes, everybody trying to escape their own grind. And yet no man ever made a success of life in any spot or place who was looking for a chance to escape the 'grind'."

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DAIRY



The Kansas milch cow—dairy cow, as we call her—is not so poor a cow as our method of feeding is poor. I am certain that I have made that statement in these columns before, but it is a statement worthy of repetition. It provokes me to hear institute lecturers, dairy writers and editors of dairy papers slander the Kansas cow. I know that for dairy purposes the average Kansas cow is not worth a great deal—particularly so if she is fed high-priced feeds and expected to return a profit on those feeds. The average Kansas cow is milked on grass, and perchance milked during the winter, while eating a maintenance ration of roughage. So everything her milker gets is without expense—at least without expense additional to the usual methods of feeding. So this kind of milking pays—does not pay big, but a steady little cash income has been obtained, and that helps.

* * *

Now the fellows first mentioned above write and talk fifth reader dairying—while what we need in this country is instruction from the primer. Of course, if a farmer is going into the dairy business, I think he should have a dairy-bred cow, but because he does not have such cow and cannot afford the cash outlay to get her, he should not discontinue milking or fail to realize the profits resulting from dairying. It is too often the feeling of the farmer—and that feeling is prompted by well meaning but imprudent speakers and writers who fail to understand the western situation—that he cannot afford to dairy unless he has a herd of highly bred special purpose cows. Such cows in the hands of the average farmer would in all probability do little better than the cows the average farm dairyman is now milking. The principal reason these special purpose cows would do poorly is because they would be poorly fed. It requires feed to make milk—milk can come from nothing but feed—and no cow can make milk unless she is supplied with feed of the different kinds sufficient to produce it.

* * *

You may think yours is a very poor herd for milking purposes, but you can't be sure until you have fed right. The chances are that you would be safe in cutting at least one of every three cows out of the bunch and improve the herd.

But of the others there would be some question until you had tried them out on milk-making feeds. You probably know that these cows on grass give a good flow, and if so why should they not do well during the winter if you fed a ration closely approximating June grass in succulence, palatability and in the essential constituents of food necessary to make milk. The test of the cow's ability comes when she has that kind of feed before her in quantity equal to her consumption. Our cows are expected to prove their worth at the milk pail when we have provided liberally, we think, with prairie hay, sorghum or Kafir roughage or corn stalks standing in the field. These kinds of feed fill the belly, but in them is nothing to make milk.

* * *

I have been receiving a lot of letters recently from farmers who are this winter using silos for the first time. I chanced to get from a silo concern a list of farmers to whom it had sold silos. I wrote each silo user a letter asking a number of questions to which I desired answers. The letters are just now coming in, and later I will print some of these letters. But, one of the three most important points mentioned in these letters is the effect of silage on the dairy herd. In this issue of KANSAS FARMER I am printing one letter in which the writer says his cows are milking on silage as well as they do on grass. Discount the statement a little, if you will, but for one moment consider what an improvement there would be in your milking operations and the increase in the amount of money from the sale of butter-fat if you could have practically 12 months of milk approximating in quantity the June flow. Your income from milking cows would be increased five or six times over the present amount per year, and that would certainly help. It would help you to a better liking of the dairy business. If a business pays well, we work willingly. If it is something we must do and the pay is small, we never get through complaining. That's the way I feel, and human nature is pretty much the same everywhere.

* * *

You know what an arm load of green corn will do for the old cow if fed along in the summer when the grass is short. You know what it would do were you able to feed it tonight. If you had a silo that is what you would have fed tonight, and would continue to feed until grass next spring. If, feeding silage, you could have a summer milk flow, or nearly so, during the seven or eight feeding months of the year, it would make some difference in several respects—and one of those is that your herd of common cows would show to much better advantage than you think. The change brought about is not in or on the cows, but in the change of feed. So, I say, we must give the cow a chance by placing before her the right feed and before condemning her and the dairy business.

* * *

To be sure, the feeding of silage to the common cow is not all there is in the profitableness and success of the dairy business, but it is a good beginning. An exclusive silage ration is not a balanced ration, but it is so far ahead of what we have been feeding that there is no comparison. A feed of 35 to 40 pounds of silage per day with the cows running to a rack of alfalfa hay and eating 7 to 10 pounds per day is a balanced ration, and with comfortable stabling, June feed and June comfort, will come near producing a June milk flow. It is under these conditions that the measure of our cows should be taken.

* * *

On this test I am sure that one of every three would fall by the wayside. If we will apply the scales and Babcock test, one of every two would go to the butcher, and our profits be increased. I believe that at least one-half of the cows in the average farm dairy will on silage and alfalfa hay produce an average of 200 pounds of butter-fat per year. If I am correct, these are good cows on which to lay the foundation for a profitable herd. A well bred, prepotent dairy bull will in the fifth generation get that average up to 300—and then you will be dairying—making more real money out of a smaller investment and with less labor than you had dreamed of.

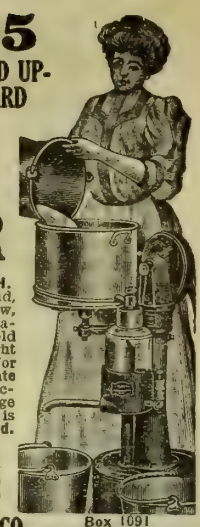
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I do not intend by this article to put a damper on the efforts of the good men who go up and down the land urging dairy-bred and special-purpose cows. They are right in that these are the only cows with which to conduct dairying for the greatest profit. I part ways with them on the value of the cows we now have. I want Kansas farmers to keep milking and improving and making some money from milking. Should they be led to believe that the farm cow of today was a miserable failure, and so would be for all time to come, a permanent and irreparable injury would be done the dairy business and the prosperity of our people would be greatly curtailed. Feed of the right kind and plenty of it is the first requisite for dairy success—and that you may not be left with the impression that the silo is for the dairy cow only, I will add that the silo is necessary for the highest success in live stock farming in general. —T. A. BORMAN.

Oleo Wants Advantage Over Butter.

Not satisfied after years of masquerading as butter, oleomargarine is now asking for a lower freight rate than is charged for the transportation of butter. The oleomargarine interests have petitioned the classification committee of the western trunk lines that the rate on their product be reduced from second to third class. This is for the purpose of being able to place their product in every market of the middle west at less expense.

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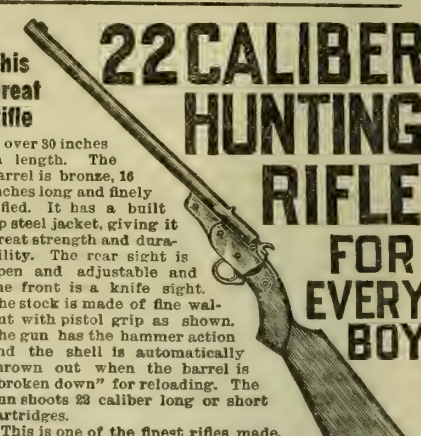


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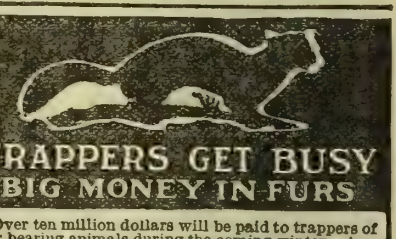
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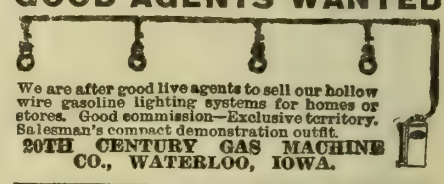
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Butter Breeds.

"I have no particular choice as to the kind of cows to keep," says Prof. G. L. McKay. "This is a good deal like a man getting a wife—it depends largely on the kind he prefers. If you are going to keep cows exclusively for butter, the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein are desirable breeds. If you are going to take into consideration the value of a calf, which seems quite necessary in our state, the milking strain of the Shorthorn meets the requirements as well as any. The only reliable test for a cow is the amount of butter she produces. If she does not produce 225 pounds of butter-fat per year she is not a desirable cow to keep. In building up a herd it is quite necessary to select sires from the best milking strains."

Difficult Churning.

Subscriber of Lyndon, Kan., asks how to overcome difficult churning. Practically all cases of difficult churning can be readily overcome by methods of handling. Ripening the cream to a higher degree of acidity and churning at a little higher temperature will overcome the most of these cases. Cream at this time of the year is often allowed to sour at too low a temperature and is kept too long before churning. It should be ripened at a temperature of about 70 degrees, and when it has developed a clean, sharp, acid taste it should be churned. A thermometer is almost a necessity in getting cream ready for churning. The temperature at which to churn cream will vary with conditions, but for this time of the year it should probably not be below 60 degrees.

How to Milk a Cow.

Inquiries as to the proper method of milking a fresh cow have led E. R. Stockwell of the dairy department of the Oregon Agricultural College to make the following statement regarding the care of the cow after calving:

"There is an immense difference in milkers. One milker may be able to get 20 per cent more milk than another.

"The milker should not be allowed to excite or worry the cow by loud talking or abuse of any kind. A cow should be milked quietly and quickly. As she is largely a creature of habit, special care should be taken to get all the strippings. The first milk drawn may contain as little as 1 per cent of fat, while the last runs from 6 to 10 per cent.

"In milking, the whole hand should be used, closing first that part next to the udder. Then the milk is forced past the sphincter muscle by closing the remainder of the hand. The cow's teats should always be dry when milked. Wetting the teats is not only a dirty, filthy habit, but it also allows the teats to chap and become sore in bad weather. If there is difficulty in milking a cow dry, a small amount of vaseline may be rubbed on the hands; it is beneficial rather than harmful, both in a sanitary way and in its effects on the teats.

"The future of many a promising dairy cow has been ruined by improper milking soon after calving. The dairy cow has been abnormally developed to produce large quantities of milk; consequently certain of her organs, such as the mammary glands, have become greatly enlarged and weakened just before and after parturition, due probably to the secreting of large quantities of milk.

"The art, or science, whichever we may call it, of milking can only be attained by those who are willing to make a study of each individual cow, of her disposition, dairy temperament and physical condition. First, as to the care of the cow previous to parturition. She should not receive much grain, but just enough bran mash to keep her slightly laxative. No succulent feed should be fed, as it stimulates milk secretion."

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Haven't you felt the need of a handy reference book which would give you the latest information on the planting and raising of corn, wheat, alfalfa, cowpeas, etc.—which would give you the latest thought about breeding, feeding and the care of cattle, hogs, horses, mules and sheep—which would tell you how to prevent and cure all kinds of live stock diseases? Such a book is the "Farmer's Hand Book" recently issued by the Missouri Farmer and Breeder. It contains nearly 400 pages and is neatly bound and printed. Every chapter is by a leading expert in the United States, and besides the above it tells you how to build up your soil, how to rotate crops, how to make money out of dairying, how to keep your hogs from taking cholera, how to care for fruit trees, how to prevent typhoid fever, tuberculosis, etc., how to keep your premises sanitary and free from disease, how to keep your stock from getting killed by lightning, how to cure poultry diseases and many other things too numerous to mention. It was compiled by Hon. George B. Ellis, ex-secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, one of the leading authorities in the corn belt states and managing editor of the Missouri Farmer and Breeder. The Farmer's Hand Book is the greatest compendium of agricultural and live stock information ever offered to the farmers of the corn belt, and should be in every thinking farmer's home. It supplies a long felt want. For $1 you will receive the Missouri Farmer and Breeder for two years and a copy of the Farmer's Hand Book free.

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Michigan State Fair, D. P. Miller, Almont.
Illinois State Fair, Wm. Brautigam, Brighton.
Virginia State Fair, R. S. Hartley, Youngsville, Pa., score 96½.
Vermont St. Fair, E. H. Hazen, White River Jct., score 98 on prints.
Utah State Fair, W. H. Smith, Woods Cross.

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You've never before heard of such startling values—I've never offered anything like them and you know full well that no one else has ever come anywhere near my regular prices. But this time I've a startling reason. *I want 10 men or more in every township in the country to own and operate a Galloway Engine*—I've decided to double my factory capacity by increasing the sales twice and sell two where I formerly sold one—this calls for unusual values—hence, the greatest offer I have ever made. I can save you from $25 to $300 on an engine according to the H. P. needed. It doesn't matter what sized engine you want I've got the one to fit your wants and do more work and better work at less actual cost than any other engine in the world. Write at once for full information of the Greatest Offer Ever Made To American Farmers—don't delay but send me your name and address now, before you do another thing. Let me prove to you in cold facts why I can put $25 to $300 in your pocket.

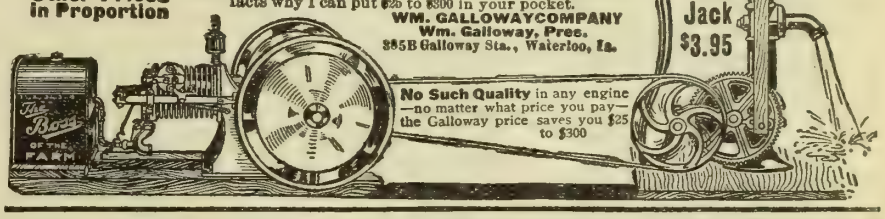
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STEER FEEDERS' ORGANIZATION.

An organization of steer feeders promises to result from some recent agitation. The move is a good one. The steer feeders of Kansas represent a tremendously large interest, and anything that will promote the production of better and more meat at a saving to the producer is a worthy effort. The Kansas Experiment Station, for the first time in its history, has now under way steer feeding experiments involving the feed of 200 steers. The steer feeders' organization proposes to visit Manhattan, look carefully into the methods of feeding, look the cattle over, and when the experiment is concluded and the cattle ready for market, take another look over the cattle and review the results. Indiana steer feeders have such organization.



SURE-FIT OVERCOATS.

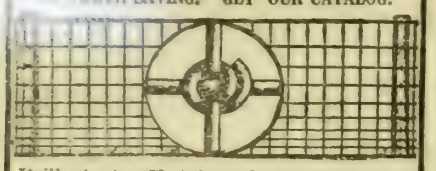
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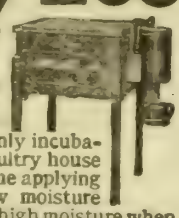
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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

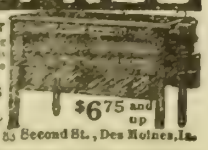
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POULTRY



Now that real cold weather has come, the poultryman must pay particular attention to the warmth and comfort of his hens if he would continue to have fresh-laid eggs.

A warm breakfast on cold mornings has a tendency to make hens sing, and hens that sing, most always have an intention of laying. So give you flock a warm meal at least once a week.

Don't forget that meat is good to make hens lay, but don't go crazy on the meat question and give them too much, for you can easily make them sick. Meat two or three times a week is often enough.

The groceryman wants eggs, the hotelman wants eggs, the private family wants eggs, everybody in town is hungry for eggs. Twenty-five good hens are more profitable than a cow, and much less trouble. A cow costs as much as a hundred hens and eats more. We would not deride the family cow, but would make a plea for the domestic hen. Give her a place worthy of her valuable product.

A Quick Way to Dispose of Chickens.

If for any reason you cannot get rid of your chickens, try the following old-fashioned method. It never fails:

Once upon a time a youth who had commenced to navigate the sea of matrimony went to his father and said:

"Father, who should be boss, I or my wife?"

Then the old man smiled and said:

"Here are 100 chickens and a team of horses. Hitch up the horses, load the chickens into the wagon, and wherever you find a man and his wife dwelling stop and make inquiry as to who is the boss. Wherever you find a woman running things leave a chicken. If you come to a place where man is in control give him one of the horses."

After 79 chickens had been disposed of he came to a house and made the usual inquiry.

"I'm boss o' this ranch," said the man.

"Got to show me," said the youth.

So the wife was called and she affirmed her husband's assertion.

"Take whichever horse you want," was the boy's reply.

So the husband replied: "I'll take the bay."

But the wife didn't like the bay horse, and she called her husband aside and talked to him. He returned and said:

"I believe I'll take the gray horse."

"Not much," said Missouri; "you'll take a chicken."

Apoplexy.

Gentlemen—Our poultry has been dying since the middle of September. Sometimes they mope around and appear sick for an hour or two, but mostly drop from the trees or roost dead, without any signs of sickness. We have also lost some geese in the same way. They are not sick at all—just find them lying dead.

Our poultry has free range and are sparingly fed on Indian and Kafir corn, and eat heartily. What is the disease, and what can we do for it? I wish to know through KANSAS FARMER, and oblige.—J. B. BROWNRIGG.

Ans.—When chickens drop dead from roosts or trees without any signs of sickness, the chances are that the disease is apoplexy, which creates a rush of blood to the head, causing dizziness and death. Apoplexy generally attacks the older chickens and especially those that are very fat. Although fed sparingly, fowls on a farm can find enough corn and other grain to make them overfat. Food of a laxative nature should be given them for a while and all fattening foods withheld. Give linseed oil meal or oil cake meal in their moist food.

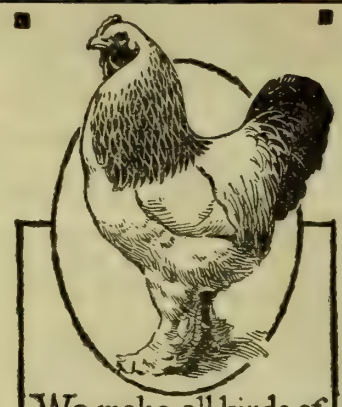
Hens In Snow Time.

When the snow is knee deep and everything sealed with ice, hens will require the best of care. A hen is as helpless in the snow as if she had no legs at all. She must have some place, however, where food, water and the dust bath are accessible, for she will not lay if compelled to crouch on the floor beneath the roosts. With snow on the ground the world is a wilderness to hens; they have no inducements to lay, and will quickly defer egg production until spring weather arrives. The flock will appreciate a warm, commodious scratching shed when the ground is covered with snow, better than at any other time. They can go out and do a little foraging in rainy weather, but when deep snows come they must be kept indoors, and a scratching shed is essential to keep them healthy and in laying condition. If you have no shed for your hens to scratch in then a few square yards in front of the chicken house should be cleared away of snow, where the hens can go out for a little while during the sunshiny days. The food at such times should be given warm at least once a day, and fed on clean boards or in troughs, so that it may not be contaminated with the filth that is on the floor of the poultry house. A warm place should be provided for them to roost in and the house rendered as comfortable as possible. The main factor in egg production in winter is warmth and dryness. It may involve some labor to remove enough snow to afford the hens a little room outside of their cramped quarters in the hen house, but it must be done or there will be no eggs.

The Largest Breed of Chickens



LIGHT BRAHMAS are the largest of all breeds of chickens. They are also very attractive in appearance. I. K. Felch, now nearly 80 years of age, and who is referred to as the "Sage of Poultry Culture," says that Light Brahmas are the best breed of chickens. Mr. Felch has bred them continuously for more than 60 years. Mrs. A. P. Wolverton, near Topeka, says Light Brahmas are a money-making breed. She recently sold one cockerel for $50 and another one for $25.



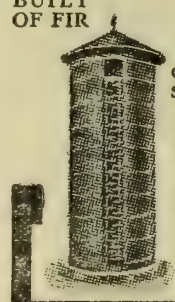
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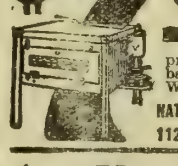
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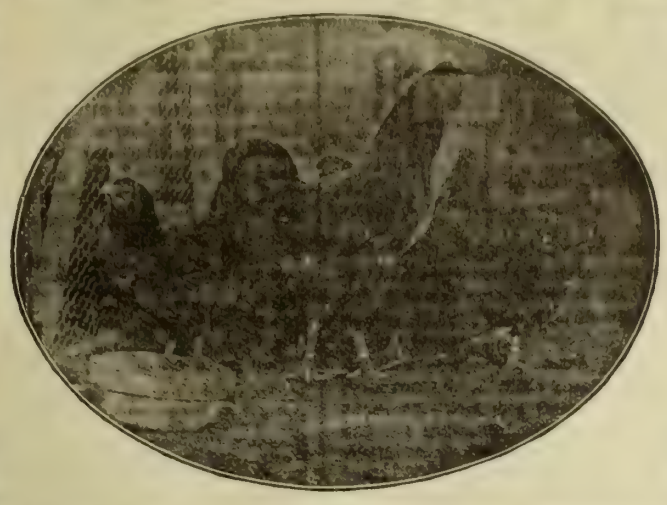
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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

The Popular Rhode Island Reds



THE biggest thing that the little state of Rhode Island ever produced is a breed of chickens. Out here in Kansas the poultry raisers think much of Rhode Island Red fowls. It is because of the productiveness of Rhode Island Reds that breeders of others chickens are meeting strong competition. The egg records of Rhode Island Red hens published in this and last week's issue of KANSAS FARMER should prove of interest to Kansas folks who are working to make money with chickens.

Fresh bone is one of the best egg producing foods that can be manufactured at home out of plain, unstimulating material. If you have a bone cutter that will grind fresh bone with the meat on, you are lucky; if you have no machine put the bones in the oven till they are charred, when they may be easily pounded with an axe.

Another Egg Record.

After reading Fred Koehler's letter in KANSAS FARMER, and seeing his six months' egg record for 1910 and 1911, I concluded to give my experience with 20 Rose Comb Rhode Island Red hens for 12 months, ending December 26, 1911. I am proud of my record, but it may not be as good as some, as I am only an amateur chicken raiser. I hope to be able to make my hens do better during the next 12 months. Here is the egg yield for the year past:

Month—	Eggs.
January	316
February	379
March	393
April	362
May	291
June	149
July	131
August	198
September	171
October	230
November	157
December	254
Total	3081

The way I produced these results was by keeping my hens free from lice and mites. I put wood and coal ashes in the hen house for the hens to dust themselves in. I grease those parts of the fowl's body where lice are most apt to be found with blue ointment and melted lard. This and the dust from the ashes soon cleans out the lice.

I give my hens plenty of warm water in the winter, also provide plenty of oyster shell and grit. I feed Kafir corn, corn and scalded oats in the winter, but the summer diet consists principally of what is gleaned from ranging over an alfalfa pasture.

My experience has been that lice and mites will keep hens from laying more than anything else.—JAMES HOLLOWAY, R. F. D. 1, Galva, Kan.

Mr. Holloway's egg record is a good one—in fact, above the average. It shows an average yield for the year of 154 eggs, or almost 13 dozen for each hen, which, at 25 cents per dozen, would amount to almost $3.25. From this it can be seen that when a hen produces 150 eggs in a year she is producing a nice profit.

Mr. Holloway mentions giving plenty of warm water to his hens in winter. This has much to do with the good winter egg yield. An egg is largely composed of water, and it is reasonable to presume that a hen will not lay many eggs when she cannot get all the pure, fresh water she wants to drink.

Nothing will answer quicker to good care than a flock of young hens or pullets, but they can be easily hurt by over-feeding. Unless they have plenty of litter wherein they can exercise in getting their feed they will not thrive.

The Silo Will Double The Income

The letter below from J. W. Reynard, Ottawa, Kan., is, I believe, the best argument I have ever read in favor of the silo. It covers everything there is to be said about a silo. It is printed in the writer's own words, except reference to the particular kind of stave silo is stricken out. I wish that this letter would soak deeply into the mind of every reader.—Editor.

We filled our silo with corn that I thought at the time of filling was too ripe. It would not make five bushels to the acre. We put in thirty-one acres. It was thin on the ground and very short.

We were unfortunate in getting a poor gasoline engine of 12-horsepower to pull the cutter. It did not have the power to do the work, so that we were longer filling the silo than our neighbors were in filling theirs who had a good engine. It cost us about 75 cents per ton to fill it.

We are feeding it to horses, colts, mules, cattle of all ages, and we have to give some to the hogs to keep them quiet. The old hen, too, is fond of it, and my wife is selling a basket of eggs a week besides what we use on the table. We feed to the work horses a gallon and a half at a feed of ensilage, two quarts of oats, and the colts about the same amount, but less oats. The heavier cattle eat about 35 pounds per day, and the lighter cattle in proportion to their weight.

I have never fed any feed that is as satisfactory as the ensilage and at so little cost, and this year we would not have gotten practically anything out of this corn had we not put it in the silo. We are feeding three times the amount of stock with the silage that we could have fed without it. Our cows are milking like they were on grass, and the steers and heifers will be good "killers" in the spring from the silage. The calves, I can see them grow, and the horses and colts are doing equally as well.

We would have been compelled to sell a part of our stock had we not bought the silo. As it is we have bought several head of cattle and will have plenty of feed to run us until June. We feed a little straw, cowpeas, alfalfa or Kafir fodder each day in connection with the silage, to the cattle, but no grain. The silo is just like a big corn crib full of corn. We can take out each day just what we want to feed, and the next day's feed is always ready.

I have a son 18 years old, and he was opposed to putting so much money up in the air, as he called it, and today I am happy to say he is the most enthusiastic silo man in the country. I have always wanted to make a farmer out of him, and now I believe I have the problem almost solved.

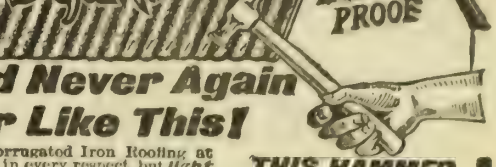
No man will ever make a mistake in putting up a silo, and the 40-acre man or 80-acre farmer will double his income.

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HORTICULTURE



Diseased Seed Makes Tree Short Lived.

There is much discussion pro and con as to the possibilities of Kansas in commercial fruit growing. It is certain that fruit can be grown in this state when proper attention is given the orchards and when Kansas orchardmen get down to business. This letter from our subscriber, J. S. Warren, Burlingame, Kan., will be of interest:

"It was recently said in a farmers' institute here that the average life of an apple orchard in Kansas is 20 years.

"I offer information gleaned from 40 years of experience. Thirty-one years ago I was sent through Kansas to find the reason why nursery stock did not prove satisfactory. I traveled through 40 counties. So far as I could see the stock of one nursery stood the test as well as another. But I had previously made up my mind as to the real cause, and I determined to prove my theory, which I had worked out to my satisfaction.

"Thirty years ago I bought 50 fine-looking trees, and today I have three living out of the 50. Thirty years ago I selected seed from trees that had probably accidentally escaped the germ that I will mention later on. I planted seeds that produced 1,000 seedlings, and out of that 1,000 seedlings I got just one tree that came up to the standard and is second to no apple I know of. I selected scions from the mother tree and have over 200 of these trees in bearing, 8 years old, from grafting.

"My object was to prove that the germ of disease had originated in the seed from which the tree was propagated. Can I prove that? I can prove that in my 250 trees there has never been a borer or a wood-destroying insect. I have not done anything to prevent these pests from entering my orchard.

"This brings me to the seed question. Where does the nurseryman procure his seed? At the wholesale seed house. Where does the wholesale seed house get its seed? Largely from France, or anywhere it can be bought the cheapest. From what kind of fruit is this seed selected? From windfalls and inferior fruit generally.

"This seed is planted in soil of the best. The propagator wants a large nice root to graft. Then he cuts his scions from already diseased wood, and he grows a fine thrifty stock. It sells well, and grows pretty well until the tenth year, and what then? It is dead, or has outlived its usefulness. But the Horticulturalist Institute speaker says 20 years.

"I ask you to go into any county in Kansas and make an investigation, and you will find 80 out of every 100 trees planted in Kansas at the eleventh year are dead or have outlived their usefulness, and what is true of Kansas is true all over the United States. I have had experience in six states.

"The United States has become a dumping ground for infected nursery stock and seeds until Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Turkey have absolutely prohibited the entry of nursery stock from this country.

"We have from them the Hessian fly, codling moth, boll weevil, the San Jose scale, and other pests too numerous to mention. Statistics say that in a single year the Hessian fly has destroyed wheat that would have been worth $50,000,000 at harvest; the loss from cotton boll weevil is estimated at $20,000,000; the loss on horticulture is still more."

Crops in Orchard.

Replying to our subscriber's inquiry as to whether or not in Riley County there was any crop which could be profitably grown in his orchard without detriment to the orchard, we referred the question to E. F. Stephens, the veteran orchardist, of Crete, Neb. Here is his answer:

"I suggest to your reader who makes inquiry that we have planted 50,000 trees in commercial branch orchards in Nebraska and northwestern Kansas. With us the question of soil moisture is the subject of supreme importance, and we have found it much more important to conserve moisture and store the same in the subsoil than to attempt to lessen expense by growing a farm crop.

"In our early days, when we first began, we used to grow corn in the nursery, being careful to leave the rows at least eight or nine feet apart, or room for the young trees. We sometimes grew crops of squashes and pumpkins; the latter absorb less soil moisture and in the late season shades the ground. After some years' experience we decided that the attempt to grow any kind of farm crop in the orchard required some hand labor, since cultivation could be only one way, and to keep the row of trees perfectly clean required some hand hoeing. For the last 20 years we have fully decided that the best as well as the most effective way of growing orchard is not to put any farm crop in the orchard, to plant the trees in rectangles, so the machinery can be worked both ways. We use the double Acme harrow, No. 27, cutting 13½ feet. With this implement three good horses or mules can cultivate about 30 acres a day, with the Planet Junior orchard cultivator, cutting 7 feet 9 inches. We are able to cultivate a little deeper and cover at least 15 to 18 acres daily. This enables one team to cultivate 14 times in a season 100 acres of orchard. This frequent and thorough cultivation conserves soil moisture.

"We have found that thrifty trees planted and well cultivated will send roots 4½ feet each way from the tree the first summer, showing that trees require at least 9 feet of space the first year, rapidly increasing to at least 20 feet of space required for rapid development. Suppose corn is planted in the space, the roots of the corn will spread rapidly and pump out needed moisture, as well as exhausted plant food, which might better be left in the ground for the orchard.

"In southern Idaho, where we are developing 450 acres of orchard, we do not allow any crop to be grown in the orchards, feeling that we can get a stronger and more vigorous growth of trees by taking advantage of the frequent aeration of the soil, gained by cultivation each season. In this Idaho plant we have irrigation—it is our thought to push these young orchards to a very rapid growth, three to five feet in a season, and then perhaps the fifth season trees can be pushed into bearing and seeded to clover. Under irrigation this can be done; that is, clover can be grown, with the idea of increasing the fertility of the soil, and yet a moist condition of soil is maintained by irrigation. In our Nebraska orchards we have found that in a very dry season we could not gather moisture enough under clover in an orchard to enable us to grow fruit of fair size; we, therefore, in Nebraska under semi-arid conditions, have relied on cultivation of the middles, cultivation of the entire area when the orchards are young, and as the orchard attained age, with wide branches, we mulch under the branches with straw or stable litter or anything available and continue to cultivate the middles."

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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year.. 3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$5.60
Our price for all..... 3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
The Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20

Total, regular price.....$7.45
Our price for all..... 5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total, regular price.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$3.00
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year..... 2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$4.25
Our price for all..... 2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year..... 1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Woman's Home Companion, one year.. 1.50

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Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
World's Work 3.00

Total.....$4.75
Our price for all..... 3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....$3.00
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The Independent..... 3.00
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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Success Magazine, one year..... 1.00

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.75

Either Uncle Remus' Magazine or The American Boy may be substituted in the above club for Success Magazine.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
McCall's Magazine, one year..... .50

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Country Life in America, one year.... 4.00

Total.....$6.00
Our price for all..... 4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
Sunset Magazine, one year..... 1.50

Total.....$2.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING S. C. BROWN LEGhorns—Extra quality. Write your wants. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1 each; six, $5; twelve, $9. A. B. Haug, Route 4, Centralia, Kan.

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PURE BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $2.00 each. Mrs. John Morgan, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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FINE BARRED ROCK, FARM RAISED cockerels at $1.50 and $2 each; cocks, $1; hens, $1. Mrs. John Yowell, Rt. 4, McPherson, Kan.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels at $1.50 each. W. Holland turkeys. Toms, $3; hens, $2.50. M. H. Johnson, Potwin, Butler County, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 15 years. Cockerels, $1 and $2. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

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BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS, MAMmoth White Holland turkeys. Imperial Pekin ducks, White Cochin bantams. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

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SNOW WHITE ROCKS—A FEW FINE young cockerels and pullets for sale. These birds are strictly high-class, not culls; need room and will sell cheap now. References, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address, J. E. Spaulding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

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48 BREEDS, PURE-BRED CHICKENS, ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas; 6,000 prizes; stock at low prices; circular free; catalog, 4 cents. Alf. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

BARRED, BUFF, WHITE ROCKS, REDS, Wyandottes, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. The best of their kind. Winning record. Low prices. R. D. Warner, Whitewater, Wis.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS—(THE 400 in chickens). Plumage buff barring on white. Free catalog. L. E. Altwein, St. Joseph, Mo.

Kansas State Poultry Show

Twenty-third Annual Exhibition Will Be Held at Wichita, Jan. 8 to 13

The biggest annual event for Kansas poultry breeders is the yearly meeting and exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association, which will be held this year, as it was last, at Wichita. The show will open Monday and continue throughout the week. We quote from Secretary Borders' announcement:

"The poultry fanciers of Wichita have raised sufficient funds to guarantee the financial success of the show and, with one of the finest and largest buildings in the West with which to stage it, there is no reason why 1912 should not have the largest display of fowls ever exhibited in the state of Kansas. The chairs in the arena will be removed, leaving a space 80 by 150 feet without an obstacle of any kind to obstruct the view or in any way prevent us from staging our show in the very best manner.

"The Forum (where the show will be held) is situated one block west and two blocks south of the corner of Main and Douglas. The building, being in the heart of the city, and with a large display of fowls advertised, should bring a record crowd of people seeking birds for new blood, as well as those who are going to buy foundation stock. We hope the breeders will realize the importance of showing in Wichita on account of it being centrally located from the standpoint of poultry breeders.

"We are making arrangements at this time to put on some special attractions during the week of the show. Those attending may rest assured that what they will see aside from the poultry at the show will be worth the amount of money it cost them to come."

A month ago Secretary Borders was in receipt of inquiries for entry blanks from as far north as Michigan and as far south as Houston, Texas. This indicates that a general interest is being taken in the Kansas show and that a number of exhibits from other states will be on hand.

* * *

The Kansas State Poultry Association was incorporated January 8, 1891, and on February 27, 1903, was legalized by the Legislature as a state institution, $2,000 being appropriated to be paid in premiums. This gave the Association $1,000 each year, the poultry appropriation bill being passed at each session of the Legislature, until the last meeting of the state law makers. To tell just why the appropriation was not made last winter might, perhaps, be a story in itself. Still, the State Poultry Association is a state institution, yet at the present time it is not supported by state funds. To the good folks of Wichita belongs the credit of raising something like $600 which, with the money that accrues from other sources, will make it easy for the Association to pay all expenses, and all premiums in full, at the close of its twenty-third annual exhibition. This situation is gratifying to such old-time poultry breeders as Thomas Owen, who helped to organize the Association, and who has been present at every meeting and exhibition since. Mr. Owen is now president of the Association.

* * *

The annual state exhibition should be the final round-up of the poultry breeders for the season. It comes just following nearly all the local shows throughout the state and just ahead of the breeding season. It should also have combined with it an institute program, so that those in search of information would have a place to get it. Poultry breeders are pretty well along in the matter of breeding for type, shape, color and markings, but the most of them need information about the commercial end of the business. The time is coming when poultry prizes will not be awarded on shape and color points only. What a fowl can produce will some day in the not far distant future be of as much importance in determining upon a winner as will the looks of the fowl. Then a hen's egg record will be considered the same as we now take into consideration the amount of butter fat or pounds of milk that the cow produces.

* * *

These things will come in due course of time. Why not Kansas take the lead? The annual meeting of the State Poultry Association will be held next week. Why not start then?

A National Good Road

A concerted effort is being put forth by the advocates of good roads to build an ocean to ocean highway.

This idea has taken such hold of the people of the several states through which the proposed road would pass that it now appears to be assured, in part at least. The purpose is not to build an expensive road of macadam or other metal, but to simply see that the roads along the route are properly drained, have satisfactory bridges and culverts, and are then kept in shape by the use of the road drag.

As such roads will be of a direct and personal benefit to all who live in reach of them, and as the expense of maintenance will only average about one dragging per month in Kansas, it would appear to be reasonable to suppose that most people would not only favor it, but would be glad to lend their assistance.

Under present plans Kansas would be specially favored in that there are two routes across the state proposed. One of these is included in the ocean to ocean route and passes from Kansas City through Olathe, Ottawa, Osage City and Herington to the west line of the state following the general course of the Missouri Pacific railroad.

The other route, which is called the Golden Belt route, was originated by the Manhattan Commercial Club and follows the general route of the Union Pacific railroad from Kansas City westward.

Topeka has many good roads enthusiasts and, at a meeting of her Commercial Club last week, these men entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion and prepared themselves to render all possible assistance in promoting both of these routes and also in the building of a connecting road from Topeka to Osage City, which would serve to connect the two main routes and at the same time afford opportunity for tourists who may desire to travel over the southern route to come by way of the capital city.

The meeting at the Commercial Club developed much more than this. Enthusiasm for the improvement of the roads in Shawnee County became so great as to make of the other schemes but side issues in comparison.

If every county in Kansas would work up as much enthusiasm the mud tax would soon be abolished. Good roads are very generally desired, but the matter of getting them is very generally neglected. Many farmers are prevented from giving assistance because of the supposed cost, when really this is a very small matter.

Good bridges and culverts are absolutely essential for the safety of our lives and those of our stock. When these are once built and the roadway is graded into shape, the heavy expense is done. The upkeep of an earth road only require the use of the split log drag occasionally, but this must be done at the right time.

In the vicinity of Topeka there is maintained a dirt road that is so good that it is frequently preferred by automobilists to a macadam road near by. This dirt road was put into condition by the farmers and has since been maintained at an expense of but one dragging per month on an average.

Where this road now is there was formerly an almost impassable way in rainy seasons and a dusty one in dry. Others can do the same.

Hired Man and Cows.

When the crops fail it is often difficult to pay the hired man. Well, four old cows milked through the summer will pay his wages at the close of each month. This is one way—and the surest known to us—of getting the hired man's money. Let him milk his four cows and you come just as near making him self-supporting as any one adjunct to the farm.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE vigorous, farm raised, heavy laying Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, white, good rock; $2.00 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Ckls., $2.50 to $5; pul., $2.50; trio, $10; pen, $15. T. W. Miller, Osawatomie, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.— Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Prize winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. Also Indian Runner ducks. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., Route 15.

FOR SALE—40 HENS, 4 COCKS, SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons, Coon strain, great layers; one-third laying now, $1 to $2 each. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan

SELLING OUT—CRYSTAL WHITE ORPingtons, Kellerstrass Strain. Hens and pullets, $1 to $3; cockerels, $1 to $5. Mrs. A. Newman, Logan, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels, $3; eggs, in season. Free catalog. Phillips Poultry Farm, R. 6, De Soto, Kan.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2 to $5; Bourbon Red Turkey Toms, $4.00. Mrs. Marie Lutz, Wetmore, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2; Indian Runner drakes, $1. Mrs. R. Varman, Kincaid, Kan., Route 1.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BORDER'S STRAIN BUFF ORPINGtons, Christian strain Barred Rocks. A few surplus cockerels and pullets cheap for quick disposal. Fine stock at scrub prices. Mrs. H. E. Gonder, Wichita, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

BARGAINS, TOMPKINS' REDS, BOTH combs. Cocks, pullets, cockerels, scoring 94, $1.50 to $10. Red Colony Farm, Elk Falls, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winning Reds, Barred Rocks, and Runner Ducks. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND RED, BUFF ORPINGton cockerels, $1, $2 and $3 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA AND S. C. REDS AT farmers' prices. Bred on separate farms; both sexes; some choice exhibition stock. Mrs. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Winners for years, Mo. and Kan. big shows. Fine stock for quick sale. Cockerels, $1.25 to $10; cocks, $5 to $10; pullets, $1 to $7. N. P. Todd, Rinehart, Mo.

LARGE BONED R. C. R. I. REDS—DEEP red color, red eyes, long body, low-down tail, high scoring stock, $2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, $2 to $25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS and IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. My first championship pen is headed by second Madison Square, New York, cock, January, 1910, and contains first Madison Square pullet, December, 1910; also first, second, third, fourth and fifth Madison Square pullets, January, 1910. The greatest pen of Reds in the world. Free catalog. Southern Poultry Farm, Wade Hampton, Prop., Rogersville, Tenn.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE FOR sale, $2 each. Alice Johnston, Paradise, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA fine, $1.50. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—FAMOUS 280- egg strain, from imported stock. Low prices now. Write quick. Mrs. Frank Higgs, Route 19, Idaville, Ind.

WHITE CHINA GEESE, INDIAN RUNner ducks, White Plymouth Rocks. Book, Indian Runner Duck Culture from A to Z. Price, 50c. J. B. Howe, Fortville, Ind., Box H.

BUFF COCHINS.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Cocks, $1; pullets, 75c; cockerels, 75c. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, BUFF Cochin Bantams, Muscovy and Rouen Ducks. Gartner Bros., Coleridge, Neb.

TURKEYS.

EXTRA NICE WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. S. Reeves, Ottumwa, Ia., R. No. 3.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WINners at Kansas State Show, and registered Scotch Collie pups for sale. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE— Extra fine, priced reasonable. Write at once. O. F. Nolan, Moran, Kan.

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Topeka, Kansas

HOME CIRCLE



Judging By Looks.

When Opportunity came knocking at my door
I bade her go at once, and to return no more.

Of course, I am to blame that every chance I shirk,
But, honest, when she came, she looked like Plain Old Work.

Underwork is wicked and overwork is waste.

Adding a pinch of cream of tartar when beating eggs will keep them from falling after they are whipped.

"It does not always take brains to make money," observed the father of the college boy, as he looked over that young man's expense bill; "but it sure does take money to make brain."—Woman's World.

A friend of the writer contrives to keep her doilies and center-pieces free of folds and always in nice condition by rolling them around a tube which she made by forming paper around a curtain pole and pasting, leaving it around the pole until thoroughly dried. No doubt you will be able to find a pastboard tube at most any of your town stores, but they are not hard to make. The tube should be longer than any of your embroidered pieces.

Curbed Potatoes.

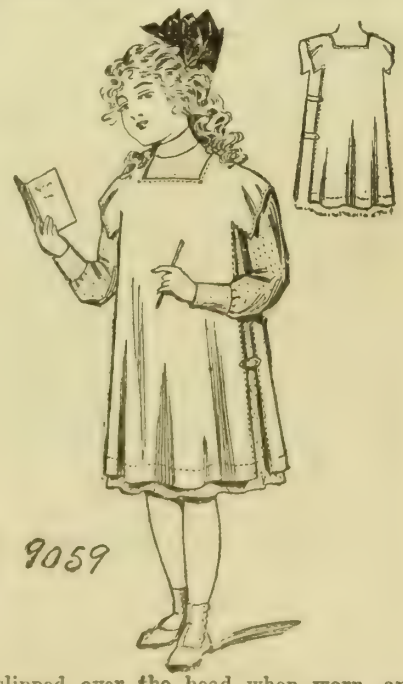
Pare half a dozen good sized potatoes, cut into rather thick slices and cut round and to form spirals. Soak in cold water for an hour, dry on a soft towel and throw into boiling fat until crisp and delicately browned. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle lightly with salt, and serve.

Saving Steps.

A neighbor of mine whose kitchen is a large one was put to many extra steps each day because her pantry where she kept her dishes was at one end of the room and the sink in the other. She solved the problem by putting casters on her kitchen table so she could roll it across the room with the dishes after drying them. She further had a lower deck fitted in between the table legs which added materially to its usefulness. Needless to say I am having casters put on my kitchen table, as I can see where it will be much advantage to me on baking days.—Mrs. G. C., Marysville.

9059. A Simple, Easily Made Design—Girl's One-piece Seamless Apron, With or Without Pockets.

Gingham, lawn, cambric or similar fabrics may be used for this model, which is simple in construction, comfortable and convenient. The apron is



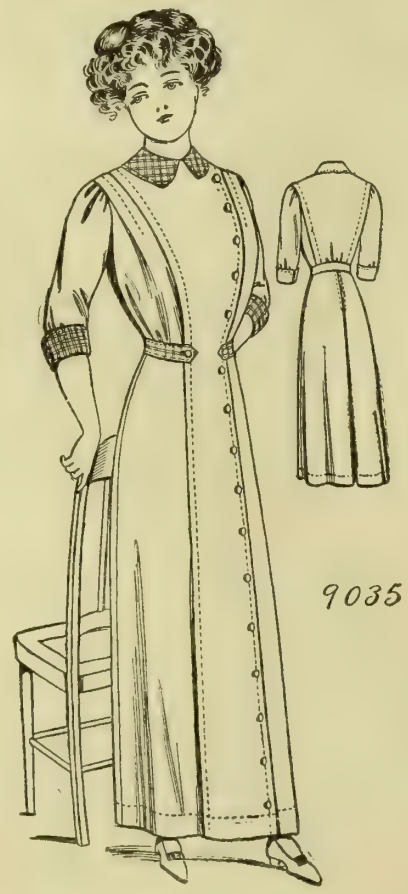
slipped over the head when worn, and the free edges under the arms are held together by straps. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1¾ yards of 24-inch material for the 6 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Creamed Onions in Sweet Potato Nest.

Boil small white onions until tender, drain and arrange in a nest of sweet potatoes which has been mashed, and season to taste with salt, pepper and butter. Garnish with sprigs of parsley, and just before serving pour over a cream made as follows: Cream 1 tablespoonful each of flour and butter, add 1 cupful of hot milk, and cook until it thickens, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, season to taste with salt, pepper, and add 1 tablespoonful of finely minced parsley.

9035. A Simple House Dress In Semi-Princess Style.

Deep tucks over the shoulder in front and back give the necessary fullness to this design. The waist gathers in easily at front and back and is joined to four skirt gores, that with the panel front complete the body portions of this desirable model. The sleeves are finished at the elbow with a neat cuff that is mounted on a straight band cuff which in itself forms a desirable sleeve finish. The back of the skirt portion has an inverted plait. This design may be developed in gingham, lawn, dimity or linen. Cloth in light weights will also be suitable. As a house dress or a simple afternoon gown the model will be very



appropriate. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 7½ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Much is being said nowadays on the subject of fresh air, and plenty of it. A good many are having sleeping porches added to their homes, and sleep out the year around. This may not be possible for all, but certainly everyone can open their windows instead of sleeping in a closed room. Fresh air is the basic requisite to good health. The lungs utilize all the oxygen they breathe and expel their impurities in your exhalations. Within a short time a man consumes all the oxygen in an average room if the windows and transom are down and the door is closed, and then he breathes foul poisons. Rural communities should by reason of natural advantages be practically immune from the "white plague," but statistics show a greater percentage of consumptives among farmers than any other class of people. So raise the curtains and open the windows and let in plenty of sunlight and fresh air.



Hard Water with JAP ROSE Makes Soft Water

These softening, soothing and penetrating **JAP ROSE** bubbles let every pore breathe. They carry away every atom of dirt gently, but thoroughly. The fine vegetable oils, combined by our process, soften the hardest water, relax the skin and refresh it by purifying it.

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The GRANGE

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Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Co-Operative Concerns.

There is a strong sentiment in Shawnee County, and especially in the city of Topeka, for a co-operative store. Both consumers and producers agree that an enterprise on the co-operative plan is both feasible and advisable. The more conservative, however, are slow to take stock in a co-operative concern. They realize that money within itself is inert, its power depending upon the handler. Money well handled results in benefits, poorly handled in disappointment and loss.

Past experiences in co-operative concerns in Topeka are not encouraging, if we concede the stores to have been wisely planned, well managed and loyally patronized. Loyal patronage is the foundation of co-operative business; good management is the keystone that holds the business. This is clearly shown by more than 500 co-operative concerns now capitalized and managed in the west and south by the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. Many of these are located in Kansas.

The patrons of husbandry have co-operative stores throughout the east and in many central and western states.

The Rochdal system of co-operative concerns prevails in Europe and in many places in this country.

The oldest and most successful co-operative store in Kansas is located at Olathe, fifty miles east of Topeka and twenty miles southwest of Kansas City. This store was organized by the patrons of husbandry and has been in operation and managed by the grangers of Johnson County 35 years. It was opened on July 27, 1876. The capital stock was only $785, of which $400 was borrowed money. The total sales the first year were $36,840.39, and the net profits, after paying all current expenses, were $1,334.54.

At no time during the 35 years have the total sales dropped below those of the first year.

The average gross profits have been $31,107.78 per year. The average expenses have been $16,360.28 per year. The average net profits have been $14,747.49 per year.

These net profits have been distributed among stockholders as interest, added to capital stock, set aside for surplus fund and prorated among members on the amount of their purchases.

The capital stock (shares of $5 each) was first limited to $20,000. It was then increased to $40,000, and at this time stands at $100,000.

In 1903 the buildings and most of the stock were destroyed by fire. The insurance lacked $30,000 of covering the losses, but the surplus fund so wisely provided amounted to $28,000, so the loss to the business was only $2,000.

In addition to the main store at Olathe, capitalized at $100,000, the association has five branch stores in Johnson County, each carrying a stock of $6,000 to $7,000.

The same class of citizens own a bank in Olathe with a capital of $150,000.

These great business triumphs of Johnson County citizens are the fruits of co-operation, the cash system, well directed industry, honest dealings, loyal support and good management.—G. G. BURTON, Highland Park Grange, Topeka, Kan.

Grange Conditions.

In the annual address of N. J. Bachelder, Master of the National Grange, are found some very interesting facts concerning the growth and present condition of the Granges of the country. In speaking of the growth, he says:

"During the year ending October 1, 1911, five hundred and thirteen subordinate Granges were organized and reorganized in 29 states, a larger number than has been established in any year since 1876, the marvelous growth during that year later proving to be of a temporary nature. The net gain in paid membership during the past year as shown by the treasurer's receipts has been 77,289, indicating a net gain in nearly every state. During the past ten years the net gain in paid membership has been 305,745, an average yearly gain of 30,574 members. Since October 1, a state Grange has been organized in Nebraska, and there have been large net gains in nearly every state.

"The total assets of the National Grange as reported October 1, 1910, were $118,825.83 and the total assets October 1, 1911, were $113,903.04, showing a decrease of $4,922.79, largely due to the cost of extension work authorized at the last session. The total assets of the National Grange at the close of the fiscal year in 1901 were $62,440.95, showing a net gain in cash assets during the 10-year period of $51,462.09, during which time there has been a net gain in paid membership of 305,745, as previously stated.

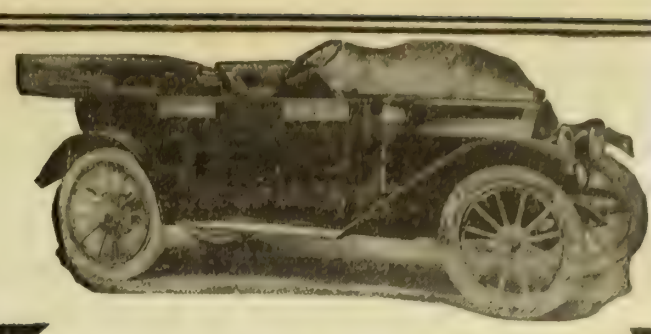
"One year ago the National Grange gave authority to the Executive Committee to expend in extension work an amount that would not reduce the fund in the treasury below $100,000, expending not to exceed $2,000 in any state where a state Grange existed. Regulations were established by the Executive Committee by which this fund became available for extension work in each state under the direction of the State Master. Every State Master with two exceptions entered into this arrangement with the Executive Committee. The total amount expended during the year was $16,947.64, including the deputy fee fund. The regulations established and the payments in detail will be given in the report of the Executive Committee, including statement of the amount expended in the respective states.

"In the early days of the Grange the organization existed in Nebraska, but that state has not been represented in the National Grange for seventeen years, or since 1894. Through efforts made by the National Master 21 subordinate Granges with a membership of about one thousand, and one Pomona Grange, have been organized in the state during the year. A state Grange was organized and the first state meeting under the new organization held October 31 and November 1 and 2. The representatives of this new organization representing the great agricultural state of Nebraska, are present at this session and will meet a cordial welcome.

"The marked increase in the cost of living in recent years has directed public attention to the great discrepancy between the retail prices of food stuffs paid by the consumer and the prices paid to the farmers. As a remedy for what is alleged to be the excessive profits of the 'middlemen' or dealer in farm products, the farmers are everywhere forming, or preparing to form, co-operative associations for the purpose of selling their crops directly to the consumer. A large number of these associations have formed and many others are now in process of organization.

"The advantages to the farmers of combining with their fellow producers for the purpose of avoiding the payment of high charges by commission houses, and for securing more favorable freight rates, storage charges, etc., have been so manifest that it is only a question of time when the great bulk of all farm products will be marketed through some form of co-operative agency. There is no reason why the same system should not be applied to the purchase of the goods used by the farmers, so that they can buy these goods at practically wholesale prices.

"The favorable conditions for the adoption of co-operative systems has attracted the attention of professional promoters, who are endeavoring to utilize the desire of the farmers for co-operation as a means to further stock-selling schemes. Caution should be exercised by the members of the Grange in giving their endorsement to any of these associations, and the character and financial standing of the organizers should be carefully looked into before joining them. The co-operative principle is sound, and is destined to govern the immense volume of trade from the farm to the city and from the city to the farm, but there will doubtless be many failures unless great care is taken to establish real co-operative societies, conducted for the benefit of all the members and not for the profit of a few promoters. Membership in co-operative associations should be by individual members rather than by a Grange."



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The Great Western is a stylish and handsome car too. The design, lines, finish and luxurious appointments of the Great Western are the equal of the finest boulevard cars. We want you to examine this car, and give it the hardest trial that you can think of—we will stand by the result. For the Great Western records in scores of speed, hill climbing, and endurance tests, are some of the most brilliant achievements in automobile history.

Just look over this list of features: Automatic engine starter; beautiful straight-line body; detachable fore-doors; Solar electric headlights; demountable rims, selective type transmission; gasoline gauge; Typhoon signal horn; 35 x 4 tires; robe and foot rails, ventilated body; luxurious, high-backed seats deeply upholstered in hand-buffed leather; rear compartment under seat accessible from outside; 18 special processes put into the finish; scores of other features.

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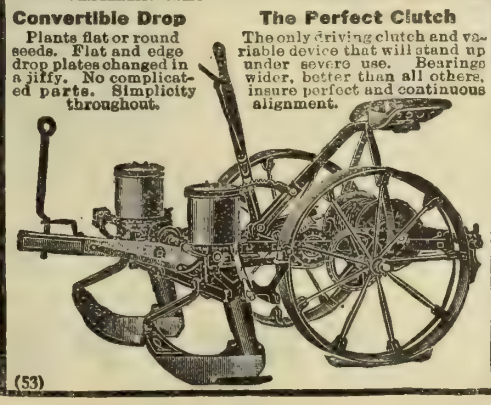
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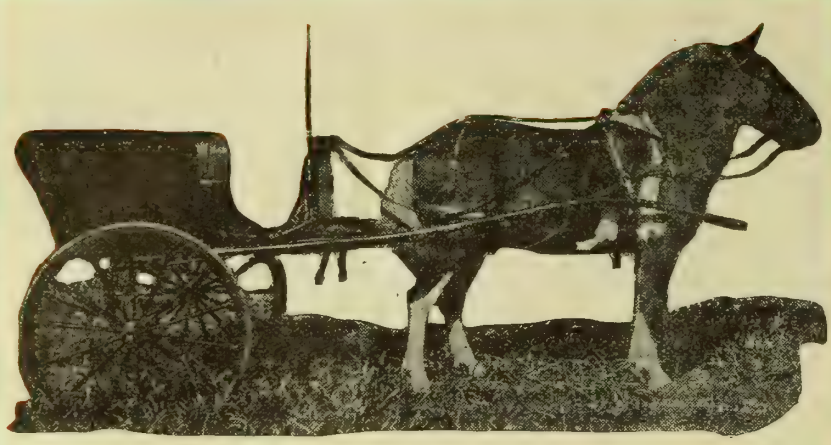
FOUR FREE

JUST think of it! Kansas Farmer will give away four more beautiful Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas boys and girls. If you would like to have one of these for your own and get it without costing you one cent, be sure to read all on this page. Kansas Farmer has already given away ten Shetland Ponies. We shall be pleased to tell you who we gave them to and just how you can get one of these four ponies which we are going to give away

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the ponies which we are going to give away are good to mind, and we are sure that the little master or mistress of one of them will think they have the best pony in the world. Be sure to send in your name at once, so you will have a good start to win one of these ponies.



GRAND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.



SECOND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



THIRD PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name_____ Age___

P. O._____, Kan., R. R. ___

Parents' Name_____



FOURTH PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will offer a bicycle, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other articles which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon at the left of this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3½ miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price $10,000.
No. 128—Excellent 151 acres, 2½ miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at $14,000.
No. 132—160 acres, 2½ miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a $13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, ½ acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

FOR SALE—Six-room house at Yaggy, 5 miles from Hutchinson; acre land; $650; terms. **H. W. McCarty,** Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

WANT TO BUY
Ten level quarters western land, $500 each. Will pay cash. Will also trade your land.
W. A. LAYTON, THE LAND MAN,
New England Bldg. Topeka, Kan.

LAND FOR RENT—15 small tracts of nice irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming. **W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS, near Chanute. No better homes (few as good) to be had than we offer at $25 to $50 per a. Get our revised list. **HOME INV. CO., Chanute, Kansas.**

MUST SELL 231½ acres, one of the best farms in Franklin Co., Kan., finely improved, $60 per acre. Ask about it. **T. H. Miller, Olathe, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

320 ACRES—260 acres cultivated, well improved, $55; Dickinson Co. 160 acres, all in cultivation, 40 acres in wheat, upland, small house, Jackson Co., $65. Have other farms and ranches for sale or trade for land or mdse. **Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.**

FOR UPLAND OR CHOICE BOTTOM farms, near Topeka, especial ½ section, well improved stock or dairy farm, near railroad; small cash payment. Address, **J. F. TRUE, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.**

FARM TO RENT—Well fenced, buildings convenient for purpose, stocked with Jersey cows, Duroc brood sows, farm mares; some young stock; good farm tools. Prefer renter buy teams and tools and half the stock.
LYDIA BOYER,
Lane, Linn County, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM?
Write me, giving description, and I will send you, free, details of my plan for finding a buyer quickly.
E. L. GARVER,
Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

A REAL BARGAIN.

One of the finest improved farms in Kingman County. 160 acres, 100 acres cultivated, 8 acres alfalfa, 50 acres pasture, 80 rods from school, church and depot; modern 9-room house, furnace, bath and closet; 3 large barns, water piped to house, barn and corrals. Buildings practically new. Buy of owner and save commission. For further description and prices, write
GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, $2500 stock, $3,000 hardware and a $4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about $6,000 general merchandise.

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.
GARNETT, KAN.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. Winston McMahon, Conroe, Tex.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.**

LIST YOUR EXCHANGES WITH US—Costs you nothing. Don't send blue sky propositions; we can't use them. **BRASSFIELD & McKINLEY, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from $10 to $40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list.
SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write **Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE—A good $17,000 stock of merchandise, fixtures, new store building. Part payment improved Kansas farm and grass land, balance cash. **E. M. Petersen, Irving, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE—400 acres 10 miles from Wichita, 2 miles from station; 175 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres in alfalfa, finely improved. Price, $112.50 per acre for ranch. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 mi. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only $5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

GOOD FARMS.
Our printed list offers over 225 good farms located near Topeka and adjacent territory. Any size from 40 acres up. Prices range from $25 an acre up. We also have a choice list of suburban tracts. If you are in the market for a farm or suburban tract get our list. It is yours for the asking.
TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO.,
532 Kansas Avenue.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain.

80 acres, 5 miles from Barclay, Kan., 55 acres in cultivation, family orchard, balance native grass land, farm all smooth, 4 room house, stable for 4 horses, corn crib, hen house, good water, R. F. D. This is a special bargain; must be sold by Feb. 1, 1912.
J. C. RAPP & CO.,
Osage City, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA FOR HEALTH; AN ORANGE GROVE FOR WEALTH.
A 5-acre orange grove in full bearing means a living, 10 acres means independence, 20 acres means luxury. Young groves, every tree guaranteed, $450 an acre. Terms cover six years. If you want a home in Sunny Southern California, or a choice investment, write us.
FONTANA DEVELOPMENT CO.,
518 Wilcox Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE QUICK

A No. 1 78½-acre second bottom farm; soil black loam, no gumbo, no overflow; 60 acres under cultivation, all can be cultivated; 6 acres alfalfa; 10 acres wild meadow; 17 acres hog-tight pasture; small orchard and an assortment of small fruits; a 2-story frame house nearly new; good cellar; barn 20x34 with cattle shed attached; two good henhouses with ½-acre yard; granary, smokehouse, two tool sheds, good well and 150-bbl. cistern; ½ mile to graded school, 1¾ miles to church; about 30 miles west and a little south of Kansas City, 9 miles southeast of Lawrence, 3½ miles from Eudora. Clear, and title perfect. Price, $8,000. Will sell tools and stock also if buyer wants same. Address **Leroy N. Walling, Real Estate Exchange, 945 Conn. St., Lawrence, Kan.**

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas—Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see the farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the state. Fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with Osage posts. Fine modern $3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 22 head of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn; cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new; wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 100 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and the Catholic church, 2½ miles from U. B. church and ½ mile from good country school. Price, $40,000; $25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,
Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

KIOWA.—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no drawbacks to location, quality, water and improvements. Without flaw. Price $15 per acre. Write **Griffin Bros., Kiowa, Kans.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

THORNHILL & CONNOR EXCHANGE.
Land to trade for merchandise and merchandise for land or anything worth money. No inflated prices. Hutchinson, Kan.

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state.
Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

Farms, Ranches and City Property for sale or exchange. Merchandise stocks a specialty. Some fine ranches. Some fine small tracts near Wichita. Let us know your wants. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100
80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.**

FINE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.
One of the best farms in eastern Kansas; highly improved; large buildings; six miles southwest of Topeka; macadam road; touches station of proposed railroad. Drouth did not affect this farm. Exceptional low price for settlement of estate. 360 acres at $90 per acre. Takes $20,000 to handle. **John W. Harrison, Executor, 614 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

212-ACRE irrigated ranch in famous Gallatin Valley, Mont. Perpetual water right free, also water power developed, electric lights and power. Farm all in grain, timothy and alfalfa; main ditch and laterals all in. Located near junction Milwaukee & Northern P. R. R. Near three fine towns; 7 room, strictly modern residence, barns, granaries, hog and chicken houses. Products 1911 sold for $8,000. Will guarantee practical farmer 25 per cent on purchase price—$23,000. Terms given if desired.
RODGERS & DAVIS, Topeka.

FOR SALE

400 acres 2½ miles south of Hoisington, Kan.; 170 acres wheat, 100 acres alfalfa ground, 130 acres pasture. This is an ideal farm, well improved, and now covered with 1 foot of snow. Snow and land for $75 per acre. The snow itself is worth the price. Good terms. **I. A. Harper, Co-operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of $31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two mindmills and other improvements. A snap at $11,000.
COOK & FRANCIS,
Newton, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.
Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, **JAHN, Box 754, Chicago.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—Good as new, 5 r. cottage, rented; $800 insurance. Price $2000. Want clear quarter of western land; good town. Address, **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?
You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can sell you good soil at $10 to $15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.
FRANK VANDERHOOF,
Otis, Colo.

Real Estate Sales

Are found right along by those who advertise in these columns. From a small ad in a recent issue **The Strauss Agency, of Topeka** reports a fine sale of an eastern Kansas farm. Another firm, from $20 worth of advertising, received over 200 replies, which the firm reported as being **"a very satisfactory class of replies—plenty of good chances to do business."** Write us for special low land advertising rates.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

If the individual breeder gets good results from his auction sales in these two ways, how much more good would result from community sales. The small breeder who is just starting may have a few head of surplus stock which he would like to dispose of, and yet he does not have enough to make an auction. Others having the same breed, or more especially the same lines of breeding, might combine in an offering which would be large enough to make an auction, and have just the amount of variety in breeding which the successful breeders like to offer in their sales. In localities where this has been the practice all breeders have prospered. There are certain sections that have become famous for some one breed, and buyers are attracted to these at all times of year, so that auction sales do not remain a necessity for advertising purposes alone.

The sale circuits are great business builders, and, if continued, will have the same effect as community sales so far as advertising goes. When either a community sale or a circuit is established breeders will travel long distances to buy, as they know the quality of the animals and their lines of breeding, and these combinations will afford a sufficient variety or a sufficient number of a given age or sex to make it worth while for the large breeders and heavy buyers to attend. Such buyers are welcomed at every sale, and the big sales or circuits are more attractive to them.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions. $80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. S88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN — TO SELL GUARANTEED groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, etc. Big pay. Steady work. Latest plans. You save customers 25 per cent and give better grade of groceries than retail stores sell. Get into a business for yourself that will pay better than a store. Apply with references. K. F. Hitchcock-Hill Company, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED — SITUATION AS FOREMAN on ranch by experienced man. Will furnish references if desired. Write me particulars Address Frank Turner, Route 5, Concordia, Kan.

WANTED—A MAN TO FURNISH FARM stock and tools on shares. Can handle three teams with my force, and want a place large enough and teams enough to make us both money. Lee Enders, Asbury, Mo.

CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 CHOICE HOLSTEINS, 2 to 4 years old; also two fine Holstein bulls; all high grades; one registered bull calf 8 weeks old. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk st., Topeka, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE—6 to 10 months old. Also, Duroc Jersey gilts. All stock registered. Come and see them. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES AND jacks for sale by E. B. Leinbach, Nickerson, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS, ALL AGES; also two herd boars. Correspondence solicited. Lawrence Kinsella, Caseyville, Ill.

DUROC HOGS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn chickens, bronze turkeys. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

BERKSHIRES OF THE BIG PROLIFIC type. Choice boars and sows of all the leading families. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR FOR sale cheap. Meddler 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

DOGS.

HOUNDS FOR SALE—COON, SKUNK and opossum hounds. Rash Bros., Centerville, Kan.

COLLIES; 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVERley, Glasco, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Good working stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

TWO EXTRA GOOD FARMS, 320 AND 162 a., for sale or exchange. Wm. Bryan, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS FOR SALE—350 ACRES; JOINS good town; fairly well improved. You should investigate this. Price, only $36.50 per acre. L. A. Grimsley, Bushong, Kan.

FOR $4,200, NICE 80 ACRES, LINN CO. Well improved, with gas well and good water; good terms on $2,000. Address, L. F. Hatfield, Pleasanton, Kan.

65-ACRE FRUIT AND ALFALFA FARM, 2 miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. Fine dwelling and outbuildings. Terms. L. H. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE — IN EASTERN KANSAS, Allen Co., the banner county, 160 acres at $50 per acre, finely improved; large house, large barn, silo, blacksmith shop, corn cribs, orchard, all fenced and cross fenced, some hog-tight, finely watered, level as a floor, bluegrass pasture, timothy and clover fields. For information write Mrs. Anna B. Smith, Moran, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A BARGAIN FOR THE FIRST WHO WRITES.

E. D. MARTIN, - - - - - - - NEWTON, KAN.

Surface Cultivation—Dust Mulch.

E. H. Smith, our Cunningham, Kan., subscriber, last week wrote KANSAS FARMER the letter below. The same was referred to W. M. Jardine, head of the department of agronomy of Kansas Agricultural College, for reply, and his answer is given below. The editor's observation in corn fields of the past season was that surface cultivation during the dry weather resulted generally in great benefit. In fact, in Shawnee County many farmers attribute their corn crop very largely to this cultivation, and we are sure that the results were so favorable as to cause much more surface cultivation in the years to come. There were also fields coming under our notice in which surface cultivation seemed to result in no benefit, and just why we are not now prepared to say. We have our own notions about the cause for this, and will at some other time venture our opinion.

On the matter of conserving moisture in wheat fields before and preparatory to seeding, the harrow is not a good implement to use in this state. It pulverizes the soil too much and makes a favorable condition for soil blowing. The sub-surface packer should be used following the plow, and can be used the second time. Later surface cultivation, we believe, can best be done with the disc. Surface cultivation for moisture conservation is unquestionably in the main a good thing.

Mr. Smith writes: "I notice farm journals recommend a great deal of light surface cultivation, such as harrowing during dry seasons to preserve the moisture. My experience and observation during the last season indicates that corn cultivated lightly during the dry weather last summer was either no better or was poorer than when nothing was done with it.

"Two of my neighbors kept a dust mulch on their wheat ground this fall until they sowed, and the ground blowed badly, in one instance taking the wheat with it. In the other instance only about one-third of a stand was had.

"I think that would be all right if we had some way of keeping the wind off it, but we nearly always have a little wind in Kansas, so I think we had better leave the ground rough."

Prof. Jardine's reply in full is:

"Light surface cultivation, such as harrowing during dry seasons for the retention of moisture, is a practice generally advocated and followed in the dry farming districts of the Columbian River Basin and the Great Basin of Oregon, Washington, Montana and Utah. Here little difficulty is experienced with soils blowing. Their winds are not severe enough to move the soil, even when left in a very finely mulched condition.

"It is because of the fact that such a practice in the mountains makes good that it is being recommended for the plains, and especially in western Kansas, by individuals not familiar with the conditions obtaining in both places. We of the Kansas State Agricultural College do not recommend too much surface cultivation during the summer when the ground is lying fallow. We prefer that the ground be kept in a more or less cloddy condition, but not crusted, and free from weeds. The cultivation that we recommend should be given when the ground is inclined to be just a little damp (soon after a rain), and always at right angles to the prevailing wind. When done at this time and in this way the danger from blowing is reduced to the minimum.

"The conservation of moisture is the all important point in the agriculture of western Kansas. The object of the soil mulch is the conservation of moisture in the soil. A dust mulch, however, should be avoided. It is not conducive of absorbing moisture readily, and it is likely to blow away as well. A dust mulch will not work in Kansas where we have a great deal of heavy wind—a cloddy mulch is preferable and is what we should endeavor to maintain.

"Regarding the cultivation of corn, our experiences show that it is advisable to cultivate it frequently, giving it deep cultivations early in the season and shallower cultivations towards the end. There may be exceptions to this rule. The past season being so severe might have brought about conditions that would make such recommendations appear unreliable. The fact, nevertheless, remains that the men who cultivate their corn thoroughly during the growing season are the ones that are making good under the driest conditions. In maintaining a soil mulch on bare ground I would recommend the use of the alfalfa renovator that runs on wheels, or the corn planter, or even the alfalfa spike tooth disc harrow in preference to the disc harrow or the spike tooth harrow.

Look up the "Farmers, Attention!" article elsewhere.

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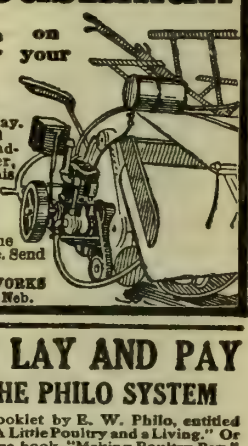
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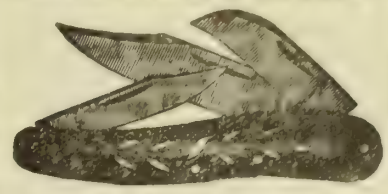
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KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Preparing Ground for Corn.

Our subscriber, George C. Lloyd, Ronda, N. D., writes this to the home folks in Kansas:

"Though I am up north among the fields of billowy golden grain, I have not always resided here. I lived a number of years in Kansas, and there I raised nothing but corn and flax.

"That the corn belt is slowly moving north none will deny, and I hope to see the day when corn can be raised here with profit, for corn is the ideal crop.

"I believe that for Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma, the lister is the best implement with which to prepare land for corn, but it should not be used continuously. I have seen farmers throw out the corn rows with the lister, planting in the same rows year after year. I have seen others list between the rows year after year. I have seen a few list one way one year and cross list the next. While the last method is better than the others, they are all bad and will ruin the land if persisted in.

"I believe the best way is to husk a part of the field as early as possible. Cut the stalks up well with a sharp knife cutter if you have to go over them twice, or even three times. Then plow the land crossways of the rows and plow it good and deep. Plow a part of the field the second year, and the balance the third year. By so doing the land is plowed every third year. I have tried plowing every fall, but in this country it makes the land too mellow. I have treated land as above that was 'lister sick' and increased the yield 15 to 20 bushels per acre.

"There are a number of reasons why this last method is preferable to any other. The plow turns under and covers the weed seeds, a number of which may be unripe. These readily decay and are converted into humus to enrich the soil. Those that are ripe often come up in the fall and the cold of winter kills them. The ones that remain and come up in the spring are covered up by the lister and myriads of them are killed. Fall plowing leaves the ground rough, and the rain and water from snow is dammed up in a million and one small pools where it sinks into the ground, where it remains to aid in the production of crops the next summer. If the land is handled the next summer in such a manner as to conserve the moisture, but little rain will be needed to produce a good crop. The frosts of winter crumble the hard lumps of soil, making them easy to pulverize in the spring. I have plowed land that had been listed in the same rows for years, and the plow in crossing them threw out the centers in great chunks, and the way the harrow pulverized them in the spring completely surprised me. Fall plowing gives back to the soil the whole corn plant to be converted into humus to enrich the soil.

"A goodly number of farmers believe that there is no value in the corn stalks, so they break them off, rake and burn them year after year, and then wonder why their land does not produce as well as it used to. The farmer is robbed at every turn of the wheel, but his greatest robber is himself."

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Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.

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100 head of Jacks. Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS.
BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

ROYAL BELGIUMS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

FOR SALE

At farmer's Prices, two black Percheron stallions, also two Shorthorn bulls. Senator Bruce and Lord Marr breeding. All stock guaranteed.
L. P. GERTSON, Clyde, Kansas.

LIMESTONE FARMS
breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

BEN MARTIN'S STALLIONS.

I have for sale the following registered French Draft Stallions of my own breeding: Two coming 2 years old, 1 suckling, 1 imported Percheron French Draft, 6 years, weight 1900; one 4-year-old, weight 1950. All sound and dark colored. Write or call and inspect.
BEN MARTIN,
Garden City, Mo.



HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
We won half of the premiums at the Missouri State Fair, 1911. We have these prize-winners for sale. They are the big, thick, big boned kind. Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo. Main line Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ANGUS CATTE
Allendale Farm, Savannah, Mo.
W. A. Holt, Prop.
Breeder of pure bred Angus cattle—a few choice young bills for sale. Prompt answer to inquiries.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X163? 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

31 LBS.—BUTTER—31 LBS.

The four nearest dams of our two herd bulls average 31 lbs. butter, 614 lbs. milk in seven days' official record. No other farm in the west owns two bulls of such high record ancestry. We are offering some very choice cows and heifers bred to these great bulls. Also bull calves sired by them, many of them out of high record cows. Write us, let us tell you more about this great herd.
WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

FIFTY—Sunflower Herd Holsteins—FIFTY
$50.00 will buy a choice bull for next spring service. Also a few young service bulls at attractive prices. I want to sell my bull crop in next 60 days. A few choice cows in calf to my 30-lb. herd bull for sale.
F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO.,
breeders of Holstein Freisian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN HERD.
Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, ½ mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

ROCK BROOK HOLSTEINS

20 bulls ready for service at $75 to $100. Bull calves $40 to $75. Pedigreed and tuberculin tested.
ROCK BROOK FARMS,
Station B., Omaha, Neb.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Some very choice young bulls for sale, mostly sired by Prince Ormsby, now owned by Nebraska Agricultural College. His dam on both sides for four generations' average 20 lbs.; he has 30-lb. sisters.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.
Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—A seven-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, solid color. Nice individual, sired by Oomeris Eminent 85865 and out of Decanter's Queen 227573, a choice cow of combination breeding. Price, $40. Recorded and transferred free.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kansas.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

FOR SALE, 3 large, registered Jersey cows, 8, 9 and 11 years, all in calf. Also, 2 young prize winning show bulls. F. J. SHERMAN, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED Jersey bull calves for sale, from the finest blood lines, at reasonable prices. Dr. D. R. Hill, Joplin, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED BULL FOR SALE—Major 21577, calved Feb. 15, 1910, sired by Bowman 21576, dam Molly 21705. Both sire and dam are from the best beef, as well as the best milk producing herds of the breed, and Major is an A-1 individual. Will offer him during October for $100. Also have a few choice O. I. C. hogs for sale. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLL BULL, GUILFOYLE. Qualified by breeding and individuality to head high-class herd. T. G. McKINLEY, Junction City, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.
Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
ED GREEN,
Florence, Kansas.

WILLIAMS & SON'S SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Scottish Gloster 236978 and Harry 243633, a grandson of Choice Good and Russilla. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
WILLIAMS & SON,
Hunter, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

ALFALFA LEAF SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale. Seven choice bulls, 6 to 15 months. Some heifers.
JOHN REGIER, R. 1, Whitewater, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken Up—On the 11th day of December, 1911, by Joseph Glassner, Galena, Kansas, 1 brown horse, about 15 hands high, right hind foot white, scar on right hind leg just below hock joint, some white on forehead with white strip running down to end of nose; 15 or 20 years old.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Take up, on the 28th day of November, 1911, by Ed Umscheid, St. George, one light red Poll steer, weight about 800 pounds, slit in left ear. Appraised value, $30.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken up, on the 4th day of December, 1911, by H. A. Schwandt, Wamego, Kan., one light red steer, with white on each flank, weight 850 to 900 pounds. Mark on left jaw.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

On January 1 we landed two full cars of

Registered Guernsey Cattle

from the east, representing the May Rose, France and Glenwood families. Will furnish same in car lots or singly. We have high grades, all ages; also a fine lot of young bulls, service age. Tuberculin certificate furnished on request.

Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

Des Moines, Iowa. Milk Depot, 1401 Grand.

Official statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland, private bank, Albert Neese, owner, at Richland, state of Kansas, at the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1911: Resources—Loans and discounts, $105,230.91; overdrafts, $317.66; expense account, $1,277.81; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, $42,501.29; total, $149,327.67. Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, $10,000.00; surplus fund, $10,000.00; interest, $6,108.49; exchange, $142.91; individual deposits, $65,826.83; certificates of deposit, $57,249.44; total, $149,327.67. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss: I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of December, 1911. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Seal.) Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.

To J. N. Dolley, Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.





PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

SEND FOR CATALOG

It Will Pay You Well To Visit Our Barns

We have the greatest bunch of stallions in our barns at this time, we have ever been able to buy in Europe in the thirty years we have been in the importing business.

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid dispositions and color.

They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in France, England, and Belgium and their breeding can be traced for thirty generations

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for illustrated catalog, and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

C13 **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.**

MEISNER

BRED SOW SALE

The Blood of Long King's Equal and Metal Choice

IN SABETHA, UNDER COVER

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1912

47—HEAD IN ALL, EVERY ONE A GOOD ONE AND BRED TO A GOOD BOAR—47

Twelve tried sows; 1 fall yearling; 34 spring gilts.

TRIED SOWS

include Goldie Hadley by Big Hadley and one of the biggest and smoothest sows living, and Orange Blossom by Big Orange, a great breeding sow. Three of her spring gilts go in the sale. Another good one is Bessie Longfellow, by Longfellow 3d. She has five gilts in the sale.

GILTS.

Nearly all of the gilts are daughters of my great sow sire Metal Choice. They will be sold in dandy breeding form and safe in pig for March and April farrow, mostly to my boars King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal and out of Utility.

BOARS.

The offering will be bred to five different boars, including those mentioned above. Others are Metal Choice and Grand Expansive by Old Expansive and out of a Look Grand dam.

WRITE EARLY FOR CATALOG AND STUDY IT.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers: James Sparks, Roy Kistner.

Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

---

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



SHORTHORN AND POLAND CHINA SALE

Mt. Ayr, Iowa, January, 15, 1912

Thirty head of Shorthorns, 15 or more Poland China sows. Will sell a number of high-class cattle of pure Scotch breeding of such noted females as Butterfly, Prince Lancaster, Young Mary's, Young Phyllis, Rose of Sharon and others from such noted sires as Lancaster Best, Stakeholder, Bapton Admiral, Weston Star by Morning Star. This is a rare opportunity to get some high-class cattle at a medium price, as we sell no red tape. In Poland Chinas there is nothing better to be found of the large type breeding. I have won over 200 prizes at the different fairs on hogs and cattle. Will meet trains at Mt. Ayr on C. B. & Q. R. R. and at Benton on Great Western. Write for catalogue.

E. C. BLAUER, :: :: :: MT. AYR, IOWA

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, **ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.**

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

FIELD NOTES.

Keininger's Land Auction.

The 160 acres of land sold at auction by Mr. Edward Keininger recently was purchased by G. W. Hanna of Clay Center, Kan. A very good crowd was in attendance, but only a few bidders. It was sold in two lots, one 80 which was unimproved and very broken bringing $38 per acre, the improved 80 selling for $56 per acre, making a total of $7,520 for the farm.

Rooney's Farm Auction.

The T. E. Rooney farm at Herington, Kan., which was advertised in this paper to be sold at auction, was sold last Thursday for $44 per acre. The big snow which covered the ground interfered somewhat. Many buyers were kept away, and those that did come had not a very good chance to inspect the land. The farm was quite a bargain at the price, and would doubtless have brought more money but for the bad weather.

Curry Sold Out of Boars.

Mr. John T. Curry, Poland China breeder of Winchester, Kan., writes that the recent demand has been very strong for boars and that he is all sold out, but still has for sale six tried sows and four gilts bred and safe in pig to his noted big boar. Mr. Curry has secured the services of Colonel Duncan and selected September 27 for his fall sale date next year.

Ziller's Seed Corn.

John D. Ziller, the old-time seed corn breeder of Hiawatha, Kan., starts his advertising in this issue. Mr. Ziller has a fine lot of seed corn on hand which has been raised and gathered and dried under his personal supervision. His leaders are still Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Legal Tender Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Mr. Ziller has a fine equipment for the handling and grading of his seed corn. His plant has cost him lots of money and he takes great pride in the care with which he has the work done. Mr. Ziller makes a specialty of breeding and perfecting big varieties of corn. He likes lots of quality, but strives for size along with the quality. Mr. Ziller's corn has won in the big shows of the country, and his business continues to grow bigger every year. This year's catalog is one of the most attractive ones he has ever issued, and every line of it is good reading, coming as it does from a man that has spent most of his life in the study and perfecting of the best types of corn. Write Mr. Ziller for the catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Meisner's Sale January 23.

One of the first and most important of all the big-type winter-bred sow sales of the territory will be the T. J. Meisner sale at Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, January 23. Mr. Meisner has rented a big pavilion and will hold the sale in town, where he can make everyone comfortable regardless of the weather. Mr. Meisner has an unusually good offering, consisting of 12 tried sows, one fall yearling, and 34 spring gilts. Among the tried sows are many sows of outstanding merit. Some of them are noted for size. While the sows are very attractive, possibly there will not be a better chance to buy big strong gilts bred for early farrow. Mr. Meisner has selected out a lot of breeding stuff for this sale that should attract buyers from any state where this kind of Polands is appreciated. The gilts sired by Metal Choice are especially choice. They are bred to the magnificent young boars, King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal, dam Utility. Both of these young boars cost Mr. Meisner long prices. They combine the blood lines of the biggest hogs of the breed, and are sure to nick well with the class of sows Mr. Meisner has been producing on his farm. In making up one's mind about attending this sale it should be borne in mind that Tom Meisner is a sale topper and has been for years. It is his policy to buy the best, no matter if it does bring a few dollars more than it appears to be worth. And when he is preparing for a public sale he is willing to catalog a part of his very best stuff and give his fellow breeders a chance to buy it. Tom is on the square and his hogs are first class. Write now for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Meisner's care, at Sabetha.

(Continued on page 30.)

PUBLIC SALE OF BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT SOUTH MOUND, KANSAS, JANUARY 20TH, 1912

100 - Head Big Type, Quality Poland-Chinas - 100

Here is a Big Type with quality enough to win in the show ring. There are brood sows, herd boars, fall yearlings, extra large spring gilts and a few choice spring and fall boars—24 are tried sows, 20 are yearlings, 10 yearling February gilts, and 35 big spring gilts with two of my great herd boars. The balance spring and fall. 1911, boars. There are 12 Blain's Wonder daughters, 12 Orphan Chief, 12 Long John, 12 Logan Look, the balance are sired by boars at the head of best herds in Kansas and Missouri.

The sows will be bred to the following boars: Blain's Wonder, Orphan Chief, B. Wonder, a great son of Blain's Wonder that won first at Kansas City Royal in 1911, a 650-pound yearling. They will be bred early. So many of my sows are sired by Orphan Chief that I can't use him longer, and will sell him, and for same reason will sell Blain's Wonder. I know of no two better boars. Come and see at the sale. Hogs free from disease, none within thirty miles during past year. Guaranteed absolutely free of disease. Bred deep in the Big Type.

Catalogs will be ready by December 30. Write and get your name on the list. Col. F. M. Woods, Col. F. J. Zaun and Col. Charles Beard will do the selling.

If you cannot come to my sale, send a bid to O. W. Devine, who will represent KANSAS FARMER. Any bid sent him in my care will be carefully and honestly handled. This is positively the best offering I have ever sold. Come and spend a day with us.

Auctioneers: COL. F. M. WOODS, COL. F. J. ZAUN, COL. C. E. BEARD.

ROY JOHNSTON, : Southeastern Part of State : SOUTH MOUND, KAN.



ENOS'S KNOX ALL HADLEY BRED SOW SALE at RAMONA, KAN.,

Wednesday, January 17th, 1912

Forty head, the best lot I ever offered at public auction, 13 tried sows, 27 spring gilts, all bred for February, March and April farrow to the great Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal, one of the best boars ever sired by the noted A Wonder. Among the tried sows are daughters of Knox All Hadley, Mammoth Mike and Commoner. The spring gilts are big, broody type, daughters and granddaughters of Knox All Hadley. Included is the great sow Collossal Queen by Collossus and out of an Expansion dam. Knox All Hadley was sired by the noted Big Hadley and is at this time conceded to be one of the biggest and best sires in the West. He is a wonderful sow sire, and combines size with finish. Never before have I included so many of my valuable tried sows in one of my sales, and I never had an offering of gilts the equal of this one. Come and see them. Catalogue upon request.

A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Ramona is on the Rock Island, 8 miles west of Herington.
Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey, W. A. Fisher.
Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him sealed bids in my care.

LONG'S ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

50 Head of Mastodon Poland China Sows 50

At Sale Pavilion, in Harlan, Iowa, Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1912

This will be our greatest offering and will consist of 13 tried sows, tops of my herd; 17 head of outstanding good fall sows and 20 head of extra large, high-class spring gilts. The tried sows I am selling in this sale are some of my best ones. Among them are Miss Prospect A, by Big Hadley 2nd, dam Lady Prospect, I X L Model by Chief I X L by Model Girl, Lady Mastodon 85th by Columbia Chief 2nd by Lady Mastodon 4th, Pawnee Maid by Pawnee Wonder, dam Extra A. Two extra fine B Wonder sows, dam Duchess 2nd, Surprise Lady by Crow's Special, Miss Hadley by Perfect Dude, Lady Mastodon 63rd by A Wonder, and others equally as good. A part of the sows are bred to B Wonder. Others to Mastodon Leader and a few to Black Johnson. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers will be handled with care. Write for catalogue.

JAS. G. LONG

HARLAN, IOWA

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel and Col. George Isaac.

SHORTHORN—DISPERSION—SHORTHORN.

BERRYTON, KAN., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1912.

Nineteen registered cows and heifers, 16 of them bred to calve early in March and later. Mostly sired by a son of Gallant Knight. Also the Double Standard Polled Durham herd bull, Scottish Baron 321097.

Take 9 o'clock a. m. Missouri Pacific train at Topeka for Berryton, 9 miles south. JAMES A. BAXTER, R. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.



CHOICE JERSEY BULL CALVES.

Sired by Silverine's Lorne, a son of Silverine's Lad. These calves are good individuals and out of cows with individual tests; some of them capable of making as high as 550 pounds of butter in one year. Included is the eight months old bull out of Golden Fern's Rowena, carrying 50 per cent of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad. Made 402 pounds butter in nine months. Began as a three-year-old. Her photo is shown here. Write for records of dams and prices.

CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

100 HEAD OF IMPORTED AND HOME BRED STALLIONS

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big bone, American-bred, pasture raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO., GRAND ISLAND, NEB.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

FRANK IAMS' PARIS WINNERS



Are the *real* "*medal winners*"—"*show horses of note*"—"*sensational*" "*ripe peaches*" from the "*select 400.*" *Big, Classy,* "*Peaches and Cream*"—"*Black Boys.*" The "*Iams Brand*" of Drafty "*top-notchers.*" Iams' 1911 *Importation of Percherons* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* have arrived by "*Special train.*" "*Ikey Boy,*" *smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers "*will sit-up-and-take-notice*" that *Iams,* the "*King Pin*" horse importer, is still "*doing business*" at the "*old stand*" (and *good for 50 years more*).

Iams is "*pushing*" his horses to the front. The big "*Peaches and Cream*" "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.*

Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with "*real Drafters,*" at "*Bargain prices,*" and having the "*Horses as advertised,*" Iams' "*competitors*" and "Hammer Knockers" are "*boosting* Iams" by their "Knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the "*Millionaire Horseman,*" and on "*Easy Street,*" and growing fast. "*Ikey*"—"*Come-on-along—Come-on-along*"—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "*aristocratic,*" *fancy* "*Black Boys*" *cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses for *less money—$1,000 and $1,100* (few little higher). *Iams* has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are "*Models*"—"*Humdingers.*" They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All "*approved* and *stamped*" by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "*prize-winners*" and "*gold medal horses.*" Big *drafty* "*top-notchers,*" with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action* to *burn.* They are "*Eyeopeners.*" Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big "*business propositions*" that make "*the wheels work fast*" under a "*buyer's hat.*" "*Georgie dear, Iams* made a "*Big Killing*" by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911.* "*Dry weather,*" "bad crops," "*close money*" and "*Iams' cash*" caused the "*prize-winners*" and "*tops*" to be thrown on the *market* for a "*good selling.*" *Iams* "*cut the melon*" and bought the "*rippers*" at "*knockout prices.*"

Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "*good buy.*" "*Ikey Boy,*" come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE $1,000

on a "*top stallion*" (and you wear the diamonds).

Iams is a "*big fly in the ointment*" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "*daily Horse Show*" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "*prize-winners*" and best big drafters. He sells no "*International tail-ends.*" No "*Auction stuff*" or "*peddlers' horses.*" No American *so-called full-bloods* with *questionable breeding* (only imported horses). Iams has the "*crack stallions* and *mares*" you "*read about.*" Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't "*get stung*" *in horse or price.* "*Dolly D,*" waltz me around *once* again "*Ikey;*" land me at *Iams' Box Office* and *Importing Barns.* Full to "*the roof*" with "*Black Boys*" (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows *Iams* and his "*Peaches and Cream*" *horses.* 1911 was *Iams'* best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch "*Iams' smoke*" *in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams, the "*square deal*" *horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* Imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion* himself. Saves buyers *$1,000* in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by "*trainload.*" He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the "*Stallion Trust.*" He pays no "*Slick Salesman*" a commission to *help* "*do you.*" He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He "*pays cash*" for his horses—and sells "*Top-notchers*" by "*hot advertising*" and having "*the goods.*" "*Big Ikey,*" leave your "*happy*" home and buy a "*Top*" stallion pair of *Imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that *sell at $500 each.* "*Papa,*" don't let those "*Auction men*" "*Hand You a Lemon*" in one of those "*so-called*" "*American full-bloods*" of *Questionable breeding.* Buy an *Imported horse* of *Iams,* the "*reliable horseman.*" Then we will "*all wear diamonds.*" Iams' "*selling clothes*" *fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. tails off them.*" *Iams'* guarantees are backed by "*half-million dollars.*" *References*—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.;* Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. "*He sells the*

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

BREEDERS' SALE

400 HORSES 400

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Illinois,

Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1912.



On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we will sell

300 Imported and Native Bred Registered

Percherons, Belgiums, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will land by sale day.

150 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

150 Head of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 Head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Head Reg. Stallions of very choicest breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912

100 Head Registered Trotters Grade, Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

100 Head PONIES. IMPORTED and NATIVE BRED REGISTERED Shetland, Welch and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalog Ready January 8, 1912.

D. AUGSTIN, Pres.; C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS



Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.

50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.

Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

---

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

[illegible] Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Manager.
Feb. 6-7.—H. G. McMillen & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Feb. 28—McMillen & McKinney, at Beloit, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Herefords.

Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.

Feb. 6-7—Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Messner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24.—A. L. Allbright, N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 24—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Jan. 24—A. L. Allbright, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Isley, Kan.
Feb. 6—H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 8—T. J. Charles, Republic, Kan.
Feb. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 12—Oak Hill Stock Farm, Lebon, Kan.
Feb. 12—Lee Gross, Nodaway, Mo.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okeefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 15—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 17.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Feb. 20—L. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Sherman, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 26—E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Jan. 30—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
Jan. 31—W. E. Monasmith, Formosa, Kan. at Esbon, Kan.
Feb. 2—Blanchard & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—W. C. Whitney, Agra, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cloburn.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 12—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14.—Edward Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 16—Grant Chase, Green, Kan.
Feb. 17—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Frank L. Stream, of Creston, Iowa, expects a car load of imported Percheron and Belgian stallions to land at his barns in Creston about January 7 or 8. Write Mr. Stream about prices on these imported animals and mention Kansas Farmer, please.

Missouri Jacks.

Isaac C. Lohman, Cameron, Mo., has a bunch of extra good Missouri jacks and jennets for sale at reasonable prices. He also offers some Percheron and saddle stallions. All stock that is old enough for service has been tried and will be guaranteed as breeders. The post office address is Isaac C. Lohman, Route 3, Turney, Mo. Read his advertisement and drop him a line for particulars, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Clark's Galloways.

G. E. Clark, president of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan., is advertising a choice lot of young Galloway bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Mr. Clark owns one of the largest herds of Galloways in the country, and the animals which he offers for sale were sired by some of the best bulls. A number of famous prize-winning bulls have had their home on the Capital View farm, which consists of 1,400 acres, located about 12 miles from Topeka. Address G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kan., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Isaac Lohman's Percherons and Jacks.

The advertisement of Isaac C. Lohman, of Turney, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Lohman is offering a number of jacks and Percheron stallions—all of the stock old enough for service, well broke. The offering includes two registered Percheron stallions, one four and the other six years old. Both are black, big, clean-limbed stallions with good records as breeders. The jacks included in the present offering are all black with white points, heavy bone, good head and ear, and all of them old enough for service, are guaranteed breeders, and some of them are guaranteed by Mr. Lohman to be extra good jacks for jennets. Mr. Lohman is also offering a fine two-year-old saddle stallion that is a good prospect. This offering will be sold at reasonable prices, and every animal is guaranteed to be just as represented in every way or no sale. Write Mr. Lohman at Turney, Mo., for prices and description of stock, or visit Limestone Ridge Farm, 5¼ miles south of Cameron, Mo. Mr. Lohman will be pleased to show stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Blauer's Sale January 15.

A clipping from the Ringgold Record of April 11, 1911: E. C. Blauer, of Rice Township, brought to the Mt. Ayr, Iowa, market yesterday a hog that weighed over 800 pounds. The animal was one of Mr. Blauer's celebrated prize-winning large-boned Poland Chinas, and took up all the room in the wagon box. It was the largest hog ever shipped from Mt. Ayr, Iowa. At the last Ringgold County Fair, over strong competition, Mr. Blauer won sweepstakes on boar, sow and herd, and showing in seven classes won seven first prizes. We can assure those interested in good cattle that they will find some rare bargains in this sale, as there is a lot of as high-class young cows and heifers as you will find in any sale this winter, and a number of pure Scotch and choice individuals. We invite you to come, and we feel assured that you will not be disappointed. Address E. C. Blauer, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

Read This Remarkable Free Offer.

We wish to call the special attention of every one of our readers to the remarkable offer of a free package of stock food made by the Wilbur Stock Food Company in their advertisement in this issue.

Wilbur's Stock Food has been used by stock raisers for over 25 years with excellent results. "It tones up the powers of digestion and assimilation, it increases the flow of milk, it is without rival as a fattener of horses, sheep, hogs and steers. For poultry it is one of the best egg producers known. It makes your stock rolling fat." These claims of the manufacturers seem to be well justified by the reports of the thousands who have been using this stock food for many years.

Every keeper of live stock should write today for complete information concerning the free package. Fill out and mail the coupon in the Wilbur advertisement or write to the Wilbur Stock Food Company, 436 Huron Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. W. A. Weber, of Mankato, Minn., whose advertisement for this season is just starting in our paper, made a shipment that is worthy of special notice. From his Cedar Lawn poultry farm Mr. Weber shipped last season a single order containing 1,940 eggs for hatching purposes. The fact that Mr. Weber has facilities for furnishing hatching eggs of absolutely reliable quality, in such quantities, shows to what proportions his business has grown. This shipment contained hen's, duck's, geese and turkeys' eggs. Imagine the personal care and attention necessary to the handling of an order of this size, and the facilities of his plant which enabled him to handle it, as he did, most satisfactorily to all concerned. Every reader of this paper is invited to send for a copy of Mr. Weber's poultry book and read what he says in it about the different varieties, as every poultry grower can learn much of value from its contents. Look up Mr. Weber's advertisement in this paper and send to him for his book. It may save you costly mistakes in purchasing both poultry and eggs this season.

Good Season to Buy Trees.

A visit to the Wichita Nurseries the other day revealed the interesting fact that last year was a good one for growing thrifty nursery stock there. The wood developed is firm and hardy, the rains having come just right to produce extra vigorous trees. The stock in this nursery this year is large and in fine condition for spring planting. The Wichita Nursery is one of Kansas' reliable institutions, and under the direction of W. F. Schell, a horticultural expert, has come to be recognized as a place where one can go and get trees that will grow and prove true to name when they come into bearing. This nursery sells its stock direct to buyers, saving to its customers all agents' commissions and expenses. Whoever buys from this nursery gets first-class goods at money-saving prices. If interested in any kind of trees or small fruit, write for their free fruit book and special price list, addressing Wichita Nurseries, Box 2, Wichita, Kan.

Lamer's Big Horse Sale.

C. W. Lamer, the big draft horse importer and breeder, of Salina, Kan., reports that his sale, held in his horse barns on December 20, was very well attended and that many substantial prices were paid for the horses. About 10 head of imported horses were included in this sale, the remainder being home-bred stock. The top price for one animal was $2,000, which A. Schafer, of McPherson, Kan., paid for Joliet (85532) 80535, an imported Percheron stallion. The next highest price was paid by G. I. Fitchpatrick, of Cedron, Kan., for Perro 19226, an American-bred horse. The highest price for a mare was $565, paid by H. A. Jones, of Hartley, Kan. Among other purchasers were: Cantwell Bros., Sterling, Kan.; H. A. Knopp, Chapman, Kan.; Ray Jones, McPherson, Kan.; George Stites, Hope, Kan.; E. J. Schippel, Salina, Kan.; David Megli, Glen Elder, Kan.; O. F. Berg, Pratt, Kan.; George Gebhart, Salina, Kan.; J. L. Swanson, McPherson, Kan.; Kelly Allen, Abilene, Kan.; Rudolph Svitak, Lincolnville, Kan.; Fred Haupt, Salina, Kan.; W. J. Iles, Marysville, Kan.; Barney Carr, Cullison, Kan.; F. B. Delker, Woodbine, Kan.; W. H. Cottingham, McPherson, Kan.; C. E. McFadden, Natoma, Kan.; S. T. Fordice, Norton, Kan.; T. J. Roberts, Kit Carson, Colo.; A. W. Wilson, Fairfield, Mo.; James Haley, Hope, Kan.

Long's Mastodon Sow Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Mr. James G. Long, of Maple Hill Farm, Harlan, Iowa, on January 24, 1912. Mr. Long will sell at the sale pavilion in Harlan, 50 head of bred sows that will be one of the finest offerings of Mastodon Poland China sows this season. This offering will consist of 13 head of tried sows, 17 head of fall sows, and 20 head of extra good spring gilts. A part of the tried sows are bred to Mr. Long's great boar, B. Wonder, and the balance to his splendid young boar, Mastodon Leader. The fall sows and gilts are bred either to B. Wonder, Mastodon Leader or Black Johnson. B. Wonder and Mastodon Leader are in the class with the best big-type boars in Iowa. B. Wonder was sired by A. Wonder, dam Lady Mastodon 85th, she by Columbia Chief 2nd by Columbia Chief. B. Wonder is a great, massive boar of the mellow kind, and is also a boar of wonderful quality and a splendid breeder. Mastodon Leader was sired by Mastodon Sign, he by Mastodon M., and, like B. Wonder, is a big, mellow hog of quality and a proven breeder. Among the tried sows offered will be Miss Prospect A., sired by Big Hadley 2nd, dam Lady Prospect; I X L Model, sired by Chief I X L, dam Model Girl; Lady Mastodon 85th, sired by Columbia Chief 2nd, dam Lady Mastodon 4th; Pawnee Maid, sired by Pawnee Wonder, dam Extra A.; two extra fine B. Wonder sows, dam Duchess 2nd; Surprise Lady 2nd, sired by Crow's Special, dam Surprise Lady; Miss Hadley, sired by Perfect Dude, and others equally as good. The fall sows and gilts are of the best big-type blood lines, and this offering is one that will interest breeders wanting the best of the big, mellow kind. Write for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Hog Raisers—Take Heed!

Our colleges, veterinarians and agricultural press have long since agreed that the vital points in the early marketing of hogs are proper feeding and cleanliness. Ordinarily the hog wastes a large part of its ration through impaired digestion. As proof we often see whole corn in the droppings.

Now, if we can stop most of this waste—if we can increase the hog's digestive organs and feed heavily—the animal will put its rations on its bones quicker—it will grow thriftier, stronger, more vigorous.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will do this—and more. It will not only increase the hog's digestion and help it grow more rapidly, but it will keep the stomach free from worms—keep it clean and wholesome inside.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains the same tonics recommended by our medical institutions, with the addition of iron (our greatest blood and tissue builder), diuretics for expelling the poisonous wastes from the system and laxative to keep the bowels active.

Your druggist could put up the formula of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, but it would cost five times as much and he may not always have all the ingredients on hand when you want them.

Hogs fed a little Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the daily ration grow strong and brawny, and those are the only kinds of hogs that are not liable to be affected by any disease epidemic, such as often sweep this section.

To make doubly certain, dip your hogs; and sprinkle your hog pens and sleeping quarters with Dr. Hess Stock Dip and Disinfectant once a week. It will kill all lurking disease germs and parasites, keep the premises pure and deodorized and sweet.

Enos Sells Bred Sows January 17.

One of the first and best bred sow sales of the season will be the A. R. Enos sale, to be held at Ramona, Kan., on Wednesday, January 17. Mr. Enos has for years been considered one of the foremost breeders of Kansas. He has bred for a type, and has always insisted on size without sacrificing quality. His herd boar, Knox All Hadley, is one of the great sires of the breed. He was sired by the noted boar Big Hadley, and his dam was the best sow John Blain ever owned. She topped Mr. Blain's closing-out sale at $250. Knox All Hadley is big. He is 66 inches long, and has a 66-inch heart girth, with the same flank measurement. With his great size he has good head and ear and is smooth. All of the spring gilts in the sale are daughters or granddaughters of this great boar, and most of them will be bred to the great young boar A Wonder's Equal by A Wonder. This young boar should make a splendid nick with the Knox All Hadley gilts. He has great size, splendid feet, and is a good individual in every way. Mr. Enos purchased him at the J. D. Gates fall sale at Ravenwood, Mo., himself and six litter sisters selling for $518, or an average of $74 per head. This incident is cited as showing the uniformity of the breeding. There will be 13 tried sows in this sale, every one a sow of known value. Mr. Enos watches what every sow does, and the minute one fails to produce well she goes to the market instead of into the auction ring. This offering will be first class in every way and should attract buyers from every place where the best is desired. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Deierling & Otto's Jacks and Jennets.

The advertisement of Deierling & Otto will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. For years this firm has been identified with Missouri's leading breeders of high-class jacks and jennets, and their herds are noted for the large number of high quality jacks they have produced; in fact, no herd of its numbers has produced more outstanding good ones. Their offering for this season of well-broke jacks ranging in age from three to six years is one of the best in the state. Pride of Missouri, the head of this herd, is considered by many competent judges to be the best jack in Missouri. He is a magnificent individual, 16½ hands high, good clean 9½-inch bone, good foot, fine head and ear, is black with white points, and in every respect is a high-quality jack with a record for breeding second to none. Among the number offered this year is a three-year-old grandson of Custer, one of Missouri's famous jacks; a three-year-old grandson of Custer, and other outstanding good ones sired by Missouri's most noted jacks. The jacks offered this year are all blacks with white points, good height, big bodies and bone from 9 to 9¼ inches. They are every one well broke, and are in every way the kind that never fail to make good. Deierling & Otto are numbered with Missouri's most reliable breeders. They have long had a reputation for fair dealing that has attracted buyers from almost every state in the Union, and their many customers have long since learned that they take no risk whatever when they buy from their herd, as they guarantee satisfaction in every way, and their guarantee is good. Write them for description of jacks. They will give you an accurate description of what they have for sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

An Ideal and a Reason.

Every good workman takes pride in his tools, whether they are of one kind or another. How many times a man will proudly display a saw or a plane and tell a friend how long he has had it. Even a pocket knife is often shown as if it were some valuable treasure. If you examine one of these long-tried tools you may fail to find the maker's name. If you stop to think for a moment you may wonder where the rest of the original companions of the saw or plane are—those that were bought at the same time.

The fact that these tools have lived so long, and done so much, shows that the set varied in quality, and the other tools fell behind the ones you are shown, and were old and useless when the survivors were prime and at their best.

The reason for this is found in the sources of their production, for most likely each tool came from a different manufacturer. There was no way to tell. The blades of the chisels were made in one factory, the handles in another. Braces were bought by the dealer from one house, bits from another. There was no complete relation between the different pieces of the wit, so there could not be uniform quality.

This is the reason why the Simmons Hardware Company conceived the idea, more than forty years ago, of selling a complete line of tools so intimately related one to another that the buyer could buy the same quality in different tools, at the same time, or at different times. This line was named Keen Kutter, and the Keen Kutter trade mark is the distinguishing sign of quality, not only in carpenter's tools, but in every conceivable tool for the farmer, woodsman and householder and their wives. Even kitchen cutlery and table cutlery is included, from a paring knife to a food chopper.

When you buy tools for any purpose, for your shop, farm or mill, you can be certain of Keen Kutter tools making good, and your judgment cannot be wrong, because no tool of any kind is good enough to receive the Keen Kutter trade mark unless it is perfect.

The Simmons Hardware Company will replace any tool that isn't perfectly satisfactory to you even after you've used it in the hardest kind of way.

A good workman is a better workman with a set of Keen Kutter tools, and a good farmer is a better, quicker farmer with an equipment of Keen Kutter implements.

Nearly all hardware dealers in this country sell Keen Kutter tools and implements, or the nearest one will get them for you if you ask him.

Wyatt's Jerseys.

"I am selling my bulls, all right, and Kansas Farmer is doing the work. C. Coleman & Son of Jackson county, Kan., write that the bull I sold them suits just fine, and expresses thanks for prompt shipment. B. K. Ham of Brown county, Kan., states that the bull he bought of me is O. K., and that he is pleased with him. I mention these sales to show the kind of business I am doing and that my customers are pleased."—Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

Four Hundred Human Hairs.

If we could lay side by side 400 human hairs of ordinary fineness, they would measure just one inch. This gives an idea of the extreme small diameter of a hair. Yet few know that in the most modern motor construction, the accuracy of measurement of the completed parts is finer than the diameter of a human hair. The measuring gauges show variations of 1/1000 of an inch, which is less than one-half the diameter of a hair. The part measured might be five inches in diameter, but accuracy is insisted upon to this fineness. Such perfection in manufacture is the requirement of the inspectors in the engine shop where the motors of the Great Western automobiles are made, and parts are not allowed to pass inspection which show a variation of over this amount. This accuracy has a most important bearing in the efficiency of the engine and in the interchangeability of its parts. Should variations be allowed from this standard, friction and bad results in the efficiency would soon follow. Every part must pas sthrough a most rigid examination and measurement where a hair's breadth difference will consign the part to the scrap heap.

Lewiston, Mont., July 6, 1907.
CURRIE WINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—The Currie Jr. Grinder you shipped me I found to be one of the best little machines of its kind that I ever saw.
Yours truly, M. W. BRUNER.

Look up the "Farmers, Attention!" article elsewhere.

Large Type Poland Sale.

W. H. Emens of Elmdale, Kan., is claiming March 7 for a bred sow sale. Mr. Emens has a good herd of the large type Polands. The herd boars are a son of A Wonder and a son of Mogul Monarch, two of as good breeding boars as there is in Kansas. Watch for further mention of this sale in Kansas Farmer, and write for a catalogue.

Sale Date Changed.

Mr. J. R. Blackshere of Elmdale, Kan., has changed his sale date from January 25 to February 24. This will be Mr. Blackshere's first sale and he will sell a draft of Durocs that will surprise the prospective purchasers. Br. Blackshere has shown Durocs at our state fairs for a number of years, always taking a goodly share of the ribbons, but this will be his first public sale. The offering will include a number of sows and gilts that have show records to their credit. Also a number of very high-class breeding sows and gilts sired by J. P.'s Chief, Valley B and High Chief, a line bred Ohio Chief. A number will be bred to J. P.'s Col., a full brother to Grand Master Col. and Grand Master Col 2nd, and also Model Col. This combination should prove a great cross. There will also be a number of sows bred to Dandy Lad, by Dandy Duke and a full brother to the grand champion Duroc boar at Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson last year. We ask our readers to kindly remember the sale date, February 24, and watch for further mention of the sale in Kansas Farmer. The catalogues will be rady to mail out February 1. It might pay you to send your name in early for one of them, read it carefully and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Jasper Auldridge & Son's Sale of Durocs.

Jasper Auldridge & Son of Pattonsburg, Mo., known breeders of high-class Durocs, are claiming February 22 as the date of their annual bred sow sale. Their offering this year will be one that will be of interest to Duroc breeders who are wanting high-class breeding stock. A lot of the sows will be bred to Buddy K, a grandson of Buddy K 4th, several to a son of B. & C.'s Col. and others to Duchess Model. It will be one of the best offerings of the season.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 10½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 9c; flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 8½; No. 2, 7½c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central—Black, $2.50@3.50; Short stripe, $1.50 @2.00; narrow stripe, $1.25@90c; broad stripe, 25@50c; best unprime, 35@20c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 20c @15c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c @35c; No. 1, medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

Robert F. Maupin's Sale.

Robert F. Maupin of Pattonsburg, Mo., a leading breeder of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has announced dates for a two days' sale of Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle. This will be one of the sale events of the season, and the offering, both of hogs and cattle, will be very high-class. The sows to go in this sale are by Missouri's Meddler, Notcher On, Corrector 2nd, On the Dot Impudence, Major, and other great boars, and are bid to Notcher On, Missouri's Meddler and Golden Glory. The Shorthorn cows, heifers and young bulls that will go in the second day's sale are an ideal lot. They are the big, beefy kind. Many of them are pure Scotch and others Scotch topped. The offering throughout will be one that breeders of high-class Poland China hogs and Shorthorn cattle should not overlook. Watch for Mr. Maupin's sale advertisement in Kansas Farmer, and write for catalogue.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Robison Sale Good, With Top of $1,600.

Yearling son of Casino sells at that figure. Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma buyers divide offering with Kansas bidders. The J. C. Robison Percheron sale, Thursday, December 28, was attended by the largest crowd of actual buyers that has ever been attracted to any of these sales. The offering was probably the best that has ever been sold at the Whitewater Farm, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Robison. Five states were represented in the crowd of bidders and the list of buyers includes men from three states. It is significant that a large per cent of the offering was taken by farmers living within a radius of 50 miles of the Whitewater Falls Farm. J. M. Foote of Missouri, a representative of the Texas Agricultural College, and several Oklahoma bidders were factors in the sale. The offering was one of the most attractive Mr. Robison has offered from point of breeding, many daughters and sons of the famous sire Casino being included in the sale list, and bidding on these lots was spirited. Except for several head of yearling stallions and fillies, the average would have been quite a little higher. L. E. Fife of Newton, Kan., paid the top price of the sale on females when he paid $1,025 for Ruth, a 6-year-old daughter of Carino, one of the best lots offered. Isador, a yearling stallion sired by Casino, topped the stallion offering and registered the top price of the sale, going to Charles Wilson of Benton, Kan., at $1,600. Abner, a 5-year-old son of Bosquet, was second highest stallion at $915 to S. C. Bell of Baldwin, Kan. Colonel Harriman conducted the sale from the box, being assisted by Colonels Snyder, Arnold and Seely in the ring. A summary and list of sales is given below: Thirty-eight mares brought $17,175, average $452; 17 stallions brought $11,400, average $670.60; 55 head brought $28,575, average $519.54. Mares—No. 1, Jeannette, 2 years, sired by Celibat, W. M. Miles, Sedgwick, Kan., $525; No. 2, Flora, 7 years, sired by Solferino, R. English, Independence, Mo., $400; No. 3, Viola, 3 years, sired by Roseau, C. W. Fitzgerald, Valencia, Kan., $525; No. 4, Pansy, 3 years, sired by Roseau, H. Eschelman, Sedgwick, Kan., $490; No. 7, Eleanora, 2 years, sired by Albert S., Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex., $570; No. 8, Mariquita, 3 years, sired by Roseau, R. English, $400; No. 11, Ruth, 6 years, sired by Casino, L. E. Fife, Newton, $1,025; No. 13, Daisy, 2 years, sired by Toulan, O. E. Martinson, Wichita, Kan., $400; No. 14, Bessie, 2 years, sired by Triton, John Struthers, Kiowa, Kan., $380; No. 19, Fannie, 2 years, sired by Casino, E. S. Romine, Oswego, Kan., $350; substitute for No. 20, Della, 9 years, L. E. Fife, $310; No. 21, Red Wing, 2 years, sired by Alcazar, John Struthers, $325; No. 22, Delphia, 2 years, sired by Rutilan, H. Eschelman, $375; No. 23, Jane Grey, 2 years, sired by Casino, E. F. Grimm, Runnymede, Kan., $510; No. 24, Hagerie, 5 years, sired by Volage, G. R. Lewis, Piedmont, Kan., $495; No. 27, Maudine, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, Arcadia, Kan., $260; No. 28, Eola, 1 year, sired by Casino, S. M. Steele, $360; No. 29, Lucy, 4 years, sired by Castelar, B. G. Shirk, Sedgwick, Kan., $575; No. 30, Topsy, 4 years, sired by Roseau, B. G. Shirk, $530; No. 31, Judith, 3 years, sired by Jupiter, G. A. Walters, Pawnee, Okla., $350; No. 35, Black Beauty, 4 years, sired by Voltaire, J. M. Foote, Boliver, Mo., $400; No. 36, Black Bessie, 4 years, sired by Voltaire, J. M. Foote, $750; No. 39, Cascadeuse, 7 years, sired by Casino, G. R. Lewis, $500; No. 40, Malvina, 4 years, sired by Volage, G. R. Lewis, $500; No. 41, Aurelia, 2 years, sired by Lamy, William Campbell, Bronson, Kan., $365; No. 42, Nanza, 2 years, sired by Lamy, J. S. Beattie, Howard, Kan., $420; No. 43, Selma, 5 years, sired by Eclipse, O. H. Barber, Foraker, Okla., $300; substituted for No. 44, Harry King, Arcadia, Kan., $710; No. 47, Gloriana, 1 year, sired by Glacis, J. J. King, Arcadia, Kan., $505; No. 48, Eudora, 2 years, sired by Lamy, J. B. Himmel, Wellington, Kan., $395; No. 49, Irene, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, G. A. Waters, $365; No. 50, Rosaline, 2 years, sired by Fricoteur, William Campbell, $350; No. 53, Lois, 1 year, sired by Casino, J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., $410; No. 55, Dolores, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, $250; No. 56, Lottie, 1 year, sired by Gillot, S. M. Steele, $250; No. 57, Minerva, 2 years, sired by Casino, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, $570; No. 58, Flossie, 2 years, sired by Triton, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, $450; substituted for No. 32, C. R. Seward, $530. Stallions—No. 5, Mertin, 1 year, sired by Casino, Ike Martin, Wichita, Kan., $775; No. 6, Dragon, 1 year, sired by Elet, Frank Johnson, Emporia, Kan., $470; No. 9, Reparteur, 10 years, sired by Brilliant, Ike Martin, $705; No. 10, Geronimo, 2 years, sired by Fricotuer, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla., $420; No. 12, Racquette, 1 year, sired by Glacis, G. O. Thompson, Piedmont, Kan., $810; No. 15, Blande, 3 years, sired by Canotier, Charles Johnson, Hartford, Kan., $540; No. 16, not sold; No. 17, Isador, 1 year, sired by Casino, Charles Wilson, Benton, Kan., $1,600; No. 18, not sold; No. 25, Trojan, 6 years, sired by Morse, J. H. Fornwalt, Penalosa, Kan., $455; No. 26, Chasseur, 6 years, sired by Theophile, J. M. Foote, Bolivar, Mo., $610; No. 33, Illustre II, 1 year, sired by Togo, Harry Scarth, Haysville, Kan., $280; No. 34, Bosquet II, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, J. H. Fangeman, Newton, Kan., $700; No. 37, Arides, 2 years, sired by Casino, Frank Johnson, $300; No. 38, Abner, 5 years, sired by Bosquet, S. C. Bell, Baldwin, Kan., $915; No. 45, Farceur, 2 years, sired by Casino, J. R. Cox, Deer Creek, Okla., $560; No. 46, Normandy, 2 years, sired by Casino, R. E. Moody, Spearville, Kan., $760; No. 51, Dandy, 2 years, sired by Paragon, Ike Martin, $700; No. 52, Romain, 4 years, sired by Triton, J. M. Foote, $800; No. 54, Iena, 3 years, sired by Diligent, not sold.

Farm Library Club *for* 1912

Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicatedanywhere.

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One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

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For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

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Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

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The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE MAGAZINES $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.



We present herewith a picture of Master George Roberts, Jr., of Larned, Kan., and the beautiful Shetland pony, cart and harness won by him in the KANSAS FARMER Pony Contest, which closed December 16, 1911.

George is only 8 years old, but proved himself a hustling young business man, just the same. It took him only a few hours' time outside of school to win this valuable outfit. He surprised himself, his parents and his friends, and it can be well understood how proud they are of him.

Three more ponies were given away in this contest, and six in previous contests. Pictures of other winners will appear in later issues of KANSAS FARMER.

KANSAS FARMER is going to bring happiness to the homes of four more Kansas boys and girls during the next few weeks. See page 22 of this week's issue of KANSAS FARMER.

It is easy for any ambitious boy or girl to become the owner of one these fine playmates. All particulars will be sent by addressing a postal card to The Pony Boy, care of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

THE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

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THEREFORE

BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

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Wallace's Farmer ... Des Moines, Iowa.	70,000	.35	.35
Kansas Farmer..... Topeka, Kan.	60,000	.30	.30
Okla. Farm Journal... Oklahoma City, Okla.	50,000	.25	.25
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Town and Country Journal... San Francisco, Cal.	40,329	.25	.23
	861,382	4.75	4.28¾

These publications are conceded to be the authoritative farm papers of their individual fields.

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NEW YORK CITY.

Cement Silos.

Hopper & Son of Manhattan, Kan., who have built a set of steel forms for building reinforced concrete silos in any part of Kansas, report a great number of inquiries as a result of their advertising in Kansas Farmer. By erecting these steel forms and pouring the concrete there are no joints left in the structure. The silo constructed in this manner is a permanent structure. Mr. Hopper is planning to build a number of these silos in the vicinity of Topeka, and has orders for several in Coffey county in one neighborhood. Write him for full information.

Special Stallion Meeting.

During the meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association on January 8 to 10, Prof. G. L. Carlson of Norfolk, Neb., the greatest living authority on scientific horse breeding, will give an address. Director T. H. Terry of the Association suggests that, in view of the fact that it is so nearly impossible to secure Prof. Carlson for lectures outside his own state, a special meeting of horse breeders be called in order that we may get the greatest amount of benefit from his teachings while here. Such a meeting will be arranged by the officers and it is hoped that every man interested in horse breeding in Kansas will be present to hear Prof. Carlson's address on Tuesday, January 9, and remain for the special stallion meeting.

Big Hogs, With Quality.

In the sale of Poland Chinas to be sold by Roy Johnston at South Mound, Kan., January 20, there will be 26 cracking good sows and gilts bred to Orphan Chief, 21 bred to Dan Hadley, 14 to B Wonder, nine bred to Johnston's Grand Look, nine bred to Standard Wonder and three to other good boars. The sows are all young sows, only 2 years old, and most of the gilts are fall yearlings. This will be one of the best offerings that will be sold this winter. Please read the sale advertisement and send for a catalogue early, then arrange to attend the sale. If for any reason you cannot attend the sale pick out some number you wish to place a bid on, then write to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, in care of Mr. Johnston, who will treat you right. In an offering of 100 head there are always a lot of bargains. Remember the date is January 20, 1912.

The Big Bloomington Sales.

The catalog for the four days' sale of horses to be held at Bloomington, Ill., on January 23 to 26, will contain the names of exactly 400 head of horses and Shetland ponies. Imported and home-bred Percherons, Belgians, Shires and Clydes will fill the draft classes. Single drivers, saddlers, and all-purpose farm horses, mares and geldings will comprise about 100 of the offering. In ponies there will be 100 head of Shetland, Welch and cross-bred animals, including imported ponies. The draft breeds are supplied by some of the best known importers and breeders in Illinois, and there will be afforded a great opportunity to get both imported and home-bred drafters of all breeds. Many of these horses and ponies are prize winners in the big shows, but there are others to suit all demands. Every class of buyers, from those who want imported or prize-winning animals to those who want saddlers, drivers, or farm animals, can be accommodated in this great sale, which will be held in the splendid new sale pavilion in the city of Bloomington, Ill., where every comfort will be afforded the buyers. This sale is of annual occurrence and well established. C. W. Hurt, of Arrowsmith, Ill., has been the secretary since the sale association was organized, and its great success is due to his efforts in very large part. Ask for a catalog, which will give full information, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Just now it would seem that suitable butchering weather has come. All during the fall the weather has been so warm and changeable that farmers have hesitated about doing their butchering for fear they could not properly cool the meat.

Read These Testimonials from Users of Wilbur's Stock Food.

Williamsburg, Ohio.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

To Whom It May Concern: I have used Wilbur Stock Food and can say will use it as long as I have any stock, whatever kind it may be, to feed. Feed your chickens and you get more eggs; feed your horse and he will do more work; feed your cow and she will give more milk; feed your hog and he will give more pounds of pork; and, to make a long story short, you can't afford to be without it. So please hurry my five-pail order to me. Sincerely yours, JAMES J. WAGNER.

Wilbur Stock Food Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

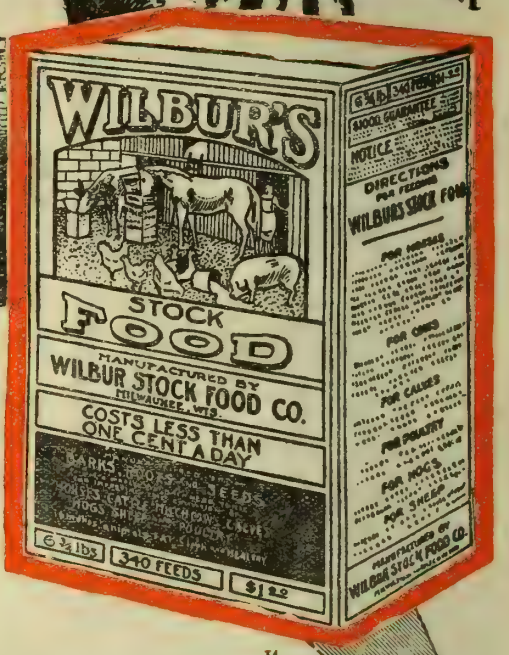
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find draft for $13 in payment for Stock Food. I have used two pails of your Stock Food,; it is certainly fine. I have used almost everything on the market, but nothing to compare with the Wilbur Stock Food. My milk cows, calves, hogs and colts, after feeding three days, I noticed the change. It has saved me many a sack of grain. My horses are sleek and nice, also are working hard every day. Will enclose watch certificate, and thanking you for past favors, I am, Yours very truly, (Signed) CASPER SCHWAB.

Kremmling, Colo.

Let me fatten 'em up FREE



THIS BIG $1.00 BOX FREE



I want to give you this big free $1.00 box of my Stock Food as a sample.

I want you to feed it to your horses, your cattle, your hogs, your sheep and your poultry. I want you to know for yourself why

Wilbur's Stock Food

is fed by over 500,000 farmers and stockmen. I want you to know why and how it saves feed—prevents disease and doubles your profits.

Send Me No Money—Not Even a Stamp—This Big Box of Stock Food Costs You Nothing

Not one cent now or at any other time do I want for this big $1.00 box. Contains 340 feeds—enough for a good practical feeding test. I know that every stock raiser who tries this free $1.00 box will continue to use my Food. That's why I can afford this great free offer—that's why I am ready to send one million free boxes to one million American farmers.

Wilbur's Stock Food builds up run down horses—cleans the blood, softens the stomach. Revitalizes the entire system and positively prevents all disease.

My Food doubles the milk and butter when fed to milch cows, fattens hogs and beef cattle for market in 40 days less time. Prevents scours when fed to sheep.

As a poultry raiser and egg maker it has no equal—makes strong, healthy chicks, doubles the egg supply and absolutely prevents Pip, Roup, Gapes, Bowel Trouble and all Poultry Disease.

$1.00 Free Box Coupon

E. B. MARSHALL, Pres.,
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
436 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

I want the $1.00 Free Box of Wilbur's Stock Food.

Town _____

My Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____

All you have to do is send the coupon—no money

Is it worth a two-cent stamp to write for my big free $1.00 box? Do you want to double your profits and save your live stock? If so, clip out this coupon and mail today.

E. B. Marshall
President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD COMPANY
436 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

$1,000.00 Guarantee

We will pay $1,000.00 cash to any person who proves this offer of a FREE $1.00 box is not exactly as advertised

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 2. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 13, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE CREATOR makes something out of nothing; man makes something out of anything; but woman makes almost everything out of almost nothing.

In life's dance of difficulties she is the conservator of the home—the universal sanity—with whom man may rise to the height of his capabilities, but by the neglect of whom he may sound the depths.

Drudging in the kitchen with poor equipment and little knowledge, her work is followed by discouragement, dyspepsia, divorce. With modern conveniences and a knowledge of their uses she supplies the pabulum for the healthy body, the sound mind—the dynamic energy of success.

The Kitchen Cabinet is the laboratory in which men are made to their full stature. *—I. D. G.*





THE most complete implement book published. Illustrates and describes the best line of farm tools made. Tells when and how to use them. It answers every question about farm machinery. No farmer can afford to be without this book. Write for it today.

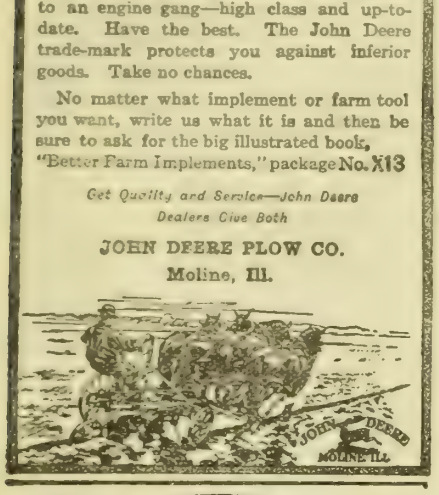
John Deere Plows, Cultivators, Harrows and Farm Tools

Trade-marked goods that have received the gold medal at every world's fair and international exposition since 1840. The world's best in farm implement building. Everything from the smallest walking plow to an engine gang—high class and up-to-date. Have the best. The John Deere trade-mark protects you against inferior goods. Take no chances.

No matter what implement or farm tool you want, write us what it is and then be sure to ask for the big illustrated book, "Better Farm Implements," package No. X13

Get Quality and Service—John Deere Dealers Give Both

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill.



SUPERIOR GRAIN DRILLS

Ask your local dealer to show you the OSCILLATING DRAW BAR HEAD on a Superior Single Disc Drill—the exclusive patented device that gives such *great clearance*—that allows the discs to *sow around obstructions*, not over them. Send for the Superior Catalogue. Insist on seeing the drill that puts the seed in the ground—that "Drills the grain to grow again." The "Superior Feed sows every seed."

Superior Drills can be had in any size from one-horse up in plain grain and combined grain and fertilizer. Single Disc, Double Disc, Hoe and Shoe.

Superior Drills are sold under a warranty that means absolute protection to the purchaser.

Superior Drills make good everywhere on earth—"The Name Tells a True Story."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. U.S.A.

CYCLONE LAWN FENCE

Artistic, Practical, Durable. Gives your place a distinctively prosperous appearance and increased value. We also make tubular steel Farm Gates. Free books.
Cyclone Fence Co.,
Dept. 36 Waukegan, Ill.

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS



Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks, Kaffir in the head *and all kinds of small grain.* 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
C.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Not long ago I received an interesting letter from a subscriber touching some of the things of which I have written in these columns. While I say, "an interesting letter," I don't mean to convey the impression that only one interesting letter reaches me every so often. Far from it. My mail is a pretty heavy one, and all my letters are interesting in one way or another.

* * *

The special interest I noted, as coming from this particular letter, sprang from a few well directed questions, having to do with the matter of merit in advertised goods. My correspondent stated his general belief in the proposition that advertised goods are good goods. But he also asked if I didn't know it was a fact that some advertised goods were worthless, and still others worse than worthless,—harmful as well as useless? And, my correspondent added, "How is every one to know which advertising can be accepted and which rejected?" He cited instances of goods widely advertised, as they have been for years, which to his knowledge were of the highest value. Then there were others he mentioned as being of the no-good kind, the advertising of which he says he sees pretty regularly, eveu in publications which profess to guarantee the reliability of all their advertisers. His final question is to this effect: "How much dependency can the public place in publishers' guarantees, when the public sees advertising of goods commonly known to be unreliable, worthless and even harmful, in the columns of papers which regularly print their 'guaranty of advertisers'?"

* * *

This correspondent opens up a large question, one which has in it a large responsibility on the part of the publishers. It seems to me that as the publisher's business is to disseminate reliable and trustworthy information, the publisher, as a matter of duty to his subscribers, should know of the character of the matter he prints in the advertising columns of his paper, as well as in his editorial columns. I am aware of the fact that many publishers go on the theory that, as they sell their advertising space (and the public knows it), the advertiser can use what he buys as he will. The advertiser is supposed to be responsible for what he says over his own signature—a responsibility which some publishers disclaim to share. This theory puts the matter of trade upon the old and now nearly obsolete basis of "let the buyer beware." This theory, in my judgment, puts a publisher in the attitude of "begging off" on or "dodging" a moral as well as a financial responsibility to his subscribers. It sort of looks like a weak defense of the proposition, "let us get the money—honestly, if we can—but in any event, get the money."

* * *

As far as KANSAS FARMER is concerned there is no doubt about the worth of its guarantee of advertisers reliability to subscribers. Its meaning is not befogged by printing in this paper, any advertising, the real worth of which is open to question. We aim to know about every advertiser's business of which we print advertising. We have means of ready investigation, and if advertising is offered to us by any business not personally known to us we simply hold it up until we can find out about it. Then KANSAS FARMER has a certain set of rules for the conduct of its business, which shut out absolutely various classes of advertising which are deemed objectionable for one reason or another. There isn't any doubt that much advertising runs in many papers, year after year, of goods and wares that have little or nothing to warrant their right of existence except that the manufacturers and sellers of them are of such blunt consciences that they do not scruple to make money off of people's vices, superstitions, weaknesses and ignorances.

* * *

Far be it from this paper to take it upon itself to be mentor and guide in every activity or desire of everybody making up that body referred to as the "public." Life is too short, and human wants and desires run into too many channels for any man or set of men to undertake an understanding or direction in everything. This paper does not anticipate that its lone efforts will work a material reform in the ethics of advertising or merchandising. It does believe, however, that it ought not to print advertising in its columns of goods which the editor would not buy if he had use for any of the class of goods offered. It ought not to print any advertising of anything which is not known, by the light of accepted and worthy knowledge, to be of beneficial usefulness to those who may buy the things advertised.

* * *

I don't believe a publisher is justified in doing, as one did, according to this story: A publisher's representative was in a certain city soliciting advertising and called on a so-called Doctor who was largely advertising a new method of restoring failing eyesight and curing blindness. This representative secured a large contract from this advertiser. It was a part of the advertising contract that each "piece of copy" should carry at the bottom a statement to the effect that "the editor personally knows Dr. Bigclaims to be reliable and therefore endorses what he says as being worthy of the highest credence by our readers." The solicitor who secured the contract and his wife were, for the time being, living at a hotel in the town where this so-called famous eye expert was located. The solicitor introduced his wife to one of his acquaintances, while he was telling of the contract he had just made with the "eye doctor." This prompted the solicitor's wife to say: "Oh, yes, that reminds me. I must go to an oculist to see what is the matter with one of my eyes. It has been paining me for a couple of days." The acquaintance at once chimed in: "Why don't you go to Dr. Bigclaims? He has patronized your husband in a nice way, and it would be the handsome thing to go to him for advice and necessary treatment." "Not much," instantly replied the solicitor. "I know the s -d grafter. He'll never get a chance to practice on me or any of my family or friends if I can help it."

* * *

I am assured that this is literally a true story. The advertising was said to have been printed in due time as per contract, with the editorial endorsement. The "grafter" was good enough to be patronized by the readers of the publication in question, but he was not good enough to treat the publisher's personal representative or his wife. It seems to me that in such a flagrant case the publisher should have no difficulty in deciding as to the kind of advertising he was asked to print. And I can't escape the conclusion that the publisher was something of a grafter, whether intentionally or not.

* * *

Every day I pick up papers with goods advertised in them, which goods, I feel pretty sure, the publishers of the papers would never buy—or even take for gifts. And I believe the larger part of the general public think the same way about them. Yet these same papers print "publisher's guarantees" in every issue. What are they worth? A lot of people say, "Nothing." Perhaps more of them than some publishers think. It is up to publishers to be as square and as high minded in their advertising columns as in their editorial columns. I am hopeful that the day is close at hand when all publishers will make it a vital concern with themselves to exercise the same code of ethics with reference to the advertising they print as they do in their other affairs with those with whom they come in close contact every day in their offices, homes, lodges and churches. When they do this, questions like my correspondent's will go unasked, and everybody—publishers, the reading public, advertisers and merchants—will all notice a perceptible change for the better in more ways than one.

J. A. Bowman

FURNITURE FOR ALL PEOPLE ALL PURPOSES ALL POCKET-BOOKS AT FACTORY-COST



Buy that Furniture you have wanted so long right now. Don't think for a minute you can't afford that chair, bookcase, couch or bed. Perhaps you can't afford to pay the price your local dealer asks you to pay; but have you seen our prices? Our values will startle you. Never before have we offered such a complete, high grade, carefully selected line of furniture at such ridiculously low prices. You do not want to miss our furniture book this year. It will be interesting reading for you. From the first page to the last it is all the same story—highest quality furniture at lowest possible prices.

JOHN A. HALL, our expert furniture buyer, has selected this line from the offerings of the leading factories of this country. In many cases he has contracted for the entire output. Thus we have obtained prices that no local dealer can hope to duplicate. This saving is yours—how much of a saving it is, a comparison of prices will tell. And just a word about the assortment. Everything (absolutely everything) that comes within the ordinary furniture needs of man, is here. We have grades and prices that will suit you, no matter what your tastes, no matter how large or how small your pocket-book. Everything is new—up-to-date and stylish in design and finish. The materials are the very best, and we show you a variety ten times as great as you will find in the average retail store.

Let us send you the furniture book. You need it. The number is 7.

Here is a complete list of our money-savers—we will send any of them free of charge on request. Put numbers of the books you want on the coupon.

1 Paints	17 Baby Carriages	28 Women's Tailored Suits
2 Pianos	18 Men's Fur Coats	29 Circular and Drag Saws
3 Organs	19 Sewing Machines	30 Women's Fashion Books
4 Trunks	20 Gasoline Engines	31 Rain Coats, Rubber Coats, etc.
5 Roofing	21 Cream Separators	32 Tombstones and Monuments
6 Vehicles	22 Building Material	33 Men's Clothing
7 Furniture	23 Stoves and Ranges	34 Women's Furs
8 Incubators	24 Underwear Samples	35 Dry Goods
9 Wall Paper	25 Automobile Supplies	36 Muslin Wear
10 Typewriters	26 Bicycles -- Motorcycles	37 Millinery
11 Grocery List	27 Baby's Dress and Toilet	
12 Feed Cookers		
13 Tank Heaters		
14 Wire Fencing		
15 Carpets, Rugs		
16 Building Plans		

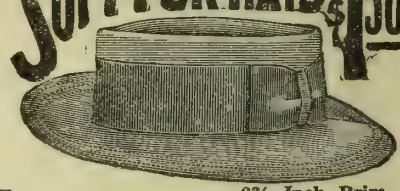
Sign and Mail Coupon NOW!

158 **Montgomery Ward & Co.**
19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY — Chicago Avenue Bridge CHICAGO

Please send to my address below books Nos..... absolutely free of cost.

Name.....
Post Office.....
State.....
SEND COUPON TO THE NEAREST ADDRESS

SOFT FUR HATS $1.50



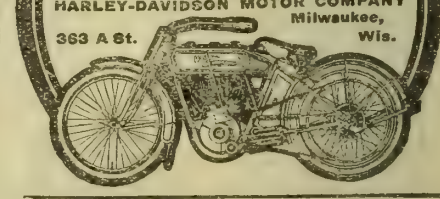
SENT PREPAID — 2¾ Inch Brim. 3¼ inch Telescope. ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

Here's New York's latest style in Men's Soft Fur Hats. Made from the best imported furs. Colors, black, brown and pearl. Usually sold for $2.50. Write now for latest catalogue of Hats and other goods.
MILLER MERCANTILE CO.
340 Central Ave. - - Newark, N. J.

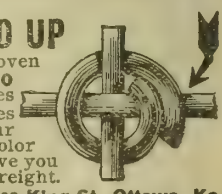
HARLEY-DAVIDSON

STILL BETTER

The "Ful-Floteing" seat and "Free-Wheel" control—two new and exclusive Harley-Davidson features—make it better than ever and superior to any other motorcycle. No more "bumpy" riding—rides roughest roads like boulevards. No running alongside or pedaling to start—starts like an auto. Great. Send for booklet.
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR COMPANY
363 A St. Milwaukee, Wis.



11½ CTS. A ROD UP



Big, bright, close-woven **SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial.** 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.
OTTAWA MFC CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

FREE!



COWBOY WATCH FOB Gun is metal reproduction of a Colt six-shooter—2 1-4 inches long holster 21-2 inches. It's the niftiest leather fob ever gotten up. I'll send you one Free now with your first subscription to our splendid big farm paper Profitable Farming. Price (in U. S.) 25c a year. Just send 25c. stamps or coin, and I'll mail fob and first paper prepaid right back. You'll be delighted with both.
F. J. WRIGHT, EDITOR, BOX 14, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publ... only the advertisements of ... persons or firms, and we gua... our subscribers against loss ... fraudulent misrepresentation ... advertisement appearing in this ... provided, that mention was made ... KANSAS FARMER when ordering ... do not, however, undertake to ... minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS.

Trade in pure-bred hogs promises to be very brisk and there is some doubt as to whether the supply will equal the demand. At any rate, the man who can offer a good bunch of bred sows or gilts during the winter sale season will surely play in luck this season.

And right now is the time for the breeder to be careful, as upon the record he makes will depend his future business. When business is brisk he is sometimes tempted to sell culls for breeding animals which should go to the fattening pen and nowhere else. A cull sold as a breeder may bring more money than if sold on the market, but the buyer will not come back and you have not only hurt your own future business, but you have hurt the business of every other breeder.

Be careful about pedigrees, not only in making them accurate but in handing them to the purchaser as soon as the animal is delivered. More complaint comes to this office about carelessness with pedigrees than about any other phase of the pure-bred business. A pedigree is an important part of the animal, so far as the sale is concerned, and has been bought and paid for by the purchaser. He is not only entitled to it, but he is entitled to it when he takes the hog. It takes no longer to make out a pedigree in January than in July, and the way to do it is to have them all made out and ready to go with the animal when sold. Not to furnish a pedigree promptly is to hurt your own business, and hurt it bad.

Fix a policy about how and when payments must be made for your stock and stick to it. When you make a sale and announce in your catalogue that the terms "must be complied with before shipment is made," why don't you find this good enough for everyday business? Cash is the best basis for any business.

Don't give cash discounts, as this is only a means of making trouble and reducing the amount of your sale receipts. "Six months' time with 2 per cent off for cash" simply means a loss of 2 per cent if cash is paid and a possible loss of the whole amount if it is not. Indiscriminate note taking at a public sale is bad business, and this applies to private treaty as well. Cash sales are business builders. Averages may not run so high but both present and future business will be better.

Do not get the impression that the breeding business is one thing and the hog is another. The hog is your business if you are a swine breeder and anything that will hurt business hurts the hog, and vice versa. This does not mean you alone. It means that anything which you do to hurt your hog business in any way will hurt every other breeder's business. Don't hurt if you don't want to be hurt.

Fix a standard of type and quality and strive for it all the time. When you buy a cake of soap today "because it floats" you know that you have exactly the same quality, weight, size and odor that you had in the same soap 10 years ago. Make this true of your hogs just as nearly as possible, provided the standard is high.

* * *

Let the young man who is thinking about leaving the farm and going to town to work for wages studiously go over these figures. He should determine whether his chance for earning a better salary than the average will warrant him in getting into the mad rush for a job at wages. If he can't figure that he will be able to earn better—much better—wages than the average he should stick to farm work. The Massachusetts report for 1908 shows that, of 350,000 adult males employed in leading industries, one-third received less than $460 a year—or under $40 a month—and three-quarters averaged under $60 a month. Of 145,000 adult females in the same industries, two-thirds averaged under $35 a month.

ENGLISH FAT STOCK PRICES.

It is interesting to compare prices received for fat stock in England with those paid in this country. At the Christmas fat stock show held at Newcastle, England, the blue-gray Scotch bullocks sold for $145 per head and blue-gray heifers for $135 per head. Sheep brought $10 per head. The blue-grays are very popular with the Scotch market feeders, and while the individual animals bring good returns, their creation is a distinct detriment to breeding operations. One of the grand champions at the Chicago International was a blue-gray, though they are not common on this side of the water. Blue-grays are Angus-Shorthorn crosses and they are characterized by their wonderful feeding qualities, their vitality, hardihood and scale. The success attained in cattle raising in England and Scotland is largely due to their numerous fairs and shows, and the Newcastle show had an increase of 271 cattle, 1,072 sheep and 831 hogs over last year. The mere increase made in one year by this show would make a pretty good fair in Kansas.

Although the Britons are so expert in the making of beef, and "the roast beef of old England" has become a household word, the facts in the case rather knock the poetry out. Sixty per cent of the "roast beef of old England" comes from the Argentine, and another large percentage comes from the United States, while 56 per cent of Britain's mutton comes from Australia and 55 per cent of her pork comes from Holland and other continental countries. This does not, however, change the fact that British feeders are the best in the world, nor does it reflect discredit upon them, as they are hampered by want of land area.

* * *

The British Royal Commission, appointed to investigate tuberculosis, has found that human and animal tuberculosis are essentially the same and differ only in degree, while bird tuberculosis differs in kind as well as in degree. If these findings are correct it would seem to settle the question as to whether animal tuberculosis may be transmitted to the human family and to show that avian tuberculosis may not be so transmitted.

* * *

Cotton farmers of the South are in much the same condition in regard to the depleted fertility of their soil as are the wheat farmers of the West, and a return to live stock is the only thing which will restore their acres. Perhaps they have suffered more in the cotton fields than we have in the wheat fields because of the heavier rainfall, which washes and leeches out the available fertility left by the crops, but both sections suffer from the curse of the single crop system. Much of our great western plains should never have been plowed up and all of them would be better for more live stock and less wheat.

* * *

The man who can raise good live stock and does not do it is piling up a lot of profitless work for himself. Stock must have feed and care, and these are money. If the animal brings a profit the money is well invested. If it is a boarder some other part of the farm must make enough money to pay the board bill. When a man pitches hay he sweats; when he plays golf, he perspires. The man with the poor live stock sweats.

* * *

Figures indicate that in 1870 each dairy cow in this country was supplying milk, butter and cream for 3.8 persons; in 1880 for 4 persons; in 1890 for 3.9 persons; in 1900 for 4.5 persons, and in 1910 for 5.1 persons.

* * *

Reading good farm papers never made any man a poorer farmer or a poorer man. How many do you read?

SPECIALIZE IN FARMING.

The following editorial article in the Industrialist, the weekly paper printed by the Kansas Agricultural College, is along a line on which KANSAS FARMER has often addressed its readers. We do not argue that specialized farming is a necessity, but believe that it offers good opportunity to the man who has ability and liking along some particular line. The Industrialist says:

"A farmer's chances for success are multiplied several times if he picks out one special line of farming and hammers on that alone. The string attached to such a plan is this: It must maintain the fertility of the farm, or the homestead is being sold, a wagon load at a time.

"Did you ever notice the men in your county who are making good? Aren't they men who are specializing in some one phase of agricultural endeavor, in which they are better informed, have more skill and are more up-to-date than the average farmer?

"Making a success of such a specialty, a farmer devotes more time and attention to it, which results in a careful study, combined with experience gained through his efforts. To be sure, diversified farming must be practiced to keep up the fertility of the acres, but that is fundamental.

"Some farmers living near cities are specializing in dairying, selling the product by the quart to the consumer direct. Other stockmen may have taken up feeding cattle or hogs. Some other man may be rearing sheep or goats. Still another is in the pure-bred poultry business.

"Such a plan necessitates an arrangement of the farm buildings for that purpose. All the farming operations must dovetail into this scheme. Many farmers fail because they haven't a specialty. Many other fail who have special lines but no definite plan of working."

* * *

An agricultural class has been organized in the Kansas State Penitentiary and the work is being taken by 22 individuals. The interest shown by the convicts, who are members of this class, is perhaps more intense than is shown in any other study. Most of them are employed regularly on the prison farm—which, by the way, is some institution in itself—and they are men who came direct from the farm to the prison or young men who plan to take up farming when their sentences expire. One of the students in the class is the superintendent of the prison farm and he shows as much interest in the study of soil culture, the rotation of crops and methods to increase yields as he would if owner of the farm.

* * *

The farmer is less affected by panics and fluctuations of the market than the merchant or the manufacturer. In the United States we have practically reached the limit of our tillable land. Our population is rapidly increasing by immigration, a majority of which goes to the large cities. Thus the demand for farm products steadily increases. To meet this demand a larger production must be realized per acre. More than ever before a comprehension of the principles underlying his business is necessary for the successful farmer. One of the factors in a farmer's success is a knowledge of his soil and its requirements as to fertilization and tillage. Proper tillage to conserve moisture for the use of the plant at its critical stage of growth must be understood. The plant food necessary to the highest development of a plant and the supply which a given soil will yield can be determined only by careful study and experimenting. The experiment stations, however, have worked out these problems, and it is our part to put into practice the methods already determined upon as good.

POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY.

Ten years ago the United States export of wheat was enough to feed 36,000,000 of people. Last year it was hardly enough to feed 11,000,000.

In 1901 the export of meat animals was 799,000 head.

In 1910 the export of meat animals was 188,000 head.

In 1901 the export of beef and pork was 1,389,000,000 pounds.

In 1910 the export of beef and pork was 370,000,000 pounds.

Within 10 years, unless the American farmer does something to increase the volume of farm products, this country will be consuming more than it produces. The farms of many parts of Europe are producing two to three times as much per acre as American farms, notwithstanding they have been cultivated many centuries longer than ours and were not so fertile to begin with. This thing of increasing our acre yield and of conserving our soil's fertility is not seriously considered at this time by the western farmer. He refuses to look to the future—caring only for the present and for himself. If he persists in continuing this policy our western lands will be robbed to the extent that the next generation must at once proceed to build them up by the expensive and laborious methods such exigency makes necessary. All that the farmer of today can really take from the land for his own benefit is his living. Everything he takes or gets over and above that his children will receive, and generally that will be a few hundred dollars and a worn-out farm. Would it not be better to leave a fertile farm?

The words of President Taft in his address at the Kansas City Conservation Congress have an especial bearing on this phase of the question:

"The welfare of the people is so dependent on improved agricultural conditions that it seems wise to use the Welfare Clause of the Constitution to authorize the expenditure of money for improvement in agricultural education, and leave to the states and private enterprise general and other vocational education. The attitude of the government in all this matter must be merely advisory.

"It is now proposed to organize a force of three thousand men, one to every county in the United States, who will conduct experiments within the county for the edification and education of the present farmers and of the young, embryo farmers, who are being educated. It is proposed that these men shall be partly paid by the county, partly by the state and partly by the federal government, and it is hoped that the actual demonstration on the farms in the county—not agricultural stations or schools somewhere in the state—but in the county itself, shall bring home to the farmers what is possible to do with the very soil that they themselves are engaged upon.

"It is ordinarily not wise to unite administration between the county, state and federal governments, but this subject is one so all compelling, it is one in which all people are so much interested, that co-operation seems easy and the expenditure of money for a good purpose so free from difficulty, that we may properly welcome the plan and try it."

* * *

One farmer has settled the tenant question to his own satisfaction after a three years' test. He pays a cash wage of $30 a month for the labor done and gives the tenant one-fourth of all the annual crops and of the increase in live stock. The tenant took over this farm with no capital or property, and after only three years he has become quite prosperous. The owner is perfectly satisfied, and finds his farm in better condition than before. The owner makes a fine income and the tenant has some incentive to work with both his brains and his hands.

FARM POWER PROGRESS

Demand for Gasoline Engine Forcing Itself Upon The Farmer Continually

By T. A. BORMAN

WHO, a few years ago, would have thought the demand for information regarding gasoline engine operation would have made necessary the organization of a big school of instruction for Kansas farmers and their sons to familiarize them with this same gasoline engine—all kinds and sizes of gasoline engines, those used in automobiles, motorcycles, trucks and tractors, and even the little engine designed to operate the cream separator and the larger one used to grind corn, chop alfalfa hay, etc. But this is what we have come to. The need of power on the farm and the adaptability of gasoline to furnish that power has brought us to this point in the world's progress. The public demand is not far wrong in its conclusion, and I believe that the interest already shown in the gasoline engine is a fair indication that the use of gasoline engine power is soon to be realized by every land owning and land improving and agricultural advancing farmer.

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The school in question was held at Manhattan under the auspices of the engineering department of the Kansas Agricultural College. The date was December 27 to 30, 1911. The classes were patronized by a larger number of farmers and their sons than were any of the classes in the preceding schools, which schools have been held for three or four years. The work was really instructive. Engine experts from the college engineering faculty assisted by experts from the best gasoline engine manufactories conducted these classes. By charts and with blackboard and crayon the lessons in theory were taught. The teaching of the actual operation was by dissecting the engines and assembling the parts, and the engine again placed in working order. This drill was performed on all sorts of engines. The work was as thoroughly done as any I have seen in the regular work of any engineering school. This is a tip as to the value of the instruction given in every line attempted by the Agricultural College during farmers' institute week. These institute classes are work—not play.

* * *

The equipment on hand for the demonstration included every conceivable kind of gasoline engine and designed for every conceivable work. The engines were worked—actually worked—at the job they were intended to perform. Automobiles attracted a large share of attention—as they always do—but the real interest was centered in the tractors—those machines which are built for plowing, threshing, shelling corn, grinding feed and for use on the road hauling trains of wagons loaded with grain to the market. A half dozen or more makes and sizes of tractors were shown and worked. Plowing rigs were not used because the ground was frozen, but I am sure frozen fields could have been plowed. The tractor will pull a plow through anything, and to me this is one of the important points of advantage. If when plowing time comes the ground is hard, the tractor-drawn plow goes right along. The weeds are plowed under, the hard soil thrown up for the best use of the rains, and the crop goes in on time in the best possible condition. Earlier and deeper plowing are two things which the tractor can and will do to help along the most favorable condition for larger crops. It appears to me as certain that the gasoline tractor has reached the point of perfection where it will do the work for which it is designed, and such a variety of sizes and styles are built that I am sure there is a practical tractor for every farm of 160 acres or larger.

* * *

I believe, basing my conclusion on what I heard from farmers attending this school, that the prevailing idea of a tractor is that of an engine somewhere near as large as the average railroad locomotive. At this school was shown a 15-horsepower engine—designed for the small farm. I believe this is the tractor which will meet the general Kansas demand—just as the four-passenger automobile has met the demand of the farmer's family. This size of tractor is made by several companies. It has 15 horsepower on the drawbar and will pull five to seven plows. It has 30 horsepower on the belt and is large enough to operate any threshing machine, ensilage cutter or feed mill. This 15-horsepower tractor is the engine for the Kansas farmer—the quarter section farmer—to investigate. The farmer who sows his 1,000 acres of wheat each year will buy the larger machine, of course, and he is the fellow who to date has bought and is the enthusiastic user.

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My idea that in field work plowing was the only thing a tractor could do, was far from the truth. I talked with farmers who hitch harrows behind the plows and thus at one operation plow and harrow—the right thing to do in getting the newly plowed ground in condition to conserve the moisture. You will recall that I have many, many times urged that you harrow each day's plowing before leaving the field. With the tractor this can be done in one operation. I find, too, that a big wheat grower in northwest Kansas plows, harrows and drills at one operation. The stress of his circumstances, I suppose, makes it necessary that he do this, but in central and eastern Kansas I would not recommend this operation. If we plow when we should—immediately after harvest—it is not time for seeding. But the seeding can be done with the tractor when seeding time comes.

* * *

A Canadian farmer who grows 1,000 acres of wheat a year attended this school. He uses a tractor. He completes every operation — plowing, harrowing, seeding, cutting and threshing and marketing with his tractor. At present he hitches three or four self-binders behind the engine. He told me that a tractor harvester had been placed on the market. This machine cuts a 15-foot swath, binds the grain and delivers the bundles ready for shocking by two men who follow. He has his eye on this harvester. So it will be seen that specially designed harvesting machinery will follow the tractor's use and result in a combination which will force their use upon the man who farms in a big way. If there is one thing our present day farm methods require more than anything else, it is the use of more power—horse or gasoline power—than we have heretofore had. In Canada, according to this man, wheat is placed in two-bushel bags as it comes from the separator. Seventy-five of these bags are placed on a wagon with a flat bed, and four of these wagons make his train to town when grain marketing time comes.

* * *

D. C. White, of Ford County, Kansas, says: "In 1910 I bought a 22-horsepower farm tractor and that same year I plowed 675 acres for myself and 220 for my neighbors at $1.75 per acre. This paid for all the coal oil, gasoline and lubricating oil, also all repairs and all my hired help from harvest until I got my wheat sowed, which was 800 acres. After I got through plowing I harrowed 300 acres with my engine. The rest I harrowed when plowing by dragging the harrow behind the plow.

"Last year the fuel and lubricating oil cost 20 cents an acre, but we ran it this year on 16 cents. I understood running it much better this year and could be with it all the time myself, while last year I depended a great deal on hired help. I can plow with less cost per acre with my engine than is possible to feed horses. Besides, it does not take so many hands, and when the iron horse is not in use it does not require any feed or care. I fully believe that if an engine is taken care of as it should be the wear and breakage will not amount to any more, if as much, than the loss of horses by death and old age. I have never yet used my engine for disking or drilling."

* * *

I was really much surprised to know of the use already made of the tractor. Inquiry developed that throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Oregon, Washington and California, the tractor method of farming already has a firm hold, and I can see now—although I did not at first—that in our Kansas farming the tractor is sure to make itself felt. This article is not intended to make you believe that a gasoline tractor will cure all the ills of Kansas farming or that all a farmer must do to become rich is to buy a tractor and plows, but is to get before you what I know to be the truth and to prepare you for a full consideration of "gasoline" farm power. The farm horse will always find something to do, and the good horse will always be in demand. But, in the farming methods of the future the horse and tractor will occupy a relative position similar to that of the man and improved machinery in the modern factory.

* * *

L. W. Ellis, a man who has studied this tractor business for a long time and who has written a book called "Power and the Plow," says: "The tractor has its place on the corn belt farm, as surely as in the great wheat belt. With the corn crop, the crisis lies in the work of preparation. The harvest is not rushed. The crop does not spoil easily. If it is not gathered in one way it will be in another. Cultivating, which is still the almost undisputed province of the farm horse, is spread out over many weeks of leisurely nibbling along the corn rows. We have seen the wonderful opportunity for multiplying the corn yield by deeper plowing, though plowing is already the greatest problem of the farmer. With horses, plowing must be begun early and finished late. But the work of preparation requires haste. Uniform plowing, uniform preparation, and uniform date of planting result in an even crop all over the field, and add quality to the product. In a humid climate the ground should be left until in the proper condition and then made ready with all possible haste. In a dry climate the thoroughness of preparation is even more important. A Kansas farmer, formerly at the head of a government experiment station in the Panhandle of Texas, says that only the corn crop that has a good start can mature nicely after the idle period which is inevitable during the summer drouth. A crop that goes into the resting period in a backward state will not survive and bring forth a respectable yield. Deep plowing and a perfect seed bed are fundamental aids to a good start."

* * *

In southeastern Minnesota, according to government figures, the horses on a number of diversified farms each consumed 5,213 pounds of grain and 7,073 pounds of hay annually during the years from 1905 to 1907. Supposing oats and corn to have been fed in equal quantity by weight, and assuming prices of 50 cents for corn, 30 cents for oats, and $8 a ton for hay, one horse's feed for a year would cost $73.89. These horses averaged 948 hours of work of all kinds per year, hence each ate 5.5 pounds of grain and 7.46 pounds of hay, costing 7.8 cents for every hour spent in harness. For 1,000 hours of hard work a tractor equivalent to 15 horses would consume about 3,000 gallons of fuel. Kerosene may be had at 3 to 3½ cents at the refineries, and at the country towns in barrels for 5½ to 7 cents. At the latter figure, 3,000 gallons would cost $210, and the tractor's fuel would cost less than three times as much as one horse's feed. Even if we add $75 a year for lubricants and minor items, the difference is enormous.

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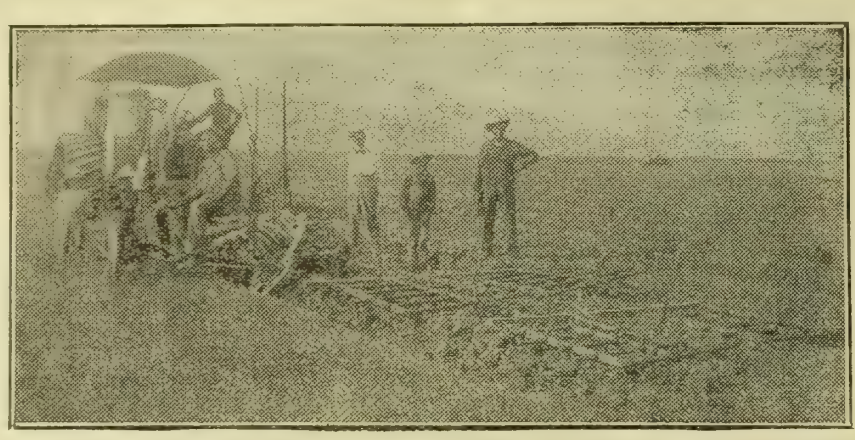
It has already been said that there is a tractor for every farm—for every work. More specifically, tractors are made by most manufacturers in 12, 15, 20, 25 and 45 horse-power. In selecting a tractor look for simplicity and strength in every part. Do not forget that the tractor is the 24-hour-a-day power. Judge the tractor according to the standards you apply in judging your farm team. Your good team is the one that goes into the field in the morning and keeps going all day. When you take the horses to the barn you don't kick about how much they eat or how much water they drink—you figure they have earned it. If they were balky or got tired at the end of an hour's work you would sell them. Size up a tractor from the same viewpoint. Give fuel consumption, drawbar power, simplicity, appearance, design, and other points the proper consideration—not too much and not too little. But, convince yourself, first, that the tractor is a real all-day worker.

* * *

To plow an acre of ground in the old way the farmer must walk eight miles. To plow a square mile requires 5,200 miles of furrow. To plow a tract five miles square requires a furrow which would reach around the earth at the equator. Think of the useless waste of energy! Plowing with a gasoline tractor means a saving of from 50 cents to $1 in the cost per acre, and, besides, the walking is cut out. You see, it is possible to save both money and energy. It is not uncommon for a man with a 25 horse-power tractor to plow, harrow and roll from 12 to 15 acres a day.

* * *

Gasoline and kerosene have proved their right to work for the farmer. They are easily handled, always ready, thoroughly reliable, and, transportation, time, and other things considered, they are the cheapest.



POWER derived from the steam engine has created our modern factory system and our cities; mechanical power in the steamboat and railroad locomotive has superseded animals on the road and built up a world-wide transportation system, and engine power on the farm will exert a similar far-reaching influence that will lead to the reorganization of agriculture. This new force on the farm will bring about a social and human readjustment that is far more important than any other single business enterprise.—From "Power and Plow."

BEGINNERS WITH PURE BREDS

Young Breeder May Have Much to Learn But the Pay Is Good

By I. D. GRAHAM

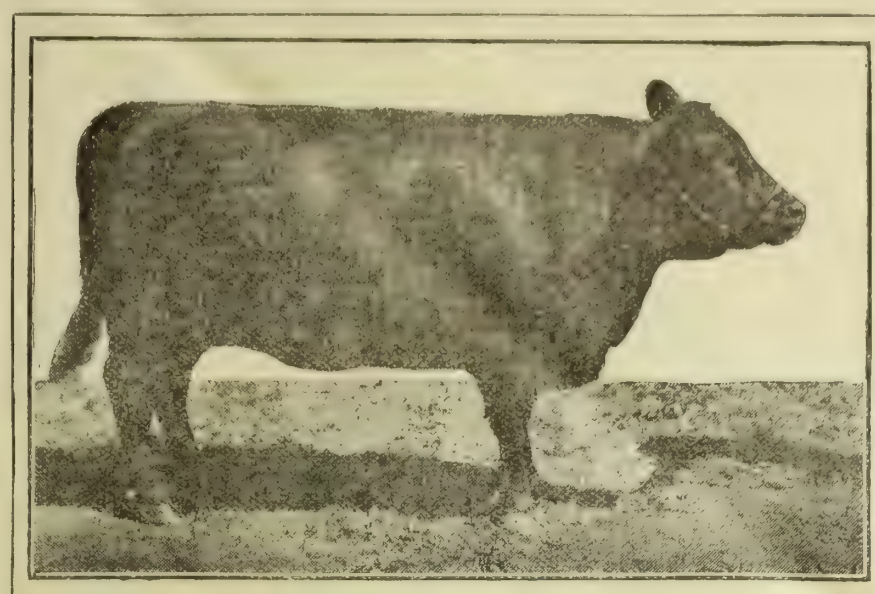
WHY is it that so many of the pure-bred herds of live stock in Kansas are located in isolated places? There are now many localities which are the centers of pure-bred industry, but there still remain others which are difficult of access. The herds which have become noted have taken years to build up and gain their present reputations. When they were started the state was new and the breeders had to contend not only with pioneer conditions, but with lack of transportation facilities and of community work in breeding. There are advantages in this isolation, and it is a fact that some of the best herds of breeding cattle and hogs in this state today are the most difficult of access. This condition makes for the betterment of the animals, but against the ease with which they find a market.

On the other hand, the disadvantages of an isolated location are considerable, and the young breeder who is compelled to make his start in such a location will not only have to solve the breeding problems alone, but will have to overcome the prejudice of his neighbors and build his herd and his reputation unaided. To the young breeder who can control such matters the importance of securing a location where there are other breeders of the same breed cannot be too strongly urged. If this cannot be conveniently done he should then select a location where the idea of pure-bred stock is prevalent and where animals of this quality are valued at their worth. Of course, transportation and other facilities and a suitable equipment have an important bearing upon the work and its success, and these should have attention. It is only too often the case that the breeder cannot and does not receive his best patronage from his immediate neighbors, and must depend upon mail orders to sell his stock, but he will find that in a community where the idea of pure breeding is accepted he will have less trouble in establishing himself, as he will not have to build this sentiment as well as his herd.

Community breeding is not made enough of in Kansas, while the great reputation enjoyed by some other states is founded upon it. By community breeding is meant a community or neighborhood where a large number of the residents breed the same breed of cattle or hogs or horses. In every place where this condition exists there is the double advantage of a community, as well as an individual, reputation, and this is worth much and serves to attract buyers. When a young breeder can locate in such a place he at once begins to partake of the community reputation. He has the advantage of being able to consult with older and wiser men as to the lines of breeding he shall pursue in order to build his herd to a higher efficiency and not make mistakes by outcrosses or otherwise which he might make if he were alone.

The first requisite to success in breeding is honesty. No breeder can hope for lasting success who is not honest. The pure-breed business is founded upon honesty and cannot be conducted without it. Every pedigree is simply a statement of fact or otherwise that is made by the breeder. It is accepted by the record associations if there are no known facts to disprove it. It is accepted by the purchaser of the animal as a necessary and important part of the purchase. In one sense it is a most important part of the animal, as it carries with it the evidence that this animal is pure bred, and this is the only evidence. It also carries the reasonable assurance that this animal will breed true to type and will not "throw back" to some scrub ancestor. And this pedigree, this important document, is written by the breeder himself with none to criticise or make him afraid — until later. The whole pure-bred business is built upon the individual honor of the breeder, and when this is smirched, not only does the breeder himself suffer, but he injures every other breeder.

Naturally the next important step is to secure good breeding animals. And right here is where the matter of honesty comes in. If the young breeder is not familiar with the business he knows that he can go to the breeder of established reputation with perfect confidence because he knows he is honest and his word about the stock he has to sell is reliable. From such a breeder he can buy and know that he is getting what he pays for. This experienced breeder will be of great help to the younger one, because every animal which he sells to him that makes good is an advertisement, and a good one, of his own herd. Besides this, he makes of the young breeder a permanent customer who will always go to him for fresh blood in order that he may maintain the same lines of breeding. It is an immediate asset to the young breeder to be able to advertise animals for sale that are the get of some famous bull or boar or of his sons. Men will travel far and wide to secure the get of a famous animal, and his grandsons or granddaughters will command but little less attention if they have been handled properly.



BEEF TO THE EARS—A GOOD TYPE TO AIM AT IN BREEDING OPERATIONS. HAVE AN IDEAL IN YOUR MIND'S EYE.

Having secured good animals, the next and perhaps the biggest job is a careful study of families and breeding lines. A pedigree, even when it is genuine and of the highest quality, does not make a good breeding animal, though it is entirely in his favor as such. Neither does the color of the hair. The laws of nature are such that, in spite of the best efforts of the best breeders, there will be some poor animals. Like begets like, and this applies to faults as well as to perfections. The whole pure-bred business is founded upon this fact, and a pedigreed animal is, or ought to be, one which has a greater number of perfections than faults and will breed these perfections rather than the faults. These perfections are attained by mating an animal which is excellent in all respects, except perhaps in one weak point, with another excellent animal which is exceptionally strong in that point. By proper selection a type can be established in some family or strain of blood and this is maintained by inbreeding or by line breeding. The young breeder will be wise who will adhere to line breeding, at least until he gains confidence in his own knowledge and skill.

Feeding is a most important part of the pure-bred live stock industry and one to which not enough attention is given. A pure-bred animal is the finest possible machine for making beef or pork or milk, but, like other machines, it needs both fuel and care. The more fuel it can consume, within proper limitations, the greater volume and higher quality of work it can perform. In a beef animal care should be taken that it shall never lose its calf fat. It was born into this world in good condition, and it should go out of it without having lost any of it. This means intelligent feeding, and not forcing, nor yet allowing the animal to run to the crib. Among other things it also means a getting rid of the idea that corn is the only feed necessary for any animal, or that even large quantities of corn are necessary in the ration. Corn is one of the most valuable feeds known, but corn alone has done more to retard progress in the breeder's art than any other method of feeding. No animal can do his best on one kind of feed, and corn lacks in some of the elements that are necessary to the development of bone and muscle. Study the feeding problem and learn from the men who breed and fit the prize winners.

Another vital feature of the pure-bred live stock business is the selling end of it. To get the best results a man should be a good salesman and able to point out the merits of the animal, show what he has done, and the possibilities. Two classes of customers must be dealt with. The man who has had experience in this kind of breeding and who "likes the color of a good animal" and the man who has no such experience, and is only about half way inclined to engage in it. The first will know what he wants, and it will only be necessary to agree upon a price after he makes his selection. The second man does not know what he wants, and he will be more difficult to handle, as he does not understand the difference in price between a pure-bred and a scrub. Here is where skill as a salesman is most important, and here, too, is where some young breeders make grave mistakes. In order to make a sale to the man who does not understand, he is sometimes tempted to sell a poor individual in order to get the lower price offered. This poor animal may bring a higher price when sold as a breeder than he would if sold on the market, but the damage he will do your herd reputation will offset this many times over. The purchaser will not be backward in allowing it to be known where he got this animal, and he may indeed advertise its progeny as having its origin in your herd. This will give you a new battle to fight, as a poor animal from a breeding herd always "kicks back." If an animal is not such as you would keep for your own use, put him in the fattening pen and do it now.

Without buyers, very few men could afford to engage in breeding pure-bred live stock. There is a fascination about it, of course, but without the element of profit this will not last. A factor worthy of every consideration, then, is to get your buyers. If you have but few buyers you must sell at the prices they offer you, but if you have many buyers you sell at your own price, because they bid against each other. The only way to secure buyers is through advertising, whether this be done by word of mouth, by hand bills, or by the use of farm paper space. No kind of business can be successfully conducted without advertising. Great business interests have been built up solely through this medium until it is now true that the names given to certain articles are so well known that they alone are worth almost as much as the factory which produces these articles. The name alone of one article is said to be valued at a million dollars, and this value was secured solely through advertising a good product in a judicious manner. In the breeding business reputation is everything. Reputation for honest dealing, for good animals and for prompt attention to business all spell success writ large, and these can be secured only through advertising of some sort.

The breeder who is in the business to stay should "keep his sign up," just as the merchant in town does. Neither can do business without this. Advertising of a herd should be just as permanent as advertising any other kind of merchandise. Don't allow the public—your customers—to forget that you are doing business at the same old stand. Many breeders think that they can succeed by inserting a small advertisement in their favorite farm paper for a month or two when their pigs are ready to sell. The merchant who would hang his sign out for a couple of months and then take it down for ten months would get ahead very little. People forget. We all do so, and when a breeder inserts his advertising card for a few weeks and then takes it out for the remainder of the year he fails of best results because people are not familiar with his name or his stock. He puts himself in the position every year of the new breeder who has all his reputation to win. It is not wise to be extravagant in advertising, or in anything else of value. Large space is not necessary except for quick returns, as in the case of a public sale or for the sale of stallions which have only a short selling season. A breeder's card, carefully worded and the copy changed from time to time, is all that is necessary for ordinary purposes. This space to be enlarged in the event of a larger number of animals to be moved quickly or of a public sale. This card should be kept running in the paper the year round, though smaller space may be used during between seasons and larger during the active seasons, so that the average will be the same as if the space were kept at the same size all year.

Some people, though their numbers are growing fewer, seem not to know that the advertising space which the publisher of any standard farm paper sells them has a definite and fixed value, based on number and quality of circulation, which is just as staple as that of sugar or coffee. This is true, and no law of modern business life is more firmly established. When a breeder buys advertising space in a standard farm paper he does it for the purpose of attracting buyers. If his advertising fails to do this it is, in nine cases out of ten, his own fault in carelessly wording his advertisement or in failure to make proper changes in it from time to time. In no case can he blame the publisher who sold him the space. When the paper has carried his message to its readers it has done its full duty and all that it was paid to do. If the paper brings inquiries, that is all that can be asked of it. If no sales follow, the fault lies in lack of salesmanship.

Entering the field as a breeder of pure-bred live stock may look like a big proposition. A thorough knowledge of pedigrees, of blood lines, of quality in animals, of feeding, of advertising and of selling are all necessary, and more. In fact, a man cannot know too much to be a breeder, and yet it pays. The compensations which come to the breeder are many. As it costs no more to raise pure-bred animals than scrubs, and as they mature ready for market at an earlier age and sell for a higher price, the profits are much greater. As money making machines will do better work with better care, the pure-bred will teach the owner to give this care, and this is highly valuable knowledge which can be obtained in no other way. As these animals depend upon their owner entirely for their food and care, and as they reward him liberally when he gives it, he is taught self-reliance and self-confidence. As the breeder succeeds in his business he has the pride of achievement, of having accomplished a noteworthy thing which entitles him to the respect of his fellows. In this country the highest mead of praise goes rightfully to the man who can do things. And then he has the joy of the artist who, by his knowledge of nature's laws and their application, has created a newer, more beautiful and more useful animal form which is the envy of his neighbors, and they are ever ready and willing to pay him for doing that which they want done but can not do.

THE SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB

Members Discuss Dynamite as New Farm Force For Deep Cultivation

In spite of the stormy weather there was a good attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, which was held on December 30.

Secretary J. Will Kelley of the Commercial Club made an address of hearty welcome to the club in its use of the Commercial Club rooms for their monthly meetings, and followed this by a most instructive address on good roads. Secretary Kelley pointed out the advantages of improved highways to both the farmer and the merchant, and briefly outlined the policy of the Commercial Club in its work of securing them. He asked the co-operation of the farmers in this work, as no class of citizens will derive a greater benefit.

The city organization can perhaps organize and conduct a campaign such as is necessary, but the co-operation of the farmers is of vital importance. Topeka is a growing city and a live one and much depends upon the proper development of her environs. Among these the one of first importance is the good road.

Secretary Kelley closed by inviting the farmers to become members of the Topeka Commercial Club, and it is noteworthy that every man present at the meeting whose residence lies outside the city limits voted to accept this invitation.

The regular program provided for a discussion of the question of the use of dynamite for the breaking up of hardpan. This had especial reference to the preparation of land for growing alfalfa, though the many uses of dynamite on the farm were not excluded from the discussion. The discussion was opened by Edward Lewis, who is a representative of the DuPont Powder Company, of Wilmington, Del., and who had come from St. Louis for the express purpose of delivering this address.

Mr. Lewis called attention to the different grades of dynamite and their uses. All dynamite is composed in part of nitroglycerine, and the percentage given to any grade indicates the amount of that substance contained in it. A high power dynamite, such as the 60 or 80 per cent kind, is used for tearing or rending, while the low power, like that marked 25 per cent, is used to heave or to exert great pressure slowly. For blasting rocks, breaking boulders, clearing stumps or digging ditches, the high power dynamite is used, while for breaking up hardpan or clay subsoil where the surface is not to be disturbed, the 25 per cent grade only is used.

The hardpan stratum must be bored through to determine its thickness, and then each charge of dynamite must be planted in this stratum within 10 or 12 inches of its lower side. Each charge, when exploded will break up the hardpan or clay subsoil for a distance of eight feet on every side, or a radius of 16 feet. If the charges are placed 15 feet apart each way there will be no ground which has not felt the influence of the explosion.

The concussion and the fumes of the dynamite will kill every form of insect life within the soil, and for this reason, as well as for the loosening up of the earth, it is especially valuable in rejuvenating old orchards. It is found to have an enriching effect on the soil, though whether this is due to the release of elements from the soil or to the high amount of nitrogen contained in the dynamite was not stated.

Hardpan which has been broken up with dynamite will disintegrate and cause no further trouble, while clay subsoils thus treated will remain in good condition at least six years, which is the length of time covered by the history of these operations. This may be effective much longer, but the records do not extend beyond six years back.

In ditching, stump blowing or boulder blasting, the earth must be wet, and in all kinds of agricultural dynamiting the soil must be damp to secure best results. Land which has not been disturbed below the plow shoe has been tamped by nature, and man can do it no better. Water cannot penetrate such subsoil readily unless it be sandy, and this penetration is necessary for proper root growth as well as to bring up stores of fertility from below.

The best time for dynamiting the soil is the fall, as it is not wise to plant immediately after dynamiting, and any soil treatment administered in the fall secures the advantage of the fall and winter rains and the action of frost. Any farmer can handle dynamite with perfect safety if he will remember to keep metal or other very hard substances from coming in violent contact with it and will learn to be careful. Use a wooden tamping stick for tamping the dirt over the dynamite after being placed in the holes. Water is an excellent material with which to tamp if it is available.

Generally an iron or steel bar of about 2 inches in diameter can be used for making the holes for planting the dynamite, though in some cases an auger is better. As the dynamite sticks are 1¼ inches thick and 8 inches long, a 2-inch hole is best. For breaking up hardpan the charge should be placed nearer the bottom of the stratum than the top, and this will determine the depth, but for blasting holes for tree planting the charge should be placed at about the depth to which it is desired to set the tree.

For breaking hardpan or for rejuvenating an orchard only one-half stick of dynamite is used in each charge. This will not damage the roots of the trees and will enable them to take on a new and rapid growth, as it opens up the soil so that both rootlets and water can penetrate. A charge of one-half stick of 25 per cent dynamite is not in any way dangerous to the foundations of any building or permanent structure, and when exploded at a depth of several feet it does not even heave the surface, and only manifests itself in a slight puff of smoke. At a shallower depth it will heave the surface earth. Dynamite cannot be used successfully in sandy soils nor in very light soils unless they are very wet, but for heavy or compact soils, like clay, gumbo or hardpan, its use is a real economy. Mr. Lewis told of one drainage ditch measuring 1,700 feet in length and 8 feet wide which had been dug, ready for the water flow, in an instant, and this at a cost of only about $400. The ground was wet and the 60 per cent dynamite charges were placed from 18 to 24 inches apart and in three rows 30 inches apart. The holes are bored or punched on an angle of about 45 degrees and all pointing the same way. A fuse is placed in the middle hole of the middle ditch and an extra charge is placed on each side of this at a distance of 15 inches so that when the central charge is fired the concussion will more readily fire all the others in turn.

Mr. Lewis' lecture was full of interest and information and showed the immense possibilities in this new development in agricultural practice.

Hon. W. A. S. Bird, who is a large land owner and one of the most active members of the Alfalfa Club, called attention to the fact that because Kansas is progressive and was the first to attempt farming with dynamite, she had won a bad reputation "way down east." He stated that he had just returned from the national capital and other eastern points and that people there had the impression that Kansas is a hardpan country and that it is necessary to use dynamite or some other equally strenuous means in order to get crops to grow at all in Kansas. These good people should know that there is very little land in Kansas where dynamite is necessary to prepare land for agriculture, and that this new force is only used in Kansas farming to make a rich country more productive.

For generations the top soil on American farms has been turned over and over each year and has gradually given up its native fertility in the annual crops. When a deep tiller plow which will break up the soil to a depth of 18 or more inches is used there is a great and immediate increase in crop yield, the rainfall is conserved, and the mechanical condition of the soil is improved. The use of dynamite affords an easy and cheap method of breaking up this compact soil to a depth of several feet and of saving the rainfall for the summer drouth.

The government is spending millions on irrigation projects which from the very nature of things can only benefit a comparative few, while the use of dynamite for deep cultivation and moisture conservation will be of direct benefit to practically every farmer. At least such an opinion has been freely expressed by those who have used it.

After a lengthy discussion and a vote of thanks to Mr. Lewis for his valuable lecture, the club adjourned to meet on the last Saturday afternoon in January.

Five Profit Crops

By W. C. PALMER, For KANSAS FARMER

Corn, Alfalfa and clover are "five profit" crops. In other words, they will give five profits when wheat gives one. And wheat cannot give that one unless helped out by corn, alfalfa or clover.

The five profits are: (1) The crop. (2) Preparation of the land for a crop of grain and the assurance of a crop of grain. (3) The milk, butter, beef, eggs, pork or horse-power that these crops can be manufactured into. (4) The manure. (5) Distributing the income and work.

The crop of corn, alfalfa or clover will bring as much profit as the crop of grain. They are much more sure of making a crop. This makes them more profitable than the grain crops.

These crops prepare the land for a crop of grain. The cultivation given the corn saves moisture, kills weeds and plant diseases, leaving the land in condition to double the profit from the grain crop. It takes twelve to thirteen bushels of wheat to pay for raising the crop. When a 12 bushel crop just pays for its raising, a fourteen bushel crop leaves two bushel for profit. A sixteen bushel crop leaves four bushels for profit, or twice as much as the 14 bushel crop. An 18 bushel crop will leave three times as much profit and so on. That is not all that the preparation will do. It also goes a long way toward insuring a crop of grain in case the season should be unfavorable. Alfalfa and clover enrich the soil in humus and nitrogen, things a soil must have to be fertile. They also kill weeds and plant diseases. Corn, alfalfa and clover do the greatest good when they are grown in rotation with the grain crops. The corn will help the alfalfa, clover and grain and these in turn will help the corn and grain.

MILK, BUTTER, BEEF, EGGS, PORK OR

Whichever of these the corn, alfalfa or clover is manufactured into, a profit results, and usually a good one—a profit that is the most independent of the seasons and of any other industry on the farm. The labor required in this manufacturing process is usually work that would not otherwise be utilized during the greater part of the year. Most business cannot succeed if its plant is lying idle most of the year with labor unemployed. The grain farmer has his equipment and labor idle more than half the year. This could be employed in manufacturing as above outlined in a most profitable way.

When corn, alfalfa, clover and other food products are fed to stock they return four-fifths of its plant food in the manure. This has a money value greater than the profit from the everage crop of wheat. The time spent in handling manure will return more profit than that spent in growing wheat without manure or rotation.

This means that there is money coming in at all times of the year. This makes it possible to buy for cash instead of being trusted till threshing time, which some years does not come. Buying for cash insures lower prices than buying on time. It also makes for economy. It is easier to get things when having them charged than when paying cash. When on the book the farmer is under obligation to the merchant; he is no longer the independent farmer. The corn, alfalfa and clover distribute the work over a longer season making it possible to secure cheaper and more efficient help. The good laborer wants steady work. These two advantages mean another profit.

Some years it does and other years it just lays down—gives up—leaves the farmer with a great big loss that it will take several wheat profits to make up for. Wheat does not pay the mortgage—it usually makes it. Corn, alfalfa, clover, cows and hogs pay the mortgage. They also brace up wheat so that it does not give up so easily in the face of an unfavorable season.

Corn is king and alfalfa queen, while wheat is a subject lacking nerve. When all goes well it flourishes. When things are unfavorable, it lays down; corn and alfalfa plug along making a crop. They are "five profit" crops, and without them wheat becomes a "no profit" crop.

TEN ACRE FARM

Inquiry Full of Interest and Much Value

We have a subscriber at Joplin, Mo., who writes the letter below, and we are opening the columns of Kansas Farmer to a discussion of the most practical means for the handling of this little farm, the paying off of the debt, etc. Our subscriber has in mind the growing of strawberries only, although his letterhead would indicate that he was a breeder of pure-bred poultry. The ideas brought out in a discussion of our subscriber's situation will, no doubt, be helpful to many another man who would or could settle himself on ten acres if he thought he could make a living and a little more on such tract. Let this subscriber have your opinion. His letter is:

"I have bought ten acres of strawberry land in Newton County, two miles from Neosho, Mo. I have built a house of four rooms and a summer kitchen of one room, and I have yet to build a barn, poultry houses, etc., and to clear my land and put it into fruits and berries.

"You know the land is rocky, like all the good berry and fruit land in the Ozarks.

"This land cost me $1000, and the improvements will cost me almost $1000 more. I will be in debt about $1000 on this ten acres when I get ready to go on it, which I want to do in February of this new year.

"The question I want to ask of you is this: Can I make good on this ten acres and pay off this mortgage in five years?"

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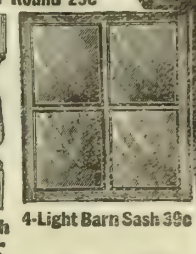


Corner Blocks 2c

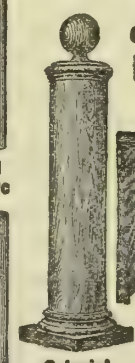
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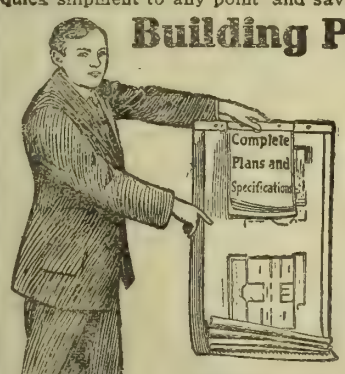


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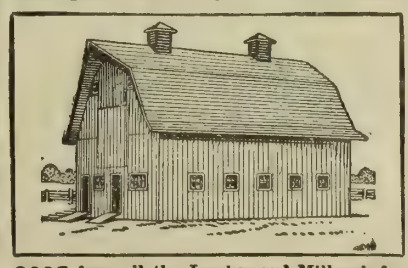
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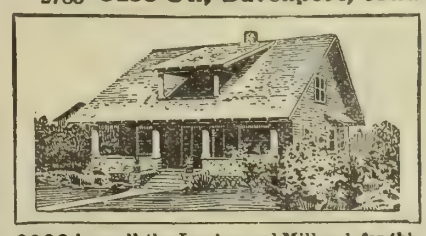
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DAILY FARM LOSSES

Two Views, Each By a Good Farmer— Lack of Gumption the Cause of Loss

Recently I asked each of two farmers to write me their ideas regarding unnecessary farm losses, and which losses could be avoided—a subject I was discussing with each at the time I made the request. The letters follow, and each is worth careful reading.—Editor.

On many farms it is customary to let all the farm machinery stand out exposed to the weather, and the loss from this source is tremendous. This loss is greater from the misuse and abuse than from the actual work done. It certainly pays to shed all our farm implements.

Another loss is caused by trying to get along with old, worn-out implements. The loss of time with such is often much more than the cost of good implements. You can usually tell an up-to-date farmer by the class of machinery he uses. The more labor-saving machinery we use the better off we are in these times of scarcity of good labor. Often a delay of a few days on account of the breaking down of a machine in poor repair results in the loss of a quantity of grain and loss in quality of that saved. Another loss in using poor machinery is not only in the crop you are trying to save, but by taking more time than necessary you are neglecting some other crop that needs your attention.

We have been trying to make it plain that it pays to protect our farm machinery. So we think it also pays to protect and save our grain and hay. One of the greatest losses every year is caused by not stacking small grain. Usually threshing commences almost as soon as we are through harvesting, and we are called to help some of our neighbors thresh, while our grain stands it will grow. One of our greatest losses on the farm comes from using poor seed. A little extra time or money spent in getting good seed is well spent.

Another loss is by not utilizing all his ground. There is not a farm but what there is a little waste place here or there that could be set to trees which, in time, would furnish firewood and posts. If these places were thus used they would seen turn a profit and make the farm look much better.

Another cause for loss and worry on the farm is caused by attempting to do too much. How often do you see a man trying to cultivate 100 acres of corn and get far less than 50 acres well cultivated would have made him, besides the worry and loss of the use of the other 50 acres of ground? The most successful farmer puts in less crop and gives what he has better cultivation, and he gains much by it.

Now, Mr. Editor, our greatest loss on the farm is the needless loss of soil fertility caused by careless methods of farming, allowing our soil to wash away, by not using proper crop rotation, and, last, by not returning a portion to the soil that we take from it by keeping and feeding our crops to a good class of live stock.—H. B. Walter, Powhattan, Kan.

The leaks on the farm are so many bleaching and wasting in the shock, and often before it comes our turn to thresh there comes a big rain or two and our grain is greatly damaged. Besides, no grain threshed out of the shock is in as good condition as when properly stacked. I actually believe that fully 10 per cent, if not more, of the value of our small grain is lost every year by not stacking as soon as possible after harvest.

There is enough loss by stacking alfalfa and clover to build a good hay shed and pay for it with the hay usually lost.

If we must stack hay, use some up-to-date hay stacking machines and by making the stacks large the waste is greatly reduced.

Another loss is caused by not having the farm fenced so that we may utilize what usually goes to waste. If we can turn the hogs into a stubble field, every bit of the grain will be saved and the pasture they get there goes a long way toward saving high-priced grain. Also, many a fine fall pasture is wasted by having corn in the same field as small grain and no division fence.

One of the great farm losses results from or through the care of live stock, the principal causes of which may be summed up as follows: Lack of protection or shelter, poor grade of stock, improper feeding and lack of care or neglect. Many a farmer wastes fully one-half of his feed by feeding it into a lot of scrubs, including horses, cattle, hogs and poultry. In the horse line, we may take the example of a man raising colts from a scrub mare weighing from 900 to 1100 pounds and possibly get a $50 colt, when by using a good grade draft mare weighing from 1400 to 1700 pounds he could with very little more expense raise a $100 colt.

And how many of our farmers raise cattle bred for a purpose? Many of them raise most "any old kind" that has not been bred either for milk or beef, and with such breeding he gets but little of either. Many of our cattle do not pay their board bills, let alone make a profit The same is true of hogs, yet I believe the average farmer has a better grade of hogs than of other animals. Why feed hogs a bushel of corn for six to ten pounds of gain, when the same feed will produce from twelve to sixteen pounds of pork? Is this not a great waste to the farmer?

Many a man says, "Well, this may all be so, but I cannot afford to buy good breeding stock," when, in fact, his scrub stock is losing him much more than the additional price necessary for good breeding stock. But let us have ever so good breeding, our live stock ceases to make us a profit if not sheltered in winter and properly fed and cared for.

What is true of good animal blood is true, also, of good seed. We may often, without any extra work, increase our crop yield from one-fourth to one-half by using good seed. Not only is this true in selecting the variety, but also in getting the seed saved and cared for in such a manner that a large per cent of they are hard to enumerate. There is the exposure of tools to the weather, the neglect to keep them properly repaired and painted, the wasting of feed on scrub stock which should be fed only the best, and dozens of other leaks, both great and small, which every intelligent farmer sees every day. But the principal cause of all leaks, is gumption.

To ilustrate: Last spring when Farmer John commenced farm operations, his team was not in as good condition for the work before them as they should have been, simply because Farmer John did not have the gumption to give them a little extra feed and a little extra care before spring work commenced. So they lost flesh rapidly, and the colts are not so good as they ought to be because their dams did not furnish them the needed nourishment, consequently, a serious leak for want of gumption.

Farmer John wants to put in some oats. He has spent many hours in frivolity, and he neglected to clean his seed, but the time has come to plant. He puts them in just as they are, the weak and strong together. He has pretty nearly finished the job, but it is Saturday afternoon, and he thinks he will go to town and give them one more stroke of the harrow on Monday. On Monday it rains; the work is not completed; his oats turn out a poor crop; a leak of 20 bushels to the acre. All for the want of gumption.

Next comes the corn. The seed has not been tested. The result, a poor stand; it has to be planted over, extra work for the team which wasn't counted on, but the team is not in shape, so he runs the listen shallow one way to get it in, for it is getting late and the alfalfa is coming on. At last he has it in, but Farmer John is behind with his work and his team is not in shape to press things. The horses have no steam, and Farmer John has no gumption, so the alfalfa is put up in a hurried way; no time to cock it up, just bunch it with the rake—that will do, maybe it will not rain, but then it does. The leak is large, but Farmer John is behind and must get into his corn. The corn is growing fast; the weather is getting hot. John didn't press things when he could. He cannot press them now if he would.

Part of the corn has been cultivated the third time, but the second crop of alfalfa must be attended to, so the other 20 acres will have to go. Now it is dry and hot, evaporation of soil moisture goes on rapidly, and there is no dust mulch to save it, and the weeds are robbing the corn of food and drink. Here is a leak of 10 bushels per acre by

(Continued on page eleven)

Overland

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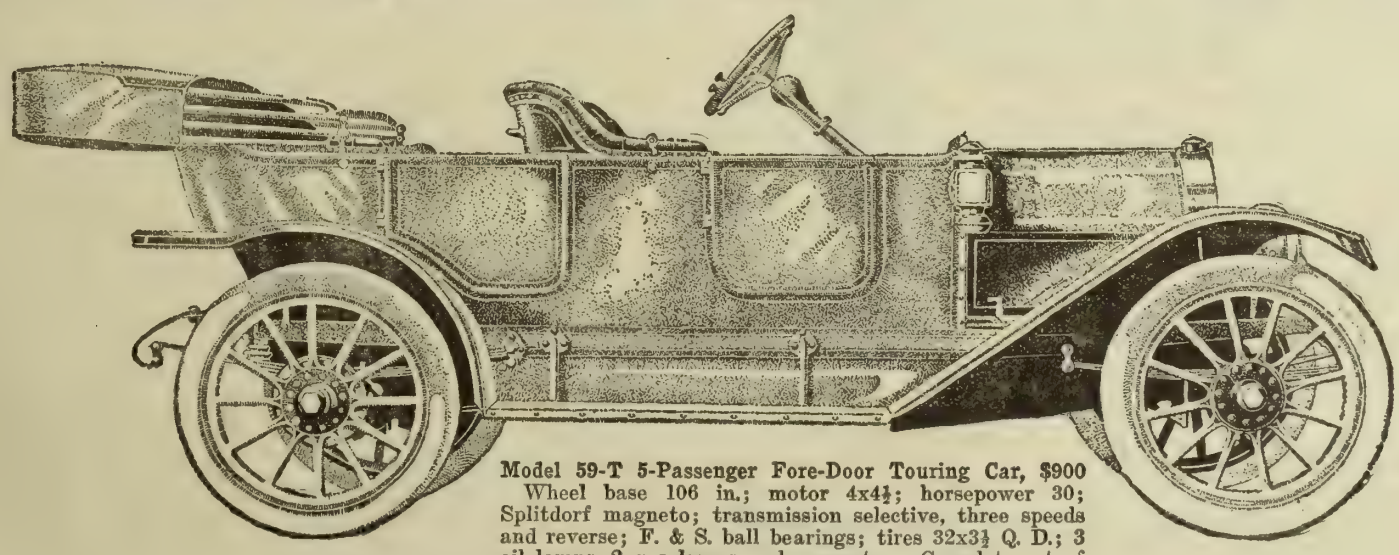
This Overland (Model 59) at $900 is absolutely all anyone would want in a car. It will make your whole family happy. Compare it with any $1250 car on the market, and you'll find but little difference. You know that most of the $1250 cars are of the 30-horsepower type. This $900 car has a 30-horsepower motor. Seats five people comfortably. It is big and roomy. Has a staunch pressed steel frame, selective transmission with F & S annular bearings—the best made. Has strength, power and speed—more than you will ever care to use. The body design and finish is simple, graceful and beautiful. Upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. In every respect it is a thoroughly high-grade machine.

If you wish we will equip the car with a self-starter for only $20 additional. This starter is the most practical made. On continuous tests, under all conditions it will crank a car ninety-nine times out of a hundred. It is simple and safe. All you have to do is to pull a little lever and your motor spins. Use the same gas tank as you do for your headlights.

And it is a fact that no other maker in the business can build this car and sell it at this price without losing money. This is due to our enormous manufacturing facilities—the largest in the world. The manufacturer who turns out but 5,000 cars must have greater production costs, for each car, than we who make 25,000 cars.

We have published a very interesting and simply written book which explains why the largest automobile factory in the world can give more car for less money than the small factory. Write for a copy. It will show you how to save money when you buy a car. This also explains in detail the remarkable value of this $900 touring car and illustrates with handsomely colored plates the complete 1912 line. Write and ask for copy R31.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Model 59-T 5-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car, $900
Wheel base 106 in.; motor 4x4½; horsepower 30; Splitdorf magneto; transmission selective, three speeds and reverse; F. & S. ball bearings; tires 32x3½ Q. D.; 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps and generator. Complete set of tools. Mohair top and glass windshield, $50 extra.

There Should Be A Copy Of This Book On Every Farm



You need it for the information it contains on the care and use of saws and tools. It points the way to greater economy and satisfaction through the use of

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

It broadens your knowledge of tools and the purposes for which they are intended. It is by understanding what tools to use and where to get the best that you can accomplish the greatest amount of good work with the least labor and expense and at the time the need arises.

This book illustrates and describes the saws and tools made by Henry Disston & Sons in the largest and most efficient plant in the world devoted to such manufactures.

It shows how you can install and maintain a tool equipment on your farm that will not only make pleasant the ordinary sawing and work with tools, but also add greatly to the money saving and even money making opportunities—all for a very small investment.

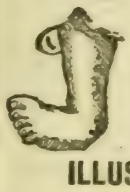
The DISSTON book is free —write for your copy at once.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works,
Box 1537-O Philadelphia, Pa.

DEFORMITIES CURED!









CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operations, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can usually be corrected. No surgical operations are confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, practically helpless from Infantile Paralysis, were restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES OR JOINTS yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.

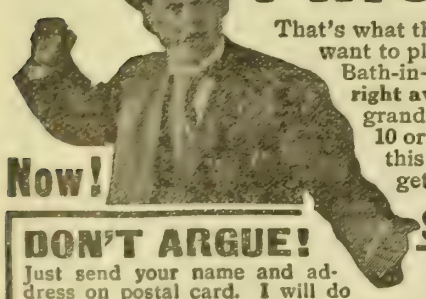
This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

L. C. McLAIN SANITARIUM

989 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Yes" "PRICE CUTTER"



That's what they call me—**and I'm proud of the title.** I want to place 10 or more of my famous Galloway Bath-in-Oil Cream Separators in **every township right away.** And I'm going to **slice prices** on a grand scale in order to get **quick action** from 10 or more men in every township who answer this "Ad." So, **don't hesitate a moment,** but get out your pencil—**NOW**—and

Now!

DON'T ARGUE!

Just send your name and address on postal card. I will do the rest. It's up to me, then, to convince you. If I don't do it—**I lose, not you!** There's no sense in your paying around $85 for a Separator, when I can save you $21.25 to $45 on a better machine. If Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Separators were not equal to the highest-priced separators on the market, **I wouldn't dare** to send them freight prepaid on 30 days' free trial with the distinct understanding that I'll accept them back on your say-so and refund every cent of your money, including freight charges both ways. **Write me today!**

Send Me Your Name Today



I Can Save You $45

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
The Wm. Galloway Co., 383M Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

SEEDS of Quality

Would you like to plant seeds from a firm that in 26 years has built up an enormous business solely upon the reliability and quality of its products? Send a postal card request for catalogue of **ACORN BRAND SEEDS** before buying next season's supply.

Ross Brothers Seed House, 317 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

If you know better how to do a thing, tell it to others. No man ever helped another without helping himself. Don't be a grouch—or a clam.

The energy and abilities that are required to make a successful city business man will make a successful farmer —and usually a happier man.

THE FARM



A railway journal reports a heretofore unheard of use for Kafir. The editor visited the Butler County Kafir carnival this fall and wrote his paper that one man he met had recently shipped 25 cars of Kafir to a distillery in Kentucky, to be used in making whisky, which when so produced is regarded as fine the day it comes from the still as a five-year-old corn whisky. That is the final test for Kafir. It surely is as good corn, and here is hoping Kansas farmers grow more of it.

Syracuse, Kansas, has a club for dry farmers and meetings of which are held weekly. In summer the meetings are held out of doors and in winter in the city hall. This is, of course, a farmers' club. It was organized by farmers who have been successful by dry farming methods. The dry farming idea is getting a hold here and there and will eventually become a widespread idea in Kansas. Dry farming spells cure-all for failing or short crops, but the idea is built on moisture conservation and is sound.

Humus, the decaying vegetable matter of the soil, tends to prevent soil erosion. Humus absorbs and retains moisture. When the ground contains an abundance of moisture the rains are absorbed and carried into the subsoil. Therefore the rain is not left on the surface to wash ditches. Keep the soil full of humus if you desire to stop the soil washing. Have the grasses and legumes occupy a prominent place in the rotation for those hillside fields. Soil erosion can never be prevented entirely, but it can be greatly reduced if you manage the fields as you should.

One deplorable thing in connection with farming in some parts of Kansas is that our farmers are buyers instead of sellers of horses. In another section which is given over almost entirely to the growing of wheat, farmers do not even attempt to grow the corn for their own work stock, and, growing no corn, grow no hogs for the family's pork. Such a system is wrong—very much wrong—and the reputation of farming and the pocketbooks of our farmers are suffering accordingly. It is such farming as this that causes many a young man to feel that farming does not pay, and leads him to seek his fortune in other walks of life.

Just to show that the agricultural papers and college professors are not the only fellows talking what is regarded by some folks as nonsense, the following is taken from the speech of a farmer before the meeting of his Grange recently. The man farms by what he talks, too: "The problem is not only to make the soil produce the best and biggest crops possible, but to so manage the soil and farming operations that the farm shall continue to produce such crops that our children and our children's children shall have enough to eat, as we have had. It rests with the farmers of the present day to turn over to the farmers of the next generation the soil unimpoverished in its fertility so that it may be able to meet the very urgent demands that are sure to be made upon it."

The farmers of the United States should produce every dollar's worth of human food possible. It is necessary that they do this to feed the American people. When the consumption of this country exceeds the supply prices get high, and when those prices get too high the consuming public begins to look for some country producing a surplus, and then we begin importing products which our own farmers could as well produce. Then we are in competition with new land, cheap labor, or some other phase of cheap production, and our own farmers suffer. The most recent example of what we are getting at is the organization of a beef producing syndicate which will grow and feed cattle in Brazil for the beef markets of this country. The ranges of this country now being a thing of the past, our beef can and will be produced on the farm. The farmer who grows a dozen or two steers per year can fatten and place them on the market at a lower cost than anyone else, and it is up to him to do it.

At this writing the news press is full of reports of the suffering of live stock, and in fact the loss of much from the scarcity of feed in the western third of Kansas and eastern Oklahoma. While such reports are usually exaggerated, we have no doubt that they contain much truth. Trips late last summer and early last fall through these sections by this editor revealed an unusual shortage of feed, but since in many localities surplus cattle were months ago shipped to market, it was our hope that feed supply would be ample for the remaining animals. But, along the lines of railroad over which we traveled, we did not see a farm on which there was not enough green feed in sight to fill at least one 100-ton silo. One hundred tons of silage will feed 30 head of cattle, large and small as they go, 220 days, or seven months—the entire dry feeding season. This same feed cut and shocked in the usual way would hardly start the season. A silo would look mighty good just now to many a man.

Moisture conservation is not a sure cure for crop failure. Every farmer, though, knows what three or four inches of additional rain during a dry season will do, and when it is realized that it is possible and feasible to conserve moisture to that extent it begins to look as though the saving of moisture from one year to another would help some in case of short rainfall. Three or four inches of rain carried over from one season to the next means three or four hundred tons of water an acre in the subsoil—water enough to carry a growing crop through any ordinary dry weather. It is possible to carry even more than this from one year to another, says A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor of crops at the Kansas Agricultural College. How can the rainfall be saved? Plow the field as soon as the crop has been harvested. If it is spring or summer, follow the plow with a drag. The rains wil soak into the soil instead of running off the surface or evaporating. Fall plowing should not be dragged, as there is danger of the soil either packing or becoming dry and blowing. The extra expense of following such a plan ought not to cost more than a dollar an acre at most. Many places it could be done at a much smaller cost. It pays big interest on the investment even at the higher figure.

Recently President Waters, of Kansas Agricultural College, made comparisons between agricultural conditions existing in Denmark and Kansas. A generation ago Denmark was on the verge of bankruptcy while at the present time she stands foremost in the world as an exporter of agricultural products, in proportion to her population, besides supporting 155 persons on every square mile of soil. Her exports average $9 per year in value for every cultivated acre of ground. Eight out of every ten of her farmers own the land which they farm, while in Kansas four out of every ten farmers are tenants. "We are moving things around too much," said he. "We can and should produce nearly everything we need on our own farms. We ship our corn and feeder cattle to Kansas City and then buy them back again, to feed the corn to the steers then ship the fat cattle back to Kansas City." A recent investigation in Marion County by President Waters revealed the fact that corn raised there was being shipped to Kansas City, while but 50 miles west corn was not to be bought and feeders had to dispose of their stock in a half-fat condition. We sell our grain and vegetables, then buy them back again in tin cans and packages with half a dozen profits tacked on. Our stock is shipped to the markets and we buy back the chops and steaks at more than double the selling price.

Kansas wheat helps put quality into a lot of Minnesota flour.

DAILY FARM LOSSES

(Continued from page eight)

actual test—200 bushels at 80 cents per bushel, $160. So, he has to suffer all this loss for want of gumption.

Gumption will gather up the odds and ends of time and put them to good use. It will oil and mend harness, fix the fence, save the garden, paint the machinery and keep your buildings painted and in good repair; it will select good seed and prepare a good seed-bed; it will put the finest stock upon the farm and take proper care of it there; it cares but little for gun clubs or baseball, but builds highway bridges, and schools, and attends to fairs and farmers' institutes, and stops almost every leak upon the farm.—ROBERT THOMPSON, Garrison, Kan.

Results From Subsoiling.

It has been found by government experts that subsoiling greatly increases the yield of cotton. Last year's crop, although greatly damaged by the weevil and dry season, was the largest ever harvested in this country. The reason for this, it is believed, is that so many growers adopted the practice of deep cultivation. To a Kansas man it would look that if deep cultivation were good for the cotton grower it would likewise be good for the corn grower.

Saves One-third Corn and All Hay.

That the silo is a good thing is shown by our subscriber, O. H. Allen, Wabash, Neb., who writes:

"I have shipped my silage-fed cattle, and am well pleased with the results. I fed 235 head of heifers and cows, principally heifers, for 100 days. They put on 341 pounds per head during the 100 days fed.

"By feeding silage I saved about one-third of the corn bill and practically all of the hay bill. My cattle consumed about two pounds of hay per day, 12 pounds of corn and about 25 pounds of silage.

"The average feeder who has not had experience in feeding silage is under the impression that silage scours cattle, but such is not the case. During this feeding period I don't think I had a critter scour, and they had all the shell corn they would consume."

Weeds Injure the Farmer.

They withdraw from the growing crops more or less of the fertility of the soil and retard their full development by crowding and overshadowing them.

Weeds such as bindweed, thistles, pigweeds, lambsquarters, docks, etc., make harvesting a heavier job by increasing the draft and cause extra wear on the binder and mower.

Weeds delay the curing of grain and hay.

They make threshing more difficult and the cleansing of grain and seed more tedious.

Very few of them have any food value for stock, while some, such as squirrel tail grass, wild oats and porcupine grass, which have barbed awns, are injurious to animals.

Many of the more serious weeds, such as perennial sow thistle, oftentimes interfere with a proper rotation of crops and the presence of weeds on a farm detracts from its value in the eyes of an intending purchaser.

About Fence Posts.

In some tests to determine the durability of farm timbers found that large posts usually last longer than small ones of the same wood. It makes no difference, says a report received by the Department of Agriculture, which end of the post is put in the ground, except that preference should be given to the sounder or larger end. In stiff clay soil the posts generally rot just beneath the surface of the ground, whereas in porous, sandy, or gravelly soil, they usually rot throughout the buried portion. Posts standing in constantly wet soils last longer than in soils which are alternately wet and dry. Seasoning does not seem to have any marked effect on durability. Timber growing rapidly and in the open is not so good as the same variety growing in the woods. The evidence appears to show that it is not a good time to cut posts just as the tree begins to grow in early spring. The wood at the center of the tree is not so good as that just inside the sap wood. In an average lot of so-called first-class posts on the market a number can usually be selected that are defective, though they may appear sound and firm. The defectiveness is usually indicated by a somewhat darker color than normal, especially near the center of the tree.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

(10% Oversize)

1911 Sales—409,000 Tires

Please stop and consider—you men who use tires.

Note how motorists are coming to this patented type.

Last year's output would completely equip 102,000 cars.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires have come to outsell every other tire in existence.

Yet the sale is only beginning. In two years the demand has multiplied six times over.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That's the result of experience.

Men have proved that these tires cut tire bills in two.

Men want oversize tires—men want tires that can't rim-cut—when they cost no extra price.

So, as fast as men learn the facts, they insist on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Tire Bills Cut in Two

These are the facts we ask you to consider.

The old-type tire—the hooked base tire—rim-cuts when partly deflated.

Such a tire, if punctured, may be wrecked in a moment—ruined beyond repair.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.

No-Rim-Cut tires save that wreck and that worry. They make rim-cutting entirely impossible.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize.

That means more air—more carrying capacity. It avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

Under average conditions, 10 per cent oversize adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Our average oversize, measured by cubic capacity, is much over 10 per cent. A recent comparison with five other makes showed it 16.7 per cent.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost no extra price.

So these features are free. The saving is clear.

Do you wonder that tens of thousands of users insist on these patented tires?

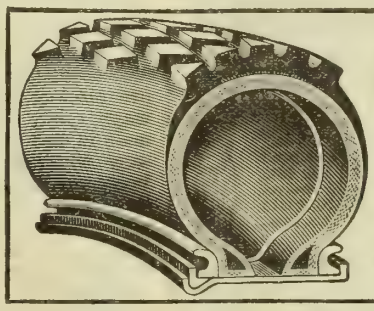
The Final Tire

We have spent 13 years in making automobile tires.

After 13 years of constant improvement, we have brought these tires close to perfection. It will never be possible, in our estimation, to make a better tire.

These perfect tires—made so they can't rim-cut, made oversize—are the tires which we offer you.

Consider these facts and judge for yourself if it pays men to insist on them.



GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

Our new Tire Book is ready. It is filled with facts which motor car owners should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits (467)

Value of Green Manure.

It is a well-established fact that the soils of the arid regions are as a rule deficient in organic matter. This deficiency may be overcome to a certain extent by any of the three common methods of adding organic matter to the soil, which are as follows: (a) By green manures and crop residues; (b) By accumulating in pasturing; (c) By applications of farm manures.

Of the methods mentioned, the first is the most important and least practiced. It consists mainly in the growing of a crop which is plowed under while it is green and succulent as it decomposes most readily at that stage.

Leguminous crops, such as alfalfa, clover, field peas and vetches, are usually recommended for green manures. They have the special power of obtaining their nitrogen from the air through the agency of bacteria inhabiting the tubercules on the roots.

The characteristic advantages of green manures to the soil are as follows:

1. Increases its fertility by the large amount of organic matter which it acquires.
2. Increases its water-holding capacity.
3. Utilizes soluble plant food that would otherwise escape from the soil.
4. Brings plant food from the lower soil to the surface soil.

Sure Booster for Kafir.

Twnty years ago Kansas Farmer editor learned the value of Kafir as a feed and its value as an almost sure crop in sections where corn was practically a failure, or at least so uncertain that it could not be depended upon to furnish the grain necessary for live stock. The editor has always boosted Kafir, and has printed columns in its favor while other Kansas papers have been printing inches. The letter below from our subscriber gives the farmer's view, and is a vindication of Kansas Farmer teaching.—Editor.

"I would offer the suggestion that you farm paper editors shove Kafir more than you do. I am certain that it should be the standard crop instead of being considered a make-shift or catch crop for dry years.

"There is no use trying to dodge the fact that corn will not make a full crop in Kansas very often. And when we do get a full crop it is still not as valuable as Kafir put on the same ground and tended the same.

"Kafir can be made to reach the 40 bushel mark on any upland in Kansas by proper tending and selection of seed. I have grown it as a main crop from its first introduction, and find it the equal of corn in all ways, and the fodder much superior to corn.

"My experience has been that it should never be threshed, but fed either in the head or ground head and all. Either of these ways it will keep indefinitely, but when threshed it will not keep, and is not good feed, as stock swallow too much of it whole. When threshed it makes too heavy a meal for feeding stock if ground, unless bran is added. When ground in the head I have found it to be fully the equal of corn chop and bran mixed, and much cheaper.

"The farmers of the state have been too careless in selecting seed, and have let it get too late in maturing. I have kept the time of ripening down to September 10, and anyone can do this by selecting the earliest heads for a number of years.—J. G. MITCHELL, Lafontaine, Kan.

The by-products of the packing houses are the source of no small part of their revenue, if reports are to be believed.

The rapidly increasing price of land is the cause of much emigration to new countries; of large individual ownership and of a great increase in the number of tenants, as well as of high taxes. All this results in a decrease in number of farmer land owners and a rapid decrease in the fertility of the soil.

Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. **$1.25**

GREATEST SALE ON RECORD

Best Quality Barbed Wire at Wrecking Prices

...from Manufacturers an enormous stock ... low price. You get the benefit. All this ... reels regularly, same as you would buy it ... from any concern. Prices quoted below ... are for prompt acceptance only:

Lot No. 2 A. D. 25—Painted Barbed Wire, full weight, 2 and 4 point, right 100 lbs. to the reel, per 100 lbs., $1.50

Lot No. 2 A. D. 26—Galvanized, same as above, per 100 lbs. $1.85

Lot No. 2 A. D. 27—Special Barbed Wire, put upon reels, containing 80 rods exactly to the reel, light weight, per reel for the painted $1.50

Lot No. 2 A. D. 28—Price per reel for Galvanized, 80 rod reels $1.40

Now is the time to place your order while these remarkably low prices exist. Never before have such quotations been made. No one can equal our low prices. We urge you to buy now, even if you are not ready to have your Wire put forward. We will accommodate reasonable interest and exchange your order, shipping at such times as suits you. We can ship immediately from our Chicago stock.

Smooth Galvanized Wire, Per 100 Lbs., $1.25

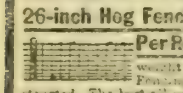


Lot No. 2 A. D. 29—Suitable for Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines or any purpose where ordinary Wire is used. This Galvanized Wire which we offer at this remarkably low price is new regular stock, except that it comes in irregular lengths, ranging anywhere from 50 to 250 ft. We bundle these lengths together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as what you would buy in the regular way. The only difference being that these lengths are not continuous. This Wire is known as Galvanized Wire Shorts. Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. It is extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders and for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smooth, clean wire. Price per 100 lbs. as follows:

No. 6 gauge $1.25
No. 7 gauge 1.35
No. 8 gauge 1.40
No. 9 gauge 1.50
No. 11 gauge 1.60
No. 12 gauge 1.65
No. 14 gauge 1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your order promptly, as these low prices will soon exhaust our stock.

26-inch Hog Fencing Extra Heavy Galvanized

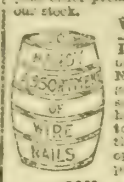


Per Rod 15c Lot No. 2 A. D. 31—Here is a fine heavy weight smooth spring wire galvanized Hog Fencing, 26 inches high, strongly constructed. The best all around fencing manufactured. Don't compare this Fencing with the cheap light weight kind so extensively being advertised. This is a Fence built for continuous and lasting service. It's the kind of a fence every up-to-date owner ought to buy. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Price, put up in 20 and 40 rod coils, per rod 15c

This same fencing is furnished in all heights from 20 to 50 inch. at correspondingly low prices.

A complete line of Poultry Fencing in all heights. "Premier" Driveway and Farm Gates at 1/3 less than usual prices. Also a complete line of Walk Gates and Fencing. Write for our prices on Ornamental Lawn Fencing. We can furnish anything needed at a material saving in price. All quotations in this advertisement are made subject to prior sale on account of limited stock.

WIRE NAILS, Per Keg $1.50



Lot No. 2 A. D. 33—10,000 kegs of new regular Wire Nails, put up 100 lbs. to a keg. These Nails are mixed, all kinds in a keg. We do not guarantee any regular assortment. They are same as made by Nail Factories. Make a fine lot for assortment. There is nothing the matter with these nails outside of the fact that they are mixed together. This certainly is an opportunity for you to make a purchase. Our price, per keg $1.50

Wire for Reinforced Concrete

Lot No. 2 A. D. 30. Our reinforced concrete stays are made of heavy galvanized wire, superior to smooth or twisted wire. They cannot slip and are acknowledged the best. We can furnish any length. Price per 100 lbs. $2.25

GALVANIZED STAPLES

Lot No. 2 A. D. 35. New regular Fence Staples, put up in 100 lb. kegs, also in smaller packages. When ordering in less than 100 lbs., our price, per pound 3c

Price per keg of 100 lbs. $2.50

Write Today for Free Wire & Fence Catalog No. RA 61

Our catalog on Wire and Fencing quotes lower prices than that offered by any other concern in the world. We can furnish you anything required in Fencing, Wire, Staples, Nails, etc., etc.

Fence Posts Write for our low quotations, advising us how many you need and what length.

Telephone Wire High Grade BB Telephone Wire at 40 per cent saving. Write for quotations.

Our Stock includes practically everything under the sun: Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Roofing, Machinery, Lumber and Building Material, Hardware, etc., etc. Write today for catalog.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Great French Remedy

THIS Wonderful Liniment, in use for over 30 years, is a most marvelous Human Flesh Healer, and a Sure-Quick-Safe remedy for every known pain, requiring external treatment. Thousands have and thousands more will testify to the wonderful healing and curing powers of Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

Penetrating, Healing, Soothing. Helps Nature to Heal and Cure. One tablespoonful will do more than a whole bottle of any other Liniment. As an external application has no equal for Sores, Wounds, Felons, Burns, Boils and Swellings.

A "365" Day Liniment

Safe and Reliable—for Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes:—"I have been using Caustic Balsam ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet." A liniment that not only heals and cures Human Flesh, but for years the accepted Standard Veterinary remedy of the world. "My right arm was crippled for two years. I spent $500 doctor bills and finally tried Caustic Balsam. My arm is now as good as ever."—E. E. Lowe, Blackburn, Okla. Price $1.50 per bottle at all Druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for free booklet and read what others say.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



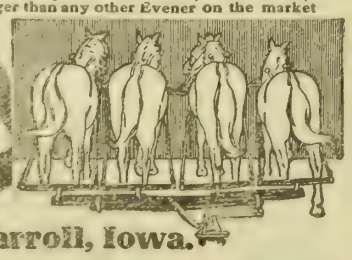
Heider Eveners

are exactly true to name. They even up the load on your horses. They prevent abuse and injury to your horses. They save time and worry by making the heavy farm work easy.

Thousands of farmers now use Heider Eveners, everyone recommends them as a good investment because they are better made, work better, last longer than any other Evener on the market

HEIDER EVENERS work free without side draft. They are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The 2-horse plow evener with our extra clevis for attaching to all plows, works four horses on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in 2-furrow and three on unplowed ground. The 3-horse wagon evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Just the thing for your wagon to pull bay-lounger.

Ask Your Dealer for Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than repaid because of the trouble because so good as the Heider Eveners.

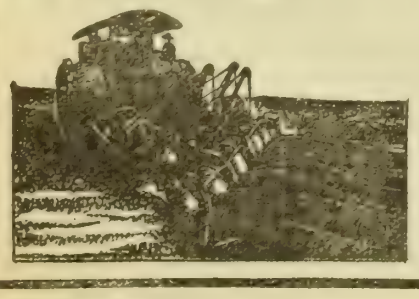


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Forty acres are an easy possibility with the REEVES MULTIPLE GANG PLOW. The only really successful outfit is the

Reeves Flexible-Frame Engine Gang Plow



because it does perfect work in all conditions of land. Flexible frame and running of plows in pairs gives REEVES PLOWS a great advantage over others. There are a dozen points of Reeves superiority.

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telling the whole story of traction plowing. Shows plowing scenes and gives letters from users. Either steam-lift or hand-lift plows can be furnished for either steam or gas tractors.

REEVES & COMPANY

118 5th Street, COLUMBUS, IND.

LIVE STOCK



In the mind of J. G. Arbuthnot of Cuba, Kansas, who is one of the greatest hog raisers in the state, there is nothing which quite equals santonin for killing worms in hogs. This substance is hard to dissolve and must be soaked a long time in water before ready for use. After the solution is made a dose of from two to six grains to the hog is given, according to age and size.

Mr. Arbuthnot is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College who is applying the knowledge gained in that institution to farm life. He has devoted special attention to raising hogs for market, and during the last four years his sales of hogs have averaged nearly $13,500 per year. He has built what is thought to be one of the largest and most commodious hog houses in the state and fitted it with every convenience, even to electric lights, which are supplied with current generated by a private farm plant. He is credited with knowing something about hogs.

In 1909 there were 62 silos in Kansas, and now there are more than 2,000, but these are not all owned by dairymen, not even a large proportion of them. The beef producers, the horse raisers and the hog men are all coming to a better knowledge of the value of ensilage as an animal ration. One man in Lyon County found that the dry weather had struck his corn just at the wrong time and that it would not make ears. He at once cut the corn crop and put it into the silos, of which he had two, and as he did not have the stock to feed it out, he sold the 200 tons of ensilage for $700 cash. Only $3.50 per ton. Not a big price for ensilage, but very fair when we consider that it had no ears in it and when we remember that under the common method of farming this corn field would have been a total loss, we can see that this $700 was "like finding it."

This ensilage was bought by a big cattle feeder who is at this time very much pleased with results, though he has not yet completed the feeding period. The animals eat less of expensive grain, are sleeker in appearance, and are always ready for their feed. With animals in this condition it is comparatively easy to make beef and do it quickly. With our million acres of alfalfa for use the year round and with the silo to supply succulent feed during the winter and the dry season of summer when the pasture gets short, the problem of beef production will come much nearer being solved.

Americans will never see cheap beef again in the sense to which they have been accustomed. Heretofore, with free pasturage on government land, we have had cheaper beef than any other people on earth, unless we except those of the Argentine, in South America. Americans have had their beef supplied to them at a cost actually below that of production, and the cattle kings of the long ago did not get rich at the business. Now all this is changed, and farmers will not grow beef for market unless there is a profit in it. This profit can only be obtained, under present-day conditions, by the use of well bred stock and by economical methods of feeding. Making beef is a business by itself and requires brains, knowledge and industry. The beef we get now is better than range beef, and is made much quicker. At 18 months the modern steer is a better beef animal than the range steer was at four years.

With her enormous increase in population and a consequent restriction of the beef-making area to the farm instead of the range or ranch, the problem of beef making in America is in a transition stage. More mouths to feed, a greater congestion of population in the cities and among the non-producing classes, and fewer farmers, and a constriction of the beef-making area, the market is sure to grow better as the years go by. People simply must have meat, and beef is their choice. If this is not available, then sheep or pork, or even horses, might be substituted, but never with satisfaction. The English speaking people, who have never been conquered by any other race in their history, are a beef-eating people, and who shall say that this food has not had much to do with the development of that splendid physical and mental vigor which has made of them the greatest people since the world began?

Fat stock shows teach many lessons to those who would learn. While it is not necessary or even desirable that all farmers should attempt to produce prize-winning animals, it is desirable that some do so, as from these much can be learned that will be directly profitable to those who do not aspire to prizes, but who do want profit. The champion car lot of fat steers at the International were so fed that they never had a hungry moment. On the other hand they were not over-fed and did not get off their feed and lose time and flesh. Three important points will be noted in the production of these champions. Grain stomachs were developed in the calves before they were weaned, and oats were made liberal use of as a ration, than which there is no grain better for a growing animal. Then their appetites were kept satisfied at all times, but without overfeeding or permitting them to go off their feed. Again, they were fed such rations and in such variety as to simultaneously encourage both the growth and the laying on of flesh and fat.

Baby beef cannot be produced by first growing the animal and then fattening him, and no other kind of beef production is profitable now. A prize winner must never lose his calf fat. In the champion car lot at the International feeding was begun before weaning, and such a variety of feedstuffs as would keep the appetites on edge were used: corn, oil meal, cotton seed meal, molasses feed and roots were included in the bill of fare, and this included corn in the roasting ear stage during a part of the time.

No championships can be won or even seriously competed for without good breeding. With good blood a champion is possible and a good market animal sure. Without good blood only average results can be expected at the best, and these not often. Perhaps never in late years has there been so good an opportunity to get a start in pure-bred animals as right now. Prices are right, conditions are right, and prospects are right.

Kansas Horse Breeders.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association held its regular annual meeting at Kansas State Agricultural College during the state institute. Classification of horses at county fairs, work of the stallion registry board, unsoundness in horses, care of the horse's foot, diseases caused by corn smut, and a report on the big horse feeding experiment at Fort Riley last year, were the subjects discussed by college and experiment station officials. Officers were elected for the next year as follows: President, H. W. Avery, Wakefield; vice-presidents, Ralph Snyder, James Thompson, John Barr, T. H. Terry, John Bishop, Ralph McKenney, George B. Ross, John Peck; secretary, Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of Kansas State Agricultural College; treasurer, N. H. Holdeman, Meade. By an amendment to the by-laws all Kansas owners of pure-bred mares and all Kansas owners of stallions licensed by the state registry board shall be entitled to membership without dues.

The College Serum Plant.

There are more than 2,000,000 hogs in Kansas. To vaccinate these once a year would require more than 60,000,000 cubic centimeters of serum. To produce this amount of serum would cost more than $90,000. If only one-half the number were vaccinated once a year it would require more than one-half million dollars to produce the serum. The last legislature appropriated $3,500 to enable the State Agricultural College to provide serum for the state. Hog cholera became epidemic and continued so throughout the summer. The serum plant was swamped with orders. The college had more than $16,000 tied up in the work—money bor-

rowed from other funds. Since January 1, 1911, the serum plant has produced more than 1,000,000 cubic centimeters. Twenty cubic centimeters are needed for one dose. To save money, finally, and give the hogs permanent immunity, the veterinary department officials are urging farmers to use the "simultaneous," or double method, at the start. This is more expensive, but it gives the hog a long license to live, free from disease.

Worms in Sheep.

I lost a spring lamb this fall. It laid around four or five days and then died. It did not scour, but was normal in that way. It just moped around and ate some until the last day, when it died. I cut it open and could find nothing wrong until I came to the stomach, and then there were two balls, or chunks; one was about one inch through or a little more, by two inches long, and the other about the size of a small hulled walnut. The first one looked like hair or wool almost red and hard, but when it was opened it was full of worms about one inch long and about the size of a number 40 thread, and they were red and white striped. The stripes run from one end to the other and about two or three times around. The other was soft, but contained just the same kind of worms as the first, only they were not so far developed. The first ball was tight against the outlet. I killed a yearling for mutton and it contained a few, but not in compact form. Can you give a cure or preventative, and oblige?—H. S. Young, Rantoul, Kan.

Worms: Give turpentine ½ ounce; areca nut, 2 drams; castor oil, 3 ounces. Mix and give at once on empty stomach as a drench.

Live Stock Auction Sales.

A successful auction sale of pure-bred live stock is the result of careful and painstaking effort, and not of luck.

The auction is not only a quick means of turning stock into cash, but it is the very best possible way to advertise this stock.

Nothing but the best animals, in the best condition, should be offered in an auction, as each one sold is a living advertisement of your herd and your methods.

Never put a poor individual or an ailing one into an auction sale. You are sure to hear from him, and you cannot deny him.

Spend all you can afford—go the limit on advertising, as you must have buyers, and advertising is the cheapest and surest way to get them.

Make an attractive catalog, and make it tell something. A pedigree is necessary, but a record of performance will get more buyers. If a sow has big litters, tell about them. Such a catalog is good advertising.

Never allow anything to interfere with the run of bids. If you put a poor animal into the ring or allow a dog fight, the later sales will suffer.

Make your crowd comfortable, and make them feel that they are welcome. No one will buy well if he is chilled or wet, and the fellow with the big appetite for sandwiches may be the big breeder of the future.

Use the best live stock and agricultural papers that cover your territory, and see that your advertising copy is well prepared and the space used is ample. If you cannot handle the copy satisfactorily, the field men or the editor will help.

Farmers are always the steady buyers and make the back bone of the sale. Breeders have stock of their own to sell, therefore advertise to the farmers, without neglecting the breeders. Get an auctioneer who knows when to quit. Many a sale is spoiled by an auctioneer hanging on after he has secured fair value, and this hurts the sale of the other animals.

Pure-bred live stock business is done absolutely on honor. A pedigree is simply the breeder's honor given in detail. Nothing that even smells of crookedness must come near the sale ring.

Horse Feeding.

One of the objects to be sought in the great horse feeding experiment conducted at Fort Riley last year, in which nearly 1,000 horses were under observation, was to find some substitute for oats. Another object was to determine those proper combinations of feeds which are most easily supplied from the vicinity of the posts where the horses may be stationed. The army has a fixed ration composed of oats, corn and timothy or prairie hay, and it not infrequently happens that some of these cannot readily be supplied in some sections of the country, and this necessitates long shipments or a substitution of other feeds more readily obtainable.

Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the State Agricultural College, who conducted these experiments, found that there is no better feed than oats, though it is not the cheapest. He found that other feeds can be substituted for oats which will produce equally good results and at a much lower cost. The best ration, though not the cheapest, is composed of oats 4 pounds, corn 6 pounds, bran 4 pounds, and timothy hay 12 pounds for each 1,000 pounds of horse. The hay to be fed in a light allowance in the morning and a heavy one at night, with none at noon.

A much cheaper ration, and one which produced nearly as good results, was composed of corn 6 pounds, bran 8 pounds, oil meal 1 pound, and alfalfa 10 pounds for each 1,000 pounds of horse. Alfalfa hay, when properly fed, is a much better ration than either timothy or prairie hay, and will cheapen the cost of the daily ration from 25 to 40 per cent. Trouble comes not from feeding alfalfa hay, but from feeding too much of it. It is really surprising how small a bunch of alfalfa will make a full ration for a horse. As it is richer in protein than any other hay, it must be sparingly used when other concentrates are fed. Kidney trouble is not caused by feeding alfalfa, but by feeding too much of it, and when properly fed so that the horse will clean up every leaf and want more, it is a very satisfactory feed for livery and work horses. However, alfalfa which is to be used as horse feed should be allowed to become much riper before it is cut than that which is intended for cattle.

Corn, when fed with the proper amount of alfalfa, gives just as good results as do oats, and is about 50 per cent cheaper, while horses maintain their spirit just as well as they do on oats. These experiments may and probably will open up a new market for Kansas alfalfa.

Wormy Corn and Blind Staggers.

After experimenting with horses on the Agricultural College farm, Dr. T. P. Haslam concludes that the feeding of wormy corn is a cause of blind staggers. Of the 16 horses which were fed moldy or wormy corn, seven developed this disease, and these were the only cases on the college farm. The mold is what produces the disease and kills the horses, and the corn ear worm is the cause of the mold.

As a very large percentage of the 1911 corn crop was wormy, its use as a horse feed is attended with great danger. Dr. C. B. Fort, of Salina, Kan., reports that during the winter of 1908-9 C. W. Lamer lost 20 out of 260 head from blind staggers. These horses were fed on shelled corn, fanned and ground, alfalfa meal, one-half pound of oil meal per head daily, and alfalfa hay. Last winter he fed 200 head on the same feed, but with the fanned shelled corn tested in a water tank and the bad kernels skimmed off before feeding, and he had no losses. Dr. Haslam says:

"It is not safe under any circumstances to pasture horses in stalk fields or to feed them fodder from fields in which the corn was wormy. Great care should be exercised in choosing the corn fed to horses. Often it is not thoroughly cleaned by fanning. There are too many moldy grains which are too heavy to be separated from the sound corn in this way. The safest method is to pour the shelled corn into water and skim off and throw away all the part that rises to the surface. Good results are reported by some from thoroughly fanning the shelled corn, then grinding it and mixing it with equal parts of oats and bran. Others say little trouble results from pasturing stalks if there is a good growth of green wheat in the field; in short, any treatment that removes the moldy grains or worm dirt lessens the danger. Pouring the corn into water is the best method of purifying it."

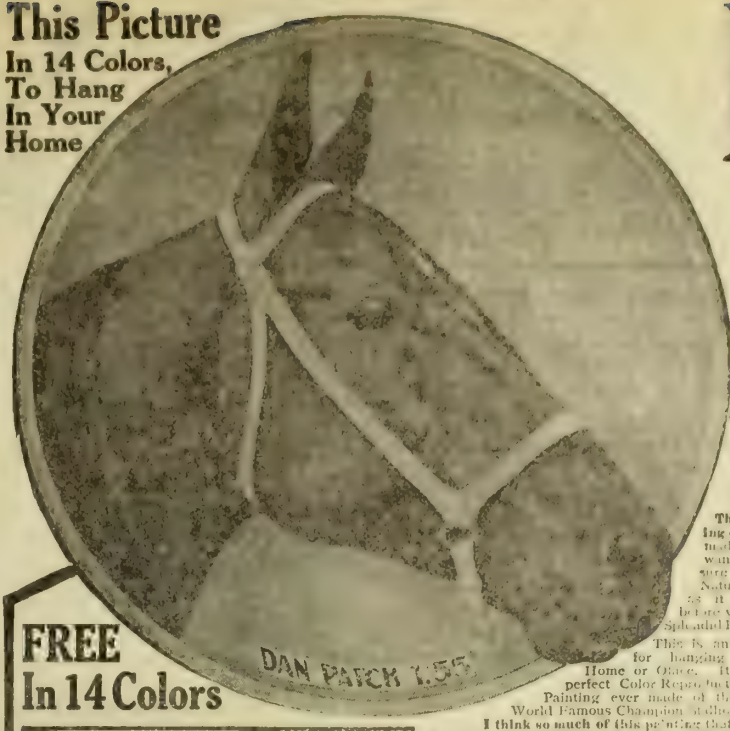
The experiments made at the college show that there is much difference in the susceptibility of the animals. Four horses on a ration of moldy corn ate the feed well for the most part, and kept up their weight for a month, when one died. This horse was found dead in the morning, and a post mortem showed typical softened areas in the brain. The other horses ate the moldy corn without adverse symptoms. In other cases the blind staggers developed in from 15 to 50 days, while another horse in the same lot ate the moldy corn for 67 days without bad results. This experience, together with the experiments which have been conducted for the past three years, prove conclusively that moldy corn will produce blind staggers in a large percentage of horses to which it is fed; that the mold which causes the disease and death of the horses is caused by the corn ear worm; that wormy corn is the rule this year and not the exception, and that the best safeguard against the blind staggers is to fan the corn and then throw it into a water tank and skim off that which floats.

Blind staggers is much more common than most people believe. One veterinarian in Nemaha County reports about 300 cases in 15 years. Another in Morris County had 200 cases in four years, and one in Dickinson County 600 cases in 15 years. The disease is worse in dry years, as the worm then has a chance to develop a third brood. It never pays to feed wormy corn to horses.

Dust from vacuum cleaners makes a good fertilizer, and there are places in Paris where it is on sale for this purpose.

A vigorous attempt will be made this winter to induce Congress to appropriate a large amount of money for the building of good roads.

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I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as it has been for me because it shows Dan's true expression of head and eye, his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have secured it Exclusively for this use. Would you like to have the finest Horse Picture ever published in the world or the greatest Business Horse in all Horse History? People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the Finest Picture ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Picture, mailed Absolutely Free, To Farmers or Stockraisers Over 21 YEARS OF AGE, If You Own Stock and Answer Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and Answer These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you own? 2nd. In What Paper did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to Stockowners.

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Dan Patch is the Great World Champion of all Champions that have ever lived. He Also Has 19 In Official Speed List.

He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all the Pacers and Trotters in the World's History.

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Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times. Dan Is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One?

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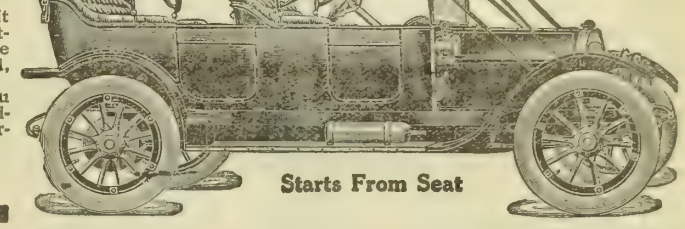
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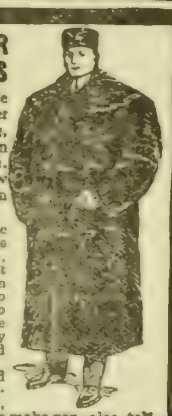


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Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; how we pay the freight both ways; about our marvelous brush dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the goods we sell, taxidermy, etc., but we never send out this valuable book except upon request. If you want a copy send in your correct address.

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DAIRY



The farmer who never does this month what he can put off until next month will be the man who wishes he had put up a silo, when his feed bills mount up and his milk flow goes down through the winter.

If the cow feeder who gives his cows dry corn stalks all winter was put on a diet of dry bread for two weeks he would know how very thankful his cows would be for some alfalfa hay, silage, or something else to change the diet.

Calves should have daily outdoor exercise when the weather will permit. Fresh water should be supplied them daily as soon as they are old enough to want it. Because the calf is drinking milk is no reason that it does not require water.

Good feeding—the feeding of a balanced ration—and good breeding for herd improvement, is not fancy dairying. It is practical dairying—the money making kind—and any farmer who will can adapt himself to these conditions without loss of time or much increased original investment.

Whitewash is a good thing to spread around the cow barn—horse barn, too. It will help in keeping the barn free from lice, is a good disinfectant, makes things look clean, and greatly increases the light in a dark barn. The liberal user of whitewash will never be very dirty and slovenly in his barn work, either. For leansing the gutters behind the cows quicklime should be used two times a week. It will keep the gutters from offending your sense of smell.

From government statistics it appears that 30 years ago less than 4 per cent of the butter made in this country was of creamery manufacture. In 1890, 15 per cent of the butter marketed came from these factories, and in 1900 the creameries were making 30 per cent. The remaining 70 per cent was made on the farms of this country. The creameries seem not to have increased the total output, but have decreased the amount of butter made on farms by the purchase of the cream.

A joke or story goes well once in a while, and here is one the Jersey breeders will appreciate. The reader will remember, please, that the Holstein fellows occasionally tell one as good on the Jerseys. Mr. Munn, a Jersey breeder, said a friend of his was trying to convince another friend to buy Holsteins for his proposed dairy herd. The first friend said: "It would be cheaper to dig a well than to buy a Holstein."

The cow barn should and can be kept so clean that milking will not prove objectionable to any of the farm women. To do this the barn should be cleaned once per day. The proper arrangement of floor and gutter will help much in ease of cleaning, and the right kind of cow tie will keep the manure in the gutter where it belongs and the cow will keep clean. The use of bedding—preferably wheat straw—in moderate quantities along with reasonable precautions for barn cleaning will make milking a pleasure.

Not every man is cut out for a dairyman. It is well this is so. The farmer has a long list of specialties from which he can make a selection and to which he can devote his time and energies. This gives us a widely diversified agriculture—a thing we must have to make the country great and ourselves prosperous. But, dairy farming fits nicely with general farm operations, furnishing winter employment at good wages and marketing at home for cash a considerable part of the farm roughage which otherwise has no value. Dairying is an insurance against hard times on the farm.

Any dairy farmer can have plenty of cream for sale when the cows are on pasture. The test of feeding ability and care comes when the pasture season is over and the cows are on dry feed. In Kansas alfalfa hay and corn or Kafir chop, or silage and alfalfa hay with a little grain, are the combinations which will make the best and cheapest milk rations. With these and protection from the storm and otherwise good care the cow will come near doing as well as when on grass. The cow is born with the ability to do a certain work, and no quantity of feed will make her do much more.

A man's dairy herd will be just what his ideas of a dairy herd are. If he gives the herd no thought it will be a poor herd with small producing ability. It is the amount of thought and applied energy that causes a man to rise above the average, whether in dairying or wheat or corn growing. A dairy herd can't be built up by growing and hauling feed alone. The man's mind and the things the mind only can do will improve the herd. These columns give you the best thought of the time in dairy herd improvement, and so does the thinking. If you will apply the thought it will be well worth your while.

A subscriber says he can buy a fairly good bull for $100, but a much better bull for $200, and that the latter bull is the one he wants and would buy if he could convince himself that the good bull was worth the extra $100. Not knowing the respective merits of the two bulls, the question is difficult to answer. The $200 bull will cost $7 or $8 per year more interest on investment to own. The increased value of one good heifer calf will more than offset that. If the $200 bull is registered and of good breeding, he should increase the value of each heifer calf to a greater amount than the interest on the increased investment.

If you are figuring on fall fresh cows this year this should be the last month the bull be allowed to run with the herd. A cow bred this month will be fresh in September. Every dairy farmer should get his cows to freshen in the fall, and the only way to do that is to keep the bull up. Stretch a wire between a couple of trees or fence posts 50 or 75 yards apart. Snap a rope in the ring in his nose, tie the rope to a ring in the wire, and he'll get the exercise he needs. Give him a rock to eat from and lead him to water. If you are keeping a scrub bull for a half dozen cows you'll soon find that it does not pay—and you will either get a better bull than anyone else has or pay your neighbor a reasonable fee for bull services.

Why Cream Tests Vary.

We are asked once more to give the causes for the variation in tests of cream from a centrifugal hand cream separator. These are:

1. Variations in the speed of the separator.
2. Variation in temperature of milk separated.
3. Rate the milk flows into the machine.
4. Amount of water or skim milk used in flushing out the bowl.
5. Change in the richness of the milk separated.
6. Adjustment of the cream screw.

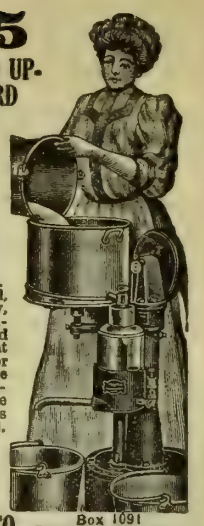
Change in the speed of the separator is the most common cause of variation. The greater the speed of the separator, the smaller the amount of cream and the higher the per cent of fat.

Again, the temperature of the milk separated varies on the farm from day to day. If cream tests 30 per cent when the cream is separated at 90 degrees, it may test as high as 40 per cent when separated at 70 degrees. Under average conditions on the farm, however, the variation in fat due to change of temperature will not amount to more than 3 or 4 per cent.

A third cause of variation is found in the rate at which the milk flows into the machine. If less than the regular quantity flows into the bowl, the tendency is to increase the per cent of fat in the cream.

The richness of the milk separated affects the richness but not the quantity of cream. The richness of a cow's milk depends on inheritance and can not be changed permanently by feed.

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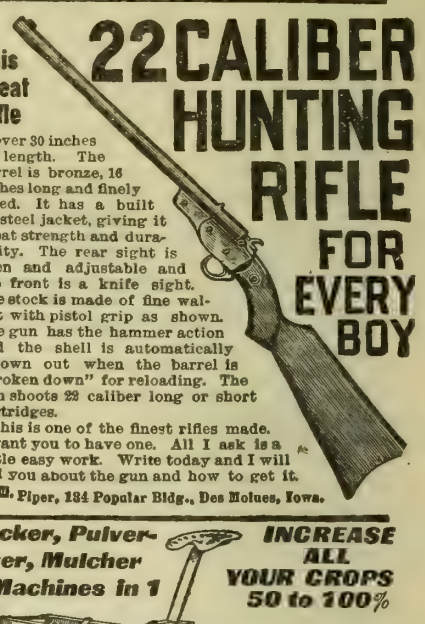


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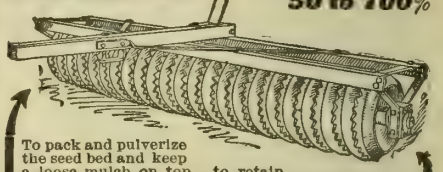
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To be a good feeder of dairy cows one must be a student, and he will never live long enough to master the science fully. He will find the problem to vary from year to year and slightly different in one part of the country from another. He must be a gentleman and understand cow nature. Usually he is born and not made. That is, he must have the natural capacity and fondness for that kind of work, a capacity, however, which can be very greatly developed by education and experience.

Big Market for Pure Milk.

An excellent opportunity in a dairy way is afforded many farmers through supplying their towns with pure, clean milk. The fact is that the townspeople can buy no article of food at so low a price in proportion to its food value as milk. By supplying really good milk the consumption of it can be increased. When the town man is assured that the milk he gets is pure and he begins to understand that the food value of a quart of milk is equal to that of a pound of beef, he is going to buy beef only for change, and use milk in all sorts of forms for a much larger portion of his diet than he has ever done heretofore.

No Dairyman Can Afford Poor Cow.

There is no greater exponent of sound dairy gospel than ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. He says:

"There is one phase of dairy economics that should not need very much pounding to get it well into the heads of dairy farmers, which is that in these days of high-priced feed no man can afford to keep a low-producing cow. Nor can he afford to be careless or indifferent about putting himself on the track of that cow and hunting her out of the general confusion that exists in the minds of most farmers as where she is. It won't do to say, "We don't know," when we have not taken any pains to know. What folly it is to keep pouring high-priced feed into the mouth of a poor, unprofitable cow."

Some Good Farmer's Cows.

The Nebraska Experiment Station and the Nebraska Dairyman's Association have for several years been running a dairy cow test. The members of the latter association, in competition for several small cash prizes, enter cows in the contest, ship the same to the Experiment Station and the latter care for and feed cow and make the test. The record for 10 cows for 252 days is:

Name.	Body Wt.	Lbs. Milk.	% Fat.	Lbs. Fat.	Lbs. Butter.
Ricka	1,285	12,540.7	3.1	390.65	455.75
Jennie	1,200	11,028.3	2.9	316.13	368.83
Ona	830	7,045.9	3.8	262.52	305.28
Josie	1,135	10,572.9	3.6	376.96	440.17
Polo B....	925	6,969.5	4.9	343.67	400.96
Patty	1,390	6,750.3	3.4	232.67	271.55
Leda	1,025	9,875.9	3.4	337.18	393.36
Shadeland..	1,210	10,018.3	3.3	328.51	382.24
Siss	960	4,621.1	5.4	249.33	290.90
Flora	1,045	6,262.1	3.7	231.24	270.93

Following is the name of cow, breed and age: Ricka, Holstein, 6 years; Jennie, Holstein, 6 years; Ona, Jersey, 9 years; Josie, Holstein, 9 years; Polo B., Jersey, 10 years; Patty, Holstein, 6 years; Leda, Holstein, 4 years; Shadeland, Holstein, 4 years; Siss, grade Jerseys, 3 years; Flora, Ayrshire, 12 years.

Cream Separator and Silo.

A correspondent writes in an exchange of his separator and silo as follows:

"I have been using a hand separator for three years. I got it when I had five cows and it paid me well for that number only. But I have been adding cows constantly to my dairy as fast as I can find good ones, and now with 21 good cows I use a power separator, as I have a good gasoline engine and it costs me very little to separate, as well as using the power for many other things, such as feed cutting, grinding, and several other things. I think my separator about the best investment I have made lately, next to the gasoline engine. The dairy part of my farming is the most profitable, and I shall keep adding to my cow herd, and put in another silo, for the silo and the dairy cow must go along together."

Smallest Loss by Centrifugal Separation.

The loss of butter fat in skimming milk by the centrifugal hand separator when properly operated is very small, a large number of tests showing an average loss of 1.2 pounds of butter for one cow in a year. The average cow is taken as giving 6,000 pounds of milk in a year. It is obvious from the saving in butter that the hand separator is superior to the other methods of separation and it can be seen that when a separator agent tells you that you can pay for a separator in a certain length of time by milking so many cows and stopping the leaks, he has something to back his statements. When a hand separator is used on the farm the milk should be separated as soon as it comes from the cow. At this time it will be at the best temperature for separating, about 90 degrees F. and the skimmed milk will be at its best for feeding the calves. If milk is to be held for some time before separating, it should be warmed to 85 degrees or 90 degrees F.

Keeps Eye on Old Cow.

An interview was given by a representative of a harvesting machinery house some days ago in which he said it was his custom to learn whether the prospective buyer depended upon grain and hogs alone for his income or milked cows. When he had ascertained this he knows how much cash in hand he will get and how much credit he will be forced to extend, as farmers who have been keeping cows have been turning in 75 per cent cash and 25 per cent in notes while farmers who are devoting themselves to grain and who "haven't time to milk cows" are turning in 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent in notes. The harvester collector is simply accusing the Iowa farmer of neglectfulness that comes close to being "shiftless." He is saying over what every one knows when he puts the cows and the cash together. Hard times affect the dairy sections least of all. Crop failures do not bring general disaster to the dairy farmer, as they invariably do to the corn and hog farmer. Corn, cows and hogs are the three graces of Kansas prosperity. Any combination that neglects the cow needs revision. She brings home the groceries, pays the hired man, kills the book account and nurses the bank account while the corn ripens and the pigs grow into porkers.

The Farmer's Cow.

It is necessary to keep writing and writing on the same subject. New subscribers are continually being placed on KANSAS FARMER list and these have missed what has been written before they became readers. On the other hand, readers forget. For one or the other of these reasons we are again called upon to answer the question: "What quantity of milk should a farmer's cow give?" The subscriber places particular emphasis on the word "farmer's." We have Henry Wallace's answer to this question, in Walace's Farmer, and we quote it because Mr. Wallace has long been regarded as the champion of the dual purpose cow for the farmer:

"We do not believe that any cow should be kept in the dairy herd in any of the middle states that will yield less than 200 pounds of butter during the year, which would be about 180 pounds of butter fat. This, we are quite well aware, is above the average in most of the western states except possibly in portions of Wisconsin. In fact, we see it stated by some of the Pennsylvania officials that the average production of the Pennsylvania dairy cow is about 130 pounds of butter, some placing it at 140 or 150 pounds.

"Cows that give no more than this are simply manure factories. The farmer had better sell his hay and his grain and get what money he can out of them. In fact, he would be as well off if he dumped it all out on the manure pile, provided he would keep it under cover and conscientiously haul out the manure."

Good College Heifers.

At the Kansas Agricultural College the dairy department is rapidly pushing to the front. Prof. Reed is the right man in the right place. He is a thorough cow man, and it is this phase of dairying which needs boosting in Kansas. At the big farmers' institute last week he gave the year's yield of some 2-year-old Ayrshire heifers, which records are interesting and serve to show what well-bred heifer will do under good feed and care. Here are the records:

Canary Belle, 10,118 pounds of milk and 437 pounds of butter, 3.7 per cent test.

Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 292 pounds of butter, 4.08 per cent test.

Johanna of Juneau, 7,681 pounds of milk and 335 pounds of butter, 3.72 per cent test.

Rose of Oakdale, 5,956 pounds of milk and 308 pounds of butter, 4.42 per cent test.

Any one of these cows would support a family of five persons. Such cows probably could be bought for $175 or $200, but not at the college. The cost of feeding the ration, and the income may be gauged for all the group by referring to the history of Johanna of Juneau, a model family cow: Johanna ate, every day, 30 pounds of silage, 10 pounds of alfafa hay and 9 pounds of grain consisting of 4 parts of corn, 2 parts of bran and 1 part of cottonseed meal. This ration cost $5 a month. It was fed as described only when the cow was giving the highest yield. One pound of the grain ration was allowed for every three pounds of milk, so that when Johanna gave 27 pounds of milk a day she received nine pounds of the grain. Johanna gave 893 gallons of milk, which sold in Manhattan for 32 cents a gallon, 8 cents a quart, or $285.76.

Old Breeder's Opinion.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER advised its Vesper, Kan., subscriber's inquiry as to whether or not he should buy Holstein grades or pure-breds in establishing his dairy herd. Our answer inspired this letter from our old friend, T. J. Barmore, Monroe, Wis., who is a long time breeder of dairy cattle:

"I always feel interested in one wishing to start in the dairy business. I would not advise anyone to buy many pure-breds to start with. One should be sure he is intended or fitted for a breeder, as he must have a love for the work and for the breed and must be a good feeder and a close observer. He must study the characteristics of the breed and stick to the true type.

"I think it best to buy grades and one or two registered heifers and a good male and raise his herd of pure-breds. I would advise buying young stock, as the best way in the world to get abortion in one's herd is by buying cows or old bulls. And again, a breeder will never sell his best cows. He always sells the poorest. If he sold the best in a short time the other fellow would have the best, but if one is a good judge he can select heifers that will make as good as the breeder owns.

"Why I advise buying but a few pure-breds is about one out of every ten men are calculated to breed pure-bred cattle successfully, and if he is not a success with pure-breds he will lose but little, and any man cannot help but succeed with good grade Holsteins. I would advise this party to go where this breed has been generally bred for years and select a car load of bred heifers, about 20 heifers and one male, which would not cost more than 12 good cows, and would milk nearly as well as the cows; or the 20, if properly selected, would give more the first year than the 12 cows, and the second year would be twice as much."

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FARM SEPARATOR BUTTER

The sweepstakes in the gathered cream factory made butter class was won by R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., with a score of 97.33, this prize winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons using De Laval separators exclusively.

Mr. Brye says: "I was raised on a dairy farm, where my father used a De Laval separator, and my own separator experience covers a period of twenty years. I have found the De Laval machines everything that is claimed for them."

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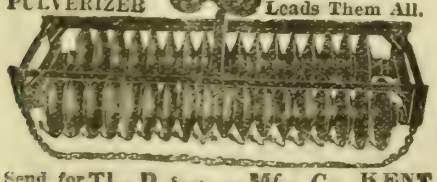
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HORTICULTURE

To Prevent Sun-scald.

Sun-scald is an old enemy of the Kansas orchardist that continues to do considerable damage to young trees, much if not all of which could be prevented if some method of protection were practiced.

To prevent sun-scald it is necessary only to protect the bark of the trunk from the sun. This may be done by standing up a board on the south side of the tree or wrapping the trunk with burlap, cornstalks, straw, or other materials, or whitewashing the trunk, causing it to reflect the sun's rays instead of absorbing them. Wire screen is also effectual. It breaks the force of the sun's rays, but allows enough air and heat to reach the bark to prevent its becoming tender and more sensitive. Leaning the tree slightly to the south or southwest when planting is considered a good idea, since it lessens the directness with which the sun shines on the trunk and also places the tree in a position to receive more protection from the branches on the south side. Probably one of the most practical is the wood veneer protector which can be bought for about one dollar per hundred. These serve both to shade the trees and to protect from rabbits and mice, and may be left on the year round until the trees are large enough to be practically out of danger from sun-scald.

Pruning Advantageous if Properly Done.

Pruning done correctly will increase the size and improve the quality of most common fruits. The expense of picking will be lessened and the expense of handling will not be so great, because there will be more of the first grade and less of the poorer grades of fruit. Then the results of spraying will be more satisfactory, and if the tree has been pruned, injuries to the wood and fungous pests are not so likely to be present. This was the information given a few days ago by D. E. Lewis, assistant in horticulture, Kansas Agricultural College.

The object of pruing, Mr. Lewis says, is to obtain as much good fruit as possible from as little wood as possible; to change the tree from an undesirable to a desirable shape; to rid it of disease spots and dead wood, and to open it to admit light and air. Fungous growths develop best in dense shade. Pruning makes conditions unfavorable for them because light it admitted. But care must be taken that direct sunlight does not reach the larger limbs for too long a period every day. That may cause "sunscald."

It is important, before trying to prune, to know where and how the fruit is borne. Then enough bearing wood to produce a good crop the following year should be left. This may be done and the tree made the desired form at the same time. Apples are borne on wood two or more years old, while peaches grow only on one-year wood.

The apple tree should be kept low and open so the spray may reach all the limbs easily and the fruit be gathered easily.

You may take advantage of a year when cold has killed the fruit, to rid peach trees of all surplus wood. They will stand a great deal of pruning and should be cut back so as to have just as little useless wood as possible. The larger limbs may be left as stubs, but there should be plenty of one-year limbs left to renew the top.

Cherry trees do not need so much pruning, but it is well to keep the tree in the proper shape with the top fairly open so that insecticides and sprays may be applied if necessary. A knowledge of the variety is needed to insure a proper pruning of the plum tree.

Fruit Culture.

The success that the experiment station and many private growers have had with small fruits has led to numerous inquiries as to the methods employed and the varieties that may be recommended. We do not advise anyone to attempt the cultivation of fruits without providing for their shelter by means of windbreaks. This is particularly true of strawberries, which suffer greatly through the effects of drying south winds, and applies in a greater or less degree, to all fruits.

The shelter should be along the south, as the destructive winds come from that quarter. For the location of the fruit plantation select a north or northeast slope where it can be obtained, and at any rate avoid a south or west one.

Provision must also be made such that water will not remain on the ground for any length of time during the spring thaws or after heavy rains.

Where the rainfall is not heavy, as in North Dakota, one should avoid a sandy or gravelly soil. In mellow soil the roots of strawberries extend down two and one-half feet, and of the other fruits probably as deep. From this fact will be seen the necessity of providing a place having a deep, mellow soil, free from gumbo and, of course, from alkali.

Any soils excepting those naturally too light will be benefeited by a deep plowing and subsequent firming down with a harrow. We have not found it necessary nor even profitable to fertilize the soil at the station on which fruit is growing. Of course, soil having a much less degree of fertility would be benefited by plowing under a good dressing of well rotted stable manure. Unless it is so thoroughly decomposed as to mix readily with the soil it will be better not to use any. It is generally recommended that currants and gooseberries have heavier soil than raspberries and while that rule may be successfully applied in localities having variable soil and a heavy rainfall, it is sufficient to say under our own conditions that the deepest and best soil should be selected on which to grow all of our fruits. While there are undoubtedly difficulties to be encountered in growing fruit in North Dakota, still some of the fruits may be made to do unusually well here and, considering the high prices to be obtained, others are quite as profitable here as in more favored localities.—C. B. Waldron, North Dakota.

Ten Weeks for Ten Cents.

Kansas Farmer will be sent on trial to any address 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do a friend or neighbor a better turn than to take advantage of this offer? Why not pick out five of your friends and send each of them Kansas Farmer for ten weeks?

To any lady reader of Kansas Farmer who sends us 50 cents and five trial subscriptions, we will send free of charge a Kansas Farmer Cook Book. This is the best cook book ever published, none excepted. If you don't say so when you get it, we will send your money back.

To any gentleman reader sending us 50 cents for five trial subscriptions we will send, free of charge, a fine fountain pen. Address, Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

First, look to the living quarters of the sows. They should have some lots to run in during the good weather, and if possible the sleeping quarters should be some distance from the place where they are fed, thus compelling them to take exercise going to and from their feed. The natural tendency of the sows is to fatten very rapidly after the pigs are taken away, and if fed at all liberally will become too fat. This is detrimental to their health and also detracts from the proper action of the reproductive organs.

To keep them in the best health and to get the best results from them some plan must be resorted to, compelling them to exercise. A very practical plan is to have long narrow lots built of heavy woven wire fencing. At one end is placed the feeding floors and troughs, and at the other end are small colony houses for shelter. This plan causes the sows to travel the length of the lots several times a day.

SOOT in pipes and chimney makes a house a **FIRE TRAP.** For safety, try 20c pkg. from Soot Destroyer Co., Shenandoah, Ia.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter Send Your Order to Us.

For the benefit of the readers of Kansas Farmer we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year	3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$5.60
Our price for all	3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
The Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week)	5.20
Total, regular price	$7.45
Our price for all	5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year	1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total, regular price	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year	1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$3.00
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year	2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
American Swineherd, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$4.25
Our price for all	2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year	1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Woman's Home Companion, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine	$1.50
Garden Magazine	1.50
Everybody's Magazine	1.50
McClure's Magazine	1.50
Fearson's Magazine	1.50
Good Housekeeping	1.50
Cosmopolitan	1.50
Delineator	1.50
Etude	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
World's Work	3.00
Total	$4.75
Our price for all	3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today	$3.00
Suburban Life	3.00
The Literary Digest	3.00
The Independent	3.00
The Review of Reviews	3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Success Magazine, one year	1.00
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.75

Either Uncle Remus' Magazine or The American Boy may be substituted in the above club for Success Magazine.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
McCall's Magazine, one year	.50
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Country Life in America, one year	4.00
Total	$6.00
Our price for all	4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Sunset Magazine, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

A Clarion Call.

There has never been an hour in the history of American agriculture when the clarion call to organize and educate was as strong as today, never were other interests more selfish, never stronger, never as many momentous questions pressing for solution. If our Grange leadership and membership but rise to the possibilities of the hour, the record of achievements will be but a pigmy when compared with the progress wrought. Brothers and sisters, by building up a strong Grange in your locality it is your privilege to become a part of and factor in this struggle for rural betterment.—L. J. TABER.

Origin of the Grange.

The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry originated in the mind of O. H. Kelley, a man of New England birth, who went to Minnesota in his early manhood and became a farmer in that section of the country.

In 1864 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two years later, in January, 1866, Mr. Kelley was commissioned by Hon. Isaac Newton, commissioner of agriculture, to visit the southern states, lately in hostility to the government, for the purpose of obtaining statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the south, and report the same to the department at Washington.

It was while traveling in the south in obedience to these instructions that the thought of a secret society of agriculturists, for the protection and advancement of their interests, and as an element to restore kindly feelings among the people, first occurred to Mr. Kelley.

The idea of giving women full membership in the proposed order originated with Miss Carrie A. Hall of Boston, Mass., a niece of Mr. Kelley, to whom he had imparted his views of the new association after his return from the south. In the full formation of the order, six other men were directly associated with Mr. Kelley, namely, William Saunders of the Department of Agriculture, who, next to Mr. Kelley, did most in originating the order, and Rev. A. B. Grosh of the same department, William M. Ireland of the Postoffice Department, Rev. John Trimbel and J. R. Thompson of the Treasury Department, and F. M. McDowell, a pomologist of Wayne, N. Y., all of whom, with one exception, were born upon a farm.

These seven men were founders of the order, and for nearly two years they labored with great energy, and with a faith and zeal amounting almost to inspiration, until, with the assistance of friends who became interested in the plan they completed a well-devised scheme of organization, based upon a ritual of four degrees for men and four for women, which is unsurpassed in the English language for originality of thought, purity of sentiment, and beauty of diction.

Having formed a constitution to govern the order to which this ritual was adapted, these men met on the 4th day of December, 1867, and constituted themselves the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, with William Saunders as master, J. R. Thompson, lecturer, William M. Ireland, treasurer, and O. H. Kelley, secretary. The remaining offices for obvious reasons were left vacant.

The first subordinate Grange was organized in Washington, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1868, as a school of instruction, with William M. Ireland as master.

The first meeting of the National Grange, as a delegate body, was held at Georgetown, D. C., the 8th day of January, 1873, with six of the founders of the order and seventeen delegates present, representing eleven states; six of the delegates were masters of State Granges, and the remainder were deputies in the order.

Value of a Grange.

A subordinate Grange is the most practical and the most natural means of promoting all the interests of a rural community ever conceived in the history of the world, for the following reasons:

1. It contributes to the social life by frequent regular meetings in which the art of sociability is so agreebly and informally taught as to fascinate rather than repel those participating in the exercises.

2. It contributes to the high moral standard by affording convenient and agreeable society for old and young in which the highest standard of morality is maintained, thereby preventing association of its members in society of the opposite nature.

3. It contributes to the happiness of home by the mental recreation afforded all members of the family in the various Grange gatherings attended, thereby broadening their mental vision and increasing their happiness, which is sure to be reflected in their home life.

4. It contributes to the material prosperity by its discussion of all matters of importance tending to local development, and often is instrumental in securing the establishment of industries that give added population as well as taxable property, thereby indirectly aiding every taxpayer in town.

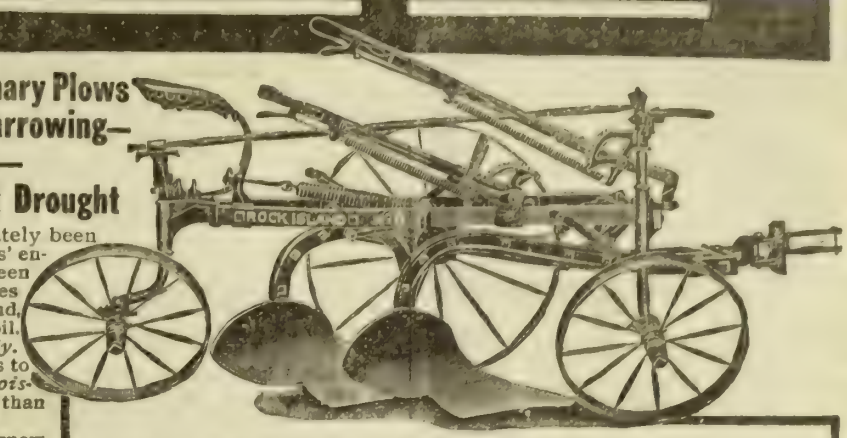
5. It contributes to the general intelligence of the inhabitants by its frequent discussion of questions of a public nature and by the educating influence of other exercises, resulting in mental development and a more intelligent citizenship, which is an uplifting force in any community.

6. It contributes to the general welfare by dissipating neighborhood quarrels, by breaking up long standing feuds caused by church, school or society troubles, by promoting better roads, better schools, and better farming, by stimulating more interest in public affairs, resulting in the election of better men to office and better enforcement of law as well as the better transaction of the public business of towns, counties and states.

7. A subordinate Grange contributes in these ways to the upbuilding of a rural community by making it a more desirable place in which to live and making its citizens more intelligent, more prosperous, and more happy.

A Wonderful Plow!

Does Work of FOUR Ordinary Plows —and It Saves Time in Harrowing— Saves Manure— Protects You Against Drought



Wonderful improvements have lately been made in plow making. After 40 years' endeavor, a real *all-purpose* plow has been invented—an implement which does perfect work on tame sod, heavy clay land, sandy land, mixed land—in *any* kind of soil. Spreads each slice *evenly* and *smoothly*. (No kinking.) *Pulverizes* the soil so as to give you a perfect seed bed with less *moisture*, less *manure* and less *harrowing* than you ever thought possible.

We want every farmer in America to know this great plow, and if you will simply send us your name, we will forward, postpaid, complete story of the Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow—how it came to be invented—how it works—how it will save you work, time and money—how it will greatly increase your crops. And we will also send you letters from farmers now using "Universal" Plows.

Note the peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of the mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly over the surface without crimping and turns clear over, partly pulverizing the soil and burying all trash completely. No spilling over into the furrow or slopping forward onto the land. Lightest draft and easiest on the horses of any plow made. We control the shape of these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other make of plow. Has more up-to-date features than any other plow, besides the great exclusive advantage of the Universal Bottom. For full description see our free book, called "The Plow as a Manure Saver" (pages 11-16). Write for it.

The Only Universal Plow

There is no other plow like it. There are plows for tame sod, for heavy clay, for sandy loam, for use in *stubble, cornstalks* and *trashy* land. But the "Universal" is the *only* plow with which any farmer in any *township* in your *state* can properly plow up any field on his farm.

Saves Hours and Hours of Harrowing

Don't overwork yourself, your hired help and your horses *harrowing* your land. Get a "Universal"—the plow that not only turns over the soil and covers all trash, but *leaves* that soil in such condition as to make it a simple matter to prepare your seed bed. Then you won't *need* to harrow so much. *Save time, labor and expense by less harrowing.*

The Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow

Makes Manure Go Farther

The U. S. Government says the manure from one horse or cow in one year is worth $27. It's certainly too valuable to WASTE. Even with a manure spreader, one wastes *tons* of valuable fertilizer *unless the seed bed is porous enough to take up the manure rapidly.* And *good plowing* is the *first and most* important step in preparing any seed bed. (48)

Guard Against Dry Weather

Save the rain that *falls* and thus save your crop from "burning up." When you plow see that each slice turns over *smooth* and *flat*, without crimping, and is better pulverized. The *top* soil will touch the *subsoil* without air spaces, and thus in dry weather pull the water up from below like a *lamp wick* pulls up *kerosene*.

Deep plowing is often a safeguard against drought. With a Rock Island "Universal" you can plow as deep as any farmer would care to, and you will always have *flat, smooth* furrows.

Priced Right

We own and control all patents on the world's only Universal plow, but we are not taking advantage of the buyer. Our prices are *right*. Ask any independent implement dealer. The Rock Island Universal Plow can be bought for about the same money that you would pay for a *commonplace* plow. Yet its value is many times that of any other plow.

WRITE! Send us name and address on a postal. Get the story of the Rock Island Universal Plow in *complete form*. You will also learn the price and be given an opportunity to inspect one of these wonderful, all-purpose plows. *Please put your R. F. D. Number on postal.*

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY, 243 Second Ave., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

You Can't RAISE Market Prices—But You Can LOWER Production Costs

PRICES are controlled by others. You must increase your *profits* by lowering the *cost* of raising and marketing your crops.

No other investment *cuts down farm costs* and *builds up farm profits* like an Oil-Pull. It plows for 50c to 75c an acre, including kerosene, machine oil, interest, wear and tear and the wages of two good men. But *your boys can run it.* And it is just as valuable for Harrowing, Rolling, Pulverizing, Seeding, Cultivating, Harvesting, etc. All these and a score of other jobs are done rapidly, efficiently, economically by the Oil-Pull. Cheap kerosene for fuel—buy it anywhere—5c to 7c a gallon as against 12c to 20c a gallon for gasoline.



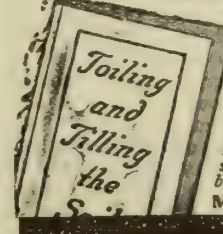
You may farm 160 acres or a many thousand acre ranch with an Oil-Pull. The smallest size plows 12 to 15 acres a day—does the work of 10 or 12 horses and four men. And it's always ready for all other work, silo filling, pumping, grinding, sawing, heavy hauling, etc. Then, after your own work is done, you can make $10 to $15 a day easily by doing work for your neighbors.

In Sizes to Meet Your Power Needs—at Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

Read These Letters:

"In 40 days we plowed and broke 900 acres of land without a breakdown or one cent for repairs.—*Ralph Nauman, Potter County, S. D.*"

Karl Bapp, Converse Co., Wyoming, writes: "I have just purchased one of your Oil-Pull Tractors. The sod that I am breaking is the toughest in my wide experience in the business. I am breaking twenty-four acres of this soil daily at a cost of approximately 20c per acre, using six 14-inch bottom plows with 10 inch Disc Harrow attached. I am perfectly satisfied in every respect."



NOTE—Just two of many similar letters in our great book—sent on request.

Investigate!

"Toiling and Tilling the Soil"—our Oil-Pull booklet—marks the beginning of the new period of farm progress—the *oil power age.* You'll be amazed at the facts and gratified at the results demonstrated on farms just like your own. Write for this book now. It was based on the facts gleaned from the stacks of letters in our office received from Oil-Pull owners everywhere who *prove what the Oil-Pull has done for them.* We want you to get these messages of brother farmers who have had *practical* experience with the Oil-Pull.

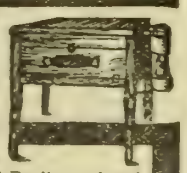
If you have any farm power problem put it up to our experts. But *send* for "Tilling and Toiling the Soil" at once. Postal will do. Address

M. RUMELY COMPANY, 5012 Main St., La Porte, Ind., U. S. A.

Sam Thompson Says Try The Fairfield Incubator

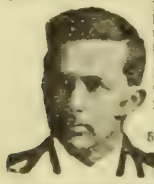
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That's my fair and square offer to readers of this paper. I claim to have the best built, best looking, best hatching, easiest operating machine in the world, or your money back if the Fairfield fails to make good.



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Sam Thompson, Pres., Neb. Incubator Co.,
67 Main St. **Fairfield, Neb.**

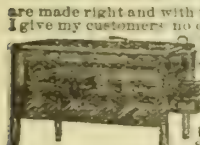
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White Plymouth Rocks

GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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Your address on a postal brings latest edition of "Hatching Facts"—best Booklet published on Incubators and Brooders—tells how to start right at least expense. Belle City won World's Championship last season. "Hatching Facts" tells all. Write today—or if in a hurry order direct from this ad below. Anyway read remarkable offer: J. V Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

Making Good



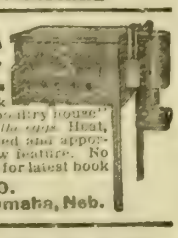
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does not fulfill all the claims I make for it. The high-class hatcher that is sold at a reasonable price. Why pay more? Get my free Poultry Guide and Catalog and see my plan. *I pay freight and guarantee 10 years.*

Address **WICKSTRUM, Queen Incubator Man, Box 28, Lincoln, Nebraska**

Mandy Lee



The incubator that is making chick hatching a science. "Open front poultry house" plan of ventilation—*openings at the ends.* Heat, moisture and ventilation regulated and apportioned automatically. Great new feature. No guessing. Hatches by rule. Send for latest book free.

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PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1912. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

$80 Per Month Straight salary and expenses, to men with rig, to introduce Poultry Remedies. We mean business. Eureka Poultry Food Co., D. 506, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGHEST market price. Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



A poultry house without a grit box and a dust bath is incomplete.

A bone cutter costs money, but it helps to make more money from the flock and soon pays for itself.

It is not a good plan to force the breeders for laying; it is apt to cause infertility in the eggs. Let them come along to laying gradually.

It takes lots of scheming and coaxing to get the hens to lay eggs this cold weather, but they are worth the price after you do get them.

Air-slaked lime sifted or scattered over the dropping boards will assist the cleaning process materially, and also take up much of the dampness from the droppings.

Breeding stock can be bought now at a much lower price than will be asked in the spring. It is a good plan to buy a few fowls to start with, rather than to buy eggs.

Save the small potatoes and other vegetables that would otherwise go to waste and feed them to the fowls. They will help in keeping up the egg yield in cold weather.

The winter is a good time to put in studying the better methods of mating, feeding and caring for the flock. No one has succeeded in reaching perfection; there is always room to improve.

The best way to protect poultry at night in very cold weather is to have curtains arranged to drop in front of the roosts. This prevents the escape of the animal heat to a great extent, and still leaves free access to pure air.

The wisdom of giving the fowls a well balanced ration may not appeal to many, but a practical demonstration of what the well balanced ration will do will convince the most skeptical. Try it this winter.

Breeding for "fancy" does not necessarily mean doing so at the expense of utility. There is nothing to hinder the fancier from having show winners that are heavy layers. It simply takes more careful attention in selecting, mating and feeding.

In shipping birds, send only those that you feel satisfied will please your customer. If there are doubts in your mind about a certain specimen, send a better one. Such a course will not only save you possible trouble, but is sure to bring you future business.

One of the prime causes of roup in poultry is close, stuffy roosting quarters. The air quickly becomes foul and the birds heated, and on going out into a colder atmosphere they get chilled. A cold follows, and the same performance repeated several times brings on roup.

A scratching hen and opportunity to get out in the sun in moderate weather are important to the health and thrift of hens in winter, and consequently to winter egg production. Crowding is bad, whether in the house or on the roosts. Room, exercise, food, warmth, kindness, pure water and a management that will conduce to the comfort of the hens generally, will keep the egg basket full in winter and make winter poultry growing profitable.

Many people labor under the impression that no salt should ever be put into poultry food, simply because highly salted food, such as salt fish or pickled meat, has sometimes killed chickens. As a matter of fact, no living thing can get along entirely without salt in some form. Chickens can always get salt in summer by eating grass, which absorbs a certain amount from the soil. But in winter it is different. During cold weather all prepared chicken food, such as mashes and boiled vegetables, should be salted in about the same proportion as for human food. If this is done, the poultry will be healthier and more productive.

A frequent cause of male birds getting their wattles frozen comes from first getting them wet while drinking. The drinking fountains that give only room to get the beak into the water are to be preferred for this reason. But most poultry breeders have not got this kind of drinking fountain, but they all can have poultry houses so warm that the drinking water will not freeze on the fowls' wattles when he takes a drink. Should a fine bird, however, get his comb or wattles frozen, the best thing to do is to try and get the frost out by rubbing with snow, or if there is no snow, by bathing the comb and wattles with cold water and rubbing them till all the stiffness is out. Then anoint them with glycerine and the chances are that you will save the comb from mutilation.

Green Feeds and Mangolds.

Succulent foods are supplied to all birds each day throughout the year. The double yards allow the birds to gather green grass, young oats, rye or rape for themselves during the growing season, as they are turned from the worn run to the fresh ones, when the supply of green plants is eaten off. If the sod is much broken, or the plants injured so they will not spring up and cover the surface with green again, the vacated yards are cultivated and reseeded heavily.

When buildings are new and the runs are fenced in from land with a good sod on it, the yards may last a year or two without the sod being used up, but unless they are large, it will soon be necessary to cultivate and reseed, if they are depended upon to furnish green food. The yards, 20 by 100 feet, are large enough so that there is room for a single horse to work comfortably in them. It is questionable whether it might not be more economical to construct only single yards for exercise, and feed the hens daily on green food, which could be raised on rich land, handy by. Probably less labor would be required to raise the green food in the fields than in the yards, but the labor of cutting and carrying it to the birds would be considerable.

For green food during winter and spring mangolds are used. They are liked by the birds and when properly harvested and cared for remain crisp and sound until late spring. They are fed whole, by sticking them on to projecting nails, about a foot and a half above the floor. Care must be exercised in feeding them, as they are laxative when used too freely. On the average about a peck per day to 100 hens can be safely used. They eat a much greater quantity if they could get it.

A four months' feeding contest, extending from January 1 to April 30, 1906, in which mangold wurzels were compared with cut clover, has just been completed. Two lots of hens, each consisting of 100, were kept under similar conditions, except that one lot had about 17 pounds of mangolds each day and no cut clover, while the other lot received no mangolds, but were given five pounds of clover leaves and heads, gathered from the feeding floor in the cattle barns. Both lots of birds had new beds of oat straw every week. The 100 birds eating the mangolds averaged laying 63.9 eggs each, during the four months. The 100 birds eating the clover averaged 59.6 eggs during the same time. The slight difference between the yields of the two lots can hardly be regarded as indicating greater value for the mangold ration.

The vigor and apparent healthfulness of the two lots were equally good. In the general feeding both mangolds and clover are used daily. Formerly it was thought necessary to steam or wet the clover with hot water in order to get good results from it. It is now cut and fed dry, in the bottom of cement barrels, cut off about 10 inches high. About five pounds are eaten daily by 100 hens, with very little waste. Apparently as good results are gotten from it when it was scalded, the labor of preparation being very much lessened.—Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Me.

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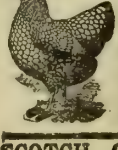
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The choicest pedigreed stock. Also, 300 Barred Rock cockerels. Catalog free. **Mrs. Florence B. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.**

A Living from Poultry.

A reader asks: "Can I make a living raising poultry?"

That depends. We might also say "yes" and "no." We know of people who are making a good living raising poultry; we also know of a few people who have become quite wealthy out of the poultry business; and we also know of people who have lost all they had in an endeavor to make a living raising chickens.

If you have a general understanding of what is required to raise and sell poultry successfully, and if you own



"CHALLENGER."
First Prize S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerel at Topeka, 1911. Owned by H. T. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

your property, then you have a good foundation on which to build a successful poultry business. The fact that others are making a success of this business, and are not only making a good living, but money besides, is sufficient evidence that poultry raising is a profitable business to engage in. The person engaging in the poultry business must have a love for his work, must be willing to work, must rise early, and retire only when it is known that all the chickens are safe for the night, must have a partial knowledge, at least, of what the work of handling a large flock of chickens consists of, and, above all things, must use good common sense.

Here in Kansas, where the soil is fertile and the fields are large, is a golden opportunity, compared with many sec-



"DANDY JIM."
First Prize R. C. Rhode Island Red Cock at Topeka, 1911. Owned by Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

tions of the United States, for making money out of chickens on the farm. Of course, Kansas farmers are now, as they have been for years, making poultry pay, but that does not mean that poultry raising on the farms of Kansas cannot be made to pay better.

We mention, in particular, poultry on the farm for the reason that KANSAS FARMER is a farm paper, and as such goes into the homes of farmers—many of whom do not need to be told that farm poultry pays. This brings to mind a farmer who for years has raised nothing but White Wyandotte chickens—and, by the way, a pretty good breed of chickens to keep on the farm. This man told the writer not over two months ago that last spring and early summer he sold 6,000 eggs for hatching alone. A large number were also sold for table use in a nearby town to regular customers who were glad to pay more than the market price, knowing that the eggs were fresh and wholesome. The 6,000 eggs sold for hatching averaged about 5 cents each. In addition to this were the market eggs, and about 200 chickens sold during the year.

Now, this man is only an ordinary farmer—raises cattle, hogs and grain just like a good many thousand more farmers who are reading KANSAS FARMER every week. He don't advertise his chickens in poultry papers or go to a big expense to send his best fowls away off somewhere to some big poultry show just for the sake of a lot of glory. What he does do is, first, be careful about the breeding of his fowls, then he patronizes the advertising columns of such papers as KANSAS FARMER, exhibits at the state fair and winter poultry show, also at his local show. That's all. It's a little diversion from the regular routine of farm work. He enjoys it, and he makes it pay and pay well. We don't know of any reason why other farmers cannot do the same thing.

Another Method with Hogs.

"I see KANSAS FARMER is taking steps in the right way to prevent hog cholera. I am glad to say that my father raised hogs for thirty years on his farm in Ottawa County, Kan., and my brother is still raising them on the same farm. We never had a single case of cholera on the place and I fully believe it was due to the feeding of lye, coal and salt, and to the fact that we always had Jimpson weeds in our hog lots, as this is a very good preventive of hog diseases all around. My opinion is that if the farmers would change their hog lots about every two or three years, or oftener, and plow up and plant the old ones and then feed more lye and coal and rake up and burn the trash occasionally they would have less of hog disease. I am sure the Jimpson weed is a good thing."—GEORGE GEBHRAT, Oak Hill, Kan.

Changing the location of the pens and cropping the old ones, together with the feeding of lye, coal and salt and the burning up of the trash, will make the Jimpson weeds unnecessary.—EDITOR.

The habitual loafer seems to some folks to have an easy time. As a matter of fact, he has a harder time to be happy than anyone else.

The man who hasn't time to get his mind trained to help his hands always has a hard job to keep his hands busy—and his stomach full.



Johnson Wrote His Big 1912 Book After His Experience in Making and Selling Over 325,000 Old Trusty Incubators—He Has a Copy for You—Send Name and Address on a Postal

Think what **325,000** customers mean. Standing shoulder to shoulder—a line of people over 150 miles long. The combined experience of this great army of people is given in this Book as it centered in **Johnson,** who has had millions of letters from Poultry Raisers all over the civilized world giving their experience with the Old Trusty. In this Book are shown over 300 actual photographs out of many thousands sent Johnson showing pictures of Poultry Houses — Yards—successful hatches, etc., etc. And in it Johnson gives his own experience from the time he built his first Incubator to the time when he'd made and sold over 325,000 machines. The Book is worth a dollar as a Poultry Guide—if you don't think so when you've read it tell Johnson and he'll send postage for its return and postage to cover correspondence with him.

300 Photographs

Johnson Says Write To Me



Over 325,000 in Use

Get This Big Free Book

The Best Recommendation of the Old Trusty is the 325,000 in Use Every Day

You can't get away from that tremendous testimonial of the superiority of Old Trusty. Abraham Lincoln said that you couldn't fool all of the people all the time. Johnson might have fooled a thousand people on a poor Incubator or five thousand on a fairly good one, but he couldn't possibly have fooled 325,000. Don't you think that the actual experience and the satisfaction of **325,000 satisfied customers** is sufficient proof that Johnson is making the machine you **ought** to have if you want to raise poultry for profit?

No Other Machine Made Compares With the Old Trusty
Its Exclusive Features are All Covered by Patents

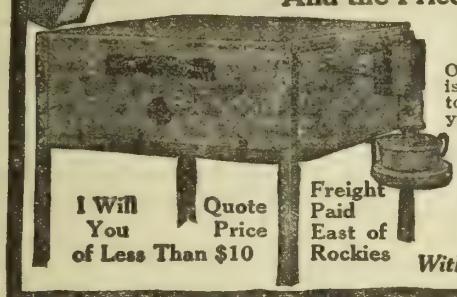
The Old Trusty is a triple-cased machine. First there's the inner case of high-grade ⅜-in. powder-dry clear California redwood—(not a knot in a mile) then a case of highest-grade asbestos, fire-proof insulation—and then the outer case, covering legs and all, of galvanized metal in handsome mottled finish. Johnson's machine is equipped with guaranteed-not-to-leak cold-rolled copper tank and heater—regulator that regulates to one-quarter of a degree—the whole machine is substantial—fire-proof—**Indestructible**—can't warp—swell or spring at the seams, crack or decay—guaranteed for **ten years**—twenty if you say so.

Shipped complete, set up ready-to-run—no trouble—no worry—results *sure.*

Safety Lamp and Regulator fitted on the side, leaving top clear for use as a table in egg-testing

And the Price of the Old Trusty is 7% above Cost—or Less than $10.00

Freight Paid East of the Rockies—Or, That Far If You Live Beyond



I Will Quote You Price of Less Than $10

Freight Paid East of Rockies

Don't you want to join the Old Trusty Family of 325,000 satisfied customers? Johnson's going to make 100,000 Old Trusties this year—prompt shipment guaranteed every time—no waiting—no delay. And remember you take no risk as Johnson ships every machine at his own risk of satisfying the customer.

It's because of Johnson's Free Trial Liberal Selling Plan and the superiority of his patented machine that it is possible for him to put the Old Trusty in a class by itself. There's no competition for the Old Trusty—never was—and never will be. It's an expensive machine to make—but on account of making so many of them Johnson makes the price low. Why pay two prices—why get an inferior machine? Why not write to Johnson—get his Book—and let him tell you how much less than $10.00 he'll sell you an Old Trusty for—all freight prepaid. Write today.

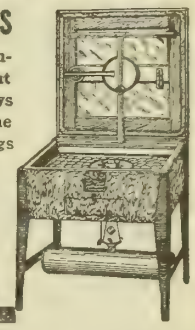
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The Rayo is truly the Incubator without a fault. It is built upon principles that are scientifically correct, and which result—always—in successful hatches. One filling of tank and only one gallon of oil for entire hatch—eggs always in sight—turn eggs without removing nest-shaped tray—center heat—these are a few of the points which spell Rayo supremacy. We pay the freight and give a 70-day trial. Iron-clad guarantee. Write for the book today.



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A FEW BIG COCKS AND COCKERELS, $3 AND $5 EACH.

The cock birds were all scored by D. T. Heimlich at the Newton show and are all good ones. The cockerels are not scored, but they are sired by the male birds heading my best pens last season.

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WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIGorous, farm raised, heavy laying. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.—Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2 to $5; mated trios and pens. Write Mrs. Marie Lutz, Wetmore, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Write for prices. H. Swank, Mayetta, Kan.

FOR SALE—40 HENS, 4 COCKS, SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons, Cook strain; great layers; one-third laying now; $1 to $2 each. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Cockerels, $3; eggs, in season. Free catalog. Phillips Poultry Farm, R. 6, De Soto, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

MY BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE WON AT Des Moines, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. Mating list giving egg prices ready **February 1.** Fine cockerels and pullets for sale reasonable. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.



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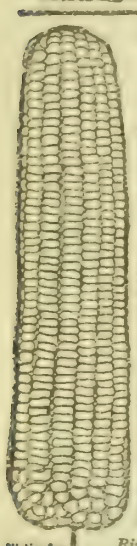
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Send 5 cents (stamps) mention this paper. I will enclose in the catalogue a packet of the above GIANT pansy.



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All our seed corn is grown under our personal supervision and is carefully cleaned and graded, and tested by experts trained at the United States Government Laboratory.

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ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading [illegible] Illinois Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for [illegible]

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We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of inspection with each shipment.

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50 Concord Grapes $1 Hardy — Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys $1 Stock Guaranteed
Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

HOME CIRCLE



On the Threshold.

Ring out, O bells, ring silver-sweet o'er hill
and moor and fell!
In mellow echoes let your chimes their
hopeful story tell.
Ring out, ring out, all-jubilant, this joyous,
glad refrain:
"A bright new year, a glad new year, hath
come to us again!"

Ah, who can say how much of joy within it
there may be
Stored up for us who listen now to your
sweet melody?
Good-by, old year! Tried, trusty friend, thy
tale at last is told.
O new year, write thou thine for us in lines
of brightest gold.

The flowers of spring must bloom at last,
when gone the winter's snow;
God grant that after sorrow past, we all
some joy may know.
Though tempest-tossed our barque awhile on
Life's rough waves may be,
There comes a day of calm at last, when we
the haven see.

Then ring, ring on, O pealing bells! there's
music in the sound.
Ring on, ring on, and still ring on, and wake
the echoes round,
The while we wish, both for ourselves and
all whom we hold dear,
That God may gracious be to us in this the
bright new year!

—A. H. Baldwin.

Favorite trimmings for the plainer waists are tiny gilt or velvet buttons, or pipings of the predominating color if the material used is a plaid.

There is a greater thing on earth than riches. With it the poor man is rich; without it the rich man is poor. Beggars may possess it; it is not to be bought by kings. The greatest thing in all the world is love.

Suppose we remember that every day is somebody's birthday; and when we read a cheery calendar verse, whatever the date, let us send a wish that everything good and glad and bountiful be the birthright of all born on that day.

Kind Lady—Poor man! and are you married?

Beggar—Pardon me, madam! Do you think I'd be relyin' on total strangers for support if I had a wife?

Often an otherwise pretty face is disfigured by a nose that is too red. Sometimes this is the result of tight lacing, and again it is poor digestion, or it may be caused by poor circulation. If the latter is the case, the following treatment is said to be beneficial: After the morning bath take a Turkish bath mitten or towel, the mitten to be worn on the hand, or in case a towel is to be used it should be rolled and an end held in either hand. Begin with the sole of the left foot, rub it vigorously. Work up the left leg, then take the right one in the same way, being careful to friction the ankles vigorously. Work over the body and back; pass the towel across the shoulders and rub strenuously until the skin is pink. Finish off by rubbing the arms and neck. This will not take more than a couple of minutes, but to accomplish any good it should be at least that long. The circulation will be greatly stimulated, and if this is repeated every day it will not be long until the unsightly red nose will no longer be a source of annoyance.

The Need for Domestic Science.

Can you answer these?

Which is the more economical, a kerosene or a gasoline stove, and which is the safer?

Are your "labor saving" devices actually labor saving when you take into account time and efficiency, or do you exert more energy in getting them ready to use than might be required if you did your work in the old-fashioned way?

Is it true that a kerosene stove costs only 2 cents a day to operate?

What do you know about the comparative cost and efficiency of the fuels you use?

Is it a fact that a fireless cooker always saves time, and sometimes saves money, and always saves work and temper?

What is the effect of altitude upon cooking?

Did you know that nearly all cooking recipes have to be readjusted between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains?

These and dozens of other problems confronting housekeepers were given by Miss Ula Dow in her address to the Farmers' Annual Institute last month as reasons for establishing an experiment station for women at the Agricultural College. The department of domestic science will ask for this improvement and addition next fall. A change of popular opinion has come, Miss Dow said, from the belief that woman was only an ornament or a companion, to the belief that her real work is a profession—that of home making, and that she needs time and training to prepare for it as much as does a lawyer or physician. Some of the greatest schools, Miss Dow said, show that men have decided there is as much culture and mental discipline and applying science to home problems as there is in Latin or history or mathematics. Nowadays a woman must be cook, laundress, seamstress, chambermaid, nurse, economist, companion and social adviser. With all these duties woman's time is full to the limit. With the existing demand for home makers few competent women are left to teach and train the oncoming force. A teacher, therefore, is as overworked as the home maker, and has no more chance for advancement and improvement.

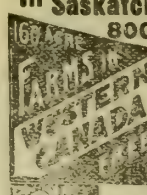
Miss Dow drew attention to the fact that much time and care and money are being used in the college yards to prove that a hog fed on corn alone does not grow and develop as does its neighbor with a more varied ration, but nothing is being done for children who are victims of disease and for those that might be well and morally efficient if properly fed. How to feed them and how to feed the world and feed it right with the least expenditure of force are problems for women to figure out. There is too much supposed luck in housekeeping, the speaker said. A woman says, "I had bad luck with my bread today." The truth is she made a mistake and she didn't know what it was. That sentiment runs all through the housekeeping of many women. How to do things right and do them right every time might be settled once and for all by a man or a woman whose time could be devoted wholly to experiments. This kind of work is, of course, impossible where a small staff of teachers is busy constantly in the class room. Nearly 700 girls are now taking domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College.

9049.—Comfortable Simple Frock for Mother's Girl.

Girl's one-piece dress with front closing. This practical model is suitable for all of this season's dress materials. The closing in coat style will at once appeal to the practical dressmaker. The collar is shaped in sailor style at the back. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 6-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



SPLENDID CROPS
In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)
800 Bushels from 20 Acres



of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits

are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.



GROW GRAPES

It's easy and the arbors bear many years. Fruit sells well everywhere, is wholesome and delicious. Never enough on market to supply the demand.

3 Strong Concord Grape Vines Prepaid 10c

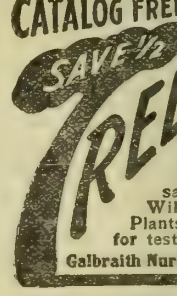
Yield quantities of luscious fruit. Best general purpose variety, hardy, healthy and dependable cropper. Try these vines! The biggest plant bargain of the season.

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FINE BARRED ROCK, FARM RAISED cockerels at $1.50 and $2 each; cocks, $1; hens, $1. Mrs. John Yowell, Rt. 4, McPherson, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively. Place your orders now for baby chicks the coming season. Some good stock for sale now. Prices right. Quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

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COCKERELS (WHITE ROCKS) PULLETS —Large, white, vigorous stock that never fail to win in any show. Eggs from all six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Write Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

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The Hatching Time Is Near

A Little Early for "Clucking" Hens, But Not Too Early for Incubators.

WHILE it is true that for two weeks Kansas has been in the grip of pretty severe weather—colder than the weather usually gets in this latitude—yet nevertheless the farmers' wives are making preparations for early chickens.

It is too early for the hens to become broody, and then, too, most farm folks prefer that their hens keep on laying, so they plan to do their hatching with the incubator, and it's a pretty good plan.

Probably as many incubators have been bought by farmers of Kansas as have been bought by farmers of any other state. Incubator manufacturers say that Kansas is as good selling territory as they have. This shows that Kansas is not only a good poultry state, but that Kansas poultry raisers are progressive and recognize the importance of hatching artificially.

Kansas folks will, no doubt, buy as many incubators this year as they did last. While some of these new incubators will replace others that were bought several years ago and have served their time, yet the most of them will simply be as an addition to the ones bought heretofore. This would indicate that the poultry crop of Kansas for 1912 will be as much greater than the crop of last year as last year's crop was ahead of 1910.

* * *

It pays to hatch chickens early. The early chicks seem stronger and they grow faster. They sell for a better price, and that makes more money for the poultry raiser. The incubators that are started now will hatch chicks early in February. These chicks will go onto the early market at top prices, a hundred of them making more clear profit than double the number sold two or three months later.

In no other way than by the incubator route can a large number of chicks be successfully hatched and marketed early in the season. This "doctrine" has been preached by incubator manufacturers year after year. When they first talked about this it was generally supposed that they were doing it to help out their sales. Perhaps they were, and no doubt that is why the incubator men are still preaching the same thing, but some time ago a big lot of people who wanted to raise poultry for profit heeded the advice, with the result that both incubator men and poultry raisers have profited alike.

* * *

The poultry raisers who have not been using incubators, but who intend to buy this season, should buy now. The incubator manufacturers receive nearly all their orders during the first three months of the year, and it means work night and day in order for them to be able to handle the business in so short a time. February is usually the busiest month in the incubator factory, and the manufacturers will tell you that it is because many people who buy incubators wait until that time to order and want the machines shipped just as quickly as though the orders were sent in when business was not so rushing. Incubator manufacturers also say that some people have the eggs ready to place in their incubators when they send their orders. This is very poor policy, as eggs that are saved for a considerable length of time will not hatch as well as strictly fresh ones, so again we say, if you are going to buy an incubator for use this spring, buy now.

* * *

While the weather is cold the eggs should be gathered often to guard against chilling. It is not very profitable to have an incubator filled with eggs and then find, upon testing them, that perhaps fully 50 per cent were chilled, and therefore will not produce chicks. Guard against the chilling of the eggs, maintain the proper hatching temperature in the incubator, and you will find that chicks can be hatched successfully at this time of the year and that the early chicks will pay well.

Goods Roads Building

If farmers and others would consult the proper authorities it is likely they might save some of the thousands of dollars now being wasted in trying to build roads and bridges in Kansas. In talking a few days ago about this feature of road agitation, J. H. Miller, director of college extension in the Kansas Agricultural College, said that progress was being made, but that fully a million a year still is wasted.

"I was told a while ago," Mr. Miller said, "of a strip of road of less than two miles that had cost over $10,000 since the organization of the county, and it is still a bad road, and has always been a bad road. As good rock is less than a mile away, it could have been macadamized twenty years ago for $5,000, and the repair and maintenance for 20 years would not have exceeded $2,000, or a total of $7,000—$3,000 less than the road has cost—and think of the moral and religious cost to that community!

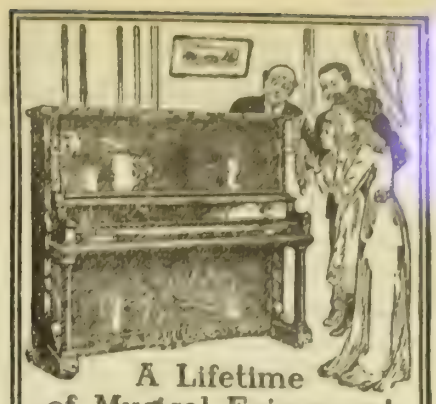
"For six years the farmers of Kansas have been discussing the road and bridge question at their institutes, and in almost half the counties the people are insisting on the concrete culvert and bridge. When finally all the culverts and bridges have been built of concrete the fund for road work will be almost doubled. The progress made in Kansas since the Kansas Agricultural College established its highway engineering service has been remarkable. Since September, 1909, definite and accurate road and bridge instruction has been given in two-thirds of the counties. More than 80 counties have asked the college for road and bridge plans, and probably 1,000 bridge plans have been furnished to county and township officers, and several hundred inspections have been made of roads and bridges, and scores of plans and specifications have been furnished.

"Just now there is urgent need of caution. Motor clubs, commercial clubs and farmers are enthusiastically doing a lot of road work. I hope all of it will be practical and correct. Might it not be the part of wisdom to secure expert help in outlining and planning some of this work? Might it not be wiser to plan for fewer miles of road improvement and get 'model roads'? The state engineer and his assistants are willing to aid in all kinds of highway improvement on invitation.

"Again, many counties are to have in 1912 larger funds for improvement of county and state roads. Would it not be the part of wisdom and economy for those counties to call on the highway engineer's office for some expert help before spending this money? I do not have the figures for many counties, but I have before me the following figures representing what certain counties will have to spend for road and bridge work on state and county roads in 1912, exclusive of poll tax, regular county bridge fund, and township road fund:

"Allen, $30,800; Butler, $24,000; Cloud, $33,000; Coffey, $50,000; Ford, $19,862; Jackson, $21,205.95; Jefferson, $21,222.78; Lyon, $40,000; Ottawa, $17,731.50; Reno, $38,500; Republic, $30,660; Shawnee, $80,000; Sumner, $17,000; Washington, $12,000.

"Suppose we set aside one-half of each sum for bridges (and pray that it may be expended for concrete structures) and we still have left quite a goodly sum for road improvement. Then assume that it will cost on an average for a county about $35 to properly grade and shape up a mile of road, and we can see that each of the above named counties should have, by December 31, 1912, a good many miles of properly graded earth roads that would demand no care other than dragging for several years, leaving next year's taxes to be used for other roads. Just ordinary business judgment ought to prompt those who have the spending of these large sums to call in expert engineers for consultation and advice when the service costs nothing, and only a few dollars for expenses. The same remark might be made relative to 'good roads meetings,' especially as many communities have been paying out $50 per to a man with one idea and ignorant of the fundamental principles of road building."



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FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, $2 to $25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS and IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. My first championship pen is headed by second Madison Square, New York, cock, January, 1910, and contains first Madison Square pullet, December, 1910; also first, second, third, fourth and fifth Madison Square pullets, January, 1910. The greatest pen of Reds in the world. Free catalog. Southern Poultry Farm, Wade Hampton, Prop., Rogersville, Tenn.

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EXTRA NICE WHITE HOLLAND TURkeys. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. S. Reeves, Ottumwa, Ia., R. No. 3.

TURKEYS—WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, 18 pounds at 5 months, each $5. Cora Trapp, Wa Keeney, Kan.

FINE W. H. TOMS, T. GEESE, P. DUCKS and B. P. R. cockerels. For your money's worth write F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WINners at Kansas State Show, and registered Scotch Collie pups for sale. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE—Extra fine, priced reasonable. Write at once. O. F. Nolan, Moran, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—CKLS., $1. J. B. Fagan, R. 4, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXCLUSIVELY for 10 years, 80c, $1. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Show and utility stock. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Standard bred. Write for prices. W. K. Heaton, Barned, Kan.

WILL SELL SILVER LACED WYANdotte and White Rock cockerels, Muscovy ducks, also rabbits. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels, large boned, well laced. Write for description and price list. Mrs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES; FINE utility stock for sale; bred to lay. Settings, $2.00. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison st., Kansas City, Mo.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, LEGHORNS, ORPINGTONS. Stock, eggs, baby chicks. Send for catalog. Good cockerels now ready. KANSAS POULTRY CO., NORTON, KAN.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. WON at North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Clay Center, December, 1911, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds. Stock and eggs in season. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLENdid cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

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ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a specfal proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

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WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

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SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

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DUROC HOGS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn chickens, bronze turkeys. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

BERKSHIRES OF THE BIG PROLIFIC type. Choice boars and sows of all the leading families. E. D. King, Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR FOR sale cheap. Meddler 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

DOGS.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVERley, Glasco, Kan.

COLLIES; 100, PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Good working stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

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FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR RENT—720 A. ADJOINING CITY; IMproved stock farm; would make fine dairy farm. I have alfalfa and timber. Cash rent wanted. Ed Lamson, Owner, Norton, Kan.

65-ACRE FRUIT AND ALFALFA FARM, 2 miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. Fine dwelling and outbuildings. Terms. L. H. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

NEW HONEY IN 60-LB. CANS, $5; PER case of 3 cans, $9. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

RICE—NEW CROP, 100 LBS., FREIGHT prepaid your station, $3.50, $4 and $5. Free samples. Beaumont Rice Exchange, Box 765J, Beaumont, Tex.

WANTED—$12,000 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise for good farm near here. Price $17,000; mortgage, $4,000. A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE STOCKS OF all kinds. Also Missouri, Oklahoma and Western lands, and city property for exchange. Write or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.

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MAKE YOUR OWN CHICKEN BROODers. Send 25c and I will send you my book of plans, telling you how to make brooders at a cost of 90c each, heating apparatus included; heated by lamp. D. L. Roush, 210 E. Laurent St., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—HATCHABLE EGGS, BABY chicks and ducklings; any size or age. Write what you have. H. Shelton & Co., Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

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FIELD NOTES.

Remember Meisner's Sale.

An event to be remembered is the T. J. Meisner bred sow sale, to be held at Sabetha, Kan., Tuesday, January 23. The offering is a select one, and the sale will be held under cover and visitors made comfortable, no difference what kind of weather. Write now for catalog.

Ward Brothers Change Date.

Ward Brothers, the well-known Duroc Jersey breeders, of Republic, Kan., have changed their date from January 30 to February 26. The Ward Brothers always keep to the front, and present a choice offering. The breeders of two states always look forward to their bred sow sales with interest. Write any time for catalog, mentioning this paper.

FARM INSTITUTE DATES BEGINNING JANUARY 8 AND EXTENDING TO MARCH 9.

This is the season for farm institutes. More than 200 meetings of one to two days were concluded prior to December 23, 1911, and the annual roundup was held at Manhattan the week following. The latter half of the season will include more than 200 meetings, beginning January 8 and closing March 9. Each of these institutes will have speakers from the Kansas Agricultural College. About 20 other institutes are yet to be dated, including Morganville, Cuba, Republic City, Jamestown, and others in the north central portion of the state, and several others in southeastern Kansas have not yet been dated.

Southeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Blue Mound, January 13; Prescott, 15; Fulton, 16; Mapleton, 17; Farlington, 18; Cherokee, 19; Pittsburg, 20; West Mineral, 22; Oswego, 23; Chetopa, 24; Edna, 25; Tyro, 26. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and D. S. Lewis.

Southern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Lincolnville, January 8; Peabody, 9-10; Augusta, 11; Arkansas City, 12-13; Winfield, 15; Burden, 16; Grenola, 17; Cedarville, 18; Moline, 19; Elk City, 20; Thayer, 22; Richmond, 23; Baldwin, 24. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and Miss Ella M. Nash.

Western Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Claflin, January 9; LaCrosse, 10-11; McCracken, 12; Brownell, 13; Utica, 15; Healy, 16; Leoti, 17-18; Tribune, 19-20; Scott City, 22-23; Dighton, 24-25; Ness City, 26-27; Alexander, 29; Rush Center, 30; Marquette, 31. Speakers, H. J. C. Umberger and Mrs. Mary Simmons.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Arlington, January 11; Pratt, 12-13; Greensburg, 15-16; Buckiln, 17; Plains, 18; Liberal, 19-20; Meade, 22-23; Minneola, 24; Mullinville, 25; Haviland, 26. Speakers, G. C. Wheeler and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Eskridge, January 16; Harveyville, 17; Osage City, 18; Staffordsville, 19; Burns, 20; Mound Ridge, 22; Halstead, 23; Burrton, 24; Lorraine, 25; Ellsworth, 26-27. Speakers, G. W. Conn and Dr. C. W. McCampbell.

Eastern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Piper, February 13; Bonner Springs, 14; Wellsville, 15-16. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and G. W. Conn.

Northeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Almena, February 5; Norton, 6-7; Norcatur, 8; Oberlin, 9-10; Herndon, 12; Atwood, 13-14; Bird City, 15; St. Francis, 16-17; Goodland, 19-20; Selden, 21; Jennings, 22; Long Island, 23-24; Agra, 26; Lebanon, 27; Esbon, 28; Burr Oak, 29. Speakers, H. J. C. Umberger and Mrs. Mary Simmons.

Northeastern Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Whiting, February 13; Huron, 14; Doniphan, 15; Highland, 16; Robison, 17; Morrill, 19; Bern, 20; Sabetha, 21; Powhattan, 22; Oneida, 23-24; Centralia, 26; Goff, 27; Wetmore, 28; Winchester 29. Speakers, G. C. Wheeler and Miss Ella M. Nash.

Western Kansas Circuit No. 2.—Ellis, January 15; Wakeeney, 16-17; Quinter, 18; Grinnell, 19; Oakley, 20; Sharon Springs, 22-23; Russell Springs, 24; Monument, 25; Gove, 26-27; Bunker Hill, 29; Hays, 30-31; Russell, February 1-2; Wilson, 3. Speakers, A. M. Ten Eyck and H. B. Walker.

Southeastern Kansas Circuit No. 2.—Hesper, January 17; Fairview, 18; Vinland, 19; Rantoul, 20; Popular Ridge, 22; Greeley, 23; Osawatomie, 24; Quenemo, 25; Olivet, 26; Madison, 27; Americus, 29; Wilsey, 30; Gypsum, 31. Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hine.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 1.—Talmage, January 29; Oak Hill, 30; Miltonvale, 31; Glasco, February 1; Delphos, 2; Barnard, 3; Lincoln, 5-6; Brookville, 7; Abilene, 8-9. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and E. L. Holton.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 2.—Stafford, February 13; St. John, 14-15; Macksville, 16; Lewis, 17; Spearville, 19; Kinsley, 20-21; Jetmore, 23-24; Burdett, 26; Larned, 27-28; Seward, 29; Turon, March 1; White City, 2. Speakers, P. E. Crabtree and Miss Frances L. Brown.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 3.—Blanchville, February 5; Barnes, 6; Reedsville, 7; Beattie, 8; Axtel, 9. Speakers, C. V. Holsinger and A. R. Losh.

Southwestern Kansas Circuit No. 3.—Haven, February 13; Mount Hope, 14; Goddard, 15; Cheney, 16; Cunningham, 17; Ashland, 19-20; Coldwater, 21-22; Coats, 23; Sawyer, 24; Nashville, 26; Rago, 27; Harper, 28; Norwich, 29; Clearwater, March 1; Maize, 2. Speaker, George S. Hine.

Central Kansas Circuit No. 4.—Silver Lake, February 5; Rossville, 6; St. Marys, 7; Wamego, 8; St. George, 9. Speakers, H. B. Walker and D. E. Lewis.

Thinks Lye Prevents Cholera.

Wesley W. Trumbo, proprietor of Green Valley Stock Farm, Peabody, Kan., writes as follows in reply to KANSAS FARMER'S inquiry regarding the use of lye in hog feeding, and particularly as a disease preventative:

"I have used lye the past season in the proportion as prescribed by the manufacturers. I haven't had a sick hog, nor has one even missed a meal. I have a neighbor that has lost between 30 and 40 head of spring pigs. Whether it was the lye that kept my hogs thus healthy or whether it just happened they never got sick, I can't say. I am not sorry that I fed it. I feel that we should feed something as conditioner, and lye is as cheap and good a conditioner as you will find.

"But that isn't all. I have kept hog troughs clean, sleeping places clean, and fed plenty of charcoal and salt. When any signs of lice appear I give hogs a good spraying. You can't expect a hog to keep healthy when he is covered with lice or mange. I am building up a herd of Duroc Jerseys, which are doing fine."

Most rich men become rich by going into debt. Losses from being in debt do not accrue from the mere fact of debts. It's the reason why debts are made that determines the profit or loss.

The Little Friend of the Deaf



Actual Size

This ad is to deaf people who have about given up—who are failing in hope and in courage — people who think their cases unlike other cases which have been cured. We don't want any money. Just send for a book that tells about "Wireless Telephones for the Ears"—little devices that 390,000 deaf people are using today because they HEAR with them. Think of it, men and women; these tiny wonders are so small that they fit in the ear *out of sight* and so *soft* that you never feel them, even when lying down! *Yet you hear whispers!* Is your case beyond such simplicity? Not a bit of it. One of the officers of this company is a deaf man. He became desperate, and in desperation developed this marvelous ear drum. It is one of the inventions of Mother Necessity—an *inspiration*. Talk to him today. You'd never even suspect his affliction. He's been improving this tiny "phone" for 20 years. There is nothing else to compare with it—anywhere. Don't you want the book he has written about it—a book by a man who understands deaf people because he is one of them? You do, if you want to get back your hearing. Just say, "Send the book," on a post card, and mail it to **WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 201 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.** (17)

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Easy to Clean

Well Built

Ball Bearing

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To demonstrate, and prove, that the "Jones' Jewel" is the easiest running, best skimming Separator made. If you do not find it so it doesn't cost you a penny, and we pay freight both ways. No offer could be fairer.

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Write today for Catalog of Farm Implements and special folder on Cream Separators. Our prices will astonish you as much as our goods will please you.

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16 CENT SEED SALE

10,000 KERNELS OF Selected FERTILE SEEDS for 16c

1750 Lettuce	1000 Celery
750 Onion	100 Parsley
1000 Radish	500 Cabbage
100 Tomato	1000 Carrot
1750 Turnip	100 Melon

1700 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 50 sorts

Any one of these packages is worth the price we ask for the whole 10,000 kernels. It is merely our way of letting you test our seed—proving to you how mighty good they are.

Send 16 cents in stamps to-day and we will send you this great collection of seeds by return mail. We'll also mail you free our great 1912 catalog—if you ask for it—all postpaid.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
226 South Eighth Street La Crosse, Wis.

KITSELMAN FENCE



A quality fence at a quantity price. Farm, Hog, and Poultry Fencing; both square and diamond mesh; light or heavy—

11½ CENTS A ROD AND UP

Any style that you want. **EVERY ROD GUARANTEED** to be satisfactory, and our guarantee is backed by 27 years of selling direct to the farmer. **Kitselman Fence** stretches well and wears well. Made from Open Hearth steel wire, thoroughly galvanized. Large Catalog free to you for the asking. Write for it today.

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ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE

One application guaranteed to cure permanently without scar or money back. Easy to use. Quick and positive. Ten years in successful use. Circular free. Write today.

H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Box Kf, Algona, Ia.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

W. E. Monasmith, one of the Duroc Jersey breeders of the West that is always on the job, changes his winter sale date from January 31 to February 27. There is nothing small about Bill—he would just as soon keep them a few weeks longer as not. Write for catalog early, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3½ miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price $10,000.
No. 123—Excellent 151 acres, 2½ miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at $14,000.
No. 132—160 acres, 2½ miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a $13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, ½ acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas—Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see this farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the state. Fenced and cross-fenced with 10-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with Osage posts. Fine modern $3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 25 head of horses; good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn; cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new, wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 400 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and fine Catholic church, 2½ miles from U. B. church and ½ mile from good country school. Price, $40,000; $25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN EASTERN KANSAS.

160 acres in Anderson county, good soil; 80 acres in cultivation, balance in mow land and pasture, well improved and everything right up to date. Price only $7,000; easy terms.

80 acres in Osage county, 3 miles from town; 60 acres good land, balance rough, 40 acres in cultivation, orchard, house and stable and hen house. Price $2,500; easy terms. This is non-residence land is reason it is so cheap.

Call on or address,

R. H. BURNS,

106½ West Fifth Street. Topeka, Kansas.

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Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

LAND FOR RENT—15 small tracts of nice irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming. **W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.**

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

MUST SELL 231½ acres, one of the best farms in Franklin Co., Kan., finely improved, $60 per acre. Ask about it. **T. H. Miller, Olathe, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acres. Write; list free. **J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.**

320 ACRES—260 acres cultivated, well improved, $55; Dickinson Co. 160 acres, all in cultivation, 40 acres in wheat, upland, small house, Jackson Co., $65. Have other farms and ranches for sale or trade for land or mdse. **Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.**

FOR UPLAND OR CHOICE BOTTOM farms, near Topeka, especial ½ section, well improved stock or dairy farm, near railroad; small cash payment. Address, **J. F. TRUE, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.**

A REAL BARGAIN.

One of the finest improved farms in Kingman County. 160 acres, 100 acres cultivated, 8 acres alfalfa, 50 acres pasture, 80 rods from school, church and depot; modern 9-room house, furnace, bath and closet; 3 large barns, water piped to house, barn and corrals. Buildings practically new. Buy of owner and save commission. For further description and prices, write

GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

For Western Kansas or Eastern Colorado land, $2500 stock, $3,000 hardware and a $4,000 real estate business. The land must be clear and of about equal value. 100-acre Anderson county alfalfa farm for stock of about $6,000 general merchandise.

NEAL - BOWMAN LAND CO.
GARNETT, KAN.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

THREE GOOD ONES.

80 acres, improved, good land, $600 cash, balance on terms just like paying rent.

80 acres, improved, $400 cash, balance on same terms as above.

320 acres, improved, creek bottom land, great sacrifice, easy terms. Send for complete description and prices. They will go soon. Get busy.

Call on or address,

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,
213 S. Washington Ave., Iola, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

IMP. and unimp. land in western Kansas. **W. G. Ruth, Scott City, Kansas.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from $10 to $40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list.

SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write **Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.**

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

FOR EXCHANGE—400 acres 10 miles from Wichita, 2 miles from station; 175 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres in alfalfa, finely improved. Price, $112.50 per acre for ranch. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for live stock, hotels, rooming house 14 rooms, cottages, bungalo, livery barns, farms and raw land. Traders, let me hear from you.
I. A. HARPER CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY,
Hoisington, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
80 acres, 4½ miles from Reading, Kan., 55 a. in cultivation, family orchard, balance native grass land; farm all smooth; 4 room house, stable for 4 horses, corn crib, hen house, good water, R. F. D. This is a special bargain and must be sold by Feb. 1, 1912. Price $2,800.

J. C. RAPP & CO.,
Osage City, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

GOOD FARMS.

Our printed list offers over 225 good farms located near Topeka and adjacent territory. Any size from 40 acres up. Prices range from $25 an acre up. We also have a choice list of suburban tracts. If you are in the market for a farm or suburban tract get our list. It is yours for the asking.

TOPEKA REAL ESTATE CO.,
532 Kansas Avenue.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed education, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low, but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

A CHEAP LITTLE MONEY MAKER.
160 acres, less the right of railway across the place, laying 29 miles east of Wichita and 2 miles from one town and 3 miles from another town, ¾ mile to school and church, and other churches in both towns; telephone and R. F. D.; good 6 room house, bath room and pantry, and fine cement cave; barn 32x40, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, buggy shed and good hen house; all fenced and cross-fenced; 2 good wells of water; good orchard, fine shade; 65 acres in high state of cultivation; 50 acres pasture, 40 acres fine meadow. Price, $5,150. Terms.

EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO.,
107 South Main St., Wichita, Kansas.

OREGON ORCHARDS
WILLAMETTE VALLEY
NEAR PORTLAND.

Two railroads and another building this year. One good crop pays for orchard tract and all improvements. Lambert cherries being planted now and taken care of by most substantial expert orchardists. Ideal climate. No winds, or frost, or hail. Small amount down, balance easy payments. Full information. German Realty Trust Co., 264 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,
Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.

A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

KIOWA.—3,160 acre up-to-date Ranch, no drawbacks to location, quality, water and improvements. Without flaw. Price $15 per acre. Write **Griffin Bros., Kiowa, Kans.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.**

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?

You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can sell you good soil at $10 to $15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.

FRANK VANDERHOOF,
Otis, Colo.

212-ACRE irrigated ranch in famous Gallatin Valley, Mont. Perpetual water right free, also water power developed, electric lights and power. Farm all in grain, timothy and alfalfa; main ditch and laterals all in. Located near junction Milwaukee & Northern P. R. R. Near three fine towns; 7 room, strictly modern residence, barns, granaries, hog and chicken houses. Products 1911 sold for $8,000. Will guarantee practical farmer 25 per cent on purchase price—$23,000. Terms given if desired.

RODGERS & DAVIS, Topeka.

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of $31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.

W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two mindmills and other improvements. A snap at $11,000.

COOK & FRANCIS,
Newton, Kan.

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

TRADES — EXCHANGES — TRADES—If you really want to trade your property, write Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, **JAHN, Box 754, Chicago.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—Good as new, 5 r. cottage, rented; $800 insurance. Price $2000. Want clear quarter of western land; good town. Address, **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today. **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

Real Estate Sales

Are found right along by those who advertise in these columns. From a small ad in a recent issue **The Strauss Agency, of Topeka** reports a fine sale of an eastern Kansas farm. Another firm, from $20 worth of advertising, received over 200 replies, which the firm reported as being **"a very satisfactory class of replies—plenty of good chances to do business."** Write us for special low land advertising rates.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Enos.

No difference how many big type sow sales Kansas Farmer readers attend this winter they will never see a better bunch than will be sold at the A. R. Enos sale January 17. Remember, there will be 13 tried sows, and that it is most likely that the bargains, if any, will be had at the earlier sales. Ramona, where the sale is to be held, is on the Rock Island road a few miles west of Herington. Write now for catalogue, and attend or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Enos care at Ramona, Kan.

Prominent R. I. Red Breeder.

Among those who have done much in the last few years to raise the standard of pure-bred poultry in Kansas, few have been more successful than Frank H. Foster, a prominent lawyer of Topeka. Mr. Foster was brought up on a farm, but has always taken a keen interest in pure-bred stock, always advocating that the farmer should raise only the pure bred, when possible, and has given the matter much attention both by experiment and study. About six years ago he became interested in Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and has by careful attention and fortunate circumstances succeeded in producing a strain of these birds that puts him in the front rank as a breeder of this variety, and is always in the front rank of the winners at the poultry shows. He says that he has never aimed to make money out of his poultry operations, being content to come out even at the end of the year, as he has only a suburban lot on which to raise them. He keeps five or six breeding pens carefully selected, from which he hatches about 100 each year, and has about half that number raised for him each season among the farmers. The balance of the eggs he sells for hatching. He sells from 25 to 50 cockerels each season, and from these and the eggs he realizes enough to pay all expenses and buy good birds from other breeders to improve his stock. His business takes him east every year, and while there he visits the leading breeders there, and when he sees anything that he thinks will improve his stock he buys it. The most fortunate purchase he has made in this way is the cock called "Dandy Jim," (illustration on page 19). This bird won as first cock at the late Topeka show, and is the sire of the cock winning second, the hen winning first, the cockerel at the head of the pen winning first, and one of the pullets in that pen, and the grandsire of the other three pullets in this pen, and the cockerels winning fifth and seventh at this same show. Mr. Foster says this bird cost him more than four times as much as he has ever realized for a bird. Many poultry raisers in Kansas have benefited by his careful breeding.

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
Importer of
DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.
Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.
J. C. Kerr & Company
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The Sunny Home Fruit Farm, of Argonia, Kan., are offering some fine fowls in Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Holland Turkeys. Prices quoted are very reasonable. If you are looking for stock or eggs of any of these breeds, drop line to W. A. Schuster & Son, proprietors.

Red Polled Bulls.
Milton Pennock, Route 4, Delphos, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and announces three yearling Red Polled bulls for sale that are ready for good hard service. These bulls weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds and combine the best beef and milk producing strains of the breed. They are priced very reasonably in order to move them. Mr. Pennock has been breeding this breed of cattle for some time, and has a very good lot from which to select. He is also offering some September O. I. C. boars that are worth while. Ask him about these bulls and boars and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Percheron Horses for Sale.
Attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. F. H. Schrepel, proprietor of Cheyenne Valley Stock Farm at Ellinwood, Kan. Mr. Schrepel has been breeding horses for years, and his business record stands unquestioned for fair dealing. A number of tried mares are offered for sale. They are richly bred and are in matched teams. Also a few choice young stallions are priced to sell. Please look up advertisement on another page and write for prices.

The Wichita Nursery.
One of the oldest and most reliable nursery companies of the west is known all over several states as the Wichita Nursery Company. The owner, Mr. Schell, has a national reputation and acted as superintendent of the Kansas horticultural exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This company is offering this year some of the best nursery stock it has ever had. The stock is an extra lot of well grown, healthy trees that have received good care, are free from disease, are true to name, and are in the best condition to grow into early fruitage. Write the Wichita Nursery Company for their free illustrated booklet which gives information about how to grow trees successfully. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Last Call for Roy Johnston's Sale.
One of the important sales to be held this month will be pulled off on Saturday, January 20, at South Mound, Kan. One hundred head of large, smooth sows and gilts, and 26 of the offering, are bred to Orphan Chief. Orphan Chief is by Orphan 47470, by Orphan Boy, and his dam was Blue Ribbon, by Big Tecumseh. Twenty-one of the offering are bred to Dan Hadley, a very promising young herd boar sired by Big Hadley. Fourteen are bred to B Wonder, a great son of Blaine's Wonder. Nine are bred to Johnston's Grand Look, a son of old Grand Look, and ten head are bred to Standard Wonder. Any breeder or farmer wanting a well bred sow cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Don't fail to get a catalog—read it carefully, and then if you cannot attend the sale, send a bid and you will be treated honestly. Remember the date is Saturday, January 20, and South Mound, Kan., the place.

Star Herefords.
The Herefords are sure coming into their own, and some of the best herds of the breed are located right here in Kansas. Among them is the Star herd, owned by Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., which was headed for some time by Beau Brummel Lad 254062, by Beau Brummel. The present herd header is Tophon 4th 289662 by Protocol 2d 91715. He is an intensely bred Anxiety bull and his sire was the heaviest and youngest prize winner that ever showed in the aged class at the American Royal. Protocol was bred by Robert H. Hazlett, owner of the famous Hazford Place Herefords at El Dorado, Kan., and his sire was the Gudgell & Simpson bred bull Bernadotte. Mr. Drybread has about 25 young bulls by Tophon that are for sale, as well as a considerable number of cows and heifers that are bred to him. He will sell any number to suit, from one to a car load. There are also a number that were sired by Judge Spencer 97224, an Orlando bred bull. Just drop a line to Mr. Drybread about these cattle, and please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Robert I. Young's Sale.
Robert I. Young's annual bred sow sale held at South St. Joseph, Mo., Tuesday, January 2, was well attended by breeders from Missouri and neighboring states. The offering was good and the lot of 45 head sold for an average of $41.35 per head. This included a number of late spring gilts. The top was $147.50, and one litter sold for $600. The following is a list of buyers at $20 per head and over: George W. Null, Odessa, Mo., $35; A. S. Crouch, Norman, Okla., $32.50; George W. Null, Odessa, Mo., $45; W. Hanson, Harlem, Mo., $72.50; Joe Huseman, Beecher, Ind., $40; E. A. Turner, St. Joseph, Mo., $42.50; Alex Foster, Shreveport, La., $100; Alex Foster, Shreveport, La., $120; D. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo., $55; A. Fotze, Olathe, Kan., $62.50; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb., $105; George Noll, Savannah, Mo., $47.50; George Noll, Savannah, Mo., $47.50; E. A. Turner, St. Joseph, Mo., $52.50; E. A. Turner, St. Joseph, Mo., $30; Charles Bethel, St. Joseph, Mo., $25; Charles Bethel, St. Joseph, Mo., $35; Mr. McFerrell, Weston, Mo., $45; Wood Roberts, Dearborn, Mo., $40; W. E. Willey, Steele City, Neb., $35; J. P. Bell, Mexico, Mo., $32.50; T. A. Irwin, Thurman, Ia., $35; A. J. Cason, King City, Mo., $27.50; J. F. Strickler, Highland, Kan., $36; Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo., $30; John Amos, St. Joseph, Mo., $29; W. F. Mason, DeKalb, Mo., $29; Charles Young, St. Joseph, Mo., $37; W. F. Mason, DeKalb, Mo., $24; C. M. Hook, Halls, Mo., $21; W. A. Burg, Parnell, Mo., $35; M. C. Ferrell, Weston, Mo., four head at $22.50 per head; H. C. Mock, DeKalb, Mo., $40.

(Continued on page 30.)

MEISNER

BRED SOW SALE

The Blood of Long King's Equal and Metal Choice

IN SABETHA, UNDER COVER

TUESDAY, JAN. 23, 1912

47—HEAD IN ALL, EVERY ONE A GOOD ONE AND BRED TO A GOOD BOAR—47

Twelve tried sows; 1 fall yearling; 34 spring gilts.

TRIED SOWS

include Goldie Hadley by Big Hadley and one of the biggest and smoothest sows living, and Orange Blossom by Big Orange, a great breeding sow. Three of her spring gilts go in the sale. Another good one is Bessie Longfellow, by Longfellow 3d. She has five gilts in the sale.

GILTS.

Nearly all of the gilts are daughters of my great sow sire Metal Choice. They will be sold in dandy breeding form and safe in pig for March and April farrow, mostly to my boars King Jumbo by Long King's Equal and Gold Utility by Gold Metal and out of Utility.

BOARS.

The offering will be bred to five different boars, including those mentioned above. Others are Metal Choice and Grand Expansive by Old Expansive and out of a Look Grand dam.

WRITE EARLY FOR CATALOG AND STUDY IT.

T. J. MEISNER, Sabetha, Kan.

Auctioneers: James Sparks, Roy Kistner.

Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him in my care.

HANGLEY'S Fifth Annual Sale

OF

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

AT

Greenwood Stock Farm

WINSTON, MO.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1912

This offering of 45 head is mostly Col. bred and is bred to Buddy Top 114063. Sale commences at 1 p. m. and will be held in a warm barn. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated. Write for catalogue. Telephone 52-8-Winston Mutual.

PETER HANGLEY

Weatherby, Mo.

Auctioneers—T. E. Deem, Cameron, Mo.; D. D. Deem, Gallatin, Mo.; B. F. Gebhart, Kidder, Mo.

W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

WELLS' DUROC JERSEY Bred Sow Sale

At Formoso, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1912

Thirty head of carefully selected individuals, comprising 5 TRIED SOWS, 5 FALL YEARLINGS, 14 SPRING GILTS. Everything bred for last of February and March farrow, to the boars, Waldo's Vindicator 10325, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarrax, and Jewell Climax, by Goldfinch Perfection.

TRIED SOWS include 3 daughters of Red Chief by King I Am, dam by Banker Boy; 1 by Sir Mac by Garrett's Jumbo. The tried sows are very prolific and are just in their prime, but I have sold several litters from them in this locality and want to change blood.

GILTS—The fall gilts and 12 spring gilts were sired by the great breeding boar, Red Ruler by Golden Ruler, he by Pearl's Golden Rule; 2 were sired by Waldo's Vindicator, a very richly bred sire, and a grandson of Higgin's Ideal. His dam, Queen F., was a daughter of a Tip Topnotcher. He combines the blood of old Improver and Red Chief I am. The gilts are very uniform and will be sold in nice breeding form and not very fat. The entire offering was vaccinated several months ago, and is therefore cholera proof.

I will also sell 3 choice summer boars. Write direct to me for catalog.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kans.

Auctioneer—John Brennen.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward, in my care, at Formoso, Kan.

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions: the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, **ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.**

FIELD NOTES.

Black Jack for Sale.

Bert Harriman, at Pilot Grove, Mo., is offering at a bargain a 2-year-old black, Mammoth jack sired by Limestone Mammoth 298. His dam was Miss Mitchell 1673. He is all right in every way and priced to sell. Write or go and see him.

Long's Mastodon Polands.

Poland China breeders should not overlook the offering of James Long at Harlan, Iowa, January 24. This offering of Mastodon Poland Chinas will be among the best of the season. The tried sows, fall gilts and spring gilts are the right kind. Don't fail to write for catalog—it will interest Poland China breeders.

Get a Catalogue.

Don't fail to get a catalogue of the three big Poland China sales of W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., February 1; Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., February 2, and Baker Brothers, at Butler, Mo., February 3. This is a chance in a lifetime to buy high-class Poland China sows bred to the best boars known to the breed. O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, will attend these sales. If you cannot attend, bid may be sent to him.

The Three Big Poland China Sales.

Our readers who contemplate wanting Poland China bred sows this spring should bear in mind the sales of W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., February 1; Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo., February 2, and Baker Brothers, at Butler, Mo., February 3. All these herds are high-class, large type Polands and are the choicest individuals and bred to some of the best boars known to the breed. Please look up advertisement of each herd and arrange to attend all three sales for the price of one. If you cannot attend send bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Bert Harriman's Poland China Sale.

The Harriman Brothers made a national reputation with their herd of famous Shorthorns, and now Bert is fast gaining a reputation with his herd of Poland Chinas. On this farm is as strong a collection of brood sows as can be found in the corn belt. On February 2 there will be offered to the public 40 head of sows and gilts that should attract breeders and farmers who are wanting new blood in their herd. Please read the advertisement on page 27 and send for a catalog. You can attend three sales for the one expense. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Fur Coats Made to Order.

R. F. Mullen, 2417 Q street, South Omaha, Neb., has an advertisement in this paper telling of his guaranteed sure-fit system of cutting and making fur coats to order. Many farmers have cow or horse hides some time during the winter, and such a hide sent to Mr. Mullen, to be tanned and made into a fur coat, is a much better investment than selling it to the hide buyer. A fur coat made to order in this way costs only a few dollars, whereas if the equal of such a coat were bought at a store it would cost from $25 to $50.

Fuhrman & Son's Duroc Jersey Sow Sale.

Edw. Fuhrman & Sons, of Oregon, Mo., have claimed February 7 as the date of their fourth annual sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows. Among them will be a number of tried sows that have made good, and all are just in their prime. A number of extra good fall yearlings will be in this offering, and it will be completed by a few early farrowed spring gilts—the tops of about 60 head. Watch for their advertisement in Kansas Farmer, and write for catalog.

Cole's Seed Store, Pella, Iowa, has an attractive offer in our columns.

(Continued on page 30.)

PUBLIC SALE of POLAND CHINAS

40 HEAD - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 40 HEAD

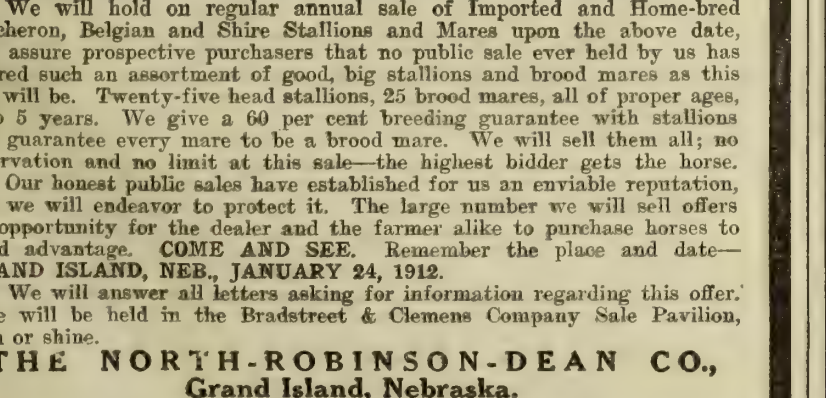
At PILOT GROVE, MO., FEB. 2, 1912

Ten tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 2 tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 1 tried sow, bred to Harriman's Look; 8 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 5 fall gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 4 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 2 spring gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 2 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 6 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King. I will sell 6 extra good spring boars, 2 sired by Grand Look, Jr., 2 by Expansion Wonder, 2 by Pilot Defender. The fall and spring gilts are sired by Big Designer and Pilot Defender, and the tried sows by Bell Metal, Gov. Hadley, Grand Expansion, Major Look, Designer, Kansas Wonder and Good Metal. All are the large type breeding, and are the pick from my herd. Send for my catalog and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering and you can make the price right. Remember the date is February 2—the next day after W. B. Wallace's at Bunceton, Mo. You can attend two sales with one expense. Come and spend a day with us.

BERT HARRIMAN, PILOT GROVE, MO.

BAKER BROS.' Poland China Bred Sow Sale At BUTLER, MO., SATURDAY, FEB. 3, '12

60 - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 60



A Bunch of Fall Yearling Gilts that Will Be Sold in this Sale.

Twenty tried sows, safe for early litters; 20 fall yearling gilts, bred to good boars for March litters; 20 large spring gilts, sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, John Ex., King Ex., and several other large type boars. This positively the best offering we have ever sold and we guarantee every one to be right. They are bred right and you make the price right. Catalogues are ready to mail out. Send for one and come to our sale. If you cannot attend, send bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. For catalogues, address,

W. A. & W. Z. BAKER, BUTLER, MO.

The North-Robinson-Dean Co.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

Wednesday, January 24th, 1912



We will hold on regular annual sale of Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares upon the above date, and assure prospective purchasers that no public sale ever held by us has offered such an assortment of good, big stallions and brood mares as this one will be. Twenty-five head stallions, 25 brood mares, all of proper ages, 1 to 5 years. We give a 60 per cent breeding guarantee with stallions and guarantee every mare to be a brood mare. We will sell them all; no reservation and no limit at this sale—the highest bidder gets the horse.

Our honest public sales have established for us an enviable reputation, and we will endeavor to protect it. The large number we will sell offers an opportunity for the dealer and the farmer alike to purchase horses to good advantage. COME AND SEE. Remember the place and date—GRAND ISLAND, NEB., JANUARY 24, 1912.

We will answer all letters asking for information regarding this offer. Sale will be held in the Bradstreet & Clemens Company Sale Pavilion, rain or shine.

THE NORTH-ROBINSON-DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Nebraska.

Auctioneers—Col. Z. S. Branson, Col. W. I. Blain.

Champion Duroc Bred Sow Sale

AT GLENWOOD, MO.

Friday, January 26, 1912

50—HEAD BRED SOWS—50

The offsprings of noted Grand Champions. The greatest offering of the season. Twenty-eight tried sows, 7 fall gilts and 15 head of spring gilts—the outstanding tops of our large herd. Every animal in this offering is bred in the purple. They are not only bred right, but are high-class individuals. A number of them are bred to Ohio Colonel, grand champion of Kansas, 1910; others to Valley King Again by Valley King, champion Iowa and Nebraska, 1911. Among the sows offered will be Model Queen 4th by Golden Model, dam Miss Hope, a full sister to Model Queen, the grand champion sow Kansas and Nebraska, 1910, and said by competent critics to be the best Duroc sow living; Crimson Golden Rod, sired by Crimson Wonder Again, dam H. A.'s Queen; 6 fall gilts sired by Waveland, champion Indiana, 1908; Defender, Ohio Chief and Blue Ribbon bred sows; 2 Model Queen gilts sired by Prince of Cols. *REMEMBER, THAT THIS OFFERING WILL BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FIFTEEN GRAND CHAMPION BOARS.* Glenwood Junction is on main line of Wabash R. R., between Des Moines, Ia., and St. Louis, and on Keokuk and Red Oak branch of C. B. & Q. R. R. (twelve passenger trains a day.) You can come at almost any hour of the day. Write us for catalogue. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. All bids sent to fieldmen and auctioneers in my care will be treated fairly.

Model Queen Herd Duroc Jersey Swine.

E. W. DAVIS & CO., GLENWOOD, MO.

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, N. G. Krashel, W. M. Putman.

Wallace's Annual Sale of Bred Sows

From His Great Herd of 500 Mammoth Poland Chinas

AT BUNCETON, MISSOURI, ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1912

In this sale I am selling 60 bred sows that are, in my opinion, the most valuable offering of big type Poland China sows ever put up at auction in our country. They are not only tops from my herd, but they are the very cream of big type breeding and individuality. They are all bred and showing down, safely in pig to my two great herd boars, GRAND LEADER and EXPANSION WONDER. No hog breeder in America can lay claim to two better boars or a stronger herd of brood sows. Just come and see for yourself. The offering consists of 30 splendid, young, tried sows that have raised one litter; 20 big yearling gilts, and 10 big fancy spring gilts. The fall and spring gilts are mostly sired by Grand Leader, and are bred to the champion Expansion Wonder. When you see them you will say Grand Leader is the king of sow getters and the greatest of the Grand Looks.

These sows are not corn fatted, but have been fed a judicious, balanced ration that will insure best results at farrowing time. The herd is in the pink of condition and health. No disease in my section.

Catalogues will be ready January 15. Write me to send you one. Come to the sale. Make me happy. Meet a live bunch of hog men, and let us start the February sale season off in good shape.

AUCTIONEERS—HARRIMAN AND BEAN.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.



ENOS'S KNOX ALL HADLEY BRED SOW SALE at RAMONA, KAN.,

Wednesday, January 17th, 1912

Forty head, the best lot I ever offered at public auction, 13 tried sows, 27 spring gilts, all bred for February, March and April farrow to the great Knox All Hadley and A Wonder's Equal, one of the best boars ever sired by the noted A Wonder. Among the tried sows are daughters of Knox All Hadley, Mammoth Mike and Commoner. The spring gilts are big, broody type, daughters and granddaughters of Knox All Hadley. Included is the great sow Collossal Queen by Collossus and out of an Expansion dam. Knox All Hadley was sired by the noted Big Hadley and is at this time conceded to be one of the biggest and best sires in the West. He is a wonderful sow sire, and combines size with finish. Never before have I included so many of my valuable tried sows in one of my sales, and I never had an offering of gilts the equal of this one. Come and see them. Catalogue upon request.

A. R. ENOS, RAMONA, KANSAS

Ramona is on the Rock Island, 8 miles west of Herington.
Auctioneers—W. C. Curphey, W. A. Fisher.
Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Sendhim sealed bids in my care.

LONG'S ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE

50 Head of Mastodon Poland China Sows 50

At Sale Pavilion, in Harlan, Iowa, Wednesday, Jan. 24th, 1912

This will be our greatest offering and will consist of 13 tried sows, tops of my herd; 17 head of outstanding good fall sows and 20 head of extra large, high-class spring gilts. The tried sows I am selling in this sale are some of my best ones. Among them are Miss Prospect A, by Big Hadley 2nd, dam Lady Prospect, I X L Model by Chief I X L by Model Girl, Lady Mastodon 85th by Columbia Chief 2nd by Lady Mastodon 4th, Pawnee Maid by Pawnee Wonder, dam Extra A. Two extra fine B Wonder sows, dam Duchess 2nd, Surprise Lady by Crow's Special, Miss Hadley by Perfect Dude, Lady Mastodon 63rd by A Wonder, and others equally as good. A part of the sows are bred to B Wonder. Others to Mastodon Leader and a few to Black Johnson. Everything sold on an absolute guarantee. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers will be handled with care. Write for catalogue.

JAS. G. LONG

HARLAN, IOWA

Auctioneers—Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. N. G. Kraschel and Col. George Isaac.



We Import the Best Bred Stallions Europe Can Produce

Our Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid color and dispositions.

They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers.

They are stallions that will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and book containing letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

A6 **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.**

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.
Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

FRANK IAMS' PARIS WINNERS



Are the *real "medal winners"*—*"show horses of note"*—*"sensational" "ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, Classy, "Peaches and Cream"*—*"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of Draft *"top-notchers."* Iams' 1911 *Importation of Percherons* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* have arrived by *"Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers *"will set up-and-take-notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand"* (and *good for 50 years more*).

Iams is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.*

Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real Drafters,"* at *"Bargain prices,"* and having the *"Horses as advertised,"* Iams' *"competitors"* and "Hammer Knockers" are *"boosting* Iams'" by their "Knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *"Ikey"*—*"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"*—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses for *less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). *Iams* has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are *"Models"*—*"Handlingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big *drafty "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action* to *burn.* They are *"Eyeopeners."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"buyer's hat." "Georgie dear, Iams* made a *"Big Killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911. "Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize-winners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."*

Iams will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey Boy,"* come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE $1,000

on a *"top stallion"* (and you wear the diamonds).

Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' *"daily Horse Show"* will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only *"prize-winners"* and best big drafters. He sells no *"International tail-ends."* No *"Auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses."* No American *so-called full-bloods* with *questionable breeding* (only imported horses). Iams has the *"crack stallions* and *mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' Box Office* and *Importing Barns.* Full to *"the roof"* with *"Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows *Iams* and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was *Iams'* best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* Imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion* himself. Saves buyers *$1,000* in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"Top-notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"Top"* stallion pair of *Imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that *sell at $500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"Auction men" "Hand You a Lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *Questionable breeding.* Buy an *Imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams* won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them." Iams'* guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.;* Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

BREEDERS' SALE

400 HORSES 400

In Coliseum, Bloomington, Illinois,

Jan. 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1912.



On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday we will sell

300 Imported and Native Bred Registered

Percherons, Belgians, French Draft, Shire and Clydesdale Stallions and Mares.

100 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that will lead by sale day.

150 Head of Imported Stallions and Mares that have been here a year.

150 Head of the BEST Registered Mares that ever went into an auction ring.

50 Head of Imported Fillies, 1 and 2 years old.

100 Head Reg. Stallions of very choicest breeding and individuality.

ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1912

100 Head Registered Trotters Grade, Draft, Single Drivers, Saddle and All-Purpose Farm Horses, Stallions, Mares and Geldings.

100 Head PONIES. IMPORTED and NATIVE BRED REGISTERED Shetland, Welch and Cross-Bred, from the best breeders in the state. Stallions and Mares good enough to head any herd; Mares and Geldings broke, and safe for your wife or child to drive.

Catalog Ready January 8, 1912.

D. AUGSTIN, Pres.; C. W. HURT, Mgr., Arrowsmith, Ill.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

L. R. WILEY'S STALLIONS



Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.

50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll say the price is right, and buy. Write today.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.

Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

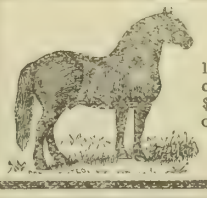
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

---

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Jan. 23-26—Breeders' Sale Co., Bloomington, Ill., C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., Manager.
Jan. 24—North-Robinson-Dean Co., Grand Island, Neb.
Feb. 6-7.—H. G. McMillen & Sons, Rock Rapids, Ia.
Feb. 28—McMillen & McKinney, at Beloit, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Hiawatha, Mo.

Herefords.

Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.

Feb. 6-7—Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb.

Shorthorns.

February 22—Charles McKinney, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 17—A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Jan. 23—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Jan. 24—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—J. C. Harriman, Carleton, Neb.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 17.—Ernest W. Beery, Shambaugh, Ia.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Lawson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 24—Peter Hangley, Winston, Mo.
Jan. 26—E. W. Davis, Glenwood, Mo.
Jan. 27—R. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.
Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 7—Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Clebura.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 12—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15—Grant Chestnut, Lenora, Kan.
Feb. 17—Dana D. Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27—Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 14—W. F. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo.

W. F. Davis Will Sell Hampshires.

W. F. Davis, St. Joseph, Mo., has claimed February 14, 1912, as the date of his next sale of Hampshire hogs. On that date Mr. Davis will sell at the sale pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo., 100 head of bred Hampshire sows. Nearly all of this offering were sired by Pat Malloy, the undefeated Hampshire show boar. Watch for Mr. Davis' sale announcement, which will appear later in Kansas Farmer.

Hangley's Duroc Bred Sow Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Peter Hangley, of Weatherby, Mo., one of the progressive breeders of that state. On January 24 Mr. Hangley will sell 40 head of Duroc Jersey bred sows, and this draft will probably be the best ever offered by Mr. Hangley in any of the five annual bred sow sales he has held. They are a fine lot of individuals, are Colonel bred, and are bred to Buddy Top 114063, and Duroc breeders will find it a desirable offering in every way. The sire of this offering was Colonel B. Jr. 31885, a line-bred Colonel boar; his sire was by Colonel S, he by King of Colonels, and he by Prince of Colonels; his dam was by Muncie Chief, he by Prince of Colonels. They are bred to Buddy Top 114063. He was sired by Buddy K 4th, a boar that sold for $6,050, and traces to the $7,000 Top Notcher. This offering has been grown right to make ideal brood sows. They are from dams bred right and with great records for prolific qualities. Write Mr. Hangley at Weatherby, Mo., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write. Sale at Winston, Mo.

Fairfield Incubators.

Sam Thompson of the Nebraska Incubator Company, Fairfield, Neb., writes that Fairfield incubators are more than holding their own in winter hatching this cold weather. "No question," he says, "but that this winter is testing out the hatching qualities of incubators, where they are used for winter hatching." Every poultry raiser takes pride as well as profit in having a lot of early hatched chicks. But it takes a very well built incubator to do successful hatching when the thermometer drops down below zero and stay there for a week at a time. All over Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and most other states, Fairfield incubators and brooders have been and are proving to poultry raiser their reliability, economy and durability, as profit makers, as well as expense and labor savers. No one makes a mistake to use Sam Thompson's incubators and brooders. Every poultry raiser should have his fine book, which is sent free to everyone for the asking. If you have not as yet sent for the latest Fairfield incubator book, do so now. It's worth the having and reading.

SALES NEXT WEEK

Monday, January 15	Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, E. C. Blauer, Mt. Ayr, Io
Wednesday, January 17	Poland Chinas, A. R. Enos, Ramona, Kan.
Saturday, January 20	Poland Chinas, Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.

Wallace's Bred Sow Sale.

On February 1, 1912, W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., will sell 60 head of bred sows and gilts that should attract the attention of all lovers of better and larger Poland Chinas. The herd is headed by two great boars, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder, two as good breeding boars as can be found in the corn belt. Grand Leader has a wide reputation as a sire of high-class Polands. Expansion Wonder was the grand champion at the Missouri State Fair and is proving to be a great sire. The class of sows that will be sold in this sale are the very best in the Wallace herd and the best breeding from a big type pedigree standpoint known to the breed. These sows are not corn fat, but have had good fall pasture, with plenty of range and only a balanced ration of feed that will insure best results at farrowing time. The writer called at the Wallace farm a short time ago and was shown all over the farm. We can say that Mr. Wallace certainly deserves much credit for the way he handles such a large herd. Only the most careful methods are used to keep the herd in perfect condition. Please send for a catalogue and read it carefully. Then arrange to attend the sale. If, for any reason you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing this paper, who will handle your bid with care and confidence. Please read sale advertisement on page 28, and write today for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

E. W. Davis & Co.'s Duroc Sale.

The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders is called to the sale advertisement of E. W. Davis & Co., of Glenwood, Mo., owners of the noted Model Queen herd of Duroc Jersey swine, one of the very best Duroc herds in the west. This year Davis & Co. will have a sensational offering of bred-in-the-purple, high-class sows. Representatives of fifteen grand champion boars will be in this sale. In fact, the offering is made up entirely of grand champion representatives. A part of the sows offered are bred to Ohio Colonel, others to Valley King Again, Davis & Co.'s two great herd boars. Ohio Colonel was sired by King of Colonels 16075A, dam Watson's Beauty. He was grand champion boar in Kansas, 1910, and is one of the strongest bred Colonel boars in the west, tracing fifteen times to the Colonel family, five to Protection, the sire of Ohio Chief, Red Chief I Am and Jumbo Red, all noted sires. He is one of the smoothest and best lined boars in the west and has few equals as a breeder. Valley King Again was sired by Valley King, grand champion in Iowa and Nebraska, 1911, and there is very little that can be said in favor of Ohio Colonel that cannot be said of Valley King Again, and two as great boars in one herd will be very hard to find. Among the sows offered will be Model Queen 4th by Golden Model, dam Miss Hope, a full sister of Model Queen, grand champion sow in Kansas and Nebraska, 1910; Crimson Golden Rod, sired by Crimson Wonder Again; six fall gilts sired by Waveland, champion in Indiana in 1908; Defender, Ohio Chief and Blue Ribbon bred sows; two Model Queen gilts sired by Prince of Colonels. The spring gilts are the tops of a large herd. A part of them were sired by John's Ohio Chief, others by L. E.'s Colonel by Chief's Colonel. This offering will probably not be equalled on the Duroc Jersey circuit this season, and it will be one that will surely interest Duroc breeders. A feature of this herd at the present time is a litter of fall pigs sired by Ohio Colonel, dam Model Queen. The litter of 13 was farrowed September 18 and the seven pigs now living are all outstanding show prospects. Many of the best critics, both in the east and west, have inspected this litter and pronounced them the best litter ever seen in the west. Write for catalog of this sale and attend if possible. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Good Nebraska Firm.

Kansas Farmer has for years carried the advertising of many of the country's foremost horse importers and breeders, and among them are none we can speak of more highly than of the North-Robinson-Dean Company of Grand Island, Neb. The men who compose this firm are western men who have spent the greater part of their lives in a state similar to Kansas and are therefore in position to know what the west needs in breeding stock. They know it from actual experience gained in running their own farms and ranches, which comprise many thousands of acres. This firm of importers and breeders of Percheron horses was established twelve years ago by C. M. North and W. C. Robinson. Mr. North is a native of Illinois and has been associated with live stock all his life. In 1889 Mr. North left the old homestead and came to Cairo, Neb., bringing with him seven brood mares and a stallion. Two years later he formed a partnership with Mr. Robinson, who is a native of Nebraska. The business was carried on for several years at Cairo under the name of North & Robinson, but finally moved to Grand Island to avail themselves of the better railway facilities which their rapidly increasing business demanded. Grand Island is easily reached from all parts of Nebraska and adjoining states. At the end of ten years North & Robinson had built up a fine business and put Grand Island on the map as a place where the best American-bred Percheron stallions and mares could always be had at fair prices. During this time Mr. Robinson was honored by being elected a director of the American Percheron Society of America, which office he still retains, being the only member of the board of directors from Nebraska. In 1910 the firm was greatly strengthened by securing Mr. H. T. Dean, of Bridgeport, Neb., as a member, and incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000 under the name of North-Robinson-Dean Company. Mr. Dean was a pioneer of western Nebraska, moving here from an Indiana farm in 1858. Mr. Dean is a natural born horseman and has spent his life in the live stock business. He has acquired a ranch of 6,500 acres, over 1,000 acres of which are either irrigated or subject to irrigation. This vast ranch was



C. M. NORTH.

taken over by the company, and is now the main breeding ranch for hundreds of registered draft stallions and mares which roam these fertile fields. Horses sold by this firm have entered every state in the Union. The



W. C. ROBINSON.

sales barns at Grand Island, Cairo and Bridgeport are visited annually by hundreds of horse buyers. Twenty years of constant study of the registered draft horse has convinced the North-Robinson-Dean firm that



H. T. DEAN.

a better horse can be raised in America than in Europe, with the same method of careful handling, and paying strict attention to blood lines. There is no doubt that this ranch, with its thousands of acres and hundreds of brood mares is today the greatest breeding farm on the North American continent. The highest priced American bred Percheron stallion ever sold by this firm was "London" 60871, weight 2,100, sold to Charles J. Barklund, of Holdrege, Neb. London was first at Kansas and Nebraska state fairs. It will pay horse buyers to visit the barns of the North-Robinson-Dean Company.

Baker Brothers' Big Hadley Sale.

The Poland China bred sow sale advertised in this issue on page 27 is a grand collection of brood sows and gilts. A large number are of the Big Hadley blood lines. Eighty head will be sold, 25 tried sows, 15 large fall yearlings and 40 large, growthy spring gilts. The Baker Brothers have gained a reputation for breeding and growing large, fancy Polands. The herd is in a healthy condition and sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, King Ex 3rd, John Ex, Missouri Wonder, John Long 2nd, Big John, Blain's Wonder, King Blain, Expansion Wonder and Master Builder. All will be bred to these boars, which are of the best blood lines, not related to each other, so as to produce the best results. Any breeder or farmer can buy these good sows and they will make a nice profit on the investment. The Baker Brothers are very reliable and raise good hogs. The hogs are always better sale day than the buyers expected to find. Send today for catalog, read it carefully then come to the sale. You will not be sorry if you buy from this herd. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

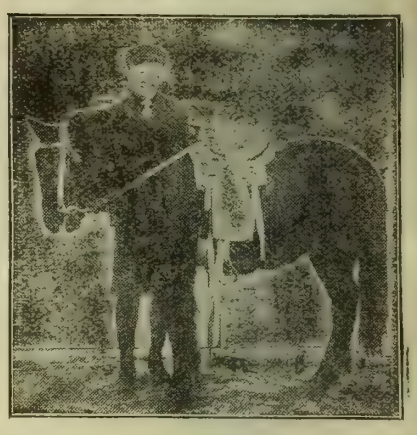
Another Winner.

The picture here printed is of Master Elmer Lunz, of Belpre, Kan., and his Shetland pony, Beauty, which, with saddle, bridle and blanket, was given Elmer as second prize in our Shetland pony contest which closed December 16. Elmer is a hustler, and is very proud of Beauty. Read what he has to say in the following letter:

Belpre, Kan., Dec. 29, 1911.

The Pony Boy, care Kansas Farmer.

Dear Sir: I suppose you thought you was not going to hear from me any more, but I was only waiting for my pictures, one of which I enclose. We all think a lot of Beauty, and if I thought I could win another like him I'd try it some more. Beauty has the nicest stall in our barn, and we see that he is warm and comfortable this cold weather. We would not part with him an



more, and he knows it. When you put picture of Beauty and myself in Kansas Farmer will you please express my thanks to my friends who helped me win this pony. Thanking you again, I am, Yours truly,

ELMER LUNZ.

In last week's issue appeared the picture of the grand prize winner, Master George Roberts, of Larned, Kan., and his pony, Trixie, with cart and harness. In a later issue we will print the picture of the third prize winner, and his pony and outfit. Be sure to watch for it. KANSAS FARMER will give away four more ponies, with outfits, to Kansas boys and girls very soon. They are brown and spotted, and all are pure-bred Shetlands. Their names are Checkers, Frolic, Brownie and Freckles. If you want one of these fine playmates and useful pets, just write a postal card today to the Pony Boy, care KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan., and he will send you full particulars.

Wells Sells Durocs January 27.

On Saturday, January 27, Mr. R. P. Wells of Formoso, Kan., will sell a select draft of bred sows and gilts and three summer boars. Mr. Wells, while not among the oldest breeders, has been very successful in making the proper crosses to produce size and quality in Durocs. He has bought from some of the best breeders and always made good selections. To show how carefully Mr. Wells culls his seed stock we recite the fact that he is only selling about 30 head, preferring to send the poorer ones to market. In order to put up an offering that would reflect credit upon himself and the herd, Mr. Wells is cataloguing five tried sows that perhaps he should not sell. It is true he can replace them by looking around a bit, but most likely they will cost him more than he will be able to sell his for. But this is to the best interests of those that will attend the sale. These tried sows are of the very large, motherly type; they have been very prolific for Mr. Wells and the only reason for selling them is to put something into the sale that will attract buyers. A good part of the offering will be in pig to Mr. Wells' principal herd boar, Tat's Chief, sired by a son of the great State Fair winner, Tatarrax. His dam was Chief's Girl, by Bell's Chief, and the dam of Chief's Girl was the noted sow, Village Pride. Tat's Chief won first in class and headed first prize young herd at Republic County Fair last fall. His sire and dam were also sweepstakes hogs at the same fair. Write Mr. Wells at once for catalogue of this sale.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2, 10½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 9c; flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 8½; No. 2, 7½c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central—Black, $2.50@3.50; Short stripe, $1.50 @2.00; narrow stripe, $1.25@90c; broad stripe, 25@50c; best unprime, 35@20c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 20c @15c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c @35c; No. 1, medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

FOUR

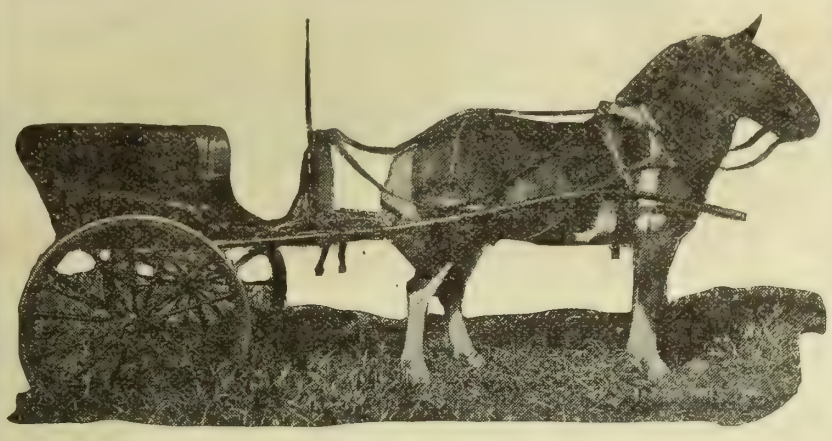
JUST think of it! Kansas Farmer will give away four more beautiful Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas boys and girls. If you would like to have one of these for your own and get it without costing you one cent, be sure to read all on this page. Kansas Farmer has already given away ten Shetland Ponies. We shall be pleased to tell you who we gave them to and just how you can get one of these four ponies which we are going to give away

FREE

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the ponies which we are going to give away are good to mind, and we are sure that the little master or mistress of one of them will think they have the best pony in the world. Be sure to send in your name at once, so you will have a good start to win one of these ponies.



GRAND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.



SECOND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



THIRD PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name_____ Age___

P. O_____, Kan., R. R. ___

Parents' Name_____



FOURTH PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will offer a bicycle, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other articles which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

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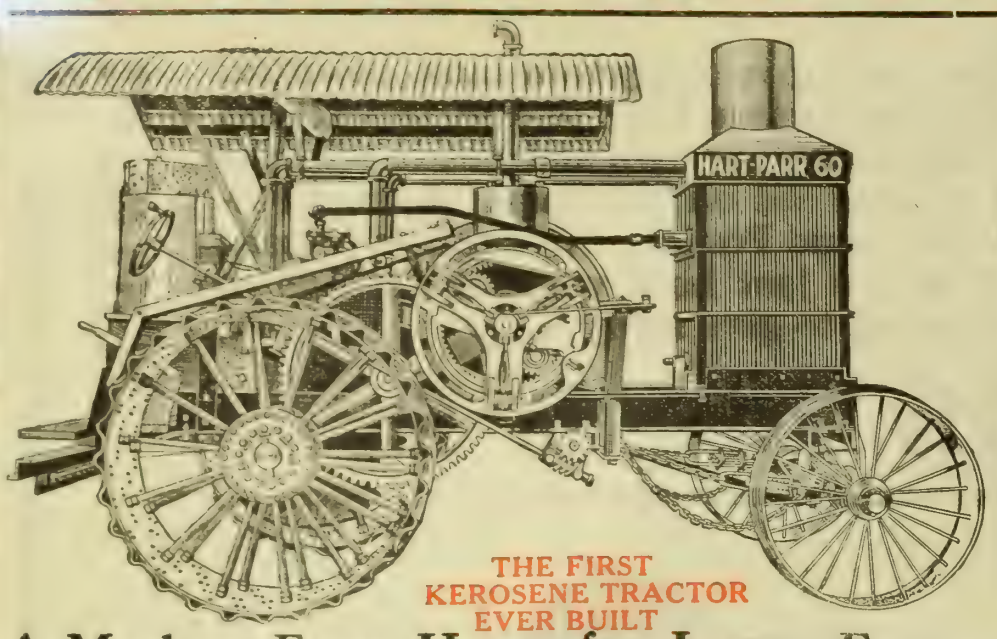
by clipping out the coupon at the left of this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

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THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

HART-PARR 60 B. H. P. OIL TRACTOR



THE FIRST KEROSENE TRACTOR EVER BUILT

A Modern Farm Horse for Large Farms

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS. 2 horizontal cylinders, 10 in. bore, 15 in. stroke. Speed 300 R. P. M. A long stroke, moderate-speed motor—the most efficient kind, and one that wears longest. Valve cages ground to seats—no packing.

CRANK SHAFTS. A pressed forging of special carbon steel, of high tensible strength—annealed and oil-tempered, tough and dependable. The strongest crank shaft used in any engine of like power.

GEARS. Every gear of steel or semi-steel. Planetary reverse-gears are drop-forged with machine-cut teeth. Our "Planetary" reverse makes it possible to use a single operating lever. The only way to do it.

BEARINGS. Main crank-shaft bearings and crank-pin bearings made in the form of half-bushings (easily replaceable) and of high-grade babbitt, copper and aluminum.

CONNECTING RODS. Steel drop-forgings, can be bent double without breaking. Studs for caps of 1-inch Vanadium steel.

DRIVING WHEELS. 66 in. diameter, 24 in. face. Our wave-form driver cleats make the bearing power of these wheels equivalent to a 32-inch width wheel of the usual construction. They never break down.

LUBRICATION. Force-feed lubrication to cylinders, etc. Force-feed lubrication to gear-train.

IGNITION. Two Systems of "Jump Spark" ignition. Dry batteries and "Single-Spark" induction coils for starting. Also a powerful magneto with separate spark coils. Between the two you always have a good spark.

RATINGS. Guaranteed to easily delivery 60 brake horse power. At the draw-bar it will do the work of 25 to 30 horses. We rate our tractors conservatively.

RATE OF TRAVEL. 2.3 miles per hour. Compare this with the 1¾ and 2 miles per hour of other gas-tractors. Remember that what counts is the number of acres you plow daily, not how many plows you pull.

Most Widely Used—Simplest—Most Reliable

Has Less Parts Than Any Tractor of Like Power

ONE PRICE TO EVERYONE—$2400 F. O. B. FACTORY

A Liberal Discount for All Cash.

For Smaller Farms—The Hart-Parr 40 B. H. P.

SPECIFICATIONS

CYLINDERS. 2 Vertical cylinders 8 in. bore, 12 in. stroke, speed 400 R. P. M. A long stroke, moderate-speed motor—the most efficient and durable kind. Hemispherical cylinder heads cast on, valve cages ground to seats—no packing.

CRANK SHAFT. A pressed steel forging of special carbon steel, annealed and oil-tempered—tough and dependable. The strongest crank shaft used in any motor of this size.

CONNECTING RODS. Steel drop forgings, can be bent double without breaking. Caps bolted on with extra large Vanadium steel studs.

BEARINGS. Crank shaft and crank pin bearings extra long, of white bronze, in the form of half bushings—easily replaceable. Ball Bearings on cross shaft. Differential shaft and rear axle bearings are long phosphor bronze sleeves, having bearing surfaces on both sides. All truck bearings protected by dust collars. The most perfect bearings ever used on a tractor and found on no other.

LUBRICATION. Our new system of spray lubrication supplies an abundance of lubrication to all parts of the motor without special lubricators of any kind. The acme of simplicity. Force feed lubricators for gear train.

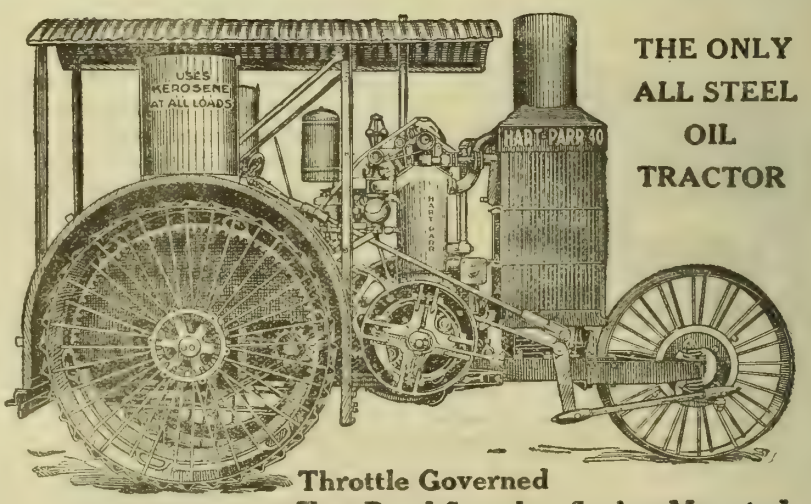
GEARS. Every gear (except one) of steel; all high speed gears have machine-cut teeth,—perfect in shape, noiseless in operation and wear longest. "Planetary" reverse, enables us to use a single operating level. The only way possible.

DRIVING WHEELS. 73 in. diameter, 20 in. face. Built up of steel—even the hubs are steel. Our wave form lugs riveted to tire. They get a wonderful grip on soft ground, without packing the soil injuriously.

IGNITION. Two complete and separate systems of "jump spark" ignition. Dry battery with "single spark" coils, and also powerful magnetic with separate coils. Between the two you always have a good spark.

2 RATES OF TRAVEL. 2.2 and 4 miles per hour. Meets every requirement of farm and road work. Travels faster than other gas tractors, but does better plowing.

RATINGS. Guaranteed to develop 40 brake horse power; will replace 17 to 20 ho[illegible]



THE ONLY ALL STEEL OIL TRACTOR

Throttle Governed
Two Road Speeds—Spring Mounted

WILL DO MORE WORK, WITH LESS COST FOR REPAIRS, THAN ANY TRACTOR BUILT

PRICE—THE SAME TO EVERYONE—$2200 F. O. B. FACTORY

A Liberal Discount for All Cash.

Read the specifications, compare them with others, and you will see that we give you MORE for YOUR MONEY than you can get elsewhere. We can do this because of our great manufacturing facilities, where SYSTEM and QUALITY make for low cost and high quality. *We even own and operate our own Steel Foundry*—No other tractor builder does. That is why we can build tractors of STEEL, and sell them as such low prices.

Our Sales Policy eliminates all large dealer's profits.—We pay agents only for service rendered.

Our "Square Deal" plan is: One price to Everyone, when purchased on the same terms. One man's money looks just as good to us as another's.—We have no favorites.

REMEMBER ALSO—"HART-PARR SERVICE" follows our tractors wherever they go. We have large repair stocks at all large farming centers, and our experts are always at your command. You will not have to lie idle days or weeks waiting for repairs or experts if you buy a Hart-Parr.

These are only a few of the reasons why you should buy a Hart-Parr. Our Catalog and Printed Matter tells you many more. Shall we send them?

We also Build a 30 H. P. and an 80 H. P. Tractor.—We can fit your requirements.

HART-PARR CO., 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 3. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 20, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE STORY of Kansas is the romance of history. Not since time was did men so abolish the frontier, push the horizon to the back of beyond and create an oasis where once was desert.

The farmers who made Kansas were charged with a divine unrest which caused them to seek new homes because of an idea. They worked and fought and dreamed dreams, and in their fruition, with science and mechanic arts for their handmaidens, they crowd their bins with greater crops than could have been produced by early methods in all America.

These farmers still dream, and the railroads cannot empty their cribs. Their vision shows that this is area and not acres, and that in their partnership with earth and air no man loses for their gain.

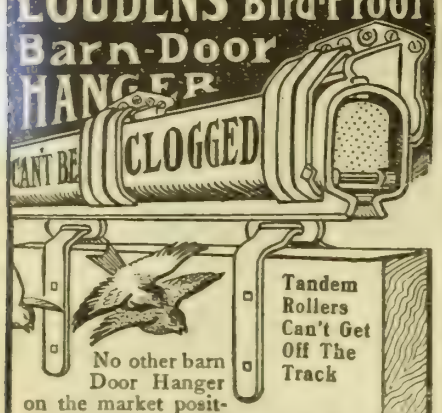
Good seed, proved by the corn seed tester, are the means by which these dreams come true. —*I. D. G.*



The Lost Opportunity Can Be Regained

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LOUDENS Bird-Proof Barn-Door HANGER



Tandem Rollers Can't Get Off The Track

No other barn Door Hanger on the market positively and permanently overcomes all the troubles of clogging by either birds in summer or by snow and ice in winter. There's no opening in the Louden Hanger, except a narrow slit. Made of one solid piece of steel pressed into shape. Is rust-proof; will last a life time.

Louden's Bird Proof Hanger is the only one on the market having flexible track which prevents gathering of trash between track and barn.

If you are going to build a new barn or need new hangers for the old one, get the hanger that never balks, always easy to operate.

It will ease your barn work greatly and save you time and money to *Loudenize* your whole barn: Put in Louden's Tubular Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers and Balance Grapple Forks. See them at your dealers. If he has not our line write us for Free catalog and send your dealer's name.

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You, Mr. Farmer, your wife or children, don't have to lift an **American Farm Gate** when you want to open it. Just release the catch, and the end rises automatically (it **lifts itself**). No tugging, no lugging. Works easiest, lasts a lifetime—**but costs no more.** Invented by the first manufacturer of steel farm gates.

Before you buy a single gate for your farm, write us for price list of **American Farm Gates.** It will be real economy. Steel or wood, painted or galvanized, all styles self-lifting.

AMERICAN FARM GATE CO.,
4605 15th St.
Kansas City, Mo.



WANTED—
RELIABLE AGENTS.

The FARMER'S SON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY



Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

NOW'S THE TIME

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and imigration is constantly increasing.

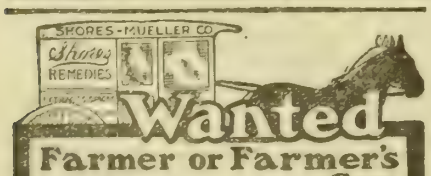
Many farmers have paid for their land out of proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Supt. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

SHORES-MUELLER CO.
Shores REMEDIES



Wanted
Farmer or Farmer's Son
with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
SHORES-MUELLER CO., Dep't '64 Tripoli, Iowa

Improved Stock Breeders' Association

The Products of Kansas' Most Important Crop Hold a Very Successfnl Meeting

When the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association closed its sessions last week it marked the twenty-third mile-stone in its history, and concluded one of the most successful meetings it has ever held.

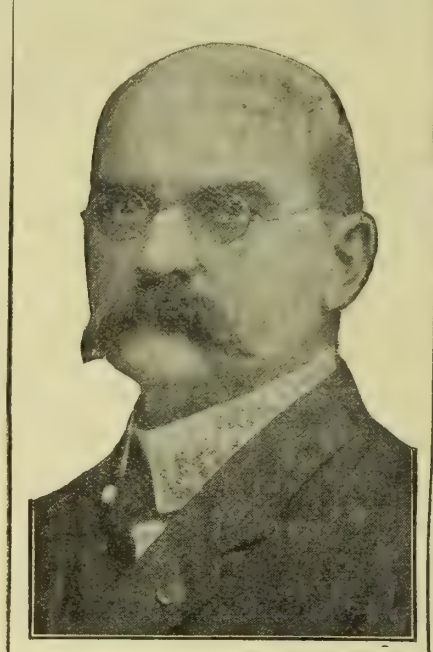
Although the severe stress of weather prevented the attendance of many who could not afford to leave their herds with the mercury laying about the bottom of the tube, there was a surprisingly large number present, and these came from all parts of the state.

The program was a strong one—one of the best that has ever been rendered in Kansas—and was arranged so as to give one session to the dairy interests, he was listened to with intense interest for more than two hours.

As it is our purpose to publish these valuable papers in subsequent issues of KANSAS FARMER no synopsis of them will be attempted here. It was stated by many of the members and visitors that these three papers, comprising the horse session, together with their discussions, amply repaid them for all the trouble and expense in attending the meetings. One member stated that he had been handling horses practically all his life and had attained some skill in the shoeing and caring for their feet, but that he had learned more about the horse's foot at this session than he had ever



GEO. B. ROSS, Alden, Kan., President Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.



I. D. GRAHAM, Topeka, Kan., Secretary-Treasurer Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

one to the hogs, another to the horse and one to the sheep, with special discussion of beef cattle, show yard experience and local breeders' associations.

The official figures for Kansas show a total valuation of live stock for 1911 of $251,632,488, as compared with $282,927,188 for all other crops raised on Kansas farms. This means that the live stock interest is by far the greatest in the state, but it also means that its possibilities have not yet been even approached.

Too much of the area of Kansas is devoted to wheat growing, or corn, or some other single crop system, to the detriment of the individual farmer, as well as the state at large. There can be no system of permanent agriculture without live stock for the renewal of the fertility of the soil and to afford a home market for the grain and forage crops raised on the farm.

On high-priced land, which includes most of the tillable area of Kansas, not only is live stock a necessity, but good live stock is absolutely essential. Since the passage of the stallion inspection law the horse population of Kansas shows a marked improvement, although the time is too short to have given it a fair test. It has been estimated by good authority that fully three-fourths of the stallions which were in service at the time of the passage of this law will go out of business on account of hereditary unsoundness. As much of the unsoundness in horses occurs in the feet, the illustrated lecture given by Dr. C. W. McCampbell on the horse's foot, had an unusual interest.

This extremely valuable paper was followed by a discussion of the draft horse in America by Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, who gave one of the most comprehensive views of the scope and purpose of the draft horse that has ever been listened to by a Kansas audience. As a rounding out of that portion of the program devoted to the horse, Mr. G. L. Carlson of Norfolk, Neb., presented a new line of thought on scientific breeding. His discussion proved so interesting and so full of valuable facts that he was called upon a second time, when known, and more than he believed to have existed.

The dairy cow was presented at her best by G. G. Burton of Topeka, who illustrated his lecture with large drawings of typical dairy breeds. A great deal of interest centered around the building and filling of the silo as presented by Prof. G. S. Hine, who probably knows more about the different methods of constructing than any other man in the state and who is thoroughly posted on the methods of filling the silo and using the ensilage. These papers will appear in KANSAS FARMER.

As every farmer must use horses and is consequently interested in anything that pertains to them, so every farmer is interested in hogs because they are the quick money makers of the American farm. Hog cholera and the serum treatment was very ably presented by Dr. George Babb, of Topeka, whose paper was followed by an intensely interesting discussion which permitted the breeders to learn more of the facts connected with this dread disease than any present had previously known. Prof. P. N. Flint's paper on feeding hogs for profit was a cyclopedia of information as to how best to feed hogs successfully, as well as how not to feed them. His lecture was illustrated by a tabulation showing the results of feeding experiments conducted at the Hays station, and should be in the hands of every farmer who raises hogs. The 65,000 subscribers of KANSAS FARMER will have the pleasure of reading these results in a later issue.

The sheep interests were most ably represented by E. E. Hazen, secretary of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, whose home is in Brown County. Mr. Hazen has a clear and attractive manner of presenting the merits of his favorite breed of live stock, and his success in his home county, which has always been considered one of the richest in the state, clearly demonstrates the fact that there is no corner in Kansas too rich for the profitable growing of these meat and wool producing animals.

J. M. Rodgers, secretary of the Mitchell County Breeders' Association, told

(Continued on page eight)

Take Your Choice of these 32 Special Books

Let us show you free of all cost or obligation exactly how you can save money on everything you buy to eat or wear or use in any way.

Here are a number of the special books we issue. In the entire list there may be but one or two or three that will interest you at this time. But by all means get that book or books in which you are interested.

You owe it to yourself, to your family to at least investigate this big opportunity for saving.

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KENTUCKY GRAIN DRILLS

Some dealer in your town sells the Kentucky Grain Drill. If not, write us and we will see that you get what you want.

The Kentucky will plant your seed as you want to sow it. It will put the grain in the ground at an even depth, an equal amount of seed in every furrow. The Kentucky will not choke, skip or clog. You can depend upon the Kentucky at all times and under every condition. The Kentucky is light draft. It is built to last a lifetime, and will do so, if given proper care. The Kentucky Drill is absolutely guaranteed, and the guaranty is good. No matter what kind of a Grain Drill you want—Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe or Shoe—Plain Grain or Combined Grain and Fertilizer—One-Horse up to the largest size—you can find it in the Kentucky Line. Send for Kentucky Drill Catalogue. Read it. Then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

The American Seeding Machine Co.
Incorporated
Richmond Indiana, U.S.A.

SHELL when you please



Own your own power corn sheller; costs less than half the price others ask. Has a feed grinding attachment for $12 more that does the work of the $25 kind.

$30 is the price, delivered to your station. You can afford the Watts Power Sheller, because a three days' good run will pay for the machine; 120 bushels an hour. This is made especially for the individual farmer, to make him independent of contractors and elevators. Three H. P. operates the sheller.

Guaranteed satisfactory; 5 days' trial. Write for booklet to home office. All goods shipped from our branch at Omaha, Nebraska.

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$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

PUBLIC ROAD WASTE.

The most expensive thing in America is politics, and, aside from this, there is more money wasted on our public roads than on any other one thing of a public nature. In the first place, the country roads in Kansas are too wide, and there results a waste of good land. In the second place, the roadsides are not cared for, and there results an enormous waste of time and energy in fighting the weeds which we grow in these public nurseries for private distribution over our farms. And then the roadside ponds that are carefully preserved that we may be sure of no shortage in the mosquito crop are also most valuable as breeders of disease and discomfort.

But the greatest waste comes through our strongly fixed habit of doing all public road work in a shiftless and temporary manner. Working out road taxes and building poor roads are two of the best ways of wasting the public money that have yet been discovered.

What makes these wastes so severe lies in the fact that they are wholly unnecessary. Roads and bridges cannot be had without expense, and if they could be they would be worth nothing. But the expense does not need to be a tithe of what it now is, and we would have real roads and real bridges.

The road drag and crude oil will do more to solve the road problem than any other things that have been discovered, provided these are used by the man who knows how. With great quantities of oil lying beneath her sod and with abundance of materials and skill for the road drag, Kansas does not need to suffer from the mud tax.

Bridges and culverts should be built with the idea of permanency and none should be built without. These are more expensive as to first cost, but much cheaper in the end. Any temporary structure which needs constant repairs from the beginning will eat up money, and do it rapidly, and the worst of it is that it is all so useless and unnecessary.

All road work and all tree work should be in the hands of paid experts who would produce results and save nine-tenths of the money which is now so utterly wasted.

* * *

Ability commands not only respect, but cash as well. The young men of Kansas who attend the Agricultural College are learning to capitalize their brains and they find that it pays. The college reports that the demands for trained men and women made upon that institution far exceeds the supply, and that during the last month there have been requests for 18 persons capable of teaching agriculture, eight for domestic economy, and seven for manual training, at salaries ranging from $700 to $1,800 per year. The college was wholly unable to supply these demands and these positions went begging. One of the reasons why this is true lies in the fact that many of the young people who receive their training at this institution return to the home farm to live the independent life of the farmer and to put in practice what they have learned.

* * *

The length and severity of the cold snap brought much suffering to the people of this country who were but poorly prepared to resist it. This suffering occurs mostly in the cities and towns where it bears heavily upon the wage earners. In the country but little real suffering is to be found, though the discomfort and inconvenience are great. Among our animal friends, however, the case is different, especially among the wild ones, and no expression of humanity is finer than that which provides an occasional handful of grain for Bob White and his kin. The ice cap will probably prove the means of destruction to thousands of wild things, and to some wheat and alfalfa, but by taking a little trouble great numbers of quail may be saved.

TO HELP SPREAD THE GOSPEL.

A plan to enable agricultural colleges throughout the country to do extension work by talking to the farmers of their respective communities the best methods of intensive agriculture, is contemplated in a bill which will be introduced in Congress this month. The bill is in line with other efforts for promoting agricultural education by providing for and maintaining an agricultural expert in each county, a thing several states are now doing. Superintendent Miller, of the extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College, a few weeks ago elaborated on this idea in these columns.

The leading spirit in this movement is the National Soil Fertility League, which number among the members of its advisory board President Taft, Secretaries Wilson and MacVeagh, Speaker Clark, James J. Hill, William J. Bryan and others of national prominence.

The object of this latest agricultural propaganda is to bring the farmers into personal touch with soil experts and with the results attained in agricultural schools with a view to largely increase the output of the farm.

The bill contemplated will ask at first an annual federal appropriation of $500,000, or about half a cent per capita, this appropriation to be gradually increased for five years until a maximum of $5,000,000 has been reached. Estimates show that the expense of maintaining a soil expert in every agricultural county in the United States would not exceed ten cents per capita per year.

* * *

It is a well known fact that no system of crop rotation will restore to the soil the potash and phosphoric acid removed by crops. Unless these elements that are removed be returned in some manner, the soil will inevitably become too poor for a very ambitious man to cultivate. Common stable manure is conceded to be one of the best fertilizers for general purposes, and it is to be deplored that much of this valuable plant food be dumped away as so much trash, or exposed to the leaching rains even when intended for use. If it can make poor soil rich it can certainly maintain the fertility of rich soil. It is not insisted that the use of it would be advisable in all cases, since the fertility of the soil and the crop to be raised should be the governing factor, but it is safe to assert that all stable manure can advantageously be used in any general farming community.

* * *

"Drouth never bred dearth in England" is an old saying which had seemed to be true until the summer of 1911. Formerly a dry season usually brought wealth to English farmers, because it meant a bumper wheat crop, which was never sure under normal conditions. As these farmers have long since learned that disaster follows the single crop system and have "gone into live stock," they are as anxious in regard to a protracted dry spell just as are some other people. Grass is the mainstay of English agriculture, though this is supplemented strongly with roots. When these crops are injured their agriculture is hurt.

* * *

The winter is the school time of the boys and girls, and it should also be of their parents. More profit can be made in the winter months which are devoted to reading and study than by any other single farm operation, for reading is a necessary farm operation.

* * *

Unclassified horses frequently sell at low figures on the market, and many get the idea that the bottom has dropped out of the horse business. Good drafters never sold for more money than they now bring and they never will go cheap again. Breed drafters.

* * *

The same forces required to make and develop cities will apply with equal force to the development of rural communities.

PRESENT DAY CALL FOR TEACHERS

The young man or woman who by necessity or choice feels that he or she must leave the farm should keep an open eye on those callings in which there is a demand for labor. The country school teaching profession is pretty well crowded—so much so that salaries are now quite small—the law and medicine have about all the practitioners needed, and the same is true of most other professions known to us. But, there is a demand at good wages for teachers of agriculture and domestic science, and that is particularly true in Kansas, which state is well in the front rank in giving its boys and girls this kind of instruction.

That this is true is evidenced by the fact that within the last month the Kansas Agricultural College has had 18 calls for teachers of agriculture at salaries ranging from $1,000 to $1,800 per year; eight calls for domestic science teachers at salaries ranging from $700 to $1,600 per year; and seven calls for teachers of manual training at $720 to $1,200. The positions having the higher salaries demand men or women with several years' teaching experience and college training. The agricultural college is not able to supply the demand.

* * *

The Arkansas City, Kansas, farmers' institute has set a new pace for farmers' meetings. Heretofore, like other institutes, it has confined its meetings to a discussion of how to raise more and better crops, and more and better live stock. This year it is going to take up a discussion of these matters, and also going to discuss the matter of getting the crops and live stock to market at a less expense to the farmer. It is believed to be as important for the farmer to have a cheap market as it is for him to raise an abundance of good crops and good live stock. With this idea in view, a discussion of the question, "The Relation of Freight Rates to the Farmer," was arranged for, and officials of the Santa Fe railroad discussed the subject and answered the question of the farmers. Discussions of such subjects add zest to the meeting and give valuable information.

* * *

Agriculture in its different phases is demanding more attention today than ever before. This question, Prof. Robertson of Canada says, not only includes cultivation of the land but the culture of the people who live on the land. Wealth may be defined as anything that administers to the wants or happiness of man and the ownership and possession of which may be transferred from one person to another. Its original sources are the sun, soil, air, water, plants, animals and labor. It is the task of the agriculturist to so manage these agents and agencies as to obtain the largest and best services for himself and fellows for them. The outcome of true culture is the exercise of intelligent purpose in the activities of life, and that in his occupation stamps the farmer as a man of real culture. It is a false idea that culture is found only in idleness, amid luxurious surroundings.

* * *

Right now is a mighty good time to prepare for the next corn crop by seeing if the corn which has been saved for seed still retains its vitality. It is bad policy to plant poor seed, but utterly useless to plant that which will not grow.

* * *

A study of the market and its methods is a very important matter to be included in the winter course of reading which the farmer maps out for himself. Selling is just as important as raising a crop.

* * *

The most essential thing in the development of either the country or the town is a hearty co-operation of the community members who must work with the same object in view.

FARMERS' WEEK IN TOPEKA.

In spite of the severe weather the farmers of Kansas turned out in goodly numbers to enjoy the good things provided for them in Farmers' Week in Topeka.

That these men who do things and upon whose shoulders rest the burdens of the welfare of the state are welcome to their own capital city, goes without saying, but that such gatherings cannot be more frequent or that weather conditions should interfere with the most important meetings of the year is to be regretted.

Topeka is becoming a convention city in a larger sense than ever before. Indeed, it is the convention city of the state, and this is as it should be, but there are no conventions held here which are more important to or have a greater bearing upon the general welfare of the people of the state than those which convened last week.

Kansas agriculture is a new thing, built under new and untried conditions and by men who braved more and endured more than did the Pilgrim Fathers, but whose reward has been as great.

The Pilgrims came to this country to escape persecution. The pioneer farmers came to Kansas to endure it. With the idea of securing new homes for themselves as the controlling motive, that of making of these broad prairies a home land that should be forever free in the highest and best sense of freedom, was dominant.

Among the rewards for their bravery, their endurance and their courage have come the good things of life, not the least of which is this week of intellectual feasting in the capital city.

* * *

The "know how" is just as essential to successful and comfortable farming as land, and often more essential than cheap land. And what a chance the young farmer of today has to get this "know how." A course in an agricultural college is open to him if he cares to take it, but even if he cannot attend school he may have at a very small cost the experiences of many generations of farmers and stock breeders right on his own table, in the form of the best agricultural papers and books. The history of the world proves that those who educate themselves are among the best educated. It may take a little time and some of that queer thing that we call "grit" for want of a better word, but educated the farmer of today can be if he only says "I will."

* * *

"As a man thinketh so is he," and the young farmer of today who thinks and believes that he can and will conquer the problems of today just as his ancestors conquered those of their day and generation, is the kind of man that will succeed just as sure as daylight follows darkness. The young men who are always needed in this world are those who are willing to try, and to try, try again if need be, but there never will be any room here on earth for those who say either by acts or words, "I can't."

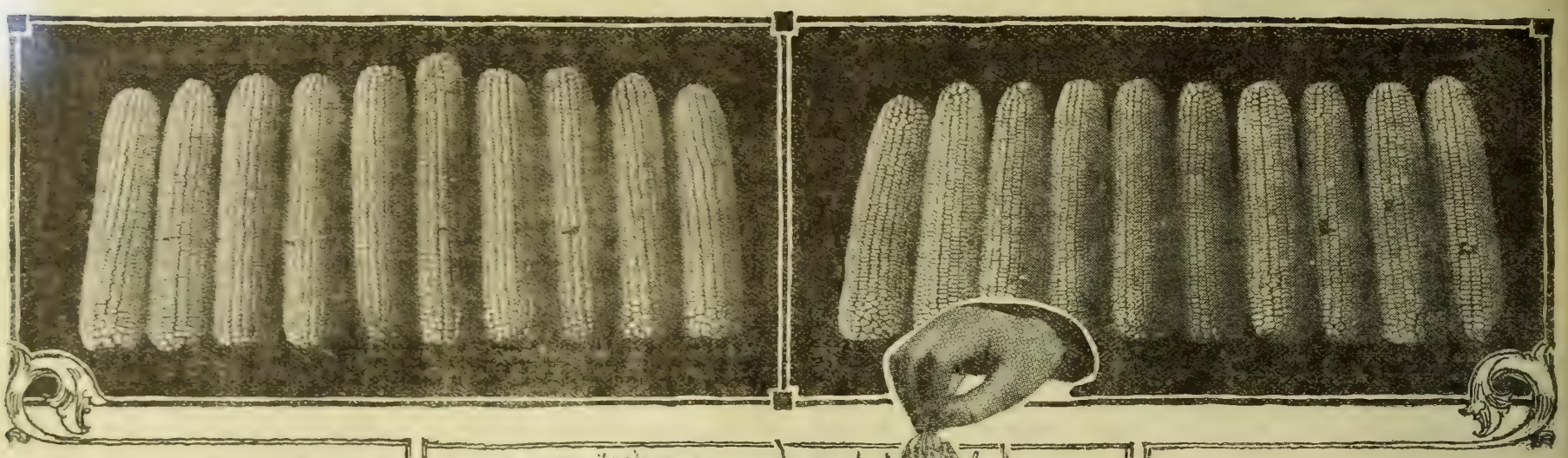
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The idea of having all farmers' institutes and all public schools in Kansas discuss corn culture during the same week cannot be too highly commended. Corn is the most familiar crop to both the farmer and his family, yet it is doubtful if many of them know all about it. Whether any do or not, there are always the younger farmer and the city man who has been attacked by the back to the land "bug," who need information. The Agricultural College extension department has done nothing better than this.

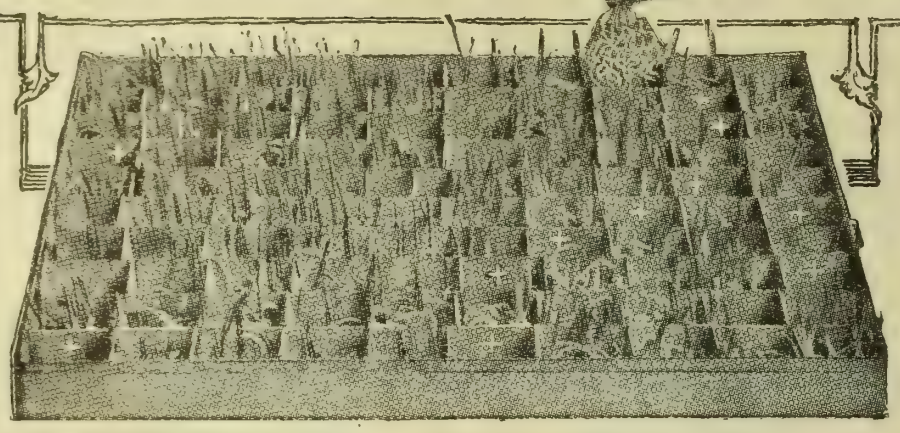
* * *

Kansas takes first rank among the states in wheat production and stands third in corn production. She was exceeded by the corn crops of Illinois and Iowa only. Not so bad for 1911, after all.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN



FIRST PRIZE BROWN COUNTY WHITE CORN, K. S. A. C. FARMERS' EXHIBIT, 1911. GROWN BY H. V. COCKRAN, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



GERMINATION BOX FOR 25 EARS. CROSSES SHOW EARS WHICH FAILED TO GROW.—"CORN FACTS," NATIONAL SEED TESTER COMPANY, DES MOINES, IA.

SWEEPSTAKES YELLOW DENT CORN, K. S. A. C. FARMERS' EXHIBIT, 1911. GROWN BY S. G. TRENT, HIAWATHA, KANSAS.

YOU understand that in studying seed corn selection for this spring's planting we are five or six months late. This year's seed corn should have been selected in the fields before October 15, 1911. I did not at that time have a chance to coach you on field selection, and now each of us must do the best we can under existing circumstances. Along about August 1 of this year I will, in this series of articles, reach the point at which these articles should have begun. Next year we will correct the mistakes of this year. That is a good motto for each of us. Let us adopt it now. For the benefit of the boys who will follow these seed corn articles more closely than the older men, I will say that of the two or three most interesting phases in seed corn selection and improvement the study of the ear in the field is the most interesting. If I were to send a boy to select a bull calf to grade up the farm herd, that boy would want to see the calf's dam and sire. For the same reason we want to see the stalk on which our seed ear of corn grew. I am sure that point is plain, and I mention it just now in order that the boys who are selecting seed corn will realize that the same principles for, and certainty of, improvement lie in our corn fields as exist in our cattle, swine or horse herds.

* * *

Since the publication of the first article of this series I have received many letters saying that the writer had made the first selection of corn from which the seed is to be finally selected. I hope that a large number of farmers have done this and that the corn had dried thoroughly before the extreme cold spell of last week and the week before. I know that corn full of moisture has been greatly damaged if exposed to the low temperatures of the recent cold snap. So there is now all the more reason why this seed corn selection should have your earliest and best attention. If you have not selected from the corn in the crib few degrees above freezing. Have the shelves out of reach of mice or rats, and do not have them in barns or sheds over horses or cattle, because of the moisture in such buildings. A shelf is not recommended as a suitable arrangement for storing seed corn, but since you will select hurriedly from the crib and will not closely discriminate between ears at that or shock some 10 or 15 bushels of the best ears, do that thing now. Do not put it off. Do not wait another day. Get these ears spread out on shelves, one ear deep, in a dry, ventilated place with a temperature, if possible, just a time, you will have too much corn to string or properly racked for drying and keeping. The shelves will suffice if corn is only one ear deep and if every day or two you turn the ears—that is, turn up that side of the ear which has rested on the shelf. Give the ear every chance to dry.

* * *

That you might know what type of ears to select, I printed in the first article a large cut of a near perfect ear. On this page pictures of other good ears are printed. You will find in your crib ears which closely resemble these pictures—at least in so far as outward appearances are concerned. The size of cob, shape of kernel, etc., of the near perfect corn will be discussed when we reach the point of selecting those ears, the kernels from which we are going to plant. An ear may present a good outward appearance but have a large cob, a short kernel, etc., and so be very poor corn to plant. While making this preliminary selection pay special attention to selecting the most solid ears. If the kernels are sharp and rough on top, but the general character of the corn you have planted has been smooth, this condition indicates an immature ear and is likely to be poor seed. If the kernels are loose on cob and have a shrunken appearance, immaturity is again indicated, and invariably such corn will be low in germination and vitality. But, get out of the crib at once plenty of the best ears from which to make the final selection, get these ears to drying as directed, and arrange at once to find out something about the growing qualities of the lot.

Every farmer who is going to make the most from his corn field must select his seed along the general ideas outlined in these articles, he will test the seed to determine whether or not it will grow, and then he will grade the seed in order to get uniform planting and uniform stand. The best corn growers have recognized every one of these processes as being essential. The reasons are good and sufficient, and I will elaborate upon each as these articles progress. Suffice it now to say that for your own good you cannot afford to do otherwise than accept the now general ideas regarding corn growing and climb into the band wagon. You will be in the wagon leading the procession when you have the "know how" and have supplied yourself with the proper equipment. You need right now a germination box or corn tester. You need this for your own exclusive use. You will need later a corn grader. Your neighborhood can own the grader if you care to promote a co-operative institution. Corn testers are made in 200, 400 and 800-ear sizes, and sell at prices ranging from $5 to $30. The size of tester you will require depends upon the amount of seed you use. If you were buying a $10 tester and with it should test out two ears of corn which would not grow, you would, by so doing, more than be paid for your tester. One ear of good seed corn equals about 10 bushels of crop. This shows how important it is to plant only corn from ears which grow.

* * *

This tester will not only locate those ears which fail to grow, but will show up those ears which are weak and which produce only a sickly, spindling sprout and a weak root system. Such ears are low in vitality—they are not strong and are poorly prepared to cope with cold, wet weather or dry weather, or any other adverse condition at planting or during growing time. You would not breed to a weakly or sickly stallion or bull. Do you want to spend your time planting and cultivating, and give the time of your land, to a lot of sickly seed corn? You can make a home-made tester or germination box for the preliminary test, which I will below describe, but when it comes to testing the seed for 60 or 80 or more acres of corn you can afford to invest $10 in a tester designed to give best results and which is convenient and labor saving.

* * *

Assuming that you have made the preliminary selection and have four or five times more ears than you will need for planting, and the same are now drying and so taken care of as to prevent further damage, arrange at once to make a test for germination—this to determine the general quality and the value of the corn from which you will select the seed. You may find the corn so poor that it would not be wise to plant even the best ears. If the corn grown heretofore has been mixed and scrubby, I would not plant seed from it. I would buy good tested seed and save the trouble. But, if your corn is from good seed and has been kept reasonably pure and you are satisfied with its quality, I would select seed from it if the test shows that it is of good vitality and will grow. Acclimated seed, I believe, is preferable to seed moved long distances. But Kansas has seed corn breeders and growers enough to obviate the necessity of purchasing corn from afar.

HOW TO GROW AND SELECT PRIZE WINNING SAMPLE OF CORN.

FIRST, select a piece of ground well suited to corn, but not too rich. Soil too rich makes the corn grow coarse and ill shaped.

Having selected the ground, put it in the very best possible shape for corn, keeping the weeds down and storing and conserving the moisture by disking or harrowing frequently.

To grow prize winning corn you must plant prize winning seed. Select a variety that is well adapted to your soil and climate—a variety that has years of breeding behind it, so that it will be able to reproduce itself.

If you are not raising this kind of corn, send to some reliable breeder for enough to plant your field. Select all the very best of the show type ears and plant them together, either in the center or on one side of the field. By doing this you have the choicest ears together to pollonize with each other.



S. G. TRENT.

Plant at the proper time, not too early, but waiting until the ground is warm and is sure to stay warm. Corn will not do well when the ground is cold and wet, and when it is not doing well it is doing badly, Cultivate thoroughly, lossening the ground thoroughly the first and second times through the field shallower as the corn grows larger. Cultivate as long as is possible, in order to keep the weeds down and to keep up a dust mulch to hold the moisture. Having raised a good crop of pure-bred corn, study the score card, and find what constitutes an ideal ear, or show ear. In selecting your sample, take plenty of time. After the corn is dry enough to keep without moulding, go through the field with a sack on your shoulder, taking two rows at a time, and examine all the ears that seem to be about right according to the score card. Gather all the best ears in this way.

After you have gone over the field you will find that you have a very nice lot of corn to select your sample from. Make your sample conform to the standard of the variety raised. Make the sample uniform in length and circumference, uniform in type, color, size and shape of grain. Take several kernels from each ear, and see that the germ is large and bright.

By following the above plan I have been able to win the first prize at the Kansas State Corn Show, held at Manhattan, on either my Pure-Bred Reid's Yellow Dent or Boone County White for six successive years, including sweepstakes four years.

RESULTS OF SCRUB SEED CORN



No. 1 has a fairly good ear, weighing 16 ounces; one stalk per hill on one acre of ground, each producing an ear of this weight would yield 50 bushels and 56 pounds at the rate of 70 pounds per bushel. No. 2 weighs 10 ounces; one stalk per hill would yield 31 bushels and 52 pounds. No. 3 weighs 9 ounces; one stalk per hill would yield 28 bushels and 40 pounds. No. 4 weighs 6 ounces; one stalk per hill would yield 19 bushels and 3 pounds. No. 5 weighs 3 ounces; one stalk per hill would yield 9 bushels and 36 pounds. No. 6 weighs 1 ounce; one stalk per hill would yield 3 bushel and 12 pounds. No. 7 produced the ear that is not there. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are worse than worthless in the field, on account of their producing pollen, which is distributed over the field. Note what just one ear like Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in each hill would produce, then figure what your field will produce by raising three such stalks or ears in each hill.—From "Corn Facts," National Seed Tester Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

For the preliminary germination test select not less than 25 of the best ears—those considered best from the standpoint of soundness and maturity and at the same time conforming to the general appearance of the near perfect ear. Test these ears—the results will tell you whether or not it is possible to obtain good seed from the corn you grew last year. See the picture of the tray of tested seed corn on this page. This is a tray from the Holden Ideal corn tester and is one of a number of such trays as you will get in case you buy a tester. This tray will test 100 ears—one ear for each of the little squares. Note the boxes marked X. The kernels planted in each of these did not grow, and of the 100 ears 11 ears, or 11 per cent, of the seed was dead. You can at once see that you could not afford to have 11 per cent of your seed corn fail you. That would mean a poor stand before you ever begun planting. In my test of 25 ears picked up here and there over Kansas, 5 ears, or 20 per cent, failed to grow. This result would indicate that Kansas farm corn would not be safe from which to select seed for next spring's planting—at least should be tested before being depended upon for seed. The recent cold weather has rendered the situation all the more serious. For the preliminary test elsewhere outlined you need not buy a tester, but since the tester is a thing you will need each year, and since every ear of this spring's seed should be tested, it is well enough to face the situation squarely and prepare to do the work as it should be done.

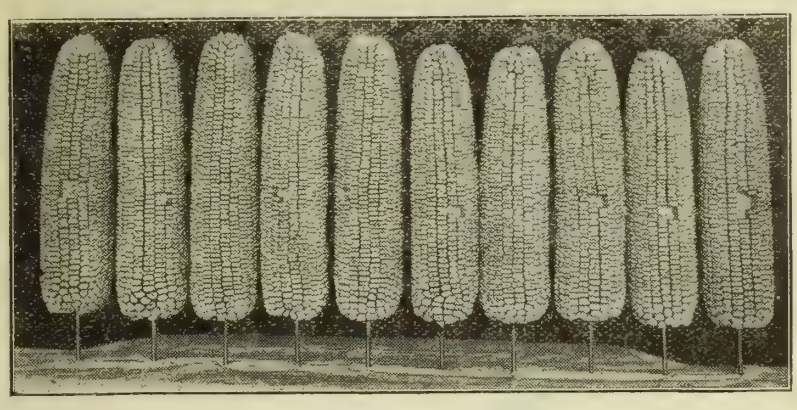
* * *

Now for the preliminary test—that test to determine the vitality and the growing ability of last year's corn, that you may know whether or not it is safe to plant seed selected therefrom. Sand or sawdust make the best seed bed for germinating corn, but I know that on many farms these cannot be obtained without some trouble, so I suggest a home-made germination box recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, and in it I see some advantages.

The box should be 1½ or 2 inches deep inside, and the length and width 18 to 20 inches to accommodate 25 ears. The box should not be made water-tight. The seed bed is made of heavy Canton flannel or similar material, having two or three thicknesses of cloth in the bottom of the box and one or two thicknesses of cloth for covering the kernels after the squares have been filled. A new cloth should be thoroughly washed before using. With a lead pencil mark the cloth into squares 3 to 4 inches each way, to conform to the partitions in the box illustrated.

For use, first wet the cloth thoroughly by soaking in water, and then place the half of the cloth, double thickness, which has been marked in squares, in the bottom of the germinating box. The kernels from ear 1 are then placed, germ side up, in square 1, and so on, as already described. When all of the squares have been filled, fold the other end of the cloth carefully over the kernels. If during the sampling the cloths have become dry, sprinkle them well with water. Cover the box with a piece of oil cloth to prevent the evaporation of the water from the cloths, and set the box aside for a few days to await the results of the test.

The principal advantage of a germinating box of this kind is that it is almost impossible to injure the corn by the addition of too much water, as is frequently done where tests are made in soil or sand. Moreover, the entire development of each kernel, both root and stem, can be observed, and the sampling can be done in about one-half of the time required when sand or soil is used.



THESE ARE GOOD MODELS AND SERVE AS A GUIDE IN SELECTING GOOD SEED EARS.

The moisture necessary for germination is supplied from the wet cloths, and in most cases the first wetting will be sufficient to complete the test. However, if at any time the cloths become dry, they should be moistened by sprinkling a little water over the top. If a piece of oil cloth is used for the cover, the amount of water condensed on the under side of the oil cloth will usually show whether there is lack of moisture.

* * *

Corn germinates best at a temperature alternating between 65 and 85 degrees, F., representing in a way what actually takes place in nature, the higher temperature prevailing from four to six hours during the day and the lower temperature at night. Temperatures such as are found near the stove or furnace in the country home approach these conditions quite well. It is important, however, that the temperature does not get too low during the night; a drop much below 55 degrees F. will seriously affect the reliability of the test.

TO FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

NO other one thing could be of as much value and interest to you as the testing of the corn from which your father will select his seed for this season's planting.

I would like to see you make this germination test, directions for which are in this article.

Your school could make acommunity test, which would be of much value and a fine school exercise in your study of agriculture.

Show this paper to your teacher and ask that he or she use the information in this week's KANSAS FARMER in making a germination test.

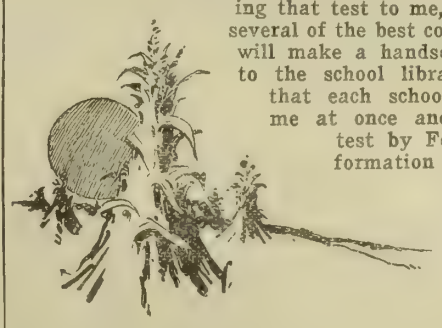
Each farm in the neighborhood should contribute an ear or two, the ears to be selected by the boy or girl attending from the farm furnishing the corn.

The teacher and pupils will together furnish the material for the test and make the test together.

This will make a fine exercise.

To every school making this test—the willingness of which the teacher will at once notify me—I will send KANSAS FARMER until the close of the school term. This paper will contain these corn articles through the seed corn season.

To the school making the best report of its test and reporting that test to me, I will give for its library, several of the best corn books published. These will make a handsome and valuable addition to the school library. It will be necessary that each school making the test notify me at once and send me report of the test by February 5, 1912. Full information for making the test is contained in this article, and the character of report on the test teacher should make is apparent.



J. A. Bormon

The number of kernels to be used for the germination test may be varied somewhat, but six kernels taken from different parts of the same ear give reliable results. The kernels from ear 1 should be placed in square 1 of the germinating box, the kernels from ear 2 in square 2, and so on. The kernels should be placed germ side up. Tie a tag on the ear to correspond with the number of the square in which the kernels from that ear are placed.

* * *

The kernels can best be removed with a dull pocket knife or similar instrument. Grasp the ear firmly in the left hand, pointing the butt of the ear away from the body. With the knife in the right hand the kernels can be easily removed by forcing the blade down along either the back or side of the kernels. As the kernel is loosened, grasp it on the opposite side with the thumb and transfer it to the proper square in the germinating box. The first kernel should be taken about two inches from the butt of the ear. Give the ear a quarter turn either to the right or the left, and remove the second kernel from the center of the ear. Make another quarter turn, and take the third kernel about two inches from the tip of the ear. Holding the ear in this same position, take kernel 4 about two inches from the butt of the ear. Make another quarter turn, and take the fifth kernel from near the center of the ear. Make still another quarter turn, and take the sixth kernel about two inches from the tip of the ear. The ear has now been turned completely around, two kernels have been taken from the butt, two from the center, and two from near the tip of the ear. If the work has been well done, each set of two kernels was removed from exactly opposite sides of the ear.

* * *

The kernels should begin to germinate freely about the third or fourth day, but the counting should not be done until the sixth or seventh day, or until most of the shoots or stems are from 1 to 1½ inches long. This part of the testing must be done with considerable care and requires good judgment, as kernels will be found in all stages of development. The thoroughness of the testing depends on proper selection at this time.

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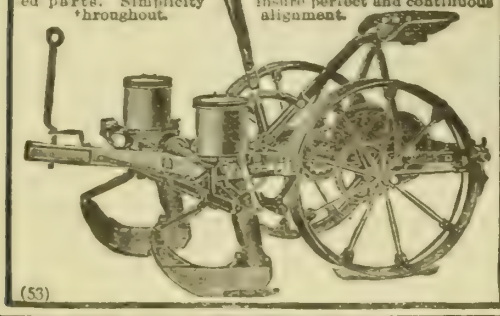
If the six kernels in any one square in the germinating box show six good, healthy sprouts, the ear which they represent should be taken for seed. If one of the six kernels fails to germinate, or gives even a weak root or stem, the ear which it represents should be discarded as unfit for seed. There will also be cases in which all six kernels have germinated, but will be lacking in vigor. Under the most favorable conditions kernels of this kind might produce a good ear of corn, but as the chances are that they will never develop, or else will produce only a barren stalk or perhaps a nubbin, such ears should not be used for seed. It is thus only necessary to remember that all ears showing dead kernels or weak and poorly developed sprouts must be discarded, and only those used for seed in which every kernel tested has given a good, healthy sprout. In general, if the seed shows weakness in the germination box it is weak and will not produce good stalks with big ears.

This Corn Planter Plants With Human Finger Accuracy

A Wonder-Working Machine that Measures Distance, Counts and Plants Seed as by Hand. All you do is drive. This remarkable planter does the rest. No matter whether you go fast or slow, the positive force feed valve of the Rock Island regulates the drop; every row is as straight as a string. Actual tests prove that no planter ever equalled this one in accuracy of drop. Can change instantly the number of kernels without stopping or leaving seat. Nor is the Rock Island No. 1 equalled in strength and simplicity of operation.

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Plants flat or round seeds. Flat and edge drop plates changed in a jiffy. No complicated parts. Simplicity throughout.

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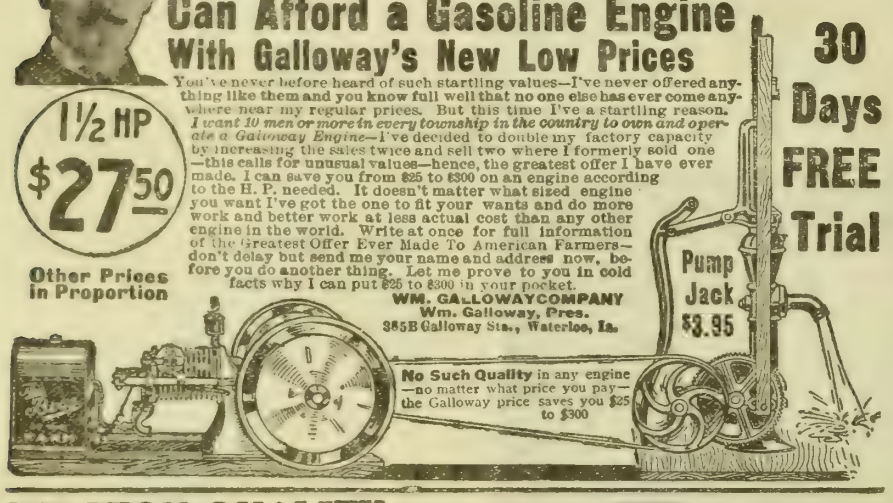
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1½ HP $27.50

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No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you $25 to $300

APPLETON QUALITY MANURE SPREADERS

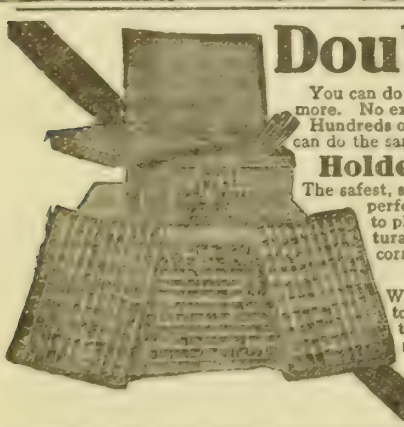


Every Progressive Farmer is interested in having the best manure spreader. It will pay you to study up spreaders before you buy. The more you study the Appleton Manure Spreader compared to others, the more good points you will find. Send today for Free Catalogue showing nine styles and proving why Appleton Oak Frame Spreaders are the best. The letter herewith speaks volumes:—

Portage, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I expect to buy a spreader in the Spring. I like your machine better than any I have ever seen. My nearest neighbor has run an Appleton Spreader for five years and has not paid out five cents for repairs. He has three hundred acres of land and they haul a lot of manure in a year. He has never had more than three horses hitched to it. Some farmers here that have other makes have four horses to pull theirs.
Yours respectfully,
W. J. Koeppe, R. No. 1, Portage, Wis.

APPLETON MFG. COMPANY, 219 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.
A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.



Double Your Profits on Every Acre of Corn Planted.

You can do this easily. Instead of getting 40 bushels per acre, get 70 or more. No extra work, practically no more expense. Hundreds of farmers now raising bumper crops, making big profit. You can do the same. The secret of it is—Test your seed corn with

Holden's Ideal Seed Corn Tester,

The safest, surest, quickest and best tester on the market. Separates perfectly the weak seed from the strong. Shows exactly which to plant. Holden's Ideal Testers are used by leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Endorsed by leading corn growers everywhere. It's the kind you should get.

Valuable Corn Book Free.

Write for it today. It's full of corn facts that mean money to you. Tells how to test, how to plant, how to cultivate how to overcome missing hills, barren stalks and nubbins and gives all the latest ideas on corn growing. Address

National Seed Tester Co.,
1127 **Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

The State Board of Agriculture

Forty-first Annual Meeting of Noted Kansas Society

Inclement weather served to decrease the usual attendance at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, though this body was somewhat more favored by the weather man than had been the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, whose sessions immediately preceded it.

Although a business session is held in the afternoon, the real sessions begin on Wednesday evening of the second week in January. In this meeting the address of welcome was given by Governor Stubbs, in his happiest manner. Attention was called to the great lack of business methods and of co-operation among farmers. All great business enterprises are conducted in the most systematic manner, and farming is a great business. The cost of producing any crop should be known and it is only when this is true that the farmer can know whether he is making anything more than a living.

Representative Robert Stone of Shawnee county paid a high tribute to the Kansas pioneer, whose sons and daughters are now bearing the burdens and feeling the joys of life. Some of the members and delegates of this board have had pioneer experiences and now live to enjoy the pleasures of life on the plains of the Sunflower state, where once they endured the pains. Not the least of these pleasures is to be found in the annual meetings of the State Board of Agriculture, where the accounts of the year are cast up and the tale of the harvest is told.

Time was when a Missourian was not so welcome in Kansas, but George P. Bellows of Maryville, Mo., was given a cordial one when he told the members of the farm life inducements for young men.

With the modern improvements and inventions which are now available to every farmer, life on the farm is as comfortable as life in the city, and far more enjoyable. To the young man who seeks a vocation in life the farm offers one in which the emoluments are quite as ample, the risk is far less and the opportunities for self-improvement, as well as self-enjoyment in the keen, clean pleasures of the out-of-doors are far superior to any calling that can be offered by the city in the same condition in life.

"The character of the machinery which farmers have built for the education of the children on the farms of Kansas and Oklahoma, in comparison with the machinery which the people of the towns have built for the education of town children, is as a hand sickle to a header-binder."

"If Kansas had spent one-tenth of the money which has been spent for the development of your system of higher education in an honest effort to improve the systems of elementary schools beginning at the bottom—in the country—and building upward, the rural schools of Kansas would now be a complete demonstration instead of a pressing problem," said John Fields, editor of the Oklahoma Farm Journal, in his plea for better country schools. He told of the work of a farmer-teacher for the betterment of conditions, and said:

"It is conceivable that a state might make fair progress without any colleges receiving appropriations from the state treasury, but progress in a state without common schools is inconceivable. You may jolly people into going 'back to the land,' but they'll not stay there unless they find or can develop schools just as good as they left in town."

One session was devoted to the problems of co-operation, and this cause was championed by a woman. Mrs. G. G. Burton of Topeka took occasion to point out some much needed reforms in our public school system.

"Seven million dollars a year ought to be sufficient to secure enough service to furnish the state with a few graduates able to use good English, write a legible hand, make figures easily read, and know how to add, subtract and divide rapidly and accurately. Business men everywhere tell us they are not to be found. William Allen White said that it takes our graduates too long to recover, and he should have gone farther and said that a large per cent of them never recover," said Mrs. Burton.

"Farmer societies must insist upon a fairer apportionment of all money raised for public education, and the establishment of consolidated community agricultural schools on an experimental farm furnished with necessary equipment, a modern building for teaching domestic economy and a hall for special social meetings. Let all such schools be branches of our State Agricultural College, see that good roads radiate in every direction and the question of rural uplift is solved. Ample money is raised every year for such schools, and only needs adjustment."

"The Value of Organization to the Farmer," was discussed by Mr. A. Sykes, president of the Corn Belt Meat Producers Association, who said:

"The misconception that lurks in the minds of many of our farmers concerning the value of organization to themselves I believe is largely due to the lack of a proper understanding of the aims and objects of these associations, and a campaign of education must be conducted along this line of making known the benefits to be derived from organization and co-operation. The results attained by these business and labor organizations and combines, although in many instances illegally, should serve as an object lesson to us and cause us to stop and consider whether we can longer afford to go on in the haphazard and independent way of the past, without any definite plan for concentrating our efforts and our strength in the direction that will bring us the greatest results. Had we not better take cognizance of what has been going on around us and organize ourselves to restore to the farmer some of the blessings and privileges that were originally his, but have been purloined from him through the formation of trusts and combines, which have been winked at in the past by many of the law-makers of the land?

"The fact is that while the farmers have been attending quietly to their own business and caring for their families and their live stock these other industries have stolen a march on them and have organized and combined until they are in a position to force almost any issue they may uphold, to a successful termination. Their representatives infest state Legislatures and the halls of Congress for the express purpose of defeating anti-railroad and anti-trust measures and seeing that no laws are passed which will adversely affect their peculiar interests; they, of course, to be the judges! What a rare thing it is for the farmers to have special representatives in these different law-making bodies to protect and promote their interests! And yet this is just what should be done, and you will never get what is coming to you until you do this.

"The best way to accomplish this is for the farmers to organize, cut out partisan politics and the two by four politician and the standing candidate for office, and nominate and elect good, clean men to these legislative positions who will represent their interests and stand for their rights; then give them all the support and encouragement possible, for they certainly will need it. Certainly no harm can come from an organization formed to protect and promote the farmers' and stockmen's welfare, and no serious objection could be made to such an association."

Prof. Richard B. Price of the State University, stated that the school plants of America is valued at one billion dollars and that of Kansas at 20 millions.

"It is estimated, taking into account the loss of time afternoons and evenings, Saturdays and Sundays, and the long summer months, that the school property of the country is used only about 40 per cent of the available time. This means that there is an annual waste in the United States, through lack of proper development and use of this valuable property, of 30 million dollars, and in Kansas alone of $600,000. Think of it! A 60 per cent waste in Kansas, amounting to $50,000 a month. As a matter of fact, these estimates of waste, far from being overdrawn, are too low, since no account is taken of the village and country schools with a school year of seven or eight months.

"A manufacturer who would put up an expensive plant running into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and then operate it for only 40 per cent of the time, would soon have the probate judge sitting on him. Certainly his fixed charges would eat up not only profits but also capital. On the contrary, such a manufacturer crowds his factory along for every available min-

ute in the day or night, for idle time means to him a money loss. He attempts to use his entire plant constantly and at the maximum of its productive efficiency. If one small machine has to remain idle for a few minutes at intervals because it does not receive its material fast enough from another machine, the owner will gear up the entire factory so that all the machines may work all the time at their maximum capacity."

Officers were elected to succeed themselves, as follows:

President, I. L. Diesem, Garden City; Vice President, A. W. Smith, McPherson; Treasurer, J. T. Tredway, La Harpe; Secretary, F. D. Coburn, Topeka. Thomas M. Potter of Peabody, T. A. Hubbard of Wellington, R. B. Ward of Belleville, George B. Ross of Alden and H. M. Laing of Russell were chosen to succeed themselves as board members. James N. Fike of Colby was elected to take the place of the late ex-Governor George W. Glick of Atchison as a member of the board.

Ground Corn for Dairy Cows.

Answering O. W. F., Mulvane, Kas.: By all means grind the corn fed dairy cows. Present corn prices will not permit feeding whole corn. The loss of grain undigested will more than pay for grinding. We recommend grinding corn and cob. Corn and cob meal lacks little in actual practice of going as far as an equal quantity of corn meal. A sweep mill will grind corn and cob. Every farmer should have a feed mill of some sort.

Who Has Them?

One of our subscribers asks for the address of some one who has New Era cowpeas for sale. His letter follows:

"Being a reader of KANSAS FARMER ever since we came to this state, 11 years ago, and having got much good advice out of it, I take the liberty of asking a favor of you. Do you know of anyone that has the New Era cowpeas for sale? If any of our brother readers of KANSAS FARMER have that kind of cowpeas, will they kindly inform us through the paper, or direct to me by letter.—JOSHUA KESSLER, El Dorado, Kan.

Do Not Forget to Paint.

Any man can do an average job of painting, and can thereby not only improve the appearance of his place, but can add greatly to the durability of the buildings.

The average farmer seems to think that paint is used solely for ornament, and as he is, of all men, most keenly practical, he eschews what he regards as an unprofitable luxury. It is perhaps the rule rather than the exception in some sections to see houses and agricultural implements sadly in need of repaint.

Of course paint does improve the appearance of property, but it is far more useful as a protector rather than an ornament. The expenditure of a small amount of money and time in painting a valuable piece of farm machinery or a building will add greatly to the length of its life. Another useful object accomplished by painting is the improved sanitary conditions of buildings and outhouses. The cost of such work is small, the necessary equipment not expensive, and with proper care will last a long time.

Preparing Corn Ground and Burning Stalks.

Answering Jesse A. Smith, Hamlin, Kan.: Your letter is not specific. We must guess at the condition of your corn ground. If you have "split" the ground this fall and lister rows are too wide for planter and two-row cultivator, we see no remedy except to "split" the ridges with lister early this spring and then cross list, getting the rows the required distance apart. If you have not "split," as above assumed, but the rows of corn stalks are too far apart to permit "splitting" the middles without great inconvenience, then cross list this spring. Still if you disc and cross disc before listing, as many good corn growers do, we think the corn ridges would be worked down sufficiently to permit listing parallel with last year's corn rows.

We do not favor burning stalks. Cut the stalks with a cutter, disc and cross disc before listing, and get all the stalks possible into the soil. They make humus in the soil, and our old farm land is short of humus, the quality in soil which makes it loose, absorbs and holds moisture and does other advantageous things.

SOOT in pipes and chimney makes a house a **FIRE TRAP.** Kee-soden, trial 20c pkg. from **Soot Destroyer Co., Shenandoah, Ia.**

Look Out ... ER

For Worms This Month

Look Out ... DAY



Read These Four Letters

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses I'll Prove It Before You Pay

Don't let worms breed **contagious diseases** among your hogs this year. Don't let them kill off the young pigs and rob you of your season's profits. You can **prevent it** if you will just take "a stitch in time." **Now** is the time when worms begin to get in their **deadly** work. **Now** they are breeding, multiplying by the millions in the stomach and intestines, and if you don't get the best of them, they will surely get the best of you. Let me show you how. I'll get rid of stomach and free intestinal worms in your hogs, sheep, horses and cattle and prove it to your satisfaction (not mine) before you pay me a cent. I'll do it with

TRADE MARK

SAL-VET

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner

I've done it for thousands and in addition they write me they never had stock thrive better, look better and bring them such profitable returns. Here is my offer to you.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill in the coupon, tell me how many head of hogs, sheep, horses and cattle you have. I will then ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the small freight charge when it arrives—put it where all your stock can get free access to it—**and they will doctor themselves.** They eat it as they do salt—just as they need it, and at the end of the 60 days if you don't feel **satisfied,** write me and I'll cancel the charge. I take your word as final—I let you act as judge of its merit—I put everything up to you. How can you risk loss—how can you let your stock drag along when they should be thriving, growing into profit when such a fair, open offer like this is put at your disposal? You have all to gain—nothing to risk. Fill out and mail the coupon **now.** Don't put it off—lest you forget. Read the letters above.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres.—*The S. R. FEIL CO.*—Dept. K.F. Cleveland, Ohio

Prices: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12

Sal-Vet always comes in original "Trade-Marked" Packages. Never sold loose in bulk or by the pound. Look for the "Sal-Vet" trade-mark—it is your protection against imitations and substitutes

(37)

I have been in the hog business for 30 years and have tried every known remedy for hogs, but have never found anything equal to your Sal-Vet. It certainly does the work and is easy to feed. I feed it to little pigs, boars, pregnant sows and find it O. K. I will never be without Sal-Vet.

C. F. MARSHALL & SON,
Per G. F. M. Monroe, Ia.

"I had a lot of sick hogs and I lost five of them. I began feeding them Sal-Vet, my losses stopped and the hogs soon got into a fine, healthy condition.

V. P. UNDERWOOD,
R. D. No. 1, Roachdale, Ind.

While I cannot say positively Sal-Vet kept my hogs from having Cholera, I had no such sickness while my neighbors almost without exception lost hogs from Cholera. I certainly have great faith in Sal-Vet and it is all and more than you claim for it.

J. C. CONOVER,
Chrisman, Ill.

I used your Sal-Vet regularly while feeding a bunch of fattening hogs and can say it is just the article. It made my hogs double their weight in 50 days. It is a great conditioner and worm destroyer.

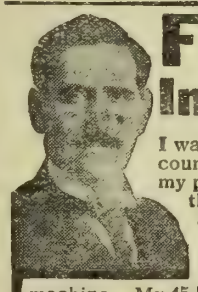
E. E. SHULL,
LaCynge, Kansas.

We have hundreds more like these

Sidney R. Feil, President, The S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.

Name .....
P. O. .....
Shipping Sta. .....
State .....
Sheep ..... Hogs .....
Cattle .....
Horses .....
K. F. 1-20-12

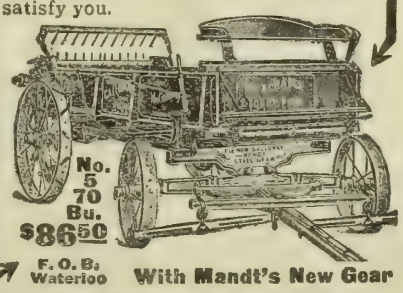


FIRST TEN MEN OR MORE In Every Township—Answer!

I want to place 10 Manure Spreaders or more in every township in the country in the next few months. And that means that I have to cut my prices to the bone to do it! So the first ten men or more who answer this from each township will receive a startling offer on the best Spreader in the world—Galloway's New No. 5, with Mandt's New Gear. A gift of as good as $50 to these men—be one of them! Why hand over $50 extra to a dealer or agent when you can buy *direct* from Galloway? Keep the money in your pocket and get a *better* machine. My 45-55 bushel Spreader, $39.50—complete with trucks, $64.75—sent on 30 to 60 days' free trial—money back if it doesn't satisfy you.

Don't Wait! Get quick action on this wonderful offer. Be one of the first from your township. I have the world beaten on Manure Spreaders—Mandt's famous new gear and eleven special patented features that cost you not one penny extra. My prices to you are less than your dealer can buy Spreaders for spot cash in car load lots! Send your name and address on postal today, and my big offer will go to you at once.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President
William Galloway Company, 389AB Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



$86.50
F. O. B. Waterloo
With Mandt's New Gear

A Better Stove at a Lower Price



400 styles—30 days' free trial and 360 days' approval—

30 Days FREE choose your style—pay *factory* price—no more. If it's not the biggest stove value you ever saw, send it back, we pay freight both ways—you won't risk a penny.

You can't make a mistake by paying factory price. 200,000 in use today. It's the *quality* stove, the KALAMAZOO.

Factory Price Book

Factory prices on cook stoves, ranges, heating stoves, gas stoves and furnaces. Every stove shipped same day order is received. Our factory prices will *open your eyes* on the real cost of a stove. Send for this Free Factory Price Book No. 189 *today.*

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Save $5 to $40
Cash or Credit

A Kalamazoo Direct to You And Gas Stoves Too

LIGHT UP!



You can transform any kerosene (coal oil) lamp or lantern into dazzling brilliancy with our wonderful **Bright Light Burner.** 50 candle power invisible and **unbreakable Steel Mantle.** Brighter than electricity, better than gas or gasoline, and **perfectly safe.** No generating—simply light like any kerosene lamp. Nothing to get out of order. Positively will not smoke or flicker.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Sells like wildfire. An opportunity of a life time, work all or spare time. Experience unnecessary. Make big money—be independent. Write today. Act quick—territory going fast. Complete sample, postpaid, **30c, 4 for $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.**

BRIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 59 Grand Rapids, Mich.

A Good Windbreak Will Add $1,000 to the Value of an Average Farm

Haven't you noticed that the farms and homes equipped with windbreaks are the ones that sell at best prices? All over the West, where it gets so cold in winter, where hot winds dry out soil in summer, where stock has to be left out a good deal, it's the shelter-belt farms that are the prosperous ones.

Evergreens Are a Good Investment

Properly-placed evergreen shelter-belts make barns warmer, and shelter stock in yards and on the range. In fields and orchards they prevent half the summer evaporation, and guard fruit and other crops from destructive winds and spring frosts. *They increase the selling value of a farm all out of proportion to their cost.*

Learn How to Build Windbreaks

Get our 56-page Planter's Guide for 1912. We are evergreen specialists, and we grow more evergreens than any other firm in the world—as well as shade trees, shrubs, and hardy fruit trees. Hill's Book and List of 50 Great Bargains are free to intending planters. Don't wait till spring. SEND NOW for a copy.

D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.
Evergreen Specialists
Sabina St. DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

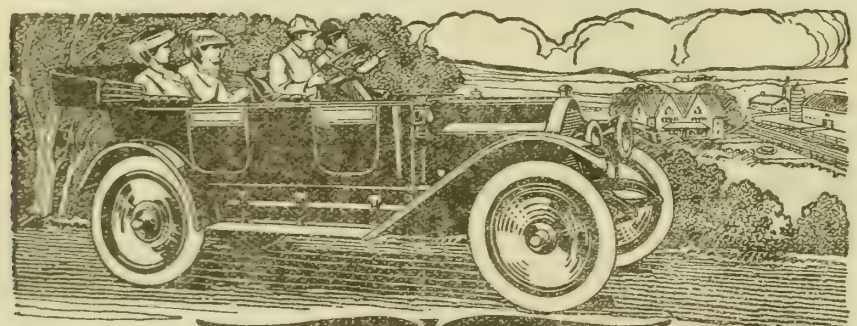


25c. Value at Stores For Only 10c.

To make known to you our Hand Water Colored Pictures (many frame them) in Post Card form, we will send you for 10c a most beautiful Scene, and include 9 high art cards free. Most elite card made. Solicitors wanted.

SERVICE BUREAU, La Grange, Ill.

On the Farm
Old Dutch Cleanser
is of greatest value. Besides its many household uses, it is just the thing for cleaning and scouring milk pails, the cream separator, the churn and everything connected with the dairy. Makes everything clean, sweet, sanitary.
Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c
Chases Dirt



Great Western
$1600 Self-Starting FORTY Self Starting $1750
Good Enough for Uncle Sam—Good Enough for Anybody
That is the way we feel about the Great Western. The U. S. Government chose this car after most critical examination, for the hard, exacting work of the Indian service on the western hills and plains.
It's wonderful 4-cylinder engine, accurate to 1-1000 part of an inch, develops and utilizes the full-rated H. P., and takes this beautiful car without effort over the toughest roads and up the steepest hills.
The marvelous simplicity, roominess, luxurious seats, magnificent finish and beautiful design, the practical self-starter device, the low cost of up-keep, the great economy of fuel and oil, make the Great Western, above all, the right car for the farmer's use. 22 miles on one gallon of gasoline, and 500 miles on one gallon of oil is common.
The Great Western is a sturdy car, and has won scores of tests for speed, endurance and hill climbing. Nothing has been slighted to make this car a stylish and beautiful one, either. They stop to look at it when you pass by in a Great Western, for it is one of the most stunning cars of the year. You know what you get in a Great Western, for it is built, sold and guaranteed in a business-like way. The farmer knows good machinery, and if will only take a demonstration of the Great Western to convince him that all we claim for it is true, and all that he expects in a car is there—and more.
Just look over this list of features:—Automatic engine-starter; beautiful straight-line body; detachable fore-doors; Solar electric headlights; demountable rims; selective type transmission; gasoline gauge; Typhoon signal horn; 35 x 4 tires; robe and foot rails; ventilated body; luxurious, high-backed seats deeply upholstered in hand-buffed leather; rear compartment under seat accessible from outside; piano finish by 18 special processes; and scores of other features.
Write us today for copy of 1912 Art Book. Gives you a splendid idea from its descriptions and beautiful illustrations of the details of construction and equipment.
We will also put your name on our list for free subscription to "The Tattler," our monthly magazine full of automobile wisdom and hints.
Great Western Automobile Company, Dept. W Peru, Indiana

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

SEEDS of Quality
Would you like to plant seeds from a firm that in 26 years has built up an enormous business solely upon the reliability and quality of its products? Send a postal card request for catalogue of ACORN BRAND SEEDS before buying next season's supply.
Ross Brothers Seed House, 317 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.



NAYLOR "PULVERATOR"
Makes Perfect Seed Beds
Saves all work of harrowing. Leaves ground ready for planter or drill. All steel. Easily operated. Light draft. Sold direct from factory to farm. Learn all about this remarkable implement. Send today for illustrated booklet.
Naylor Mfg. Co., Box 312 Plano, Ill.

Improved Stock Breeders' Association

Continued From Page *Two*

how his neighboring breeders had combined for their mutual good and the success which they had attained in the improvement of their stock and the general welfare of their community.

The climax of the program was reached in the last evening address, which was given by President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College. President Waters is the head of the largest agricultural college in the world, and in his knowledge of live stock he has no superior in America. He chose for his subject "What is the Matter with Corn as the Main Ration for Young Animals?" Because of the earnest desire to hear President Waters which had been expressed by the Kansas Association of Real Estate Dealers, his address was given before both associations. The length of the program forced the president to shorten his address somewhat, and the time desired for discussion was eliminated. This was one of the strongest papers, by one of the highest authorities in America, and it is planned to give this paper the widest possible publicity in order that everyone may receive benefit from it.

At the business session, resolutions were adopted endorsing the practice on the part of the county fair officials in employing live stock judges from the Agricultural College as being thoroughly qualified, unbiased by breed relations, and beyond the objections sometimes raised to judges who are themselves breeders. Endorsing the action of the State Poultry Association in their efforts to secure a renewal of the appropriation of $1,000 per year for the benefit of their organization. Endorsing Superintendent J. H. Miller of the Extension Department of the Agricultural College in his widespread campaign for the betterment of the corn growers of Kansas.

A vote of thanks was extended to Col. J. F. True and the members of the committee on the Harris Memorial, of which Colonel True was chairman, and to Secretary F. D. Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture, who acted as treasurer of the committee, for their very efficient work in raising the funds and erecting a bronze memorial bust of Col. W. A. Harris on the grounds of the State Agricultural College.

A committee was appointed to raise a fund for the painting of an oil portrait of ex-Governor Glick, which shall be placed in the Agricultural College.

A committee consisting of George B. Ross of Alden, George W. Berry of Topeka, and Secretary I. D. Graham of this Association, Prof. P. Crabtree of Kansas State Agricultural College, and H. L. Cook, secretary of the Kansas State Fair of Topeka, was appointed for the purpose of unifying live stock classifications for the county fairs of Kansas.

A standing committee on membership consisting of G. G. Burton, A. W. Ferguson and O. P. Updegraff, all of Topeka, and all field men of live stock papers who travel in Kansas, was appointed as a preliminary to a vigorous campaign.

The committee on necrology, consisting of Senator Thomas Potter, Peabody; Col. J. F. True, Perry, and John A. Peck, Tecumseh, made the following report, a copy of which was sent to each of the bereaved families:

"As we look back over the past year we are reminded that three of our number have passed to the Great Beyond, and as we miss their familiar faces, pleasant smiles and friendly grasp at this meeting, we are forcibly reminded of our great loss in their wise counsel and zealous labors to build up this society.

"Charles E. Westbrook came to Kansas from Wisconsin in the early seventies, and, while possibly a good horse was his favorite, yet he took great delight in all classes of domestic animals, and there was scarcely a time in which his fine farm near Peabody did not have in addition to some of the best horses in the country, a choice lot of sheep, hogs and cattle. But Mr. Westbrook's love for live stock did not find its full fruition in the live stock alone. He raised an excellent family of nine children and had a zeal for their welfare seldom surpassed, and lived to see them all well located, by his aid, in happy homes, and most of them upon farms. He felt and met the obligations of citizenship, taking a great interest in the policies of the government, local, state and national. Few men did more to encourage the breeding of all kinds of good live stock than Charley Westbrook, as he was familiarly called. He was a kind friend, a good neighbor, and his memory will long remain green with them who knew him best. He passed away on May 11 last.

"And what shall we say of another of our most faithful, cultured and lovable of men? A great citizen, capable of carrying the people of Kansas with him in the face of a very large political majority against him; ever ready with speech and pen on this floor, with a wisdom which we all admired, and forcefulness and grasp of his subject that carried conviction to all who heard. We feel that the loss of Governor Glick to this Association is irrepairable, and we can pay our best tribute to his memory by imitating his noble life and example.

"And R. I. Lee, for many years a resident of Shawnee County, the founder of the noted Prairie Dell Farm, the home of Robert McGregor, the monarch of the home stretch, of the great Jackdaw and Shamrock. He produced many good horses and made no little reputation, local and national, by his operations. He can be commended because of his industry and steadfastness of purpose in his chosen lines."

On Wednesday evening the members of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association and of the State Board of Agriculture were entertained at a banquet, given in the Commercial building by the Kansas Farmer Company. This is the sixth annual banquet given by this company to the breeders and farmers, and it has become a fixture which is most keenly enjoyed by all. Senator Thomas Potter of Peabody proved himself to be a most capable toastmaster, and after the viands prepared by one of Topeka's most capable caterers had been discussed and some of the famous McAfee sweet cider enjoyed, the toastmaster called upon various members, who responded in their most happy manner, although each protested that he had had no time in which to prepare his extemporaneous remarks. Toasts were responded to by Senator George B. Ross of Alden, Secretary A. L. Sponsler of the State Fair at Hutchinson, Hon. W. A. S. Bird and Mr. G. C. Burton of Topeka, Prof. G. C. Wheeler of Kansas State Agricultural College, Mr. E. E. Hazen of Hiawatha, and Hon. T. A. Hubbard of Wellington.

The officers of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, George B. Ross, Alden; vice-president, H. W. McAfee, Topeka; secretary-treasurer, I. D. Graham, Topeka.

Milo And Spanish Peanuts

Prof. Cottrell, industrial commissioner of the Rock Island, is thoroughly posted on the dry farm crops for the southwest. He asserts that ten pounds of milo have the same food value for all purposes as nine pounds of corn and that the average yield of milo for seven years in the Panhandle country has been 30 bushels a year under dry-farming methods. That gives a food equivalent of 27 bushels of corn, which cannot, in many instances, be raised for grain at all. Milo will become the standard feed crop of the entire southwest, says Prof. Cottrell, and, combined with peanut hay, it makes a perfectly balanced ration for fattening both beef and pork for market. One acre of milo, he states, will produce an average of 300 pounds of pork each year, while the best states in the corn belt will only average enough corn to produce 400 pounds of pork to the acre.

The Spanish peanut is a legume and, like alfalfa, enriches the land on which it is grown. The nuts contain 40 per cent of oil and more than that of protein, or muscle building food. The peanut hay is practically equal to alfalfa for roughage, yields from one-half to one ton to the acre, besides a heavy yield of nuts, and sells at a price within 50 cents a ton of the best alfalfa.

Prof. Cottrell cites an instance in which hogs were turned into the peanut field to gather the crop of tops and nuts, and the net result was 1,023 pounds of pork to the acre. He believes that, with the more general introduction of these two crops, the southwest is destined to become one of the greatest pork and beef finishing districts in the entire United States.

A Million Men Demanded This New Steel Work Shoe to Save their Health and Strength



WRITE for my free book that shows how to do twice the work with half the effort—and in perfect comfort. Everywhere men see other men doing only half the work they should be doing—laid up with sickness, or struggling through a short day of unsatisfactory work. And they see what causes it. Lameness, rheumatism, colds, broken down feet. What did it? **Wet feet, abused feet.** Working in mud and water on hard roads in soaking, unshaped shoes. Every day on every side men are ruining their feet, ruining their prospects—getting old and disabled on account of their feet. I can keep your feet young. I can keep your feet warm and dry, free from corns, bunions, callouses. I can build up broken down feet. I can prevent colds from wet or damp feet and doctors' bills.

Greater Comfort Greater Strength Greater Wear

I am known to millions as The Steel Shoe Man. The man who has saved thousands of jobs, thousands of doctors' bills—saved thousands of **failures.** One million men and boys are wearing my famous **Steel Shoes** for all kinds of work. On farms and ranches, in stables, quarries, mines, in lumber camps, on railroads, in dairies, greenhouses and smelters—building roads and bridges—surveying—everywhere for outdoor work.

Now I want to tell you about my greatest shoe triumph, my new 1912 model—the **Steel King.** My new model is a marvel of comfort. See that fine arch. See that swing at the toe. That means spring—easy-walking—perfect fit. Look at those rivets. That means double wear. All the wear on the rivets—not on the sole. When the first rivets wear down, put in new rivets—50 rivets cost 30 cents. Inside the sole is a scientific inner sole to take all the pressure of the rivets. Above this sole is a second inner sole of springy hair cushion. These two inner soles take all the jar of rough or rocky roads. Your feet can't rub or chafe or bruise. The soles are fastened to soft, pliable, best quality, water-proof uppers by an absolutely water-tight connection. **I Can Fit You Perfectly.** My book—"The Sole of Steel" gives all the sizes and prices. The new **Steel King** is the cheapest—most saving, longest lasting shoe you can buy. Nothing can be made to touch it for comfort—for work.

No More Wet, Cold, Aching Feet Corrects All Feet Ailments

I just want you to read this one letter—it's one of thousands. I have more letters like this than I could ever get space to publish. "Dear Mr. Ruthstein: I need no shoes at present but will send an order later on. I have worn no others but the **Steel Shoes** since I got them. I don't know what I would do without them. My feet are very much crippled by rheumatism and callouses on the ball of my feet. Before I got the **Steel Shoes** I was obliged to rest about half the time and when working was compelled to sit down much of the time. Now I work all day with little trouble. I can work in the mud and water all day yet my feet are dry. The ground here is full of broken rock and is hard on leather shoes. The **Steel Shoes** are just the thing for such ground and for walking on side hills. My feet were ruined by wearing shoes with no support for the center of the foot. Your **Steel Shoes** are the best thing in the shoe line for farm work and grading roads. They are worth all you can possibly say of them."

ROBERT BRAND, Zenia, California.

My new 1912 Steel King will give greater satisfaction than any shoe I've ever sold. Everyone who is now wearing my shoes and needs a new pair will be delighted with this 1912 model. The fine arch—springy toe—all the wear on the sole rivets—the inner sole—**it's perfection.**

Examination FREE

Write at once for my free book and free examination offer. Send postal or coupon **now.** Don't let your feet give out. Don't let your foot troubles start. My new **Steel King** will make your feet 10 years younger. Let me send you my book—"The Sole of Steel," giving sizes and prices. It shows how to enjoy foot comfort such as you have never known before. Shows how to save up to $20.00 a year, too, on shoe bills. Send your name and address today. Every pair of Steel Shoes is sold on **Free Examination.** Use the free book coupon below—or mail a post card.

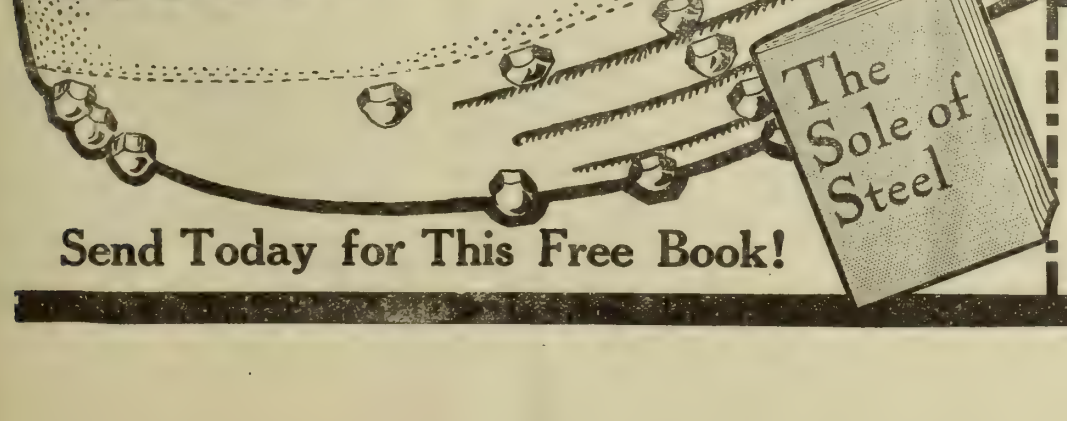
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.....

Diamond
TIRES

Country roads are much harder on automobile tires than are city streets. Yet most tires are made as if there were no such things as country roads.

For the farmer's automobile the best tire, the tire that gives greatest service and greatest mileage, and the tire that has fewest and least severe injuries, is the Diamond Tire.

Buying an automobile tire is like buying seed. If you expect a good crop you must plant good seed. You wouldn't buy seed on a price basis. Nor should you buy tires on a price basis if you want a big crop of mileage.

Diamond Tires have been made for fourteen years. They were the first automobile tires made in America and they have been first in mileage and first in the number sold every year since.

The Diamond policy has always been to build as good a tire as could possibly be built. Diamond Tires cost slightly more than some tires, but the extra cost that you pay for Diamond Tires is small compared to the extra value and extra mileage and service that you get out of them.

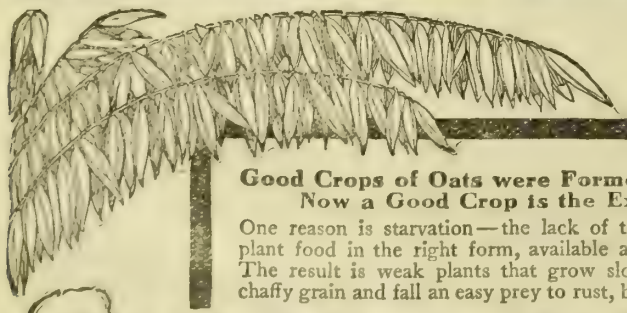
If you are about to buy a new car insist that it be equipped with Diamond Tires before you place the order. The car will cost no more with Diamonds than with cheap tires.

There are Diamond dealers everywhere—there's one near you. And FIFTY-FOUR Diamond Service Stations that take care of Diamond tire users. If you don't know who is your nearest Diamond dealer, write

The Diamond Rubber Company

AKRON, OHIO

MADE TO FIT EVERY TYPE AND STYLE OF RIM



Good Crops of Oats were Formerly the Rule; Now a Good Crop is the Exception.

One reason is starvation—the lack of the right kinds of plant food in the right form, available at the right time. The result is weak plants that grow slowly, yield light, chaffy grain and fall an easy prey to rust, blight and insects.

POTASH

has been shown to greatly decrease the liability of the small grains to attacks of rust, as well as lodging because of weak straw. Be sure that your oats fertilizer contains 6 to 8 per cent, Potash. Ask your dealer to carry such brands, or Potash Salts, to enable you to bring the brands up to this standard.

If he will not, we will sell you Potash in any amount from a 200-pound bag up. Write for prices and for free book on fertilizer formulas and how to adjust them.



GERMAN KALI WORKS

Baltimore: Continental Building Chicago: Monadnock Block

New Orleans: Whitney Central Bank Building

THE FARM



I have received the letter below and cannot in this week's KANSAS FARMER write all I would like to say to this young man. If he will watch succeeding issues he will find other articles which will fit his case. I desire readers of KANSAS FARMER to write their views—not alone for the young man making the inquiry, but because there are hundreds of others in this state as well as elsewhere, who are "up in the air," to use a bit of slang, on this same matter. The columns of KANSAS FARMER could do no better work in the next ten years—or in my lifetime—than to show the young men of Kansas that they can make a living, and more, too, on a 40-acre farm. The young man in question is by no means helpless, but he does not want to teach school because he, nor no other ambitious young fellow, can see comfort and a competency ahead, living and rearing a family in town on a salary of $75 per month. It is not what a man makes that counts, but what he saves—and he can't save anything worth while on that salary in a small town and live and dress his family in a way a teacher should and must do. Let me hear from KANSAS FARMER readers. It is worth your while to express your views. If you have given some worthy young fellow an idea you will have done a deed you will never regret. The letter follows:

* * *

I am a young married man and have been raised on a farm; taught school a few years and by farming a little with teaching, have succeeded in nearly paying for a "forty," which being unimproved and too small to improve profitably, I sold this year at a good profit.

I haven't enough to buy a farm and thought it would be better to rent. But there are no farms here or near here to rent now that will pay any profit. They are worn out. Also, cannot rent any for more than one year. I believe the fault does not lie in me at all, for I'm well known here and can give best of references as a farmer. I have some stock and money to buy more; but what am I to do?

I can make $75 a month teaching. That work is not my choice. Farming is. Would it not pay to go back to it? What good is the "back to the farm" cry going to do for the young men of Kansas? There is no opportunity to go back or even stay. There are ten neighbor boys living near me here with no prospect ahead but as a "hired man." No wonder they lose heart, and despair of ever owning a farm. Hence our brightest young men are going to towns and cities.

The fault can be traced back to poor land and landlords. But, the landlord is doing all that can be expected of him. I'm interested in all the young men and boys of Kansas, but the vital point to me now is: What opportunity is there for me with a $2,500 start of the most of them?

* * *

I am sorry the young man sold his "forty." I do not know what kind of land it was, but I know something of the land surrounding the town from which he writes. I know that it must be a very poor forty on which a strong, ambitious young fellow cannot make a living. If the land was worn out, it could have been built up by a proper cropping system and a dairy herd. Besides, I suspect that the fellow who bought it figures that he will make that land pay, and our subscriber could have done that as well as the other fellow. By the way, is it not a sad state of affairs when land in the corn belt of Kansas, almost within the show of the state house dome, is worn out to the point that it is sold because it is unproductive? The "forty" was in the best section of Kansas—that section which is blessed with more rainfall by considerable than the state as a whole. It is in the red clover and corn growing section and not far from the champion corn grower of Kansas. Under these circumstances, if the land was tillable, a thing I assume, the chances for successful farming were much better than on hundreds of quarter sections in this state. The land was sold at a price to make our subscriber some money, but he will have the same advance to pay on land in other sections and I know that in proportion to the producing ability of the land in his neighborhood, land in that section is the cheapest to buy in Kansas at this time. Let me say here, that before any reader of KANSAS FARMER sells his present farm when an attractive price is offered, that he look around and locate his new farm and price before he sells the old. That is a good policy anywhere and at any time.

* * *

I would advise our subscriber to get to farming just as soon as he can. With the $2,500 or more that he has he will buy a carefully selected farm outfit of implements and stock. But before doing this, find a farm he can rent—one that he can rent year after year if he proves himself a worthy and deserving tenant—and by that I mean a tenant who farms well and makes his landlord some money. While he is making some money for the landowner he will be making money for himself. Good farming tenants are few and far between and that alone is responsible for the landlord renting only a year at a time. Rent from a farmer who is renting his farm each year and exact a promise that if you farm well the first year you can have the farm again—probably on a term lease. You do not need a contract to this effect. Do a good job of farming—divide fairly with your landlord, take care of his farm buildings, haul out all the manure made during your term, keep down the weeds—and you will get the farm again if for rent.

* * *

Find a farm, find your man, and buy your implements and stock to fit the farm. In making the purchase, buy three work horses—buy mares, strong, which can do the farm work as cheaply as possible. Buy a half dozen brood sows, a half dozen milch cows and a few dozen chickens and what implements you will require, and go at it. It is not unreasonable to assume that at the end of the year you will have two or three mule colts, a half dozen calves and 25 to 30 hogs to eat your corn. The chickens and the cows—if you have selected cows wisely and have bought better than the average at higher than average prices—will pay the grocery bills and provide some ready cash besides. This is my idea of the beginning of the start. I know men who are making a good go of it on 40 acres.

* * *

Now whether there are more or less brood sows needed or more or less cows, will depend upon the farm rented. That is the reason I say to locate the farm first. The equipment and live stock will depend on the farm—wholly. Locate, if possible, a farm with some grass—either wild or tame—and if I was single-handed I would not want a farm larger than 80 acres unless there was considerable grass and I could buy livestock sufficient to consume that grass. An 80 acre farm with 20 acres of tame grass would be about the thing, in my judgment. The balance of tillable land will give one man all the work he wants to do at cropping. The tame grass will furnish pasture enough for cows and calves and a hog lot. The 60 acres I would farm to corn and oats—5 acres of oats. If I should find this kind of a layout the number of brood sows should be increased, because sufficient pigs are wanted to consume your share of the corn. You should not sell an ear of corn. Rent the best corn land you can. Farm corn because you can farm it with less investment for machinery than any other crop. Do not buy a lot of harvesting machinery.

* * *

You should include in the farm equipment a 12x20 stave silo of about 40 tons capacity. This will feed 12 animals silage for 200 days. This will keep the cows milking and the calves growing and will be the cheapest and best feed you can get. Should you have to leave the farm you can move this silo. If you do not have to leave the farm you can continue to own it. You might just as well have the silo, because

if you feed a half dozen cows for milk in any other way you will be losing the price of or paying for a silo every year anyway. Four acres of corn grown on good corn land will fill a silo of this size and the silo fixes the feed question.

* * *

Your cows should be fresh in the fall and you should increase the cow stock just as soon as possible—buy more in the beginning if the money you have will go far enough. I say fall fresh cows because you will during the winter have time to feed and care for these cows and crowd them to their limit. Prepare to make the pullets do a good winter business. Have some fall litters of pigs, too. Aim to have plenty of winter chores. Time is your stock in trade and you have no good reason to expect to spend two or three winter months without making them count, and it pays to do chores. The more chores there are on a farm the more money made.

* * *

With $2500 or more money in my pocket with which to make the start—and with a wife who liked to farm—I would not feel discouraged, but rather high in spirit. Along these general lines, I would make it win, and so will you. Success means work—and it means effective work. Learn to do things along the line I write each week in this paper. For instance, the seed corn articles in KANSAS FARMER will be worth $200 to $300 to you in this first year's work if you will do what they teach. You can buy pure-bred seed corn and grow it well and next fall if you grow a corn crop can sell from 10 to 15 bushels of selected pure-bred seed per acre at four to five times the market price of corn. That is only one thing along the line of better and higher farming.

* * *

During the first year I think you should pay crop rent—often crop rent is more expensive than cash rent—but take a bigger chance. I would rent on crop share until I got my bearings. Later I would rent for cash only. I would rent in my home community. You know better the farming methods employed, the crops adapted to the soil, etc. You will have to give prevailing share of crop; when you get to renting for cash you can dictate your own terms. You should rent until you can afford to buy without getting too deeply into debt. If you buy now you will have nothing left to buy your farm equipment, or buying equipment, will owe a large sum on your farm. You will be spread too thin, as the boys say.

* * *

You have no reason to be discouraged in achieving your ambition to own a farm. Thousands of farms are smaller than the "forty" you sold, and their occupants are prosperous and happy. When you get ready to buy a farm, look around and have the money in your pocket—all made from farming rented land, and you will have your live stock and equipment besides. A farmer rented my father's half section farm, cash rent, for a period of five years. He owned his equipment and live stock. One-half of the farm was prairie grass, so he could not farm more than 160 acres. At the end of five years he bought a half section in Greenwood county, Kansas, paying $8,000 for it, and moved to it more live stock than he had when he first rented my father's land. The money was all made renting. The renter had lost his own farm five years before by going another man's security. But he did not quit. The next renter made almost as much money on a five years' term—but he quit farming and bought a one-horse creamery, and today he's broke and would be glad to teach school eight months of the year for $75 a month. But he can't teach school and can't begin farming again because he can't sell his creamery.

* * *

I would like to hear from KANSAS FARMER readers on this question. It has a lot of different angles and I can't write all there is to say about it tonight.—T. A. BORMAN.

Wants to Know About Ground Phosphate Rock.

Our subscriber, G. Schmoker, Earlton, Kan., wants readers of KANSAS FARMER to give him through the paper all the information they can regarding the use of ground phosphate rock. This paper is ready to receive and print such letters. Mr. Schmoker says he has read KANSAS FARMER for more than 20 years.

Feeding Cotton and Linseed Meal.

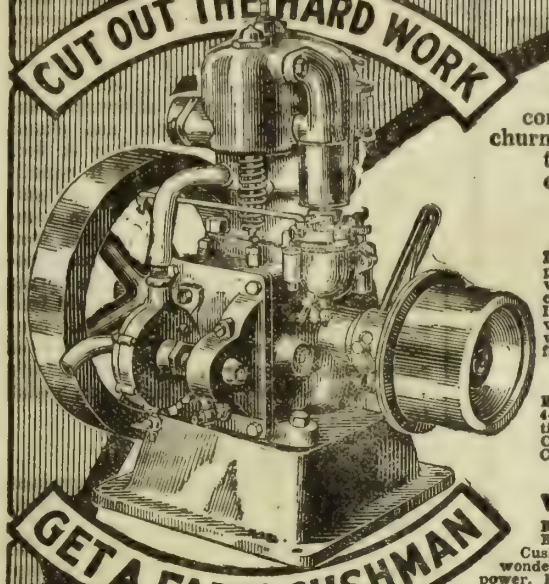
Answering F. C. M., Ogden, Kan., who says he would have to borrow KANSAS FARMER from his neighbors if he was to miss an issue: You can feed safely one-half to a pound of pure bright cottonseed meal per day to horses. If readers have other experience, let us hear from you. Subscriber can feed double that quantity of linseed meal or oil cake.

Alfalfa in Arkansas.

Answering James C. Hearrell, Warren, Ark.: You can sow alfalfa in August or April. Sow on clean ground after thorough plowing and pulverizing and packing seed bed well. Sow not more than 15 pounds per acre if sown broadcast. Ten pounds per acre is enough if sown with a wheat drill, which latter is a somewhat difficult thing to do unless drill has a seeder attachment. Write nearest reliable seedsman for information regarding cost of seed. Be sure and get good seed. Your seedsman will tell you if soil in your section requires inoculation.

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POWER For the Farm

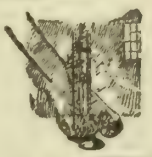


Let the Farm Cushman cut out your hard work. It will pump the water, saw the wood, grind the feed, shell the corn, clean the grain, spray the trees, make the cider, churn the butter, separate the cream, wash the clothes, run the electric lighting outfit and save a horse on the binder. It solves the labor problem.



The All-Purpose Farm Engine Saved This Man's Crop

E. O. Gregg, Havelock, Neb.: "I have been using your all-purpose engine on my 8 foot binder the last two seasons. It works excellently. The average cost per day is about 50 cents, and I have been cutting about 15 to 25 acres per day. I would certainly recommend it as a horse-flesh saver, and without the engine I could not have saved my crop last year when it was so wet. It is the best all-round engine for any farmer to have."



Never Saw Its Equal

E. A. Burns, Geneva, Neb.: "I have never seen the equal of the 4 H. P. 4-cycle Farm Cushman for smooth, steady power and noiseless operation and I have used several other makes." Mr. Burns is using the Cushman for pumping, spraying, grinding, sawing, etc. The Farm Cushman is the engine for all power work on the farm.

The Light WeightWonder

H. E. Warner, Bunkerhill, Kan., says the 4 H.P. Farm Cushman is a lightweight wonder for steady speed and power. He grinds nearly 40 bushels of corn an hour with it. He returned an unsatisfactory 2-cycle engine to another company and bought the Farm Cushman.



Power For Women's Work

Samuel Gieseke, Courtland, Minn.: "The Farm Cushman saves my wife 52 backaches a year on washday alone. It also does the churning, pumping, grinding and shelling. I shelled over 1,000 bushels of corn last fall with the powerful little engine. It saved me an extra team last harvest on the binder. I could not afford to be without the Farm Cushman."



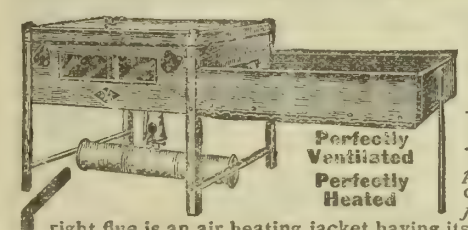
Do you not feel the need on your farm of just the kind of help these people are getting from this powerful little engine? Their work is made easier than yours. They can do more of it. They can do it cheaper. They are enlarging their farm operations. It is making their farms worth more money. They have *cut out the hard work.*

The Engine For All Purposes

The Farm Cushman is a 4-cycle engine of 4 horse power rating, but develops 5 h. p. easily. It is not a one-purpose engine, but is designed and built specially for all power work on the farm, whatever and wherever the work may be. It is the original binder engine. Like automobile and aeroplane engines, it secures greatest power with least possible weight. It consumes gasoline according to the work it is doing by means of a special automatic throttle governor. If the "load" is light, the fuel consumed is small. At any work up to its capacity of over five actual horse power, the cost for gasoline is less than one cent per hour for each horse power used. Runs at any speed—easily changed to fit any job.

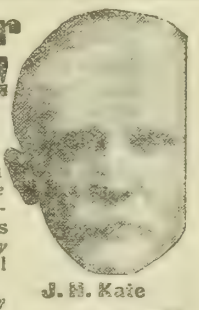
Our book tells all about it. Let us send it to you free. Address

Cushman Motor Works
2148 N St., Lincoln, Neb.



I Guarantee This Brooder To Raise Every Chick Worth Raising!

HERE'S the *one* brooder built on the *right principle.* It has the lamp *underneath*—square in the center, where it *should* be—and *not* on the side! Thus my X-Ray Brooder is the only one with a *perfect heating* system. Heat is carried directly to the top of brood chamber—the heat from lamp passing through the X-Ray tubes *to the four corners* where it is expelled through vent holes. Around the upright flue is an air heating jacket having its upper opening near the top of brood chamber. Pure, outside air is taken in and heated by the time it reaches top—thereby pouring out in the chamber a *continual* volume of *mildly* heated *pure* air. You can't afford to take chances with the *old-style,* lamp-on-the-side brooders. Get my successful

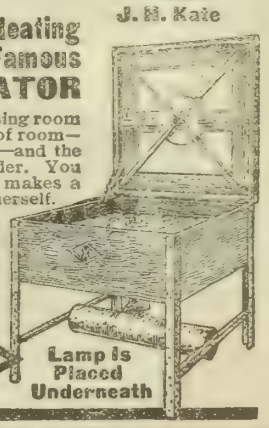


J. H. Kate

X-RAY Brooder

Built With Same Heating System As My Famous X-RAY INCUBATOR

—and raise *every* chick worth raising. Get the one that's easiest to clean, best ventilated—and regulated by an *automatic trip.* You don't have to touch regulator on my X-Ray Brooder. Proper heat *must* be kept *all the time* if you want the biggest results. Overheating is just as bad as *under* heating. In my *thoroughly guaranteed* X-Ray Brooder *all* these things are taken care of. The big lamp holds enough oil for 4 to 8 quarts—only has to be filled once every two weeks! You don't have to fill my X-Ray Brooder's lamp *every day* as you do with *old-style* machines. There's enough oil in one filling to last 2 to 3 weeks. Don't have to worry about chicks getting cold. Four windows around sides of my X-Ray Brooder give plenty of light. You can see chicks *at any* time. Front compartment or exercising room is fully as large as the brood chamber. They have lots of room—lots of good, fresh air, perfect heat—both day and night—and the cleanest and freshest chamber ever made in any brooder. You can raise *more* chicks in an X-Ray Brooder because it makes a perfect home for them—even *better* than the old hen, herself.

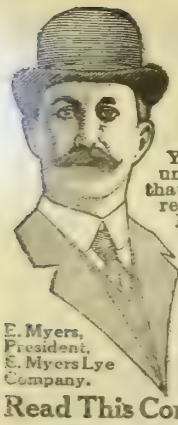


Lamp Holds 4 to 8 Quarts of Oil—Only Has to Be Filled Once Every Two Weeks!

Write For FREE Book No. 34 on X-Ray Incubator and Brooder!

Let me absolutely *prove* to *you* that my X-Ray Incubator is really the only perfect one on the market today—that my X-Ray Brooder will raise *every chick worth raising.* There are many other big points I want to tell you about. Remember *I guarantee* to ship your brooder or incubator same day order is received and *I pay the freight anywhere!* Address me *personally.*

J. H. Kate, Pres., X-RAY INCUBATOR CO., Wayne, Neb.



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

I Ask Every Hog Raiser To Read These Letters About Curing Sick Hogs

You know I might talk about MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE until I was blue in the face and still not be able to convince you that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE really is the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. But I want you to be convinced that I know whereof I speak because I have spent more than 20 years making test after test, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of hog profits that otherwise would have been lost. I want YOU to feel some day that I have done the greatest favor that any one man can do for another.

You will be convinced if you will but do as I request. First, read these letters—hundreds of such letters are received every week. Learn what MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is doing for other hog raisers. These people have tried MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE—they use it every day—they know what it will do and I'm going to let them do the talking.

Read This Convincing Evidence

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill.: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Powdered Lye. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schulz, McLouth, Kas.: "I consider Merry War Powdered Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd.

Profit by the experience of these progressive Hog Raisers. Get a few cans of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE of any dealer. Feed night and morning everyday. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fattens them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food and prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh; none of it is wasted. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has known—it is also cheapest.

Heed My Warning

Lots of farmers and Hog Raisers have been led to believe that they could get just the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits and met up with serious disappointment as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake. There is only one Lye that is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE—especially prepared as a hog remedy. No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that makes hogs well; keeps them so; produces high priced pork.

How to use Merry War Powdered Lye

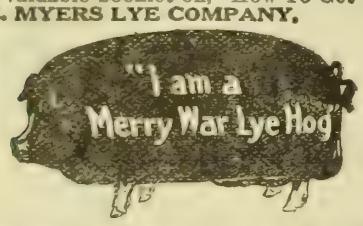
Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel of drinking water.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80 at Grocers', Druggists' or Feed Dealers' Everywhere. There are no substitutes.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap making, scouring, cleaning disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but don't feed it to your hogs. Feed only Merry War Powdered Lye to your Hogs.

At All Leading Dealers Most dealers handle MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE If yours cannot supply you, write us, giving your dealers' names and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on, "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.





It's Easy To Save Hogs

You can keep worms, cholera and other diseases away from your hogs so easily and at practically no expense. All you have to do is to mix a little of Lewis' Lye with the slop—a teaspoonful to every five gallons, a quarter of a can to a barrel—and that will keep them in splendid shape. But you must do it *now*—don't wait until some disease hits them. And be sure to get

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

It's in the can with the Quaker on it. Take no chances with any other, for this is the pure, full-strength lye—always uniform—sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

Ask your grocer or write to us direct for free book of facts about hogs and lye.

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Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



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WHOLESALE PRICE DIRECT TO YOU $20.75

14-16 Size Complete with Pole

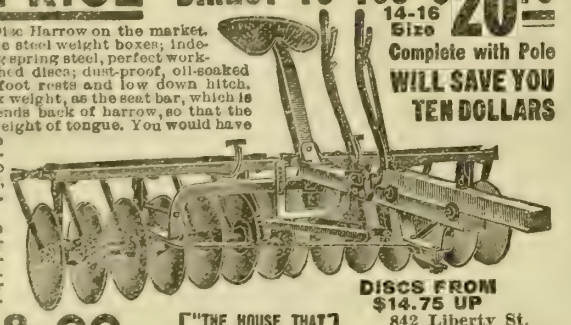
The most satisfactory working High-Grade Disc Harrow on the market. It has a high-carbon rigid steel frame; angle steel weight boxes; independent, flexible gangs; foot lever; oscillating spring steel, perfect working scrapers; correctly formed, high polished discs; dust-proof, oil-soaked maple bearings; pipe oilers; double levers; foot rests and low down hitch.

NO NECK WEIGHT. There is no neck weight, as the seat bar, which is reinforced, extends back of harrow, so that the weight of operator helps to counterbalance weight of tongue. You would have to pay your dealer one-fourth to one-half more than our wholesale price. Our method of selling direct to the consumer makes it possible for us to quote you this low price. Remember, we Guarantee Satisfaction, or Money Back.

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Write today for our big free IMPLEMENT CATALOG. We sell all kinds of Farm Implements direct to consumer at Wholesale Prices. In all things we give you the Best Value for the Money. Catalog mailed free on request.



DISCS FROM $14.75 UP

JONES, POST & CO., ["THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"] 842 Liberty St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIVE STOCK



Sorghum for Horses.

"How is a ration of sorghum only for horses not working? Would it be advisable to feed other forage with it?"—C. J. PICKETT, Levy, N. Mex.

You do not state whether you have sorghum hay, sorghum heads or shocked sorghum. If the hay is meant, it will be found about equal to corn stover, provided it has been well cured. It will deteriorate rapidly after midwinter unless it has been well cured and placed under shelter. Any kind of hay or fodder is not good for horses if it constitutes the whole ration. While the animals will live upon it, they are compelled to eat such large quantities that they become paunchy, their hair becomes rough, and they go into the spring in poor working condition. I would feed a small ration of grain, but if this cannot be done I would give a variety of roughness. Sorghum hay and alfalfa will make a fairly good ration on which to "rough through" horses.

Horse and Auto.

When the railroad became a common thing the horse was put out of business. When the trolley lines came he was again put out of business, and when the automobile arrived the same thing happened, and yet the price of horses today is greater than ever. No one can even guess at the great benefits which have been derived by the introduction of the auto and the tractor, but perhaps the best thing they have been the means of accomplishing is to actually put the scrub horse out of business, and put him out to stay. Since the general adoption of the auto and the tractor good horses have materially advanced in value, while the scrub is a drug on the market at any price and anywhere.

Breeding good horses is a profitable business, and is more than likely to remain so. Indeed, the prospects for the horse business have not been so bright in many years, but only good ones are wanted.

Hay for Steers.

At the Kansas experiment station, alfalfa hay, sorghum hay and Kafir hay were compared as roughages for fattening steers. It was found that when alfalfa hay was fed it took only about six pounds of corn and cob meal to produce a pound of gain, while when sorghum was fed it took 11.1 pounds of corn and cob meal to produce a pound of gain. The figures for the Kafir hay were ten pounds of the meal for a pound of gain. Experiments at other stations indicate that under similar conditions it would take about nine pounds of the corn and cob meal to make a pound of gain when clover and timothy hay were the roughage. Judging from the experiments, we would place a valuation on sorghum and Kafir hay of about two-thirds as much per ton as we would on clover and timothy hay mixed. Coarse stalked or sour Kafir or sorghum hay would not be worth nearly this much. From personal experience we know that cattle relish sorghum hay and make fairly good gains on it.

The Manures.

It is doubtful if any Kansas farm that is not devoted exclusively to stock raising will be able to supply enough barnyard manure to make good the loss of fertility sustained each year through heavy cropping. This means that the native fertility of the soil must be drawn upon and a gradual deterioration in soil fertility result. As Kansas soil contains enough of plant food elements to last from 40 to 200 years, this depletion is so gradual that it is not noticed in most cases, but it is ever present, nevertheless.

The three common methods of adding organic matter to the soil are by green manuring, by accumulations in pasturing, and by barnyard manures.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins, of the Illinois station, in comparing green manures with farm manures, makes the following significant statement: "As an average, animals digest and thus destroy two-thirds of the dry matter in the food they eat, so that one ton of clover hay plowed under will add as much humus to the soil as the manure made from three tons of clover hauled off and fed, even if all the manure is returned to the land without loss by fermentation."

Green manures are necessary on most farms as a supplement to the barnyard manure, and for such a purpose the clovers, vetches and peas or beans are best, as they do not draw upon the soil for their nitrogen, and they are always available for use.

Like stable manure, the green manures not only enrich the soil, but they improve its mechanical conditions; increase its water-holding capacity; liberate plant food materials from the soil by its decomposition, and utilize much of these which would otherwise escape, and serves to make available plant food from the lower strata of soils.

Standard Poland China Association.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Poland China Record Association, recently held in South St. Joseph, Mo., the following officers were elected: President, J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.; secretary, George F. Woodworth, Maryville, Mo.; treasurer, C. D. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; directors, E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo.; George Falk, Richmond, Mo.; W. O. Garret, Maryville, Mo.; Sam McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb.; J. B. Potter, Harper, Kan.; J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.; J. R. Roberts, Deer Creek, Okla.; vice presidents, E. A. Leak, Phoenix, Ariz.; Lloyd Spencer, Oklahoma, Ark.; John Blain, Long Beach, Cal.; Edward Wray, Wray, Col.; J. M. Royston, Fayette, Ia.; J. F. Cox, Keithsburg, Ill.; J. C. Glynn, Sioux Rapids, Ia.; J. B. Van Cleaze, St. Marys, Kan.; Fred Stetplugh, Alden, Minn.; W. A. Baker, Butler, Minn.; I. F. Tyson, Glengary, Mont.; Lyman Peck, Fort Calhoun, Neb.; Samuel Little, Hagerman, N. M.; A. B. Campbell, Geary, Okla.; E. E. Shields, Gervaise, Ore.; E. Monson, Waubay, S. D.; W. J. Duffel, Cloud, Texas; E. E. Ferson, Sunnyside, Wash.; T. B. Gill, Sheridan, Wyo.

The Cattle Situation.

After stating, in his address before the American National Live Stock Association, that the census reports show an apparent decrease of about 10 per cent in cattle, 8 per cent in hogs, and 16 per cent in sheep in this country during the last decade, retiring President Murdo Mackenzie said:

"The capacity of this country for the production of live stock has not decreased; indeed, I am sure, had we enjoyed the stimulus of profitable prices, we could have enlarged the production of live stock during the past ten years without overtaxing our ranches and farms. The natural query which arises in the minds of those not familiar with the raising and marketing of live stock is: Why does not this country raise more live stock? The answer is simple, and I think conclusive. The net returns on the capital invested and the labor employed in breeding, raising and fattening live stock for market have not been as great as those in other branches of agriculture, trade or manufacturing. Consequently, the capital and labor employed in stock raising have sought other avenues for investment and work. Human nature is much the same the world over. No man can be expected to continue long in any business after he discovers to his own satisfaction that he can secure better returns doing something else. If the prices for raising live stock during the past ten years had yielded better returns, we should today have more live stock in this country than ten years ago."

All true enough, but the pendulum has swung back, and the next decade promises a reversal of this condition. The speaker admitted that live stock on the hoof will average 20 per cent higher than they were 25 years ago, and the prospects would seem to indicate a much larger demand for meat-producing animals because of increased home consumption.

Beef production of the future will be on the farms in small bunches, and not on the ranches in great herds. This will mean that better bred animals must be used, as no other kind will pay. Conditions favor the breeder for an increased business at an increased profit.

Bone in Hogs.

"I have noticed quite often, when visiting other herds and attending swine sales, that the hogs are lighter in bone than mine and I have bought about fifteen in sales this year and only one or two of these animals show good bone. I can almost tell what a man feeds his hogs when I see them," remarked a farmer of experience. "I have bought hogs at public sales and when I brought them home, they did not know what milk or mill feed is. They knew nothing but corn. They had a light, weak bone. They were not in condition to raise a good litter of pigs. When they got near farrowing time they would have to supply bone for the litter from their own bodies, and that would weaken them and the pigs would be about as big as rats and would always grow into small hogs."

Feeding Lambs.

"I am feeding 1,000 lambs on corn fodder with the corn, and feed them oats and cottonseed cake besides the corn and fodder in troughs. They are not quite on full feed, still they are getting pretty good feed. Will feed 1,000 bushels of oats, and then will feed corn instead of oats, but what I would like to find out is how much cottonseed cake I can feed without hurting the lambs, as it looks to me cheaper than corn. One feeder told me to start them on 100 pounds to the 1,000 head, and never feed over 200 pounds to the 1,000 head per day. But I started them on 225 pounds per day per 1,000 head. What I would like to know is if it would be safe to work them up to one-half pound per head per day with what corn they will eat. I can't get any alfalfa hay for them, as it is too high in price and too far to haul. My fodder is not excellent; it is only good, as the fodder did not make the best of feed this year as former years, but I have plenty of it and feed it on the ground. Will thank you very much for any information you may be able to give me on my condition of feeding."—W. H. HAWKINS, Tampa, Kan.

To this inquiry Prof. G. C. Wheeler, animal husbandry specialist of the extension department of Kansas State Agricultural College, makes the following reply:

"In the absence of alfalfa you could not expect to secure good and economical gains without the use of either cottonseed or linseed oil meal. The cottonseed meal is the cheaper source of protein and has been fed to lambs very satisfactorily by a great many feeders. I would not advise your feeding it to exceed one-half pound per head daily at any time, and most feeders do not care to feed quite that much. It is very easy to stall a lamb on grain and concentrates, as you perhaps may know from experience. I would advise you to go very slowly in increasing the amount of cottonseed cake.

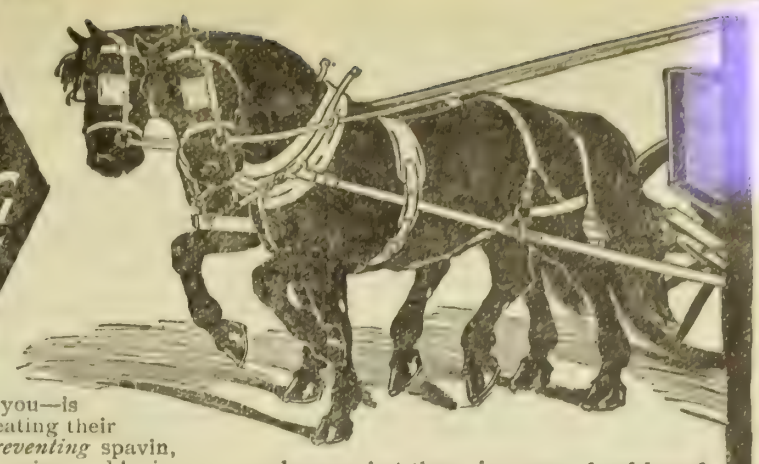
"The oats make a splendid grain ration to start the sheep with. They are a little more inclined to produce growth than rapid fattening, and would not be very profitable as a sole grain ration through the whole feeding period. Your plan of feeding the oats at the beginning of the feed is a good one and will make it easier and safer to give the lambs the maximum cottonseed meal allowance."

The hens of Kansas sent about as much wealth to market last year as did the cows. And the cows had the benefit of silos, cream separators and big barns. The hens got most of their help by their own scratching out of what otherwise would have been largely waste.

Feeding Frozen Beets.

Answering subscriber of Lakin, Kan., who asks if feeding frozen beets is injurious to stock. Not being a beet farmer or beet feeder, we had to look the matter up and find that Dr. Hadley, Wisconsin School of Agriculture, is warning stockman as to the possibility of poisoning from feeding frozen beets. Last year a considerable loss was sustained by Wisconsin stockmen from this cause. The greatest trouble resulted from beets that were frozen and afterward thawed before being fed. In one serious case the frozen beets were boiled with grain to make a slop. After this mixture was fed the hogs died in a short time, due to paralysis of the heart. Recent investigations show that the chemical changes which take place in the processes of freezing and thawing produce a poisonous substance which causes rather sudden death when eaten. Beets that have not been frozen make excellent feed for stock.

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION



A HORSE in the field—working for you—is worth two in the barn—simply eating their heads off. There is no way of *preventing* spavin, ringbone, splint or curb from suddenly laming and laying up your horses—but there *is* a way of *safely* and *easily curing all these ailments* and preventing them from *keeping* your horses laid up. For over 35 years there has been a reliable remedy that horsemen everywhere have *depended* on to save them money, time and worry.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

has been the trusted remedy of horsemen everywhere. It has not only been saving untold time, work and worry but thousands of dollars' worth of valuable horseflesh and has many times saved horses from death.

Here's a man—Mr. W. T. Campbell, Macadonia, Ky.—who not only saves money but actually makes money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. He writes: "I have used 2½ bottles of your Spavin Cure, and have cured two mules of Bog Spavin. I bought the mules for $80.00 and can now cash them for $400.00. Shall never be without your great remedy."

Here's another man who has used Kendall's Spavin Cure with remarkable success. Mr. Floyd Nelson, Kings Ferry, N. Y., writes: "I have used your Spavin Cure for the past six years and have made in the neighborhood of $700.00 buying Spavined horses and curing them. I consider there is nothing equal to it if it is used according to directions."

Never be without a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. You can never tell when accidents will happen—when this remedy may be worth the price of your best horse. It is better to be *prepared.*

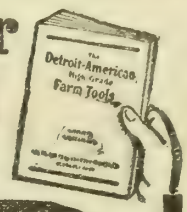
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Next time you go to town get a couple bottles from your druggist. The price is uniform, only $1.00 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5.00. At the same time ask for our invaluable "Treatise on the Horse," or write to

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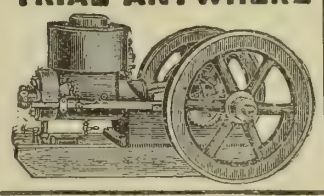


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Save $25 to $50

Don't put too small an engine on your farm. It would not pay you. Farm engines should usually not be less than 2½ to 4½ H. P., and these we can sell you $25 to $50 cheaper than advertised factory prices; in addition we guarantee to supply any parts that break, due to faulty construction, or poor material, **during the entire life of the engine you select, as long as you own it,** without cost to you. We will not replace batteries, or broken parts due to freezing or accidental breakage or carelessness.

We will sell you a 2¼ H. P. "MONARCH" Engine, with complete pumping outfit, for about what you would have to pay factory for the bare engine; or we will sell you a 4¼ H. P. "MONARCH," with complete sawing outfit and saw, for about what you would have to pay factory for bare engine.

1½ H. P. Handy "Monarch" $27.50

HANDY "MONARCH" Engine to run cream separator, washing machine, pump or light machinery, 1½ H.P. $27.50

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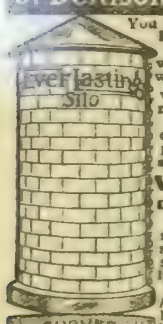
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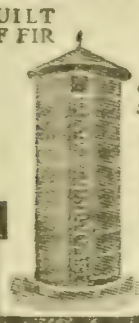
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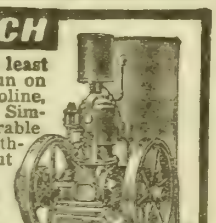
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Kitselman Fence stretches well and wears well. Made from Open Hearth steel wire, thoroughly galvanized. Large Catalog free to you for the asking. Write for it today.

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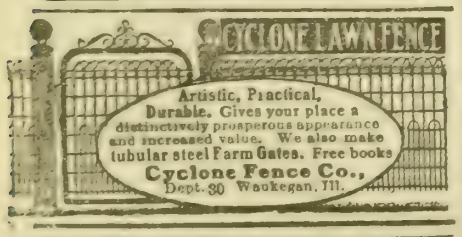
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DAIRY



There are 107 pure-bred Holsteins owned by members of the North Dakota breeding circuit, which works in co-operation with the State Experiment Station. KANSAS FARMER has urged community breeding. Let the neighborhood buy a good bull and begin grading up. That is the first step.

Hundreds of Kansas dairymen are now selling milk for retail consumption by city dwellers. It is a great responsibility to produce the food for thousands of infants, food which will give them a good start in health or carry to them illness which may result in their death. That is what rests on the shoulders of the dairy farmers.

The scrub milch cow is a greater abomination than any other scrub farm animal. Every farmer who has them will lose more money than would be necessary to replace them with good, and besides, he doesn't get anywhere. While we are endeavoring to improve everything else on the farm, why not the milch cow?

If a little whisk of alfalfa, bright prairie hay, or for that matter any other appetizing roughage is placed in the calf pen with the calf, it will learn to eat it at a very early age. If a young calf is put in a calf stanchion beside an older one, the younger will soon learn to imitate the older and eat the roughage, if it is near enough to it. The calf needs roughage as soon as he will eat it.

The dairy commissioner of Oregon has found that it cost farmers in that state from 8 to 47 cents to produce a pound of butter-fat on winter feed. The 8-cent man is making money and lots of it if he has large producing cows. The 47-cent man cannot hope to sell his butter-fat for enough money to make dairying profitable. Now, is it the fault of the business or the man if he fails to make dairying pay?

One of the creamery man's troubles this time of the year is "barn flavor" in cream. This flavor follows the cream to the butter and the consumer kicks. Such flavors result from filthy milking habits and from allowing the milk or cream to set in or too near the barn. While the milk or cream is warm it rapidly absorbs odors. Milk with dry hands, brush the manure off the cow's flank and udder, and keep the milk or cream out of the barn.

The average yield of 1,185 cows, of which a record was kept in Ontario, was 6,162 pounds of milk, 213.3 pounds of fat. The average of a number of cows was only 3,990 pounds of milk. One herd averaged 12,068 pounds of milk, 3.3 test, and 400.6 pounds of fat, or over three times this low average. There is food for thought for every dairyman in these figures. The "average" of anything is poor, and no man can afford to be an "average" dairyman, farmer or steer feeder.

Here are points worthy of note in producing good cream and cream which will keep sweet longest: Clean cream, cold cream and cream rich in butter-fat combine the secrets of producing fine quality. Be cleanly about the milking. Never use a pail, pan, can or separator which is not absolutely clean. Wash the separator after each skimming. Cool each lot of cream by setting the can in cold water immediately after separating. Never mix lots of cream until both are cold.

A farmer with say 25 cows will not hesitate to pay $200 to $250 for a good horse, but will not pay from $100 to $150 for a well bred registered bull. Taking the average of year the bull will sire ten heifer calves each year. Which is the best investment of money? The almost prohibitive price at which good dairy cows are now selling make it imperative that dairymen raise their heifer calves from their best cows. If such heifers are by a pure-bred sire of a producing ancestry, so much the better.

The happiest man in the dairy business in Kansas just now is the fellow who bought a silo and filled it last fall. We have several letters from dairy farmers having silos saying that with 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day and some 5 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay, which is all the cows will eat, that their herd is milking as well as on grass. Of course these men are stabling their cows. With a June milk flow made on a feed which heretofore has gone to waste and the butter-fat selling at 30 to 35 cents per pound there is no wonder they are smiling.

Clarence S. Browne, of Annesville, Oregon, told in a recent meeting how he brought his dairy herd up from a small yield annually to the sum of $120 annually. He advocated raising protein in succulent feed instead of buying expensive mill feed. He recommended the use of scales and daily milk sheets, and said the scales showed whether the cows were underfed or overfed, whether they received kindness or unkindness, whether the milking was done well or poorly, whether the cows were exposed to cold or kept warm. Mr. Browne said he got his start in good dairying by attending a few short courses at the Oregon agricultural college.

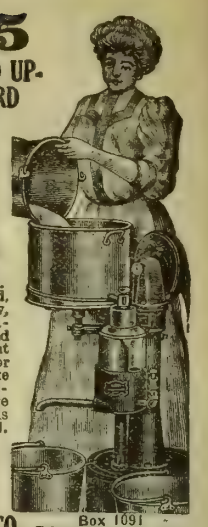
In dairying there is no more filthy practice, and one which spoils cream quicker, than that of not washing the cream separator after each skimming. The separator bowl has in it all the dirt of the milk separated, and being warm and in a warm bowl the development of bacteria by the next skimming is something awful. The subsequent skimming results in this bacteria entering the cream and spoiling it. Hand separators these days are easy to wash—in fact some have washing devices which make washing a pleasure instead of a chore. Think the matter over and see if you can justify yourself in this practice.

When we write of buying a pure-bred dairy bull, registered and from large producing ancestry, the reader immediately recalls to mind a report of a dairy bull selling for some $8,000 or $10,000, which prices have been paid for such animals, and knowing some of these animals we think they were worth that money to the men who bought them. My eye has just fallen on the advertisement of a Jersey breeder who says he will sell bull calves from merit registry cows at prices ranging from $50 to $100. He is located in Michigan, but the express [illegible] such added to the price would not exceed the amount such a calf would be worth in a herd of ten cows.

A dairy speaker in a farmers' institute the editor attended recently was arguing strongly the absolute need of ice on the dairy farm. Ice is a fine thing to have on any farm. The pleasure it gives will well pay for putting it up, and it is essential on the farm making butter. On the farm from which cream is sold it is far from a necessity, at least so far as its being needed in the care of cream is concerned. On every farm the well water will keep cream sweet in summer at least two days. Most of the dairy farm cream is sold to creameries these days. The time is coming when better care must be given this cream. KANSAS FARMER will, between now and warm weather, print a plan for a milk house and a cooling arrangement which will take the place of ice in the dairy selling cream.

KANSAS FARMER editor hopes that no one of his readers will ever be compelled to attempt to make his living from a 10-acre tract, but many a man would be glad to give it a trial if he thought the chances for success were reasonably good. Ten acres of good land in the rain belt will make a man a living if he uses a good dairy cow. I heard a speaker recently who told of a 10-acre farmer who by soiling successfully fed a herd of 30 cows, each producing 400 pounds of butter-fat per year. Such is a good beginning. If the butter-fat was sold in

15.95 AND UP-WARD AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

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The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

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5 TO 20 CENTS A ROD
IS WORTH SAVING. GET OUR CATALOG.



It illustrates 78 styles of Fencing and 54 styles of Gates. **Buy Fence direct from our big factory.** The freight is less, the weave is close and we promise you the Price is Lower than any Middleman can Make.

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KAFFIR AND SNAP CORN "CORN BELT" MILLS

Make bigger profits. Grind feed! Get the best mill. The Corn Belt grinds soft and hard corn—Snap Corn and Kaffir Corn in the head and small grain fastest, best and cheapest. No clogging. Ground burrs with a plow polish do it. Does not burn the feed. Has revolving knives that chop corn and cob and burrs that grind. Get Corn Belt Mill on



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Prove that it means less power, less friction, that vertical feed means even distribution lathe-centered burrs mean even grinding. Burrs easily changed in 3 minutes. Write for free book and offer NOW

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BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)

Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and Grind *all kinds of small grain*, and *head kaffir*. Have Conical Shape Grinders. *Different from all others.*



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No. 9 Edge-drop Planters, Model B Disc Harrow—single and double—are the world's best sellers. Gold medal winners at every exposition.

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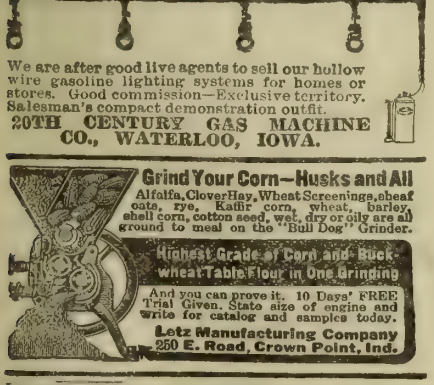
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No Lifting, Rubbing or Twisting.

No Headache, Backache or Tired Feet.



The Roanoke Power Washer and Wringer

does all the work, washing and wringing by same power, **at same time.** Clothes cleaned perfectly in a few minutes. Quickly pays for itself.

Only practical, efficient washer with movable power wringer which slides along washstand and wrings either from wash tub or rinse tub. No cogs, chains or sprockets to get caught in. Use any power, gas engine or electric motor. Big wash costs 2 to 3c.

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HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From KEROSENE (Coal Oil)

Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over **twice as much light** as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our **burners** fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE

in each neighborhood. Send postal with name and address, ask for catalogue M, **AGENTS** Ball sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Bruner sold $800 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. **Sample lamp furnished.**

LANTLE LAMP COMPANY,
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WONDER LAMP

The United Factories of **566** Wyandotte Street, Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a Wonder Burner which fits **FREE** your old lamp free to one person in each locality in the U. S. who will show and recommend this marvelous new incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp burner. Simply send your name and address for their offer.

WELL DRILLS

Write us for free catalogue on drilling machines and tools.

We have something new and up-to-date.



FERGUSON MFG. CO.,
Bath Street, Waterloo, Iowa.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED

We are after good live agents to sell our hollow wire gasoline lighting systems for homes or stores. Good commission—Exclusive territory. Salesman's compact demonstration outfit.

20TH CENTURY GAS MACHINE CO., WATERLOO, IOWA.

Grind Your Corn—Husks and All

Alfalfa, Clover Hay, Wheat Screenings, sheaf oats, rye, Kaffir corn, wheat, barley, shell corn, cotton seed, wet, dry or oily are all ground to meal on the "Bull Dog" Grinder.

Highest Grade of Corn and Buckwheat Table Flour in One Grinding

And you can prove it. 10 Days' FREE Trial Given. State size of engine and write for catalog and samples today.

Letz Manufacturing Company
260 E. Road, Crown Point, Ind.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER CO., X 674, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

cream, it, with the skim milk, would yield $120 per cow. If the milk could be sold in the city, as it is sold, for 8 cents per quart it would yield $400 per cow. Then there's the chickens to take into consideration, and several other things if a man is confined to such small quarters.

Here is dairying. Does it not pay to know this about the dairy herd—or for that matter to know the figures on feeding a bunch of hogs or steers, or about the profit from a certain field? A farmer who kept a complete record of the yield of milk and fat, as well as the cost of feed, showed a clear profit above the cost of feed with each of his 13 grade cows, varying from $23.15 for a three-year-old up to $37.50 from an aged cow. The lowest yield was 6,210 pounds of milk and 232 pounds of fat from the three-year-old, and even with this comparatively small yield the average of the herd, including one farrow cow, was 8,249 pounds of milk, and 273 pounds of fat, with an average income of $65.37 per cow. The average cost of feed was $33.70, varying from $29.02 to $45, leaving the average net profit at $32.20 per cow. This is not a big profit, but a lot more than many of us are making. The man who is keeping this record will improve from year to year—he can't help it if he handles the herd himself, which he does.

Since the feeding of separator skim milk to calves has become the rule on nearly every farm, we hear little or nothing about the loss of calves from such feeding. To be sure the dairy farmer knows much more about feeding calves than he did ten years ago when seven out of every ten farmers would declare that skim milk would kill the calves. Those days there was much prejudice against the hand separator on that account. It was claimed that the foam on the milk was like a poison, and other equally nonsensical arguments were advanced—really as an excuse for not dairying. Similar notions are entertained regarding most new things, and one is that of our subscriber who says he has heard that skim milk from silage-fed cows is fatal to calves; also that horses cannot be fed silage. This is like the separator talk. Intimate acquaintance with the silo will make the user laugh at the foolish statements he regarded seriously.

Cawpea Hay for Roughage.

Waverly, Kansas, subscriber has plenty of cow pea hay and poor corn fodder for roughage. He wants to know how to feed dairy cows for best results. Cow pea hay is the equal of alfalfa hay and better if it has matured peas in quantity. Give a feed of the hay night and morning in tight-bottomed mangers and a feed of corn fodder outside during the day. Ground cow peas to the amount of two pounds per day and six to eight pounds of corn and cob meal would, with roughage fed as above, make a balanced ration, and cows should do well on this method of feeding.

Corn Stover Only for Roughage.

Subscriber A. C. H., Effingham, Kas., has only corn stover and small amount of corn from the same for feeding milch cows. To get a good milk flow from such a ration is impossible. His fresh cows will not make even a fair beginning. Grind the corn and cob and try two to three pounds of cottonseed meal per day with six to eight pounds of the meal. Cottonseed meal at present prices furnishes the cheapest source of protein—about three times as cheap as alfalfa hay. Corn is a carbonaceous feed—makes animal heat and fat. Milk is a nitrogenous product and requires nitrogenous feed along with the other kind. The dairyman can't get anywhere feeding corn except as silage.

Immature Silage Again.

Hutchinson, Kas., subscriber L. H. H., asks if silage from immature corn will sour milk, and if it as good feed as silage from mature corn. Immature corn silage will not sour milk, even though it is higher in acid, more sour, than that from mature corn. The reason it is more sour is because it contains more water and less dry matter than mature corn silage. Silage from immature corn probably has 35 to 40 per cent of water. Immature silage this year has very little corn—grain—in it, and that is one reason Kansas farmers will not get as good results this year as they probably will next year. In this respect this was a poor year to try out the feeding of silage. When it comes to the matter of making the most of a short feed crop, the silo was the saving grace of a lot of Kansas farmers this year.

"MEN WHO KNOW" USE THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

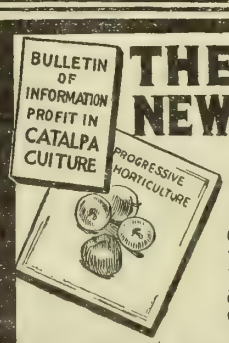
Andrew Carnegie, the great steel magnate
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and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,375,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

It's always good policy to profit by the experience of others.

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These two great books contain a lifetime's experience in growing pure-bred trees. We are the originators of *PEDIGREED NURSERY STOCK*, and are the largest producers of it in the world. *"Progressive Horticulture"* tells about that. Our Catalpa Book tells fully about

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It is easier and more certain to make money with Catalpa than with corn or wheat on any corn-belt farm. Hundreds of farmers are doing it. Many of them right here in Kansas. A sure crop that grows forever with one planting, and but little cultivation to start. Turns off $150 to $250 per acre inside of five years, and a yearly crop thereafter of $40 per acre and up. Can you beat it?

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We furnish all kinds (apples and peaches especially), pure-bred as to variety—**true to name—pure-bred as to performance.** Why gamble for three to seven years to see what fruit trees will produce, when you can be certain at the start? A pure-bred animal is bought for a high price for three or four years' use, because of the greater value of the get. Pedigreed fruit trees are **more valuable** than non-pedigreed, because of the **assurance** of **first-class fruit and UTMOST QUALITY YIELD.** Our work proved through fifteen years in our nurseries, and in hundreds of patrons' orchards. If you prefer certainty in the trees you buy write us immediately for Free Books.

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MAKES COWS PROLIFIC

Don't sell your barren cow to the butcher. She can be made productive and profitable by the use of KOW-KURE, the great cow remedy. Cow owners by the thousands have doubled the value of their cows by making them prolific breeders.

KOW-KURE is a medicine for cows only, and is a positive cure for all ailments peculiar to cows—ABORTION, SCOURS, MILK FEVER, LOST APPETITE and other affections that make cows sickly and unprofitable. It will keep well cows in the best of health and prevent disease. Healthy cows produce more and better milk and require less care. Send today for our free book, "More Money from Your Cows." It gives a world of valuable information that every farmer and dairyman ought to have.

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How to Save the Most Money on a Spreader

YOU can buy a manure spreader for any price you want to pay. But you won't get more than you pay for. The *cheaper* the spreader the *more expensive* it is in the *end.*

The way to *save* the most money on a manure spreader is to get the *best*—regardless of *first price.* Get the spreader that will *last longest*—so the *cost* will be divided among the *most years.* Get the spreader that costs least for *repairs.* Get the spreader that is lightest running and most efficient in the work it does. If you do that you will get

The GREAT WESTERN

Let us show you by actual facts and figures *why* the Great Western is the *only* spreader you ought to use. Then you will understand why it is used and endorsed by over 100,000 progressive farmers and by nearly every U. S. Government and State Experiment Station.

Built To Last

The Great Western has 214 feet of solid oak in its construction. It has an all oak frame, double oak bolsters, oak pole, oak axle caps, oak beater, oak bed stakes, oak rake head and oak cross pieces. It has hickory Single trees, hickory Double trees and hickory Neck yoke. The frame is absolutely rigid; it cannot be twisted out of shape, no parts can bind—hence it is the lightest draft spreader made. The GREAT WESTERN endless apron runs on 75 large rollers—one set on each side of the heavy oak frame and one set supporting the center. These large rollers are set close together so there's no sagging or waving of the apron slats.

The Great Western has a big 15-inch indestructible malleable fifth wheel that weighs 40 pounds. This is attached with malleable braces to two big, heavy, solid oak bolsters. It is arranged so that if one wheel drops into a hole or rut, there's no strain or binding on the frame.

The Great Western malleable fifth wheel and heavy oak bolsters are set back two feet under the box so the load is evenly balanced on all four wheels.

The front wheels of the Great Western track with the rear wheels. We make the heaviest wood and steel wheels ever put on manure spreaders.

Great Western Spreaders are made in two styles and six sizes ranging from 35 to 100 bushels capacity. You can suit your needs exactly in the complete Great Western Line. Each Great Western handles all kinds of fertilizers in any kind of weather.

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We want your name and address at once so we can send you our big, free book. No matter what is in other catalogs, compare any other spreader, point for point, with the Great Western. Find out how spreaders are made and what they are made of. Find out the record of repairs. Find out what other farmers say about them. Then see the spreader itself. Don't let any low price influence you until you know all the facts. Remember, it's the cost—per year—that counts. Write now for catalog. Address

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$10.00 Factory to Farm NO AGENTS NO MIDDLEMEN

14 in. Double Shin S. B. Plow with Extra Share all Soft Center, 13 in. Rolling Coulter, $1.00 extra.

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SEE WHAT IT MEANS

64-Tooth Lever Harrow $8.50
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14-in. Imp. Lister $17.75
14-in. Sulky Lister $30.00
8-ft. Rake $16.00
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Best Sewing Machine Guaranteed equal to any $50 machine, $17.50
Steel Range, high closet and Reservoir $19.50
Good Top Buggy $29.10
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Plows Only
12-in. $8.50
16-in. $9.95
18-in. $10.95
Sulky Plow $25
Gang Plow $39
1000 other articles.

Big Catalogue FREE

Walking Cultivator 4-Shovel, $11.70; Riding Cultivator, $20.50; Corn Planter, complete with 80 rods of wire, $30.25

Special Catalogues of Buggies, Harness and Steel Ranges

HAPGOOD PLOW COMPANY, 532 Front Street, ALTON, ILLINOIS

The only plow factory selling a full line of Implements direct to farmers at wholesale prices.

Let Me Jump in and Do that Hoisting

In half a shake I'll show you how you've been wasting time, money, muscle. I'll prove to you I can save all three or you can send me home. I'll lift the hogs in and out the scalder. I'll shift your wagon box. I'll stretch your wire; lift your sick or injured animals. I'll hold 'em where you say until you say let go. I'll earn my cost in 40 ways, for I'm the

HALL Jumbo Combination Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

And I'm reliable. The instant you let up on the pull rope I automatically lock it in a vise-like grip. The heavier the load the tighter the grip, yet I'm released by a turn of the wrist. My patented adjustable shoe fits various size ropes, new or worn. I'm made of best steel and am good for a lifetime. Let me come on a Make-Good-or-No-Pay basis. They make Hall Safety Hoists in 9 sizes—400 lbs. to 5 tons capacity. Every size guaranteed in strength and efficiency. Send your dealer's name and write at once for catalog and big FREE TRIAL OFFER to (1)

HALL MFG. COMPANY, 201 Main St., MONTICELLO, IOWA

SEE THAT LOCK!

Save Money on Your Fencing

19c PER ROD FOR 26-in. FENCING.

If you will take the trouble to investigate "SAMPSON FENCE" you will say that we sell the best hog and pasture fence made. Top and bottom wires are 10-gauge hard, smooth, galvanized wire. Middle wires and stays are 12½-gauge heavily galvanized.

"SAMPSON" FENCING
No Better Fence Made

Is guaranteed by us to be full weight and to satisfy in every particular, or no sale. "Sampson" Fence can be had from 20 to 56 inches in height. We are prepared to furnish in small mesh if desired. State your needs and we will be glad to quote you prices. LARGE CATALOG, containing full description sent FREE. Write for it today.

JONES, POST & CO. ["THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"] 657 Liberty St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Autos and Roads

AN OCCASIONAL COLUMN FOR THE AUTOMOBILIST

How to Select Goggles.

When selecting goggles, move each lens in turn before the eye. If an object seen through either appears distorted, it shows that the refraction of the lens is irregular, and such should be discarded, as they are injurious to the eyesight.

Causes of Break-Downs.

A summary of the various causes through which most of the automobile break-downs occur is as follows: Soot or grease on the spark plug; points of the spark plug too far apart; contacts badly corroded; broken wires; loose battery terminals; leaky valves; seized piston, or breaking; broken valve stem, or valve spring; batteries exhausted; defective packing.

Avoid Wearing Goggles.

"A combination of goggles and windshield is not necessary. The windshield is designed to keep the wind, dust and rain from the eyes and the same holds true of goggles. While wearing goggles is supposed to give the driver a racy look, their constant use will tend to impair his eyesight," is the advice Motorist gives a driver who is having trouble with his eyes.

Reasons for Engine's Slow-Downs.

Several of the probable causes of the slowing down of an engine because of misfiring are that the carburetor may be choked with dirt at the jet or gauze filter, the batteries may be exhausted, the gasoline tank may be empty or air-bound, the gasoline tap partly closed, there may be a leak in the piping due to a hole or an unscrewed union. In pressure-fed cars there may be a leak at one of the pressure pipe unions.

What Kills Tires.

Under no circumstances should oil be used in washing tires, says Motorist. Water is all right for the purpose, but it should not be allowed to get inside of the tire. If it does it will get into the canvas and eventually start decay; then, when a heavy strain comes, the tire is likely to suffer a blowout. If you want to know why oil is bad for tires, immerse a small strip of rubber in kerosene and allow it to soak for a little while. You will see that it has become swollen, and a close examination will show that it is almost disintegrated, and will crumble in the hand.

Second-Hand Tires.

Answering subscriber J. L. H., Emporia, Kan.: It is doubtful whether there is any permanent saving by purchasing second-hand tires. Rubber is susceptible to various forms of chemical action, and the fabric that enters into tire manufacture is bound to deteriorate in quality when subjected to varying conditions. Extreme heat and cold will damage rubber, and it is absolutely impossible for the ordinary purchaser to either determine the age of a tire or the treatment it has received. Only the most experienced can judge these things correctly, and even their judgment is by no means infallible.

His Last Car Launched.

To announce a new model of automobile is not an unusual thing these days, but it is unusual that a veteran designer should announce the launching of his farewell model. This is what R. E. Olds has done in launching his Reo the Fifth, which is the twenty-fourth model which he has created. This is to be a 30-horsepower car, and while it will embody all of the strong features which have won for the Reo a long and unbroken chain of victories on road and track in every part of the globe, it will yet be so greatly improved throughout as to make it in design and construction an almost absolutely new car. In short, Mr. Olds thinks it is pretty close to the acme of automobile efficiency, economy, comfort, safety and reliability. It represents all of the best ideas which he has gleaned from his 25 years of successful experience in building gasoline engines and automobiles.

Breezy Book for Autoist.

The editor owns an automobile, and by the way finds it cheaper than keeping a horse in Topeka, and so is something of a motorist. We enjoy reading a good automobile book, and such is the Reo Echo, just issued. It easily ranks among the largest, brightest and strongest house-organs published in the world. Lincoln Crayon, the veteran motorist and automobile writer, tells in his clear, realistic, amusing and intensely human way, in story and bright halftones, a score or more interesting things that happened on his motor trip from New York to Jacksonville in the 1911 Glidden tour. Many other popular writers are included among its contributors. This handsome 48-page brochure sparkles with wit, humor, love of nature and country, from cover to cover. The rod, gun and chase each come for a neat share of attention. The farmer, business and professional man is equally represented and will find much of help and interest to him. A copy will also be mailed free to anyone on request to R. M. Owen & Company, 1759 Broadway, New York, so long as the limited supply lasts.

New Santa Fe Trail.

We recently printed an article wherein the route of a national good road for automobiles was described. This article was in error in stating that such road across Kansas followed the Missouri Pacific railroad west of Osage City. The ocean to ocean automobile road follows the Santa Fe trail, giving the user the option of traveling west from Kansas City via Olathe to Emporia or via Topeka and Osage City to Emporia. On this subject R. H. Faxon, president of the new Santa Fe trail organization for Kansas, of Garden City, Kan., says:

"Now the New Santa Fe Trail, which is the greatest and oldest good roads organization in the west, and which now comprises the states of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, does not pass through either Osage City or Herington, and does not follow the Missouri Pacific. It travels in the main the old Santa Fe route, and passes from Ottawa to Emporia, through Cottonwood Falls, Florence, Peabody, Newton, Hutchinson, Sterling, Lyons, Ellinwood, Great Bend, Larned, Kinsley, Dodge City, Cimarron, Garden City, Lakin, Syracuse, Lamar, La Junta and on to Santa Fe, with a branch to Pueblo. It follows from Hutchinson the Arkansas Valley and the Santa Fe railroad. It is recognized by the government and all the leading road organizations of the east, and will be an important link in the coming great transcontinental highway."

What to Look for in Automobile.

When buying an automobile it is necessary that you be well enough posted to draw safe conclusions. That you may be helped some this from the manufacturer of the Great Western is of value and interest:

"It is intensely interesting to read some of the advertising by manufacturers who build cheaply. In designing a cheap car the manufacturer usually takes from five to ten items that go to make up the general specifications and makes these specifications fit the car so that the advertisements will read just the same as do the specifications of expensive, high-grade cars. Naturally, the specifications are picked out that do not add materially to the cost of the car—such as wheel base, for instance.

"Wheel base is, really, the cheapest thing that a manufacturer can add to his car. Specifications do not make good automobiles. It is the design, the workmanship and the spirit behind the factory that either makes the car high-grade or makes it not worth while.

"Many cars have from six to twelve inches more wheel base than the designers know to be proper. Many cars also have 36-inch wheels when the power is taxed with 34-inch wheels. Again, many cars have motors cast en bloc where the power actually demands that the cylinders be cast separately if the service and cost of maintenance is to be taken into consideration. Others have a beautiful, large, heavy body with light motive power. When a buyer purchases his machine it is to his interest to judge the mechanical details with care and not be governed by misleading advertisements. The Great Western is designed, built and finished with a rational, sane, honest and high purpose as the guiding star. It is built to last, because it is properly laid out in the first place, and secondly, because it is built with good material and well guided, high grade workmen."

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

The Grange year just closed has been very satisfactory to all who are interested in the growth of the order. Of the 29 states represented in this forward movement, nearly every one reports substantial growth. Kansas has done fairly well, yet with our immense agricultural interests we should have a Subordinate Grange in every school district.

The Grange has an honorable record of 50 years, to which we can all point with pride, but we must not rest on our record for we are living in the present and for the future. With the increased membership we ought to do something to advance our interests in a material way. Why not maintain an office in Kansas City, with an experienced stock man, who could receive the shipments of stock and other commodities shipped in carlots?

We could also have a purchasing agent who would buy for our members and ship direct.

One of the avowed principles of our order is to bring the producer and consumer closer together. This plan, worked out in detail, should be worth trying.

Our "Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association" is a potent example of what cooperation can do when along proper lines.

We are now carrying over $2,000,000 of risks, at about one-half the cost of old line companies.

Field meetings are one of the essential features of the progress of the order. Many facts can be stated along this line, but it is not necessary. What you want to do is to get busy and send in your request early.

We must form our circuits so that we can utilize the time of our speakers.

A circuit starting in Leavenworth county, thence south through the range counties as far and including Allen county, then north and take in all the counties clear to the north line of the state.

The executive committee has secured the services of Brother Charles Hoyt, organizer for the National Grange. He is now working in McPherson county, and meeting with good success, having sent in the papers for Contention Grange, with good prospects for more in the same county. He will more than likely canvas the territory on west so that we may connect with our Grange territory in Pawnee county.

The indications are very encouraging. Many of the farmers now realize the necessity of organization and are ready to help the good cause along to improve the existing conditions.

County deputies can be of much help if they will canvass their districts and report the condition. We are anxious to extend the order. Much good may be accomplished, and no one be wronged by spreading the gospel of the Grange.

The report of the Patrons' Fire and Tornado Association for the year of 1911 is very gratifying to its organizers and an encouragement to all farmers who are interested (and all of us should be) in co-operative enterprises.

This year's increase has been greater than any previous year and the per cent of increase has been greater. While the risks have increased, the losses have also increased, and the increase in the losses have been a greater per cent, as compared to the risks, than in former years. The increase in membership has more than kept pace with our losses.

Many of our losses were due to the numerous electrical storms with which Kansas was visited last year.

The fact was brought out that we did not have a single loss on a properly rodded barn, which justifies the company in making a difference of 25 cents on the $100 in favor of the rodded barn as compared to the barn without rods.

The company is now carrying over $14,000,000 in risks, with 4,500 members.

Average policy, about $2,000.

This company is strictly mutual and the participants must be members of the Patrons of Husbandry.

"Don't buy Ready Roofing by the smell, taste, bending or tearing it—or any other 'fool' tests'—let me tell you a better and safer way" —The General

"I have originated a method of standardizing quality and value—*Certain-teed* Roofing—roofing bearing the certificate below which is your guarantee."



General Roofing, U. S. A.'s
Largest Manufacturer of Roofings and Building Papers

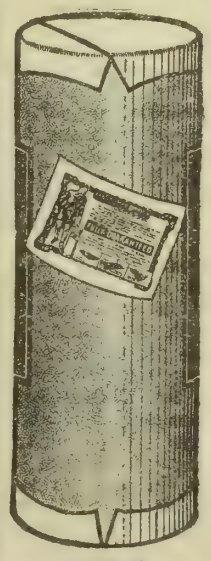


Certain-teed Roofing
is guaranteed for 15 years

(Put up in rolls and shingles)

This *Certain-teed* **Roofing** is not a new thing. It is just the General's way of protecting you from paying double what roofing is worth. There are a number of inferior roofings on the market, and since they claim everything for their goods, you need something for your protection. The day is past when you need to worry about the quality of the Ready Roofing you buy for your home, barn, tool shed, corn crib, poultry houses, buggy shed, ice house or other buildings.

The General's Certificate is for Your Protection



A Roll of *Certain-teed* Roofing

Roofing does not wear out—it dries out. The only proof is on the roof. The General makes honest goods and gives every one a square deal—*Certain-teed* **Roofing** is made so that it won't dry out for years and years.
Simply ask your local dealer for *Certain-teed* **Roofing** and see that it bears our Certificate of Quality shown above—you will find the price within your easy reach.

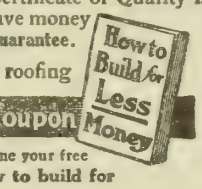
Certain-teed **Roofing** costs no more. It is easy to lay and the most economical roof covering you can buy.

Back of this Certificate is the General's experience of nearly a quarter of a century in mining and refining asphalts, also manufacturing roofings. This is why he has outstripped all competitors and today owns and operates the three largest roofing plants in the world.

The General's three milllion dollar mills enable him to produce a splendid roofing at a low cost and place the local dealer in a position to sell it to you at a price so attractive you can't afford to use any other material.

Don't make any mistake—buy from your local dealer—when it comes to price, quick delivery and service, he has them all beat. But when you buy, see that our Certificate of Quality is pasted on each roll—you will not only save money but you will be entitled to the 15-year guarantee.

Before you buy another square foot of roofing—or if you have never used ready roofing—at least investigate—send today for our Free Book, just off the press, **"How to build for less money,"** it contains facts and figures you should know—it will save you money—write today to the nearest point.



Free Book Coupon

If you will send me your free book H 2, **"How to build for less money,"** I will read it.

*Name*_____

City _____

*State*_____

General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

YORK, PA. MARSEILLES, ILL. E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Society
Shoes for Women

FOR formal occasions or everyday wear—for every season of the year—for city or country—the "Society" Shoe is a particular shoe for particular women. The "Society" shoe is made in many styles, in all the popular leathers, over lasts fashioned by designers who are thoroughly posted on fashion's whims. All honestly made of the finest leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used. The "Star" on every heel is a guarantee of high quality. "Society" Oxfords are also made in white Duck canvas, corded satin, velvets, tans, browns, suedes, etc.,—all the newest novelties.

Sold at $3.00 to $4.00. Ask your dealer for the "Society"—wear them and learn why—

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"



If your dealer cannot supply you write for a complimentary copy of our "Star Brand" Family Magazine, showing 92 of our 600 styles.

DEPT. 10 KF

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND SHOE COMPANY

Capital $5,000,000. 12 Big Factories. *Saint Louis, Mo.*



Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds:
Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantossima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern.

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid.
People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa



There Are 325,000 Reasons Why You Should Choose The Old Trusty Incubator

THERE are 325,000 people now using them successfully—making big money with them raising poultry every season. Every one of these successes is *proof* to you that the *Old Trusty* is the incubator you ought to *buy*. No other machine has had such a tremendous sale—no other machine is giving such satisfaction—no *other* machine of same *quality* sells for such a *low price*.

Old Trusty

On 30 to 90 Days' Free Trial

Read the proof in the description: Triple-cased throughout—inner case of high-grade California redwood—middle case of highest grade asbestos—Protect-O-Board—outer case, legs and all, of galvanized metal, handsome mottled finish—equipped with guaranteed hot-water copper tank and boiler—indestructible—can't burn, can't warp, can't crack or open at the seams—crack or decay—guaranteed ten years—twenty if you say so—shipped complete with best thermometer, egg-tester trays, and instructions—ready to run with sure results by anybody—no trouble, worry, or experimenting. Safety lamp and regulator fitted on at side—top clear for use as table in egg-testing.

Be sure to send for the big, free book—it shows over 300 photographs of machines in actual operation—of poultry yards—and of successful poultry hatches—also photographs of some of the people who are making success with my machines. The book is written by *Johnson Himself*, who has the experience of the largest incubator family the world has ever known. With the book Johnson will tell you for how much less than $10.00 he will sell you an *Old Trusty*. Address



M. M. JOHNSON
The Incubator Man,
With a Score of 325,000 Satisfied Customers,
Clay Center, Nebr.

Freight Prepaid Anywhere Except Beyond The Rockies

Less Than $10

I'll Start You and Keep You Going *Right* in the POULTRY Business



My World-famous high-quality incubators and brooders, and my Free Poultry Lessons make success easy and sure for you!

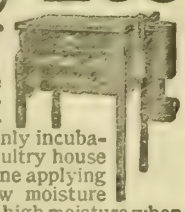
SUCCESSFUL INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

are made right and with the free advice and lessons I give my customers no one can possibly fail to make biggest hatches of strongest chicks. Write me. A postal brings all facts, book, prices and proposition. *"Proper Care and Feeding of Chicks, Ducks and Turkeys"—sent for 10c* J. S. Gilcrest, Pres. **Des Moines Incubator Co.** 5[illegible] Second St., Des Moines, Iowa



Mandy Lee

The Incubator of Certainty



Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically. Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful.

GEO. H. LEE COMPANY,
1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

White Plymouth Rocks

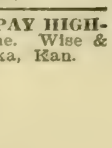
GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other [illegible] eggs [illegible] a year for [illegible] pullets is the breed, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

50 Best Paying Varieties Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Eggs, Dogs and Incubators. **All at Low Prices.** Send 4c. for my Book which gives reliable information worth many dollars to you **W. A. WEBER, Box 934 Mankato, Minn.**



SCOTCH COLLIES—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS.

The choicest pedigreed stock. **Also, 300** Barred Rock cockerels. Catalog free. **Mrs. Florence B. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.**

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGHEST market price. Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



If you are getting eggs this zero weather you are fortunate and deserve great credit.

Hens won't lay in such severe cold weather as we have had lately unless extra good care is taken of them.

This means that you see to it that they have a warm house and a warm meal when they are most in need of it.

Don't forget the grit these days when the hens are confined to the house. Even if let out, they couldn't find anything in the way of grinding material, for the snow covers it all up. See that the grit box is kept well filled.

Those having poultry and eggs for hatching for sale should write KANSAS FARMER for its special low poultry advertising rates. The big special poultry number of February 3 next will be especially valuable in which to advertise.

It is well to give the fowls' quarters an extra bedding of hay and straw in cold weather. It makes them warmer and more comfortable, for they can nestle in it when they are through scratching in it for the grain you have given them.

Don't forget that the hens will need more feed as the weather gets colder. A warm-day ration will not satisfy the hunger and appetite of a hen on cold days. She needs some food to counteract the inroads of the intense cold on her system, besides the usual allowance that should go to the making of eggs.

One thing that can be given the fowls, and which they lack very often, is pure drinking water. Unless the poultry house is very warmly built the water will freeze very quickly when the thermometer is way below zero. It then behooves the poultryman to see that his hens are supplied with fresh water several times a day. If the water is warmed it will remain drinkable quite a while longer than when it is given cold. Remember that an egg contains 90 per cent of water, and that no matter how much you feed the hens, unless you give them water there can be no eggs.

Poultry Inspector.

No one will deny that the poultry product is a great industry in Kansas, but it is in great need of proper legislation. First, a poultry inspector should be appointed. If it is wise and necessary to have a beef and hog inspector, it seems to me that it would be wise and just as necessary to have a poultry inspector. Secondly, there should be a law that would compel the express companies and railroad companies to furnish suitably ventilated cars for shipping poultry, and racks so that the coops could be placed on them, instead of piling them one on top of another, as is done at the present time. Such laws would be in the interest of the consumer, the shipper and the producer.

No one will deny that the poultry crates are crowded in the express cars in every shape and manner, and there are often sick fowls with diseases that are contagious. And in that foul air healthy fowls are liable to take the disease. If slaughtered at that time, but little injury may be done, but if held a week or two before being killed the disease has reached such a state that you cannot remedy it. Many times the disease is among the poultry and you don't know it, and no improvement will come until we have some good law that will prevent such inhumane shipments as are practiced at this time.

I have been interested in poultry production for years, and have taken notice of this inhumane method of shipping poultry. I have invented an improved coop or crate that will alleviate this evil to a great extent. Underneath my coop there is an air space that will admit air underneath the fowls in the coop. They will get some air as foul as it generally is in an express car, but when the express smasher slams an old tight-bottomed coop on the top of mine it does not shut off the air from my chicks. They receive air from underneath, and when my coops are piled one on top of another my chicks receive air from two ways, upwards and also downwards.

I would like to hold the position of poultry inspector. I would make those express smashers think I had taken lessons from Crumbine.—I. S. WARREN, Burlingame, Kan.

Roup.

As I have seen in your paper where people ask for remedies for diseases among poultry, will some one tell me what is good for roup among chickens? Some of mine have swollen heads and eyes, and on some it works in their throats. Please answer through the poultry column.—SUBSCRIBER.

Answer. — Your inquiry concerning roup is not the only one we have received lately. Inasmuch as the disease seems to be quite prevalent in various places, we will try to answer the question as fully as we can in order to benefit as many as possible. All experts agree that the disease is a very dangerous one, resembling diphtheria in the human family. Some claim that there is no known remedy for it, and that it is a loss of time and money to fuss with roupy fowls. However, "as long as there's life there is hope," and we will give several simple remedies that are known to have helped afflicted fowls. The first thing to do is to take the sick chickens away from the healthy ones and keep them in a place by themselves, for all agree that the disease is contagious. They should be placed in a warm room, and fed an abundance of rich food, for many times the birds die of actual starvation. Their heads should be bathed in warm water and any matter in their nostrils or eyes should be removed, then wash with an antiseptic solution, such as peroxide of hydrogen. Where a swelling indicates the collection of matter in the nasal chambers, they should be opened, and usually a large amount of putrid mass may be removed.

After the diseased parts have been thoroughly washed, it is well to bathe them with carbolic salve or a solution of kerosene oil and lard, two-thirds oil, one-third lard.

Several roup remedies are advertised, and doubtless some of them are helpful, but none are any good unless you also take extra care of the fowls by placing them in a room by themselves, bathing their heads and feeding them good rich food.

A poultryman told us he could cure any roupy fowl by dipping its head into a pan of brine, made with warm water and salt. He holds the chicken's head down in this brine till it almost strangles. We have no doubt that this would help the disease, for it does what we have already recommended above—it clears the passages of the obstructive matter by sneezing. A chicken is supposed to breathe through its nostrils, and when they are clogged up it is forced to the necessity of breathing through the mouth, and must keep its beak open, which is unnatural and aggravates the disease.

One writer says he cured roup by giving three drops of spirits of camphor on a piece of bread to each sick fowl. Another says to take a stick of common black licorice and steep it in water until dissolved. Give a quantity of it to the afflicted bird every few hours. Another poultry raiser says ten drops of turpentine to a fowl with roup is the best remedy he ever tried. He gives it four nights in succession, skipping the fourth night. Four or five doses generally does the work. A Canadian poultry breeder recommends the following for roup: Two ounces best vinegar, one tablespoonful pulverized alum, one tablespoonful sugar of lead. Put all into a bottle and shake thoroughly. Bathe the bird's head and nostrils well night and morning.

And so we might go on adding remedy after remedy. It won't hurt to try some of these simple remedies, but remember that none of them will do any good unless you take the fowl in hand yourself and give it extra good care in a warm place with plenty of nourishing food. There is more in the nursing than in the medicine.

Ship Your Hides and Furs

In any quantity, large or small, to the oldest and largest consignment house. Established 1870.



We originated this plan for handling hides and furs in this field—have made it the special feature of our business for years, and have developed the best outlets in this country. We understand the requirements of the shipper, and send *quickest returns* at *top prices*.

HIDES

Our service from any angle *is the best in the business.* Satisfactory results assured. Write *today* for tags and our full classified price list, with much information which will keep you thoroughly posted. We mail it regularly and it's *free* for the asking. *We can satisfy you—try us.*

M. LYON & CO.,
238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.



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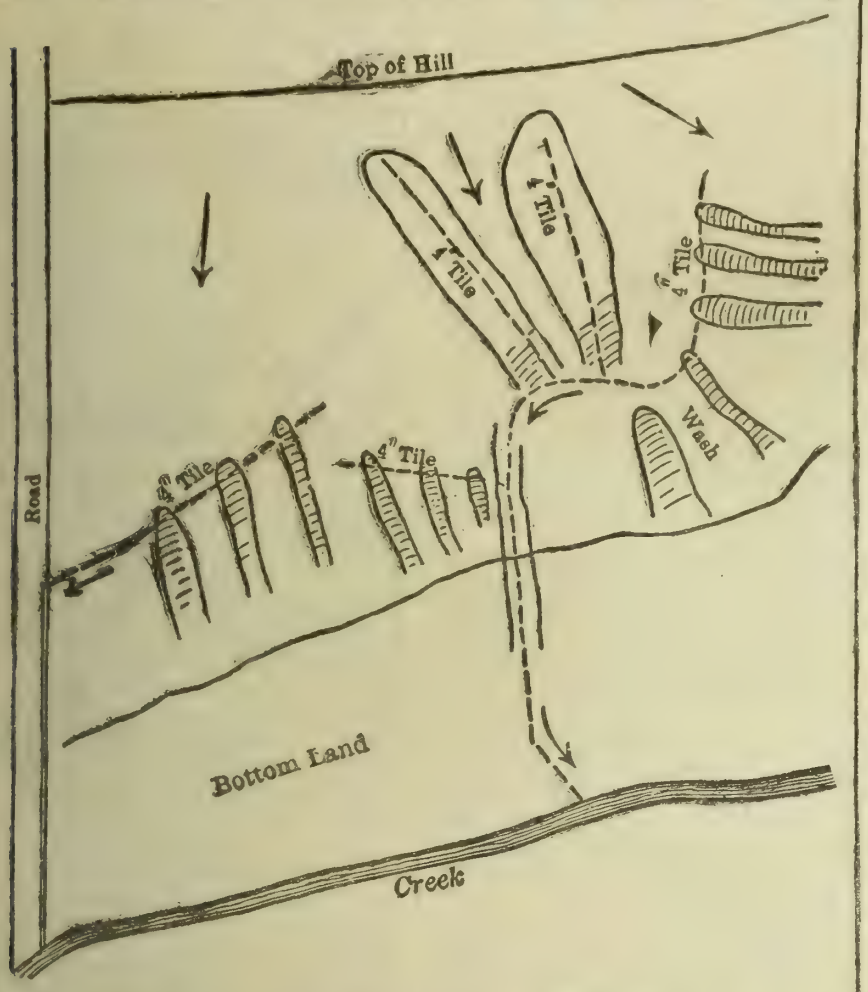
Cycle Hatcher Company, 53 Lehigh Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

TILE DRAINING

An Oswego, Kan., reader writes asking for the proper method of tile draining a piece of land which he describes. The answer below is taken from "Practical Farm Drainage," a book by Charles Elliott, chief drainage engineer of the United States Department of Agriculture. The cut accompanying is from the same book and the illustration fits closely the inquiry of our subscriber:

"That underdrains will make terraces unnecessary in many instances has been ascertained. In 1903 an experiment was made under the direction of Drainage Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, to test the efficiency of tile drains in preventing the erosion of such lands, and if possible do away with terraces altogether. The place selected for the experiment was a farm in northern Georgia. It was a portion of a field which has been abandoned because of excessive erosion in spite of the best system of terracing. It had an average slope of one foot in ten, and the soil was a red sandy loam of good depth with a firm clay subsoil. It has been observed that one cause of the great extent of damage seemed to be the condition of the soil at certain places resulting from seepage water. Previously softened by this, the earth yielded readily to the action of surface water, and ditches and gullies soon resulted, down which the water flowed in torrents during heavy rains.

"In the experiment made, underdrains were laid in such a way as to intercept the seepage water and thus preserve the firmness of the soil. (See illustration.) These do not conduct all of the water away from the land, but permit an outflow through the joints of the drains. They thus serve not only to arrest the surface water, but to distribute and conserve it in the subsoil. The cost of the improvement in this experiment was $10 an acre for the land reclaimed, drain tile being difficult to procure and high in price. The gross receipts of the first crop on the land previously abandoned, however, paid the entire cost.



"On this field the terraces were done away with altogether, the drains being sufficient to prevent the erosion, and this will often be possible. Even when this is not the case their use in conjunction with properly constructed terraces will never fail to prove highly beneficial. Too great care cannot be taken in the location and construction of such drains to meet the requirements of the particular locality, and thus secure a maximum degree of efficiency. The accompanying cut of the experiment referred to will show the method of locating the drains in this one instance, and will also serve to suggest the proper treatment in other cases."

FARM INQUIRIES

A. L. Edwards, Wilsey, Kan., asks if KANSAS FARMER readers have had experience in starting cedars from seed, and requests answer through this paper. Unless our subscriber is going into the nursery business we would advise that life is too short to do the thing he contemplates.

E. G. Trowbridge, M. D., Chicago, Ill., writes, January 1, 1912: "Please change my KANSAS FARMER address from Waldron, Mo., to 1404 East Madison Street, Chicago. At first I thought I would not bother you to make the change, but I find I miss the paper very much.

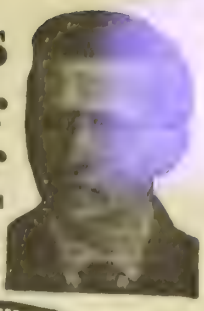
"Am trying to determine whether a cement block silo is better than a stave silo. Can KANSAS FARMER help me?"

Answering the above letter, subscriber will read carefully the silo number of KANSAS FARMER, issue of January 27. This number should give him a good idea of relative merits of different kinds of silo. He will get good information by writing advertisers of silos who use space therein.

Answering our subscriber, E. F. P., of Barnard, Kan.: Thoroughly disk ground for oats. We recommend double disking. Too many oats in Kansas are sown in an exceedingly slipshod manner. Drill three pecks to one bushel of cleaned seed. We do not recommend broadcasting—by such methods the seed is not well covered. Drill as soon as danger of freezing weather is past. Nothing is gained by too early sowing. Treat seed for smut. This will pay. Clean the seed oats to get out weeds and light grains. Only catch crops can follow oats. Kafir or sorghum will make forage most years. The oat ground will be in good condition for wheat if plowed.

Our subscriber, F. B. G., Eldorado Springs, Kan., asks if the feeding of cow peas and cow pea hay is injurious to horses, and particularly so to colts. No. Cow pea hay in feeding constituents is the equal in every respect of alfalfa hay, and the threshed peas equivalent to about double the same quantity of wheat bran, and should be fed in about the same manner as those feeds. If subscribers have experience indicating that cow peas are detrimental to horses, let KANSAS FARMER hear from you.

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I don't simply make general statements. I don't say my Fairfield is as good as any, I say it is the best machine in the world. It is better built, better looking, easier and cheaper to operate that any other incubator and that it's without question the World's Best Hatcher.



Made in three sizes of finest California red wood, with cypress binding and handsomely finished. Shipped freight prepaid on 42 days' trial. Send today.

I have thousands of testimonials that prove these statements. I have reports from chicken experts, government experiment stations, etc., saying that my Fairfield was tested in competition with other machines, and the Fairfield proved the prize winner. I have hatching reports from hundreds of Fairfield men, showing that the average Fairfield hatches 95%. These facts will prove that in order to get some chicken profits you need a Fairfield. These facts prove my statement that the Fairfield is without a question the most perfect incubator on the market today. On top of all this evidence I offer you my Fairfield with

90% Hatches Guaranteed

I make this guarantee in writing and protect you by giving you your money back if the Fairfield fails to make good. That's certainly the fairest, squarest offer ever made. Thousands took advantage of it last year. I want you to accept it this year and find out for yourself what a good incubator will really do toward earning chicken profits. I don't ask you to experiment at your expense—I take the risk.

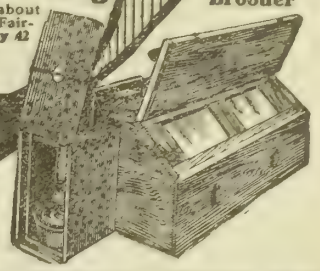
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Try it. Test in every way you see fit. If it don't satisfy, if it fails to live up to my guarantee, if you can find any incubator at any cost that will do better, ship the Fairfield back and get your money. That's my proposition. No other manufacturers will duplicate this offer. That being the case, the Fairfield must be as I claim, the World's Best Hatcher.

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Queen Chicks

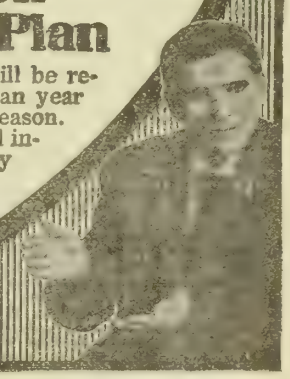


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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels, $1 each. Address, E. A. Eagle, Melvern, Osage Co., Kan. Route No. 2.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BROWN LEGhorns—Extra quality. Write your wants. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB PURE-BRED Brown Leghorn cockerels. E. Mach, Whitman, Neb.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Cockerels, $1, $2; pullets, hens, $9 dozen. Carl Erhart, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $1 each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

WINTER LAYING LEGHORNS—200 HUNdred paid $5.62 per hen in 6 months. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog. O. C. Frantz, South Main, Rocky Ford, Colo.

PURE-BRED R. C. BROWN LEGHORN cockerels and pullets, $1 each; four or more, 85c each. Absolutely high-grade stock. Must sell quick on account of removal. J. H. Albers, Nashville, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—$1 up. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, LARGE, EARLY, HIGH scoring birds. Henry Molyneaux, Palmer, Kan.

CLOSING OUT BARGAINS. BUFF Rocks, S. C. W. Leghorns, Indian Runner Ducks. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

FOR CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERels at reasonable prices, write Mrs. E. L. Rice, Route 2, Eureka, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

30 CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $2 each, or three for $5. Some fine pullets at $1 each. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK, FARM RAISED cockerels at $1.50 and $2 each; cocks, $1; hens, $1. Mrs. John Yowell, Rt. 4, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from show winners and good enough to head any breeder's yards. A. G. Hammond, Box 29, Vinland, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winning Reds, Barred Rocks, and Runner Ducks. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mo.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit; 44 premiums; successful again at Topeka and Clay Center. Males, $2 to $5; females, $1.25 up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay, Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT OF PUREbred Barred Rock cockerels at $1.50 each. Fox terrier puppies, $3.00 each. Also a fine pair of fox and coon hounds. J. L. Yordy, Tescott, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS AND eggs from pure-bred stock. Place your orders now. Day-old chicks from $1 to $2.50 per 12; eggs, $1 to $2.50 per 15. Joseph B. Moyer, [illegible] Topeka, Kan.

COCKERELS (WHITE ROCKS) PULLETS —Large, white, vigorous stock that never fail to win in any show. Eggs from all six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Write Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit; hold 44 premiums; successful again at Topeka and Clay Center. Males, $2; females, $1.25 up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 UP. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Orpingtons, wild Mallard and White Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and Pearl Guineas. Booking eggs at half what others charge. R. E. Bristol, Dept. H., Vermillion, Ohio.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS—A FEW FINE young cockerels and pullets for sale. These birds are strictly high-class, not culls; need room and will sell cheap now. References, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address, J. E. Spaulding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE— Write for prices. H. Swank, Mayetta, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIGorous, farm raised, heavy laying. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS CHEAP if taken at once. H. G. Nash, Grantville, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.— Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—CHOICE White Kellerstrass Orpington cockerels. Maud Lundin, Columbus, Kan.

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KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Prize winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. Also Indian Runner ducks. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., Route 15.

FOR SALE—40 HENS, 4 COCKS, SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons, Cook strain; great layers; one-third laying now; $1 to $2 each. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

MY BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE WON AT Des Moines, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. Mating list giving egg prices ready February 1. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale reasonable. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. **High-class Collie bitches, bred or open.** Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—COCKERELS FOR sale; utility kind; prices right. Eggs for sale in season. Mrs. Maggie Gingrich, Michigan Valley, Kan.

MOORE'S SINGLE COMB REDS WON all blue ribbons and most of others at State Show again this year. Twenty-five full brothers of winners reasonable. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Winners for years, Mo. and Kan. big shows. Fine stock for quick sale. Cockerels, $1.25 to $10; cocks, $5 to $10; pullets, $1 to $7. N. P. Todd, Rinehart, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND RED, BUFF ORPINGton cockerels, $1, $2 and $3 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

LARGE BONED R. C. R. I. REDS—DEEP red color, red eyes, long body, low-down tail, high scoring stock, $2.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Osterfoss Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

WORLD'S BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS and IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. My first championship pen is headed by second Madison Square, New York, cock, January, 1910, and contains first Madison Square pullet, December, 1910; also first, second, third, fourth and fifth Madison Square pullets, January, 1910. The greatest pen of Reds in the world. Free catalog. Southern Poultry Farm, Wade Hampton, Prop., Rogersville, Tenn.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—CKLS., $1. J. B. Fagan, R. 4, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EXCLUSIVELY for 10 years, 80c, $1. Mrs. E. S. Louk, Michigan Valley, Kan.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES— Standard bred. Write for prices. W. K. Heaton, Larned, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS— Standard weight, satisfaction guaranteed. F. N. Whiteaker, Beasonfield, Ia.

FIVE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels, bred from winners, for sale cheap if taken at once. W. S. Holden, Douglass, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKerels, large boned, well laced. Write for description and price list. Mrs. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES; FINE utility stock for sale; bred to lay. Settings, $2.00. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison st., Kansas City, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM high scoring stock, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Philip Willhardt, De Soto and Santa Fe Sts., Leavenworth, Kan.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, LEGHORNS, ORPINGTONS. Stock, eggs, baby chicks. Send for catalog. Good cockerels now ready. **KANSAS POULTRY CO., NORTON, KAN.**

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. WON at North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Clay Center, December, 1911, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds. Stock and eggs in season. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLENdid cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS AND pullets, from $1.50 to $5. Mrs. F. O. Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

Doings of the Daddies.

I presume most people have seen some mention of the great winnings of the Aberdeen Angus cattle at the International Live Stock Show just closed.

They seemed to sweep in nearly all the prizes where they were shown in competition with the other beef breeds, winning first premiums and the grand championship over the Shorthorns, Herefords, Red Polls, Galloways.

The 15 yearling steers raised and fed by Escher & Ryan of Iowa won the grand championship over all beef breeds, and sold at auction for $187.50. The prize money on these 15 yearling steers amounted to $1,125, making a total income per head for them $262.50, or the sum of $3,937.50 for the 15 yearling steers.

At the 12 International Shows thus far held the Aberdeen Angus carlots of fat steers have won the grand championship prizes in nine of these annual shows, while all the other beef breeds have only won three grand championship prizes in 12 years.

In the class of individual fat steers the Aberdeen Angus steer again took grand championship over all, and sold at auction for $1,440. This is eight times out of the 12 shows that the single fat animal championship has come to the Aberdeen Angus breed.

I have lately put some of my Angus heifer calves on our scales, and find some 9-months-old calves in good stock condition weighed 850 pounds, and a 3-months-old bull calf in stock condition weighed 375 pounds. One black steer over 1 and under 2 years, weighed 1,100 pounds. One cow in good condition weighed 1,500 pounds. My registered 3-year-old bull weighs 1,800 pounds in good breeding condition. (I have no bulls or cows for sale.)

The highest prices for fat cattle in the Kansas City Stock Yards during the year just closed were paid for yearling Aberdeen Angus steers, amounting to over $100 per head. Angus calves fatten at any age after weaning, like a Poland China pig. These are the money makers for us.

Now, I want to invite you to consider these facts and co-operate with me in encouraging the farmers to take up the raising of these "black beauties," so that we will have in this state enough black calves that we can collect up carloads of black yearlings and put them in the feed lot each fall.

Any good grade cow will have a horn-less black calf if bred to a good Angus bull. Hence the thing to do is to get good bulls and use them with whatever good cows the people may have of the beef types; and soon the pastures will be full of black calves that fatten at any age like a Poland China pig.

Two or more breeders can buy bulls in partnership. Be sure to buy good bulls to start with. Don't buy a poor individual, no matter what pedigree he may have. Take good care of your calves and there will be plenty of people who will want to buy them.

The top prices for the best fat steers of all breeds except the blacks was $7.90 in Kansas City on the first inst. But two cars of prime blacks brought 9 cents, or $127 per head. What's the matter with the blacks.—THOMAS D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kan. (Before Stock Breeders' Association.)

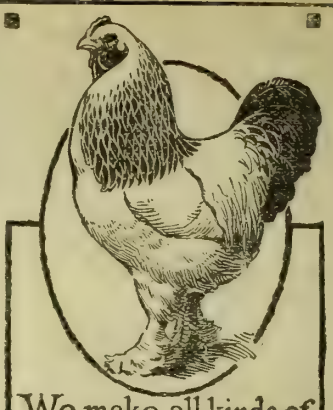
Thinks Lye a Good Hog Conditioner.

Our subscriber, Thomas E. Clarke, manager of the Reno herd of Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, of Medora, Kansas, writes as follows regarding our inquiry for information pertaining to the use of lye in hog feeding:

"On my father's farm I do not recall any time when we fed lye other than that which was dissolved from soap in the dish water. We always fed salt and charcoal or slack coal and wood ashes.

"Since I have been here I have followed much the same practice. I kept the hogs supplied with wood ashes, air-slaked lime, common salt, and occasionally fed copperas in the slop. During the cholera scare this fall I decided to feed lye in addition to these other conditioners. Within a week after commencing to feed lye any observer could notice an improvement in the looks and condition of the hogs. They had better appetites and were healthier looking. Their hair looked glossy and their eyes were brighter. Those on full feed seemed to do better and gain faster.

"I have never had any sick hogs. While I have had no positive and far-reaching results from the use of lye as a preventative of sickness in hogs, I believe that it is much better and cheaper than any patent preparation now on the market. It seems to stimulate the vital functions and thus render the hogs very much less susceptible to infection from disease. I did not feed nearly so much lye as the editor recommends. I fed about one-half of a 10-cent can in a barrel of slop. It seems to me that good care, with a variety of feed and mineral substances for the hog, will reduce the cholera danger to a minimum."



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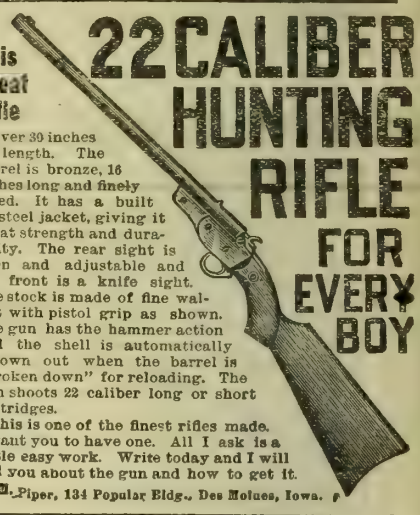
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is over 39 inches in length. The barrel is bronze, 16 inches long and finely rifled. It has a built up steel jacket, giving it great strength and durability. The rear sight is open and adjustable and the front is a knife sight. The stock is made of fine walnut with pistol grip as shown. The gun has the hammer action and the shell is automatically thrown out when the barrel is "broken down" for reloading. The gun shoots 22 caliber long or short cartridges.

This is one of the finest rifles made. I want you to have one. All I ask is a little easy work. Write today and I will tell you about the gun and how to get it.

A. M. Piper, 134 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

PURE BRED POULTRY

BARGAINS IN LIGHT BRAHMAS, LEGhorns, Cochins, Rocks, Hamburgs, Langshans, Wyandottes, Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, C. Bantams, Geese and Ducks; 75 prizes won Ind. State Fair, 1911. J. E. Smiley, Judson, Ind.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS.

GOLDEN BARRED ROCKS—(THE 400 in chickens). Plumage buff barring on white. Free catalog. L. E. Altwein, St. Joseph, Mo.

CORNISH FOWLS.

DARK CORNISH COCKERELS FOR sale. Eggs in season. Try them. The best family table fowl in existence. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS. Cocks, $1; pullets, 75c; cockerels, 75c. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, BUFF Cochin Bantams, Muscovy and Rouen Ducks. Gartner Bros., Coleridge, Neb.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, $4; hens, $2. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

W. H. TOMS, 18 LBS. AT 5 MO., EACH $5. Cora Trapp, Wa Keeney, Kan.

FINE, PURE-BRED BOURBON RED Turkeys for sale. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, WINners at Kansas State Show, and registered Scotch Collie pups for sale. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FOR SALE— Extra fine, priced reasonable. Write at once. O. F. Nolan, Moran, Kan.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, EXTRA fine, $1.50. Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—FAMOUS 280- egg strain, from imported stock. Low prices now. Write quick. Mrs. Frank Higgs, Route 19, Idaville, Ind.

CASH FOR FAT POULTRY DELIVERED on or before next issue this paper: Hens, heavy, lb., 10c; young roosters, 9c; geese, fff., 9c; ducks, fff., 11c; turkeys, 14c; old toms, 12c. Coops free. Daily refittances. **COPE'S SALES SYSTEM, Topeka, Kan.**

Drink a cup of this coffee

Note its rich aroma, its fine full body, its rare smoothness. That is the *blend*. Just the coffees required to give you that splendid cup-quality, have been carefully picked to make

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Only tremendous popularity and wide sale make possible so great a coffee value. More cups to the pound than in ordinary coffee, and every cup a new taste-delight. See that the seal is unbroken.



35c a pound at your grocer's

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There are two kinds of Spices, TONE'S and *"others"*

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I want you to send for my 1912 Catalogue—just issued. Every page—108 of them—filled with special offers in price and quality. Be sure to get my free

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written with my 26 years experience—for buying Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed, Upland grown Alfalfa, Clover and Field Grass Seed, Seed Potatoes, Corn and Grain, Fruit and Forest Trees, Small Fruits and Flowering shrubs. Freight paid on $10 tree orders. All Seeds Nebraska Standard. None better.

10c Offer!
1 5c pkt. mixed colora Petunias
1 10c pkt. extra fine mixed pansies
1 10c pkt. giant single pinks.
1 5c pkt. finest mixed poppies.
30 cents worth for 10 cents postpaid

German Nurseries and Seed House
Box 10, Beatrice, Nebr.
CARL SONDEREGGER, President

Oats



Twenty odd years ago, Salzer's White Bonanza Oats won the world's prize of $500.00 offered by the American Agriculturist for the heaviest yielding oats.

Our new Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats gave during 1910 and 1911 sworn-to yields ranging from 80 to 259 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere, not so particular as to soils and climes.

For 10c Stamps We Mail

A package of our Famous Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue, if you ask for same.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 226 S. 8th St., LaCrosse, Wis.

100 PAGE SEED BOOK FREE

SEEDS

Send a postal to-day for our 100 Page Beautifully illustrated catalog of genuine seed bargains, mailed FREE to any address.

ARCHIAS' SURE SEEDS

Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees, have been tested for over 25 years; they are Money Growers, and Mortgage Lifters, and the best that money can buy. Write at once—we can save you money.

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BEST IN THE WORLD
Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

50 Concord Grapes $1 Hardy — Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys $1 Stock Guaranteed.
Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box Y Fairbury, Neb.

HOME CIRCLE



Remember that pessimists are always in the rear and never in the van, in the march of progress. Your successful men and women are never chronic grumblers.

When washing a fringed bedspread don't put it through the wringer after the last rinsing water, but hang it on the line dripping. It will dry without a crease or wrinkle, will not require ironing, and the fringe will be fluffy and straight.

A simple and economical method for cleaning and polishing irons is as follows: Wet a cloth with water and wring partially dry, rubbing soap thoroughly on it. Place on several thicknesses of paper. Rub iron over it several times, pressing hard, to remove starch and roughness.

The following suggestion has been made for the person who is so fortunate as to have a heavy suit of hair: In cold weather when it is difficult to dry the hair it can be cleaned very nicely with corn meal. Sift the meal and heat very hot in the oven. Rub the meal into the hair from the scalp out, not rubbing it into the roots; brush and shake. The hair becomes fluffy and clean with little trouble.

When you have some biscuits left over and wish to have them warm, try the following plan: Put them into a double boiler without wetting them, cover the inner boiler, and let the water in the outside part boil vigorously for 15 or 20 minutes. The biscuits will come out as hot and moist as if just taken from the oven. If you haven't a double boiler put the biscuits in a lard bucket with a tight cover and set this in a kettle of boiling water.

9112.—A Chic and Stylish Afternoon or Calling Gown for Misses and Small Women.

A costume with tucker for misses and small women. A unique feature of this design is the effective side closing, and both waist and skirt, and the effect of



the plaits at the seams, which lend fullness to the skirt while preserving the slender lines. The waist has a prettily shaped collar and is cut with body and sleeves in one. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5¾ yards of 36-inch material, with 1⅛ yard of 27-inch material for the tucker for the 16-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

There is no success without honor; no happiness without a clear conscience, no use in living at all if only for one's self. It is not at all necessary for you to make a fortune, but it is necessary, absolutely necessary, that you should become a fair dealing, honorable, useful man, radiating goodness and cheerfulness wherever you go, and making your life a blessing.—Robert Waters.

How many of you in testing a cake to see if it is done use a broom splint? I hope not many, as there is more than one reason why this is not a good method. If the splint is taken from a broom in common use, it is anything but clean, and if they have been taken from a new broom it is not safe, as sometimes the broomcorn is treated with arsenic or other injurious stuff to make it of that bright attractive green which many prefer to buy. A very fine knitting needle is excellent for this purpose, or toothpicks can be used.

It sometimes happens that a portion of the yolk will break into the white when you are separating the whites from the yolks of eggs, and this, of course, will prevent the whites from beating to a stiff froth. Here is the remedy: Wring a clean cloth out of warm water and gently touch the spot or spots of yolk that have dropped into the whites with the folded point. The yolk will adhere to the damp cloth.

Cruel Papa.

"Papa says if I give up my singing lessons he will present me with a pair of diamond earrings."

"You have never worn earrings, have you?"

"No; I should have to have my ears pierced."

"Ah! yes, I see his idea. He wants to pay you back in your own coin."—Western Christian Advocate.

9096.—A New Frock for Mother's Girl.

Girl's one-piece dress with chemisette and with revers collar trimming. This desirable model has a most unique collar trimming, cut in sailor style over the back, while the front extends in revers fashion on one side to the hem of



the dress, and forms a yoke collar on the other side. The closing is effected in the front under the revers. The sleeve may be in full length or three-quarters length. Any of this season's popular dress fabrics may be used for this model. It is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for the 8-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

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You don't believe it's fair for you to pay high prices for poor seed, just to enable the seedsman to print an "elaborate", "high-toned", expensive catalogue — YOU want high grade SEEDS rather than a "high-toned" catalogue.

That's just the way I feel about it, too! That's why I am giving you usable value in seeds rather than useless value in a "high-toned" catalogue.

My new 1912 Bargain Seed Book is a straight-from-the-shoulder book of seed facts—every page is filled with big bargain offers on tested, dependable seeds, rather than high sounding names and fancy pictures of unknown "freak" vegetables. Thousands of readers of this paper who have given me their business for years already know the value of

Zimmerman's TESTED Seeds!

Zimmerman's Seeds are first quality seeds, true to name and sure to please. I sell tested seed only and give every customer prompt attention, courteous treatment and the most possible in quality and quantity for every cent they pay for my goods. I want you to have a copy of my catalogue so that you may prove by one trial order that it means profit and protection to you to buy all your seeds from me. Write me today for a free copy of my 1912 Bargain Catalogue. A postal will do. Address,

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of all kinds at wholesale prices. We save you 40 per cent, and ship only vigorous, thrifty stock, well rooted. This year's stock best ever. Everything absolutely

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We are leaders in *Quality and High-grade at lowest prices.* Certificate of inspection with each order. Buy from us at first hand and get *better trees for less money.* Write for our free FRUIT BOOK and Special Price List today.

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BLACKBERRIES

Prove moneymakers everywhere. They are a sure crop of easiest culture. Sell well on all markets because they make such fine preserves. Also delicious table fruit. Grow plenty of them! Never enough offered in any market.

6 Strong Plants Postpaid 10c

Merseresu Blackberries are extra hardy and drought resisting. Bear big crops when other sorts fail. The best plant bargain of the season.

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Faithful pictures and descriptions make the book worth having. Our business rests on the "square deal" principle. Investigate by sending for the catalog today!

THE NATIONAL NURSERIES
DEPT. 5 LAWRENCE, KAN.

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BEST IN THE WORLD

New Crop Grown at Farmer Prices. In addition a lot of extra FREE SEEDS thrown in with every order.

BIG SEED BOOK FREE

Our Grand Big Illustrated Catalog of all Farm and Garden Seeds is now ready and free to you. Write for it today. Send names and address of neighbors who buy seeds. Address

RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box I

Special Prices On **Trees**

Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock, Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease inspected by State Entomologist.

Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address

RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO.,
Dept. 1 Shenandoah, Iowa.

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BARTELDES

BIG SEED ANNUAL for 1912 is now ready, 106 pages hundreds of illustrations. We handle only pure bred, highly germinating, Kansas grown seeds, tested by experts trained in U. S. Government Laboratory. Barteldes Seeds for field, farm or garden have been famous for 45 years. Write for our Cultural Guide and Free Book on Alfalfa. Our PINK LIST gives current prices of Field Seeds in quantities. Issued weekly. FREE.

BARTELDES SEED COMPANY,
[illegible] Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.
Oldest Seed House West of Mississippi River. Est. 1866.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 10c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions. $80 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open, with description. Franklin Institute, Dept. S88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 250,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A899. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SALESMEN — TO SELL GUARANTEED groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, etc. Big pay. Steady work. Latest plans. You save customers 25 per cent and give better grade of groceries than retail stores sell. Get into a business for yourself that will pay better than a store. Apply with references. K. F. Hitchcock-Hill Company, Chicago, Ill.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box 120, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—WORK AT ONCE ON GRAIN or dairy farm, as foreman; will work on shares or salary, have life experience. J. Dyke, Chapin, Iowa.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM STOCK and run on shares. Will furnish one team. Implements furnished. Ben Johnston, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED—WORK ON THE FARM BY the month in middle or western states; 10 years experience; have good references. Address S. L. Tallman, R. 7, Ozarks Springs, Mo.

CATTLE.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND China and White Wyandotte Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 years Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE HEAD OF CHOICE Shorthorn Jersey cows, 5 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 207 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED HEREFORD bull calf, 11 months old. O. A. Bradley, 916 Alabama St., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED HOLSTEIN service bulls for sale. They are by bulls whose dams average 30 pounds butter in 7 days and out of young cows, giving over 7 gallons of milk a day. G. Bader, Whitewater, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Chesmore, Coffeyville, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES AND colts for sale by E. B. Leinbach, Nickerson, Kan.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS — SHIRE and Percheron, 4 and 5 years old; one home-bred colt, 2 years old; all sound, high quality. James Arthur, Wakefield, Clay County, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK GRADE Percheron stallion, 4 years old; also some good 15½-hand jacks, very cheap. Call on or address J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD, young, imported Percheron stallion, 8 years old, good horse, all right every way; used him four seasons, extra breeder. Also 4 good horses own raising, 2 coming 4, nicely broke, well and cheaper than any stock man. W. C. Elledge, Hamerville, Kan., 13 miles southwest Fort Scott.

J. E. TARBET, COUNTY CLERK, GRANT County, Texas, sp., on the 23rd of December, 1911, one horse, 14 hands high, weight 700 pounds; color brown, harness marks; appraised value $25. Was taken up by Dr. G. H. Beavers, Doby, Sullivan Township, Kan.

DOGS.

WOLF DOGS FOR SALE. O. V. EVERlex, Hiawatha, Kan.

COLLIES; 100, PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—Good working stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES—PUPS AND YOUNG dogs from the best blood in Scotland and America now for sale. All of my brood bitches and stud dogs are registered; well trained and natural workers. Emporia Kennels, Emporia, Kan. W. H. Richard.

FOR SALE—FOUR PUPS, HALF GREYhound, half wolf hound; seven Pit bull terriers, registered, three females, four males; ages, nine months up. Robert McCluskey, Osage City, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND, IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

WHITE REALTY COMPANY—SELLERS of money making homes. Write us for list. Americus, Kan.

200 ACRES, 2½ MILES FROM WAKEfield, Kan.; good improvements, $65 per acre. Fred W. Cornell.

IDEAL INTERURBAN HOME NEAR car line and college campus. L. Adams, Route 1, Manhattan, Kan.

MIDDLE FLORIDA LIMESTONE BELT has clay loam soil land $10 acre up. Write Capital City Realty Co., Tallahassee, Fla.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

65-ACRE FRUIT AND ALFALFA FARM, 2 miles west of Hutchinson, Kan. Fine dwelling and outbuildings. Terms. L. H. Thompson, Hutchinson, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, a little classified ad on this page will take your message to over 60,000 farm homes in Kansas and adjoining states. The cost is little. See the top of this column.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING! IDEAL COLONY! ENORmous acreage. Abundant water. Rich soil. Great crops. Low prices. Deeded and Carey Act lands. Write Reliable Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

MID-WINTER LAND BUYERS' EXcursion leaves Kansas City Feb. 7, going Mexican Isthmus see low-priced tropical lands. Write us quick. Mexican Isthmus Land Co., Grand Ave. Temple, Kansas City, Mo.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN U. S.—THIS beautiful 240 a. corn and alfalfa farm adjoins a city of 20,000 people; elegant, modern imps. that cost $10,000; nothing better at any price. For a few days I'm going to offer this farm at much les sthan half value, $75 per a. Terms, $12,000 cash; 8 years' time on balance at 6½ per cent. Address, J. E. Thompson (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kan.

HIGHEST CLASS IRRIGATED FARMS, in a mild, even temperature, 11 miles from county seat, Marfa, Texas; Southern Pacific railway, 8 trains a day; Mexican & Orient will be operating trains through land within a year; every tract within 3 miles or less from railway townsite. Soil is richest chocolate loam; more than enough water permanently, sweet and free from alkali, steel concrete dam, 4,000 feet above sea level, free from blizzards and hot winds. Fruits, alfalfa, grapes, vegetables. One alfalfa season will pay for land. A quarter down, rest at 6 per cent. Tracts from 10 acres up. Limited acreage. Write today for fully illustrated book, "Where There's Water and Sixteen Feet of Chocolate Loam;" free. Two excursions a month. Greef & Kelley, General Sales Agents for St. Stephen Land and Irrigation Co., D-714 Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE 25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

NEW HONEY IN 60-LB. CANS, $5; PER case of 2 cans, $9. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

ONE 4-HOLE SANDWICH CORN sheller, and horse-power, for sale cheap. Good as new. Dick Oestreich, Linn, Kan.

WANTED—$12,000 STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise for good farm near here. Price $17,000; mortgage, $4,000. A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Martin, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE STOCKS OF all kinds. Also Missouri, Oklahoma and Western lands, and city property for exchange. Write or call. C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.

The electric spark made the gasoline engine and every day, practical power developing machine. The gasoline engine, in turn, has made it possible for the farm home to have cheap and safe electric lights, heat and power.

If we have many "Don't forget this" or "Don't forget that" in this issue, it is because we feel for the poor hens in this very cold weather. They cannot get things necessary for their comfort themselves, so it must be done by the owner, or they will suffer. And while remembering the fowls, don't forget your good faithful dog, who may be shivering in the cold.

Be careful these days about collecting the eggs several times a day. If left in the nest boxes during zero weather they are very apt to freeze and crack. The hens then get to eating them, and the habit of egg eating will communicate all through the flock. The hens that are not laying will be listening for the laying hens to cackle, and the minute the egg is laid a scramble is made for it by half a dozen hens, and you will be lucky to get any eggs yourself. A litte precaution at first will save endless trouble in this respect.

Not a bug or a worm can the hens get while confined for so long a time in their poultry houses, and they do so like insects. Hence you should see that they have a little meat occasionally. Give them some bones with the meat on and let them pick them clean. Then you can take the bones and partly burn them, then crack and feed to the hens. Where rabbits are plenty, the hens will appreciate a carcass quite often. Skin them and hang them up in the poultry house about a foot high and the hens will soon have all the bones picked clean.

1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Write for prices. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS FOR SALE—1911 crop, brought from Texas, March, 1910. Grown here two years. Recleaned and graded. Sample with price, mailed free upon request. Warren Watts, Route No. 1, Clay Center, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

GENUINE RED TEXAS SEED OATS—First crop of seed direct from Texas. Recleaned and sacked, 75c bushel. Sample free. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kan.

BUYING ALFALFA SEED? BUY THE best. $8 per bushel. Send for sample. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

HOGS.

FAIRVIEW HERD DUROC JERSEYS—A few choice bred sows at prices to move them. E. J. Barnes, Geneva, Neb.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. FALL PIGS, BRED sows and gilts; best of breeding. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

DUROC HOGS, WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn chickens, bronze turkeys. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HERD BOAR FOR sale cheap. Meddler 3d, half brother to Voter. Young stock, both sexes, for sale at all times. Edgewood Farm, Hill & King, Dover, Kan.

BARGAINS — EIGHT TRIED POLAND China sows, shoats, either sex; buff rocks; one female collie puppy, fancy markings. All best breeding. F. H. Barrington, Route 3, Sedan, Kan.

BROODERS.

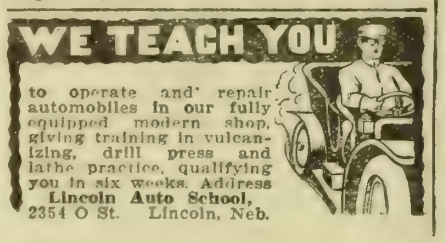
MAKE YOUR OWN CHICKEN BROODers. Send 25c and I will send you my book of plans, telling you how to make brooders at a cost of 90c each, heating apparatus included; heated by lamp. D. L. Roush, 210 E. Laurent St., Topeka, Kan.

POST CARDS.

QUALITY POST CARDS — ENTIRELY different from anything else on the market; high-class, clever, clean, catchy subjects; 16 at 10c; 50 at 25c; 100 at 45c; 225 at $1. Postpaid. Wolbrink, Aberdeen, S. D.

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TELEGRAPHY — MORSE AND WIRELESS—Railway accounting (station agency) taught quickly. R. R. dispatchers' and Western Union wires and complete wireless station in school. Splendid opportunities. Graduates assisted. Living expenses low—may be earned. Largest and oldest school—established 37 years. Investment, $25,000.00. Correspondence courses also. Catalog free. Dodge's Telegraph & Ry. Institute, Elm St., Valparaiso, Ind.



to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in six weeks. Address
Lincoln Auto School,
2354 O St. Lincoln, Neb.

Read this page three feet from any lamp and then read this page three feet from an Angle Lamp

THE result will be as it has been to thousands of owners of Angle Lamps.

You will want it *at once*—without knowing anything of the *saving in operative costs* over all other lighting systems—without knowing about the *labor-saving*—the *entire absence of odor, heat, smoke,* and the *impossibility of having an explosion.*

We have a large illustrated book explaining all about The Angle Lamp—all the reasons why it is not only *famous for its shadowless light, but also why it does not have the disagreeable features of other lighting systems.*

There is a merchant near you—one you and your neighbors have confidence in—*who will guarantee* all we say about The Angle Lamp and you will also find his other merchandise worthy of your consideration.

Send for illustrated book No. 78, showing all styles from 1 to 8 burners, and we will at the same time tell you the name of our nearest distributor. Address

THE ANGLE MFG. CO.,
158-161 West 24th Street
New York City

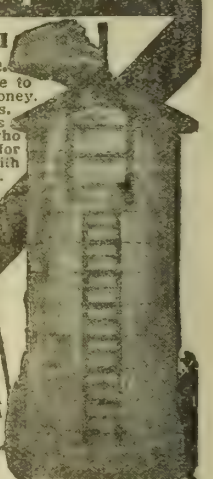
To Merchants: The Angle Lamp is sold through merchants as exclusive Local Distributors. Those in unassigned territory looking for merchandise that will reflect credit on their stores should write for our attractive proposition.



3 Special Champion Silo Propositions

Save You 25% or More.

Now is the time to get busy and save money. I have three fine propositions. One for the man who wants just a silo. One for the man who wants silo and cutter. One for man who can club together with neighbors for several silos. Write and tell me which you are interested in. I will make you a proposition that beats anything ever offered.



FREE! FREE!
My new silo catalog is ready. It's full of silo facts and information. Don't buy until you get it and see the many new improvements, like interlocking steel frame, redwood doors, one piece latch, round steel anchor, etc., not found on others. Address

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Successors to Silo Dept., Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

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Superior, up-to-date methods.
25 years continued success.
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Positions secured. Our big illustrated catalog explaining everything is FREE. Address 1444 Mass. St.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

FARM BARGAINS OF TODAY

No. 120—Fine 160-acre farm 3½ miles northeast of Clyde; 115 acres in cultivation; good frame house, frame stable for 8 horses, fair improvements. Price $10,000.
No. 123—Excellent 151 acres, 2½ miles from Clyde; 130 acres in cultivation, 20 acres pasture; new frame dwelling of 8 rooms; frame barn for 6 horses; double granary; dwelling heated by furnace; telephone in house; on R. F. D. This is an excellent farm and home and in fine state of cultivation. Priced right at $14,000.
No. 132—160 acres, 2½ miles from McCammon, Idaho, a new and nice town on the Portneuf River; junction of two main lines of railroads; town has electric light, water works, a $13,000 public school building, 150-barrel flouring mill and all modern improvements. Eighty-five acres of the farm lay along the river, under perpetual patent water-right, 30 acres of which is in high state of cultivation; 60 acres is bench land, of which 30 acres are in cultivation and will be in winter wheat; 10 acres in orchard, 7 acres in alfalfa and timothy, ½ acre in raspberries, pieplant, strawberries and other small fruit; small house of 3 rooms, incubator house, 10x12 ft. root cellar, 12x36 double chicken house and yards; all land fenced and cross-fenced with wire. Special price on this for a quick turn. Write for it.

We have many other bargains. Write us what you are looking for. We have it or can get it for you.

CLYDE LAND COMPANY, CLYDE, KAN.

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

MUST SELL 231½ acres, one of the best farms in Franklin Co., Kan., finely improved, $60 per acre. Ask about it. **T. H. Miller, Olathe, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acres. Write; list free. **J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.**

PAY CASH FOR LAND.
Want to buy, 10 level quarters western land. Will pay $500 cash per quarter. Give full particulars. Write **W. A. LAYTON, New England Building, Topeka, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

WANTED — A CAPABLE, HUSTLING man in every county in Kansas, who owns his own rig, and who will spend a part or all of his time in securing subscriptions for KANSAS FARMER on the most liberal subscription proposition ever offered to anyone. Address Circulating Manager, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

OREGON ORCHARDS
WILLAMETTE VALLEY
NEAR PORTLAND.
Two railroads and another building this year. One good crop pays for orchard tract and all improvements. Lambert cherries being planted now and taken care of by most substantial expert orchardists. Ideal climate. No winds, or frost, or hail. Small amount down, balance easy payments. Full information. German Realty Trust Co., 264 Stark St., Portland, Ore.

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

THREE GOOD ONES.

80 acres, improved, good land, $600 cash, balance on terms just like paying rent.

80 acres, improved, $400 cash, balance on same terms as above.

320 acres, improved, creek bottom land, great sacrifice, easy terms. Send for complete description and prices. They will go soon. Get busy.

Call on or address,

THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO.,
213 S. Washington Ave., Iola, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

TO TRADE—160-ACRE ALFALFA FARM, Montgomery Co., Kan., very desirably located; $50 per acre. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state.
Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from $10 to $40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list.
SPERRY & OLSON. Hill City, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write **Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE—Improved farm, 1 mile from Mountain Grove, Mo.; want western land, live stock or small farm near town that has race track. **Geo. Westface, Stockton, Ks.**

FOR EXCHANGE—400 acres 10 miles from Wichita, 2 miles from station; 175 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres in alfalfa, finely improved. Price, $112.50 per acre for ranch. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for live stock, hotels, rooming house 14 rooms, cottages, bungalo, livery barns, farms and raw land. Traders, let me hear from you. **I. A. HARPER CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY,**
Hoisington, Kan.

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100
80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.
Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two mindmills and other improvements. A snap at $11,000.
COOK & FRANCIS,
Newton, Kan.

A CHEAP LITTLE MONEY MAKER.
160 acres, less the right of railway across the place, laying 29 miles east of Wichita and 2 miles from one town and 3 miles from another town, ¾ mile to school and church, and other churches in both towns; telephone and R. F. D.; good 6 room house, bath room and pantry, and fine cement cave; barn 32x40, granary, corn cribs, smoke house, buggy shed and good hen house; all fenced and cross-fenced; 2 good wells of water; good orchard, fine shade; 65 acres in high state of cultivation; 50 acres pasture, 40 acres fine meadow. Price, $5,150. Terms.
EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO.,
107 South Main St., Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

One of the Finest Farms in Kansas Located in Washington county. Known all over northern Kansas as the W. H. Webster farm. You would have to see this farm to appreciate it. Consists of 480 acres of strictly choice land. Just rolling enough to drain nicely; rich black soil. No better in the State. Fenced and cross-fenced with 19-bar Page woven wire fence, 28 inches high, barbed wire on top and properly set with Osage posts. Fine modern $3,000 residence, good as new. Barn with stabling for 24 head of horses, good hay barn, granary and crib room for 20,000 bushels of corn, cattle barns, feed lots, feed bunks, windmills and wells, large grinding house equipped with No. 8 Bowsher grinders and 16 horse-power gasoline engine, all new, wagon and stock scales, blacksmith shop and automobile garage. One hundred acres bearing alfalfa, producing three to four cuttings annually. Farm is fitted for raising and handling 1,000 head of hogs annually, and has been turning out 400 to 600 fat cattle each year. This farm is fully equipped and thoroughly established as a feeding station. No trouble to buy corn and alfalfa in addition to what is produced on the farm. This business is in active operation and the farm is under a very high state of cultivation. If fences and buildings were removed, every foot could be plowed in one land. Not a foot of waste land. Seven and one-half miles from nearest point (Greenleaf) on Missouri Pacific railroad. Good road, 1 mile from good country store and fine Catholic church, 2½ miles from U. B. church and ½ mile from good country school. Price, $40,000; $25,000 down, balance easy terms.

W. H. WEBSTER, Greenleaf, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN EASTERN KANSAS.

160 acres in Anderson county, good soil; 80 acres in cultivation, balance in mow land and pasture, well improved and everything right up to date. Price only $7,000; easy terms.

80 acres in Osage county, 3 miles from town; 60 acres good land, balance rough, 40 acres in cultivation, orchard, house and stable and hen house. Price $2,500; easy terms. This is non-residence land is reason it is so cheap.

Call on or address,

R. H. BURNS,
106½ West Fifth Street. Topeka, Kansas.

WRITE WHIPP & CO.,
Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FOR TRADE—Good as new, 5 r. cottage, rented; $800 insurance. Price $2000. Want clear quarter of western land; good town. Address, **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today. **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME?
You can do so in eastern Colorado, where good land is still cheap, and where crops are raised every year. I can sell you good soil at $10 to $15 per acre that will produce 25 to 40 bushels of wheat, corn, oats, barley and potatoes; also, make large yields per acre. Write me for particulars.
FRANK VANDERHOOF,
Otis, Colo.

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of $31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

Real Estate Sales

Are found right along by those who advertise in these columns.

Buxton Bros., Utica, Kan., write, Jan. 5, 1912: "We have received splendid results from our past advertising in your valuable paper."

H. H. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan., writes: "I am well satisfied with the results of my little classified land ads in KANSAS FARMER, and expect to keep them running right along."

Write us for special low land advertising rates.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

If You Want to Sell Your Farm—

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

TRADES — EXCHANGES — TRADES If you really want to trade your property, write Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WANT to buy good farm, from owner only. State location and price. Address, **JAHN, Box 754, Chicago.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

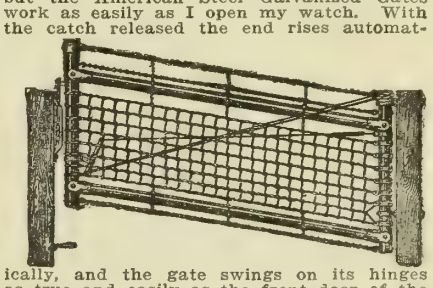
40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

Some farmers look with disdain at every man who makes a living without working on a farm. Some city folks sneer at those who live by farming. In both cases the sneerers lack good sense.

The king and queen of Spain could help Columbus discover America. Neither one of them could enjoy a bath in a bath tub such as is now common to nearly every one who wants to take a bath. All the good things didn't belong to the "good old days."

FIELD NOTES.

The American Farm Gate, made and sold by the American Farm Gate Co., Fourteenth and Elmwood, Kansas City, Mo., is making good for farmers wherever used. A recent letter follows: "Those steel galvanized American Farm Gates I bought when I was in Kansas City last month are certainly wonders. Not only the galvanizing feature, which I have never seen on any other gate, but also the fact that this is a self-lifting gate absolutely, makes it very attractive to me. I have always had to tug and lift with the metal gates I had on the farm; but the American Steel Galvanized Gates work as easily as I open my watch. With the catch released the end rises automatically, and the gate swings on its hinges as true and easily as the front door of the house. I have a dozen other gates of two or three makes in different places on the farm, and as soon as I can get around to it I am going to replace them with American Steel Galvanized Gates.—H. S. Browning, Greenwood, Mo." The American Farm Gate lifts itself. It does it just as naturally and simply as a screen door with a good spring closes itself, because it works on the same principle, in some respects. A powerful helical lifting spring, working in connection with a patented brace called an "equalizer," as shown in the illustration, lifts the gate as soon as it is released by opening the ratchet lock that holds it down when closed. This principle makes a perfect acting, self-lifting gate, which can also be lowered simply by pushing down. So easy is this action that a child can lower the gate without the slightest exertion.



The Worth of "Great Western" Autos.
These are a few extracts from letters received from owners and users of the famous Great Western automobile: C. F. Fouquet of Andale, Kan., says the people there abouts are sitting up and taking notice of what the Great Western really is. Mr. Fouquet says he has run his Great Western over 15,000 miles, and it is as good as new. F. A. Isern of Ellinwood, Kan., says that his Great Western has been operated over 7,000 miles and the motor runs better today than it ever did. It takes an honestly built, high-grade machine like the Great Western to elicit such expressions voluntarily from owners. A. C. Lea, postmaster of Shreveport, La., writes about the Great Western "Forty": "My car is just simply great; the more I run it the more I love it." Mr. Lea says he has had every occasion to learn how inferior other cars are to the Great Western. Mr. Lea expresses the feeling of Great Western owners in general when he says: "I am positive that any and all automobiles, even at much greater price, will suffer by comparison with the Great Western 'Forty'." The Great Western car is made by the Great Western Automobile Company, Peru, Ind.

(Continued on page thirty-one)

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
Importer of
DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.
Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.
J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS
20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.
Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS.
BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.
Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm
Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.
W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

ROYAL BELGIANS
125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm
Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
We won half of the premiums at the Missouri State Fair, 1911. We have these prize-winners for sale. They are the big, thick, big boned kind. Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo. Main line Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.
A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS
HERD BULLS.
BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.
Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100
Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

Mammoth Jacks For sale
Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE
Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN
GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Freisian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

WOODCREST HOLSTEIN HERD.
Registered bulls for sale. Dams A. R. O. or of A. R. O. breeding. On Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, ½ mile from station. Inspection of herd invited.
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

ROCK BROOK HOLSTEINS
20 bulls ready for service at $75 to $100. Bull calves $40 to $75. Pedigreed and tuberculin tested.
ROCK BROOK FARMS,
Station B., Omaha, Neb.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.
Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE, 3 large, registered Jersey cows, 8, 9 and 11 years, all in calf. Also, 2 young prize winning show bulls. F. J. SHERMAN, R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 Jersey cows, 4 3-year-old and 10 yearling high-grade Holstein heifers from heavy milkers.. J. L. TREU, Alma, Kan.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.
Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

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The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
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RED POLLED CATTLE.
The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
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AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

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GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.
Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
ED GREEN,
Florence, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORN CATTLE—Bred for beef and milk; breeding as good as the best; of Scotch and Bates lines. We use them as dairy cows and find them very profitable. A few young bulls and some females for sale. Write E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kansas.

TO CLOSE OUT
Our registered Shorthorn herd we offer 45 head cows, bulls and calves. Prices and breeding on request.
THE DEMING RANCH
Oswego, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

FESENMEYER'S A WONDER OFFERING.

Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A Wonder. Fifteen A Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed.
H. FESENMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7¾ to 8¼-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from $30 to $35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD
Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Fell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 735 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion Sec, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.
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LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

FOR SALE.
20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son.
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10 - Poland China Spring Boars - 10

11 fall yearling gilts, 6 tried sows for sale. Good, smooth, heavy boned individuals.
A. L. ALBRIGHT,
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LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.
Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT,
Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.
800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.
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The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.
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I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.
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The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

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Adrian, Mo.

At Head,
BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.
A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.
L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

20—Choice Big Type Poland Boars—20

Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
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FOR SALE—Fullblood Poland China boars and sows; good individuals; pedigrees furnished; no cholera. Prices reasonable. GEO. A. SLATER, Cleveland, Kan.

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FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS $25 to $30 EACH.
20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick.
F. D. YOUNG,
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WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER,
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W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

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High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.
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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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I STILL HAVE ON HAND a number of fall pigs for sale. Will weigh from 50 to 90 pounds; nicely marked; can mate them in pairs not akin; good enough for the foundation of a herd; out of prize stock. Price $10 each. G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Nodaway County, Mo.

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BERKSHIRE HOGS.
Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
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for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once.
T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

BERKSHIRE FOR SALE.
One boar, two bred sows, one fall boar; also fall gilts for sale. Prices right to move them.
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GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

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Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. B.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.
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100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.
Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
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Imported and Home Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires. All Percherons are Registered in the Percheron Society of America.
50—Head STALLIONS AND MARES—50
Including an unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You'll like the price is right, and buy. Write today.
L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KAN.
Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kan. Sale Barns, Emporia, Kan.


40 STALLIONS AND MARES.
My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.
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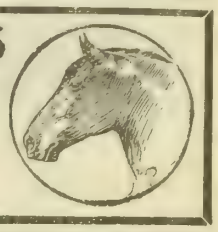
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At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
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A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
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Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.
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Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

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Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
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25—DUROC JERSEY BOARS—25
Sired by Ohio Col., grand champion of Kansas, 1910. Chiefs Orion by Ohio Chief, third prize aged boar Kansas, 1909. Blue Valley Chief, by the $4000 Valley Chief, out of sows of the very best breeding. Priced to sell. We have pleased others, we can please you.
THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25
By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.
GRANT CHAPIN,
Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

100 DUROC-JERSEY SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, bred to sons of champions. An extra choice lot. Priced from $20 up. Write us.
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Are the *real "medal winners"—"show horses of note"—"sensational" "ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, Classy, "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of Drafty *"top-notchers."* Iams' 1911 *Importation of Percherons* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* have arrived by *"Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers *"will sit-up-and-take-notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand"* (and *good for 50 years more*).

Iams is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.*

Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real Drafters,"* at *"Bargain prices,"* and having the *"Horses as advertised,"* Iams' *"competitors"* and "Hammer Knockers" are *"boosting* Iams'" by their "Knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *"Ikey"—"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"*—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses for *less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). *Iams* has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are *"Models"—"Humdingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big *drafty "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action* to *burn.* They are *"Eyeopeners."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"buyer's hat." "Georgie dear, Iams* made a *"Big Killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911. "Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize-winners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."*

Iams will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey Boy,"* come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE $1,000

on a *"top stallion"* (and you wear the diamonds).

Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' *"daily Horse Show"* will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only *"prize-winners"* and best big drafters. He sells no *"International tail-ends."* No *"Auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses."* No American *so-called full-bloods* with *questionable breeding* (only imported horses). Iams has the *"crack stallions* and *mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' Box Office* and *Importing Barns.* Full to *"the roof"* with *"Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows *Iams* and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was *Iams'* best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* Imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion* himself. Saves buyers *$1,000* in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"Top-notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"Top"* stallion pair of *Imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that *sell at $500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"Auction men" "Hand You a Lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *Questionable breeding.* Buy an *Imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams* won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them." Iams'* guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.;* Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

Wallace's Annual Sale of Bred Sows

From His Great Herd of 500 Mammoth Poland Chinas

AT BUNCETON, MISSOURI, ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1912

In this sale I am selling 60 bred sows that are, in my opinion, the most valuable offering of big type Poland China sows ever put up at auction in our country. They are not only tops from my herd, but they are the very cream of big type breeding and individuality. They are all bred and showing down, safely in pig to my two great herd boars, GRAND LEADER and EXPANSION WONDER. No hog breeder in America can lay claim to two better boars or a stronger herd of brood sows. Just come and see for yourself. The offering consists of 30 splendid, young, tried sows that have raised one litter; 20 big yearling gilts, and 10 big fancy spring gilts. The fall and spring gilts are mostly sired by Grand Leader, and are bred to the champion Expansion Wonder. When you see them you will say Grand Leader is the king of sow getters and the greatest of the Grand Looks.

These sows are not corn fatted, but have been fed a judicious, balanced ration that will insure best results at farrowing time. The herd is in the pink of condition and health. No disease in my section.

Catalogues will be ready January 15. Write me to send you one. Come to the sale. Make me happy. Meet a live bunch of hog men, and let us start the February sale season off in good shape.

AUCTIONEERS—HARRIMAN AND BEAN.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



LOOK AT THIS PEDIGREE

Royal Critic { Ruby Critic { Glendale Critic / American Royal } / Royal Blossom 5th }

SOWS and gilts by this great boar averaged $116.00 at his old home last winter. What can you afford to pay for sows and gilts bred to a sire like that at my bred sow sale February 15. Let me tell you about them. Address, mentioning this paper.

R. T. MILLER, Table Rock, Neb.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE of POLAND CHINAS

40 HEAD - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 40 HEAD

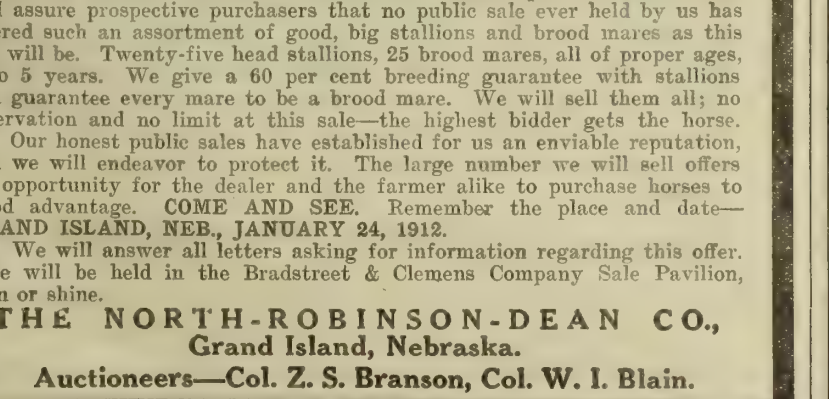
At PILOT GROVE, MO., FEB. 2, 1912

Ten tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 2 tried sows, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 1 tried sow, bred to Harriman's Look; 8 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 5 fall gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 4 fall gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King; 2 spring gilts, bred to Harriman's Look; 2 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Hadley; 6 spring gilts, bred to Mt. Vernon Long King. I will sell 6 extra good spring boars, 2 sired by Grand Look, Jr., 2 by Expansion Wonder, 2 by Pilot Defender. The fall and spring gilts are sired by Big Designer and Pilot Defender, and the tried sows by Bell Metal, Gov. Hadley, Grand Expansion, Major Look, Designer, Kansas Wonder and Good Metal. All are the large type breeding, and are the pick from my herd. Send for my catalog and come to my sale. I guarantee a good offering and you can make the price right. Remember the date is February 2—the next day after W. B. Wallace's at Bunceton, Mo. You can attend two sales with one expense. Come and spend a day with us.

BERT HARRIMAN, PILOT GROVE, MO.

BAKER BROS.' Poland China Bred Sow Sale At BUTLER, MO., SATURDAY, FEB. 3, '12

60 - BRED SOWS AND GILTS - 60



A Bunch of Fall Yearling Gilts that Will Be Sold in this Sale.

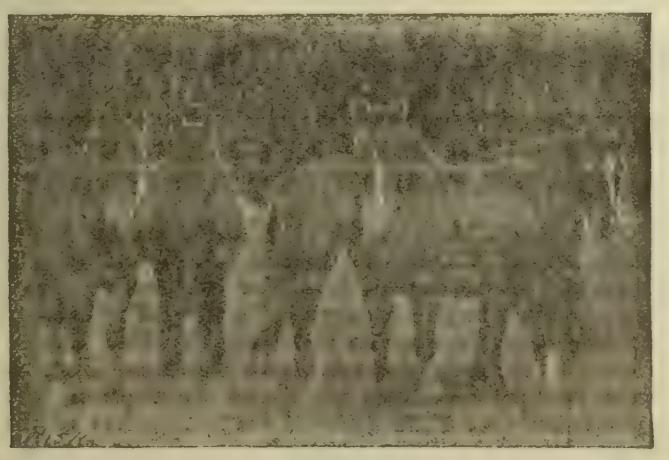
Twenty tried sows, safe for early litters; 20 fall yearling gilts, bred to good boars for March litters; 20 large spring gilts, sired by such boars as Big Hadley, King Hadley, John Ex., King Ex., and several other large type boars. This positively the best offering we have ever sold and we guarantee every one to be right. They are bred right and you make the price right. Catalogues are ready to mail out. Send for one and come to our sale. If you cannot attend, send bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will buy for you. For catalogues, address,

W. A. & W. Z. BAKER, BUTLER, MO.

The North-Robinson-Dean Co.
GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE

Wednesday, January 24th, 1912



We will hold on regular annual sale of Imported and Home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions and Mares upon the above date, and assure prospective purchasers that no public sale ever held by us has offered such an assortment of good, big stallions and brood mares as this one will be. Twenty-five head stallions, 25 brood mares, all of proper ages, 1 to 5 years. We give a 60 per cent breeding guarantee with stallions and guarantee every mare to be a brood mare. We will sell them all; no reservation and no limit at this sale—the highest bidder gets the horse.

Our honest public sales have established for us an enviable reputation, and we will endeavor to protect it. The large number we will sell offers an opportunity for the dealer and the farmer alike to purchase horses to good advantage. COME AND SEE. Remember the place and date—GRAND ISLAND, NEB., JANUARY 24, 1912.

We will answer all letters asking for information regarding this offer. Sale will be held in the Bradstreet & Clemens Company Sale Pavilion, rain or shine.

THE NORTH-ROBINSON-DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Nebraska.

Auctioneers—Col. Z. S. Branson, Col. W. I. Blain.

Champion Duroc Bred Sow Sale

AT GLENWOOD, MO.

Friday, January 26, 1912

50—HEAD BRED SOWS—50

The offsprings of noted Grand Champions. The greatest offering of the season. Twenty-eight tried sows, 7 fall gilts and 15 head of spring gilts—the outstanding tops of our large herd. Every animal in this offering is bred in the purple. They are not only bred right, but are high-class individuals. A number of them are bred to Ohio Colonel, grand champion of Kansas, 1910; others to Valley King Again by Valley King, champion Iowa and Nebraska, 1911. Among the sows offered will be Model Queen 4th by Golden Model, dam Miss Hope, a full sister to Model Queen, the grand champion sow Kansas and Nebraska, 1910, and said by competent critics to be the best Duroc sow living; Crimson Golden Rod, sired by Crimson Wonder Again, dam H. A.'s Queen; 6 fall gilts sired by Waveland, champion Indiana, 1908; Defender, Ohio Chief and Blue Ribbon bred sows; 2 Model Queen gilts sired by Prince of Cols. *REMEMBER, THAT THIS OFFERING WILL BE MADE UP OF REPRESENTATIVES OF FIFTEEN GRAND CHAMPION BOARS.* Glenwood Junction is on main line of Wabash R. R., between Des Moines, Ia., and St. Louis, and on Keokuk and Red Oak branch of C. B. & Q. R. R. (twelve passenger trains a day.) You can come at almost any hour of the day. Write us for catalogue. W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale. All bids sent to fieldmen and auctioneers in my care will be treated fairly.

Model Queen Herd Duroc Jersey Swine.

E. W. DAVIS & CO., GLENWOOD, MO.

Auctioneers—Fred Reppert, N. G. Krashel, W. M. Putman.

ELDER'S BIG DUROC JERSEY AND LAND DISPERSION SALE

At GREEN, (Clay Co.,) KAN., WED., FEB. 7, '12

80 HEAD OF REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS,

consisting of 30 tried sows and fall yearlings, 40 spring gilts, 5 spring boars and 5 herd boars, including the noted G. C.'s Col., F. E.'s Col. and a good son of Neb. Wonder named Neb. Wonder 2nd.

The tried sows include some of the greatest sows of the breed, and are, for the most part, daughters of King of Cols. 2nd, Model Chief Again, G. C.'s Col., G. M.'s Col., Tatarrax and King Wonder.

The gilts and spring boars were sired by G. C.'s Col., F. E.'s Col., Strong King by Crimson Wonder Again, Elder's Wonder and Carl's Critic.

The sows and gilts are bred for February, March and April farrow to five different boars, which comprise those already mentioned.

I paid long prices for the foundation of this herd, and think it is conceded that there are few better breeding herds in existence today. But other business makes it necessary to disperse it at this time. I have sold off from time to time the older sows, so this sale will contain none but sows in their prime. Write early for catalog.

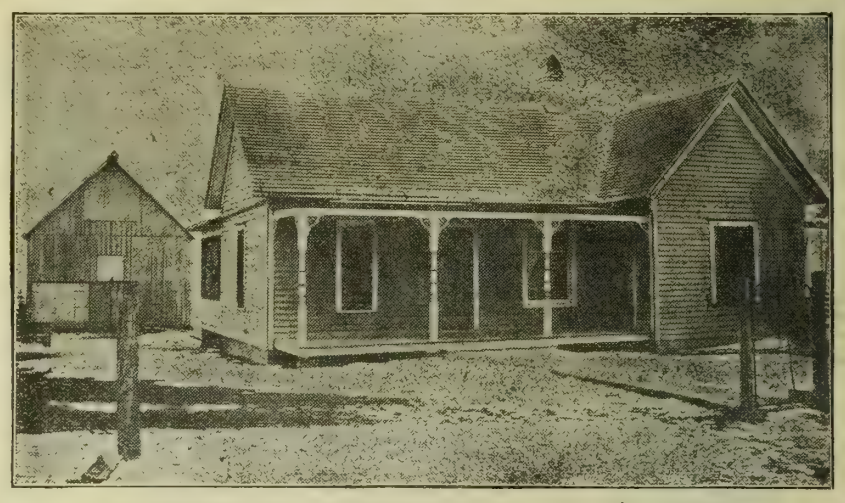
Frank Elder, Green, Kan.

Auctioneers—Frank Zaun, James T. McCulloch.

IMPROVED HOG FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I wouldn't like to rent the home of old King of Cols. 2nd and G. C.'s Col. to some scrub fellow that would let the pens grow up to weeds and the hog houses become the abiding place of bats and owls, so I am going to sell it to some good farmer or breeder, the price to be fixed by competitive bidding, just as it is on the hogs.

The farm contains 40½ acres, and two 50-foot lots where the residence stands. The house has 5 rooms, water in house, cellar, etc. Barn for 12 horses, with mow for 15 tons of hay. Hog house 24 by 36, with granary attached for 1,500 bushels; big cow barn and hen house. All under hog fence; 20 acres alfalfa, rest in alfalfa until last spring; practically new farm land. Plenty of young fruit trees.



PICTURE OF HOUSE AND BARN ON THIS FARM.

Green is a town of 400 inhabitants, good graded schools, three churches, City hall, etc.

Easy terms will be made on this property. Write for circular giving full information.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send all bids tohim.

GRIFFITH'S

MASTODON POLAND China Bred Sow Sale

At Farm, 4 Miles Southwest of Riley and 7 Miles Southwest of Leonardville, Kan.

Monday, Feb. 5th, 1912

40—HEAD OF CAREFULLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS, NEW BLOOD FOR THESE PARTS—40

3 Tried Sows——32 Spring Gilts——5 Summer Boars.

Females bred for March and April farrow to Big Bone Pete, bred by Peter Mouw and John Osborne by Big Osborne by Osborne Perfection, the 1,200-pound boar. His dam was Lady Mastodon 14th, a sow of note. The tried sows are mostly by a big boar, Med. Collossus, he by Longfellow, dam by Prince Wonder. The gilts were mostly sired by Commander 55105, by Expander, he by Prince Wonder. The dam of Commander was the great sow, Star Miss, by Orange Price, all of Mouw's breeding. A large per cent of the gilts are out of the noted big three sows now in the herd. They are noted sows individually and sired by Mastodon's Best, bred by W. W. Wheeler, of Harlan, Ia. Their dam had a 11-inch bone, and was a daughter of Price Wonder.

Free transportation to and from the farm sale day. Write for catalog. If unable to attend, send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send bids to him in my care.

THOMPSON BROTHERS

BIG SMOOTH POLAND China Bred Sow Sale

—In Pavilion At—

Marysville, Kan., Tues. Feb. 6

10 TRIED SOWS, BRED FOR FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL FARROW. 30 SELECTED GILTS,

mostly by Big Chief by Chief Hutch, he by Hutch, Jr. His dam, April Maid, was full sister to Utility, the sow that produced the noted litter for Halderman last year. Others are bred to Big Monarch, by Mogul's Monarch and out of Big Lucy; a few to Bell Boy, by Bell Expand, by Bell Metal. Among the tried sows will be daughters of Captain Hutch, and out of Maud Perfection, the sow that produced our $200 gilt. A large number of the gilts were sired by Big Tom, a good son of our former herd boar, Big Hutch; others by Monarch. They are out of splendid dams, among them daughters of Captain Hutch, Flashy Metal, Blue Valley Look. One choice gilt by Bell Metal and a few by Mogul's Monarch. The offering will be all right for size and quality. We have marketed the culls and will offer nothing that is not worthy. We invite all of our old customers, and everyone else, to attend, either as buyers or visitors. Write any time for catalog.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Ks

Auctioneers—James T. McCulloch, F. E. Kinney.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send sealed bids to him in our care.

COTTINGHAM & SONS

16TH ANNUAL SALE

50 Horses 50

12 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cows and Bulls at Their Sale Barn,

McPHERSON, KANS., Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1912

We will sell 5 Pure-bred Percheron Mares, bred to imported horse; 3 Pure-bred French Draft Mares, bred; 1 Registered Percheron Stallion, weighed 1980 last spring, of good, splendid bone and conformation 7 years old; 1 Registered Morgan Stallion, a show horse, has always taken first wherever shown, took first in his class at Hutchinson State Fair two years ago; 40 head of high quality Mares and Geldings, weight 1400 to 1600 lbs., most all young, and mares bred to pure-bred horse. I have several marketable horses in this offering, giving shippers a rare opportunity to purchase at their own prices. Everything offered will be sold without reserve. No postponements on account of weather. Sale will be held under cover. Terms of sale: Nine months' time at 7 per cent from date.

W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kansas

Albert Smith & Sons

12th Annual Bred Sow Sale

BIG SMOOTH POLANDS

At Farm, 8 Miles Northeast of

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912

23 CHOICE FALL YEARLINGS, 5 EXTRA FINE TRIED SOWS, 14 SPRING GILTS.

An offering of unusual merit. Big, stretchy, smooth and prolific. Bred for February, March and April farrow, to Smith's Big Hadley, Jumbo, Jr., Victor's Model by Big Victor, and out of Oakford Prospect breeding on dams' side. The fall gilts are exceptionally choice ones, 15 of them by Smith's Big Hadley, including a litter of five out of L.'s Beauty by Chief of Pawnee. A few choice ones by Jumbo, Jr. The tried sows include several daughters of Smith's Big Hadley and Chief of Pawnee. The spring gilts are by Jumbo, Jr., Smith's Big Hadley and Big Sam. The Big Sam gilts are very choice. The offering, taken as a whole, is very uniform, and it is difficult to say anything about different individuals that isn't true of the whole bunch. The tried sows are sows that have proven valuable in our hands and will continue to be profitable for new owners. The catalog gives all necessary information and guarantees, and can be had for the asking. If unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in our care, at Superior, Neb. Free transportation to and from the farm. We will also sell two choice registered Shorthorn bulls.

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Nebr.

Auctioneer—John Brennen.
Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

JOHN B. LAWSON'S LONG KING'S EQUAL AND A WONDER JUMBO BRED SOW SALE

AT CLARINDA, IA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

45—HEAD OF BRED SOWS—45

Sixteen tried sows, bred to Long King's Equal; a few gilts, sired by old A Wonder and bred to Long King's Equal; balance Long King's Equal gilts, bred to A Wonder Jumbo. Send for catalog. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer, in my care, will receive careful attention. W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer. H. S. Duncan, auctioneer.

JOHN B. LAWSON, CLARINDA, IOWA



PERCHERONS SHIRES BELGIANS

A High Quality Stallion is a Profitable Investment

Many of our customers are making one hundred percent on their investment every year. Some are standing as high as six of our stallions and have practically monopolized the colt business in their locality.

Come to Lincoln and take home with you the best stallion in our barns. He will make you lots of money. He will command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

We have in our barns at this time the greatest bunch of stallions we have ever been able to buy in Europe in the thirty years we have been in the importing business.

They are smooth, flat-boned, massive fellows, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid dispositions and color.

They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in England, France, and Belgium, and their breeding stands back of them for thirty generations.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

Watson, Woods, Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebraska, B13

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Hangley's Sale.

Duroc Jersey breeders should not overlook the bred sow offering of Peter Hangley of Weatherby, Mo. This sale will be held at Greenwood Stock Farm at Winston, Mo., on January 24, 1912. The offering will consist of 45 head of Col. bred sows. They were sired by Col. B. Jr. 31885 and are bred to Buddy Top 114063—two big, high-class boars of the mellow, easy feeding kind.

Thompson Bros.' Poland China Sow Sale.

The old-time breeders of Kansas and Nebraska and the progressive farmers of several Kansas and Nebraska counties will note with pleasure the fact that the Thompson Brothers, of Marysville, Kan., are again on the job and will hold another of their good bred sow sales in Marysville on Tuesday, February 6. Thompson Bros. achieved much notoriety as being among the first to perfect the type of hog now known all over both the east and west as the big, smooth kind. They bred and developed old Old Chief, Highland Chief, Highland Chief Jr., and a number of other sires that became famous all over the corn belt because they combined great size with smoothness. Some of these boars have won at Nebraska State Fair as high as three times in succession, and their daughters have been among the most valuable brood sows of two states. Big Hutch and Captain Hutch were other boars bred by Thompson Bros., and a large per cent of the sows and gilts that go into this sale will be bred to Big Chief, a Hutch-bred boar. The gilts are, some of them, sired by him, and many of them out of Captain Hutch dams. Other gilts that go in the sale are by Big Tom, a son of old Big Hutch, and Big Monarch by Mogul's Monarch. The Thompson Brothers always were sticklers for good individuality, and while they liked a good pedigree, it must be accompanied by a good hog to be of value. While this firm was practically out of the business for a couple of years, they have their same old breeding, and will at this sale present their usual good offering in the nice breeding condition that those that have attended their sales remember so well. They invite all old patrons and as many new ones as can possibly attend. Write early for catalog, mentioning this paper.

ROCK BROOK FARMS 6th ANNUAL AUCTION

Sale of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

TO BE HELD AT OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, **FEBRUARY 6 and 7, 1912**

This sale includes 60 heifers under 2 years old; 25 heifers 2 and 3 years old, all bred to calve in the spring; 40 cows, 3 to 8 years old, a number of which will be fresh at sale time with a lot of them due soon after sale; 35 bulls of all ages, mostly out of A. R. O. cows.

Our herd bulls are: Senior sire—Pontiac Soldene Butter Boy, sired by DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, and out of Pontiac Soldene, a 26.61 A. R. O. daughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Our junior sire is King Pontiac Korndyke Topsy; he is a son of the great King of the Pontiacs, out of Valley Farm Topsy 2d, a 24-pound 4 per cent daughter of Korndyke Queen DeKol's Prince. NO BETTER BLOOD LINES ANYWHERE.

Remember the date and send for catalog, which will be mailed you as soon as published. Write now for the catalog of this sale. Every animal over 6 months is tuberculin tested. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. You take no chances here.

ROCK BROOK FARMS, Station B, Box 100, R. D., Omaha, Neb.

B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER, R. M. ADKINS, Auctioneers. JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.

J. O. James' Big Orange and Pawnee Lad Bred Sow Sale

AT

Braddyville, Iowa, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1912

Fifty head of bred sows, daughters of the following noted boars, will be in this great offering: 1,000-pound Pawnee Lad, 900-pound Bix Ex, 750-pound senior yearling Big Sensation, 1,000-pound A Wonder, 860-pound champion Max Dude, 1,000-pound Long King's Equal, 1,000 pound Pawnee Nelson, Pawnee Prince, Big Giant and Big Hadley 2nd. The dams of the offering are of the best big type breeding and for size and quality are all that could be desired. Many of them are Pawnee Lad Sows. A large number will be bred to Big Orange, others to A Wonder's Giant, some to Gritter's Best, and the rest to Big Sensation. This will be my greatest offering at public sale. Write for catalog. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will receive careful attention.

Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan. W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa

Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sales. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,

Salina, :: :: :: :: :: Kansas

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts, out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. W. F. HOUX, JR., HALE, MO.

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Marysville branch U. P., station on farm. Alkin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Alkin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Elder's Dispersion Duroc and Land Sale.

Frank Elder, of Green, Kan., who for several years has been one of the best known and most successful Duroc Jersey breeders of the state, is changing location and finds it necessary to disperse his valuable herd of Durocs. The date of the sale is Wednesday, February 7. Mr. Elder has determined to sell at public auction, on the same date, the highly improved hog farm where he now lives and where so many valuable hogs have had a home for a good many years. This farm is one of the best advertised farms in Kansas, and the man who buys it will get valuable advertising. Mr. Chapin owned and operated the farm years before selling it to Mr. Elder. It is well improved for the hog business, all the 40 acres being fenced hog tight, and the buildings, including a big cow barn, make it the ideal place for dairying in connection with raising hogs.

Soil Fertility and Cattle Feeding.

Men are discovering that soil fertility must be restored. That soils as rich as were once our unplowed prairies must be fed or grow too poor and lean to make a crop. And men are learning, too, that the best and cheapest way to compass this lies in stock feeding—in handing back to the impoverished soil daily fresh humus, rich in plant food and elements of growth. So we see today, all over the west, cattle barns and silos; and in every village—almost—the dealer's sign telling that Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is sold there. For farmers are not only learning the economical value of cattle feeding—they are also learning the value of right cattle feeding. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is not a ration. Nor is it given to take the place of ration, but only to make ration available. Strictly speaking, it is a tonic. Its effect is to give "tone"—vigor, "snap" to every animal organ. A stall-fed steer, or a milk cow getting a little of it twice a day mixed in ground feed, will digest and assimilate the greater proportion of the ration given, and lay it on as flesh, or secrete it in the udder as milk. Thus the use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic brings to pass a very profitable farm economy. It makes a given amount of corn, bran, cottonseed meal or other feed go further and produce better results in better beef and in greater quantities of milk. It gives that sleek, well-fed appearance that brings blue ribbons at live stock shows. It shortens the time necessary to fat a steer or sheep, or hog, and puts a farm team in the pink of condition for a season's work.

Percheron Society Transfer Rules.

The annual report of the Percheron Society of America is filled with interesting matter to the lover of this splendid breed of draft horses. One of the most important things to the new member or breeder is the changes made in rules by which transfers of stallions are required as well as those of mares. In order to get a free transfer on the records of the Association it will be necessary to file the papers with Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, Record building, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, within 90 days of the sale. Transfers recorded more than 90 days after the sale will cost $1 each. Another new rule, and a most excellent one, requires the signature of the stallion owner on all applications for the registration of colts. This report, or any information about the Percheron Society of America, may be had by addressing Secretary Dinsmore.

WELLS' DUROC JERSEY Bred Sow Sale

At Formoso, Kan., Saturday, Jan. 27, 1912

Thirty head of carefully selected individuals, comprising 5 TRIED SOWS, 5 FALL YEARLINGS, 14 SPRING GILTS. Everything bred for last of February and March farrow, to the boars, Waldo's Vindicator 10325, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarrax, and Jewell Climax, by Goldfinch Perfection.

TRIED SOWS include 3 daughters of Red Chief by King I Am, dam by Banker Boy; 1 by Sir Mac by Garrett's Jumbo. The tried sows are very prolific and are just in their prime, but I have sold several litters from them in this locality and want to change blood.

GILTS—The fall gilts and 12 spring gilts were sired by the great breeding boar, Red Ruler by Golden Ruler, he by Pearl's Golden Rule; 2 were sired by Waldo's Vindicator, a very richly bred sire, and a grandson of Higgin's Ideal. His dam, Queen F., was a daughter of a Tip Topnotcher. He combines the blood of old Improver and Red Chief I am. The gilts are very uniform and will be sold in nice breeding form and not very fat. The entire offering was vaccinated several months ago, and is therefore cholera proof.

I will also sell 3 choice summer boars. Write direct to me for catalog.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kans.

Auctioneer—John Brennen.

Send bids to Jesse Johnson or Walter Ward, in my care, at Formoso, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

If in the market for a choice Red Poll bull, write Auld Bros., Frankfort, Kan. They have some choice individuals for sale at reasonable prices. Remember the dual purpose cattle.

Amcoats' Poland Chinas.

S. B. Amcoats has a half dozen big, strong, big-type Poland China boars still on hand. They are immune and will give extra good service. Sired by Bell Expand by Bell Metal. Mr. Amcoats also has choice Shorthorn bulls and will spare a limited number of cows and heifers.

The Blood of Royal Critic.

In his advertisement, which appears in Kansas Farmer this week, Mr. Robert I. Miller of Table Rock, Neb., calls attention to the sows and gilts included in his February 15 sale, bred to his great herd boar, Royal Critic, sired by Glendale Critic. The dam of Royal Critic was the undefeated sow, Royal Blossom 5th. Write Mr. Miller at once for a catalog of his sale.

S. W. Cooke & Son, the big Holstein breeders of Maysville, Mo., have made an important change in their advertising card and announce an offering of 30 choice bulls at bargain prices. Shortage of feed has compelled this sacrifice offer and, as these bulls range from 1 month to 2 years in age and are herd header material, the proposition is an attractive one to farmers and breeders. A few females can also be spared and, as Maysville is only 30 miles from St. Joseph, now is the time to get busy and secure your choice of these cattle.

Lefebure's Belgians.

Henry Lefebure of Fairfax, Ia., has a small ad in Kansas Farmer and those wanting Belgian stallions and mares are invited to write or visit the farm. Fairfax is near Cedar Rapids, Ia., and the farm is easily reached by the interurban electric line between Iowa City and Cedar Rapids. Mr. Lefebure exhibits at the State Fair and the International every year, and if you have watched the reports of these shows you know that he has the winners. Lefebure handles Belgians exclusively, and can suit the pocketbooks of all buyers.

J. W. Pfander & Sons of Clarinda, Ia., have claimed February 28 as the date of their bred sow sale. On that date they will sell at Clarinda, 60 head of strictly big type sows. The offering will include 20 fall sows sired to the king of boars, the famous Long King and Long King's Equal, the sensational big type boar at the head of the famous John B. Lawson herd; also, a lot of spring gilts sired by Long King; others by M.'s Hadley, and some by Mastodon Wonder by A Wonder. Ten matured sows will go in this sale and they will sell this year. Watch for their sale advertisement, and write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Well Drills.

The well drill ad for the Ferguson Manufacturing Company of Waterloo, Iowa, in Kansas Farmer should prove of interest to all who are thinking of buying a drill. We have known the Ferguson boys for several years and have seen their business trebled in the last five years. We believe they have in their Eccentric Drop Drilling Machine one that is especially adapted for use in most parts of Kansas. It is designed for wells ranging from 50 to 600 feet in depth, power being furnished by an engine. All machines are guaranteed and defective castings are replaced free of charge. The Eccentric Drop equipped with gasoline engine weighs only 3500 pounds complete and one man standing at front of machine has complete control of all parts of the machine. Write for catalogue and kindly mention this paper.

L. R. McLarnon's Offering.

L. R. McLarnon of Braddyville, Ia., is preparing for his Poland China bred sow sale with a great offering of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, sired by such noted boars as Colossal, Max Dude, A Wonder, Big King and Big Mogul. The dams of the offering are of the best big type blood lines and, as individuals, they constitute one of the best sow herds in Iowa. A large number of this offering is bred to Big Orange, also a number to Colossal, two of the greatest big type Poland China boars in Iowa. Both boars have great breeding records, and both are great, massive, high-class, mellow, easy feeding fellows, and it is seldom that two such boars can be found in one herd. Watch for Mr. McLarnon's announcement. Write him for catalog; it will interest you. Mention Kansas Farmer.

W. F. Houx's Big Type Polands.

Attention is called to the card of W. F. Houx, Jr., of Hale, Mo. Mr. Houx is the owner of one of Missouri's best herds of big type Polands. At present Mr. Houx if offering a fine lot of fall boars and gilts out of high-class, matured sows of the best big type breeding. This lot of pigs was sired by Spotted Chief, one of the good, big type boars. For a short time, Mr. Houx will also offer a limited number of extra good spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow. They are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A Wonder, for March and April farrow. This is an extra good offering. A number of them are outstanding good ones, and Mr. Houx is pricing them reasonable, breeding and quality considered. He guarantees description of stock, and farmers or breeders wanting high-class, big type Polands of the best blood lines will find them in his herd. Write him for description of his offering. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A Reward to Integrity.

The most encouraging sign of the times is the increasing tendency of great manufacturing concerns to apply the golden rule to their business. In spite of the statement of the eminent British divine that no business concern can be honest and succeed. America offers many notable examples of concerns who can be successful, though honest. One of the most striking instances of such success is seen in the remarkable record of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company, of St. Louis, whose unvarying policy to make their shoes of honest leather without the use of substitutes or adulterations, has won for them in only thirteen years the premier place in this great industry. The policy of this concern has always been to be as fair with its customers as with itself, and as a reward for their integrity its business has increased at the rate of over a million dollars a year. Popular agitation for purity in food products has created a demand for purity in woolen goods, beverages, shoes and other articles of wear. The "Star Brand" shoe people were the first in their line of business to recognize the importance of purity of materials, and to show their good faith and willingness to go on record for pure shoes, they became the authors of the Pure Shoe legislation, which has already been introduced in several of the state legislatures and in our national congress. The text of the bill provides that any shoe or boot other than rubber shoes or boots shall have plainly stamped on the outside of the outer sole when, where and by whom made; and whether any substitute for real leather has been used. Also in which part or parts the said substitutes have been used. It is also provided that it shall be unlawful for dealers to sell shoes or boots not properly branded as to the materials used in manufacture. Another provision in the bill is that footwear made by convict labor shall be branded to that effect. No provisions in the bill are made to apply against the ordinary rubber heels, or the use of steel, wood or other material used as fillers in shoe or boot shanks. The object of the bill is, of course, to insure to purchasers full information as to what is offered in the shoes and boots they buy. So far, it seems to be a meritorious bill in which the public has considerable interest.

High-Grade Fruit Trees.

It is no small distinction for a man to be selected to represent a great state like Kansas in her horticultural interests at an institution as big and as important as the great World's Fair held in St. Louis in 1903.



Such an honor fell to one of the foremost horticulturists and nurserymen of Kansas in the person of W. F. Schell, proprietor of the Wichita Nursery. Mr. Schell has been and is a close and careful student in his line of effort, and the distinction awarded him in the World's Fair appointment was a fitting recognition of his abilities and accomplishment. No man is more interested in having the farmers of Kansas and adjoining states get the highest grade trees to plant; and no one is making or has made more painstaking effort to furnish the best trees possible. Nor can it be gainsaid that Mr. Schell has been very successful in his study and work. He has not hesitated at expense when it meant a better product for his trade. A few years ago, when San Jose scale made its appearance in Sedgwick County, he realized that he should grow his trees in a territory in which this pest was unknown. Accordingly he left his Sedgwick County grounds for field crops, and proceeded to arrange for growing his trees in Cowley County, where there was no San Jose scale or other tree pests. His stock this year, grown in Cowley County, he writes, is the finest he has had for many years. The past season was an exceptionally good one for hardy tree growing. The wood produced has grown hard and firm, root systems almost ideally developed, and for vigor and thriftiness to most successfully withstand shipment and transplanting, his present stock is of a very high quality. Every shipment he makes is accompanied by a certificate of inspection by the state entomologist. Every assurance is given the planter that Wichita Nursery trees are healthy, vigorous, thrifty and free from disease. The Fruit Book, which Mr. Scheel has written and which is sent free to everyone interested in fruit tree planting, is worth the careful reading of every planter. Mr. Schell says he has always an extra postage stamp on hand to write full information of his work, his trees, and to give every planter the benefit of his best experience in the way of free consultation and advice on tree planting. A line addressed to him, care Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kan., will bring an interesting and instructive reply, together with the Fruit Book and special wholesale prices on any trees desired.

Watson Goes to Europe.

We just received a letter from Watson, Woods Brothers & Kelly Company of Lincoln, Neb., stating that Mr. Watson had started back to Europe for the third importation of horses this fall and winter. They report a very successful season so far, and if the demand keeps up they will be able to sell a great many more stallions this year than last, and that is saying considerable, because they were sold out last year by the middle of April. We have known this firm for a great many years, and can heartily recommend them to our readers. They sell good horses. You ought to write for their new catalog. It is the finest book they have ever gotten out. It is filled with photographs and interesting facts about their big importing establishment, which is one of the largest in the United States. Besides this handsome catalog, printed in three colors, they have issued a book called "Four Yards of Evidence." It is nicely gotten up and contains hundreds of letters from satisfied customers, with their names and addresses given. If you are going to buy a stallion this spring we recommend that you send to Watson, Woods Brothers & Kelly Company for their catalog and book of evidence. They will send them to you. Mention this paper when writing.

Glissman's Holstein Sale.

On February 6 and 7 at the Union Stock Yards sale pavilion at South Omaha, Neb., Mr. H. C. Glissman of Station B, Omaha, Neb., will hold a two days' sale of 150 head of high class Holstein cattle that should receive the attention of every man at all interested in this great breed of cattle. Mr. Glissman has held a great many successful sales in the past and the high class of cattle he has offered has made for him a name among the Holstein men of the west that is really second to none. In order to bring the number up to 150 head at this time he has solicited some consignments from other breeders. Among these Mr. Frank White of Hampton, Iowa, will consign a number of choice animals. Mr. Glissman has personally inspected all these consignments and informs us that the offering as a whole will be by far the best he has ever made, and of course this means the best that has ever been sold in the central west. The offering will consist of 30 bulls and bull calves, 75 heifers under 2 years old, and 45 cows and heifers 3 to 8 years old. A large part of the females will be fresh at the time of sale or will freshen soon after. Among these cows are a number that have been officially tested. The bulls are out of cows with official records of from 15 to 30 pounds. Heifers old enough will be bred to King Pontiac, Korndyke Topsy, and other noted bulls. Write for a catalog and be on hand for both days of this great sale of 160 head of pure-bred Holsteins. Here is your chance. Mention Kansas Farmer sure.

Some Shropshires and Cattle.

The Alkins Ranche at Alkins Station, on the Marysville branch of the Union Pacific, is a place to renew the life of the old timer. Here are grown and dealt in all of the farm animals and about 3,000 head of high grade Shropshires, 1,000 head of cattle, 250 horses and mules are on hand and for sale at all times. This ranche is managed by Frank T. Grimes, whose postoffice address is Emmett, Kan. He is a young man of unusual ability who is conducting the ranche with the idea of being able at any time to supply farmers with any kind of well graded stock in lots of from one animal to a car load or more. His mares are grade Percherons. The cattle, well bred for feeders, and the sheep are high grade Shropshires, with a few Southdowns. This is a new kind of enterprise, but one that is much needed. Here the farmer can get anything from a team of Percheron mares or work mules to a bunch of Shropshire ewes. The ranche has 320 acres of alfalfa and a large area of prairie grass, and is so located that the animals grow out well and with the best of constitutions. No corn is grown, and Mr. Grimes plans to increase the alfalfa area to 1,000 acres. Read the advertisement which is headed "875 Shropshire Ewes," and note the number of cattle, horses and mules that are offered for sale. It will pay to visit this ranche, but a letter addressed to Manager F. E. Grimes, Emmett, Kan., will bring full information if you mention Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Davis & Co.'s Sale.

January 26 is the date of E. W. Davis & Co.'s great Duroc sale at Glenwood, Mo. This will be one of the greatest Duroc offerings of the season and an opportunity for Duroc breeders to secure breeding stock from the famous Model Queen Duroc herd. This offering will include sows by Defender, Harding's King of Cols., Helen's Chief Double Model, Pride's Chief, The Ohio Model, McNiel's Model; spring gilts by Prince of Cols., Ohio Col., L. E.'s Col., Model Chief 8th, Golden Col., Proud Ohio Chief and other great boars; fall gilts by Golden Model, B. & C. Col., Duke of Col., and other noted sires; fall yearling sows by Crimson Wonder Again, Crimson Jack and White Hall Col.; aged sows by Bell's Proud Chief, Scott's Col., and The Chief. The offering includes a full sister to the great Model Queen bred to Ohio Col. Twenty-six head are bred to Ohio Col., some to Valley King, champion 1911, some to Valley King Again, and others to King of Cols. 2nd. This is an offering of high class, bred in the purple sows that should interest Duroc breeders.

Lawson's Sensational Offering.

One of the sensational big type Poland China bred sow offerings will be that of John B. Lawson of Clarinda, Ia., on Tuesday, February 6, 1912. On that date, Mr. Lawson will offer 45 head, including 16 head of tried sows of the best big type breeding, extra large and bred to Mr. Lawson's great herd boar, Long King's Equal, a boar that has made a sensational record and that has sired the heads of many of the greatest, big type Poland China herds in the country. A number of gilts sired by old A Wonder and bred to Long King's Equal will also be included in this offering. The balance of the offering will be gilts sired by Long King's Equal and bred to A Wonder Jumbo. The sows and gilts of this offering are a remarkable lot, not only for their great size but for their very high quality. Their dams are all that could be desired for size, class and prolific qualities, and are by Jumbo sires. Young boars from this great herd have gone to many of the greatest herds as herd headers this year, and the offsprings of this great offering will be the kind that go to the high-class herds and make good, and it will be to the interest of every breeder of big type Polands to attend this sale. Write for catalog, and arrange to be at Clarinda, February 6. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. O. James' Big Poland China Offering.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of J. O. James of Braddyville, Ia. This will be a great offering of bred sows sired by the most noted big type boars. Fourteen head were sired by 1,000-pound Pawnee Lad, 17 by 900-pound Big Ex and out of Pawnee Lad sows, eight by the great 750-pound senior yearling champion, Big Sensation and out of Pawnee Lad sows, two by 1,000-pound A Wonder out of Mrs. Giantess by 1,000-pound Jumbo, some by the grand champion, Max Dude, one by 1,000-pound Long King's Equal, one by 1,000-pound Long King, daughters of Pawnee Nelson, Pawnee Prince, Big Giant and Big Hadley, making it one of the greatest offerings of bred sows sired by noted big type boars ever offered to breeders. Thirty head of this offering are bred to Big Orange, one of the great, big type boars living. Many of the most prominent herds in the country are headed by sons of this noted boar. The rest of the offering will be bred to A Wonder's Giant, Britter's Best and Big Sensation, three great, big type boars. The spring gilts in this offering weighed from 300 to 325 pounds December 27, and the fall yearlings and tried sows are just as good. Write for catalog; they are now ready. This great offering will interest breeders wanting the best. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mastodon Poland Sale.

At his farm near Riley, Kansas, on Monday, February 5, Mr. J. L. Griffiths will sell at auction one of the best bunches of big type Poland Chinas that has ever been offered in this part of Kansas. The offering consists of tried sows, spring gilts and summer boars. The sows and gilts bred for spring farrow to the boars Big Bone Pete, a boar bred by Peter Mouw, and John Osborne, sired by Big Osborne, a noted big Smooth boar. His dam was Lady Mastodon 14th. The tried sows and a part of the gilts are bred to Big Bone Pete, and the rest of the gilts to John Osborne. Many of the gilts are daughters of Mr. Griffith's noted big sows, three sisters, the like of which can hardly be found in any herd in Kansas. They are great big wide-out, prolific kind of sows and are descended from great ancestors. Mr. Griffiths owned their mother. She had an 11-inch bone and was one of the biggest sows ever owned in this part of Kansas. Mr. Griffiths calls these sows the "Big Three," and banks on them on all occasions. Mr. Griffiths has bought practically all of his hogs from Iowa breeders, and what he has for sale can be mated with almost any breeding in this locality. His hogs are noted for their great size, and they will be sold in very moderate condition. Mr. Griffiths doesn't believe in feeding breeding stock too highly. This will be a good, useful offering, and should attract buyers. Write at once for catalog, [illegible] Kansas Farmer. Mr. [illegible] Jesse Johnson in Mr. Griffiths' care at [illegible] Kan.

Albert Smith & Sons Sell February [illegible]

Albert Smith & Son, the well [illegible] type Poland China breeders of [illegible] Neb., will hold their annual [illegible] at the farm near Superior on Wed[illegible] February 7. This will be their [illegible] and the offering is sufficient in merit to attract buyers from all adjoining states. The 23 fall yearling gilts that are included are the best the writer has seen this season and it is very doubtful if another equally as good will be sold in any sale this winter. They were sired by Smith's Big Hadley and Jumbo, Jr., the two principal boars in the herd. They have so much quality and are so uniform that it is hard to mention a part of them without doing an injustice to the rest. Included is a litter of five out of the same sow and sire that produced the $105 sow last year. They are full sisters to the four gilts that sold for $111 at last winter's sale. A boar pig out of same litter topped the Francisco sale at Hastings, Neb., last fall. Several extra good ones are out of the noted old sow Wandering Girl sired by Smith's Big Hadley. Wanderer Girl is also included in the sale. The spring gilts are by Smith's Big Hadley, Jumbo Jr. and Big Sam, the $350 boar formerly owned by the Smiths. His gilts are extra choice. Everything is bred for February and March farrow, with a few for April, to the boars already mentioned, and the new herd boar Victor's Model by Big Victor. Mr. Smith's oldest son has recently married and moved upon one of the farms, and the hog business will be carried on even on a larger scale than before. Large numbers will be raised, but the herd will be culled closely and none but the best sold for breeding purposes. Messrs. Smith will also sell a couple of choice registered Shorthorn bulls. Write at once for catalog.

Ben Bell Makes Good Sale.

Ben Bell broke the ice last Thursday January 4, at Beattie, Kan. It is rather early for winter-bred sow sales and there was some anxiety on the part of many connected with the sale, but the good sale emphasized the fact that good stock will always bring a fair price, and almost any season of the year is all right for a public sale, provided the offering is in condition to sell. Mr. Bell sold 58 head of catalogued stock at an average of $50, lacking just a trifle. The offering contained 25 tried sows, and the statement was made by several good breeders present that it was the best lot of sows ever sold in a Kansas auction. John C. Halderman of Burchard, Neb., topped the sale at $105, buying No. 33, a choice coming 2-year-old sow sired by What's Ex. and bred for February farrow to Bell's Long King. Buyers were present from three states. Following is a complete list of sales

No.	Purchaser—	Price.
1.	C. W. Jones, Solomon	$ 80.00
2.	W. E. Willey, Steel City, Neb	45.00
3.	Lyman Peck, Fort Calhoun, Neb	70.00
4.	Roy McCord, Fairbury, Neb	67.50
5.	Frank James, Beattie, Kan	70.00
6.	Singer & McClain, Wellsville	50.00
7.	Thompson Bros., Marysville	52.50
8.	James Dilley, Beattie	50.00
9.	James Dilley	50.00
10.	Charles Harry, Beattie	45.00
11.	John Fitzgerald, Beattie	47.50
12.	John Fitzgerald	47.50
13.	C. L. Branick, Hiawatha	62.50
14.	W. E. Willey	60.00
15.	.....	55.00
16.	Lyman Peck	50.00
17.	Singer & McClain	80.00
18.	The Rambler Herd, Kansas City, Kan	47.50
19.	W. W. Goldsberry, Beattie	50.00
21.	McClain & Singer	55.00
22.	Ed Fritz, Beattie	50.00
23.	John Burnside, Beattie	65.00
24.	Thomas Harry, Beattie	50.00
24.	John Gildow & Son, Jamesport, Mo	50.00
25.	Frank James	50.00
27.	Luther Davis, Fairbury, Neb	60.00
28.	The Rambler Herd	57.50
29.	William Behrens, Beattie	60.00
30.	William Neherns	55.00
31.	A. Z. Gates, Beattie	45.00
32.	Luther Davis	50.00
33.	John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb	105.00
34.	T. J. Meisner, Sabetha	50.00
35.	Thompson Brothers	50.00
36.	W. W. Goldsberry	42.50
37.	Thompson Brothers	55.00
38.	C. W. Anderson, Beattie	67.50
39.	C. W. Anderson	37.50
40.	Charles Harry	55.00
41.	W. W. Goldsberry	42.50
42.	C. W. Jones	60.00
43.	S. E. Fritz, Beattie	40.00
44.	S. E. Fritz	30.00
45.	Roy McCord	37.50
46.	Roy McCord	32.50
47.	Ed Fritz, Beattie	30.00
48.	.....	37.50
49.	A. L. Oxley, Beattie	32.50
50.	Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb	35.00
51.	John Bickster, Beattie	40.00
52.	A. L. Oxley	35.00
53.	Lyman Peck	40.00
54.	John Mitchell, Axtell	35.00
55.	A. L. Oxley	32.50
56.	W. E. Wiley	37.50
57.	Ed Fritz	37.50
58.	John Mitchell, Axtell	35.00

Zurich, Kan., May 1, 1907.

CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.

Please find enclosed check for balance on Mill. I am well pleased with your Wind-Mill. I am satisfied you have all the rest of Mill makers beaten a mile.

Yours trly, JAMES O'CONNOR.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central —Black, $2.50@3.50; Short stripe, $1.50 @2.00; narrow stripe, $1.25@90c; broad stripe, 25@50c; best unprime, 35@20c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 20c @15c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c @35c; No. 1, medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central— No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ABSOLUTELY SMASHED!!

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY
THE GREAT PRICE WRECKER

We buy supplies at Sheriffs', Receivers', and Factory Sales, besides owning outright saw mills and lumber yards. Usually when you buy your building material elsewhere for the complete buildings shown in this advertisement, it costs you from 50 to 60% more. By our "direct to you" methods we eliminate several middlemen's profits.

Every stick of lumber and every bit of building material offered in this advertisement is guaranteed brand new and first class; as good as you can purchase from anyone anywhere.

You run no risk in dealing with us. Our capital stock and surplus is over $1,500,000.00. Our 19 years of honest dealing guarantees absolute satisfaction. Any material not up to our representation may be returned at our freight expense both ways and **money refunded in full.**

Our wonderful spring building offer sets a new pace in the building world. Never before have such remarkably low prices been published.

Our stock includes practically every manufactured article. Besides building material we have a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries — in fact everything needed in the home, on the field or in the workshop.

$493 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 111

Here is a neat, cozy, little cottage that can be built at the minimum of cost under our guaranteed building proposition. Size, 23 ft. 6 in. wide by 33 ft. Five rooms and bath. All the comforts desired by home-loving people. Extra large porch. Convenient interior. For the price it is impossible elsewhere to secure a home with so many excellent features.

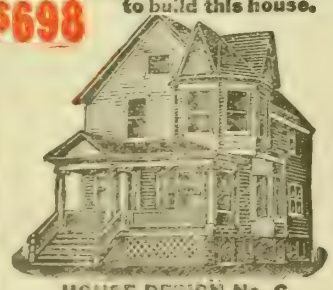
$635 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 149

The Mansard roof construction of this design enables the owner to utilize all space to the best advantage and get the very most to be had for the money. Size, 21 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep; six rooms, bath and basement. This design offers more convenience than many larger and higher priced houses. Is constructed of the very best materials at a magnificent saving.

$698 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 6

This is our leader. Size, 23 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in.; 7 rooms and bath. There has never been a design offered that can be built in so economical a manner with less material to produce satisfactory results and a general effect of elegance than this house. Has satisfactorily been built more than 400 times during the last two years. A beautiful home at a splendid money-saving price.

$835 Our price for the material to build this house.

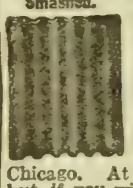


HOUSE DESIGN No. 130

Size, 25 ft. 10 in. x 29 ft. 6 in.; eight rooms and bath, pantry, vestibule and large hall. A square, solid, substantial construction. All space is advantageously utilized. The Colonial windows and porch columns are distinctive features. For convenience and artistic arrangement, general elegance of appearance, and low price, this house is unequalled.

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Roofing Prices Smashed.



Metal roofing is superior to all other coverings. A fact proven absolutely and conclusively of 100 years' of actual experience. We carry a complete stock of all styles.

Here is a roofing offer that has never before been equalled. We have 5,000 squares of Corrugated Iron Roofing sheets all 22x24x1¼ in. corrugation. Strictly new first-class that we offer at **$1.25 per square Free** on Board Cars at Chicago. At this price we do not pay the freight, but if you will write us for our Great Roofing Offer, we will make you **Freight Prepaid Prices** lower than ever offered in the history of roofing material.

Our stock includes **painted and galvanized.** We can furnish it in flat, corrugated, standing seam, "V" crimped, brick siding, beaded ceiling and in ornamental fancy ceiling. In fact we can furnish your every want in the covering line.

A hammer is the only tool needed in putting on all grades but the standing seam. We give you **free with every order** for 3 squares or more a handsome serviceable crucible steel hammer that ordinarily retails from 75c to $1.00. Write today for our Great Complete Roofing Catalog, and our latest Roofing quotations.

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In 1 gallon cans, per gallon..... **82c**

In 25 gallon cans, (¼ barrel), per gallon....72c

Write to-day for our Great Color Card and prices.

$37.50 BUYS COMPLETE BATHROOM OUTFIT



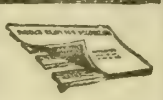
Here is an outfit that is good enough for any home. It is strictly A No. 1 and first-class in every particular. The bath tub and lavatory are white porcelain enameled over iron. The closet is a syphon acting low down outfit.

It is our lot **No. 5-AD-33.**

Our handsome Plumbing Catalog lists many other outfits ranging in prices from **$26.30 to $92.50.**

We will furnish all the Plumbing material needed for any of the houses shown in this advertisement, including one of the bathroom outfits described above, besides a one piece roll rim white enameled kitchen sink, with white enameled drain board, a 30 gallon range boiler and all the necessary pipe and fittings, and all material of every kind to complete the entire plumbing system, including all fixtures, furnished with iron pipe connections for the sum of..... **$83.95**

WALL BOARD



Our Magic Wall Board is positively the best on the market. This is the Wall Board that has a backing of regular 4 ft. lath and Asphalt Mastic, the face side of which is heavy card board, properly sized, ready for calcimining, paint or wall paper. It comes in sheets four feet square. Write us what space you wish to cover and we will send you discriptive circular and name you delivered prices. Be sure to mention Mastic Wall Board M-W-22.

Price per square..... **$2.50**

READY ROOFING, PER SQUARE 85c



Our Rawhide Roofing is the highest grade roofing at the lowest price ever offered. It has a foundation of tough fibre texture so substantially prepared that **it is well-nigh indestructible.** Every foot carries our iron-clad guarantee to be absolutely right.

In addition to our high grade Rawhide Roofing, we offer for a limited time 10,000 squares of our **Ajax Brand** of Ready Roofing at 85c per square. It is put up 108 square feet to a roll. Price includes large headed nails and cement sufficient to lay. While it is practically the same as our Rawhide Roofing, it does not come in continuous lengths; maybe two or three pieces to a roll; of course that does not effect the quality. Our price for this Ajax Brand, 1 ply, is..... **85c**

This price includes freight to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. **Write today for free samples.**

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Now is the time to get our prices on lumber or building material. Do not hesitate to send us a list of your wants, whether it is lumber or mill work, complete house, barn or corn crib, or a plan of your own that you wish developed. We have the best Lumber Yard in the United States, experienced Architects, and can give you unequaled service in shipment, quality, finish and design. We are the only concern in the United States that has all the building material right here at Chicago where you can come and see it loaded, and from which point IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT can be made. We can furnish everything from a common board to the finest Quarter-Sawed Interior Finish, including Mill Work, Doors, Mantels, Colonnades, Side Boards, etc.

Following are some of our bargain prices:

Extra Star A Star Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.39**

5-2 all Clear Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.78**

No. 1 Drop Siding, Yellow Pine, kiln dried **$23.50**

No. 1 Flooring, 4 in. Yellow Pine. Per M. **$18.00**

No. 1 Ceiling, ⅜ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$16.50**

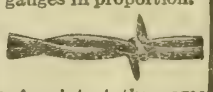
No. 2 Ceiling, ⅜ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$14.00**

GALVANIZED WIRE Per 100 Pounds $1.25

This is our price for Smooth Galvanized Fence Wire, known as Wire Shorts. It comes in various lengths, put up 100 lbs. to the coil. $1.25 is our price for our 6-gauge; other gauges in proportion.

We offer brand new Galvanized 2 pt. Barbed Wire put up on reels, containing about 100 lbs.

Price per 100 lbs. **$1.85**



We can furnish this also in 4 point at the same price; also in painted at **$1.50** per 100 lbs.

Better order now while this remarkably low price exists.

26 Inch Square Mesh Hog Fencing, per Rod 15 Cts.

Here is a bargain such as has never been offered. A heavy weight new Galvanized, well built hog fencing, suitable for general purposes at 15c a rod. Other sizes at equally low prices.

Crimped Wire for Re-inforcing.

We can furnish No. 9 Galvanized Crimped Wire in lengths required for re-inforcing purposes. Price per 100 lbs..... **$2.25**

Write for our Wire and Fencing Catalog. Tells all about our Samson's Woven Wire Fencing. Also quotes low prices on Barbed Wire, Smooth Wire, and tells about Lawn and Garden Fencing; describes gates and posts.

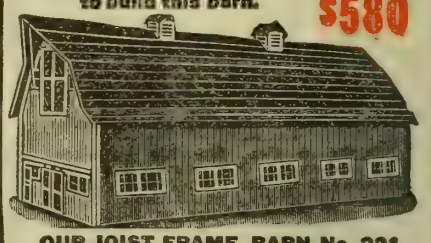
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

Rejuvenated Pipe, in random lengths, complete with couplings suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. Sizes ⅜ inch to 12 inch.

1 inch, per foot..3c 1¼ inch, per foot...3½c

Send us specifications and we will quote for your exact requirements. Also a complete stock of Valves and Fittings.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$580**



OUR JOIST FRAME BARN No. 221

Size, 36 ft. by 48 ft. Height to top of roof, 38 ft. 6 in. **The most practical and serviceable barn ever designed.** No heavy timber in the entire structure. Self-supporting roof. No joists in hay-loft. This design represents strength, rigidity, economy of construction, and is absolutely dependable and substantial. Write us for more complete information.

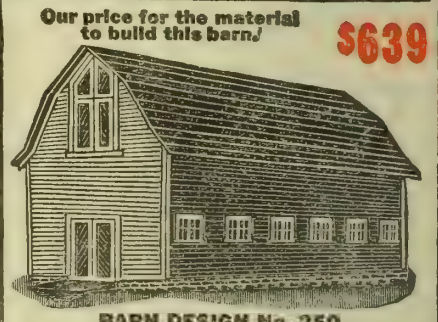
Our price for the material to build this barn. **$620**



OUR "STAR" BARN DESIGN No. 270

Size, 53 ft. wide by 80 ft. long 24 ft. to comb. **An ideal barn for farmers raising stock** on a moderate scale; balloon type. The hay-mow extends to the ground floor and above the grain rooms on each end of the barn. Cattle stalls on one side of the hay-mow; horse stalls on the other. Excellently ventilated in every part. A practical barn well built of guaranteed first-class material, and will give excellent, all around satisfaction.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$639**



BARN DESIGN No. 250

Size, 30 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, 18 ft. to top of the plate. **A barn arranged exclusively for horses.** Has 12 single stalls, 5 ft. each, and 6 double stalls, 10 ft each. Ten foot driveway. Can also be used as a horse and a cattle barn and will accommodate **12 horses** and **18 head** of cattle. A building of brand new high grade materials, dependable construction, **sanitary and generally convenient throughout.**

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$955**



ROUND BARN DESIGN No. 206

Size, 60 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high to plate. **Has 14 sides, each side 14 ft.** A 16 ft. Silo in the middle, same being 36 ft. high and will hold 160 tons of silage. Hay capacity, 65 tons. **Will accommodate 100 head of cattle.** The many and excellent features offered by this construction, the high grade materials furnished by us, and our extremely low price makes this a barn bargain worthy of thorough investigation.

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Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago.

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Place an X in square opposite book you want sent free.

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This book explains all about metal roofing, ready roofing and all other styles. Tells how to apply same in the most economical and satisfactory manner. Quotes lowest prices on highest class material.



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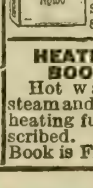
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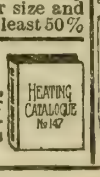
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Free Paint Book.

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 4. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 27, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Yea

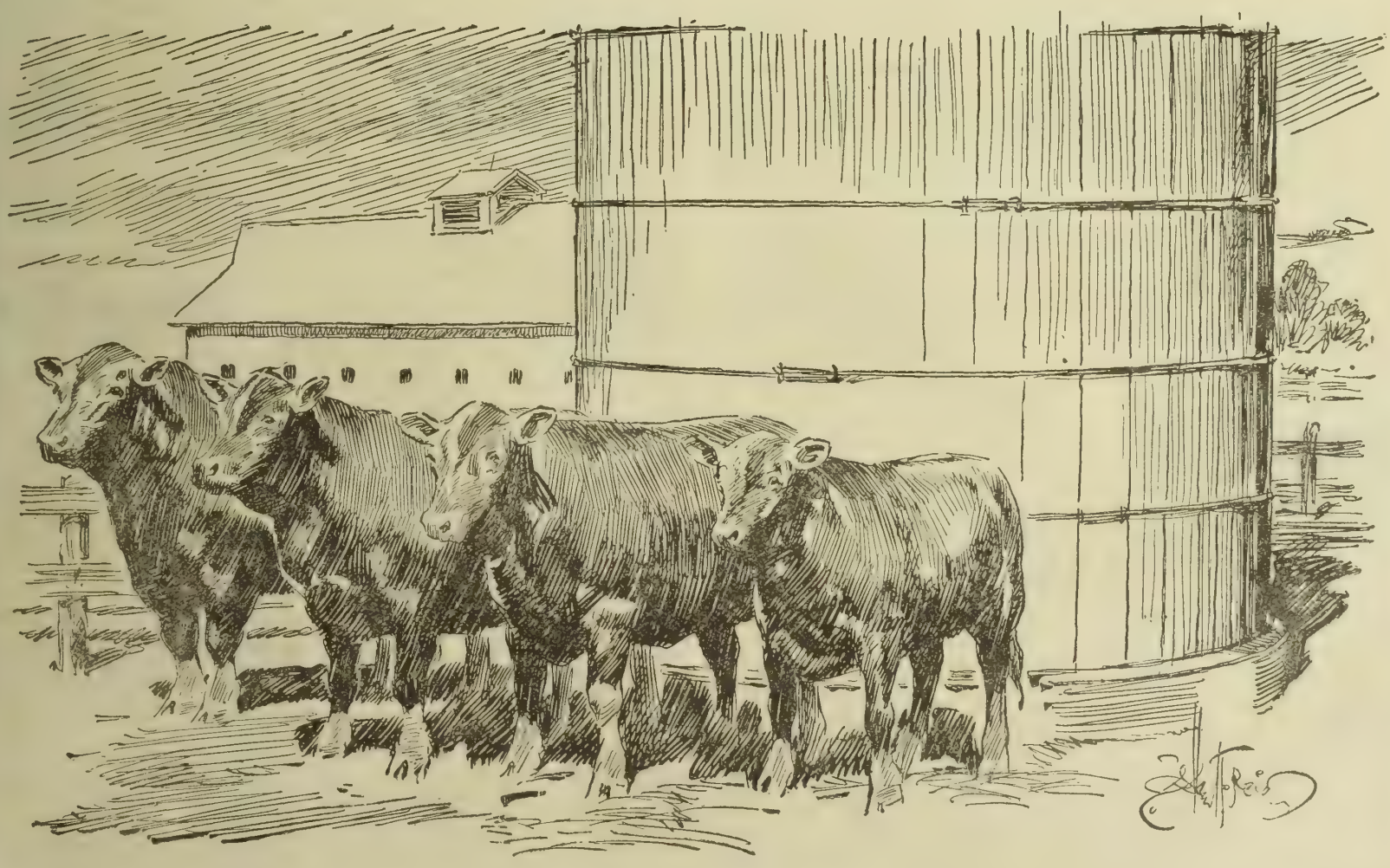
THE AMERICAN has received science for his twin; hammered the features off the face of nature; tried to analyze the essence of the Deity; accepted the primal curse and made a god of his business.

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On the farm he not only peers into Nature's secrets but learns economics as well, and in the subtile chemistry of the silo he turns the crude, waste fiber of the corn into succulent feed and doubles his crop, with no waste.

The farmer who succeeds must know, and science is his teacher.

—*I. D. G.*



The Sunny Side of the Silo

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THIS FREE BOOK shows you how to save from 20 per cent to 50 per cent on all your groceries.

Buy your groceries direct from us and save from twenty to fifty per cent of what you are now paying. We have solved the "high cost of living" problem for thousands of delighted customers.

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Write to-day for our interesting, money saving grocery book. It is book No. 11. It is free. We want you to compare our prices with those you are now paying.

We issue the grocery book every two months and will send it to you regularly.

Below is a partial list of the other books we issue. They contain thousands of big, money saving opportunities. No matter where you live we can fill all your needs and save you an amazing amount of money. No matter what it is you want, we have it. We can save you many dollars on everything you buy. We are doing it every day for over 2,000,000 delighted customers.

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19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY — Chicago Avenue Bridge CHICAGO

Please send to my address below books Nos..... absolutely free of cost.

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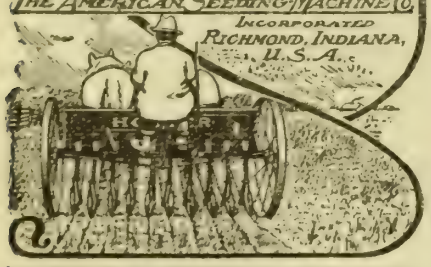
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THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED RICHMOND, INDIANA, U.S.A.



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Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.



Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.

At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts.

Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

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SILO EXPERIENCE

GAINED AND CONTRIBUTED BY KANSAS FARMER READERS

In answer to Kansas Farmer's general invitation to silo users that they contribute their experiences in growing, filling and feeding silage, the following have been selected and are here printed with the view to covering the entire range of silo usefulness. Hundreds of good letters were received, but all could not be printed. I thank Kansas Farmer readers for their hearty response. I am sure these experiences have more value than anything I could write.—Editor.

I put about 12 acres in my silo. I am feeding it to my cattle, hogs and horses. I figure the cost at about 60 cents per ton for filling. Everybody is short on feed in my neighborhood except we boys who put up silos.—T. F. MARTIN, Effingham, Kan.

I filled my silo with corn, and it took a good many acres to fill it, because the corn was very light. I am now almost 70 years old, and I have fed cattle almost all my life, and I believe that silage is the best and cheapest feed that can be had. My cattle are doing better than ever before.—ROBINSON PAUL, Newton, Kan.

I filled my silo with corn and put in about 35 acres. I figure the cost nearly $1 per ton. I am feeding it to milch cows and calves. The silo helps me in saving my winter feed, as I would have had to cut at least 100 acres of corn to produce the same results. I figure the silo has cheapened the cost of butter at least one-half.—FRED C. DEMOTT, Arkansas City, Kan.

I filled my silo with corn and Kafir, and put in about 20 acres. I figure the cost of filling about $1.42. As the corn was very light, I figure that we can fill it for much less money next year. We are feeding cattle, hogs and horses, and we believe there is nothing better. The silo helps very much in saving the winter feed. My neighbor sold at public sale 115 tons of silage for $700.—MILES STANDISH, Garnett, Kan.

I am feeding a mixed bunch of cattle, and they are doing fine. I don't see how I ever got along without a silo. I filled silo with corn. I put in 11 acres. It cost me $36 for help and $9 for an engine. I feed silage to everything: horses, hogs, cattle and chickens, and the hired man says if he had a little cream and sugar on it he would eat it himself.—J. E. GREENFIELD, Sabetha, Kan.

I filled my silo with corn, and it took about 18 acres. I think it cost me about 75 cents per ton to put it in. I have been feeding ensilage since the last of October to my cattle, and they are in fine shape. I think silage is as good as alfalfa hay. I have not fed anything else with the silage except let the cattle run to the straw stack. I am well pleased with the ensilage as a cattle feed.—E. P. FLANAGAN, Chapman, Kan.

We filled silo with corn, and it took 30 acres. We can fill it with less acres when there is an average crop. It cost us about 85 cents per ton. We are feeding it to milch cows and horses.

We think enough of one silo so that we feel justified in putting up another. We feel that it saves at least one-half of the corn crop. The silo saves at least one-half of the work in feeding, as one man will feed twice as many cattle as in any other manner.—G. J. MAELZER, Centralia, Kan.

I am still short on feed, but if I had not put in this silo, don't see how I would have made out at all. As it is I am feeding for less money than any man can possibly feed for without a silo. I feed silage to everything in the way of stock that I have on the farm. The cows show me that they appreciate it by giving an extra flow of milk. My horses, mules and chickens show their appreciation by staying in good condition and eating less grain than they do without the silage. I put corn in my silo, and I figure it cost me $2.70 per ton, counting rent on my land and every expense.—COLEMAN J. WARD, Thackerville, Okla.

I filled silo with corn and Kafir. It took 30 acres to fill 200-ton silo. The cost of filling was about 65 cents per ton. I am feeding all kinds of stock. The silo is saving me lots of feed. I would not have feed enough to half feed the number of cattle without the silo.

I am feeding Kafir corn silage. The cattle like it fine and do well. They get silage and wheat straw only, as I have to save my hay for horses during my spring work. My corn silage is in the bottom and I have not gotten to it yet, but the Kafir silage is turning out so good that I think I will fill my silo with Kafir corn only next year. I filled silo in 7½ hours.—FRANK S. SMERCHEK, Garnett, Kan.

Our corn was injured by hail and dry weather. It would have made about 10 bushels per acre. I put in 20 acres and it cost me about 75 cents per ton to fill silo.

I am feeding horses, colts, milch cows and stock cattle. I like the feed fine. I bought the silo because I did not have enough feed to winter my stock, but with the silo I can winter my stock without buying feed, and I believe it saves one-half of the feed bill. Mine is the only silo within 11 miles. I had never seen a silo until I bought this one. I was afraid to tackle it, but I had to get more feed in sight or sell some of my stock, so I bought the silo and kept my stock, and now I will have plenty of feed. Some think it is a big job to erect a silo. I commenced at 7 a. m. and at 2 p. m. had staves all up, top and bottom hoops on, without a scaffold.—R. W. MARCY, Axtell, Kan.

My silo was filled with corn. I put about six acres in. Can not say as to expense of filling, as that would be more than it would be if we had done the work before. This was my first experience with putting corn in silo, and I did not know anything about it except by reading.

I am feeding all kinds of stock on silage, from horses to chickens, and all seem to relish it. The horses do not relish it as much as the cows. Silage can not be beat as a feed, even by alfalfa. If I had not had a silo I could not have kept my stock over winter.

I would not be without my silo for double the money I paid for it if I could not get another, and I am going to prove the fact to others, as it seems that the silo is the greatest topic for discussion around here this year. People are waiting to hear of the success of those who are using silos.—C. D. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kan.

My experience with the silo is very satisfactory. I filled silo with corn. It took 16 acres. The height of my silo is 28 feet and four feet in the ground, making it 32 feet deep, and it is 14 feet across.

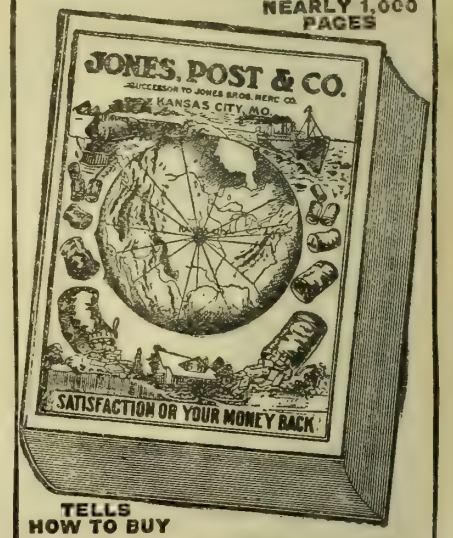
It cost me $95 for the use of machinery and labor to fill it. I am feeding 25 dairy cows and three horses, and all are doing well. I would have been short of feed had I not had the silo; but that does not spell it all, for there is no other feed as good and easily fed as silo feed. My son objected to the buying of a silo, but now he is like myself—a full believer.

I have told to some of my friends that if I owned 80 or 160 acres of land and was not able to build a silo any other way, I would sell half of my land and build a silo and buy stock to feed silage to and I would make more money and do it easier than I would the old way, or without the silo. The man who is keeping dairy cows can not afford to do without a silo.—H. D. SHINN, Cherryvale, Kan.

I bought an 18 x 26-foot silo, excavated six feet with a cement wall, which makes it an 18 x 32-foot silo. Its capacity is, I believe, 160 tons, and I filled it with corn making about 30 bushels per acre, and the corn was ready to be put in shock at the time of filling. I put 40 acres in. The corn was on sandy land and not a heavy stand. The cost of filling was $1.91 per ton. I had to haul one and a half and two miles on account of corn on home farm drying up. This took twelve teams and the hottest two days last season, both men and teams suffering with heat, so had to go slow. I am sure had it not been for this heat I would have filled same for $1.50 per ton. In this is included

(Continued on page fifteen)







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THE KANSAS BLIZZARD.

Now that the snowdrifts have been shoveled aside and the railroads are in full operation, the truth about the conditions in western Kansas during the recent stress of winter weather has become known. Instead of there being a great deal of suffering among the people, with heavy losses of live stock, there seems to be no community where human suffering was not relieved without outside aid, and the stories of losses of live stock seem to have been figments of reportorial imagination. That some losses occurred is not denied, but that these losses reached anything like the proportions that were published in the daily press is untrue. Reports from one county which was shut off from railroad communication for a time and which was said to be suffering seriously, show that there was no serious case of human suffering and that practically all of the losses which occurred among cattle were due to accident or cornstalk disease and not to the cold weather. Herding the cattle with horses and mules resulted in some losses, though very many more occurred from the crowding and trampling of calves when the herd was crowded into a small shelter. It is a part of the fate of Kansas to have her friends and enemies exaggerate, and if a smart breeze blows over some henhouse, or the thermometer drops below zero when the wind is blowing, it is heralded all over the world as a Kansas cyclone or a Kansas blizzard. The history of Kansas is written in capitals and punctuated with exclamation marks.

Kansas crop statistics always make a false showing because of the peculiar geography of the state. A part of the territory is among the best of corn regions that are known. Another part includes an area in which the crop is fairly certain and the average generally good, while a third area is a small grain country which frequently produces satisfactory crops of corn but where a satisfactory yield is not certain every year. The other states mentioned with which the Kansas corn yield has been compared are wholly within the corn belt proper. But even if we allow for the varied climatic conditions in Kansas, the fact remains that the average yield per acre is still too low. There is need for all the work that is being done by the farm papers, the agricultural college, the farmers' institutes and the corn clubs. Even these agencies, powerful for good as they are, are not sufficiently numerous nor is their membership large enough to accomplish any great change in results during one season. Very much can be done by the use of the grain grader, the seed tester and the manure spreader. The man who bought the prize corn at the Manhattan corn show is now raising 70 bushels per acre.

THE IMPORTANCE OF KANSAS HAY.

There are active men in Kansas who have barely passed the period when they could cast their first vote who now begin to realize the vast importance of the hay crop and of land on which it can be grown in this state. In the agricultural statistics, hay is the most important and valuable of all farm crops, excepting only wheat and corn, and the shifting of our live stock methods, together with the exigencies of agriculture in Kansas, have brought home to all men closely in touch with the soil the serious problem of hay production in the future and the great mistake that was made in early days in turning under so much prairie sod. Conditions now are such that farmers who have level land that is in blue stem or other pasture will undoubtedly make more money by cropping it to hay. The price for pasture land will undoubtedly be much higher, as we already have reports of pasture contracts that have been made for next season as high as $6. Rough land can be used for pasture in many cases and the grass can be improved on it by careful management.

ABOUT KANSAS CORN YIELDS.

Last summer the word went around that Kansas was again stricken by a drouth; that her fields and pastures were burned up by the torrid sun and that calamity was again in store for Bleeding Kansas. This misinformation seemed to make good newspaper stuff, which was read by even those who knew it was not true. People who do not live in Kansas cannot comprehend the wonderful recuperative powers of her acclimated crops or understand that considerable extremes in both temperature and moisture are withstood with comparatively little damage to the final yield. The facts are now before us in the completed government statistics, and these show that the Kansas corn crop did suffer in the summer of 1911 and resulted in only 126,150,000 bushels, as compared with 170,050,000 for 1910. This was a considerable falling off on account of the weather conditions, but when we compare the money end of it we find that the value of the 1911 corn crop was $79,474,000, as compared with $76,522,000 for 1910. This means that while the farmer raised 43,900,000 bushels less corn, its value was $2,952,000 greater in 1911 than in 1910.

The other way in which a farmer does not use the same judgment in one department of farm work that he does in another is found in his live stock breeding and feeding. A farm simply can not be run without live stock and attain any degree of success. This live stock is a part of the machinery of money making. If the machinery is good and does its work efficiently a profit is the result, even though the land and feed be high priced. High priced threshing machines, manure spreaders and cultivators are really cheap because they are efficient and economical of both time and labor. Pure-bred live stock is efficient in exactly the same way. They consume the roughage of the farm and manufacture it into high priced beef, pork or milk, and the economy of production and the profits obtained are always in proportion to the efficiency of these animated machines. Even if there were no live stock in the United States which was not pure bred and registered, there would still be mediocre animals of low value. We must have beef, pork and milk. Nothing has ever been found that could supply their places, and it can never be economical or a profit-making proposition to produce these on high-priced land with high-priced feeds.

During the unusual winter weather and heavy snowfall which has characterized the climatic conditions of Kansas for the last several weeks, farmers and live stock men have had impressed upon them in a new and emphatic way the value of modern ideas as applied to their business. Some time ago it was with difficulty that cattlemen could be persuaded of the value of cottonseed meal. Later it came into general use and during the stress of weather when it became so difficult to haul feed, the value of this concentrate was never more appreciated. With ordinary roughness and a small ration of grain with a little cottonseed meal, cattle can be carried along cheaply during such emergencies. Another new idea which was formerly regarded as a piece of foolishness is the silo. Those farmers who had silos and were able to feed their cattle with a warm, succulent ration during the severe weather, can appreciate the comfort afforded to both themselves and their stock, as well as the profits they have made by keeping the cattle in fine condition and growing right along.

The artificial incubation of eggs is practiced by a large percentage of farmers of today, as by so doing they are able to market their chickens at any season of the year and obtain the highest market prices independent of the nature of hens.

GOOD TOOLS—GOOD STOCK.

The farmer of Kansas is a most progressive and up-to-date leader in his profession, but he still lacks strongly in two particulars. His experience has taught him the value of improved farm machinery, and when he sees a new implement advertised which is superior to the one he is accustomed to, he lays plans to secure it, although this may involve the throwing aside of a fairly effective machine which is not yet worn out. In many cases he can afford to make the exchange because of the increased efficiency which he thus secures. If you go into his kitchen, however, you find in too many cases that the same rule does not apply, and that the kitchen utensils, such as were used by the forty-niners, are in painful evidence. Water must be brought from a frozen pump, wood carried from a snow-covered pile, and the family washing done by means of the washboard in hard water. The farmer is perfectly willing to buy expensive machinery which serves to produce his income and reduce his expenses in his farm operations, but he has not reached the point where he can comprehend that the same rules apply and the same economic facts obtain in the kitchen as well as in the barn. Men are developed in the kitchen and dining room, and pure selfishness alone should make them feel willing to furnish these departments with the best of up-to-date equipment. Above all, he should put forth his best efforts to make the ways of the housewife pleasant, because he has to live with her.

GET PURE STOCK.

The scrub hog is simply a hog and does not get much attention, because he is neither handsome to look at nor profitable to raise. The pure-bred hog is a work of the breeder's art and is handsome in appearance and a rapid money maker for his owner. There is a satisfaction in handling pure-bred stock which can never come through the handling of scrubs. This feeling of satisfaction is doubtless intensified by the money-making abilities of the pure-bred, but it would still exist even without that. The man who milks 10 cows with an average production of 150 pounds of butter per year has neither the incentive nor the satisfaction that is obtained by the man who milks three cows which average 500 pounds of butter per year. The first does more than three times as much work and gets small returns in which there is no profit, while the second does less than one-third the amount of work and has a fat bank balance as well. Any animal that has dollar signs sticking out all over him is attractive to look at any very easy to love.

PRESIDENT WATERS HONORED.

At the last annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association, which was recently held in Washington, President H. J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural College was elected first vice president, and Secretary James Wilson of the United States Department of Agriculture was made president. This Association is composed of the highest class of workers in scientific lines in the United States and ranks as one of the leading scientific societies of the world. This Association does its work under three sections—plant breeding, animal breeding and eugenics, or the problem of human race improvement. Prof. H. F. Roberts, head of the Department of Botany in the Kansas State Agricultural College, read a paper before the plant breeders' section, describing some phases of his work toward the evolution of drouth-resisting corn. Prof. Roberts was afterwards made temporary chairman of the plant section, and also chairman of several important committees.

If there is no don't worry club in your neighborhood, get busy and organize one. Make yourself charter member number one.

THE SIZE OF KANSAS.

Much has been said and written of the size of Kansas, and much more might be said before a true idea of its vastness is generally obtained. Eighty-two thousand square miles is a vast expanse of territory, but just how large we can hardly comprehend. Suppose we could combines the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia into one state; Kansas would contain them all, and still have room enough for another Rhode Island. Kansas is larger than any southern state except Texas, and exceeds in size both the Virginias. It is almost as large as the combined areas of North and South Carolina, and is larger than Ohio and Indiana together.

If size alone were significant, Kansas could take its place among the first-class powers of earth. England and Scotland together are smaller than Kansas, while Wales, Irleand, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium added together will not equal it in size. Or we might add, Denmark, Andorra, Portugal, San Marrino and Greece together and still not have enough territory to make a Kansas. Turkey in Europe is not as large as this state, and Roumania, Servia and Montenegro combined do not equal it. It exceeds in size the great islands of Celebes, Java, or the Moluccas, and would make more than a dozen Polynesias if cut up into little islands and sowed broadcast in the ocean.

Butler county alone is larger than Rhode Island or the whole of the French possessions in the West Indies, and Atchison county equals the whole of the Dutch possessions there.

RESTOCK WITH PURE-BREDS.

The hog cholera situation of the past summer and fall has developed one fact that stands out prominently. This is that hogs will be in demand and that breeders who have good hogs for sale will have a very satisfactory business, and the public sale averages will run higher than for several years past. This will not be due to the hog cholera alone, though that has had its influence. The farmers are coming to appreciate more and more the absolute necessity for good blood as a means of economical pork production on high-priced feed and high-priced farms. Those who have lost hogs by cholera as well as the army of young farmers who each year leave the Agricultural College to start in business for themselves, will be largely influenced to purchase at the winter sales in order to give the good blood a trial at least.

The Kansas corn figures are interesting and in some degree satisfactory when the amount of yield and the value of the corn crop alone are considered. If we look, however, at the acreage, we find that Kansas, with 8,700,000 acres, stood third in the list of all the states, and was exceeded only by Illinois, with 10,150,000 acres, and Iowa, with 9,850,000 acres. No other state very closely approached these figures. We like to boast of our acreage and our yields, but when it comes to an average yield per acre we have less ground for congratulation. All this great area of Kansas corn fields only averaged 14½ bushels last year, as compared with 19 bushels for each of the two preceding years, and also as compared with 33 bushels in Illinois and 31 bushels in Iowa, both of which were below the normal.

As the southern farmers find much profit in Lespedeza and the northern farmers in Grimm's alfalfa, so those of the extreme northwest are proud of their Tillamook clover. This is a native clover, nearly akin to alsike, and is said to be a heavy producer, growing all the year round by its root nodes. The Department of Agriculture has pronounced it to be one of the most interesting clovers discovered.

WHY THE SILO IS PROFITABLE



BRICK BARN WITH TILE ROOF AND SIX STAVE SILOS ON ELMENDORF FARM, LEXINGTON, KY., J. B. HAGGIN, OWNER. FARM COMPRIZES 8,000 ACRES, DEVOTED TO DAIRY, BEEF, SHEEP AND HORSES. SAID TO BE FINEST FARM IN THE WORLD.

Last spring the Nebraska Dairymen's Association offered cash prizes to farmers who submitted articles setting forth reasons why the silo is profitable for the stock farmer. Below is the first prize article. It is an excellent statement as to the value of silage.—Editor.

Silage Nearer Equal June Grass Than Any Other Winter Feed

By W. O. FORBES

All farmers will agree that pastures furnish the most ideal feed for all classes of live stock, and judging from the experiments, the most profitable adjunct of corn and hay in a ration for dairy cows, fattening steers and sheep.



There is no feed like the green grasses of our pastures to tone up the system of the aged stock and put the young stock in a condition of thrift and growth. We all know of the good condition of our young stock when they come into the yard in the fall. They are sleek, fat, and have made an astonishing growth during the few summer months. But, how different the picture when we see the same animals eagerly push through the pasture gate when spring again comes. They are thin, out of condition, and many actually weak. We call this "roughing them through the winter," and they generally fit this description in every particular.

What a boon it would be if we could have pasture for our stock the year around. But this is impossible, so the next best thing we can do is to find some feed that is as near like pasture grass as is possible, to find a feed that is palatable and one that can be raised on our farms.

In searching about for winter feeds of this description, we find that there are only two such feeds which can be grown profitably. These feeds are roots and corn ensilage. In comparing the feeding value of the two we find that corn ensilage has a slight advantage in that it gives us larger gains and milk yields, but this difference is very small and of little consequence. Let us consider then which crop gives the largest tonnage per acre and requires the least labor to grow. After we have compared roots and ensilage we are in a position to say which of these grass substitutes is the best for the stock farmer.

First, we find that ensilage will yield on the average about one-half again as much per acre as mangels, the largest yielding root crop we can grow. In considering the labor, Armsby of Pennsylvania station says it costs over twice as much to tend and harvest an acre of roots as compared with raising and putting into the silo an acre of corn. Drawing our conclusion from these statements corn ensilage is by far the best pasture substitute of the two.

Let us now look at an analysis of pasture grasses and corn ensilage.

	Water	Nitrogen Extract	Crude Fiber	Ash	Ether Extract	Protein
Pasture grass...	80	9.7	4	2	.8	3.5
Corn ensilage...	79.1	11	6	2	.8	1.7

("Henry's Feeding," pp. 622 and 623.)

We see that the two are practically the same with the exception of the protein content, and this can be adequately supplied by clover or alfalfa hay. With these two feeds, which can be so abundantly and easily grown, we have a perfectly balanced ration in roughage, with corn ensilage to supply the carbohydrates and clover or alfalfa hay to supply the protein, we have a combination which makes one of the best as well as the most economical winter feeds known.

Now that we have found the best pasture substitute as far as composition is concerned, let us look at the cost. I might add here, for a further proof of its similarity to pasture grass, that a series of experiments were carried on at Nebraska Experiment Station with dairy cattle and a similar experiment at the Indiana station with fattening cattle to see whether or not such animals taken off of pasture in the summer time and fed ensilage would shrink in milk yield or decrease in gains per day. To the surprise of the experimenters there was a slight increase while on corn ensilage over the period on pasture. This is proof enough that corn ensilage is a genuine substitute for summer pasturage.

Not only can it be fed to milch cows and fattening cattle, but with as much profit to growing stock, sheep, hogs and chickens. Going back again to the cost, we find that a hundred-ton silo, a corn harvester and an ensilage cutter will cost about $600. This first cost is a barrier that keeps a good many of us from erecting silos, either because we do not have the money or because we figure that we have gotten along so far without it and can continue to do so, as it is such a costly improvement. There are more men in this last condition than the first. As soon as one can show these men that the silo will pay for itself in the feed saved or by the gains of the stock when used, they will gladly consider the proposition. Scores of farmers who have put up silos in the past years will testify that the silo does not owe them a cent and that no improvement put on their farms has paid them such dividends. Many claim that in one year the silo will pay for itself. I consider there is no argument that can be urged that is as strong as the findings of our experiment station men.

Prof. A. L. Haecker of the Nebraska station has worked out some interesting data on the cost of producing a ton of silage, figuring in the rent of land, plowing, cost of seed, planting and cultivating, he found that it cost 72 cents per ton. The cost of filling the silo, allowing a liberal wage for men and teams, he found to be 74 cents per ton. The cost of machinery and storage, including all items such as interest on money invested, depreciation and repairs, and even taxes and insurance, was 48 cents per ton. Adding these three initial costs together, we find that the cost of producing a ton of corn silage to be $1.94. Prof. John Bower of Iowa has another way of figuring it in which he arrives at about the same figures.

The next question would be, what is a ton of corn ensilage worth? Since it has no market value, because it can not be shipped or hauled about, we will have to figure its value by comparing it with other feeds and roughage. On this basis the best authorities estimate its value at from $5 to $6 per ton. Taking the lowest value of $5 per ton and deducting $1.94, the cost of a ton of silage, we still have a margin of $3.06 per ton. On a hundred-ton silo, this would mean a saving in one year of $306 worth of feed, to say nothing of the labor saved and the general good condition of the stock, resulting from the feeding of silage. So the farmers are right who testify that a silo erected on their farms and filled will pay for itself in a year.

No crop will yield as many pounds of digestible nutrients per acre as will an acre of corn placed in the silo. This is admirably shown by the following table:

One acre—	Pounds of digestible nutrients
Corn ensilage (12-ton yield)	3,066
Tame or prairie hay (2½ tons)	2,380
Corn (50 bushels)	2,209
Oats (50 bushels)	1,092

(Henry's Feeding, pp. 631-634.)

Another advantage in the use of the silo is the great economy of space. Only 50 cubic feet is required to store a ton of ensilage, while a ton of hay in the mow occupies ten times as much space, or 500 cubic feet.

We have been looking at the silo so far from a money-making or saving point of view. Let us now consider its convenience and the labor saved in its use. At the Nebraska station, where corn ensilage is used in both the dairy and beef barns, one man can get the feed from the silo and feed 40 head in less than one-half hour, and all this is done under shelter. Think of the time needed and disagreeable work it would be if one were obliged to go into the field twice or three times a week to get this same feed in the form of dry, unpalatable corn stalks. Often the work is made more disagreeable by the shocks freezing to the ground and the loading difficult on account of the high winds. When this dry fodder is hauled to the barn, we are told by the best authorities that it has lost from 25 to 35 per cent of its food value, while if the same crop had been put in a silo the loss would not exceed 5 per cent.

In summing up the subject, I would say that every stock farmer should have a silo, for the following reasons:

First: Because corn ensilage is the nearest and most economical substitute for pasture grass, which is the most ideal of all our rations.

Second: That an acre of corn ensilage yields from 600 to 2,000 pounds more nutrients per acre than any other of the farm crops.

Third: That there is a great economy of space in its use.

Fourth: That its use makes it more pleasant to feed stock and also saves a great deal of time and labor.

Fifth: Because with its use in the winter ration, larger gains and milk flows are the result.

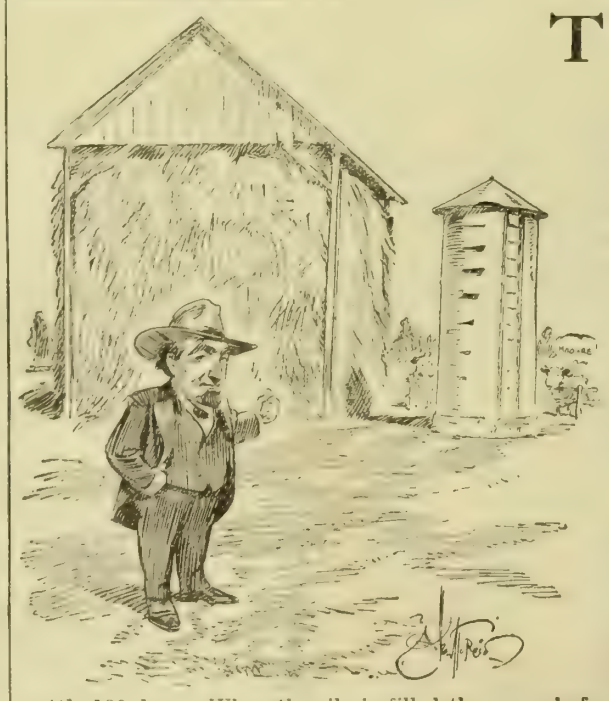
Sixth: With its use, practically the entire food value of the corn crop is saved.

Seventh: That the silo enables the farmer to keep double the number of head of stock on the same farm.

Eighth: That our fields are cleared and ready for fall wheat or rye, as all our corn stalks are safely stored in our silo instead of going to waste in the field.

Ninth: And lastly, and probably the most convincing of all, is the fact that practically every farmer now using the silo would not do without it. When we can grow and store away for winter use a food that takes the place of our pasture and that food can be raised on our farms at a less cost than any of our present feeds, the equipment for the storing of such feed should be installed on every stock and dairy farm.

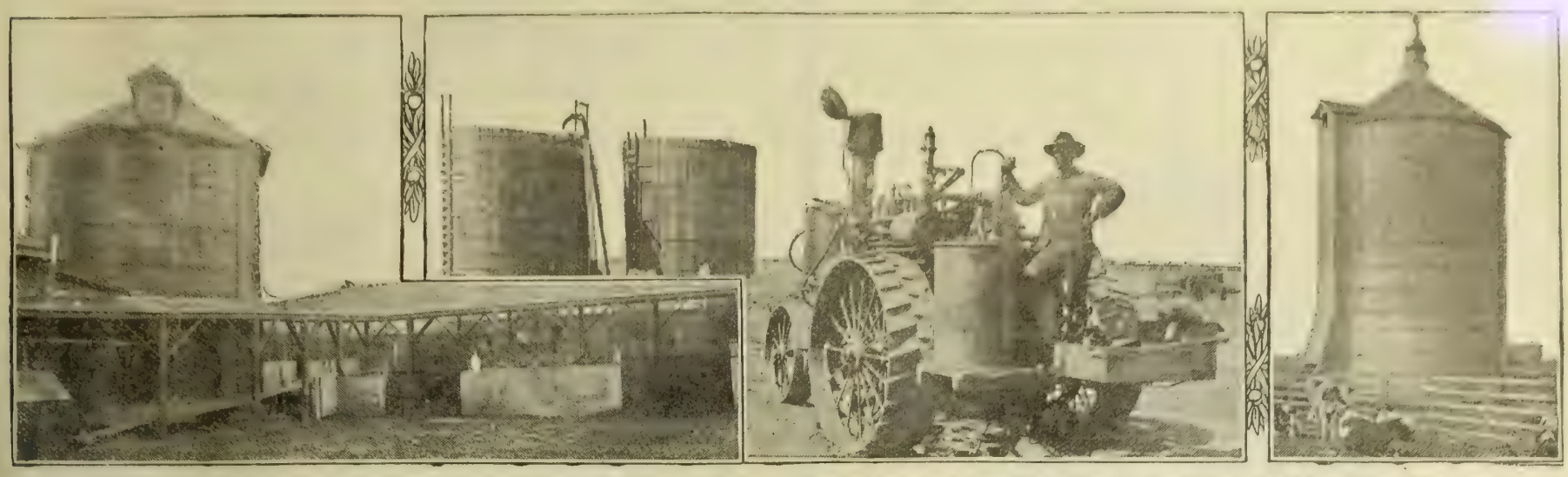
SILAGE CHEAPEST TO STORE



THE economy of storage for fodder is seldom considered, but at this time of high cost of building it is of no small importance. A ton of corn ensilage in a 30-foot silo requires about 50 cubic feet of space, while a ton of hay in a mow requires about 400 cubic feet. This means that hay requires eight times as much space for storage as corn ensilage. To cut, cure and put tame hay into the barn costs about $1.50 per ton, while to put corn ensilage into the silo costs about 75 cents per ton.

This illustration shows the exact proportion of structure required to store 100 tons of hay and 100 tons of silage. Eight times more feed can be stored in the silo than in the mow. One hundred tons of silage will feed 25 cattle 180 days. When the silo is filled the season's feed is all in—the hay mow will require filling and refilling.

BUILDING AND FILLING A SILO



(PICTURE AT LEFT) SHOWING CEMENT MANURE SHED AND LITTER CARRIER. (CENTER PICTURE) FRONTIER SILOS AT CORSICANA, TEXAS, FILLED WITH SORGHUM, KAFIR, MILO AND PEAS. (PICTURE AT RIGHT) IDEAL CHUTE BUILT OVER SILO DOORS AND FEEDING ENTRY AT BOTTOM.

Address Before Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, January, 1912

By GEO. S. HINE, K. S. A. C.

The great importance of the silo is shown when we consider that during the season of 1910 about 400 silos were erected in our state, while previous to this date the total number in Kansas was somewhere between 50 and 60. The following season, that of 1911, shows something like 600 more silos erected, an increase of 50 per cent over and above the number built the year previous.



When we consider that the stalks represent one-third of the actual feeding value of the corn crop, and this crop in Kansas, grain alone considered, is valued at $59,599,408, the great possibilities of the silo may be realized in a small degree. The stalks represent a value of $20,000,000, and where these stalks are placed in a silo the feeding value is increased 40 per cent over and above that of the stalks fed in the form of fodder, due to the fact that the whole stalk is converted into an available form of feed. Thus, if all the corn stalks of Kansas were placed in the silo they would have an increased valuation of $8,000,000 over and above that of stalks fed in the form of shock fodder, while compared with pastured stalks the increased feeding value if same are placed in the silo is 80 per cent, or $16,000,000, in the state as a whole. The above mentioned facts would indicate that the general tendency of the Kansas farmer will be rather to increase the number of silos erected and thus reduce the losses of forage crops to the minimum.

History indicates that the silo dates back to Persian and Roman times, when grain forage crops were stored in pits. The first silo was built in America in 1876 by Mr. Morris, of Maryland. Since the first silo was constructed, there has been considerable change in the method of erecting. Some of the factors causing these changes are, a desire to decrease loss of stored feed by decay, and decrease cost of construction.

With these two points in mind, the silos in use at the present time have been evolved. Some of the factors which must be given special attention if the silage is to be stored with a minimum loss are:

1.—The base and walls of the silo must be absolutely impervious to air.

2.—The walls of the silo should be perpendicular and as smooth as possible to offer the minimum amount of friction to the settling silage.

3.—The silo must be of a height such that the silage will be subjected to a sufficient amount of pressure.

This last point has caused the most noticeable changes of late years, and where formerly silos were erected from 20 to 28 feet in height, we now find that the tendency is to construct them 35 feet in height, and, in fact, I know of several as high as 60 feet.

In selecting a silo, the first point which sould be taken into consideration by the party contemplating the purchase is whether or not his herd is of sufficient size to warrant the expenditure of the necessary purchase price. A man should have at least 12 head of stock to warrant the erection of a silo.

The size of the silo is a point of considerable importance. Do not think that if a small silo is a good thing, a large one is a whole lot better, for such may not prove to be the case. The silo is an immense can, the purpose of which is to preserve in the form of a green, succulent feed the forage crops produced on the farm. As such is the case, the green feed placed in the silo must be protected from the air. The sides and bottom will take care of themselves, but the top must be protected. When this portion is covered in some manner the desired protection will be procured, but as soon as we uncover it in order to feed the silage, the top layer will again be exposed to the air. The method of obviating this difficulty is to construct a silo of such diameter that the animals to be fed will consume the amount of silage contained in a layer two inches in thickness, removed from the entire surface of the silo. Thus, for a herd of from 12 to 20 head of stock a silo 12 feet in diameter would prove a satisfactory size, while from 20 to 25 animals would be better accommodated by a silo 14 feet in diameter, and herds numbering from 25 to 40 need a silo 16 feet in diameter.

When the size of the herd is thus proportioned, it is possible to feed at least two inches from the surface of the silo each day. This results in the exposure of an entirely new layer of silage each day. Silage will not ordinarily spoil until exposed to the air for a period of 48 hours. Thus, by feeding daily a layer from the surface of the silo, we are enabled to effectually preserve the silage. When the silo has too large a surface area for the herd fed, spoiled silage is bound to result.

The next point to be considered is the necessary height of the silo. This may readily be determined by the contemplative builder. If he expects to feed at the rate of two inches per day for a period of 180 days, the desired height of the column of silage would be two times 180, or 360 inches, or 30 feet. Thus, a column of silage 30 feet in height will last through a feeding period of 180 days, provided that no more or no less than two inches per day is fed.

If one is convinced that the silo is a necessary building on the farm and has figured out the size required to accommodate the herd he contemplates feeding, the next question to answer is, "What type of silo shall he erect?" This is a question which everyone must answer for himself. Before deciding, however, it is well to get all the reliable information possible regarding the various types. There are many firms manufacturing the stave type of silo, and each particular type has some special feature of its own. One general point may be kept in mind, however, regardless of the type purchased, and that point is, that it is better to purchase a single piece stave, and preferably a stave of Oregon fir. When the silo is delivered the most important thing is to set same up properly.

First, the foundation should be constructed. When desired, provided that drainage conditions will permit, it is preferable to have the foundation extend four feet below the surface of the earth. When this plan is followed, the footing is not affected in the least by the various weather conditions to which it may be subjected. Then, too, this foundation will act as a portion of the silo proper. This gives an added four feet to the silo, and yet does not increase the height of the lift in filling the silo. Also, in removing the silage, the last few inches of same is the only portion of the feed which must be lifted, and that only to a height of four feet. Said foundation should also extend some six inches or a foot above ground. This keeps the staves well away from the ground.

After the foundation has been filled in to the desired height, a slight groove should be cast near the inner surface of same and eye bolts should be imbedded in the concrete, so as to enable the owner to fasten the base of staves to the foundation. Care should be taken to make sure that the diameter of the foundation in the clear is but three inches less than the inside diameter of the stave portion of the silo. Thus, when staves are set up, there will be a 1½-inch shoulder. This allows for the shrinkage of staves after the silo is emptied.

The foundation completed, it is time to get staves in readiness for erection. The groove in foundation should be filled either with pitch or tar, and the staves set in same. The purpose of this is to thoroughly protect the base of the staves from any moisture which may exude from the silage, as well as any water from the outside. The staves should be treated, on the inner surface, at least, with a mixture of creosote or oil. Paint will not answer and tar does not give as good satisfaction as either of the above mixtures. The external portion of the silo may be covered with paint. The object of treating the base and inside of the staves in the prescribed manner is to make them as impermeable as possible to moisture, thus reducing greatly the tendency of the stave to swell and shrink. This type of silo must also be protected against wind storms, unless erected in the near proximity of a barn to which it can be fastened. Heavy guy wires should be used, at least four in number, and these should be firmly anchored some distance from the base of the silo. The silo is now ready to be filled.

When filling the silo, be sure to thoroughly tramp the silage, especially around the edges, as the friction of the walls causes the silage to settle less readily at these particular points. The silage should be cut in segments of one-half inch lengths. When cut in this manner no difficulty will be found in thoroughly packing same. When the corn has dried out to any considerable degree, water should be added; said water may be run into the blower or added to the silage within the silo, provided that the water pressure is great enough. In all cases, however, water should be added to the silage at the rate of one gallon per square foot of surface after the silo has been completely filled. The object of adding this water is to induce a more rapid decay of the top layer of silage, thus protecting to better advantage the remainder of the feed.

Upon opening the silo, this decayed layer is removed. It usually has a thickness of from eight to ten inches. The silage underneath should be in perfect shape. However, we find that the quality of the silage is better the deeper we go. After about half the silage has been fed it often happens that cracks will begin to form, due to the fact that the staves show a marked tendency to shrink. When these cracks first appear, the owner should tighten the hoops and keep them tight, otherwise the staves will warp out of shape. Should this occur, it is impossible to again get the staves back in place, with the result that the air will have ready passage between the staves when the silo is filled the following year, and this means spoiled silage. After the first year, far less shrinkage will be noticeable.

I have discussed the stave type of silo first, since we find from five to seven structures constructed of this material to every one of all other types. Some of the reasons for this are that a stave silo can be purchased all ready to set up. Then, too, the stave silo can readily be moved. When properly cared for, the average life of this type of structure is about 10 years.

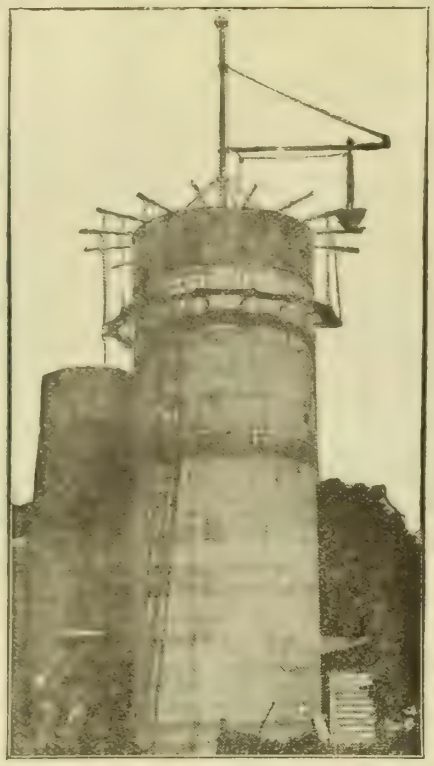
The next in importance within our state is the cement type of silo. In regard to these structures, will state that silage will keep fully as well in the cement as in the stave type of silo. To be

(Continued on page 13.)



SHADY KNOLL, BARN AND SILO, OWNED BY E. B. LEAR, STAFFORD, KAN., WHO IS FEEDING SILAGE TO MILCH COWS, STOCK CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS AND CHICKENS, WITH SATISFACTORY RESULTS.

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WE use the famous "POLK SYSTEM."

We do not build plank bridges and board walks, because concrete is almost as cheap and a great deal better. This is precisely the reason why you should build your silos of concrete. Think about it.

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Hopper & Son, Manhattan, Kan.

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Mr. J. O. G. Knight, of Manitoba, Can., writes: "The Oil Pull greatly exceeds my expectations, in power and simplicity. My land is very hilly, and the Oil Pull drew six plows, plowing seven inches deep, on steep grades where another make of engine stuck with three plows, and with their own expert operating it. For power, durability, simplicity and economy, the Rumely Oil Pull has no equal on this continent, in my opinion."

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Seed is sold by numerous persons; but there is a vast difference in quality which often determines the success or failure of a field. A too large portion of the seed sold is of uneven quality. You can profit by the benefit of our 20 years experience in growing and handling Alfalfa seed. Acorn Brand costs a trifle more than some grades, but is worth many times the difference. Valuable information, Seed Book, samples and prices are yours for the asking.

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THE FARM



Silo Points to Remember.

That the silo is not an experiment. For thirty years it has proven to be an economic means for storing excellent feed.

It will save 40 per cent of the feeding value of the corn plant.

It will double the value of an acre of corn.

It will save labor in feeding stock.

It will make milch cows produce in winter as they do in June.

It will make a big profit in the growing of beef.

It will make possible the keeping of double the amount of stock we now keep.

It is in keeping with intensive farm practice and the proper thing for valuable land.

It is a good feed for cattle, horses, sheep, and chickens.

Ask the man who has a silo.

Value of Silage—Crops for Silo.

Where corn and alfalfa can be grown the silo is a logical and extremely profitable equipment, for no food is of greater value for economic milk and beef production than the combination of these two splendid feeds. As the value of corn silage is fully $6 per ton and it costs less than $2 to produce it, the feeder can not afford to be without a silo. KANSAS FARMER readers are reporting the sale of silage this year from poor corn, Kafir and sorghum, at $7 to $8 per ton. One reader recently sold 100 tons, which was his surplus, and another sold his silo full, because he was leaving the farm, each getting $7 per ton.

While corn is the general crop for silage, there are many other plants which can be used for filling the silo. Alfalfa has been thoroughly tested and found a valuable plant for making silage. It often occurs that the first cutting of alfalfa is practically spoiled for hay, owing to the frequent rains at the season when it is put up. The first cutting can therefore be saved by putting it in the silo, and as the grass can go in green or wet it may be put up even during a rainstorm. Sweet corn makes splendid silage, and owing to its heavy yield it is a favorite plant for this use. On rich ground sweet corn will often yield 15 to 18 tons per acre. Sorghum, Kafir, milo, oats and millet may all be put in the silo with success.

Ensilage vs. Grain for Cows.

In a test conducted last year the Ohio Experiment Station endeavored to answer the question, "Can silage be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration usually fed to dairy cows?" The results of this experiment were published in bulletin form and are interesting. They are briefly summarized below:

The rations were fed carrying practically the same amount of dry matter. In one ration over 50 per cent of this dry matter was derived from silage and less than 18 per cent was derived from grain. In the other ration over 57 per cent of dry matter was derived from grain, no silage being fed.

Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations, from two to four months, five cows taking the test the full four months.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 96.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butter-fat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butter-fat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The average net profit per cow per month over cost of feed was $5.86 with the silage ration and $2.40 with the grain ration.

Silage and Experiment Stations.

Here is the meat of experiments conducted by our various stations:

Missouri found in a steer-feeding experiment where corn silage was compared with hay, $1.07 for every 100 pounds of beef was saved by the use of silage.

Illinois station in bulletin 73 found corn ensilage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder when all costs were considered.

Ohio station found they could produce butter-fat 9 cents cheaper per pound by using silage than they could when using hay. A like difference was found in milk production.

The Indiana station found the silo the most economic means of producing both beef and mutton in three well conducted experiments. They also found corn ensilage to be worth from $5.50 to $6.50 per ton when fed to fattening steers and sheep. This in the light of the fact that corn ensilage will not cost the farmer more than $2 a ton should be convincing argument.

The Mississippi station found corn ensilage in the south the most economic means of producing both milk and butter.

Pennsylvania station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of $6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economic in the raising of young stock.

Massachusetts found in a steer-feeding test corn silage to produce meat cheaper than where hay was used.

Ontario experiment station found they could save $63 on every $200 invested in feed if they used corn ensilage in preference to hay in feeding cattle.

Kansas experiment station not only produced beef cheaper with silage in the ration, but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry fodder steers. They found corn ensilage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value.

Michigan experiment station has been using silos since 1881 and has found in several experiments ensilage to be the most economic form of feeding the corn plant to live stock.

Cottonseed Poisoning.

In speaking of cottonseed meal and the amount which can be fed daily to fattening steers without injury, Prof. G. C. Wheeler, Animal Husbandry Specialist at Kansas State Agricultural College, said:

"It is a generally understood fact that feeding steers in close confinement heavily on cottonseed meal sometimes gives bad results. Vast numbers of steers are fattened in the South near the cottonseed oil mills beginning with three or four pounds daily and sometimes reaching as high as six to ten pounds daily per steer. They feed about four pounds of hulls to each pound of meal when fed in this way. They very seldom can feed to exceed 90 or 100 days in this way.

"I talked with Prof. Smith of our Animal Husbandry Department, who was formerly connected with the Arkansas Experiment Station, and he tells me that in his experience it is possible to feed much larger quantities than the four pounds inquired about.

"Prof. Soule of the Tennessee Experiment Station has done a good deal of experimental work in feeding steers in the South, and speaking of the results he states that he considers 'a ration of silage, cottonseed meal and corn meal as probably better adapted to use on the average southern farm than any other.' McLean, formerly of the Mississippi Experiment Station, reports as a result of their experimental work that 2-year-old steers should not be fed over seven and a half pounds daily of cottonseed, and yearlings not over six pounds.

"It is my opinion that where fed in connection with silage there is far less danger of any harmful results than where fed with dry feeds only. The experiences over the section where cottonseed meal has been fed on grass have indicated that there is practically no danger when the steers are grazing, unless fed in extremely large quantities."

A man was arrested in Cincy because he fell against a live wire and carried off a lot of electricity. The jury promptly found him guilty as charged.

The best time to cut corn, if the whole crop is to be saved, is just when the ears are well glazed and the shucks and middle leaves are beginning to turn brown.

My Farewell Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Reo the Fifth—the car I now bring out—is regarded by me as pretty close to finality. Embodied here are the final results of my 25 years of experience. I do not believe that a car materially better will ever be built. In any event, this car marks my limit. So I've called it My Farewell Car.

My 24th Model

This is the twenty-fourth model which I have created in the past 25 years.

They have run from one to six cylinders—from 6 to 60 horsepower. From the primitive cars of the early days to the most luxurious modern machines.

I have run the whole gamut of automobile experience. I have learned the right and the wrong from tens of thousands of users.

In this Farewell Car, I adopt the size which has come to be standard—the 30 to 35 horsepower, four-cylinder car.

Where It Excels

The chiefest point where this car excels is in excess of care and caution.

The best I have learned in 25 years is the folly of taking chances.

In every steel part the alloy that I use is the best that has been discovered. And all my steel is analyzed to know that it meets my formula.

I test my gears with a crushing machine—not a hammer. I know to exactness what each gear will stand.

I put the magneto to a radical test. The carburetor is doubly heated, for low-grade gasoline.

I use nickel steel axles with Timken roller bearings.

So in every part. The best that any man knows for every part has been adopted here. The margin of safety is always extreme.

I regard it impossible, at any price, to build a car any better.

Center Control, Finish, etc.

Reo the Fifth has a center, cane-handle control. It is our invention, our exclusive feature.

Gear shifting is done by a very slight motion, in one of four directions.

There are no levers, either side or center. Both of the brakes operate by foot pedals. So the driver climbs out on either side as easily as you climb from the tonneau.

The body finish consists of 17 coats. The upholstering is deep, and of hair-filled genuine leather. The lamps are enameled, as per the latest vogue. Even the engine is nickel trimmed.

I have learned by experience that people like stunning appearance.

The wheel base is long—the tonneau is roomy—the wheels are large—the car is over-tired. Every part of the car—of the chassis and the body—is better than you will think necessary. No price could buy anything better.

Price, $1,055

This car—my finest creation—has been priced for the present at $1,055.

This final and radical paring of cost is considered by most men as my greatest achievement.

It has required years of preparation. It has compelled the invention of much automatic machinery. It necessitates making every part in our factory, so no profits go to parts makers.

It requires enormous production, small overhead expense, small selling expense, small profit. It means a standardized car for years to come, with no changes in tools and machinery.

In additon to that, by making only one chassis we are cutting off nearly $200 per car.

Thus Reo the Fifth gives far more for the money than any other car in existence. It gives twice as much as some.

But this price is not fixed. We shall keep it this low just as long as we can. If materials advance even slightly the price must also advance. No price can be fixed for six months ahead without leaving big margin, and we haven't done that. The cost has been pared to the limit.

Catalog Ready

Our new catalog shows the various styles of body. It tells all the materials, gives all specifications. With these facts before you, you can easily compare any other car with this Reo the Fifth.

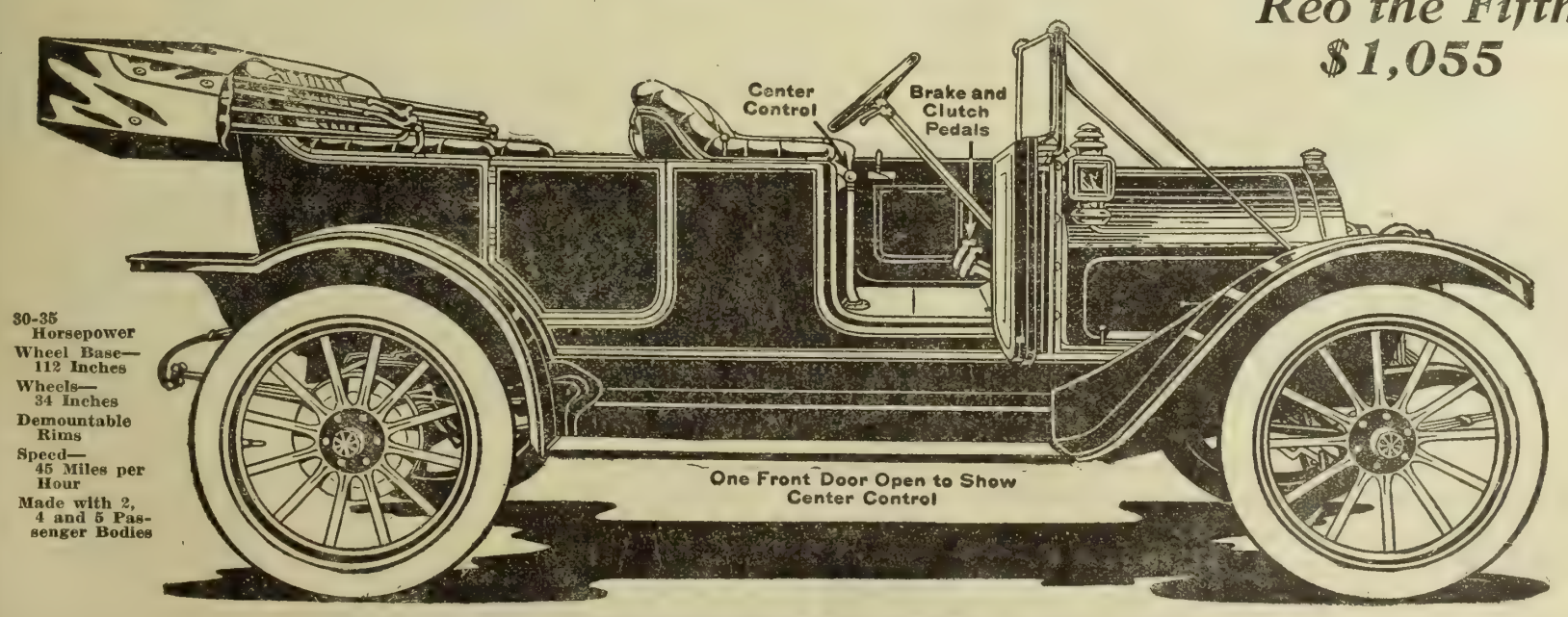
If you want a new car you should do that. Judge the facts for yourself. Don't pay more than our price for less value. After 25 years spent in this business, here is the best car I can build. And the price is $1,055. Don't you think you should know that car?

Write now for this catalog. When we send it we will tell you where to see the car. Address—

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Reo the Fifth
$1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Wheels—34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $190 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $25.00 extra.



The Howard Watch

When the time comes to buy your HOWARD Watch—go to the *leading jeweler* of your locality.

The HOWARD is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and you will not find HOWARD Watches in *every* jewelry store, at that.

The HOWARD Company are as critical in selecting the jewelers to represent them as they are in perfecting the watches themselves.

They produce the finest practical watch in the world—and they want to deliver it to you through a jeweler who is capable of respecting it, and of handling it as such a timepiece ought to be handled.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it—

In *service*, owing to the precise and permanent adjustment, which is peculiarly a HOWARD achievement.

In *prestige*, because ever since 1842 the HOWARD has been pre-eminently *the* watch with the leading men of every phase of American activity.

And in the sheer pleasure of owning the finest article of its kind ever produced.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at $40 to the 23-jewel at $150 and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Find the **HOWARD** jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet, THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

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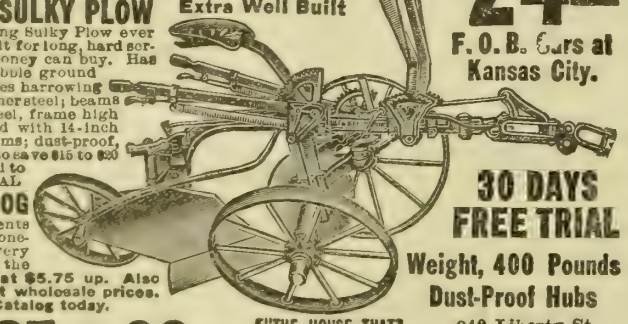
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16-INCH TONGUELESS SULKY PLOW

Extra Well Built

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THIS is the greatest money-saving Sulky Plow ever offered by any house. It is built for long, hard service of the best materials that money can buy. Has short, quick mould board for stubble ground which pulverizes the soil, and makes harrowing easy. Axles are high carbon Bessemer steel; beams 55 per cent carbon open hearth steel, frame high carbon Bessemer steel. Furnished with 14-inch coulter. Wheels are all 5½-inch rims; dust-proof, removable boxes. You cannot fail to save $15 to $20 on this grand plow which we send to you on THIRTY DAYS FREE TRIAL

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Weight, 400 Pounds

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Forty acres are an easy possibility with the REEVES MULTIPLE GANG PLOW. The only really successful outfit is the

Reeves Flexible-Frame Engine Gang Plow



because it does perfect work in all conditions of land. Flexible frame and running of plows in pairs gives REEVES PLOWS a great advantage over others. There are a dozen points of Reeves superiority.

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telling the whole story of traction plowing. Shows plowing scenes and gives letters from users. Either steam-lift or hand-lift plows can be furnished for either steam or gas tractors.

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Electric Handy Wagons

Do away with high lifting in loading and unloading and cut the work of hauling in two. Complete steel wheeled wagons, suited to all work. Make good roads, do away with rutting, make draft lighter. We furnish steel wheels for old running gears and guarantee them to fit. If the wheels on your old wagon are going to pieces, write us. We will save you money. Catalog free. Address

Electric Wheel Co.
Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

Electric Steel Wheels



SILO CONSTRUCTION

HINTS FOR USERS OF THE SILO

By H. H. PUGH

This is of benefit t othose who will build silos this year. For the foundation, excavate below frost line. Stone foundation is preferable to concrete or brick and is usually cheaper and more handy. Foundation should extend 1 to 1½ feet above ground and should be at least 14 inches thick. I do not advise a groove in top of wall for staves. Make wall top smooth, sloping to the center of the silo.

In foundation and perpendicular to wall place at least four anchors made from ⅞-inch rods. Anchors should extend to bottom of wall and 5 inches above wall with 3 to 4-inch thread. Anchors should, of course, be on outside of silo. After silo is up, shape a piece of 2 by 4, two to three feet long, to fit closely against silo. Bore hole in 2 by 4 for anchor to slip through, then screw nut down tight. Four anchors of this kind will prevent any possibility of silo skidding off wall. Set silo outside of middle of wall.

After staves are up, put on and tighten top hoop. Put two or three hoops on bottom and tighten. Temporarily anchor and silo is safe until job or constructing is complete.

Use ⅜-inch wire cables in permanent anchoring. Some manufacturers furnish rods instead of cables. I don't believe in rods.

The "U" bolts used in fastening cables to top of silo should pass around top hoop and over a rod at least two feet long on inside. Fasten cables on this "U" bolt securely with cable clips.

Lower end of cable is fastened in eye of anchor rods. These rods are placed in ground at least three feet deep and either set in concrete or large rocks. A strong post makes good ground anchor. Nail 2 by 4's three feet long in each direction across lower end of post. Set post well. Three-eighths-inch iron eye in top of post is convenient arrangement for fastening cable.

The strength of cable anchoring lies in ground fastening being proper distance from silo to give strong purchase. The table below gives distance at which ground anchoring should be from base of silos of different heights:

Silo 20 feet high, posts 10 feet from base
Silo 22 feet high, posts 12 feet from base
Silo 24 feet high, posts 14 feet from base
Silo 26 feet high, posts 16 feet from base
Silo 28 feet high, posts 18 feet from base
Silo 30 feet high, posts 20 feet from base
Silo 32 feet high, posts 22 feet from base
Silo 34 feet high, posts 24 feet from base
Silo 36 feet high, posts 26 feet from base
Silo 38 feet high, posts 28 feet from base
Silo 40 feet high, posts 30 feet from base

Every silo 16 feet in diameter and 30 feet high should have at least four cables. Five cables would make the silo more secure. This number of anchor cables properly placed and kept taut, with the anchoring as described, will prevent silo from blowing over. Each anchor cable should have a ⅞-inch turnbuckle inserted at height from ground convenient for tightening as occasion may require. You cannot afford to make a slip-shod job of anchoring. If silo is blown down by anything except cyclone it is your fault.

Keep hoops tight. Upper hoop should always be tight. The strain on silo is on upper end. If this hoop is loose and cables are loose, heavy wind has chance to rock silo and even though staves are deep tongued and grooved, loose hoops will permit staves to blow in. All other hoops should be kept reasonably tight. After silo is empty it is a matter of only two or three hours to tighten hoops and anchors and eliminate danger of silo blowing over when empty. Loosen hoops slightly when you fill. Lumber will absorb moisture and if hoops are too tight swelling may cause hoop to break or lumber to buckle. Your best judgment will dictate in this matter.

A 16-foot silo can be roofed at a cost of $5 to $7.50. Silo manufacturers furnish rafters and headers for roof. Dimension boards 4 to 6 inches longer than rafters furnished and 1 by 12 inches wide, sawed diagonally, will fit and make excellent roof. Cracks can be battened or covered with Rubberoid roofing will make cheap and satisfactory roof.

Before setting up staves it is an excellent plan to paint tongues and grooves with white lead or good barn paint. After silo is up, paint at least two coats. Treat inside with coal tar or other similar preparation. A good mixture is 1 gallon coal tar to 1½ gallon gasoline. Good fir lumber treated inside once every three years will make such silo last as long as you have need for it. I know of stave silos 30 years old, well taken care of, which are in perfect condition. A silo so anchored and taken care of is indestructible except by cyclone or fire.

These suggestions, if followed, will be of value.

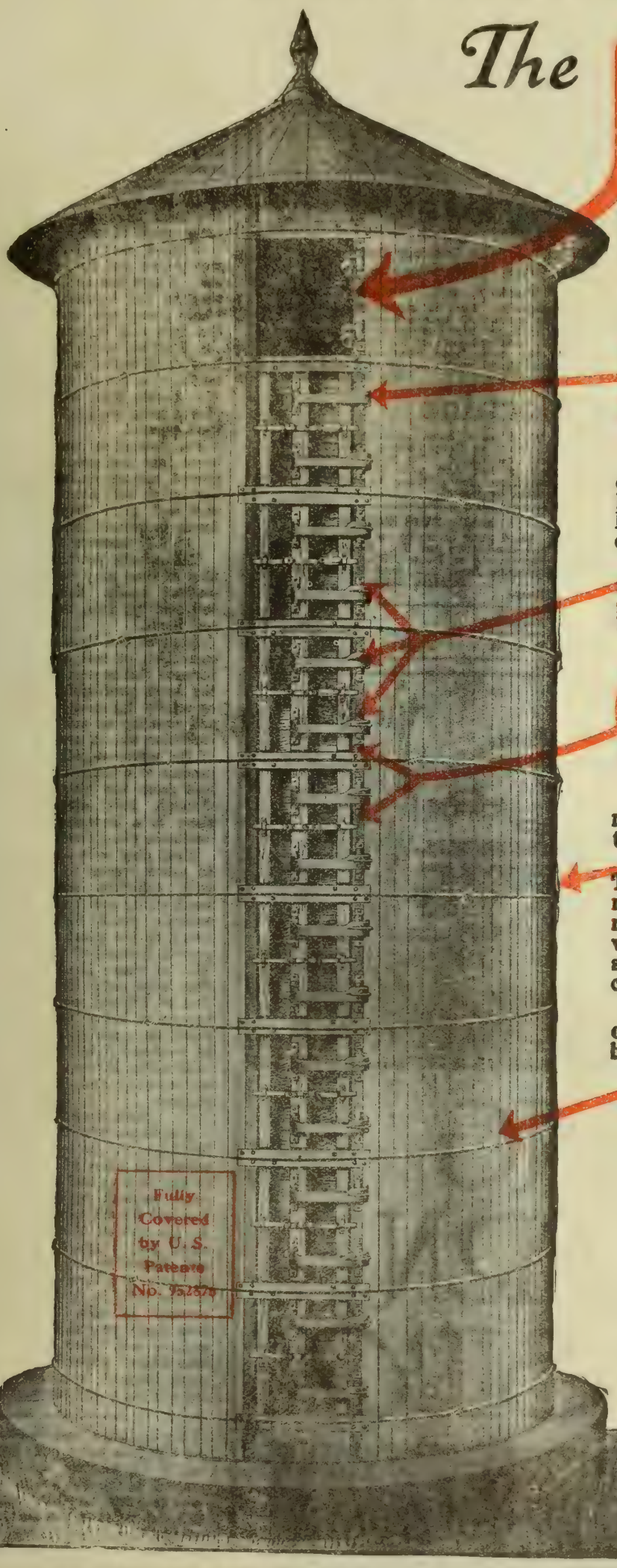
SILO SIZES AND CAPACITIES

Here is given a list of standard sizes, also their approximate capacity, number of acres of corn required to fill each, and estimated number of grown cattle that can be fed, based on a feeding period of 180 days, allowing 40 pounds a day per head. This will assist those who may be contemplating the purchase of a silo to select the size best adapted for their use.

Diameter Feet	Height Feet	Est. Capacity Tons	Est. Number of Cattle	Est. Number Required Acres Corn
10	24	36	10	3½
10	26	40	11	4
10	28	44	12	4½
10	30	47	13	5
12	20	45	11	4
12	24	55	14	5
12	26	60	15	5½
12	28	65	17	6
12	30	70	19	7
14	20	62	14	5
14	24	75	18	6½
14	26	85	21	7
14	28	90	23	8
14	30	100	25	9
16	20	80	19	7
16	22	90	21	7½
16	24	100	24	8½
16	26	108	27	10
16	28	115	30	11
16	30	120	33	12
16	32	130	36	13
16	36	150	42	15
18	24	115	34	12
18	28	142	38	14
18	30	150	42	15
18	36	185	53	19
20	24	140	39	14
20	28	170	47	17
20	30	188	52	19
20	32	200	57	20
20	36	230	67	24

We would recommend silos having a diameter of from 12 to 18 feet and a height of from 26 to 32 feet. The dimensions for each form should be figured as stated in George S. Hines' article in this paper.

Continuous Low Cost of Service Determines Silo Value



The Hinge-Door SILO

The HINGE-DOORS

The Hinge-Door is the greatest convenience and the most important improvement of recent years in silo construction. It swings to the inside, permits the closing of the silo at all times except when silage is being removed, cannot sag, bind, freeze or stick. The Hinge-Door is always in place and permits the closing of the silo between feedings.

Malleable IRON LADDER

The heavy all-steel door frame, which extends the full height of the silo, adds great strength to the structure. It prevents bulging or collapsing and is a big factor in resisting wind storms.

All-Steel DOOR FRAME

The patented malleable iron hinges make a strong, safe and convenient ladder. The hinges are 17 inches long, 15 inches apart, with a 7-inch clearance. These make a convenient and safe ladder and add much to the silo.

HEAVY STEEL HOOPS

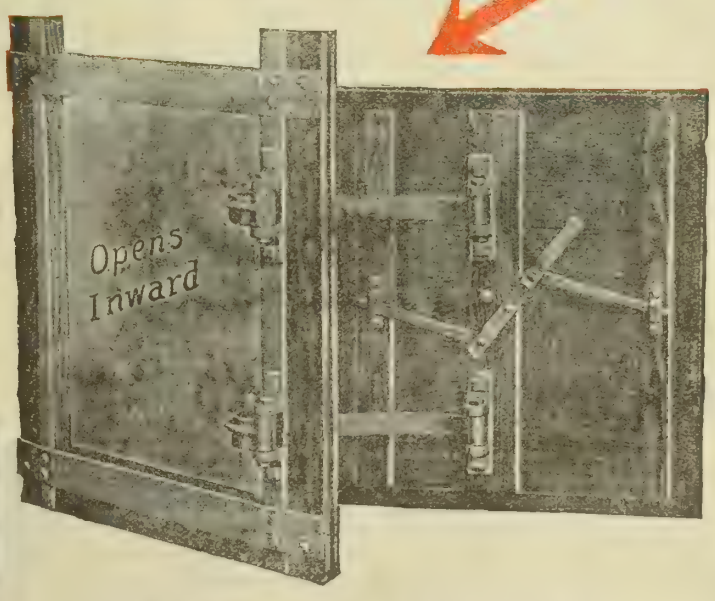
The very best Billet steel hoops obtainable are used. They are considerably heavier than necessary, but in hoops, as in other respects, we have a reserve strength which makes the durability and substantiality of the Hinge-Door Silo exceed that of any other silo.

Powerful Malleable Iron Lugs

Staves are Triple A Washington Fir—one-piece, full-length staves from top to bottom.

Every inch a SILO OF QUALITY

Built to last a lifetime

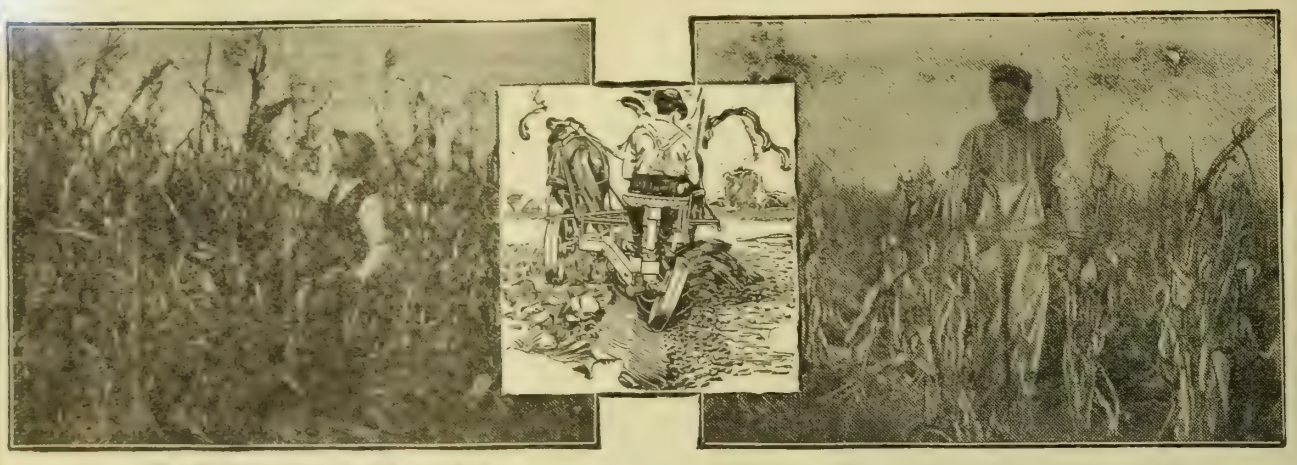


This Silo is MORE EASILY USED; of MORE SOLID CONSTRUCTION, and LASTS LONGEST—therefore the MOST VALUABLE and CHEAPEST to buy. ¶ Let us prove it all to you. ¶ Send your name for our Book of Silo Facts and get the most reliable information published. Write today.

. NEBRASKA SILO CO., Box 2, LINCOLN, NEB.

Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka; Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville

100% Increase in Corn Yield



The Spalding Deep-Tilled Cornfield — Neighbor's Field Plowed With Ordinary Moldboard

Read Evidence of Deep-Tilling Machine's Work, That Goes With This Photograph

Platte, S. Dak., October 9, 1911.

Gale Manufacturing Company: I enclose a photograph of my cornfield. I am going to get a photograph of my neighbor's fields, planted at the same time and prepared with the same care, except that they were plowed the old way, five or six inches, while mine was plowed the Spalding way, twelve to sixteen inches. **I can truthfully say that in this neighborhood I have never seen larger stalks or fuller corn than this field has.**
FRED BOSSEN.

Platte, S. Dak., November 7, 1911.

Gale Manufacturing Company: This is my neighbor's cornfield. It was plowed in the spring, six inches deep. **His yield is just exactly one-half of mine, twenty bushels per acre, where mine was forty bushels.** It took 180 ears of his corn to make a bushel, and 120 ears of my corn from Spalding Deep-Tilled ground. The Spalding Deep-Tilled corn was 50 per cent better in quality than the shallow-plowed. FRED BOSSEN.

The Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine

thoroughly pulverizes the soil and prepares a seedbed 12 to 16 inches deep or more. This deep seedbed absorbs three times as much moisture as the shallow tilled. The moisture soaks to the bottom of the seedbed below the point of evaporation and is held as a reserve against the time of need.

Makes Worthless Land Yield $75 an Acre

Jos. E. Wing, the great agricultural expert, writes December 27, 1911:

"One of the most joyous examples of the value of the Spalding Tilling Machine was on a farm in Georgia where old, eroded, worthless hill slopes were tilled so deep that they absorbed the rainfall and erosion stopped. It can really be said that the Spalding Tilling Machine made land that was worthless into land returning at least $75 per year per acre."

J. H. Scofield, Minot, N. Dak., writes: "Spalding Deep-Tilled flax yielded 50 per cent more than shallow-tilled—increase averaged $15 an acre."

McP. Leavens, Kaycee, Wyo., writes September 4, 1911: "Oats on Spalding Deep-Tilled ground will go 100 bushels to the acre; wheat 50 bushels."

J. H. Pinson, Geiger, Ala., writes: "Corn on land tilled with Spalding was more than double what it was before."

3 Big Increases on One Farm

Fred W. Ladage, Auburn, Ill., writes: "Corn from shallow-plowed ground averaged 67 bushels per acre and the deep-tilled (same field) 79 bushels per acre. Oats on Spalding-Tilled ground averaged 40 bushels per acre, rest of field (shallow plowed) less than 30 bushels. I harvested 807 bushels of wheat from 20 acres of Spalding-Tilled ground."

If other farmers find the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine such a crop maker on their farms, is it not reasonable that it will make just as large an increase in your crops?

We have a large amount of the best literature on Deep Tilling, which we will send you FREE. Get your name on our mailing list and you will receive our pamphlets from time to time. Mail coupon or postal.

MAIL THIS TODAY.

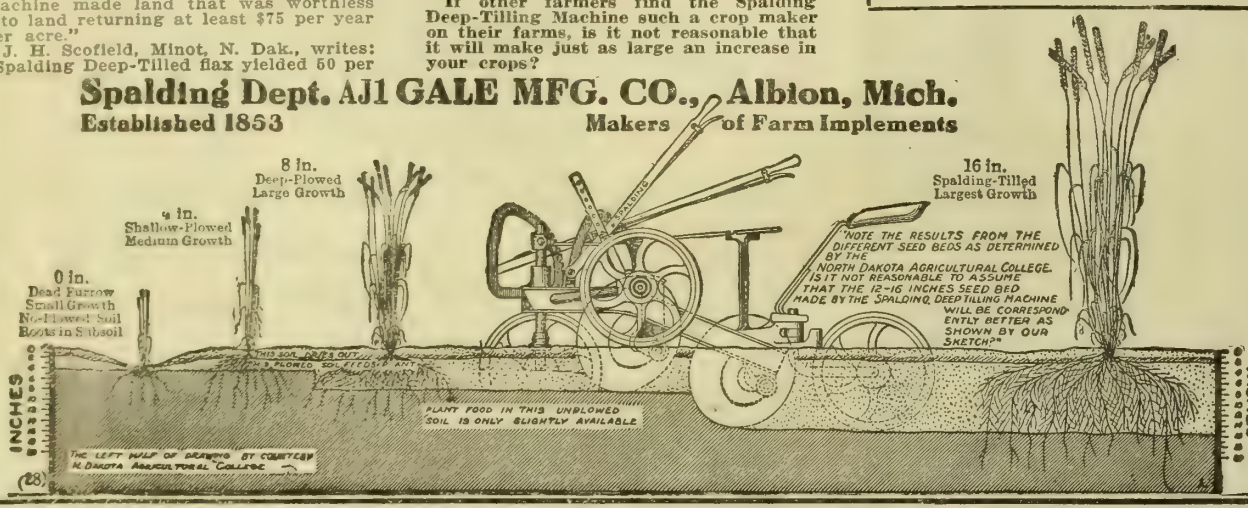
Send your name to us below, so we can send your our Free Booklets and Pamphlets on Deep Tilling.
Spalding Dept. AJ1, GALE MFG. CO., Albion, Mich.

Name _____

Postoffice _____

R. F. D _____ State _____

Spalding Dept. AJ1 GALE MFG. CO., Albion, Mich.
Established 1853 **Makers of Farm Implements**



DEERE KING CORN SIL'O

THE ONE FOR YOU TO BUY

The necessity of a silo no longer remains a doubt in the mind of the progressive farmer, stockman or dairyman. Land values are increasing and you should secure better methods of producing more and better feed. Here is an argument that is well presented and one that you should investigate.

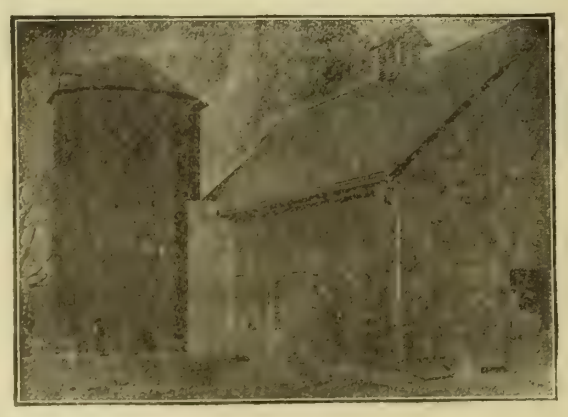
The material that is used in the manufacture of our KING CORN Silo is the best obtainable.

Exclusive Features.

DEERE STANDARD THROUGHOUT

We have the best proposition ever brought before your notice. Write today for one of our new silo catalogs, which tells the whole story.

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN DEERE PLOW CO.
Dept. K, KANSAS CITY, MO.



LIME FOR ACID SOILS

By F. M. Simpson, Vienna, Ill.

The practice of liming soils is fast coming into use by all farmers, but especially by those whose lands are subject to washing or have been "made thin" by a long period of farming.

Crops are fast decreasing in yield, and farmers must do something to stop this; they apply phosphorus and potassium, and yet the yields do not reach the amounts originally received. Logically the next thing to do is to add nitrogen to the soil either in a commercial form or in the form of legumes, but still the yields are below expectations. The farmer then begins to think seriously of what to do next. This ends in his deciding to try an application of the much "touted" lime, and he is agreeably surprised to find his yields increased very materially.

WHAT LIMED FIELDS SHOW.

On the Vienna, Ill., experiment field the total amount of wheat produced in three crops shows 8.4 bushels where no treatment was given. Where legume was grown and turned under, 18.5 bushels. Where the soil was limed in addition to the legume, 28.9 bushels, and where phosphorus was applied as well as the lime and legume, 48.4 bushels. On the Fairfield experiment field where no lime or phosphorus was used, but nine-tenths of a ton of weedy clover was cut. Just beside this, where lime and phosphorus were used, 3.5 tons of clean clover were secured.

For general or common use, caustic or burnt lime and ground limestone are employed almost exclusively for the correction of soil abnormalities. The second and most important of the two forms is ground limestone.

EFFECTS PRODUCED.

The effects produced by the application of lime may be grouped under two distinct heads. One, the correction of soil acidity; two, the flocculation of the soil itself.

Most of the lime now used is for the correction of soil acidity, and to many farmers this reason for application seems the most profitable. Most plants, and especially legumes, will not thrive in a soil showing an acid reaction. The sour condition stunts and retards the growth of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria. The process of nitrification also suffers great loss from the abnormal condition, and through this diminished nitrification there is a lessening of the amount of available plant food.

Most clay soils are not porous enough to allow water to pass through them with sufficient ease. They therefore wash easily and badly or become water-soaked; plant food is either carried away, or the plant roots are retarded in growth because of the water-soaked soil. This is where the flocculating effect of lime helps out: It forms a flaky condition of the soil and causes it to easily become in better condition of tilth. Intractable, gummy, heavy clay soils may be rendered flaky, granular and easy of cultivation through the generous applications of ground limestone for the above purpose.

EASY TEST FOR ACID SOIL.

A common, simple and inexpensive test for acid soil is by the use of litmus paper. A piece of moist soil is taken, broken in two, and a piece of blue litmus paper pressed between the two halves and left for 20 minutes or half an hour. At the end of this time the pieces are again pulled apart, the paper removed and allowed to dry. If the paper is red, or nearer red than it was before placing in the soil, it is an indication of the presence of acid. This is also a sign that finely ground limestone will benefit such a soil. For five cents, sufficient blue litmus paper can be secured from your druggist to make a thorough test for acid on a quarter section.

Uncle Julius was the factotum of an old Virginia home near Lynchburg. Recently an electric light plant was installed in the old home, and the young master very carefully explained everything about it to the old darky, and then asked:

"Now, Uncle Julius, do you understand all about it?"

"Yas, Marsa Chollie, Ah understands all 'bout it now,—all 'ceptin' what makes de coal oil slip fru such little wiahs."

In ten years from now the oil burning engine will be doing as much farm work as automobiles are now doing for transportation. The farm tractor is one of the big things that have come out in the last decade. Don't scoff at it. Learn about it.

SILO FOUNDATION

Drive a stake in the center of the spot located for the silo; the top of this stake should be level with the desired height of foundation. Spike a board or bar, having a length of a little more than one-half the diameter of the silo, on this stake, then nail on two cleats with points one foot apart, as in Figure A. This will serve as a guide in marking off a line on the ground where the foundation wall is to be built.

Dig out the earth, as in Figure B, to the desired depth you wish the foundation wall. This should be 12 to 18 inches deep in order to secure a good footing. Pack this ditch full of concrete (a good mixture can be made by using one part Portland cement, three parts sand, and one part broken rock, or another mixture is one part cement and four parts sand) to the level of the ground; then drive short stakes about

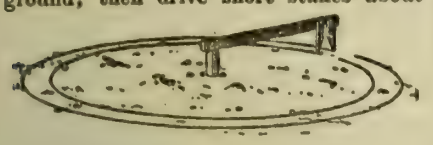


Figure 1.



Figure 2.

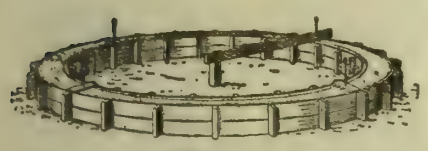


Figure 3.

outside and inside edge of wall and bend half-inch boards around, making form, as in Figure C.

Be sure to get the surface of your foundation level, or your silo won't go up straight. This is important.

It is a good plan to set four bolts in foundation wall, about four inches from outside, which can be used for anchoring down the bottom of the silo and prevent it from skidding off the foundation in heavy wind.

It is not necessary to put a cement bottom in a silo; the silage will keep quite as well resting on the earth.

Scratch a line around the top surface of the foundation, which indicates the diameter of the silo, and the place where the ends of the staves will rest.

In this construction cement blocks, brick or stone can be used, either with results as satisfactory as with concrete. In fact either of these can be used with greater convenience than concrete, although concrete makes a neat job. On many farms stone is handy, and a stone wall can be built after the same general plans with perfectly satisfactory results. Most silo foundations are of stone.

If it is desired to build silo a few feet into the ground, the same general foundation plan will work successfully.

A Bit of Shorthorn History.

Hanging in the office of Prof. C. S. Plumb, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry of the College of Agriculture, Columbus, O., is a copy of the pedigree of Rose of Sharon, one of the most noted Shorthorn cows of American history. This historical bill, the gift of Almer Hegler, Washington Court House, O., represents probably the first type of printed pedigree published in this country. Rose of Sharon was bred by Thomas Bates of England, one of the first men to take up cattle breeding as a science, and the man to whom Shorthorn breeders of today are greatly indebted for the excellence of the breed. She was a roan heifer, calved August 12, 1832, and imported to the United States in 1834 by the Ohio Importing Company, the original cattle importing company of America. Mr. Hegler's grandfather was one of the stockholders of the company, and this pedigree, with some others, was found in an old piece of furniture, and was donated by the finder to the University.

The farm crops of Kansas in 1911 amounted to more than one-third of the world's gold production for the same time.

Those who "pull fodder" pay twice for the feed they get—once in the labor of pulling and once in the decreased yield of corn.

Plow Right and Dry Weather Won't Ruin Your Crop!

When the weather gets **blistering hot** and for days and weeks not a drop of rain falls, the only thing that can save your crop from burning up is **moisture brought up from below.**

Now, if you've **plowed** right and the top soil lies flat on the subsoil, with no air spaces between, your crop is safe. For moisture comes up freely by **capillary attraction**—just like kerosene comes up the wick of your lamp.



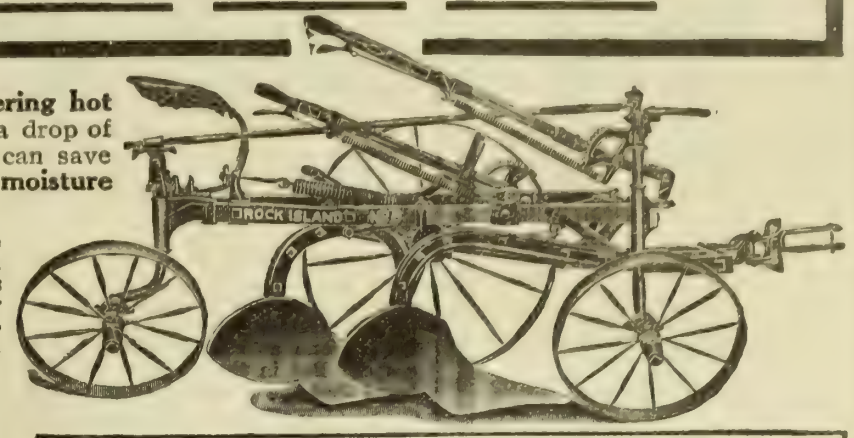
But if, in plowing, the furrows are **kinked** and there are air spaces between top and subsoil, **moisture cannot come up.** And your crop is ruined.

Guard against drought by using a Rock Island (C. T. X.) Universal Plow—**the only plow** that turns over each slice **flat** and **smooth,** without kinking.



It will do it in any field on your farm—on tame sod, stubble, corn land, meadow or trashy land—in gumbo, heavy clay, sandy loam or mixed soil.

Moreover, with a "Universal" you can plow **deep**—as deep as any practical farmer cares to go—and that is an additional safeguard against drought.



Note the peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of the mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly over the surface without crimping and turns clear over, partly pulverizing the soil and burying all trash completely. No spilling over into the furrow or slopping forward onto the land. Lightest draft and easiest on the horses of any plow made. We control the shape of these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other make of plow. Has more up-to-date features than any other plow, besides the great exclusive advantage of the Universal Bottom. For full description see our free book, called "The Plow as a Manure Saver" (pages 11-16). Write for it.

The Rock Island (C. T. X.) Universal Plow is the **only** plow that does perfect work on any kind of land and in any kind of soil—the only plow that protects against drought and so pulverizes the soil as to save a lot of harrowing and allows manure to mix thoroughly with soil.

The Rock Island (C. T. X.) Universal Plow

Priced Right

We own and control all patents on the world's only Universal plow, but we are not taking advantage of the buyer. Our prices are **right.** Ask any independent implement dealer.

The Rock Island Universal Plow can be bought for about the same money that you would pay for a **commonplace** plow. Yet its value is many times that of any other.

Write! Send us name and address on a postal. Get the story of the Rock Island Universal Plow in **complete form.** You will also learn the price and be given an opportunity to inspect one of these wonderful, all-purpose plows. *Please put your R. F. D. number on postal.* (59)

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Look into the matter of Individual Electric Lighting Plants equipped with the "Chloride Accumulator". They occupy but little space, are in no way complicated or dangerous, and the cost is small. Our nearest Sales Office will gladly send you our interesting book, "Electric Lighting Plant Book." Write for a copy.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888 Philadelphia 1912

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S. G. TRENT,
Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Colic, Spavin, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puff and all Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

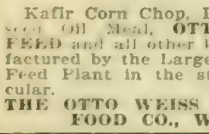
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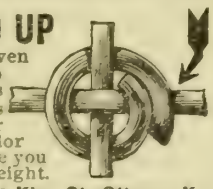
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I have opened up a breeding and sale barn in Inman, west of the Rock Island tracks. Percherons, Hackney and English Coach stock. For further particulars write me.

H. W. TOEWS,
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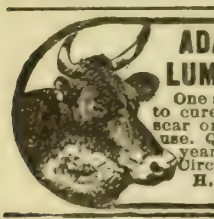
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Otto Weiss' Alfalfa-Molasses Feeds.

Kafir Corn Chop, Linseed and Cotton-seed Oil Meal, **OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED** and all other kinds of feed manufactured by the Largest and Best Alfalfa Feed Plant in the state. Send for circular.

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ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE

One application guaranteed to cure permanently without scar or money back. Easy to use. Quick and positive. Ten years in successful use. Circular free. Write today.

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511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

DAIRY



The best test of a man's ability to control his temper is to be found in the dairy barn. The milk cow is a highly sensitive and delicate money making machine and she resents ill temper or careless methods on the part of her owner by kicking him in the tenderest spot—the pocketbook.

No human food is so susceptible to contamination as milk, and none will absorb noxious odors so readily. The rules of a successful dairyman must be well learned and as rigidly followed as the gospel. But in this it must be remembered that the gospel of clean milk is a gospel of prevention, and not of straining.

The percentage of butter fat in milk depends almost entirely upon the individuality of the cow. The breed has something to do with it, of course, but not so much as the individuality. Feed cuts no figure. It is possible to increase the flow of milk by proper feeding, but not the percentage of butter fat. The Babcock test is the only means by which this percentage can be determined, and this is a good thing to use before purchasing dairy stock.

The dairy farmer who makes his head do the larger share of the work instead of his hands is generally the one who has a little extra feed to sell in the spring, and then does not sell it. His careful methods have enabled him to store a sufficient supply of feed to carry him through the winter and have a surplus in the spring, but he realizes that if he sells his surplus he will be removing fertility from his land, so he uses it at home, where it is manufactured into milk or pork. In this way he gets a higher price than he would receive on the market for his surplus feed and at less cost for labor.

After a good many years of use and its general popularity, there are some people who do not yet know how to handle the cream separator. During the winter months perhaps less attention is given to cleaning the separator than during the summer months because, in colder weather it does not get "smelly" so quickly. The contamination is there, just the same, and even more attention should be given to the cleaning of the separator in the winter than in the summer because of this very fact. In the cold months, too, the separator should be warmed up by having hot water run through it before the milk is put in. There is no other way to get good separation.

A subscriber calls attention to the fact that the milk from his Holstein cows is perfectly sweet and good, with a fine flavor, but that the butter which is made from it attains a strong odor after a number of days. The sanitary conditions about the barn and dairy are good and there seems no reason to suspect that the milk became contaminated through these. The cows are not due to freshen until late in March, and the only solution to the rank flavor which develops in the butter seems to lie in the fact that these cows have been receiving a ration which contained nubbins of wormy corn. The ration is composed of alfalfa, Kafir which was only partially headed, and corn nubbins. Do any of our subscribers have a similar experience which would lead them to suspect that wormy corn could be blamed for the rank odor which appears in the butter after it has stood for a number of days?

In all the talk which we hear about the high cost of living, there is one fact that stands out prominently. The cost of necessities is not excessive when these are properly handled. It is the cost of luxury for which we pay. Formerly, we took our market basket and went to the stores to buy our dinner. Now we demand a telephone and a delivery wagon instead. Time was when we used to walk or ride horseback on our errands of business or pleasure; now we take a street car or own an automobile because we have to hurry. We need these things and cannot get along without them, but we ought not to forget that we must pay for them if we have them. There is one item of food cost, however, which has always remained cheap, even though the price is higher than formerly. Milk selling at 8 cents a quart is the cheapest human food that can be bought. It is nearly a perfectly balanced ration and contains more of the elements demanded in our food supply than any other one article.

The whole art of dairying is comprised in the word comfort. Make the cow comfortable and keep her comfortable and she will do the rest. If her milk flow varies, if she gets off her feed, if she kicks, it is because she is not comfortable for some reason, and the fault is your own and not hers. It is noticeable that milk farmers and dairymen who get the big pay checks are the men who have succeeded in making their cows comfortable. Some men object to the work of the dairy—being tied to a cow's tail, as they term it—but everyone who earns his living is tied to something. The work of a dairy is no harder than other lines of work; in fact, it is much easier than very many. It is not the hard work of a dairy that keeps people out of it, but the necessity for careful and sanitary methods, without which no dairyman can succeed. Young men will leave the farm to drudge in offices, machine shops or as railroad train men, where they always work under direction rather than secure larger wages, with even a competence in the dairy business, where they are compelled to be careful and cleanly.

Dairy Cow Wonderful Food Producer.

How much do we appreciate the fact that a good cow is the most wonderful producer of food on earth? A Holstein cow at the Agricultural College of Nebraska produced in one year 18,540 pounds of milk which contained 13½ per cent of solids, or a total of 2503 lbs. of nutriment for the support of life, equal in every way to the finest beef. Think of a steer producing in one year that amount of flesh net, no waste in it. This cow produced ten times the food equivalents of a first class steer. A first class beef steer dresses out 55 to 60 per cent of his live weight and then there is considerable waste from bone which cannot be eaten. This cow was the equal of three steers, and after providing three times as much human food as a single steer the cow herself was still doing business at the old stand.

Study in Farm Economics.

A man wrote: "Just stop a moment and consider carting a ton of hay fifteen or twenty miles to market or feeding it upon the farm and carting a tub of butret to market. They are about equal in value and note the difference in cartage."

Then ex-Gov. Hoard, the premier dairyman of the world, wrote: "There are a lot of such questions in farming. The field of farm economics is a big one and no man that we have yet seen has written a book on it that will go to the farmers' judgment and understanding. What a grand thing it would be if we could have a book that would put questions in such sharp contrast as the above. We don't need to have rhetorical Columbiads loaded up and fired off. Rifle shots like the above are better."

Advantages of Milk Records.

There are other reasons for keeping a record of each cow's production besides that of knowing the total and the relative production of each cow in the herd. One of these is to keep informed as to the grain required. In case the ration is one quite rich in protein, as it should be where the roughage is mainly alfalfa or clover hay or ensilage, or both, the grain feed can usually be figured at one pound of grain for each three to four pounds of milk. In case the dairyman is trying to do as good work as he conveniently can, this calculation is not bad, providing the feeder keeps a very close watch of each animal to see that it is neither growing poor nor getting off on the feed. A watch on the milk sheet

Van Pelt's Cow Book Free

Professor Van Pelt's Cow Demonstration Lecture in Picture and Print—only book of its kind. People are going wild over it. 88 pages—40 full-page pictures of world's champion dairy cows with Prof. Van Pelt working over them. Tells how to judge cows—pick out calves—select sires—breed up the herd—jam full of dairy cow truths that have cost Prof. Van Pelt a lifetime of labor and made him the world's foremost dairy authority. Every cow man needs it—so does his boy. Thousands sold before book was off the press. Colleges using it for text book.

How to Get the Van Pelt Book

Cut out this advertisement (or mention this offer) and send $1—bill, draft, money order, check—and get Kimball's Dairy Farmer, the national semi-monthly dairy magazine, three full years and the Van Pelt book absolutely free. (Add 50 cents for Canadian and $1 for foreign subscriptions.) If you are not satisfied, after receiving the paper and book, we will refund your money.

Wm. H. Caldwell, Secretary American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterboro, N. H.—"A most interesting and valuable guide. Should be in the hands of every one interested in the dairy cow."

F. B. Keeney, owner of the world's champion long-distance cow, Jacoba Irene—"More definite technical knowledge of the dairy cow can be learned from that book than I had gathered in a considerable experience extending over the last 15 years."

R. B. Young, Holstein breeder, president Iowa State Dairy Association, Buffalo Center—"It should be a text book for every student of dairying and a Bible for the cow man."

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401 Commercial St. WATERLOO, IA.

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30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

To demonstrate, and prove, that the **"Jones' Jewel"** is the easiest running, best skimming Separator made. If you do not find it so it doesn't cost you a penny, and we pay freight both ways. No offer could be fairer.

Easy to Clean. Well Built. Ball Bearing.

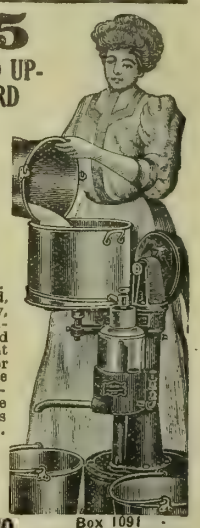
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Humor your horses by properly padding their collars and they will repay you with better work. **Ventiplex Pads** are the kind to use, because they are made of ventilated fabric, which allows a free circulation of air under the collar. That keeps the shoulders dry and cool, prevents galls and sores.

You can use your horses every day. Ventiplex Pads wear longer, prove more satisfactory, and cost no more than other kinds. You will be glad you bought one.

Most dealers have them, but if yours has not send us his name and we will forward a sample quickly. **Patented Sept 20, 1910.**

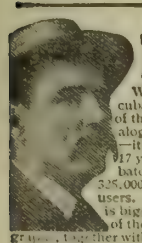
Our folder will interest you. It is free for the asking.

What is your name?

We also make the famous "Stay-On" Blanket.

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Ventiplex PADS



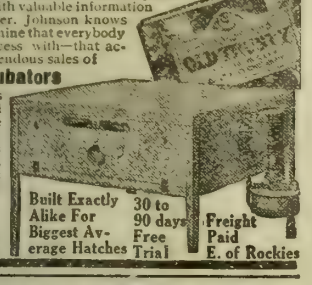
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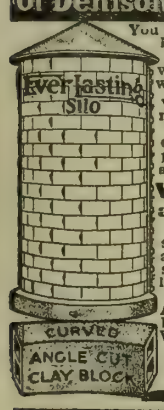
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Built Exactly Alike For Biggest Average Hatches | 30 to 90 days Free Trial | Freight Paid E. of Rockies

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You will then have an Everlasting Silo, the best in the world. Cheap as wood. Fire proof, wind proof, frost proof. Requires no paint or repairs.

Thousands built last year. Every one satisfactory. Endorsed by experts. Recommended by leading agricultural colleges.

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Denison's silo blocks made in 3 styles, angle cut or curved for 4-5 and 8 inch walls. Made of finest shale clay hard burned, free from lime and defects.

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Prevents accidents. Stops runaways. Stops kicker. Stope sidelining and tongue-lolling. Will control any horse; does not hurt the mouth. Should be used on every horse. Send for it today and prevent accident. Fully guaranteed. Price $1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted.

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is also necessary to determine if there is any undue shrinkage. Where the sheet is kept at hand all the while, one may notice any change and may thus be able to prevent some loss.

The herd record is a barometer on the herd and on each individual cow. Some cows will make much better use of their feed than others. It pays to know which these are. On some cows the grain ration can be cut down without decreasing the milk flow or will not give enough milk to pay a profit on the feed in excess of a certain amount.

Make the Cows Pay.

"There is no sense in keeping cows and milking them just because they happen to be on the farm. There is little satisfaction in simply taking care of cows as a chore. If there is not at least a fair remuneration for feed and labor all the sentiment in the thing is spoiled," says the Blue Valley Bulletin.

"For the next few months the prices of dairy products will be higher than for the rest of the year. The work on the farm is not so pressing as during the summer months and there is ample time to devote to the cows. If it pays to feed and care for them at all it pays much better to feed and care for them better than they are being fed and cared for on some farms. The man who gives his cows a short ration will give them little more than enough to provide bodily maintenance. What he saves in grain represents the feed that would be used by the good cow in making returns. It is impossible to induce the cow to give returns before she provides for her own wants. She will use all the food she needs before she will begin to pay for any of the feed she gets. From now on is the time of all the year when the cow should be given plenty of good feed and receive good care. She can rustle for herself much better during the other six months of the year. The wise farmer will make his cows produce just all the high-priced butter they are capable of producing."

Building and Filling Silo

(Continued from page 5.)

sure, the cement wall must be treated in such a manner that the walls are absolutely impervious to air. Then, too, a sufficient amount of reinforcement must be included in the walls to strengthen same sufficiently so that they will readily withstand the pressure to which they are subjected by the silage. The popularity of silos constructed of cement has been greatly augmented by the fact that structures of this order are apparently unaffected by severe drought or winds. In filling silos of this order, the same precautions must be used as were suggested in case of the stave silo.

Corn grown for the silo should be one of the native varieties, rather than a large southern variety, as native corn tends to develop a larger percentage of ears, and consequently makes a better grade of silage. The proper time of cutting the corn is when practically all the ears show indentations on all the kernels. Should the corn crop show signs of drying up, however, due to peculiar weather conditions, the forage should be placed in the silo when the lower leaves begin to dry up. In filling, the corn should reach the cutter in as green and succulent a state as possible. This means, the corn must be hauled from the field immediately after cutting. Preferably, a corn binder should be used in this work, as the corn, when tied in bundles of a convenient size, tends to facilitate the work.

Whenever possible, it is to be recommended that three or four farmers get together and purchase an ensilage cutter. This greatly decreases the initial outlay and has proved a most satisfactory plan to follow.

The actual cost of filling the silo, when all labor used in the work was considered, varied from 40 to 76 cents per ton, with an average cost of 56 cents.

Concrete Silo in Hill.

A South Dakota subscriber asks if it is practicable to build a concrete square or rectangular silo in a sandy hill. Such a structure will make a silo. The first silos this editor knew anything of were built in the ground and walled with stone and cement plastered. They were not economically built structures and did not keep the silage well because they were too shallow. A 20 x 20 x 40, which subscriber proposes to build, one-half above and below ground, is good dimension, but should be built round instead of square.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

NEW AUTOMATIC OILING

The most important Cream Separator improvement since the introduction of the present type of De Laval machines.

The new automatic oiling De Laval Cream Separators are now being supplied in all sizes, and this improvement constitutes another great step forward in cream separator construction—the one thing possible in betterment of the previous De Laval machines of the present type.

The new system of De Laval automatic oiling is distinctively different from any other splash or spray system in that there is a constant regulated feed of fresh oil and discharge of used oil. Other splash systems use the same oil over and over, until it soon does more harm than good.

In the new automatically oiled De Laval machines all gears, shafts and bearings practically float in a mist-like spray of oil and literally never touch each other during their operation.

De Laval agents will be glad to exhibit the new machines and demonstrate the working of the new automatic oiling system, which more than ever enhances De Laval superiority in every feature of cream separator practicability.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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Are Your Hogs Happy?

"IT'S UP TO YOU," IF THEY ARE NOT." READ THIS AD.

Your hogs will be sure to be thrifty, grow and fatten well, with a saving in feed, by keeping all quarters clean, giving clean feed and water, and making regular use of the greatest Intestinal Germicide, Conditioner and Worm Destroyer ever discovered. Keep the hogs clean inside as well as outside.

UNGLE'S HOGGETTE

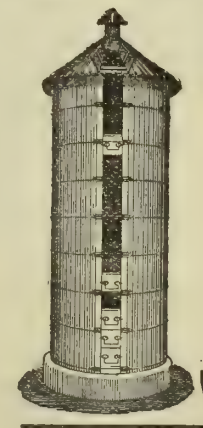
TWENTY YEAR PROVEN HOG SAVER.

No Worms. No Germs. On the market 20 years. The stand-by of thousands of farmers and breeders. A guaranteed, (money-back guarantee), Preventative and Cure for Cholera, Swine Plague and Swine Fever. Unequaled as a Conditioner and Worm Destroyer. Has saved and made more money for hog raisers using it than any other remedy ever on the market. Cheapest in cost to use and most effective for results. Cholera has never been known on a farm where it has been regularly used.

Ask your dealer. Or if no dealer has it in your neighborhood, write for our liberal proposition to breeders for agency connections. You can't invest a postage stamp to better advantage.

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What Silo Shall We Buy? UNADILLA SILO



The Unadilla is the latest and greatest improvement in silo construction. Adjustable door abolishes all door troubles for all time. Perfect-fitting doors with air-tight joints as long as the silo lasts.

UNADILLA SILOS STAY AIR-TIGHT.

Don't buy until you know about the Unadilla, King of Silos. Write for our Silo Book, sent postpaid.

DEAL-RICE LUMBER CO., Des Moines, Iowa 501 Clapp Block

The Champion Silo

3 Special Propositions That Save You Money

Besides giving you the best silo I am ready to make you the best proposition ever offered you.

Proposition No. 1 is for the man who wants only one silo.

Proposition No. 2 for the man who wants silo and cutter.

Proposition No. 3 for a club of farmers in one community who each want a silo.

Now is the time to get busy. Write and tell me which proposition you are interested in. I will do the rest.

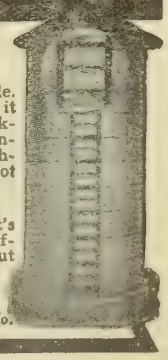
Is Made For You and Other Western Farmers.

Fills every requirement better than any silo made. Last year it was ahead of all; this year again it leads with modern improvements. Has interlocking steel frame, redwood, non-shrinking, non-swelling doors, one piece latch, round steel anchors and many other important improvements not found on others.

Write for Free Catalog.

I have my new one all ready to send you. It's full of valuable silo and feeding facts. It tells different ways of feeding ensilage. It tells all about the Champion and guarantee silo. Address

Keller J. Bell, Mgr., Western Silo Co.
135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Successors to Silo Dept., Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.





From an old print in La Telegrafie Historique.

Napoleon's Visual Telegraph

The First Long Distance System

Indians sent messages by means of signal fires, but Napoleon established the first permanent system for rapid communication.

In place of the slow and unreliable service of couriers, he built lines of towers extending to the French frontiers and sent messages from tower to tower by means of the visual telegraph.

This device was invented in 1793 by Claude Chappe. It was a semaphore. The letters and words were indicated by the position of the wooden arms; and the messages were received and relayed at the next tower, perhaps a dozen miles away.

Compared to the Bell Telephone system of to-day the visual telegraph system of Napoleon's time seems a crude makeshift. It could not be used at night nor in thick weather. It was expensive in construction and operation, considering that it was maintained solely for military purposes.

Yet it was a great step ahead, because it made possible the transmission of messages to distant points without the use of the human messenger.

It blazed the way for the Universal Telephone service of the Bell system which provides personal intercommunication for 90,000,000 people and is indispensable for the industrial, commercial and social progress of the Nation.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

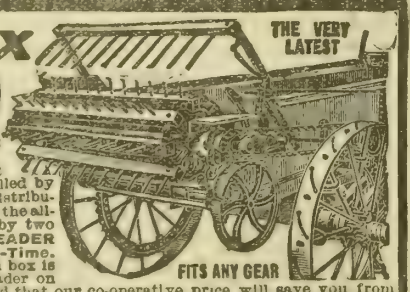
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MANURE SPREADER

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THE VERY LATEST



ENDLESS CONVEYOR, made of angle steel, cannot rot, break or warp. Has force feed which can be controlled by hand lever. Spreads thick or thin as desired. Perfect distribution. Box is made of hardwood, solid bottom over which the all-steel apron conveyor runs. Operated from driver's seat by two hand levers. No gears or cogs. "PEERLESS" MANURE SPREADER Will Last a Life-Time. Force-Feed Board forces manure to rear of box. When box is clear, the load is thrown out of gear. Put this Spreader on your farm for 10 days trial and you will be fully convinced that our $40.00 to $60.00 over trust spreaders. Free Catalog of Farm Implements. which we give you high-grade machinery at wholesale prices.

FITS ANY GEAR

co-operative price will save you from If you want to save money on all farm implements write for our Free Implement Catalog, describing this "Peerless" Spreader in detail, as well as hundreds of other big bargains on Send for this free catalog TODAY.

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14-in. Double Board Steel Beam Steel Handle Plow
With Extra Share and Best 13-in. Rolling Coulter



12-in. Complete $10.50
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Must be purchased complete as quoted.

14-in. $11.25

The entire plow and extra share made of the best of hardened, soft center steel, highly tempered and polished in oil. Guaranteed to be entirely satisfactory, and the greatest value in a plow ever offered, or it can be returned at our expense and money refunded. This is a special price for a short time only, and is made for the purpose of securing your order. Don't hesitate because of the cash.

$11.25

BIG FREE CATALOGUE NOW READY

Write now and tell us what you want, and we will quote you prices delivered at your railroad station, all freight charges prepaid. Above plows with wood handles 25c each less.

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., Box 333, ALTON, ILL.

A responsible Plow Factory, backed by forty years' experience selling direct to the farmer at wholesale prices.

PRICE, $1.25

Sore Shoulders Eliminated

DON'T spend your money for gall remedies—don't lose the service of your horses on account of galls or sore shoulders. Here is a collar which if properly fitted, absolutely cures all such ills, while the animal works. It is collar and pad combined.

Lankford Cotton-Filled Horse Collar

Made of best duck, heavy leather trimmed. Wears like iron. Stuffed with medicated absorbent cotton. Soft and flexible, fits any shape neck, absorbs sweat, keeps shoulders cool and healthy. The best collar known to use on colts and tender neck horses. Over 1,000,000 sold yearly. Insist on having the cotton-filled Lankford—none genuine without the picture of the goats and go-cart. If your dealer does not handle, send us his name and ask for free memorandum booklet which also tells all about the collar. Price, $1.25.



Look for Trade-mark

POWERS MFG. CO., Dept. 20 :: :: Waterloo, Iowa.

LIVE STOCK



A man should be grateful even to his enemies when they open his eyes to a sense of his own faults and failures.

Until we raise all the hay we need for our stock, and have all the stock and all the manure we need, it will pay us to save the whole of the corn crop.

The silo is the greatest weed destroyer known. The corn harvester will bring in quantities of weeds which are cooked into ensilage and their seeds destroyed. The weeds do not hurt the ensilage, and the destruction of their seeds will do more to clear the fields than the plow can.

A cow brute is the same and requires pretty much the same kind of feed, whether she be beef or dairy. It is all in the use she makes of this feed. If dairy bred, she fills the pail. If beef bred she produces steaks, but in either case she does her best on June grass, and ensilage is the nearest to June grass of anything in nature or art.

The silo has been in use in Europe for several hundred years, and has become a fixture there which is deemed just as necessary as are the other farm buildings. It has been in use in America by dairymen for many years, but only recently has its value for other kinds of stock become appreciated. Ensilage is good feed for all classes of farm stock, but especially valuable for cattle and sheep.

Corn is simply a big grass, and cattle do their best on grass. Ensilage has much the same nature as grass and affects cattle in the same way. In fact, the same results can be had from feeding ensilage in winter that are obtained on blue grass pasture in summer, and on very much less land. This is one of the economies of the silo. A large crop of the best of green feed can be preserved from a relatively small amount of land.

When the farmer handles his corn crop in the usual way he actually wastes 40 per cent of it. The feed value of the corn crop is only 60 per cent in the ears, and this is practically all that is saved. Weathered corn leaves and stalks have about as much feeding value as pine shavings, while that which has been placed in the silo is all made into the best of feed. Its fiber is softened and the process of manufacture makes of it a feed that is second only to June grass.

When a farmer has his silo filled with ensilage he not only avoids the painful operation of hauling in shocked fodder in bad weather, but he avoids all risk of death among his animals from cornstalk disease. No matter what causes this disease it eats into the profits at a rapid rate and no man can afford to risk it who can possibly afford a silo on his place. The silo will pay for itself many times over in feeding operations and will absolutely insure you against loss from cornstalk disease or other forms of impaction and indigestion.

Alfalfa is one of the best feeds in the world, but it is not a balanced ration. Alfalfa and ensilage make a nearly perfect ration. Corn and ensilage is fine. Oil meal or cottonseed meal and ensilage is practically as good. Just because ensilage is a splendid feed it must not be understood that it is a complete feed. Animals will live upon it if the corn ears have been cut into the silo, as they should always be, but they will not do their best in the production of meat, mutton or milk. Some concentrated feed is necessary for this.

Ensilage is "sour crout," "canned goods," or whatever you like to call it, that has been partially cooked by its own heat into the best artificial food known. Corn, Kafir, milo, alfalfa, all make good ensilage, though corn is the best. Ensilage made from immature corn is likely to become sour and have a lower feeding value. The corn should be well matured—in the dough stage—when cut for silage and it should be rapidly harvested and placed in the silo as soon as it is ready. If the season is very dry it may be necessary to wet it and this may be done by running a stream into the blower or elevator or by pouring it directly into the silo. It must have water enough to cause it to heat and cure and when the corn is green enough the addition of water is not needed.

Beef producers who live on high priced land can no longer afford to be without the silo. Dairymen have known the advantages of feeding ensilage, and beef producing farmers are fast learning. The past dry and hot summer and the present severe winter have done more to drive home the value of the silo than anything else could have done in the same length of time. The cattleman—whether beef or dairy—who could feed silage last summer when the pastures were burned and the water scarce had a big advantage, and made money, and the cattleman who can feed warm, succulent ensilage during this stress of weather is making money now.

It has been recently said by a very prominent authority on agricultural topics in the corn belt that a revolution in cattle feeding was to take place with the erection of silos in all the cattle feeding yards of the country. This revolution is now rapidly taking place. Probably no previous year has seen the erection of as many silos as has the year of 1911. Very few progressive farmers have not heard of read of the great benefits to be derived from the silo, but many have hesitated about investing in one. The fact, however, that of the hundreds of feeders who use silage for fattening cattle, practically none fail to speak in most gratifying terms of their appreciation of its value, should be excellent proof of the economy of the silo for beef cattle.

Missouri Feeder Likes Silage.

A Missouri feeder, a son of the lately deceased millionaire farmer, David Rankin, of Tarkio, is an enthusiastic believer in corn silage as an ideal ration with alfalfa for fattening steers. At present he has some 20 carloads of steers in his yards. His experience, covering several years, convinces him that silage is both the cheapest and best ration that the corn belt cattle feeder can have.

Ensilage for Sheep.

Years ago, shepherds used to object very strenuously to the use of silage for their flocks, asserting that it caused colic, scours and other intestinal disturbances of one sort and another. No doubt it did, for the silage of early days was an extremely watery and acid product, being made, as it was, from immature corn. Since silage making methods have improved, and silage has become a dried, sweeter product, one practically never hears a complaint registered against it for sheep feeding purposes. Feeders all over the country are using it, and using it extensively. Silage intended to be used for sheep should be cut up extremely fine, as they will not eat coarse feed.

It is best to start in feeding silage rather lightly, say half a pound or so per 50-pound lamb daily and then gradually increase this amount until 2 pounds are being given. Some of our best feeders use as high as 3 pounds per hundred weight daily, and with good results. It is recognized that clover or alfalfa is the best hay for sheep feeding purposes, but as there is very little of either in the country this year, you may be forced to use just the ordinary timothy or upland hay. Of this, about 1 pound per hundred weight daily should be fed. In selecting grain to feed with silage one should aim to get some of the protein concentrates if possible as the ration is likely to be too carbonaceous in nature to produce the best results. Oil cake and cottonseed meal are the most common protein foods suitable for sheep. These may be mixed with screenings or farm grains. The feeder, who sees the flock frequently, and who knows how much actual gain there is in his silage, can determine the amount of grain he should feed daily better than can an outsider. This varies from 2½ to 3 pounds.

SILO EXPERIENCE

(Continued from page 2.)

$3.50 for teams, $2.25 for single hands, $40 for engine, $40 for cutter, coal, feed, board, and every item of expense is carried up in full.

I am feeding 70 head of yearling steers, 10 spring calves, 5 cows, 20 horses and mules. I also feed hogs, a flock of Rhode Island Red chickens, and am getting more eggs than we ever did before. It is impossible to tell how well I like this feed. I am feeding cattle 10 pounds twice a day, and only straw for roughage, and they are just coming fine.

At the time I bought the silo I did not know what to do with my cattle. I had bought them in spring when high and cattle were being shipped out of this country so heavily that the market was demoralized. I could not sell and had not feed enough to feed them half way through, and no one had any to sell. Prairie hay is selling at from $8 to $10 per ton in stack, alfalfa $12 to $16 per ton in stack, and if a ton of this silage is not worth more than prairie hay I will agree to eat a ton of it. Then besides all this, if I were to feed this same 40 acres of corn in the shock I would waste all the stalks and a part of the corn at 60 cents per bushel. The hogs don't get it all and muss up the fodder.

Say, what would I do this morning if I had to go out in the field and haul fodder, with a six-inch snow on and still snowing hard? Instead I just hooked up to the feed wagon and in 30 minutes two of us had a ton of feed loaded, the snow shoveled out of bunks, the feed in, and 70 head of yearling steers lined up eating, and they won't waste two pounds. This is both gratifying and a satisfaction. I can't tell it all.—P. D. SPOHN, Inman, Kan.

A Serum Demonstration.

Many a knocker knocks without investigation. That is what is the matter with 90 per cent of those who knock on anti-hog-cholera serum. The recent annual institute of farmers at the Agricultural College gave the long desired opportunity to run down a few of these knockers. It happened in the new pavilion. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, state veterinarian and head of the veterinary department at the college, was giving a demonstration showing how to use anti-hog-cholera serum. In the audience was E. D. King of Burlington, a hog raiser who has used much of the serum; also in the audience was a man from Smith county, a hog raiser who had used much serum, but unsuccessfully, and he had in mind a complaint, some of which he had recently given publicity in a Smith Center paper.

When the time came for questions Mr. King, who knew of the "knocker's" presence, arose in his place and said: "This is the place and now is the time to ask questions about this great preventive. I have always believed and indeed I know from experience that if a man uses this serum properly before his hogs are sick, it will save them from the cholera. There is a man in this audience who has said much against serum and against some other scientific ideas and methods. I should like to hear from him."

As Mr. King was looking directly at the man from Smith county, there was little doubt whom he meant. Dr. Schoenleber invited anyone to ask questions, and finally got the Smith county man to talk. It developed that when he had used the serum his hogs were already sick, and, as might have been expected, it did not help him. His story brought out other experiences and question. In fact the little conference proved to be one of the most important of the week. Kansas has two million hogs and much cholera, and it pays to know what to do and when. When the meeting adjourned, the Smith county man went home with a better feeling toward the serum and toward the college generally.

Jean Troutman, who is managing 1500 acres near Council Grove and has among other live stock several hundred hogs, said this: "Too many farmers try to save the veterinarian's fees when cholera appears. Many do not buy the serum until numbers of their hogs are sick, and then without any previous experience try to vaccinate their hogs themselves. It doesn't take many hogs to represent $50, about what a veterinarian would cost. Some day our farmers will apply this serum without a veterinarian's aid, but at present there are not many who can do it. The serum worked satisfactorily in my drove of hogs, but it was used before they became sick. I often wonder why men condemn some things about which they know nothing."

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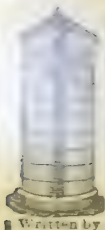
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POULTRY



Now that the show season is over, the thoughts of the poultry breeder turn to the problem of mating up his breeding pens.

And on the proper solution of this problem will depend the success of the whole season's work in the poultry yards.

It is, therefore, evident that the mating process should not be done in a haphazard way, or failure is assured at the very beginning of the season.

One of the most frequent and serious mistakes that is made while mating up the pens is the breeding together of too many poor specimens of poultry.

In other words, the cutting out process is not severe enough. You may cull out the poor specimens, and cull again, and yet not be in danger of too much culling.

Severe culling sometimes grates on the nerves of the poultry breeder and becomes quite a task, but it is much better to have a few prime specimens of the breed than a great number of the mediocre kind.

This might necessitate the purchase of a high priced bird in order to correctly mate up the pen, but the price of such a bird will be returned to the purchaser a hundred fold in the way of better and more evenly balanced chicks and a satisfaction that satisfies.

A general habit of poultry breeders is to mate birds with glaring defects to those not having those defects, hoping in this way to modify such defects. While this is all right, in a general way, a still better method is not to breed from any birds that have glaring defects.

It is hardly necessary to tell the intelligent breeder that disqualified birds should never be allowed in the breeding pen. For experimental purposes it might be all right to breed a disqualified bird just to see whether he transmits his peculiarities to his offspring or not. But he should be an exceptionally good birds in several sections, even to experiment with.

These are the days when we receive numerous letters inquiring which is the best incubator. It ought to be obvious to most persons that we could not pick out any one incubator and call it the best, and still be consistent and honest with all incubator manufacturers that advertise with us. Suffice it to say that we believe all the machines advertised in KANSAS FARMER will do good work. Some are higher priced than others because they are made better and will last longer. Some are hot air machines and others are hot water incubators. Some people have a preference for one kind, others for the opposite. The best way to decide the matter of the best machine is to write for all catalogs of machines advertised in KANSAS FARMER, then read what the manufacturers say of them and what users of them have to say of their efficiency, and be guided accordingly.

As to the desirability of owning and running an incubator, there is hardly two opinions these days of progressive policies. If you desire early chicks, and all the breeders of large varieties want them, you must have an incubator wherewith to hatch them. The old hen won't sit and hatch eggs until she gets ready, and that is not until she has laid her clutch of eggs. If your hens are extra good layers it takes them all the longer time before they get ready to hatch chickens, and yet it is chickens from these good layers that you want to perpetuate your strain of good layers. But you can't hatch them without an incubator. With an incubator you are not forced to depend on the whims and moods of a setting hen as to the time of incubating your chicks. You can start at your own time and quit when you get ready. With a hen you must set her when she says so, and she will ofttimes quit before the chicks have broken the shell. You can set an incubator in real cold weather, for you can place it in the house or in the cellar, but the hen must necessarily be set in the poultry house or barn, and the eggs are often chilled and sometimes frozen under her. Great numbers of chicks are impossible when depending on hens to hatch them, for when you call on the hen to do the hatching you curtail the source of your egg supply. You need the layers to produce the eggs, and if they want to set, you can break them of the habit in a few days and get them to laying again. As to the advantages of a brooder over a hen in raising chicks, nearly all those who have tried both methods will declare in favor of the brooder. One great advantage in a brooder is that you can have quite a large quantity of chicks, all of uniform size and age, whereas with hens the chicks are hatched at different dates and are of all sizes. With brooders you are not troubled with lice as you are with hens, and the percentage of loss is much less with a brooder where the chicks are kept under control, than when they are allowed to roam all over creation with a cranky hen. We do not mean to imply that those who raise chicks in a brooder have no troubles or trials to perplex them, for they have, and must give the chicks extra good care and attention, but no more than they would be obliged to give in looking after after half a dozen setting hens and their broods. If you have never used an incubator or brooder we would advise you to try one this season and see if you do not have better results than with the setting hen.

Frosted Combs.

As we are having some real winter weather it is likely that a great many poultry raisers are having some of the same trouble I am having — frost bit combs and wattles. Here is the remedy I use, and I find it a success: One teaspoonful of turpentine, 2 tablespoonsful of lard; mix well and apply once a day for three or four days. Also, throw all the wood and coal ashes in the hen house. It is good to keep the lice and mites in check and consumes all the dampness that accrues from the droppings.—JAMES HOLLOWAY, Galva, Kan.

New Professor of Poultry at Manhattan.

Poultry matters at the Kansas State Agricultural College have been in a quiescent state for some time, in contradistinction to the activity of the Missouri State College poultrymen. But a change has been recently made at Manhattan and an enlargement of the scope of the poultry department. Heretofore it has been an adjunct of the dairy department, but hereafter will have a department of its own, with a full professor in charge. Prof. W. A. Lippincott, a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College and of the poultry course at Cornell University, has been selected to take charge of the poultry department at Manhattan. Professor Lippincott has made for himself a national reputation as a poultry expert while he had charge of the poultry department of the Iowa State Agricultural College, and with a larger and better field there is no doubt but that he will uphold his reputation at Manhattan.

We expect to give readers of KANSAS FARMER some experimental data from the professor's pen from time to time as he progresses in his poultry experiences.

Tid-Bits for the Hen.

With eggs scarce and prices soaring skyward it pays to cater to the appetite of the hen. Try to please her in this way and she will repay you a hundredfold. Save the table scraps for her eating. Milk is a favorite drink with her, and very helpful in egg production.

The apple and vegetable parings will make a palatable dish when cooked and thickened with corn meal or bran. The outside leaves and refuse parts of cabbage heads, chopped up, may be fed as a relish.

She also likes beets, and is quite fond of squash, as she and a number of her kind persisted in pecking holes into ours

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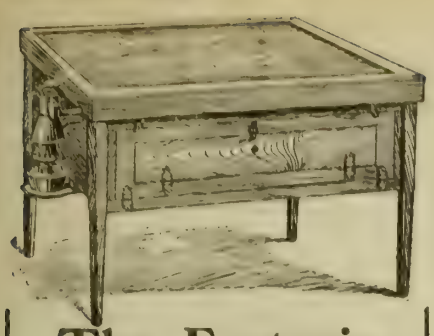


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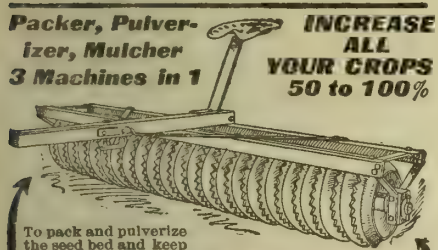
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last fall and devouring them greedily. This was while they were yet in the tender-shell stage, however. The seeds of either pumpkins or squashes should not be given to poultry.

Corn is a splendid ration for cold weather, but wheat and oats should vary the bill of fare. Scatter the grain in straw and watch them scratch for it. The exercise is necessary for their well being.

If rabbits are plentiful, as they are here, why not kill two birds with one stone by ridding yourself of the marauders and at the same time supply meat for your flock? Remove the fur and let them pick the meat from the bones, or with a sharp knife trim closely, cut into bits, and see them scramble for a morsel as you toss them out.

Did you ever notice how much water it takes to appease the thirst of chickens? But they are sensible in that they will not drink ice water unless so compelled. They prefer it with the chill taken off, but not hot. See to it that they have plenty of grit, and with an eye open to business the egg basket will not long be empty.—MRS. C. K. TURNER, Fowler, Kan.

Why Bone is Valuable.

Hens require lime to make egg shells, and while there is a small amount of lime in the composition of all grain it is not there in sufficient quantity to make the shells needed to cover the eggs. Something, therefore, must be given the hens to make egg shells. This is frequently furnished in the shape of lime, or old plaster or oyster shells. But even with these accessories hens frequently lay eggs with shoft shells. This is because there is still something lacking in order to make the shells hard. Green bone fed to hens supplies this lack. The mineral matter fed to chickens in bones is also valuable in the development of their own bones and in growing their feathers, and even in the making of their flesh. But more than anything else is the protein element the hen gets from the bone for the making of the body of the egg.

Grain feeding alone will not answer for this purpose, because grains are deficient in this protein element. The bone therefore is a most valuable supplementary food. It enters into the making and growth of all the fowls and affords them an excellent tonic. But it is especially valuable for the hens. It makes sure of the eggs. The best thing about it is that fresh bones are to be had in greatest quantity in winter time when most meat is eaten, and that is the time when hens require bone the most, because they cannot get the insects they feed upon in summer time. Then, also, are eggs worth the most money.

Perhaps no other one thing you can do for your poultry, that costs so little money or labor, is so valuable to all the fowls, as supplying them with fresh, raw bone.

In writing about the beneficial qualities of raw bone for making egg shells we have said nothing about the beneficial results that accrue to the flock by the eating of the meat that is on these bones, for raw bones have more or less meat on them. Raw meat is invaluable in egg production and better than all the egg foods and egg compounds that can be given to the laying hen. Nothing will start a hen to laying sooner, or keep her at it longer, than a generous ration of raw meat two or three times a week. To cut green or raw bone properly a bone cutter is necessary and it will pay for itself in a very short time in the reduction of the feed bill and the increased number of eggs produced when the hens are fed this stimulating and nourishing food. If you have no bone cutter, the chopping of the bones with an axe is the next best way and, though tedious and laborious, it will pay to do it.

Where raw bones are difficult to get one must fall back on the commercial crushed bone as sold in poultry supply houses. There is a great difference in the quality of the crushed bones that are for sale. Some are as dry as dust, with all the fat and nutriment steamed out of them, and are not much better for the fowls than oyster shells, though three or four times greater in price. You can generally tell by the looks of the bone whether it is good or not. If it has an oily, greasy look, it is generally all right. If it is dry as summer dust it will not pay to pay 2 or 3 cents a pound for it.

Peope who buy thing cheap generally get cheap things.

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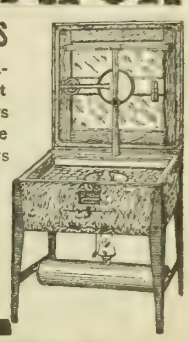
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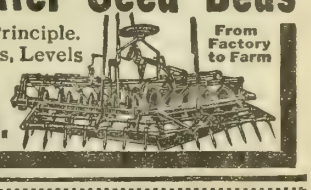
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PRIZE WINNING S. C. BROWN LEGhorns—Extra quality. Write your wants. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

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SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—CKLS., $1. J. B. Fagan, R. 4, Minneapolis, Kan.

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J. E. TARBET, COUNTY CLERK, GRANT County. Taken up, on the 23rd of December, 1911, one horse, 12 hands high, weight 700 pounds; color brown; harness marks; appraised value $25. Was taken up by Dr. G. H. Breaves, Doby, Sullivan Township, Kan.

J. L. SOURK, COUNTY CLERK OF NEmaha County. Taken Up—By C. M. Sourk, Goffs, Kan., on January 2, 1912, two steers, 2 years old, red, muleys; $37.50 each.

STRAYED, NOVEMBER 11, ONE IRON gray mare, coming 6, blind in right eye. Earl Burger, Menlo, Kan.



Regarding Spoiled Silage.

Polk County, Iowa, subscriber asks if our reader at Ottawa, Kan., who reported silage slightly spoiled a few inches on outer edge of silo used a cement or concrete silo. We do not know. It is certain, though, that the silage in any silo must be well tramped on edges or it will slightly spoil. Silage does not settle so readily on the edge of silo on account of friction on the sides. Silage in a cement silo will spoil on the edges unless the cement or concrete is treated so as to make the walls impervious to air. This is done by brushing on a coat of pure cement mixed to a pasty stage, and should be done each year, as this thin coating chips off.

The Old, Old Story.

Our subscriber, J. M. F., Lone Star, Kan., writes: "Last fall I erected a silo, as did a few of my neighbors. Other neighbors felt sorry for us wasting our money and allowing ourselves to be led off with the thing. I was told the awfulest things about silage and of some fellows way off who lost a lot of cattle by feeding silage. One man told men that dairy cows down East somewhere had lost their teeth after eating silage the second year. Now, I am satisfied on all these things except ones. That of the teeth. Will some one that has fed silage, with three or four years' experience, tell what he knows about the teeth. As far as the rest of these objections go, give me more of the silage. It's good for the cows, hogs and chickens."

A whole lot of people dislike to see a neighbor try anything new, and will not try a new thing themselves because of taking stock in some wild cat story. Now, cattle eating silage may have died, and others may have lost their teeth, but the silage eaten was not, in either case, responsible. This issue of KANSAS FARMER has a lot of silo experience which indicates no bad results from silage feeding.

Steer Feeding Results With Silage.

F. C. Blinn, Madison, Kan., last fall fed 20 steers and kept close tab on the results, which he presents for the benefit of KANSAS FARMER readers.

The first seven days the steers were fed silage only and at the end of the week they were consuming 40 pounds each daily. At the conclusion of the first week they were fed 2 pounds of cottonseed meal each per day and at the end of the second week were eating 4 pounds daily each. Beginning with the third week each steer was fed 3½ pounds of corn and cob meal and at the end of the week were eating 11 pounds each daily. As the grain feed increased each steer ate less silage, and it is believed that at this time not more than 30 pounds of silage per day was consumed. With this feed good alfalfa hay was offered the steers, but they ate none of it.

When the steers were placed in the feed lot the average weight was 1,050 pounds, and they cost $4.75 per 100. At the end of 60 days' feeding they averaged 1,226 pounds and sold in Madison to local dealers for $6.20 per 100.

The feed bill was as follows: Two hundred bushels of corn at 60 cents per bushel costing $120; 4,000 pounds cottonseed meal costing $55; 7 tons silage at $7.50 per ton costing $52.50, or a total cost for feed of $227.50. The gain was 3,520 pounds of beef, or a pound of gain cost a little less than 6½ cents. Each steer gained slightly less than 3½ pounds per day. The steers sold for $1,520.86, and cost $997.50, or a gain of $523.36, and, deducting cost of feed, $227.50, they were fed at a profit of $295.86.

Twenty hogs followed these steers during the feeding period. The average weight of hogs was 100 pounds, and were worth, as feeders, $6.50. The hogs weighed at finish 175 pounds each and were worth $5.50 per hundred, but on account of the low market were not sold. Had the hogs been sold at this figure they would have shown a profit of $7.50. The 20 hogs made a gain of 1,500 pounds. The hogs were fed nothing except what they picked up following the steers until at the end of 30 days, when they were given ½ bushel corn daily, consuming 15 bushels, worth 60 cents per bushel, or a total of $9 worth of corn.

The total feeding operation showed a profit, if hogs had been sold same time as steers, of $303.36. Mr. Blinn thinks the world of silage as a feed. He says it gave him as good results as alfalfa hay, which is worth fully two times as much per ton. The steers ate the silage from about six acres of very light, immature corn.

No-Rim-Cut Tires
Proved Average Oversize, 16.7%

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires are advertised as 10 per cent oversize.

We claim that this oversize adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Lately we made a comparison, based on cubic capacity, with five other leading makes of tires.

And No-Rim-Cut tires, on the average, proved 16.7 per cent larger than the other tires of equal rated size.

Only three tires out of 20 comparisons came within 10 per cent of our size.

That means in air capacity, not in mere outer measurements. It is air that carries the load.

Each one per cent oversize means one per cent extra carrying capacity.

Oversize means to save blowouts—to increase the tire mileage—to cut down tire expense.

And you get this oversize in No-Rim-Cut tires without any extra cost.

That is one of the reasons why these patented tires now far outsell any other type of tire.

Adopted by 127 Leading Makers

For the year 1910, 44 leading motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires.

For the year 1911, 64 makers came to them.

For this year we have contracts from the makers of 127 leading cars.

That shows how car makers—the men who know best—have come to the Goodyear tires.

Last year our sales exceeded the sales of the previous 12 years put together.

We sold enough tires in 1911 to completely equip 102,000 cars.

In two years the demand for No-Rim-Cut tires has multiplied six times over. Now these tires are by far the most popular tires that are made.

Thousands of users told thousands of others that these patented tires cut their tire bills in two. The resulting demand now compels a capacity of 3,800 tires daily.

Save One-Half

The saving comes here:

No-Rim-Cut tires make rim cutting impossible.

With the old-type tire—the clincher tire—23 per cent of all ruined tires are rim-cut. That is proved by actual statistics.

A punctured tire may be wrecked in this way by running 200 feet. A soft tire may be wrecked without puncture.

No-Rim-Cut tires save that ruin and worry.

Then 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

It means an over-tired car to take care of extra weight. It saves the blowouts due to overloading.

And No-Rim-Cut tires, as told above, average 16.7 per cent oversize.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two. Tens of thousands of motor car owners have proved that.

No Extra Cost

These patented tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost an equal price.

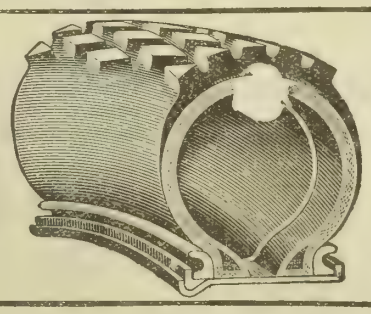
These tires which can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. These oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

You can get them by simply insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

These tires represent the final result of our 13 years spent in tire making.

In every way they are as near perfection as tires can ever get.

They will mean to you an immense reduction on the upkeep of your car.



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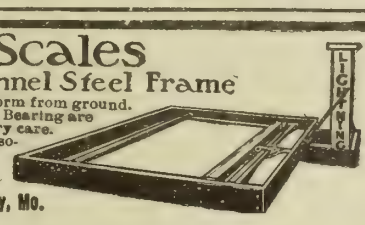
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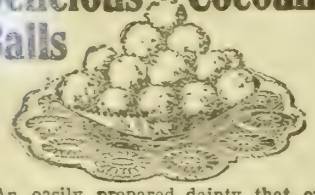
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Let's Get Acquainted Through My Book and Uncle Sam's Mail

Out here most live-wire farmers buy seeds of me because they've learned that I sell good seeds. If you haven't tried my seeds, I want you to do so this year, because I'm certain you'll keep on buying of me if you do. Don't let distance stand in the way—Uncle Sam's mails put us next door to each other, as it were. Just drop a card in the mail-box next time you pass it, and let's get acquainted.



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Greenwood County Nursery.

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Hardy — Vigorous Stock Guaranteed. Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
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10 CHERRY TREES FOR $2.00 prepaid to all points in Kansas and adjoining states. Free catalog of other trees, berry plants, shrubs and flowers.

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HOME CIRCLE



President Buchanan signed the bill on January 29, 1861, by which Kansas became the thirty-fourth state of the Union.

Two meanings of the name "Kansas," which is an Indian word, have been given. One is "Smoky Water" and the second is "Child of the Wind."

Rolled oats left over from breakfast can be used to good advantage in the following way: While it is still hot, turn into an earthen dish to cool and form a mold as well. This can be sliced any desired thickness. Dip slices into a well beaten egg and fry until a light brown. Serve with maple syrup or with a syrup made of brown sugar.

How One Mother Interests Her Little Daughter in Housework.

I have a friend whose small niece, not yet seven years old, bakes her little loaves of bread and tiny cakes for tea quite often. Mamma of course oversees it all, but Dorothy does the work, and she is a very proud little miss when she spreads the cloth, arranges the plates and serves her own cookery. She sews for her dolly and hems beautifully, and the little buttonholes do her credit, testifying to painstaking care. The mother of this child is a very busy woman. There are two younger children, but Dorothy wants to help, and she never says, "You can't; you're too small, my dear," but "You may try."—MRS. C. K. TURNER, Fowler, Kan.

Bread Helps for Cool Weather.

If those who are having trouble with their bread this cold weather will save out a cup of light sponge at each baking, put it in a fruit jar and stir in a tablespoonful of sugar, setting in a cool place till needed, then add this when setting bread in addition to other yeast, it will be a great help. Set jar containing sponge in warm place over night. Warm flour next morning with which to make up bread, and keep the dough from getting chilled until ready for the oven. The main thing is to keep it warm from beginning to finish. By adhering to these directions your bread should be all you can wish if the flour is first class.—MRS. C. K. TURNER, Fowler, Kan.

For Kansas Day.

Being a member of the Woman's Kansas Day Club and president of the First Congressional District, and as the prime object of this organization is "to promote the collection and preservation of the early history of Kansas * * * and to instill patriotism in the minds of the Kansas youth;" further, being a citizen who loves Kansas, her climate, her soil and her splendid people, and believing that we do not as a whole take time enough to count the cost paid by the pioneer settlers of our beloved state for the freedom we now enjoy;

So, this fifty-first year of our statehood, I make the appeal to the teachers of our schools: Observe in some fitting way our state's natal day, January 29, 1912.

By way of suggestion allow me to say that the "History of Kansas," by Noble L. Prentiss, a book now in use in our schools, has all the information necessary for a good hour, or more, program. For instance:

A SUGGESTED PROGRAM.

Song—"America."
Recitation—"Walls of Corn," by Ellen P. Allerton, page 193.
Reading—"Independence Day in Atchison, 1804," page 16, paragraph 13.
Essay—"Twenty Years of Kansas History, 1861-1881," page 95, paragraph 138, to page 160, paragraph 249.
Recitation—"Opportunity," by J. J. Ingalls, page 296.
Papers—"Kansas of Today." Three 3-minute papers on "Resources," on "Educational Institutions," on "Literature."
"Battle Hymn of the Republic," by Julia Ward Howe.

This is merely suggestive, intended only to draw attention to the fact that we can thus perpetuate our Kansas story; that we, too, may be able to say in fervent earnestness:

"Lord of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget!"

Lest we forget our history, our traditions, our duties, our opportunities; lest we forget our forefathers and take no thought of the generations that are to come; lest we forget our heroes and our martyrs; aye, lest we forget the Pilgrims of Massachusetts and the Pioneers of Kansas.

And to further perpetuate our work as far as possible let all women interested assist teachers and pupils to make this or a similar program entertaining and instructive.

Yours for the best Kansas Day celebration,

MRS. J. K. CODDING,
President W. K. D. Club, First District,
Lansing, Kan.

The following poem was written by an 11-year-old boy, Louis H. Eversole, after his teacher had announced that on the next speaking day she would like to have the pieces about Kansas:

KANSAS.

My heart beats for Kansas,
The state from which I come.
No other state can beat it,
Sweet flower of the sun.

I'm glad to be in Kansas,
To ride its rolling plains,
And view its towns and cities,
Or walk its country lanes.

I love the woods of Kansas,
The flowers and the trees,
I love to breathe their perfume
Swept on by softest breeze.

How sweet to lie in summer
By banks where brooklets run.
My heart beats for Kansas,
The state from which I come.

—Louis H. Eversole, age 11 years, 301 East Sixth Ave., Topeka, Kan.

9058.—Ladies' Work Apron, Sleeve Protector and Cap.

The three useful and practical articles comprising this set were made of plain percale. Excellent fit is given to the apron by the seams in the front that extend from the shoulders to the lower edge, and by darts at the sides. The straps are arranged over the shoulders, fastening to the belt in the back. Two large pockets are a useful feature, although they may be omitted if preferred. The sleeve protectors extend from the wrist to the elbow, and are full enough to accommodate the dress sleeve underneath. The pattern for the dusting cap may also be utilized for a bathing cap, using oiled silk for the making. Gingham, sateen, butcher's linen, chambray and Holland can be used for the making. For the medium size apron and sleeve protectors, 5½ yards of 36-inch material will be required, and ¾ yard for the cap. The pattern is cut in three sizes, 24, 28 and 32 inches waist measure. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.





Once Grown Always Grown

Maule's Seeds

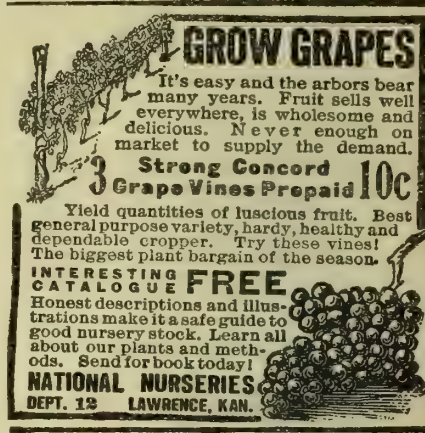
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SILO CONSERVATION

Good Silo Hints by E. W. Curtis for Kansas Farmer.

Theodore Roosevelt's conservation movement, started several years ago, has had little actual interest to our western farmers until the last year or two, and it is evidencing itself by the purchase of silos. A silo is conservation—nothing more or less.

The use of a silo does not create additional feed, but it saves the feed the farmer grows on his field, and saves it in its most easily digestible, succulent and appetizing form.

The writer has had the privilege in the past year to talk to hundreds of farmers who have put up silos. We have not talked to a man but who was enthusiastic about silos and silage, and a great many of them had put up their silos somewhat in doubt as to their value, but taking the word of their more experienced fellow farmers who had tried them, that they were all right and a profitable investment.

We are impressed with several facts with relation to silos and their use under western conditions. In the first place, consideration should be given to the kind of crop to put in the silo; a great many of our farmers are now studying the problem of the balanced ration, and in feeding their live stock are using alfalfa hay, soy beans, cowpeas, cottonseed meal, oil cake, etc., to balance the ordinary carbonaceous foods grown on our western farms, such as field corn, Kafir corn, sorghum, etc.

It goes without saying that the corn or Kafir will for some little time be the most suitable feed to put into a silo, because of the large tonnage which may be grown per acre. This tonnage will vary from five to twelve tons under our Kansas conditions. Quite a number of farmers have already tried putting one alfalfa hay crop in the silo at the time that the corn crop is placed in the silo, and we have met a number of farmers who are also planting field peas with the corn. A farmer can buy an attachment for his planter which will plant these peas about 1½ inches from the corn grain, and they will grow together without reducing the tonnage of corn.

We would suggest that the farmer use the "Whip-Poor-Will" variety; it will not take over a peck to the acre. We recommend the "Whip-Poor-Will" cowpea because it is a better climber than other varieties; it will go up the stalk, and in the fall can be harvested with the corn. Corn has an excess of carbohydrates, the peas are high in protein, and you can, by growing your feed in this way, prepare a balanced ration for your cattle next winter.

A suggestion regarding the filling of silos: Do not send a boy or the hired man up in the silo to tramp the feed, but the best man you have, preferably a man that weighs 200 pounds or more, and instruct him to keep moving, tramping the silage thoroughly, particularly around the edges. If this is done there will be no loss of feed whatever in the silo aside from a few inches on the top. This is of extra importance. A great many farmers advise that where they do not have a distributer that it takes two good men to thoroughly tramp the silage, and where a distributer is used one man will be sufficient.

Another matter: With the modern silo fillers a silo of average size can be filled in from one to two days. You will go out into the silo two weeks later and find that it has settled four to six feet. If you will plant next spring a little Kafir corn, which matures several weeks later than field corn, you can refill this top four to six feet and not lose that much of the value of your silo.

When filling the silo the first time and the second time you should pile it up in the center of the silo as high as you can.

The writer is making these suggestions with the idea of encouraging you to buy a silo, and with the certain knowledge that a silo will please you better if you understand the various matters discussed and will start right to grow your crop for filling the silo next fall.

We strongly recommend that you plant some of the "Whip-Poor-Will" field peas with your corn this coming spring, and that you have a few acres of Kafir corn with which to refill your silo.

We believe every farmer who buys a silo in Kansas in 1912 will be more than enthusiastic about it.



Don't Rob your Family for your Farm

Mr. Farmer, are you robbing your family of the things they ought to have, just to make more money out of your farm?

Will the boys jump at the first chance to leave home, or will they want to stay on the farm and make your old age pleasant?

Will the girls be glad when marriage takes them away from your roof, or will they be sorry?

Have you given your wife everything she needs to make a real home for you and your family?

These are things to think about before it is too late.

You are a busy man, of course, and your mind is full of plans for next season's work, and the money you expect to make.

But you cannot afford to entirely forget the needs of your family, for your own happiness, as well as theirs, depends upon your home life.

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We have a beautiful book explaining the Crown Combinola that will be sent to you free of charge if you write for it. And, by the way, we have a special proposition to make the first buyer in each neighborhood. It will interest you if you love music and love your family.

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Will make a new home of your home. It will bring into your sitting room all the beautiful music of the world—all the hymns you hear at church, all the old-time songs you knew when you were young, all the national songs of all the countries, all the popular tunes, all the masterpieces that Paderewski plays—and you or any member of your family can play them without practice.

What is it worth to you, to sit in an easy chair of an evening and listen to the youngest child play anything you wish, just as well as the man who wrote it?

What would you give to be able to sit down yourself and play a piano, though you may never have touched a key?

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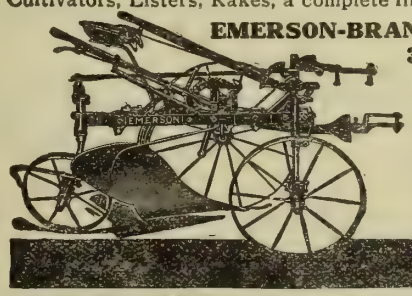
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is the Plow that helps to keep the Boys on the Farm, keeps hired help *satisfied*. It's so easy to handle that it robs plowing of its drudgery. Powerful foot levers, assisted by a 600-pound pulling spring, forces the plow bottom into the hardest ground, or lifts it out of the toughest sod with the *feet*, leaving *hands* free to manage the team. Enables you to leave the work to your boy or hired man so you can go to experiment station lectures or spend your time in *planning* the work and thinking of new ways to make and save money.

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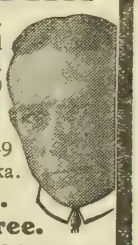
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We sell direct to you, saving you all agents, commissions and expenses. Nursery Stock—Fruit, Ornamental, Shade and Forest trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines, etc. All stock this year especially hardy, thrifty, and vigorous. Fine condition for spring planting. Full satisfaction to all customers. Send for fruit book and prices today.

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Kansas grown Catalpa trees for the farms of Kansas and the southwest. We make a specialty of the genuine **CATALPA SPECIOSA.**

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TIMBERLOT—Start now. Norway Poplar cuttings $3 per 1000. Quickest grower, fine timber. Ornogo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

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HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. We also have two good homestead relinquishments, cheap. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WRITE WHIPP & CO., Concordia, Cloud county, Kan., for list of farm and city property.

TRADES — EXCHANGES — TRADES —If you really want to trade your property, write Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

Middle Florida limestone belt has clay-loam soil; land, $10 acre up. Write Capital City Realty Co., Tallahassee, Fla.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

TO TRADE—160-ACRE ALFALFA FARM, Montgomery Co., Kan., very desirably located; $50 per acre. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS — Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acres. Write; list free. **J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and ranches at prices ranging from $10 to $40 per acre; send for our dry-weather cut-price list. **SPERRY & OLSON, Hill City, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—160 a. in Saline Co., 2 miles of town, 120 a. in cult., 9 room 2 story house. Price, $10,000; mtg., $3,750. Want land in Northwest Kansas. Address, M. W. Cave, Salina, Kan.

GOOD HOME FARM, 200 a., near R. R. town, 120 in wheat, nice level land, fair improvements, 7-room house, large barn, abundance soft water, some alfalfa. A bargain. Write **Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE—400 acres 10 miles from Wichita, 2 miles from station; 175 acres alfalfa land, 120 acres in alfalfa, finely improved. Price, $112.50 per acre for ranch. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for live stock, hotels, rooming house 14 rooms, cottages, bungalo, livery barns, farms and raw land. Traders, let me hear from you. **I. A. HARPER CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, Hoisington, Kan.**

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today. **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information. **J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.**

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

S. E. KANSAS FARMS. Let us send you a description of six of the finest farms in Southeastern Kansas. Fine soil, fine improvements. Price $35 to $45 per acre. **THE W. C. TEATS REALTY CO., Iola, Kansas.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN. 160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments. **H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.**

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. **Winston McMahon, Conroe, Tex.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located. **THOS. DARCEY, Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time. **A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.**

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. **B. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.**

TRADE LAND FOR AUTO or Topeka or Kansas City property, 80, 160 or 320 acres in Ellis county, Kan.; good wheat land, unimproved, fine blue stem grass; easy terms; very cheap, $25 per acre. **GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO., Topeka, Kan.**

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN—233 a., 65 a. in cultivation, 50 a. pasture, 118 a. meadow, no rock, good 6 room house, good barn, two cribs, well and cistern. This tract adjoins a good shipping point, making it especially desirable on account of the large amount of hay land. This is a money maker. A snap at the price of $31 per a. Come at once as this will not be on the market long at the price. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100

80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 mi. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only $5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the **SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.**

ESTATE FOR SALE.

Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.

Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick. **W. A. NELSON, Fall River, Kan.**

ALFALFA FARM.

85 acres, 1 mile from center of Newton, Kan.; 60 acres alfalfa, 25 acres cultivation; all fenced with woven wire, hog tight; good 6-room house, good barn, good hay shed holding 300 tons; cement cave, water tank 28 feet in diameter, two mindmills and other improvements. A snap at $11,000. **COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.**

MISSOURI FARMS—One 400 acres rich limestone; one 235 acres rich loam, both improved upland prairie. Also, two tracts fine timber land, one 255 acres, one 160 acres. Soil deep rich, Grand river bottom. Timber will net prices asked. All lands have good water, no rocks, and are near railroad stations. Address the owner, W. S. Duncan, Clinton, Mo.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

160 ACRES, FINE LEVEL FARM, NEAR town, first class improvements, 100 acres fine wheat goes. For quality and price, this will suit. $2,500 will handle. Box 6, Geneseo, Kan.

FARMS ARE CHEAP. PRICE SLOWLY advancing. Garden spot. Sure money makers. Catalog on request. Interlaken Realty Co., Interlaken, N. Y.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10; $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM, a little classified ad on this page will take your message to over 60,000 farm homes in Kansas and adjoining states. The cost is little. See the top of this column.

FARMS AND BUSINESS PLACES bought, sold and exchanged. I bring buyers and sellers together. If you want to buy or sell, write me. Established 1881. Frank P. Cleveland, 1213 Adams Express Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FOR TRADE—A NEW CREAMERY doing a good business in a large town, for farm or city property. Also a hotel at Pierceville, Kan., to trade for Western Kansas land. W. J. Trousdale, Newton, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

IRRIGATED LAND EQUAL IN QUALITY and advantages to that selling at double the price; soil a rich black loam; permanent supply of sweet, pure water; steel and concrete dam; mild, dry climate year around; no blizzards, drouths, floods; alfalfa, fruit, grains, vegetables; main line Southern Pacific passes through Marfa, Texas, 11 miles away; Kansas City, Mexico & Orient building directly through property; tracts from 10 acres up; ¼ down, balance at 6 per cent; write today for free illustrated book giving full information; next excursion February 6. GREEF & KELLEY, General Sales Agents for St. Stephen Land & Irrigation Co., D714, Dwight Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

NEW MEXICO LANDS

RANCH FOR SALE—4,300 acres patented in New Mexico adjoining Colorado line, controlling 20 miles running water, modern stone residence with hot and cold water, bath, stone ware houses, barns and corrals, mostly fenced. Price only $10 an acre. Goke-Blackwell & Lawrence, Inc., Clayton, N. M.

1280 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, partly in alfalfa and orchard, nearly all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation now, balance finest grazing land in the country. Elegant 6-room stone house, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary wash stand, also with hot and cold water, toilet also in bath room, two large barns, large hen and turkey house, stone milk house, running water, waterworks all over the improved grounds. Fourteen-foot Sampson windmill, pumps 4-inch stream to two tanks, capacity of tanks are 100 and 33 barrels, respectively. Ideal home for a family; healthiest spot in the world for anyone to regain their health; only one-quarter mile to Clayton, N. M. Price, to close it out quickly, $12.50 an acre. For further particulars address Chas H. Lawrence, Clayton, N. M.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed. **J. E. PARK, Cameron, Missouri.**

FIELD NOTES.

Three Big Poland China Sales.

Don't fail to attend the three big sales—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., February 1; Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Neb., February 2, and the Baker Brothers at Butler, Mo., February 3. You can attend all three with the one expense.

L. V. Okeefe Poland Sale.

On February 13, at Stilwell, Kan., L. V. Okeefe will sell 50 bred sows and gilts. They are the big, practical kind, bred for early farrow. About 20 sows are bred to Big Logan, Ex., he by Mammoth Ex. Twenty head are bred to Grand Look, Jr.'s Model, he by Grand Look, Jr. Most all this herd is immune and can be bought with entire safety. Please read sale advertisement and send for a catalog, and come to the sale. This promises to be one of the good sales to be held this year.

Look for Sale Advertisement February 3.

Please read the sale announcement in next week's issue of A. J. Erhart & Son of Adrian, Mo. This offering will contain 65 head of the tops of the Erhart herd and also the tops of the H. H. Harshaw herd. Twenty sows will be bred to Major B. Hadley, the big, smooth Poland China boar that won grand championship at the American Royal, 1911, and 20 are bred to Young Hadley. Ten are bred to Grand Wonder and 10 are bred to Big Spot. Please look for advertisement and send for catalog. As this is Mr. Erhart & Son's first sale, they have no mailing list. We ask our readers to apply for catalog to A. J. Erhart & Son at Adrian, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Big, Husky Poland Chinas.

On February 9, S. N. Hodgson & Son, at Parker, Kan., will sell a draft of brood sows that are a credit to any breeder. Mr. Hodgson & Son have made several sales in the past five years, and they always had an offering that would be a credit to any breeder to sell. We ask all our readers to carefully read the sale advertisement, and note the breeding and blood lines. We call special attention to the three herd boars that the offering is bred to. First, by O. K. Price by Price We Know. O. K. Price was a hog weighing 1,000 pounds, and Price We Know weighed 955 pounds and was a great show boar. Metal's Victor by Big Victor. This hog comes from the well known herd of D. C. Lonergan at Florence, Neb., and is the best one he ever sold. Several sows will be bred to this young hog and should prove good investments to any farmer or breeder. Black Expansion is also strongly represented in the herd and a number of good sows will be bred to him. The catalog is ready to mail out. Don't fail to get one, and arrange to attend the sale.

Hull and Bean's Bred Sow Sale.

On Wednesday, February 7, 1912, George M. Hull and C. E. Bean of Garnett, Kan., will sell 65 head of bred sows and fall yearling gilts. Ten head are tried sows—all regular producers and all raised good litters last year and are bred again to large type boars for early farrow. Among these i sthe great sow, Kansas Queen 2d, sired by Nebraska King; her dam was Kansas Queen. Another extra sow is Pansy Pan, that cost $105, coming from the herd of Roy Johnston at South Mound, Kan. Pansy Pan is bred for an early litter and will prove a money maker to any breeder who will care for her. Hull's Model is a 2-year-old sow sired by Hadley Boy and out of Midnight Champion Chief. This is one of the best sows in Mr. Hull's herd. She raised two litters last year and is bred again to Kansas Hadley for an early litter. A very promising yearling sow is Grand Lady by Grand Look 2d and bred to Kansas Hadley for April first litter. One of the regular money makers is the sow, Long Jane Lady by Chief Gold Dust out of Miss Topsy. This sow is bred to Kansas Hadley for the last of February litter. In this sale is four fall yearlings by Wm. Garnett and are bred to a very promising boar by O. K. Price for early litters. These gilts are large and smooth and promise to make extra good brood sows. Twenty-seven head of fall yearlings are bred to Kansas Hadley and Kansas Ex., mostly for early litters. The balance of the offering will be early spring gilts, the pick of the two herds, as none have been sold this year. These gilts are bred to Kansas Ex. and Long Chief. This offering promises to be one of the best lots to be sold in Kansas this year. Please read advertisement on another page, and send for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

J. Q. Edwards' Hampshires.

J. Q. Edwards of Platte City, Mo., a leading breeder of Hampshire hogs, is offering a number of extra good spring boars for sale. Also, a very fine lot of fall pigs—both sexes. This offering is immune, or cholera proof, and was sired by one of the great Hampshire boars and from the best dams in Mr. Edwards' fine herd. The offering will be sold well worth the money, breeding and quality considered, and Mr. Edwards always guarantees satisfaction.

It is estimated that electricity is used in 700,000 American homes. Is yours included?

HORSE AND JACK SALE

One black, imported Percheron stallion, Maginta (58926) 45614; 1 bay trotting bred roadster stallion, Reg. rule 1, sired by F. A. Russell 29703, dam Hazel Bailey by Jerome Eddie 1269; 10 jacks, 6 serviceable age, Reg.; 14 jennets, most of them Reg., 11 of breeding age; span mules, 4 years old; 5 brood mares, weight 1000 to 1600; 2 black geldings 2 and 3 years old. This is good, well bred stock.

Geo. H. Fornwalt, Penalosa, Kans.

Sale 2½ miles from town. Free conveyance from Penalosa and return.

Auctioneer—Col. R. L. Harriman.

Walter & Graner's Poland China

Bred Sow Sale

AT THE WALTER FARM, EFFINGHAM, KANSAS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1912

Forty-four bred sows, 6 choice boars. The offering consists of 16 tried sows, 28 fall yearling and spring gilts and 6 topnotch boars, representing the best in big type breeding and individual excellence. The attractions are several sows by old Expansive and Guy's Monarch. They are bred to the great Long King's Best 61555 by old Long King and Sampson Chief, Guy's Monarch, Kansas Victor, Expa nsive Chief by old Expansive and Sampson Ex. for March and April litters. Write for catalog at once.

AUCTIONEERS—JAMES SPARKS AND JOHN R. TRIGGS.

Jesse R. Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him at Effingham, in care of H. B. Walter.

H. B. Walter & H. C. Graner

A GREAT COMBINATION SALE!

KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL SELL AT

Caldwell, Kansas, Thursday and Friday, February 8th and 9th

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN., WILL SELL, FEBRUARY 8, 24 FULL BLOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, 2 to 4 years old, all good, heavy boned, drafty individuals—just the kind to begin the building of a good Percheron herd. If you want Percherons, don't miss this sale. Sixteen Shorthorns and 1 Hereford will also sell, Thursday, February 8, consisting of 10 splendid young bulls ready for service, 7 cows and heifers, some with calf, others with calf at foot. They include pure Scotch, Scotch Topped and Double Standard Polled Durhams. The Hereford is a fine young Polled Hereford bull consigned by R. F. Plummer & Son, Wellington, Kan. The Shorthorns are consigned by such breeders as Thomas B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.; P. J. Skoog, Corbin, Kan.; L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Kan. Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kan., consigned 5 young bulls and 2 cows with calf at foot, Double Standard Polled Durhams.

THIRTY-FIVE HOGS SELL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, J. R. ROBERTS, RENFROW, OKLA., will sell 20 Poland Chinas, including tried sows and yearling gilts by such sires as R.'s Grand Chief 2d, and safe in pig to such sires as Peter Pan and J. R.'s Perfection. Fifteen Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts and choice young boars ready for service will be consigned by such well known breeders as H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.; J. R. Ebert, Caldwell, Kan., and E. E. Kelley, Corbin, Kan. Don't wait, but send your name early for a catalog, stating which breed desired. Address, Sales Manager, L. E. WOODERSON, Caldwell, Kan. Auctioneers—Col. J. D. Snyder and Williams Brothers.

BLUE VALLEY DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE CIRCUIT

Thompson Bros. Select Offering of Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

AT FARM NEAR STOCKDALE AND GARRISON, KANSAS,

Wednesday, February 14, 1912

40 HEAD—THE BLOOD OF THE SIRES AND DAMS THAT HAVE MADE THE BREED NOTED—40 HEAD.

20 TRIED SOWS 20 SPRING GILTS

Everything bred for March and April farrow to Golden Chief, Chief's Orion by Ohio Chief, T. B.'s Col. and Blue Valley Chief.

TRIED SOWS—Include daughters of Tatarrax, champion at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs, 1908; Hogate's Model, champion at Nebraska State Fair, 1903; Wonder Chief, grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma, 1909. These sows are just in their prime and go in as attractions.

SPRING GILTS—Were sired by Ohio Col., grand champion at Kansas State Fair and winner of second in class at Neb. State Fair last year. Others by Chief's Orion by Ohio Chief, White House King by White Hall King, and Blue Valley Chief. We take special pride in the fact that we are able to offer to our old customers such a large number of sows and gilts sired by prize winners and bred to such boars. Golden Chief, as a breeder, is the best boar we have ever owned; sired by a son of Ohio Chief and out of a dam by Pearl's Golden Rule, he is making good.

Catalog ready now. Write for one. Trains met at Stockdale. J. O. Hunt sells day before. Attend both sales.

AUCTIONEERS—JAMES T. McCULLOCH, L. R. BRADY. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman. Send him bids in our care.

Will offer Pioneer, a recorded Jersey Herd Bull. THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

Hunt's Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

—At Farm Near—

Marysville, Kansas, Tuesday, February 13th, 1912

AN OFFER COMBINING SIZE, SMOOTHNESS AND RICH BREEDING.

40—CAREFULLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS, ABOUT THE KIND I USUALLY SELL—40

5 TRIED SOWS. 20 FALL YEARLINGS. 15 SPRING GILTS.

Bred for March and April farrow to Hunt's Special by Ohio Chief Primrose and Iowa Chief, a son of Ohio Chief.

TRIED SOWS include many near descendants of the great old Bessie H., one of the best known and valuable sows that ever lived. Others are by Bell's Chief 2d, Hunt's Model, and descendants of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, and other boars of note.

FALL GILTS were all sired by Major A., a son of King of Iowa. Many of them are out of Hunt's Model sows.

SPRING GILTS sired by Billy H., a grandson of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. I have selected out 40 head of tops, and think they will be appreciated. Catalog ready by the time you read this. Usual accommodation and transportation to and from farm. Phone from any nearby town and you will be met.

Thompson Bros. sell day following at Garrison, Kan. Attend both sales.

AUCTIONEER—Z. S. BRANSON.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him, in our care.

J. O. HUNT
Marysville, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
Importer of
DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.
Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS
20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.
Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS.
BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.
Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm
Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.
W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

ROYAL BELGIANS
125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
T. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$350 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

JACKS and JENNETS
Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.
YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm
Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.
REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.
A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058
Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS
HERD BULLS.
BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.
Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100
Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale
Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50
Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS
Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE
Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN
GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON $50—BULLS—$125.
Overstocked, Short of Feed, Must Sell.

Thirty head of Holstein bulls for sale, 1 month to 24 months old; A. R. O. breeding; 100 head in herd; pedigrees to be proud of; every one a herd header. We have never sold as good animals as this offering for less than $75 to $200. Buy your bull now when you can get a good one cheap. Barns on Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, inside city limits, one-half mile from station. A few females for sale.
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Freisian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.
Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.
Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED Jersey bull calves for sale, from the finest blood lines, at reasonable prices. Dr. D. R. Hill, Joplin, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7 from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.
Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
ED GREEN,
Florence, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tet Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

875 Breeding Shropshire
High grade black faced breeding ewes All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P. station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

FESENMEYER'S A WONDER OFFERING.

Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A Wonder. Fifteen A Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed.
H. FESENMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7¾ o 8¼-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from $30 to $35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. W. F. HOUX, JR., HALE, MO.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome,
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

FOR SALE.

20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son.
MATT ALTON,
Erie, Kansas.

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale.
JOSIAS LAMBERT,
Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS.

The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.
W. V. HOPPE.
Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.
JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS
Adrian, Mo.

At Head,
BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.
A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.
L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

20—Choice Big Type Poland Boars—20

Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER,
Westmoreland, Kansas.

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS $25 to $30 EACH.

20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick.
F. D. YOUNG,
Winchester, Kans.

LIMESTONE FARMS

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH,
Burchard, Neb.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

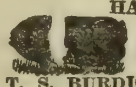
spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires — Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.



Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT,
Holton, Kan.

RENO BERKSHIRES

for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once.
T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.
FRANK ELDER.
Green, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Think, Man! Think!

What you are getting if you buy Miss Critic II, third prize junior yearling sow at Des Moines, 1911, in a class of 45. Bred to "VALLEY KING," grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1911. At Robert T. Miller's bred sow sale, FEBRUARY 15, AT TABLE ROCK, NEB. Write for catalog.

R. T. Miller, Table Rock, Nebr.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,
C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.
Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.
J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.
Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25

By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.
GRANT CHAPIN,
Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri

W. C. CURPHEY
Salina, Kansas
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

AUCTIONEERS

FOR THE BEST RESULTS
employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.
FRANK J. ZAUN,
Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

COL. N. S. HOYT
MANKATO, KANSAS.

Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

F. E. KINNEY

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

Rock Brook Farms 6th Annual Auction

Sale Of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

TO BE HELD AT OMAHA, NEB., TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, **FEBRUARY 6 and 7, 1912**



This sale includes 60 heifers under 2 years old; 25 heifers 2 and 3 years old, all bred to calve in the spring; 40 cows, 3 to 8 years old, a number of which will be fresh at sale time with a lot of them due soon after sale; 35 bulls of all ages, mostly out of A. R. O. cows.

Our herd bulls are: Senior sire—Pontiac Soldene Butter Boy, sired by DeKol 3d's Butter Boy 3d, and out of Pontiac Soldene, a 26.61 A. R. O. daughter of Hengerveld DeKol. Our junior sire is King Pontiac Korndyke Topsy; he is a son of the great King of the Pontiacs, out of Valley Farm Topsy 2d, a 24-pound 4 per cent daughter of Korndye Queen DeKol's Prince.

No Better Blood Lines Anywhere

Remember the date and send for catalog, which will be mailed you as soon as published. Write now for the catalog of this sale. Every animal over 6 months is tuberculin tested. Every animal guaranteed a breeder. You take no chances here.

ROCK BROOK FARMS, Station B, Box 100, R. D., Omaha, Neb.

B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER, R. M. ADKINS, Auctioneers. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

THE SALE YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

Faulkner's

Spotted Poland Brood Sow Sale

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1912

Jamesport, Mo.

Fifty old, original, big boned, spotted, tried sows, yearling and spring gilts. All bred for February, March and April farrow to my big, spotted boars,

BUDWEISER, BRANDYWINE, BILLY SUNDAY, BIG JIM AND LUCKY JUDGE.

If you like the kind of our forefathers, arrange to attend.

Auctioneers—Cols. Wells, Shepherd, Nelson, Deem, Dorsey, Cies, Carson and Thompson.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer.

Catalogs tell all about it. Write for one.

H. L. FAULKNER, OWNER

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM, JAMESPORT, MO.

Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sales. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,

Salina, :: :: :: :: :: Kansas

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

---

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



COTTINGHAM & SONS

16TH ANNUAL SALE

50 Horses 50

12 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cows and Bulls at Their Sale Barn,

McPHERSON, KANS., Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1912

We will sell 5 Pure-bred Percheron Mares, bred to imported horse; 3 Pure-bred French Draft Mares, bred; 1 Registered Percheron Stallion, weighed 1980 last spring, of good, splendid bone and conformation 7 years old; 1 Registered Morgan Stallion, a show horse, has always taken first wherever shown, took first in his class at Hutchinson State Fair two years ago; 40 head of high quality Mares and Geldings, weight 1400 to 1600 lbs., most all young, and mares bred to pure-bred horse. I have several marketable horses in this offering, giving shippers a rare opportunity to purchase at their own prices. Everything offered will be sold without reserve. No postponements on account of weather. Sale will be held under cover. Terms of sale: Nine months' time at 7 per cent from date.

W. H. Cottingham & Sons, McPherson, Kansas

Albert Smith & Sons

12th Annual Bred Sow Sale

BIG SMOOTH POLANDS

At Farm, 8 Miles Northeast of

SUPERIOR, NEBR.

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912

23 CHOICE FALL YEARLINGS, 5 EXTRA FINE TRIED SOWS, 14 SPRING GILTS.

An offering of unusual merit. Big, stretchy, smooth and prolific. Bred for February, March and April farrow, to Smith's Big Hadley, Jumbo, Jr., Victor Prospect by Big Victor, and out of Oakford Prospect breeding on dams' side. The fall gilts are exceptionally choice ones, 15 of them by Smith's Big Hadley, including a litter of five out of L.'s Beauty by Chief of Pawnee. A few choice ones by Jumbo, Jr. The tried sows include several daughters of Smith's Big Hadley and Chief of Pawnee. The spring gilts are by Jumbo, Jr., Smith's Big Hadley and Big Sam. The Big Sam gilts are very choice. The offering, taken as a whole, is very uniform, and it is difficult to say anything about different individuals that isn't true of the whole bunch. The tried sows are sows that have proven valuable in our hands and will continue to be profitable for new owners. The catalog gives all necessary information and guarantees, and can be had for the asking. If unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in our care, at Superior, Neb. Free transportation to and from the farm. We will also sell two choice registered Shorthorn bulls.

Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Nebr.

Auctioneer—John Brennen.
Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

J.O.James' Big Orange and Pawnee Lad Bred Sow Sale

AT

Braddyville, Iowa, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, 1912

Fifty head of bred sows, daughters of the following noted boars, will be in this great offering: 1,000-pound Pawnee Lad, 900-pound Bix Ex, 750-pound senior yearling Big Sensation, 1,000-pound A Wonder, 800-pound champion Max Dude, 1,000-pound Long King's Equal, 1,000 pound Pawnee Nelson, Pawnee Prince, Big Giant and Big Hadley 2nd. The dams of the offering are of the best big type breeding and for size and quality are all that could be desired. Many of them are Pawnee Lad Sows. A large number will be bred to Big Orange, others to A Wonder's Giant, some to Gritter's Best, and the rest to Big Sensation. This will be my greatest offering at public sale. Write for catalog. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will receive careful attention.

Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan. W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa

JOHN B. LAWSON'S LONG KING'S EQUAL AND A WONDER JUMBO BRED SOW SALE

AT CLARINDA, IA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

45—HEAD OF BRED SOWS—45

Sixteen tried sows, bred to Long King's Equal; a few gilts, sired by old A Wonder and bred to Long King's Equal; balance Long King's Equal gilts, bred to A Wonder Jumbo. Send for catalog. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer, in my care, will receive careful attention. W. J. Cody, fieldman for Kansas Farmer. H. S. Duncan, auctioneer.

JOHN B. LAWSON, CLARINDA, IOWA

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES.

Leon Carter Sells February 28.

One of the good Duroc Jersey bred sow sales of the winter will be that of the well known breeder, Leon Carter, of Asherville, Kan. The sale will be held on the farm adjoining town, and 50 head will be sold. Of this number, 10 will be tried sows and the remainder spring gilts, for the most part sired by the great boar Dreamland Col., L. C.'s Defender, Golden Rule Wonder and Fitch's Col. They will be bred to the same boars and a few to Col. Cant and Col. Campbell. Mr. Carter is in the circuit with Ward Bros. of Republic and W. E. Monnismith of Formoso, Kan. Write any time for catalog.

Jerseys at Topeka.

F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan., offers some choice Jersey cows, bulls and heifers for sale. These are all registered and are from the top breeding of leading herds. Included in the herd are a number of prize winners and the dams of prize winners. Rich, heavy milking cows of from 8 to 11 years and bulls from one month to coming three years. Two of these bulls won prizes at the Kansas State Fair last fall in the strongest kind of competition. These cattle are bred right and will be priced right. Write for particulars or visit the herd. Don't miss these Jerseys. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

ELDER'S BIG DUROC JERSEY AND LAND DISPERSION SALE

At GREEN, (Clay Co.,) KAN., WED., FEB. 7, '12

80 HEAD OF REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS,

consisting of 30 tried sows and fall yearlings, 40 spring gilts, 5 spring boars and 5 herd boars, including the noted G. C.'s Col., F. E.'s Col. and a good son of Neb. Wonder named Neb. Wonder 2nd.

The tried sows include some of the greatest sows of the breed, and are, for the most part, daughters of King of Cols. 2nd, Model Chief Again, G. C.'s Col., G. M.'s Col., Tatarrax and King Wonder.

The gilts and spring boars were sired by G. C.'s Col., F. E.'s Col., Strong King by Crimson Wonder Again, Elder's Wonder and Carl's Critic.

The sows and gilts are bred for February, March and April farrow to five different boars, which comprise those already mentioned.

I paid long prices for the foundation of this herd, and think it is conceded that there are few better breeding herds in existence today. But other business makes it necessary to disperse it at this time. I have sold off from time to time the older sows, so this sale will contain none but sows in their prime. Write early for catalog.

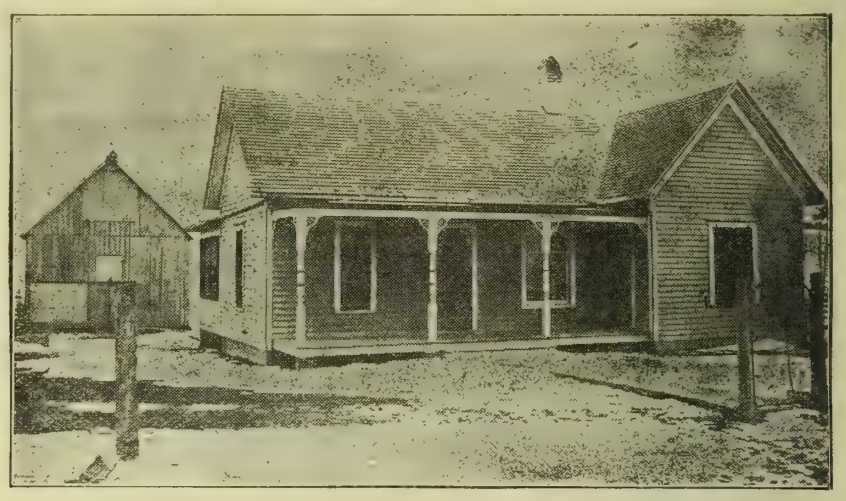
Frank Elder, Green, Kan.

Auctioneers—Frank Zaun, James T. McCulloch.

IMPROVED HOG FARM AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

I wouldn't like to rent the home of old King of Cols. 2nd and G. C.'s Col. to some scrub fellow that would let the pens grow up to weeds and the hog houses become the abiding place of bats and owls, so I am going to sell it to some good farmer or breeder, the price to be fixed by competitive bidding, just as it is on the hogs.

The farm contains 40½ acres, and two 50-foot lots where the residence stands. The house has 5 rooms, water in house, cellar, etc. Barn for 12 horses, with mow for 15 tons of hay. Hog house 24 by 36, with granary attached for 1,500 bushels; big cow barn and hen house. All under hog fence; 20 acres alfalfa, rest in alfalfa until last spring; practically new farm land. Plenty of young fruit trees.



PICTURE OF HOUSE AND BARN ON THIS FARM.

Green is a town of 400 inhabitants, good graded schools, three churches, City hall, etc.

Easy terms will be made on this property. Write for circular giving full information.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send all bids to him.

GRIFFITH'S

MASTODON POLAND China Bred Sow Sale

At Farm, 4 Miles Southwest of Riley and 7 Miles Southwest of Leonardville, Kan.

Monday, Feb. 5th, 1912

40—HEAD OF CAREFULLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS, NEW BLOOD FOR THESE PARTS—40

3 Tried Sows——32 Spring Gilts——5 Summer Boars.

Females bred for March and April farrow to Big Bone Pete, bred by Peter Mouw and John Osborne by Big Osborne by Osborne Perfection, the 1,200-pound boar. His dam was Lady Mastodon 14th, a sow of note. The tried sows are mostly by a big boar, Med. Collossus, he by Longfellow, dam by Prince Wonder. The gilts were mostly sired by Commander 55105, by Expander, he by Prince Wonder. The dam of Commander was the great sow, Star Miss, by Orange Price, all of Mouw's breeding. A large per cent of the gilts are out of the noted big three sows now in the herd. They are noted sows individually and sired by Mastodon's Best, bred by W. W. Wheeler, of Harlan, Ia. Their dam had a 11-inch bone, and was a daughter of Price Wonder.

Free transportation to and from the farm sale day. Write for catalog. If unable to attend, send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

Auctioneer—James T. McCulloch.

Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send bids to him in my care.

THOMPSON BROTHERS

BIG SMOOTH POLAND China Bred Sow Sale

—In Pavilion At—

Marysville, Kan., Tues. Feb. 6

10 TRIED SOWS, BRED FOR FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL FARROW. 30 SELECTED GILTS,

mostly by Big Chief by Chief Hutch, he by Hutch, Jr. His dam, April Maid, was full sister to Utility, the sow that produced the noted litter for Halderman last year. Others are bred to Big Monarch, by Mogul's Monarch and out of Big Lucy; a few to Bell Boy, by Bell Expand, by Bell Metal. Among the tried sows will be daughters of Captain Hutch, and out of Maud Perfection, the sow that produced our $200 gilt. A large number of the gilts were sired by Big Tom, a good son of our former herd boar, Big Hutch; others by Monarch. They are out of splendid dams, among them daughters of Captain Hutch, Flashy Metal, Blue Valley Look. One choice gilt by Bell Metal and a few by Mogul's Monarch. The offering will be all right for size and quality. We have marketed the culls and will offer nothing that is not worthy. We invite all of our old customers, and everyone else, to attend, either as buyers or visitors. Write any time for catalog.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Ks

Auctioneers—James T. McCulloch, F. E. Kinney.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send sealed bids to him in our care.

FUHRMAN & SON'S

Fourth Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

AT

Eureka Stock Farm, Oregon, Mo.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1912

40—HEAD OF HIGH CLASS SOWS—40

The select tops of our large herd. The offering will consist of 16 extra high class fall yearlings, 8 tried sows, all of the best brood sow types, and 16 spring gilts, the tops of 60 head. Among the tried sows will be daughters of S. D.'s Inventor, Oregon Chief, King of Ore. and Ira J., all great boars. Fall sows sired by King of Ore., spring gilts by King of Ore. and Fond Defender. The dams of the offering are Col. Top Notcher, Helen Blazes and Inventor bred sows. Sale will be held on above date regardless of weather conditions. We have a great offering this year, and will be pleased to have our breeder and farmer friends with us on February 7. Write us for catalog. All bids sent to fieldman or auctioneers, in our care, will be carefully handled.

EDW. FUHRMAN & SONS, Oregon, Missouri

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. A. W. CIES AND R. C. BENTON. W. J. CODY, FIELDMAN FOR KANSAS FARMER.

HALDERMAN'S

Gold Metal Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Farm, Adjoining Burchard, Neb.,

Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1912

FORTY HEAD IN ALL—7 tried sows and 3 gilts bred to the great Gold Metal. The remainder of the gilts are mostly daughters of Gold Metal. Everything bred for last of February and March farrow. Other boars to which offering has been bred is Young Victor by Big Victor, Melbourne Jumbo by Jumbo the Great, and one of the top boar pigs sold last fall. Others are bred to Gold Metal Son, by Gold Metal, a great young boar now heading the herd of J. A. Countryman & Sons of Rochelle, Ill. The offering is a very select one and includes some outstanding good things, including the tried sow, Utlity 2nd, out of Utility, the dam of the noted litter sold at my fall sale, which included the Countryman boar. A litter sister to this boar is also in the sale. One Gold Metal fall gilt is good enough to have a home in any herd in America. I am also putting in Beauty Golddust by Golddust Chief. She will be safe for an early litter to Gold Metal. Other sows and gilts are of Hadley, Big Tec. and Great Look breeding. Sale will be held in heated pavilion of farm. Write early for catalog.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Nebr.

Auctioneer—Frank Zaun. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.



PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS

OUR STALLIONS ARE SELECTED IN EUROPE WITH AN EYE-SINGLE TO THE WANTS OF THE MOST CRITICAL AMERICAN BUYERS.

They are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality, style and conformation—with good color and dispositions.

They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in France, England and Belgium, and their breeding stands back of them for thirty generations.

They will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

DG **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

BIG TYPE POLAND SALE

70—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—70

AT

Garnett, Kansas

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912

In a heated sale pavilion, between the two depots, I will sell at public auction 10 tried sows, 31 big fall yearling gilts and 29 big, stretchy spring gilts, all of strictly big type and breeding. Nearly all are bred for early litters to the best boars I can buy, Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley; Joe Bowers by O. K. Price; Kansas Ex by John Ex and Long Chief by Wales Mo. King blood represented. The tried sows are Kansas Queen 2d by Neb. King; Pansy Pan by Expansion; Big Beauty 2d by Long John; Miss Wedd by Wedd's Expansion; Grand Lady by Grand Look; Hull's Model by Hadley Boy; Long Jane Lady by Chief Golddust; D.'s Made Right by Designer; Wedd's Maude by Wedd's Expansion; June Girl by Hadley Boy, and Stylish Lady by One Price. Four fall yearlings by Wm. Garnett; 27 fall yearlings by Hadley Boy.

The pick of my herd goes into this sale. Send for catalog.

G. M. HULL & BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas

Auctioneers—Cols. Harriman, Bean, Rudisill and Baker. Fieldman—O. W. Devine.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE KANSAS PUBLIC SALES COMPANY

Will hold their combination sale of draft horses at the stock pavilion, Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan., February 27 and 28, 1912. This sale will consist mainly of draft horses, but a few of other breeds can be sold. If you want to join this sale, inform us at once, as the number of replies to this advertisement will determine the advisability of holding the sale. Terms reasonable.

O. P. UPDEGRAFF, MANAGER.

FRANK IAMS' PARIS WINNERS



Are the *real* "*medal winners*"—"*show horses of note*"—"*sensational*" "*ripe peaches*" from the "*select 400.*" *Big, Classy,* "*Peaches and Cream*"—"*Black Boys.*" The "*Iams Brand*" of Drafty "*top-notchers.*" Iams' 1911 *Importation of Percherons* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* have arrived by "*Special train.*" "*Ikey Boy,*" *smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers "*will sit-up-and-take-notice*" that *Iams,* the "*King Pin*" horse importer, is still "*doing business*" at the "*old stand*" (and *good for 50 years more*).

Iams is "*pushing*" his horses to the front. The big "*Peaches and Cream*" "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.*

Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with "*real Drafters,*" at "*Bargain prices,*" and having the "*Horses as advertised,*" Iams' "*competitors*" and "Hammer Knockers" are "*boosting* Iams" by their "Knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the "*Millionaire Horseman,*" and on "*Easy Street,*" and growing fast. "*Ikey*"—"*Come-on-along—Come-on-along*"—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "*aristocratic,*" *fancy* "*Black Boys*" *cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses for *less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). *Iams* has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are "*Models*"—"*Humdingers.*" They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Blacks, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All "*approved* and *stamped*" by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "*prize-winners*" and "*gold medal horses.*" Big *drafty* "*top-notchers,*" with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action* to *burn.* They are "*Eyeopeners.*" Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big "*business propositions*" that make "*the wheels work fast*" under a "*buyer's hat.*" "*Georgie dear, Iams* made a "*Big Killing*" by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911.* "*Dry weather,*" "bad crops," "*close money*" and "*Iams' cash*" caused the "*prize-winners*" and "*tops*" to be thrown on the *market* for a "*good selling.*" *Iams* "*cut the melon*" and bought the "*rippers*" at "*knockout prices.*"

Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "*good buy.*" "*Ikey Boy,*" come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" and SAVE $1,000

on a "*top stallion*" (and you wear the diamonds).

Iams is a "*big fly in the ointment*" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "*daily Horse Show*" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "*prize-winners*" and best big drafters. He sells no "*International tail-ends.*" No "*Auction stuff*" or "*peddlers' horses.*" No American *so-called full-bloods* with *questionable breeding* (only imported horses). Iams has the "*crack stallions* and *mares*" you "*read about.*" Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't "*get stung*" *in horse or price.* "*Dolly D,*" waltz me around *once* again "*Ikey;*" land me at *Iams' Box Office* and *Importing Barns.* Full to "*the roof*" with "*Black Boys*" (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows *Iams* and his "*Peaches and Cream*" *horses.* 1911 was *Iams'* best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch "*Iams' smoke*" *in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A BOY OR A LADY

can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams, the "*square deal*" *horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* Imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at 8 per cent. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion* himself. Saves buyers *$1,000* in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by "*trainload.*" He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the "*Stallion Trust.*" He pays no "*Slick Salesman*" a commission to *help* "*do you.*" He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He "*pays cash*" for his horses—and sells "*Top-notchers*" by "*hot advertising*" and having "*the goods.*" "*Big Ikey,*" leave your "*happy*" home and buy a "*Top*" stallion pair of *Imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that *sell at $500 each.* "*Papa,*" don't let those "*Auction men*" "*Hand You a Lemon*" in one of those "*so-called*" "*American full-bloods*" of *Questionable breeding.* Buy an *Imported horse* of *Iams,* the "*reliable horseman.*" Then we will "*all wear diamonds.*" Iams' "*selling clothes*" *fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams* won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. "*He sells the tails off them.*" *Iams'* guarantees are backed by "*half-million dollars.*" *References*—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.;* Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

S. N. HODGSON & SONS

—ANNUAL SALE OF—

Big Husky, Big Bone Poland Chinas

—AT—

Parker, Kansas, February 9th, 1912.

FIFTY HEAD FIFTY

tried sows, fall yearlings; some early spring gilts and a few boars. The sows are sired by Standard O. K., Hadley Boy, Orphan Chief, Big Victor, Grand Look 2d, Thousand Pound Jumbo, Blain's Wonder, The Lion, Bean's Wonder, John Long, Hutch, Jr., Logan Ex. and Prince John. None of these sows are over 2 years old and are the best bunch I have ever offered, and we want all farmers and breeders to attend. Twenty head are bred to the great breeding boar, Standard O. K. by O. K. Price, by Price We Know, and out of Standard Lady. Twenty head are bred to Metal Victor, by Big Victor and out of Metal's Fancy. Ten head are bred to Black Expansion by The Lion, he by Mammoth Ex. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one and come and spend a day with us. If, for any reason, you cannot come, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, in my care, who will buy for you. For catalog, apply to

S. N. Hodgson & Sons
Parker, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. F. J. ZAUN, J. W. SPARKS, S. L. JACKSON.

Sale held right in town, in good, comfortable pavilion.

L. V. OKEEFE

POLAND CHINA SALE

At Stilwell, Kansas,

FEBRUARY 14th, 1912

FIFTY bred sows and gilts, the big, practical kind, bred for early litters. Thirty head are bred to Big Logan Ex., sired by Mammoth Ex. Twenty are bred to Grand Look, J. R.'s Model by Grand Look, Jr., and Logan B. Most all my herd is immuned. The blood lines of my sows are from the following sires: Designer, Grand Leader, Orphan Chief, Kansas Wonder, Grand Look, Jr., Mammoth Ex. and Silver Metal. Catalogs are ready. Send for one. Sale will be held in Stilwell, Kan. For catalog, address me at Bucyrus, Kan. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine or either auctioneer, but we will be pleased to have all farmers and breeders come and spend a day with us.

L. V. OKEEFE,
Bucyrus, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. R. L. HARRIMAN, JAMES W. SPARKS, ANDY JAMES.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Jacks.
Feb. 28—McKinnie & McMillan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 29.—John T. Fry, Udall, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Herefords.
Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.
Feb. 6-7—Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.
Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.
Feb. 22.—C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Association Sale.
Feb. 8-9—The Kansas and Oklahoma Improved Stock Breeders' Sales at Caldwell, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Feb. 1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Feb. 2—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Feb. 3—Baker Bros., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 6—John B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.
Feb. 7—G. M. Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 7—Albert Smith & Sons, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 9.—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 10—C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 21.—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
Feb. 28—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 7—Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 13—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15—Grant Chapin, Green, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Robert I. Miller, Table Rock, Neb.
Feb. 17.—John W. Shuck & Sons, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27—Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 28.—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 14—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

The Kansas Public Sale Company, Topeka, Kan., are advertising in this issue that they will hold another sale February 27 and 28 next, providing they receive proper encouragement from those having horses to sell. Consequently, if you wish to join this combination sale or to see it held, it will be necessary to notify the manager at once. Their draft horse sale last year, advertised in this paper, was a very successful one, and the conditions are not as favorable this spring as last, perhaps, yet we can see no reason why a sale the last of February should not be held. It's only a question of enough entries to justify holding it. The terms are as reasonable as can be made. Write O. P. Updegraff, Manager, Topeka, Kan., and "Do it today."

Attention is called to the advertising card of C. W. Lamer, the big horse importer, of Salina, Kan., who is offering some bargains in Percherons and Belgians. His barns are right in town and it is an easy matter to see his stock. With the quality of horses and the prices he is making on them they ought to go like hot cakes. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Fuhrman & Son's Duroc Jersey Sale.

The sale advertisement of Edw. Fuhrman & Sons appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This is Fuhrman & Son's fourth annual sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows, and they have an offering this year that will appeal to breeders and farmers wanting good breeding and choice individuals. Their catalogued offering will consist of 40 head, as follows: Eight tried sows, daughters of S. D.'s Inventor, Oregon Chief, King of Ore., Ira J.'s and Son's Pride. They are a choice lot of individuals of the ideal brood sow type and are just in their prime. They have been tried and have made good. Sixteen fall yearlings sired by King of Ore. They are a lot of big boned, high class yearlings of the right type. The spring gilts are the tops of 60 head. They are daughters of King of Ore. and Fond Defender. The dams of the entire offering are Col., Top Notcher, Helen Blazes and Inventor bred sows. A part of the offering is bred to King of Ore., others to Fond Defender, and some to Wonder Chief, three great Duroc boars, all with good breeding records. King of Ore. was sired by Prince Wonder, dam Helen Blazes. Fond Defender was sired by Defender, dam Fond Memory. Wonder Chief was sired by P. & A.'s Wonder, dam Chief's Maid. They are big boned, mellow boars, with plenty of class, and all have made good as breeders. This will be one of the good Duroc Jersey offerings of the season. Write for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

When you buy a watch, think of the value of the case as well as of the works. As the Keystone Watch Case Company points out (see our advertising columns) there are many ways in which a gold filled case can be debased without arousing the suspicions of the purchaser. Your only protection, as a consumer, is to see that the case of your watch bears the Crescent or the Jas. Boss. trade mark, endorsed by the responsible jewelry trade. Every representative jeweler in this country carries the Crescent and Jas. Boss gold filled watch cases.

Last Call for Lawson's Sale.

Poland China breeders should not overlook John B. Lawson's Long King's Equal and A Wonder Jumbo bred sow sale at Clarinda, Ia., Tuesday, February 6. This will be a sale feature of this sale season, and every breeder knows the record of the great, big type boar, Long King's Equal, the sire of herd headers. Sixteen tried sows, bred to this boar, will be in this sale. The best lot of spring gilts ever offered by Mr. Lawson will also be in this sale. They were sired by Long King's Equal and are bred to A Wonder Jumbo. Send for catalog and arrange to attend one of the best sale events of the season.

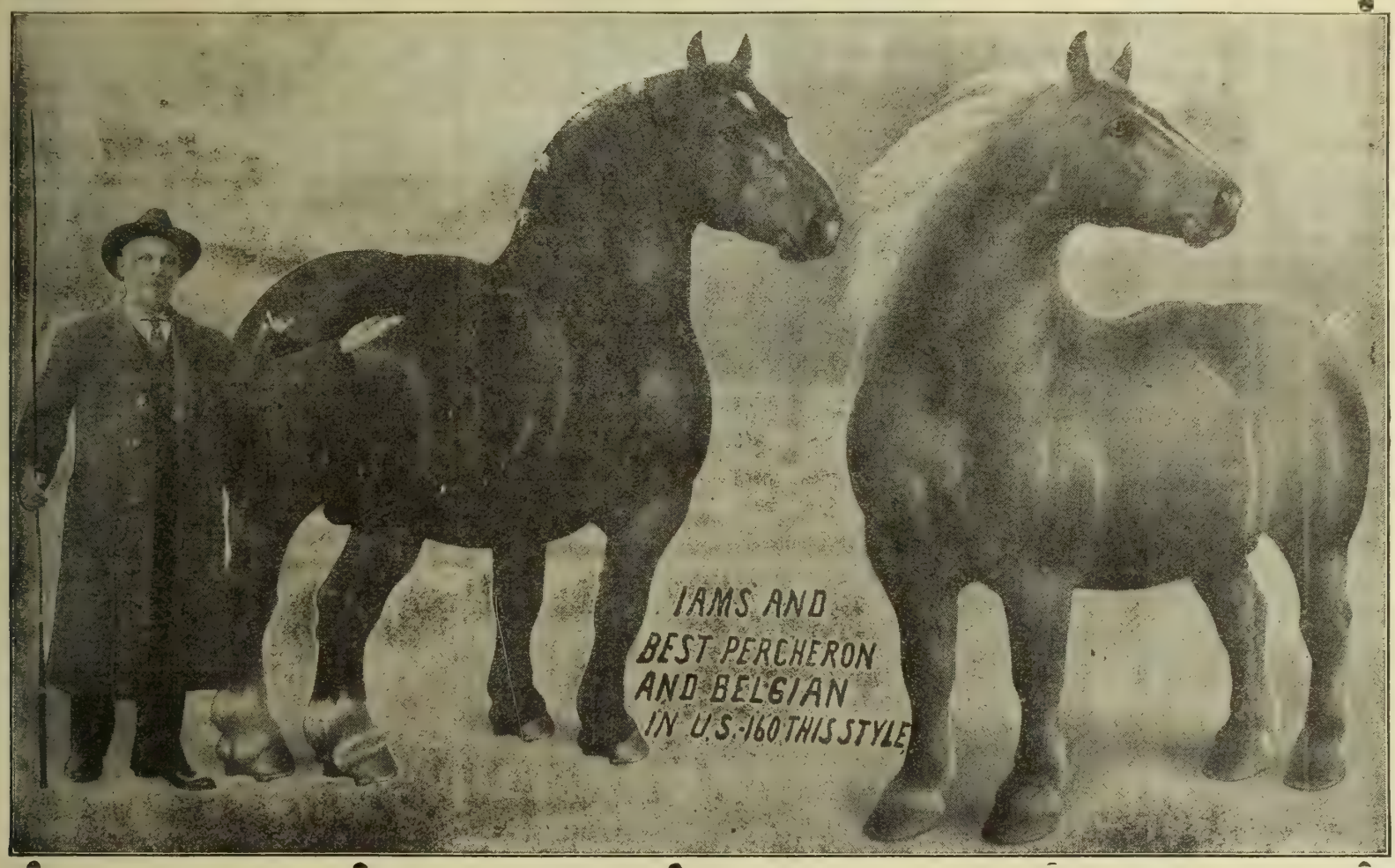
In this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., is offering 30 bred Poland China gilts of the big, smooth, prolific kind. Prolific? yes. Last spring eight sows farrowed 74 pigs, best at litter, 14; next, 12. Right good for Poland Chinas. Now if you want some of this kind, write Mr. Albright. He will be glad to answer questions about his hogs. Will you kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing?

Last Call for James' Sale.

Wednesday, February 7, is the day that J. O. James of Braddyville, Ia., will sell his great Big Orange and Pawnee Lad offering. Fifty head of bred sows sired by the most noted big type boars will go in that sale. A large number of them are bred to the famous Big Orange. Many of them are tried sows that have made Mr. James' herd famous. Among them are Anna Price 3d, sired by Pawnee Lad, dam Anna Price 2d; James' Choice, sired by Pawnee Prince by Pawnee Lad, dam Anna Price 2d; Lady King by Long King, Lady Giantess by Max Dude; Extra Good by Pawnee Lad; Gilts by Pawnee's Last by Pawnee Lad, out of Big Marie; gilts sired by A Wonder; gilts by Long King's Equal; others by Big Sensation, making the greatest of Mr. James' great offerings.

Inside Information About Tanning Hides for Coats and Robes.

Your cow, steer and horse hides when converted into fur coats, robes and rugs are far better and cheaper than anything you can buy. There is no humbug about such goods. You know what they are when you furnish the material from which they are made. See the advertisement of the Crosby Frisian Fur Company, of Rochester, N. Y., in another column. These people—who are pioneers in this kind of work—are doing a large and ever increasing business in custom tanning, due to the fact that they not only understand their business, but treat their patrons right. See their advertisement in another column and if interested get their illustrated catalog.



Iams and pair of "Topnotchers"—"Peaches and Cream"—Paris Winners—Models of 120 Imported Stallions and Mares that Must be Sold in 1912 by Iams, St. Paul, Neb. All His Horses are Branded, Approved, and Certificates "Inspected" and Marked O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. You Take No Chances if You Buy of Iams, the Reliable Importer.

Iams, the Horseman.

Iams, the "Peaches and Cream" horseman, is making a "big bid" for your business in 1912. Iams made the "Biggest Buy" of his life in October and November, 1911. He made a "Sensational Killing." Bought Paris and Brussels winners and extraordinary "Business Horses" at his own prices. All horsemen know Iams is the "King Bee"—"Peaches and Cream"—horseman, who owns and imports more real "Topnotchers" than any man in the United States, and sell more horses than any 10 men in America at private sale. His fancy "Paris and Brussels" prize "Winners" at the leading European "Horse Shows," are "Best Ever." His low prices and "wide-as-a-wagon" "drafters" are more popular than "Alexander's Rag." "Come-on-along." You will sure buy a "Topnotcher" of Iams. "Ikey, Boy," get busy, quick; buy "Show and Business" horses of Iams today. He has the best bunch of "Topnotchers" ever offered for sale. Iams is taking the curl out of "High Prices." Visit him and you are his buyer. Iams' importations of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are the "Big Noise," "Eye-openers," "Sensational," "Show Horses," and "Business Stallions" "Par Excellence." All in the "Pink of Condition," and ready for quick selling at reduced prices. Iams' Big Drafty, superb horses are making buyers. "Come-on-along" and see Iams and his Horse show and his "big bargains." His "Live Wire" Drafters and his reliable business methods make buyers visit Iams, and he sells them horses. "Iams' horses are the best salesmen." Iams 30 years' importing horses, and selling over 3,000 at St. Paul, Neb., (making 50 trips across the ocean), makes him an "Expert Judge" and most "Critical Buyer." Iams delights in buying the "Topnotchers"—"Worth the coin," and he does it, and he first-class stallions or mares are sold by "Peddlers" or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell a better stallion at $1000 and $1400 (some higher) than are being sold to farmers' stock companies at $3000. If you don't find this so, you can have the $500 Iams hangs up. It's not because your Sweetheart is the "Swellest Girl" that Iams tells you this in his "ads" of money he will save you. He wants your business. That's why he advertises. He wants a "$1000 or $1500 smile" and your visit. He will make the "wheels of business" go round. Iams can place $1500 insurance. He is an "easy man" to do business with, and his horses are so good they sell themselves. You say, Why can Iams sell better stallions at hilf the price of others? Iams buys and sells every stallion himself at his home barns. He buys stallions by "special trainloads," 100 at a time. He speaks the language, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you $300. He pays no "slick salesman" $1000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. He pays spot cash for his stallions. He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and having the "goods" to make every statement good. Iams will save you $1000 or more in commissions. All of Iams' "show horses" are for sale. Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for his 1912 Million Dollar Horse Catalog and eye-opener, "a humdinger"—just out.

"Now, Willie," said the teacher to a pupil, "listen to me very carefully. If I had five eggs in this basket and laid three on the table, how many eggs would I have?"

"Eight," was the cheerful answer.

GREATER CASE 40

Backed by a 70-Year-Old Reputation
and $40,000,000 Capital

This car we regard as the crowning achievement of a company which for seventy years has stood at the head of manufacturers of the highest type of machinery. It is a quality product from first to last and, by all standards of comparison, the greatest value in an automobile on the market today. The Greater Case is great in size and magnificent in appearance. It has all the elegance and style and luxurious comfort of cars that cost a fortune. But the dominant factor in its supremacy is hidden under the hood.

—IT'S THE CASE ENGINE!

The Case is known far and wide as the car with the famous engine. This engine embodies advanced ideas found in no other make—ideas that have been worked out with consummate skill and infinite care and patience.

It took eighteen years to perfect the engine that makes the Case supreme.

These eighteen years, devoted to designing, experimenting, refining, improving and perfecting this wonderful engine, have brought forth what we believe to be the masterpiece of America.

An engine so simple, compact, silent, accessible and powerful that its equal does not exist.

"The Car With the Famous Engine"

Our Mighty Engine

These statements, coming as they do from one of the most conservative manufacturers in the world, are based on the actual performance of the engine. It is due to this extreme conservatism that we rate as a 40 horsepower, an engine that shows 52 horsepower on the brake test. This is the same type of engine that carried the Case "30" to victory and fame on race tracks, durability runs and hill-climbing contests galore.

The Handsomest Car at Any Price

The Greater Case is big and roomy, with a straight line body and sweeping lines that give symmetry and grace. It is richly finished and upholstered, handsomely trimmed, luxuriously appointed, and up-to-the-minute in style.

Wherever seen, in country touring or on the city boulevards, its splendid lines and stunning style command universal admiration. No modern car at any price surpasses it in appearance.

And its perfect balance and long, strong springs, make it by far the easiest riding car.

The Car for Service

Case Cars are always ready to go. The engine always runs.

The Case Car is built throughout of the finest materials available in automobile construction, by a highly-skilled factory organization, in a plant whose mechanical equipment is unexcelled.

70 Years of Making Good

Back of Case Cars stands the 70-year reputation of a company whose products have always made good.

J. I. Case machinery was famous for quality when your grandfather was a boy.

The Case Eagle On Your Car

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and a guarantee that protects. It places at the disposal of the owner of a Case Car our

Nation-Wide Case Service

We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada. All of our vast army of agents are equipped to promptly take care of Case Cars.

Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you may be assured of a welcome, hospitable treatment and fair dealing at the hands of the Case local agent. He will furnish you with information on the best roads, hotels, etc. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.



And for three generations that high standard of quality has steadily been maintained.

You want a car that will *last*—not one that will be down-and-out in a year. We are not competing with the cheap, "one-year" cars with which the market is flooded.

We are building cars for those who demand the utmost limit of durability and service and are glad to pay an honest *price* for full measure of honest *value*.

The Greater Case is a high-grade car at a medium price. Fore-door ventilation—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—three-quarter elliptic springs—11-inch clearance—**4½x5¼-inch cylinders**—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular-type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtain and dust hood.

Self-Starting Motor

High-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump. These are some of the special features that belong to the Greater Case.

The Safe Way

to buy a car is to deal with a concern in whom you have absolute confidence. You know this company. You know the J. I. Case 70-year reputation for fair dealing and honest values.

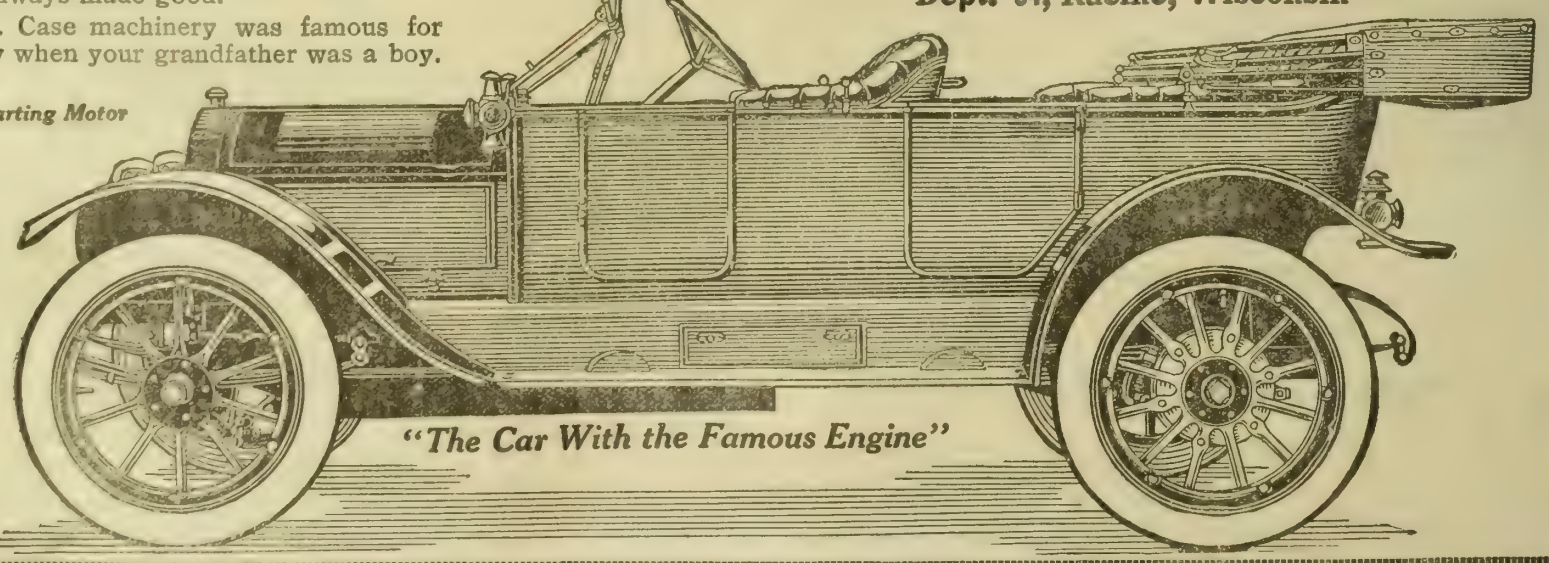
We want you to know the Greater Case. Send the coupon for the catalog. See the car at the nearest Case Agency. Compare our quality and prices with others.

Ride in it—at our expense—as fast and as far as you wish. At the rate the orders are coming in, we will not be able to meet the 1912 demand for GREATER CASE 40 cars. Better act at once. Send the coupon today. If you want a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30.

J. I. Case Company, Inc., Dept. 34, Racine, Wis.
Please send me at once your latest catalog describing
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Town .....
State .....

J. I. CASE T. M. Co. Incorporated
Dept. 34, Racine, Wisconsin

Self-Starting Motor



"The Car With the Famous Engine"

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 5. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 3, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year



THE hen is but a lowly creature, yet without her the history of Kansas had been different. Supporting the pioneer till the earth should yield; upholding the hands of the settler who wrought out a new agriculture; tiding over the drouth and destroying its myriad insect life, the hen has maintained herself and helped to build a state to which she now brings wealth.

Her yearly product exceeds in value our butter and cheese; equals one-half the worth of all our hogs, and totals with all the rye, barley, speltz, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, castor beans, cotton, tobacco, flax, broomcorn, millet, honey, beeswax, wood, cheese, fruits, vegetables and sugar beets added together.

Each year she creates more than eleven millions in new wealth out of the weed, the worm and the bug, and has but scant care on the farm and none from the fostering hand of our Legislature.

I. D. G.

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Why Rent a Farm

and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits? Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from $10.00 to $12.00 an acre every year.

Land purchased three years ago at $10.00 an acre has recently changed hands at $25.00 an acre. The crops grown on these lands warrant the advance. You can

Become Rich

by cattle raising, dairying, mixed farming and grain growing in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada.

Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

IF YOU LOVE Your Departed Ones

Beautify and Protect in a substantial manner the place where your dear ones rest in their last sleep.

CYCLONE Ornamental Fence combines beauty and lasting qualities, suitable for cemeteries, public parks or private ground. It is substantially built of heavy materials. Will last always and is cheaper than wooden fences.

Special prices to churches and cemetery associations. Write for free catalog giving many exclusive designs.

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Get It From the Factory Direct

We make you the same price we would make the Dealer or Jobber. That is why we can save you money. Look at these very low prices.

11½ CENTS A ROD for 18-in. hog fence.
23½c. a rod for 47-in. farm fence.
25c. a rod for 60-in. poultry fence.
$1.40 for 80 rod spool of Ideal Barbed Wire.

Large free Catalog showing 100 styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence.

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Will be saved this winter to the 15,000 users of Indiana Silos. Are you getting your share? There is another winter coming. Our best salesmen are the 15,000 Indiana Silos now in use.

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Written by over two hundred of the best breeders, feeders and farmers in the world. "Tells how they greatly increased their profits." Write for this valuable book and our new catalog now—FREE.

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Your simple request on a postal card, which costs you only 1c, brings you our great corn book by Professor A. D. Shamel of Illinois Experiment Station. The study of this book means bigger corn profits for you—sure. Is it worth one cent to get this book? With it, will come our big catalog of famous Emerson Foot-Lift Farm implements. Mail postal now.

How to Grow Corn

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31 Iron St., Rockford, Ill.

This Tool Will Pry Into Anything

Built for rough-and-tumble work. Prying joists, raising floors, wrecking pens and buildings, removing siding, getting "into" and "under" things generally. Greatest nail-puller on earth—pulls them straight, and high as a man can reach. Won't "chaw" or split wood. Pays for itself over and over again in nails and lumber saved.

Farmers, this is your special tool.

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are made in two sizes, 14 inch and 23 inch, from drop-forged special-formula steel, finely tempered. Best thing you ever got your hand on. Get one today at your dealer's. If not with him, will ship you direct. Send dealer's name. Also makers of Bonner's Farmer's Kits.

C. E. BONNER MFG. CO., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

HOW TO GET FERTILE EGGS

By THOMAS OWEN

While it is comparatively easy to get fertile eggs in April and May, it is quite a problem to get them early in the hatching season. The larger breeds of poultry must be hatched early or they will fail to mature before cold weather comes. Fanciers desire their young stock to be of Standard weight in time for the fall fairs and winter shows, hence the desirability of early hatchable eggs.

To get such eggs four essentials are necessary: Proper stock, proper feed, proper housing and proper care; and under these headings will we treat the subject.

To get fertile eggs you must have healthy, thrifty and vigorous stock, not too young nor yet too old. If the parent stock is very young, the progeny is apt to be puny and weak; therefore we would advise breeding from fowls that are nearer 2 years old than 1 year old. Many breeders breed cockerels on 2 or 3-year-old hens and cocks on pullets, which equalizes matters to a great extent. But the best mating for hardy and vigorous chicks is a 2-year-old male on 2 or 3-year-old hens, and if, by virtue of her excellence, a hen has been kept for four years, her progeny will be all the larger and stronger.

One has to be on the lookout and see that the inmates of the pen are all suitably mated. Sometimes a male has a preference for one particular hen and pays no attention to the others, thereby causing many infertile eggs to be laid. In such cases the male must be changed for another. If this is not possible or desirable, the favorite hen should be removed from the pen for awhile and returned later if desired.

Granted that the stock is all right, the next requisite for fertile eggs is proper feed. As these eggs are required during the latter part of winter the means to get them must be used in cold weather. Winter is not the natural time for a hen or any of the feathered tribe to lay eggs. We must therefore resort to unusual means to procure them at this time of the year. Summer, with its warmth, green grass, vegetables, bugs and insects, is the ideal time for laying hens. If, therefore, we would obtain eggs in cold weather, we must try and make the conditions in winter similar to those of the summer time. In summer the hen gets bugs and insects by the hundreds. In winter we must provide her with something to take the place of these in the shape of cut green bone, beef scraps, boiled liver, hearts, lights, etc. In the place of the green grass of summer we must feed her with cabbage, beets, turnips, mangels, small potatoes and such like.

I have experimented with dry feed and mashes and have demonstrated that it is best to feed only a small proportion in mash form, and that preferably at noon. Though morning is generally the time that mashes are fed to chickens, my experience is that if you feed a warm mash to hens on a cold morning they will gorge themselves with this feed and remain inactive till the next feed and thus become chilly and sluggish, whereas if you feed them small grains among litter in the morning, they will scratch for it until they become warm and active. It is not necessary, though, that it be an iron-clad rule to feed mashes at noon. I would break the rule occasionally and feed a warm mash on a very cold morning.

In the morning, generally, I would feed a mixture of wheat, oats, Kafir corn and millet. These smaller seeds are mostly for the purpose of making the hens take longer exercise in finding the smaller seeds than they would the heavier grain, and without exercise and activity there will be no eggs. These grains I would place in the scratching shed, among six or eight inches of litter, such as chopped straw or hay, and let the hens scratch for this till noon. Occasionally I would throw a sheaf of oats, unthreshed, on the floor of the scratching shed. The hens will soon thresh out all the oats. Kafir corn heads and millet hay with the seed on is also good to make the hens work for a living. At noon I would feed a mash taken from a mixture made of 10 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds pea meal, 10 pounds bran, 1 pound meat scraps or green cut bone, 10 pounds alfalfa meal or 20 pounds cut alfalfa, with some boiled potatoes or turnips. I would moisten this with skim milk, not making it too wet, but of a crumbly consistency. I would change some of these ingredients on different days, substituting barley meal for corn meal, or rye meal for bran. I would boil a beef head or liver, lights and hearts of cows and hogs, feed the boiled meat in place of the meat scraps, and moisten the mash with the soup in place of the skim milk. I would salt this soup to make it more palatable. If I had a bone cutter I would grind up the bones I had boiled, or if not, mash them with an axe. At night I would feed corn, whole and cracked, soaked oats, peas and sunflower seeds. I would vary the night feed occasionally by feeding Kafir corn, rye, barley and buckwheat in place of the other cereals. Fowls, like every living creature, like a variety of food—sameness stalls on them. I would have no Mede or Persian law that never changes, no set rule or law to stick by forever, but give them as many changes of diet as I could, always remembering the highest nutritive ratio runs as follows: Peas, sunflower seeds, wheat, rye, oats, millet, corn.

Pure water, of course, should be provided at all times, and skim milk as a drink would be found profitable and beneficial. Grit, oyster shells and other shell-forming material should be provided. As a conditioner I would occasionally feed a little linseed meal in their mash. Charcoal is also good for this purpose. I would char some corn and feed it warm on very cold days. Green feed should be supplied liberally. A cabbage or beet hung up in the pen is good to induce the hens to exercise themselves, while at the same time supplying them with green food. The seeds and leaves from the hay mow, especially if there is alfalfa, is good for green food and for scratching in.

I give no stated quantity of feed to a stated number of hens, for the simple reason that the appetites of fowls vary according to breed, size and condition, and a rule for one flock of fowls would not apply to another. Common sense must be used in the quantity fed to the flock. I believe in liberal feeding. Feed all they will eat up clean of the mash, and as much dry feed as they will scratch and hustle for. If they appear sluggish, withhold the feed till they get hungry. The hens must have plenty of pure, wholesome feed if you would have plenty of eggs. They can no more make eggs out of nothing than the Israelites of old could make brick without clay and straw. Some breeders claim you can get a hen too fat to lay, by overfeeding. This may be so occasionally, especially where the hens are old, and it is advisable to withhold feed from such till they get into proper condition. But where there is one hen over-fat, there are 10 too thin. I will risk the too-fat business if you give them plenty of exercise. It is not easy to get active, thrifty pullets or young hens too fat, though old hens sometimes get in that condition.

The next requisite for fertile eggs is proper housing. A hen won't lay eggs in an ice house, and though there are lots of eggs in a cold storage plant, the hens do not lay them there. Avaricious men do that, and keep them there for six months or longer, then sell them to the unsuspecting city housewife for strictly fresh eggs. Laying hens must have a warm, roomy house. By roomy I mean large enough for them to roost in comfort and to exercise in while scratching for their grain. If a scratching shed is attached to the house, the latter can be smaller. It is best not to have the house too high, for hens do not need much head room. Artificial heat is not necessary, but a house warm enough to prevent water from freezing is requisite. I believe in lots of glass, to get all the sunshine and warmth that is possible. A house facing the south is preferable, with a gradual slope, in order that the surroundings may be dry. I have demonstrated the fact that I can get eggs six weeks earlier in a house facing the south with plenty of glass in the front, than from a house facing the east and with little glass in it. Some say that much glass will cause the house to be too cold at night, but I would rather have too much glass than too little. I can prevent the radiation of heat at night by having thick canvas curtains to be drawn down over the windows on cold nights. Curtains in front of the roosts are also very handy to prevent the freezing of combs in severe cold weather. Open front poultry houses have been advocated lately, but I think our climate is hardly adapted to this kind of house. Curtain-front house

(Continued on page twenty-five)

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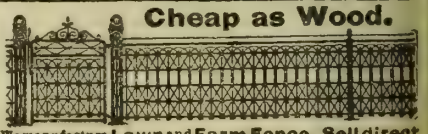
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THE STALLION LAW.

When the present stallion law was enacted by the legislature of Kansas it was made the basis of a great deal of adverse criticism, and men even complained that they had been legislated out of business and their property had been confiscated. Like everything else, this question has two sides to it. The law did result in putting a large number of low-grade stallions out of business, and, while the individual may have suffered somewhat, the public has benefited.

The object of this law is to proscribe those horses which are unsound and unfit for use. It does not require that a horse shall be registered or pure-bred, but it does require that he shall be free from any unsoundness which will be propagated in his progeny, and the law does require that the owner of such a horse shall tell the public the facts about him. The public has a right to know these facts, and if the horse is unsound they have a right to demand that he shall not be used. No longer can a stallion pose as a pure-bred or registered animal when he is only a grade or is cross-bred. The stallion registry board does not give pedigrees, and the certificates which they do issue to owners of stallions do not in any way make them registered animals. There are some men in Kansas who claim to have registered stallions when in reality they have nothing but grade, and no "papers" on the animal except the certificate from the stallion registry board. The public is cautioned against such men and should demand of them not only the certificate issued by the registry board, but also the pedigree certificate issued by the registration society for that breed. If these two papers from these two sources are not in possession of the owner of the animal, he should receive no patronage as a pure-bred.

Of the 5,393 samples of foods and drugs collected on inter-state shipment and analyzed by the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture last year there were 3,280 that were found to comply with the pure food laws and 3,113 that were adulterated or misbranded. Of the 9,698 samples of food and drugs that were imported, 3,085 were condemned as adulterated or misbranded. From these figures it is easy to see that foods and drugs manufactured in this country and which were transported on inter-state shipment were found to be nearly one-half misbranded or adulterated, while those which were imported from foreign countries had only about one-third of their number condemned. Is this because American manufacturers of such articles are more venial, or because importers cannot afford to assume the risk of condemnation on imported goods?

It has been thought in some quarters that the Kansas University was opposed to the Kansas Agricultural College to the extent that the university was disposed to absorb the agricultural school, or at least to take from the latter such lines of work as would seriously cripple its efficiency in agricultural education. Of course there was no foundation for any such belief. It is refreshing, however, to note that Dean Marvin, of the University engineering department, cleared the atmosphere somewhat when in a recent speech he said: "We have no desire to run away with the agricultural college, or with any part of it. It has its work to do here." Dean Marvin, or his associates, could not run away with the school, of course. Kansas farmers will see that no one runs away with it. But it is a comfortable feeling to know that the attempt will not be made.

Work never hurt anyone who didn't want to be hurt.

THE MUD TAX IS HEAVY.

With the return of milder weather after the season of intense cold and heavy snowfall has come a condition which has served to practically isolate the farmers in some sections of Kansas from their fellow men. Thanks to the rural telephone, they are still in communication with the world which lies beyond their woven wire fences, but the roads are in such bad condition that very little traveling is done, and the transportation of heavy commodities is practically impossible. As the intense heat and drouth of last summer turned attention, in a more intense and personal way, to the value of the silo, so the impassable condition of the rural highways has awakened a greater personal interest in the gospel of good roads. Perhaps there never was a time in the history of Kansas when the interest in good roads was so intense or so general among all classes as right now. Various influences have tended to produce this interest but none have seemed to clinch it like the muddy condition which followed the heavy snowfall and cold weather. There is little excuse for bearing up under this almost unbearable mud tax when any handy man can make a road drag which any boy can drive. The use of the road drag is certain to improve the roads and reduce the mud tax at least 100 per cent, while the added use of some of the crude oil which pours forth in millions of barrels each year from beneath Kansas sod would make the country road almost the equal of the city street and at only a fraction of the cost. In one respect good roads are like heaven—the objects of very general desire and of very general neglect.

The dominant vocation should have a major place in the course of study for the public schools of the state. The dominant vocation for the men of Kansas is agriculture, and for the women everywhere is home-making. The public rural schools should have included, as a part of the necessary course, the elements of agriculture and of home-making so planned as to adapt themselves to the understanding and advancement of the pupils. Every high school in the state should have a major course in agriculture and in home economics, and these should be so arranged that a full course of four years, a good course of two years, and a short course in each should be provided for the various classes of students. Those who come from the farm and expect to return to it could then have the advantage of the full four years' course, or a shorter two years' course, while all should have some instruction in these subjects. The biggest educational problem in Kansas is to re-direct our public schools so that they will give vocational guidance to all of our youth, and vocational training to those who desire it.

A correspondent asks advice in regard to the use of nitrate of soda on a field which has been cropped continuously in corn for many years. This substance is one of the richest available fertilizers where nitrogen is required, but it does not seem right that Kansas in her youth should have fields so worn out that artificial fertilizers of this kind are demanded. Barnyard manure will do very much to restore such a field, and if its application can be followed by a few years of alfalfa the soil will probably be as good or better than ever. If the alfalfa will not grow, it is safe to say that sweet clover will, and this is one of the very best known plants for conditioning old land or taming new land. A crop of sweet clover plowed under will probably put the ground in excellent condition for an alfalfa crop, and after alfalfa all things are possible. Nitrate of soda is a wonderful fertilizer, and nothing exceeds it in value where nitrogen is needed and quick results wanted.

POULTRY HOUSES IN KANSAS.

Proper construction of poultry houses is a subject of vital importance to every poultry raiser. Different sections of the country require different kinds of houses. Ordinarily, the winters of Kansas are not severe—the present winter is an exception—but this unusual weather condition for our state shows us that in building poultry houses, special provision must be made for meeting just such conditions as have existed throughout the entire state this winter.

In this issue of KANSAS FARMER appear several reproductions of photographs of poultry houses used at the Kansas State Agricultural College. The poultry division of the college is conducted for the benefit of Kansas poultry raisers, and the poultry houses used for experimental purposes are designed to meet Kansas conditions and the requirements of Kansas folks.

It would be well for poultry raisers to note the construction of these houses as shown by the illustrations, also the uses they are put to at the state school. You can secure complete information regarding these buildings by writing Wm. A. Lippincott, Professor Poultry Husbandry, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. Prof. Lippincott has come to Kansas for the sole purpose of devoting his entire time to the betterment of Kansas poultry conditions, especially on the farms, and we know he will be glad to tell you how he thinks Kansas poultry houses should be built for best results.

The hens of Kansas are valuable property—far too valuable to be poorly housed, especially during such a severe winter as this has been. Protect the hens and they will pay you well for so doing.

Friends of the Kansas Agricultural College will be gratified to learn of $20,000 having been given the college from a most unexpected source. This amount had been willed the college by Mrs. Mehitable C. C. Wilson. The money is to be expended for a building to be erected under the direction of the regents, to be known as Wilson Hall. Or it may be added to the present endowment fund of the college, as the regents may desire. It is more than likely that a dormitory for girls will be suggested by the regents, although the will makes it possible to use the money for any building called Wilson Hall. It might, for instance, be used for a thoroughly modern restaurant, which is already being planned for student use. The dormitory and restaurant plan is being operated successfully by the Minnesota Agricultural College and Kansas can well afford to consider the same plan. It will add to the college's efficiency. Mrs. Wilson was the widow of Davies Wilson, a large owner of the original site of Manhattan.

Few people realize the magnitude of the wealth produced by the poultry of this country. Secretary Wilson states that the returns from poultry and eggs last year aggregated over one-half billion of dollars for the whole country. This is in excess of all the products of the gold mines of the United States and territories. It is an important item in the aggregate of the total farm products of the country, all of which is new wealth created each year out of the soil. The hen and her brood keep close after the dairy cow in the production of wealth each year, and these startling figures have led many inexperienced enthusiasts to believe that a fortune is to be found in the hen house. This belief is correct, but the fortune is not for the inexperienced. Successful poultry culture is a wealth producer of large dimensions, but this wealth is for him who has learned the proper care and management of poultry, and for him only. Get into poultry, and do it now, but learn the business as you go.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT.

"The Neighborhood Improvement Clubs have for their purpose the building of higher levels of community life, higher economic levels, social and civic levels, higher health levels, moral levels, educational levels, and higher levels of crop production. More and more the men and women in the open country and the villages of Kansas are coming to believe that community problems must be solved by the men and women in the community. It is true that inspiration and guidance may come from outside, but the problems must be solved by the members of the community. Local organization, local co-operation and local leadership are absolutely necessary factors in community building," says Prof. E. L. Holton of Kansas State Agricultural College in a recent bulletin upon this subject.

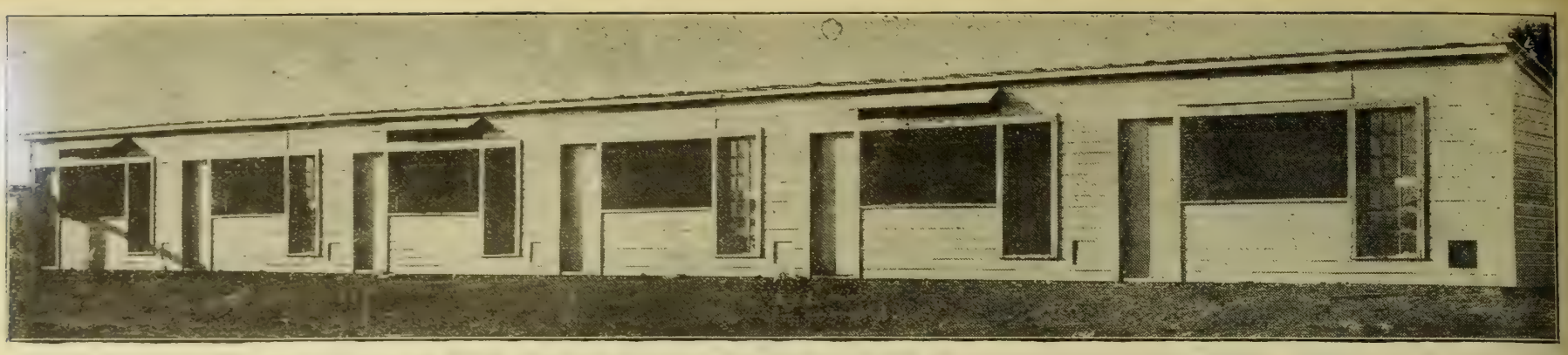
For hundreds of years our school training has been away from instead of towards the farm and home. It leads towards dissatisfaction with rural conditions and directly towards commercialism. Our high schools have been preparing the few for college at the expense of the many who should be prepared for community life.

The farm is the foundation of all of our national prosperity, and yet the farm boy and girl do not get their fair share of educational advantages. The rural church is in a state of decadence, the public highways are poorly kept, and our policy has been wasteful of human life in our neglect of sanitary conditions.

Each of these facts suggests a problem which is fundamental in its nature and which cannot be solved except through community action. Every community can be what it wills to be, but it must be organized into co-operative action or nothing is done. An unorganized community is in a state of decadence.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful of all cultivated plants, and the oldest one known to history. It has been given honorable mention as far back as graven and written records go. It fattened the cattle of pre-civilized time, and before the breeds were established. It has been the foundation of prosperity in many lands, and was the basis of a new prosperity in Kansas. It will grow in any land of the temperate zones, though it thrives best in rich soil. There is no state in the union in which it will not grow, and few localities where it is not a wealth producer on good soil. It is a voracious feeder and needs rich earth. It is never a soil robber, as, with proper handling, it returns to the soil much of what it takes away. Men have studied this plant for ages, and it still presents new problems. During the past season, when other crops were injured by adverse weather conditions and when the alfalfa appeared to be, the million acres of this wonderful crop on Kansas farms surprised us with a good yield of hay and astonished us with a yield of seed such as had not been deemed possible. In many instances the alfalfa yield of the summer of 1911 more than equaled the value of the high-class land on which it grew. The farmer who has alfalfa to sell has an equivalent of ready money at any time. But those who are the fortunate owners of a field of this wonderful crop and who used their good judgment to harvest one crop of seed last summer, have had such returns as rarely come from even Kansas farms.

The term "country" will soon be a thing of the past in the United States vocabulary. With telephones, rural mail routes, gas and electric lights, hot and cold water from faucets, good roads, improved school facilities and university extension as common factors in farmers' everyday life, the distance grows less from where the city leaves off and the country begins.



FIVE-SECTION LAYING HOUSE, 15 x 90 FEET, CAPACITY 400 HENS. IN USE AT KASNAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

STATE POULTRY EXHIBITIONS

Reminiscences of Twenty-three Successive Kansas State Shows

By THOMAS OWEN
President Kansas State Poultry Association

The first Kansas State Poultry Show, under the present organization, was held at Wichita in December, 1889. The writer attended that show, and has been present at and taken part in every state show since. No other man can truthfully say as much, so he ought to be same authority for what he writes.



THOMAS OWEN.

The first president was John C. Snyder of Constant, and the first secretary Harry Swift of Marion. Mr. Snyder now lives in Topeka and is still interested in everything pertaining to the poultry industry. He used to breed some of the best Barred Rocks in the state. Since moving to Topeka he has not been breeding so many birds, but is devoting more time to judging fowls. Mr. Swift quit the business soon after the first show.

As far as our knowledge goes, only one poultry breeder that exhibited birds at the first show is now actively engaged in the poultry business, and that is H. A. Wattles, of Wichita, who now breeds Columbian Wyandottes. At that time he was station agent at Bayneville, Kan., and bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Breasted Red Games. We have never seen such magnificent specimens of Games since that show.

Theodore Hewes was the judge at the first state show, and is still judging fowls. He is now editor of the Inland Poultry Journal at Indianapolis, Ind. Theodore Sternberg, of Ellsworth, was active at the first state show, and was prominent in the poultry industry for years. He was president of the association at one time and was secretary of the American Poultry Association for one term. He was an able and prolific writer on poultry topics, and measured lances with I. K. Felch and other big poultry men of the east. Theodore was generally on top at the end of the melee. He was a ready talker, witty and talented, and the soul of all our early poultry gatherings. During the war with Spain he was appointed paymaster in the army and went to the Philippine Islands. He was a breeder and great admirer of the full feathered Cochin, and imported many fine specimens from England. He is now relieved from the army at half pay, and back again at Ellsworth.

Carl J. Weick was another prominent poultryman at that show, and bred at that time what Sternberg used to call "the full-dressed gentleman of poultrydom," the Whiteface Black Spanish. Carl now lives at Salina and has pigeons and Single Comb White Leghorns for his hobby.

S. S. Robinson, of Hazelton, was at the first show with his fine Langshans and Partridge Cochins, and for many years was an exhibitor at the state shows, and nearly always took first honors in his classes. He used to have Partridge Cochins scoring as high as 96 points by Emry and other judges.

Another old poultryman that used to attend the state show with his birds was N. R. Nye, of Leavenworth. His specialty was Dark Brahmas, and he was known for years as the greatest breeder of these birds in the United States. He is now president of the Kansas branch of the A. P. A.

Of the younger breeders was G. C. Watkins, of Hiawatha. He bred Barred Plymouth Rocks and had some of the best in the state, and always took his share of premiums at the state shows. He is now editor of the Union Poultry Journal at Fort Smith, Ark.

Another old-timer who is still active in the business is A. J. Waddell, of Wichita, breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks. He has been at more shows and won more prizes on Buff Rocks than any other breeder. Twenty years ago F. D. Munn, Wichita, was a prominent breeder of Black Langshans and Brown Leghorns, but for fifteen years has been out of the poultry business. He is now active again, and going into the business with his accustomed vim and vigor. His specialty now is Buff Orpingtons. In 1892 C. C. Hoag, of Minneapolis, was the happiest boy in the state because he had won the blue ribbon on his Buff Cochins at the state fair. After being for some years out of the business, he is again breeding Buff Cochins, and won all the premiums on them at the last state show at Wichita. He also breeds Buff Cochin Bantams. He now lives at Woodward, Okla., and is receiver of the land office there.

But time would fail us to mention all the giants of poultrydom in those early days. Prominent among the breeders were Aaron Sheetz, North Topeka, Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas; W. A. Roberts, Minneapolis, Houdans; M. S. Watson, Reserve, Light Brahmas; F. G. Tompkins, North Topeka, White Plymouth Rocks; Robert Murphy, Hukle, Silver Wyandottes; D. M. May, Emporia, Silver Wyandottes; Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Silver Wyandottes; J. W. Werner, Greenleaf, Light Brahmas; F. W. Hitchcock, Greenleaf, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Dr. J. R. Douglas, Concordia, Golden Wyandottes; H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Buff Cochins; R. L. Barrier, Eureka, several varieties; Charles Steinberger, Topeka, Buff Cochins; C. L. Sparks, South Topeka, Brown Leghorns; C. E. Skinner, Columbus, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins; M. L. Canfield, Belleville, White Plymouth Rocks; B. W. Smith, Manhattan, Buff Rocks; C. C. Smith, Manhattan, Brown Leghorns; M. L. Wingfield, Black Langshans; J. S. Dey, Wellington, Light Brahmas; W. A. Lamb, Manhattan, Brown Leghorns (for years superintendent of poultry at Manhattan for many years and is now a popular poultry judge); E. C. Fowler, Topeka, Black Langshans; White Plymouth Rocks; Otto Weiss, Wichita, Barred Plymouth Rocks; John Tomson, Silver Lake, Golden Wyandottes; Peter Reber, Neosho Falls, Barred Plymouth Rocks; Henry Swerdfeger, Wichita, Single Comb Brown Leghorns; J. P. Lucas, Topeka, S. S. Hamburgs; E. A. Haslet, Atchison, Cornish Indian Games; S. G. Sprague, Atchison, Black Minorcas; and a host of others. Some of these are still alive and active in the poultry industry, but many have gone where—

"The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed."

In the early days the cash premiums at the state shows were paid out of a percentage of the entry fees, first premium getting 50 per cent, second premium 25 per cent, third premium 10 per cent, and the association 15 per cent of the entry fee in each class. The special premiums were merchandise donated by the merchants of the city. These specials at times were quite valuable, but H. H. Bair, Topeka, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns; F. L. Whitaker, Topeka,



A PORTION OF A LARGE UTILITY FLOCK OF WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS OWNED BY KANSAS POULTRY CO., NORTON, KAN.

the secretary had to do the soliciting, and it was a hard and thankless job. Some of the exhibitors did well in the way of premiums. One year S. S. Robinson, of Hazelton, took home with him $49.29 in cash premiums, a $20 incubator, and a $10 rocker. In the early shows the large breeds of fowl, such as the Light Brahmas, Black Langshans and Buff Cochins, were more prominent than any other variety, with the possible exception of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Now the Asiatics are in the minority at the shows, and the medium sized breeds, the American class, in the ascendency. Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons are now the leading varieties.

At nearly all the shows the pigeon fanciers pitched in and helped to make them a success, and it is a pleasure to name five great pigeon men: M. F. Hankla, Peter Plamondon, Isaac Sheetz, John Haman and George Burghardt, all of Topeka. We cannot refrain from mentioning one other element that greatly helped the state shows, and that was the Topeka Fanciers' Association, composed of poultry and pigeon breeders. For twelve years this organization held its monthly meetings with unvarying regularity. It was said to be the longest-lived poultry organization in the United States, and always gave forth its best efforts for the good of the state show. Most of the state shows have been held in Topeka, and not until after we had secured a state appropriation of $1,000 annually was there any great effort to take it to other towns. Inasmuch as the appropriation was made by the whole state, for the good of the whole state, it was decided by the directors to pass the show around, and Manhattan, Newton and Wichita have been fortunate in securing it. But this action was not taken until Topeka herself had become listless in regard to the show and refused to let the association have the Auditorium wherein to show the birds.



JOHN C. SNYDER.

Prof. L. L. Dyche, of Lawrence, the great Arctic explorer, was president of the association longer than any other individual, and lent his name and prestige to its aggrandizement. He is now the game warden of Kansas. Among the great secretaries were D. A. Wise, Topeka, a great worker, conservative and conscientious in his methods. He did yeoman service for the association in "the days that tried men's souls." He was a successful breeder of Black Langshans.

C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, was secretary in 1893 and 1894, and made a record for efficiency and quick payment of premiums. Mr. Rhodes for a great many years had a national reputation as the best breeder of Black Cochins in the United States, and took first honors on his variety in all the leading eastern shows. He is now one of the leading poultry judges of the nation, his services being in demand in all parts of the United States. He cannot fill half the dates he is called upon in any season.

George H. Gillies was secretary for two years, and did great work in the advancement of the association. He was painstaking and laborious and added greatly to the attendance at the shows by making them popular among society folk.

But the greatest of all secretaries was Col. J. W. F. Hughes. With his tremendous energy and great capacity for hard work, he placed the State Show on such a high plane that the people in the East began to take notice and to realize that in Kansas there was a poultry show second to none. The Colonel still lives in Topeka and now breeds Rhode Island Reds, though in the early days he raised the lordly Langshan and dainty Silver Sebright Bantam.

After Col. Hughes, as secretary, came Thomas Owen, of whose services it beseems us not to speak, save only to say, in answer to calumny, that he was secretary for a longer time than any other man and that the greatest and most popular show ever held in the state was held under his administration in 1908, when there were over 2,300 birds and over 800 pigeons in the Topeka Auditorium. This is not hot air or guess work, but an actual fact. The books will show it. The records prove it.

The Kansas State Poultry Association was incorporated in January, 1897, and is no longer an irresponsible body, but has a standing in courts, and can sue and be sued. In February, 1903, it was legalized as a state institution, and an

(Continued on Page 20)

THE STATE POULTRY SHOW



BOB WHITE.

White Ivory Strain White Plymouth Rock Cockerel, winner of first prize, Kansas State Show. Bred by Charles C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.





LITTLE TOM.

Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerel, winner of shape special, Kansas State Show. Property of Moore & Moore, Wichita, Kan.

Largest and Best Staged Poultry Show Held in Kansas This Season

By G. D. McCLASKEY

Although coming right in the midst of the coldest weather known in Kansas for a quarter of a century or more, and right at a time when in several parts of the state both railroad and wagon roads were blocked with snow, the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Kansas State Poultry Association, held at Wichita, Jan. 9 to 13, proved to be the largest and best staged poultry show held in Kansas this season. Everyone interested in the success of the State Association and the advancement of the poultry industry in Kansas is jubilant over the success of the show just held, and well they may be.



* * *

The secretary's books showed 1,413 entries, exclusive of pigeons, pheasants and pet stock, but the severe weather kept a number of these at home. Actual count showed 1,356 head of poultry on exhibition. Ordinarily an exhibition of this size would be reported as a 2,000-bird show. The number of specimens in each was as follows:

White Orpingtons	106
Buff Orpingtons	100
Barred Plymouth Rocks	85
Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds	75
White Wyandottes	70
Single Comb White Leghorns	68
Buff Wyandottes	66
Single Comb Rhode Island Reds	64
Buff Plymouth Rocks	60
Single Comb Brown Leghorns	49
White Plymouth Rocks	42
Silver Laced Wyandottes	38
Rose Comb Brown Leghorns	35
Dark Cornish	32
Rose Comb White Leghorns	31
Columbian Wyandottes	29
Black Langshans	29
Bronze Turkeys	22
Rose Comb Black Minorcas	21
Blue Andalusians	21
Golden Laced Wyandottes	21
Single Comb Buff Leghorns	20
Black Leghorns	19
Black Orpingtons	19
Light Brahmas	14
Rose Comb Buff Leghorns	14
Single Comb Black Minorcas	14
Partridge Wyandottes	13
Silver Gray Dorkings	12
Black Hamburgs	12
Mottled Anconas	11
White Minorcas	10
Partridge Cochins	10
Silver Leghorns	9
Black Spanish	8
Dominiques	8
Buckeyes	7
Buff Cochins	6
Long Tailed Japanese	6
Columbian Plymouth Rocks	5
Partridge Plymouth Rocks	5
Houdans	5
White Holland Turkeys	3
Pekin Ducks	3
Bantams, all varieties	59
Total	1,356

* * *

There have been larger Kansas State Shows than this one, but never a nicer looking show. This one was held in Wichita's new Forum, which in the writer's opinion is the best poultry show room in the middle west, and he has seen most of them and has been told about the few he has not seen. For the right kind of light and plenty of it, both day and night, conveniences, heating system, and sanitation, the Wichita Forum stands as the ideal poultry show room. All exhibitors and visitors were agreed on this point.

* * *

Most of the exhibits were made by Kansas poultry breeders, but a few came from Oklahoma and Missouri. There would have been more from out of the state had the weather been more favorable. The names of the exhibitors and their addresses follow. In the case of the Kansas exhibitors only the names of the towns are given:

W. F. Alden and R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth; Charles Amos and N. Kornhaus, Peabody; J. D. Alexander, A. M. Butler, Mrs. Archie Duboise, A. Castleman, W. F. Cummins, J. D. Cowan, C. R. Dusenberry, O. C. Emory, Ed Fleming, H. J. Freeman, Mrs. J. Ferriter, M. I. Gouder, Miss Jennie Gerrard, J. E. Howard, Mrs. Army Hector, J. R. Kenworthy, Mrs. M. Kettering, W. F. Lowrey, Frank Leach, George W. Martin, A. B. Moran, C. L. Miller, Moore & Moore, Miss Bertha Noyes, R. A. Ogden, W. Parker, S. A. Shiplom, E. O. Spencer, H. P. Swerdfeger, J. L. Vernon, A. J. Waddell, T. A. Wohler, L. E. Ward, Miss Mame Wilson, Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, H. A. Wattles and T. B. Young, Wichita; Jack Brackey, Chillicothe, Mo.; Brown Chicken Ranch, Halstead; C. R. Baker, Abilene; George Beuoy, Cedar Vale; H. W. Betz & Son, J. Dillonwater, Dr. R. B. Earp, Frank Fowler, C. E. Florence & Son, J. C. Hoyt, Mrs. J. D. Morley and E. D. Stratford, Eldorado; Mary Connor, Cheney; A. B. Collins, Yates Center; Otis Crow, D. D. Colglazier, Sherman Wise and J. E. Hunt, Hutchinson; A. G. Dorr, Osage City; D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point; O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa; Charles C. Fair, Sharon; E. V. Ford, Guthrie, Okla.; Dr. C. J. Fornay, Hoag & Aldrich and C. C. Hoag, Woodward, Okla.; Mrs. J. W. Gause and H. E. Richter, Emporia; Jennette & Jennette, W. R. Munroe and H. M. Palmer, Florence; E. X. Glover, Caldwell; A. Graff, E. Laney, N. K. Wright and I. A. Zug, Wellington; W. K. Heaton, Larned; W. S. Holden, Douglass; L. P. Hubbard, Topeka; C. C. Henderson, Solomon; G. W. Hoff and P. Klepinger, Argonia; K. W. Horghan, W. A. Lamb and Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan; T. R. Wolfe, Conway Springs; Carl Weick, Salina; L. C. Horst, Dr. A. O. Haury, R. C. Lane and G. W. Perkins, Newton; Edmond Jackson, Reece; O. W. Koontz and John Yiche, Oatville; I. P. Kohl, Furley; W. E. Lynch, Kremlin, Okla.; A. J. Lindgren, McPherson; G. W. Lightner, St. Johns; C. C. Lindamood, Walton; Mrs. C. C. McDowell, Kiel, Okla.; Sam McHarg, Wakita, Okla.; Mrs. C. H. Myers, Fredonia; A. P. Moore, Stafford; Maggie O'Shea, Bendena; L. A. Perry, Caldwell; H. J. Richardson, Viola; W. J. Roof, Maize; Sample & Kitchen, Cleveland; R. A. Stephens, Atlanta; L. G. Shoop & Son, Perry, Okla.; E. E. Spencer, Emporia; Mrs. Lulu Searl, Caney; N. E. Todd, Rhinehart, Mo.; J. H. Troyer, Larned; Mrs. J. C. True, Oatville; A. H. Vanderhoof, Neodesha; N. S. Vandusen, Derby; J. E. Wright, Wilmore.

* * *

There were several surprises in the number of birds in some of the classes, which at former state shows contained only a few specimens. The White Orpingtons being the largest class in the show was quite a surprise. The 106 birds made an exhibit that any show could boast of having. The Buff Wyandotte class was another surprise, there being 66 good ones in line. It was the largest and best class of this variety ever seen at a Kansas State Show. Barred Plymouth Rocks are always a large class, but this year the Barred Rocks were not as strong as a class as in former years. However, some good specimens were to be found among the winners. The winning White Plymouth Rocks were exceptionally good. Most of the prizes in this class were won by birds of the well known White Ivory strain. It is wonderful the amount of interest that is being taken in Rhode Island Reds. Show room visitors who do not have much knowledge of the different breeds almost invariably want to see the Reds, and they are hardly ever disappointed with what they see. The Red classes at Wichita showed quality all the way through. It is not often that so many good Buff Plymouth Rocks are brought together as were in line this year. The same can also be said of the White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Silver Laced and Columbian Wyandottes were also good classes. Buff Orpingtons, the second largest class in the show, attracted much attention. Had the weather not kept the exhibits of some of the state's best known breeders of this variety at home this would have been the big class of the show.

* * *

It was good to note the spirit of good fellowship that prevailed throughout the entire week. It was a happy annual reunion of Kansas poultry raisers, and if the same spirit and harmonious feeling continues, as it should, the Kansas State Show will be a great success each year.

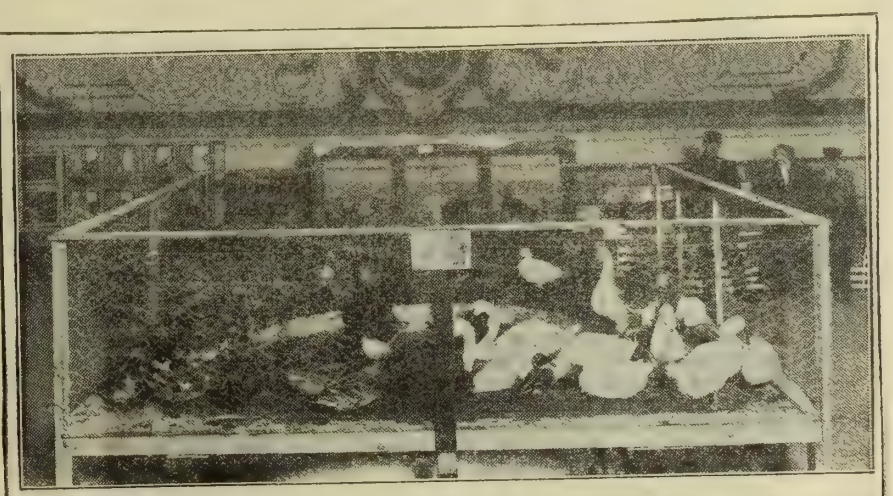
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The annual meeting of the Association was held on Thursday night of show week. A large number of members participated. President Thomas Owen presided. While considerable interest centered around the election of three new members of the board, yet there was no squabbling for the places. The three men elected are: A. J. Waddell, Wichita; G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan; W. R. Munroe, Florence. Immediately after the meeting the board met and organized and elected the following officers: President, Thomas Owen, Topeka; vice-president, D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Borders, Wichita.

It was the sense of the meeting that the next annual show be held in Wichita. A motion to that effect brought forth a discussion, as it means a lot of hard work and hustling on the part of the poultrymen of the town where the show is held in order to make it a success. This has been the case since the Association lost the state appropriation. However, all were agreed that Wichita was the best point for the show, and it was decided to hold the exhibition there next year.

The writer reported what had been done to bring about the renewal of the state appropriation. The movement was started by the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association at its annual meeting in December. The proposition was brought to the attention of the Kansas Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association while in session in Topeka, January 8 to 12, and received the endorsement of that body. This resulted

(Continued on page 32.)



ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE DISPLAYS AT THE STATE SHOW WAS THE EXHIBIT OF WILD AND DOMESTIC WATER FOWL BY THE CITY OF WICHITA.

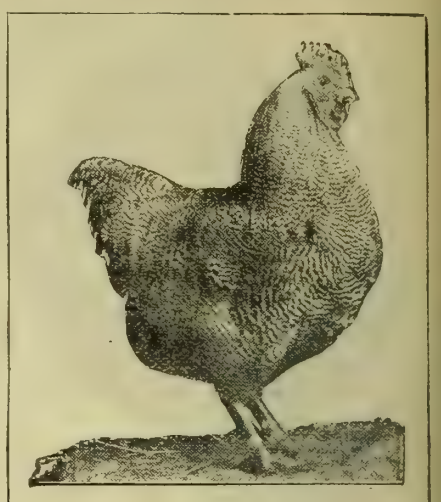
RAISING MARKET POULTRY



SECOND PRIZE BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK, KANSAS STATE SHOW, 1912. OWNED AND EXHIBITED BY A. J. WOODELL, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Some Things That One Man Has Learned About the Market End of the Pure-bred Poultry Business After Years of Experience in the Work

By W. A. LAMB



FIRST PRIZE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKEREL, KANSAS STATE SHOW, 1912. BRED AND OWNED BY D. F. DRINKWATER, CEDAR POINT, KANSAS.

For seventeen years I bred the S. C. Brown Leghorns, believing them to be the most profitable, as well as the beauty breed in poultrydom. I was then



appointed superintendent of the Kansas Poultry Experiment Station, where for five years I had the opportunity of studying some thirty leading varieties of poultry, kept practically under the same conditions, and had a chance of comparing them in a fair and systematic manner. A strict account was kept of all food consumed and trap nests were used the whole time, so that guess work was eliminated, and our conclusions could be based on facts, not theories.

After studying all the data compiled in this time I concluded that the S. C. White Leghorns were the breed to tie to for egg production and the White Plymouth Rocks for dual purpose fowl.

The old idea that white fowls and animals are not as hardy as the colored ones is erroneous and has no foundation. The parti-colored varieties in poultry make a more fascinating study in breeding to standard requirements, and while the Brown Leghorn is still my favorite, being a poor man I must breed the fowl that brings the highest profit per hen, so I have settled on the S. C. White Leghorn and the White Plymouth Rock from a market standpoint. From a fancy standpoint the conclusions might have been different. The most profitable breed for a fancier who is producing breeding stock to sell others, the breed or variety he has been breeding and advertising for years, is, generally speaking, the variety he as an individual breeder will make the most profit on.

How many fowls to raise on a place pends on the amount of range you have for the young stock, or the amount of house room you can give them in winter, and on the time you have to devote to caring for them.

If one wants to raise broilers for the market, one hundred birds can be raised to broiler size on a much more limited area than if kept to maturity. Also the amount of house room need not enter largely into your calculations, unless broilers are being raised in the winter months, as the chicks are usually marketed at 12 weeks of age and are kept half that time in brooders.

At the prevailing prices of feed and the amount usually obtained for broilers, there is no question but raising the pullets to maturity and keeping them a year for egg production is the much more profitable if one has the room to give them plenty of range while making their growth.

The question of where to sell what you produce depends very much on where you are situated. If you are located near a good market for what you produce, it is usually best to sell to your local dealer. It is also well to consult him as to the best time to have certain products ready for market. If there is a heavy demand for broilers in May or June, hatch them in February or March. If the demand for roasters is heaviest for the holiday trade, hatch them in July, or if the demand be heaviest in early spring, as it usually is, hatch the chicks in the late fall.

If your production be eggs, hatch the pullets to produce those eggs at such a time that they will reach maturity when eggs are usually the highest price which, in Kansas, is late fall and early winter.

This, of course, depends on the variety you are breeding. Leghorns can be hatched as late as April, while the American breeds should be hatched in February or March to make fall and winter layers. The Asiatics I need not mention, as they are only supposed to lay enough eggs to reproduce their kind, and should be bred only for meat production.

If one is located where it would pay better to ship their produce to a larger market it often happens that a friend or relative lives at the larger place who would be glad to handle your produce for what you would have to pay a commission man. And if your products were first class a friend could usually obtain better prices for you, as they could sell direct to the consumer.

In this day and age it should be considered a disgrace to the owner to have even a scrub dog on his place, let alone scrub stock and poultry. We have a plenty of pure-bred stuff of every description and the first cost is the only difference in their production. The higher that be, the more care and attention the animal or fowl will receive.

This fact was brought to my attention very strongly during the Belgian hare craze in Kansas. A hare that cost $50 to $100 was put in a good warm house, given the best of care and a padlock kept on the door to keep some one from stealing it. When hares got to costing 50 cents to $1 any old box was considered good enough for it, and often the owner wished someone would steal it.

So I believe that paying a good price for a start in pure-bred poultry is a step in advance in more ways than one.

In comparing poultry with dairy cows on a farm, I do not think there should be any comparison, as poultry should be considered a very important part of any well regulated dairy farm. Just as it is more profitable to fatten steers and hogs together, so is it more profitable to keep dairy cows and chickens on the same farm.

Ofttimes the profit on the hogs is the only profit made, so ofttimes the profit on the hens is the only profit made. In either case, had there been only one kind kept, there would have been no profit.

I do not believe that any poultryman is capable of comparing poultry profits with hog or cattle profits. Neither do I believe a man handling all three of them can give a correct comparison, as he is sure to be better fitted by inclination or choice to handle either one or the other better than the rest, therefore will make that one pay the best. But the fact remains that a farm may be without hogs or cattle, but certainly should never be without poultry.

Any one keeping poultry must, of course, have houses to protect them from cold or stormy weather. These houses need not be elaborate or expensive, in fact, they should not be expensive, for if hens be kept for profit the profit should not all be used on expensive houses and fixtures. I believe all leading poultrymen and experiment stations now agree on the open front houses with muslin curtain for stormy weather.

The shed type is the easiest to build, but I prefer the combination roof, the back half covering two-thirds the floor space. The house should be 12 feet deep, facing the south, 5 feet high in front, 4 feet at back and 8 feet at cone. It may be as long as desirable, but should aways be perfectly tight on three sides, to avoid drafts. This can best be accomplished by covering the roof and sides with boards, then with prepared roofing. A cement floor is best but clay well tamped makes an excellent floor. No glass is needed in a poultry house, for when the sun shines the front may be left open and when there is no sun the muslin curtain will let in plenty of light.

The best feed for laying hens is a dry mash, fed in hoppers, and is composed of 5 parts corn meal, 6 parts wheat middlings, 3 parts bran, 5 parts special beef scrap and 1 part alfalfa meal.

The grain ration should be equal parts by measure of corn, wheat and oats, fed in litter twice a day, seeing that the fowls consume at least half as many pounds of mash as grain. Where milk is available, the mash mixed with milk makes an excellent summer ration for both hens and growing chicks. Where a good grade of beef scrap cannot be purchased, substitute green ground bone in cold weather, and milk in summer.

For very young chicks, use specially prepared chick food, gradually substituting the mash mixture and a variety of small grains and cracked corn.

Yarded fowls should have in addition to the above a small amount of green alfalfa, clover, or grass, cut in half-inch lengths, every day during the summer, when the alfalfa meal may be omitted from the mash. They should also have fresh water, grit and oyster shell.

Poultry will never do well if infested with lice or mites. Mites may be easily kept out of the houses by spraying the interior once a month, in warm weather, with 50 parts water to 1 part stock dip or kerosene emulsion, which is prepared by boiling 1 pound of soap in 1 gallon of water, then after removing from the fire add 2 gallons kerosene and ½ pint crude carbolic acid. This makes a stock solution something like soft soap to be used in spraying the houses by thinning down with water.

Lice are a more difficult problem. Lice breed in the heavy fluff on the underside of a fowl's body and can be kept in check by occasionally catching the fowl and removing the feathers containing nits from the abdomen, and rubbing a little blue ointment on the abdomen below the vent.

In warm weather the fowls may be given a bath in 75 parts of water to 1 of stop dip. To do this quickly and thoroughly, Mr. Binger of Topeka has a very ingenious method. The fowl's means of egress from the house is through a small chute having an opening about 12 by 16 inches. The floor of this chute is hung in the middle on an iron rod, so it swings freely when the plug is removed that holds it in place. This chute is high enough above the outside ground surface to allow a washtub to be placed under it containing about 10 inches of dip. After putting the tub in place the plug is removed and a slide raised to let the fowls come out of the house. As they come crowding out, each one falls in the tub and as the bottom is slippery they flounder around and get thoroughly wet. The person raising the slide drops it as soon as five or six fowls are in the tub, to prevent getting too many in at one time. In this manner a large number may be given a bath with very little labor and the dip kills all lice on the fowls at the time.

Poultry diseases, and how to combat them, is one of the most important things to know, and one of the least taught in poultry schools and colleges. One may have a thorough knowledge of poultry anatomy, the digestive tract, the intestinal tract, the generative organs, etc. He may know how to run incubators and brooders, how to build poultry houses and how to feed poultry scientifically, but if he knows little or nothing about poultry diseases, he will not make a success of a poultry plant. It is not so much a question that he will

(Continued on page 32.)



THE Kansas rooster has a right to crow. Only six other states in the Union own a greater number of his kin. Only one of the six is west of the Mississippi river. In 1911 Kansas poultry and eggs sold were worth a little more than one-fourth of Kansas' wheat; only a little less than one-fifth of Kansas' corn; about as much as Kansas' oats; five times as much as Kansas' potatoes; three times as much as Kansas' fruit, garden vegetables and sugar beets together; nearly half as much as Kansas' hay, including all alfalfa; ten times as much as the broomcorn. Kansas poultry on hand in 1910 was worth half as much as all Kansas' hogs assessed in 1911; six times as much as the sheep; one-third as much as the milch cows; more than one-third as much as the mules and asses; one-fourth the value of all other cattle than milch cows, and one-tenth as much as all the horses.

In the sugar beet territory of Kansas, the counties of Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Gray and Ford, the 1911 crop of sugar beets, at $5.00 per ton, on the farms, was worth $136,180. Poultry and eggs sold in the same counties brought $205,979. And nobody is lobbying or shouting for a bounty on the hen nor an increased tariff on her eggs. Our state legislators would fall dead in a faint if some one proposed an appropriation of $20,000 for furthering the interests of the poultry industry, through better equipment at our Agricultural College, and an annual Educational Poultry Exhibition and Institute. But that sum would be only 75 cents a ton value added to the sugar beets through a tariff bill, and only one-sixth of one per cent of the amount the hens brought to Kansas folks ($11,369,098) in 1911.

PROFIT FROM POULTRY



(Copyright, 1912, by George Beuoy.)
A TWELVE-POUND CAPON.



A SCENE ON THE DINGLEY BELL POULTRY FARM. AN OPEN FRONT POULTRY HOUSE FOR RAISING CAPONS AS WELL AS ALL OTHER KINDS OF CHICKENS.



(Copyright, 1912, by George Beuoy.)
A PLYMOUTH ROCK ROOSTER.

How One Kansas Farmer Makes It --- Capons an Important Factor

By GEORGE BEUOY
Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kansas

I AM raising Barred Plymouth Rock chickens because I believe that they will make me more ready money than any other fowl, animal or product that I could possibly raise or produce on a 160-acre farm. I say that I believe that to be a fact, but as a matter of record I know that it is true.

My mother was raising Barred Rocks before I was born, and I have bred them myself every since I was large enough to set a hen. Our original start with the strain we now have was secured from Judge C. H. Rhodes in 1884, and we have bred them ever since that date, trying always to improve the egg-laying qualities and general character of the bird. In our early experiences with chickens we tried various breeds, crosses and combinations, always carefully noting results, and in every instance we found the pure-bred birds gave us much larger cash returns, even when sold on the local market. As a matter of fact, our entire success and business is based and was for many years operated strictly on a commercial basis, our entire product going on the local market to our produce dealer.

We purchased and located on the Dingley Dell Farm in the spring of 1898, and for a number of years did a general farm business, keeping pure-bred Poland China hogs, Jersey cows and Percheron and Standard bred horses. The horses kept were good ones, both mares and stallions, and I have a big bunch of blue ribbons won on them at Kansas and Oklahoma shows and fairs. The hogs were of the best, and many people of this section still raise that strain. The stallions were widely patronized and were making good money, as well as the hogs. A careful record was kept, covering a period of five seasons with horses, hogs, cows and chickens, and when the net returns were figured up the actual cash clear profit from the chickens was more than double that received from any other source on the farm. And during that test period the chickens and eggs were sold on the market at the local produce store. Frankly, I had not thought that that would be the case. I supposed the horses and hogs would pay the best, and they did show a very fair profit, but nothing to compare with the chickens.

Careful observation and close study of the farm journals had by this time convinced me that the people who were actually succeeding—the ones that were really making the money, were the ones that were specializing, taking some one thing and putting the best effort that they were capable of in producing that one thing. The chickens were making us more money than any other product that we were producing on the farm, so we decided to make them our specialty. We arrived at that decision some 10 years ago, and immediately acted upon it. We sold the hogs on the market and the horses at public sale, and invested the proceeds in better equipment and facilities for the poultry. And I may say that we have never regretted the change.

About this time we began to have a local demand for setting eggs. We were selling eggs in the winter months when many farmers were actually buying eggs for their own use. Our neighbors knew this to be a fact, and we soon had quite a demand for setting eggs. At first we let them have them at regular market price, but the extra work of selecting, counting and other work resulting, soon compelled us to charge extra for setting eggs. It occurred to me at this stage of the game that if home people were so eager to buy of us that perhaps our birds were worth advertising. It seemed reasonable to me that people at some distance would like to improve their flocks. For many years, I think almost from the beginning, we had each year bought new cockerels to go with our flock, or at least had purchased eggs from some reliable breeder. We had been buying these through advertisements that appeared in our farm papers, and I at once decided to try the papers with a small ad myself. The ads paid us from the very start.

We used quite liberal space for beginners and received prompt encouragement, three inquiries arriving before the paper that contained the first advertisement reached us. Since that date (some eight years ago) we have never been without an ad in some farm paper. We have found this much the best way to dispose of the real good breeding birds and the eggs that can be spared from the best matings.

The birds and eggs that we are able to furnish for breeding purposes have made us a net profit of about four times as much as the ones sold on the local market. Not all the birds raised each year are good enough to sell as breeders. As a rule, we raise close to 500 chicks each season, half of which are cockerels. There are usually 100 of these that show quality enough to use as breeders and are kept and sold for that purpose. The balance are caponized (unsexed) when they weigh about a pound and a half, and are sold on the open market during February and March, at which time they average us about 11 pounds each and to date we have never sold any for less than 15 cents per pound, live weight, or 20 cents, dressed. Usually we have received 20 and 25 cents per pound for them. We get the money for the capon in a lump sum, and I believe we make more actual profit from them than we do from the cockerels sold as breeders. We average about $5 each for the cockerels. However, they are sold one and two at a time and have to be crated each time and taken to express office, and are considerable trouble to handle. These objections do not apply to the capon, and if it were not for disappointing our regular customers I should certainly caponize every cockerel I did not need for breeding. They beat selling cheap cockerels for $1 and $2 each.

The "Editorman" asks this question for me to answer: "How much more do you figure pure-breds are worth over scrub stock, for farm flocks?" We don't figure on that question any more. We tried it out and got accurate information for the answer. Three years ago we heard so much about mixed breeds and common stock laying better than pure-bred stock that we decided to try it. We gave the scrubs the best of it. We yarded up our pure-bred birds and let the mixed ones and the scrubs have the run of the farm. Careful records were kept for the first six months of that year, at which time the test stopped and the scrubs and mixed birds went to the butcher's. During January, February and March the pure-bred birds laid 50 per cent more eggs than the scrub stock. Eggs were high, too, those three months. During April, May and June the pure-bred birds laid 20 per cent more than the scrubs. The mixed lot of birds went cheap when they were sold. The pure-bred birds would have brought 2 cents per pound more money, and would have weighed twice as much, bird for bird. The test showed the pure-bred birds to be twice as profitable at the very least consideration. And it must be remembered that they did this in close confinement, as small yards were used for them, while the scrubs and mixed fowls had the run of the farm. They were all fed exactly the same, except that cut alfalfa was fed in the yards for greens, while the mixed bunch had access to a variety of greens. We don't figure any more. We know that pure-breds are much the best where a profit is desired. Since making that test we have not had a mixed or scrub chicken on the farm.

Last season we hatched 625 chicks. About half were hatched in incubators and the rest were hatched under hens. We like the hen-hatched chicks the best, but could not get along without an incubator. Of the 625 chicks hatched this last season 600 were raised to maturity. We could not have raised that large a per cent if it had not been for the capons. All of our chicks are given to capons to raise. They are much the best brooders that we have ever tried. When the hens are hatching we take the chicks from two of them and give them to a capon to raise. A capon will cluck and hover them much better than a hen. He is quieter, will not "rant" around and run the little fellows to death, like a hen does. He is very careful with his feet and rarely step on a little chick. His feathers are longer, softer and more abundant than a hen's. His spread of wing is much greater and, in fact, his accommodations are much more ample than Madam Hen. The hawk does not fly that can take a chick from a good Barred Rock capon, and they will pull the whiskers from a tom cat in no time if he should meddle with the brood. They will not wean their chicks and go to laying just when the chicks reach the naked stage and need them most, as a hen will.

A capon can be cashed in at any time and a profit made on his original cost. It is true he consumes some feed, but that goes to build up his frame and flesh. Capon meat is the highest priced meat sold on the American market. The real large capons bring the highest prices. For that reason the ones that are carried over and used as brooders will sell at the top of the market, going for the holiday trade, at which time the young capons are still too small to sell well. We have used capons for five or six years to raise our little chicks. The last two seasons they have been our only brooding system. We wish no better method.

Poultry pays us much better than hogs. We do not raise hogs, except enough for our meat. We still have our cows, but they are kept principally so that we can have plenty of milk for the chickens during the breeding season.

We frequently give the new milk to the chickens. No attempt is made to sell butter or cream. We keep and milk six good cows for this purpose. Milk is the cheapest and best animal feed that we have ever found. I have a horse-power green bone cutter and also buy beef scraps, but I find that milk is much better than any of these substitutes. We feed no other sort of animal feed to the chickens when we can get milk enough. Our cows are kept for no other reason than for our own use and to help out the chickens. They could not be made to pay half the profit on the investment that the chickens do.

Our houses are all of the open front type, entirely open all the time. We have tried the curtains and find them a nuisance. They might do to play with, but are no good on a real live, profitable chicken ranch. Our main chicken house is 50 feet long, 16 feet deep, and has four rooms. The back is 4 feet high, and front 8 feet, the upper 5 feet being entirely open all the time. The thermometer has stood 5 to 12 degrees below zero for a week at a time and we have never had a bird freeze his comb in this house yet. All of our houses are built on this same idea. We have 20 colony houses constructed on the same principle. The only difference is they are smaller. We scatter them through the orchard and put a capon and 20 chicks in each. The perches are placed 14 inches from the ground and the same distance apart in the main house. They are made from 2x4's, with the edges rounded off and set on edge. Each end fits into a slot so that they can be easily removed for cleaning. The ends, back and top of one of these houses are covered with the best grade of prepared roofing, cemented on, and is perfectly air-tight on all three sides and top. It must be air-tight on all sides except the one left open, if good results are expected.

As a single grain ration, I find corn,

(Continued on next page.)



WHITE IVORY STRAIN WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
First and second prize pullets at Kansas State Show, January, 1910.
Line bred "White Ivorys" owned by C. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.





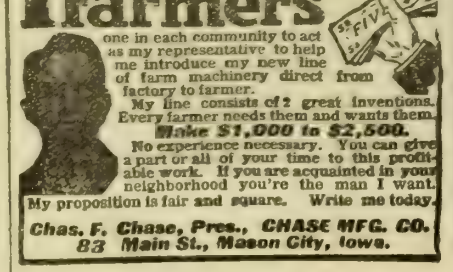
Advice to Young Men and Women

A PLAINLY written book on the "Laws of Nature and Sex," that brushes false modesty aside and tells the pure truth in chaste language. Parents should read this book and give it to their children. Other subjects treated:—Advice to Married Couples, Improvement of the Offspring, Dangers to Boys and Girls, Etiquette Between Sexes, Duties of a Young Mother and a Young Father, Inhumanities of Parents, Boyhood, Girlhood, Etc. Book contains 288 pages fully illustrated. Mailed in plain wrapper upon receipt of $1.00. Money back if not satisfactory.

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one in each community to act as my representative to help me introduce my new line of farm machinery direct from factory to farmer.
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Make $1,000 to $2,500.
No experience necessary. You can give a part or all of your time to this profitable work. If you are acquainted in your neighborhood you're the man I want.
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83 Main St., Mason City, Iowa.

Profit From Poultry

[Continued From Page Seven]

good, solid, old-fashioned corn, the best of the entire bunch of cereals. If I had to choose between corn and all the other feeds I would not hesitate—I should take corn every time. However, I have found that it does not pay to depend on any single grain ration. The birds not only like but require a variety. Next to corn I like oats best, and we feed from 400 to 600 bushels of oats to our chickens each year. Next to oats I like wheat, and we usually use about 200 bushels of the best wheat that we can obtain. Wheat, oats and corn are the only grains that I have had good success with. We have an alfalfa field for the chickens to run on at all times. We also sow some rye and wheat in the orchard each fall to furnish variety in green feed. I have found that green feed in some form is absolutely necessary in order to have winter eggs. Alfalfa meal ground fine is good, and will help out when other green feed is scarce. We make it about half corn chop, and wet it with milk, letting it set over night. The birds enjoy it.

My personal observation is that most people do not feed their poultry enough to get eggs even if their hens were of the laying kind. I believe that most farmers do not feed the poultry liberally enough in the winter months. A neighbor of mine, the wife of a very prominent stockman who ships his cattle to market by the train load, asked me why her hens were not laying better. I enquired in turn as to what she was feeding. She said it was just shameful the way those hens of hers eat; it just seemed that she could not satisfy them; she felt sure that something was wrong with them. She said that they would fly down off the roosts at night if they heard the granary door open; that there was not more than two hundred chickens on the place and that she fed them regularly night and morning a variety of corn and wheat mixed. She knew that she fed them all that they ought to have because she measured it, giving them a two-gallon bucket full each feed. Just how much to feed is sometimes quite a problem. I have found that it takes just about on an average of one bushel of grain for each day's feed for every one hundred mature fowls that are kept. They may not quite consume that much but will come pretty near it.

No matter how well you may feed and how good your birds are the birds cannot be expected to lay unless free from lice and in the pink of condition. To keep rid of lice and mites is easy. All that is required is the open front house so that the sun will shine clear to the very back side and completely cover the floor space with its rays. Keep it clean. Clean twice a week at least, every day is better. Whitewash it once every six weeks. A spray pump is best for this purpose. Buy the lime by the barrel, and crude carbolic acid by the gallon. Use a gallon of the acid to each barrel of lime. Put the acid in the lime while it is slacking, about the time that it quits boiling and while it is quite thick, and it will mix up in good shape. If you do not require a barrel of slack lime at one time use a half barrel and a half gallon of the acid, or in that proportion. It's cheap, therefore put it on liberally. We use dirt floor in our house and soak up the floor with this mixture every week or so, especially in a dry time, as dust is very bad for chickens. Where large flocks are kept some sort of disinfectant is necessary. The patent preparations are good, but we make our own. We make it like this: Get a five-gallon can. Get four gallons of gasolene in it and then add one gallon of crude carbolic acid and you will have one of the best liquid lice or mite killers. To make lice powder stir this mixture into plaster of Paris. All the powder will hold without becoming damp and sticky. With these two preparations plenty of lime and a clean house you need not have lice or mites. As a disinfectant and cleanser for the drinking vessels we use permanganate of potash. It is a good preventative against contagious diseases. When roup or looseness of the bowels show up in a flock of birds if sodium sulphite is used in the drinking water, a good round teaspoonful to each gallon of water, a cure can nearly always be effected. Of course, you will have to fix it so that the birds will have to drink the medicated water. I have never had white diarrhoea in my flock, but I believe that the above remedy would check it, as it is effective for checking any looseness in older fowls.

Keep the flock's sleeping quarters clean, let in plenty of sunlight without "straining." See that they have a place where they can wallow in damp, loose earth, and you will be all right. Take a pride in your flock, and the details will not seem so much like work. Do something that you can be proud of. Attend your local poultry show. Take a few of your best birds and win a few blue ribbons. There is a lot of pleasure in it, besides it will help you. As soon as you can win regularly at your home show try a few at the state show. Besides the pleasure, it will bring you business and make it worth while to raise good ones.

For the past three seasons we have shown regularly at the Kansas State Show. The first time that we showed at that great show we won two first prizes and two specials, besides having the three highest scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks in the show. We also won on pen in a very large class of Barred Rocks, and that was our first experience at a large show. Since that time we have shown at Ogden, Utah, four state shows, Kansas City, Mo., State Show, Topeka, and Independence, Kan., winning more than twenty first prizes. And this was done on farm-bred, farm-raised birds. I see no good reason why other farmers cannot do as well. A well-bred strain of birds and attention to details are all that is required.

I should like for every farmer in Kansas to try a few capons this season. They are money makers. I had no one to show me about them. I secured some reading matter telling how to do it and commenced on a dead bird, one that we had just killed to eat, and the trick was soon learned.

This is the picture of Ruth Stone, of Sterling, Kan., and her Shetland pony, Cupid, with saddle and bridle, which was given to her by KANSAS FARMER, December 23. Ruth seems to be the happiest girl in Kansas, and writes that she would not part with Cupid for anything in the world.

KANSAS FARMER will give away, in March, four more pure-bred Shetland ponies to Kansas boys and girls. Their



names are Checkers, Frolic, Brownie and Freckles, and any boy or girl in the state of Kansas has an opportunity of getting one of these ponies and outfits. KANSAS FARMER has already given away 10 Shetland ponies, and if you would like to get one of these, be sure to write today to the Pony Boy, Topeka, Kan., 625 Jackson Street.

No one need hesitate to buy incubators or brooders because they have not before used them or saw them used. The manner of the use of these machines has been reduced to a simple A B C program if the user will just be guided by the easily followed instructions and rules for use. There is no contrivance for lightening labor and increasing profits that is more readily adaptable to instant use than the modern incubator and brooder. The cost of such an outfit is easily repaid by the increased profits in only a part of a season's work. Few, if any, articles can be bought that so quickly pay back their first cost. Not only in dollars and cents, but in doing the work easier and with a greater satisfaction in its doing.

Keep the hogs well bedded on cold nights and provide sufficient shelter for them so they will not be inclined to crowd each other too much.

JOHNSON Says To Tell You That 325,000 Satisfied Customers Prove the Superiority of "OLD TRUSTY" Incubators



M. M. Johnson
The Incubator Man

DO YOU realize that 325,000 Old Trusty Incubators have been sold to Poultry Raisers throughout the United States by JOHNSON, THE INCUBATOR MAN at CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA? Do you realize that that means 154 solid miles of INCUBATORS set side by side? He wants to refer anybody to all of these 325,000 SATISFIED customers--but

Do you realize that it would take $6,500.00 for *postage* alone to write each user of an OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR a single two cent letter?

Abraham Lincoln said that "you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

Johnson might have fooled 1,000 people on a *poor* incubator—or 5,000 on a *fairly* good machine before the people "got on" to him but he couldn't possibly fool 325,000 bright, up-to-date progressive poultry raisers all over the United States—and if he *had* they'd have sent all their machines back to him because every single one of them was shipped on 30-60 or 90 Days' FREE TRIAL—subject to return at his expense if they weren't satisfactory.

And every one of these 325,000 machines was sold on 30—60—90 Days' Free Trial guaranteed TEN or TWENTY YEARS. What in the world do you suppose Johnson would have done if these customers had sent him back this 154 solid miles of machines?

The Best Recommendation For The

"OLD TRUSTY" INCUBATOR

Is The 325,000 In Actual Everyday Use

Clay Center, Nebraska is the center of the world in Incubator making. More machines are made right there in Johnson's factories than in any five cities in the United States. When he started this industry on a 65 cent cash capital, making his first machine for Mrs. Johnson's and his own use in raising poultry for a living, he had no idea of ever offering a single incubator for sale They had simply worn themselves out trying to make the different machines that they had saved up their money and bought actually hatch chickens, and finally in desperation he told Mrs. Johnson that he was going to make a machine himself that would do the work. And he did. Then he made a few machines for neighbors. Then they went into the business. And every good feature that he worked out he patented, until the present OLD TRUSTY INCUBATOR is a patented machine throughout. No one can sell you the Old Trusty features but JOHNSON—*all others are imitations.*

Don't you think that the actual experience and the satisfaction of 325,000 satisfied customers is sufficient proof that he is making the machine that you ought to buy if you are going to raise poultry?

He can't furnish you any better proof—and he wants you to prove this to yourself by taking one of his machines on the same terms that these 325,000 customers have bought on, and try your hand at running one in your own way, in your own home, You send it right back to him if it doesn't make good every claim he makes for it—and doesn't satisfy *you* the same as it has satisfied 325,000 other people. Read the proof in the description: Inner case made of A-grade kiln-dried clear (not a knot in a mile) California Redwood—the most durable most expensive lumber for the manufacture of an Incubator. Round this inner case is placed a complete wall of highest grade Asbestos—and around this comes the outer case of Solid Metal, in handsome mottled finish. This gives you a *triple-cased* machine that is INDESTRUCTIBLE—Fireproof—damp proof—and proof against shrinking or swelling of the wood. His cold-rolled copper hot-water heating system (patented) all his own invention—has Satety Lamp and Regulator placed at side of the machine, leaving you a clear table-like top for use in placing egg trays when testing eggs. No extra table required with an Old Trusty.

Johnson's price on The Old Trusty Incubator is just 7% above his actual cost of manufacturing in 100,000 lots, and in making 100,000 of these machines he is able to save in many ways because he buys his materials in such immense quantities and has all the latest and most modern labor—time and expense-saving machinery in his factory. That is why his price to you on one of these perfect profit-producing Old Trusty Incubators is less than $10 all freight paid East of the Rockies.



You are Invited to Send for His Catalog

Some makers call their catalog by all sorts of fancy names—but Johnson calls his just plain catalog because he writes it himself to sell his machines—but in it you'll find all his own actual experience as a poultry-raiser and incubator manufacturer, from the very day he started with a capital of 65 cents up to the day the book went on the press after he sold 325,000 Old Trusty machines. They're all proud of the Old Trusty out there in Nebraska. They're proud of the fact that they've sold them to people all over the civilized world. They're proud of the fact that Clay Center is the center of the Incubator World—and they're proud of the fact that they haven't a dissatisfied customer that they know of, and that they've never seen an Old Trusty Incubator that was *worn out.*

Simple, Sure and Trusty For The Largest Average Hatches

If you only knew what these 325,000 satisfied Old Trusty Incubator users know about his machine you'd surely send for his Free Catalog before you buy your machine anywhere else. This Catalog of his is not a word of art nouveau nor is it a specimen of the printers' art de luxe. It's a plain book of actual facts and experiences—full of photographs taken from the thousands and thousands of pictures sent him by his customers telling how delighted they are with his machine and of their successes with it.

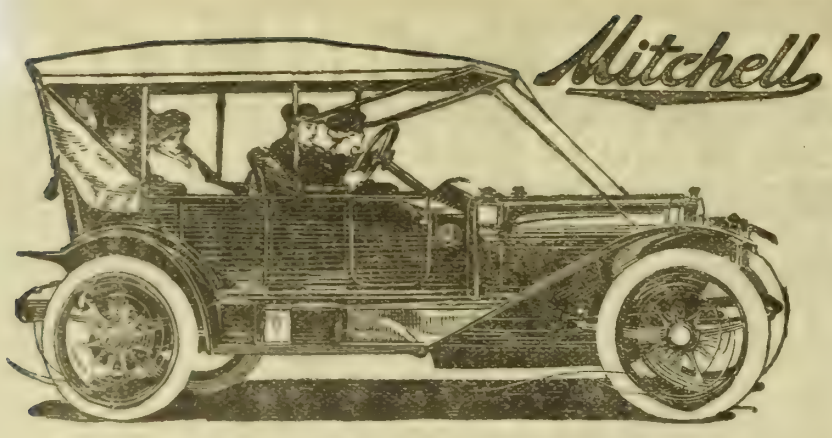
Johnson can't bring you to his factory to see his machines but he can send you his catalog if you'll give your name and address on a postal. It's worth a dollar to you whether you buy his machine or not—if it isn't, just write and tell him so and he will send you stamps for its return together with stamps to cover the ones you've used in corresponding with him.

Just a word about the prospects for 1912. It looks as if on account of high prices of all food stuffs and the high cost of living generally that there's going to be more money made out of poulty this year than has ever been made before in the history of the country. Don't you want to get a share of it? Johnson will surely show you the way to do it as he has shown 325,000 other people—if you will give him the chance.

M. M. Johnson, The Incubator Man
With a Score of 325,000 Satisfied Customers
Clay Center, Nebraska
The Place Where Most Incubators Come From

Less Than $10 Complete
Johnson Pays The Freight—East of the Rockies

30 to 90 Days' Free Trial



Now-a-days the farmer wants the best in everything he buys; "the farmer's trade" doesn't require anything different from the city trade; you wear just as good clothes, and drive just as good an automobile as the man on the city boulevard.

The Mitchell car is a farmer's car just because it's any man's car who wants a good one. It is built to stand "the road"—any road; to go where you're going; and keep on going as long as you want it to.

It's made by the same people who have made the Mitchell farm wagon for 77 years; made in the same thorough way; to last and give service.

The new Six-cylinder—48-Horse Power—is a great country or city car; carries five comfortably; and gets there; $1750.

The Six-cylinder---60 Horse Power---is a big 7-passenger car for the whole family; $2250.

The four cylinder, five passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped, ... $1350

The four cylinder, four passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped, ... $1150

The four cylinder, two passenger Mitchell Runabout, 30-H. P., equipped, . . $950

They're all Mitchell; and all good. Write and ask for Catalogue B.

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Company

Racine, Wisconsin

Kansas City Branch: Sixteenth St. & Grand Ave

Poultry Propects in Kansas

By W. A. LIPPINCOTT, K. S. A. C.

Born with an inherent love for fine fowls—a careful poultry grower during his boyhood days—later a graduate from the Poultry division of Cornell University—Prof. William A. Lippincott comes to Kansas with so thorough a knowledge of poultry and poultry work that the Poultry division of the Kansas State Agricultural College will in future be of greater service to Kansas poultry growers than it has been in the past. With the close of the old year Professor Lippincott closed the book on work well done at the Iowa State College. With the opening of the new year we find him in charge of poultry work at Manhattan. Kansas welcomes him, and expects much of him—Editor.



FOR some years Iowa has held the lead as a poultry state. She has done so because she was the greatest agricultural state in the Union. She happened to have enough hens hanging around her corn cribs to make her incidentally the greatest poultry state as well.

Recent statistics show that this leadership is passing south to her sister state, Missouri. There have been two great reasons for this. The first is that Missouri, as a state, has given the poultry industry recognition and aid. The second is that Missouri is just far enough south of Iowa to escape the extreme and prolonged winter from which that state suffers. At the same time, Missouri is far enough north to escape the numerous diseases and extremities of temperature which the south is heir to.

Kansas has a climate that is equal to Missouri. She has a soil that for poultry purposes is far ahead. With climate and soil in her favor, it is only a question of time until the poultry interests receive even greater recognition from the state than they have with our neighbor to the east. I can see no reason why the leadership in poultry should not rest ultimately in the Sunflower state. In fact, I firmly believe it is now on the way and will merely secure a stop-over in Missouri on its way to Kansas.

formity for a large number of years. This can only mean pure bred stock, for no other stock is uniform.

In the third place, the farmer needs pure bred stock because it sells to better advantage. Any one who has marketed anything, from a basket of peaches to a carload of steers, know that they sell better if they are all alike. The eggs and carcasses of standard bred stock are far more uniform than those from a mixed flock. One of the largest buyers of chickens in the state of Kansas recently made the statement that he could afford to pay from one to two cents a pound more for a dozen pure bred carcasses than he could for the same number of ordinary mongrel carcasses.

Very often, however, the individual farmer who has good stock to sell finds that he cannot secure any better price than his neighbor who has poor stuff.

It may be put down as a general rule that eventually the good goods brings the good price, though the farmer may not get the benefit. The question is, how shall the farmer get the benefit?

The same question arises in marketing other produce. The man who hauls his well filled oats to the elevator often finds the man with light oats getting the same price. Why? Because most of the people raise poor oats. There are not enough good oats hauled to fill a separate car, so the good are mixed with the bad and go at the same price. The only way out for such a man is to combine with several neighbors who are raising superior oats and fill a car. Then he can market them at the higher price.

Practically the same thing can and will

The picture tells the story: A White Rock hen of the egg type, trap-nested to insure an accurate record of eggs laid—220 in 12 months; and amounts of feed (125 pounds) consumed during the year.

One of the greatest needs of the state today is the more complete introduction of the vigorous pure bred. I am not saying this in the interests of the fancier, but of the farmer. He needs a standard bred stock for three reasons.

In the first place, he will give it better care. In the same sense that we say "poor folks generally have poor ways," poor stock generally gets poor care. If the farmers of Kansas would give the same thought and care to their hens that they give to their horses, they could easily add two million dollars to the income of the state within the next twelve months.

In the second place, pure bred stock simplifies the feeding problem. A flock of pure bred birds can be fed cheaper than the mixed mongrel flock. Birds of the flighty Leghorn type have different feed requirements from birds of the Brahma and Cochin types. Many mongrel flocks show these extremes of type and many gradations between. It would be as foolish to try to feed beef and dairy cattle in the same lot and expect good production of both beef and milk, as it is to expect good results from feeding a mixed flock of chickens of widely varying types.

The successful feeding of poultry is among the most difficult of feeding problems. The horse or the dairy cow is dealt with as an individual. The needs of the individual are catered to. Hens must be handled in flocks of from 50 to 100. The nearest one can come to giving them individual attention is to cater to the average hen. The only way to have a large number of average hens is to have stock that has been bred for uniformity for a large number of years.

In the third place, the farmer needs pure bred stock because it sells to better advantage. Any one who has marketed anything, from a basket of peaches to a carload of steers, know that they sell better if they are all alike. The eggs and carcasses of standard bred stock are far more uniform than those from a mixed flock. One of the largest buyers of chickens in the state of Kansas recently made the statement that he could afford to pay from one to two cents a pound more for a dozen pure bred carcasses than he could for the same number of ordinary mongrel carcasses.

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Practically the same thing can and will be done in Kansas with poultry. The key to the situation is community breeding. One man does not make much impression upon the local market, to say nothing of the city market. Several men breeding the same kind of birds in a community, will have eggs of the same shape and color, and carcasses of the same type. Their output will be important enough to make an impression on the local market. If the local man does not come across, the city man will be glad to get the goods, and pay a premium over the regular market price.

It is not wise to try to cover too much ground in the beginning. Therefore, the poultry department at the Kansas State Agricultural College expects to devote a good deal of its time trying to encourage these two things, namely: the introduction of standard bred poultry on the one hand, and community breeding on the other.

At the college, experiments will be taken up dealing with the farmers' problems. In the final analysis the motive behind every experiment will be the effort to make more money for the farmer through poultry. Just what problems will be tackled first cannot be determined until a more thorough study of the state has been made.

In the class room at the college, a systematic study of poultry management on the farm will be taken up. This study will include principles of poultry house construction, feeding, breeding, judging and rearing the different classes of poultry. As fast as there is call for them new courses will be added, until the course, as a whole, is equal of any in the country.

Sam Thompson Guarantees $1,000,000 More Poultry Profit With Fairfield Incubators-The Worlds Best Hatchers

That's a big guarantee but it's made in good faith. I am here to prove it. I am here to show you how to get your share of the increased profit, how to put chicken raising on a sound basis and eliminate experiments.

Most manufacturers make claims for their incubators. They all promise big hatches and then if their machine only hatches 40 or 50% blame it on the eggs or say that you did not operate the machine right.

I make claims for the Fairfield. I say it's the world's Best Hatcher, that it will hatch 90% or better for you or for anyone else.

I put this in writing and if the Fairfield fails to make good I take back the incubator without expense to you.

I sold the Fairfield on this fair and square plan last year—10,000 chicken raisers took up my offer and made big poultry profits.

This year I intend to put out 20,000 Fairfields on this basis—that means 20,000 Fairfield owners will make 90% hatches or better instead of 40 or 50% hatches that are usually made with ordinary incubators.

The answer is Fairfield owners will add over a million dollars to their chicken profits. Will you be one of them?



I Want You to Try My Fairfield, the Perfect Incubator, 60 Days at My Risk.

In other words, I want you to make 2 hatches with the Fairfield. I want you to test this wonderful incubator on your own place.

I want you to see how well it is made, how nicely it is finished, how simple and easy it is to operate, how inexpensive it is to operate, how perfectly it hatches.

When you have thoroughly tried and tested it, you will be proud to own it. You will find it a big money maker. I don't think you will be willing to part with it for ten times what it cost you.

If the Fairfield does not come up to my claims, if the 2-hatch test does not prove satisfactory,—I'll take the machine back without expense to you,—without quibbling or argument.

That's my way of doing business. It's the fair and square way. It's the way for you to get the right incubator.

Look at the picture of the Fairfield shown below.

It's made of finest California redwood and will not shrink or warp. It has strong cypress binding trimmed in brass. Has perfect heating system made of finest copper.

The lid of the Fairfield is extra heavy with 2 layers. Fits perfectly over body of machine so heat cannot escape. Between layers of lid is a special insulating material to hold the heat.

The Fairfield also has roomy nursery, deep, well-made egg tray, double air tight doors, besides many other good points not found in other incubators on the market.

In a few words the Fairfield is honestly made to do honest work and is sold on my fair and square make good plan.

Sam Thompson

90% Hatches Guaranteed

Not just a promise but a gilt edged, straight from the shoulder guarantee and it's not an experiment either.

I made this same guarantee last year and when I sprung it everyone was surprised. Other manufacturers said I would go broke, no incubator could be built to make good on such a guarantee. They said chicken raisers, especially the beginners, would take advantage of me on this generous guarantee.

I knew better. I knew the Fairfield would make good and that chicken raisers would be pleased with an incubator like the Fairfield and give me a square deal. I was right. The Fairfield is now acknowledged the World's Best Hatcher. I did not go broke. No one took advantage of my liberal guarantee and I am here again this year with the same 90% hatch guarantee ready to make good to you or anyone else.

Read These Letters

They are only a few of the thousands I have received from people who tried my Fairfield last year. These letters prove that the Fairfield is the most perfect incubator on the market, that it can and does make good on my 90% hatch guarantee. Write me and I will send you a bunch of testimonials from Fairfield users in your home state.

L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kansas, writes: I was so pleased with the way my new FAIRFIELD threshed out the little S. C. B. Leghorns last week. From 135 fertile eggs I hatched 134 chicks, it being the first hatch. I have used incubators for eight years of two different makes, but never had such a good hatch. I shall want another one next spring.

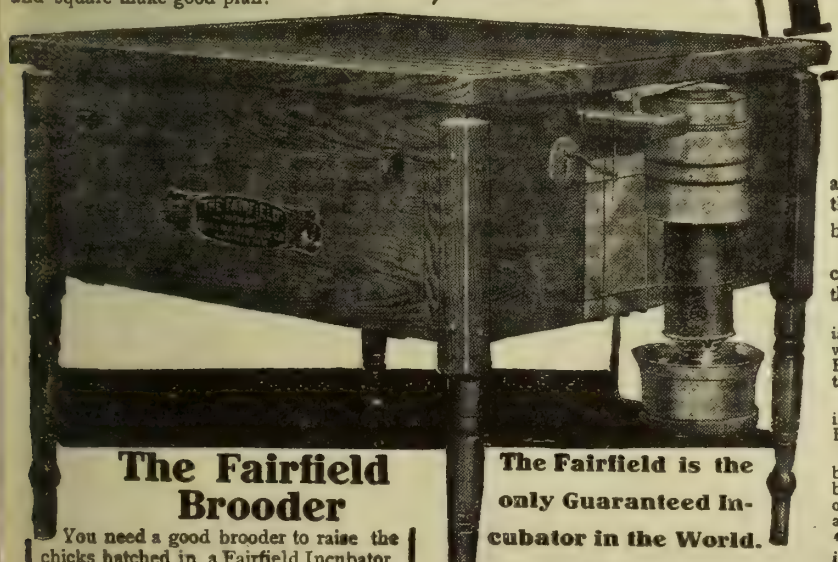
Mrs. N. N. Bashor, Pendleton, Oregon, writes: I have had two hatches from your incubator and got 98 per cent and am very well pleased. I am the only one around here that had the FAIRFIELD, but I think there will be more another year as every one who saw the machine thought it was all right.

Mrs. H. M. Wilson, Bronaugh, Missouri, writes: Now a few words in regard to my second hatch with the Fairfield. I simply had a fine hatch, 143 chicks out 147 fertile eggs.

Mrs. O. S. Stanley, Longmont, Colorado, writes: My machines hatched Thursday and out of 110 eggs I got 103 chicks. All nice plump chicks. I cannot praise your incubator too highly and I cannot get along without the brooder. It is all right.

Free My Big New Catalog and Poultry Book

The biggest of its kind ever published—tells all about ordering incubator—fully describes every part and every detail of Fairfield Incubator and Brooders—contains facts, figures and proof to convince anyone that the Fairfield Incubator is without question the World's Best Hatcher Get the catalog and read what poultry experts and thousands of other money-making poultry raisers say about the Fairfield, the only guaranteed incubator in the world.



The Fairfield Brooder

You need a good brooder to raise the chicks hatched in a Fairfield Incubator. The Fairfield Brooder is specially built. Uniform heating system—all chicks receive equal warmth. Double walls and doors. Rat and weasel proof and can be placed outdoors even in stormy weather. Raises larger average of chicks than any brooder made. The only ideal mechanical mother.

The Fairfield is the only Guaranteed Incubator in the World.

Secrets Exposed

I am not going to be a muck raker. I don't intend to make exaggerated statements. I am simply going to tell the truth which some manufacturers consider secrets and show just what the difference is between a good incubator, such as the Fairfield and some of the so called incubators or soap boxes. Then it's up to you to decide.

To make it absolutely clear I will give 6 of the principal reasons or points by which you can recognize a good incubator and at the same time show and prove why the Fairfield is really the World's Best Hatcher and the biggest incubator value ever offered.

1. ***Material***---There are many kinds of material used in constructing various incubators; namely, wood scraps, sheet iron, strawboard pulp, etc. The Fairfield is of finest California redwood, the kind that does not warp or shrink.

2. ***Heating System***---Some are made of tin, iron, steel or other material that rusts or leaks. The Fairfield is made of best quality copper.

3. ***Heat Regulation***---That's important for big hatches. Ordinary incubators are poor heaters because the temperature varies too much. Chilled or overheated eggs do not hatch. The Fairfield is always right because it's self-regulating.

4. ***Nursery and Egg Tray***---Ordinarily these important features are small and flimsy—hard to get at—in the Fairfield they are large and roomy—just right for convenience—made right and fit right.

5. ***Guarantee***---Some incubators are guaranteed to last a few years—most of them are not guaranteed at all. The Fairfield is guaranteed of best material—that means it's guaranteed to last—it's the only incubator in the world guaranteed to hatch 90% or better in all climates under all conditions—that means it's the only incubator that makes poultry profits certain.

6. ***Price***---A poorly built, poor hatching incubator is expensive as a gift—it's a bother and a nuisance—wastes time and money. The Fairfield is the best made, biggest hatching, longest lasting incubator in the world and the price of it is no more than you pay for the ordinary, uncertain kind.

I Have Given You Honest Facts Now Give me a Chance to Prove Them

I have made stronger claims here than any man has ever dared make for an incubator But I stand ready to back every claim and promise and I want you to make me prove them.

The only way to prove an incubator is by actual use and that's the way you prove my Fairfield. I send it on 60 days' trial. If it fails to hatch 90% or more of all fertile eggs simply ship it right back to me. I pay the freight and you're not out a cent. The fairest proof I know of. I let you try my Fairfield before you buy it and if it doesn't do everything I claim for it, I take it back.

This is your chance to get an incubator right. I send my Fairfield to your door so you can compare it with any other machine, not only for looks and convenience but for actual hatching. I promise you a square deal and no man dares say Sam Thompson ever broke a promise. Remember I let you keep the incubator for 60 days and 60 nights before you have to decide about keeping it.

Cut Out This Poultry Profit Coupon Now.

Get my big catalog. Fully describes my wonder-working Fairfield Incubator and is crammed full of valuable information on poultry raising for profit or pleasure. Costs you nothing but is worth much if you keep chickens or ever intend to keep them. Send the coupon.

Nebraska Incubator Co.

Sam Thompson, Pres. 57 Main St. Fairfield, Neb

Sam Thompson, President,
Nebraska Incubator Company,
57 Main St., Fairfield, Nebraska.

Dear Sir—Without obligating me please send me your big Fairfield Incubator catalog and book of poultry facts, together with full particulars of your 60-day trial offer and 90% Hatch Guarantee.

Name .....

R. F. D. .....

P. O..... State .....



How to Save the Most Money on a Spreader

YOU can buy a manure spreader for any price you want to pay. But you won't get more than you pay for. The *cheaper* the spreader the *more expensive* it is in the *end.*

The way to *save* the most money on a manure spreader is to get the *best*—regardless of *first price.* Get the spreader that will *last longest*—so the *cost* will be divided among the *most years.* Get the spreader that costs least for *repairs.* Get the spreader that is lightest running and most efficient in the work it does. If you do that you will get

The GREAT WESTERN

Let us show you by actual facts and figures why the Great Western is the *only* spreader you want to use. Then you will understand why it is used and endorsed by over 100,000 progressive farmers and by nearly every U. S. Government and State Experiment Station.

Built To Last

The Great Western has 214 feet of solid oak in its construction. It has an all oak frame, double oak bolsters, oak pole, oak axle caps, oak beater, oak bed stakes, oak rake head and oak cross pieces. It has hickory Single trees, hickory Double trees and hickory Neck yoke. The frame is absolutely rigid; it cannot be twisted out of shape, no parts can bind—hence it is the lightest draft spreader made. The GREAT WESTERN endless apron runs on 75 large rollers—one set on each side of the heavy oak frame and one set supporting the center. These large rollers are set close together so there's no sagging or waving of the apron slats.

The Great Western has a big 15-inch indestructible malleable fifth wheel that weighs 40 pounds. This is attached with malleable braces to two big, heavy, solid oak bolsters. It is arranged so that if one wheel drops into a hole or rut, there's no strain or binding on the frame.

The Great Western malleable fifth wheel and heavy oak bolsters are set back two feet under the box so the load is evenly balanced on all four wheels.

The front wheels of the Great Western track with the rear wheels. We make the heaviest wood and steel wheels ever put on manure spreaders.

Great Western Spreaders are made in two styles and six sizes ranging from 35 to 100 bushels capacity. You can suit your needs exactly in the complete Great Western Line. Each Great Western handles all kinds of fertilizers in any kind of weather.

Big Spreader Book Free

We want your name and address at once so we can send you our big, free book. No matter what is in other catalogs, compare any other spreader, point for point, with the Great Western. Find out how spreaders are made and what they are made of. Find out the record of repairs. Find out what other farmers say about them. Then see the spreader itself. Don't let any low price influence you until you know all the facts. Remember, it's the cost—per year—that counts. Write now for catalog. Address

Rock Island Plow Co., 241B Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

APPLETON QUALITY
MANURE SPREADERS



Every Progressive Farmer is interested in having the best manure spreader. It will pay you to study up spreaders before you buy. The more you study the Appleton Manure Spreader compared to others, the more good points you will find. Send today for Free Catalogue showing nine styles and proving why Appleton Oak Frame Spreaders are the best. The letter herewith speaks volumes:—

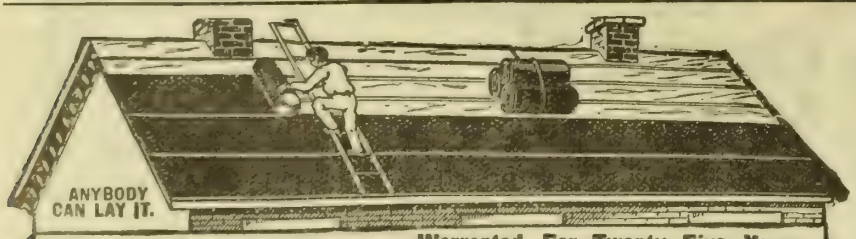
Portage, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I expect to buy a spreader in the Spring. I like your machine better than any I have ever seen. My nearest neighbor has run an Appleton Spreader for five years and has not paid out five cents for repairs. He has three hundred acres of land and they haul a lot of manure in a year. He has never had more than three horses hitched to it. Some farmers here that have other makes have four horses to pull theirs.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Koeppe, R. No. 1, Portage, Wis.

APPLETON MFG. COMPANY, 219 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.
A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 128, East St. Louis, Ills.

The Americ[illegible] Best

The Hog is a M[illegible] Factory, a Product and Brings a [illegible] Back

I am always ready to say a good word for the great American hog. He has without doubt done more for the American farmer than any one kind of live stock produced on the farms of this country, said A. J. Lovejoy in a recent address. He feeds the peasants of Europe, the cotton pickers of the south, the workmen in the mines, the workers in the shops, the laborers of the world, as well as the masses, and the millionaire in his palace. What is there more tempting than the various delicacies furnished by this self-same hog? Talk about your roast of beef, your saddle of mutton, but what are they in comparison to the tender, toothsome ham, the delicious prime bacon, or even the good old-fashioned home-made sausage, tenderloin or rib roast, the mild little pig spared by foresight for something nobler than juvenile roasting, and prepared by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature? There is no delicacy on the market that compares with this produce of the pig—bacon. Why, the course of empire westward was greased with the bacon fried on the way.

One of the reasons why the hog is a great source of profit is in a great measure owing to its remarkable prolificness, reproducing at an early age and bearing from five to ten and often more pigs at one birth. A statistician who handles figures with great ability once estimated that a single sow producing only six pigs at a time in ten generations would amount to the grand total of 6,500,000. Probably this gentleman made no estimate for losses of pigs before weaning time, nor did he figure on any losses from cholera or other diseases. However, his figures would give one the impression that he got up the statistics of the poultry business in advertising the American hen. It takes a great statistician to get ahead of a hen crank.

At the present day the American hog not only supplies the various products of his carcass in the eatable line to the wants of the people of the civilized world, but also furnishes lubricating oils, brushes, combs, buttons, knife handles and other ornaments of various kinds; and even the blood, a portion of the bone and waste scraps of other meat not otherwise used are manufactured by the great packing houses into by-products to be used as feed, among which is blood-meal, bone-meal and a preparation known as tankage, which latter is considered one of the best protein feeds yet discovered and is very valuable to combine with corn meal or other fat-forming feeds for use in the production of pork, coming as near, when proper amounts are used, to making a balanced ration as can be found. When tankage is used in connection with corn or corn meal for the finishing up of hogs, it should be used in the proportion of about 80 per cent corn or meal to 20 per cent tankage. When used with mixed feeds of various kinds, such as wheat middlings, ground corn and oats, or barley and middlings, about 12 per cent tankage is sufficient. If skimmed milk is used to mix these feeds, 5 to 10 per cent of tankage would be sufficient.

There are some farmers who do not like the work of handling and breeding nor the feeding and care it requires to make it a success. Such people should let this business alone, for to succeed in the handling of any kind of farm stock one must like the animals and the work that is required in their care. One often hears the remark, "As dirty as a pig." This is certainly a villification of the animal which Benjamin Franklin's colored servant said was "the only gentleman in England," from the fact that he was the only animal that did not have to work in that country. Now, as a matter of fact, the hog is not naturally a dirty animal. In most respects he is more cleanly than any of our domestic animals, and unless closely confined in small quarters he will always keep himself and his bed clean. In this respect he is far more tidy than the horse or cow. Of course, he, being an animal that cannot perspire, suffers more from the heat, and if he can find nothing cleaner in which he can cool his body he will wallow in a mud hole. Many up-to-date farmers at the present time build a bathing pool in which fresh water can be run daily or continually if one has a spring on the farm. These are built from 10 feet wide to about 20 feet long and at a depth of 10 or 12 inches, of cement with an outlet, and in this manner the hogs can have a cool bath without any mud. This is a splendid thing to have on the farm, and by pouring a little disinfectant and a little crude oil every few days into this bathing pool, a hog breeder or feeder will never be molested with lousy hogs. It also keeps the skin in a healthy condition and is really a benefit to the hogs.

I once heard a gentleman say that a hog is a machine, one that oils itself, puts 10 bushels of feed into less space than a bushel measure and in doing so doubles the value of the feed used, then carries it to market on his back. Corn, barley, oats, grass, clover, alfalfa, rape, or any of the by-products of these loaned to a well-bred hog, is money at big interest—in fact, it has been called a mint; the grains and grasses are the bullion which, put into the hog, is transmuted into pork; and it is an honest mint and gives 16 ounces of avoidupois of edible meat. Properly bred, intelligently fed and handled, this autocratic porker will pay off our debts, furnish the money to improve the farm, remodel the old home, furnish it up to date, as well as furnish the means to send the farm boys to the agricultural colleges of the country, thus making them better prepared to farm and better and broader men in every respect than they would otherwise be.

The breeding of swine with me has been made a specialty for over 34 years, and it has been in fact, as well, a pleasure and a profit. Of course, this business has not all been a bed of roses by any means. Like all other kinds of business it has its dark days as well as bright ones. For the last few years the prices on live hogs have been extremely high, yet, on the other hand, the grains that have had to be used in making this high-priced product have also been extremely high; that the profits have been a little more during the last five years than they were during the period of 5-cent pork and 30-cent corn.

Enemies of Stored Grains

Five or six of the twelve or thirteen species of beetles attacking stored grains are found usually in farmers' bins. There are also four species of small moths. The Angourmois grain moth is the most serious pest attacking corn. Those causing the most damage in meal, bran, or any of the ground products, are the meal moths and the Mediterranean flour moths. "Weevil" is the term the farmer applies to all these insects and he distinguishes the moth by the term "fly weevil." All the beetles are small, none of them exceeding five-eighths of an inch in length. Most of them are less than one-fourth of an inch in length. They are red, brown or black. The work of the moth may be distinguished from that of the beetle by the presence of a web or silk in the grain, bran or flour.

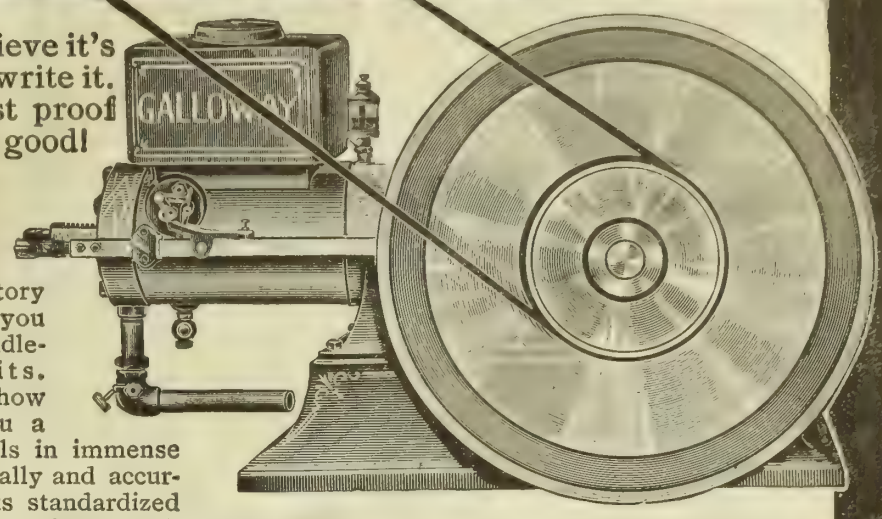
It makes very little difference which species may be causing the trouble. All succumb to the same treatment. Fumigating with carbon bisulphide is the simplest and most effective remedy, say the bug men at the Kansas Agricultural College. To fumigate, make the building as near air-tight as possible. One pound of carbon bisulphide to every 100 bushels of grain should be used in every case. If the insects are very abundant the amount of liquid should be doubled. Place the liquid in shallow dishes as near the top of the building as possible, as the vapor is heavier than air and settles to the bottom. From 24 to 36 hours should be sufficient time to let the building fumigate thoroughly. The vapor of carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive. Be very careful in using it.

It takes more brains to be a good farmer than to be a good retailer of merchandise. The boy who doesn't believe this, and goes to the city to become a business man, makes a mistake.

GALLOWAY'S BEST Engine Advertisement ! Written By His Customers



I LIKE this advertisement. I believe it's the best I ever used. I did not write it. My *customers* did. It's the best proof that Galloway's pudding tastes good!



I've told you many times that I can and do save you $50 to $300 on the price of an engine, depending on the size. I've told you many times about Galloway's quality. I've explained how my direct-from-factory plan saves you all the middlemen's profits. I've told you how we make you a further saving by buying raw materials in immense quantities—by manufacturing economically and accurately on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and interchangeable—by taking a *small profit* on each engine because we sell so *many*. And I've offered you my Galloway on 30 days' free trial, backed by my 5-year guarantee and $25,000 Legal Guarantee Bond.

Now, I'm going to let my customers tell you some facts. What they say tells the true story better than if I were to personally write you 10 pages right here. They've tried my engine under almost every condition and in every way.

CAUTION—Look Out! There are three kinds of engines offered on the market today. First, the too cheap kind which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—have light fly wheels and when in operation jump all over the floor. Such engines are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers, but who have no factories at all. Second, the too high priced kind which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there. Third, the just right kind, like the Galloway, which has all the quality of the too high priced kind and on accouut of being sold direct, all sizes from the smallest up to 15 H. P. are sold at very low prices.

YOUR BROTHER FARMERS SAY!

Saving On Price

Gustave Grosz, Willa, N. D. The Galloway is the best engine I ever saw and I have had five different ones. My 10-year old boy starts it in half a minute in cold weather. It has more power than you recommend.

A. C. Anderson, Spencer, Iowa. The Galloway engine has given good satisfaction and is so simple in operation and is never getting out of order. I would rather have it than some other engine costing over $125 more.

S. R. Harman, Napoleon, Ohio. My big Galloway engine cost me $287 less than the ———people ask.

Fred Carpenter, Alcester, S. D. It is as good as the $350 engines here.

Jos. Blizard, Perth, N. D. The Galloway is as good as other makes that cost about one-third more and a great deal simpler.

Alex McLacklan, Argyle, Mich. It's a dandy. Some of my neighbors got bit on other engines by paying $400 for a 9 H. P; and $460 for a 10 H. P. I like your machine dandy.

C. R. Munsell, Wilburn, Ia. Anyone wanting a gasoline engine can't go wrong in trying a Galloway—is my advice to any inquiries I have here at home.

C. A. Ostrade, Pekins, Okla. I made a careful study of gasoline engines for some time before buying and at last decided on the Galloway 5 H. P. because it is best and the price is right.

How Much for Repairs?

E. F. Ritz, Washta, Ia. I have used the Galloway 5 H. P. engine since March 1, 1909. Have used it almost every day. I have not yet paid a cent for repairs.

H. M. Shelstad, Brandt. S. D. The engine has paid for itself. It has not cost me one penny for repairs and it is as good as the day it was new. I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another Galloway, They are the best I have seen, to my notion and I will have a good engine, as long as I need one. I saved about $200 by buying of you.

A. P. Wilsen, Fort Lupton, Colo. I have not had any trouble with my Galloway since I started it last March. Has never cost me one penny for repairs.

Is the Galloway Simple—Reliable—Economical?

E. L, Plummer, Converse, Ind. The Galloway engine paid for itself the first year. The engine has not cost one cent for repairs and seems to be as good as new.

Chas. H. Faris, Lerna, Ill. Concerning the 5 H. P. Galloway engine bought of you some time ago, will say that it is all you claim for it and has not been found wanting in any respect whatever. It is simple, has plenty of power, and is very practical in every respect and I cannot understand why any person that is competent to run a wagon on the farm would not be competent to run this engine to do any work that it would be able to do. I set this engine up at my place and started it going and it has not cost me one penny for repairs yet.

Henry Foltz, Deiterich, Ill. I installed one of your 5 H. P. engines in my shop last spring and must say that I am more than pleased with it. It is a smooth runner and puller and has never refused to run. Have not had any expenses—not a penny for repairs. There are several different makes of engines in our town, but the Galloway beats all.

Henry H. Olsen, Hancock, Ia. In regard to the 5 H. P. Galloway engine I purchased of you a year ago last fall, I am more than pleased with it. Everyone who sees it at work says it is a dandy. Has not cost me a cent for repairs.

Fred Ruthardt, Mt. Vernon, S. D. I must say the engine is alright. I saved about $100 in buying from you.

Jno. Higginbotham, Miami, Okla. When it comes to talking about gasoline engines, there is no other engine made that comes up with the Galloway. I never had a minute's trouble with my engine and have now run it about six months.

Will Weigel, Flandreau, S. D. I am well pleased with the Galloway engine. Have had no trouble whatever with it.

Julius Tufte, Fergus Falls, Minn. I am using it every day and have not had any trouble with it. I am more than pleased with it. Could never have gotten a better one.

W. A. Paul, San Angelo, Tex. My engine has given perfect satisfaction. In fact, I consider it the best engine in the country. It is so simple to run.

Roy T. Evans, Elgin, Minn. I wish to tell you that I think the 5 H. P. Galloway engine is a dandy. It is the simplest and smoothest running engine I ever saw.

John Hermacek, Blender, Wis. I have seen quite a few gasoline engines, but the Galloway starts the easiest of all that I have seen.

C. H. Klingsporn, Pine Island, Minn. The Galloway is easy to start and operate. It is the easiest starting engine in cold weather that I have seen.

W. A. Hopper, Toronto, Kas. I think the Galloway engine is the best and simplest engine made. I have been running ours for nine months and I think I ought to know.

SPECIAL NOTE: There are hundreds of other letters like these in my Big Free Engine Catalog. Don't you want to read what men like yourself have to say about Galloway? Mail coupon or just a postal—now!



Just a Word About My Special Offer To You and 9 Other Men or More in Every Township.

All I ask is that you be fair to yourself. You want the best engine for the least money. Don't let any dealer influence you. They're all knocking Galloway because he lets the farmers *keep* the Dealers' and Agents' and Middlemen's profit. We can't blame them for being sore but you can't afford to pay $50 to $300 more for your engine just to please them. That money is as good to you as anyone else.

Now listen. I want to place 10 or more Galloway engines in every township in this country. To do this I'm making a special offer—cutting my price to the bone. I can afford to do this because one Galloway engine itself always sells another one and in many cases from 6 to a dozen. Their high quality and low price appeal to everybody.

Don't you want my great engine book and special engine proposition? Don't you want to compare the Galloway with others before you buy? You owe this much at least to yourself. Just a two-cent stamp sends me the coupon—or one cent for a postal—and my book and offer come by return mail. And if you buy a Galloway you'll save from $50 to $300, according to size of equal quality. Is it worth while? I'll also send, without any further effort on your part, my new, handsome and original catalog on the Galloway General Line. Write me today without fail.

WM. GALLOWAY, President

The Wm. Galloway Company

385AD Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

Wm. Galloway, President,

The Wm. Galloway Co.

385AD Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me—absolutely free—the following:

1—Galloway's Magnificent New 64-page Engine Book in Four Colors, and Special Offer to 10 men or more in every township.

2—Also your new 1912 different and original, 3 color General Line Catalog.

3—Galloways's Special New Folder, giving "Inside Facts" showing what dealers pay for engines and what they sell for.

State.....

County.....

Town.....R. F. D. .....

Name .....

PEDIGREED TREES

Live stock breeders don't think of mating up scrub stock. We, as tree breeders, don't propagate from any but pure-bred stock. But we go farther—the parent stock we use must be not only pure-bred—it must also be of known producing quality—trees bearing choicest fruit and the greatest quantity at the same time.

Buy your trees from us, and be sure that in the years after planting, when they come into bearing, you will have what you wanted—the utmost quantity per tree and per acre—and of the choicest quality.

We are the originators in America of PEDIGREED TREES. Our work has been proved through 15 years in our nurseries and in the orchards of hundreds of patrons.
from uncertainty of product, in quality and quantity.

And our patrons emphatically and enthusiastically say we have succeeded in our mission.

Send for our FREE BOOK Progressive Horticulture

This fine book tells all about our trees, how we produce them, how we write and record pedigrees, and how we get parent stock of known high producing yields of finest fruits. This book will tell you some new things, just as it has done for U. S. Government experts and college professors. These didn't know it all. A Kansas farmer has shown the world a great, new, immensely practical idea.

GENUINE CATALPA SPECIOSA

We are also the largest growers in America of strictly pure Catalpa Speciosa, the coming great forest tree (not the "scrub" catalpa). A tree that makes posts in four years, poles in six years, and railroad ties in twelve years. Posts, poles and ties last thirty years in the ground, something unknown of any other. As a hardwood, it rivals oak and mahogany for many uses. A grove of Catalpa Speciosa is a fortune in itself. Grows forever from one planting, and with little cultivation to start on any corn belt farm. Produces $30 to $50 per acre per year, and is a sure crop.

Write us at once about it or our pedigreed fruit trees.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., Box 2, Winfield, Kan.



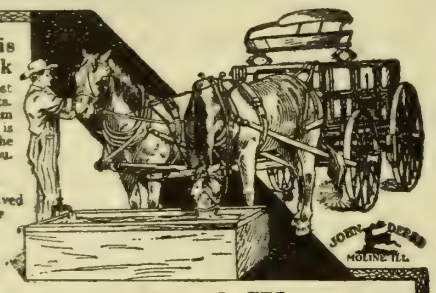
You Should Have This New John Deere Book

Illustrates and describes the most complete line of farm implements. Tells how to adjust and use them under varying conditions. It is a practical encyclopedia for the farm. It is worth dollars to you.

Mailed Free to Farmers

If you have not already received your copy of this new book, be sure to ask us for it now.

Get Quality and Service JOHN DEERE DEALERS GIVE BOTH



Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons

Buy Your Wagon Once For All

There is a wagon made that is stronger, more durable and of lighter draft than any other. This wagon is

Built Like a Bridge

Entirely of steel I-Beams, Channels and Angles, solidly held together with large steel rivets, put in hot under great pressure. Like the steel railway bridge, it is constructed for hardest lifetime service. Strong and durable. Each front gear and each rear gear is practically one solid piece that cannot come loose or apart.

Steel Wheels

This wagon has steel wheels that are trussed and made with a tension, the strongest known wheel construction. Every spoke is staggered and forged hot into the tire. Regardless as to whether the spoke is at the top, side or bottom of the wheel, it always carries its share of the load.

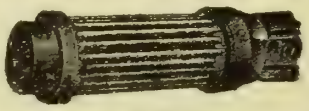
Roller Bearings

That roller bearings reduce draft is generally conceded. Of the various styles, the straight roller bearing is the simplest and most successful.

For this wagon the straight roller bearing is especially adapted.

The spindles and hubs are straight. Consequently, as this wagon is equipped with straight roller bearings it is of light draft.

A little book we'll be pleased to send free, tells of a good many more superior features this wagon has.



The Roller Bearing

Be sure to tell us whether you want your copy of "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them" and in order to get the "Wagon Book" containing full information regarding the above described wagon, ask for Package No. B13

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

FREE TICKET TO THE KANSAS CITY LAND SHOW

We will entertain several hundred visitors at the Land Show, Colonists' and Tourists' Expositions to be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., February 26 to March 9. If you wish to attend we will send you an invitation and FREE TICKET. We will furnish guides to conduct you through the Exposition. REMEMBER there is no expense to you for the invitation and ticket—WE furnish them FREE. Our sections will be the most attractive feature of the Land Show, our guests are requested to make it their headquarters and have their letters, telegrams, etc., directed care of our section. FILL OUT THE ATTACHED COUPON and mail it at once; our supply of tickets is limited.

THE GEO. H. PAUL ORCHARD CO., 500 North Main St., Pueblo, Colo., Chairman, Entertainment Committee.

Kindly send me an invitation and free ticket to the Kansas City Land Show, also particulars of your plan for entertaining your guests at the Show.

Name.....

KF Address.....

MAIL US THIS COUPON TO DAY

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.



Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 16G. East St. Louis, Ill.

THE FARM



Answering our Olpe, Kan., subscriber: A peck of good Kafir seed to the acre is plenty, we think, when planting Kafir for grain. During dry years this quantity, if all the seed grows, is too much, but for the average season we think this right. We would have Kafir for grain planted no thicker than corn. We do not believe in attempting to grow a crop of Kafir for grain and forage both on the same ground. When planted thick enough for good forage it is too thick for grain.

We know of no feed mill which will grind Kafir heads as readily as ear corn. If there are such mills, will KANSAS FARMER readers tell us about them? The editor's experience is that Kafir heads can be successfully ground by any mill which will grind ear corn, referring especially to the sweep mill. It is our judgment, though, that there is a type of mill designed especially for the grinding of alfalfa heads. Feed mill manufacturers should take cognizance of the fact that Kansas is a Kafir state and will become a still larger grower of Kafir, and mills which will speedily grind the heads should be advertised.

The black hulled white Kafir is the heaviest producer for our subscriber's section. But it is the editor's experience that it is not as good feed as the red Kafir. The white is sweeter and stock tire of the grain more easily. For the subscriber's section we would plant red Kafir. It matures earlier, is a good producer, and yields only slightly less than white. Get pure red seed.

In preparation of oats ground disking and cross disking is good—better than double listing, in our judgment. Thorough plowing we believe better than either. Our farming for oats is, as a rule, miserably poor. We prepare the ground poorly, sow poorly, and use poor seed.

* * *

Our Salina, Kan., subscriber says: "Last fall I forgot to put my peach pits in the ground. I would ike to raise some seedlings next summer. Tell me the next best thing to do."

Secretary Wellhouse, of the Kansas Horticultural Society, says: "Put the pits in water for four or five days, changing the water often enough to prevent fermentation. Then pack them in some material that can be kept damp, moss preferred. It will take about 90 days to open the pits thoroughly in this way. If there is not time for this, the pits can be carefully cracked with a hammer or nut cracker and the kernels planted as soon as the ground is in workable condition."

* * *

KANSAS FARMER editor is receiving a choice collection of letters regarding his advice to the young man whose case we diagnosed, according to our own judgment, on page 10 of the January 20 issue. These letters will be published, but we want more letters on the same subject, and you are invited to write. If you are a 40 or 80-acre farmer we will be more than pleased to hear how you handle your affairs. The greater part of the letters received, so far, indicate that the editor's ideas are wrong—dead wrong. Some letters state that a man should not even attempt to farm on less than a quarter section. There are a lot of 80-acre farms in Kansas, and many smaller, and we want to hear from you. We are not changed in our opinion, but we will have a hard time sustaining our position unless some small farmers come to our rescue. Please write.

* * *

Answering our subscriber, H. Moyer, Danbury, Neb.: Write your experiment station, Lincoln, Neb., for information regarding soy beans and cow peas in your latitude. Regarding his experience with cane last year Mr. Moyer writes: "My experience in growing cane for forage in western Nebraska in an unusually dry season like 1911, which will apply to every year: I disked the ground thoroughly as soon as the first crop of weeds appeared, using a center shovel on the disk so as to cut out all weeds between disk gangs. I disked at intervals when necessary to keep the ground perfectly clean until the middle of June. I listed 40 inches apart, using regular corn plate, dropping 18 to 20 inches apart in the row, and cultivated as corn. In this way I raised a very heavy crop, while on another piece of land equally as good and listed the same way without preparing the ground properly, I failed completely.

"My ground on the former piece was disked three times and cross harrowed before listing. I harvested with grain binder, cutting and binding two rows at once. It was almost too heavy to elevate in places. I have a fine lot of feed when most people are short."

* * *

Our Lakin, Kan., subscriber asks for information regarding the growing of soy beans for seed. The seed should be tested by placing in a pan of damp soil in a warm place to determine how much will germinate. If less than 80 per cent good seed is found, either better seed should be secured or a larger amount in proportion to the quality should be planted.

The seed bed should be in the best condition, for the sprouts of soy beans are very tender, and any obstacles, such as lumps, stones or crust on the surface of the ground will materially impede the growth. Seed should be planted from 1 inch to 1½ inches deep in the heavier soils, and 2 to 2½ inches deep in sandy soils.

Soy beans may be planted in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, or may be drilled or broadcasted. Planting in rows and cultivating will give the best returns in seed. When planting in rows, about 60 pounds per acre will give good results. If planted broadcast for forage, about 150 pounds should be sown.

It will be found exceedingly beneficial to cultivate the soy beans when they are planted in rows. This should be done two or three times during the early part of the growing season, both to break any crust that may form and to keep out weeds.

The soy bean is a legume and is therefore a nitrogen gatherer for the soil. If properly handled it should leave the soil in better condition than before. This is particularly true of sandy soil which is generally somewhat deficient in nitrogen. The crop usually does well on the lighter soils as compared with the heavier soils.

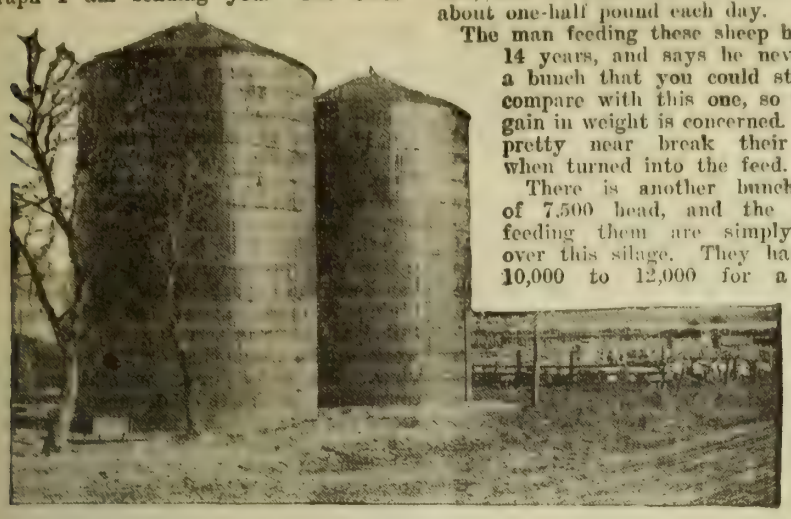
Soy beans mature in from 90 to 115 days. They may be planted any time after the danger of the last killing frost is past. Rabbits and gophers are particularly fond of the young beans, and if there is danger from these pests it will be well to plant enough for yourself and the pests also.

* * *

The widespread interest in farmers' institutes is shown by the report of the United States Department of Agriculture as follows: Reports were received during the past year from 44 states and territories. In 41 of these, regular institutes were held to the number of 5,582; 3,723 were one-day meetings, 1,704 two days, and 155 three days or more. The total number of sessions was 15,532, with an aggregate attendance of 1,904,676. If the states and territories not reporting equal the sessions and attendance of last year, the aggregate number of sessions for the entire country will amount to 16,545 and the attendance to 2,074,099, as against 16,586 sessions in the previous year and 2,395,808 attendance, a falling off in sessions of 41 and in attendance of 321,709. The special institutes aggregated an attendance of 1,252,933, making the entire attendance at institute meetings of all kinds 3,327,092, or 383,848 more than in 1910. The special institutes are rapidly growing in importance and interest. One hundred and forty-nine movable schools were held, with an attendance of 39,965; 62 railroad instruction trains were run, covering 35,705 miles, accompanied by 740 lecturers and attended by 939,120 persons. Four hundred and fifty-nine independent institutes were held, with an attendance of 130,917, and 15 round-up institutes, continuing through 153 sessions, attended by 22,730 persons. There were 303 picnics and conventions, consisting of 269 sessions, attended by 120,161 persons.

FEEDING SILAGE TO SHEEP

We are feeding 3,100 lambs at this place and 240 ewes, and our silos and sheep pens are shown in the photograph I am sending you. The ewes



SILOS AND SHEEP PENS OF J. E. COX, CAIRO, NEB., WHO IS FEEDING SILAGE TO 4,000 SHEEP.

are in a pen by themselves and all feed given them is kept track of, so when fattened will know exactly what they have eaten.

They have only been on feed a little over a month, and are now eating 2½ pounds of silage, ½ pound cold pressed cake and ½ pound of alfalfa. The night of the 14th was the first corn they have had, and we intend to run them up to about one-half pound each day.

The man feeding these sheep has fed 14 years, and says he never fed a bunch that you could start to compare with this one, so far as gain in weight is concerned. They pretty near break their neck when turned into the feed.

There is another bunch here of 7,500 head, and the people feeding them are simply wild over this silage. They have fed 10,000 to 12,000 for a good many years, and now claim they have lost several thousand dollars by not having silos.

Another party is feeding 1,800 head, and he feels the same as the above.—J. E. Cox, Cairo, Neb.

Have a Fixed Purpose.

It is our idea that farming is too much of a hit and miss game—it is too much of a gamble—and so we have written the farmer that there may be borne in upon his mind a clear-cut idea of what he wants to do, so that he will work hard to that end. This leads to every farmer having a specialty. Along this line the Blue Valley Bulletin says:

"We can't succeed at anything unless we have something definite in view. If we plod along from day to day with no fixed purpose leading us, we never know what the result is going to be except that history will repeat itself and no great measure of success will be attained.

"The farmer who wishes to make a specialty of dairying should have something more definite in mind than merely having a lot of cows around him. He should keep only dairy cows, those cows which convert their feed into milk. He must have those cows which are characterized by the same general conformation, i. e., spare quarters, and big, deep middles. There are other characteristics of the good cow, but these two are the most tangible ones. Many men have failed to make dairying pay because they have tried to run the business with no definite aim in view. That is the reason they failed.

"This doesn't necessarily mean that he can not follow diversified farming. It simply means that he should have something definite in view and work along that line until success has had time to crown his efforts."

Big Case Business.

The opening of the new year brought the announcement from the head offices of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., of its increased capitalization and that an expansion policy would be inaugurated during 1912 which would be felt in farming circles around the entire globe. The gas tractor, which has been carefully studied by the Case experts ever since the first machine was turned out by the J. I. Case Company, as far back as 1892, will come in for considerable attention, and a big factory will be built which will be devoted almost entirely to the gas propelled engine.

The Case automobile, which has won its way to the homes of the farmer in every civilized country, will show a remarkable advance in 1912. The Case Company believes it has solved the problem of a high priced car for a medium amount of money through its magnificent new automobile plant in which is made and built almost every part of the car.

The history of the Case Threshing Machine Company makes up one of the red letter chapters in the annals of farm implement progress. Over 70 years ago J. I. Case, the founder of the great institution, landed in Racine, a straggling village at that time, with six crude threshing machines, bought on time, and an honest heart and hand.

After disposing of all the machines but one, with which he worked throughout the summer of 1842, Mr. Case set to work improving the thresher, and by the spring of 1843 he had built a new machine which would separate and clean the grain at the same time. The reputation that at first extended over a county grew until today the sun never sets on the work of the Case threshing machines.

When asked to outline the plans for 1912, R. T. Robinson, secretary of the organization, shook his head. But when the time comes to unfold the expansion policy of the great company the farm world will have sufficient grounds for sitting up and taking notice, and those who have circulated or helped to manufacture the talk of a threshing machine trust will be forever hushed.

Gain Farm Land by Narrow Roads.

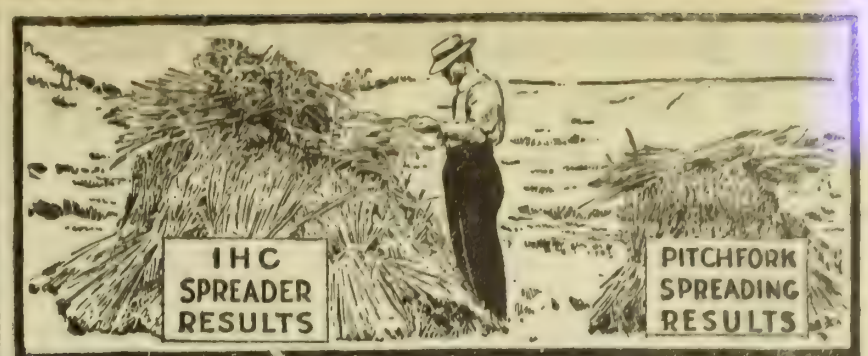
If, by narrowing the public roadways from 66 to 40 feet, Iowa can give back to the farmers 300,000 acres of agricultural land valued at $30,000,000, why couldn't Kansas, with 60-foot roadways, save nearly as much? Governor Carroll, of Iowa, proposes to make that saving by reducing all highways in that state to a uniform 40 feet.

A big saving for Kansas could be made in the same way, says W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College. A 40-foot road is plenty wide for traffic anywhere in the state, he says. Any Kansas road, Mr. Gearhart says, properly graded and maintained, which is 30 feet wide between the centers of the ditches on either side of the road, will accommodate any kind of traffic so far as width is concerned. But the ditches should be well formed with the bottom level not more than 24 to 30 inches below the crown of the finished road.

"A width greater than is necessary to accommodate the traffic," said Mr. Gearhart yesterday, "only gives a place for weeds and brush to grow. It furnishes, also, an opportunity for inexperienced road officials to waste public funds by trying to grade up and maintain roads 35 to 60 feet wide between the centers of the ditches.

"On roads having little traffic the width between the centers of the ditches may be reduced to 20 or 25 feet. This should be done, at least, until more funds are available. Roads 20 to 30 feet wide are much cheaper to grade and drag and maintain, when properly crowned, than wider ones. Any excess funds would better be spent in reducing grades and properly surfacing rather than making the road wider. It practically is impossible, with the funds that most counties have, to construct and maintain roads 35 to 60 feet wide.

"Missouri's cross-state highway from St. Louis to Kansas City, and the Santa Fe trail from Kansas City to Pueblo are graded 30 feet between the ditches, and no one objects to the width of them. The Meridian road, the Sunflower trail, the Golden Belt road, and other cross-state highways in Kansas are to be constructed the same width. On all of these roads it has been recommended that all culverts be constructed with a clear width of 20 to 24 feet."



How Do YOU Spread Manure

THE above illustration shows the difference in crops, between the I H C way of spreading manure—and the pitchfork method.

The pitchfork way is slow, hard, and disagreeable, wastes much of the value of the manure, and the results hardly justify the labor and time invested.

The I H C Spreader cuts the manure into fine shreds, spreads it evenly, and makes the work easy. Spreading manure the I H C way is bound to result in better soil, bigger crops, and more profits.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Kemp 20th Century, Corn King, Cloverleaf

are simple, strong, and durable. They have many advantages that make them superior to other spreaders.

All working parts are extremely simple and wonderfully strong. The beater driving gear is held in a single casting, so that there is no binding—no cutting of parts caused by the gears springing out of alignment. The roller bearing support for the apron reduces the draft. The levers are convenient. The feed changing device can be shifted quickly and easily. The wide range of adjustment allows you to spread manure heavy, medium, or light, as your judgment tells you is best for the soil.

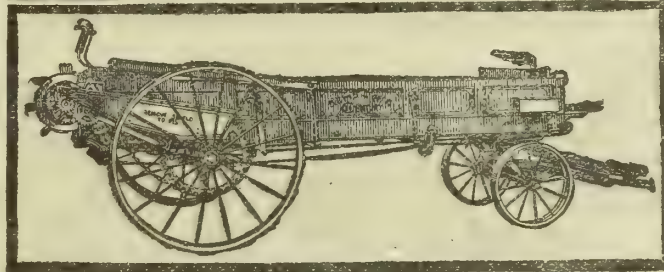
Whether you have a large or small farm, or want a spreader for orchard use or truck gardening—there is an I H C that will suit your requirements. Why not see the I H C local dealer at once? Get a catalogue from him, or, if you prefer, write direct.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A



I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.





POTASH

Grain Farming

Necessity or choice makes grain the main source of income on many farms. The increasing cost of labor and land demand higher yields per acre. After the manurial resources of the farm, including clover, have been used, a further increase per acre, at small cost, can be made by using commercial plant foods as supplements. The principal mineral ingredient of grain is **Potash.**

A grain fertilizer should, therefore, contain enough Potash, never less than 6 per cent., better 10 per cent., to balance the other plant foods, produce heavy grain and prevent lodging. Ask your dealer to carry goods of this kind and Potash salts to add to brands low in Potash. ***Potash Pays*** when you use enough.

Write us for Potash prices and for grain formulas

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
Continental Building, Baltimore Monadnock Block, Chicago
Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans

SAVE MONEY ON HARNESS OUR PRICE WHOLESALE $26.65 AS SHOWN, LESS COLLARS.

This New "Favorite" Team Harness is only one of many that we offer at a money-saving price and it is a fair sample of what we can do for you in the harness line.

THE NEW "FAVORITE" HARNESS

is made of an exceptionally good grade oak-tanned leather, in the style shown. It is very popular, both for farm work and city teaming, made to prevent sore backs, warranted to stand up under general farm work, and to give splendid service. Our guarantee of satisfaction or money back goes with every set. If you wish to do so, we will allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL to show our confidence in this harness, which we guarantee for one year from date of purchase.



OUR FREE HARNESS CATALOG describes the New "Favorite" fully, also a complete line of harness, harness parts, robes and buggies, blankets nets, saddles and vehicles of all kinds. Be sure to get this book if you are in the market for anything in the Harness line from a strap to a full set. Write today for this book.

JONES, POST & CO. "THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY."
856 Liberty Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

How to Get All the Pork Profits—Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Fat, Healthy Hogs



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

I have spent more than 20 years making all manner of tests, and I know what I am talking about when I claim that *Merry War Powdered Lye* is the most wonderful hog remedy, worm exterminator, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. And my claim is amply backed up by the experience of thousands of hog raisers everywhere, who have fed *Merry War Powdered Lye* with remarkable results.

Don't wait till your hogs are sick—"an ounce of prevention you know—keep them well, hungry and on their feet all the time, feeding *Merry War Powdered Lye* with their daily rations. Then you'll be able to finish off pork in the shortest possible time and at least expense, making every day's rations put weight on the porkers—then all the pork profits that should be yours—*will* be yours—and *Merry War Powdered Lye* alone will give them to you—and I can prove it.

I am constantly receiving enthusiastic letters of praise from thousands of hog raisers who are getting their full share of pork profits with *Merry War Powdered Lye.* Many of these letters are published in my *free* literature—read them—then there will be no excuse for you if *you* do not get *all* the pork profits coming to you, because you, too, can buy *Merry War Powdered Lye* at the nearest dealers.

Read These Convincing Letters From Hog Raisers:

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Ia., writes: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

B. S. Row, Gracemont, Okla., writes: "I have fed Merry War Powdered Lye to my hogs and have had good results. It is a sure worm killer."

Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill., writes: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Powdered Lye. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., writes: "I consider Merry War Powdered Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

Follow These Directions

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed *every day*, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel drinking water.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your complete satisfaction that *Merry War Powdered Lye* makes good my every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Important Warning—Heed It!

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War* will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that produces fat, healthy hogs. *Merry War Powdered Lye* is the only *Lye* absolutely safe to feed to hogs—and hog raisers who make the mistake of thinking that any lye will do the work which is claimed for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in hog profits.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

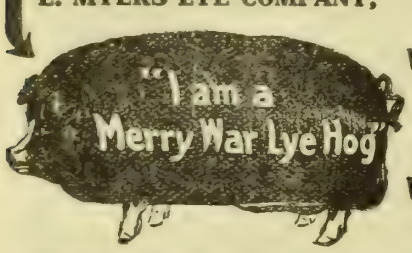
If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $1.80—at grocers, druggists, and feed dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—because there are no substitutes.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us, stating his name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How To Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

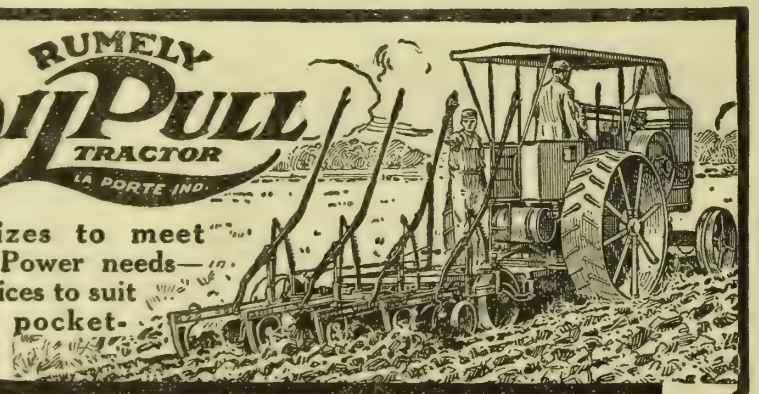
E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



Which Kind Do You Want?



RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR LA PORTE IND.



In sizes to meet your Power needs—At prices to suit your pocket-book.

Don't Be The Last to Enjoy RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR Profits

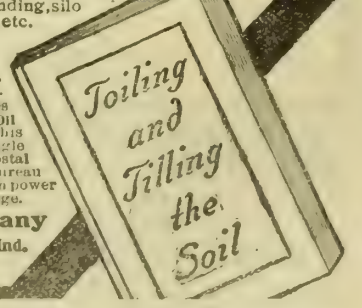
Sooner or later every *business* farmer will *own* a tractor or *hire* one. The *big* profits come with *ownership.* Don't be the *last* to enjoy the savings and profits an oil means. Better be the *first* in your locality to plow for 50 to 75c an acre—to plow 12 to 25 acres a day—to make the big profits by plowing for neighbors. *You* be the *power* man in *your* locality. You can do it—whether you farm 160 acres or a many thousand acre ranch—if you own an oil

Now You Can Farm With Oil

There is an oil for *you.* They are made *in sizes to meet your power needs—at prices to suit your pocketbook.* It is the *only* tractor that burns lowest grade kerosene successfully at *all* loads under all conditions. The saving in fuel alone by burning 5c to 7c kerosene instead of 12c to 20c gasoline amounts to a big bank balance every year. Because the oil is the only tractor with the famous Secor-Higgins Carbureter—the solution of the combustion problem for an Oil-burning engine! And remember, plowing is only the beginning. Our fine book tells how oil saves and makes money for owners in many other ways—harrowing, seeding, cultivating, harvesting, hauling and all belt power needs, such as sawing, grinding, silo filling, threshing, pumping, etc.

PROOF: Jacob Mehrer, Hettinger County, N. D. writes: "The Oil Pull has proved to be beyond a doubt the best Internal Combustion Engine there is up to date. She is pulling ten 14-inch breaker bottoms with ease. Any one doubting this can come out to my farm 4½ miles N. E. of Mott, N. D. to see for themselves, and seeing is believing." Note: See many other letters of proof in our Free Book. Write today.

Free: We have written a great book for farmers. It tells you what you want to know about the Oil Pull. "Toiling and Tilling the Soil" includes the experience of hundreds of Oil Pull owners. You must read this great book before you plan a single step for spring work. Write postal for it now. Also ask about our bureau of information which solves farm power problems for you without charge.



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The old-time remedy for healing horses and mules. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 64-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.

Meeting of the Kansas Sheep Breeders

Champions of the Wooly Money Makers Assemble for Their Annual Conference.

The Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, which was organized two years ago, held a most successful meeting at the Agricultural College in connection with the State Farmers' Institute week. The first number on the program consisted of a drill in the judging of sheep. Those in attendance were taken directly to the barns and yards of the Animal Husbandry Department, where splendid specimens of the various breeds were available for this work. Prof. T. H. R. Wright of the Animal Husbandry Department gave a very interesting discussion of the Hampshire breed, illustrating it with a class of four breeding ewes. The methods of examination in judging sheep were vividly illustrated and the various points of excellence carefully pointed out, after which the ewes were placed in the order of their excellence. A class of Shropshires was next studied, followed by one of Rambouillet. Mr. James Forbes of Columbus, Kan., who has long been a breeder and an admirer of the Shropshire sheep, gave the class some very interesting points. Mr. E. D. King of Burlington, who has had a lifetime experience in the handling of the American Merino and the Rambouillet, gave a most interesting talk on his favorite breed. After an hour of this practical work in the judging of sheep for breeding purposes, those in attendance adjourned to one of the class rooms and were called to order by E. D. King, president of the organization. The first number on the program was a paper on the subject of "Sheep As a Source of Profit," by Mr. L. B. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan. Mr. Streeter is a young man who recently graduated from the Agricultural College, and is putting into practice upon his farm the knowledge there acquired. In the discussion of his subject he showed conclusively how profitable a small flock may become when properly handled. The general discussion following this paper showed the keenest interest in the subject on the part of those present. The next subject, "Getting a Start in Sheep," was presented through a paper by A. R. Snapp of Belleville, another graduate of the Agricultural College, who had gone back to the farm. Mr. Snapp is a firm believer in the sheep as a farm animal, considering them just as necessary as a flock of poultry. The discussion of the general subject of "Finishing Sheep for Market," was opened by V. V. Aiken of Zeandale, a veteran in the sheep feeding business. After once getting Mr. Aiken on the floor and finding how thoroughly he was posted upon the subject, the audience practically turned the meeting into a question box, firing questions at Mr. Aiken from every side. It was necessary for the president to call a halt in order to secure opportunity for the presentation of the sheep feeding experiments at the Agricultural College by Prof. Wright. Mr. Wright gave, in considerable detail, the results of some of the experiment work in finishing sheep for market. The point most strongly brought out by this work was that the use of alfalfa hay, even though very seriously damaged, was far more profitable in finishing sheep for market than the use of prairie hay, even though supplemented by a goodly portion of cottonseed meal. The use of good alfalfa meal was found to be unprofitable. In other words, the sheep are able to grind their hay far more cheaply than the alfalfa mills. Mr. Wright also presented in outline an experiment now in progress, the purpose of which is to determine the best method of feeding breeding ewes.

When it came to the business meeting, some very important changes in the constitution and by-laws of the organization were presented and discussed. It has been the experience that the multiplying of organizations has oftentimes failed to result in securing any effective work in the promoting of the object in view. The main points brought out in connection with this discussion were along the line of using the machinery of existing organizations as a means of developing interest in the sheep business of Kansas. As a result of this discussion, the clause of the constitution as to membership was so amended as to make every man growing sheep, or interested in the growing of sheep or the producing of wool who becomes a member of a farmers' institute, also a member of the State Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association. Others who may wish to join the Sheep Breeders' Association may do so by paying the regular membership fee of 25 cents. An additional by-law was added which specifies that the directors of the state association, consisting of president, vice-president and secretary, shall appoint a committee of one in each institute organization in the state to further the interests of the sheep breeders' organization in that locality. This amendment will make it possible to get in direct touch with every progressive sheep man in the state through the machinery of the Farmers' Institute organization. This securing of a larger membership which can be reached by the officers of the Association through the Farmers' Institute organization will make it possible to secure much more effective co-operation among the sheep men of the state than under previous methods of organization.

It is a recognized fact that the sheep men of Kansas need a different kind of dog law than we have at the present time. Such a law failed in passing the last Legislature after passing one house, the only reason being the indifference of the members toward the bill. If the sheep men of the state could have presented a united front, such legislation would have received the careful attention of our legislators.

The following officers were, by unanimous vote, elected for the ensuing year: E. D. King, Burlington, Kan., president; L. B. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan., vice-president; G. C. Wheeler, Animal Husbandry Specialist for the Extension Department, secretary and treasurer.

It is the purpose of the officers elected to take up in a most aggressive manner the matter of unifying the organization. The secretary hopes to have the hearty co-operation of institute officers over the state. In many cases it will be necessary to have recommendation from them as to whom to appoint to represent the sheep interests in the various localities. It is to be hoped that in the near future sheep may become a much more important factor upon the Kansas farm than at the present time.

Good Roads for Rural Population

The cry for good roads is too generally believed to come from and in the interest of the city motorist. The Ford Times, a little paper published by the manufacturers of the Ford automobile, says 90 per cent of the travel throughout the country is done by those who live in the country. Practically, we believe, 95 per cent of all the land which adjoins country roads is owned by the people who live along these roads, and they are the ones who will be benefited in the largest degree by good roads.

It simply resolves itself down to a personal question with the farmer. Good roads mean the quicker coming and going among neighbors and the necessary business visits to towns and cities.

There is no class of humanity to whom time is more valuable than to the farmer. He has before him the continual problem of production; the continual study of increasing the value of his production, whether it be in agriculture, pure and simple, in fruit growing, in truck gardening, in poultry raising, in stock raising, as a dairyman—in every branch of farm life, the developments of products are simply marvelous.

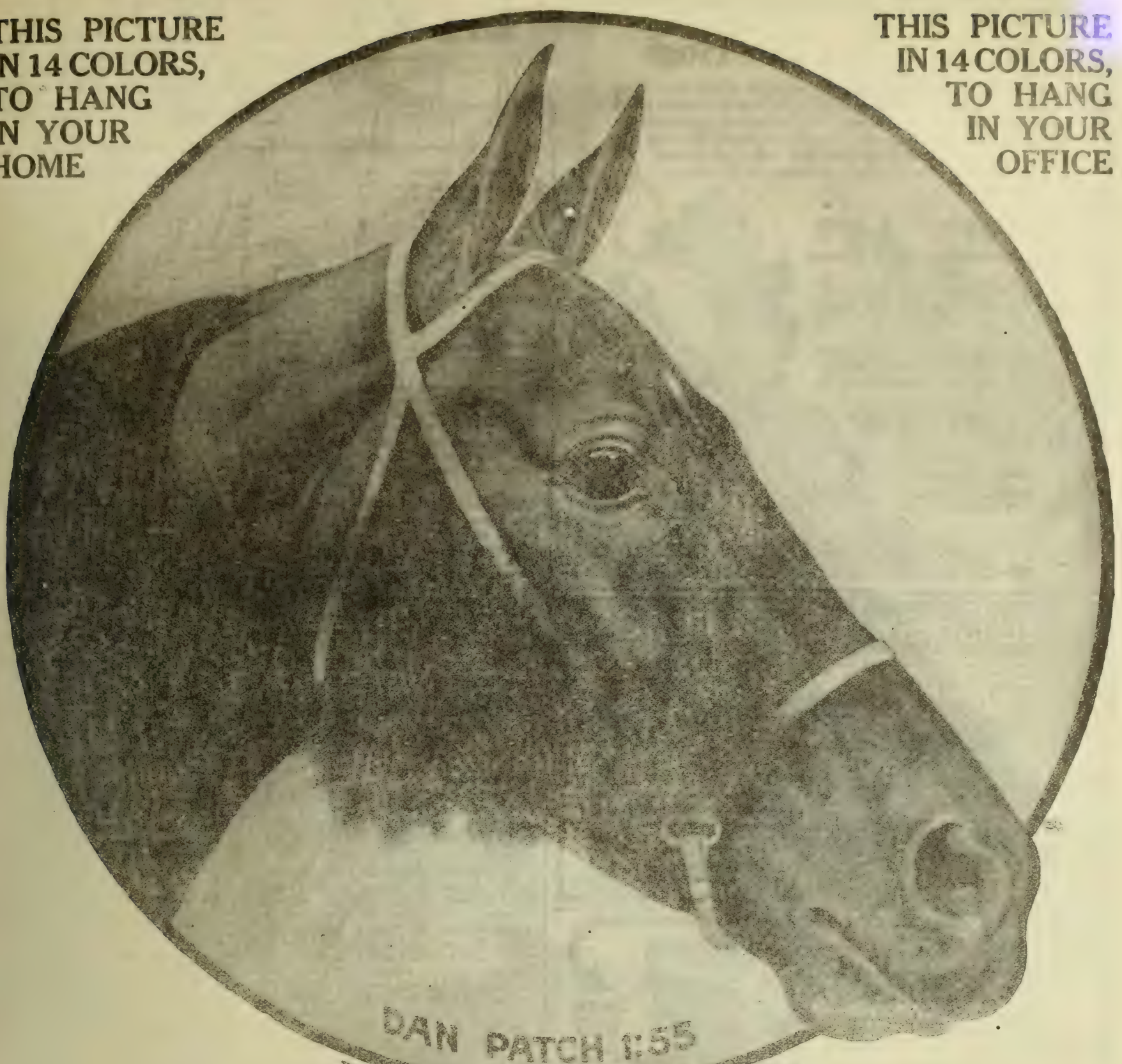
This being so * * * why is it necessary that the country population must be "missionized" and a continual pleading be done to open their eyes to the great personal advantages of good roads?

You cannot stop the march of progress unless you close the public schools and stunt the mental development of the coming generations. No, but still more will it demand.

"Good roads must come. What is the use of waiting for the next generation to build something that will not only be a personal profit, but a personal luxury? If by an expenditure of 25 per cent you can increase the valuation of your property 100 per cent, why not do it now? Why wait for the children and the grandchildren to do it?

THIS PICTURE IN 14 COLORS, TO HANG IN YOUR HOME

THIS PICTURE IN 14 COLORS, TO HANG IN YOUR OFFICE



For Stockowners **FREE** *Postage Paid*

Beautiful Painting of Dan Patch

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 25 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made From Life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his **Present** Splendid, Vigorous, Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture to Hang in the Finest Home or Office. It is an Exact and Perfect Colored reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. **I think so much of this painting that I had it Reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home.** This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his Lovable disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the **Finest** they have ever seen and thousands of them are hung in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free,** To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE,** If You **Own** Stock and **Answer** Two questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you **own?** 2nd. In **What Paper** did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free but **You MUST Be A Stockowner And MUST Answer The Two Questions.**

DAN PATCH IS THE GREAT WORLD CHAMPION OF ALL CHAMPIONS THAT HAVE EVER LIVED.
He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all Pacers and Trotters in the world's history.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Even Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World's Records 14 Times.

Dan is also the Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Dan is Sire of "Dazzle Patch," the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which Paced a Half-Mile in Fifty-nine Seconds and One-eighth of a Mile in Thirteen Seconds,—a 1:44 Clip,—when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also of Pearl Patch 4 year old trial 2:04. He also has 49 in Official Speed List. Some of Dan's Colts will be Future Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why don't You Raise or Buy One?

For over 25 years I have been Guaranteeing that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces More Nerve Force, More Strength and Endurance. Over Two Million Farmers endorse superior tonic qualities of International Stock Food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. **It Saves Grain.**

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58½; George Gano 2:02, Lady Maud C 2:00½ and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat, sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Work. **It Saves Grain.**

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on **my "International Stock Food Farm"** of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results. **ITS Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT."**

ANSWER 2 QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE $10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture.

***Address,* M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minnesota**

OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis.

Wood Ashes For Hogs

Thousands of hog-raisers put wood ashes where their hogs can get at them. But one can of Lewis' Lye is of more value as a hog-conditioner than all the wood ashes you can heap up. It can be put in the slop—the hogs won't know they are eating it—but *you will know* that they *won't get wormy* or *have cholera.* Don't bother any longer with ashes—get a can of

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

It's in the can with the Quaker on it—take no chances with any other. Mix a quarter of a can with every barrel of slop—a teaspoonful to five gallons.

Lewis' Lye has been the standard since 1857—it's the pure, full-strength lye that is sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

Ask your grocer or write to us for a free booklet dealing with lye and hogs.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



The Easy Louden Way

The harder you work the Louden Hay Carrier and the heavier you load it, the better it shows up. You can't break it down—years of hard service won't send the

LOUDEN HAY CARRIER

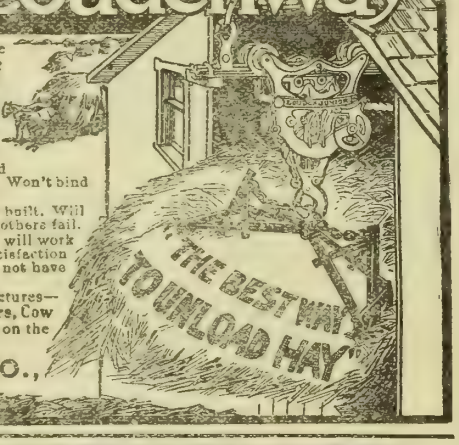
to the repair shop. It lasts a lifetime. Its latch has a square catch and can't release by wedge or fail to work. The pawl of the best grade malleable iron never spread. All twist and kink are let out of the rope by our simple patented rope swivel, the only successful swivel on the market. Won't bind on the track nor wear rope.

The Louden Reliance Grapple fork is the best fork ever built. Will handle any clean hay, chaff or threshed straw where all others fail.

The Louden Hay Carrier and Louden Grapple Fork will work on any barn and handle all kinds of hay with more satisfaction than any others. See them at your dealer's—if he does not have them, write us.

Send for catalog of complete barn and cow stable fixtures—Hay Carriers, Door Hangers, Litter and Feed Carriers, Cow Stalls, Cow Stanchions, etc.—also our FREE BOOK on the value of manure and how to care for it.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.,
372 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.



Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success. We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money. Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?
We also make the "Pratt-Forty" Automobile.

Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana



Save $25

HAPGOOD PLOW CO.

"Tongueless" 12-16 Disc Harrow ONLY $22.95

The celebrated Budlong-La Dow pattern. Made entirely of iron and steel, with steel weight boxes, heavy standards, and oil holes protected by spring cotters, boxes dust-proof.

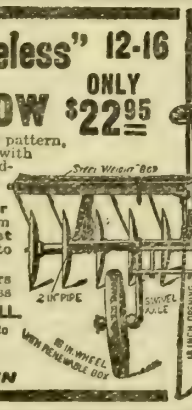
We guarantee our disc boxes for two years and will replace them Free. **We can plow the hardest ground.** Impossible for our disc to buckle up in the center.

Our Oscillating Spring Scraper covers the blade, controlled by the foot. Address

HAPGOOD PLOW CO., Box 431, ALTON, ILL.

The Only Plow Factory in the World Selling Direct to the Farmer at Wholesale Prices

FACTORY TO FARM
NO AGENTS—NO MIDDLEMEN



Disc Harrow 12-16 Only $17.00

OUR PRICES Are Lower Than Any Factory in the U. S.

Our Tongueless Attachment is made of steel and iron. A clear space of 18 inches between the ground and the stub tongue, enables you to straddle a corn ridge.

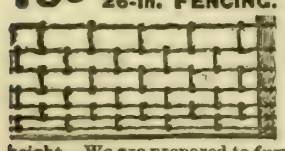
Our Tongue Attachment for use on side hills or in transporting the machine over hills and rough ground. Can be attached to any make of disc harrow that has a tongue. No neck or side draft—no jerking or pounding of the tongue

Send for our Big Free Catalog, 1,000 Implements at Wholesale Prices.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Save Money on Your Fencing

19c PER ROD FOR 26-in. FENCING.



If you will take the trouble to investigate "SAMPSON FENCE" you will say that we sell the best hog and pasture fence made. Top and bottom wires are 10-gauge hard, smooth, galvanized wire. Middle wires and stays are 12½-gauge heavily galvanized.

"SAMPSON" FENCING
No Better Fence Made

Is guaranteed by us to be full weight and to satisfy in every particular, or no sale. "Sampson" Fence can be had from 20 to 56 inches in height. We are prepared to furnish in small mesh if desired. State your needs and we will be glad to quote you prices. **LARGE CATALOG,** containing full description sent FREE. Write for it today.

JONES, POST & CO. ["THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY"] 657 Liberty St. KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIVE STOCK



Secretary Wayne Dinsmore of the Percheron Society of America states that all draft breeds are gradually approaching the ideal type. The more nearly the horse of any breed approaches this type, the more nearly perfect he becomes as a draft animal. Color of hair, feathered legs or docked tails do not matter if the animal is of the right type, and this type applies to all breeds.

If American breeders of draft horses are to increase the popularity of their several breeds, or even sustain that to which they have attained, more attention must be given to breed type. Breed type combined with size should be the aim of both breeders and importers. They should be teachers and leaders. If the importers and breeders do not know what the best type of animal in a particular breed may be, who does?

There is no such thing as an all purpose horse. Many horses are trained to do all kinds of work, and some do it fairly well, but it does not take long to learn that the horse that is suitable for a satisfactory drive into town is much too light to handle the modern machinery of the farm. The horse of sufficient size and weight to do the farm work will make but a sorry figure in the buggy or under the saddle.

That the automobile has put the horse out of business is but partly true. It has put the scrub horse out of business, but good horses were never more in demand and prices were never better. Tractors and engines of various sorts are used more today than ever before, and their value is unquestioned. The up-to-date farm simply must have them, but this will only serve to increase the quality of the horses by using better blood and breeding for special purpose.

The stallion registration board of Minnesota proposes to hold a special school for horsemen during the early part of February. Heretofore this board has devoted itself to the routine duties of its office, but now finds that there is a wider field of usefulness than issuing of licenses. A campaign of education will be begun which will help the farmers to get away from the unprofitable scrub. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas Agricultural College will be one of the lecturers.

An Indiana farmer who noticed the report of J. G. Arbuthnot's hog feeding operations on his big hog ranch at Cuba, Kan., writes that he prefers to feed slops at all times and to all ages of hogs. Mr. Arbuthnot believes that, in his early practice, he killed more pigs with the slop pail than was necessary, and his wonderful success as a hog raiser lends weight to any statement he may make. Our Indiana friend, however, says that without slops the hogs are not likely to get enough water, at least at certain seasons. He says that this is the prevailing opinion of the hog men of his state. He feeds shorts to pigs, oats to shoats, and corn to mature hogs.

While the breeder, as well as the farmer, is a creator of wealth, he must be a merchant as well. What shall it profit a man to raise the best live stock or farm crops on earth if he does not sell his surplus? This he can do only by advertising in some way. People must know what he has to sell or they cannot buy, nor can he sell. Money spent in good advertising is always an investment and never an expense. One of the nicest and cheapest ways to advertise is to have suitably printed letter heads and envelopes. If a breeder, use a good cut of your best animal or of a group of animals. If a farmer, a cut of the farm buildings or of some farm scene would be suitable. When you have good stationery, then have the writing well done. Use a typewriter by preference, or have the correspondence attended to by that member of the family who writes the best hand. Small matters, truly. Yet they pay.

Cholera or Worms.

A Duroc Jersey breeder of Illinois, L. E. Thomas of Golden, states that 90 per cent of the deaths among hogs are due to worms. Worms are much more dangerous to the hog population than is cholera, and is much more prevalent.

These worms hatch and develop very rapidly in hot, dry weather, and it is believed that much of the losses among hogs during the past season is due to the extremely favorable conditions for the development of these intestinal worms and not to hog cholera.

In Kansas there are a lot of men who do not believe that the losses of the past season were due to cholera, and if this is correct, it will serve to explain why so many tests of anti-hog cholera serum have failed. This serum is a preventive of hog cholera, but not of worms, and if the hogs were really afflicted with worms instead of cholera when the serum was administered, there is but little wonder that it failed.

As in most cases of disease, prevention is worth more than any treatment can be, and if the hogs can be prevented from getting the eggs into their stomachs there will be no worms and no loss from this cause.

Cleanliness and dipping are the best means for doing this. Clean drinking water and plenty of range will insure safety if supplied in connection with a regular system of dipping. There are only four places to disinfect—inside the hog, outside the hog, inside the house and outside the house.

Pigs are not born with worms inside them. They get them through their feed or water, and if this can be prevented there will be no worms and no losses.

To the Kansas Stallion Owner.

Another breeding season is near at hand, and your attention is directed to the following requirements and provisions of the stallion law:

1st. No stallion can legally stand for public service in Kansas without a state license issued by the Live Stock Registry Board, and all advertisements of every kind or nature must contain a correct copy of this license (word for word).

2nd. To procure a state license, the owner must have the stallion examined for soundness by an authorized veterinarian. If any owner does not know who the authorized veterinarian for his district is, he should write to the secretary of the Live Stock Registry Board, at Manhattan, for this information. After the stallion has been examined for soundness, the owner must send to the registry board all pedigrees and other papers bearing upon the breeding of the stallion in question, or a certified copy of the same, together with a fee of $2.00 for issuing the state license, as provided by law.

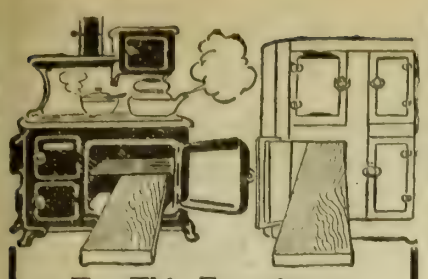
3rd. Section 6 reads as follows: "The owner of any stallion standing for public service in this state shall post and keep fixed, during the entire breeding season, copies of the license certificate of each stallion, issued under the provisions of this act, in a conspicuous place upon the main door leading in to every stable or building where the said stallion stands for public service."

It is very important that this section be strictly adhered to, that the mare owner may know what kind of a horse he is patronizing, both as to breeding and condition of soundness.

4th. Section 8 reads as follows: "Upon the transfer of the ownership of any stallion enrolled under the provisions of this act, the certificate of enrollment may be transferred by the State Live Stock Registry Board upon submittal of satisfactory proof of such transfer, and upon the payment of a fee of 50 cents."

Parties buying stallions that stood for public service in Kansas last year, should have such transfer of ownership recorded in the books of registry board as required by law.

When such transfer of ownership is made, the new owner should send to the registry board the old state license, and a new one will be issued in the name of the new owner. The law provides a fee of 50 cents for making such transfer.



Try This Experiment.

Take a piece of well dressed wood, brush on a coat of **CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN,** when dry place it in your oven until heated, remove from the oven and thrust it in the refrigerator, leave until thoroughly cold, *then look at it.* You will find the natural grain of the wood apparent through a perfectly smooth glossy varnished surface, *undisturbed by this strenuous experiment.*

Purchase a can of **CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN** today and help beautify your home.

"There's nothing like it."

For sale at all Paint and Hardware Stores.

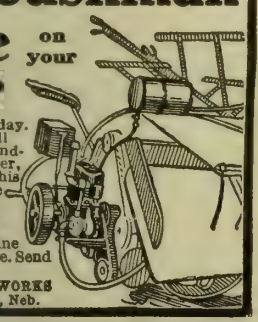
NOTICE.

If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send us **35c.** and your dealer's name, **and we will send you a large 25c. can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN** (any of 15 colors) including **FREE** a good brush with which to apply same. State plainly what color desired.



CARPENTER-MORTON CO., BOSTON
Sole Manufacturers.

Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder



Operates at 30c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine for any work from 1 to 6 h. p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.

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BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and **Grind** *all kinds of small grain,* and *head kaffir.* **Have Conical Shape Grinders.** *Different from all others.*



LIGHTEST RUNNING

(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 6 to 200 Bushels.
We Also Make Sweep Grinders
FREE Booklet on **"Value of Feeds and Manures."**
C.N.P. BowsherCo. South Bend Ind

FEED MILLS

MIDDLEDITCH

Give most power with least expense for fuel. Run on common coal oil, gasoline, distillate, or alcohol. Simplest—safest—most durable—easiest to start—smoothest running. Ask about our 30 days'

Genuine Free Trial

Most liberal trial proposition ever made. If you are not perfectly satisfied, you pay nothing. Our new 1912 model now ready for delivery. Write for introductory prices. They will surprise you.



2 to 12 H.P.

THE MIDDLEDITCH ENGINE COMPANY
78 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

KEROSENE ENGINES

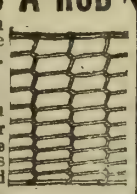
5 TO 20 CENTS A ROD



Less than you thought for the Fence of your choice.

11½ CENTS A ROD UP

Let us mail you our big handsome four color fence Catalogue which illustrates 78 styles of fence and 54 styles of gates.



ALL SOLD ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
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SHORES-MUELLER CO.
Shores REMEDIES
EXTRACTS SPICES



Wanted

Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

SHORES-MUELLER CO., Dep't 64 Tripoli, Iowa

5th. Section 10 reads as follows: "Any stallion standing for public service that is not a pure-bred and registered horse, must have conspicuously posted on the door of the stall in which he is kept, and in black type not less than one inch in height, a statement that such stallion is a grade or a cross-bred, as the case may be."

Owners of grade stallions should bear this in mind and act accordingly.

6th. Stallions that have once been examined and licensed, do not have to be re-examined and re-licensed again this year.

The spirit of the law is that every owner shall advertise his stallion for exactly what it is. Stallion owners have had time to familiarize themselves with the provisions of this law, and are expected to comply with the same.

The registry board is always ready and glad to render every possible assistance and service to the horsemen of Kansas.—DR. C. W. MCCAMPBELL, Secretary Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan.

Where Shall Royal Go?

Breeders, exhibitors and cattlemen who are familiar with the American Royal Live Stock Show, its purposes and workings, are invited to offer suggestions and comments to the committee on location. Action will be taken soon on a permanent home for the American Royal show.

This committee is carefully considering five propositions and invite this help from the outside in order that they may decide on the location that, while serving the interests of exhibitors, will also serve to attract the present liberal support given it by the live stock men of the corn belt and the southwest, says the Telegram.

According to official notice served the board of directors of the American Royal during the last show, the Kansas City Stock Yards Company feels that it can no longer accommodate the show and protect its sheep market interests; and for that reason have asked the organization to seek a new location. There are four propositions now under consideration and it is on these that the board is asking suggestions. In every case, the Royal would have to provide more or less equipment. The propositions are:

A site across the Missouri river, in Clay county, opposite Kansas City. No buildings at present on the property.

The Elm Ridge race track property, which now has a good race track and grand stand, and a few temporary buildings. New stabling and a pavilion will be required here. About an hour is required to reach the grounds from the stock yards or down town.

Electric park, where entire new equipment of stalls and a show pavilion will have to be supplied. About 30 minutes from stock yards.

Overland park, located on the Strang Electric line from Kansas City to Olathe, about 50 minutes from the yards or down town. Promoters promise double track car line and ample car service. Offer 80-acre site for eight years, with privilege to purchase within that time. Entire equipment is necessary here, also.

The board has also received a proposition from the stock yards company at St. Joseph.

Ventilate Your Stables.

Moisture and the absence of the great purifier, oxygen, and frequently the absence of the other great purifier, sunshine, are the ideal conditions for the development of disease germs, and especially tuberculosis. The chances for cows resisting the development of these germs in their bodies is also at a low ebb because of the reduced oxygen supply and resulting low vitality. One method that has been found to work is to make one or two large flues extending from near the floor to the roof. These act as chimneys to draw the colder air off from the floor. This air is probably worse than that nearer the ceiling, and certainly takes with it less heat. The fresh air is brought from the outside near the foundation, up between the studs, and discharged into the barn near the ceiling. This plan prevents drafts, as the cool air settles slowly, and also tends to prevent a reversal of the air currents. Use many small intakes and very few large outtake and make the area of each such that an allowance of 28 square inches per cow is to be had. Dampers may be placed in both intakes and outtakes for control of ventilation during windy weather.

Human beings are given the "open air" treatment for tuberculosis. The oxygen supply and the resulting increased vigor enables the human to overcome the disease.

Why not give our cows a little of the "open air treatment," not to cure them, but to keep them healthy, and thus render safe their milk for human use?

The amount of air needed per animal for cows is estimated at 3,500 cubic feet per hour, or nearly nine changes of air per hour. This amount of fresh air allows for the breathing of 3½ per cent of air once breathed. This is a common accepted standard. The moving of this much air through a stable without drafts and with as little loss of heat as possible is the ventilation problem.

The flue system works well in warmly constructed stables tightly closed. When windows and doors are open, dependence for ventilation must be placed on them entirely, as the flues will not work satisfactorily then. Another plan is to depend on windows. The windows are hinged at the bottom and tip in at the top between cheeks. The incoming air is then directed upwards, avoiding drafts. The "force" causing ventilation is the wind, and the windows have to be adjusted accordingly.

The first is known as the King system, the latter as the Sherringham valve windows. Both work, though the former is more popular. Both give the cow a little of the "fresh air treatment."

The Balanced Ration.

Feeds are divided into two great classes—those that are concerned with growth and are used to build up muscular tissue, and those that are used to produce heat and energy and are the principal sources of animal fat. The former are called nitrogenous feeds, the latter carbohydrate feeds. Examples of the former are soy bean meal, oil meal, bran, shorts, alfalfa, clover and other legume hays, tankage, field peas, cotton seed meal, etc. Carbohydrate feeds include corn, wheat, barley, rye, root crops, silage, straw, etc. Oats are more nearly nitrogenous.

Animals differ widely as to the kind of feeds they can use to best advantage, says Prof. E. J. Iddings. Young and growing animals need to build bone, muscle and tissue, and therefore require a rather high proportion of digestible nitrogen. Fattening animals have to a great degree accomplished the necessary growth of bone and flesh and are ready to utilize feed adapted to the storage of fat. Carbohydrate feeds are better suited to this purpose. Dairy cows require feed for maintenance of the body functions and for supplying the fat and nitrogenous matter found in the milk. In addition to grains and pasture, hogs need supplementary feeds such as charcoal, wood ashes, tankage, etc.

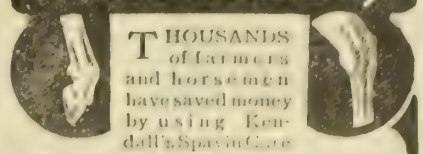
In short, a feed must be fitted or adapted to the needs of the animal. When a ration is so fitted or adapted it is called "balanced." A man feeding corn alone to growing pigs is not feeding economically. The young pig cannot use to advantage a ration so strongly carbohydrate and will of necessity fail to develop fully in vigor and strength of bone and muscle. The horseman who feeds alfalfa hay, and alfalfa alone, to his brood mare is feeding too high a proportion of nitrogen. To handle and eliminate through the kidneys this unusually large quantity of nitrogen is too severe a tax on a pregnant mare, and is liable to result in the foaling of a defective colt. The brood mare needs a variety or balanced ration. In the same way the steer, the sheep, the brood sow, and in fact all classes of animals require rations adapted or balanced to their needs.

A pig five months old requires one pound of digestible nitrogenous feed to five pounds of digestible carbohydrates. A ration can be so balanced by using two pounds of shorts, one pound of corn, three-fourths pound of barley, and one-fourth pound of tankage. A pure-bred Poland China farrow so fed on the University farm weighs 265 pounds at seven months.

A 1,000-pound dairy cow requires seven-tenths pound of digestible protein, seven pounds of digestible carbohydrates, and one-tenth pound of digestible fat for maintenance. When producing 25 pounds of 3 per cent milk she needs in addition to her maintenance requirements one pound of digestible protein, four and three-fourths pounds of digestible carmohydrates and four-tenths pound digestible fat for sustaining the milk flow. This result can be accomplished by compounding a ration of four pounds of ground corn, three pounds of rolled barley, seven pounds of alfalfa hay, and 31 pounds of corn silage.

By similar processes balanced rations can be calculated for other classes of animals.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
The Old Reliable Horse Remedy



THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. These men know that Kendall's is a money saver and a horse saver. We can prove it by thousands of

Grateful Letters From Users

Read the letter shown below from Mr. Renk. We have hundreds of other letters to prove everything we say about Kendall's Spavin Cure. Let us send you some other letters. But in the meantime get a bottle from your druggist. Tear this advertisement out *now* to remind you to get Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00. Get our valuable book "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist or write to us.

Monmouth Jct., N. Y.
R. D. 1, Feb. 1, 1911
Dr. J. H. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen: I think your medicine fine for man or beast. Every cent invested in your remedies has returned a thousand fold.
Respectfully yours,
H. R. Renk.

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

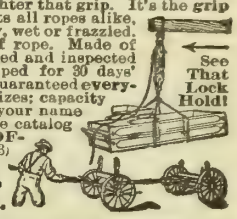
A Safe, Sane Hoist that LOCKS ITSELF



30 Days' Free Use Here's a bully work saving device and a great plan for trying it out. This device does everything from stretching wire fences to lifting the wagon while you're shifting the gears. As a hog-hoist it's a winner. Strings 'em up—holds 'em up alone. Saves time, money, muscle 40 different ways. Can't be beat—can't let go. It's a

HALL JUMBO
Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Earns Cost—Costs Little. It lifts loads like ordinary block and tackle. But the minute you let up on pull rope the **automatic locking device** of the Jumbo grips onto the pull rope and it's fast. The heavier the load the tighter that grip. It's the grip that can't slip! It treats all ropes alike, whether they're old, new, wet or frazzled. Adjusts itself to size of rope. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment. Shipped for 30 days' FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere. Nine different sizes; capacity 400 lbs. to 5 tons. Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that BIG FREE OFFER—right now! (3)



See That Lock Hold!

HALL MFG. CO.
203 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

WIPE YOUR FEET

Mud, snow, dust and dirt will not be tracked over your floors if you use

Grab's Foot Scraper



outside your door. The only device made which cleans bottoms and sides of shoe in one operation. Has ten parallel plates for scraping soles and two stiff bristle brushes which clean sides of shoe.

Over 500,000 in use

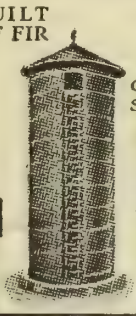
AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTS ITSELF

to any size shoe. Handsomely enameled. Looks neat. Can be rotated and swept under. Fastens to doorstep or any handy place. Get one and save useless work. Price $1.00. If your dealer will not supply you, don't take substitute, but send your order direct to us. Illustrated folder FREE.

VICTOR M. GRAB & CO. S-40 Ashland Block, **CHICAGO, ILL.**

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
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$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | **$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Grind Your Feed

It makes heavier, sleeker stock, as feed is always fresh and more nourishing. To do it most economically use

Star Grinders



Grind fastest—guaranteed one year. Grind your neighbors' feed and earn cost of machine. *Special low prices.* Send for free book and terms.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.
85 Depot St., New Lexington, Ohio

$27.65

THE ECONOMY CHIEF
The Closest Skimming Cream Separator Ever Made



Actually Buys the Highest Grade, Closest Skimming

Cream Separator

Ever Manufactured

Think of it! Only $27.65, full and complete purchase price for the big Economy Chief Cream Separator, absolutely proven by expert tests and thousands of testimonials to be the closest skimming and most durable cream separator ever put on the market. This is our wonderful brand new 1912 model, equipped with our marvelous patented purifying and aerating bowl and the celebrated double opposed disc system. A regular $70.00 big business cream separator for only $27.65, and with a capacity of 300 pounds per hour, and absolutely guaranteed for twenty years.

You Buy Direct From the Factory

That's the secret of our amazingly low prices. You simply pay one small profit—the actual factory profit. No big agent's commissions for you to pay; no extra dealers' profits; no so called factory distributers' profits. You pay only the **rock bottom factory price.** We actually save you from $40.00 to $50.00 on any capacity machine you want. For instance, a 400 pounds per hour capacity separator for only $34.90; a 600 pounds per hour capacity machine for only $42.35. We fill your order **direct** from the largest and most completely equipped cream separator factory in the world.

You Can Buy on Sixty Days' Trial

We will positively ship you THE ECONOMY CHIEF CREAM SEPARATOR on SIXTY DAYS' TRIAL. We want you to give this separator sixty days' good hard test on your farm before you decide to keep it. Compare it with any and all of the overpriced machines you can find around. Try it on warm milk, cold milk, new, mixed or old milk; it makes no difference. Then, after two whole months' trial, if you are not ABSOLUTELY CONVINCED that THE ECONOMY CHIEF is the greatest cream separator you ever saw at any price, simply return it to us and it won't cost you a penny. We will even pay the freight charges both ways.

Old Separators Taken in Exchange

If you have an old cream separator of any make that is out of repair, hard to run or will not run at all, we will take it off your hands as part payment for a brand new 1912 model Economy Chief. Furthermore, we will make you a good liberal and fair proposition.

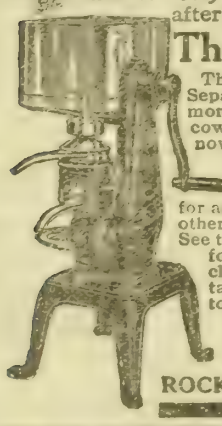
Send Today for Book No. 65K73 and Full Particulars of This Wonderful Bargain Offer.

Simply send your name and address today, at once, postal will do, and we will promptly send you the Economy Chief Book No. 65K73 free and postpaid, explaining our great bargain offer in detail.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

There Are More Facts That Concern You—In the *Great Western Separator Book*—Than In Any Other Catalog

You *must* get the Great Western Free Book before you choose any Cream Separator. It tells just what you want to know about the best methods of separation, how to get the most cream and butter, the highest quality products—the biggest profits. It tells and proves in plain words and by real photo-illustrations—why the Great Western Cream Separator skims closest for the *longest number of years*—why it will be easy running and as easy to clean after 10 or 20 years' use as it was on the day you bought it.



The Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Value

That is what the Great Western Separator is. It means $12 to $15 more profit every year, from every cow, for any man who does not now own a separator. It means $5 to $10 more profit per cow every year for any man who owns any other make of separator. See the only separator that follows natural laws, cleaned in a jiffy, so no taint or odor can possibly remain to spoil next skimming, made as accurate as a fine watch, skims cold milk to a trace. The only separator that will get you *all* the profits possible from your cows and save you the hard, tedious work necessary to turn and clean other separators.

Send Your Name Now On a Postal

Our book is more than a catalog. It contains information of great importance to every farmer and dairyman. Write us a postal card for it today.

We will be glad to arrange any kind of trial you want on any size Great Western. If a personal trial in your own home doesn't prove to you all we claim, you don't pay a cent. We know it will and you will be glad of the day you wrote us. Do it now while you think of it.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 246C Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

The Champion Silo

3 Special Propositions That Save You Money

Besides giving you the best silo I am ready to make you the best proposition ever offered you. Proposition No. 1 is for the man who wants only one silo. Proposition No. 2 for the man who wants silo and cutter. Proposition No. 3 for a club of farmers in one community who each want a silo. Now is the time to get busy. Write and tell me which proposition you are interested in. I will do the rest.

Is Made For You and Other Western Farmers.

Fills every requirement better than any silo made. Last year it was ahead of all; this year again it leads with modern improvements. Has interlocking steel frame, redwood, non-shrinking, non-swelling doors, one piece latch, round steel anchors and many other important improvements not found on others.

Write for Free Catalog.

I have my new one all ready to send you. It's full of valuable silo and feeding facts. It tells different ways of feeding ensilage. It tells all about the Champion and guarantee silo. Address

Heller J. Bell, Mgr., Western Silo Co.
135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Successors to Silo Dept., Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

GET A SQUARE DEAL

Ship to Oldest House in New York. Send for Price List.

RAW FURS

OTTO WAGNER, 138 West 26th Street, New York City. Established 1876.

DAIRY



It is time to figure on next year's provision for the milk cow. A silo, if possible, should be arranged for. A patch of alfalfa should be seeded. These will not only take care of the cow in good shape, but will winter all the stock of the farm in better shape and cheaper than you have ever before done.

We need the best cow we can get. We should be improving our dairy herd a little each year. This can be done with little effort and small expense. But, our feeding system is miserably poor, and our first effort should be in its improvement. A better plan of feeding will double the profit realized from our present cows. With better cows and a silo and alfalfa hay the present profit will be a drop in the bucket in comparison.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Dairyman's Association was held at Lincoln, Neb., last week. The editor has attended state meetings of dairymen in most of the states of the Middle West, but Nebraska surpasses all. The attendance of farmers is large in Nebraska, and the interest shown and the part taken by them in the discussion is evidence that the Nebraska farm dairyman is wide awake.

A subscriber is worried because his best cow has exceeded the usual nine months gestation period three weeks. It is possible that subscriber is mistaken in the date of service. He need not be alarmed so long as the cow is getting along well. Nine months is considered the gestation period, but such period is known to have been as short as 240 days and as long as 311 days. The average period is 283 days.

A good cow will make more money than any other farm animal, and the money so realized does the farmer more good than that realized from any other animal. Cream sells for cash in Kansas. The cow eats today, and tomorrow her milk, cream or butter sells for money. The hen cashes her feed in the same way and she, as well as the cow, deserves the respect and good care of every farmer.

A Western Kansas farm dairyman asks how soy bean hay compares with alfalfa hay in feeding value. The two hays have about equal value, as shown by this analysis giving the amount of digestible nutrients in 100 pounds of each: Alfalfa, 11 pounds protein, 39 pounds carbohydrates, 6 pounds fat. Soy beans, 10 pounds protein, 41 pounds carbohydrates and 1 pound fat. The soy bean has nitrogen gathering nodules on the roots, as has the alfalfa plant.

Nebraska farmers are going after dairy bred cattle. The editor attended a Holstein auction sale at Lincoln last week and in this sale 150 head of pure-bred Holstein animals—males and females, young and old—were sold to farm dairymen, prices running as high as $600 for a choice bull. The animals sold were registered and data regarding the production of each cow in milk was given, and added much to the selling price.

The wonderful Guernsey cow, Dolly Dimple, recently gave birth to a bull calf. M. H. Tichenor of Wisconsin was the successful bidder for this calf, paying the sum of $6,000 for him. He is to be delivered when 6 months old. That is some money for a 6-months-old bull. But note that his mother is the world's greatest Guernsey. When Dolly Dimple was a young cow she was sold for a song, almost, because her owner had never weighed or tested her milk, and so did not know her real value.

Suspicion and doubt are at all times rampant throughout the land. These do more to delay progress than any other things we know. But progress is made. Ten years ago farmers were afraid to buy cream separators because they had heard from somewhere, somehow, that separator skim milk would kill calves. They were afraid to tackle the separator and sell cream. Today such a report would be scoffed. The skim milk calf is the cheapest calf ever grown on the farms of Kansas. He will become more and more a factor in the beef supply until, finally, he will be the whole show. The beef of the future will be the skim milk calf of the farm.

In localities in which silos were last year bought by farmers the cream receipts have this winter been heavier than ever before. A man writes that with 35 to 40 pounds of silage per day and the cows running to a rack of alfalfa hay, his cows are milking on pasture. He says the cows are eating small quantities of alfalfa. Tests have shown that with such quantity of silage, cows will eat not more than 10 pounds of hay per day. The silo is a big thing for the dairy farmer.

The future of many a promising cow has been ruined by improper milking soon after calving. The dairy cow has been abnormally developed to produce large quantities of milk, consequently certain of her organs, such as the mammary glands, have become greatly enlarged and weakened just before and after calving, due probably to the secreting of large quantities of milk. The art, or science, whichever we may call it, of milking can only be attained by those who are willing to make a study of each individual cows, of her disposition, dairy temperament and physical condition.

The most important thing about a barn is light. There you have it right off the reel. Light and plenty of it. You can't have too much, if you would have good, healthy cows. Light, air and sunshine is God's own remedy for any old bacteria that may be hanging around. Dark, dirty and ill-ventilated cow barns are ideal breeding places for tubercle germs. Another reason for a light barn is that you may be able to see to clean it out thoroughly. Many barns are so dark that it is never known whether they are cleaned or only half cleaned. Don't put off putting more windows in the barn till next spring. Do it now. Be sure to have good and free ventilation in your barn but not drafts.

The dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture has established in 20 states a total of [illegible] testing associations, comprising 45,000 cows. The records of one of these associations show that the profit was doubled after four years' work. For instance, a man with eight cows found, the first month of keeping records, that he was losing 5½ cents per cow, or 44 cents on his herd for that month. After three months' testing he was making a profit of $32 a month on the herd, and at the end of the year his profit had increased to $50 a month. This notable increase was due largely to the sale of five of his poorest cows and the purchase of as many well-producing ones to take their places. In addition there were changes made in the method of feeding, which conduced to the result.

R. J. Linscott, a Kansas Jersey breeder and KANSAS FARMER advertiser, is persistently testing his herd and writes: "Our sales this past year were in number somewhat below that of the year before, but were above the average. In price they were the highest we have averaged for several years. Amongst our sales in 1911 were two head to the Kansas State Agricultural College and 10 head, including a bull, to the Oklahoma Institution for Feeble Minder. We have 20 head on a year's authenticated test, and will keep at it until every cow in milk in the herd is a Register of Merit cow. The average estimated butter production for the entire herd was 423½ pounds. The Jersey industry was never as prosperous in Kansas as it is now." The breeder knows the value of testing. It increases the value of his stock. Testing will do as much for the farm dairyman, and besides will locate the cow he cannot, under any condition, afford to keep.



Try KOW-KURE On the scant Milkers

Don't condemn the "poor milker" until you are sure she is in good health. Hundreds of unprofitable cows have been made valuable by the use of KOW-KURE, the great cow remedy. KOW-KURE is not a "stock food" it is a specific medicine for the treatment of all ailments peculiar to cows. It is the only medicine in the world for cows only, and thousands of healthy and profitable herds prove its value as a cure and preventive of disease.

KOW-KURE is a positive cure for LOST APPETITE, BARRENNESS, ABORTION, SCOURS, MILK FEVER and all other affections that destroy the health of cows. KOW-KURE will put your cows back in a healthy, normal condition, make them give more milk, make richer butter and require less care.

Our free book, "More Money from Your Cows," gives valuable information every dairyman ought to have. Write for it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.

WONDER HORSE BIT.



Prevents accidents. Stops runaways. Stops kicker. Stops sidelining and tongue-lolling. Will control any horse; does not hurt the mouth. Should be used on every horse. Send for it today and prevent accident. Fully guaranteed. Price $1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted.

WESTERN PLATING CO.,
Topeka, Kan.

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address BIGLER CO., X 674, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

A great deal has been written about farmers of a neighborhood buying a bull in company. This plan is especially important in the improvement of the dairy stock. Five farmers can buy a $250 bull—that money will get a top-notcher—and scarcely feel the expense. Such bull will be worth $1,000 during the time he can be used to five farmers, each milking ten cows. One reason for the slow progress in dairy herd improvement is the feeling of every farmer that he must have his own bull, which results in the keeping of a lot of scrubs at an expense which is far from economy. The scrub bull is about as useless as the cur dog. Talk this plan among your neighbors and the chances are they can be induced to join you. In other states this plan has been used to excellent results.

Holstein Breeders' Information

Answering L. C. H., Navarre, Kan., the Holstein-Friesian Register, published at Brattleboro, Vt., is the official organ of the Holstein Breeders' Association. F. L. Houghton, same town, is the secretary. If you are a breeder of Holstein or intend to be a breeder you should have the paper and get on the secretary's mailing list.

Barley for the Silo.

A Brewster (Kan.) subscriber wants to know if barley will make silage, saying that in his section, corn—either Kafir or Indian—is an uncertain crop, but that barley can be produced every year.

This editor has no experience in using barley for silage, but we find this in a California paper: "Barley can be used for silage and California dairymen have had good success with it. The barley should be cut while it is fairly green, so as to avoid hardness in the stem, as this prevents settling so as to exclude the air."

Milk From Tuberculosis Cows.

Advise whether tuberculosis in cows is contagious and whether a cow affected with it is all right to nurse calves from other cows if the cows are affected?

A Colorado authority answers: Tuberculosis is infectious among cattle. Calves may sometimes be nursed upon infected cows without contracting the disease, but it is a risky process and all the calves which you intend to raise should be fed upon milk from healthy cows. Ordinarily, unless the disease is advanced, the bacteria of the disease will not appear in large numbers in the milk, but cannot say with regard to a particular cow whether the milk is infected or not infected.

Calves are born free from tuberculosis in all cases and if you keep them from coming in contact with cattle having the disease, put them in clean quarters, and feed them upon healthy milk, there is no reason why they should contract the disease any more than calves from healthy cows, except that there may be inherited weakness, rendering such calves more susceptible to attacks by the disease.

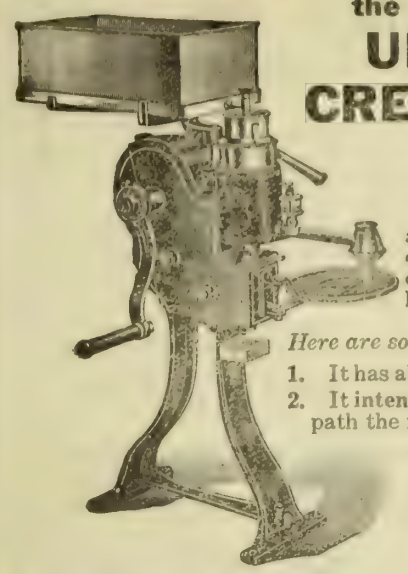
The census reports show that the value of Kansas live stock is 12.4 per cent of the total valuation of all farm property. The average value of all Kansas farms is $11,467, as compared with $4,992 ten years ago. The average value of the live stock on Kansas farms is $1,426, and the value of implements and machinery is $272. Thirty-seven per cent of Kansas farms are operated by tenants.

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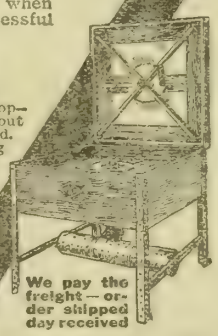
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Interesting Poultry Experiences

Successful Buff Wyandotte Breeder Gives Very Important and Timely Information

By PROF. G. C. WHEELER, K. S. A. C.

My interest in pure-bred poultry dates back to my boyhood days. My earliest recollections of farm life are those associated with the care of the hens and little chickens. Later, I assisted in showing pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rocks at our county fairs, where we were winners of most of the first premiums for several years. Although many of the farmers at that time did not appreciate the great value of pure-bred poultry, our stock was greatly admired and a goodly number secured stock from us for improving their farm flocks.

After leaving the farm to attend college, circumstances were such that for a number of years I could not have a flock of fowls of my own. I never lost my interest in good poultry, however, and attended all the great shows possible, including that of Boston for two years.

After settling in Manhattan in 1902 circumstances were such that I could again get into the ring as an owner and breeder of pure-bred poultry. I had long been an admirer of the Wyandottes. Their low, plump, compact bodies appealed to me from the utility standpoint as market and table fowls. As a fancier, the combination of graceful curves of outline possessed in such a high degree by all the varieties of this breed when in full feather appealed to me, and as an opportunity came at this time to secure some high-class stock of the Buff Wyandotte variety at very reasonable prices, I again became a full-fledged "chicken man." From that time on I have never had cause to regret my choice of breed. The rich golden buff is a beautiful color and with the great difficulty in securing just the ideal in coloring, combined with proper form and utility characters, enough zest is introduced into the breeding and mating of the birds to satisfy the most ardent fancier. As table birds, we have become so attached to them that we think nothing can quite compare with a plump Wyandotte, especially when roasted in a fireless cooker and coming to the table with that same rich golden color so much admired in the live fowl. They have been great successes as winter layers, their extremely heavy body feathering seeming to make them immune to cold, and if given any sort of care at all they will return full value for all feed consumed.

Several years ago an egg laying contest was conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station, in which six of our pullets were entered. This contest extended from November 1 of that year to November 1 of the following year, and but for the fact that we were so unfortunate as to have selected one pullet having some malformation of the egg-producing organs, so that no eggs at all were produced, this pen would have stood second in this contest. As it was, the five laying pullets of the pen produced enough eggs to beat a number of pens having a full quota of layers. We have always had eggs enough for our table use and have had eggs to sell every winter when prices were highest.

There is no doubt in my mind but that the income from farm poultry in Kansas could easily be doubled if more attention were given to the use of better stock. Investigations at any market center where poultry is bought and dressed and prepared for consumption, will reveal the great inferiority of the stock now being produced. In spite of this marked inferiority, which necessarily means lower prices, the aggregate value of poultry products sold exceeds that of butter. If some account could be made of the large amount of poultry products consumed on the farm, this aggregate value would be much greater.

It is customary for the farmer to regard poultry as one of the small things of the farm and unworthy of his attention. As a result, this large production of wealth from growing poultry which the statistics reveal is largely due to the efforts of the women and children, in many cases struggling along with exceedingly meager equipment and scant encouragement. The town producer of poultry must face higher cost of production, since all feed outside table waste must be purchased at retail prices.

All my experience since beginning with the Buff Wyandottes has been under town conditions. We have grown from 200 to 400 chickens annually, selling all the stock unfit to go into breeding pens on the market. We have not advertised in any special poultry paper, selling all surplus breeding stock through the medium of advertisement in our Kansas farm papers. We have sold eggs for hatching all around our home locality and to some extent over the state.

The sale of baby chicks has appealed to us as a more satisfactory method of distributing stock than shipping eggs. They can be shipped with greater safety than eggs and all disqualifications, such as single comb in rose combed birds, or feathered or downy shanks in clean legged varieties can be detected and culled out. Our first year's experience in selling the baby chicks was so satisfactory all around that we intend to continue this method of selling stock.

We use incubators for hatching, mainly because our hens do not set early enough, and we find the work of hatching with hens is much greater than where the machines are used. Where large numbers of chickens are hatched with machines the greatest difficulty to overcome is that of crowding the chicks too much in the brooders and colony houses. In my judgment, more inferior, poorly developed chicks result from overcrowding than from any one single cause. The beginner with incubators is especially prone to this mistake since, by using good, strong eggs and following directions closely, even the novice can hatch a large per cent of chicks. Ample provision should be made for brooding, and especially for giving much more room after the chicks are a couple of weeks old. It has been our practice to set hens at the same time the machines are started so as to use hens as well as brooders. We have taken two or three eggs about to hatch and placed them under broody hens, so as to have extra hens willing to take charge of a bunch of chickens.

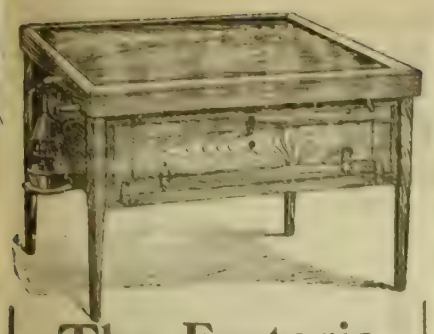
Success with poultry is a matter of details. Many a man who has found a small flock a great source of profit in proportion to the investment in capital and labor, has wondered why he could not make the same rate of profit on a flock of 1,000. Very few people should attempt to take up poultry as a sole business, but as a branch of the business of farming it is certainly worthy of a great deal more attention than the average farmer is now giving to it. My advice to those growing poultry is to first secure good, pure-bred stock of some breed suited to your fancy and conditions and then at least give them as good care and attention as is given to other live stock of the farm.

Building Poultry Houses For Results

My poultry houses are made 10 feet square and 6 feet high at the eaves. They have gabled roofs, shingled. The gable roof gives plenty of room for a half window in each end, which makes the house look neat and attractive. These houses are made out of shiplap lumber and are well painted. The north side is made solid. The south side has a door, and an opening 4x6 feet to give plenty of sunlight and fresh air. This opening has a cloth door that can be dropped in cold weather. The cloth admits light which, with the light from the windows, make the house light and nice for the fowls. The lower part of the south side is boarded up two feet high to prevent draught from striking the chickens.

I use wire nests tacked to the wall about two feet above the floor. The roosts are placed over a platform along the north side. By using the platform the chickens have the benefit of all the floor space for a scratching room. The floor is always kept covered with about six inches of straw, into which the grain feed is scattered. This gives the chickens plenty of exercise and a warm place to scratch in when the weather is cold.

These houses can be put up for $20 each if you do the work yourself, or for $25 if you hire the work done.—A. H. VANDEBHOFF, Neodesha, Kan.



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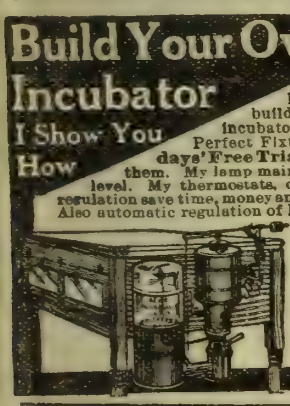
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The Columbian Wyandottes

By H. A. WATTLES, Wichita, Kansas

I prefer the Columbian Wyandotte over all other breeds because, in over 40 years' experience with some of the best known and most valued breeds of poultry, I believe from a practical standpoint this great variety of the Wyandotte family combines more good points than any other breed that has ever been brought before the public. Combining, as it does, the blood of two of the greatest fowls in the world, giving us the early maturing, splendid laying, fine table and broiling qualities of the White Wyandotte with the vigor, hardiness and winter laying qualities of the aristocratic Light Brahma, with its beauty of plumage, we have in the Columbian Wyandotte the qualities most desired by the practical poultryman who must unite in one fowl the greatest number of good points with the fewest drawbacks.

This has been accomplished, I honestly believe, in this latest variety of the Wyandottes, which unites the beautiful shape, rose comb and clean legs of the Wyandotte with the handsome color and markings of the Light Brahma. From five years' experience with them I have convinced myself they are the best all-purpose fowl, from every standpoint, that I have ever seen, and their great popularity in the East is shown by the increasing number of breeders who have discarded varieties they have handled for years, in order to breed Columbians exclusively, the large exhibits at all the great shows, the powerful Columbian Wyandotte Club composed of enthusiastic breeders, all showing that this bird is fast forging to the front rank, and will soon be the most popular fowl in the world.

At the present time I am raising about 200 per year, working to see not how many, but how good, I can get them.

My sales are now reaching nearly every state in the Union, which evidences how widespread the interest is in this comparatively new breed. I am, and always have been, of the opinion that no scrub stock, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep, hogs or poultry, can, or ever will pay the profit on the farm or anywhere else that good, pure, well bred stock will pay. Well bred poultry of any breed will always lay more eggs and bring a better price for the table than scrubby, mixed up, all sizes and colored fowls will, and the pleasure and satisfaction of having a fine flock of some one breed is, in itself, a source of pleasure and profit to the owner.

I also believe that the poultry feature on the farm, taking into consideration the amount of capital, time and labor involved, will pay far larger dividends than any other form of stock raising.

The simpler the poultry house, the better. The house built in shed form of good 12-inch boards, built about 5 feet high in the rear and 8 in the front and covered with Rubberoid roofing, with half open front, to admit plenty of light and air and shut out drafts, with a dropping board under the roosts, which should always be placed level, of 2 x 4, with narrow edge up and corners rounded off, I have found the most satisfactory. A good cement floor, well covered with leaves or clean straw, will also add to the comfort of the birds and render the house easily cleaned. I feed corn, oats, Kafir and wheat, and keep the birds plentifully supplied with good, fresh, clean water at all times, and boxes well filled with grit, oyster shell and cracked bone. Then all the green food that can be obtained, whether it be cabbage, turnips or potatoe and apple parings in winter, with whatever green food in summer that can be furnished.

Lice on setting hens can be best disposed of by dusting with a good insect powder. Little chicks should have a drop of fresh lard rubbed on back of head, under throat and under each wing, but only a drop.

A small amount of grease rubbed under each wing of the mother hen and around the vent is an easy way to keep lice from annoying chicks when they have become a little larger and stronger. Lice and mites in hen house can be exterminated and kept out by spraying house and painting roosts and nest boxes with some good liquid lice killer.

Roup is caused by sudden changes in the weather, the birds getting wet and chilled and drafts in hen houses, and always starts with a cold. Roosting on the ground or exposed to chilling rains, or damp hen houses will always cause this disease. Prevention is the best cure by keeping them clean and dry and free from drafts.

If well cared for, your birds will be free from disease. Kansas poultry shows are proving the greatest educators I know of to educate and advance the interest in pure-bred poultry, and their value cannot be overestimated.

My show record, extending over 25 years, indicates the value I place upon them.

I use both incubators and brooders, as well as hens. Incubators I use when I have large numbers of eggs accumulating that I wish to set at one time, and at a period when my hens do not wish to set. However, I believe the "old hen," set in a good, quiet and comfortable place, free from vermin, will raise better and stronger chicks than any incubator, and I use them whenever I can do so without using up the time of my choicest birds, who can be of more value laying eggs to produce prize winners.

Praise For The Hamburgs

By W. S. BINKLEY, Clay Center, Kan.

I have been asked many times why I raise the breeds of chickens I do.

From a small boy I have always been a great admirer of Hamburgs. When I started several years ago to raise fancy chickens I bought a few (what were then said to be good Hamburgs) to start with and after years of careful mating and breeding I feel that I have improved the breed so that I think my small flock does not have to take a back seat among Hamburgs.

While the Hamburgs are a very timid breed, they are a very tame breed. They are light feeders and are great egg producers, especially when they are properly cared for. No breed will produce eggs with haphazard care, no matter how well bred they are. While I believe there are many breeds of chickens that are more hardy when the chicks are first hatched, I know that I raise a larger per cent of Hamburgs hatched than I do of the other two breeds I raise. After about three weeks when the little fellows get their wing and tail feathers well started they are very hardy, active fellows.

I do not think there is a more interesting thing than to watch a bunch of young Hamburgs day after day and note the change in plumage from a blackish gray color to the fine spangles, and note the great difference in the pure white and glossy black feathering. The longer I raise Hamburgs the more I become attached to them. There is something about them that appeals to me as no other breed does. When I enter a show room, the first chickens I look for are Hamburgs, for all must agree with me that they are the most beautiful chickens we have when they are properly cared for.

While no doubt there are many who have read my explanation as to the rearing of the Hamburg youngsters I will re-write it for the benefit of those who have not, and have tried to raise them and failed.

As a general thing Hamburgs are very strong when first hatched (as the eggs, as a rule, are very fertile) and by the time they are 12 hours old, their tiny wings and tail feathers have started. When they are a week old I clip the wings and tail. If I do not, so much of the chick's strength goes into the wings and tail that it retards the growth of the body and if the weather is damp it will cause the wings to drabble and droop and if the chick lives it will never be a good shaped chicken. I clip the wings and tail as often as needed until the chick is six weeks old. At that time it has gotten far enough along to hold its own anywhere with any breed and is far more hardy than the others at that age.

Now, Brother Fanciers, do not take it that I am knocking on any other fellow's breed, for I am not. I raise others, too, and good ones, but I make a specialty of Silver Spangled Hamburgs, and I believe a fancier does not amount to much who does not have a hobby. I am for better and more pure-bred poultry all the time, let it be whatever breed the fancier takes delight in.

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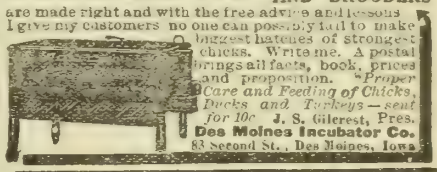
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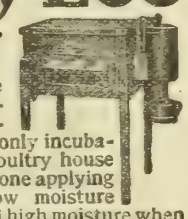
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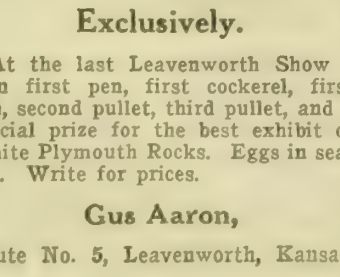
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The Barred Plymouth Rock

An Answer to the Question "Why do I Prefer This Breed"

By CHAS. E. SMITH, Baynesville, Kansas

There are many things to consider—principally, demand. In dressed fowls, the public demands a plump body, full breast, and for years has been educated to believe in yellow legs and skin. The average family demands a fowl that will weigh from four and one-half to six pounds. For this reason, the heaviest breeds are not in as great demand, and for lack of weight, the smaller breeds are ignored by the consumer.

In Barred Plymouth Rocks you have a fowl that fully meets this requirement. They have never been injured by foundless booms, but from their origin have grown steadily in popular favor, strictly on their own merits, as a premier table fowl and as egg producers. The type of the Barred Plymouth Rock as demanded by the Standard of Perfection, provides this breed with the length, depth, width of body and fullness of breast that constitutes the all-purpose fowl. The nearer to standard they are bred, the better egg producers they are. With B. P. Rocks you can demand the highest market price.

In breeding this variety in their purity, I have always had four grades: Market, utility breeders, exhibition breeders and exhibition individuals. I have always found the demand in all four grades to exceed the supply, at remunerative prices. It is my endeavor to rear each year 200 to 250 birds. This number is reared on one-half acre of ground. The first culling of young stock is done when they have reached the weight of two to two and one-half pounds. The chicks that show their inferiority at this time are placed on the open market. They are culled again at four to five pounds, when all serious defects can be detected. The defective birds are placed on the common market. The balance are graded at six months of age.

The utility stock is placed with farmers who desire to grade up their flocks with birds that are pure in blood and breeding. Choice breeders are in demand by small breeders who have the desire to produce really good birds in both color and type. Exhibition birds from the best of all breeds are always in demand by fanciers who desire the ribbons.

There is no comparison between a pure bred farm flock and the scrub stock as found today upon many farms, and farmers are rapidly realizing this fact, as it has been proven beyond dispute that there is no department of the farm that gives the returns upon the investment that poultry does.

I have found the open front houses with muslin curtains to be the most practical house. In feeding, a warm mash in the morning, one-half tablespoonful to the hen, will arouse their appetite and start them to digging in the litter for the scratch feed, composed of four and one-half pounds wheat, one and one-half pounds corn or Kafir, three and three-quarters pounds oats to each 35 hens. My evening feed consists of whole corn or Kafir, warmed, four and one-half pounds to 35 head. This may not suit some people, but I get the best results from these proportions. Bran fed dry in hoppers, oyster shell, dry bone, grit and plenty of fresh water, are also provided.

I am now feeding thirty-five hens and thirteen males, at a total cost of 12c. per day, and averaging 19 eggs at 33c. per dozen. This production will be increased 25 per cent in February and 45 per cent in March, and will continue uptil May, when it will decrease to a certain extent.

The best method I have found to combat lice and vermin is cleanliness in nests and houses, free use of kerosene emulsion. For the same reason, my flock is practically free from diseases. I can heartily recommend the use of incubators and brooders as a more profitable way of rearing poultry than using hens. You save time, money and your temper. The control of the chicks lies in your hands. The better regulated the life and growth of the chicks the better chick you will have. I cannot find anything to recommend the hen for hatching and breeding.

Breeds may come and go, but the old Barred Plymouth is as necessary to your welfare as flour and sugar.

Raising Pure Bred Poultry on the Farm

By MARTHA HAYNES, Grantville, Kansas

Pure-bred poultry as a side business on the farm brings in quite a little competency to the farmer's wife, besides the pleasure she derives from it. It is true there are quite a good many worries connected with the business. Storms vermin and disease give us a great deal of trouble, at times almost discourages us, but still we go ahead with renewed hope, and most always win out with a goodly number of birds at the end of each season. Such a pleasure to gather in the pretty brown eggs, feed and care for the little downy chicks! My pretty black beauties! How very attractive they make farm life! I am sure we could hardly get along without them. By the help of our home farm papers, I dispose of my surplus stock and eggs with very little trouble. The advantage of raising pure-bred stock over scrub stock is this: The nearer we keep to the breed type the more vigorous and productive our flocks become, both in quality of flesh and number of eggs. So many different natures in a mixed flock to contend with. What is good for a few will starve some or overfeed others. The more a flock is crossed the more trouble it is to manage it. There is surely more profit and pleasure to have them all the same type. Those that have never raised the pure-bred, try some pure strain and you will never regret it. For myself, I want nothing better than the Imperial Langshans. I have found them more profitable than have found them more profitable than any other breed. They are a distinct breed. Having their origin in China, they are fine, showy birds; they stand confinement well; they are unexcelled as winter layers; for all the year around layers they "are right in it." I have never had any fowls yet that would lay in cold and bad weather as well as the Langshans, while as a table fowl they cannot be beaten. Their flesh is delicately flavored. Such rustlers; they wander all over the farm hunting insects. There are none better for home use, meat and eggs considered. Their lofty carriage and grand style, together with their handsome green luster, make them most attractive to me of all breeds. The chicks are half white when they are hatched and remain so until they grow feathers. I think a larger per cent will grow to maturity than any other breed. To the new beginner, give the Langshans a trial and you will not be disappointed.

A few words on diseases: Preventatives are better than cures. I have used Potassium of Permangauate very successfully as a preventative of roup and cholera. A few grains in their drinking water; just enough to give the water a pinkish cast. I also use it to disinfect the incubator and eggs before setting them. I find this a fairly good preventative of white diarrhoea. Dry wheat bran along with chick feed is fine for young chicks; it keeps their bowels in good condition. Slacked lime is a good disinfectant to scatter around the poultry yards.

Mendel's Law.

A subscriber residing in Harper county writes to ask about Mendel's law. He says he has read a great deal about it, as applied to poultry breeding, and woud like, definitely, to know what it is.

Mendel's laws are formulas developed and given out by Gregor Mendel, an old world monk, who made a scientific study of the laws of heredity. According to these, it is possible to calculate the percentage of the offspring of a cross, that will show the characteristics of one parent; the percentage that will show those of the other parent, and the number of those which will have the different possible combinations of these marks.

These laws are valuable only in cases where characters of the parents constitute pairs, in each of which two marks are sharply contrasted.

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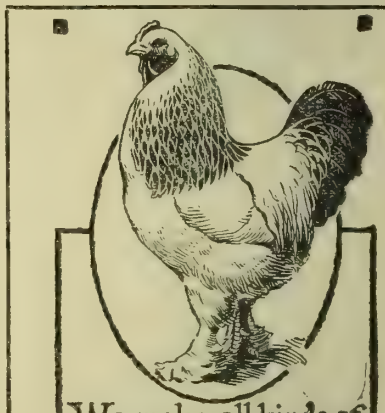
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5 cockerels at $10.00 each.
4 cockerels at $15.00 each.
L. P. HUBBARD, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

How To Get Fertile Eggs

(Continued from page 2.)

might be made warm enough for our coldest spells. The style of house is immaterial, though I prefer one facing the south, with the roof sloping to the north. It is therefore higher on the south side, and can get more of the sun's rays than it could if it sloped from north to south. I like a passageway in the rear of the house, so that one can go through the house without interfering with the hens and one can feed and water the hens through slats in this passageway. To be warm, I would put three-ply tar paper on each side of the studding and matched lumber on outside and inside of the house. This gives an air-tight space of four inches, which makes the house almost impervious to cold. Provide darkened nests, for fowls love to hide their nests. It also prevents egg-eating, for the hens won't stay long after laying in a dark nest. Let the hens out in the scratching shed on fine, sunshiny days, but on cold, dark days keep them in the hen house. The house ought to be roomy enough so that the fowls could be kept in it for several days during a severe cold spell without endangering their health. On very cold days I would pay particular attention to see that the hens were comfortable, parching some corn for them and feeding it to them warm and feed the mash warm. The object of this would be to prevent the hens from a cessation of their laying during the cold spell, for it is much easier to keep them laying right along than to make them commence again after they have once quit.

The last but not least requisite for fertile eggs is proper care. This consists of keeping the premises clean and sanitary; seeing that the house, roosts and nest boxes are free from lice and mites. Also that the hens themselves are free from lice. A lousy hen is not apt to lay, for it takes all the nourishment she receives to feed the lice, leaving no surplus to manufacture eggs. Provide a dust box in each pen so that the hens can help keep themselves clean. There is no better deodorizer than dry earth, but sifted coal ashes makes a good dusting material. Feed the mash and water through slats, placing the utensils in the passage-way. The hens cannot then scratch the filth into the water, or soil the soft feed with their feet. Much disease comes to fowls because they are often compelled to eat their own droppings that become mixed with their feed.

If you follow these directions we will guarantee that you will have plenty of fertile eggs; eggs that will hatch you a fine fry for the Fourth of July picnic, a delicious broiler for Thanksgiving or a juicy roaster for your Christmas dinner. If you have thoroughbred fowls, peradventure some of the eggs may hatch out birds that will win first honors at a big poultry show and bring you honor and fame and money galore.

The Largest Poultry Producing States.

According to figures given out by the U. S. Census Bureau, the ten highest ranking poultry states, are as follows:

Iowa has the lead, the value of poultry on hand in 1910, being given at $12,270,000. Missouri ranks second, with $11,871,000. The eight states next in order, are: Ilinois, $11,697,000; Ohio, $9,533,000; New York, $7,789,000; Indiana, $7,762,000; Pennsylvania, $7,674,000; Kansas $7,377,000; Michigan, $5,611,000; and Texas, $4,807,000. In these ten states together, the value of poultry is $86,481,000, or 55.9 per cent of the total value of poultry in continental United States.

This showing puts Kansas as the eighth in rank, a very creditable showing, considering her age and that she is but one of the 48 states, in all of which poultry is a principal branch of industry. It is also a surprise to many, that 10 states should raise over half of all the poultry in the country. Kansas in 1910 had, practically, one-twentieth of all the poultry in the United States.

The average value per fowl was 52 cents, and 95 per cent of all fowls were chickens. This is taking the country at large.

The well known Clydesdale stallion "Baron of Buchlyvie" was sold at public auction in Scotland, on December 14, for $47,500, which is nearly three times as much as any draft horse of any breed has ever previously brought either publicly or privately. The enormous earning capacity of this and some other Clydesdale sires justifies the price.





World's Championship Winners



Mrs. H. F. Osman of Ohio won the Tycos Cup offered participants in contest of manufacturers of Tycos Thermometers.

Mrs. Laura J. Clark of Illinois was a winner in the *Missouri Valley Farmer* and *Nebraska Farm Journal* great 1911 contest hatching 140 chicks from 140 eggs.



Mr. W. J. Black of Indiana Winner in *Successful Farming's* 1911 Contest with two 100 per cent hatches.



Mrs. M. J. Clifton of Oklahoma, winner in the 1910 *Successful Farming* Contest by hatching 140 chicks from 140 eggs.

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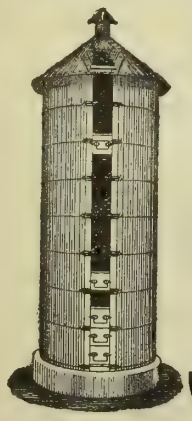
Thousands of people have ordered from my ads thus getting their machines early to make **first hatches** with when eggs are ready. You know the **early poultry** brings the **highest prices.** If you are in a hurry to get your machine don't hesitate to order right from this advertisement—**you are absolutely secure in doing so.** I will also send "Hatching Facts." This paper knows me to be responsible and I give you all the advantage of my **Home Test** just the same as if you ordered from my Book. With the machine I send you **Hatching Facts** and full instructions. Anyway, answer this advertisement and get **Hatching Facts,** my Big Portfolio—unique, different from any poultry book ever published, and worth having, no matter where you buy or what machine you buy. I'll gladly send it if you'll ask for it.

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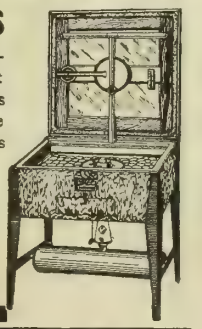
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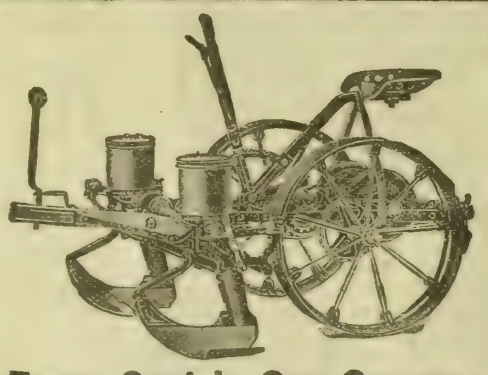
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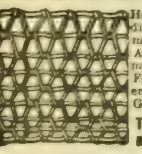
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State Poultry Exhibitions

(Continued from page 4.)

annual appropriation of $1,000 made therefor. This was brought about by the untiring efforts of Charles Steinberger, now of WaKeeney, George H. Gillies, Prof. Dyche, Colonel Hughes and others. This appropriation helped the Association wonderfully, permitting it to double its premiums and increase its general efficiency. Under a misunderstanding of the objects of the Association, and calumniations by a few enemies, the Legislature has failed lately to make its annual appropriation. But we hope this will be remedied at the next session.

There have been great changes and many improvements in the poultry industry during the past 20 years. Twenty years ago the popular price for eggs for hatching was $1 per setting, while now they run from $3 to $10 per setting. Good pure-bred fowls could be bought for $1 each 20 years ago, whereas now they are bringing from $5 to $25 each.



SHED ROOF TYPE OF COLONY HOUSE, FITTED WITH BROODERS FOR LITTLE CHICKS. USED AT KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The extent of the poultry industry can be seen by the large number of poultry shows now held all over the state. Most of the counties of the state have now a show of their own, while 20 years ago they were few and far between.

Judges Theo. Hewes, F. W. Hitchcock and C. A. Emry did most of the judging for the state shows in the earlier years.

The poultry breeders of the earlier days were better fanciers, it seems to us, than some fanciers of present day. By fancier we mean one who is devoted to the fancy poultry business for the pure love of the industry and not for the money that is in it. Commercialism and profit were secondary matters with the old-time fanciers, and the elevation of the fancy their principal concern. They spent lots of money for fancy fowls, and were fleeced time and again by unscrupulous Eastern breeders. But they kept at it till they found reliable fanciers, and now they have as good stock as any that is in the East. When, as sometimes happened, the receipts at the State Show were insufficient to pay expenses, they gladly went down into their pockets and made up the deficiency, thus upholding the honor and integrity of the State Association. As treasurer of the Kansas State Poultry



COLONY HOUSE FOR LAYING HENS OR GROWING STOCK. USED AT KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Association for over 15 years, we want to go on record as saying that never was there a bill presented that was not paid on demand, and never a promise given but what it was performed. Let the cavilers put that in their pipe and smoke it.

The pioneers of the poultry industry, like the pioneers of all other undertakings, had to bear the heat and burden of the day, and the brunt of the battle. They had to sow for others to reap. This is all right, and in the order of nature, but the followers of most pioneers have the decency to be thankful to their predecessors for trailing the way.

When the state appropriation was first given to the Association, it was given with the understanding that it was for poultry breeders who were trying to help the farming community improve their poultry, and not for rapacious Eastern poultry breeders.

While we are doing honor to the pioneers of the poultry industry of Kansas, which we do because they are not here to speak for themselves, we would not detract one iota from the good name of those who have followed in their footsteps. We have lots of good, reliable poultry breeders in the state, and we take pleasure in mentioning some of those who have shown birds and taken an active interest in late Kansas state poultry shows. We do not claim everything for the State Association or believe there is no good outside of it.

We know there are many first-class poultry breeders who have not been affiliated with it and their names are not here mentioned because our theme was not the general one of "The Poultry Industry of Kansas," but the restricted one of "Reminiscences of Kansas State Poultry Shows."

The following named are the present officers of the Kansas State Poultry Association: President, Thomas Owen, Topeka; Vice President, D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Borders, Wichita; Board of Managers, Thomas Owen, D. D. Colglazier, W. B. Borders, C. C. Lindamood, Walton; W. R. Munroe, Florence; R. B. Earp, El Dorado, L. B. McCausland, Wichita; A. J. Waddell, Wichita; G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan.

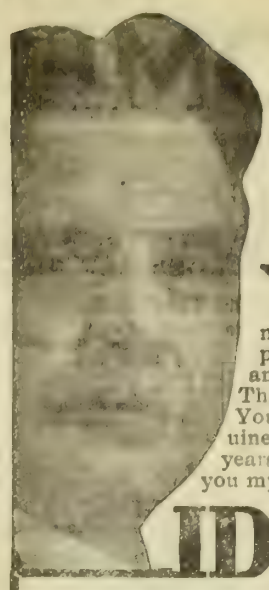
Let us hope that the Kansas State Poultry Association will always adhere to the high ideals of its founders and turn a deaf ear to the modern siren of graft and chicanery.

Herewith is appended the names of a large number of Kansas poultry breeders, together with their addresses and the varieties of poultry they breed, who are active workers in the Kansas State Poultry Association. We have made the list as complete as memory will permit. If any names have been omitted, it was not intentional:

Name—	Town.	Breed.
W. A. Lamb	Manhattan	Brown Leghorns.
Fred Vanderschmidt	Leavenworth	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
H. C. Short	Leavenworth	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
J. C. Baughman	Topeka	Buff Cochins.
Mrs. A. P. Woolverton	Topeka	Light Brahmas.
L. P. Hubbard	Topeka	Silver Wyandottes.
Frank H. Foster	Topeka	R. C. R. I. Reds.
F. A. Rehkopf	Topeka	R. C. R. I. Reds.
C. C. Lindamood	Walton	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
W. R. Munroe	Florence	S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.
H. M. Palmer	Florence	Black Langshans.
D. D. Colglazier	Hutchinson	Buff Wyandottes.
Otis H. Crow	Hutchinson	Several varieties.
W. B. Borders	Wichita	Buff Orpingtons.
A. J. Waddell	Wichita	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
H. J. Freeman	Wichita	Buff Wyandottes.
Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy	Wichita	Light Brahmas.
Mrs. Martha Haynes	Grantville	Black Langshans.
S. S. Jackson	Scranton	Partridge Wyandottes.
J. C. Bostwick	Hoyt	White Plymouth Rocks.
E. D. Martin	Newton	White Orpingtons.
C. Kornhaus	Peabody	White Wyandottes.
W. T. Macauley	Wichita	Light Brahmas.
Harry Mentzer	Topeka	S. C. R. I. Reds.
R. B. Steele	Topeka	S. C. R. I. Reds.
Mrs. V. L. Moore	Wichita	S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.
N. R. Nye	Leavenworth	S. Penciled Wyandottes.
Fred T. Nye	Leavenworth	R. C. R. I. Reds.
C. J. Page	Salina	P. Wyandottes and Pigeons.
P. A. Peterson	Topeka	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
W. B. Powell	Hutchinson	White Plymouth Rocks.
H. W. Schopf	Wichita	Buff Wyandottes.
O. C. Sechrist	Meriden	B. P. R. and I. R. Ducks.
Lulu O. Searl	Sedan	R. C. R. I. Reds.
Shelley Brothers	Elmdale	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
H. A. Sibley	Lawrence	S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.
H. A. Wattles	Wichita	Columbian Wyandottes.
J. T. Welch	Whitewater	White Plymouth Rocks.
G. F. Mueller	St. John	Several varieties.
G. W. Perkins	Newton	Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.
A. E. Day	Winfield	White and Buff Wyandottes.
W. A. Doolittle	Sabetha	Partridge Wyandottes.
K. C. Beck	Hutchinson	Land and Ornamental Fowls
J. J. Bleakley	Abilene	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
Roy Baker	Abilene	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
M. B. Caldwell	Broughton	Silver Wyandottes.
J. J. Atherton	Emporia	R. I. Reds.
A. D. Willems	Minneola	C. Wyandottes, R. C. R. I. R.
Mrs. J. T. Woodford	Wichita	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Theo. B. Young	Wichita	White Wyandottes.
G. W. Lightner	St. John	Rose Comb B. P. Rocks.
J. E. Howard	Wichita	S. C. R. I. Reds.
D. N. Deen	Wichita	S. C. R. I. Reds.
W. S. Binkley	Clay Center	S. S. Hamburgs.
G. F. Koch, Jr	Ellinwood	Several varieties.
Leon Moorehouse	Spearville	Several varieties.
E. O. Spencer	Wichita	White Plymouth Rocks.
C. Widaman	Pratt	B. and W. P. Rocks.
J. C. Kullman	Towanda	B. B. and W. Orpingtons.
L. B. McCausland	Wichita	Barred P. Rocks.
Mrs. H. P. Swerdfeger	Wichita	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
J. P. Bridges	Douglass	Cornish Indians.
H. Brunner	Halstead	Silver Wyandottes.
A. M. Butler	Wichita	S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.
G. C. Cerf	Wichita	S. and R. C. R. I. Reds.
O. C. Emory	Wichita	R. C. R. I. Reds.
G. R. Davis	Valley Center	White Plymouth Rocks.
John Dudley	Emporia	Partridge Wyandottes.
C. C. Fair	Sharon	White Plymouth Rocks.
W. A. Forbes	North Topeka	Buff Wyandottes.
W. R. Fretz	Arkansas City	Partridge Wyandottes.
Mrs. J. W. Gause	Emporia	Silver Wyandottes.
Miss Jennie Gerrard	Wichita	Buff Orpingtons.
E. Goodell	Salina	S. C. Brown Leghorns.
Ginette & Ginette	Florence	White Wyandottes.
Arthur O. Haury	Newton	White Orpingtons.
Richard Harmston	Newton	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
W. S. Holden	Douglass	Columbian Wyandottes.
R. C. Lane	Newton	White Plymouth Rocks.
N. W. Kauble	Oswego	Barred and W. P. Rocks.
E. Laney	Wellington	Barred and W. P. Rocks.
W. F. Alden	Ellsworth	Buff Plymouth Rocks.
D. F. Drinkwater	Cedar Point	Barred Plymouth Rocks.
Dr. R. B. Earp	El Dorado	Buff Orpingtons.
Dr. O. A. Haury	Newton	White Orpingtons.
J. E. Hunt	Hutchinson	Partridge Cochins.
W. J. Roof	Maize	S. C. B. Leghorns.
L. E. Ward	Wichita	Bantams and Pet Stock.

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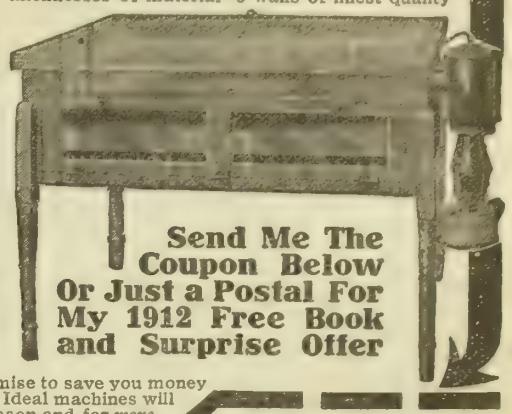
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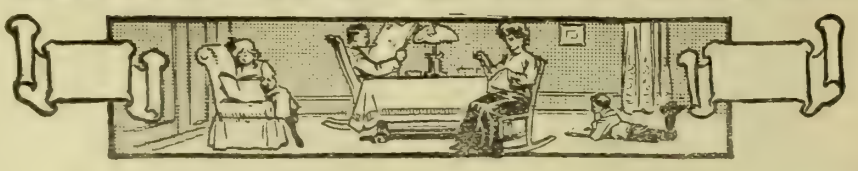
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And the curse of thistle and thorn—
But Tubal got him a pointed rod,
And scrabbled the earth for corn.
Old—old as that early mold,
Young as the sprouting grain—
Yearly green is the strife between
Jubal and Tubal Cain.

Jubal sang of the new-found sea,
And the souls its waves divide—
But Tubal hollowed a fallen tree
And passed to the farther side.
Black—black as the hurricane wrack,
Salt as the under-main—
Bitter and cold is the hate they hold—
Jubal and Tubal Cain!

Jubal sang of the golden years
When wars and wounds shall cease—
But Tubal fashioned the hand-flung spear
And showed his neighbors peace.
New—new as the Nine point Two,
Older than Lamech's slain—
Roaring and loud is the feud avowed
Twix' Jubal and Tubal Cain.

Jubal sang of the cliffs that bar
And the peaks that none may crown—
But Tubal clambered by jut and scar
And there he builded a town.
High—high as the Passes lie,
Low as the culverts drain—
Wherever they be they can never agree,
Jubal and Tubal Cain!
—Rudyard Kipling.

Did you ever try putting a layer of thick brown paper underneath the oilcloth in covering your kitchen table? If not, you will find it will keep the oilcoth from cracking, and make it last twice as long.

Hanging Baskets of Carrots.

The above unique use of carrots has been suggested as follows: Scoop a hollow in the root and insert a small sponge; sow a few mustard seeds in this and hang in mindow. Keep the sponge moist and both mustard and carrot top will grow.

Spice Cake.

Oue cup brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, two cups flour, one teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg. One teaspoon soda in one cup buttermilk or sour milk. An egg may be used or not.—H. E. G., Ohio.

Sausage and Eggs.

One pound of sausage, two tablespoons of fat and three eggs. Use the cold sausage, skinning and cutting them in slices. Put them in the frying pan with the melted fat, fry them on one side, turn them over and when they have had time to fry sufficiently on that side, pour the beaten eggs into the pan over them and cook until the egg "sets." Fold it like an omelette and serve hot.

Couldn't Stand Exposure.

The member of the legislature, of whom some graft stories had been circulated, was about to build a house.

"You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?" asked the architect.

"No, sir!" said the man. "If you can't build this house without any exposure, I'll get another architect."—Yonkers Statesman.

In 1863, two years after Kansas was admitted to the Union, she began laying the foundation for her fine school system which has been maintained and increased as the years followed. The State University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, were established that year, and two years later, in 1865, the State Normal School opened at Emporia with 18 pupils.

No. 1696—Design for Corset Cover.

A dainty corset cover in floral design to be worked in French or eyelet embroidery. Stamped on nainsook, 65 cents; stamped on lawn, 50 cents; perforated pattern, 25 cents.



It is our earnest wish that this should prove our most successful year—successful from the standpoint of our readers in the amount of pleasure and benefit they may receive from our columns—and to this end we solicit your hearty support. If there are any suggestions or criticisms you would like to make, we would be glad to receive them. If any of you—and of course you all have—have discovered some easier or quicker way of doing things, why not tell us about it so that we may tell others? Much of our pleasure in this life must be derived from the benefit we are to others, and oftentimes our means for doing are limited. But in this way a suggestion can be passed on to thousands of readers and so prove a help to many instead of just the few in your own immediate circle.

Prevention of Fires.

Many human lives and much property are sacrificed each year by fire. In many cases the fire could have been prevented if proper precaution had been exercised. We all think we are careful, but if an investigation was made the results would be surprising to some of us to find how careless we are in some matters, as regards the keeping of inflammable materials, and also in taking proper precaution to prevent fires from being started. Sometimes this lack is due to ignorance in this matter more than carelessness. The following suggestions may prove of some benefit and prevent any of our readers from going through the dreadful experience of a fire in the house.

The safety matches which are now being made are the best to use in the home. These will ignite only on the box and so prevent many a disaster. The ordinary match ignites easily and frequently one is dropped on the floor. Someone stepping on this will cause it to light, and in case the someone is a woman her skirts might easily be set on fire in this way. Men who smoke often carry matches in their pockets. If this is the case much care should be taken when these clothes are put away for the summer to see that none are left in the pockets, as otherwise a fire which originated from "causes unknown" might be traced to this source. Usually clothes are put away in the third story or attic, and the heat there is sometimes enough to ignite a match, or again they might be lighted by mice nibbling at them. At any rate it is so easy to remove the matches, and so much safer.

With the advent of hardwood floors, oil is frequently used to polish them, a common method being to apply it with cloths. Cloths saturated with oil should never be left around after they have been used, as they are very likely to take fire. A box lined with heavy sheet asbestos is a good receptacle for keeping bottles which contain oil.

Care should be taken not to put ashes just shaken down into an ash can that has any wood about it. Better yet, don't have anything but a metal ash can. In placing either a furnace or stoves, be sure that every precaution to protect any nearby woodwork is taken. Also remember that the pipes carrying the steam or hot water, or even hot air, get very hot, and when building see that they are kept a safe distance away from the wood. Also when building a new house see that all shavings are carefully removed before the floors are laid.

Gas and electric lights are another source of danger. Gas having an open blaze, if not properly protected and if placed too close to draperies, will often cause a fire. Many think that electric

Note the ANGLE of the FLAME



Easy To Light To Fill On the Pocket

MAYBE you are prejudiced against oil lamps? No wonder if you have bothered with the ordinary, ill-smelling, mussy kind! But if you knew of a light with the advantage of the soft, mellow, *perfect* glow of the oil lamp, which cost even less than the ordinary oil lamp to burn, wouldn't you be interested? Well

The Angle Lamp

is all this and more, combined with the splendid unequalled light of a kerosene oil lamp, *the advantages of other lighting methods* with none of the drawbacks of expense and danger, with no mechanical delays and difficulties.

The Angle Lamp is absolutely safe; it simply *cannot explode*. It is easy to fill, easy to keep clean, easy to light, gives a brilliant flame for *16 hours on 1 quart of oil*.

These splendid results in The Angle Lamp are brought about by our special burner arrangement which changes the direction of the draught through the chimney from the ordinary straight line *to an angle*. This also entirely eliminates the under-shadow. You will *never* know perfect lighting comfort with the merest trifle of cost until you try The Angle Lamp. Write us for Catalog No. 78, illustrating all styles from 1 to 8 burners. We will send you the name of our nearest dealer.

The Angle Mfg. Company
159 W. 24th Street New York City

Trade Note: We appoint Exclusive Local Distributors for The Angle Lamp, and merchants looking for merchandise reflecting credit on their stores will be interested in the attractive proposition we offer.

Children's Dresses
CUT OUT—READY TO SEW

"Semy-mayde" package dresses. Each package containing all the materials and trimmings, cut out and ready to make, with full instructions for the making—all in pretty styles for spring.

Materials are: Scotch Zephyr, Gingham, cut for sailor or yoke dress with soutache braid.

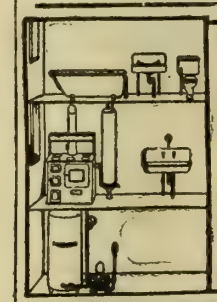
Galatia Cloth, dark blue, cut for kilted dress, with large revere.

Best percale, cut for yoke dress, with pretty strap trimmings.

$1.50 Packages Complete for $1.00 Each.

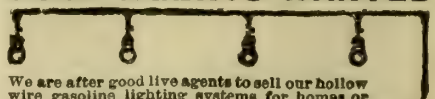
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GOOD AGENTS WANTED



We are after good live agents to sell our hollow wire gasoline lighting systems for homes or stores. Good commission—Exclusive territory. Salesman's compact demonstration outfit.

20TH CENTURY GAS MACHINE CO., WATERLOO, IOWA.

lights can't set fire to anything. This, however, is not the case, as in the higher candle-power the heat which they radiate will cause trouble if anything inflammable is in close contact.

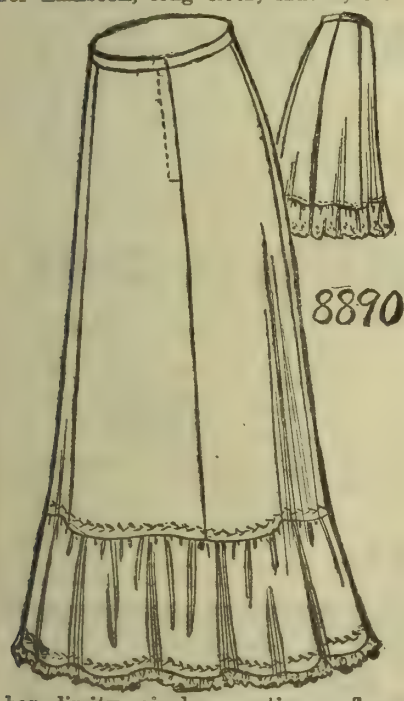
We all know the dangers of gasoline, benzine, kerosene and alcohol, and great care should be exercised in their handling and in where they are kept. It had better be outside the house. And don't light a match or use a candle to investigate a possible leak where gas is being used.

In case you are so unfortunate as to have a fire start, remember that you must never throw water upon burning oil. Smother the flame with sand or some similar substance, or with a heavy blanket. In case a person's clothes have been set on fire, they should lie at once on the floor and the flames should be beaten or smothered out. Standing or running about increases the draft. Water should be used for wood or similar substances. In case you keep buckets of water for fire purposes, see that they are kept full and not allowed to freeze. Salt added to the water will prevent its freezing.

In case you are obliged to pass through dense smoke—for houses do take fire sometimes from unavoidable causes—creep along the floor on your hands and knees, covering, if possible, the mouth and nose with a wet cloth. You will always obtain the most air in such cases near the floor. Many lives which otherwise could have been saved have been lost by not following this method.

No. 8890—A Simple, Easily Made Petticoat.

Ladies' petticoat with seven-gore upper portion, lengthened by a straight gathered flounce. This design is suitable for nainsook, long cloth, muslin, cross-



bar dimity, gingham, satin, or flannelette. The upper portion is cut on fitted lines, and the necessary fullness at the bottom is gained by a gathered flounce or ruffle. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

The man who makes the most of every opportunity he gets will never have any time left to envy other people's opportunities. Improving his own will keep him busy and happy.

Managing an Incubator.

To begin with, see that your machine is in perfect working order, thermometer tested, no leaks in lamp bowl nor hot water pipes. If you have a hot air machine, this last precaution is unnecessary.

If incubator has been in use the previous season, clean and disinfect it thoroughly. Place in a dry, well-ventilated room or cellar, where the temperature is not apt to vary. Be particular that the machine sets level. See that the lamp has a new wick and a bright burner, and use the best grade of oil. Run the incubator two or three days before putting in any eggs, to get it properly regulated and to be sure it is thoroughly dried out and in perfect working order.

Select moderately fresh eggs with which to fill the tray, of uniform size and color. Be sure they are from good, healthy stock. Eggs for incubation may be saved for several days and be in good condition if kept at a temperature of from 50 to 60 degrees fahrenheit, excluded from the light and turned daily. In cold weather, care must be taken that they are not chilled before being gathered.

Fill the tray and mark each egg, so as to know when all are turned, if turning is to be done by hand.

If eggs of small breeds, such as Leghorns, are set, run your incubator at a little lower temperature than for the larger, thicker-shelled product of the heavy varieties. For the former, keep the temperature at from 101 to 102 the first week, gradually increasing the heat till it is up to 104 at hatching time. Beginning with the temperature at 103 for larger eggs, gradually bringing it up to 105 at the time the chicks begin to come forth.

This mode of procedure has been tested and proven to be effective for best results.

Begin turning the eggs the second day of incubation, and continue the process till the eggs begin to pip. Test out all infertile and faulty ones the tenth day.

When turning, roll about with the palms of the hands, exercising the embryo chick and increasing its strength. Air frequently, but avoid chilling the eggs.

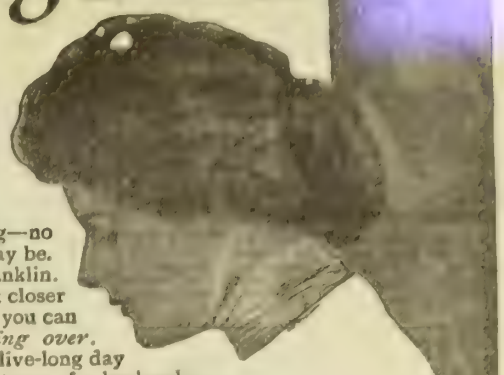
If weather is dry and no moisture in the atmosphere, it is best to provide a little. The eggs may be sprinkled two or three times after the tenth day, with warm water, and if no moisture pans are provided, a saucer of water may be placed beneath the tray. When the eggs begin to pip, keep the heat up and keep the door of the incubator closed. When the hatch is about half off, if room is warm, the dry chicks may be removed to cosily lined baskets and the empty shells taken out. If the chicks seem to be coming out slowly and adhere to the shell, wring a cloth out of warm water and spread over them, sliding tray back in machine. After fifteen or twenty minutes remove the cloth, turn the lamp flame a little higher if necessary, and keep door shut till all eggs have hatched that will, then remove the chicks to brooder, or put with motherly hens.—Mrs. C. K. Turner, Fowler, Kan.

When you are "down in the mouth" and the world seems a hard place in which to live, remember there are others worse off than you.

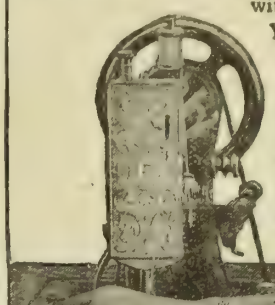
The art of artificial incubation is very old, having been practiced successfully by the Egyptians, who hatched eggs in a large clay room heated to the proper temperature. Today the practice is so well known and has been so perfected that it is even surer and gives better results if properly carried out than the way of nature itself.

No Aching Backs

Sit straight at the FRANKLIN Sewing Machine



Sew in *ease*—and *enjoy* your sewing—no matter how long the day's work may be. You *can* — when you sew on a Franklin. For the head of the Franklin is set closer to you than in other machines, and you can reach your sewing *without bending over*. You can sit straight—and sew the live-long day with never a trace of a back-ache.



You'll find it a joy to sew on the Franklin, too. Runs so smoothly—so easily—so steadily—no matter what the sewing is. For it's the easiest-running machine ever built—ball-bearing and so well-balanced and so simple in construction that half the effort runs it.

And then there are endless improvements. For example, the arm is high—you can easily sew on the bulkiest goods. You get a straight, even, elastic stitch that won't rip—whatever the sewing is.

Then, the Franklin is self-threading up to the eye of the needle—has extra-sized bobbin—automatic bobbin winder—automatic head-lifting device—automatic tension release—big, roomy drawers. The belt is on the outside of the wheel—comes off and goes on easily. And then, best of all, The Franklin is the simplest machine you ever sat down before—nothing complicated—you can run it perfectly without personal instruction and do all kinds of sewing—hemming, ruffling, tucking, shirring, binding, etc.

Get this FREE Book

But these are only a few of the Franklin's superiorities. We have written a book that tells of them *all* in detail—shows the many styles of cabinets—tells how the Franklin is made—tells of our iron-clad 20-year guarantee—and tells, too, how *you* may get a Franklin for 3-months trial at home. A sewing machine is something you buy but once in a life-time—why not have the best—the Franklin! Especially when at $18.45 you can buy the equal of any of the $65 machines. This book also shows our Minnesota sewing machines ranging in price as low as $5.95. Write for it *today*—just a postal saying "Mail me your Sewing Machine Book" and the book comes *free*. Address

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Why not save $20 to $45 on your sewing machine? Get as good a machine as any on the market—and make that big saving too. This free book will show you how. Write for it *today*.

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Salzer's Hardy Northern-Grown Alfalfa grows wherever Red Clover flourishes, but produces per acre three times the food value of Red Clover and ten times that of Timothy. This keen statement is on the authority of the Agricultural Department. Salzer's Alfalfa is as hardy as oak. It's the biggest, quickest continuous money-maker for the farmer known.

Ex-Gov. W. D. Hoard of Wisconsin writes: "On 30 acres I raised over $2500 worth of Alfalfa hay. There is no better money-maker that I know of."

Salzer's Earliest Potato Collection

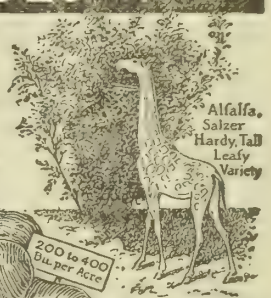
composed of four rare earliest sorts and one later, all separately packed, full weight, per bbl., $4.00. The crop from this Collection should easily be sold off for Earliest Potatoes, netting you $125.00.

Onions, 8 Big Pkge., 12c.

Largest growers of Onion and Vegetable Seeds. For trial a big package each of White Portugal, Yellow Globe Danvers and Red Wethersfield Onion Seed for 12c.

For 10c in stamps we mail

a package of our Hardy Alfalfa Clover, also our Famous Regenerated White Bonanza Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue, if you ask for same.





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FREE—Our 1912 Sample Book of Wall Paper tells how to clean, brighten and decorate the home at trifling cost; how to do all the work yourself; how to figure the quantity for any size room. All the latest samples of paper for Bed Room, Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen or Bath Room.

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Giant Climbing Tomato—Most wonderful tomato we ever knew. Climbs trellised 12 to 20 feet. Fruits often weigh 3 lbs. each, very smooth and solid, few seeds, handsome red color.

WE want every reader of this paper who has a garden to **TEST** these 6 splendid new vegetables. We know they will give such wonderful results that they will make thousands of new customers for us, and all we ask is for you to send your address **at once plainly** written on a **Postal Card** and we will mail you these 6 sample packets absolutely **FREE** for testing. *Do it today before all the sample lots are taken.*



Fancy Pickles—Here is a cucumber to be proud of. It is a marvel of beauty, grows very quick and just right size for pickling. You should grow this excellent variety.



60 Day Cabbage—Quickest growing cabbage in the world. Heads quick, very solid and splendid quality. Try it and you will say it is a wonder.



12 Day Lettuce—After once trying this variety you will say it is the quickest grower on record, always very tender, crisp and sweet.



15 Day Radish—A wonder for quick growth. Will produce radishes fit to use in 15 days. Is very crisp and tender, scarlet color.



New Sugar Parsnip—Very best variety for home gardens. Roots large, very smooth, flesh fine-grained, and excellent quality.

Remember we will send a Sample Packet of all these 6 varieties of SEEDS absolutely FREE to every reader of this paper who has a garden and will test them. Several dollars worth of vegetables can be grown from this lot of seeds. Write your name and address plainly on a **Postal Card** and it will bring them.

Our 1912 CATALOGUE of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, and Rare Fruits with our Special Bargain List with Color Plates, will be sent FREE with every lot.

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You don't believe it's fair for **you** to pay high prices for poor seed, just to enable the seedsman to print an "elaborate", "high-toned", expensive catalogue — YOU want high-grade SEEDS rather than a "high-toned" catalogue. That's just the way **I** feel about it, too! That's why I am giving you **usable** value in **seeds** rather than **useless** value in a "high-toned" catalogue.

My new **1912 Bargain Seed Book** is a straight-from-the-shoulder book of seed **facts** —every page is filled with big bargain offers on tested, dependable seeds, rather than high-sounding names and fancy pictures of unknown "freak" vegetables. Thousands of readers of this paper who have given me their business for years already know the value of

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Zimmerman's Seeds are **first quality** seeds, true to name and sure to please. I sell tested seed **only** and give every customer prompt attention, courteous treatment and the **most possible** in quality and quantity for every cent they pay for my goods. I want you to have a copy of my catalogue so that **you** may prove by one trial order that it means profit and protection to you to buy **all** your seeds from me. Write me today for a free copy of my 1912 Bargain Catalogue. A postal will do. Address,

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Prices Below All Others

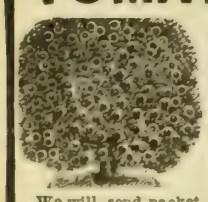
I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

TOMATO FIGS



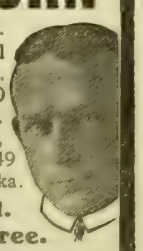
A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.

For Only Ten Cents

We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c. *rebate envelope*, which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—8 color catalogue which is included FREE. Order today.

SMITH BROS. SEED CO., Box 637, Auburn, N.Y.

DON'T PLANT OLD CORN



or weak, wormy, frozen seed. **ARMSTRONG CORN** will grow. 95 bus. per acre Ia. Agr. College; 75 bus. Kans.; 70 bus. Missouri; 75 bus. Illinois. 1st Premium S. Dak.; 24 acres, 1900 bus. Wisc.; 110 acres 8749 bus. Iowa. Success in Nebraska.

Don't Risk Poor Seed.

Descriptive Seed Corn Bulletin **free.**

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Box 90, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

TEN ASSORTED APPLE TREES, 10 peach, 10 cherry, 5 pear, and 5 plum trees prepaid to all points in Kansas and adjoining states for $5.00. Free catalog of fruit trees, berry plants, shrubs and flowers. Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, Kan.

TIMBERLOT—Start now. Norway Poplar cuttings $3 per 1000. Quickest grower, fine timber. Ornogo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

Horticulture

Peaches for the Farm.

Many farmers in Kansas have become somewhat skeptical as to the value of the peach in the family orchard. This is particularly true along the north central and western border of the state where cold winters frequently kill the fruit buds during the winter months. But even with this condition, can the farmer afford to be without this luscious fruit in the favorable years? Two or three dozen trees of good, hardy sorts will pay immense dividends, in satisfaction if not in dollars and cents, even though fruit be secured only three out of 10 seasons.

In the eastern part of the state, and along the Missouri and Kaw river hills, growers realize about three crops out of five, and on the more favorable elevations, as many as seven out of 10 may be secured.

Two or three dozen trees of good, hardy sorts, properly distributed, as to time of ripening, will give ample supplies for any family. The cost for stock will range anywhere from 15 cents to 25 cents per tree. One crop, on one tree for home consumption, will be worth the first cost of all the trees. The peach being a rapid grower will, perhaps, stand more abuse than any other fruit tree grown in Kansas. They should be



OLD RED TOM.
S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED MALE—A GREAT BREEDER AND WINNER—PROPERTY OF MOORE & MOORE, WICHITA, KANSAS.

planted on upland when possible, and given, the first three years, good cultivation. Trees for spring planting should be ordered immediately. Get 1-year-old trees from reliable nurseries, and get them early so that they may be planted as soon as the ground will permit in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting the extra large trees. A good size to order will be one-half to five-eighth inch trees, and these will be four to five feet tall. Cut back in such a way that the limbs forming the frame of the tree will be two and one-half to three feet above the ground. Keep the trees growing vigorously till midsummer. It is not advisable to encourage a late growth of wood, as this is almost sure to be injured by winter freezing. The following are some of the good varieties that have generally done well in Kansas: Early to midsummer, Greensboro, Carmen, Early Rivers, Chinese Ching and Family Favorite. Midsummer, Mountain Rose, Champion, Old Mixon Free, Old Mixon Cling, Elberta and Crosby. Midsummer to late, Stephenson's Rareripe, Salway, Ward's Late, Chair's Choice, Krummel's October and Levy's Late.

The average life of a peach orchard in Kansas is comparatively short and in order to keep up the supply it will be necessary to add to the plantation from time to time. Therefore, the object of this article is for the purpose of urging the planting of more trees, that the future supply may be ample for the farmers' need. If those who are not familiar with this phase of the subject will make their wants known, the writer will endeavor to answer, as far as possible, such questions as may be submitted.—C. V. HOLSINGER, Horticulturist, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

If you are an officer in your local Grange and nobody kicks at what you are doing, you may be sure you are not doing much. A kick is disagreeable, but it is a necessary spur to good work in many cases. When nobody kicks it is time for you to look carefully into your work and see what is the matter.

SOFT AND GOOD

You want a work shoe that comes up to your estimate of what a work shoe *ought* to be—a shoe that looks good, feels good, wears good—"The Soft and Good" shoe.

You'll never be disappointed with "Soft and Good" shoes because they are "Star Brand" shoes. They are of medium weight, but built to stand hard service anywhere.

And they look good enough to wear to town or to church on your days of rest. The uppers are of the best glove tanned Elk skin leather, and the soles, heels and counters are of first grade oak-tanned leather.

We are proud of the reputation of "Soft and Good" shoes. Other manufacturers compliment us by claiming their shoes are just as good, but don't be fooled—get the genuine "Soft and Good" shoes, with the "Star" on the heel. "Star Brand" shoes are made in over 600 styles—every pair of good, solid leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

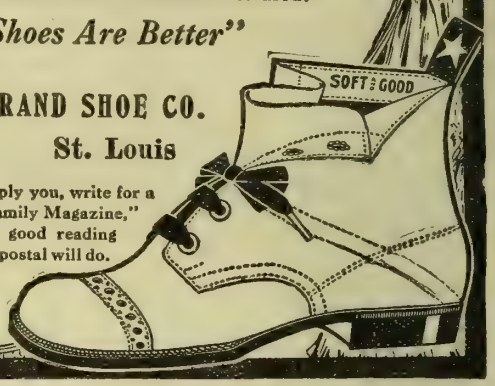
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Biggest yield, weight and size; imported by us from Scotland seven years ago, is suited to all soils and climates. The grain is of largest size, full and plump, pure white and very heavy. Runs 40 to 42 pounds per bushel. The stem is exceedingly strong—holding these enormous heads of grain without breaking or lodging. Stand drought, free from rust. Fine appearance and remarkable weight always bring the top market price. Price pk. 60c, per bu. $1.50, per 2½ bu. bag, $3.50

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The result of years of experiment: a perfect variety for the North and West. King of the Yellow Dent Corn. This is the heaviest yielding and earliest maturing with small cob and large kernels. A trial will convince you. Sold in sealed packages only. None genuine without our stamp. Pt. 20c, qt. 30c, postpaid; pk. $1.00 by express.

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I guarantee that every reader of this paper who sends for my new 26th annual catalogue will be glad he did so. Bigger and better than ever before—108 pages filled with exceptional chances to get the best stock at lowest prices. If you want the best, see what we can sell you in Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed, Upland-grown Alfalfa, Clover, Seed Potatoes, Corn or Grain. Fruit and Forest Trees. Small Fruit and Flowering Shrubs. Freight paid on $10 tree orders. Exceptional bargains in a carefully selected list of flower, garden and small fruit collections. I give personal attention to all orders, no matter—little or big. Write to-day.

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30 cents worth for 10 cents, postpaid.

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TREES AND SEEDS THAT GROW

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 69

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Ross Brothers Seed House, 317 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

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First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

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Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.



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Fruit of all colors, green, white, lemon, pink, orange, yellow to deep ruby-red, borne on the same plant in wonderful abundance. Showy and attractive beyond description. Plant dwarf, stout, upright with novel foliage. Fruit large with more solid flesh and less seed cavity than any other. By all odds the richest, meatiest and finest flavored Tomato.

We are introducing **Resplendent** as the best and most beautiful Tomato, novel and distinct at only **10c. per pkt., 3 pkts. for 25c.**

With each packet of seed we mail a booklet which tells how to grow and use Tomatoes. One hundred Receipts for cooking and using the fruit are given, many entirely new. Also Catalogue.

Our **Catalogue** of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs and rare new Fruits **mailed free** to all who apply. We offer many startling Novelties, including the most beautiful and unique Rose, Dahlia, Aster, Celosia, Sweet Corn, Melons, Cannas and Gladiolus yet seen. Liberal premiums, discounts and Universal Coupons given. Address:

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Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds: **Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantissima, Scottii, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern.**

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid.

People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa

TREES

of all kinds at wholesale prices. We save you 40 per cent, and ship only vigorous, thrifty stock, well rooted. This year's stock best ever. Everything absolutely

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We are leaders in *Quality and High-grade at lowest prices.* Certificate of inspection with each order. Buy from us at first hand and get *better trees for less money.* Write for our free FRUIT BOOK and Special Price List today.

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BLACKBERRIES

Prove moneymakers everywhere. They are a sure crop of easiest culture. Sell well on all markets because they make such fine preserves. Also delicious table fruit. Grow plenty of them! Never enough offered in any market.

6 Strong Plants Postpaid **10c**

Mersereau Blackberries are extra hardy and drought resisting. Bear big crops when other sorts fail. The best plant bargain of the season.

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Faithful pictures and descriptions make the book worth having. Our business rests on the "square deal" principle. Investigate by sending for the catalog today!

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DEPT. 5 LAWRENCE, KAN.

CATALOG FREE

SAVE ½ TREES

You can get better trees at an enormous saving by buying direct of the grower. We pay freight.

Apple—one year tops on three year roots, 80c per 10, $70 per M. Other fruit in proportion. No agents. We guarantee satisfaction on every order. Will send 5 new Strawberry Plants, "Red Monarch," for testing, on request. **Free**

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Do you know that the farmers' vote elects 90 per cent of our congressmen? These officers are absolutely dependent on the farmer and his vote for the responsible positions which they hold, and they owe it to their electors to pass such laws as shall benefit them. Let your congressman know what you want, and do not let him forget that he is your hired man.

Over in Ohio each local Grange appoints an active and responsible man to be a member of a permanent legislative committee. These appointees represent the whole Grange interests before the legislature. The method commends itself and results are sure to follow.

Instead of buying seed corn each year and depending on the statements of those who sell it, why not establish a seed corn plat of your own and do a little corn breeding yourself? Buy the best seed from the best-known dealer, and after planting see that the plat has every care. If you fail in getting seed you will have a good plat of corn anyhow, and if you succeed you will have better seed for your own use and possibly some to sell to your neighbors. At any rate the seed plat will add a new interest to your farm operations.

There are thousands of new officers in the various Granges who are taking up the work of the year, and in many cases they are new and untried in their responsible duties. The success of the greatest farmers' organization in the world rests, to a very large degree, in the hands of the Grange officers. This



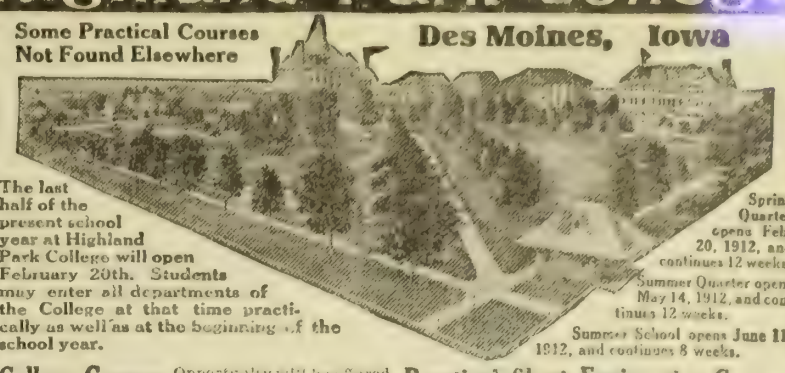
WHITE ORPINGTON HEN.
ONE OF THE GOOD ONES, AND A PRIZE WINNER, IN THE YARDS OF E. D. MARTIN,

does not mean that they shall do all of the work, but that they shall be the moving spirit which leads on to good work. Get busy, get enthusiasm, get ginger into your work and your Grange will excel.

On Tuesday, December 26, Contention Grange was organized in Battle Hill Township, McPherson County, by National Grange Organizer Charles B. Hoyt, with several members present and assisting from Hawkeye Grange of Canton. A good charter list was secured and the following officers elected: Master, George T. Johnson; Overseer, William Hager; Lecturer, Mrs. Emelia Hager; Steward, D. Keeper; Assistant Steward, Charles Johnson; Chaplain, E. F. White; Treasurer, John Cunningham; Secretary, Frank Wiles; Gate Keeper, V. T. Webster; Ceres, Mrs. G. T. Johnson; Pomona, Mrs. M. E. Keefer; Flora, Mrs. J. W. Cunningham; Lady Assistant Steward, Miss Mabel Schultz. The second and fourth Tuesday evenings were selected for their regular meeting. At their next meeting, January 9, Mr. Hoyt expects to install the officers and assist in the work.

Highland Park College

Some Practical Courses Not Found Elsewhere **Des Moines, Iowa**



The last half of the present school year at Highland Park College will open February 20th. Students may enter all departments of the College at that time practically as well as at the beginning of the school year.

Spring Quarter opens Feb. 20, 1912, and continues 12 weeks.

Summer Quarter opens May 14, 1912, and continues 12 weeks.

Summer School opens June 11, 1912, and continues 8 weeks.

College Courses Opportunity will be offered for special courses in all grades of College work, including the Classical, Scientific, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering Courses.

Normal and Preparatory Courses Beginning and advanced classes will be organized in all Normal, Primary Training and Preparatory subjects. Classes will be maintained in all subjects required for any grade of certificate.

Pharmacy Beginning and advanced students will be admitted to both the regular Ph. G. and the Practitioners' Courses in Pharmacy. This is the best time of the year to enter the Special Iowa Course in Pharmacy.

Practical Short Engineering Courses New classes will be organized in the one year Steam, Electrical, Mechanical Drawing, Machinists and Automobile Mechanists' Courses. Also in the twelve week's Steam and Gas Traction Engineering, Automobile and Gas Engine Courses.

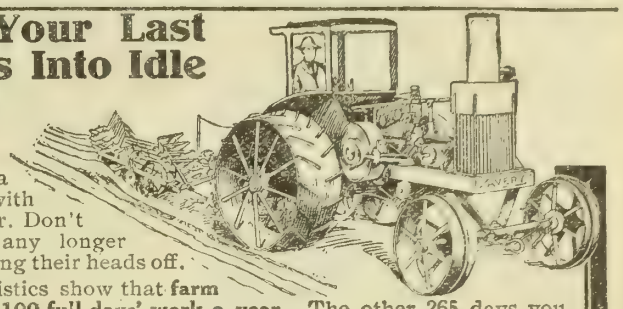
Music and Oratory Students of all degrees of advancement may enter the classes in Music and Oratory practically as well as at the beginning of a school year.

Commercial Courses New classes will be organized in the Business Courses, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Telegraph Courses.

If you are interested in any of the courses named above, you should write for catalogue and special information relative to courses offered, accommodations and expense. State course in which you are interested. Address

O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA

Don't Feed Your Last Year's Crops Into Idle Horses This Winter



Sell your extra horses and farm with an Avery Gas Tractor. Don't keep idle horses any longer standing around eating their heads off.

Agricultural statistics show that **farm horses** average **only 100 full days' work a year.** The other 265 days you have to feed them just the same—all for nothing.

Can you afford this expense—this waste—when gas for the Avery Farm Tractor costs less than horse feed? And that's only when working. When idle a Tractor costs you nothing for fuel. With the Avery Tractor and "Self Lift" Plow, you or your boy can **plow 15 to 18 acres a day alone.** Will eat the cost of your plowing in two. Also big saving in other work.

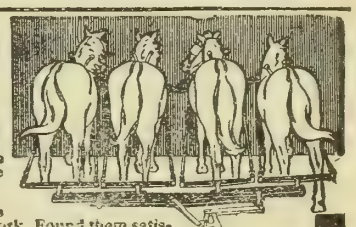
AVERY Gas Tractor

Built for threshing and general farm work on ordinary size farms anywhere. Light weight—only about 11,000 pounds—won't pack the ground. Pulls from four to six plows; also **discs, harrows, levelers, seeders. binders;** drives **threshers** and other belt machines. Simplest tractor built.

Every farmer should consider power farming seriously. Here's the book that tells **how YOU can farm with power. It's free.** Find out what an Avery Tractor and "Self Lift" Plow will do for you. Ask for Avery Tractor and "Self Lift" Plow Book. Tell us what work you have to do, how many acres you farm and how many horses you use. Write today. Address

AVERY COMPANY, 1400 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill. *Also manufacturers of Avery Gas Farm Trucks, Undermounted Steam Traction Engines and "Yellow Fellow" Threshers.*

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Make the hard farm work easy. They save you time which means money. They are easy on your horses because they distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. Prevent abuse and injury to your horses.

Thousands of farmers have tried and tested Heider Eveners in every way, under all conditions and on all kinds of work. Found them satisfactory, and now recommend them "Best of All."



Heider Eveners Work right with out side draft. Are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The Heider 4-horse plow evener with our extra clevises for attaching to all plows, works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse wagon evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Just the thing for your wagon to pull hay-loader.

Ask Your Dealer For Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than repaid for the trouble, because there are none so good, none so satisfactory as Heider Eveners. We also make doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes, etc. Address

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Great Power—Good Looks—Low Up-Keep **$1600 Great Western $1750** FORTY

The 1912 Great Western "40" is in every way a car for the farm. Champion hill climber, wins in all tests. Powerful, full value 40 H. P. engine, strong construction for hard use. Beautiful straight line body finished with brilliant and wear-proof surface. Large seats, plenty of room.

All latest features: Self-starter, detachable fore-doors, Typhoon signal horn, all door handles on inside, electric headlights, demountable rims, gasoline gauge, large tires **—everything of the best.** Great Western cars chosen by the United States Government for the Indian service out West—a great recommendation. Send for copy of our fine new **1912 Art Catalog** and we will put your name on list for free subscription to **"The Tattler,"** our breezy little monthly magazine, full of automobile hints.

GREAT WESTERN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Dept. W, PERU, INDIANA

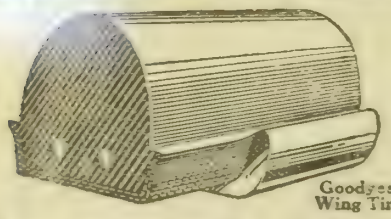
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This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

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"MORTGAGE-LIFTER" CORN The best 100-day Corn in existance. Biggest grains and smallest cob. Tops the market. Grows anywhere and stands wet or dry weather better than any other. Send for Free Sample and big 100-page Seed Book.

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You Ought to Put Rubber Tires on Your Carriage

Think how comfortable a *rubber* tired carriage is! Think how much longer your carriage will *last* when equipped with easy-riding *rubber* tires! And how greatly *rubber* tires will improve the *appearance* of your carriage and your driving team!

Rubber tires don't cost much. And *good* ones last a long time. Why not put *rubber* tires on *your* carriage?

GOODYEAR

"Wing" Carriage Tires

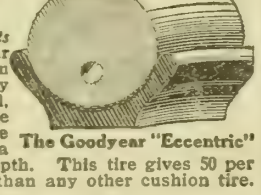
People everywhere are putting Goodyear "Wing" Tires on their *carriages*.

More Goodyear "Wing" Tires are sold every season than any other kind of *rubber* tires, *because they wear longest*. The secret of their amazing endurance lies in the *fresh, lively rubber* of which they are made, and in the *"wing"* feature.

Note the *"wing"*—how it *presses* against the sides of the *channel* and completely *fills it*. It keeps out all *water, mud, dust, dirt and gravel*, which otherwise would work into the channel and cut out the tire base.

Goodyear "Wing" Tires will fit *your* carriage. Any dealer can easily put them on. The whole job costs but very little. And once you've tried them you'll wonder how you ever put up with *commonplace, hard-riding steel tires*.

Our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire


The Goodyear "Eccentric"

For *light runabouts* we recommend our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire, a remarkably easy-riding tire; and, because the wire hole is below the center, it insures a greater wearing depth. This tire gives 50 per cent more service than any other cushion tire.

Postal Brings Book

Goodyear "Wing" or "Eccentric" Cushion Tires can be had at most carriage dealers.

Send postal today for Book on Buggy Tires and name of nearest Goodyear dealer. (527)

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company
Akron, Ohio
Largest Makers of Rubber Tires in the World

Field's 1912 Book Tells

The Facts About Seeds

In the 70 pages of this annual catalog, I've given more direct information about seeds than you could get in a year's course at an agricultural college. Full of real live facts that you can use next spring in your garden.

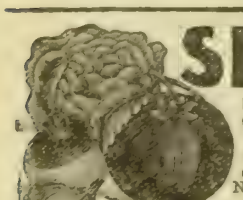
FIELD'S SEEDS YIELD

I've told about my system of growing, harvesting, grading and testing seeds to get the best strains of acclimated seed for every section, absolutely pure, of 100% germination. Get acquainted with my seeds, my work and with me. Write for the book—it's free.

HENRY FIELD, PRES., Private Desk 2.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO.
Shenandoah, Iowa





SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable, Pure Guaranteed to Please

Every Gardener and Planter should test the superior merits of Our Northern Grown Seeds.

SPECIAL OFFER
FOR 10 CENTS
we will send postpaid our
FAMOUS COLLECTION

1 pkg. 60 Day Tomato	20c
1 pkg. Princess Radish	10c
1 pkg. Self-Growing Celery	20c
1 pkg. Early Arrow-head Cabbage	15c
1 pkg. Fullerton Market Lettuce	10c
Also 13 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds	25c
	$1.00

Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and packing and receive the above "Famous Collection," together with our New and Instructive Garden Guide.

GREAT NORTHERN SEED CO.
266 Rose St. Rockford, Illinois

50 Concord Grapes $1 **10 Budded Cherrys $1** Hardy — Vigorous Stock Guaranteed. Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

The State Poultry Show

(Continued from page 5.)

in the State Poultry Association naming a committee to work with the committee from the Kansas branch in looking after the matter of appropriation. The committee from the State Association consists of D. D. Colglazier of Hutchinson and L. B. McCausland of Wichita.

One of the surprises of the meeting was the unanimous vote in favor of the comparison system of judging for next year's show. It seems that the breeders are beginning to realize that for large shows the comparison system is the better way of placing the awards.

* * *

Too much praise cannot be given to Secretary Borders, city officials, business men and poultry men of Wichita for their untiring efforts in raising money and looking after the many details necessary for the financial success of the show. They were given a vote of thanks by the Association.

* * *

The complete list of awards is as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks—Hoyt, 5 ckl, 1, 4 hen, 2 pen; Beuoy, 2, 3 ckl; Drinkwater, 1 ck, 1 ckl, 2 hen; Laney, 4 ck, 4 pen; Ogden, 4 pul; Lindamood, 4 ckl, 3, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 5 pul, 1, 3 pen.

White Plymouth Rocks—Fair and Spencer, 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl, 3 ck, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 1, 3 pen; Lane, 1, 2 ck, 4 ckl, 5 hen, 2, 4 pen; Lowrey, 4 ck; E. E. Spencer, 5 ck.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Waddell, 2, 4, 5 ck, 5 ckl, 2, 4 hen, 3, 5 pen; Baker, 3 ck, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 2 pen; Alden, 1 ck, 1, 2, 4 ckl, 3 hen, 4, 5 pul, 1 pen; Hoag & Aldrich, 3 ckl, 4 pen; Castleman, 5 hen.

Columbian Plymouth Rocks—All to Moore.

Partridge Plymouth Rocks—Deusenberry, 2 ckl, 2 pul; Moore, 3, 4 pul.

Silver Wyandottes—Gause, 1 ck, 1 ckl, 1, 4, 5 hen, 2 pul, 3 pen; Hubbard, 2, 3 ck, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 3 hen, 1, 3, 4, 5 pul, 1, 2, 5 pen; Henderson, 2 ckl, 4 pen.

Golden Wyandottes—Richter, 2, 3 ckl, 2 hen, 2, 4 pul, 2 pen; Shoop & Son, 3 ck, 4, 5 ckl, 1 hen, 3 pen; Florence, 1 ckl, 3 hen, 1, 3, 5 pul, 1 pen.

White Wyandottes—Young, 2 ck, 3, 4 hen, 3, 4 pul, 2, 5 pen; Stratford, 3 ck, 4 pen; O'Shea, 1, 5 hen; Jennette & Jennette, 4, 5 ck, 2, 5 ckl, 2 hen, 3 pen; Moran, 3 ckl; Kornhause, 1 ck, 1, 4 ckl, 1, 2, 5 pul, 1 pen.

Buff Wyandottes—Heaton, 5 ck, 4 hen, 1, 4, 5 pul, 2 pen; Ford, 1 ckl, 5 pen; Stratford, 4 ckl; Wheeler, 3 ck, 3 pul, 4 pen; Freeman, 1, 2 ck, 2, 3, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 5 hen, 2 pul, 1, 3 pen; Colglazier, 4 ck.

Partridge Wyandottes—Dillenbeck, 1 ck, 1 ckl, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 2 pen; Fowler, 2 ck, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 1 pen.

Columbian Wyandottes—Holden, 4, 5 ckl, 4, 5 hen, 1, 3, 4, 5 pul, 3, 4 pen; Wattles, 1, 2, 3 ck, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1, 2, 3 hen, 2 pul, 1, 2 pen.

Dominiques—All to Owen.

Buckeyes—Parkins, 5 ckl, 2 pul; Parker, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 3, 4 pul.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Brackey, 5 ckl, 4 pen; Morley, 3 pul; Monroe, 4 ck, 5 hen, 5 pul, 2 pen; Howard, 4 ckl, 2, 3 hen, 4 pul, 3 pen; Moore & Moore, 1, 2, 3 ck, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 1, 4 hen, 1, 2 pul, 1, 5 pen.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Todd, 1, 5 ck, 3 ckl, 3 hen, 1, 5 pul, 2, 4 pen; Wise, 5 pen; Lindgren, 4 hen; Butler, 2 ck, 5 ckl, 1 hen, 1, 5 pul, 3 pen; Myers, 2 ckl; Searl, 3, 4 ck, 1, 4 ckl, 2 hen, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen.

Buff Orpingtons—McHarg, 5 ckl, 4 pen; Hector, 1 pul; Fleming, 4 pul; Gerrard, 1, 2, 4 ck, 1, 2, 3 ckl, 2, 3, 5 hen, 2 pul, 1, 2 pen; Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, 4 ckl, 1, 3 hen, 3, 5 pen; Earp, 4 hen, 5 pul; Wilson, 3 ckl; Glover, 5 ck.

Rose Comb Buff Orpingtons—All to Cowan.

Black Orpingtons—Gerrard, 1, 2 ck, 1, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul, 1, 2 pen; Colglazier, 3, 4 ckl, 5 pul, 3 pen.

White Orpingtons—Erwin, 3 ck; Noyes, 4 ck, 4, 5 pul, 4 pen; Collins, 5 ckl, 2, 4 hen, 5 pen; Alexander, 3 pul; Vernon, 2, 5 ck, 1, 2, 4 ckl, 1 hen, 1 pul, 1 pen; Haury, 1 ck, 3 ckl, 3, 5 hen, 2 pul, 2, 3 pen.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns—McDowell, 5 pen; Swerdfeger, 1, 2, 3 ck, 1, 2 ckl, 3 hen, 2, 5 pul, 2, 3 pen; Roof, 4 ck, 3, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 4, 5 hen, 1, 3, 4 pul, 1, 4 pen.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns—McDowell, 1 ckl, 1 hen, 1, 2, 3 pul, 1 pen; Cummins, 1 ck, 2, 4 ckl, 1, 5 hen, 2 pen; Crow, 2, 4 hen, 4 pul, 3 pen.

Single Comb White Leghorns — Brown Chicken Ranch, 3, 5 ckl, 4 pen; Bradshaw, 1 ckl, 1 pul, 1 pen; Lamb, 4 ckl; Welck, 2 ck; Shiblorn, 3 ck; Kettering, 1 ck, 1, 2, 3 hen, 2, 5 pul, 3, 5 pen; Wolfe, 2 ckl, 3, 4 pul, 2 pen; Crow, 4 hen.

Rose Comb White Leghorns—Dorr, 1, 2, 4 ckl, 2, 5 pul, 1 pen; Lynch, 3 ckl, 3, 4 pul, 2 pen; Crow, 1, 2 ck, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen, 1 pul, 3, 4 pen.

Single Comb Buff Leghorns—Houghman, 2 ckl, 4 pul, 3 pen; rest to Crow.

Rose Comb Black Minorcas—Fornay, 2 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 1 pen; Crow, 1 hen.

Single Comb Black Minorcas—Leach, 5 hen, 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; Crow, 4, 5 ckl, 1, 2, 3, 4 hen, 4 pul, 1, 2 pen.

Light Brahmas—All to Kenworthy.

Buff Cochins—All to Hoag.

Partridge Cochins—All to Hunt.

Black Langshans—Koontz, 5 hen, 5 pul, 3, 4 pen; rest to Palmer.

Houdans—All to Brown.

Dark Cornish—Horst, 1 ckl, 4 hen, 1 pul, 1, 5 pen; Bridges, 2, 4 ckl, 2, 5 hen, 3, 4 pul, 2, 4 pen; Alexander, 3, 5 ckl, 1, 3 hen, 2, 5 pul, 3 pen.

Buff Cochin Bantams—Hoag, 1, 4 ckl, 2, 4, 5 hen, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul, 1 pen; Ward, 3 ck; Crow, 1 ck, 2, 3, 5 ckl, 1, 3 hen, 1 pul, 2 pen.

White Cochin Bantams—Ward, 2 ck, 2 hen; rest to Crow.

Bronze Turkeys—True, 2 ck, 1 ckl, 1 hen; Kettering, 4 ckl; Perkins, 1, 3 ck, 2, 3 ckl, 3, 4, 5 hen, 3, 5 pul, 1, 3 pen; Kohl, 4 ckl, 2 hen, 1, 2 pul, 2 pen.

White Holland Turkeys—All to Stevens.

Pekin Ducks—All to Drinkwater.

Otis Cross was the only exhibitor and winner in the following classes: Silver Gray Dorkings, Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, Black Spanish, Rose Comb Black Bantams, Japanese fowls, Black, Silver and R. C. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Blue Andalusians and Spanish.

Raising Market Poultry

(Continued from page 6.)

be able to cure sick chickens, but that he may know how to keep chickens healthy and thriving.

I will not enter into the question of poultry diseases and their cure, because it seldom pays to doctor fowls after they become sick, but the remedy should be used on the well flock, from which the sick ones came, and as there is always a reason, it should be looked for and corrected.

INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND HENS.

I do not consider the incubator and brooder as a competitor of the hen, but only as an aid. The hen is very useful to incubate a few eggs and give the chicks a good start in the knowledge of rustling for a living. If you have eggs from a certain hen that you wish to hatch separate, so as to mark the chicks, a broody hen is very handy, but if you wish to raise a large number of chicks, incubators and brooders may be used, thereby saving a lot of time and labor. This enables the chicks to start in life free of lice, which is rarely the case when hatched by a hen.

As it would take up too much space to go into detail on the above subject, I have merely touched briefly on the main points to consider, and hope the readers may get some pointers from this article that will encourage and help them in raising market poultry.


SOME OF THE POULTRY YARDS AT KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

We are somewhat proud of this issue of KANSAS FARMER—our annual special poultry number. We promised to make this the best poultry edition ever put out by any farm paper. We believe we have fulfilled our promise. A great many more articles and pictures—just as interesting and instructive as those which appear in this issue—were received, but it was impossible to use all of them in one week. They are all good, and will appear from time to time in our regular poultry department.



BUFF ORPINGTON COCK.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORpingtons. Prize winners, birds scoring 92 to 94½. Eggs, $2.50 per 15. Day old chicks, 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha, Kan.

MY BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE WON AT Des Moines, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. Mating list giving egg prices ready February 1. Fine cockerels and pullets for sale reasonable. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS — TEN GRAND prizes at State Fair and Topeka Show. Breeding stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Booklet for 10c tells. W. H. Maxwell, Route 95, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

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WANTED—HATCHABLE EGGS, BABY chicks and ducklings; any size or age. Write what you have. **H. Shelton & Co.,** Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

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Have won more prizes wherever shown than all others combined. A few extra fine cockerels, sired by New York Chief, $5 to $10 each. Two of the best pens in state mated up for coming season. "Champion" heads first pen and has won six firsts in Missouri and Kansas leading shows, never being defeated. "Ive's Boy," a 45-pound tom, heads second pen. Eggs, first pen, $10; second, $5 per setting.

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G. W. Perkins, Prop. Newton, Kansas.

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DARK CORNISH COCKERELS FOR sale. Eggs in season. Try them. The best family table fowl in existence. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

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ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

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FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, $1 and $1.50 each. Louis G. Roth, Holyrood, Kan.

R. C. REDS—WINNERS AT ENID AND Kiowa. Pullets and cockerels, $1 and $1.50 each. Ella Stehle, Byron, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND RED, BUFF ORPINGton cockerels, $1, $2 and $3 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FOURTH COCKERel, first hen at Leavenworth. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, 715 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

MOORE'S SINGLE COMB REDS WON all blue ribbons and most of others at State Show again this year. Twenty-five full brothers of winners reasonable. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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BARGAINS IN LIGHT BRAHMAS, LEGhorns, Cochins, Rocks, Hamburgs, Langshans, Wyandottes, Minorcas, R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, C. Bantams, Geese and Ducks; 75 prizes won Ind. State Fair, 1911. J. E. Smiley, Judson, Ind.

PURE-BRED CHICKENS, THE BLUE ribbon kind; never yet defeated in a show. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Book your orders early. Send for prices. Everman & Everman, Gallatin, Mo., Route 5.

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J. E. TARBET, COUNTY CLERK, GRANT County. Taken up, on the 23rd of December, 1911, one horse, 12 hands high, weight 700 pounds; color brown; harness marks; appraised value $25. Was taken up by Dr. G. H. Breaves, Doby, Sullivan Township, Kan.

J. L. SOURK, COUNTY CLERK OF NEmaha County. Taken Up—By C. M. Sourk, Goffs, Kan., on January 2, 1912, two steers, 2 years old, red, muleys; $37.50 each.

STRAYED, NOVEMBER 11, ONE IRON gray mare, coming 6, blind in right eye. Earl Burger, Menlo, Kan.

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BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

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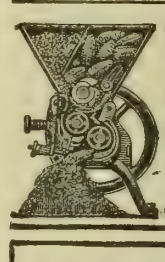
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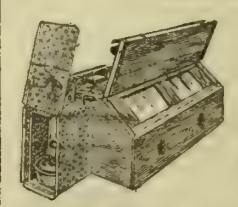
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For Sale—160 acres 3 mi. Humboldt, Kan., all river bottom, don't overflow; guaranteed no better soil in Allen County. All in cultivation but 15 acres, which is in timber and hog pasture; 90 acres in wheat; 23 acres clover; extra good 6-room house with basement, barn 30x40, hay barn 20x60; no rock. Guaranteed all fine alfalfa land. Price, $9,000, one-half cash, balance 3 years at 5½ per cent. Sale by owner.
H. HOBART, IOLA, KAN.

80 Acres. All Alfalfa!

My beautiful home place, 1¼ mile of Co. seat, on auto road; 1 mi. of large school; large new buildings, orchard, grove at house, all irrigated, plenty water. Sell over $2,000 in alfalfa yearly. Finest climate in state, beautiful to irrigate when sun shines. Woven wire 5-ft. fence all around. Been listed at $225 per a. For quick cash sale, $200 per a. Will pay all expenses of visit if not as represented. Close to Ordway. Write **Owner, Iowa Farm, Ordway, Colo.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. **John Shinkle** will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
W. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

80 ACRES choice irrigated alfalfa land near Lamar, Colo.; easy terms. **E. C. Keyes, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US. Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

$14 PER ACRE BUYS imp. 500 a. tract; close market, some cultivation, bal. meadow, and pasture. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY, Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

PAY CASH FOR LAND.
Want to buy, 10 level quarters western land. Will pay $500 cash per quarter. Give full particulars. Write **W. A. LAYTON, New England Building, Topeka, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

Must Sacrifice my fine farm. $6,000; $3,000 cash. I must have the money in 30 days or lose out, therefore I'll make you a present of $2,000. Garden spot of Kansas. **G. SEEMANN, Tyro, Kan.**

TRADE LAND FOR AUTO
or Topeka or Kansas City property, 80, 160 or 320 acres in Ellis county, Kan.; good wheat land, unimproved, fine blue stem grass; easy terms; very cheap, $25 per acre. **GARLINGHOUSE REALTY CO., Topeka, Kan.**

100—CHOICE DICKINSON AND CLAY CO. FARMS—100
80 acres 3 miles from town, 70 a. under plow, alfalfa land, 20 pasture and meadow, 5 room house, good well, barn and other buildings. $2000 cash; rest to suit; 25 a. wheat included. Write for list. **J. J. Bishop, Wakefield, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS—Come and buy this fine fruit farm, 80 a., 3 mi. from town, all tillable, 14 a. pasture, alfalfa, fair improvement, 3 a. small fruit, 1,500 fruit trees, only $5,500; terms. Special inducement for cash. Exchanges of all kinds. Write for particulars. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

GOVERNMENT FARMS, FREE.
Official 100-page book, FREE GOVERNMENT LAND, describes every acre in every county in United States; contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables and Charts showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties, homestead and other government land laws, tells how and where to get government land without living on it; United States Patent, Application Blanks, all about government irrigated farms and necessary information to procure government land. Price 25 cents, postpaid. Address Homeseeker Pub. Co., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON, Fall River, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?
A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributers for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

A FINE FARM AND STOCK RANCH.

Cannot be beat for cattle and hogs. 2,000 acres, 800 cult., half bottom, 150 in alfalfa, 100 fine prairie hay land, 300 in wheat, all fenced, 200 acres hog-tight, pasture is some rolling, has fine running water in every pasture, crib room for 10,000 bushels ear corn and 12,000 bushels wheat, 3 sets good improvements, cost $7,000, lots of shade trees. This ranch will carry 500 cattle. Located 4 miles from one of the best towns in Kansas. Price, $— per acre. We have other farms for sale. Call on
JOHN P. MOORE, Kingman, Kan.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. **Winston McMahon, Conroe, Tex.**

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. ($30,000); house, barn, land good. **A. H. Barshan, Junction City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas that can be found for sale. Tracts range from 5 to 320 acres. Write me at once. **C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.**

WRITE TO ME TODAY about good, low-priced Ness County farms. The literature I will send you will interest you if you are looking for a home or an investment, otherwise it won't. Your request on a postal card brings it. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.** "22 years in Ness County."

BEST THING TO BUY.
80 acres, all tillable; 65 acres in cultivation, 8 acres in alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, young orchard, new 5-room house, closets, bay window, small barn, granary, cement cave, fine well, fenced, 1½ miles from first station from here; land close from $90 to $100 per acre. Owner going to Oregon, says take $75 per acre. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

Considered the Best upland 80-acre farm in Montgomery county; very highly improved; fenced and cross-fenced, hog-tight; fine black soil, positively no waste land. Only ½ mile to shipping point. Improvements are valued at $3,500. My price on this excellent farm ONLY $5,000.
J. D. KRAMER, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Fine 160-acre farm close to county seat in Bates County, Missouri, 70 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Highly improved, rich land, no waste. Owner professional man, too busy to see to farm. Will sell for cash, or accept part in trade in western Kansas land or city property, and give easy terms on balance. For terms and kodak views write owner. **Lock Box 172, Butler, Mo.**

JOHNSON COUNTY STOCK FARM.
160 acres with $6,000 worth of new improvements (can sell 100 acres more of adjoining land). Big 7-room house, big cellar, closets, bath room and pantry. Main line gas. Horse barn 36 x 36 x 16 with shed 16 x 36. Hog and cow house 16 x 30 x 12 with shed 24x30. Hay barn 36x60 with two sheds 16 x 60 containing self feeders. Cement silo 16 x 30. 80 acres hog tight, wells, corrals and creek handy to buildings. 150 acres tillable, balance creek bluegrass pasture. A bargain if taken before rented March 1. $120 acre. Terms. Owner, **H. C. Williams, Edgerton, Kan.**

NEW MEXICO LANDS

MEXICO TROPICAL LANDS—Good for home or investment. Excursion monthly. Write for maps, books, testimonials. **Mexican Isthmus Land Co., Grand Temple, Kansas City, Mo.**

RANCH FOR SALE—4,300 acres patented in New Mexico adjoining Colorado line, controlling 20 miles running water, modern stone residence with hot and cold water, bath, stone ware houses, barns and corrals, mostly fenced. Price only $10 an acre. Goke-Blackwell & Lawrence, Inc., Clayton, N. M.

1280 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, partly in alfalfa and orchard, nearly all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation now, balance finest grazing land in the country. Elegant 6-room stone house, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary wash stand, also with hot and cold water, toilet also in bath room, two large barns, large hen and turkey house, stone milk house, running water, waterworks all over the improved grounds. Fourteen-foot Sampson windmill, pumps 4-inch stream to two tanks, capacity of tanks are 100 and 33 barrels, respectively. Ideal home for a family; healthiest spot in the world for anyone to regain their health; only one-quarter mile to Clayton, N. M. Price, to close it out quickly, $12.50 an acre. For further particulars address Chas H. Lawrence, Clayton, N. M.

FIELD NOTES.

This coop is made entirely of galvanized sheet metal except the floor, which is wood. At night it is closed tight against rats and other vermin, and by day it is easily opened for sunshine and air, using a woven wire front in place of the solid front used in stormy weather and of nights. This coop is free from mites and lice, and those who have used it claim it is just the ideal coop for the hen and her chicks. Write Maurer Mfg. Co., Freeport, Ill., for full description and prices. It is an inexpensive coop, within reach of all.

The Aikin Shropshires.

While advertising Shropshires, especially at this time, the Aikin ranch, at Aikin Station on the Marysville branch of the Union Pacific railroad, is prepared to sell all classes of stock for farmers' use. They have 185 head of good stock cows, a nice bunch of well-bred draft mares, and some good young work mules for sale. These they will dispose of from one animal up to a carload or more. F. T. Grimes, Emmett Postoffice, Kan., is the manager, to whom letters may be addressed, but the visitor can get off the train at Aikin Station, which is on the farm. This is a new idea in handling stock and will be highly appreciated by farmers who want to get a good class of stock but who do not feel prepared to handle pure-bred animals.

Dawson's Big Type Poland China Sale.

Phil Dawson, of Endicott, Neb., the breeder of the half-ton Poland China grand champion boar Expansion, will hold a bred sow sale in Topeka, Kan., on Saturday, February 10. The sale will be held in Gilchrist's feed yard at 6th Quincy street and under cover. There will be fifty head sold, the dams of several head headers, and they are immune. The 40 gilts have been inoculated with government serum and will weigh 250 to 300 pounds. They were sired by Panorama and Exemplar, both sons of Old Expansion, and by Grand Osborn 57851. They are bred to Monster Look, Panorama Jr. and other good ones for March and April farrow. The usual terms and accommodations. Hogs to be shipped will be crated free. Write to Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., for catalog, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Royal Scion Farm.

On February 28, G. C. Norman, owner of the Royal Scion Farm at Winfield, Kan., will sell a draft of his famous Durocs. Mr. Norman has one of the best bred herds in the state, and we believe there is no better blood lines known to the breed. A number of the younger gilts are sired by Col. Scion, he by Chief's Col. by King of Cols., and out of the great sow Helen's Duchess. A large number included in this sale were sired by Crimson Scion, by Crimson Wonder 3rd, and out of Belle Vera by Prince Col. Some of the herd sows of note are Belle Scion by Belle's Chief; Belle Vera and Scion Maid by Top Commodore; Ruby Scion by Improver Lad; Crimson Duchess by Crimson Wonder 3rd; Heiress Royal is a litter mate to Crimson Scion. The advertisement will start in our February 10 issue. Please look for it and send for a catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Shuck's Big Duroc Sow Sale.

One of the big Duroc Jersey events of the winter will be the big sale of bred sows and gilts to be held at Burr Oak, Kan., on Saturday, February 17. The offering of 60 head is a draft from the herds of John W. Shuck & Son of Esbon, and Dana D. Shuck of Burr Oak. The Shucks are among the oldest and most successful breeders of Kansas and will have an unusually choice offering at this, their annual sale. The entire lot will be bred for March and April farrow to the four richly bred young boars, Model Chief of Chief's Perfection, he by old Ohio Chief. The dam of Model Chief was Harding's Topsy, by Harding's King of Cols. Quite a number are bred to this boar, and others to Missouri Climax, Pawnee Crimson and Golden Rod King. Missouri Climax is of Missouri Wonder and Climax breeding. Pawnee Crimson was sired by Crimson Wonder 3d, he by the noted prize winner Crimson Wonder Again. The dam of Pawnee Crimson was the sow Lina K. by B. & C.'s Col., champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska last year. Golden Rod King, the sire of many of the best gilts, represents the very best breeding of the best known eastern herds and is a very uniform and good sire. These four boars are all good individuals, and the writer believes will make a splendid nick with the kind of females that go into this sale. Included will be a number of sows of outstanding merit and proved value as producers. They go in as attractions. The gilts are uniform and have a lot of quality. They have back of them a line of ancestors that have made the breed famous. The breeding and individual excellence of the offering is first-class, but the strong feature of this sale is the way the sows have been fed and handled, while the certainty of big, strong litters adds materially to the value of the bred stuff the Shucks always sell. Raised and fed under as nearly natural conditions as possible and fed largely upon alfalfa hay and mill stuffs, there is no doubt about results. Put this down as one of the bred sow sales to attend. Write early for catalog and note the fashionable breeding. Bids may be sent to field men in care of Mr. Shuck at Burr Oak, Kan.

Meisner Had Choice Offering.

The T. J. Meisner sale, held at Sabetha, Kan., January 23, was the best chance of the season for buyers to pick up good breeding stock. Just a trifle early in the season for big prices, Mr. Meisner's neighbors and old customers availed themselves of the opportunity and were the heaviest buyers. The prices, while not high, were very uniform and Mr. Meisner has the satisfaction of knowing that they will make plenty of money for the purchaser and bring many of them back to his next sale. The average of almost $40 was not so bad after all everything considered. A list of sales follows:

No.	Name—	Price.
1.	C. F. Lewis, Sabetha, Kan.	$40.00
2.	M. C. Byrne, Saxton, Mo.	40.00
3.	J. D. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	56.00
4.	W. Wiltze, Wetmore, Kan.	32.00
5	J. D. Harter, Sabetha, Kan.	40.00
6.	W. Wiltze, Wetmore, Kan.	37.00
7.	D. C. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	60.00
8.	W. Wiltze, Wetmore, Kan.	30.00
9.	C. L. Branie, Hiawatha, Kan.	37.00
10.	John Bauman, Bern, Kan.	36.00
11.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	38.00
12.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	35.00
13.	Chas. Vandalson, Fairview, Kan.	50.00
14.	Ed Reubseam, Sabetha, Kan.	39.00
15.	John Aberle, Sabetha, Kan.	20.00
17.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	25.00
18.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	23.00
19.	John Bauman, Bern, Kan.	22.00
20.	A. C. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	30.00
21.	W. Winheise, Sabetha, Kan.	29.00
22.	W. Winheise, Sabetha, Kan.	29.00
23.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	24.00
24.	Glenn Hanson, Sabetha, Kan.	40.00
25.	E. Kitzel, Sabetha, Kan.	17.00
26.	George Sauder, Sabetha, Kan.	27.00
27.	W. Wiltze, Wetmore, Kan.	36.00
29.	Charles Lewis, Sabetha, Kan.	19.00
30.	George Croffoot, Sabetha, Kan.	17.00
31.	Will Winheise, Sabetha, Kan.	34.00
34.	D. C. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	30.00
35.	Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.	37.50
37.	George Croffoot, Sabetha, Kan.	22.00
38.	J. D. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	66.00
39.	J. D. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	70.00
40.	Tom Emigh, Sabetha, Kan.	70.00
41.	Will Wimheise, Sabetha, Kan.	26.00
42.	Walter Dodson, Dennison, Kan.	45.00
43.	D. C. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	40.00
44.	J. C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.	35.00
45.	D. C. Aeschleman, Sabetha, Kan.	23.00
46.	Jonas Bliar, Sabetha, Kan.	36.00
47.	Ed Reubesam, Sabetha, Kan.	67.00

HORSES AND MULES

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
Importer of
DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very REASONABLE price should come and see them before buying.

Barns Four Blocks from Santa Fe Depot.
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS.
BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke high-class jack, write me. I have 30 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous mard jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra good lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

ROYAL BELGIANS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.
YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of young mares that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

A. M. Walker, Laclede, Mo.—Breeder of high-class Percheron horses. A number of young stallions and young mares for sale; also mares in foal. All registered stock. Write me for prices. Inspection of stock invited. A. M. WALKER, Laclede, Mo.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1633 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU PRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

Mammoth Jacks For sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON $50—BULLS—$125.

Overstocked, Short of Feed, Must Sell.

Thirty head of Holstein bulls for sale, 1 month to 24 months old; A. R. O. breeding; 100 head in herd; pedigrees to be proud of; every one a herd header. We have never sold as good animals as this offering for less than $75 to $200. Buy your bull now when you can get a good one cheap. Barns on Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, inside city limits, one-half mile from station. A few females for sale.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

M. E. MOORE & CO., CAMERON, MO., breeders of Holstein Freisian cattle. Five head of high-class cows for sale, also young stock, both sexes. Herd headed by Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, assisted by Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED Jersey bull calves for sale, from the finest blood lines, at reasonable prices. Dr. D. R. Hill, Joplin, Mo.

JERSEY CATTLE

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.
Double Champion (by Choice Goods) at head of herd. Six good red bulls from 16 to 25 months old for sale cheap to get the room for winter. Also, have a select bunch of calves.
ED GREEN,
Florence, Kansas.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

C. J. WINGER, POLO, MO.
Breeder of high-class, dual purpose Shorthorns. One yearling bull and 17 cows of breeding age, for sale. Some with calves by side. A milking herd that tests high, with beef qualities. C. J. WINGER, Polo, Mo.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

FESENMEYER'S A WONDER OFFERING.

Eight litters fall pigs, sired by A Wonder. Will book orders for both boars and gilts. Ten spring gilts. Gritters and Allbrook breeding, bred to A Wonder. Fifteen A Wonder spring and fall gilts bred to the great young boar, Big Joe. All for sale at private treaty. A great offering of A Wonder pigs. Description of stock guaranteed.
H. FESENMEYER, CLARINDA, IOWA.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7¾ to 8¼-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from $30 to $35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts, out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. W. F. HOUN, JR., HALE, MO.

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

FOR SALE.

20 choice Poland China summer and fall boars. The big, smooth kind. Priced to sell quick. Herd headed by Grandeur and Blain's Wonder Son.
MATT ALTON,
Erie, Kansas.

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT,
Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS.

The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.
W. V. HOPPE.,
Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.
JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS

Adrian, Mo.

At Head,
BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.
A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

20—Choice Big Type Poland Boars—20

Vaccinated and just right for hard service. Bargain prices for quick sale. Also, 10 young Shorthorn bulls and a few cows and heifers.

S. B. AMCOATS,

Clay Center, Kan.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER,
Westmoreland, Kansas.

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS $25 to $30 EACH.

20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick.
F. D. YOUNG,
Winchester, Kans.

LIMESTONE FARMS

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.
M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

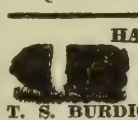
spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.



Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT,
Holton, Kan.

RENO BERKSHIRES

for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once.
T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.
FRANK ELDER.
Green, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Think, Man! Think!

What you are getting if you buy Miss Critic II, third prize junior yearling sow at Des Moines, 1911, in a class of 45. Bred to "VALLEY KING," grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs, 1911. At Robert T. Miller's bred sow sale, FEBRUARY 15, AT TABLE ROCK, NEB. Write for catalog.

R. T. Miller, Table Rock, Nebr.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

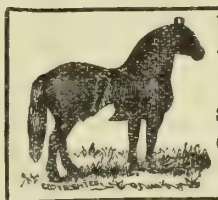


40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.
Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.
J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25

By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.
GRANT CHAPIN,
Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

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Write, phone or wire me for dates.

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Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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FOR THE BEST RESULTS

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FRANK J. ZAUN,
Independence, Mo.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

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Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

F. E. KINNEY

Oketo, Kan., will make pure bred stock or farm sales anywhere in Kansas or adjoining states; 15 years' experience; best of references furnished. Write or phone for dates.

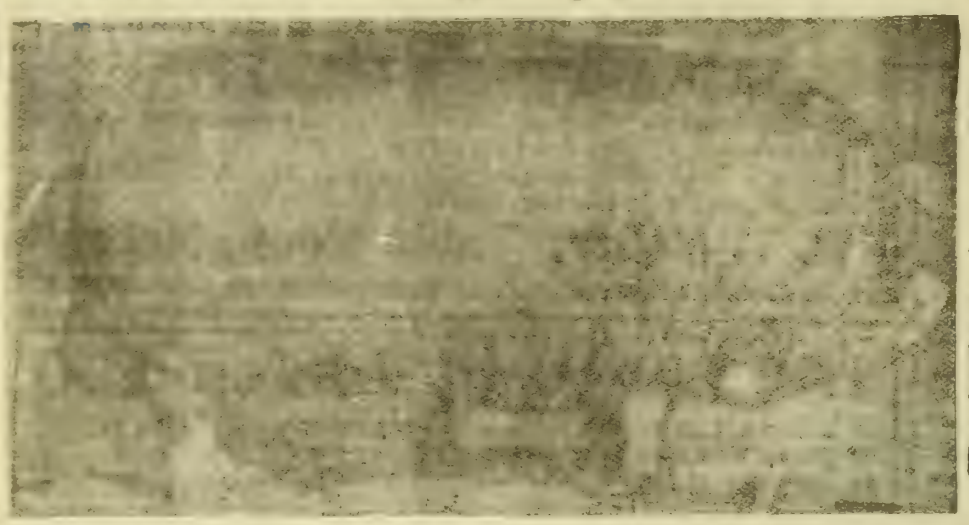
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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

Dawson's Big Type Poland China Bred Sow Sale



TOPEKA, KANSAS

Saturday, Feb. 10, 1912

625 QUINCY STREET
GILCHRIST'S FEED YARDS

45—BRED SOWS AND GILTS—45

Consisting of five tried sows, including Mouw's Spot 131312, the dam of herd headers. They are [illegible]. Forty spring gilts weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, sired by Panorama 53423, Exemplar 60547, both sons of Expansion, and to Grant Osborn 58331. Bred to Monster Look, Panorama Jr. Vaccinated with [illegible] serum. Usual terms and accommodations. Hogs for shipment cared for free. For catalog address

Phil Dawson, Owner, Endicott, Neb.

COLS. C. M. CREWS and Z. S. BRANSON, Auctioneers.



PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

Send for Catalog



It Will Pay You to Visit Our Barns

We will show you some of the best bred stallions Europe has produced.

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows with great quality, style and conformation—with good color and dispositions.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable. C6

Send for big illustrated catalog and testimonials.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Neb.

First Annual Sale of O. I. C. Bred Sows and Gilts to be held in

CAMERON, MO., ON FRIDAY, FEB. 9TH, 1912

This offering consists of bred sows and gilts of the best breeding, such sires being represented in their pedigrees as Kerr Dick 9028, White Oak 10029, Kansas King 3433, McKinley 5501, and Jackson Chief, the World's Fair winner. These sows are in good, strong breeding condition, and are bred to my herd boars, Frost Buster 29745, Big Oak 27263, and Crystal Oak.

Send bids to auctioneer in my care. For further information and catalog write

DAN WILCOX, CAMERON, MO.

THOS. E. DEEM, Auctioneer.

SIX YOUNG JACKS FOR SALE

I am offering six young Black Jacks for sale, 2 to 4 years od, from registered sires and dams, priced $400 to $1,000. Will take a few good fillies in exchange.

M. V. DILLINGHAM,
Blue Springs, Mo., 20 Miles East of K. C., on C. & A. Ry.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.

J. E. PARK,
Cameron, Missouri.

Ten Extra Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

Five pure Scotch and five Scotch topped. Also few cows and heifers bred or open. Twenty big-type Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow to a good son of Metal's Choice. All out of mature dams. Inspection invited.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Won half the premiums, Missouri State Fair, 1911. The big, thick, big-boned kind.
BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.

Thompson's Big, Growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prize ribbons than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my six big State Fair first prize winning boars. Prices low, quality high. Bred sow sale February 28. Write for catalog. Chas. K. Thompson, Letts, Ind.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska [illegible] herd. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

TO CLOSE OUT

our registered Shorthorn herd we offer 45 head cows, bulls and calves. Prices and breeding on request.

THE DEMING RANCH
Oswego, Kansas

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo.
Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

FIELD NOTES.

The M. E. Moore Holsteins.

M. E. Moore & Co., Holstein breeders at Cameron, Mo., are selling large numbers of their pure-bred cattle, and it is a matter of satisfaction to note that a large proportion of these are coming into Kansas. This is due to the high quality and reasonable prices which they maintain. Their herd bull Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 is exactly the same breeding as the champion cow of the world, Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 69991, whose butter record of 1,271.6 pounds in 365 days is just completed. This bull is also 87.5 per cent the same breeding as Pontiac Pet with a seven-day butter record of 37.67 pounds. E. H. Dollar, Heuvelton, N. Y., states that this herd bull is, in his judgment, one of the best bred sons of Pontiac Korndyke that is now living, and he is 100 per cent of the same breeding as his Rag Apple Korndyke, whose dam has a record of 31.62 pounds of butter in seven days, 126.56 pounds in 30 days, and sold for $8,000. Notice the change in the advertisement of M. E. Moore & Co., and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The Death of M. M. Johnson.

The famous incubator man of Clay Center, Neb., M. M. Johnson, died on Monday, January 15, just past, at 2 a. m., at Idaho Springs, Colo., where he had gone in an effort to regain his health, which had been seriously impaired for several years.

Few people there are in the United States who have not heard or read more or less of Mr. Johnson and his work. His life's achievements go to show that there is little in the familiar saying that "Opportunity knocks once at every man's door." If Opportunity came to knock at Johnson's door, most likely he



A FAMILIAR LIKENESS OF THE LATE M. M. JOHNSON.

never heard it. Those who knew him intimately can't help believing that he just simply created for himself his opportunity.

His achievements are a rebuke to idleness and pining. When he arrived in Clay Center he was surely a member of the Down and Out Club, if ever a man was, judging from all that anyone could see. But the part that no one saw at that moment was his resourcefulness under adversity, his patience, indomitable will, tempered with good sense and justice. The little start he made in his incubator manufacturing business was so small that there were plenty of persons to "pooh-pooh" his efforts. But to Johnson it meant everything in the world. In the end the whole town of Clay Center came to see that he knew what he was about, and that he knew more about what actuated the beneficent workings of humanity than anyone who came to criticise and find fault.

From an unknown person in 1894 to the king of incubator manufacturers in 1912—from a visible supply of cash amounting to 65 cents to his ability to cash in on something like $300,000 in 18 years—is a result creditable and praiseworthy. And not a cent did he get by any trick of high finance or other questionable dealing. He made every cent honestly. While the total looks large, it represents only a few cents profit on each of the many thousands of machines he made and sold in his lifetime—the laborer's fair reward of earnest toil.

Many have essayed to define the secret of his success. To the mind of this writer, it was merely that he learned his own business thoroughly, from the smallest detail at the bottom to the one at the point of the top—through hard work, suffering and privation. His heart for humanity was always in the struggle with his business head, and his success is measured by the degree in which his heart controlled his head and his figures.

Not only did he find wealth for himself and family, and a joy in his hard work, but he brought an increased measure of prosperity to his town. Hardly a man, woman or child in his little city that was not benefited directly and perceptibly by Johnson's life and work there. Nor was that all.

It is difficult to estimate the good that flowed to the hundreds of thousands of his customers, through the goods he sold them and the advice he was able to give. No other single force operated so effectively to reduce prices on and increase the utility of what has come to be a staple article of agricultural commerce.

Perhaps he made some mistakes as he went along, but no serious ones are known to have been charged to him. If any there were, they certainly have been most richly offset by the things he did right and the good resulting from them. The Golden Rule was a living thing with him. He demonstrated that a man can be honest and still be a successful business man.

While Johnson built his large business on his personality, he also built that it should not suffer when his time should come to be taken away. For some time he had not given his business any personal attention, but it has gone along without a hitch without his guiding hand. He created an organization out of willing and sympathetic workers, at the head of which is the oldest of his children, Mr. H. H. Johnson, a worthy scion of a master man. Harry, as he is familiarly known at home, has been at his father's right hand from the inception of the business. He knows its needs thoroughly; knows its foundation, its growth and its size—and he measures up as the man for a man's place. He is sound, sensible and industrious. So are his co-workers.

While the Old Trusty business, the community and the poultry fraternity has received a shock in the death of M. M. Johnson, the shock has been of deep personal grief and not of a business nature. The business situation is well saved, in the organization of which Harry H. Johnson is the head, and under his fostering care will go on to newer and increased and well deserved success.

Many a man will build a large dairy barn costing several thousand dollars; then he will put in hundreds of dollars' worth of barn equipment to make his dairy work easier. He will build a silo, buy cream separators, a dozen or more cream and milk cans; invest in cows at the rate of $80 to $150 per head. All very well and good. Good investments, and fully worth while. But when his wife wants a $200 hen house; a $25 chicken yard; a $12.50 incubator, and an $8 brooder, some feed hoppers, trap nests and other things poultrywise, the lord of the ranch will "holler" about "foolish" expenditures—"no sense in having a lot of chickens around to foul horse mangers and cow stalls, etc.," and other observations to the same force and effect. At the same time the cow yard will not out-pay the chicken yard if the chicken yard just should have half the attention and a fraction of the expense of the cow yard. This may seem to many like foolish talk, but it is so well warranted by actual doings every day to bring it entirely out of the realm of fiction and establish it for solid fact—solid as the enduring hills.

JONES BROTHERS

Big Dispersion Hereford Cattle Sale

At Fair Grounds, Council Grove, Kansas, Feb. 27 and 28

215 HEAD—THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON—215 HEAD



SIMPSON.

36 BULLS—Including our herd bulls, Simpson Beau Monarch 54th, Dandy Andrew 6th, 7th and 9th, Beau Monarch 90th and 91st. Herd bulls, farm and ranch bulls of serviceable age and in the best possible condition—the best lot of bulls ever on our farm.

100 BREEDING COWS—25 sired by the great Lincoln 2d by Cherry Boy, and others by Lincoln 7th, Simpson, Beau Brummel, Lamplighter, Jr., Benj. Wilton, Dandy Andrew, Beau Donald 47th, Hesiod 85th, Imp Salisbury, Beefy Boy (by Cherry Boy), Onward 19th, Columbus 17th, Drusus, Sunset, Shadeland Dean and Monnington. Sixty head have calves at foot.

30 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS—Mostly by Lincoln 7th, Monnington and Simpson, safe in calf to our herd bulls. A grand lot of excellent young breeding cows, in good flesh and condition, good size, well marked, good color and good heads and horns. Splendid material for herd foundation. Look these heifers over.

49 YEARLING HEIFERS—All our own breeding. The attraction of the entire offering. A superb lot of prospective brood cows of the most popular type. Practically our entire heifer crop of their ages. Many show prospects in this lot.

OUR ENTIRE SHOW HERD—Beau Monarch 54th, the best 2-year-old bull to be sold this season, sired by Simpson out of Imp. Prudence. Daisy, junior yearling heifer, first at local fairs in 1911. Beau Monarch 90th, senior bull calf, second at Kansas State Fair in 1911. Sally, senior heifer calf, junior champion at 1911 Kansas State Fair, and others—prize winners at state and local fairs.

The offering will be presented in ideal breeding condition and all females of breeding age will either have calves at foot or be in calf to some one of our great bulls. The herd has been culled closely, and all animals not worthy have been put into the feed lot. Write for free photos suitable for framing. Write at once for catalog.

Farm For Sale Privately

We will also sell at private treaty our 1,400-acre ranch, one of the best stock and combination grain farms in Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS—EDMONSON, BELLOWS, ZAUN, SPARKS, BRADY.

JONES BROS., Council Grove, Kan.

Comfort's DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

Westmoreland Ks., Feb. 17, 1912



Thirty-five head of some of the best selected registered Jerseys in the West. This herd consists mostly of 3 and 4-year-old cows and bred heifers and a few choice bulls. They carry the blood of such noted dams as Brown Bessie No. 74997, the cow that took the butter record at Chicago, '93; Tomassie No. 78875, that produced 41½ pounds of butter in 14 days, and such sires as Oakland's Sultan No. 78528, who took first of Island of Jersey in 1907; Pedro No. 3187, who sold for $10,000, and Hood Farm Pogis 35th No. 63303, half brother to Hood Farm Pogis 9th, valued at $25,000. Every animal has recently been tuberculin tested, without a single reaction. Catalogs ready by January 15. Send name and get on my mailing list. Sale under cover.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. J. T. McCOLLOCK, W. H. TROSPER, OSCAR H. BOATMAN, J. L. HOOVER.

F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Ks.

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send bids to him, in my care.

J. D. Spangler's

Large Type Bred Sow Sale

—AT—

SHARON, KANSAS

Tuesday, February 20, 1912

FIFTY HEAD—45 bred sows and gilts, and five splendid fall boar pigs. We are going to give you an opportunity to buy as good a bunch of sows and gilts as will go through the sale ring this year. As I have got to buy new blood for my own herd, so that I can still retain a splendid trade of friends that have been buying of me for years, I will have to part with many of my good brood sows in order to make room for more. We are going to give you an opportunity to buy such sows as Lady Mastodon 32nd, Mastodon Maid 42nd, Mastodon Maid 8th, Lady Wonder 6th, Lady Hutch, Inez Bell and many others of my best sows. We are selling a splendid bunch of fall yearlings, sired by Spangler's Hadley, safe in pig to Sharon Wonder. There will be 15 spring gilts, sired by Spangler's Hadley and bred to Sharon Wonder. Visitors from a distance met at all trains at Attica or Sharon. Write today for a catalog, to

J. D. SPANGLER

Sharon, Kansas

Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will treat you fair.

Frank Iams' Show Topnotchers



Make *"Ikey Buyers"* smile and say, *"Come on along."* Iams' horses are the real *"medal winners"*—*"show horses of note"*—*"sensational" "ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, classy, "Peaches and cream"*—*"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of Drafty *"top-notchers."* Iams' 1911 *Importation of Percherons* and *Belgian stallions and mares* have arrived by *"Special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers *"will sit-up-and-take-notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand"* (and *good for 50 years more*).

Iams is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.*

Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real Drafters,"* at *"Bargain prices,"* and having the *"Horses as advertised,"* Iams' *"competitors"* and "Hammer Knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "Knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *"Ikey"* — *"Come-on-along—Come-on-along"*—and sing Iams' song. He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses for *less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher).. *Iams* has

120
PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES

They are *"Models"*—*"Humdingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent Black, 50 per cent Ton Horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big *drafty "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eyeopeners."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"buyer's hat." Georgie dear. Iams* made a *"Big Killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911. "Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize-winners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."*
Iams will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey Boy,"* come on down town—get into

IAMS' "GET RICH WAGON" AND SAVE $1,000

on a *"top stallion"* (and you wear the diamonds).
Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' *"daily Horse Show"* will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only *"prize-winners"* and best big drafters. He sells no *"International tail-ends."* No *"Auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses."* No American *so-called full-bloods* with *questionable breeding* (only imported horses). Iams has the *"crack stallions and mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' Box Office* and *Importing Barns.* Full to *"the roof" with "Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows *Iams* and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was *Iams'* best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* make him a *safe man* to do business with.

IAMS SELLS HORSES "ON HONOR." A Boy or Lady

can buy as cheap as a man.
Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he hangs up. *Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* Imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent Breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,000 insurance.

IAMS' 1912 CATALOG THE "BOOK OF BOOKS"

"10 years in advance of all horse catalogs." There is a *$1,000 bargain* and a *"Laugh In every line." (Just out).* Iams' Imported Horses are *"branded"*—*"approved" and Inspected"* and *"certificates marked "O. K." By Governments* of France and U. S. A. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion* himself. Saves buyers *$1,000* in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainloads."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses— and sells *"Top-notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"Top"* stallion pair of *Imported mares* (of *Iams)* that bring colts that *sell at $500 each. "Papa"* don't let those *"Auction men" "Hand You a Lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *Questionable breeding.* Buy an *Imported horse of Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams* won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them." Iams'* guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Bank, Omaha; Citizens' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.;* Packers' Nat'l Bank, South Omaha. Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

Miller's Richly Bred Duroc Jersey Bred SOW AUCTION

Under Cover, at Table Rock, Neb.

Thursday, February 15, 1912

40—HEAD OF TOPS SELECTED FROM A LARGE NUMBER—40

——12 TRIED SOWS—— ——28 SPRING GILTS——

Bred for March and April farrow to Royal Critic and Col.'s Professor, two of the most richly bred sires of the breed. The tried sows include Miss Critic 2d, prize winner at Iowa State Fair. She is bred for early farrow to Valley King, grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska last year. The offering contains many animals of outstanding merit but, taken as a whole, is very uniform. Remember, a number of choice gilts are daughters of Ohio Col., champion boar at Kansas State Fair last year. Others are by Golden Rule, Jr., Royal Critic, Model Finch and Bell's Choice by Bell's Chief. I am issuing a catalog that gives breeding and all necessary information. Free for the asking. If unable to attend sale, send bids to auctioneer or fieldman, in my care, at Table Rock. Usual accommodations. Table Rock is easily reached by rail; see time table.

ROBT. T. MILLER
TABLE ROCK, NEB.

AUCTIONEER—N. G. KRASHCEL.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him.

Hamaker's Growthy King and Mouw Bred Poland Chinas at AUCTION

Wednesday, February 21, 1912

At Farm one mile west of Pawnee City, Neb.

A select draft, just as good as usual, and bred to Orange Tecumseh and Smooth Big Bone, both bred by Peter Mouw, and representatives of the biggest strains known to the breed. Forty head in all—15 fall yearlings and 25 March gilts, all bred for March and April farrow to the boars mentioned.

FALL GILTS

were sired by Growthy King, litter brother to Long King's Equal and Looks Grand, two of the greatest breeding boars ever owned by one breeder in Nebraska.

SPRING GILTS

were sired by Growthy King, and a few by Smooth Big Bone. This will be the last chance to buy Growthy King gilts.

DAMS OF OFFERING

include daughters of Growthy King, Major Blain, Blain's Tecumseh, King Do Do, Big Hadley, Pfander's Giant Pride, Johnson's Chief, and Looks Grand, as great a line of big type sows as can be found anywhere. The offering has been selected and fed with care, and will appeal to anyone in the market for size and quality. Catalogs ready February 1, 1912. Write for one. Usual entertainment.

G. S. HAMAKER
PAWNEE CITY :: :: :: NEBRASKA

AUCTIONEER—L. W. LEONARD.

Jesse Johnson will attend. Send bids to him, in my care, at Pawnee City, Neb.

60 Richly Bred Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts at AUCTION

In Pavilion at Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kansas

Saturday, February 17, 1912

One of the best and largest bred sow offerings of the season. Nearly every well-known family represented. Bred for March and April farrow to the following richly bred boars: Golden Rod King 91221 by Echo Top King, Pawnee Crimson 117813, grandson of Crimson Wonder Again; Missouri Climax 117815 by Climax D. and Model Chief 120301, grandson of Ohio Chief. The offering contains many tried sows, and the gilts are selected with care. The entire lot has had just the care that breeding stock should have, and will make money for those who buy them. They are representatives of such families as Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat Surprise, Crimson Wonder, Orion, King of Cols., Bell's Chief 2d, Red Chief I Am, etc. Sale will be held sure, regardless of weather. Write at once for catalog and other information. Free hotel accommodation. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneer.

John W. Shuck & Sons
BURR OAK, KAN.

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.

Walter Ward and Jesse Johnson, fieldmen for Kansas Farmer. Send them bids.

A. J. Erhart & Son's FIRST ANNUAL POLAND CHINA SALE

—AT—

ADRIAN, MO.

Thursday, Feb. 22, 1912

65—HEAD BRED SOWS AND GILTS—65

Twenty sows bred to Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at the American Royal, 1911; 20 bred to Young Hadley, a son of Big Hadley; 10 bred to Grand Wonder, one of the best sons of old A Wonder; 10 bred to Big Spot, and 5 bred to King Blain, one of the great breeding sons of Blain's Wonder. The sows are all large type breeding from such boars as Expansion, Grand Look, Big Hadley, Blain's Wonder, Designer, Expansion Wonder, Long John, Long King and Longfellow. Twenty head of tried sows are the tops of the Green Lawn herd and the H. H. Harshaw herd, and are sold on an absolute guarantee. Send for my catalog, and arrange to attend my sale.

A. J. ERHART & SON
Adrian, Missouri

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. HARRIMAN, SPARKS, ROBBINS AND HARGERS.

(This Advertisement Will Not Appear Again.)

Greatest Hampshire Sow Sale

On Feb. 14, 1912, So. St. Joseph, Mo.

STARTING AT 12:30 O'CLOCK, AT THE STOCK YARDS PAVILION, I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS AND TWENTY BOARS.



These sows will run in age from gilts up to matured sows. The majority of these sows are got by Pat Maloy, No. 1415, the greatest boar living. A carload of his pigs, fattened, at the Inter-State Live Stock Show at St. Joseph in September, 1911, took first prize, also sweepstakes, over all other breeds. These sows will all be safe in pig by prize winning boars. These hogs have proven to be the greatest rustlers, most prolific, best dressers when killed, producing the most perfect cuts of meat, most sought for by the packers when placed on the market, highest selling, and have the strongest disease-resisting qualities of any other breed of hogs known. In fact, they have no equal.

This is your opportunity to secure some of the best bred hogs in existence at your own price. Do not neglect attending this sale. If you cannot attend, send your bids to E. C. Stone, Secretary, 703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill., or to the auctioneer in charge of sale, which will be treated confidential and have their judicial and honest consideration. All hogs will be crated, f. o. b. cars, St. Joseph, Mo. Pedigree furnished on day of sale. Sale pavilion will be comfortable. Write for catalog.

W. F. DAVIS, South St. Joseph, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND SALE

70—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—70

AT

Garnett, Kansas

Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1912

In a heated sale pavilion, between the two depots, I will sell at public auction 10 tried sows, 31 big fall yearling gilts and 29 big, stretchy spring gilts, all of strictly big type and breeding. Nearly all are bred for early litters to the best boars I can buy, Kansas Hadley by Big Hadley; Joe Bowers by O. K. Price; Kansas Ex by John Ex and Long Chief by Wales Mo. King blood represented. The tried sows are Kansas Queen 2d by Neb. King; Pansy Pan by Expansion; Big Beauty 2d by Long John; Miss Wedd by Wedd's Expansion; Grand Lady by Grand Look; Hull's Model by Hadley Boy; Long Jane Lady by Chief Golddust; D.'s Made Right by Designer; Wedd's Maude by Wedd's Expansion; June Girl by Hadley Boy, and Stylish Lady by One Price. Four fall yearlings by Wm. Garnett; 27 fall yearlings by Hadley Boy.

The pick of my herd goes into this sale. Send for catalog.

G. M. HULL & BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas

Auctioneers—Cols. Harriman, Bean, Rudisill and Baker. Fieldman—O. W. Devine.

THE SALE YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR.

Faulkner's

Spotted Poland Brood Sow Sale

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1912

Jamesport, Mo.

Fifty old, original, big boned, spotted, tried sows, yearling and spring gilts. All bred for February, March and April farrow to my big, spotted boars,

BUDWEISER, BRANDYWINE, BILLY SUNDAY, BIG JIM AND LUCKY JUDGE.

If you like the kind of our forefathers, arrange to attend.

Auctioneers—Cols. Wells, Shepherd, Nelson, Deem, Dorsey, Cies, Carson and Thompson.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer.

Catalogs tell all about it. Write for one.

H. L. FAULKNER, OWNER

HIGHVIEW BREEDING FARM, JAMESPORT, MO.

HALDERMAN'S

Gold Metal Poland China Bred Sow Sale

At Farm, Adjoining Burchard, Neb.,

Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1912

FORTY HEAD IN ALL—7 tried sows and 3 gilts bred to the great Gold Metal. The remainder of the gilts are mostly daughters of Gold Metal. Everything bred for last of February and March farrow. Other boars to which offering has been bred is Young Victor by Big Victor, Melbourne Jumbo by Jumbo the Great, and one of the top boar pigs sold last fall. Others are bred to Gold Metal Son, by Gold Metal, a great young boar now heading the herd of J. A. Countryman & Sons of Rochelle, Ill. The offering is a very select one and includes some outstanding good things, including the tried sow, Utlity 2nd, out of Utility, the dam of the noted litter sold at my fall sale, which included the Countryman boar. A litter sister to this boar is also in the sale. One Gold Metal fall gilt is good enough to have a home in any herd in America. I am also putting in Beauty Golddust by Golddust Chief. She will be safe for an early litter to Gold Metal. Other sows and gilts are of Hadley, Big Tec. and Great Look breeding. Sale will be held in heated pavilion of farm. Write early for catalog.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Nebr.

Auctioneer—Frank Zaun. Jesse R. Johnson, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, **ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.**

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

Walter & Graner's Poland China

Bred Sow Sale

AT THE WALTER FARM, EFFINGHAM, KANSAS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1912

Forty-four bred sows, 6 choice boars. The offering consists of 16 tried sows, 28 fall yearling and spring gilts and 6 topnotch boars, representing the best in big type breeding and individual excellence. The attractions are several sows by old Expansive and Guy's Monarch. They are bred to the great Long King's Best 61555 by old Long King and Sampson Chief, Guy's Monarch, Kansas Victor, Expansive Chief by old Expansive and Sampson Ex. for March and April litters. Write for catalog at once.

AUCTIONEERS—JAMES SPARKS AND JOHN R. TRIGGS.

Jesse R. Johnson will represent this paper. Send sealed bids to him at Effingham, in care of H. B. Walter.

H. B. Walter & H. C. Graner

A GREAT COMBINATION SALE!

KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION WILL SELL AT

Caldwell, Kansas, Thursday and Friday, February 8th and 9th

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN., WILL SELL, FEBRUARY 8, 24 FULL BLOOD PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES, 2 to 4 years old, all good, heavy boned, drafty individuals—just the kind to begin the building of a good Percheron herd. If you want Percherons, don't miss this sale. Sixteen Shorthorns and 1 Hereford will also sell, Thursday, February 8, consisting of 10 splendid young bulls ready for service, 7 cows and heifers, some with calf, others with calf at foot. They include pure Scotch, Scotch Topped and Double Standard Polled Durhams. The Hereford is a fine young Polled Hereford bull consigned by R. F. Plummer & Son, Wellington, Kan. The Shorthorns are consigned by such breeders as Thomas B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.; P. J. Skoog, Corbin, Kan.; L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Kan. Snyder Bros., Winfield, Kan., consigned 5 young bulls and 2 cows with calf at foot, Double Standard Polled Durhams.

THIRTY-FIVE HOGS SELL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, J. R. ROBERTS, RENFROW, OKLA., will sell 20 Poland Chinas, including tried sows and yearling gilts by such sires as R.'s Grand Chief 2d, and safe in pig to such sires as Peter Pan and J. R.'s Perfection. Fifteen Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts and choice young boars ready for service will be consigned by such well known breeders as H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan.; J. R. Ebert, Caldwell, Kan., and E. E. Kelley, Corbin, Kan. Don't wait, but send your name early for a catalog, stating which breed desired. Address, Sales Manager, L. E. WOODERSON, Caldwell, Kan. Auctioneers—Col. J. D. Snyder and Williams Brothers.

—BLUE VALLEY DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE CIRCUIT—

Thompson Bros. Select Offering of Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

AT FARM NEAR STOCKDALE AND GARRISON, KANSAS,

Wednesday, February 14, 1912

40 HEAD—THE BLOOD OF THE SIRES AND DAMS THAT HAVE MADE THE BREED NOTED—40 HEAD.

20 TRIED SOWS — 20 SPRING GILTS

Everything bred for March and April farrow to Golden Chief, Chief's Orion by Ohio Chief, T. B.'s Col. and Blue Valley Chief.

TRIED SOWS—Include daughters of Tatarrax, champion at Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs, 1908; Hogate's Model, champion at Nebraska State Fair, 1903; Wonder Chief, grand champion Kansas and Oklahoma, 1909. These sows are just in their prime and go in as attractions.

SPRING GILTS—Were sired by Ohio Col., grand champion at Kansas State Fair and winner of second in class at Neb. State Fair last year. Others by Chief's Orion by Ohio Chief, White House King by White Hall King, and Blue Valley Chief. We take special pride in the fact that we are able to offer to our old customers such a large number of sows and gilts sired by prize winners and bred to such boars. Golden Chief, as a breeder, is the best boar we have ever owned; sired by a son of Ohio Chief and out of a dam by Pearl's Golden Rule, he is making good.

Catalog ready now. Write for one. Trains met at Stockdale. J. O. Hunt sells day before. Attend both sales.

AUCTIONEERS—JAMES T. McCULLOCH, L. R. BRADY. Jesse Johnson, Fieldman. Send him bids in our care.

Will offer Pioneer, a recorded Jersey Herd Bull. THOMPSON BROS., Garrison, Kan.

Hunt's Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

—At Farm Near—

Marysville, Kansas, Tuesday, February 13th, 1912

AN OFFER COMBINING SIZE, SMOOTHNESS AND RICH BREEDING.

40—CAREFULLY SELECTED INDIVIDUALS, ABOUT THE KIND I USUALLY SELL—40

5 TRIED SOWS. 20 FALL YEARLINGS. 15 SPRING GILTS.

Bred for March and April farrow to Hunt's Special by Ohio Chief Primrose and Iowa Chief, a son of Ohio Chief.

TRIED SOWS include many near descendants of the great old Bessie H., one of the best known and valuable sows that ever lived. Others are by Bell's Chief 2d, Hunt's Model, and descendants of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, and other boars of note.

FALL GILTS were all sired by Major A., a son of King of Iowa. Many of them are out of Hunt's Model sows.

SPRING GILTS sired by Billy H., a grandson of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. I have selected out 40 head of tops, and think they will be appreciated. Catalog ready by the time you read this. Usual accommodation and transportation to and from farm. Phone from any nearby town and you will be met.

Thompson Bros. sell day following at Garrison, Kan. Attend both sales.

AUCTIONEER—Z. S. BRANSON.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him, in our care.

J. O. HUNT
Marysville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BROOD SOW SALE EXTRAORDINARY

—UNDER COVER, AT—

Elmdale, Kansas, Saturday, February 24th, 1912

50 HEAD—15 TRIED SOWS, 25 FALL YEARLINGS AND 10 EARLY, GROWTHY SPRING GILTS—50 HEAD

This offering includes a part of Mr. Blackshere's sensational show herd, and practically every sow and gilt in this sale is itself a state fair prize winner or is sired by or out of a prize winner, and they are all bred and nearly all safe in pig to boars that are state fair winners or sons of winners.

THEY HAVE THE BLOOD THAT GOES ON AND PRODUCES WINNERS.

These sows and gilts are by such sires as J. R.'s Chief and Valley B., two good sons of Valley Chief, one of the best breeding sons of Ohio Chief. J. R.'s Chief headed the sensational young herd of 1910, and was first in senior yearling class at Hutchinson, 1911. Others are by such sires as High Chief, winner of firsst as get of sire, Hutchinson, 1911, and Dandy Lad, a full brother to the grand champion at Hutchinson, 1911..

Top Noteher Rose (by Tip Top Notcher), grand champion sow, Hutchinson, 1909, will have daughters and granddaughters in this sale. One of her daughters was grand champion the following year.

Lincoln Model, dam of J. R.'s Chief, will be represented by one daughter and three granddaughters. Lady Wonder, a granddaughter of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and dam of the grand champion sow, Hutchinson, 1911, will be represented by several daughters and granddaughters. King's Surprise by King of Cols. and dam of part of 1911 show herd, will furnish several daughters for this sale.

They are safe in pig to such sires as J. R.'s Chief 97767, J. R.'s Col. 14377, by Graduate Col., and out of Goldie May and Model Col., by the same sire and out of Model Maid 10th. J. R.'s Col. was the top young boar of Geo. Seckman's dispersion sale, and is a full brother to Grandmaster Col. 1st and 2nd. This excellent cross of Col. sires on Ohio Chief blood cannot help but continue to produce prize winners.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. LAFE BURGER, WOOD AND CROUCH. FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE. Write today for catalog. Address,

J. R. BLACKSHERE, ELMDALE, KANSAS

S. N. HODGSON & SONS

—ANNUAL SALE OF—

Big Husky, Big Bone Poland Chinas

—AT—

Parker, Kansas, February 9th, 1912.

FIFTY HEAD FIFTY

tried sows, fall yearlings; some early spring gilts and a few boars. The sows are sired by Standard O. K., Hadley Boy, Orphan Chief, Big Victor, Grand Look 2d, Thousand Pound Jumbo, Blain's Wonder, The Lion, Bean's Wonder, [illegible] Hutch. Jr., Logan Ex. and Prince John. None of these sows are over 2 years old and are the best bunch I have ever offered, and we want all farmers and breeders to attend. Twenty head are bred to the great breeding boar, Standard O. K. by O. K. Price, by Price We Know, and out of Standard Lady. Twenty head are bred to Metal Victor, by Big Victor and out of Metal's Fancy. Ten head are bred to Black Expansion by The Lion, he by Mammoth Ex. My catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one and come and spend a day with us. If, for any reason, you cannot come, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, in my care, who will [illegible] for you. For catalog, apply to

S. N. Hodgson & Sons
Parker, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. F. J. ZAUN, J. W. SPARKS, S. L. JACKSON.

Sale held right in town, in good, comfortable pavilion.

Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,

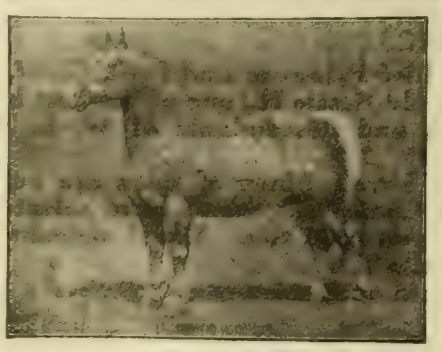
Salina, :: :: :: :: :: Kansas

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



L. V. OKEEFE

POLAND CHINA SALE

At Stilwell, Kansas,

FEBRUARY 14th, 1912

FIFTY bred sows and gilts, the big, practical kind, bred for early litters. Thirty head are bred to Big Logan Ex., sired by Mammoth Ex. Twenty are bred to Grand Look, J. R.'s Model by Grand Look, Jr., and Logan B. Most all my herd is immuned. The blood lines of my sows are from the following sires: Designer, Grand Leader, Orphan Chief, Kansas Wonder, Grand Look, Jr., Mammoth Ex. and Silver Metal. Catalogs are ready. Send for one. Sale will be held in Stilwell, Kan. For catalog, address me at Bucyrus, Kan. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine or either auctioneer, but we will be pleased to have all farmers and breeders come and spend a day with us.

L. V. OKEEFE,
Bucyrus, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. R. L. HARRIMAN, JAMES W. SPARKS, ANDY JAMES.

AULDRIDGE & SON'S

Duroc Sow Sale

AT PATTONSBURG, MO.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

A high-class offering of Duroc Jersey sows, a number of them bred to our great boar, Buddy K., a grandson of Buddy K. 4th; others to Duchess Model, and several to a son of B. & C.'s Col. Write us for catalog.

JASPER AULDRIDGE & SON, Pattonsburg, Missouri.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Jacks.

Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 28—McKinnie & McMillan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 29.—John T. Fry, Udall, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Herefords.

Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Holstein-Friesians.

Feb. 6-7—Rock Brook Holsteins, H. C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 22.—C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. B. Walter and H. C. Graner. Sale at Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. R. Nave, Gardner, Kan.
May 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 21.—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—C. S. Nevius and Ralph Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
Feb. 28—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Feb. 7, 1912—Frank Elder, Green, Kan.
Feb. 7—Fuhrman & Sons, Oregon, Mo.
Feb. 8—Samuelson Bros., Cleburn.
Feb. 9—Samuelson Bros., Blaine.
Feb. 13—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15.—Robert I. Miller, Table Rock, Neb.
Feb. 17.—John W. Shuck & Sons, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27—Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. D. Martin & Sons, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 28.—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 28.—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 14—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Real Estate Auction.

Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.

Last Call for Hull and Bean.

Don't fail to read the Poland China sale advertisement in this issue of George M. Hull and C. E. Bean. This sale will be held at Garnett, Kan., in comfortable sale barn. This is a grand lot of brood sows and gilts offered in this sale on February 7. Get a catalog and attend the sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to him.

H. L. Faulkner's Cholera Proof Offering.

The entire offering of old, original, big boned, spotted Polands to go in H. L. Faulkner's sale, to be held in Jamesport, Mo., February 14, is cholera proof, all of them having been vaccinated in November and again in January with the state serum. Mr. Faulkner has never lost hogs with disease during the many years he has been breeding the old, spotted kind. This will be the greatest offering in the history of his herd, and it is one that will do the buyers good.

Greendale Shorthorns.

Col. Ed Green, owner of the Greendale herds of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Shropshires, makes an important change in his business this week. This is no less than his removal from the old Greendale breeding farm near Florence, Kan., to another near Howard, Kan. Hereafter those who are in search of Scotch Shorthorns should look up the young bulls now offered. They were sired by Double Champion, a son of Choice Goods and Ruberta, two of the greatest animals in Shorthorn history. His Berkshires and Shropshires are well worthy of investigation by buyers. Remember to address Col. Ed Green at Howard, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The Big, Husky Polands.

We ask Kansas Farmer readers' attention to the sale advertisement of S. N. Hodgson & Son, Poland China sale, to be held at Parker, Kan., on Friday, February 9. Mr. Hodgson & Son are selling a useful lot of well-bred sows, and the herd boars they are bred to have some of the best blood lines known to the breed. The first boar is Standard O. K. by O. K. Price by Price We Know. O. K. Price was a hog weighing 1,000 pounds, and Price We Know weighed 955 pounds and was a great show boar. Metal's Victor by Big Victor. This hog comes from the well-known herd of D. C. Lonergan, at Florence, Neb., and is the best one he ever sold. Several sows will be bred to this young hog, and should prove good investments to any farmer or breeder. Black Expansion is also strongly represented in the herd and a number of good sows will be bred to him. The catalog is ready to mail out. Don't fail to get one, and arrange to attend the sale. Sale will be held right in town. Good train service.

Big Logan Ex. Poland Sale.

On February 14, L. V. Okeefe, at Stilwell, Kan., will sell 50 bred sows and gilts. They are the big, practical kind, bred for early farrow. About 20 sows are bred to Big Logan Ex., he by Mammoth Ex. Twenty head are bred to Grand Look, Jr.'s Model, he by Grand Look, Jr. Most all this herd is immune and can be bought with entire safety. Please read sale advertisement and send for a catalog, and come to the sale. This promises to be one of the good sales to be held this year, and Mr. Okeefe is one of the very successful and reliable breeders. He knows how to grow and breed large Polands, and the blood lines in the herd should attract breeders' attention to this sale. If you cannot attend, O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer and buy for you should you wish to buy.



Holsteins for Sale.

In this issue, J. P. Mast, of Scranton, Kan., is offering a few choice young bulls, and cows just freshened. Mr. Mast has a number of cows and heifers in this herd sired by the noted bull, Prince Ormsby Mercedes De Kol, now owned by the Nebraska College, at Lincoln, Neb. He also has the great breeding bull, Dutchland Cornucopia, sired by Detry No. 62567. Mr. Mast probably has one of the best bred herds in the state, and the records kept from this herd show that they are remarkable producers and are above the average. If you want good, reliable cows with good records, you can do no better than to buy from this herd. Any reader of Kansas Farmer can rely on what Mr. Mast says being correct. Please read card advertisement in this issue and write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

James G. Long's Sale.

The annual bred sow sale of James G. Long of Harlan, Ia., was held in the sale pavilion in that city January 24. Mr. Long breeds the Mastodon Poland Chinas and his offering this year was a good one. The sale was attended by breeders from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and other states, but when the breeding and quality of the offering is considered the average of $40 per head for 50 head was hardly as high as it should have been. The following is a list of buyers at $30 per head and over: Joe Patrick, Dana, Ill., $63; Ross Hill, Jefferson, Iowa, $65; A. D. Hansen, Harlan, Iowa, $53; A. Sorenson, Harlan, Iowa, $40, $38, $42, $32.50, $38; H. G. Mendenhall, Audubon, Iowa, $40; Frank DeKlotz, Kirkland, Iowa, $36; Jake Nelson, Harlan, Iowa, $40; A. S. Sorenson, Harlan, Iowa, $38, $39, $41; John Duff, DeSoto, Iowa, $55; O. F. Applegate, Oakland, Iowa, $51; E. B. Mendenhall, Audubon, Iowa, $82; A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan., $40; R. C. Pomeroy, Shelby, Iowa, $32.50; John C. Myrep, Harlan, Iowa, $49; John Stephan, Ambrose, Ind., $45; J. Stoles, Harlan, Iowa, three head at $43 per head; C. L. Lehr, Buck Grove, Iowa, $32.50, $32.50; A. B. Mendenhall, Audubon, Iowa, $40; A. S. Sorenson, Harlan, three head at $37.50 per head; John Smith, Harlan, Iowa, $34.50; A. B. Mendenhall, $35; H. S. Shomer, Harlan, Iowa, $41; Frank DeKlotz, three head at $32.50; John Duff, $35; E. Kilgore, Harlan, two head at $35 per head; George Larsen, Harlan, Iowa, $35; R. M. Pomeroy, $32.50; Frank DeKlotz, two head at $33.50; H. S. Shomer, $37.50; H. S. Shomer, two head at $35.50 per head. Mr. Long's offering for the spring trade will consist of a fine lot of early fall pigs of both sexes.

On February 26, C. S. Nevius and Ralph Wedd will sell 50 bred sows and gilts. The sale will be held at Mr. Nevius' farm, at Chiles, Kan. Please watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer. Sale advertisement will appear in February 10 and 17 issues. For catalog, apply to C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan.

Blackshere's Prize Winners Sell February 24.

J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan., will sell a draft from his fine herd of Duroc Jerseys at public auction on Saturday, February 24. The offering will consist of 15 tried sows, 25 fall yearlings, and 10 early spring gilts, and will include a part of his sensational show herd which has brought him so much honor and so many prizes in the state fairs of two states during the last few years. Practically all of the offerings will be either state fair prize winners or the daughters of prize winners. Top Notcher Rose by Tip Top Notcher, grand champion sow at Hutchinson, will have daughters and granddaughters in this sale, and these will include a granddaughter who was herself a grand champion the following year. King's Surprise by King of Cols. was dam of part of a 1911 show herd and will have several daughters in this sale. Lady Wonder, a granddaughter of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and dam of the grand champion sow at Hutchinson last fall, will have a number of daughters and granddaughters in this sale. The offering is bred to the present herd boars J. R.'s Chief 97767, J. R.'s Col. 14377 and Model Col. by Graduate Col. and out of Model Maid 10th. This splendid cross of Col. sires on Ohio Chief blood cannot fail to make good. Write at once for catalog, and send bids, if you find it impossible to attend, to O. W. Devine, field man for Kansas Farmer, in care of Mr. Blackshere.

On Friday, February 9, Dan Wilcox, of Cameron, Mo., will sell a draft of O. I. C. bred sows and gilts of the best breeding known to the breed. The sires represented in this offering are Kerr Dick, White Oak, Kansas King, McKinley and Jackson's Chief, the Louisiana Purchase prize winner. The sows are all in strong breeding condition and are bred to the present herd boars, Front Buster 29,1a, Big Bell 7263, and Crystal Oak. There is no better breeding in the O. I. C. herd book and this is a fine chance to secure a choice lot of good animals at your own price. Remember the date, February 9, and the place, Cameron, Mo., which is only a few miles out from either Kansas City or St. Joe, with excellent train service. Col. Thomas E. Deem is the auctioneer, and bids may be sent to him with confidence, as he is an experienced buyer.

M. V. Dillingham, of Blue Springs, Mo., is offering six black jacks for sale. The writer has seen these jacks and they are good size, with heavy bone, and priced very reasonable for high-class stock. Please read advertisement in this issue and go see them.

Walter's and Graner's Combination Sale.

Breeders and farmers of Kansas and adjoining states should bear in mind the big type Poland China sale to be made by H. B. Walter and H. C. Graner at Mr. Walter's farm near Effingham, Kan., on Tuesday, February 14. The offering will include 16 tried sows sired by such great boars as Expansive and Guy's Monarch. The gilts are high-class daughters of the boars mentioned, together with Kansas Victor, Sampson Chief, etc. A lot of them will be bred to the great boar, Long King's Best, by Long King's Equal, the boar that topped the best sale held in Iowa last August. Others will be bred to Sampson Chief, Guy's Monarch, and others. This will be one of the big sales of the winter, and should be investigated by the best breeders. The boars offered are herd boar material. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. This sale will afford the last opportunity to buy daughters of the noted Poland China boar, Expansive, whose cut is herewith presented. Many of these sows will be bred to Long King's Best 6135, perhaps the greatest son of the famous big type boar, Long King.

Hamaker Sells February 21.

The farmers and leading Poland China breeders of Nebraska and Kansas will be interested in the fact that Mr. George S. Hamaker, the well known and successful breeder of big type Poland Chinas, will hold his annual bred sow sale at the farm one mile west of Pawnee City, Neb., on Wednesday, February 21. Mr. Hamaker always has a choice offering, and for years the get of his two herd boars, Growthy King and Looks Grand, have been sought after by some of the best hog men of the two states. This is the last chance to buy gilts sired by these boars, and the fact that they will be bred to a pair of very promising young boars bred by Peter Mouw should make this sale doubly attractive. For size and smoothness, coupled with prolificacy, it is doubtful if Growthy King can be excelled as a sire of sows. His get always possesses that meaty appearance that can not fail to attract the man that is producing pork. This, with the size which he breeds, makes the purchase of a gilt sired by him one of the safe investments. The Looks Grand gilts have hardly as much size, but those out of the big King Dodo, Johnson's Chief and Big Hadley sows have made excellent brood sows in the past, and this bunch looks just a little better than offerings of the past seasons. Mr. Hamaker is a genius when it comes to feeding and developing a bunch of gilts. He seems to know just how to do it so as to make them get the best possible growth and at the same time not impair their usefulness as breeders. He does it all himself and he is always on the job. The young Mouw boars that the females have been bred to are Smooth Big Bone 2d sired by Smooth Big Bone and Orange Tecumseh by Long Orange and out of a Tecumseh bred dam. Both are boars of great size and bone, and there is no doubt about their making a fine cross with the Growthy King and Looks Grand gilts. Write early for catalog, as it will be ready February 1. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hamaker's care at Pawnee City, Neb.

Good Poultry Fencing.

Until quite recently the standard poultry fence, or rather poultry netting, was made of Nos. 19 and 20-gauge wire, about as thick as a pin. Netting of this kind does not have the body to wear more than a few seasons. Then again, this chicken netting requires posts set close together, as well as top and bottom boards between posts; otherwise it would not stand up, but would bag, look limp and unsightly.

All those who are looking for something better—something more substantial and durable, in fact a real poultry fence made of heavy wires—almost as heavy as regular farm fences are made from, with wires closely woven and chick-tight and every wire double galvanized—are advised to write the Brown Fence and Wire Company, Cleveland Ohio, Dept. 39, who make such a poultry fence, for their free catalog.

Particular attention is called to the saving in lumber, as well as labor, in building such a fence as the "Brown," because the wires are so large and the fence so heavy that posts can be set double the distance apart, and no top or bottom boards are required.

Valuable Book of Accounts for Farmers.

Readers of this paper should take advantage of the generous offer of the Bickmore Gall Cure people in our advertising columns and write for their free Farmers' Account Book. Every farmer has need of such a book. This one is specially designed for farm use. Farmers find it much better suited to their wants than ordinary books they get at the store. If they will use this book as they should their business will be better systematized, they will have a more accurate idea of what brings in a profit, where the losses are, etc. The book is prepared and published by the makers of Bickmore's Gall Cure, that long-time sovereign remedy for galls, sore shoulders, wire cuts, etc.—the remedy which "cures while you work the horse." It is not necessary to send postage for the Farm Account Book. Simply write the Bickmore Gall Cure Company, Box 21, Old Town, Maine, and say you would like to have it.

Davis & Co.'s Average $57.50

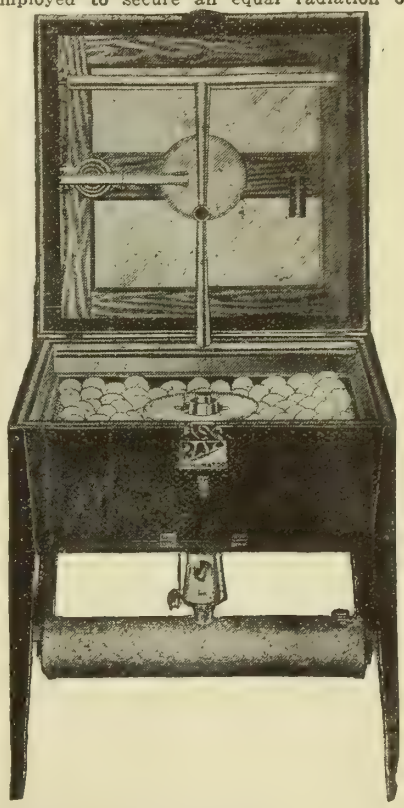
The sale of L. W. Davis & Co. of the famous Model Queen Duroc J. held at Glenwood, Mo., January tended by the leading Duroc b several states, and the splendid bred in the purple Duroc taken by the breeders at prices that aged $57.50 on the 38 head Model Queen 3d, a full sister of Queen, topped the sale at $195. Yancey of Bedford, Iowa, was the purchaser. Lee Jr.'s Select Lady was the next high at $135. Another of the good things was Critic on Golden Rod, to Sidney Fox was purchased by E. C. Longman of Atlantic, Iowa, at $115. The breeding stock of buyers at the good sale: Robert Miller, Table Rock, Neb., $135; Lester Vannice, Red Oak, Iowa, $105; William Seitz, Indianola, Iowa, $100; R. J. Harding, Macedonia, Iowa, $95; Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa, $83; E. C. Jonigan, Albany, Mo., $135; J. C. Droze, Fairview, Neb., $11. Economy Stock Farm, $60; Morras Putman, Tecumseh, Neb., $76; W. O. Smith, Thompson, Mo., $66; John Jenks, Fairfield, Iowa, $75; Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa, $50; S. C. Rose, Glenwood, Mo., $38; C. E. Drake, Memphis, Mo., $33; C. D. Lyons, Axline, Iowa, $52; W. F. Worthington, Worthington, Mo., $36; Dan Ginrich, Lancaster, Mo., $40. Don Wilkins, Macedonia, Iowa, $97.50; W. L. Framan, Glenwood, Mo., $50; J. C. Theobald, Ohlowa, Neb., $38; James Hensley, Green City, Mo., $33; N. G. Cone, Memphis, Mo., $59; C. D. Colwell, Milan, Mo., $40; A. R. Olson, Madrid, Iowa, $62; C. C. Crickette, Queen City, Mo., $37.50; N. G. Cone, Memphis, Mo., $40; N. G. Cone, $45; W. E. Worthington, $37; C. E. Drake, Memphis, Mo., $38; James Hensley, Green City, Mo., $30; John Payton, Queen City, Mo., $31; James Turner, Kirksville, Mo., $37.50; W. A. Peak, Tecumseh, Neb., $31; Hanks & Bishop, New London, Iowa, $39.

W. J. McBrayer of Hamilton, Mo., has claimed Saturday, March 2, as the date of his closing out sale of draft and standard-bred stallions, jacks and jennets. The breeding stock that will go into this sale will be strictly high class and the offering will be one that will interest breeders wanting stallions, jacks or jennets.

Rayo Incubator, the Scientific Modern Incubator.

As an abstract proposition, an incubator is only as good—can only be as good—as the principles upon which it is constructed. During the past ten years, particularly since 1907, incubator manufacturers have delved deeply into these principles, and the result of their researches in this direction is apparent in the great improvements which the modern incubator shows.

It is a very well established fact that a large part of the efficiency of an incubator depends upon the heating system, or, more particularly, upon the methods which are employed to secure an equal radiation of



heat. No matter how perfectly an incubator is built, or how high the quality of materials employed in its construction, if the radiation system is not adequate, the machine will be a failure, even in the hands of the most experienced operator.

The accompanying illustration shows a machine which is built upon radically different principles. It will be noted that the lamp which furnishes the heat is directly under the center of the egg chamber, and the manufacturers of this machine claim that that is the only method by which an absolutely perfect radiation can be secured. It will be noted, too, that the oil tank on this machine is exceptionally large. The manufacturers tell us that this tank will hold about six quarts of oil, and that, even in the most severe weather, this is more than sufficient for the entire hatch. They claim that the great economy of oil is due to the position of the lamp, or, in other words, to the economy of heat. It is claimed that in this machine there is no waste heat—that every bit of heat is utilized to raise the temperature of the egg chamber—consequently less heat and less oil is required.

The illustration further shows how it is possible, in this machine, to turn and cool the eggs without removing the egg tray. This would seem to prove conclusively that this incubator would require much less work on the part of the operator than a machine where it is necessary to take out the egg tray each time it is desired to turn or cool the eggs.

The machine here pictured is the Rayo Incubator, manufactured by a coterie of incubator specialists and inventors of Blair, Nebraska. It is the product of 11 years' study. The company which makes this machine has lately issued a very interesting booklet entitled "Eggs to Money," containing a full description of their line of incubators and brooders, and much valuable poultry information. We are informed that this book is entirely free, and that it will be sent immediately to anyone sending their name and address on a postal card.

bunch of Polled Durham bulls are by C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, also wants to get a new bull for use. Note his advertisement.

Poulton, Medora, Kan., offers two bulls for sale. They are as well bred as any in the breed and are in good, thrifty condition. Also two Duroc Jersey sows bred to the first of April, and a nice bunch of fall pigs, all for sale.

Elder's Sale.

Don't overlook the big dispersion Duroc Jersey sale to be made by Frank Elder, of Green, Kan., February 7. Remember, about 100 head will be sold, also the choice well improved hog farm adjoining town.

Smith Sells Jerseys.

S. S. Smith, Jersey cattle breeder of Clay Center, Kan., reports big inquiry and good sales through his advertisement in Kansas Farmer. He has recently sold a couple of fine cows and a choice yearling bull sired by the noted Kinloch bull Beatrice Stockwell to Mr. Herman Chuette of Washington, Kan.

Cherokee, Okla., March 4, 1907.
Currie Windmill Co., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen:—Find enclosed order for two sets of bares for two of your Kaw Grinders. These mills have been in service for the past 12 years and have ground at least 12,000 bushels of grain. I also have one of your windmills which has been in use for 13 years and have not been out a penny for repairs, and it has never given me a minute of trouble in any way. Yours truly,
A. T. BERNARD.

A. M. Walker's Percherons.

Mr. A. M. Walker, of Laclede, Mo., a prominent Missouri breeder of registered Percherons, is offering a number of outstanding young stallions and mares for sale. Mr. Walker has a very high-class herd of Percheron mares and two of the best herd stallions in the state. The young stock now offered for sale is of a class that should interest all lovers of high-class Percherons. Write Mr. Walker at Laclede for description of stock for sale.

Jersey Bulls for Sale.

Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan., breeders of Duroc Jersey swine and Jersey cattle, offer at private sale their herd bull, Denmark Champion 83703. He is a bull of extra choice dairy conformation and tracing on sire's side to Golden Lad. He is gentle and an excellent breeder. The only reason for selling is that he has produced a fine lot of heifers and a change of sire must be made. He has many near dams with high tests.

Amcoats' Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats has sold all of his Poland China boars, but has a few gilts left for sale, and so he changes his advertisement. The Shorthorn bulls he is offering are Scotch and Scotch topped and run from 8 to 18 months old. He also has a two-year-old bull and a few cows and heifers that he can spare. These females will be sold either bred or open. Never was such a good time to get into pure-bred stock and do it right, in recent years, as right now, and Amcoats has the Shorthorns and Polands. Write him for particulars.

Cottingham's Percheron and Shorthorn Sale.

At McPherson, Kan., on February 1, W. H. Cottingham & Sons will hold one of their big sales which will include 50 head of horses and 12 Shorthorn cattle, five Percheron mares and one stallion, three French Draft mares, one registered Morgan stallion and a fine lot of high-class mares and geldings weighing 1,400 to 1,600 pounds. The Percherons are registered, and these horses and the Shorthorns will give farmers as well as breeders and buyers a splendid chance to secure good stuff at their own prices. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., reports excellent sales on big-type boars and is all sold out, but has for sale a fine lot of bred gilts, all out of mature dams and bred to his great young boar, a son of Metal's Choice. Mr. Amcoats also has for sale 10 extra choice Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls. They are just right for service and will be priced reasonably for this kind of stock. A few cows and heifers are also offered. Mr. Amcoats says the stock is in nice shape, notwithstanding the severe cold weather. Write Mr. Amcoats about what he has for sale, and be assured that the animal will be exactly as described.

Walter and Graner Sell Together.

H. B. Walter of Effingham and H. C. Graner of Lancaster, Kan., have joined forces and will hold a joint bred sow sale on February 13. This union makes it possible to ut up one of the greatest bunches of big-type Poland China bred sows ever offered at public auction in Kansas. A big lot of the offering will be sows and gilts sired by the great Expansive and bred to the noted Iowa bred boar owned jointly by Walter and Graner. No matter what happens, keep this sale in mind and rest assured that you will be highly pleased if you attend. Write to either party any time for catalog. The sale will be held at Mr. Walter's farm near Effingham.

Enos' Poland Chinas Sell Low.

The A. R. Enos Poland China sale held at Ramona, Kan., last Wednesday, was not well attended, and the crowd was not adequate to take the offering at prices that such stock should sell at. Local conditions were very unfavorable, and buyers were kept away on account of the extreme cold weather of the week preceding the sale. It was the prevailing opinion that, had the sale been held two weeks later, a much better average could have been made. Mr. Enos did his part, as he always does, and put up one of the best bunches that will be offered this year. An average of about $30 was made—too low by half for the kind Mr. Enos raises.

Auldridge & Son's Duroc Sale.

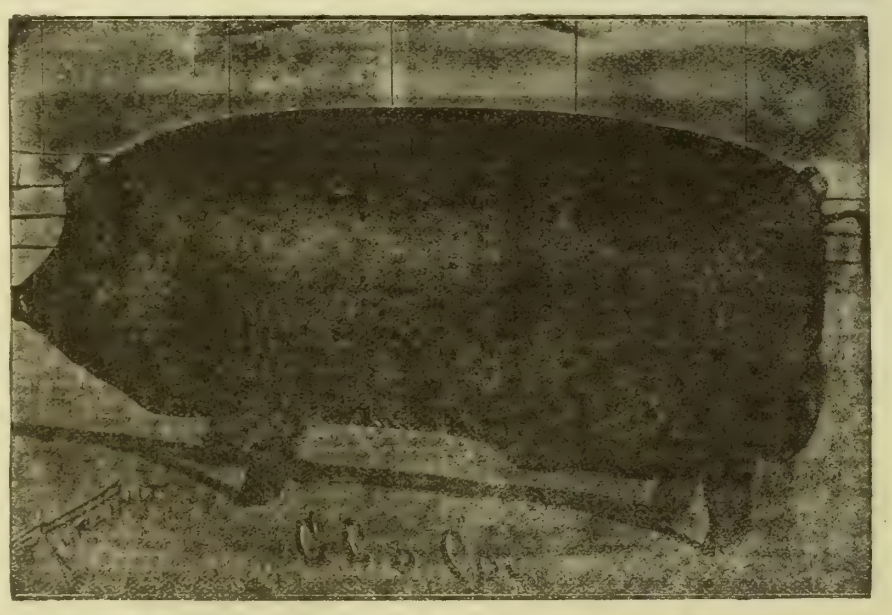
Jasper Auldridge & Son of Patronsburg, Mo., well known breeders of high-class Duroc Jersey swine, are announcing a sale of bred sows in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Their annual bred sow sale this year will be held February 22 and they will have a very high-class offering of big, smooth sows of the easy feeding, prolific kind, bred right and a carefully selected lot of individuals. A number of the sows are bred to the great Duroc boar, Buddy K, a grandson of Buddy K 4th, others to Duchess Model, and a number to a son of B. & C.'s Col., all very high-class boars. Several daughters of Buddy K will be in this sale, and the entire offering will be a very desirable one. Write for catalog and if possible attend this sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Albert Smith & Sons' February 7 Sale.

Believers in the big, strong-backed, stretchy, smooth-type Poland Chinas should bear in mind that Albert Smith & Sons will hold another of their great bred sow sales at the farm near Superior, Neb., on February 7. The offering this year is an exceptionally good one. The fall yearlings, of which there will be 23, are as high-class a lot as was ever offered at auction. They represent blood lines that have made big-type breeding in demand. The tried sows that go in are sows that have proven their right to have a place in any of the very best herds, but they accumulate, and it is the policy of this progressive firm to put in a few of their very best sows every year. They are always attractions and always make good in good hands. This is one of the sales that it is worth while to attend. Even from the standpoint of education, the average hog man will be well paid for attending this sale, even if he isn't in the market for a sow. Write for catalog and study it. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Miller's Durocs Sell February 15.

One of the attractive Duroc Jersey bred sow sales of the winter will be that of Mr. Robert T. Miller of Table Rock, Neb., Thursday, February 15. The sale will be held right in town and under cover so that everyone can be made comfortable. Mr. Miller is one of the most extensive hog raisers and breeders in the state of Nebraska. This will be his first public sale, and he has selected from among large numbers 40 head of outstanding good ones—tried sows and early farrowed spring gilts. They will be bred to the great boars Royal Critic and Col.'s Professor, both prize winners and excellent breeders. The spring gilts were sired by Ohio Col., Crimson Jack, Golden Rule Jr. by Golden Rule, Royal Critic, and other boars of note. Royal Critic was sired by Ruby Critic, he by Glendale Critic, and his dam was the undefeated show sow Royal Blossom 5th. Gilts sired by Royal Chief averaged $116 at his old home last fall, and went to breeders of several different states. Col.'s Professor was sired by the great State Fair champion B. & C.'s Col., and his dam was Professor's Lillian by Professor Col. Professor won first under six months at the Kansas City Royal, and stood the same at Missouri State Fair.



The great Duroc Jersey herd boar G. C.'s Col., whose cut is shown above, is included in Frank Elder's dispersion sale at Green, Kan., February 7. A lot of good females sired by him, and others bred to him, are also in the sale.

Last Call for Faulkner's Sale.

On February 14 at Jamesport, Mo., Mr. H. L. Faulkner, the only exclusive breeder of the old original big boned spotted Poland Chinas, will hold his annual bred sow sale. The offering will include 25 tried sows that have made good in Mr. Faulkner's herd, 10 extra good yearlings of the ideal brood sow type, and 15 spring gilts—the best ever offered at Highview Farm. A number of this offering are bred to Brandywine, and others to Budweiser, some to Billy Sunday, a few to Big Jim, and the balance to Lucky Judge. If you want the big easy feeding meat and lard kind, attend this sale. It will be Mr. Faulkner's greatest offering.

Prewett Sells February 21.

W. A. Prewett, one of the old-time breeders of Kansas, will sell a bunch of his famous big type Poland Chinas at auction on the farm near Asherville, Kan., February 21. Mr. Prewett will sell 50 head, composed of 15 tried sows, four fall yearlings, and the rest early farrowed spring gilts. All bred for March and April farrow. The fall and most of the spring gilts were sired by Expansion Chief 50519, a son of Old Expansion, dam by Chief Perfection 2d. The tried sows were sired by such sires as Empire Chief by Chief Tecumseh 3d, First Choice by Grand Look, First Look,' etc. The offering will be bred to Expansion Chief and Big Ben 61167 by Black Expansion, he by Pan Famo. Included in the sale will be sows by Smith's Big Hadley and other boars of note.

Improved Stock Breeders' Sale at Caldwell, Kansas.

One of the leading features of this sale is that on the first day of the sale, Thursday, February 8, Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan., will sell 24 head of high-class Percheron stallions and mares—good boned, drafty individuals—ranging in age from two to four years. Don't fail to be at this sale if you want Percherons. Also on this same day, February 8, will be sold 16 head of Shorthorn cows, heifers and young bulls. This includes several young bulls which are prospective herd leaders of much merit. They are a useful lot of Shorthorns from such herds as Thos. B. Murphy & Sons, Corbin, Kan.; P. J. Skoog, Corbin, Kan.; L. E. Wooderson, Caldwell, Kan., and by D. L. and A. K. Snyder, Winfield, Kan. R. F. Plummer & Son, of Wellington, Kan., consigns one choice young Polled Hereford bull. Friday, February 9, there will be sold 35 head of hogs, 20 head from the herd of J. R. Roberts, Renfrow, Okla., the well-known Poland China breeder, consisting of tried sows, gilts and boars; 10 fancy Durocs from the herd of H. E. Fisher, Danville, Kan. Five Durocs will be consigned by J. R. Ebert and E. E. Kelley. This is the best lot of stock ever offered by the Association. Write today for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

215 Pure-Bred Herefords at Auction.

The very best chance of the season to buy choice pure-bred Herefords will be at the Jones Brothers' dispersion sale to be held at Council Grove, Kan., on February 27 and 28. The offering will consist of 215 lots, which will include about 60 cows with calves at foot and a large per cent of them bred back again. Everything good enough to sell for breeding stock goes into this sale, making it a real dispersion. All stock too old to be valuable from the standpoint of breeding has been turned with the stock cattle and will be sold as such at the farm sale later on. The offering will include 36 bulls ranging in age from 12 to 24 months, and the herd bulls, of which there are a number of note. There will be 100 breeding cows, 30 two-year-old heifers, and 49 yearling heifers. About 25 of the cows are daughters of the noted sire Lincoln 2d, by Cherry Boy, and one of the greatest cow sires of the breed. The entire show herd is, of course, included. It consists of the two-year-old bull, Beau Monarch 54th, sired by Simpson, he by Beau Gondolus. The dam of the show bull is the cow Imp. Prudence. Another of the show herd is the two-year-old heifer Daisy, first prize heifer at several good fairs last fall. The senior heifer calf Sallie, also a daughter of Simpson, was also a first prize winner last fall. The handsome illustrated catalog giving full information is free for the asking. Also pictures of different individuals in the herd suitable for framing free. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale.

The best chance the writer knows of to buy high-class registered Jersey cattle will be at the F. W. Comfort dispersion sale to be held under cover at Westmoreland, Kan., Saturday, February 17. Mr. Comfort's offering will consist largely of young cows, a large number of which are now in milk or bred to freshen later. Some very choice heifers and a few young bulls, nearly all old enough for service, including two sired by Imp. Okland's Sultan, first prize bull on the Island of Jersey. Other bulls are by Gold Boy's Guenons Lad. All of these bulls are out of high-testing dams. Still another was sired by a son of the noted bull Eminent 2d. His dam was descended from the World's Fair butter champion cow Brown Bessie. The cows are for the most part descended from Hood Farm breeding animals. About 17 of them will be in milk sale day. The rest are bred cows and heifers. Only three of the entire lot are as old as five years; the remainder are three and your years old, just in their prime. Mr. Comfort laid the foundation for this herd by buying the very best breeding and individuality, and the opportunity to buy this stock at a dispersion sale is one that should not be overlooked by anyone wanting Jerseys. A big per cent of the breeding is the most popular, and cows in this sale are closely related to animals that have sold for prices ranging up in the thousands. Mr. Comfort has sold his farm, and this chance presents itself, and it is to be hoped that Kansas Farmer readers will be awake to the situation and attend this sale or send bids. Mr. Comfort has recently had the entire herd tested for tuberculin and not a single animal reacted. A bill of health will accompany each animal sold. Breeding like this would sell a great deal higher if in the possession of eastern breeders that are well known and have big reputations. This will be the farmers' and small breeders' opportunity. Don't overlook it. If interested after reading catalog and unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Comfort's care at Westmoreland, Kan.

W. F. Davis' Hampshire Sow Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of W. F. Davis of St. Joseph, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Davis is conceded to be the largest breeder of Hampshire hogs in the world, and has done much in advancing the popularity of this great breed by demonstrating its worth by the actual feeding and marketing the Hampshires and always topping the market. On February 14, 1912, Mr. Davis will sell a draft of 100 registered, bred Hampshire sows and from 10 to 20 registered Hampshire boars. This sale will be held at the sale pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo., and it will be one of the sale events this season. Nearly all of the sows in this offering were sired by the famous Hampshire boar, Pat Malloy, one of the greatest breeders and show hogs of the breed. He was grand champion at Iowa and Indiana State Fairs this year. Two carloads of his sons and daughters were entered in the carload classes at St. Joseph this year at the Inter-State Fair, and won first in each of the classes. They were then shown for grand championship honors, the heavier load winning in the carload exhibits in which all breeds were represented and in what was conceded to be the strongest carload exhibit ever seen at the Inter-State Show. This will be an opportunity to buy registered Hampshire sows, bred to famous Hampshire boars, and it is an opportunity that farmers and breeders should investigate. Write Mr. Davis for catalog and arrange to attend this big sale if possible. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

J. O. Hunt Sells February 13.

One of the Duroc Jersey bred sow sales of the winter that should attract special attention is that of Mr. J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan. His offering this time, composed of 40 head, includes five tried sows that for size and motherly appearance can hardly be duplicated in any herd in the west. Mr. Hunt's long suit always was fall yearlings, and for this sale he has 20 head of extra good ones selected from among a large bunch. The breeding of the offering is quite diversified, and there are representatives of about all of the best known families. But the breeding that prospective buyers will doubtless be interested in is that of old Bessie H., descended from Missouri Girl. This is the breeding that made Mr. Hunt famous. When he won championship on Bessie H. she was almost universally believed to be the best Duroc sow then living. Much of the stuff in this sale traces to this sow, and most of them are of the same splendid type. Mr. Hunt will present the offering in nice breeding condition, as he always does. The sale will be under cover and held sure. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Thompson Bros. sell the day following at Garrison, Kan.

Thompson Bros.' Duroc Sale February 14.

Thompson Bros., of Garrison, Kan., among the best known and most successful Duroc Jersey breeders of the west, will hold their annual bred sow sale on the farm near Stockdale and Garrison on Wednesday, February 14. The offering will be a first-class one and will contain about as many sows and gilts sired by prize winners as will be found in any one sale this season. Few breeders can find their way clear to put in one-half tried sows in an offering of 40 head, but this is exactly what Thompson Brothers are doing. Twenty tried sows, all of them great money making propositions and daughters of as good boars as the breed had produced within the past 20 years. Among them sows sired by Hogate's Model, Tatarrax, Wonder Chief, Carl's Critic, King Raven by King of Cols. 2d, etc. A great variety indeed, and a very big per cent of them winners at leading western state fairs. The spring gilts are good and have plenty of size. A big per cent of them were sired by the herd boar Golden Chief by Chief, he by Ohio Chief. The dam of Golden Chief was Maud, a daughter of the great Pearl's Golden Rule. The gilts by Golden Chief are especially choice and very uniform. Others are by Chief Orion, an own son of Ohio Chief with an Orion dam. A few are by White House King, he by the great White Hall King. A few by T. B.'s Col., a son of G. C.'s Col. Quite a number are bred to Blue Valley Chief by the noted Valley Chief, making him a half brother to the grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska this year. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. J. O. Hunt sells the day before at Marysville, Kan. Plan to attend both sales.

Roy Johnston's Sale Good.

In Roy Johnston's Poland China bred sow sale on January 20, 79 head averaged $47.40. The sale was well attended by farmers and breeders. Never before was there such a crowd of breeders gathered at the Johnston farm. The sale was a quick, snappy sale, and the total amount received was very satisfactory to Mr. Johnston. Following is the report in full:

1—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.	$110.00
4—John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.	62.50
5—E. McDaniels, Columbus, Kan.	47.50
6—L. H. Grote, Morganville, Kan.	55.00
7—Frank Michael, Erie, Kan.	52.50
8—S. N. Hodgson, Parker, Kan.	60.00
9—G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.	80.00
10—G. M. Hull, Garnett, Kan.	105.00
11—R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan.	70.00
12—E. M. Schoepflin, Chanute, Kan.	70.00
13—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.	51.00
14—Frank Michael	62.50
15—L. V. Okeefe	70.00
16—Walter Hoover, South Mound, Kan.	112.50
17—Walter Hoover	37.50
18—J. A. Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	45.00
19—L. H. Grote	50.00
20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.	42.50
21—John Belcher	60.00
22—S. N. Hodgson	62.50
23—W. E. Bridges, Slater, Mo.	40.00
24—Fred Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	44.00
25—L. H. Grote	32.50
26—John Belcher	65.00
27—E. McDaniels	42.50
28—L. R. Karshow, Muskogee, Okla.	37.50
29—G. H. Pike, Erie, Kan.	40.00
30—J. A. Johnston	48.00
32—Cal Thompson, Girard, Kan.	47.50
33—J. A. Johnston	47.50
34—C. S. Bales, South Mound, Kan.	50.00
35—R. M. Dobson	35.00
36—J. A. Johnston	35.00
37—J. D. Spangler	52.50
38—D. B. McEntire, South Mound, Kan.	47.50
39—Fred Boone, South Mound, Kan.	38.00
40—W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.	26.00
42—Walter Hoover	36.00
43—R. M. Dobson	71.00
44—John Belcher	40.00
45—Fred Johnston	31.00
46—R. M. Dobson	52.00
48—Fred Johnston	50.00
49—Walter Hoover	50.00
51—M. Gillett, South Mound, Kan.	30.00
52—M. Gillett, South Mound, Kan.	40.00
53—R. M. Dobson	49.00
56—W. E. Bridges, Slater, Mo.	45.00
57—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	42.00
58—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	42.00
59—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	42.00
60—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	35.00
61—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.	35.00
62—Dr. Cloud Moyes, Grain Valley, Mo.	37.00
63—Frank Michael	46.00
64—R. M. Dobson	46.00
65—W. H. Butler, South Mound, Kan.	33.00
66—Salavan Bros., Moran, Kan.	30.00
67—G. B. Gillett	39.00
68—James Gillett, Galesburg, Kan.	46.00
69—E. L. Holstine, Cherokee, Kan.	26.00
70—J. F. Mast, Scranton	35.00
73—W. H. Charters	40.00
74—F. J. Grover, South Mound, Kan.	42.5
75—J. O. Able, South Mound, Kan.	58.00
76—R. M. Dobson	45.00
77—Charles Brown, South Mound, Kan.	37.00
80—R. I. Thomas, Walnut, Kan.	27.00
81—W. A. Baker, Butler, Mo.	57.50
82—S. N. Hodgson	52.50
83—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.	45.00
84—A. R. Johnston	40.00
86—J. F. Mast, Scranton, Kan.	25.00
88—L. R. Kershaw	30.00
89—	30.00

When a mature crop of corn is put in the silo about half, and when it is cut at the ground and cured in shocks, about 40 per cent of the feeding value is in the stalks, leaves and shucks.

PUBLISHERS' NEWS

Putting Up Ensilage.

An important thing to every silo owner is the proper and most advantageous filling of the silo. Special cutting and elevating machines have been devised for the purpose. Among these one has been very eminently successful and has made friends among silo owners everywhere used. It is the Papec Ensilage Cutter, advertised elsewhere in this paper. Everyone interested in silos should have the catalog of this machine. A line addressed to the Papec Machine Co., Box 43, Shortsville, New York, will bring it free by return mail.

Des Moines Silo Can't Collapse.

Every farmer who has seen the Des Moines silo is impressed with the practical value of the special features found on it. The makers of this silo have eliminated the faults which the more critical buyers have found with ordinary silos. The Des Moines silo is made proof against collapse by means of a hoop which fits against the staves on the inside at top and bottom. Attached to the top inside hoop by "U" bolts are guy wires which hold the silo rigid and prevent it blowing over. The heavy cross-piece reinforcement strengthens the door frame. An air-tight silo is assured by reason of the fact that the doors in the Des Moines silo are beveled the same as in refrigerator doors. Any farmer who is contemplating the purchase of one or more silos would do well to write these people. They will send their new catalog, which fully describes the Des Moines silo and gives much valuable information on ensilage feeding. Address Des Moines Silo Co., Station K. F., Des Moines, Iowa.

Robert H. Hazlett Honored.

Mr. Robert H. Hazlett of Hazford Place, El Dorado, Kan., was recently elected president of the American Hereford Breeders' Association to succeed Col. R. E. Edmonson of Claude, Tex., whose death was announced last week. Mr. Hazlett has richly deserved this honor, great as it is. Although a busy man of business he has found time to advance the interests of Hereford cattle at all times and in all places. He now owns what is believed to be the largest herd of pure-bred Herefords in Kansas and one of the finest in the United States. Indeed, it would be difficult to improve the quality of the Hazford Herefords and a visit to this splendid breeding farm is like watching the show rings of the state fairs. To few men have been given the privilege or the opportunity to advance the interests of a chosen breed that have fallen to the lot of President Robert H. Hazlett of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

It Brings Results.

I want to report a good year's business in Kansas for 1911, and I want to thank Kansas Farmer for helping me to get the business. I think the sale records of the year will show that I have made about all the horse and jack sales, as well as all of the Shorthorn cattle sales that have been held in that good state, and, besides, I have had my share of the large type hog sales. These are my specialties, as you know, and I feel just a little proud of my year's work in Kansas. Now, it is not only in connection with my auction business that I am indebted to Kansas Farmer for help. You have been helping us to sell our Shorthorns and our Poland Chinas. Just recently we shipped a $500 bull to Mr. H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Kan., and this week a $50 boar to Mr. J. F. Lloyd of Jefferson, Kan. Kansas Farmer, together with the good work of your fieldmen brought us both these buyers.—R. L. Harriman, Bunceton, Mo.

Stop Hog Cholera.

At this time when thousands of hogs are dying from cholera, every reader should send for the big free $1 package of Wilbur's Stock Food which this company offers to give you as a sample. They claim that this stock food fed to your hogs absolutely prevents cholera and removes all worms. Wilbur's Stock Food is also guaranteed to fatten and condition hogs, cattle,



horses, sheep and poultry in much less time than without its use. It is a wonderful milk maker, body toner and feed saver. Over one-half million farmers feed Wilbur's Stock Food and have bought it for almost a quarter of a century. See the big free $1 box offer on back page of this paper. The address is Wilbur Stock Food Co., 461 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Aeroplane Collision.

One of the most novel accidents of the year, and one that is indicative of twentieth century progress, occurred at the Oakland, Cal., motordrome shortly before the holidays when an aeroplane collided with a motorcycle when both were traveling at a high speed. Fortunately it was the machines that bore the brunt of the impact, and both the aviator and the motorcyclist escaped with a few bruises.

The details were received a few days ago by the Goodyear Tire Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, that firm being especially interested in the case because both machines are equipped with their tires, and in addition the aeroplane was covered with their Pneumberized fabric.

The collision occurred as Masson, the French flier, was descending from a flight over the motordrome, having been up an hour and reached an altitude of 7,500 feet. He had shut off his motor and was volplaning at a high speed, but apparently misjudged the distance between him and the earth. He swooped down over the track a few seconds after the finish of the ten-mile race, which had been won by Joe Wolter, of Chicago, this being his third victory of the day. As Wolter shut off his engine and was slowing up, the aeroplane crashed into him from the rear, the left wing knocking him from his seat, and machines and men went down in a heap. Wolter was picked up in a dazed condition, but was so little injured that he was able to ride the next day, while Masson, after repairing the damaged wing, was able to make another flight the same afternoon.

Wolter was riding the same set of Blue Streak tires on which he set a new world's record for ten miles the week previous, his time for that distance being 6 minutes and 54 seconds, and his fastest mile having been covered in 41⅘ seconds—a speed of almost 87 miles an hour.

A Mark and Its Meaning.

Keen Kutter tools, made by the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, are the expression of real quality from every point of view. The one great purpose back of every manufacturing effort is satisfaction to the user and to the dealer. That brings satisfaction to the Simmons Company, and makes friends of all customers.

Keen Kutter tools have been a final definition of the word quality for more than forty years. The Keen Kutter trade mark was designed as a positive guarantee that every tool or implement that bears it is of first quality, and that all claims made for them are backed by the Simmons money-back plan. This method is the same in effect as a written agreement. The fact that the Keen Kutter trade mark is stamped on the metal or attached to the wooden handle of any tool is all that is required for a quick refund or a new tool, if not as represented.

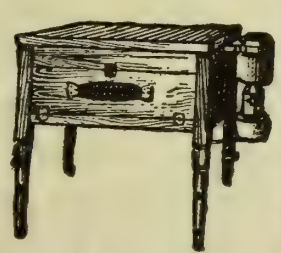
The Keen Kutter trade mark makes tool buying a matter of certainty, instead of a matter of chance. Keen Kutter means the very top notch of merit, and is real tool insurance.

Many farmers have bought Keen Kutter tool cabinets equipped with Keen Kutter tools; just enough for the ordinary requirements of the home or a complete set that includes all the tools used by a journeyman carpenter. The prices range from $8.50 to $125, the latter being fitted with 115 tools. The cabinets are beautifully made from selected woods and present a very handsome appearance.

Your hardware dealer carries a complete line of Keen Kutter tools for shop, home or farm—or he will get any Keen Kutter piece you want. If not, write to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo.

$1,000,000 Poultry Profit.

These startling figures announced by Sam Thompson, maker of the Fairfield Incubator, explode the old feeling that chicken raising is a side issue—a pastime for women and children, but not worthy of the attention of men. Mr. Thompson announces that the 20,000 or more men and women who will buy his Fairfield Incubator during 1912 will make $1,000,000 more profit during the year. The Fairfield is a real wealth producer because it is creating for the farmer and his wife a substantial profit which otherwise they would not have. The ordinary incubator hatches 40 to 50 per cent. The Fairfield hatches 90 per cent or better. The difference between the two will make the 20,000 people who buy Fairfields this year $1,000,000 more profit than they would have if they bought the ordinary uncertain hatchers. The Fairfield has been on the market for a number of years, and has gained a very desirable reputation both because of his unique 90 per cent hatch guarantee and because of the substantial makeup of the machine. This



incubator is made of California redwood with cypress binding. It is heated by a forced hot water system, heat being generated by a special protected copper lamp. This insures that every egg shall receive the same amount of heat, and the Fairfield Automatic Regulator keeps the heat uniform without attention from the operator. The egg chamber is high so that the eggs always have an abundance of fresh air, and a roomy nursery provides accommodation for the newly hatched chicks. Sam Thompson sends his Fairfield Incubator on a two-hatch trial. You can hatch two fillings of eggs and if the Fairfield does not hatch 90 per cent or more of all fertile eggs, he will take back the machine and refund your money. He makes this offer to prove to the farmers and farm wives of America that big money can be made from chickens with an incubator whose hatching can be depended on. Anyone interested in an incubator or brooder proposition is urged to write for Mr. Thompson's big catalog and book of poultry information. Address Sam Thompson, Pres. Nebraska Incubator Co., 57 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.

You Can't Get Away From It.

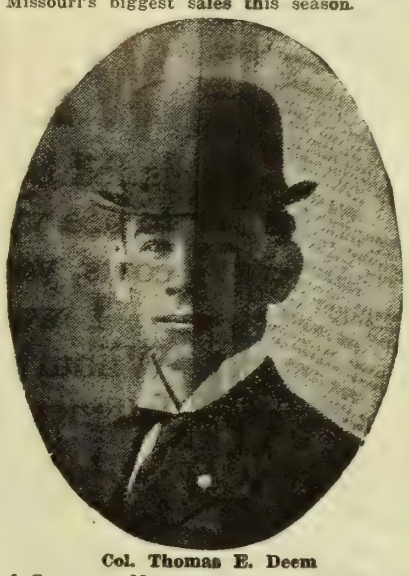
We mean that big red tomato on the front cover page of the Maule Seed Book for 1912. It may not be esthetic, probably is not, but you're sure to see it, and you naturally open the book to see what follows. However, on the back cover page is a beautiful colored plate of the new Crego aster, in all the wonderful coloring of this new candidate for the favor of flower lovers; so the esthetic person can admire the back cover and the matter-of-fact gardener can look at the front cover and both be satisfied. Between the front and back covers are 176 large pages descriptive of the seeds and plants which have made the name of Maule a household word among farmers, gardeners and flower growers from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the regions beyond. It may be noted in passing that some of the most valuable varieties of grains and vegetables, as well as many rare and beautiful representatives of the flower kingdom, owe their introduction to the enterprise and genius of Mr. Maule. He stands in the very front rank of seedsmen for the first-class quality of his seeds and plants, promptness in filling orders and courtesy in dealing with his customers. His Seed Book for 1912 is one of the catalogs which every farmer and gardener should have. His motto of "Your money back if not satisfied" has been his policy for years, and is only made possible by the uniformly good quality of the Maule seeds.

Hog Cholera Remedy.

Hundreds and hundreds of farmers and breeders pronounce Ungles Hoggette to be a safe and complete insurance against hog cholera. This remedy was brought out by a German chemist of high scientific attainments. After extended study of hog cholera, he deduced a theory, the tenability of which is successfully proven by the remarkable record of results which Hoggette has shown during the last 20 years. It is stated on good authority that cholera has never been known on a farm where Hoggette has been regularly used as prescribed. The theory which resulted in Hoggette began with a supposed cholera germ. While science, so far, has not been able to successfully and indisputably isolate this germ it is taken for granted that cholera is a germ disease. The chemist's studies brought him to the conclusion that the germ was protected, as a parasite, with a certain intestinal worm; that while there could be and was cholera in herds where there were no worms, it was further true that if there were no worms there would be no germs and no cholera. Cholera once propagated may spread by infection carriers—the soles of boots and shoes, birds, wind, etc. In this way a herd could be infected while free of worms. But the infection would come from an infection center, developed by germ-creating worms. The chemist put into his final formula a powerful intestinal germicide and a vermifuge. Also, a tonic or conditioner. While worm destruction is going on, the intestines made aseptically clean, the hog at the same time should be given every assistance to build up his physical power of resistance against disease. Whether or not Hoggette works exactly according to the theory upon which it was produced, it is certain that no hog is injured by its use. It is also certain that it dispels all worms and has a great many reliable breeders as friends who say that the small cost of feeding Hoggette regularly is the best investment they can make in their hog raising operations. On the record of results it appears that every farmer and breeder should investigate Hoggette—to give it a trial and thus know that they are not overlooking any chance to have at hand a safe and reliable insurance against loss from hog cholera. A letter to Ungles Hoggette Co., Box K, Lincoln, Neb., will bring further particulars.

J. E. Clary & Sons' Fifteenth Sale.

J. E. Clary & Sons of Sheridan, Mo., who are numbered with Missouri's leading breeders of high class jacks and jennets, are preparing for their fifteenth annual sale with one of the best drafts of jacks and jennets that they have ever offered at public sale. Their offering this year will include a number of very fine serviceable jacks, a lot of high class jennets and one of the best lots of young jacks that will be offered this year. Their jennet herd is one of Missouri's best, and their herd is headed by the famous jack, Ben Hur, one of the biggest and best jacks in the state. Their offering this year will be one of the best of the season and the entire lot will be of their own breeding. Watch for their sale ad in Kansas Farmer, and if interested in high class jacks arrange to attend their sale at Sheridan, Mo. It will be one of Missouri's biggest sales this season.



Col. Thomas E. Deem

of Cameron, Mo., a young live stock auctioneer, who has made good as a pure-bred stock salesman in Missouri and other states during the past five years. Col. Deem has made a close study of pure-bred stock and his success as a salesman is evidenced by good prices and a long list of satisfactory sales conducted by him during five years.

Halderman's Bred Sow Sale.

Wednesday, February 14, John C. Halderman of Burchard, Neb., will hold a Poland China bred sow sale. The sale will be held in the big new sale pavilion on the farm adjoining town. The offering will be one of the best of the season, and will be composed of five tried sows, one fall yearling and the remainder spring gilts, bred for early farrow, to the great sire, Gold Metal, Young Victor by Big Victor, Melbourne Jumbo by Jumbo the Great and Gold Metal's Son, the great young boar sired by Gold Metal, now heading the good herd of J. A. Countryman & Sons of Rochelle, Ill. He is also a litter brother to the boar that topped Mr. Halderman's fall sale at $150, going to J. R. Nash & Sons of Minden, Neb. Still another litter brother was purchased at the same sale by T. J. Meisner of Sabetha, Kan., for $125, so you see there is uniformity. A litter sister to these great boars is included in this sale, and Mr. Halderman, after much hesitancy, has decided to catalog the choice tried sow, Utility 2nd. Herself a half-sister to this litter, she is individually a better sow than her dam, Utility. She will be bred for an early litter to Gold Metal, and should prove an attraction in any sale in America. All of the tried sows and a part of the gilts will be bred to Gold Metal, and about 20 of the spring gilts and the fall gilts were sired by Gold Metal. The fall gilt is an outstanding individual and the spring gilts are very uniform. Among the tried sows are Beauty Golddust, by Chief Golddust, and others of Hadley breeding. Other gilts than the Gold Metals were sired by Smith's Big Hadley, Metal Choice, Great Look and other good sires of the territory. Mr. Halderman raised 125 pigs the past season and has plenty of good ones to select from for this sale. The two young herd boars are as well bred as the best, and will be sure to make good crosses with the kind of gilts that go in this sale. Write early for catalog and mention this notice.

One of the Leading Incubators.

Among the incubators always to be reckoned with when a purchase is under consideration is the Queen, manufactured by P. M. Wickstrum, at Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Queen grows in popularity each year. Mr. Wickstrum spends much of his time demonstrating and perfecting his machine in every detail. Everything that makes for a more perfect hatcher undergoes a severe test at his hands. If it be found a real aid to incubation it is promptly incorporated into his machine and becomes a [illegible] here. Otherwise it is discarded. [illegible] find Mr. Wickstrum keeps his [illegible] ways in the front rank of incubators, actually in the lead.

In its present form, the Queen [illegible] many important and exclusive [illegible] great fact that the Queen for [illegible] matic and trouble proof make [illegible] that appeals to poultry raisers.

There are no trifling "talking points" and no "frills" about Queen Incubators and Brooders. They are solid and substantial machines, built for business. Honesty in materials and honest, of workmanship are apparent all the way through.

Mr. Wickstrum's Queen has come to be known as the incubator that is sold on the make good plan." If it does not fulfill the Wickstrum claims and make good in the purchaser's hands, Mr. Wickstrum asks that it be returned to him. All money advanced is returned. Mr. Wickstrum's policy of honest incubators and fair dealing is seen in the proclamation set forth in season and out in his printed matter. "I would rather sell 10,000 honest, dependable incubators—money makers for those who use them—than 100,000 cheaply constructed affairs that would only cause worry and loss of sleep, time and money."

Anyone getting ready to buy an incubator or brooder should write for the Wickstrum Combined Poultry Guide and Catalog. This book is always sought by poultrymen, and regarded as an authority. The 1912 edition contains much valuable information for poultrymen besides the description of Queen Incubators and Brooders.

A Holstein Greeting.

Through your paper I wish to extend New Year's greetings to all interested in the Holstein cow, the most profitable of all breeds, from every standpoint. Five years ago I purchased by first pure-bred Holstein sire, and soon afterwards two cows. One of these cows the following June produced in official test 17 pounds of butter in seven days from 440 pounds of milk on a ration of June grass and bran, and 11,000 pounds of milk during her lactation period, which was so far in excess of anything the common cows I had been accustomed to were doing that I immediately decided to develop a pure-bred herd of Holsteins. Prior to the purchase of my first pure-bred bull and the cows I had made a study of the Holstein breed by carefully studying all the literature I could procure on this famous breed of dairy cattle, and was in position to know the best strains to place as foundation stock. I have been fortunate in procuring sires that have produced animals of the highest order, also in the purchase of foundation females. They have, with almost no exception, proven good investments. This "Sunflower herd" has the distinction of placing more animals in the Advanced Registry than all other herds in this state combined; also, we think, of the breeding and distributing of this famous breed of cattle than all others of the state during the past five years. No other breeder of this state, and some other states that have more cattle of this breed, can boast of breeding and developing three young cows that have sold at private sale for $500 and more each, for the year ending January 1, 1912. I wish to thank Kansas Farmer, as it has been the means, through my advertising, of making the bulk of sales; also to thank my customers, who have been well pleased and successful in almost every instance where they have purchased pure-bred stock from Sunflower herd.—F. J. SEARLE.

Faulkner's Big Boned Spotted Polands.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of H. L. Faulkner of Jamesport, Mo., the only exclusive breeder of the old, original, big boned, spotted Poland Chinas—the breed that grows as big as the biggest and the kind that are easy feeders at any age. This will be the best of Mr. Faulkner's many great offerings, and will include a number of tried sows that have aided materially in making Highview Farm and Mr. Faulkner's herd of big boned, spotted Poland Chinas famous throughout the United States. The yearling sows that will go in this sale are extra large. They are the type that make the great, big, rangy, prolific brood sows that never fail to be good producers and money makers for their owners. They are the kind that are responsible for Mr. Faulkner's success as a breeder of the big boned, spotted kind and for his record for sales for several years that leads them all. The spring gilts are the select tops of a large herd and it will be the best draft of spring gilts ever sold at Highview Farm. A part of this offering is bred to Mr. Faulkner's famous boar, Budweiser; others to Brandywine; some to Billy Sunday, and the balance to Big Jim and Lucky Judge, the greatest lot of big boars in the country. The popularity of the big boned, spotted kind is evidenced by the large number of hogs sold by Mr. Faulkner during the past several years. Sales are increasing every year. Write him for catalog, and attend this big sale of big boned, spotted hogs. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

J. E. Park's Fine Jacks.

Attention is called to the card of J. E. Park of Cameron, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Park is offering a number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks for sale a tthis time. They range in age from 3 to 5 years, and in height from 15 to 15.3. Every jack in this offering is a good one. They are all black with white points, big, heavy, clean boned fellows, with good head and ear and are in every way a high class lot. Among them is Col. Knox, a 3-year-old, weighing 1,050 pounds, 15.2 in height, extra good bone, fine head and ear and good foot. He was sired by the famous jack, Dr. Wood, he by Dr. McCord by Gov. Wood. He is a show jack in every respect. Castleman, another extra good one, sired by Zach P. by Nolan by Giant 32, he by Imported Palermo; Eclipse, a 3-year-old sired by Mace's Jumbo by Imported Jumbo; Clerk, sired by Bismarck by Imported Gladstone; London, a 2-year-old sired by Taxpayer by Imported Taxpayer, and others equally as good. Mr. Park is one of Missouri's oldest and most reliable breeders and, as a judge of jacks, is second to none. Write him at Cameron, Mo. He guarantees description of stock, and visitors are always welcome at his farm near Cameron. If you want a good one he has them. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A. J. Erhart & Son's Poland Sale.

On Thursday, February 22, 1912, Mr. A. J. Erhart & Son of Adrian, Mo., will sell a draft of 65 head of bred sows and gilts that are as well bred a lot from a big type standpoint and as good individuals as can be found in the corn belt. Mr. Erhart is selling the top of his herd and the top of the H. H. Harshaw herd. Please read the advertisement in this issue and send for a catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kremmling, Colo.
Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
—Enclosed find draft for $13 in
t for Stock Food. I have used two
s of your Stock Food; it is certainly
ne. I have used almost everything on
market, but nothing to compare with
the Wilbur Stock Food. My milk cows, calves, hogs and colts, after feeding three days I noticed the change. It has saved me many a sack of grain. My horses are slick and nice, also working hard every day.
Yours very truly,
(Signed) CASPER SCHWAB.

Williamsburg, Ohio.
Wilbur Stock Food Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
To Whom It May Concern: I have used Wilbur Stock Food, and can say I will use it as long as I have any stock, whatever kind it may be, to feed. Feed your chickens and you get more eggs; feed your horse, and he will do more work; feed your cow and she will give more milk; feed your hog and he will give more pounds of pork; and, to make a long story short, you can't afford to be without it. So please hurry my five pail order to me. Sincerely yours,
JAMES J. WAGNER.



I Want to Send You This $1.00 Box Free

I want you to know for yourself why

Wilbur's Stock Food

is fed by 500,000 stock raisers daily. I want you to see what it does for your horses, your milch cows, your hogs, your sheep and your poultry.

I want to prove to you beyond all doubt, that Wilbur's Stock Food is a wonderful feed saver, fattener and positive preventive of disease.

I want you to find out by actual test that my food makes money for you every time you feed it. That's why I'll send this big box absolutely free to you and to every reader of this paper, who fills out and sends me the coupon shown below.

I don't want you to pay me a cent for this big full size $1.00 box, now or at any other time.

I don't want you to do anything to earn it.

It is not a premium, but a gift, and my object in giving it to you is to let you prove to your own satisfaction that it is a feed saver and money maker for you. Is my offer fair?

Do you risk one cent by accepting this big box free? Is it worth a two-cent stamp? If so, just fill out the coupon below, and mail today.

$1000.00 in Gold

Given Away in Cash Prizes

We will give away 127 Cash Prizes from $1.00 to $500.00 each to users of Wilbur's Stock Food this season. YOU may win the big $500.00 First Prize. We will send you full details of this Great Prize Offer if you send the coupon for this Free Box of Stock Food or write us at once.

Fill out and mail the coupon today

E. B. Marshall President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO., 461 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FREE $1.00 BOX COUPON

E. B. MARSHALL, President,
WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.,
461 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me the FREE $1.00 box of Wilbur's Stock Food; also full particulars of free cash prizes.

My Name _____

P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____

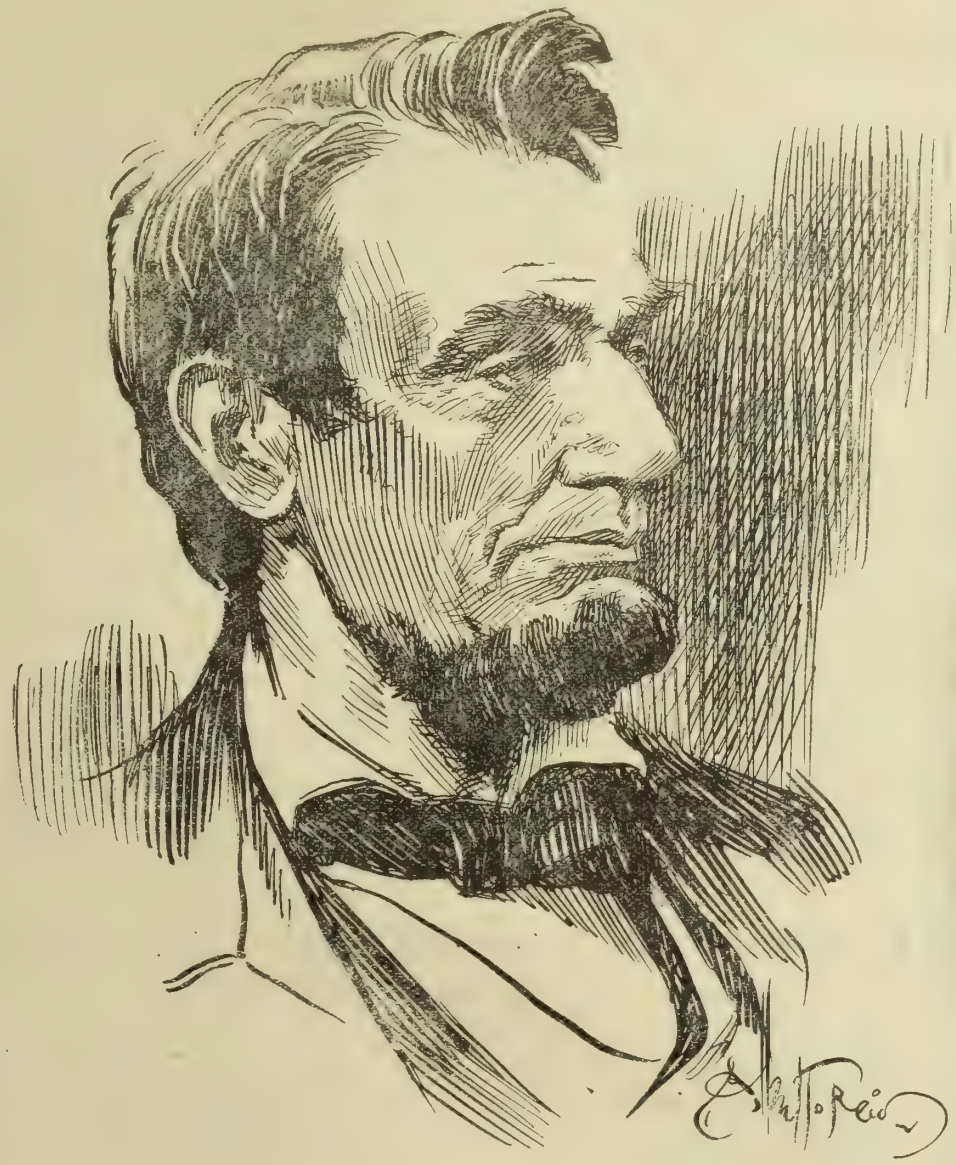
Freight Sta. _____ State _____

I own _____ horses _____ cattle _____ hogs _____ poultry.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 6. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 10, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year



"No other human occupation opens so wide a field for the profitable and agreeable combination of labor with cultivated thought, as agriculture. Ere long the most valuable of all arts will be the art of deriving a comfortable subsistence from the smallest area of land."

A. Lincoln

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Are Your Floors Boy Proof?

If not, CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN makes them so. "Boys will be boys," but don't let your floors or furniture suffer from this fact.

Save your temper and save the boy's feeling by the application of the wonderful CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN. It is applied in a "jiffy" and is a permanable preparation of stain that goes in to stay. Its beauty may being exceeded by its enduring qualities.

No matter where used; floors, chairs, tables, window sashes, bookcases, desk or wood work, always the same reliable CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN. "There's nothing like it."

NOTICE.



If your dealer has not yet got to you, send 35c. and your dealer's name, and we will send you Post Paid, a large can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN (any of 15 colors including FREE a good brush with which to apply same. State plainly color desired.

CARPENTER-MORTON CO., BOSTON

Ship Your Hides and Furs

In any quantity, large or small, to the oldest and largest consignment house. Established 1870.

We originated this plan for handling hides and furs in this field—have made it the special feature of our business for years, and have developed the best outlets in this country. We understand the requirements of the shipper, and send *quickest returns* at *top prices*.

HIDES

Our service from any angle *is the best in the business.* Satisfactory results assured. Write *today* for tags and our full classified price list, with much information which will keep you thoroughly posted. We mail it regularly and it's *free* for the asking. *We can satisfy you—try us.*

M. LYON & CO.,

238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

HIDES TANNED FOR COATS AND ROBES



Send us your horse and cattle hides, as thousands of other farmers and stockmen are doing, and let us tan and make them into coats and robes for you. Don't sell your hides for a few dollars; we can make them worth $10 to $15 to you.

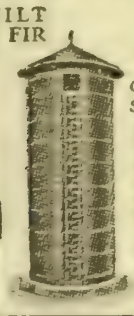
The great savings we make our customers, which makes every customer a pleased one, has built us up the largest custom tanning business in the country. No name is so well and favorably known to farmers and stockmen as the name COWNIE, which for fifty years has stood for fair and square dealings.

We will be pleased to send you an attractive booklet giving prices for doing our work, and showing the saving we can make you; also, telling you how to care for hides, how to ship, and much other valuable information. Sent Free. Write today

Cownie Tanning Co. 103 2nd St Des Moines, Iowa

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA-SILO COMPANY
Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch, Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch, Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.

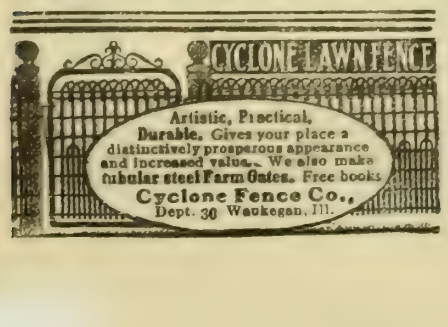
11½ CTS. A ROD UP



Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial. 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.

OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

CYCLONE LAWN FENCE



Artistic, Practical, Durable. Gives your place a distinctively prosperous appearance and increased value. We also make tubular steel Farm Gates. Free books.

Cyclone Fence Co., Dept. 30 Waukegan, Ill.

The Present Oleo Situation

By GEORGE M. WHITAKER

Secretary National Dairy Union

For months the oleomargarine interests have been working assiduously to discredit and defeat the 10 cent tax on imitation butter. Misleading statements have been sent to women's clubs, labor organizations and other societies to create a prejudice against the law, and to induce if possible resolutions against it. Many such resolutions have been adopted and many individual protests against the law have been written, all based on deceptive literature emanating from the oleomargarine people. Erroneous statements have also been made in magazine advertising and in newspaper articles. As a result of all this persistent sophistical agitation considerable opposition to the existing law has been created. Meanwhile there has been an attack on the law from an entirely different source, of entirely different nature, and based on different motives.

This opposition criticises the law for not being stringent enough, for not protecting against fraud as it should, for giving opportunity for perpetrating great wrong to both consumer and producer, for failure to accomplish what was intended, for promoting deception. This latter attack on the law is largely based on facts furnished by the internal revenue department, and is therefore entitled to more than ordinary consideration. Some of the points of criticising the present law are given below. In the first place some of the courts have held that many of the administrative provisions of the general internal revenue laws—right of search, etc.—do not apply to the oleomargarine laws. This has materially weakened their enforcement and done much to nullify them. A recent decision of the supreme court removes some of this trouble, but the fact remains that the law has intrinsic weakness in this direction. Secondly the law has been further emasculated by action of the courts in holding that "essential ingredients," no matter how yellow, are not "artificial" color; therefore much oleomargarine of a high color is made from ingredients which the manufacturers claim to be "essential" or "necessary," but such stuff is "uncolored" oleo and pays only a quarter cent tax. A third fault which the internal revenue department finds with the present law is that the 10 cent tax, forty times as much as the tax on uncolored oleo, is so high as to stimulate deception rather than prevent it, just as an excessive tariff stimulates smuggling. Out of 115,000,000 pounds of uncolored oleo which paid a quarter cent tax last year the commissioner of internal revenue estimates that 80,000,000 pounds were stealthily colored and subsequently reappeared on the market as imitation butter, much of it being sold as butter at near-butter prices to the swindling of the consumer as well as the government.

With these two lines of attack upon the present law in mind the congressional agricultural committee appointed a sub-committee to draft a new law. The sub-committee first of all agreed upon this basic principle: That they unanimously favored all reasonable restrictions tending to promote the honest sale of oleomargarine, and any effective checks on dishonest practices; that butter men are entitled to their legitimate market and to be protected in it, and that the same principle should hold as regards oleo; that the weak features of the present law should be strengthened with such additional restrictions as shall cause oleomargarine to be sold for what it is.

The committee seemed to wish to deal fairly by all parties and was influenced much by advice from the internal revenue department. The result is a conservative bill that ignores the extremists on both sides and may displease both. It drops the color line and the 10 cent tax on imitation butter, but requires oleo to be sold only in half pound and pound prints, which are made the manufacturers' original packages and must be sealed by a long, narrow revenue stamp, which must remain on the print till it is sold by the retailer. The oleomargarine interests asked for five and ten-pound prints, but the committee refused the request. The oleo interests asked for a fifth of a cent tax, but the committee multiplied this by five and provided for a cent tax, which is more than double the average tax for the past year and which on last year's production will bring in a little over a million dollars revenue. In several instances penalties for violating the law are increased and more teeth are put into it in matters pertaining to its enforcement. The special taxes on manufacturers and wholesalers are increased above what the oleo people asked for. The name of the commodity is changed to margarin to conform to foreign nomenclature and to get something shorter than the old six-syllable word. The committee felt that regulating sales in hotels and restaurants should be left to the states rather than made a part of a revenue law.

Crop Rotation Notes

Rotation Benefits By A. D. Wilson

The rotation of crops is one of the simplest and most practical ways by which the income of the farm may be increased without greatly adding to the cost of operation.

The rotation of crops is the alternation of the three general classes of farm crops; namely, grain crops, grass crops and cultivated crops, so that a crop from each of the three classes will appear on each field at least once during each cycle of the rotation.

Under "grain crops," such crops as wheat, barley, flax, oats and millet may be classed, in their relation to the soil. Millet, though grown for hay, has practically the same effect on the soil as a grain crop. These crops deplete the soil of vegetable matter, allow weeds to grow, and have a tendency to deplete the productive power of the land.

Under "grass crops" may be included timothy, bromus, clover and alfalfa. Though the clovers are not true grasses, they have heavy root systems, and add vegetable matter to the soil. The clovers also add nitrogen to the soil; but their chief value in the rotation seems to be due to the fact that their heavy root systems fill the soil with vegetable matter, thus making it more hospitable to plants.

Under cultivated crops may be placed corn, potatoes and root crops. Owing to their cultivation during growth, these crops have a cleaning effect on the soil. They are, however, exhaustive of soil fertility, because the constant cultivation encourages the liberation of large quantities of plant food. These crops leave the soil in good condition for succeeding grain crops.

The rotation of crops keeps the soil supplied with vegetable matter from the roots of the grass crops grown, and from the manure usually applied. When this vegetable matter rots, or decomposes, plant food is liberated. Vegetable matter keeps the soil open so that air can penetrate. It likewise holds moisture, thus exerting desirable chemical and physical influence on the soil.

The rotation of crops has a marked tendency to eradicate weeds. Grass crops are cut early, before weeds can mature seed. The cultivated crops, if properly handled, do not allow weeds to seed. In this way a good system of rotation gradually rids the land of all of the ordinary weeds.

The rotation of crops encourages the keeping of live stock, because it involves the production of grass and pasture crops, and usually corn, which are most economically marketed, as a rule, by feeding to live stock. In this way a large proportion of the crops produced are fed on the farm, and the fertility retained.

The rotation of crops lessens the danger from injury to crops grown, by disease and insects. Good examples to illustrate this point are cutworms and flax wilt. If seed clean from the wilt parasite is used, flax wilt will not trouble, if flax appears but once in a five to eight-year rotation. Cutworms and army worms are not likely to trouble if grass sod is left down no more than two years, which is usually the practice if a rotation is followed.

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EGGS AS MERCHANDISE.

The poultry product of Kansas exceeded $11,000,000 last year and was a very considerable item in the total income of the Kansas farmer. Much of this total came from the sale of eggs, and these are of the most perishable of farm products, in the handling of which under present laws and conditions there is greater opportunity for fraud than perhaps in any other.

The farmer carries his eggs to market, where they are bought by the local merchant, who packs and ships them to some large dealer, whence they are distributed to other markets or to the retailer. These eggs may be perfectly fresh and in fine condition when sold to the local merchant. They may be and probably are in good condition when shipped to the packing house. They may be injured by the time of their arrival, owing to the fact that they are so frequently shipped in closed freight cars which may have a metal roof.

Eggs will hatch at about 100 degrees, and the temperature in these box cars in the summer time must be considerably over that if the eggs are carried in freight cars or on long jonrneys by express. They could not, therefore, be expected to arrive in good condition. Here is one source of loss to the farmer, the merchant and the packer which could be prevented by the use of refrigerator cars.

Under present laws and conditions, eggs may be bought or sold by anyone, hence the opportunity for fraud The farmer may take a large number of eggs to market, and the merchant may have some one go through the process of candling whereby from 25 to 50 per cent may be rejected as not being fresh. The farmer has no assurance that the candling is accurately done, even though the intentions were honest. He does not care to haul home a batch of spoiled eggs, and cases are known where these rejected eggs were packed and shipped with the others, all of which were of the same quality.

The dairy laws of Kansas require that cream buyers and others who are responsible for the purchase and sale of cream shall qualify themselves by passing an expert examination and receiving a certificate showing their ability to do this work properly. This law is very beneficial and has resulted in a vast improvement in the quality in the dairy product of the state.

Eggs are but a little less perishable and little less subject to deterioration than is cream, and they represent an industry that is even greater than the cream business, and perhaps affects more people. Then why should not buyers of eggs be required to work under a law similar to that which controls the acts of the cream buyers? It is no great trouble for one to qualify himself as an egg candler, and when he has done this he should have in his possession a certificate showing his ability and right to do business. This certificate should bear a number, and this number should be stamped on every case of eggs, together with the date. If this were done the inspectors, working under the requirements of the pure food law would at once be able to identify the inspector who had passed upon each case, and careless work or fraud could be promptly checked up to him.

The farmers can generally get what they want at the hands of the Legislature if they stand united in their efforts. If such a law as this were passed it would bring hardship upon none, but would insure fair dealing and larger prices for eggs to the farmer and would be a protection to the dealer, as well. The big packing and commission houses could afford to pay better prices because their losses would be reduced to a minimum and through this means and the use of refrigerator cars for egg shipments the farmer would come more nearly getting what the consumer pays for his breakfast eggs.

THE SMUDGE POTS.

The time is drawing near when the fruit grower will be on the anxious seat because of the possibility of late and damaging frosts. The opening of spring comes early in some seasons and is followed by a short period of frost or even of freezing weather. When this occurs there is always more or less damage to fruit but, though it is believed that the actual freeze rather than a mere frost is the source of the damage.

Various devices have been resorted to in order to secure protection against damage by frost or freezing, but none seems to be more effective or more popular than the so-called smudge pots which burn crude oil. Pots burning coal are effective and possibly as cheap, but may require more attention. In localities where wood is plentiful, smudges made from this material may be effective.

In the minds of some fruit growers the smoke is what furnishes the real protection, while others, perhaps a majority, believe that the heat is the effective agent. This has given rise to some experiments in order to determine just what influence the smudge pots or fires have upon the temperature of the orchard. As ordinarily placed, smudge pots will serve to raise the temperature of the orchard about 6 degrees, and if the mercury falls that much below freezing they will prove entirely effective. At any rate it will appear to be worth while to be prepared for any sudden drop in temperature which may come after the warm weather has started the buds.

Pure-bred live stock does not find a proper home on every farm. There are men engaged in farming who have no right to it. Breeding pure-bred live stock is a privilege which belongs to those who have learned how, and not a right which belongs to any who can command the price of foundation stock. Pure-bred live stock is a necessary part of the working equipment of pure-bred men, and one of the greatest benefits that comes to the farmers of any state is that which is given in the form of agricultural and live stock training by the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations and the farm journals. A poor workman uses poor tools because he would spoil good ones. He cannot afford to invest in an expensive equipment of tools which he is not skilled to use, and the same thing applies in the live stock business. Pure-bred live stock is undoubtedly one of the best means of material advancement and of money making as well as of conservation of the resources of the farm if it is properly handled. If handled ignorantly, however, it is a costly enterprise. A man's brains will work at something, whether he will or no, and he is wise who so develops them that they will work for his own advancement. There is room for thousands of head of pure-bred live stock more than now exists in this country if it had no other use than to better develop so many thousand of men. The influence of live stock upon mankind has always been felt, while the influence of pure-bred live stock has always been potent in the elevation of the man himself. There is no broader field of human endeavor open to the young man of today than that which is offered in the breeding and handling of pure-bred live stock and all that goes with it.

Any soil which has once been rich can be made rich again, and soils which have never been rich can be improved. Depletion of the soil comes through the destruction of organic matter by cultivation or otherwise and this can be restored by the use of barnyard manure or by plowing under green crops like cowpeas, soy beans or alfalfa. Everything grown upon the land that is not of value for food should be returned to the soil for its enrichment.

GET EDUCATION IN YOUTH.

Hundreds of boys and young men refuse to take advantage of their opportunity for acquiring an education. In later years nearly every one of these will regret having fooled his time away while attending school. Very few will ever again have a chance to make up for the time lost and will carry the regret to the grave. Occasionally, though, there is a fellow who in middle age will attempt to make up for the shortcomings of youth. We have a personal acquaintance—a man now nearly 60 years of age—who has recently enrolled in Wesleyan College, at Salina. He had no opportunity, as a boy, to acquire an education. He had the ambition, though, and now is taking the schooling he so long desired. This is the most marked instance of the kind known to us.

The Railsback brothers, of Langdon, Kan., take turns attending the agricultural college. W. J. and R. A. Railsback have a farm near Langdon. They are cattle feeders. The work on the farm will not allow both to attend college at the same time, so they alternate, one running the farm while the other goes to college. Both have entered the two years' farmers' short course. W. J. Railsback is in college now.

The lessons to be learned from these instances is that of making the best use of the schooling offered during the time of school age. If you wait, as have these men, you probably will not have the courage to go to school.

An observer who watches a dog fight will know more of the fight as a whole than will either of the dogs. The city man sees his side of life and gets what enjoyment he may from it, though it is frequently true that he envies some other one, and when he moves it is his ambition to move to a larger city. The man who is country bred thinks his lot is the hardest, and hopes for the time when he can retire to the city on a competence. The observer who watches the fight from both sides has no difficulty in determining which is the better off. During the recent severe weather in Kansas, reports were circulated far and wide about the enormous personal suffering and loss of live stock among the farmers of Kansas. When the real facts came to be known the loss of live stock was not heavy and the suffering was vastly greater and more widespread in the cities and towns than on the farm. The farmer is a worker who must labor with his hands as well as with his mind. If the average of his kind is compared as to financial condition and material comforts with the workers of the city there will be a large fund of good health, keen enjoyment, abundant food, restful sleep, leisure for self-culture placed to his credit which are entirely beyond the reach of a city man who has a similar income. I would rather see the moon rise on my own alfalfa field than to see the electric lights on the paved streets of the city.

Tankage is one of the best known materials for balancing up a ration for hogs and for preventing the depraved appetite which is the cause of pig eating. It is a very concentrated feed, and should find a place on every farm where hogs are kept. We still have inquiries, however, from farmers who have never used it, as well as positive statements in regard to the possibility of hog cholera and other diseases being transmitted and disseminated through the tankage. Let us say again that there is no possibility of hog cholera or any other disease being transmitted in the tankage itself unless, of course, the tankage should have become contaminated after leaving the packing house. Tankage is composed of a refuse of packing house animals, and even of the bodies of those which may have died of disease, but this material is so thoroughly cooked under heavy steam pressure that there is absolutely no chance of any germs remaining alive in it.

COUNTY FARM ADVISOR.

Some six weeks ago KANSAS FARMER featured an article by J. H. Miller, superintendent of College Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College, in which article the writer set forth the advantages of a county farmer and explained how well the plan has for several years been working in other states. This article was the first printed statement urging upon the Kansas farmer a consideration of this subject. Superintendent Miller has received much encouraging correspondence from nearly every county in this state. The employment of a county farm expert must be treated as a special problem by the farmers of each county. It would be foolish to even think of making it compulsory for all counties. What Kansas county will be the first to adopt the plan and ask the College for a "County Farm Advisor?"

This item from the Farmers' Review of Illinois will be of interest: "Farmers of DeKalb county, Ill., have taken a progressive step in behalf of better farming. They have inaugurated a cooperative movement which should accomplish much in placing agricultural operations of the county upon a more productive and profitable basis. A soil improvement association has been formed and incorporated for the express purpose of providing for the county the services of a soil fertility and crop expert. The proposition has been under serious condition for some months. Prof. Eckhardt, assistant in the Agronomy Department of the University and right hand man of Dr. Hopkins in the soil field work of the state, has been secured for the work. Prof. Eckhardt will devote his entire time to the farming interests of DeKalb county, acting in the capacity of personal counsellor and adviser to every farmer in the county. His services to the county are assured for a three-year period. It is expected that plans for practical crop demonstration work will be perfected and carried out on the county poor farm. Such an experiment field in charge of an experienced director who knows the needs of the county, supplemented by frequent visitations to individual farms and communities can not help but be of inestimable value to all farmers. The work will be conducted with the view of eventually doubling crop yields of the county. Permanent and profitable methods will be studied and encouraged. So far as we know, DeKalb is the first county in the country where the farmers themselves are co-operating in the employment of a farm instructor and demonstrator. It is, however, directly in line with progressive demand from many sections and will no doubt stimulate other counties to similar action. A bill before the present Congress provides for government aid in extending the work of state experiment stations to individual counties desiring demonstration farms and expert directors."

There are so many farm owners who are leasing land to others that the question of landlord and tenant is a prominent one in almost every neighborhood. When this question is under discussion a sharp distinction should be drawn, however, between the real tenant and the cropper. The real tenant is a man who works intelligently and serves his own best interests by caring for the interests of his landlord. Such a man has no difficulty in securing a home, and long leases are relatively easy for him to get. The cropper, on the other hand, is the man who mines the soil, who has an interest in getting everything he possibly can out of it in the one year which he expects to stay, and who does damage to the buildings and fences as well as to the soil. Landlords should bear these two types in mind and do what they can to foster and increase the number of tenants and decrease the number of croppers.

Tractor And Better Farming

Need Of More Power On Farm Makes Opening For Farm Tractor

By T. A. BORMAN

Kansas farming, generally speaking, is in need of more plowing, deeper plowing and more seasonal plowing. These I have advocated for years. To accomplish the same I have repeatedly endeavored to show the necessity of more farm horse-power. We cannot plow more acres, plow deeper and plow in better season unless the available power for doing the work is increased. This power must be obtained through one of two sources—either by keeping more and better horses or by the use of the farm tractor. Which of the two it should be is a matter for decision by the individual farmer, and his circumstances and what he intends doing will govern his decision. If his farming is to run more to live stock and less to grain, and his farm is small—a half section or less—I can see why I think he should decide in favor of horses. On the other hand, if on a half section, or more, he will run his operations in the direction of grain farming, I then believe that the farm tractor is the thing, and that within a few years it will force itself upon him.

* * *

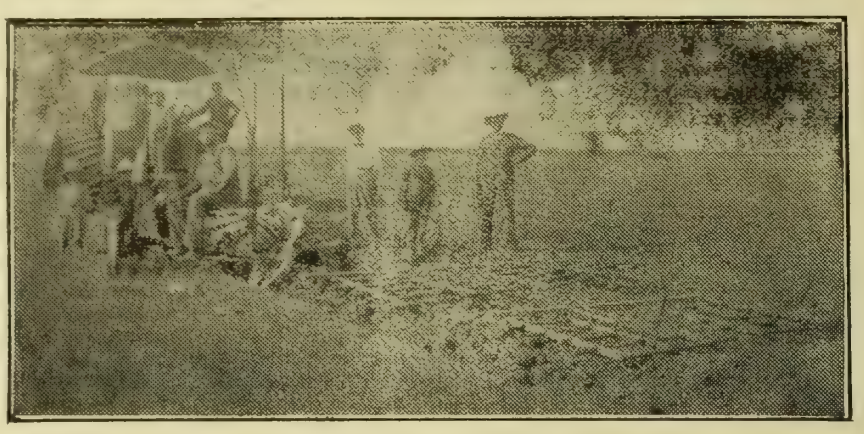
The tractor has heretofore been regarded as the best power for the man who farms large areas principally to wheat—men like Jim Fike, Colby, Kan., who comes near growing wheat on one-half of Thomas county. For him, unquestionably, the tractor is the machine. It is the cheapest and best power for the man who grows 500 acres of wheat. Regarding such areas there is no question. There has been some doubt, though, about the advantageous use of the tractor by the man who grows 150 to 200 acres of wheat. That doubt, however, is each day growing less. The more we learn about good wheat farming the more we are impressed with the adaptability and, in fact, the necessity of tractor power. KANSAS FARMER has printed and discussed at length the advantages of early and deep plowing for wheat. It has been shown in repeated trials that early plowing for wheat doubles the yield, as compared with plowing done at the time we usually plow in this state. If the tractor—as it will, turning over 15 to 20 acres per day—will double our wheat yield, it at once appears as a necessity to the grower of 100 acres or more of wheat. There are legion of such growers in Kansas, and these men show no disposition to go out of the business, despite some discouraging conditions.

* * *

The tractor, of course, is not maintained by plowing alone. It plows, harrows, seeds, harvests, threshes and markets. There are wheat farms in Kansas on which the tractor has for years done these things. Besides these, it furnishes all the power necessary to operate all the stationary machinery on the farm, corn shelling, grinding, etc. For years the stationary gasoline engine has taken the place of horse-power in threshing, shelling and grinding, and is it not logical to conclude that it can replace the horse in the field, where large power is required, to equal advantage?

* * *

The use of the tractor is not confined to wheat farming. In the corn belt farmers are learning that the more work done on the corn field the larger the crop. Fifteen years ago the lister was started without the field having had any preparation. Later, the lister was not started until the field had been disced and cross disced, and disced again, if possible, before planting time. Then came the plan of fall listing and splitting the middles in the spring. Then followed the practice of fall listing, spring discing and lister planting. Now a great deal of fall plowing is done, and every year the plowing is deeper. These are a few of the steps in the progress of corn growing—each of these steps made necessary to increase the yield and increase the acre income. Better preparation of the corn ground and the attendant increased labor points toward the necessity of cheaper and more expeditious preparation. The tractor will fill the want.



TRACTOR PLOWING AND HARROWING AT ONE OPERATION. THE DAY'S PLOWING SHOULD BE HARROWED BEFORE LEAVING THE FIELD. WITH A TRACTOR THE HARROWING IS DONE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE PLOW.

* * *

In KANSAS FARMER of January 13, I discussed the size of tractors adapted to farms of various sizes. The tractor idea had heretofore been a big idea—the mention of tractor caused the small farmer to think of thousands of acres. He had not thought—or did not know that the 15 horse-power tractor was an engine he could use—that it could turn and operate successfully in his smallest fields. All manufacturers of tractors have recognized the necessity of building a small farm tractor—and such has been built at prices which will warrant their purchase. I have recently examined a tractor, built quite low, being only 54 inches high, 11 feet 6 inches long, with a 6-foot width over all. The tractor will turn inside a 24-foot circle, which makes it especially suitable to operate in small places. The machine has a pulling capacity equal to four good horses on the draw bar on its high gear and under favorable circumstances will do better than this. I cannot go into detail regarding tractors for the small farm, but a line from you to KANSAS FARMER advertisers, with special mention of KANSAS FARMER, will give you all the information needed. I am sure you will be interested in every line you can read on the subject. Tractor booklets are instructive and will cause you to think on the tractor subject as you have not heretofore thought.

The tractor is a road success for hauling—for doing any kind of hauling. There are tractors, or farm trucks, peculiarly adapted to road work. These trucks do field work well, too. These are built somewhat on the plan of the motor trucks you see on the city streets marching along with their five or eight tons of freight. Here is what Harvey Shippy, a quarter section farmer of Chapman, Kan., says regarding his truck: "We have been using a farm truck a little over a year and during that time we have used the truck on nearly every kind of work on the farm. Did plowing last year, and this fall plowed about 130 acres. We did all our discing and harrowing that we had to do on our 400-acre farm. Cut about 125 acres of wheat this summer.

"Last year we ran a four-roll shredder, shredding a lot of corn, and had plenty of power, and did other work. Hauled sand and, in fact, did all the work on our farm except plowing corn, which we did with four horses. We graded eight miles of road in a week and did extra fine work; got up to the hedges close where we could not possibly get with horses.

"Our expense during the past year has been for oil and gasoline and one set of little boxes. The gasoline bill for all the time we had the truck has been $99, which has been ever so much cheaper than hay and feed. The truck is all right on the farm."

* * *

John Pishing, Cleburne, Kan., writes: "I bought a farm tractor in the spring of 1911. I plowed 8 and 9 inches deep at the rate of 7 to 8 acres per day, using an Emerson 14-inch triple gang plow. My farm is rolling prairie land and on level land I believe I could easily plow 10 acres per day. For plowing all day I use about 22 gallons of gasoline at 12½ cents and 1½ gallons of lubricating oil at 48 cents, making a total cost per day of $3.36. For hauling about half this amount is required. I have hauled 160 bushels of wheat to a load over hilly roads, a distance of 9 miles, in 1 hour and 15 minutes."

* * *

D. C. White, Ford County, Kan., says: "In 1910 I bought a 22-horse-power farm tractor and that same year I plowed 675 acres for myself and 220 for my neighbors at $1.75 per acre. This paid for all the coal oil, gasoline and lubricating oil, also all repairs and all my hired help from harvest until I got my wheat sowed, which was 800 acres. After I got through plowing I harrowed 300 acres with my engine. The rest I harrowed when plowing by dragging the harrow behind the plow.

"Last year the fuel and lubricating oil cost 20 cents an acre, but we ran it this year on 16 cents. I undestand running it much better this year and could be with it all the time myself, while last year I depended a great deal on hired help. I can plow with less cost per acre with my engine than is possible to feed horses."

* * *

Dan Kauffman, Moundridge, Kan., writes: "I bought a tractor to do my plowing in order to save my horses and had I known how satisfactorily it does this work I would have bought one sooner than I did. But a man should do some careful figuring before investing in a nengine for plowing. He should estimate what his plowing costs him and then see if it will pay to get an engine. I have used my tractor on fields a quarter of a mile across. As to the cost of plowing I have found it is about 34 cents per acre, for good plowing 6 or 7 inches deep.

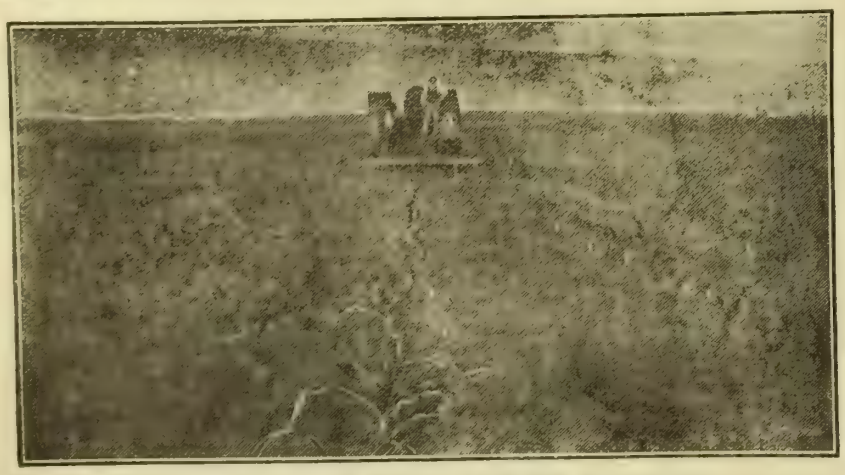
PROFITABLE BERRY GROWING

Answering Ten-Acre Farm Inquiry.

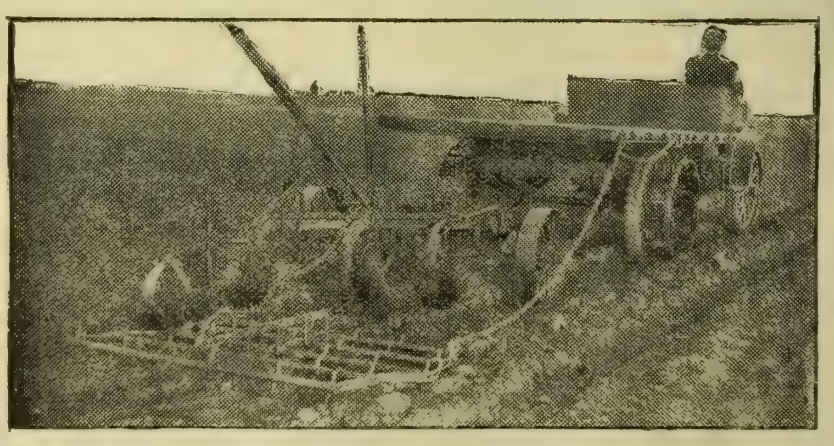
Our subscriber, F. J. Bigham, mayor of the little city of Neosho, Mo., writes as follows answering our Joplin, Mo., subscriber who wanted information regarding the possibilities of his little ten-acre farm described in Kansas Farmer of January 13:

"In 1908 I planted four and one-half acres of Aroma strawberries two miles from Neosho, Mo. In 1909 my crop netted me $355. In 1910 I made a net profit of $1,017. The year 1911 was almost a complete failure on account of the drouth, and this was the first failure we have had in the history of the berry business at this point. If it had not been for the drouth, 1911 would certainly have equaled 1910, and have a good prospect for bumper crop this season. I am a merchant and have depended solely on hired labor.

"If your correspondent will plant five acres in berries and cultivate them properly, he can live and put his place in the clear in four years, provided he has sufficient means to carry him through the first year."



CORN PLANTING WITH A GASOLINE TRACTOR.



THE AUTO TRUCK PLOWING AND HARROWING ON "101" RANCH, OKLAHOMA.

Hog Cholera And Serum Treatment

Annual Loss of Fifty Million Dollars May be Reduced by Scientific Treatment

By GEO. F. BABB, D. V. S. Topeka, Kansas



VIGOROUS HEALTH AND PLENTY OF PASTURE ARE PROTECTIVE. THE SERUM IS SURE.

The actual, direct loss in hogs from the ravages of hog cholera in the United States during the year 1911, has been conservatively estimated at not less than $50,00,000. To this should be added upwards of $15,000,000 from indirect loss occasioned by the breaking up of herds, decreased returns secured by hasty shipment of animals not ready for market and the cost of means taken to prevent dissemination of the disease (as restrictions on shipment, cost of varied and numerous stock foods, fake cures, etc., cost of treatment when ineffective, cost of agricultural experiment station plants for manufacture of serum and the cost of preparation, distribution and administration of the serum).

As to its prevalence during the past year compared with other years, I may express the belief that notwithstanding the fact that it has probably been more extensive than in the recent past, nevertheless it has not been more so than at some other periods. Granting even this, the disease has been not nearly so deadly, at least in Kansas.

It is generally accepted that there are two types of the disease, distinguished according to the location of the principal points of attack: namely, the lung type and the intestinal type. The former is the type that has been most commonly met with in this state during the recent past, though the intestinal type has been by no means uncommon. Further: cases are divided into three classes—peracute, acute and chronic, according to the length of time that the animal is sick. In the first, no symptoms are usually evident, the animal being found dead. In the second, it may be sick several days, while in the third it may last for several weeks.

Hog cholera is a very malignant and exceedingly infectious disease of swine, one attack of which gives lifelong immunity.

The causative agent, that is the specific germ or virus that causes the disease, has not yet been discovered. In fact, it is of such a nature or so small that it will pass through the finest porcelain filter made for laboratory use and is invisible under the most powerful microscope at our command. There is no other cause of the disease than the cholera virus. Feeding new corn cannot produce cholera, nor will any other disease "run into" cholera. The presence of cholera virus is necessary to the production of cholera.

The interval between the time of infection and the appearance of the symptoms varies between the extremes of four days and two weeks, the usual period being about ten days.

Among secondary causes may be mentioned all those conditions which may tend to lower the vitality or natural individual resisting power of the animal, as exposure to bad weather conditions, insanitary environment, faulty methods of feeding, age, overfatness, high breeding, etc., thus rendering it more susceptible to disease.

The disease producing virus is eliminated from the sick animal through the excretory channels, thus contaminating the soil of the pens. The length of time that this soil will remain infective has not been definitely worked out, but there is every reason to believe that the virus will remain active from several months to a year. Hard freezing for some time will probably destroy its virulence, but this freezing should be continuous.

There are many means by which hog cholera may be introduced into a previously well herd. To sum it all up, we might say that any means by which some of the infected soil from the pens of a sick herd may be carried to the pens of a well herd are means of transmission of the disease. Among some of the worst offenders in this respect might be mentioned pigeons, crows, fowls, dogs, rabbits, and even man himself. These get on their feet more or less of the soil containing the infection from the pens of a sick herd, and carry it to other pens in the neighborhood. It has been noted that where cholera-sick hogs have access to streams of water, the infection rapidly spreads to other herds below them on the same stream. The practice of leaving exposed, or improperly disposed of, carcasses of animals that have died of cholera should be severely condemned, as well as the hauling of such dead animals over the highway to rendering plants. Both of these practices are in direct violation of law and ought to be looked after more closely by local authorities. The best disposition of such carcasses is by burning, though deep burial will suffice.

In discussing the symptoms and postmortem appearance of animals afflicted with cholera, I may state that these vary widely. So varied are they and at times so obscure that positive diagnosis is by no means as easy a matter as one might think; for often, if a single case only be presented, even a skilled veterinarian is seriously put to it to say positively that it is one of hog cholera. Even postmortem examination of an isolated case may often fail to reveal sufficient evidence of itself upon which to base a positive decision. However, given several cases, with suitable history, and with cholera more or less prevalent in the neighborhood, especially if one or more autopsies can be held, a well qualified man may be reasonably sure in making a diagnosis.

We can best attempt to consider what might be termed a typical, acute case, and I might say here that this typical case would really be a composite one, for rarely does a single animal present all of these symptoms. The first thing noticed is that the animal is off its feed, failing to come up with the rest at meal time. Then follow more or less rapidly, dullness, desire to lie down, high temperature, moist cough and constipation of the lung type, diarrhoea if of the intestinal type, a peculiar staggering gait behind, showing greater or less weakness in the hind parts, emaciation, a more or less extensive, profuse, red discoloration of the skin, chiefly of the belly and thighs, occasionally increasing to result in sloughing of the skin. Often the eyes are affected and there is copious discharge therefrom with swelling and closure of the lids. Autopsy discloses blood infiltration of the lymphatic glands and bones even to blackness, pneumonic condition, if of the lung type, ulcerative condition of the intestines if of the intestinal type. The kidneys, if affected, show a characteristic appearance of minute, red, pin-point spots scattered over them, which cannot be scraped off with the knife and which are seen to penetrate into the tissues if the organ be cut.

Contact with farmers in treatment of their herds and in discussion of the subject with them and others has provided me with a long and varied list of sure cures and preventives for this disease, a list varying from soft coal to concentrated lye. Permit me to again say, as I have said so many times before, that there is no sure cure for cholera; no medication can cure the disease save in so far as such medication may serve to put the animal in better condition to enable it and assist it to get over the disease himself.

As in all diseases, the best, cheapest, easiest and most satisfactory method of combating hog cholera is by preventive measures. First, don't let the contamination be brought onto your place if you can possibly prevent it. Guard all possible channels of entrance. Second, keep your hogs in good healthy condition. These two methods are at every farmer's command and are the ones that should be expected of every one even though not used as means of fighting disease. The best means by which your animals may be kept in good, healthy condition are two-fold: namely, a properly balanced ration and sanitary, protected quarters. Many farmers are constantly doping their hogs with this or that advertised or recommended nostrum, and the number of the preventives advocated is legion, including all those advanced as cures and many more. Chief among these come the various stock foods, closely followed by concentrated lye, etc., etc. Feed and house your animals properly and you won't need anything to put or keep them in healthy condition.

Despite all the care that the farmer may exercise to prevent it, cholera will generally, sooner or later, find its way into a herd, and then he is certainly up against it. Perhaps a neighbor has an outbreak of the disease, but quietly disposes of his dead and sick animals and says nothing to anyone, maybe feeling ashamed that despite all his care he has at last become a victim, and his neighbors, all unwittingly, leave open some door of infection and are likewise afflicted. This is all wrong. I would rather my neighbor would take, nay, rather I would give him, my best cow than that he, through concealing the presence of cholera in his herd, should permit me to bring the disease to mine.

Well, suppose we have, by some means, the cholera in our herd. What are we going to do? Alas, too many have sat quietly by and let them all die without taking advantage of the only means science has discovered for affording relief, listening with ready ear, maybe, to this or that disgruntled neighbor who, maybe, as I have often observed, never kept a hog in his life. The only practical way of successfully handling hog cholera is by prevention with anti-hog cholera serum, properly prepared and properly administered. Right here is to be found the chief and probably the sole cause of whatever failures may have been experienced in the use of the serum in the past and of the great opposition to its use on the part of many intelligent and experienced hog-raisers. There are many makes of serum on the market and, in the past, much of it has been worse than worthless. At the present time, however, our state laws preclude the possibility of the sale in Kansas of serum that is not up to standard. Among the best of the serums put out at this time is that prepared at the plant of the veterinary department of our State Agricultural College at Manhattan. The output of this plant has been very limited, at times impossible to secure without a long wait, but by increased facilities they are now enabled to fill all demands at once. They need more funds for added equipment and material with which to work, so that they may be enabled to store up serum for future demands upon their product against the time when such demands come thick and fast, far in excess of the regular daily production. Such storage represents a large amount of money tied up in serum, which brings returns only when shipped out. "Properly administered!" "Aye; there's the rub." Many factors enter into the proper administration of the serum. First, in point of time, at least, is absolute cleanliness. By neglect of this essential, many hogs have died of blood-poisoning caused by the introduction of outside infection along with the insertion of the needle and injection of the serum. Second, and of very great importance, comes a nice, well-trained, discriminating judgment on the part of the operator as to what hogs not to treat or how much serum to use in each individual hog as it comes before him. The treatment of sick hogs or the use of too small a dose of serum will give unsatisfactory results and thus give the use of the serum an undesirable reputation. Often it is difficult or impossible to tell readily whether or not a hog may already be infected, and so error be made in giving the ordinary amount when more should have been used.

The serum is not advocated as a cure for cholera, although I have been told by reliable veterinarians of wonderful results secured by them by repeated large doses of serum in the case of very sick hogs. However, it is believed, and with good reason, that, if the animal have the disease but slightly, a large injection of the serum will greatly aid him in getting well more readily and quickly, and so I sometimes recommend in special individual cases, the administration of increased amounts of serum into sick hogs.

The period of immunity derived from the use of anti-hog cholera serum varies from that of a few weeks to lifelong. The first only is secured if, at about the time of the administration of the serum, the animal does not acquire the disease, the second, if he does so become infected.

The chance of an animal becoming infected at or near the time of treatment with serum is so uncertain, especially if the attack of cholera in the herd be but mild in nature, that we have come to take the stand that it is best to make sure that the hog will be so infected. Hence, wherever possible, we give treatment by the so-called simultaneous or double method. In this method, a small amount of blood taken from a hog about to die of cholera is injected into the subject at the same time that the serum in increased dosage, is given, thus insuring the presence of the disease in the animal, albeit in a mild form and readily counteracted by the serum used, and giving life-long immunity. This simultaneous method is especially applicable in herds where there is no infection and where the immunity derived from the use of the serum alone would be of short duration. The use of this virulent blood is attended with more or less danger and loss of animals which may, perhaps, be weakened from one reason or another, overfatness or high breeding, for example, and in such cases it is recommended that the double treatment be preceded by about ten days, by an injection of serum alone. Thus all danger of loss is eliminated. Here also, but more than in the use of the serum alone, is required the nice, discriminative judgment of the skilled veterinarian, and our law wisely forbids the use of virulent blood excepting by those who have secured special permission therefor from the state live stock sanitary commissioner. Where this double method is used it is claimed that there is no danger of the hogs infecting the premises with cholera unless, perchance, one or more of the hogs so treated should show visible evidence of sickness, but this needs further observation and experiment before being fully accepted.

It has just been announced that experiment shows that pigs born of sows that have been given the simultaneous treatment while heavy with pig, possess a large degree of immunity and it is hoped that further experiment may show that we may soon develop a race of swine that will possess a natural immunity to this dreaded disease.

Now then, what should be done by the farmer to save him this great loss from this veritable scourge to the hog industry of the world? There is but one answer: Keep his hogs immune by means of vaccination by the double method. Do this while they are young and the expense will be small. Save yourself the worry and sleepless nights and money loss by taking the only proper preventive measures, as you have learned to do in the case of blackleg among cattle, and another of the great leaks in the business of the farmer will have been effectually stopped.

A man may work merely to make a living. He may work in the hope of getting rich quickly. He may work for fame and renown, or he may work for the love of it. If he does the latter the others are added unto him.

Silage For Fattening Cattle

Beef Producer On High Priced Land Cannot Do Without Silo

By PROF. F. G. KING, Indiana

There are two distinct advantages of corn silage to fattening cattle. First, there is the conservation of the food produced by the corn plant; and, second, there is a larger profit from the feeding operation.

In the production of corn there must necessarily be produced large quantities of stalks. Chemical analysis shows that approximately two-thirds as much feeding value is locked up in the stalk as is contained in the ear. The food nutrients of the stalk, however, are so locked with fiber that when fed as corn stover or fodder, only a small percentage of their real value is secured. Because the food nutrients of corn stalks are so unavailable for animals, the roughage produced by the corn plant commands on the market a price altogether too small for the soil fertility removed by its sale. Therefore, on account of its chemical content and its abundance on the farm, the more thorough utilization of the roughage from the corn plant must be realized.

One of the great secrets of success in large factories has been the elimination or proper utilization of all the waste. This is now one of the great problems for the successful farmer. The roughage of the farm must be utilized. Corn silage offers the greatest source of improvement with which we are now familiar. When harvested in the ordinary manner, not only is a large part of the food nutrients not available, but the woody portions of the plant are unpalatable, and even when eaten require so much energy in digestion that a large part of their value is lost. When cut early and put into the silo, the entire mass passes through a process of heating and fermenting that reduces the hard, woody portions of the plant to a soft, palatable food which is readily eaten by cattle, horses or sheep. Silage properly made no waste. Corn put into the silo returns the feeder its full value without waste. Not only is there a complete consumption of the plant, but the animals are treated to a feed in winter that is succulent and palatable, with all the thrift-giving properties of good summer pasture.

The economic side of the question is, however, the most important one from the standpoint of the cattle feeder. The ration used must be one that will return the greatest profit. My presentation of this phase of the subject is based on the results at Purdue experiment station, and in no case are any conclusions drawn from less than two trials on that particular item, and in most cases three or four trials have been made.

The general effect of adding corn silage to a ration for fattening beef cattle is shown by the following table:

	Clover hay.	Silage once daily, clover.	Silage twice daily, clover.	Silage.
Daily feed—				
Shelled corn, lbs.	19	16 80	14.41	14.15
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	1	2 83	2.79	2.74
Clover hay, lbs.	11.39	6 75	4.47	
Corn silage, lbs.	.....	17.35	29.38	32.92
Average daily gain, lbs.	2.36	2.58	2.56	2.35
Cost per hundredweight gain	10.35	9.29	9.14	8.96
Profit per steer, including pork	9.00	12.70	15.63	11.54
Additional profit due to silage	.....	3.70	6.63	2.54

In all rations shelled corn was fed according to the appetites of the cattle. In addition to the corn, cottonseed meal containing 41 per cent protein was fed in the proportion of two and one-half pounds daily per 1,000 pounds live weight of cattle. All lots of cattle were uniform as to size, quality, age and condition when the experiment began, and were treated exactly the same, except that the roughage offered was different.

The figures in the table are averages of two years' work. They are the results secured in the winter of 1909-10, which was a very profitable year, and those secured in the winter of 1910-11, which was a very unsatisfactory year to feed cattle. Corn was worth 54 cents in one case and 37.4 cents in the other; clover hay, $10 per ton; cottonseed meal, $28 and $30 per ton, and corn silage, $3.50 and $3 per ton.

The first noticeable effect of the silage was on the appetites of the cattle. It will be noted that the amounts of both hay and grain were reduced by the addition of silage. The grain in the silage evidently replaced approximately the same quantity of dry corn in the ration, thereby decreasing the quantity of dry grain consumed by cattle on full feed. This fact, when considered with the rate of gain, is sufficient to successfully contradict any opinion that the corn put into silage is not as valuable as when gathered.



EATING ENSILAGE.

International prize winning steers exhibited by the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Nebraska, at Chicago, Ill., 1910. Beginning with the left: Prince of Viewpoint 2d, first prize Angus calf and champion of the breed; Bobbie Burns, first prize Galloway calf, champion of the breed; Blue-beard, first prize senior grade calf.

The rate of gain was increased by the addition of the silage to the ration, and not greatly affected by the substitution of silage for clover. Since silage is a cheap roughage and the grain consumption was less when silage was fed, the cost of gain was greatly reduced by the addition of silage to the ration. When silage was fed once daily in connection with clover hay, there was an average reduction in cost per hundred pounds gain of $1.06; when silage was fed twice daily with clover hay, the reduction in cost amounted to $1.21 per 100 pounds gain, and when corn silage was the only roughage eaten by the cattle the cost of gains was reduced $1.39 per hundred pounds. It will be noted that the more nearly the corn silage replaced the clover hay in the ration, the greater was the reduction in the cost of gain, the greatest saving of cost being when no clover hay was fed.

When cost of gain is the basis of comparison, the conclusion would be drawn that the more nearly silage replaced hay in the ration, the greater would be the profit. This is true when a small amount of clover is fed, but not so when silage alone is used as roughage. The profit per steer was increased $3.70 by adding silage once daily to clover for roughage; $6.63 by adding silage twice daily, and $12.54 by substitution of silage for clover. The reason the profit per steer is not in the same proportion as the saving in cost of gain is that there was a difference in the finish of the cattle. The selling price was not appreciably affected by adding silage once daily, while it was increased an average of 15 cents per hundred by the addition of silage twice daily, and reduced 10 cents per hundred by substitution of silage for clover. With these figures as a basis of comparison, there would be a saving by the use of corn silage on a carload of 20 steers of $74, $132.60 and $50.80, according to the extent to which silage replaced clover as a roughage.

Because corn silage has proven so profitable for fattening cattle, its limitations must not be overlooked. It must be remembered that silage is a roughage and not a grain. Because some corn is contained in silage, the mistake is sometimes made of trying to use it for grain instead of roughage. This practice always results unsatisfactorily. Silage is a roughage and must be so considered. Ordinarily it is not necessary to limit the roughage consumed by fattening cattle. The steer will naturally consume more grain and less roughage as the fattening period advances. Sometimes, however, it is necessary when silage is very palatable, to arbitrarily limit the quantity of silage consumed by the cattle in order to induce sufficient grain consumption to insure satisfactory gains.



KANSAS FARM COW BARN AND TWO 100-TON SILOS. DURING THE FALL OF 1910 BOTH SILOS WERE FILLED. ONE WAS FED OUT AND ONE-FOURTH OTHER. THE SECOND DURING THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1910-1911. DURING THE DRY SPELL AND CONSEQUENT SHORT PASTURES THE PAST SUMMER, THE SILO THREE-FOURTHS FULL WAS FED OUT AND THE DAIRY COWS AND YOUNG STOCK NEVER KNEW THAT PASTURES WERE SHORT. THIS FALL ENOUGH ROUGHAGE WAS GROWN IN SHAPE OF CORN AND KAFIR AND SORGHUM AS CATCH CROPS TO AGAIN FILL BOTH SILOS.

In fact, the greatest benefit from silage in the ration is much more marked during the early part of the fattening period when roughage comprises a larger proportion of the ration than later in the fattening process.

Another limitation of corn silage is that it is not a balanced ration. It is of somewhat the same nutritive ratio as the corn grain. Therefore, when corn silage replaces clover hay, which balances corn, some form of concentrated protein must be added to make a properly balanced ration. The effect of adding corn silage to the ration of corn and clover, without cottonseed meal, is shown by the following data secured in two trials on the question, made at Purdue:

	Corn and clover.	Corn, clover and silage.	Corn and clover.	Corn, clover and silage.
Daily gain, lbs.	2.01	1.85	1.90	1.80
Cost per 100-wt. gain	$10.29	$9.80	$10.89	$11.07
Selling value of cattle	5.45	5.30	5.95	6.00

It will be noted that the rate of gain was actually decreased and the cost per hundred pounds gain and selling value of the cattle not greatly affected by the addition of corn silage to a ration of corn and clover hay. This data from Purdue is also borne out by experiments at other stations and by individual cattle feeders.

If the best results are to be secured with corn silage, some nitrogenous concentrate must be fed. Since cottonseed meal seems to be as plentiful and as cheap for its worth as any, we have been using it in our experiments. The effect of adding cottonseed meal in the proportion of two and one-half pounds daily per 1,000 pounds, live weight of cattle, to a ration of corn, clover hay and corn silage, is shown by the following table:

	Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and silage.	Shelled corn, clover hay and silage.	Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and silage.	Shelled corn, clover hay and silage.
Initial value	$4.25	$4.25	$4.00	$4.00
Initial weight, lb.	1,010	1,014	1,123	1,125
Aver. daily gain, lbs.	2.57	1.85	2.70	1.80
Cost per 100-wt. gain	$8.74	$9.80	$9.11	$11.07
Necessary selling price	5.66	5.05	5.35	5.37
Actual value	5.60	5.30	6.25	6.00

It will be noted that by the addition of cottonseed meal to the ration, the daily gain was increased in the first case from 1.85 pounds to 2.57 pounds, and in the second case from 1.80 pounds to 2.70 pounds, at a reduction in cost per hundred pounds gain of $1.06 in the first trial, and $1.96 in the second. The selling value of the cattle was increased by the use of cottonseed meal, 30 cents and 25 cents per hundredweight.

Since the necessary selling price was practically the same in either case, the excess in selling price due to the addition of the nitrogenous concentrate represents practically clear profit. Therefore, in order to secure the greatest benefits from corn silage, some form of protein must be added to the ration.

In conclusion, therefore, let me again call attention to the facts that, first, when properly supplemented with a nitrogenous concentrate, the addition of corn silage to a ration of corn and clover hay has returned a profit amounting in one ration to $6.63 for the average of two years' trials; and that in no case was there a smaller profit than $2.54 per steer by the addition of the silage. Second, the more nearly the silage replaced the hay in the ration, the greater was the reduction in the cost of gain, but when no clover hay was fed, there was a decrease in the selling price. Third, the addition of corn silage to a ration of corn and clover hay not properly supplemented, does not greatly affect the profits. Fourth, the best results can not be secured from feeding corn silage to fattening steers unless the ration is properly balanced by a nitrogenous concentrate.

At the Nebraska Station a comparison was made of wheat bran, linseed meal and cottonseed meal as protein supplements. The profits were largest where alfalfa hay was used as a part of the roughage to furnish the desired amount of protein.

Bermuda for Kansas and Oklahoma

The south central section of Kansas—those counties which in times past were the banner wheat counties of the state—are short on pasture, and many farmers declare that repeated efforts at seeding pastures with different combinations of grasses have failed. This section must have pasture and the farmers realize it. In Elk, Harper and Sumner counties, a few years ago, this editor investigated a number of Bermuda grass pastures and believed the results warranted more general use of that grass. Last fall we investigated it carefully in Oklahoma and for that latitude it is a wonderful grass. We believe Kansas farmers living south of a line drawn east and west through Wichita will find Bermuda the best pasture grass at this time known for that section. North of that line it will not endure the winter. In Oklahoma, Bermuda is usually planted on the poor land. It is a good thin land plant, but will thrive proportionately as soil is deep and fertile. Bermuda grass and Kafir make a combination hard to beat in Northern Oklahoma, and the stockmen of the two southern tiers of Kansas should give each a trial.

Our subscriber, F. A. Mitchell, of Chandler, Okla., writes: "Aside from the roots it will cost between $1 and $2 an acre to set Bermuda, and when once set it will last for many years. The land if properly handled will continue to increase in fertility and productiveness. The grass is apt to become root-bound and not do so well. In fact, all ground should be plowed occasionally. Stirring is the life of the ground. I like to plow my Bermuda sod every other year. Plow it in early spring. Pack it with disc and harrow and seed to oats. As soon as the oats are large enough turn on the stock. By the time the oats are eaten the Bermuda will be growing to beat the band, and the stock will be growing to beat all creation.

"The root system of Bermuda is something wonderful. When the sod is plowed it leaves this mass of roots to decay and add humus to the soil. It also opens the soil to air and moisture and in every way prepares it for the production of a still better crop of Bermuda grass.

"With Bermuda grass our land cannot blow away and it cannot wash. With plenty of Bermuda grass pasture our stock will have no desire to run away and neither will we, as it pays.

"This year our corn did not yield over two bushels per acre, but our Bermuda pastured one cow per acre. We had our oats, but our Bermuda grass, by its side, kept spreading and growing and it was relished by all kinds of stock. I have set 70 acres of my quarter to Bermuda and will set more, because it pays better than anything I have tried.

KANSAS FARMER readers who have Bermuda experience are invited to use these columns in telling their neighbors about the plant.

Hints for the Gardener.

Begin to plan now on your spring's work. Send for seed catalogs in order to decide what you are going to plant.

Send for your seeds early and test them long before you plant them, both for purity and germination. Weak seeds are dear at any price, for from them spring weak plants.

If you are going to use any manure purchased from the city, do not fail to pile it up and allow it to rot before it is hauled onto the land. Manure coming from livery stables, or other places where hay is likely to be purchased from several sources, is often a fruitful source of weed infection. If such manure is allowed to ferment well, the most, if not all, of the weed seeds will lose their power of germination. The pile should be turned over from time to time in order to prevent over-heating and the consequent loss in the value of the manure.

Plan your garden in such a way that there will be a good division of labor throughout the season.

Repair your hot-bed sashes. Replace broken panes and fasten the loose ones in. Imbed the panes in putty and nail them in, but do not putty them in, for the rain and frost will crack the putty off if you do. Do not lap panes over one-fourth of an inch; the water and frost will get under and cause you trouble there, too.

Repair or make any crates or boxes that may be needed and see that all the garden tools and machinery are put in good repair for the spring and summer.

When you send for your seeds don't forget the importance of a crop rotation in your garden. Remember that among the many advantages of crop rotation are the avoidance of insect pests and fungus diseases, the ridding of weed pest by intensive cultivation, the balancing of the soil elements by growing crops of different food requirements, and the addition of nitrogen to the soil by growing leguminous crops.

Relation of Type to Profitable Pork Production.

Type? Yes, type, is the much discussed question and yet one that is never settled.

Well, now I have no idea of settling this question of type, but just give a few of my ideas concerning it, and leave each of you to settle definitely for yourself what type of hog you think the most profitable for pork production.

Now, what has "type" to do with profitable pork production? Very much. There must be a certain type that will produce pork cheaper than any other type under the same conditions. We are all agreed as to this, yet are not all agreed as to what type of hog this is. We have many types in every breed—the small, medium and large—and then we may add the extremes either way; thus some of the smaller type degenerate into entirely too small a type, while on the other hand some of the larger type go to the other extreme and are too coarse, rough, and are hard feeders.

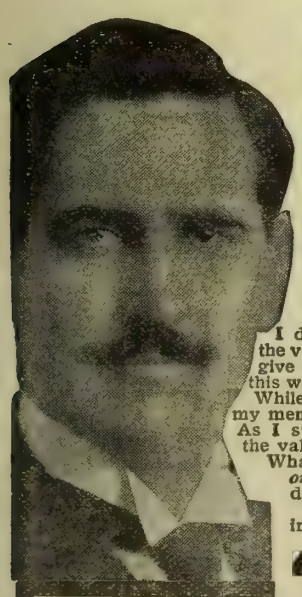
My idea is that the average pork producer, in fact all of us, must use cheap feed, such as the different kinds of pasture, preferably alfalfa or clover, in connection with a small amount of grain to produce the frame of our market hog and then feed a heavy grain ration for the finishing process. I do not believe the 200-pound pork hog the most profitable one to produce under these conditions, but believe we, as farmers, get a greater profit from the 250 to 300-pound hog. I know that many claim the 200-pound hog is the most profitable because the younger the hog the greater the gain from a given amount of feed. That is true, but the 50-pound pig makes a cheaper gain than the 200-pound hog, yet we do not sell hogs at that weight. Why? Because the cost of keeping the breeding stock and the extra care and loss of pigs up to that time has been so great that we cannot afford to sell what we have left because the cost has been too much; they would bring the top market price. Even so with the 200-pound hog. How many men are unsuccessful with pigs, yet can feed the pigs out successfully after they attained 50 to 75 pounds? You see this fact recognized everywhere among feeders, for they are willing to pay a good, big price for shoats rather than try to raise them themselves.

For these reasons and because we can grow the most expensive part of the hog (the frame) from cheap feed, pastures of different kind, is why I believe the larger hog more profitable.

My idea is that this most profitable pork hog, weighing 250 to 300 pounds ready for the market, can be produced the cheapest from the large, long-bodied, heavy-boned type of hog with sows weighing from 500 to 700 pounds, boars 750 to 1000 pounds at maturity and in full flesh. Now, I do not believe in size without quality. No one can feed the extreme rough, long-legged, long-nosed hog with a profit, but with the size I have mentioned I believe it possible to get as much quality and as good feeding qualities as the smaller type of hog possesses. Also I find this large, smooth type far better producers when it comes to farrowing and raising large, thrifty litters of pigs. I also find this kind in demand, not only by breeders but by the best class of farmers and feeders the country over. I have tried both types and know by experience which type I find by far the more profitable.

Type? Yes! I believe in type, and I believe every breeder should have a type in view and should try to produce that type to the very best of his ability. Thus alone can we make a success of the business and advance the interests of our chosen breeds.—H. B. WALTER, before the Swine Breeders' Conference.

Keep the hogs well bedded on cold nights and provide sufficient shelter for them so they will not be inclined to crowd each other too much.



LISTEN!

"HOW CAN I MAKE MORE MONEY IN 1912"

That's Just What Confronts You Now. The Question Is—How Can It Be Done? An Intelligent Answer to This Question Is Worth Real Money. I Will Answer That Question and Won't Charge You a Cent Either

I don't know any better way to give you the valuable answer to this question than to give it just as it came to me. It happened this way—

While I was out on my farm one day, one of my men was hauling manure on an alfalfa field. As I stood watching him I got to figuring out the value of manure—

What that strip of land would produce *without* manure and what the land would produce *with* manure.

The figures so startled me that they inspired me to write a new book and christen it "A Streak of Gold." Because when I came to figure it out, I found that the extra crop I would get where the manure was spread was a veritable streak of gold, which I could not possibly get at all without the manure.

Now I could not begin to put before you in this advertisement all the facts I have to give you on this question of how to make more money on your farm in 1912. All I want to say is, just drop a postal and I will send you this wonderful book

"A STREAK OF GOLD"

wherein I prove the big money there is in manure—wherein I prove the actual cash value of manure—wherein I show on highest authority, how to best care for manure—and wherein I give you the tried and proven way to cash in on this great value.

In addition to my own experience, this book contains information carefully gathered from all sources and presented in clear, simple form, easily understood.

If you read this book and follow its instructions, you are bound to make more money in 1912. And here's a little proposition I will make you just to back up my confidence in this book. If after you get your copy you don't find that the information is worth real money to you, providing you are a farmer, and have manure to haul, providing you should apply its teachings, I do hereby agree to redeem the book at your request any time, at $1.00 in cash.

You cannot buy a book with equally valuable information at any price today from any publisher that I know of. So much for the book.

Now, I have a proposition to make you, Mr Farmer, that is perhaps entirely different from anything ever offered on manure spreaders.

I could not make it if I did not know exactly what I was talking about, and just how the proposition would work out. You see I have made this proposition before, and I know.

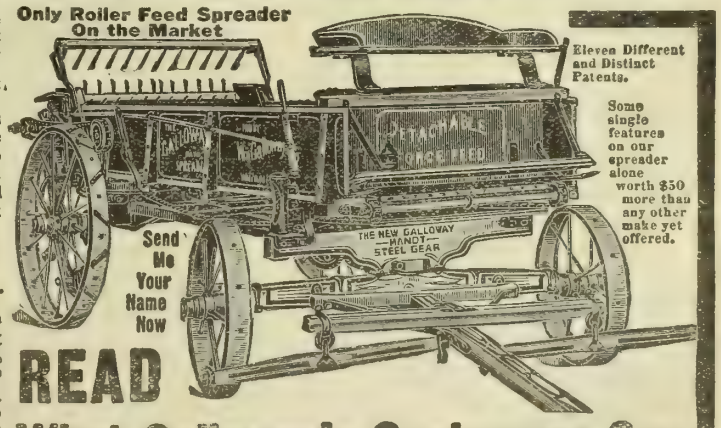
Here it is—I make six different sizes of spreaders in my factory here at Waterloo. They are all new in design—modern in construction—original and different and better in every feature. They are made as good as high class materials, high class labor, and high class machinery can make them. And these are the only three things that *make* **QUALITY.** There is nothing more than these that can add to quality.

After I get the quality I make the price, as you know, by selling a tremendous quantity.

10 OR MORE MEN WANTED

I want 10 or more men in every township to write me quick for a very special proposition that will save them big money. Are you one? Write me a postal at once. Do it NOW.

Only Roller Feed Spreader On the Market

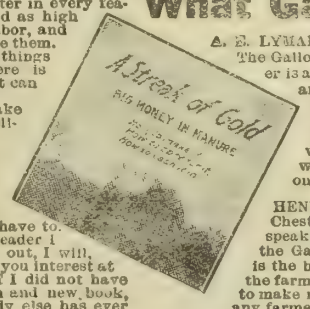


Eleven Different and Distinct Patents.

Some single features on our spreader alone worth $50 more than any other make yet offered.

Send Me Your Name Now

READ



What Galloway's Customers Say

A. E. LYMAN, Chardon, Ohio:—The Galloway Manure Spreader is all right—it works fine and is away ahead of the old way. I spread some manure on a piece of meadow last winter and the hay was as heavy again as on the other part.

HENRY KUHLMANN, SR., Chester, Neb.:—I cannot speak highly enough about the Galloway Spreader. It is the best friend I have on the farm and the easiest thing to make money with, as most any farmer can afford to have one at such a reasonable price. Everybody that sees it agrees that it is the only profitable spreader made.

PAGE WHITAKER, Calhoun, Ill.:—The spreader we bought of you last winter is giving satisfaction. Our corn where we put seven loads (about 1,500 pounds to load) of manure to the acre made (as near as we could estimate) fifteen bushels more per acre than exactly the same land without manure.

PAUL MOUSER, Harpster, O.:—I have one of your spreaders and think it the whole thing in that line and I am talking it up right. It will pay for itself this year on twelve acres; six of wheat and six of corn. I've had mine a year now and it never gave me the least trouble. If anyone wants to see the Galloway at work, or rather at play, mine is on exhibition any or all the time.

12 Months Use FREE and Interest on Your Money If This Test Fails

Now here's what I am willing to do. You let me send you one of these spreaders to try on your place with any kind of manure, and under any condition. Try it 30, 60, or 90 days if you choose. Then decide whether or not it is the best spreader for you. Sold on five different liberal selling plans, after you decide whether you want it. Remember your credit is good with me. Remember it is good financing to buy a manure spreader on time if you have to.

Now Listen! The question for you is, how can you make more money? If, at the end of 12 months the spreader I send you has not been a paying investment for you, providing you have as much as 100 loads of manure to haul out, I will, and hereby do agree, to take back the spreader—pay the freight both ways—give you back your money—and pay you interest at 6 per cent from the time you sent me the price of the spreader. Can you beat it? And could I make the offer if I did not have something better than the other fellows' "best!" Just drop me a postal now and say: "Send me your proposition and new book, "A Streak of Gold;" also your spreader catalog, and all other particulars about this unusual offer that nobody else has ever made." And I believe after you get them you will agree that I have answered the question, how to make more money on your farm in 1912. Just write me right now.

Wm. Galloway, President, THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 389 A G Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa



Mayer Honorbilt Shoes are leaders. They lead in style and are unexcelled in wearing qualities. The styles are the very latest. These splendid shoes are not equalled by other shoes selling at the same price. The choicest leather, tough soles and the best of everything goes into them. Made with double leather toes. They are "built on honor."

Buy Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and get the greatest shoe values obtainable.

WARNING—*Look for the Mayer name and Trade Mark on the sole—if your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.*

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands; also Mayer "Yerma Cushion" and Mayer "Martha Washington Comfort Shoes."

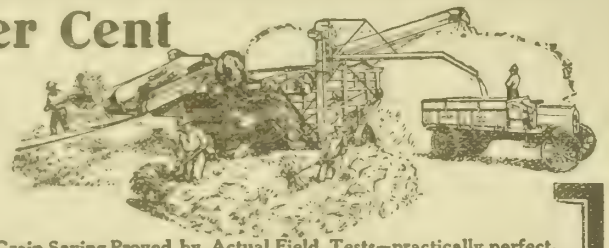
FREE OFFER—Send the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of George Washington—size 15x20.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MILWAUKEE Mayer CUSTOM MADE

Trade Mark

99 9/10 Per Cent Grain Saving Proved



THINK of it!

99 9-10 per cent Grain Saving Proved by Actual Field Tests—practically perfect. That's the wonderful record made by Avery "Yellow Fellow" Separators in 27 Field Tests while operated by owners and regular crews. **Best Grain Saving Record ever made** by any separator.

An Avery puts the farmer's grain in the wagon and not in the stack. **No green straw stacks after an Avery "Yellow Fellow".**

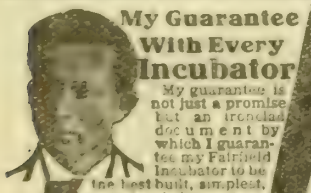
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save the grain and do good cleaning. Fast work—thorough work—steady work. Breakdowns almost unheard of with the "Yellow Fellow". No idle crews lying around all the time at big expense. Small repair bills. **Teeth guaranteed for life** against breakage. The Avery gets there and gets away. It is the "on time" thresher.

Get Big Free Book About Grain Saving And Other Facts

Interests every thresherman because it tells him how to do better work, get more jobs and make more money. **Interests every grain growing farmer** because it tells him how to save more of his grain—get it cleaned better—and get his threshing finished on time. Whether you're a thresherman or a farmer you need to know all about the grain saving and other facts told in this Avery Book. Ask **now** for Avery Separator Book. Address,

AVERY CO., 1402 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill. *Also manufacturers of Avery Gas Farm Trucks, Undermounted Steam Traction Engines, Gas Traction Engines and "Self Lift" Engine Gang Plows.*



My Guarantee With Every Incubator

My guarantee is not just a promise but an ironclad document by which I guarantee my Fairfield Incubator to be the best built, simplest, easiest and cheapest operating machine on the market, guaranteed to hatch 90% or better. Guaranteed to be satisfactory in every respect or we refund your money without quibbling.

Sam Thompson's Fairfield Incubator

Guaranteed to Hatch 90% or Better

No hen in the world will equal this, enough to be sold on such a guarantee, which proves that the Fairfield way is the best way and that this is the machine for you to buy. So far I have received over 2,000 reports from last year's customers who hatched 90% or better. No other incubator is good

By Actual Test, the World's Best Hatcher Made of the finest California redwood. Has large, roomy egg chamber, perfect heating system. It's the most perfect machine on the market; costs no more than the ordinary kind. Write today for large catalog, price list and free particulars of guarantee and 42 days' trial offer. Address SAM THOMPSON, Pres., Neb. Incubator Co., 57 Main St., Fairfield, Nebraska.



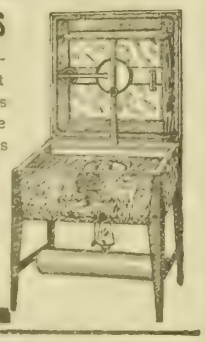
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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

RAYO INCUBATOR

MANY SUPERIOR POINTS

The Rayo is truly the Incubator without a fault. It is built upon principles that are scientifically correct, and which result—always—in successful hatches. One filling of tank and only one gallon of oil for entire hatch—eggs always in sight—turn eggs without removing nest-shaped tray—center heat—these are a few of the points which spell Rayo supremacy. We pay the freight and give a 70-day trial. Ironclad guarantee. Write for the book today.



Write today for our Big Poultry Book "EGGS TO MONEY" Free for the Asking

RAYO INCUBATOR CO.

Barber Street **Blair, Neb.**

KANSAS WESLAYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes some operator, Telegraph help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

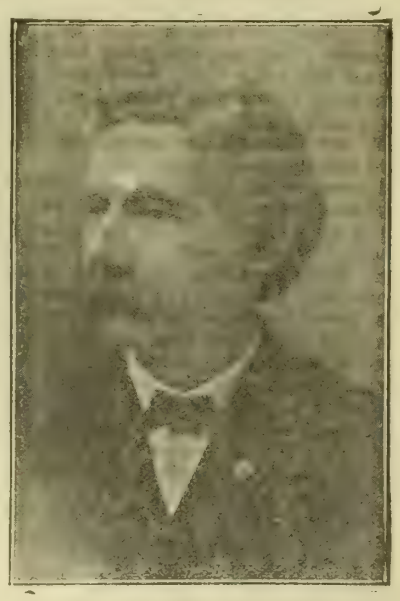
Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

Live Poultry Organization

Kansas Branch of American Poultry Association of Great Value to All Poultry Breeders

The largest organization representing any live stock interest is the American Poultry Association, which now has a membership of about 5,000 wide awake poultry breeders, and is steadily growing.

The Association became so large and the work of the officers so heavy that something had to be done in order for the Association to look well after the industry it represented and take proper care of the interests of its members. This condition brought about the organization of state branches so that now practically every poultry state, Kansas included, has its branch organization.



N. R. NYE, OF LEAVENWORTH.
President Kansas Branch American Poultry Association.



E. D. MARTIN, OF NEWTON.
Secretary Kansas Branch American Poultry Association.

We have in Kansas about 125 members of the American Poultry Association, which gives Kansas one of the strongest branches in the Union. Other Kansas breeders are daily joining the ranks, and the officers hope that before long Kansas will have a larger number of American Poultry Association members than any other state.

One of the objects of the state branch is to foster every movement intended to create a still greater interest in pure-bred poultry, and to improve poultry conditions in general. A regular meeting of the branch is held once a year, and at these meetings plans are made for carrying on the work during the succeeding year. When it is deemed necessary, special meetings are held.

A meeting of the Kansas branch was held recently during the poultry show at Leavenworth. An important matter that came before this meeting was that of introducing the study of poultry culture in the public schools of the state. This is an idea that originated in the state of Arkansas, being started by G. C. Watkins, a former well-known Kansan who is now publishing a poultry journal at Fort Smith, Ark. The plan took so well in that state that the work has been carried into the states of Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma, and in each of these states is receiving enthusiastic support from teachers and school superintendents.

At the meeting at Leavenworth it was voted unanimously to encourage a similar work in Kansas, and with that object in view a sum of money was appropriated and a committee appointed to get the work under way. The committee consists of R. H. Searle and G. D. McClaskey of Topeka and A. L. Withers of Leavenworth, each of whom would like to hear from Kansas folks regarding this matter and learn just how the people over the state feel about it.

The work which the above mentioned committee will undertake is entirely new in this state, but to teach poultry culture in the schools is only in line with other agricultural courses that are being taught in the schools of Kansas right now. A number of school men have already expressed themselves in favor of the poultry course. What do KANSAS FARMER readers think about it? Letters addressed to G. D. McClaskey, care of KANSAS FARMER, will be read and considered by each member of the committee.

Feeding Frozen Silage

Several subscribers have herd that the feeding of frozen silage is detrimental to the animal eating it, and while none of our correspondents have reported unfavorable results, they ask for information. The feeding of frozen silage we do not believe good for any animal. Frozen silage contains a good deal of ice. You would not thrive on a meal of cracked ice or on frozen hash or beans. Whether such diet killed you would depend upon how much you ate, and the amount you ate would depend upon how hungry you were. I am doubtful if frozen silage has any effect on the animal more than such a diet would have on yourself, except that an animal might eat it in such quantity as to result in death.

Frozen silage is usually found on the sides of the silo, and so long as frozen hangs there. It is a good plan to dig as much as possible of the frozen silage off, throw it to the middle of the silo and it will thaw by next feeding time. After thawing there is no harm in feeding. Once frozen and, either falling off the sides or being dug off, silage will soon mould after thawing, and should be fed.

Extreme temperatures, such as we had this winter, will cause silage to freeze in any kind of silo. We have examined a number of silos in the country surrounding Topeka, and have seen no silo entirely free from frozen silage. In those silos in which the door is not close fitting or in those of such construction that one door is open all the time, the frozen silage existed in greater quantity than in those with close fitting doors and doors which will permit closing the silo after each feeding. In a silo which was not roofed the entire surface of silage froze between feedings. So a roof is necessary.

During cold weather it is wise to keep the edges of the silage in the silo somewhat lower than the center. A good way to thaw out the frozen material is to cover it with silage that is not frozen. Some cover the silage in the silo with a blanket. Another way to thaw it is to fill the silage cart and let it stand in a warm place over night.

Don't feed silage while it is frozen. Such silage may do harm. Feed thawed silage as soon as possible after thawing. Do not permit the report of a little frozen silage to stand between you and a good silo.

To buy all the live stock in Kansas, and all the farm crops raised in the state last year, a man would have to bring in practically all of the gold mined in the whole world in 1911.

THE CLYDESDALE

By JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

It is perhaps unnecessary for me to speak of the breed contests wherein Clydesdales have taken a leading part during the last few years at the International Show in Chicago. These competitions are, doubtless, familiar to all of you. In the six-horse team contest the Clydesdales have won first prize seven out of eleven times, and have never been farther back than second. In all they have won approximately 70 per cent of all the leading honors, and this in open competition with all other breeds. The Percherons have won 25 per cent, and the Shires 5 per cent. Belgians have not scored at all, so far. Of course I don't claim that this represents the comparative merits of the breeds. That would be foolish, and this great victory of the Clydesdales in harness is all the more noteworthy when we consider the fact that there are probably ten times as many of the other draft breeds combined as there are of Clydesdales. I can only account for these numerous victories on the ground of their superiority. While the average Clydesdale may not surpass his competitors very far, I maintain that the best products of the breed—the very tops, so to speak—combine, in a higher degree, the essential excellence of the ideal draft horse than any others. And this, I take it, is evidence of the skillful, laborious and persistent efforts of the Clydesdale breeders. A standard has been set and prizes awarded according as the animals approached that standard. The basis of this standard may be said to be soundness and bottoms. Feet, pasterns, hocks, and close, straight action are the fundamentals on which the Scottish breeder has built his ideal fabric. No matter how perfect a horse may be in his body, or how massive or powerful or handsome, if found defective in any of these named fundamentals he never finds a place in the prize lists of the present or the past generation of fairs, or shows, as they are called in Europe. Tell a Frenchman what you want and he will try to accommodate you. Tell a Briton what you want and he will waste time trying to convince you that he knows better than you do what is required. He is, of course, sometimes right and sometimes wrong. It is fair, however, to say that it is to Britain that not only Americans, but all foreign nations, are indebted for nearly all our imported breeds of domestic live stock, and the British breeder has never touched any subject in the line of breeding without improving it, whether it be horses, cattle, sheep, or even dogs or poultry.

The Clydesdale, although perhaps not perfect, has many outstanding merits. As a worker in harness he is intelligence itself. His method of drawing heavy loads either on a country road or on a crowded city street is a lesson in mechanics. Setting himself firmly into the collar and utilizing every ounce of power in his frame he takes a steady pull and with long swinging stride and rapid walking gait he soon distances all competitors. The Clydesdale is too restless and ambitious to put on flesh rapidly, but give him plenty of work and he will never disappoint you or be found wanting.

In the last year or two a good many very wealthy eastern men have gone into the breeding of Clydesdales. Mr. Spoor, of the Union Stock Yards, Illinois, has changed from Percheron to Clydesdales; Mr. Fairbairn of New Jersey has established a valuable stud in New Jersey, and such critical judges as Mr. Henry Fairfax of Virginia, Mr. Marshall of New York, and Judge Moore, who has the finest stable of harness horses in the world, are all great admirers of the Clydesdale. It is a compliment to the breed that those equine connoisseurs should show their preference for Clydesdales.

CHOOSING A FARM

By L. E. CHILDERS, Idaho, for KANSAS FARMER

There are two primary considerations in choosing any farm. The first is the location and the second is the character of the farm itself. We shall only write of the location at this time.

Having found your farm, what are its surroundings? Does it have, or is it likely to have rural free delivery? This is important, for nowadays the live farmer must keep daily pace with the market quotations, new agricultural ideas and the progress of the times in general. Is there a railway or trolley line close by? Produce must move, for in the successful disposal of this lies the value of the land. Then, too, the progressive farmer and his family must get away from the farm now and then, not only for a breathing spell, but to mingle with others and to renew their inspiration as well as to gather new ideas from those more successful.

Is there a church close by, and what support does the community give it, or is the devil at work with jealous factions? The public spiritedness of a community will always ray out in the quality of its public buildings, and the interest and intelligence of a community may be judged by the quality of its ministers and teachers. While one may not care to attend church, yet good churches will have a tremendous influence on the character of a neighborhood. Especially will one find good schools in such neighborhoods, possibly a consolidated school if a village is not too close. What other social advantages are there, such as libraries, lecture courses, reading courses and social gatherings? Don't overlook these factors in choosing the place for your business and residence.

What market facilities have you and does the market require the kind of produce which is suited to your soil and climate? The quality of produce is often governed by the kind of customers one is serving. If near a manufacturing center, large quantities of fair quality will be required, but if near a wealthy community, the quantity of produce will not be large, but the quality must be of the best. Can you accommodate yourself to these requirements?

How distant is your market? If one has to ship, can refrigerator cars and such appurtenances be had? Will the length of haul and the consequent cost of shipping leave a sufficient margin for production? Oftentimes a wagon haul will preclude the production of some commodities. One cannot produce a large acreage of potatoes and team them a distance of ten miles to a shipping point. And if such hauls are to be necessary, what is the character of the wagon roads over which they must pass? This is the most vital consideration of all. Two or three or five or six per cent grades in the road will seriously impede ordinary wagon transportation, while a single 16 per cent grade or a few muddy places will be almost prohibitive. The factor of ingress and egress, or wagon roads, is the most vital consideration when choosing a location to plant your home and business.

A big demand for good seed will exist soon to plant next spring, especially in Western Kansas, where conditions never were more favorable for the planting of spring crops. The Agronomy Department is preparing a list of farmers and seed dealers having good seed oats, barley, corn, flax, Kafir, cane, etc., for sale and is eager to get into touch with all persons having such seed. This list should be ready for distribution within the next two weeks, and will be furnished upon request to persons desiring to obtain good seed. All those who wish to list their seed with W. M. Jardine, head of the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, should send in a small representative sample and give the name of the variety, quality and price, and the amount for sale; and, if possible, the source of the seed.

The Flood-Like Advance of No-Rim-Cut Tires—10 Per Cent Oversize

This is what happened when men proved that tire bills could be cut in two:

In 1907 we sold 28,685 tires.
In 1908 we sold 51,542 tires.
In 1909 we sold 105,127 tires.
In 1910 we sold 210,762 tires.
In 1911 we sold 409,521 tires.

That's pneumatic automobile tires alone.

So far this year the demand has run three times that of 1911.

This is what happened when motor car makers made their final comparisons:

44 makers in 1910 contracted for Goodyear tires.
64 makers for 1911—
127 makers for 1912.

And these makers are experts on tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other make. And the demand is six times larger than two years ago. It's the coming tire.

Are All These Men Mistaken?

Note how that demand doubles every year—grows and grows with increasing experience.

Today—after 900,000 have been tested out—the demand is growing faster than ever.

Yet for years these tires cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now they cost but an equal price.

Can you think these men mistaken—these motor car makers, these tens of thousands of users who have come to this patented tire?

They Sought What You Are Seeking

They sought for a way to cut tire bills in two. We proved that these tires could do it.

They sought tires which can't rim-cut. One glance at these tires proves rim-cutting impossible.

They sought oversize tires, to take care of their extras—to save the blow-outs due to overloading. And they found this oversize without extra cost in No-Rim-Cut tires.

That's why they bought, in the year 1911, 409,521 Goodyear tires.

Loss—$20 Per Tire

We figure the average loss of men who don't use them at $20 per tire. It varies, of course, with the sizes. And care or abuse affects it. One can't be exact on these savings.

We figure it this way.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. No-Rim-Cut tires wipe out that loss entirely.

Ten per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. And No-Rim-Cut tires, measured by air capacity, average 16.7 per cent larger than five leading makes of clinchers.

The clincher tire is the old-type tire—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

This No-Rim-Cut feature, plus the oversize feature, will save motor car owners this year, we figure, a million dollars a month.

The Only No-Rim-Cut Tires

In No-Rim-Cut tires there are three flat bands of 126 braided wires vulcanized into the tire base. These wires make the tire base unstretchable.

These tires stay on without hooking to the rims, because nothing can force them off the rim until you remove the removable flange. Then they slip off in an instant.

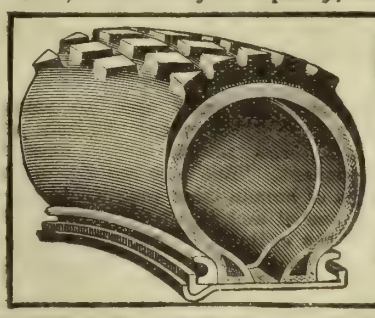
Your removable rim flanges, when you use this tire, are curved outward instead of inward. That's why they can't cut the tire.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. Other devices, used to meet our competition, have serious shortcomings which we explain in our Tire Book.

That is why the demand for hookless tires centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Nothing else known can take the place of these bands of braided wires.

These patented tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They fit any standard rim, quick-detachable or demountable. So, when you give up clinchers, don't adopt experimental tires.

More and more, the men who know best are insisting on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires. Soon or late, you are bound to come to them.



GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without
Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads
With a Bulldog Grip

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits**

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont. Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont. (505)

The Keen Kutter Way Beats the Old Way

Here is one of the biggest labor, time and money savers in the whole line of Keen Kutter tools. Does away with the bar and spade for making post holes. You simply drive the strong, crucible steel blades of the Keen Kutter Post Hole Digger down into the earth, pull the handles apart and yank up a big load of soil. Makes a deep post hole in a jiffy. Has straight grained handles, which insure great strength and durability.

KEEN KUTTER
Quality Tools

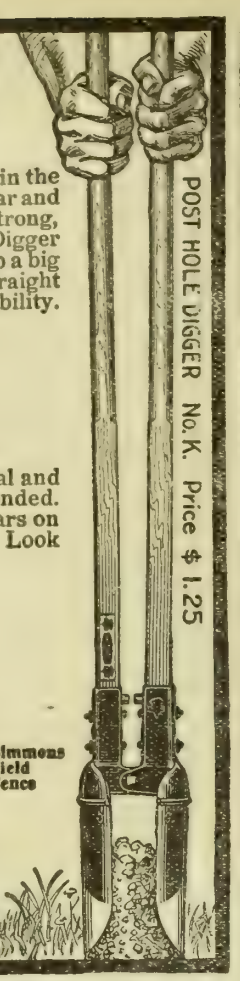
are sold under the positive guarantee that the material and workmanship must be perfect or your money will be refunded. Keen Kutter quality has stood the test of time—45 years on the market and growing in popular favor every day. Look for the famous Keen Kutter trade mark—always.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us. Send for Simmons Cream Separator Booklet, No. 1331.

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St. Louis and New York
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Simmons Field Fence



FREE TICKET TO THE KANSAS CITY LAND SHOW

We will entertain several hundred visitors at the Land Show, Colonists' and Tourists' Expositions to be held in Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., February 26 to March 9. If you wish to attend we will send you an invitation and FREE TICKET. We will furnish guides to conduct you through the Exposition. REMEMBER there is no expense to you for the invitation and ticket—WE furnish them FREE. Our sections will be the most attractive feature of the Land Show, our guests are requested to make it their headquarters and have their letters, telegrams, etc., directed care of our section. **FILL OUT THE ATTACHED COUPON** and mail it at once; our supply of tickets is limited.

THE GEO. H. PAUL ORCHARD CO., 500 North Main St., Pueblo, Colo., Chairman, Entertainment Committee.

Kindly send me an invitation and free ticket to the Kansas City Land Show, also particulars of your plan for entertaining your guests at the Show.

Name.....

KF Address.....

MAIL US THIS COUPON TO DAY

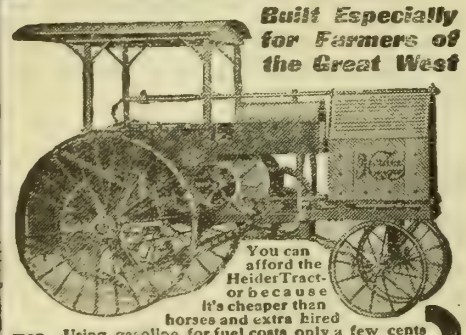
A gasoline Tractor that puts power within every farmer's means. Costs less than eight horses and does their work at less expense. Weighs only two tons. Adjustable from 1 to 12 H. P. A general utility engine that can do any kind of farm work, the heaviest to the most delicate.

Heider Tractor

Takes eight horses off of feed bill. Handle farm with less hired men. These items alone will save the price of a Heider Tractor in a very short time. Brings bigger crops because the Heider Tractor works faster than horses and you always plant on time. Can be used for all kinds of field and belt work.

The Tractor That Every Farmer Can Afford

Built Especially for Farmers of the Great West



You can afford the Heider Tractor because it's cheaper than horses and extra hired men. Using gasoline for fuel costs only a few cents a day to run, and when you are not busy on your own farm, you can make lots of extra money grading roads or helping your neighbors. Made strong and simple. Easy to operate. Sold under the well-known Heider guarantee. Ask your dealer or write for free literature, "The New and Modern Farm Horse."

HEIDER MANUFACTURING CO.,
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When You Write Advertisers Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

You Can Plow 40 Acres a Day

Forty acres are an easy possibility with the REEVES MULTIPLE GANG PLOW. The only really successful outfit is the

Reeves Flexible-Frame Engine Gang Plow



because it does perfect work in all conditions of land. Flexible frame and running of plows in pairs gives REEVES PLOWS a great advantage over others. There are a dozen points of Reeves superiority.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

telling the whole story of traction plowing. Shows plowing scenes and gives letters from users. Either steam-lift or hand-lift plows can be furnished for either steam or gas tractors.

REEVES & COMPANY
118 5th Street, COLUMBUS, IND.

THE FARM



Clean up the farm yard. Your neighbors' estimate of you as a farmer is governed to a considerable extent by the order maintained about the yard and farm buildings. It is worth while in dollars and cents that your neighbors think well of you as a farmer. Your farm may be for sale, you may have seed of some sort to sell, you may have a pure-bred pig or calf to sell and the man who comes to buy will think more of your animal if he finds things in good order about the farm. Train yourself and the farm help to do things in an orderly manner. Better farming will be the net result.

The value of milo as a farm crop is demonstrated by this item received from H. M. Cottrell of Colorado: "Horses and mules in Colorado have stood hard work all summer with no grain but milo. Horses doing heavy farm work are given three good feeds of this grain a day. The easiest way to feed milo is in the head. About twice as many heads are given as the number of ears of Indian corn fed at any meal. Some grind the grain in order to prevent loss. Milo meal has proved a good feed for work horses." Kafir gives the same results and is a better crop in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas. These two wonderful crops have made it unnecessary that the farmer in the so-called semi-arid sections be short on grain feed. There is no longer necessity for the painstaking farmer of that section to be without the grain needed to make dairying and live stock farming successful.

Land will be more valuable as the years go by, and you need be in no hurry to "cash in" the old farm. Your land may today represent a small fortune, and so it does if you own a good quarter in a good section of the country. Money in farm lands is safely invested. It is doubtful if you had the value of your farm in cash, if you could make a better investment. Keep right on improving—making the farm better—and the money so invested will bring its adequate return. We do not know how a farmer can better invest his surplus than in bringing a good farm to a high degree of cultivation and improvement. The farm owner may feel like easing up a bit, and if he is in such condition that he can, well and good, if the owner knows how he can ease up and still make the farm pay and increase in value.

Lest you forget, now is the time to get together all the seed for spring planting. Do not delay until the last minute. If you do you will sow and plant a lot of seed which will result in poor stands, small yields and disappointment. Get oats of the variety best adapted to your section. Run them through a fanning mill, taking out the light kernels and the weed seed. Get good Kafir and cane seed. Be sure that it is as pure as you can buy. Get early maturing varieties, fan out the weed seed and plant a handful of the cleaned seed in a box to see that it will grow. Kafir and cane seed heats in the bin and much of it does not grow. Do not forget the seed corn. We have written much about that and will say nothing more about corn here. But, get the seed ready, so that when the frost is out of the ground and you are ready to sow or plant you will not be forced to depend upon the first seed you place your hands on.

"We used to figure upon so many acres producing so many bushels of crop and throw in the labor," says a correspondent. "But now we figure on the time of human labor required to produce a bushel and figure the acre in as part of the outlay. It was quite interesting to me to find out that during the period of 1855 to 1894 mechanical inventions reduced the time of human labor required to produce one bushel of corn on an average from four hours and thirty minutes to thirty-one minutes. That was because the disc harrow, the gang plow, the corn planter, the four-section harrow, the self-binder, the machine for removing husks from the ear, the corn sheller, and a few other inventions has been given to the world. In the same respect the government tells us that the human labor put into a bushel of wheat in 1830 was three hours and three minutes, while in 1894 it was only 10 minutes. That is because some more machinery was invented."

Southern Kansas and Northern Oklahoma may have an opportunity to observe the results of the Campbell farming system by means of an experimental farm of 640 acres, which it is proposed to establish on the Chilocco reservation, located on the line between the two states. It is proposed that the government enter into a contract with Campbell to conduct this demonstration for 15 consecutive years, and at the end of that time deed the land to Campbell. It is understood that the Campbell company is willing to enter into such an agreement and to conduct a model farm in improvements, machinery, culture of the soil and commercial truck gardening in the most intense and scientific manner; pure seed, horticulture, fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The idea is to prove to the people, particularly to the farmers, that this system of farming can be carried on as successfully on a large farm as on a small tract.

While talking about better farming methods—testing seed corn, deeper plowing, pure-bred stock, etc.—it is well not to forget the necessity of thorough cultivation and the freeing of the farm from weeds. The loss to the American farmer from weeds is enormous. In the United States it is not far from $100,000,000 annually, and for the state of Kansas it is claimed the loss is close to $5,000,000. Such figures, however, mean little. The fact is that on most farms fully one-half of the moisture available for crop production is required to support the weeds, and with this moisture a considerable part of the plant food is utilized. It wears the farm to produce weeds, and many farms of exhausted fertility are so from the growth of weeds more than from the growth of crops. Make a resolution now to keep down the weeds of the field. This is done by good methods of cultivation, by using crops known to every farmer as renovators of the field and by mowing the fence and hedge rows.

There is much that is commendable and gratifying in the recently awakened interest of bankers and business men in improvement of agricultural conditions. The prompting motive is selfish—but that motive can do them no good except as the farmer and community at large is first benefited. If the farmer is not prosperous the banker cannot be prosperous. If the farmer has no money the merchant's business is affected. If some crops do not grow the railroad has no grain or live stock to haul. So each of these businesses—all business, for that matter—is dependent upon the agricultural prosperity of the country surrounding the town or along a line of railroad. This accounts for the activity of the banker and merchant in urging the dozen and one advanced ideas tending to better farming. It is this which has caused the business people of hundreds of Kansas towns to hold corn shows and live stock shows and to offer good premiums for superior quality. This spirit caused bankers last year to loan money without interest to a man here and there to build a silo that the one or two structures in a community might serve as a demonstration. The railroad co-operates with the agricultural college in the running of demonstration and lecture trains for the same reason. Business is not slow to recognize the opportunities for improvement. The business man's training has taught him now and why he must grasp the opportunity. The average farmer's training has not so well taught him these, and herein lies the cause for some of the things the matter with farming.

Walnut Logs.

F. W. S., St. Paul, Kan.: Buyers of walnut logs do their contracting in the fall, the logs being cut at that time and delivered to the railroad point for shipment in the spring. This indicates the desirability of drying and the method of drying. We would not saw very green walnut logs into lumber.

Calls for Cowpea Experience.

Our subscriber, E. L. P., Lucas, Kan., says no cowpeas have, to his knowledge, been grown in his locality, and through KANSAS FARMER experiences has become much interested in their growth. He asks that farmers in the western third of Kansas give their experiences through this paper. KANSAS FARMER has printed much cowpea experience this winter, but will be glad to hear from others. Give this man your experience. He may give you some valuable help on some other matter if he be asked.

Nelson Gets Silver Cup.

In the bi-monthly butter contest held at the Kansas Agricultural College for the year 1911, first place was awarded to Nels O. Nelson of the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, Kan., with an average score of 92.4, and he becomes the owner of a silver loving cup given by Kansas creamery men. The cup becomes the property of the contestant who wins it three successive years.

George Steffenson of Atchison took second place, with an average score of 91.08; J. A. Beckman of Great Bend received third prize, with an average of 90.5, and William G. Engle of Abilene received the fourth prize, with an average of 89.5. Eighteen buttermakers took part in the contest in 1911.

New Arrangement for Tenant.

Will subscriber whose letter we printed in January 13 issue of KANSAS FARMER regarding his methods of renting, tell through this paper more about his plan, for the benefit of several other subscribers who have asked questions? The tenant writing stated that he receives $30 per month for all labor done and one-fourth of the annual crop and stock increase. Subscriber desires to know how large the farm is, how many men it requires to work the land, and how many months in the year tenant receives $30, how much stock is kept and what provision was made for handling milch cows and keeping chickens. Will subscriber who is renting on this plan please answer through this paper? There are a large number of tenants as well as landlords looking for new ideas.

Corn—When Ready for Silage.

These days a large part of our subscribers' inquiries are on some phase of the silo—a thing to which Kansas has recently awakened, and it is well this is so. L. C. H., McPherson, Kan., asks when corn possesses its greatest nutritive value, and when it should be cut for the silo.

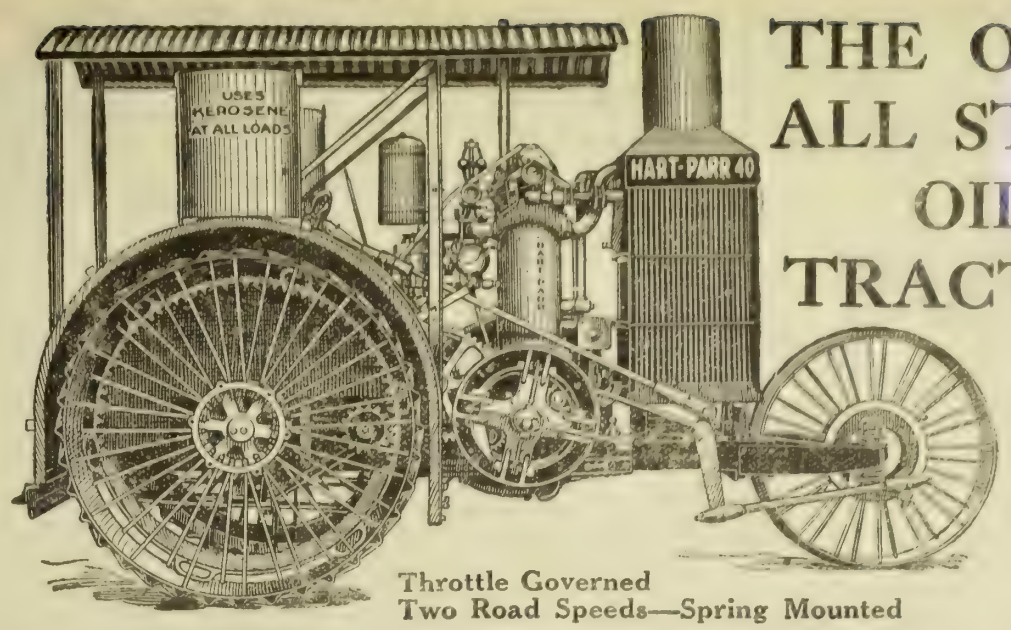
Corn when ripe has the greatest feeding value. The word, "ripe" as here used does not mean when the kernels and stalks are hard and the blades yellow and dry. We would have it apply at that time when the kernels plainly show the dent. However, if the weather is dry and blades are blowing away, cut any time in the dough stage. The point is to save all the stalk and blades possible and at the same time to get as much corn—grain—as possible.

Corn when in silk has twice as much dry matter as when just tasseled out, three times as much when in milk stage, four times as much when glazed and five times as much when ripe.

For Government Farmer.

M. C. R., Abilene, Kan.: Write United States Department of Agriculture for information regarding opening as "government farmer." This department of the government is under civil service rules, and a political pull is not necessary to obtain a position. If government farmers are wanted, your inquiry will bring full particulars regarding date of examination and the subjects on which you will be examined. There will be no examination fee. Your appointment will be made upon the results of your examination and adaptability for the position as shown by questions you will be asked to answer regarding experience, character, etc. The school, the printed matter of which you read, is a reliable correspondence school, and no doubt could give you the technical training necessary. For all government positions of the character to which you aspire a combination of the technical and practical is required. This will answer several similar inquiries we have.

Will Do More Work With Less Cost for Repairs Than any Other Tractor



THE ONLY ALL STEEL OIL TRACTOR

Throttle Governed
Two Road Speeds—Spring Mounted

Superior HART-PARR Construction

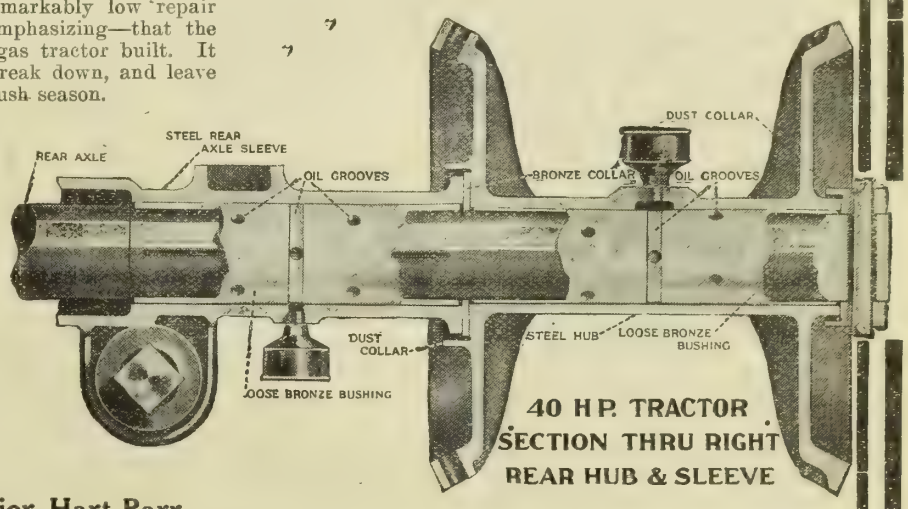
HUNT where you will—up and down in the gas traction market—you'll not find an engine with so many exclusive features—so many superior points of construction. Years of selling—testing in field, years of progress in tractor building have given Hart-Parr the secrets of rational construction. It's one thing for others to mount a gasoline motor on a tractor frame, but it's different when this misnamed "tractor" is put to the test under the racking strains of continuous field work. Watch them break down.

In design—in material—in construction, no tractor can "touch it." It's in a class all its own. It leads—other trail after. Hart-Parrs are a world standard.

Steel Construction the Secret

Steel construction—that's the reason—that's why Hart-Parr owners have such remarkably low repair bills. Remember—it's worth emphasizing—that the Hart-Parr is the only *all steel* gas tractor built. It will wear out *in time*, but not break down, and leave you helpless in the middle of a rush season.

Its driving wheels—its crank shaft, its gears will withstand years of jars and tremendous strains with but little sign of wear. Driving wheels are exceptionally strong—built up of steel—hubs and all. The whole tractor is staunch — solid — a veritable giant for strength—compact — well knit together—getting a grip on the ground through its wonderful wave-form wheels, driven by an always ready motor.



40 H.P. TRACTOR
SECTION THRU RIGHT
REAR HUB & SLEEVE

An Example of Superior Hart-Parr Construction

The illustration selected from many similar ones in our new 52 page catalog, shows a sectional view of the rear axle of the "40." It proves how faithful we are to our principle that no detail shall be overlooked that will insure giving our buyers a thoroughly dependable tractor.

Long-Life Bearings

The rear axle and differential shaft bearings are bronze bushings, with grease grooves turned in the outer surface, and drilled full of holes for storage of grease. The rear axle is bushed at each end with phosphor-bronze 13 inches long. Bushings turned outside and inside, presenting two bearing surfaces, so that sticking or cutting is impossible. This style of bearings is strictly original with us and *found on no other tractor*. All other bearings are generous in size and arranged in the form of bushings, and easily replaceable.

The differential gearing is of steel, is enclosed and practically indestructible. The cross shaft runs in *Hess Bright Ball Bearings*, making it frictionless. The master pinions, as well as driving wheel hubs, have flanges which form dust collars protecting the differential shaft bearings and rear axle bearings. These parts are unseen, but after the tractor is in the field—plowing, discing, seeding, season after season—the extra care and quality we put into these bearings, and throughout the entire tractor, shows up in years of constant service with few repairs; and saves you a lot of money in the long run.

Hart-Parr Service Follows Hart-Parr Tractors Everywhere

When you buy a piece of machinery you want to know that you can get repair parts and supplies without a lot of bother and delay. That's one great advantage in owning a Modern Farm Horse. Hart-Parr branches or supply headquarters are maintained at 20 points for the convenience of our customers.

Small Repair Bills

The prices on Hart-Parr repairs are lower than on any other tractor, or other farm implement. We do not aim to make a large profit on our repair business, as most machinery builders do. We will sell you every part necessary to build one of our tractors for a *little less* than the price of the finished tractor. Do you know of any farm implement you can buy out of a repair list for the price of the finished machine? This shows that the prices of our repairs are very moderate and assures you of low repair bills.

A brand new 1912 catalog—52 pages, is yours for the request. It clearly describes the Hart-Parr—tells why you should own it—gives details of construction—demonstrates by illustrations and drawings the superior construction. Send for it and our other literature showing the wonderful possibilities, economy and profit in farming with a Hart-Parr Tractor.

We make four sizes—one will surely fit your farm.

HART-PARR COMPANY, 212 Lawler St., Charles City, Iowa.

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Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

SPLENDID CROPS
in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)
800 Bushels from 20 Acres

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits

are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

The Modern Silo
For Modern Farms

Silos are an assured success. The question for you to settle now is what kind of Silo to get.

The best in the beginning is the cheapest in the end. Everlasting Silo built of Denison's Angle Cut and Curved Hollow Clay Blocks - is now recognized as the best most modern form of Silo construction known.

Rust Proof, Wind Proof, Frost Proof, Moisture Proof. Fire Proof. Needs no painting or repairs.



Thousands built last season. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges. Denison's Hollow Clay Silo blocks are perfect blocks. Made in 3 styles. Angle cut or curved.

SAMPLE BLOCKS FREE

Go to your dealer and see these blocks. If he has none tell him to write us and we will send sample blocks free.

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State St., Mason City, Ia.

Valuable SILO BOOK FREE. Tells all about Everlasting Silos, cost of construction, number of blocks required. Shows the 3 styles of Denison's Hollow Clay Silo Blocks. Explains why they are best. Write for book today.

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Make loading easy. Carry big loads and are constructed to all farm work. Broad tires make good roads, and run easy and greatly reduce draft for horses.



Electric Steel Wheels for Your Old Wagon

Best way to make your wagon over, good as new. We send wheels to fit any size axle and make an end of tire setting and repairs. Send for free catalog.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.



ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE

One application guaranteed to cure permanently without scar or money back. Easy to use. Quick and positive. Ten years in successful use. Circular free. Write today.

H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Box 167, Algona, Ia.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE catalog No. B40 showing low price [illegible] from thousands. First order gets agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK



A tank heater is worth a lot in these cold, stormy days to the man who has a herd of dairy cows. It is all wrong to compel a dairy cow to drink ice water. She will not drink as much cold water as she ought to in order to produce a big flow of milk, but when the chill is off so that her body temperature will not be materially lowered by drinking her fill, she will not only drink more, but she will require less feed for heating that water up to body temperature. The feed thus saved she will turn into milk and butter-fat.

The hog is a home market for the coarser grains and grasses. The hog is a factory which turns these crude products into a highly valuable foodstuff. The hog is a product for which there is always a market. The hog doubles the value of the grains and grasses which are fed to him. The hog is a self-oiling machine, needing only materials and supervision. The hog, as a live animal or as a carcass, is a readily salable commercial product, and the hog is a profit maker in all these capacities.

The presence of a water system on the farm implies the presence of a sewer system as well. But even if the water system is not yet established, the sewer system is necessary. If the buildings are on an elevation the problem is very simple. If they stand on flat ground a septic tank may be necessary. Proper sewerage is essential to good health. An inspection of the back yard of the farm home which does not have a sewer system, if made after the snow has melted, will show plenty of reason for the building of one.

A subscriber who has eight acres of Kafir which he has cut and shocked, and about two-thirds of which was headed out, has a chance to feed this out to a bunch of cattle owned by a neighbor and retain the manure on his own land. He asks what would be a fair price for such fodder. As our subscriber lives in a portion of Shawnee County where there is no great amount of Kafir raised, it is difficult to say. During the severe cold weather when hauling was almost an impossibility, the price quoted for such fodder was $8 per ton, but over the state the prices seem to range from $4 to $5 per ton this winter.

If our subscriber has plenty of help which is not otherwise engaged, and can take the cattle at these prices, it is believed that he will make a good trade, as he will get market value for his fodder and will save the hauling and the manure.

Angus Breeders' New Policy.

The American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association has adopted a new policy which ought to do much for the advancement of the splendid cattle which they represent and set an example for other associations.

This Association announces a series of spring bull sales, to be made up of animals contributed by the members, but sold under the auspices of the Association. Such spring sales of bulls are very successful in England, and they will undoubtedly prove so here.

The unique feature of these spring sales will be found in the judging of the animals and awarding cash prizes before the sale. Twenty-five dollars will be distributed in six prizes, ranging from $8 for first prize, to $2 for sixth. Bulls 2 years old or over will be judged in one class and bulls under 2 years in the other, each class receiving the same classification and money.

Under this new plan members of the Association as consignors of cattle will have the support and prestige of the Association, and on the other hand prospective buyers can attend the sales with the utmost confidence they will get a square deal and animals guaranteed by the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association through its members. The auction form of selling and buying animals becomes more popular as time advances. It is to be hoped every member of the Association and everyone interested in the breeding and popularizing of Aberdeen-Angus cattle will lend their hearty support toward this wise and practical form of disseminating good Aberdeen-Angus blood throughout our country.

Mule Foot Hogs and Cholera.

Mr. C. E. Quinn, who was detailed by the United States government to make special investigation of the Mule Foot hog, in a late letter, said:

"I have interviewed many breeders of Mule Foot hogs and have never found one who has lost any from cholera. Many have made cholera tests by turning their Mule Foots in lots where other hogs were dying of cholera, or had died. Sometimes the Mule Foots ate the carcasses, and they ate and slept in the same quarters, yet no Mule Foots were sick or died. This is the claim made by all breeders of this hog, and some even go so far as to sell with guarantee against cholera. I may say I got these returns from over a dozen states where they are raised. I know of no veterinarians who have made any tests with the breed, and I was only successful in getting one experiment station to take up any experiments with them before I quit government work. The Missouri Station promised to do some work last year, but I can not say what they did. In short, I would say that the Mule Foot, so far as tested by farmers, has been immune from cholera, is a vigorous, hardy hog, a good rustler and active, and seems to have lots of vitality, and that crossing on other breeds reduces the vitality proportionately and lessens their immunity from cholera and kindred diseases."

The Royal Remains.

At a recent meeting of representatives of the American Royal, the Union Stock Yards, the Burlington Railroad and the Kansas City Commercial Club, arrangements were made by which the American Royal will retain possession of its present location and will have the use of 15 acres of additional land which belongs to the Burlington Railroad on a 20-year lease.

The agreement by which this happy solution of a grave matter was reached is as follows:

"Recognizing Kansas City's desire to retain the American Royal Live Stock Show for Kansas City, the Burlington Railway Company offers to rent, upon execution of a satisfactory lease, to the American Royal Live Stock Show the 15-acre tract of land just south of the present location for a period of 20 years, at $5,000 a year and taxes, approximating a total of $8,000 a year, less any remission of taxes granted to the American Royal Live Stock Show.

"The Kansas City Stock Yards Company agrees, upon completion of this lease, to erect free of expense to the American Royal Live Stock Show, upon this ground, suitable buildings and equipment to accommodate the show to cost between $75,000 and $100,000, and place them at the free disposal of the American Royal Live Stock Show.

"The Commercial Club agrees to pay the rent on this tract of ground for the American Royal Live Stock Show."

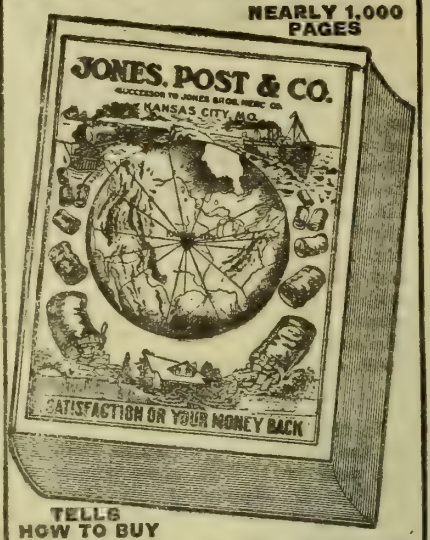
This agreement shows great liberality on the part of the railroad company, as their land is valued at $375,000, the interest on which would be about $18,000 per year, and the taxes about $3,000 more. It also shows the progressive spirit on the part of the Kansas City Commercial Club, which has made that town great.

This action leaves the American Royal in its old home, which will be enlarged to fit the size of the show. It also leaves the Royal officials free of any encumbrance or worry as to their future location, so that they can devote their entire energies to the building up of even a larger Royal.

Hog House Roofing.

As mentioned in these columns a few weeks ago, there is a considerable number of swine breeders and farmers in Northeastern Kansas who roof their hog houses with corrugated galvanized iron. This material is used because it is cheaper than shingles and more lasting. It is open, however, to the objections that it is so susceptible to changes in temperature, and becomes very hot in

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the summer sunshine and cold at night and in the winter. It also presents difficulties in construction of the hog house by which it is hard to prevent drafts of air under the corrugations.

As the hog is the only animal which never sweats, the matter of air drafts in his sleeping apartment is a serious one, because of the ease with which he catches cold.

One of the largest growers of swine in Kansas, and a man who is very successful in his business, has solved the question of iron roofing, and siding, also, on his hog houses by the use of roofing paper. He covered the entire roof and sides of his very large hog barn with one of the best advertised papers, over which was nailed the corrugated iron. He finds that this plan has entirely removed the trouble caused by sudden changes in temperature and has allowed him to perfectly control the ventilation. Some farmers think the building paper alone is sufficient, and there is no doubt that it is effective, but this particular man prefers both paper and corrugated iron.

Not Cornstalk Disease?

How many cattle have you last this year? Did they have cerebro-meningitis? Perhaps you blamed the deaths to frosted feed, and let it go at that, but the veterinary department in the Kansas Agricultural College was not satisfied to accept this as the cause; and, to satisfy itself, instituted a careful investigation. The result, made public today by Dr. T. P. Haslam, a pathologist, shows that 17 deaths of cattle investigated by him were due to cerebro-meningitis. The brains of these 17 animals came from widely separated parts of the state. Dr. Haslam discovered that the brain and spinal cord in every instance were severely diseased. The same germ was found in each in great numbers.

When these germs were planted in food upon which most germs thrive they failed to multiply, but when supplied with a broth of calves' brains, about three weeks ago, growth and vigor were at once apparent. This has so encouraged Dr. Haslam in his researches that he has expressed a desire to continue the effort definitely to establish the cause of the great losses in live stock and if possible, to designate a preventive, or remedy. To do this he will need about 25 cattle heads, or brains, to examine, this year. The work requires the cooperation of everyone losing stock from the so-called cornstalk disease.

"The department will pay transportation charges on these heads," Dr. Haslam said. "Just two things are to be remembered in sending them: They must be taken from the animals very soon after death, and must be packed in ice when shipped. The best method is to cut off the whole head and take it to your nearest graduate veterinarian, who will take out the part we need, and pack it in a bucket, surrounded by ice. Buckets used in shipping candy are excellent for this purpose. The veterinary department will promptly report the findings.

"Many persons are eager to have a preventive or cure for the disease. Recoveries are rare.

"Every farmer in the state should help the College to learn whether the danger disappears from the stalks on drying or freezing. We would like to hear from them and to have records of their cattle this year, whether they have lost any or not. By sending answers to these questions, addressed to the veterinary department of the college, they can be of real service:

"1. Number and age of cattle pastured on the stalks.

"2. Acre yield of corn this year.

"3. Date when cattle were first turned on the stalks, and precautions taken.

"4. How long were the cattle pastured in this field?

"5. How long after turning into the field was the first loss of cattle, if any?

"6. What were the symptoms of the animals that became sick?

"7. Are you still pasturing cattle on cornstalks?"

The experience of Henry Williams of Smith Center, Kan., reported by Dr. C. W. Hobbs is a good example. A herd of 170 cattle was pastured for about three weeks in a stalk field without any loss. The herd was moved December 1 to an 80-acre pasture of prairie grass. In this pasture was a 15-acre stalk field. In three days 10 of the cattle died and eight more were sick. These eight died that day.

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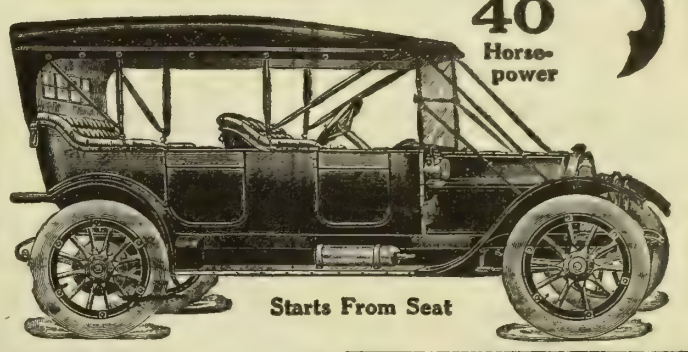
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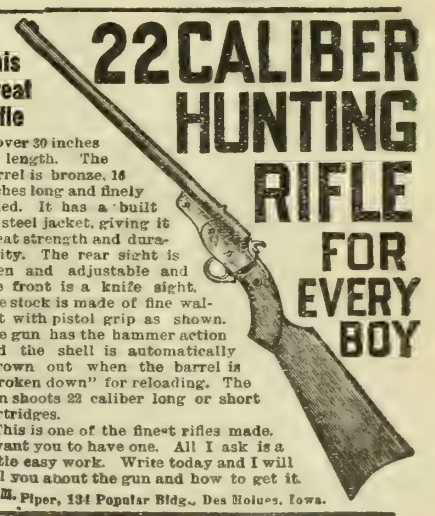


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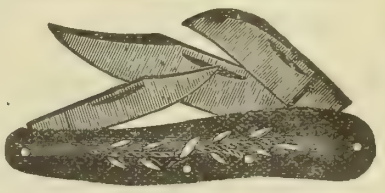


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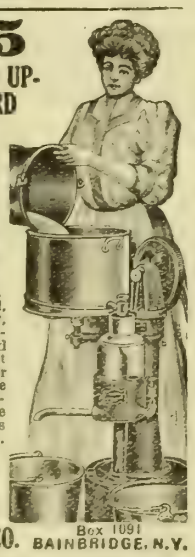
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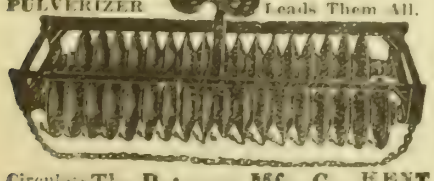
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DAIRY



Breeders of dairy Shorthorns are forcing the attention of dairy farmers to their cows. A dairy Shorthorn breeders' association has been organized and that association will attempt to develop cows of large milk production, as have the associations of the strictly dairy breeds. KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago told of the showing made by dairy Shorthorns at the National Dairy Show.

The Maryland Experiment Station piled up 80 tons of manure in a heap and let it stand for a year. At the end of that time it had lost in weight 53 tons and no one knows how much in value. The place for manure is in the field—get it there as soon as possible. Haul from the barn directly to the field. Clean up the feed yards in the early spring. The loss of manure value is one of the big leaks in our present farming system.

At last the great record of the Holstein cow, Colanthe 4th's Johanna, has been eclipsed. It is about five years ago that the dairy world was startled by her wonderful record of 1,247 pounds of estimated butter in one year. Since then many cows have tried to dethrone her as the dairy queen, but they all fell short until recently when Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, a New York Holstein, finished a year's work with 1,271 pounds, determined in the same manner, to her credit, beating the former record holder by 24 pounds.

KANSAS FARMER does not preach fancy dairying. It does not stand for a thing in dairying, or for that matter in any other line, that is not practical. We are not touching on the finer points of the game—we are urging the fundamentals only. The editor could not discuss many matters from a strictly scientific point of view if he so desired. He was reared and educated on a farm where there was time only for the practical. It is enough to discuss the practical. It is education of real value to be able to separate the practical from the theoretical, and that is what we are doing for you.

The observing milker will notice that when the cow is well along in the period of gestation she will show a disposition to stop secreting milk. If the milker is ready to accept this situation and leave some of the milk in the udder for a few days after each milking and then milk but once a day for a short time, then every other day for a few times, there will be little difficulty in drying off a cow successfully. Of course, care should be taken after milking has ceased to look after her udder for fear that accumulations may form that should be removed.

A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "The farm separator tinware and bowl should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded after each separation. After each separation the cream should be immediately cooled and kept cool by setting in cold water; the cream should be stirred occasionally; the cream should be delivered in clean cans not less than twice per week in winter and three times per week in summer; in transit the cans should be covered with a dry blanket or jacket in winter, and with a wet blanket or jacket in summer; cans should be reasonably full of cream in transit to prevent churning.

The building of a really profitable dairy herd on the farm will result in the removal of the so-called "drudgery" in connection with cow milking. It is the miserably small yield per cow and the consequent small cash return which causes many a man to object to dairying. He really does not object to the work, or kind of work, but objects because he feels it does not pay. You do not hesitate a moment on doing any honorable job which you know will pay. When improvement in any line is begun objectionable features begin to remove themselves in proportion to the advancement made.

Uniformity of cream tests is a thing much sought by the farm dairyman. To obtain uniform tests the separator should be operated at uniform speed and uniform conditions regarding temperature, etc., are necessary. Then if the tests are to be uniform and accurate, the cream must be in such condition, when sampled, that a fair and representative sample can be taken. If, at the time of sampling, the cream is too thick, is tough, dry and leathery on the surface, is partly churned or curdy, it is difficult to secure a fair sample, and tests of such cream are likely to be irregular as well as inaccurate. However, varying cream tests do not indicate that the patron is not being paid for all the butter-fat he delivers. Absolutely uniform tests of hand separated cream are almost impossible on account of the manner in which the separator is handled.

On every farm should be milked all the cows the help will permit. If ten cows is the measure of the dairy herd, let these ten cows be the best. The herd should improve a little each year. It will, if given the advantage of a bull whose ancestry has been good producers. It is little more trouble to grade up the dairy herd than to improve the hog or horse stock. The improvement of the latter depends upon the use of a good sire. You buy a good boar, you patronize a good stallion, for the same reason you should buy a dairy bred bull. Ten good cows on every farm in Kansas would revolutionize agricultural and financial conditions in this state. The maintenance of such a herd will not detract from any other industry of the farm. You will grow as much wheat and corn as formerly, and have a lot more money to use in your business.

The high prices of butter are wholly due to a shortage in butter supply caused by the dry weather of last summer and fall and the consequent shortage of feed. High butter prices have given the packers an opportunity to market butter substitutes and curtail the demand for the farmers' butter and so take from him the velvet for his butter product. The lesson of it all is that we must have cow owners who will learn how to grow and conserve good cow feed, which feed, to a good cow, will enable the production of butter at a reasonable cost and with good profit to the producer. The people of the cities of this country will eat butter at reasonable prices. The farmers' product has no value except for the price it will command in the market. If there is no market his commodity is worth nothing. Oleo manufacturers are already arguing that the farmer will not produce butter and that the working man should have low-priced substitutes for butter. The farmer can produce butter at a handsome profit to himself and at a living price to the consumer.

We never knew of a farmer who received from the creamery a large cream check unless he had produced a good big lot of milk. The cream in the can is measured by the quantity of milk the dairy herd produces. A hundred pounds of milk 5 per cent fat will produce five pounds of butter-fat. If the same herd produced 200 pounds of 3.8 per cent milk the butter-fat will amount to nearly 7½ pounds. Five per cent is an unusually high test for a herd, while 3.8 is not far from an average for the farm herd. The point we would make is that few cows test so low that a good flow will fail to make them profitable producers. In other words, the quantity of milk is a more safe guide than the test. In many herds there are cows producing 25 pounds of 3 per cent milk, and such in many cases are not regarded as good cows, while the cow producing a gallon of 6 per cent milk is too often regarded as a top-notcher. The scales alone, neither the Babcock test alone, furnish the measure of a cow's value. Together they never fail.

Cows should be dehorned, but the dehorning should be done when the cows are calves. However, to show the ef-

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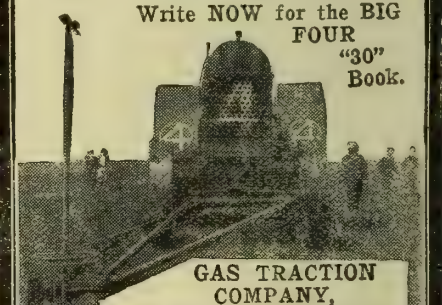
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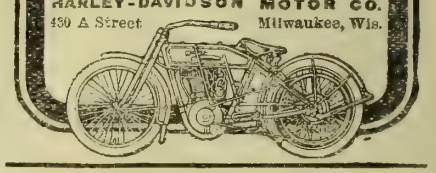
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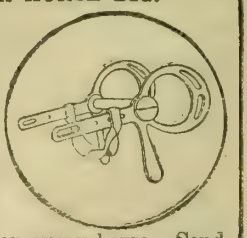
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feet of dehorning cows in milk, the following report by Professor Reed of the dairy department of Kansas Agricultural College is interesting: "Twelve cows in our herd were recently dehorned and a record of the milk production of each cow was kept before and after dehorning. The production of the 12 cows for five days before dehorning amounted to 1,142.5 pounds of milk. The total production of the 12 cows for a period of five days after dehorning was 1,100.7 pounds of milk. The total decrease in milk for the 12 cows during the above period was 40.8 pounds. The average daily loss for each cow for five days was only .69 pounds, or about one-half pint. Two of the cows made more milk during the five days after dehorning than they did for the five days before dehorning; the other 10 produced less milk after dehorning. On the fifth day after dehorning all except two cows were producing equally as much, and some produced more than they did the day before they were dehorned.

Early Management; Future Usefulness.

The management of the calf during the first year has much to do with its later usefulness. Plenty of water and salt should be given in clean vessels. Avoid sudden changes of diet and practice regularity in feeding. Provide warm, dry quarters in damp weather. Give plenty of roughage and not too much grain so as to develop a large capacity for handling food as is desirable in dairy animals. When the calf is 6 months to a year old milk may be omitted from its ration and a full roughage and grain diet substituted.—D. H. Otis.

Feeding and Records.

Intelligent feeding of dairy cattle, and records of their milk and fat production, go hand in hand. The following reasons are given by C. E. Whitley of Ottawa, Ont., why individual records may be valuable guides in apportioning at least the grain rations of cows:

Cow testing allows more discrimination in feeding, apportioning the grain according to the yield of fat.

Cow testing emphasizes the benefit of liberality in feeding succulent, digestible food stuffs.

Cow testing abundantly proves that it pays handsomely to give dairy cows the best of care and kind treatment; this includes regularity as to milking, early stabling in the fall, protection from cold rains, spraying to protect from flies, and above all, particular attention to cleanliness, light and ventilation in the stable.

Cow testing demonstrates that many good cows can be kept at a smaller cost of feed. This is not stinginess but economy.

Feeding the Calf Milk.

There should be no better authority in feeding calves than F. H. Scribner, the famous Holstein breeder. It is altogether probable that he rears more valuable calves by hand than any other man in the world. He says:

"Nature has provided something in the first milk that is very essential in getting the calf's digestive machinery started right, and I think it should be permitted to have it. We usually leave the calf with the cow a couple of days, until it is nicely straightened up, then comes the most important time in the life of the calf, when we take upon ourselves its feed and care; and here is where we want to exercise a lot of kindness and gentleness, for if we are impatient and rough in our treatment with them they will distrust and fear us, and the chances are they will never forget those first lessons and impressions. A cow will never do her best unless she has perfect confidence in us.

"It is an old saying that you can catch more flies with molasses than with vinegar; so you can do more by coaxing than driving. When teaching the calf to drink, don't push its head into the pail; wet your fingers in the milk and let it suck, and coax its head into the pail, and usually the second or third time it will drink of its own accord.

"These are three essentials at this time: The quantity of milk, the temperature, and quality. Calves are injured more by not observing carefully these rules for the first few weeks of their lives than any other way. At this age their little stomachs are not strong, and a little care exercised at this time often means the difference between an unprofitable and a profitable animal.

"The amount of feed at this time will depend largely on the calf and somewhat on the nature of the milk. This amount must bedetermined by the feeder, but this precaution is always advisable—better to begin carefully and work up to what they can handle, rather than to begin with a large amount and get them off their feet and then have to commence all over again."

Milk House for Every Farm.

Every farm should have a milk house. The usual farm arrangement is such as to provide good and convenient location. A 10 x 12 foot milk house is a good size for the average farm. It should be built with a cement floor and have a drain at the center to carry away the waste. The equipment should consist of a refrigerating tank (30 x 36 inches, inside measure, and this will accommodate four milk cans), a cooler and aerator, wash and separator.

A windmill on the side nearest the refrigerator tank will pump cold water from the well into one corner of the tank. The water circulates around the cans and flows out at one side through an overflow pipe. This overflow pipe leads into a watering trough and the water is used for watering the stock instead of being wasted.

No farm where any quantity of milk is handled should be without a small milk house. A milk house the size described can be built for a small amount of money, and will save much of the labor required on the farm in taking care of milk.

Value of Manure From Dairy Cow.

Figures from experiments by Illinois Experiment Station, are: The manure is figured at 11 tons per head for cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk. On the 20-acre dairy farm at the University last year cows which were kept in the barn during the winter and in a dry lot during the summer produced 13 tons of manure per cow. The average value is considered at $1.50 per ton. At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, on a three-year rotation of corn, oats and clover, manure has increased the crop yield $1.60 for each ton of manure used, figuring the market value of the crops, for the first three years after it is applied. No consideration is taken of the increased production from the effects of the manure after the first three years. At the Ohio Experiment Station the value of the crop yields has been increased $2.34 for each ton of manure used. From the figures above stated, $1.50 a ton is a conservative value on cow manure which has been well cared for. Cows which produce less than 8,000 pounds of milk will produce, on the average, less than 11 tons of manure. Cows producing more than 8,000 pounds of milk will not only produce more manure, but it will be of a better quality, owing to the fact that they are fed more concentrates. For these reasons the value of the manure is lowered 50 cents per cow for every 1,000 pounds decrease in production of milk below 8,000 pounds, and raised 50 cents per 1,000 pounds increase in production above 8,000.

Quality Vs. Price.

In connection with the recent purchase of some Holstein cattle in Wisconsin by the New Zealand government, Hoard's Dairyman says:

The other day the senior editor of this paper purchased for the New Zealand government a 2-year-old Holstein bull for $1,200 and a couple of 2-year-old heifers for $1,000 each.

These are long prices, but the secretary of agriculture for New Zealand who sent us nearly $6,000 to invest in such cattle, said: "Buy the best you can get." It will cost in addition about $400 apiece to pay the expense of their transportation and an attendant to the place of destination.

This incident brings to mind a remark we once heard made by the late Thomas Hughes, the noted Guernsey breeder of Pennsylvania. Speaking of the men who had succeeded in producing the best cattle, he said:

I never knew of a single instance where a man made any lasting improvement in his cattle who was looking for a cheap bull. He might, it is true, run onto a good animal by accident, but the bulls that are worth buying have, as a rule, been bred by men who for years have made a thorough, conscientious study of their herd.

It will be noticed every time that such breeders pay but little attention to the price when they buy a bull if they can get what they want.

There are a good many young farmers starting out to make good cattle breeders of themselves. The thing more than anything else that will cut the ground from under their feet will be the sacrificing of quality to price, when they should sacrifice price to quality.

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The only way to properly understand and appreciate De Laval superiority to other separators, is to look over, and better still to try, a 1912 De Laval machine. Every De Laval agent is glad to afford prospective buyers the opportunity to see and try a De Laval Separator.

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The farmer, above all others, can least afford to buy tires on a price basis. Country roads are much harder on tires than are city streets and repair shops are farther apart. Yet most automobile tires are designed to run on smooth pavements.

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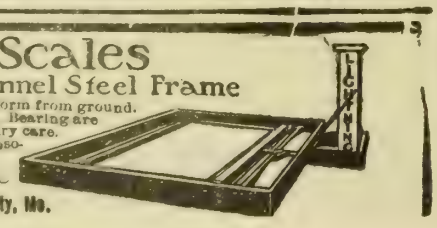
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GOOD ROADS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD ROADS BY VERY SIMPLE METHODS

Kansas Road Routes in Blue Book.

Routes and other data in connection with three Kansas roads will appear in the 1912 Bluebook, the national motorists' publication. One of the roads to be catalogued runs from Kansas City to Emporia, via Topeka and Osage City. The second route runs from Topeka to St. Joseph, Mo., via Hiawatha and Atchison. The third runs from Topeka to Denver, Colo., via Manhattan and Colby.

Fort Riley-Leavenworth Road.

The bill providing for a military highway between Forts Riley and Leavenworth, by the way of Topeka, will receive the consideration of the House Committee on Military Affairs during this session. Hearings on the measure will be held some time soon and Representatives Anthony and Rees will appear before the committee in support of the measure. The chances for a favorable report from the committee are deemed good, but there is much uncertainty as to what the action of the House will be on the matter when it comes up for consideration there.

For Visitors' Accommodation.

During the past few years the number of visitors to the Goodyear plant, makers of No-Rim-Cut tires, has increased so rapidly that it was found impossible for the officers of the company and their assistants to show each visitor through the plant as they would like to. To eliminate this and at the same time insure their guests the best of attention and an intelligent explanation of each operation in the factory, a canvass of the employes was made for a man who had a thorough knowledge of the details of tire building and factory methods and at the same time possessed the qualifications to present this information in an interesting and instructive manner.

Tremendous Tire Trade.

An idea of the marvelous growth of the motor car industry and its allied interests may be gathered from an estimate of the number of tires that have been manufactured in this country during the past five years. Such an estimate has been made by R. R. Drake of the United States Tire Company. "I figure," says Mr. Drake, "that since the beginning of 1907 the tire makers of America have marketed in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 pneumatic tires, the yearly output being as follows: 1907, 900,000; 1908, 1,050,000; 1909, 1,350,000; 1910, 1,800,000; 1911, 2,900,000; total, 8,000,000.

"While 1911, as will be observed from these figures, proved the biggest year for tire makers in the history of the industry, there is no question but 1912 will beat it. In fact, we are looking for a demand that will approximate 4,000,000 tires. And when you get to calculating tires in millions, as manufacturers must do at the present time, you gather an idea of the sizable proportions of the industry."

Some Auto-Do-Its.

It is not wise to run over a board that perchance may lie in the road. If there is a nail in it, a punctured tire may result. It only takes a fraction of a minute to stop and throw the board out of the way.

Don't kick about broken glass on the road if you now and then throw an empty beer bottle by the roadside. Eventually it will get back in the road, perhaps to blow out somebody else's tire.

Nature has done many things, but don't deceive yourself by thinking that good roads grow without being made.

Be considerate of the farmer with a nervous team. Some day he may be an automobile owner and play even.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," so it pays to take heed while passing over dangerous roads and approaching railroad crossings.

Every motorist should be a booster—an advocate of better roads, of better streets and of preserving the beauties of nature along the traveled highways.

It is easy to say "Thank you" to the driver of a team who pulls aside to let you pass, and an added pleasant word will make you feel better and make one more friend for the motorists.—Farm Motorists.

Federal Aid for Roads.

A surprisingly large proportion of the members of Congress, and others in public life, have placed themselves on record in favor of federal aid for public highway improvement. Among the strong supporters of this idea is Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the majority in the lower House. Congressman Underwood said recently: "There is no question in my mind about the attitude that the Government should take on the question of aiding in the building of interstate public roads. At this time, when the treasury is not in very good shape, it might be inadvisable to press the matter, but the time is not far distant when the Government will take the advanced stand of giving federal aid to the building of important interstate highways. Nor is there any question of the constitutional right of the Government to give such aid. It was done in the case of the old Cumberland road, and was abandoned because of the necessities of war. When the Government can afford to make the necessary appropriations, the system of federal aid should be restored."

Reliability of Motor Truck.

Unusual interest is being shown in light delivery power wagons by wholesale and retail merchants whose trade demands prompt, economical and reliable delivery of goods. R. E. Olds of the Reo Motor Car Company says that one user of his trucks reports that for the last six months his Reo truck covered 4,553 miles, making 3,773 stops. His six months' expense for gasoline, oil and repairs was $78.86—fifty cents per day, which is less than 1¾ cents per mile. He earned with the truck, during those six months, $900.54, or $150 more than he paid for the truck. This is but one instance of hundreds of others where the truck has shown its supremacy over the horse, both in economy and efficiency. Here in Topeka, where horses groaned and bled in the deep snow and on the slippery and icy pavements during the recent storms and as a natural result thereof serious congestion of traffic followed, the gasoline truck performed its strenuous duties with as striking regularity and dispatch as it does in more favorable weather.

Practical Good Roads Building.

Governor West of Oregon is sponsor for an experiment in the employment of convicts in permanent road building in the state that is not only unique, but commendable, both from the standpoint of the welfare of the convicts employed and the building of permanent highways at a minimum cost. The men—there are some thirty of them in the group referred to—are what the governor calls his "honor squad" and have been hired out to the contractor having in charge the building of a state highway. Their camp has been placed in a picturesque spot on the Rogue River, and here the men are today laboring contentedly and healthfully, with no one to look after them but the overseer who is superintending the work. The men are comfortably housed, well fed and receive 25 cents a day besides for the labor. The plan seems to offer a happy solution of the "bad man-good roads problem," and is deserving of the carefulest investigation by those who are interested not only in building permanent highways at a minimum cost, but, what is even more important, redeeming and fitting for citizenship the myriads at present confined in prisons, at once a source of heavy expense and usually a menace to society when released.

Cold Weather and Engine Troubles.

Recent severe cold snaps have caused farmers considerable trouble in connection with their gasoline engines which can be avoided. In extremely cold weather batteries should be kept in a warm place and attached to the engine when needed. Cylinders should be warmed with a small torch made of burlap wound round a long bolt and soaked in kerosene, the heat from which can be drawn into the cylinder by turning the fly wheels after the spark plug has been removed.

It takes more brains to be a good farmer than to be a good retailer of merchandise. The boy who doesn't believe this, and goes to the city to become a business man, makes a mistake.

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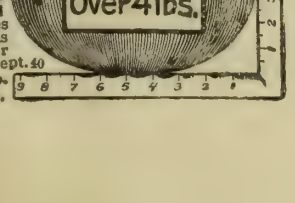
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We have the largest varieties of tomatoes in the world. Specimens have been grown weighing over 4 lbs., and of superior quality and flavor. Can you do as well? It's certainly worth trying. Send 10c, stamps or silver, and we will send a trial packet (50 seeds) of each of these varieties, viz.; Majestic, Red Majestic, Yellow Majestic.

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The GRANGE

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Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

In the fall of 1910 the Kansas State Fair offered a special premium for Grange exhibits, and this resulted in one of the most attractive features in the Agricultural building. Last fall the same premium was offered by the Fair Association, but it did not bring out a creditable exhibit. It seems to me that Grange exhibits are so important as educational features that the Granges themselves should offer premiums in addition to those offered by the State Fair Association. In a strong county like Shawnee, which has 10 Granges, the special premiums could be offered in the name of the Pomona Grange, and after the exhibits had been shown at the county and state fair they could be placed on exhibition at the American Royal or the International Live Stock shows, the National Land show, or some other place where it would be the means of attracting attention and immigration to Kansas. The more people we have in Kansas the larger will be our home markets for that which we produce.

Another thing that would bring good in several ways is the holding of local winter corn shows. The local Granges could unite in the purchase of a small cup or trophy, and this could be competed for each year by the Granges in that county with the understanding that it would have to be won three successive years before it became the property of the winning Grange. Shawnee County already has several Grange fairs which are held in the fall, but these come too early for the best display of corn. The corn show could be held in connection with the winter institute and would add greatly to the interest, besides resulting in a very marked increase in the quality and yield of the corn crop of that county.

The good roads movement, about which we hear so much, is not altogether in the interests of the city automobile owner who wants to take an occasional ride in the country. Statistics show that there are about as many owners of automobiles living on Kansas farms as there are living in town. If you own an automobile you can join with the other owners in your desire for good roads. If you do not own one, you need a good road all the more. With the use of the King drag at the proper time, followed when the road has been gotten into thorough condition by a coat of Kansas crude oil, the Kansas road can be improved many hundred per cent and at a comparatively low cost. It is much cheaper to have such a road, even if it does cost something, than it is to pay out more money for blacksmith bills, harness bills, and veterinary bills, which you must meet year after year when the roads are bad.

One of the most profitable investments that a farmer can make and one that should be made before any other, is the purchase and installation of a system of running water in the house. The cost is low where the bulk of the work can be done by the farmer's own force. Water can be piped from the windmill tank to any portion of the house, and the additional expense of a few dollars will provide for a tank heater, which will supply hot water at any tap. The Agricultural College expert in domestic economy estimates that such a plant, including an underground pressure tank, can be installed for less than $200.

Hawkeye Grange.

The Grange at Canton held a public session in the G. A. R. Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and National Organizer C. B. Hoyt installed their officers, assisted by Mrs. Hoyt. Good music and recitations by Miss Hoover of Manhattan and an address by Mr. Hoyt were followed by sandwiches, coffee, candy and fruit, and several new names were secured. The officers were as follows: Master, F. M. Landers; Overseer, T. L. Humble; Lecturer, Mrs. F. M. Landers; Steward, C. Ledbetter; Assistant Steward, Louis Eppler; Chaplain, J. M. Summers; Treasurer, Alex Shultz; Secretary, E. Gurd; Gate Keeper, T. F. Gurd; Ceres, Mrs. Tinsley; Pomona, Addie Summers; Flora, Mrs. A. Shultz; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. D. Serviss.

The Grange a Moral Power.

To be successful any enterprise must be moral—must have beneath it the strong foundation of morality. No organization can stand the test of time unless it has in its makeup strong moral principles. The world demands uprightness both in persons and associations; and the individual or the organization that seeks success by any other road than the highway of morality must eventually end in failure—and should end in failure. The Grange is a moral organization. It never could have withstood the test of 45 years before a critical public if it had not been built upon a moral foundation. Yet we have met people who inquired whether any so-called secret organization can be moral. Such inquiries generally come from persons who know but little of secret organizations. Really the Grange is secret only in the sense of being private. Its meetings are held behind closed doors because otherwise those would come who have no interest in agriculture and the organization would suffer. Every family has its secrets; the Grange is only a great family of farmers working for their common welfare and the uplift of mankind. The teaching of the Grange ritual is based upon the teaching of the Bible. Every Grange session is opened and closed by invoking the blessing of God. The writer has taken every degree in the Grange, and throughout every one of the seven the great principles of morality are impressed. Certainly a good Grange in a community, working in the true Grange spirit, is a powerful factor for good.

What the Grange Stands For.

To prove to the public that the Grange has always worked along proper lines, always the greatest good for the greatest number, always asking and sometimes demanding reform measures that were for the benefit of all; never asking for class legislation knowing, as we do, that to have this country prosperous and progressive we must all prosper and progress together, the following is given. This progress along reasonable and just lines of reform is the result of many meetings where we crystallize our thoughts into equitable demands for the advancement of our fellow man.

Along these lines here is what the National Grange demanded and asked Congress for 12 years ago. How many have been enacted into law? Are they not all just laws and for the general welfare of all the people?

"1. Free delivery of mail in the rural districts, and that the service be placed on the same permanent footing as the delivery of mail in the cities, and that the appropriations be commensurate with the demands and benefits of the service.

"2. Provide for postal savings banks.

"3. Submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

"4. Submit an amendment to the constitution granting the power to Congress to regulate and control all corporations and combinations preventing monopoly, and the use of their corporate power to restrain trade or arbitrarily establish prices.

"5. Enlarge the powers and duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"6. Regulate the use of shoddy.

"7. Enact pure food law.

"8. Provide for the extension of the markets of farm products equally with manufactured articles.

"9. The enactment of an anti-trust law, clearly defining what acts on the part of any corporation would be detrimental to public welfare.

"10. Speedy construction of the Nicarauga Canal by the United States.

"11. The speedy construction of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi River with the Great Lakes and the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean.

"12. Revising the fees and salaries of all federal officers, and placing them on a basis of similar service in private business.

"13. Protect the dairy interests by the passage of House Bill No. 3717."



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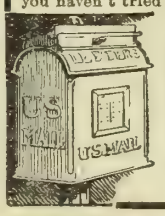
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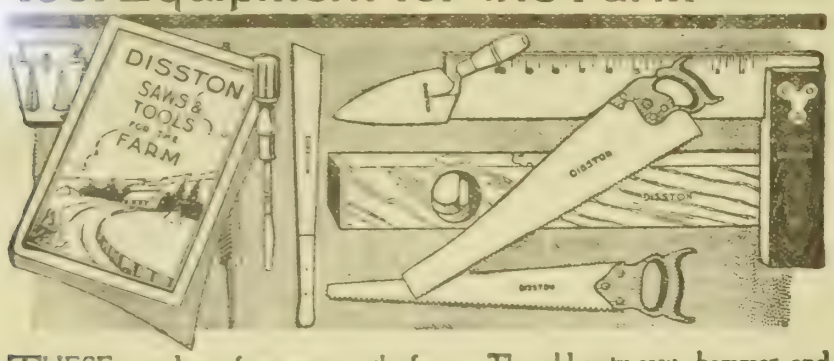
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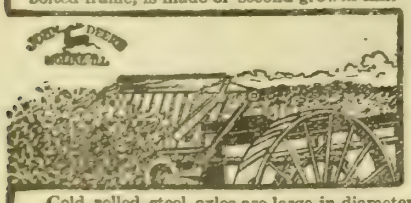
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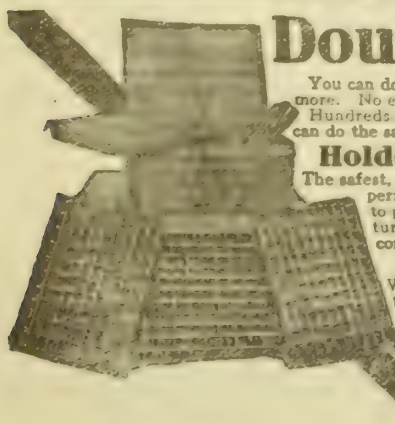
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POULTRY



Let us hope that the backbone of winter has been broken, and that we can go on our way peacefully, thinking of setting hens and running incubators, without any backset.

Don't forget, when mating your birds, that the rooster is half the pen, and should, therefore, be exceptionally good to make up any deficiency that might be in some of the hens.

If Mrs. Manson, who requested a remedy for roup, will refer back to KANSAS FARMER of January 20, she will find there several remedies suggested for this dread disease that afflicts poultry.

During cold weather, eggs that are intended for hatching purposes should be gathered soon after they are laid or they are liable to get chilled and will not hatch. They should be placed in a cellar where the temperature does not go below 40 degrees.

See that there is plenty of litter in the poultry house these days. There is nothing better for this purpose than oat straw, especially if it is unthreshed. Put six or eight inches of straw on the floor and see how the hens will begin to scratch for the grain that is in it.

One great advantage of having early chicks is that you may have pullets ready to lay in the fall or early winter and thus have eggs when they are high in price. Eggs are dear now, and one could appreciate pullets that were shelling out eggs. Prepare for next winter in time by having early broods of chickens.

In these days of dry feeding do not forget that a wet mash for the hens is desirable occasionally, and especially if skimmed milk or buttermilk is used to dampen it. The milk will take the place of animal food, and there is no better way of feeding it than by mixing it with corn chop and bran.

Incubator manufacturers always recommend purchasing the best kind of oil to use in the incubator lamps, and this is good advice. But sometimes the oil will smoke. A remedy for this is to take a cupful of fine salt and put into each quart of oil. Let it settle for a few days, then pour into the lamp and put in a small piece of gum camphor, letting it remain there. Of course the wick must be properly trimmed, rounded at each side, otherwise the lamp will smoke, no matter what kind of oil you have.

If you have thoroughbred poultry for sale, or wish to sell pure-bred eggs for hatching purposes, you must advertise the fact. You can sell common eggs and common poultry in your own neighborhood or to your own grocer or butcher, but it requires a larger clientele to dispose of thoroughbred fowls or eggs. No better medium wherein to advertise your surplus stock can be found than KANSAS FARMER, and the classified columns, with its special low rate for poultry, is available to the most modest of purses.

Hens in Restricted Quarters.

I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that hens will be perfectly healthy and will lay well if kept in small quarters without any range whatever.

I have five Buff Plymouth Rock hens that were hatched May 3, 1910. They began laying November 21 and continued right along till October 31. During this time they averaged 166 eggs each, and three of them hatched a setting of eggs each, though they did not mother the chicks. They were never sick, and the chicks hatched were strong and vigorous. Not one of the first incubator hatch died, and only three of the second.

These hens were kept in a two-story coop 3 x 6 feet, which was always kept clean and dry. They were fed regularly a balanced ration of grain morning and evening and a mash at noon, with fresh water always in reach, and whenever available the lawn clippings. Occassionally in nice weather they were out on the lawn for a short time.

They rested about two months, and are now down to business again.—A. CASSELMAN, Wichita, Kan.

[The keynote of Mr. Casselman's success with hens in restricted quarters is found in these words of his: "The coop was always kept clean and dry." No matter how well and regularly he fed them, unless he kept the coops clean and dry the hens would have become sickly. On two city lots in the business district of Kansas City we saw hundreds of hens kept perfectly healthy without any range outside of their small coops of 3 x 6, but they were kept perfectly clean and sanitary. Cleanliness is not only next to Godliness, but next to successfulness as well, and it would be a good thing for all of us to practice more of it. —EDITOR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.]

The Scarcity of Eggs.

The Topeka State Journal of January 29 had this to say of the egg trade:

"Wholesalers this morning report only 35 cases of eggs inside the city limits. Only a few of the grocery stores were able to sell eggs to their customers this morning. This afternoon hardly an egg could be found. Cold storage eggs are all gone. The Seymour Packing Company, and the Continental Creamery Company throw up their hands when you speak of eggs. Grocers say they haven't seen the shape of a cold storage egg for many days. Only fresh eggs are coming into the city, and they are being sold out as fast as they arrive.

"The trouble over the egg supply seems to lay with the hens—naturally. If the hens are not in the right mood, all the king's horses and all the king's men are unable to make eggs. Some of the dealers say that the hens have not recovered from the recent cold spell. They say that the extreme cold weather stunted the supply, and the hens have not been in the right disposition since.

"Then there are many commission men who say that it is too early in the season for hens to make their lives useful. The weather has to get warm before the hens are profitable. They eat just as much in cold weather, but they produce less."

The condition of the egg market in Topeka is the same as all over the country. In a Chicago paper we read: "There are not enough fresh eggs coming into Chicago to make price quotations worth while. We cannot make a value on fresh eggs if there are not any, and this seems to be the condition all over the country at the present time. Even at 50 cents per dozen we cannot get them. The hens are not laying, and that's the whole trouble. The hens will not lay after they get their feet wet or their combs frozen."

Everyone seems to be able to give a reason for the scarcity of eggs, but no remedies are suggested. We will give what we consider the principal reason, and the remedy. The main reason why hens do not lay in cold weather is because their houses are not warm enough. Hens won't lay in houses where the weather is severe enough to freeze their combs. The remedy, of course, is warmer houses. The general run of poultry houses are ramshackly affairs, fit only for summer use, and when a severe cold spell comes the hens are shivering in an atmosphere below zero. On farms where wheat is raised and plenty of straw abounds these poultry sheds could be covered with straw and made as comfortable as desired. They could be made so warm than the hens would lay in the coldest weather. Where straw is deficient, other means must be applied to make the houses warmer, such as covering with tar paper, both on the inside and outside. With a small outlay of cash and a modicum of labor, most of the poultry houses could be made comfortable enough for the hens to lay in. Of course the corrollaries of proper feed and proper care must come in to help the warm house, but they are secondary matters only, the first requisite for eggs in winter being a warm, comfortable house.

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DOUBLE VALUE BOYS' SUIT $2.95

TWO SUITS IN ONE.



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PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive **Poultry Book** for 1912. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

If a hen hatches 10 chicks from 13 eggs, the result is usually considered very satisfactory. But if an incubator should leave 46 eggs unhatched out of 200 eggs set, it would seem a shame and a serious loss to throw away the 46 eggs. But the percentage of hatch in both instances would be the same—77 per cent, about. If the hen, with proper protection and care, should raise eight out of her 10 chicks to maturity, there would be no complaint as to that. But if 31 dead chicks should be taken out of a lot of 154 chicks, from hatching to maturity, placed for raising in a brooder, that also would appear as an awful loss. Still the percentage would be no more than the loss of two out of 10 with the hen.

* * *

Some people say incubators do not hatch as strong chicks as the hens. May be some of them don't. May be others would if the operation of the machine was more nearly correct. Also the eggs put in the machine may not be as fresh as those given to hens. A number of things may contribute to poor results. But it is a fact that just as strong chicks are hatched in incubators as ever a hen hatched. The records of prize-winners in show rooms prove this. Thousands of prize-winners every year are incubator hatched. Also there are hundreds of thousands of incubator users who are strong in their statements that incubators hatch chicks just as good as hens hatch, and many of them know that the incubator does better than the hen about as often as the hen outdoes the incubator.

* * *

As matters have gone on in the poultry world, with the hens getting most of their living from what would otherwise be waste; with the poultry yard a disdain to many farm men—aye, a nuisance and an eyesore to them—the fact stands out, large and clear, that the income from poultry and eggs equals that from other lines of effort, and exceeds that from many other lines which are deemed by many men to be of vastly greater importance. The few comparisons appearing elsewhere in this paper may be news of much interest to a large number of farm men in Kansas; women also. But they know more about it than the men, for they raise most of the poultry.

* * *

There are instances known where people have ordered incubators and brooders, and then absolutely ignored manufacturer's instructions as to their operation. Few, if any, incubator instruction books are written without giving reliable and valuable information on all phases of poultry raising, from the egg to the dressed fowl for table or market. Nor is this special information a matter of guess work. It all means a great deal for more profitable results from the poultry yard. To study it diligently, with a view to using it, brings more profit than to criticise it as being of no importance. No business men in the country have spent more money for postage stamps, stationery and other things for writing letters to give practical and helpful information than the incubator manufacturers of this country. And they have been doing it on a slim margin of profit on their goods, too. If the poultry industry of today is on a more profitable basis than ever before, these manufacturers have contributed most largely to that end.

* * *

A writer on poultry subjects recently declared that incubator hatches would not average 50 per cent of the eggs set, and that less than 50 per cent of the chicks placed in brooders for rearing reached maturity. According to this statement, made by a man who is in position to know whereof he writes, it takes at least four eggs to produce a full grown chicken. The writer mentioned does not give his means for arriving at his figures. In fact, he leaves it to be inferred that his statement is pretty largely guess-work, though made with fairly good grounds for the guess.

The statement, we are told, was not made to indicate that artificial hatching and rearing were not successful. On the contrary there are no figures available on which even to hazard a guess as to the number of eggs necessary to produce a full-grown fowl when hatched and raised by mother hens.

The point sought to be brought out by the writer quoted is that in what is being done in the work of poultry production there is a great deal of lost motion. Slip-shod work, indifferent attention, poor methods, and little study in an industry which in the aggregate shows surprising figures in money returns. The wonder is, what would returns be if poultry work had more attention and more study?

Buff Plymouth Rocks for the Farm.

After trying various breeds we finally settled down to the Buff Rocks as the best all around variety for the farm. They equal the other varieties of the Plymouth Rock family in size, are exceptionally good setters and mothers and are certainly hard to beat as winter layers. We have bred them 10 years and now have a flock almost entirely free from black feathers in wings or tails, and a white feather is almost impossible to find in the whole flock.

We set hens in January and find that these winter-hatched chicks are hardier than those hatched late in the season. We have had a hatch come off the nest when the thermometer registered 10 degrees below zero, and raised every chick. These early chicks make a big growth before the lice and mite season, develop early and make the fall and winter layers.

We give the main flock free range of the farm and each winter and spring we select some of the best of the flock and put in yards varying in size from 50x50 to 100x250 feet, so that these breeders have plenty of room. A 4-foot fence confines them easily. Some of the houses in these yards are made from two piano boxes, and make very satisfactory quarters for 10 to 15 birds. By hatching from these yards year after year we have a very uniform flock as to size and color.

Have found a lice killer made from 1 gallon of kerosene, into which is stirred 1 pint of crude carbolic acid, answers the purpose as well as anything. Also, use an insect powder made of plaster of paris and crude carbolic acid.

In going over the country one cannot fail to note the large increase in the number of pure-bred flocks, and from appearances it will not be long until the mongrel flock will be the exception rather than the rule. A flock of any one breed is certainly more attractive than a mixed lot. There is a big demand for pure-bred stock, and we have never yet had enough good ones to supply the demand. An ad in a good farm paper like KANSAS FARMER does the business, and in our experience of both buying and selling we have found KANSAS FARMER people pleasant to deal with.

We are now giving a flock of Indian Runner ducks a trial, and think they will prove as profitable as the Buff Rocks.—W. A. HILANDS, Culver, Kan.



The Fostoria Incubator

KANSAS MADE.

Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the **best redwood lumber,** and **worth the price.** It has a **double acting regulator** that acts quietly and surely and always. Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycos" thermometer, the best made. **Requires less oil than any other incubator.** It hatches the hardest to hatch eggs. Find out about the Incubator that is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200-egg. Guaranteed for 60 days.

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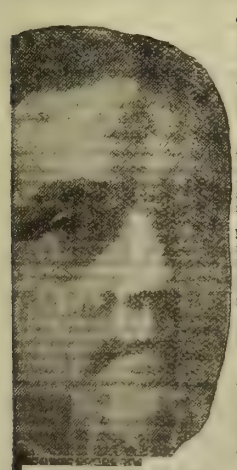
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Kafir Corn Chop, Linseed and Cottonseed Oil Meal, **OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED** and all other kinds of feed manufactured by the Largest and Best Alfalfa Feed Plant in the state. Send for circular.

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.



Yes, I Guarantee to Ship You a Belle City World's Championship Incubator and Belle City Brooder the Day Order is Received If You Order From This Advertisement.

(Signed) JIM ROHAN

Every year thousands of people write me in a rush at the last minute, and say: "When can I get my machine—will you ship at once—how long before you can fill my order," etc., so to avoid all this, I am reserving a certain amount of machines and guarantee to ship the day order is received either from one of my warehouse branches or from my factory at Racine on orders that come to me direct from my advertisements, so if you wish to, you can sit right down now and from this ad send me an order for your machine. Remember, I allow one, two or three month's home test, pay all freight East of the Rocky Mountains and guarantee my incubator to outhatch any machine made under like conditions. Only

$7.55 Delivered to You—140-Egg Double World's Championship Belle City Incubator. Read the description and see what you get for your money. My 140-Egg Belle City World's Championship Incubator has simple, perfect self-regulator correct hot water heating system, copper tank and boiler, safety lamp; double walls and double door, with dead air space all over, with roomy nursery and strong egg tray. Of course the thermometer is right; I use the "Tycos." I also supply egg tester, burner, funnel, everything you need including valuable instruction book on operation, hatching and care of chicks.

$4.85 Buys My 140-Chick Belle City Brooder—Best Brooder Ever Invented. Read description. The Belle City Brooder is as perfect as an Incubator—140-chick size—and my price is $4.85. It's double-walled, hot water, top-heated, metal safety lamp and burner, wire runway yard with platform. Absolutely the most perfect chick raiser made today. Or

$11.50 Buys Complete Outfit When Shipped Together, Saving You 90 Cents. I pay all freight East of the Rockies. Why buy any machine of less reputation than the World's Championship machine? Why not get in the championship class? It has out-hatched all the others in over 5,000 contests. Thousands and thousands of people have written me of the wonderful success they have had with small outlay. My price is little—my machines are 100% perfect. Your success will be assured. You are perfectly safe in sending your order from this advertisement. We have a letter from the Cashier of the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine—

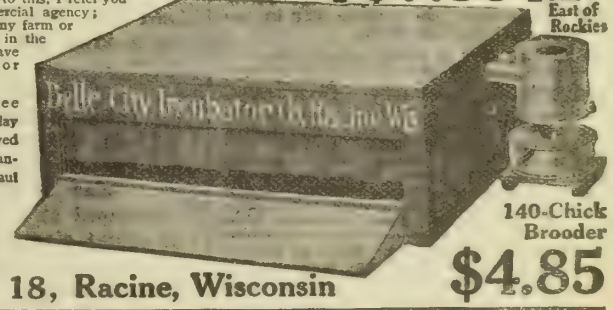
To Whom It May Concern:—Jim Rohan, President of the Belle City Incubator Company is one of our depositors—perfectly reliable in every way and people are perfectly safe in ordering his incubators and brooders from his advertisements, sending money in advance, as we have known him for years and know he will fulfill all agreements. (Signed)

C. R. CARPENTER, Cashier.

In addition to this, I refer you to any commercial agency; any bank or any farm or poultry paper in the country who have known me for years.

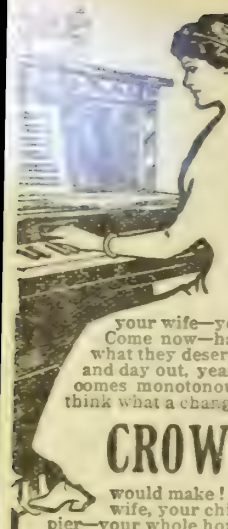
I guarantee shipments the day order is received from Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul or Racine.





FREE "Hatching Facts" the most unique poultry booklet ever published. Different from all the others—better than the best. Send your name on a postal or shipped with the machine if you order from this advertisement. 1912 is going to be the banner year for poultry products. Will you help get your share? Start right and your success is assured. The Belle City will make Championship hatches for you.

JIM ROHAN, President, BELLE CITY INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 18, Racine, Wisconsin



LIVE!

Make Home Life Happier

There's more in life than great acres and big crops. You've bought modern machinery to till your land, you've put up barns, stables and silos to benefit your stock. What have you done for your wife—your boys and girls? Come now—have you given them what they deserve? Working day in and day out, year after year, life becomes monotonous and weary. Just think what a change a handsome

CROWN PIANO

would make! It would make your wife, your children, yourself happier—your whole home bright and cheerful. When the evening's work is done you could all gather in the parlor, sing the good old songs of long ago, listen to the latest tunes and join in those sacred hymns that we all love so well. Wouldn't that make life rosier for everybody?

You and your folks will marvel at the deep, rich, mellow tone of the Crown Piano—it's a masterpiece. Well built, majestic looking, stylish—your wife will be proud to own it. The Crown Piano is priced low, quality considered. You can buy on time if desired. Write for handsome illustrated book.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY, Manufacturers
220 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

100 PAGE SEED BOOK FREE

SEEDS

Send a postal to-day for our 100 Page Beautifully illustrated catalog of genuine seed bargains, mailed FREE to any address.

ARCHIAS' SURE SEEDS

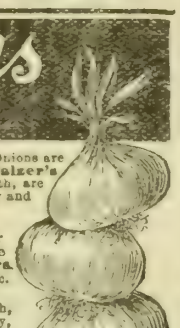
Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees, have been tested for over 25 years; they are Money Growers, and Mortgage Lifters, and the best that money can buy. Write at once—we can save you money.

$100.00 Cash GIVEN AWAY

Archias' Seed Store (Corp.)
Box 17, :: Sedalia, Mo.

SURE SEEDS ARCHIAS SEED STORE SEDALIA MO

Onions



The largest, best keeping, handsomest Onions are produced from Northern Grown Seeds. Salzer's Seeds are grown in the extreme North, are pedigree stocks, and for purity, vitality and yield are unsurpassed. Catalog tells.

8 MARKET SORTS, 12c.

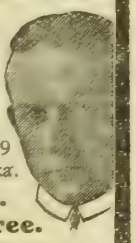
The following are the three most popular sorts: One large packet each White Portugal, Yellow Globe Danvers, Red Wethersfield, to test, 12c.

FOR 16c.

10,000 kernels of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsnip, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds producing bushels of vegetables and flowers for 16c postpaid. Our great Plant and Seed Catalog free for the asking. Write to-day.

John A. Salzer Seed Co. 226 S. 8th St. La Crosse, Wis.

DON'T PLANT OLD CORN



or weak, wormy, frozen seed. **ARMSTRONG CORN** will grow. 95 bus. per acre Ia. Agr. College; 75 bus. Kans.; 70 bus. Missouri; 75 bus. Illinois. 1st Premium S. Dak.; 24 acres, 1900 bus. Wisc.; 110 acres 8749 bus. Iowa. Success in Nebraska.

Don't Risk Poor Seed.

Descriptive Seed Corn Bulletin **free.**

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Box 90, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

SPECIAL PRICES ON TREES

We sell direct to you, saving you all agents, commissions and expenses. Nursery Stock—Fruit, Ornamental, Shade and Forest trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines, etc. All stock this year especially hardy, thrifty, and vigorous. Fine condition for spring planting. Full satisfaction to all customers. Send for fruit book and price list.

FRUIT BOOK FREE TO YOU

WICHITA NURSERY,
Box K. F., Wichita, Kan.

SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT / BOONE COUNTY WHITE

This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, per bushel, $2.50.

F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Concord Grapes and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

TIMBERLOT—Start now. Norway Poplar cuttings $3 per 1000. Quickest grower, fine timber. Ornogo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

HOME CIRCLE



The shorter the month the more good will and happiness must be crowded into each day of it.

In case a door or drawer "sticks," rub over the part that binds with soap and the trouble will be remedied.

The woman that maketh a good pudding in silence is better than she who maketh a tart reply.—United Presbyterian.

It is said that basting fish with French dressing made as if for a salad, with olive oil, vinegar, salt and paprika, imparts a desirable flavor.

If the water to be used for laundry work is muddy, put one well beaten egg in a barrel of water the night before using and it will be clear the next morning.

A plaited frill forms an attractive finish for the bottom of the sleeve and also a popular one just at present. These are made of net or lace, or of Swiss edged with lace, and are used either in the short or long sleeves.

Queen Victoria of Spain is said to have made with her own hands more than fifty gifts for the poor of Madrid at Christmas time. Queen Mary of England and her daughter, the Princess Mary, make each year articles that are sold for the poor in London and other English towns.

When ironing a waist, the most difficult part of it is the sleeves. In case they are too narrow to permit the use of a sleeve-board the following plan might be adopted to good advantage: Turn the sleeve wrong side out and insert a padding made by folding a tea towel or bath towel, if the material is embroidered, the width of the sleeve, and press on both sides.

When Women Get Men's Salaries.

O. Henry did not favor women suffrage, and his views were known to a friend who sat next to him at a large dinner where this subject hpapened to be discussed.

"But," the friend insisted, "you will admit that a woman should receive a man's wages."

"Why, they do," O. Henry retorted. "My wife gets all mine."

Help from Little Johnnie.

"What were you and Mr. Smith talking about in the parlor?" asked her

"Oh, we were discussing our kith and kin," replied the young lady.

The mother looked dubiously at her daughter, whereupon her little brother, wishing to help his sister, said:

"Yeth, they wath, Mother. I heard 'em. Mr. Thmith asked her for a kith and she thaid, 'You kin.'"

No. 1966. Handsome Design for a Table Cover. Bowknot and Forget-Me-Not Design. Size 36x36 Inches.

Stamped on heavy white linen, 70 cents; stamped on pure white or ecru linen, $1; perforated pattern, 25 cents.

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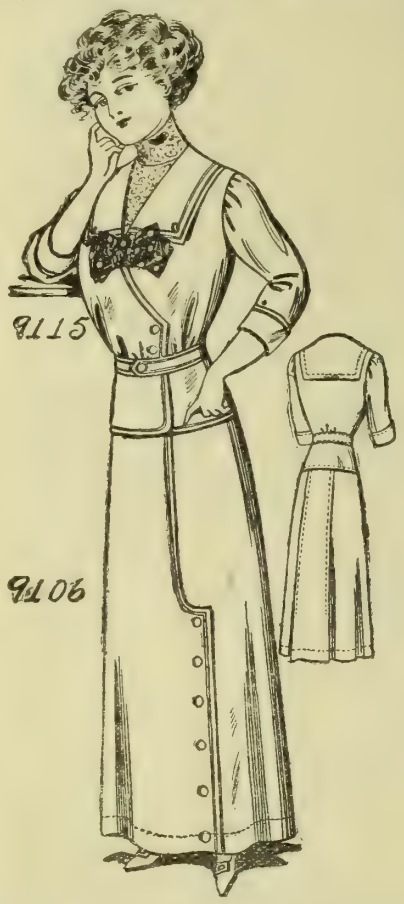
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No. 1966. Handsome Design for a Table Cover. Bowknot and Forget-Me-Not Design. Size 36 x 36 Inches.

Stamped on heavy white linen, 70 cents; stamped on pure white or ecru linen, $1; perforated pattern, 25 cents.

No. 9115-9106. A Smart and Serviceable Model.

This design is exceptionally attractive for general or business wear. The waist is closed at the side front and has a peplum or skirt piece, below the belt that may be omitted. A broad sailor collar outlines a chemisette of contrasting material, over the fronts. The skirt is "up-to-date," with its panel back and shaped front. The waist pattern, 9115,



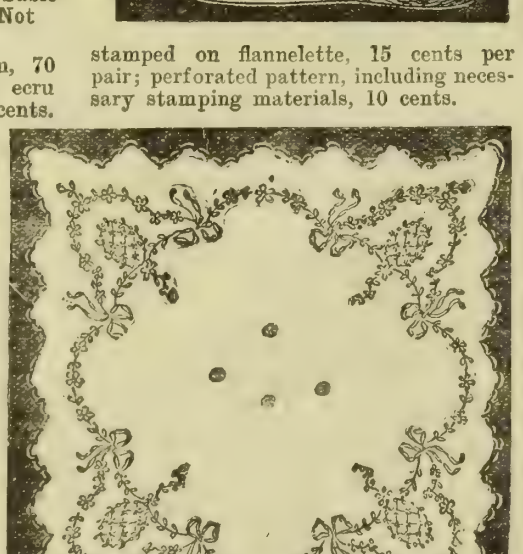
is cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The skirt pattern, 9106, is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 7½ yards of 44-inch material for the entire costume for a 36-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each, in silver or stamps.

No. 541. Baby's Bootees. Daisy Design in Eyelet Embroidery.

Stamped on linen, 25 cents per pair;



stamped on flannelette, 15 cents per pair; perforated pattern, including necessary stamping materials, 10 cents.



GOOD SEEDS

BEST IN THE WORLD

Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

Special Prices On Trees

Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock, Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease, inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address

RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO., Dept. Shenandoah, Iowa.

Ratekin Nursery Catalog FREE

CATALOG FREE

SAVE ½ TREES

You can get better trees at an enormous saving by buying direct of the grower. We pay freight. Apple—one year tops on three year roots, 80c per 10, $70 per M. Other fruit in proportion. No agents. We guarantee satisfaction on every order. Will send 5 new Strawberry Plants, "Red Monarch," for testing, on request. **Free**

Galbraith Nursery Co. Box 58, Fairbury, Neb.

SURE PAYING CROP

Right now Kansas farmers are harvesting a crop bringing $50 to $50 per acre per year. This crop grows forever from one planting and with no cultivation after it is started.

CATALPA SPECIOSA

is the crop. A hardwood tree without a superior for any purpose. Grows posts in 4 years; telephone poles in 6 years. Posts last a lifetime in the ground — longer than any others. Greatest paying corn belt crop. Write us for full particulars—now.

Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan.

TRENT'S Seed Corn

First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan — State Corn Show —proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. **Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White,** fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure **Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy** and **Alfalfa Seed.** Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

S. G. TRENT,
Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

WE TEACH YOU



to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in 6 weeks. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School, 2354 O St. Lincoln, Neb.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

to invent improvements on everything in daily use. Your invention may mean a fortune. Get it patented. Send for my free booklet, "Inventors' Guide." This booklet contains valuable information and it costs you absolutely nothing. Don't delay. Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee Keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 230, Medina, Ohio.

50 Concord Grapes $1 Hardy — Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys $1 Stock Guaranteed.
Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY

and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed stock and poultry powders; money-back guarantee; outfit free; new plan; steady work. Address SIGLER CO., X 674, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

100 Strawberry Plants, 2 varieties, prepaid, 75c: 300 for $2.00. Send for catalog of fruit trees and berry plants. Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, Kan.

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILLS

Have a Double Run Force Grain Feed—sows any kind of oats, wheat, rye, rice, barley, peas, beans of all kinds and sizes, beets, etc.

The Buckeye Non-corrosive Glass Cone Fertilizer Feed successfully sows in wide range of quantity all brands of standard commercial fertilizers, having an agitator that always keeps the fertilizer moving; a fertilizer hopper lined with galvanized metal.

The Buckeye Frame is made of square tubular steel; will not warp or sag.

The Buckeye Nested Cone Gear Grain Drive. No lost motion. Positive drive. Change of quantity instantly made.

Buckeye Furrow Openers—Any style wanted. Single Disc, open or closed delivery; Double Disc, Hoe or Shoe.

Sizes—Any size from one-horse up.

Buckeye Drills are simple in construction, very light draft, and plant the seed at an even depth.

Send for the Buckeye Catalogue and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Buckeye Drill.

"The Buckeye—
A Wise Buy."

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
U.S.A.



Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds: **Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern.**

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid.

People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa

RATEKIN'S NEW ALBERTA OATS

IT'S ALL IN THE SEED

THERE IS BIG MONEY IN OATS if you grow the right kind. **RATEKIN'S NEW ALBERTA,** Canada, **OATS** grow Bigger Crops, More Bushels per acre and better quality than any Oat in the World. Our Seed all grown on new virgin soil—clean ground: free from noxious weed seeds, from crops yielding **125 TO 140 BUSHELS PER ACRE** weighing **45 TO 50 LBS. PER BUSHEL.**

FREE SAMPLE Ask for sample and compare them with any other seed oats offered, or in the World. Our Big Illustrated Seed Catalog of Oats, Seed Corn, Grass, Clover and all kinds of farm and garden Seeds mailed **FREE** on Request.

ADDRESS RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box69

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

FREE BARGAIN BULLETIN



Before you build get our prices. Smashing reductions in **LUMBER** 3,000,000 Feet—new and used. Every grade and dimension. Write today and we will send you free regular monthly list showing everything—doors, windows, roofing, paint, hardware, etc. 500 Items. HOUSEWRECKING SALVAGE & LBR. CO., 1725 Troost KANSAS CITY, MO

Horticulture

Planting One vs. Two-Year-Old Trees.

In ordering nursery stock, two questions confront the grower: What varieties shall I plant and shall I purchase one-year-old trees or two-year-old trees? It is the purpose of this article to briefly consider the latter question.

The tendency in the past has been to plant the older trees. The desire for large trees or trees that will make a showing as soon as set out may be partly to blame for this state of affairs, or growers may be too anxious to have their trees come into bearing early. Very little time, if any, is gained in setting out two-year-old trees. But even if this point be granted, the arguments still favor the setting out of one-year nursery stock.

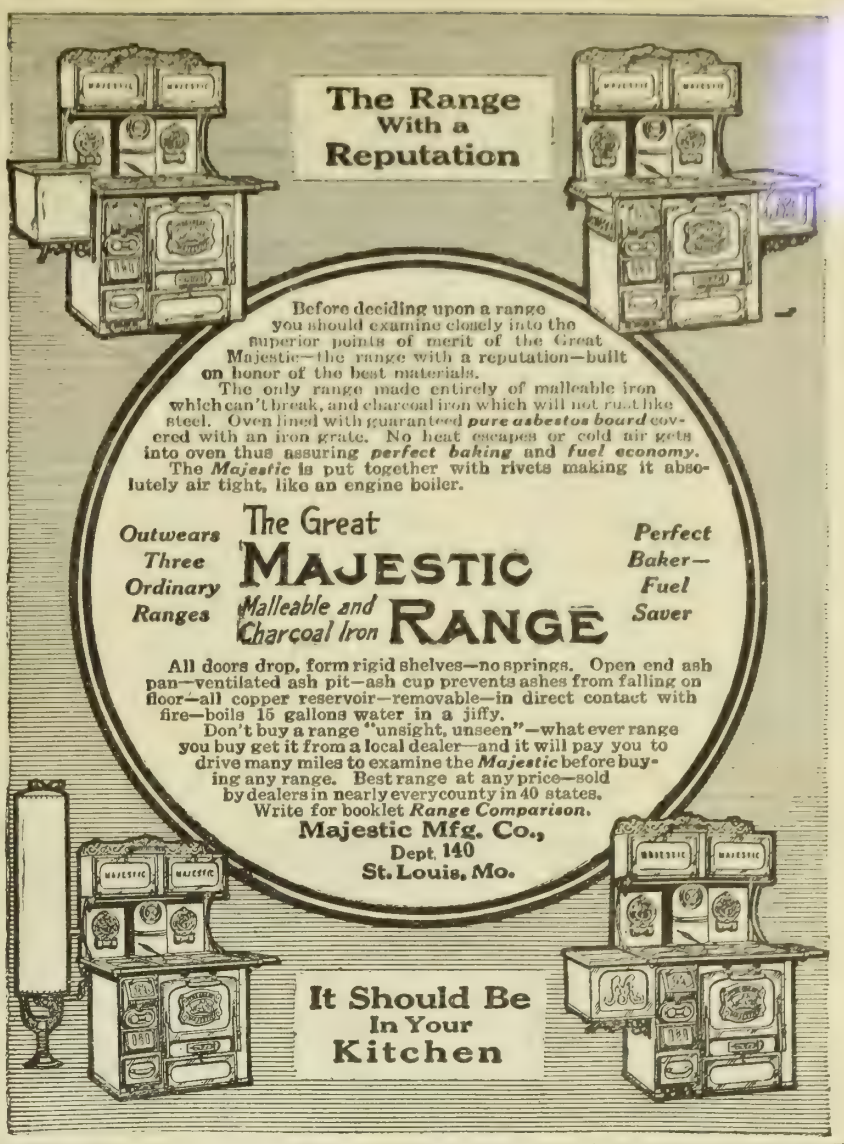
In the first place the grower will not have to pay as much for a one-year tree as for a tree two years old, the difference in price amounting, in some cases, to 10 or 15 cents per tree, retail price. The extra labor and cost of setting out larger trees is an item worthy of consideration. The roots of trees should not be bent or crowded into the holes prepared for them, but should retain their natural position. If the root system is in proper proportion to the top, the advantage of setting out one-year trees is evident, for more labor will be required in setting out two-year-old trees. As a matter of fact the tops of both one and two-year trees are out of proportion to the roots so that both need to be trimmed, but more time and labor will be required to properly trim the older trees, for more wood will need to be cut. Unless the planter can nerve himself to do this work right, the chances of obtaining a good stand are in favor of the younger trees, because they have a better root system for their size.

However, when it comes to setting out a commercial orchard, a small item of original expense should not be alone sufficient to influence the orchardist one way or another. He should be willing to spend a little more, if need be, in the first instance to insure his trees getting a proper start. In this case the reverse is true. The best argument in favor of the younger and cheaper tree is that it can be trained to suit the needs and ideals of the grower. This important factor should not be overlooked. It takes a long time to replace a mature tree which breaks down beneath a load of fruit or before a heavy wind, as the result of improper training. Every precaution should be taken to see that the trees are started right, that they develop strong branches and be free from bad crotches. A one-year whip of a tree can be trained to suit the will of the planter, whereas two-year-old trees are so far advanced that defects in regard to form cannot be overcome, though perhaps they may be modified to some extent by careful pruning. The advantage of one-year over two-year stock in the matter of training should be sufficient to induce planters to set out the former. Strength and form of tree should not be sacrificed for a possible chance of gaining one year in time of bearing. A gain of one year will never replace loss of a tree that had no chance of being properly trained.—C. STARRING, Horticulturist, Idaho Experiment Station.

Convict Labor and Prison Made Twine

A Beloit, Kan., reader writes expressing the opinion that Kansas should go out of the binding twine business. Be it known that this state operates a binding twine factory in its penitentiary, using convict labor. Our subscriber says the twine is inferior in quality and its use results in the loss of much grain. He says the Michigan penitentiary twine plant is losing money, and thinks in all probability the Kansas plant is not playing even. This reader believes that convicts should be used in making only such articles of necessity as are required in the penitentiary, and after the demand for these is supplied he would then have the convicts build roads and possibly work on an experimental farm which the state should establish convenient to the penitentiary. He wants open air and close to nature work for convicts. This, he says, would be a benefit to prisoners and tax payers, and of least injury to the laborers of the country.

What do KANSAS FARMER readers have to say about the quality of prison-made twine and the kind of employment convicts should be given?



Heider Eveners



Make the hard farm work easy. They save you time which means money. They are easy on your horses because they distribute the load so every horse pulls an equal share. Prevent abuse and injury to your horses.
Thousands of farmers have tried and tested Heider Eveners in every way, under all conditions and on all kinds of work. Found them satisfactory, and now recommend them "Best of All."



Heider Eveners Work right with out side draft. Are made for 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6 horses. The Heider 4-horse plow evener with our extra clevises for attaching to all plows, works four horses abreast on gang, sulky or disc plow, one horse in furrow, three on unplowed ground. Heider 3-horse wagon evener for wagon, manure spreader, grain drill or any other implement with pole. Just the thing for your wagon to pull hay-loader.

Ask Your Dealer For Heider Eveners. If he has none in stock, don't accept any other. Write us for free catalog and we will tell you where to get them. You will be more than repaid for the trouble, because there are none so good, none so satisfactory as Heider Eveners. We also make doubletrees, singletrees, neckyokes, etc. Address

HEIDER MFG. CO., 140 Main St., CARROLL, IOWA

PRICE, $1.25



Sore Shoulders Eliminated

DON'T spend your money for gall remedies—don't lose the service of your horses on account of galls or sore shoulders. Here is a collar which if properly fitted, absolutely cures all such ills, while the animal works. It is collar and pad combined.

Lankford Cotton-Filled Horse Collar

Made of best duck, heavy leather trimmed. Wears like iron. Stuffed with medicated absorbent cotton. Soft and flexible, fits any shape neck, absorbs sweat, keeps shoulders cool and healthy. The best collar known to use on colts and tender neck horses. Over 1,000,000 sold yearly. Insist on having the cotton-filled Lankford—none genuine without the picture of the goats and go-cart. If your dealer does not handle, send us his name and ask for free memorandum booklet which also tells all about the collar. Price, $1.25.



POWERS MFG. CO., Dept. 20 :: :: Waterloo, Iowa.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at **FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG** mailed **FREE.** A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. **Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box69**

ALFALFA

Seed is sold by numerous persons; but there is a vast difference in quality which often determines the success or failure of a field. A too large portion of the seed sold is of uneven quality. You can profit by the benefit of our 20 years experience in growing and handling Alfalfa seed. **Acorn Brand** costs a trifle more than some grades, but is worth many times the difference. Valuable information, Seed Book, samples and prices are yours for the asking.

Ross Brothers Seed House, 317 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

Send For Our **SEED CATALOG** Now Ready

Special prices on **Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Etc.** We buy Millet, Cane Seed, Kafir Corn.

Hayes Produce Co., 524-526 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

High Grade Seed Corn and Seeds (Seed Oats)
Ask for catalogue and prices.
GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

THE "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR



The GOLD-MEDAL Winner

Others may claim FIRST in this or FIRST in that, but after all is said, it is only the winners of the Gold Medals that count for anything in the WINNIPEG CONTESTS. It is the highest prize, is sought after by all and only awarded to the one that excels in the various tests to which it is subjected.

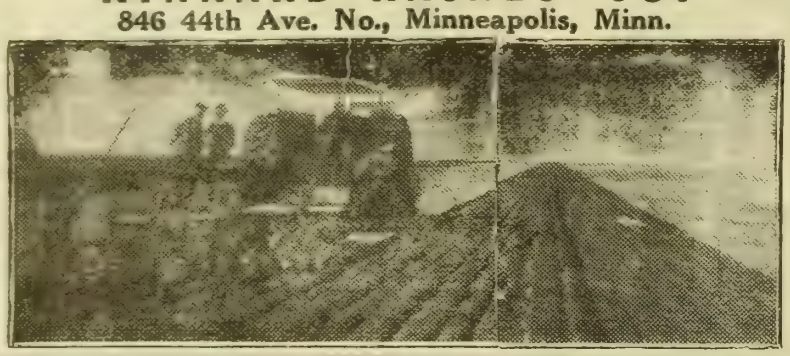
The "FLOUR CITY" won these medals because of its correct design and construction, in which is embodied the most advanced features to insure dependability, power, strength and economy. Being one of the first in the field, it could not profit by the experience of others, but the "FLOUR CITY" Tractor has been brought up to its high state of efficiency by keeping everlastingly at it, when others were in doubt.

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The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

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Cowpea Experience in 1911

By ALVA SOUDER, Newton, Kansas

A good many thousands of acres of cowpeas were sown in Kansas last year as a catch crop and very satisfactory results obtained. The editor has for years been an advocate of Kansas farmers availing themselves of this plan. The letter below is one experience. Will other readers write us of their successes of failures. The cowpea is a nitrogenous plant. The hay contains more protein than alfalfa hay and the pea itself is as rich in protein as oil meal. We can't grow too much protein on our farms. Cowpea meal with the milch cow's grain and with the hog's corn, will greatly increase the value of other feeds.—Editor.

Following the mid-July rains I planted two bushels of Clay cowpeas on 10 acres of oat stubble with a lister, using the plate that sowed thickest. The planting was finished on July 20, and so warm was the weather and so moist the soil that they were up so one could see them down the rows in two days.

One of the neighbors expressed the opinion that "he would probably raise peas enough to do him," and that was what I tried to do. First, the ridges were harrowed down; then the crop was cultivated twice with a corn cultiyator, to make way with the grass and weeds that persisted in growing, even in late summer and a dry season. It would have been better to have cultivated them again but, other matters pressing, this was impossible.

A second dry spell came on in August that checked the growth of the peas, but I harvested about five tons of feed that did not look so very promising. At first none of the stock took hold of the pea hay with much enthusiasm, but in the course of a week or so, cows, pigs and horses were eating all they could get. Apparently they have no choice now between peas and alfalfa.

On the whole, the hay paid very well for the seed and labor and a nominally tough soil was kept free from weeds, and so mellowed that later it was possible plow it more easily and an inch deeper than it had ever been plowed. The ground will be sown to alfalfa in the spring and I anticipate a fine, even stand.

It was quite a problem to harvest the peas, as the ground was pretty rough for mowing. Finally I raised the cutter bar of the mower as high on the shoes as it would go, and cut them two rows at a time. They lay in the swath three days. The October sun is not as ardent as that of June. They were then raked, cocked and left to cure for several days before finally stored in the barn.

I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that two crops, one of grain and one of hay, may be had off the same ground in one season. This season I expect to plant as many peas as last, but will try to get them started earlier in the season. If I am compelled to plant late, will plant a quicker maturing variety than the Clay, as it matured very few pods last season. It would not surprise me to learn that my neighbors were trying to grow peas enough to do them.

Breeding Polled Herefords

The increasing demand for Polled cattle for the feed lot is a matter of interest to every breeder of Polled Herefords and is, of course, the opportunity of the Polled breeds, but it concerns, especially, the breeders of Hereford cattle that have horns. Thousands of breeders who would like to get rid of the horns are unwilling to forego their preference for the Hereford, the most successful breed of cattle for the farm, range and feed lot. The Hereford breeder now has the desired opportunity of dehorning his calves by the use of the pure-bred Polled Hereford bull. Fortunately, science has discovered the law that governs the inheritance of the full character, and we can tell the breeder how to proceed to get rid of the horns.

That there are a few Polled cattle in all breeds is well known. As many as 14 being found among the Herefords at one time—all being freaks of nature, having both sire and dam that had horns, these being the foundation of the pure-bred Polled Hereford of today. The question naturally arises: "What shall I get as a sire that will be of the greatest benefit in dehorning my herd?" The freaks often got as high as 80 per cent of Polled and scurred calves, but a portion had horns, so we cannot say they were pure in the full character, as experience has shown that a pure Poll character will get 100 per cent Polled and scurred calves from horned cows. Experience has also shown that if these freaks are bred to horned cows they produce a hybrid character, i. e., half horned and half Polled. Now, if we breed these hybrids together we will get three distinct classes of cattle—pure Poll, pure horned and the hybrid again. This is explained in the following manner: The hybrid bull and cow produce equal numbers of germ cells of two kinds. One kind inherits horns and the other does not. In breeding these hybrids together there is a chance that a Polled germ of the male will unite with a Poll germ cell of the female and produce a pure Poll character. Second, that a horn germ cell of the male unites with a horn germ cell of the female and we have a pure horned character. Third, a horned germ cell of one parents unites with a Poll germ cell of the other parent, and we have a hybrid again. Thus we have pure Polls, pure horned and hybrid, all mixed up in the second cross. As many of these hybrids will have smooth heads, we cannot, by examination, distinguish them from the pure Polls. We also see that the horn germ is handed down for generations in these hybrids and may crop out at any time, either as scurs or horns. We also see that an animal having both Polled parents may be a hybrid and not be any better as a Poll calf getter than one from a horned cow. Next, that the number of Polled ancestors appearing in a pedigree is not an evidence of his prepotency or power to get Polled calves. We will illustrate the point thus: I have a Polled bull with eight Polled ancestors on his sire's side and a horned dam, so he is a hybrid. Now, we have bulls and heifers sired by this bull from horned cows that have horns. We will breed these together and get nothing but horned calves and still we have eighteen Polled ancestors in their pedigree. A hybrid, Polled bull with scurs, no matter how large, will get as many Polled calves from horned cows as his brother hybrid with no scurs. Hence, he is valuable in starting a Polled herd.—J. T. Smith, Marion, Kan. Breeder of Polled Herefords.

Lye for Hogs, Again.

Kansas Farmer has printed many letters from farmers who took advantage of our invitation to tell of their experience in feeding lye to hogs as a preventative of cholera or other diseases. Many inquiries have been received askink what kind of lye should be used and how to use it.

Concentrated lye—the kind you buy for making soap—is the lye to use. It is most convenient and economical. Wood ashes contain 12 per cent of lye, but wood ashes are scarce and difficult to feed.

One-fourth can of Lewis' lye to a barrel of slop, or a teaspoonful to 5 gallons, is the proper amount. It is a good plan to dissolve the lye in hot water and pour the lye-water into the slop. This sweetens the feed and keeps the hogs' stomach and intestines in good condition, and when a hog is in good condition he can more easily fight off disease.

It is a good plan to keep lye in the hogs' drinking water at all times and to clean out the pens and troughs at least once a week with a good, strong solution of lye and water.

The rapidly increasing use of lye as a general conditioner for hogs and a preventive for cholera and worms seems to indicate very clearly its efficiency for such purposes.

Fair Managers Meet

Give Impetus to Kansas "Fair Idea"

The second annual meeting of the Kansas Association of County, District and State Fair Managers was recently held in Topeka. It was an enthusiastic meeting and attended by a bunch of fellows who will make the fair business in Kansas pick up this coming fall. The advantages of the organization will be felt in every fair the officials of which are members. I. D. Graham, last year's president, was re-elected for the ensuing year. M. F. Garrity, Norton, Kan., was elected vice-president, and H. L. Cook, of Kansas State Fair, elected secretary-treasurer.

There is no question pertaining to the agricultural interests of today which holds more of general interest; which is of more value; which is less appreciated, or which needs more of the earnest and sincere work of progressive men than the modern and up-to-date agricultural and live stock fair.

As an educational institution the modern fair is in a class by itself. Schools and colleges have, and will continue to have, the most important place in any educational system which may be devised, but, as a supplementary means of effective training and training in the right direction, the agricultural fair is without equal, and it would not be given this supplementary place except for the necessity which compels its occurrence but once a year, and that for a few days only.

You, gentlemen, have under your management the enginery of one of the most potent factors of real progress that now exists. In the county and state fairs are found the high school and the university of object lesson teaching of which the primary grades are on the farms and in the factories of the best state in the Union. Yet no school system, however well its several units may work, can be effective of the highest good or bring those results which are the most worth while unless its parts shall work smoothly and harmoniously together.

We are assembled here today as the headmasters of our several schools of object teaching to so co-ordinate our work that we shall secure the greatest good to the greatest number, not only of the Fair Association themselves, but to the public at large as well.

Another important duty which presses is that of the creation and development of the "fair idea." Too many people in this and other states entirely fail to grasp the "fair idea," or its possibilities, and have no conception of what a real agricultural and live stock fair, built along modern lines and conducted under the guide of modern ideas, may become, or the powerful influence for the betterment of the people of any community or state which it will exert.

Worms in Sheep.

"I find a prescription in KANSAS FARMER for worms in sheep which was given in answer to an inquiry by H. S. Young, Rantoul, Kan. I think a better prescription is composed of coal tar creosote 1 oz., water 99 oz. Mix and give five ounces for adult sheep. This is the United States Government prescription, after long experience and many tests, which included practically every drug which could by any possibility be effective. After dosing the different sheep with the different drugs they were killed to note the effect of the medicine. They decided this coal tar creosote to be best.

The best way to treat sheep for stomach worms is to starve them from 16 to 24 hours before drenching, and then keep them from feed for a while afterwards. In administering the drench allow the sheep to stand in a natural position and raise the nose to a level with the eyes and then drench. If the sheep strangles and gets some medicine in his windpipe he may get pretty sick, but I never lost one from this cause. It is not fatal, as is gasoline.

Think Mr. Young would best drench his ewes twice, about three days apart, before turning to grass next spring. Where the sheep does not scour after drenching it is best to give oil afterwards by setting the sheep up on end between your legs.

All flocks have stomach worms. There is no flock entirely free from them. They will develop when conditions and victims are right.—E. E. HAZEN, Secretary Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association, Hiawatha, Kan.

Most poor hatches by incubators are due to two principal causes: Eggs set of poor or low vitality; indifference or carelessness in handling the machine. There is no good reason why the average incubator hatch should not be as good as the average hen hatch. There are plenty of incubators that will do it, too. And if brooders don't raise a higher percentage of chicks hatched than hens, the fault is not with the brooders—at least not with any of the 40 or 50 different standard brooders now on the market. Incubator and brooder manufacturers in these times are able to, and do, write their instruction books out of practical and successful operation of their own machines. Hardly an incubator factory in the country of any note that does not keep in constant operation numbers of their own machines. They do this to improve their wares. They impose on their machines all sorts of severe conditions; operate them under every conceivable adverse circumstance; they want them as near practically perfect as they can be made.

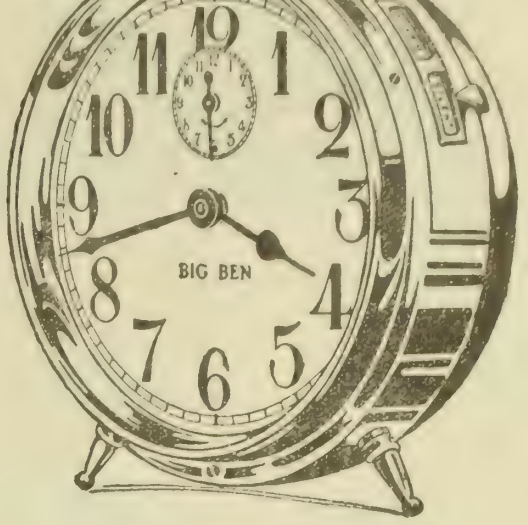
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If incubators and brooders do not hatch and raise as large a percentage of chickens as hens do from the same eggs, the fault is not with the machines—that is, standard machines of proven merit. Freak machines are not to enter into the discussion. Hundreds of would-be and near inventors have from time to time essayed to make ideal machines, and in their imaginations have concluded they had reached the goal of absolute success. But too many such men hold their beliefs by too narrow margins of knowledge. Nowadays incubators and brooders are plentiful—made by men of the fullest knowledge of all phases and stages of poultry production. When you buy incubators and brooders, buy from the men who know by successful experience how to raise poultry and make money out of it. The men who, from practical experience in the poultry yard, design and manufacture incubators and brooders, are of more importance to the poultry raiser than the name a machine may carry, or the size of the factory in which it is built, or the prices asked for the machines.

No real, practical poultry raiser will stand for any "freak" notions in any machines he uses. A lot of extra contraptions, like electric alarms, everlasting lamp wicks, water-jacketed lamps, patent egg turners, etc., are not essential for high percentage hatches. They serve more for confusion and take longer to keep in proper working order than they are worth.

When writing our advertisers, say you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

Big Ben



In 1912—resolve it men,
You're early in the fields—Big Ben.

No one should be *blamed* for *over* sleeping any more than blamed for *walking* in his sleep.—Man is only *partly* conscious when he first opens up his eyes after a heavy sleep. He needs *help* to get him *wide* awake at once. Most men would get up on time if they only *realized* the time.

Big Ben makes them realize it. Thus all who *have* his help *get up*. Try it on yourself. Try it on the farm hands, too.

Note how you *all* get out to the fields on time, and how you all *enjoy* it—with the help of Big Ben.

Go to your jeweler's store today and *see* Big Ben. His face *reminds* you of a pleasant sunrise. A big bright, smiling face—much like Old Sol's. His cheerful voice sings out a merry tune. His steel "clothes" make him strong and lasting. His works *keep time*. His big keys are easy to wind and his large hands and figures are easy to read.

Now Farmer-Men, if you sleep *heavily*—and you *do* if you work as a good farmer *should—you need* Big Ben.

He's sold by 16,000 jewelers, the price is $2 50 everywhere.—If your jeweler doesn't sell him, or if there is no jeweler in your town, send a money order to his designers, *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*. He will come to you express charges prepaid.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

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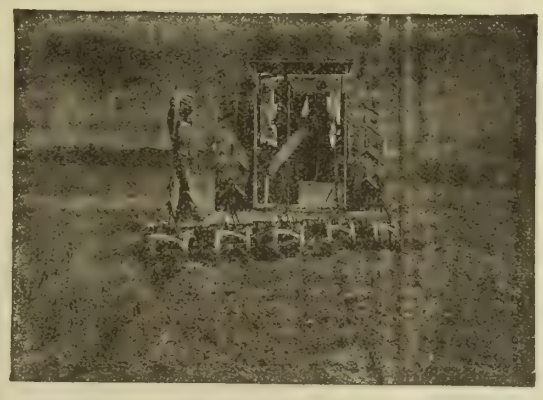


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You can't afford to miss it—Just give us your name and address

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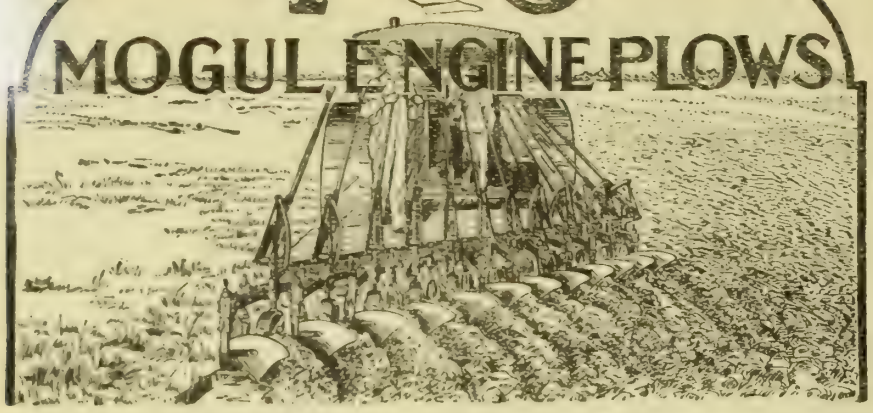


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JOHN DEERE ENGINE GANGS ARE EASIER TO OPERATE, RUN WITH LESS DRAFT, POSSESS GREATER STRENGTH AND HAVE MORE DISTINCTIVE AND SUPERIOR FEATURES EMBODIED IN THEIR CONSTRUCTION THAN ANY OTHER GANG PLOW BUILT. WRITE US TODAY FOR ONE OF OUR NEW ENGINE PLOW BOOKLETS, BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED, WHICH COVERS THE PROPOSITION THOROUGHLY. SENT FREE, POSTPAID, ON REQUEST.

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P & O
MOGUL ENGINE PLOWS



Whenever you see an Engine Gang Plow with the levers pointing to the center of the platform, it's a P. & O. Mogul. It is exclusive; no other plow is constructed in this way.

The Coming Universal System of Plowing.

One of the leading farm papers, speaking of a recent well-known plowing contest, said: "Walking plows have apparently disappeared from the competing ranks. Their place has been more than filled by the huge plowing outfits drawn by tractions. A traction plowing contest, started at noon, held its own in point of audience even after a fast and close ball game was started on the green. Sulky and gang were in evidence, but the sight of 1500 earnest farmers studying the performance of a six-furrow [Mogul] traction outfit showed that interest in mechanical power is on the increase in every section." This is the condition wherever an engine gang plow is at work.

The Whole World An Open Market.

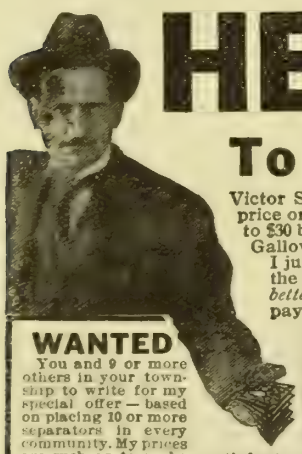
A few years ago the Engine Gang was unknown except in a limited area, and was used only on the big "Bonanza" farms. Today the entire farming area of North America is an open market for them. Not one man in a hundred who needs an engine gang owns one. We make three styles, from 3 to 12 bottoms. Send for our special catalog, "Traction Engine Plowing," it will

Help You to Decide Which One You Need.

The P. & O. Mogul Engine Gang Plow is made in five sizes, with 5, 6, 8, 10 and 12 bottoms, small enough for the ordinary farm, and large enough for the most extensive fields. The Mogul is protected by patents covering its exclusive features, chief among them being the bunching of the levers to the center of the platform; the self-castoring gauge wheels; the break pins for stony ground; the method of regulating suction; the manner of lining up the bottoms, and others. All kinds of bottoms fit the one style of standards. The simplest and strongest engine plow made, and it is Backed By An Unqualified Guarantee. Write for Catalog No. E43.

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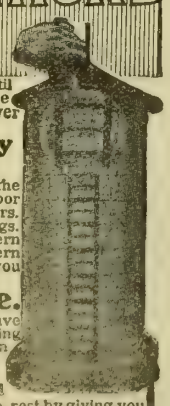
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5 Money-Saving Propositions On Champion Silos

Save 25 per cent or more and get the best silo ever made. Buy no silo until you learn the facts about the Champion and get my special proposition. The special feature of the new improved Champion silo makes it better than ever before. The biggest silo value ever offered.



Investigate Now---Save Money Get The Best Silo In The World.

Proposition No. 1. is for those who want just one silo who want the best, who are ready to talk business and save money.

Proposition No. 2. for those who have a silo and want an ensilage cutter. We have the world's agency for the World's best cutter and will right now make the best offer you ever had.

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Proposition No. 4. is for a club of 2 to 4 farmers in one community who each want a silo and are ready now to save big money.

Proposition No. 5. is for a club of 2 to 5 farmers in one community who want a silo each and a cutter between them.

My trussed and braced solid steel door frame is the strongest and most rigid on the market. Continuous door front licensed under Harder Patent. Warp proof doors. We use strong hoops with weathered protected lugs. No chance of collapsing. Western made for Western trade, it meets the special feeding conditions of western farmers. Used on hundreds of farms. Will save you money on yours.

My New Big Catalog Free.

Let me send you my new book. Tells how you can save from 20 per cent to 40 per cent on the cost of producing either beef or butter fat. Explains fully how you can save money in purchasing a Champion.

Write To-day.

Tell me which proposition you are interested in and when you will be ready to talk business. I will do the rest by giving you full particulars of our money saving propositions.

Keller J. Bell, Mgr., Western Silo Co., 135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa.
Succ'rs Silo Dept. Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

The book entitled, the History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure. Book absolutely free for the names.

RAISALL REMEDY CO., - - - - - - - - - - - - BLACKWELL, OKLA.

The Horses Feet---Diseases and Defects

Address Before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders Association

By G. W. McCAMPELL, K.S.A.C.

Something over twenty-two centuries ago Xenophon, realizing the importance and value of good feet in a horse, gave to us the axiom, "No foot, no horse," and it is just as true and applicable today as it was then. That the average quality of the feet of our horses is very poor, irrespective of breed, cannot be denied. Evidences of this are seen upon the streets of our cities, upon our farms where the wear and tear is much less severe, and even in the show ring where only the best individuals are shown. These defects of conformation and quality are physical characteristics, and as such are being transmitted to the offspring. In each generation this character—poor feet—is being intensified in all our breeds of horses, especially the draft breeds, because in our endeavors to obtain size, quality, speed, and other desirable characteristics, we have been overlooking the very first and most important requisite of a good horse—well-shaped, strong, and durable feet.

Possibly the reason this has been so sadly neglected is due to a lack of understanding of the structure of the foot and the very important functions of its various parts. Surely no one who thoroughly understood the anatomy and physiology of the foot would so persistently ignore such a vital question. Therefore, a brief discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the principal structures of the foot may be of interest and may possibly help to show more clearly why feet of certain conformation stand the wear and tear of work-a-day life while those of other conformation do not.

The word "foot" implies the hoof, together with the bones and soft structures contained therein, and we may regard it as consisting of three well marked portions—the base or bony core, the non-sensitive protective portion, and the sensitive portion lying between and closely adherent to the other two.

In studying the hoof it is divided into three parts: the wall which supports the body weight; the horny sole which protects the sensitive sole; and the frog, which acts as a buffer. If the wall were a complete circle it would be a rigid body and would be of little value in overcoming the jar and concussion incident to locomotion, but nature intended that it should be a yielding structure and accomplished this purpose by causing the circle to bend upon itself to form bars. The wall is thickest at the toe to compensate for the friction and strain due to the compression of propulsion, which is greatest at this point. The thickness of the wall gradually decreases from the toe to the heel, thus giving the foot more elasticity in the posterior part. At any particular point in the circumference of the wall, it will be found to be of the same thickness from the coronet to the ground edge. The external surface of the wall is covered by a varnish-like layer called the periople, which is thickest at the top of the wall. This is a protection nature has provided to check evaporation and consequent cracking of the horn, and it should not be rasped away in shoeing.

On the inner surface of the wall there are five or six hundred parallel plates or processes of horn extending from the coronet to the sole. These plates, or laminæ, are separated from each other by deep fissures and are dovetailed securely into a similar sensitive laminæ, or the sensitive portion of the foot, each of the non-sensitive laminæ fitting in between two sensitive laminæ to which it is securely cemented. In this manner the most perfect union is brought about between the inner sensitive structure and the horny wall.

The sole of a normal, well-shaped foot is concave, the concavity being greater in the hind than in the front feet. One peculiarity about the growth of the sole is that its fibers grow downward from the sensitive sole within, and after reaching a certain length the ends break off; thus nature determines how thick the sole shall be. The union of the sole and wall is marked by a white line extending completely around the inferior circumference of the hoof. The part of the sole immediately within this white line is capable of bearing weight, as this part is not directly under the sensitive vascular sole, but it is not intended that the remainder of the sole shall carry weight. Its purpose is to afford protection to the sensitive structures just above it. The frog has the same microscopic appearance as the horny wall, but its rubber-like character is due to the amount of moisture it contains. The per cent of water contained in the different structures of an average normal hoof is as follows: Wall, 25 per cent; sole, 37 per cent; frog, 42½ per cent. The frog is one of the most important parts of the anti-concussion mechanism of the foot, and to serve its purpose best it must be healthy, large, and its inferior surface must rest upon the ground. If it does not come in contact with the ground it wastes away, the heel contracts, the foot is rendered smaller, and the pad becomes diseased.

The sensitive portion of the foot is located immediately within the hoof, completely covering and securely united to the pedal bone, the plantar cushion, and most of the outer surface of the lateral cartilages. It is known by various names, such as the corium, the vascular structures, the laminal tissues, etc. It is remarkable for its abundance of nerves and great blood supply. This rich blood supply gives it the appearance of muscle tissue. It is very susceptible to congestion and inflammation as soon as the hoof which surrounds it loses its physiological properties. Any inflammation of this structure is always accompanied by intense pain, as swelling of these parts becomes impossible, incased as they are in such a resisting envelope. This corium or sensitive structure is composed of a sublaminal base and 500 or 600 sensitive leaves or laminæ, similar in form to the laminæ of the inner surface of the wall extending from the coronet to the lower edge of the pedal bone. Microscopic examination shows that each of the sensitive laminæ, as well as the non-sensitive laminæ, has projecting from its edge from 120 to 200 smaller secondary laminæ or leaflets.

Lying within and forming a base or support for the sensitive tissue of the foot, we find the three bones forming the foot joint—the pedal bone, resembling a small foot; the navicular bone, slender but very dense; and the os coronæ, partly within and partly above the hoof. The other structures associated with these bones in forming the core of the foot are the lateral cartilages and the plantar cushion. As the weight comes on to the foot, the pedal bone descends slightly, to rise again when the weight is taken off. As the pedal bone descends, the horny sole also slightly descends and comes nearer to the ground. This is one reason why the sole is concave instead of flat.

Attached to the heel of each pedal bone is a plate of cartilage forming an elastic wall to the sensitive foot and affording attachment to the sensitive laminæ. They may be felt just within and extending above the hoof at its posterolateral aspect. These cartilaginous plate constitute a very important part of the anti-concussion mechanism of the foot. When the foot expands at the heel, these cartilages carry outward the attached sensitive laminæ, thus preventing any disturbances of the union of the sensitive and non-sensitive structures. Large venous trunks pass through and close to the lateral cartilages and the movement of these cartilages assist in the venous circulation of the foot. Sidebones are simply lateral cartilages which have turned to bone, and when this ossification has taken place the functions of the lateral cartilages are destroyed.

Between the lateral cartilage and just above the frog is located the plantar cushion. It is a fibre fatty, rubber-like mass shaped like the frog and lies in the posterior part of the foot. Under the influence of the body weight the frog is compressed and becomes wider; the plantar cushion with which it is closely in contact is also compressed and becomes wider. The effect of this increase in width is that the frog presses on the bars while the plantar cushion presses on the lateral cartilages, both of which, yielding laterally, force apart the walls at the heels. When the weight is taken off the foot the heel returns to its original position. While the increase in width which the foot undergoes is comparatively small, it still makes all the difference between a yielding and an unyielding block of horn being brought to the ground; it "gives" instead of offering resistance, and it is this "give"

which assists in destroying concussion.

The entire weight of the body is supported by the union of the non-sensitive horny laminæ of the inner surface of the wall and the sensitive laminæ covering the pedal bone and lateral cartilages, so the weight borne by each foot is carried on 500 or more primary laminæ and 72,000 or more secondary laminæ. One-half this attachment is over cartilaginous and one-half over bony structures. The portions attached to cartilaginous structures are situated just where elasticity is required, namely, at the posterior part of the walls; thus one function of the lateral cartilage is to afford a movable wall attachment to the sensitive laminæ and enable them to be carried outward during expansion. This explains the cause of lameness when sidebones have developed and can no longer perform this function.

It is very interesting to note that while the foot presents a small circumference, in reality it encloses a vast supporting area, due to the anatomical arrangement of the laminæ. By this folding the supporting surface of the foot is considerably increased, yet kept within reasonable limits. The bearing surface of an average sized foot is about eight square feet, giving a horse a total bearing surface or foundation of thirty-two square feet. The weight carried on each fore foot while the horse is standing squarely on all four feet is somewhat more than one-fourth the body weight; during locomotion it varies from half the weight of the body during certain stages of the trot to the whole body weight during certain stages of the gallop. Therefore, the study of the physiology of the foot resolves itself into a consideration of two principal functions —weight supporting and anti-concussion. The weight supporting structures are the wall and the bars, while the anti-concussion mechanism may be summarized as follows: First, the yielding articulation of the pedal joint within the hoof; second, the increase in width of the foot at the moment of impact when the heels come to the ground, known as expansion, made possible by the flexible elastic lateral cartilages, the bars, and the thinness of the wall at the heel; third, the elastic pads—frog and plantar cushion; fourth, the slight descent of the pedal bone and with it the sole; fifth, the slight compression of the wall from top to bottom.

In the hind foot we look for practically the same things except that it is a trifle longer than wide and a trifle more straight, having a slope of from 50 to 55 degrees.

Some natural defects of the foot that should be avoided are:

Feet that are small, narrow, unequal in size, or that are flat and spreading.

Feet that are crooked, pigeon toed, coon footed, or that have high, low, or sloping heels.

Feet that are cylindrical in form; that is, tending to be the same size from coronet to the ground.

Feet in which the horn is soft; also those in which it is hard, dry, brittle and shelly.

As volumes have been written upon the diseases of horses' feet, I can only call your attention at this time to the more common of these diseases, with the hope that you will give them due consideration and study at some future time. Every live stock owner should have in his library a good, reliable book upon the diseases of live stock. He should study this book carefully that he may render intelligent first aid to the injured, and, if necessary, be able to treat the more common diseases and injuries of live stock. But generally the cheapest and safest plan is to call a competent graduate veterinarian if one is available.

The seriousness of thrush, quittor, and nail puncture is due to infection, and in treating these diseases the aim is to destroy the infection and promote nutrition of the parts involved. Immediate treatment lessens the severity of these diseases and increases the chance of recovery.

Corns, sole bruises, quarter cracks, and contracted heels result seriously if neglected. The first thing to do is to remove the cause and then see that they are properly treated and cared for.

Founder is most common in badly formed, flat and pointed feet, and is caused by a variety of conditions, such as errors of diet, chills, continued standing without exercise, and it often occurs as a complication of colic, influenza and parturition. Prevention is a great deal more economical and satisfactory than treatment, but if a case develops in spite of preventative measures, the important thing to remember is that if proper treatment is begun within the first 24 hours, recovery is generally complete. The longer treatment is delayed, the less becomes the chance of recovery.

The diseases of the feet which are probably of most interest to the breeder are those which are generally considered to show a hereditary predisposition to develop in the offspring of animals having these troubles. To be on the safe side, we would include in this list navicular disease, ringbones and sidebones.

Navicular disease occurs most frequently in light horses, especially those having narrow feet, short hoofs, and short, upright pasterns. The immediate cause is due to the excessive strain and jar to the perforans tendon and navicular bone, due to the faults of conformation just mentioned. Because these peculiarities of conformation are practically always associated with navicular disease, it should be looked upon as a disease showing a strong hereditary tendency to develop in the offspring. Some authorities claim a direct hereditary tendency to navicular disease aside from defects of conformation.

While ringbones are not a condition involving the foot, strictly speaking, they are so closely associated with the foot that they will be considered at this time. They are bony growths in the region of the coronary joint with which nature is trying to brace up a weak joint. They are most common in horses having long, weak pasterns which result in greater strain on the many ligaments of this region; they are also found frequently on limbs having short, upright pasterns, due to the greater concussion and consequent irritation and inflammation. The immediate cause of ringbones is undue strain upon the ligaments of the region. This undue strain results from faults of conformation of the parts involved, and this conformation being transmitted to the offspring predisposes it to the development of ringbones.

As has already been noted, sidebones are simply the lateral cartilages after they have ossified, or "turned to bone." There is no other unsoundness which is so common as sidebones, and none are more strongly hereditary. Thirty per cent of all unsound stallions in Kansas have sidebones, yet there is no unsoundness which is so often overlooked and about which the average farmer-horseman knows so little. In the living horse they may be felt as hard, unyielding bony enlargements on either side toward the back part of the foot just inside and projecting above the hoof. Sidebones are found principally in heavy horses, and the fore feet suffer most frequently. They produce clumsy, constrained action, and often lameness. The principal cause is poor conformation of the feet, and the reason we have so many sidebones is because we have so many poor feet.

We all admit the necessity of shoeing, and realize the evils that result from improper shoeing, but no specific directions can be given that will cover all cases and conditions. Each is a problem in itself, yet when we consider the functions of the various parts of the foot we find certain general principles which apply to practically every case.

1. The shoe should be fitted to the foot rather than the foot to the shoe, as is often the case.

2. The shoe should be level and true.

3. The sole and frog should not be touched with knife or rasp except to trim off sparingly the ragged edges.

4. The bars should not be cut away; they are a part of the wall, and nature intended that they help carry the body weight.

5. The wall should not be rasped after shoeing. The horseshoer may think it makes the job look neater, but in so doing he is destroying the protection which nature provided to prevent evaporation of foot moisture.

6. As few nails as possible should be used, and it should be remembered that high nailing is ruinous.

The foot is the foundation of the animal machine, which should always be remembered when selecting breeding, pleasure or work horses. It is a region about which we cannot be too particular. If the foot is defective either in conformation, quality, or health of tissues, one can foretell the speedy wearing out and ruin of the horse, besides the expense of shoeing and continual treatment. If the foot has the proper conformation and quality, we may expect the horse possessing such a foot to resume each day without discomfort or loss of energy the work of the day before. It is time for us all to awaken to the realization of the necessity of good feet in all classes of horses, for a horse with poor feet is practically no horse at all.

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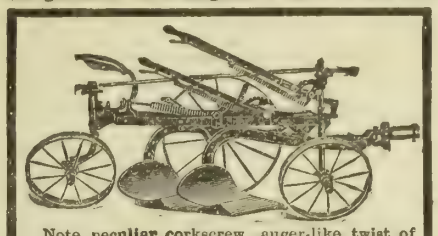
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COME WHERE THE BIG, RED STRAWberries grow. Net returns per acre to growers last year was from $450 to $600. On or about May 1 we will place on the market a tract of fine strawberry land, subdivided into 5 and 10-acre tracts at from $150 to $250 per acre with free permanent water rights. Terms. Write us. Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

FANCY SEED CORN GRADED AND TESTED.

Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and three other varieties. Illustrated catalog free.

J. F. Haynes, Farmer Seed Grower, Grantville, Kansas.

LOST SPRINGS NURSERY CO.

Low prices on choice, dependable Fruit Trees and Evergreens, and special low prices on Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry Trees.
LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

FIELD NOTES.

Percheron Colt For Sale.

This week's Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Mr. A. C. Williams, of Valley Falls, Kan. Mr. Williams offers for sale a very choice registered Percheron stallion colt, 20 months old, and an excellent individual. He will develop into a ton horse. He is a nice grey in color, and weighs at this time 1530 pounds. He is kind and gentle, and can be bought at a very reasonable figure. He is large enough and well enough developed for a 3-year-old and will be a good buy for some one wanting a horse for light service this year. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Boar Bargains.

The Martin Stock Farm, of Marion, Kan., breeders of Poland Chinas exclusively, are offering some very choice boars in their advertising card which appears in this week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Because of cold weather and the loss of tail tips some of these boars would not go into the show ring, so the price is cut in half. Read the advertisement and write them about these boar bargains. Better write today, and please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell's Angus Herd.

Attention is called to the card of C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Mo. They are the owners of one of the best herds of Angus cattle in Missouri, and in building up this herd they have purchased the best, not only in blood but in individuals, that money could buy, which accounts for the high standard of their herd. Undulata Blackcap Ito II, the present head of the herd, is the highest priced bull sold in recent years. Their herd of cows is made up of Blackbirds, Trojan Ericas, Prides of Aberdeen, K. Prides, Heatherblooms and Queen Mothers, and 90 per cent of them are from sires that have been prize winners and producers of prize winners. They are offering a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. Among the lot are a number that are right for herd headers. They have an offering that will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class stock. Write them for description of stock and please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Poland Sow Sale at Mankato.

One of the big attractive bred sow sales of the winter will be that of Ira C. Kyle & Son, of Mankato, Kan. The sale will be held on the farm adjoining town, on February 15, and 50 head will be offered, bred for spring farrow to outstanding boars of the breed and of such blood lines as to afford complete outcross for this part of the state. A big per cent of the offering will be tried sows that are just in their prime as producers. There will also be a large number of fall gilts, large and roomy, and fine brood sow prospects. A lot of the sows and gilts were sired by the herd boar, J's Wonder, a splendid son of Republic Chief, tracing to Jansen's Mogul. His dam was Wonder's Pet, of the family that won at St. Louis World's Fair. A big per cent of the offering will be bred to the great boar, Giant Chief Price, the top boar sold at Pfander's 1909 sale. He was sired by Long King, he by Chief Price, and his dam was Lady Giantess by Longfellow H. Giant Chief Price has a 9½-inch bone, wonderful length, and when in flesh is a boar of wonderful size, but he is kept for breeding purposes and for this reason is not fed heavy enough to make him look at his best. A number of fall gilts sired by this boar will be included. This will be one of the good, useful offerings of the season and should be seen to be appreciated. Write at once for catalog, and if unable to attend send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in care of Ira C. Kyle & Son, Belleville, Kan.

To Exterminate Bugs and Insects.

If it could be accurately determined, the losses which truck growers and fruit raisers are forced to bear on account of the blight caused by bugs and insects would mount up into hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars annually. Horticulturists the country over are exerting their best efforts to rid plant life of these pests, and still they exact their yearly toll in fruit and vegetable profits. In this, as in many other things, the simplest means have been found to be most effective. A very cheap and reliable exterminator of all bugs and insects that live on plants—either in the vines and vegetables of the garden or in the leaves and buds of fruit trees—can readily be made by anyone, simply by making a solution of Merry War Powdered Lye in the proportion of one can of the lye to fifteen gallons of water. This solution, to be used for sprinkling garden plants or spraying fruit trees, will effectually destroy all insect life and, unlike paris green and many other insect destroyers, will not injure or discolor the plants or foliage. When sprinkled on and around garden truck it enriches the soil and stimulates the growth of the plants, thus insuring unblemished, fully matured fruit and vegetables. Merry War Powdered Lye can be had at nearly all dealers everywhere at 10 cents per can.

King Corn Silo.

Those who are figuring on a silo will find it to their interest to make a close study of the superior points claimed by the different concerns putting out silos. The "King Corn Silo" is undoubtedly one of the best on the market, and if it isn't made right it is because money and intelligent effort has not yet produced the ideal silo. The makers of "King Corn Silo" claim eleven superior points over other makes, and no reader of Kansas Farmer can afford to buy a silo without investigating the merits of their claims. This silo is put out and guaranteed by the great John Deere Plow Co., a concern that is known to every reader of this journal. When this concern went into silo manufacturing they got the best man they could find to head the silo department, and they got him in Kansas, in the person of Prof. E. W. Curtis, who for many years was connected with the dairy department of Kansas State Agricultural College. Mr. Curtis is a man of wide experience and an authority on silos and feeding. The John Deere Plow Co. likes Kansas and our agricultural college. A year or two ago they wanted to print a booklet on alfalfa, and they got Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, of Kansas, to write it. Mr. Curtis has gathered together a lot of valuable information about silos and ensilage and feeding which is at the disposal of all who will answer the "King Corn Silo" advertisement in this issue. When writing mention this paper.

The Spangler Kind.

On February 20, J. D. Spangler, of Sharon, Kan., will sell a draft of large type Poland Chinas. Mr. Spangler is a breeder with a reputation of growing and breeding large, smooth Poland Chinas. He has met with success through the careful selection of sires, then mating them with the right kind of sows. In Spangler's Hadley he has a hog with size and quality and he transmits that smooth, mellow, easy feeding type when mated with medium size sows of the large type breeding. Mr. Spangler is a stickler for quality. If a boar or gilt does not come up to the Spangler standard, they are shipped to the market and in this way the Spangler herd of large, smooth, Western type of Polands are kept above the average herd. Another boar used in the herd is Sharon Wonder by A Wonder. This hog was raised on the Spangler farm, and to say he is a good one would be putting it very mild. We believe any breeder will feel paid for his trip to the Spangler sale just to have the opportunity to carefully look this young hog over. About half of the sale offering will be bred to Sharon Wonder. The writer saw this herd only a few weeks ago and we can say that they are up to the standard of any offering that we know will be sold this year. There are such sows as Lady Mastodon 32nd, Mastodon Maid 42nd, Lady Wonder 6th, Lady Hutch, and many other good, useful, tried sows. Most of the fall yearlings are sired by Spangler's Hadley and bred to Sharon Wonder, and they are good ones. Every one should prove a money maker. The catalog is now ready to mail out. Don't wait to receive one, but write a post card requesting one sent to you. It is full of valuable information about feeding and growing large Poland Chinas. All farmers and breeders are asked to come to the sale. You will be made to feel that you are welcome and go away feeling glad you came. Don't fail to get a catalog, and arrange to come to the sale. Please Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.—Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS, pullets, $1 up; pens, eggs. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS. Prize winners. Eggs, $3 per 15. Also Indian Runner ducks. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., Route 15.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, farm raised, of good laying strain, $2 and $3 each. F. S. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIGOROUS, farm raised. Eggs and stock. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTONS — TEN GRAND prizes at State Fair and Topeka Show. Breeding stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Booklet for 10c tells. W. H. Maxwell, Route 95, Topeka, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, $5 per 15; No. 2, $3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. **High-class Collie bitches, bred or open.** Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

MARTIN'S IDEAL WHITE ORPINGtons. Eggs and baby chicks from very choice matings. Stock from the best blood lines in America. Eggs, $12 per 100; baby chicks, $25 per 100. Catalog. **E. D. Martin, Box X12, Newton, Kan.**

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE winners at Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. My prices are reasonable. Eggs for hatching, $1, $2.50 and $5 per 15 eggs. I am a member of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

The 'Big Three' Poultry Farms

MYERS & STOVER, PROPS., FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Big, hardy, domestic as chickens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, $3.00 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—New standard light fawn and white, white egg strain. Ours is superb in quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 13; $5.00 per 50.

R. C. R. I. RED CHICKENS—Choicest birds of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State Show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 to $3 per 15; $4.50 per 100. **Send for Free Catalog.**

DUCKS.

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, PEKIN ducks and drakes. Mrs. Daniel Leavell, Allen, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—HEAVY LAYers. February and March eggs, 100, $4; 50, $2. About 2,000. First orders take them. Brown Leghorns, Bronze toms; bargains. J. A. Harrigan, Gosport, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS, 10c EACH. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.



WHITE IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS still at the head of the prize winners. At the great Kansas State Show, 1912, White Ivory birds walk off with all the glory, winning four firsts—seventeen prizes out of a possible twenty-five. Big show white cockerels, hens and pullets for sale cheap. **Chas. C. Fair,** originator of Ivory Strain White Rocks, **Sharon, Kansas.**



CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGtons. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, $5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, $2.50 TO $5; pullets, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—200 PARTRIDGE COCHIN hens and pullets; no cockerels. Mrs. John Long, Blue Mound, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGHest market price. Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

NAMES WANTED—VALUABLE GIFT for 10 addresses of parties having poultry for sale or one secretary's name Farmers' Union or Grange. Cope's S. System. Topeka, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 15 years. Cockerels, $1 and $2. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, $2 each. Mrs. M. R. Gromer, Hugo, Colo.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from show winners and good enough to head any breeder's yards. A. G. Hammond, Box 29, Vinland, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EQUAL TO the best but bred for layers. Eggs, $3 per setting. Stock for sale later. A. Cusselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PENS— $1 and $2. From flock, 75c for 15; $3.50 per 100; baby chicks, 10c. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTILity eggs, $1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm range. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BREEDER OF BARRED ROCKS EXCLUsively. Deep and evenly barred. Let me furnish you a pen either mating and start you right. Eggs in season. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit; 44 premiums; successful again at Topeka and Clay Center. A few choice cockerels, $3 to $7.50. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively. Place your orders now for baby chicks the coming season. Some good stock for sale now. Prices right. Quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS AND eggs from pure-bred stock. Place your orders now. Day-old chicks from $1 to $2.50 per 12; eggs, $1 to $2.50 per 15. Joseph B. Moyers, R. F. D. No. 8, Topeka, Kan.

COCKERELS (WHITE ROCKS) PULLETS —Large, white, vigorous stock that never fail to win in any show. Eggs from all six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Write Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs $4 per 100. Send for circular. **C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.**

ECKHARDT'S WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rocks, Topeka, 1911, 2, 3 and 4; three entries, Eldorado, 1911, 1st cock, 1, 2, 4 pullet. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., life member A. P. A.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 UP. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Orpingtons, wild Mallard and White Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and Pearl Guineas. Booking eggs at half what others charge. R. E. Bristol, Dept. H., Vermillion, Ohio.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER Spangled Hamburgs. My pens are mated up and I shall guarantee every setting of eggs I sell this spring. My White Rocks are large, vigorous birds, great layers, and snow white. Write me now for prices. Have a few good White Rock cockerels left for sale. Reference, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, 75c. J. O. Eastburn, Greenwich, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FOR sale, $1.50. Chas. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

RANGE RAISED, LAYING LEGHORNS— Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Scored prize birds, $5; unscored, $1 and $2. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $1.50 and $2; eggs, $1 per setting or $5 per 100. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHANS, FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKerels and eggs. Mrs. John Barnard, Grenola, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND HOUDAN cockerels; also eggs for hatching for sale. Write for mating list. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

CHOICE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERels from prize-winning stock, and Indian Runner Duck eggs for sale. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BROOK DALE FARM BLACK LANGshans from show birds. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Good, vigorous birds, priced to sell. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH, Glossy Black Langshans; black eyes. Scored 91 to 95. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Prize winners guaranteed. Osterfoss Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

WYANDOTTES.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES—Standard bred. Write for prices. W. K. Heaton, Larned, Kan.

FIVE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels, bred from winners, for sale cheap if taken at once. W. S. Holden, Douglass, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—$1 to $5. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

TWENTY ROSE COMB WHITE WYANdotte cockerels; extra nice. Mrs. H. C. Williams, Edgerton, Kan.

SHOOP'S WINNERS—GOLDEN WYANdottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Okla. and Kan. shows. Eggs, $2 for 15. L. G. Shoop & Son, Perry, Okla.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE, GOLDEN, SILver, Buff, Columbian and Partridge; high scoring; prize winners. Write for mating lists. Stratford Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM high scoring stock, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Philip Willhardt, De Soto and Santa Fe Sts., Leavenworth, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. WON at North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Clay Center, December, 1911, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds. Stock and eggs in season. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLENdid cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, $1 and $1.50 each. Louis G. Roth, Holyrood, Kan.

R. C. REDS—WINNERS AT ENID AND Kiowa. Pullets and cockerels, $1 and $1.50 each. Ella Stehle, Byron, Okla.

RHODE ISLAND RED, BUFF ORPINGton cockerels, $1, $2 and $3 each; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—15 COCKerels, score 91 to 93, for sale, $1 to $5. Eggs in season. Prices reasonable. C. E. Florence, Eldorado, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FOURTH COCKERel, first hen at Leavenworth. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, 715 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

REHKOPF'S R. C. REDS—the Large Kind. Winners Topeka Show, American Royal and State Fair. Egg fertility guaranteed. Catalog free.
F. A. REHKOPF, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Been breeding them 10 years. Ten matings of good stock to furnish eggs for hatching. Mating list with prices within reach of all free. R. C. cocks and cockerels for sale. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, $2 to $25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST RHODE ISLAND REDS and IMPORTED WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. My first championship pen is headed by second Madison Square, New York, cock, January, 1910, and contains first Madison Square pullet, December, 1910; also first, second, third, fourth and fifth Madison Square pullets, January, 1910. The greatest pen of Reds in the world. Free catalog. Southern Poultry Farm, Wade Hampton, Prop., Rogersville, Tenn.

LEGHORNS.

R. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, $1 each. F. W. Cornell, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, scored and unscored, $1.50 to $3.50. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—FORTY premiums, score 90 to 94½. Price $2. L. D. Peak, Logan, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS, BREEDers of show pullets. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.00. Eggs in season. Mary Helm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT State Show; 1, 2, 4, 5, hen; 1, 3, 4, pullet; 3, 4, 5, cockerel; 1, 4, pen. Two specials. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY GOBBLERS for sale. Emma Avery, Woodston, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, $4; geese, $1.50. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

FINE W. H. TURKEYS. TOMS, $3; hens, $2. S. H. Grimes, Marion, Kan.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkey toms, $5; big boned; guaranteed to please. Ada Stevenson, Beverly, Kan.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkey toms for sale. Sadie Litton, Peabody Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE AND WHITE HOLland turkeys; scored by Branch; won all firsts at Higginsville. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

TURKEYS.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING Mammoth White Holland turkeys; 25c to 35c pound tom. Eggs in season. Mrs. [illegible] Leonard, Lexington, Mo.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, MAMmoth bronze turkeys, big one; Shetland ponies, both and gentle. Frank Heap, Bedford, Iowa.

HOUDAN CHICKENS — YOUNG STOCK for sale. Eggs in season. S. E. Maddock, 1138 Washburn ave., Ind. Phone 3214 Black, Topeka, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

FANCY TOULOUSE GEESE, $5.00 PAIR, $3.00 each. Rouen ducks, $1.50. White and Black Langshan cockerels, $2. Two fine bronze toms, $4 and $5. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

PURE-BRED CHICKENS, THE BLUE ribbon kind; never yet defeated in a show. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Book your orders early. Send for prices. Everman & Everman, Gallatin, Mo., Route 5.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

The best incubators and brooders ever made have no will; no initiative for doing things. They may be automatic as to heat regulation, as indeed they should be. But they can not act to keep themselves clean; to put in good eggs or adjust themselves to proper degree of heat before putting in eggs or chicks. These are things the operator must do. They will not be done by thinking they should be done, or that they are unnecessary to be done. The labor saving value of such machines comes from their proper use. A little careful study, a simple program of use, and a lot of hard work can be saved and uncertainty of results in the outcome avoided. A bunch of little chicks penned away from feed and water cannot help themselves. Left to the tender mercies of a mother hen they will be taken out to rustle. So will a setting hen seek her nest again, after leaving it for any reason. But a tray full of eggs can't put itself back into the incubator if it is carelessly left out. Nor can an incubator door close itself if left open. Neither can a lamp burner clean itself or turn its wick up or down. These things all contribute to loss of eggs and chicks, but they are not, by any means, all the causes of such loss.

Wiley's Oleo Statement.

A city reader asks if the advertisements being run in the magazines by oleomargarine manufacturers correctly quote Doctor Wiley, the pure food expert. We do not know to which advertisement our reader refers, but before us is an ad in Collier's Weekly which does not tell all of what Doctor Wiley has said. It fails to say that he testified that oleomargarine is not as digestible as butter. It does not digest so well as butter, because it contains more of the higher series of acids, and practically none of the lower series, which are more easily decomposed. Butter is more easily digested than oleomargarine. It requires less effort. The fraud in selling oleomargarine for butter is perhaps the most pronounced of any food fraud in this country, and is deserving of the most rigid punishment. The sale of oleomargarine as butter is a criminal offense.

Sorghum As a Fertilizer.

I have long known the value of clover and alfalfa as fertilizers. They are worth more to the state than the pedigreed seed claim. Corn or anything else will not grow without fertility and culture. The last is essential, even on poor soil. There may be an increase of farm products with good seasons. Demand and better prices may stimulate production, but production will always be just below what it should be, or would be, with better care in fertilization and cultivation.

Farmers of Kansas should grow more clover. It is well adapted to Eastern Kansas on most any land. I found sorghum good to enrich the soil if plowed under in the fall after the first frost. It is not a crop much is claimed for by many as a feed. It fails to make a good chemical showing if used green, or before it ripens its seed. A field I sowed in June to sorghum and plowed under after a frost, covering it wholly, made the soil the most mellow and moist in the whole field for several years.—A. H. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER.
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
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Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS. BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE

The pure in-bred Morgan stallion Joseph Huse No. 5594 A. M. R. Also state certificate under the state stallion laws of Iowa, and will be sold under a state guarantee. Also others as good, single or double.
J. ED. BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to
JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, Importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

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Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.
YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

ROYAL BELGIANS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS — Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. **HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.**

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
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Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 Imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. **F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**



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Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

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BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. **MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON $50—BULLS—$125.

Overstocked, Short of Feed, Must Sell.

Thirty head of Holstein bulls for sale, 1 month to 24 months old; A. R. O. breeding; 100 head in herd; pedigrees to be proud of; every one a herd header. We have never sold as good animals as this offering for less than $75 to $200. Buy your bull now when you can get a good one cheap. Barns on Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, inside city limits, one-half mile from station. A few females for sale.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

Mammoth Jacks For sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.**

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo.
Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

COMFORT'S REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.
Carry the blood of the most noted sires. For quick sale, nine choice bulls, nearly all of serviceable age, including two by Imp. Oakland's Sultan, a prize winner on the Island. Others by Gold Boy's Guenon's Lad. Out of high producing dams. Nice colors and good individuals. Write for price and descriptions. **F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Kan.**

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. **HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.**

TO CLOSE OUT

our registered Shorthorn herd we offer 45 head cows, bulls and calves. Prices and breeding on request.
THE DEMING RANCH
Oswego, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4. Eldorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

Ten Extra Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

Five pure Scotch and five Scotch topped. Also few cows and heifers bred or open. Twenty big-type Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow to a good son of Metal's Choice. All out of mature dams. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta.

ED GREEN,
Howard, Kansas.

R. D. Martin Sells Again.
On February 27, R. D. Martin & Sons at Eureka, Kan., will sell a draft of Durocs. It will be remembered by most breeders that R. D. Martin cleaned up the platter and walked away with champion and grand champion at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, Kan., last year. Full mention will be made next week. Please look for ad in February 10 issue and write now for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

A number of 300-lb. fall boars now ready. They are the big, mellow kind, with 7¾ to 8¼-inch bone. To move quick, will sell at from $30 to $35. Also an extra lot of spring gilts and boars, will weigh 200 lbs. A number of herd headers. Can sell you young pigs if you want to save express. Offering sired by Mastodon Price and Columbia Wonder. CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Station, New Market, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts, out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. **W. F. HOUX, JR., HALE, MO.**

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 3d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Grannetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale.

JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS.

The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.

W. V. HOPPE.. Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $35 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS
Adrian, Mo.

At Head,
BLUE VALLEY EXPANSION 54414.
A Grand Individual, With Massive Bone and Length.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Poulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BRED GILTS $25 to $30 EACH.

20 fall gilts, big and smooth. Big type. Good time to start herd. Write quick.

F. D. YOUNG, Winchester, Kans.

LIMESTONE FARMS

Breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.

M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH. Burchard, Neb.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

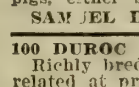
HAMPSHIRE thoroughbreds from prized stock, fine sows and gilts exceptionally cheap. Duroc Jersey out of the best blood possible. Brood sows and gilts, also some exceptionally good male hogs. All registered. Priced to sell. **The Springdale Stock Ranch, Concordia, Kansas.**

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High Class Hampshires — Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.

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HAMPSHIRE SWINE.



Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Thompson's Big, Growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prize ribbons than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my six big State Fair first prize winning boars. Prices low, quality high. Bred sow sale February 28. Write for catalog. **Chas. K. Thompson, Letts, Ind.**

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BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

RENO BERKSHIRES

for sale. All sired by the grand champion at Kansas State Fair, 1910; 15 spring boars and 15 spring gilts, priced. Write at once.

T. E. CLARKE, Medora, Kan.

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100 DUROC JERSEY SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, bred to sons of champions. An extra choice lot. Prices from $20 up. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

FRANK ELDER, Green, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25

By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER, Pawnee City, Neb.

DUROC JERSEY SALE

At WINFIELD, KANSAS, February 28, 1912

40—BRED SOWS AND GILTS—40

From the best blood known to the breed—from the well-known sires, Chief's Col., Crimson Wonder 3rd, Bell's Chief, Prince of Cols., Top Commodore, Improver Lad, Col. Scion and Bell Scion. I will sell litters from the best sows in my herd, such as Belle Scion, Belle Vara, Scion Maid, Ruby Scion, Crimson Dutchess and Scion's Choice. I am selling a lot of my best sows and the pick from my fall and spring gilts. My catalogs are ready, and I would be pleased to mail you one. Write me at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

G. C. NORMAN, Winfield, Kansas

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLIONS



Priced to sell—from yearlings to three-year-olds. All dark colors, heavy bone and large size; plenty of quality. The best of breeding. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Come and see me.

J. W. BARNHART, BUTLER, MO.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

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(LARGEST IN THE WORLD)

Will hold an actual practice term of school in connection with our auction house at Kansas City, Mo., beginning MARCH 4, in which more actual practice will be given than in any former term. The president of the school will be present during the entire term; the class will not be so large as the regular terms, hence you would get more real practice than ever before. Are you coming? Free catalog. Address, mentioning this paper,

W. B. CARPENTER, President,
1404 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri

W. C. CURPHEY
Salina, Kansas
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Write, phone or wire me for dates.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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FOR THE BEST RESULTS

employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

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Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

T. E. DEEM, AUCTIONEER

Auction sales of pedigreed stock made everywhere. Write me about your sale. I have an open date for you. Address, Cameron, Mo.

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

FOUR

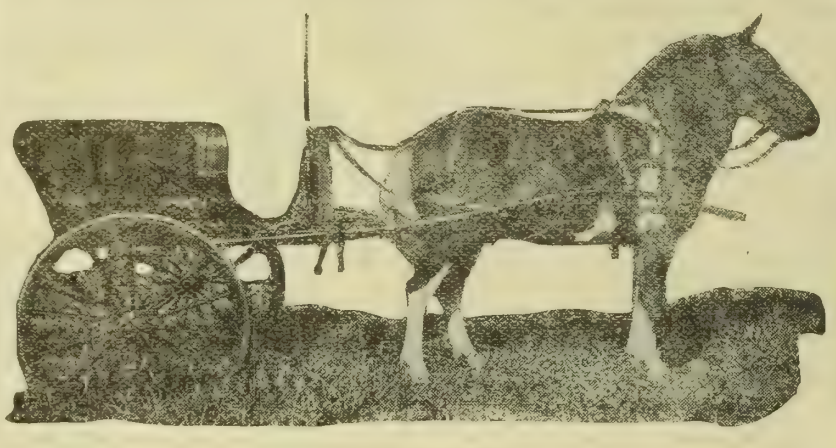
JUST think of it! Kansas Farmer will give away four more beautiful Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas boys and girls. If you would like to have one of these for your own and get it without costing you one cent, be sure to read all on this page. Kansas Farmer has already given away ten Shetland Ponies. We shall be pleased to tell you who we gave them to and just how you can get one of these four ponies which we are going to give away

FREE

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES.

Are little beauties. They are gentle and you can drive, ride or lead them anywhere you please. One of our ponies would sure make you a fine playmate, and they are so cute that, after you have had one a few days, you would not want to part with it for anything. Just the trick to ride or drive to school. Every boy and girl wants a Shetland pony because they are so useful, pretty and good. You can certainly have a happy time if you get one of these ponies and outfit. A Shetland pony always makes a fine pet, and they are so loving that they will follow you everywhere you go. But the ponies which we are going to give away are good to mind, and we are sure that the little master or mistress of one of them will think they have the best pony in the world. Be sure to send in your name at once, so you will have a good start to win one of these ponies.



GRAND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Cart and Harness.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

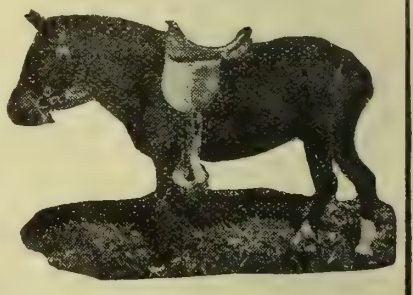
The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



SECOND PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.



THIRD PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER.
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name_____ Age___

P. O_____, Kan., R. R. ___

Parents' Name_____



FOURTH PRIZE.
Shetland Pony, Saddle and Bridle.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will offer a bicycle, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other articles which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon at the left of this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

ESTABLISHED 1885—Write for free list. **Park B. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

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800 ACRES for sale or exchange; well improved, alfalfa; want smaller tract or hdw. and implement stock. For full particulars address R. R. Box 30, Wayne, Kan.

35-Room Flat, in fine condition, always rented, to trade for western land. What have you? **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

FOR TRADE—160 a. in Saline Co., 2 miles of town, 120 a. in cult., 9 room 2 story house. Price, $10,000; mtg., $3,750. Want land in Northwest Kansas. Address, M. W. Cave, Salina, Kan.

TRADES WANTED We want to list properties that owners want to exchange. Write your proposition to **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today. **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Good terms, 625 acres, near Ellis, Kan., 430 acres in cultivation, 400 of this wheat, balance pasture. Black loam soil. Fenced, cross fenced. Excellent water supply. Two granaries, barn, 8 room house, other good buildings. Good condition. Write **J. M. COUNCIL, Nortonville, Kan.**

I AM OFFERING one of the best little farms in Barton County for only $125 per acre. There are 154½ acres, 8-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 40 tons hay; 9 acres good timber, 100 fruit trees of all kinds, 24 acres alfalfa which cut 4 tons per acre last year. Half cash, balance to suit. This will go quick. **I. A. Harper, Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.

160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

CHOICE WHEAT FARMS.

IN RUSH COUNTY, KAN.

320 acres, unimproved, 3½ miles from market, at $20 an acre.

157 acres, all in wheat, ⅓ crop with place, at $30 an acre.

These are genuine bargains for quick action. Write for list.

JAMES H. LITTLE,
THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN,
La Crosse, Kansas.

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80 Acres. All Alfalfa!

My beautiful home place, 1¼ mile of Co. seat, on auto road; 1 mi. of large school; large new buildings, orchard, grove at house, all irrigated, plenty water. Sell over $2,000 in alfalfa yearly. Finest climate in state, beautiful to irrigate when sun shines. Woven wire 5-ft. fence all around. Been listed at $225 per a. For quick cash sale, $200 per a. Will pay all expenses of visit if not as represented. Close to Ordway. Write **Owner, Iowa Farm, Ordway, Colo.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

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80 ACRES choice irrigated alfalfa land near Lamar, Colo.; easy terms. **E. C. Keyes, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

Have Few Relinquishments, 160 a. each, left. Some improved. Prices, $300 to $900. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

PAY CASH FOR LAND.

Want to buy, 10 level quarters western land. Will pay $500 cash per quarter. Give full particulars. Write **W. A. LAYTON, New England Building, Topeka, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.

A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

80—TEN MI. S. W. TOPEKA, all bottom alfalfa land, good imp., rented ½ share, $7,200. 80—7 mi. S. of City, level, 4 rm. house, etc., $5,600, settle estate. 5 a., level, new bldgs., 3 mi. S. of city, $2,000. $9,000 dept. stock, N. W. Kansas, for clear land. Everything in real estate, city and land; also trades. **G. M. COTTRELL, Topeka, Kan.**

Exceptional Bargains: Grain, fruit and stock farms, any size, $5 to $30; easy payments; good water, mild, healthy climate; list free. **WARD, the Land Man, Mountain Home, Ark.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

You Can't Lose Money

if you invest in
EASTERN COLORADO LANDS
at the present prices. If you want a farm, stock ranch or a homestead I can furnish the goods.

F. E. EWING,
Hugo, Colo.

WILL LOSE ALL

if we cannot sell before **March 1, 1912—15** fine improved valley farms in Elk Co., Kan., we bought during the severe drouth last summer. Also three farms in York Co., Neb. Will take trade part pay. Write for plats and descriptions. Sold eight last few days to home parties. Must sell.

TATE, HUPP & CO.,
Howard, Kan.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.

Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

I HAVE FOR SALE,

until the first of March, a nice quarter of land, all in cultivation, no improvements except fences, located in Jackson Co., Kan., 2½ miles from one town, 3½ from another and 6 miles from another, all railroad towns and good markets; public roads on two sides of this farm. Price, $55 per acre. $2,500 cash; balance terms at 6 per cent. This quarter contains 178 acres, and lays nice. **C. W. HINNEN, Box 143, Holton, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.

W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributers for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

A FINE FARM AND STOCK RANCH.

Cannot be beat for cattle and hogs. 2,000 acres, 500 cult., half bottom land, 150 in alfalfa, 100 fine prairie hay land, 300 in wheat, all fenced, 200 acres hog-tight pasture in some rolling, has fine running water in every pasture, crib room for 15,000 bushels car corn and 12,000 bushels wheat, 3 sets good improvements, cost $7,000, lots of shade trees. This ranch will carry 500 cattle. Located 4 miles from one of the best towns in Kansas. Price, $55 per acre. We have other farms for sale. Call on

JOHN P. MOORE, Kingman, Kan.

A few days since we advertised a farm 18 miles west of Topeka cheap at $40 per acre. We sold it to a man from Smith County who saw the advertisement, within ten days. We now have another, two miles distant from the first, 200 acres, good 5th Improvements, some fine bottom land. A very excellent farm. Price only $40 per acre, $10 below its value.

GEO. M. NOBLE & CO., 435 Kansas Ave.

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. **Winston McMahon, Conroe, Tex.**

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80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000); house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshan, Junction City, Kan.**

TWO GOOD ALFALFA EIGHTIES

Close to Independence; $40 per a.; smooth, no waste. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

McPHERSON COUNTY improved farms for sale, $35 to $100 per a. Write for list. **A. W. Bremeyer, McPherson, Kan.**

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40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

240, Well Improved Farm, only 6 miles from good town in Wabaunsee Co., Kan., to trade for western land or Topeka property. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Av., Topeka.**

I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas that can be found for sale. Tracts range from 5 to 320 acres. Write me at once. **C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.**

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

FOR SALE—315 acres in Allen Co., Kan., in gas belt, gas well on place, 76 acres river bottom, all fertile and all cultivated except 20 acres. $6500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, **Sherman Culbertson, Wichita, Kan.**

PRICE $22 PER A.; most favorable terms if sold by March 1, 225 acres, 80 acres valley, in cultivation; balance pasture, some timber; good 6 room house, large barn, other outbuildings; located S. E. Kansas, 1½ miles from R. R. town, 600 inhabitants, ½ mile from school. **J. F. Belt, Longton, Kan.**

WRITE TO ME TODAY about good, low-priced Ness County farms. The literature I will send you will interest you if you are looking for a home or an investment, otherwise it won't. Your request on a postal card brings it. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.** "22 years in Ness County."

WE MUST SELL THESE FARMS.

Well improved 80, near town, 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of alfalfa, $45 per acre. 160 acres, improved, all smooth land, $37.50 per acre; terms on both. Write for list of other splendid bargains. We also make exchanges. **Severns & Watts, Williamsburg, Kan.**

BEST THING TO BUY.

80 acres, all tillable; 65 acres in cultivation, 8 acres in alfalfa, 10 acres pasture, young orchard, new 5-room house, closets, bay window, small barn, granary, cement cave, fine well, fenced, 1½ miles from first station from here; land close from $90 to $100 per acre. Owner going to Oregon, says take $75 per acre. **Putney & Dunn, 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.

Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

BARGAIN for 30 days, 1 sec., 3½ miles Plainville; fenced and cross-fenced; part hog tight. Well improved; good schools. 100 acres alfalfa; 300 wheat. 100 acres for spring crop, bal. pasture. $55 per acre. Good terms, 6 per cent. **S. A. Young, Plainville, Kan.**

JOHNSON COUNTY STOCK FARM.

160 acres with $6,000 worth of new improvements (can sell 100 acres more of adjoining land). Big 7-room house, big cellar, closets, bath room and pantry. Main line gas. Horse barn 36 x 36 x 16 with shed 16 x 36. Hog and cow house 16 x 30 x 12 with shed 24x30. Hay barn 36x60 with two sheds 16 x 60 containing self feeders. Cement silo 16 x 30. 80 acres hog tight, wells, corrals and creek handy to buildings. 150 acres tillable, balance creek bluegrass pasture. A bargain if taken before rented March 1. $120 acre. Terms. Owner, **H. C. Williams, Edgerton, Kan.**

NEW MEXICO LANDS

RANCH FOR SALE—4,300 acres patented in New Mexico adjoining Colorado line, controlling 20 miles running water, modern stone residence with hot and cold water, bath, stone ware houses, barns and corrals, mostly fenced. Price only $10 an acre. Goke-Blackwell & Lawrence, Inc., Clayton, N. M.

1280 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, partly in alfalfa and orchard, nearly all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation now, balance finest grazing land in the country. Elegant 6-room stone house, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary wash stand, also with hot and cold water, toilet also in bath room, two large barns, large hen and turkey house, stone milk house, running water, waterworks all over the improved grounds. Fourteen-foot Sampson windmill, pumps 4-inch stream to two tanks, capacity of tanks are 100 and 33 barrels, respectively. Ideal home for a family; healthiest spot in the world for anyone to regain their health; only one-quarter mile to Clayton, N. M. Price, to close it out quickly, $12.50 an acre. For further particulars address Chas H. Lawrence, Clayton, N. M.

IF YOU WANT A FARM BARGAIN or a trade, write **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs, wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

UNIMPROVED smooth wheat land. 320 a. in Ford Co., 6 miles from R. R. station. Price, $4,500. Will carry $2,400 for three years. **W. T. Hale & Son, Dodge City, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST

J. L. SOURK, COUNTY CLERK OF NEmaha County. Taken Up—By C. M. Sourk, Goffs, Kan., on January 2, 1912, two steers, 2 years old, red, muleys; $37.50 each.

STRAYED, NOVEMBER 11, ONE IRON gray mare, coming 6, blind in right eye. Earl Burger, Menlo, Kan.

I HAVE TAKEN UP A STRAY COW ON my farm, known as the Mossman farm, one mile northeast of Erie, Kansas. Description: Red roan, will weigh about 700 lbs.; one crooked horn on left side, and blind in right eye; is about five years old. Can be found at the above-named farm. F. C. Currie, Erie, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

W. M. TRUITT, COUNTY CLERK OTtawa County, Kan. Taken up, by James Allison, Lamar, Kan.—One red cow, 5 years old brand on left hip (illegible), value $22.50. Taken up Dec. 9, 1911.

B. B. REIMER, COUNTY CLERK, Marion County, Kan. The following described stray was taken up by me, the undersigned, July 25, 1911, on S.E. ¼, section 16, township 17, range 2 east, in Marion County, Kan.—One red bull, about 3 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, without any brand or mark; properly advertised; appraised value, $30. Frank C. Ewert.

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County, Kan. Taken up, on the 27th day of October, 1911—One light red heifer, coming 3 years of age, white on belly and on flanks, both ears clipped and without horns, valued at $35; by S. J. Russell, in Sugar Creek Township. Postoffice address, Draxel, Mo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Boys, Look Here

Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

W. A. Prewett's

BRED SOW SALE

FORTY-FIVE HEAD, ALL QUEENS OF THE BREED, AND ONE TRIED BOAR, BIG BEN 61169, AT

Asherville, Kans., Feb. 21st, 1912

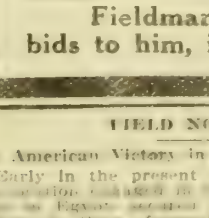
Sale consists of 13 tried sows, 4 fall yearlings and 28 spring gilts and 1 tried boar, all of the big, smooth kind. These sows are extra good in this offering, and should please the most critical. They are sired by such boars as First Choice 34181, Empire Chief 30379, Big Boaster 45703, Expansion Chief 50519, Smith's Big Hadley 47939, Jumbo, Jr. 54256, Monarch 57776, Acme Chief 42101, Winning Granteer 50907, Blue Valley Quality 43026, First Look 53026, G.'s Royal. These sows and gilts are bred to Expansion Chief, Big Ben, G.'s Royal, Big Expansion. Sale will be held at farm, one-half miles north of town. Send for catalog.

W. A. PREWETT, - - - - - Asherville, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN BRENNEN, WILL MYERS AND H. H. VAN AMBURG. CLERK—F. O. WELLS.

PRICE'S DISPERSION SALE of PERCHERONS, JACKS, JENNETS, ETC.

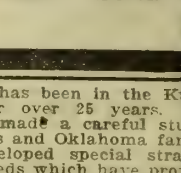
At Farm near Burr Oak, Kan.
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, '12



Two imported Percheron Stallions, 2 recorded American-bred Percheron Stallions, 3 good Jacks, two of them of serviceable age, 7 choice Jennets, 4 of them of breeding age and bred, 12 registered Duroc Jersey Sows and Gilts, bred for spring farrow.

FARM TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

I will also sell my 80-acre improved farm, 70 acres under plow, 35 acres alfalfa; farm fenced hog-tight; 5-room house, with arch cellar; good well and running water; other good outbuildings, fruit, etc.; 7 miles from town, half mile to school; telephone and rural mail delivery. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.



O. B. PRICE,
Burr Oak, Jewell Co., Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN BRENNEN, ESSIE CRAVEN.

WARD BROTHERS

Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM, NEAR REPUBLIC AND SCANDIA, KAN.,

MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1912

THIRTY HEAD, THE KIND THAT ARE IN DEMAND BY THE BEST FARMERS AND BREEDERS OF TWO STATES. Fourteen tried sows and 6 fall yearlings, including Maud Beauty by Model H. and out of a Crimson Wonder dam; Bell Pet by Pearl's Golden Rule, and Cherry Girl 2nd by Cherry Boy; others by G. C.'s Kansas Col., Prince Wonder 2nd, Wonder Chief, Paul Jumbo, Bell's Chief and others. The gilts are a very uniform bunch, mostly sired by Expansion.

THE OFFERING CONTAINS MORE ANIMALS THAT HAVE TOPPED SALES THAN WILL BE CONTAINED IN ANY KANSAS SALE OF THE SEASON.

Everything bred for March and April farrow to the following boars: Expansion, Bell's Prince Wonder, Climax 2nd by 2nd Climax, dam a noted prize winning sow. A few to Model Cherry by Model H. and out of a Cherry Boy dam. Everything has been through the cholera and are supposed to be immune. Write at once for catalog. Free transportation from Republic and Scandia, Kan.

WARD BROS.
Republic, Kansas

Auctioneers—Ray Page, N. S. Hoyt, Mont Orr.

W. E. Monasmith sells the following days at Formoso.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, for Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him, in my care.

MONASMITH'S

Annual Duroc Jersey BRED SOW SALE

AT FORMOSO, KANS.

Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1912

54—HEAD—AS GOOD BLOOD AS CAN BE FOUND, WITH INDIVIDUALITY TO MATCH—54 HEAD.

24 TRIED SOWS, including Bonnie May by Bonnie K., Maud by Pearl's Golden Rule, Alice Bly by Queen Rule, he by Pearl's Golden Rule, G. C.'s Col., Fancy by G. C.'s Col., Miss Perfection by Wonder Bob by Nebraska Wonder; others by I Am A Bonnie K., Golden Ruler and King of Kantbebeat.

15 FALL YEARLINGS, all sired by Bonnie K., including 5 out of a litter of 17, dam Model Girl by Model Chief Again.

15 SPRING GILTS, by Bonnie K. and Kansas Special, carefully selected and very uniform, out of such sows as already mentioned. The offering will be bred for March and April farrow, the tried sows to Bonnie K. and Kansas Special, gilts to Bonnie K., Kansas Special, O. E.'s Expansion and W. E.'s Tientsin. Write for catalog.

Ward Brothers sell day before, at Republic, Kan.

W. E. MONASMITH, Formoso, Kansas

Auctioneers—Ray Page, N. S. Hoyt, John Brennen.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, for Kansas Farmer. Send him bids, in my care.

FIELD NOTES.

An American Victory in the Nubian Desert.

Early in the present decade, an English [illegible] engaged in the business of drilling [illegible] Egypt secured the services of Mr. [illegible] S. Gray, formerly of Lawrence, Kan., to take charge of the work. Mr. Gray got together a huge caravan to take the journey across the Nubian Desert from the railroad on the Nile to the western coast in upper Egypt. The expedition failed because the intense heat of the African sun together with the sand of the desert caused the wagons and carts to warp and break down, but when but a small portion of the journey had been accomplished. A few years later, however, in 1905, the trip was again attempted, the camels drawing a regular pattern wagon taken from stock in Pittsburgh, Pa. These wagons, however, were fitted with Electric steel wheels. The use of these wheels did away with all tire setting, rattling spokes, loose felloes and breakdowns and enabled Mr. Gray to acquire the honor of being the first man to carry a caravan across the great Nubian Desert. He was thus the forerunner in the opening up to civilization of the vast territory, some of it not yet on maps of the world. The wheels used were built by the Electric Wheel Company, who make wheels to fit any wagon. These steel wheels are especially adaptable for farm work, are guaranteed to carry a load of 4,000 pounds over any kind of road, give a lighter draft than the high wheeled wagon and make not only a lasting wagon, but also an easy loading wagon. A picture of the camel caravan with full particulars regarding the expedition will gladly be furnished to anyone addressing the Electric Wheel Company, Box No. 34, Quincy, Ill.

"Acorn" Brand Seeds.

The catalog of "Acorn" brand seeds has just come to Kansas Farmer. It is from the old reliable house of Ross Bros., Wichita, Kan. This firm has been in the Kansas seed business for over 25 years. I that time they have made a careful stud of the needs of Kansas and Oklahoma farmers. They have developed special strain of field and garden seeds which have prove of the utmost profit for this field. Th new catalog tells all about these. The boo is easily readable, and is in plain Kansa language, so it is also easily understandabl Every Kansas and Oklahoma planter ough to have Ross Bros'. catalog. It is se free for the asking. Kindly mention th paper when writing.

When writing advertisers, please mentio KANSAS FARMER.

FRANK IAMS' DRAFT-STALLIONS

Are *"up to the minute"* and 10 years in advance. They are the *"Draft, big bone type"*—*"Nifty big Black Boys"*—the *real "medal winners"*—sensational *"show and business horses"* of note, *"ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"*—*"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of drafty *"top notchers."* Iams' 1912 *importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares* are in the *"Pink of Condition"* and ready for a *"good selling." "Hey, Boy,"* so *be sweety,* and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers *"will sit up and take notice"* than *Iams,* the *"big Fig"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand." Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls"* are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and boosting the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "knocks" until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,300* (few little higher). Iams has



120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are *"Models"*—*"Humdingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty "top notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers"*—larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear,"* Iams made a *"big killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. *"Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize winners"* and *"tops* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices." Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"*—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save $1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the jelly"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"Imported horses only"*—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American bred full bloods"*—No *"Auction stuff"* or *"Peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are *"approved"*—*"branded," "Inspected,"* and *"Certificate stamped O. K."* by governments of *"France and U. S. A." Iams* has the *"crack stallions* and *mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price. "Dolly D.,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE.

"A bunch of gold" THE "BOOK OF BOOKS" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. *It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States, "TRUE TO LIFE," and TRUTHS, FACTS, "BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS," and 100 illustrations of "TOP-NOTCHERS" and the "TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS" and "AUCTION BLOCK" SALESMEN.* It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date horse book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* No *partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"top notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men" "hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

IRA C. KYLE & SON'S SIXTH ANNUAL

Jr. Wonder and Giant Chief Price Bred Poland China Sow Sale

MANKATO, KANSAS, February 15, 1912

J's Wonder 50571, by Republic Chief, for three years at the head of our herd. Jensens said of him when a 2-year-old: "He is the best hog we have ever used excepting Mogul."

Giant Chief Price 82103, owned jointly by ourselves and Carl Jensen & Son, of Belleville, is the best Long King 2-year-old in the West. Not a drop of small type blood in this hog. He invariably pleases visitors, and in service is most promising.

The offering consists of 50 head, largely tried sows of popular large type strains, mated to these hogs, and J's Wonder fall gilts bred to Giant Chief Price. Catalogs ready.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, **Mankato, Jewell County, Kansas**

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JOHN BRENNAN, COL. N. S. HOYT. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.



Col. Prof. 117587

L. & C.'s Col. 80587 — Prince of Cols. 13571A

Professor's Lillian 263688 — Chief Lillian 70784A

Sows bred to this boar sold at ROBERT T. MILLER'S Bred Sow Sale, February 15, Table Rock, Neb. Send for catalog.



We Import the Best Bred Stallions Europe Can Produce

Our Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions.

They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers.

They are stallions that will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and book containing letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

A6 **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.**

FIELD NOTES.

Will Sell Jacks and Jennets.

The famous Limestone Valley Farm will sell 65 head of jacks and jennets on March 5, next, at Smithton, Mo. These Limestone Valley sales of jacks and jennets have become so well known that each is looked forward to as a distinct event in live stock history. This sale will be advertised in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

A Snap in Clydesdales.

Mr. John Sparrowhawk, of Wakefield, Kan., starts his advertisement in Kansas Farmer with this issue, and is offering his splendid Clydesdale horses for sale. His personal experience with Clydesdales in this country covers a period of about 30 years. He has always been a lover of the great Clyde. Two of his stallions were sold to a firm in Wisconsin, and one of them was reserve champion at the World's Fair. Another was sold into Wyoming, and still another to Colorado, while many have been sold over Kansas. Mr. Sparrowhawk wishes to close out his Clydesdales and devote his time to Shorthorns. Note his advertisement and call or write. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Be Sure to Say When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Adv**

In this paper. Our advertisers like to know from which papers their orders come.

R. E. MAUPIN'S TWO DAYS SALE
At Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 23 and 24, 1912

On February 23, the offering will consist of 100 Poland China sows, gilts and boars—80 bred sows, 10 open gilts and 10 late summer and fall boars. Sows are by Missouri's Meddler, Notcher On, Corrector 2nd, On the Dot, Impudence, Major, and other noted boars, and are bred to Notcher On, Missouri's Meddler and Golden Glory.

On February 24, the offering will be 70 head of high-class registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of cows, heifers and young bulls, including the great herd bull, Nonpareil Avondale. This is a dispersion offering, and Shorthorn breeders will have an opportunity to buy at public auction the very fine lot of cows and heifers of my herd. Write me for catalogs. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated.

R. E. MAUPIN, Pattonsburg, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. J. W. SPARKS, J. T. LEE, D. E. NANCE.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY, for Kansas Farmer.

Percheron and Jack Sale

AT UDALL, KANSAS,

February 29, 1912

One black, registered Stallion, 6 years old, weight a ton; 1 black, registered Stallion, 8 years old, weight, 1800; both are registered in Percheron Society of America, and sold sound. One imported Majorica Jack, 16 hands, standard; one 5-year-old black Jack; two 3-year-old Jacks, 15 and 16 hands high; one 2-year-old and one yearling; three Jennets and one weanling Jack colt. Send for breeding folder, and come to my sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

JOHN F. FRY, Udall, Kansas.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

AULDRIDGE & SON'S
Duroc Sow Sale

AT PATTONSBURG, MO.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

A high-class offering of Duroc Jersey sows, a number of them bred to our great boar, Buddy K., a grandson of Buddy K. 4th; others to Duchess Model, and several to a son of B. & C.'s Col. Write us for catalog.

JASPER AULDRIDGE & SON, Pattonsburg, Missouri.

Onward Wilkes
FARM SALE

At Jefferson City, Mo., March 21, 22 and 23, 1912

50 HEAD OF SADDLE HORSES

including show ring winners and prospects, 15 head of registered saddle bred brood mares, 15 head saddle stallions, 10 head good breeding jacks, 20 head speed horses and young ones, 10 head lady broke saddle and harness horses. I want to buy 10 head Percheron mares, registered. Ask for catalog.

JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

R. D. MARTIN & SONS'
DUROC SALE

At Eureka, Kansas, Feb. 27, 1912

FORTY BRED SOWS AND GILTS—Sired by Dandy Duke, Model Duroc, Greenwood Chief, R. D.'s Improver, Tatarrax Model. Twenty-six of these sows are bred to the grand champion boar at Kansas State Fair, 1911. This boar was at head of first prize herd and at head of first prize young herd. I am selling some good sows and gilts. If you want some new blood, come and buy a sow bred to a champion boar. At the Topeka fair last year we won first and second on aged sows, also the grand champion sow. My catalog is ready to mail out, and it gives a complete list of our show record last year. Send for one, read it and come to the sale.

R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COL. LOU SMUTHERS, COL. C. E. MILLS.

Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,
Salina, Kansas

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO. [illegible] miles south of Cameron, [illegible] Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions, for sale [illegible] Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, [illegible] No trouble to show stock. P. O. address C. [illegible], R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

Public Sale.

Percheron and Jacks at Auction. [illegible] interested in the sale to be made by Mr. O. B. Price, of Burr Oak, Kan. The date is February 23. Mr. Price will make on that date a complete dispersion sale of all his [illegible] stallions, three jacks, seven jennets, a lot of [illegible] and [illegible] of the best [illegible] to be found in that locality. Write at once to Mr. Price for [illegible] Kansas Farmer.

Facts for Readers.

The prosperity of a nation is largely measured by the health of its people. From a parity of reasoning the fact stands out that whatever adds to the health and vigor of our poultry stands for its general betterment, which means prosperity for breeders. And it follows as a sequence that when W. F. Chamberlain, of Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Mo., originated Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed the original dry feed for young chicks, he left an imprint of healthful vigor upon all the millions of birds reared on this perfect product and the markets everywhere are filled with better stock today than would otherwise have been the case. The subjoined letter from a widely known Nebraska breeder of high-class White Plymouth Rocks, which we are allowed to copy, tells facts: "Fullerton, Neb., May 1, 1911. W. F. Chamberlain Feed Co., St. Louis. Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to write you regarding your various foods for poultry. I have tried several different chick foods and experience the same trouble with all, while in your 'Chamberlain Perfect Chick Feed' I find a very well balanced ration. Your 'Mash Feed' is a wonderful egg producer, and all your other poultry foods I have found equally valuable. Yours respectfully—C. M. Reynolds."

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions

and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.



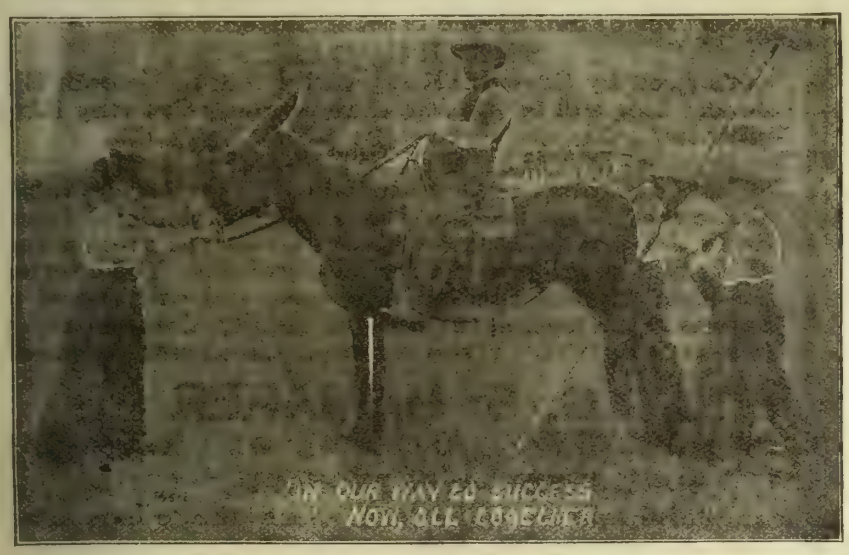
L. M. Monsees & Sons'

34th ANNUAL SALE

65 Head of High Class Registered JACKS and JENNETS

Limestone Valley Farm is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac. and M. K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Mo.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1912



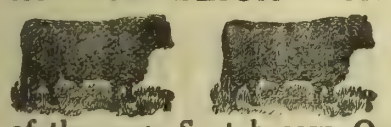
The get and breeding of the world's champion jacks, Limestone Mammoth 298 and Orphan Boy 696. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. We guarantee this the best offering of the year from any firm, breeder or company. Every animal guaranteed as represented. If interested, write today for fine illustrated catalog. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

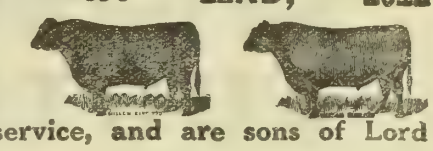
L. M. MONSEES & SONS

SMITHTON, MO.

McKinnie's Dispersion Shorthorn Sale

IN PAVILLION AT BELOIT, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1912





Twenty-four head of choice individuals, Scotch and Scotch topped, comprising four bulls, including the herd bulls, Lord Barmpton by Lord Marr, Gifford's noted herd bull and Secret Success by Hampton's Successor and out of the pure Scotch cow, Queen Secret. The other bulls are about old enough for service, and are sons of Lord Barmpton.

Sixteen choice breeding cows, all bred or with calves at foot by the herd bulls mentioned; four extra choice heifers, coming yearlings, also by Lord Barmpton. The cows include two daughters of the noted bull, Red Knight, the pure scotch cow, Queen Secret, one sired by Scottish Gloster, and two heifers by Lord Marr.

L. M. NOFFSINGER, of Osborne, Kan., consigns eight head, five bulls and three females. Four of the bulls are coming 2-year-olds and one is a yearling. Two of the cows will have calves at foot, and all three will be in calf to the pure Scotch bull, Prince Lustre, winner of second in calf class and champion at Oklahoma State Fair as a yearling.

ELMER CREITZ, of Beloit, consigns one male and two females, all Scotch topped and good individuals. The offering, as a whole, is a good one, and will be sold absolutely upon the merit of the individuals as to quality and breeding. For catalog, write,

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.
FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kansas

L. R. McLarnon's Sale

OF

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT

Braddyville, Iowa, Tuesday, Feb. 27th, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS—50

Thirteen head of big, high-class, tried sows, seven head of outstanding, good fall yearlings, thirty head of spring gilts—the outstanding good ones of our large herd—making the best draft we have ever offered at public sale. This offering will include two A Wonder gilts, ten Max Dude fall sows, a number of them tried, four sired by Big King by Pawnee Lad, a number of gilts sired by Colossal, and others by Big Mogul. Thirty head of this offering is bred to Big Orange, the sire of more high-class, big herd boars than any other boar living. A few to A Wonder Giant, and others to Colossal. This is strictly a big type offering. They are the big, stretchy, mellow, easy feeding kind, with plenty of class. Write for catalog. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneers will be treated fairly.

L. R. McLARNON, Braddyville, Iowa

AUCTIONEER—COL. H. S. DUNCAN. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY, for Kansas Farmer.

Miller's Richly Bred Duroc Jersey Bred

SOW AUCTION

Under Cover, at Table Rock, Neb.

Thursday, February 15, 1912

40—HEAD OF TOPS SELECTED FROM A LARGE NUMBER—40

——12 TRIED SOWS—— ——28 SPRING GILTS——

Bred for March and April farrow to Royal Critic and Col.'s Professor, two of the most richly bred sires of the breed. The tried sows include Miss Critic 2d, prize winner at Iowa State Fair. She is bred for early farrow to Valley King, grand champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska last year. The offering contains many animals of outstanding merit but, taken as a whole, is very uniform. Remember, a number of choice gilts are daughters of Ohio Col., champion boar at Kansas State Fair last year. Others are by Golden Rule, Jr., Royal Critic, Model Finch and Bell's Choice by Bell's Chief. I am issuing a catalog that gives breeding and all necessary information. Free for the asking. If unable to attend sale, send bids to auctioneer or fieldman, in my care, at Table Rock. Usual accommodations. Table Rock is easily reached by rail; see time table.

ROBT. T. MILLER

TABLE ROCK, NEB.

AUCTIONEER—N. G. KRASHCEL.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him.

Hamaker's Growthy King and Mouw Bred

Poland Chinas at AUCTION

Wednesday, February 21, 1912

At Farm one mile west of Pawnee City, Neb.

A select draft, just as good as usual, and bred to Orange Tecumseh and Smooth Big Bone, both bred by Peter Mouw, and representatives of the biggest strains known to the breed. Forty head in all—15 fall yearlings and 25 March gilts, all bred for March and April farrow to the boars mentioned.

FALL GILTS

were sired by Growthy King, litter brother to Long King's Equal and Looks Grand, two of the greatest breeding boars ever owned by one breeder in Nebraska.

SPRING GILTS

were sired by Growthy King, and a few by Smooth Big Bone. This will be the last chance to buy Growthy King gilts.

DAMS OF OFFERING

include daughters of Growthy King, Major Blain, Blain's Tecumseh, King Do Do, Big Hadley, Pfander's Giant Pride, Johnson's Chief, and Looks Grand, as great a line of big type sows as can be found anywhere. The offering has been selected and fed with care, and will appeal to anyone in the market for size and quality. Catalogs ready February 1, 1912. Write for one. Usual entertainment.

G. S. HAMAKER

PAWNEE CITY :: :: :: NEBRASKA

AUCTIONEER—L. W. LEONARD.

Jesse Johnson will attend. Send bids to him, in my care, at Pawnee City, Neb.

60 Richly Bred Duroc Jersey Bred Sows and Gilts at AUCTION

In Pavilion at Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kansas

Saturday, February 17, 1912

One of the best and largest bred sow offerings of the season. Nearly every well-known family represented. Bred for March and April farrow to the following richly bred boars: Golden Rod King 91221 by Echo Top King, Pawnee Crimson 117813, grandson of Crimson Wonder Again; Missouri Climax 117815 by Climax D. and Model Chief 120301, grandson of Ohio Chief. The offering contains many tried sows, and the gilts are selected with care. The entire lot has had just the care that breeding stock should have, and will make money for those who buy them. They are representatives of such families as Ohio Chief, Kant Be Beat Surprise, Crimson Wonder, Orion, King of Cols., Bell's Chief 2d, Red Chief I Am, etc. Sale will be held sure, regardless of weather. Write at once for catalog and other information. Free hotel accommodation. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneer.

John W. Shuck & Sons

BURR OAK, KAN.

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.

Walter Ward and Jesse Johnson, fieldmen for Kansas Farmer. Send them bids.

A. J. Erhart & Son's

FIRST ANNUAL POLAND CHINA SALE

—AT—

ADRIAN, MO.

Thursday, Feb. 22, 1912

65—HEAD BRED SOWS AND GILTS—65

Twenty sows bred to Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at the American Royal, 1911; 20 bred to Young Hadley, a son of Big Hadley; 10 bred to Grand Wonder, one of the best sons of old A Wonder; 10 bred to Big Spot, and 5 bred to King Blain, one of the great breeding sons of Blain's Wonder. The sows are all large type breeding from such boars as Expansion, Grand Look, Big Hadley, Blain's Wonder, Designer, Expansion Wonder, Long John, Long King and Longfellow. Twenty head of tried sows are the tops of the Green Lawn herd and the H. H. Harshaw herd, and are sold on an absolute guarantee. Send for my catalog, and arrange to attend my sale.

A. J. ERHART & SON

Adrian, Missouri

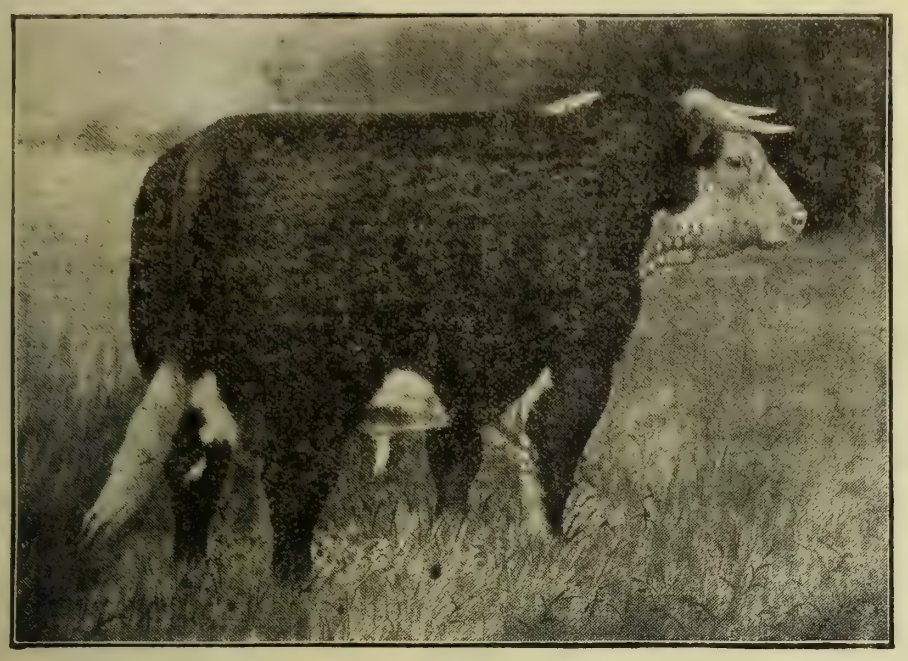
AUCTIONEERS—COLS. HARRIMAN, SPARKS, ROBBINS AND HARGERS.

JONES BROTHERS

Big Dispersion Hereford Cattle Sale

At Fair Grounds, Council Grove, Kansas, Feb. 27 and 28

215 HEAD—THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON—215 HEAD



36 BULLS—Including our herd bulls, Simpson, Beau Monarch 54th, Dandy Andrew 6th, 7th and 9th, Beau Monarch 90th and 91st. Herd bulls, farm and ranch bulls of serviceable age and in the best possible condition—the best lot of bulls ever on our farm.

100 BREEDING COWS—25 sired by the great Lincoln 2d by Cherry Boy, and others by Lincoln 7th, Simpson, Beau Brummel, Lamplighter, Jr., Benj. Wilton, Dandy Andrew, Beau Donald 47th, Hesiod 85th, Imp Salisbury, Beefy Boy (by Cherry Boy), Onward 19th, Columbus 17th, Dunsus, Sunset, Shadeland Dean and Monnington. Sixty head have calves at foot.

30 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS—Mostly by Lincoln 7th, Monnington and Simpson, safe in calf to our herd bulls. A grand lot of excellent young breeding cows, in good flesh and condition, good size, well marked, good color and good heads and horns. Splendid material for herd foundation. Look these heifers over.

49 YEARLING HEIFERS—All our own breeding. The attraction of the entire offering. A superb lot of prospective brood cows of the most popular type. Practically our entire heifer crop of their ages. Many show prospects in this lot.

OUR ENTIRE SHOW HERD—Beau Monarch 54th, the best 2-year-old bull to be sold this season, sired by Simpson out of Imp. Prudence. Daisy, junior yearling heifer, first at local fairs in 1911. Beau Monarch 90th, senior bull calf, second at Kansas State Fair in 1911. Sally, senior heifer calf, junior champion at 1911 Kansas State Fair, and others—prize winners at state and local fairs.

SIMPSON.

The offering will be presented in ideal breeding condition and all females of breeding age will either have calves at foot or be in calf to some one of our great bulls. The herd has been culled closely, and all animals not worthy have been put into the feed lot. Write for free photos suitable for framing. Write at once for catalog.

Farm For Sale Privately

We will also sell at private treaty our 1,400-acre ranch, one of the best stock and combination grain farms in Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS—EDMONSON, BELLOWS, ZAUN, SPARKS, BRADY.

JONES BROS., Council Grove, Kan.

Comfort's DISPERSION SALE

OF REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE.

Westmoreland, Ks., Feb. 17, 1912



Thirty-five head of some of the best selected registered Jerseys in the West. This herd consists mostly of 3 and 4-year-old cows and bred heifers and a few choice bulls. They carry the blood of such noted dams as Brown Bessie No. 74997, the cow that took the butter record at Chicago, '93; Tomassie No. 78875, that produced 41½ pounds of butter in 14 days, and such sires as Oakland's Sultan No. 78528, who took first of Island of Jersey in 1907; Pedro No. 3187, who sold for $10,000, and Hood Farm Pogis 35th No. 63303, half brother to Hood Farm Pogis 9th, valued at $25,000. Every animal has recently been tuberculin tested, without a single reaction. **Catalogs ready by January 15.** Send name and get on my mailing list. Sale under cover.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. J. T. McCOLLOCK, W. H. TROSPER, OSCAR H. BOATMAN, J. L. HOOVER.

F. W. COMFORT, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Ks.

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send bids to him, in my care.

J. D. Spangler's

Large Type Bred Sow Sale

—AT—

SHARON, KANSAS

Tuesday, February 20, 1912

FIFTY HEAD—45 bred sows and gilts, and five splendid fall boar pigs. We are going to give you an opportunity to buy as good a bunch of sows and gilts as will go through the sale ring this year. As I have got to buy new blood for my own herd, so that I can still retain a splendid trade of friends that have been buying of me for years, I will have to part with many of my good brood sows in order to make room for more. We are going to give you an opportunity to buy such sows as Lady Mastodon 32nd, Mastodon Maid 42nd, Mastodon Maid 8th, Lady Wonder 6th, Lady Hutch, Inez Bell and many others of my best sows. We are selling a splendid bunch of fall yearlings, sired by Spangler's Hadley, safe in pig to Sharon Wonder. There will be 15 spring gilts, sired by Spangler's Hadley and bred to Sharon Wonder. Visitors from a distance met at all trains at Attica or Sharon. Write today for a catalog, to

J. D. SPANGLER

Sharon, Kansas

Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, who will treat you fair.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Jacks.
Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 28—McKinnie & McManus, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 29.—John T. Fry, Udall, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 26-27—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Herefords.
Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
Feb. 17—F. W. Comfort, Westmoreland, Kan.
April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.
Feb. 22.—C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.
Feb. 14.—H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 14—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Feb. 14—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Feb. 15—Dr. John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 15—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—H. B. Walter and H. C. Graner. Sale at Effingham, Kan.
Feb. 15—L. V. Okefe, Bucyrus, Kan.
Feb. 16—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 17—Fuller Bros., Gault, Mo.
Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
May 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 21.—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—C. S. Nevius and Ralph Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
Feb. 28—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Feb. 12—J. O. Hunt, Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Feb. 15.—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo.
Feb. 15.—Robert I. Miller, Table Rock, Neb.
Feb. 17.—John W. Shuck & Sons, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27—Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. D. Martin & Sons, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 28.—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 15—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Feb. 14—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Real Estate Auction.
Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.

Last Call for Davis' Hampshire Sale.

On February 14, at the sale pavilion at South St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. W. F. Davis, the largest breeder of Hampshire hogs in the world, will offer for sale 100 bred sows. The offering will consist of tried sows and fall and spring gilts. Nearly all of this offering was sired by the famous Hampshire boar, Pat Malloy 1415, said to be the greatest Hampshire boar living. This will be an opportunity for breeders and farmers to buy sows sired by this noted boar, and to get stock of a breed that is rapidly growing in popularity. It will pay all hog breeders to investigate the merits of the Hampshire hog. They are growing rapidly in favor, and there is a reason for it. Write Mr. Davis for catalog, and if possible attend the sale. The offering cannot fail to interest hog breeders and feeders.

Onward Wilkes Sale.

On March 21-23, Mr. James Houchin, of Onward Wilkes Farm, Jefferson City, Mo., will hold a public sale of Standard-bred, registered horses. The offering will consist of 15 head of registered saddle bred brood mares, 15 head of saddle stallions, 20 head of speed horses and youngsters and 10 head of good breeding jacks. Fifty head of horses, 10 of which are lady broke to saddle and harness, and 10 jacks will make a sale that is worth attending. The horse offering was sired by Astral King, the greatest living saddle stallion, and Galloway Chief for the saddlers and by Albert Onward for the Standard-breds. Full announcements will appear in Kansas Farmer.

Morgan Horses.

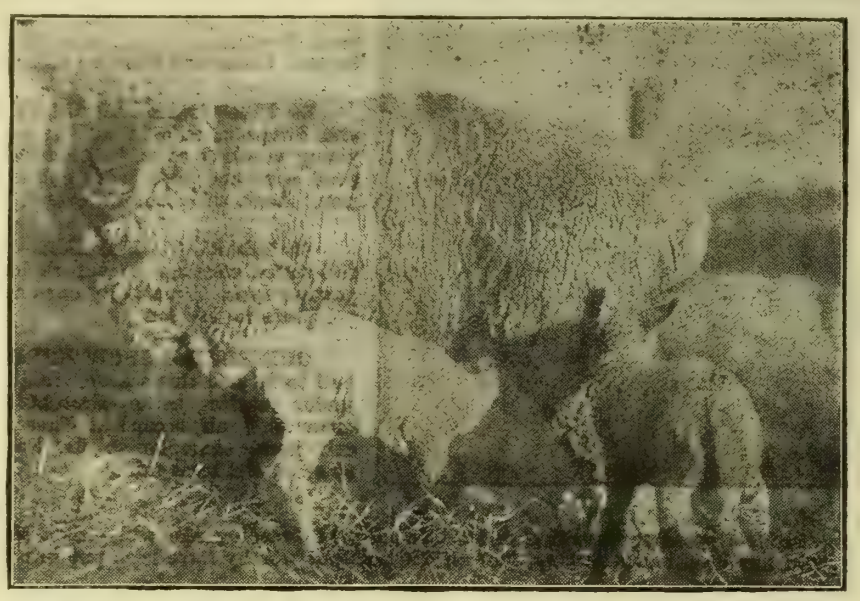
Few people who know of the Morgan horse are not worshipers at his shrine. The Morgan is a purely American breed, and for speed, stamina, bottom and style they have never been excelled. The wonderful endurance and other good qualities of the Morgan tempted men to sacrifice other qualities for speed until this magnificent breed became scarce in its purity. It is refreshing, therefore, to be able to direct our readers' attention to some Morgans of the right type. Mr. J. Ed Bailey, of Iowa Falls, Ia., owns the pure Morgan stallion, Prince Albert 4725, who is only three places removed from old Justin Morgan. He is registered under number 2468 under the laws of Iowa as a pure-bred stallion, and Mr. Bailey is offering some of his colts for sale. Prince Albert stands 15½ hands and weighs 1,100 pounds, with plenty of bone and substance. Note Mr. Bailey's advertising card and write him about these pure-bred Morgans.

Kyle & Son Sell Polands, February 15.

Ira C. Kyle & Son, of Mankato, Kan., will hold a sale of big type Poland China bred sows on Thursday, February 15. The offering consists of 50 head, largely tried sows. Others are big, growthy gilts of the popular big type strains, and all are bred to J's Wonder 50571 or to Giant Chief Price 82103. Expert breeders consider J's Wonder to be the best big type Poland boar they have seen with the possible exception of old Mogul. Giant Chief Price is conceded to be the best Long King 2-year-old in the west. From the breeding and quality of this offering it promises to be one of the best of the season. The quarter page advertisement is on another page. Don't fail to read it, as it will not appear again. And don't forget the date, Thursday, February 15, and the place, Mankato, in Jewell county, Kan., on the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railroads. Easy to reach and just the kind of hogs you want. Get into the big type money makers by attending this sale.

Sheep for the Average Farm.

There are comparatively few farmers of the present day who are raising sheep on their farms with either wool alone, or mutton, as an object. Farmers cannot afford to raise a type of sheep from which the fleece is the entire source of revenue, any more than they can raise a mutton sheep



without regard to the wool. In other words, a dual-purpose sheep is what they must have; one which will meet with favor at the hands of the packer and which will shear from $2 to $3 worth of wool. The fleece should pay for the feed and leave the mutton as a profit. The ideal dual purpose sheep should be early maturing, and should not be bred from parents of too great size lest the offspring be difficult to finish for the early market. Another essential is prolificacy, for when a goodly per cent of lambs are not forthcoming, profits are always proportionately less. The above illustration is an excellent example of this class of sheep. She is a pure-bred Shropshire ewe and her lambs are sired by an imported ram of the same breed. Her characteristics show her to be the practical sheep for the farmer. This ewe is one of a flock of 700 pure-bred Shropshire breeding ewes on the Henley ranch at Greencastle, Mo. Two hundred of their ewes were imported from the best English flocks and they have, without doubt, one of the finest lot of Shropshires in America. Their object is to breed Shropshires which will be the closest approach to that type of sheep so much in demand by the farmer-breeder.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Attention is called to the change in the card of Clarence Dean, of Weston, Mo. Mr. Dean is the owner of one of the great herds of Mastodon Polands, and he is now offering 50 head of choice, high quality, big type bred sows. The sows of this offering were sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow, all big, high-class boars. Some of them are bred to Mastodon Price, others to Columbia Wonder 5th and the balance to sons of Gritter's Longfellow. This offering is in the pink of condition, and all are vaccinated. They are bred to farrow early March to May, and a number of them are carrying their own guarantee. Mr. Dean is also offering a few choice boars. He also has a few extra good Herefords for sale—both male and female. Write him at Weston, Mo., if you are in the market for big type brood sows. He can interest you. He guarantees description of stock.

Dispersion Shorthorn Sale at Beloit, Kan.

C. E. McKinnie, of Beloit, Kan., one of the very successful Shorthorn breeders of this part of Kansas will make a dispersion sale in Beloit, Kan., Thursday, February 22. The sale will be held in a big tent in town, and everyone in attendance will be made comfortable, no matter what the weather is like. For several years Mr. McKinnie has been a good buyer at leading sales of the territory, topping at least two of the best sales ever held in Central Kansas. One of these sales was the F. M. Gifford sale, held at Clay Center two years ago. At that time Mr. McKinnie bought the great young bull, Lord Barmpton, sired by Mr. Gifford's Lord Marr, he by the Harris bred bull, Lord Mayor. The dam of Lord Barmpton, an extra good breeding cow now owned by S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, is descended from the well-known Orange Blossom family. Lord Barmpton weighs close to a ton and is a most excellent individual and has already proven his worth as a sire. He should certainly go into some good herd. The young things in the sale are nearly all by him and the cows are mostly bred to him. Many of the heifers are in calf to the choice roan bull, Secret Success, sired by Hampton's Successor. His dam is the choice straight Scotch cow, Queen Secret. This bull and his dam should prove attractions in any sale. Among the other attractions will be a couple of daughters of the noted breeding bull, Red Knight, for so many years chief bull in the Gifford Brothers' herd. These choice heifers coming 3 years are daughters of Lord Marr. One daughter of Brave Knight by Gallant Knight. Mr. McKinnie has shown successfully the past year at Mitchell County Fair. Mr. L. M. Noffsinger, a very successful breeder of Concordia, Kan., consigns eight head, five of which are bulls. Four of them are choice, 2 years old and one yearling. Two of the cows will have calves at foot and all three will be bred again to Mr. Noffsinger's pure Scotch bull, Prince Lustre, a bull that is making himself a name all over Central Kansas. He was shown as a yearling at American Royal, winning second in strong competition. The same year he was grand champion at Oklahoma State Fair. Mr. Noffsinger has a good herd and has made selections from among his best stuff for this sale. Mr. Elmer Creitz, of Beloit, consigns a few head also. They are good individuals, and Scotch topped. For catalog, write Mr. McKinnie, and plan to attend this sale.

L. R. McLarnon's Great Offering.

The sale advertisement of L. R. McLarnon, of Braddyville, Ia., will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. McLarnon is one of the veteran breeders of the big type, high-class Poland Chinas, and hi smany good offerings during the past several years have made for him an enviable reputation among the breeders of big type Polands. The present offering is the best of the many great offerings by Mr. McLarnon during the last seven years, and it will add to the reputation of this noted herd. The offering will consist of 13 tried sows, seven fall yearlings and 30 spring gilts. The tried sows are outstanding good ones that have made good in Mr. McLarnon's herd. They are the big, stretchy, mellow kind and are an ideal lot of brood sows. The fall yearlings are all that could be desired; some of them have raised fall litters. They are the right kind. The spring gilts are outstnding tops of a large herd. They are big, smooth and mellow and have been selected with care. A part of the offering is bred to Big Orange, others to Colossal and a few to A Wonder Giant. Some of the sows were sired by Big King. The fall yearlings are by Max Dude, a winner of three firsts and two championships at Nebraska and Colorado State Fairs and Colorado Interstate Fair, 1907. The gilts were sired by Colossal and Big Mogul. Big Orange was sired by Orange Chief, dam Miss Longfellow E. He is a great, massive boar, with good head and ears, measures 102 inches from tip to tip, heart girth 84, flank 84, bone 10½. He has short, stout pasterns, best of feet and legs, good arch back and can be fed out to weigh 1,200 pounds, and his breeding record is that he has more good boars doing service in prominent herds than any other boar of his age living today. A number of the very best heds in Iowa are headed by sons of Big Orange. Write for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Harness at Wholesale Prices.

Every farmer needs harness, and good harness at that. Also wagons and buggies. One of the finest lines of harness, vehicles and wagons carried in the country is in St. Joseph, Mo., the Aniser Harness Mfg. Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper. Aniser has been in this business for a great many years in St. Joseph. His harness factory is second to none anywhere. Every piece of goods he turns out is of high quality. By selling direct from his factory and warehouses to farmers he is able to make prices that save buyers of his goods from 25 to 50 per cent of what is usually charged by retailers for the same class of goods. The wonderful growth of Ahiser's business, with a comparatively small amount of advertising, shows that his goods are his strongest advertisements. Those who buy once from him remember him when they have other needs in his line. If you haven't his catalog, write for one now, addressing Aniser Harness Mfg. Co., St. Joseph, Mo., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

R. E. Maupin's Big Sale.

The sale advertisement of R. E. Maupin, of Pattonsburg, Mo., will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This will be the sale event of the season. The Missouri's Meddler, Notcher On, Corrector 2nd, On the Dot, Impudence and Major sows are an outstanding good lot of individuals. They are bred to Notcher On, Missouri's Meddler and Golden Glory. Missouri's Meddler has been the chief herd boar of this herd for several years, and his progeny have proven to be the right kind in every respect. They are big, prolific and are the quick maturing kind with quality. Missouri's Meddler was sired by the World's Fair champion, Meddler, dam Sweet Dream, by Keep On, a grand champion at Chicago International Stock Show. Golden Glory was sired by Golden Harvest and he by Herpicide, he by On the Dot and he by On and On, by Keep On. He was first in class, headed the first prize herd in open class and bred by exhibitor at Missouri State Fair, 1911. He is a 600-pound senior yearling, with as much class and quality as any hog in the country, and his breeding is perfection itself. A number of the best sows are bred to him. Notcher On was sired by Top Notcher; his dam was Imp's daughter by the grand champion, Impudence, and he by Keep On. His second dam was Proud Lady 2nd, by the acknowledged king of easy feeding sires of the world. Perfection E. L., Top Notcher's dam, was the great show sow, Cute Keep On, that produced the highest selling litter of pigs ever sold in the world. Don't overlook Mr. Maupin's sale of Shorthorn cattle on the following day. Write for catalog, and arrange to attend both sales. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Most Noted Jack.

Orphan Boy is perhaps the most noted jack that ever lived in America. He has made history in all of the later sales held by L. M. Monsees & Sons at Smithton, Mo., and for his state, as well. In the forthcoming sale of jacks and jennets, to be held by Mr. Monsees on March 5, the offering will be largely of the get of Orphan Boy and Limestone Mammoth, who is second only to Orphan Boy in reputation. This sale will be a great occasion, and full particulars will be given next week.



Bert Harriman Sale Averages $35.00.

On February 2 Bert Harriman, at Pilot Grove, Mo., sold 44 head of bred sows and gilts at an average of $35. The weather conditions were very unfavorable and the local support was not strong. Several mail bids were in evidence and a number of breeders were present. The offering was a useful lot of large-type sows bred to good boars and should have sold for a little more money. However, the returns received were very satisfactory to Mr. Harriman. Following is a report in full:

1—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.	$ 60.00
2—W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.	40.00
3—H. B. McDaniels, California, Mo.	46.00
4—L. G. Timm, Bunceton, Mo.	33.00
5—George Bails, Pilot Grove, Mo.	50.00
6—R. Mitchell, Fayette, Mo.	31.00
7—W. D. Adams, Boonville, Mo.	32.00
8—R. A. Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.	35.00
9—R. Mitchell	26.00
10—E. Hackaday, Boonville, Mo.	34.00
11—R. Mitchell	30.00
12—W. B. Wallace	48.00
13—R. L. Dunn, Pilot Grove, Mo.	39.00
14—R. L. Dunn, Pilot Grove, Mo.	33.00
18—R. Mitchell	32.00
20—E. Hackaday	35.00
21—Wm. McArthur, Muskogee, Okla.	31.00
22—R. Mitchell	29.00
23—W. D. Adams	50.00
25—D. McArthur, Speed, Mo.	36.00
26—George Bails, Pilot Grove	34.00
27—W. D. Adams	49.00
28—C. Jaines, Pilot Grove	41.00
29—W. D. Adams	60.00
30—W. D. Adams	100.00
31—Andy Crum	42.00
33—C. E. Boon, Garnett, Kan.	51.00
34—L. S. Harriman, Pilot Grove	31.00
35—L. S. Harriman, Pilot Grove	25.00
35½—L. S. Harriman, Pilot Grove	30.00
36—R. Mitchell	28.00
37—George Bailes	43.00
38—L. G. Timm	27.00
39—R. Mitchell	24.00
40—L. G. Timm	28.00
41—William McArthur	29.00
42—L. M. Harriman	30.00
43—W. D. Adams	38.00
44—L. G. Timm	25.00
45—W. D. Adams	30.00
46½—H. B. McArthur	30.00

W. B. Wallace Makes Good Sale.—Fifty-Four Head Average $50.15.

The Poland China sale held on Thursday, February 1, was one of the best sales of the season. Notwithstanding the stormy weather breeders and mail bids were present from several states and the entire offering was sold at a good average. The bidding was snappy and at no time did the sale lack interest. Col. R. L. Harriman did the selling from the block and was given able support in the ring by Col. Bean of Garnett, Kan., and Col. Bumpus from Windsor, Mo. The number of well grown out Grand Leader gilts bred to Expansion Wonder were in demand. The top of the sale was No. 45, a Grand Leader gilt bred to Expansion Wonder, going to Col. C. F. Bean of Garnett, Kan., at $120. No. 25 was the next highest, selling for $117.50, going to A. A. Ebert, Sikeston, Mo. The following is report in full:

1—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.	$100.00
2—A. A. Ebert, Sikeston, Mo.	85.00
3—A. A. Ebert	85.00
4—S. S. Spangler, Milan, Mo.	50.00
6—C. S. Bean, Garnett, Kan.	75.00
7—Phil Rouch, Stutgart, Ark.	80.00
8—J. Hawkins, Bunceton, Mo.	70.00
9—S. S. Spangler	90.00
10—R. C. Callison, Kirksville, Mo.	50.00
11—Timm Bros., Bunceton, Mo.	33.00
12—G. M. Hull, Garnett	50.00
13—Commercial Land Co., Muskogee, Okla.	38.00
15—Commercial Land Co.	35.00
16—Lon Sears, Boonville, Mo.	44.00
17—J. Hawkens, Bunceton, Mo.	50.00
15½—A. J. Erhart, Butler, Mo.	60.00
18—W. E. Bridges, Slater, Mo.	40.00
19—E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Mo.	50.00
20—A. Nelson, Bunceton, Mo.	41.00
21—W. Muir, Fulton, Mo.	37.00
22—Timm Bros.	29.00
24—William Smith, Bunceton, Mo.	36.00
25—A. A. Ebart	117.50
26—A. A. Ebart	100.00
27—A. A. Ebart	100.00
28—Bert Harriman	52.50
29—Bert Harriman	49.00
30—A. J. Erhart	41.00
31—Lon Sears	34.00
32—W. H. Landers, Kingsville, Mo.	40.00
33—W. H. Landers, Kingsville, Mo.	40.00
33½—Timm Bros.	30.00
34—L. Rickman, Bunceton, Mo.	30.00
35—Ben Frank, Jefferson City, Mo.	46.00
36—R. Mitchell, Fayette, Mo.	42.00
37—J. Hawkins	42.00
38—Timm Bros.	30.00
39—Timm Bros.	30.00
40—Timm Bros.	25.00
41—Timm Bros.	30.00
42—Timm Bros.	31.00
43—Commercial Land Co.	50.00
44—J. F. Lloyd, Jefferson, Kan.	47.50
45—C. E. Bean	120.00
46—Timm Bros.	31.00
47—R. Mitchell	31.00
48—A. Matzil, Speed, Mo.	40.00
49—A. Nelson	32.50
50—L. R. Wiley, Elmdale, Kan.	65.00
51—Commercial Land Co.	45.00
52—W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.	50.00
53—D. H. Schowengerdt, Chamois, Mo.	34.00
54—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.	40.00
57—Col. Bumpus, Windsor, Mo.	31.00

Percheron Horse Sale.

On March 7 J. W. Baumart of Butler, Mo., will sell 11 Percheron stallions and 14 mares. He will also sell the great herd stallion Coco. The mares are all regular breeders and safe in foal to the herd stallion Coco 52333. Please watch for sale ad and further mention next week.

Buddy K. and B. & C.'s Col. Sale March 11.

J. J. Baker, the popular Duroc Jersey breeder of Independence, Kan., has a lot of Buddy K. 4th boars and gilts for sale at private treaty, also a few B. & C.'s Col. boars. These youngsters are aristocrats in breeding and are individually good, and all immuned for life. Mr. Baker will hold a bred sow sale on March 11 and sell a draft of his good sows bred to the above mentioned boars. Please send your name in early for catalog and arrange to attend the sale.

Get a Catalog.

Don't fail to get a catalog of the J. D. Spangler Poland China sale to be held at Sharon, Kan., on February 20. There will be many bargains in tried sows bred to Sharon Wonder by A. Wonder and Spangler's Hadley by Big Hadley. The offering promises to be one of the best ever sold from this farm, and they are all showing for early spring litters and are valuable for any farmer or breeder to buy. Please read their ad in this issue and send for one of the illustrated catalogs and arrange to attend the sale.

Royal Scion Duroc Sale February 28.

Royal Scion Farm will offer 40 head of Duroc bred sows and gilts Wednesday, February 28. Send your name early for a catalog. This will be an unusual offering. A goodly number of these sows will be in pig to the great herd boar Graduate Col., now at the head of this herd, and to Col. Scion, by the grand champion Chief's Col. Graduate Col. 28279, sired a long string of State Fair winners last year. He sired Grand Master Col., also Grand Master Col. 2nd, the first and grand champions at Oklahoma State Fair, 1911. There will be a number of sows sold in this sale bred to this great boar. There will be 24 fall yearlings that are the tops of the herd. Please look up ad and send for catalog. It will be worth reading. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Baker Brothers' Polands Average $35.20.

The Poland China sale advertised by Baker Bros., at Butler, Mo., was pulled off under very unfavorable weather. The offering was up to the average of any sold this year in quality and had the weather conditions been good the average in price would have been made higher. The top of the sale was No. 1, going to E. R. Dorsey & Son, of Girard, Kan., who are building up a herd of strictly big, smooth western type Polands. Colonel Sparks, Colonel Baird and Colonel Robbins did the selling. The following is a report in full:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	Ed R. Dorsey & Son, Girard Kan.	$75.00
2.	W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo....	30.00
3.	A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.....	55.00
4.	Moore Bros., Seneca, Mo.....	38.00
5.	Moore Bros., Seneca, Mo.....	44.00
6.	H. G. Requa, Butler, Mo.....	41.00
7.	Moore Bros., Seneca, Mo.....	41.00
8.	Charles Argenbright, Butler, Mo.	35.00
9½.	A. J. Ray, Butler, Mo.....	30.00
10.	A. J. Ray, Butler, Mo.....	33.00
11½.	A. J. Ray, Butler, Mo.....	25.00
12.	D. P. Cauthery, Butler, Mo.....	38.00
13.	Charles Argenbright, Butler, Mo	25.00
14.	Dean Canterbery, Butler, Mo.....	34.00
15.	A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.....	40.00
16.	W. H. Landers, Kingsville, Mo...	39.00
17.	Chas. W. Rech, Spruce, Mo.....	33.00
18.	A. Ray, Altoona, Mo.....	36.00
19.	D. Canterbery, Butler, Mo.....	29.00
23.	J. A. Ray, Butler, Mo.....	38.00
24.	H. Requa, Butler, Mo.....	31.00
25.	Moore Bros., Seneca, Mo.....	26.00
27.	R. M. Shelton, Butler, Mo.....	32.00
28.	A. Ray, Altoona, Mo.....	28.00
29.	E. E. Carver, Guilford, Mo.....	38.00
30.	S. N. Hodgson & Son, Parker, Kan.	48.00
31.	Charlie Argenbright, Butler, Mo.	27.00
32.	A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.....	51.00
33.	H. Requa, Butler, Mo.....	45.00
34.	H. Requa, Butler, Mo.....	35.00
35.	George Argenbright.....	26.00
36.	Moore Bros.	30.00
37.	J. C. Deardoff, Altoona, Mo.....	33.00
38.	J. A. Ray, Butler, Mo.....	26.00
39.	John Speer, Adrian, Mo.....	26.00
41.	Roy Johnston, Southmound, Kan.	41.00
44.	Jones Bros., Butler, Mo.....	26.00
50.	W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.... ..	26.00
51.	Jake Spangler, Sharon, Kan.....	29.00
52.	Jake Spangler, Sharon, Kan.....	25.00

O'Keefe's Big-Type Poland China Sale.

L. V. O'Keefe, Bucyrus, Kan., sells at his farm near Stilwell, Kan., on Wednesday, February 14, 50 head of big, big-type Poland China sows, most of which are bred to or are by his great herd boar, Big Logan Ex. 54423. This should be sufficient to draw from a large territory, as few opportunities are found to get stock by or bred to such a boar. Twenty-one of the offering are bred to Big Logan Ex., and every litter by this boar should be appreciated. Among the attractions is New Fashion by Spangler's Hadley. The top boar in Mr. O'Keefe's fall sale was out of this sow and by Big Logan Ex., his litter sister, sold right at the top of the sale, and all who saw them know they were as good a pair as are often found. Lady Bessie, a granddaughter of Blain's Tecumseh 2nd and Designer, is a sow with such scale and quality as should please. Tu Tu 2nd by Orphan Chief is another tried sow that should be appreciated. She cost Mr. O'Keefe over $100 at seven months of age, and was a bargain. Queen Tu Tu by First National, Johnson's Queen by Mammoth Ex., Black Queen by Silver Metal, and D.'s Choice 8th by Designer are sows that should go to those who appreciate good ones bred to a great boar. Beauty Bell and Bright Eyes Wonder are a pair of Big Logan Ex. sows that should sell at the top. Mr. O'Keefe has never bought any but those that in his judgment would make good in his herd, and the result is a good herd from which to buy choice sows to add to a herd or for a foundation herd. He invites you to his sale. If the hogs please you, buy such as you like. His price is yours sale day. He will gladly mail you a catalog on receipt of your request for same. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write. Remember, the date is February 14, and Stilwell, Kan., the place.

Monasmith's Coming Sale.

W. E. Monasmith, the hustling young Duroc Jersey breeder of Formoso, Kan., will hold his annual bred sow sale at the farm two miles from town Tuesday, February 27. Mr. Monasmith is cataloging 54 head, including 24 tried sows, thereby making a very fair division of the good things in his herd. Fifteen fall gilts also go in. The offering is bred for spring farrow to Mr. Monasmith's good herd boars Bonnie K. and Kansas Special. Bonnie K. is one of the good breeding sires of the territory, and Kansas Special promises a great deal. He was sired by Valley Chief, the greatest son of Ohio Chief, and is therefore half brother to Valley King, champion boar at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs last year. The dam of Kansas Special was a daughter of Young Hadley. Among the tried sows are daughters of Bonnie K., Pearl's Golden Rule, Queen Rule, G. C.'s Col., Wonder Bob by Nebraska Wonder. A real good one, Nellie Rinehart, was sired by the great breeding boar, King of Kanthebest. The fall gilts are an exceptionally good even lot and every one sired by Bonnie K., five of them daughters of the sow that topped Mr Monasmith's last winter sale. They are out of a litter of 17. The spring gilts were selected from among a large number. They are very uniform in appearance, nice colors, and nearly all bred to Kansas Special, with a few to a good son of Expansion. The offering as a whole includes quite a variety of the very best breeding. Mr. Monasmith has for the past few years been a good buyer at the leading sales, and this offering will reflect great credit upon his ability as a breeder and developer. Write any time for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Ward Brothers sell the day before at Republic, Kan. Breeders should arrange to attend both sales with one expense. Free transportation to and from the farm.

Ward Bros.' Best Offering.

Ward Brothers, the veteran Duroc Jersey breeders of Republic, Kan., will hold their annual bred sow sale at the farm near Republic and Scandia, Kan., on Monday, February 26. In order to put up a first class offering they are cataloging only 30 head, and the offering as a whole will be the best they have ever made to the public. Those who have attended their sales for the past 10 years know what this means. In order to make the offering first class they are selling 14 tried sows, practically 50 per cent of the entire offering. Many of these sows have been bought at the best sales, and in a majority of instances topped the sale where they were bought. There are many real attractions, including Cherry Girl 2nd, daughter of the great old Cherry Boy and a litter sister to the sow that topped Ward Brothers' last year's bred sow sale. The sow that topped the northern Kansas sale circuit last winter is also included. She is Agra Topnotcher, and an outstanding individual. A large number of the sows and gilts were sired by the big-type Duroc boar Expansion, noted for his size and ability to produce size. Some of them trace back to the noted old Model H. The offering has all been through the cholera and are no doubt immune. Everything is bred for spring farrow to several different boars. Expansion and Bell's Prince Wonder 2nd, by Prince Wonder, his dam, Bell's Pet, by Pearl's Golden Rule. Others are bred to Climax 2nd, by Climax, and out of the sow May Windsor, said to have been in more show rings than almost any other living sow. Included in the sale will be daughters of Bell's Chief, the noted World's Fair prize winner; G. C.'s Kansas Col., Paul Jumbo, and many other boars of note. However, it is impossible to mention in detail the great propositions contained in this sale, but the catalog tells the whole story. Write for it now and mention Kansas Farmer. W. E. Monasmith sells the following day at Formoso, Kan. Breeders should plan to attend both sales.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa.

Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, is enjoying the largest attendance in the history of that really great school. The attendance in all departments this year will easily pass the 2,500 mark. Students are now in attendance from 33 different states, and from 90 of the 99 counties in Iowa. The new engineering building has been a great drawing card this year. The machine shops are the largest and best equipped machine shops to be found in connection with any engineering school in the United States. They include the large machine shop proper, large automobile garage fully equipped in every particular, large wood shop fully equipped, and a forge room containing 24 down-draft forges. The traction engine room is also fully equipped. The building is of strictly modern construction, with saw-tooth roof admitting light from the north, and all the equipment is new and strictly modern. There are 400 different students taking work in these shops. The new young ladies' residence hall, which is to be 188x45 feet, four stories high, with a 10-foot basement, will be completed early in the summer ready for occupancy by the girls for the summer school which begins May 14. The basement will be devoted entirely to the new Domestic Science department, which will be organized for the first time at the opening of the summer school. A fully equipped school of domestic science and domestic art will be opened at that time. This will be the most complete course of this kind in the country. The school is enjoying unusual prosperity in every department. The attendance this year in all departments has increased from 10 to 30 per cent. The last half of the present school year begins February 20. We have two full quarters of twelve weeks each after that time, and the special summer school, for teachers and those doing special work, will be organized June 11 and will continue eight weeks. Those interested in any special work for the summer should refer to the advertisement in the current issue of this paper.

How to Become An Auctioneer.

Good auctioneers are always in demand. And at good pay, always. There are two ways to become an efficient auctioneer. One is to spend years of time and effort in "just picking it up" yourself. The chances against a successful outcome of so doing are about a thousand to one. The other way to learn auctioneering is to go to a good auctioneer school—one that has a record for proficiency. Here it is easily possible to become a thoroughly good auctioneer in a few months and at a small cost. The Missouri Auction School, now at 1404 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., has shown a wonderful proficiency in graduating competent auctioneers. Col. Carpenter, the president, is a remarkably good salesman. He knows also how to teach the art—something but few men know to a practical advantage. He has put hundreds and hundreds of farm boys in the way of commanding good incomes. At the same time these boys are their own independent bosses. They follow an agreeable occupation, rub shoulders with progressive business men, breeders and farmers. They live in an atmosphere where big things go on, and so have the best chance in the world for self-improvement. And all the while they are making good money, besides a good living. Col. Carpenter will be glad to send more particular information of the many successful men he has helped to start out. A letter addressed to him as above, will receive prompt response, and what he will write will be richly worth reading.

NEVIUS & WEDD

BRED SOW SALE

Monday, Feb. 26, 1912

At Glenwood Farm, One Mile South of

CHILES, KAN.,

Fifty head, 35 yearling and bred sows, 15 big, growthy spring gilts. Best of breeding. Sired by Designer, Major Look, Grand Metal, Kansas Wonder or Wedd's Expansion. Bred to same boars or to the young boars, Wedd's Long King or Wonder's Expansion, by Expansion Wonder.

All are immune from cholera and bred for early litters. Send for catalog

to C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kansas, or to

GEORGE WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kansas

7000 Shropshire Ewes

MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.

TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.

Henley Ranch-8000 Acres

Postoffice, Greencastle, Mo. Station, Castle, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

STALLION FOR SALE.

Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old, weight 1530, heavy bone with size, nice growth and quality. Credit in any company. Reasonable price.

A. C. WILLIAMS,
Valley Falls, Kan.

A BARGAIN IN BOARS.

Last fall we classified our spring (1911) boars. Four of them went into the best class—the $100 class. We sold two of them for $200 cash. During the cold weather in January the other two lost the bush of their tails. That takes them out of the $100 class, and we are going to offer them at $50 each. They are as good as the two we sold for $200. They were sired by our E L Junior, the greatest son of Perfection E L and out of a Corrector 2nd dam. Their breeding is the best on earth. They will weigh 175 pounds. If you want a genuine bargain, send us your check. **The Martin Stock Farm (Poland Chinas Exclusively), Marion, Kansas.**

The Heider Tractor.

The Heider tractor, while being new to most of our readers, will readily be connected in name with "Heider Eveners," which have been used in Kansas many years. Both the tractor and the eveners are made by the same firm, the Heider Manufacturing Co., of Carrol, Iowa. Our readers know by years of use how good Heider eveners are, and because of this established reputation the Heider Manufacturing Co. can not afford to risk their name and reputation on anything but a first-class article. The people know this, and the result is that the factory cannot keep up with the orders. The Heider tractor is 12-h. p. steam rating on the belt, and 8 on the drawbar, doing the work of eight horses in the field. It is an all-purpose tractor for field and belt work. Will do work so much cheaper, quicker, easier and better than horses and hired men and make the farm pay great profits. The Heider is built on the correct principle for service, power and speed, is right in weight, size and price. In writing for particulars mention this paper and address Heider Manufacturing Co., 470 Main St., Carrol, Iowa.



The Measure of Merit.

The average tool is like the average man. No one can tell its worth until it has proved itself. No one can tell whether its edge will stay sharp, firm and true when a hard knock comes, or whether it will nick or twist.

There is a way, however, to judge a tool before it is used. For more than forty years there has been a line of tools so good and so fine in quality that every one is guaranteed by the makers, the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis, to meet every requirement and give the best of wear, or any piece will be replaced without cost to the owner.

In order to identify their tools the Simmons Hardware Company brand them with the Keen Kutter trade mark, known in all parts of the world as the mark of efficiency and quality. When a workman of any kind, or a farmer, sees that trade mark, he knows that the tool that bears it will more than meet his expectations. He knows that any edged or handled tool, or any piece of cutlery that is marked Keen Kutter is the very best that his money will buy.

The man who uses a Keen Kutter axe knows that the handle is put in to stay, because it is held fast by the Grelner everlasting lock wedge. He knows that that axe is balanced with absolute correctness, and that the "hang" is perfect. He knows that his Keen Kutter axe will hold its edge and cut true and deep. So it is with his Keen Kutter hatchet or hammer, chisels, draw knife or planes. He knows that he can get the very limit of service out of any Keen Kutter tool from a lawn mower to a pocket knife.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk, Central —Black, $2.50@3.50; Short stripe, $1.50 @2.00; narrow stripe, $1.25@90c; broad stripe, 25@50c; best unprime, 35@20c; No. 1, medium, 40c@25c; No. 1, small, 20c @15c. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c @35c; No. 1, medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

Farmers—Read This Page of Proof

Every Statement We Make About the RUMELY OilPull TRACTOR WE PROVE

WHEN we tell you that an OilPull will save you at least *a dollar an acre on plowing*—we base our figures on the actual experience of OilPull *Owners*, in all parts of the country under all conditions, working in every kind of soil. We have received this reliable *proof* in the form of letters from your brother farmers *who are doing it.*

When we tell you that an OilPull will cut down the cost of raising and marketing wheat at least 10 cents per bushel—by the savings it makes in plowing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting, hauling, etc., —we base our figures on the positive *proof* furnished by the letters sent us by OilPull *owners.*

When we say that you can make *$15 a day plowing for neighbors*, we have the *records* to back us up—letters of *proof* to show that many OilPull owners are doing it! And remember, the OilPull is a complete power plant on wheels—always ready for harrowing, seeding, cultivating, rolling, harvesting, hauling—and all belt power work, such as silo-filling, sawing, feed grinding, pumping, etc. Think how much the saving will be on your own work—and how much the profits will be from the work you do for your neighbors.

We make *no* claim for the OilPull that we cannot back by *proof!* Let us *send* you this *proof.* Nothing can be more interesting to you. And now *you* can farm the OilPull way, *on a 160 acre farm as on a many thousand acre ranch.*

In Sizes to Meet Your Power Needs

RUMELY OilPull TRACTOR LA PORTE IND.

At Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

In 1000 days' plowing alone, an OilPull will save you $4500 on cost of fuel. For it is the *only* tractor that burns *lowest grade* kerosene, selling in most localities at 5c to 7c per gallon as compared to gasoline costing 12c to 20c per gallon. And the OilPull burns this *cheap kerosene successfully* at *all* speeds, under *all* loads, under *all* conditions.

All these facts are told about in our great book of *proof*—"Toiling and Tilling the Soil"—the book you can secure without charge, by simply mailing us the coupon below or your request on a postal card.

20 Acre Fields Plowed Easily in 12 Hours

Our book proves that *two good boys* can easily plow a 20 acre field in 12 hours. How long does it *now* take *you* to plow 20 acres? How much would it *mean* to you to get your *plowing done quick*—get your harrowing done in a hurry, have your seed in right after the soil is thawed out. *Early maturity of crops!* Get ahead of the early fall frosts! Plow deep, conserve the moisture, be independent of midsummer rainfall! And save *enormous amounts* in *cost* over horses or gasoline outfits. Then in between times, *make* big money doing work for neighbors. *All* with the cheap kerosene-burning OilPull.

Lower the Cost of Production

Remember, you can't control the *market price* of wheat and corn and alfalfa or any other product of your farm. But you *can* cut down the *cost of production.* Do like the *many thousand acre farmers are doing.* Farm the OilPull way. *Cut down the cost of raising and marketing* your crops and add that saving to your profits!

Every large manufacturing concern has a department that does nothing else but *figure "costs"* of production and *how to reduce* them. That's the trend of *all* modern business—including the *business* of *farming*—the greatest of all!

The OilPull is the biggest money saver for the farmer. It cuts your work down to *hours* instead of *days.* The OilPull keeps you *ahead* of *your work—always.*

Don't forget the cheap fuel it uses—kerosene—5c to 7c a gallon.

The OilPull is economical, powerful, simple, dependable, safe. It fairly *eats work—never tires.* It fits in so *thoroughly* with every part of business farming, that *you can't afford to be without it.*

Read This Testimony

Wm. E. McArley, Pembina County, N. D. writes:—

"In regard to OilPull Tractor, I am having good success and it runs fine. Have been drawing six 14" plows with ease and could draw more. It is ahead of horses for plowing for I never have to stop on account of the engine, and being self-contained is easy to operate, when doing farm work.

I am well pleased and I can refer anyone to M. Rumely Company for a square deal."

Mr. A. W. Hewsen of Pawnee County, Kansas, writes:—

"Regarding the Type "F" OilPull will say that *it is doing good work*, have been plowing, am using *six 14"* mold board bottoms. Am plowing about *4½" or 5" deep and it takes them right along.* It would pull them on the level ground on high. Have used it some on disc plows *using nine discs turning about 10" per disc.* Everybody says it is the best looking and stoutest built engine they ever saw and I think so myself. It is a very good one turning and very simple to operate. Am burning cheap kerosene.

Mr. A. D. Steward, of Redwood County, Minn. writes:—

"I bought a 15-30 H. P. Oil Engine last June and started it to plow timothy sod, using a six bottom 14" Engine Plow and pulled a 2 horse drag behind, which work it did satisfactorily and with ease. I did all my harvesting with it, using two binders on high speed. I also used it for threshing, running a 32 separator for which it furnished ample power.

No horses were used on my 600 acre farm for plowing this fall. Have filled four silos, running an 18" cutter at full capacity.

I am very well pleased with the engine; it is substantially built, easily operated and furnished cheap motive power."

M. Rumely Company,
5022 Main St., La Porte, Ind. U. S. A.

Send me "Toiling and Tilling the Soil" Free. I farm _____(how many) acres.

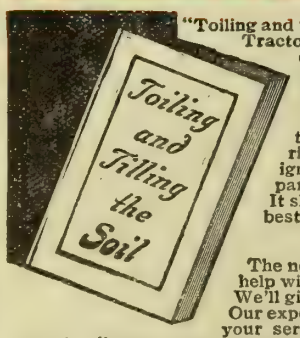
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State..... *R. F. D.*.....

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This Great Book Free

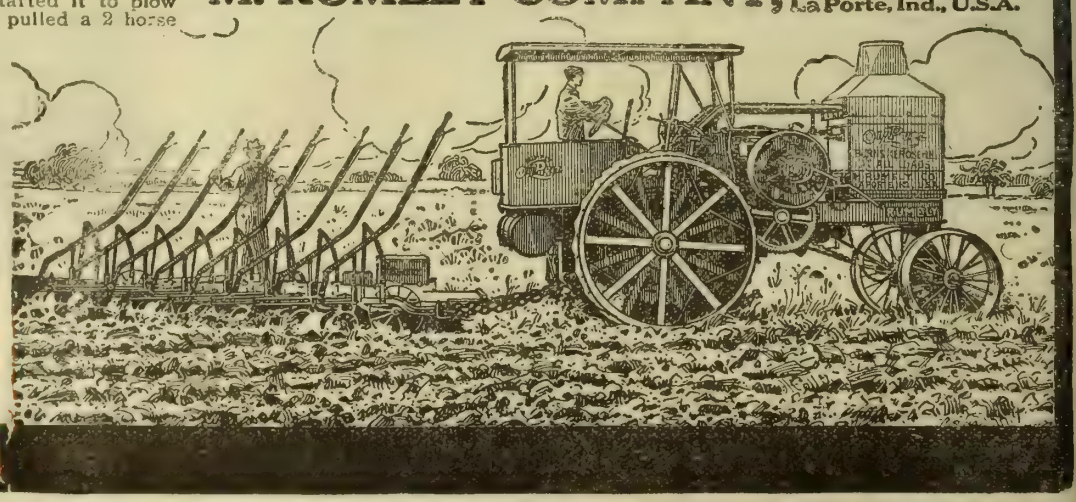


"Toiling and Tilling the Soil" tells you what you want to know about Tractors—what you want to know about the OilPull. It tells you the difference in cost between the OilPull way and horses—and the enormous saving over gasoline. It goes into details—actual facts and figures. It tells how the common oil lamp revealed the secret of perfect oil combustion to John A. Secor, inventor of the OilPull Carbureter—just as the tea kettle revealed the power of steam to James Watt. It tells about the materials used in the OilPull—the frame, wheels, gearing, lubrication, ignition, cooling system, carburetor, governor and every other part. It furnishes you with an excellent basis for comparison. It shows actual letters from OilPull owners. We believe it's the best book ever written about tractor farming. Write for it now.

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 7. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 17, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

TO own land, to delve in it and to plant seeds against the harvest, is the commonest delight of the race and the most satisfying of human vocations.

Land is a patent of nobility, and success in life is measured by ability to buy it. It is the pride of the rich and the passion of the poor.

Profit comes from planting and enjoyment from constant effort. If man does not sow of the good seeds nature will sow of the bad. The one brings the vast fields of corn whose banners wave on the breeze of morn or the green seas of alfalfa with roots like the sources of the human race. Nature brings the jungle, restores the weed, and seeds the crabgrass which spreads and holds like original sin.

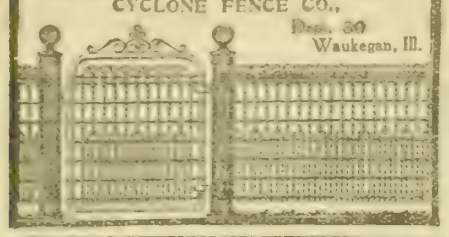
Planting is better than medicine; the harvest than a sanitarium, and the sower raises the average of human life as well. —*I. D. G.*



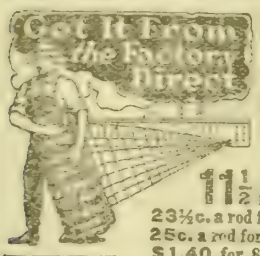
The Modern Sower Tests His Seed And is Sure.

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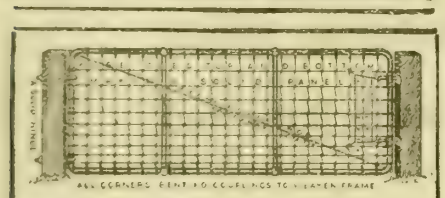
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DRY WEATHER CROP

Important Experiments In Field Crops
By Leavenworth County Farmer

J. M. Gilman, Leavenworth, Kan., the writer of this instructive article, was formerly county superintendent of schools for Leavenworth County, but during that time farmed successfully. He is a grower of pure-bred seed corn, and his corn has won many prizes. He is a candidate for the Legislature from his county and, in our opinion, would make a good representative. This article gives a good idea of the dependence the Eastern Kansas farmer should place in drouth-resisting crops. Feed—plenty of it—every year, is what the farmer needs, and this article will help him to it.—Editor.

The past year was a trying one for crops of all kinds, and a statement of particulars relating to the crops that were most successful in resisting the climatic extremes may be interesting, and perhaps in a measure profitable. While the results of success or failure in one locality for one or several years can not be taken as a statement of results to be obtained in other places, or even in the same place for all seasons, yet close study can nearly always find something of value in an experiment when location, soil, season and methods are considered in connection with the results obtained.

On this farm, on a clay loam soil, second year from prairie sod, rather below the average of the farm in fertility, a comparative test of many varieties of saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums has been made, and as the season turned out, it afforded a test of their comparative drouth-resistance. From April 23 until August 3 we had five-eighths of an inch of rain, while for fourteen days the thermometer stood at 100 degrees or higher, with a hot wind blowing. This is in all probabilities a record approximating semi-arid conditions, possibly even worse, but through all the stress of wind, heat and lack of moisture, certain crops made a slow but continuous growth, some of the non-saccharine sorghums ranking next to cow peas in this respect, and followed by peanuts as a third.

The sweet sorghums, black hull Kafir, red Kafir, brown durra, Jerusalem corn, shallu, pencillaria and teosinte attained a height ranging from three to four feet, and then remained practically dormant, or resting, until the rains, after which they developed heads and seeds very rapidly—seemingly more rapidly than usual.

The Kowliangs, however, with dwarf, standard and upright milo, and to a lesser extent white hull Kafir and white milo, made a continuous growth, the leaves curling up in the daytime and unrolling at night. Some of them formed heads, bloomed, and all of them seemingly would have developed and ripened the seed crop without rain.

Of the non-saccharines, dwarf milo and white Kowliang were the earliest, showing heads by August 1, followed in order by black hull Kowliang, upright milo, standard milo, brown Kowliang (24993), brown Kowliang (22911), white milo, Jerusalem corn, brown durra, the Kafirs, red, black hull, white hull showing heads about September 1; red Kowliang about September 10, and shallu about September 15. Pencillaria did not head until October, and teosinte did not head at all. All these varieties, except the last two, matured seed in about twenty days from the time of heading.

The relative amount of grain produced can only be estimated, because the birds, particularly English sparrows, suffering for food because of dry weather flocked to the field and destroyed all the non-saccharines except red Kowliang, which was not damaged at all, and the yield of this was at the rate of 43 bushels per acre.

The saccharine sorghums were not damaged by birds, partly because they were later, and partly because the birds prefer the non-saccharines. Shallu which developed late was destroyed, while black dwarf, a sweet sorghum developing rather early, was not touched.

In the comparative drouth-resistance of dwarf, standard and upright milo, we could determine no difference, unless the time of showing heads and maturing seeds is considered a feature of resistance; we are inclined to the belief that the extra height accounted for differences in maturing season, the rate of growth being rather uniform, as were also the shape and size of the head and probable yield of grain.

In height and apparent productiveness there was but little difference in the Kowliangs, with the exception of red Kowliang, which attained an average height of about nine feet, with yield as noted above. The others varied but slightly from a height of five feet, and as nearly as we could estimate would have yielded at the rate of about 35 bushels per acre, which probably would have been a little more than the milos. All this, however, as stated before, is guess work.

In height, dwarf milo averaged about three feet; upright milo, about six feet, with standard milo intermediate.

At present our placing in rank of value for this part of Kansas is given, although we hesitate to do so because we realize that this placing is by no means final, some of the milos and all of the Kowliangs being new, while the Kafirs and some other members of the family have been well tested. Our placing is as follows: Red Kowliang, black hull Kafir, red Kafir, upright milo, white hull Kafir, brown durra, Jerusalem corn, with pencillaria and teosinte at the foot of the list.

We are not able to make up our mind where shallu should be placed, because this year with us it was not resistant of adverse conditions. With plenty of moisture it furnishes an immense amount of forage, surpassing even red Kowliang in that respect, which forage, however, is not of the highest quality. It has large, open heads, the grains of which shatter readily, but with us it outyields any of the Kafirs and is equaled only by red Kowliang. It stools freely, which causes an uneven ripening period and unequal height, which, in addition to its tall habit, would make it almost impossible to harvest the heads by machinery. The plant is a queer combination of desirable and undesirable qualities, and is liked or disliked as these opposing qualities are emphasized. It probably will prove valuable for silo purposes.

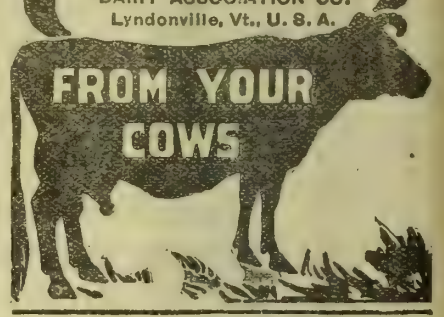
Jerusalem corn and brown durra are poor forage plants, the leaves turning brown and dying when the head matures, although they yield considerable grain.

Teosinte and pencillaria stand at the foot of the list and may safely be passed up as practically worthless to the ordinary farmer.

PRUSSIC ACID IN KAFIR

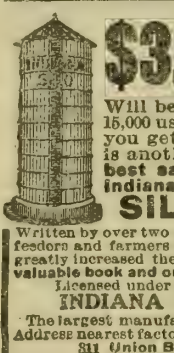
Under the direction of Dr. J. T. Willard of the Kansas Agricultural College department of chemistry, Prof. C. O. Swanson has lately completed the analysis of Kafir cane fodder which was sent by a farmer living in Ness County, Kansas. This analysis simply confirms the previous knowledge that the poisonous element which is developed by the sorghum family of plants under certain conditions of growth is prussic acid. This most deadly drug is known to be developed in about 200 species of plants. The locust, vetch, Java bean and flax have it in small quantities, while the leaves of the wild cherry, especially after they are wilted, are very fatal to cattle. Among the farm crops sorghum, Kafir and milo, with other members of the sorghum family, are likely to develop prussic acid when stunted by dry weather. Normal plants of these species are entirely harmless and make excellent fodder for farm animals. The sorghums growing on very rich soil or that which has been stunted by dry weather, or the second growth sorghums, are likely to develop this poison. In the case of the Ness County sample, Professor Swanson found that the amount of poison was amazingly large. The sender, Mr. William Shepherd, of Ness City, fed a bundle of the Kafir to each of 21 head of his choicest calves and yearlings. The fodder was clean and bright, but was soon found fatal to the cattle. It has been thought that the immaturity of the cane may have had something to do with the development of the large amount of poison.

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Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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A SOUTHERN RIVAL.

Perhaps few people in the United States realize the rapidity of growth which has been made by the Argentine Republic, in South America.

This country is situated very much as is the United States in its distance from the equator, its relation to the oceans, its climate and physical conformation and its general adaptability to high-class agriculture. It is peopled by the small class of energetic, enterprising people, excepting only that they are a cosmopolitan people with a Latin foundation, while we are a cosmopolitan people with an Anglo-Saxon foundation.

They are among the most enterprising and progressive people in any new country, and we know little of them, simply because we have no trade relations with them. Their trade goes to Europe. However, this matter is changing and a marked difference is shown in their later progress since they began buying pure breeding animals from the United States.

Not long since the Argentine was in much the same condition as the United States, in that her vast prairie country was devoted to the raising of immense herds of cheap beef cattle which were the source of much of the meat and leather supply of the old world. Like the United States, she found that her market was changing and her cheap beef was no longer in demand. Her land became more valuable with settlement and cheap steers were unprofitable. Her cattle and their products formed her only important articles of export, and something had to be done. She did this something by buying improved live stock with which to improve her native herds, and now her beef is strongly in demand, her export trade is restored and there was serious talk of shipping her frozen meats to New York to compete with the products of our own packing houses.

Here, then, is a country which has rebuilt her entire export trade and maintained an international commerce solely by reason of the foresight which made her see and take advantage of pure-bred live stock.

The United States is passing through a like period of transition, of which the only solution is more and better live stock.

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Live stock husbandry is in a transition stage in America today. The time has long since passed when the cowboy and the cayuse can produce our beef supply from cattle which cost little on land which was worth less. Today there is no such land and but few such cattle, and for this we should be thankful. Both land and cattle are worth money and our present problem is to develop an animal husbandry which will fit into and become a necessary part of a finished American agriculture. The change from the range and ranch has been of the suddenest and has called for even more radical changes in our habits and methods, as well as a change in our point of view. Here is a great nation, growing at an amazing rate, with unbounded resources and yet seriously considering a possible shortage of her beef supply. Here is a great nation that has made more progress and solved more problems in a short time than most, and that of producing the needed beef supply on our farms to the profit of the farmer and the satisfaction of the consumer, will be solved. The pure-bred will solve it.

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There was a time when a job in the city brought more money, if more discomfort, than a job in the country. That time has passed and the man who works with his hands can now get a better home, better wages, more of comforts and better food, with better chances for saving his wage on the farm than he can in the city. The hired man on the farm will be better off in money, in health and in morals than the hired man in the city, provided his ability is equal.

NAMING THE FARM.

It would seem that the Kansas legislature enacted no law at its last session which affords such satisfaction and the opportunity to mark improved rural conditions as that which provides for the registration of farm names.

By the payment of $1 to the county clerk you gain the exclusive right to the use of the selected name in your county. This is all it costs, but not all it is worth, by any means.

When your farm name becomes known it stands for quality—your quality. If you breed pure-bred hogs the farm name at once suggests the quality of those hogs. If you sell butter or sausage or fruit or watermelons your farm name indicates the quality of these products.

A farm name has a distinct money value, and this may be made greater or less by your own efforts or the lack of them. All Kansas remembers the great Sunny Slope breeding farm and the quality it stood for in the animals it produced. To an Hereford man Sunny Slope meant Herefords of quality and prize-ring repute. To the Berkshire man Sunny Slope always suggested this splendid breed of hogs. And what Hereford man could ever think of Sunny Slope without thinking of Wild Tom and Java, who made history there with their fellows. What Berkshire man ever heard the name of this noted farm without thinking of the Black Robin Hood strain that made it famous?

Naming the farm does not give its products a quality. The owner does that. The quality of the animals, apples or alfalfa of the farm are the quality of the man himself, and that quality has a cash value just as the owner's personality and character is woven into and becomes a part of them.

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Although the records show that the Kansas wheat crop was somewhat short as compared with previous bumper crops, there is a united belief that the quality was never better. The price is good also, but, while these things are very comfortable to think about, there is another point of view. Kansas' great crops come from large acreage and not from large yields per acre. This average yield per acre is barely holding its own and not increasing as it should and will be made to do. Kansas wheat is losing in its gluten contents, if the statement of one of the largest mill owners of the state is to be taken at face value. Weather conditions of the past two seasons may account for this statement, but the experiment station has taken the matter up to see if the gluten cannot be increased by means of plant breeding methods.

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The seed grain situation is peculiar. There is a great deal of wormy corn in Kansas, and none of it should be planted without being tested, while much of it should not be planted at all. Inferior seed that was stunted or injured by stress of weather may produce inferior plants and the loss would include both a poor stand and an inferior crop. Some counties are said to need seed corn, when corn should not be thought of as the main reliance. Milo, Kafir and sorghum are the dry land corn crops and these, added to Spanish peanuts, will give a sure return in grain, hay and nuts. Of course, alfalfa should be grown wherever possible and more live stock should be kept. The manufacture of the rough farm crops into beef, pork, milk and poultry is the surest way of always finding a good market; is the sure and sensible way to make the farm pay, and is the quickest and most certain way to make money. The great plains region was peopled with buffalo and the placing of these wild cattle there may have been by design to show mankind for what purpose they were best suited.

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It is the used tool that keeps bright. Same with your mind.

PURE-BRED OR SCRUB?

In our field notes is reported a sale of Poland bred sows in which 10 gilts, all members of a single April litter, sold for a total of $862.50. This is the product of one sow in one litter, and proves her to be a valuable animal and that it pays to raise pure-bred hogs. If her second litter of the year sells as well, and there is no reason why they should not do so, then this sow takes a very high rank as a producer of wealth.

The gilts of this litter did not cost any more to raise and fit for the sale than would gilts of scrub stock, but they had the merit of being something that was wanted by the farmers and breeders who were present, and men will buy what they want. Eighty-six dollars and twenty-five cents looks like a goodly price to pay for an untried gilt, but the breeding of these pigs is such as to practically insures a productiveness equal to that of their dam, and they are cheap at the price. If they did only half as well they would still be a good investment.

Every day of the year men are demonstrating the superior worth of pure-bred live stock and yet other men will advocate the use of cross breeds and scrubs.

Every day men are realizing that the price of land has enormously increased in recent years, and "farming is not what it was," and yet they deliberately refuse to accept the most certain and economical means of making their farms produce in proportion to their value. In pure-bred live stock lies the solution.

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SURE UP-TO-DATE FARMING.

Here is what our subscriber, George S. Linscott, Holton, Kan., writes: "Last fall on my farm near Bonner Springs, I erected a silo—14 feet concrete in the ground on a hillside and 36 feet staves above, making 50 feet high and 18½ feet diameter, holding 325 tons of feed, which I am now feeding to a herd of Jersey milk cows. Mr. Thompson, to whom I am asking you to send KANSAS FARMER, is in charge of the dairy matters at the farm. Last year I paid his expenses to Manhattan for the 10 weeks' farmers' course, and expected to do so this winter, but he got married last fall and now cannot leave home. I want the benefit of that training, but could not go myself."

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PLOWING UNDER HEAVY GROWTH.

In plowing under a heavy growth, if the furrow is neatly turned over, much of the growth is left as a layer in the bottom of the furrow, and this prevents the passage of moisture and lets the crop suffer in a dry time; but if the ground is well disked before plowing and the growth is more or less cut up and mixed with earth, this partially overcomes the difficulty. If plowed with a moldboard of less than ordinary "dish," the furrow is left more on its edge, and when the disk follows, the organic matter is better distributed in the soil. With the use of the disk harrow it is not necessary to cover well all trash.

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Daily newspapers are decreasing in numbers and farm papers are getting more numerous in the United States every year. Many of the latter are, however, but poor excuses, and their lives are not long in the land. The fact as stated is significant, and it is noticeable that more people are reading farm papers—the real ones—than ever before, and it is also noticeable that the family which reads and becomes attached to one good farm paper nearly always takes several of them. This accounts, in very large part, for the enormous progress which the farmers have made in the last few years.

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When you see a razorback hog rubbing against a tree do you think he is stropping himself?

CHEAP SEEDS.

Bob Burdette used to tell of a merchant who placed a card sign in his window which read: "Eggs, 10 cents. Good ones, 30 cents."

This suggests the seed question. Tolerably good seeds are like tolerably good eggs.

Seeds have one use. They were made to grow and produce their kind. If they are good seeds they will do this, and if they are only tolerably good they only produce tolerably good results.

A bushel of alfalfa seed, every grain of which will grow, is worth twice as much as a bushel only 50 per cent of which is good. If the good seed has a record behind it, then it is worth more than twice as much.

Without considering seed of bad quality, which no reputable dealer would handle, the tolerably good seed always commands a relatively higher price than does the good seed, and the farmer who buys it loses. It requires more seed of such quality to plant a given area, and the farmer loses again. The stand secured is thinner and very uncertain, and here the farmer loses once more. The plants which come from such seed are of low vitality, or germinate into imperfect plants, which do not produce, and again he loses.

The farmer has already many handicaps under which to work—in weather and soil conditions, the possible loss of live stock by accident or disease or robbery, of his insect and fungous enemies, but he need not deliberately add another by knowingly buying cheap seeds.

Good seed cannot be sold cheaply because they cannot be produced cheaply. Care must be had in selecting the parent plants and choosing seeds from those only which are of good variety and are themselves good producers. Even greater care must be taken in the selection and care of the seeds after they are ripe. They must be cleaned of all impurities and the seeds of other plants and, finally, they must be so cared for as to be free from the attacks of mice, insects, fungous diseases or from heating or other damage in the bin.

Tolerably good seed is like a tolerably good egg, and it pays to buy only the best. Stay by the reliable seedsman, demand the best he has and pay his price. He will not rob you. He has too much invested in property and reputation to jeopardize both for the extra nickle he might get by fraud.

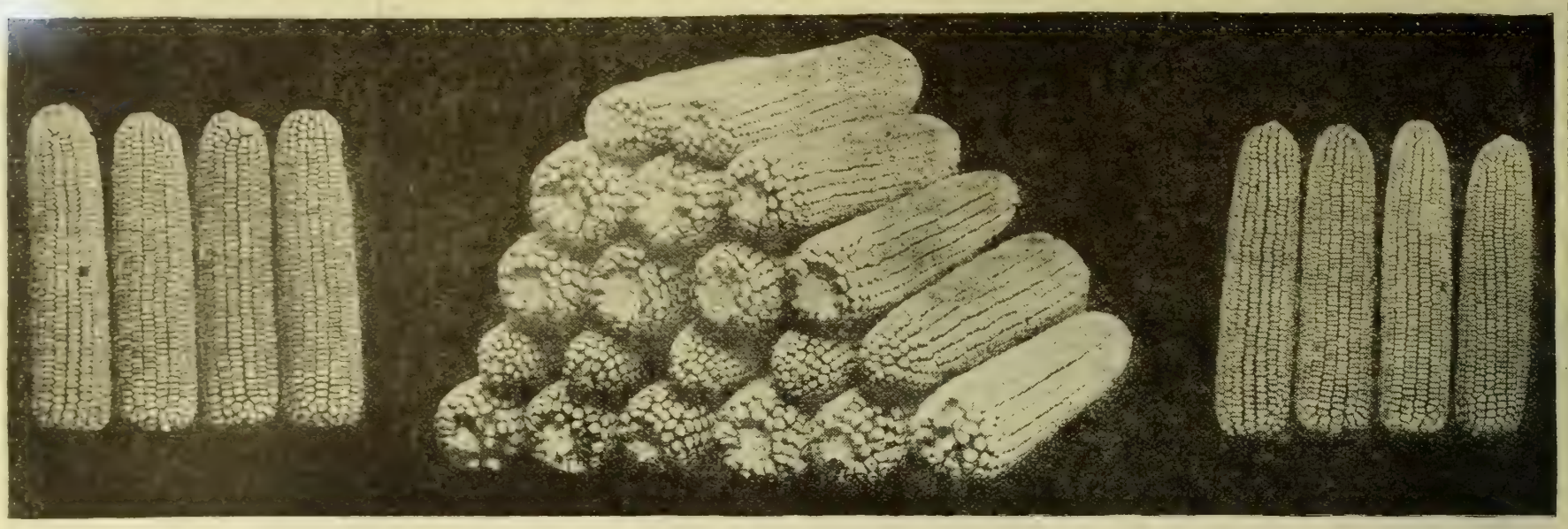
If the seedsman is onto his job he will know and will tell you just the quality of seeds he has to offer you, and you may depend upon him.

❦ ❦ ❦

Is your boy your business partner? If not, you have lost an opportunity. Such a partnership will do much for the boy, but it will also do much for you, so that both are the gainers and about equally. You may learn a lot from reading, from observation and from experience, but this knowledge is of little worth unless you can assimilate it and make it useful. Learning comes best from teaching others. Your boy wants information and asks questions. You must answer them and, in order to do this, you must have the necessary knowledge. Your boy needs business experience, and this does not come through word of mouth alone. He must own and handle property and he must market produce or live stock and, above all, he must own the money for which he sold his products. Too many men give the boy a pig, allow him to feed and care for it in the pride of his possession and, when market time comes, they put the money in their own pockets.

This hurts the boy and serves to discourage him, but it does not hurt the boy nearly so much as it does the man. Your boy is the best fellow in the world, and he should become a bigger and better edition of yourself. Give him a square deal in order to give yourself a square deal.

TEST SEED CORN NOW



GOOD AS IT LOOKS. .IT'S ONLY 60 PER CENT OF THE CORN CROP—THE SILO SAVES THE OTHER 40 PER CENT AND INCREASES THE FEEDING VALUE OF THE ENTIRE CROP.

TESTING seed corn is simple work. Enough corn to plant 20 acres can be tested in one day. It can be done quickly and effectually. No high-priced apparatus is necessary, although testing seed corn is a thing that should be done on every farm every spring, and a seed corn tester will in the long run save money. KANSAS FARMER issue of January 20 gave full instructions for making a germination test, but through fear that you may have destroyed that issue this brief description of the test seems warranted.

Take a box six inches deep and about two by three feet. Fill the box about half full of moist dirt, sand or sawdust. Press it well down so it will have a smooth, even surface. Now take a white cloth about the size of the box, rule it off checkerboard fashion, making squares one and one-half inches each way. Number the checks 1, 2, 3, and so on. Place this over the sand, dirt or sawdust.

Take the ears to be tested and either lay them out on the floor and mark a number in front of each or attach a numbered tag. Now take off about six kernels from each ear—not all from the same place, but at several points on all sides. Put these kernels on the squares corresponding in number to those placed on the ears of corn. Be careful not to get them mixed. Keep the ears numbered to correspond EXACTLY with the numbers on the squares of cloth.

After the kernels have been placed carefully on the cloth which covers the moist sand, dirt or sawdust, cover them with another cloth, considerably larger than the box; cover this cloth with about two inches of the same moist sand and keep the box in a warm place. It must not get cold.

The kernels will germinate in four to six days.

Remove the cover carefully to avoid misplacing the kernels. Examine them carefully. Some will have long sprouts but almost no roots; others will not have grown at all, but the kernels from ears which will produce corn if planted will have both sprouts and good root systems.

Compare the numbers on the squares with those on the ears. Put back into the feeding corn bin the ears which correspond in number to the numbers on the squares where the kernels did not grow or where they showed only weak roots.

The ears numbered corresponding to those on the cloth which showed strong signs of life are the ones to preserve for seed. Every kernel from these ears should produce a stalk, every stalk an ear.

TEST GERMINATION OF YOUR SEED CORN.

In reply to a telegram sent by KANSAS FARMER to A. M. Ten Eyck, superintendent of Fort Hays Experiment Station, he says:

"Seed corn which has been carefully saved and dried and stored in a dry place should take no injury from the extremely cold weather, but corn in the crib or shock which was perhaps not fully dry, or which may have absorbed moisture from rain or drifting snow, is likely to be badly injured in vitality.

Every Dead Ear Eliminated by Test Will Increase Yield Ten Bushels

and it will not be safe to plant such corn without first testing its germination. In fact, if such corn must be planted, it will be advisable to test the germination of the kernels of each ear, since there are likely to be many "dead" ears and others of low vitality which can only be discovered by the ear-germination test.

"Every farmer who grew corn in 1911 ought to have selected seed ears last fall, and thus have had his seed corn stored and in good condition for next spring's planting. This is the only safe method. But in western Kansas very little corn was matured last season, on account of the severe drouth, and unless farmers have been so provident as to have saved over seed corn from the 1910 crop, they must buy seed corn for 1912 planting. This seed corn must necessarily be supplied from eastern and northern sources.

"There will be a great demand for seed corn for western planting next spring, and the western farmers are likely to have a lot of this eastern crib corn dumped on them without testing. I wish to warn our western farmers, and all farmers, against purchasing seed corn next spring, the vitality of which has not been tested. The planter may well afford to pay a double price for tested seed corn, rather than to buy, at a low price, and plant corn, the vitality of which is not known."

HOME-GROWN TESTED SEED BEST.

W. M. Jardine, professor of agronomy, Kansas Agricultural College, writes expressly to KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"The Agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural College has collected for germination tests samples of corn from some 20 representative corn-growing districts of Kansas. We find that the average germination is running a little better than 85, often as high as 95 to 100 per cent. Some samples, however, are running very low in germination—such varieties as Hildreth Yellow Dent, a late maturing corn, is germinating about 50 to 60 per cent. Late maturing varieties were caught by the freeze before they were thoroughly ripe and dry last fall. In some instances these late maturing varieties were stored away in a moist condition and had not thoroughly dried out at the time the heavy freezes of January came on. Such seed corn was severely damaged and is not averaging above 50 or 60 per cent in germination.

"Farmers expecting to plant late maturing varieties, such as Hildreth Yellow Dent, also farmers living in the northern counties of the state of Kansas, or the counties adjoining Nebraska, should see that their seed is tested for germination if they would avoid planting seed that will not grow. We have a report from Mr. S. G. Trent, of Brown County, which shows that his Reid's Yellow Dent corn germinates 98 per cent—his Boone County White runs lower. In the vicinity of Manhattan, Kansas, the Boone County White variety is germinating between 95 and 100 per cent. In and about Manhattan most of the corn, save the Hildreth, is germinating high. Corn has been obtained from the different exposures of the open crib, that is, samples have been taken from the north, south, east and west exposures, and from the interior of the crib, and tested for germination. Those samples obtained from the outside of the crib where the corn was exposed to the wind and air and was thereby dried out before the January freeze, is germinating 85 per cent; that from the center of the crib, where the corn was stored with considerable moisture in it, is running as low as 35 per cent in germination. Inasmuch as 80 farmers out of every 100 that plant

BE SURE SEED CORN WILL GROW



I DO not want Kansas farmers, and especially the readers of this paper, to plant poor seed corn this year. That is the reason I am so active in the urging that you "test your seed corn." That farmers are interested is shown by the hundreds of letters received since I told KANSAS FARMER readers that I had reason to believe Kansas crib or shock corn would be poor seed for this year's planting. Be it recalled that my fear was aroused by my own test of 25 ears, each representing a different locality, in which test five ears failed to germinate.

The situation may not be quite so bad as this test would indicate, but I am sure the seed corn situation is serious, first because much of the seed planted this spring will be low in germination and also lack vitality, and second, because a part of Kansas has no seed at all. You will see from articles printed on this page that Nebraska and Missouri are each finding their seed corn very poor, and Nebraska is making an extraordinary effort to have the seed for every field tested. I can see, I think, why Nebraska seed might be poorer than Kansas seed. But I know that Kansas seed is poorer this year than usual, and I know that the testing of seed corn is a money-making proposition every year—even under the most favorable conditions for good seed.

Poor seed corn and poor planting methods costs Kansas corn growers close to $194,000,000 per year, or about $900 per farm family. Kansas' 10-year acre average for corn is about 20 bushels. Two 10½-ounce ears produced in each check-rowed hill, or one 10½-ounce ear every 21 inches in a listed row, will make a yield of 70 bushels per acre. Allow thirteen missing hills in each 100—which is a great plenty—and the yield would still be over 50 bushels per acre. Missing hills are due to poor seed, improperly regulated planter and careless cultivation.

Kansas corn fields have too many vacant hills and barren stalks—this due to poor seed. Kansas corn fields produce only one-third of a possible crop—less than three-fourths of a possible yield is not good enough. The difference between what we get and should have would make good seed cheap at $15 per bushel.

Someone speaking of a poor corn stand and barren stalks has said, "Jist too many stalks and hills foolin' around" in Kansas corn fields.

A. M. Ten Eyck, superintendent Fort Hays Experiment Station, writes me: "If the selections which you made are from corn which is likely to be planted next spring, it means great loss to many careless farmers who will not take the time and trouble to test the vitality of the seed corn which they will plant."

At my suggestion a number of district schools are making a seed corn test for their neighborhoods. The suggestion came late, and many schools are closing. The first school to make a report was Hickory Grove school, Anutt, Dent County, Missouri, Robert W. Crow, teacher. He reports that only seven ears of 16 were fit for seed. This ought to show the farmers of Hickory Grove that the seed corn they plant should be tested.

Those boys who are entering in Superintendent Miller's "Top Notch" Corn Club should use KANSAS FARMER as their guide in testing, planting and cultivating corn. Mr. Miller, you know, is director of college extension work of the Kansas Agricultural College, and he is endeavoring to interest 50,000 Kansas boys in corn growing—intending to teach their elders a lesson and in a few years double Kansas' corn yield per acre.

Kansas farmers must test their seed corn. There is greater necessity this year than for a number of years past. A greater calamity could not overtake the state than that which would result in a half stand of corn and a consequent half crop this year.

TEST YOUR SEED CORN.

J. A. Bottom

TOP NOTCHERS IN CORN



BOYS JUDGING CORN—THE MEN WHO WILL INCREASE KANSAS' ACRE CORN YIELD.

corn in the state of Kansas obtain their seed from the crib, we would advise that they make a thorough germination test of the corn from which they expect to obtain their seed.

"On the whole, our results indicate that there is no great cause for concern about the seed corn situation providing the farmer will give some little attention to the testing of his seed before planting time. Special care should be taken in selecting seed from late maturing varieties, such as Hildreth Yellow Dent. It is the variety that is showing the lowest vitality, because it was late in maturing last fall.

"In ten hours a farmer can germinate sufficient corn to plant 40 acres. There is therefore no excuse for planting seed of low germination. Every farmer has an abundance of time between now and planting time to test his seed. All that is required to make a germination test is a box some four inches in depth, varying in size to meet the requirements of the individual farmer. The box is divided into squares by means of wires placed at right angles across the top. The box is filled with moistened sand and in each square are placed six kernels from different parts of each ear to be tested. The ears are arranged in some regular order so as to coincide with the arrangement in the germinator. Living room temperature, or from 70 to 85 degrees F., should be maintained in order to secure accurate results. More seed to the acre may be planted in order to overcome the effects of planting seed of low germination, but this would result in an uneven stand of corn and the practice should not be followed.

"In connection with seed corn we would like to emphasize the importance of securing home-grown seed as far as possible. In all our tests—and a great many of them have been conducted over the state in the past four or five years—results show that home-grown seed, even without any special care having been given in its selection and breeding, have the first year outyielded introduced varieties of good breeding. Farmers should obtain their seed from as near their own localities as possible, and when this is impossible endeavor to secure seed grown under as nearly like conditions of soil and climate as possible."

MILLER, THE BIG BOOSTER.

There is entirely too much fatalism in the minds of Kansas farmers; too much of a disposition to think everything depends on the weather—on whether we get enough rain and at the right time. I am not going to say, after spending thirty seasons in the west, that much does not depend on the rains, but I am not willing to admit that the farmer is altogether dependent upon getting an exact number of inches of rain between March and September.

But why not inject a little healthy rivalry in every corn-growing community in Kansas this coming season? Let each county be the big center, and each township another, and each school district the smallest center. Who will be the "top notchers" in each school district? Why not let the school officers of each rural school district fix the limit that a "top notcher" must exceed and let the teacher get the names of each and every boy in the district who will agree on or before the first of April to strive to be a "top notcher" for a single acre of corn and for five contiguous acres. Then let this teacher secure the name of each and every farmer who will enter the competition for a five-acre plot.

"More Rivalry Needed in Corn," Says Miller. Corn Club Organized

Suppose the school officers should fix the minimum acre limit at 75 bushels for either boys or men. Then the five-acre limit might be 70 bushels. In some districts in Doniphan County, for example, the limit might be higher, while in some western counties the limit should be as low as 40 bushels for a single acre and possibly 30 bushels for five-acre plots. Why should this not be taken up everywhere and made a part of the greatest corn campaign in Kansas?

I ask the co-operation of every county superintendent of schools and every rural school officer; of every farmers' institute, every Grange, every farmers' union, every anti-horse thief association, every commercial club, every merchant, every banker, every farmer, everybody interested in the agricultural welfare of Kansas. Does that leave anybody out? Let every teacher report to the county superintendent the names and addresses of all boys and girls and farmers who will join the "top notcher" club in his or her school district. Each county superintendent should publish the list for the whole county and should send the entire list to me. Would it not be a great thing for the state if the total number of "top notchers" in Kansas could exceed ten thousand?

Who will be the first county school superintendent to start the campaign? Who will be the first rural teacher to start the campaign in a school district? What organization, institute, Grange, commercial club or other association will be first to start the campaign? Let us have "top notchers" in school districts, townships, counties; within institutes, Granges, unions or lodges of any kind. Let every rural school board or executive committee of any organization fix and publish its minimum limit, and let everybody enter into a campaign for 50,000 "top notchers" in corn growing this year. The time limit will be April 1, 1912, for the fun, but the final limit for entry and prizes will be next fall, when the farmers' institute will be held in each county. If the Kansas Agricultural College can have the names, we can help with corn bulletins, suggestions, etc. Don't hold back until husking time, but let every farmer "get into the game," either through the office of the county superintendent or through some institute or Grange or other organization. I like to get letters, and I should be delighted to get 200 letters a day about this scheme, and after January 20 I should like to get names of 1,000 "top notchers" a day.

If you want to know more about this plan, write me.—J. H. MILLER, Director Extension Department, Kansas Agricultural College.

TEST SEED CORN NOW!

J. Paul Taggart, Clover Leaf Farm, White City, Kan., writes this timely letter:

"There is no doubt a very great number of farmers that laugh at us fellows that claim to be scientific and test our seed corn and grade it. I can absolutely prove the laugh on them every time. It has been found that you cannot tell very much about the vitality of a grain of corn by the knife test.

"First, the testing of seed corn is dollars and cents scientific. For instance, two years ago I sent away for three bushels of very fine seed corn in the ear. Two bushels were from a large seed house that makes corn its greatest issue. They have originated Diamond Joe's Big White. One bushel was from a Kansas corn breeder. I carefully tested these three bushels in my Holden's Ideal Corn Tester. I paid about $5 for a 250-ear tester. It works fine. Well, to get back to these three bushels. If I remember aright, the one bushel showed 60 per cent germination. The two bushels showed about 40 per cent dead. I wrote to each of the growers and one willingly paid me the difference between what I paid and the price of crib market corn. I have not yet heard from the other party.

"Suppose I had planted the 40 and 60 per cent dead seed. An old-time farmer would have blamed the season, or the wet weather, or something in the ground that ate the kernels of corn for the poor stand. Anyway he would have found a way to cover up his ignorance.

"Here is my way for keeping the ears separated while testing. Instead of laying them out on a box in rows, which method invites mistakes and which would mean all the time thrown away, I take a piece of heavy cardboard and mark off the board in inch squares with a rule or carpenter's square. Number each square, commencing with 1, and go as high as there are boxes in the tester. Keep the number away from the center of the inch square so that you can run a shingle nail through the center. Lay this square over the butt end of ear and with a tack hammer nail numbers in the end of cob at the time you place the six kernels in the box.

"While I have had only about five years' experience in farming, being only 27 and town-raised, I have observed a few things about sending away for seed corn. Sometimes it proves rather risky. What governs the risk is more than I can exactly tell. I believe that there is a great deal in knowing the exact kind of corn adapted for your land. My farm is all high prairie upland and I have despaired of ever raising on it seed corn for selling purposes. It takes good strong bottom land to do this in this part of Kansas. One year I purchased two bushels of 84 corn from Manhattan, and ten ears at the same time from the originators of Diamond Joe's Big White. The Manhattan corn was very fine to look at and probably raised on fine, deep soil. The gathering test of measured acres, or fractions, proved that the Diamond Joe's White corn made about 10 bushels more than either the Boone County or Reid's Yellow from Manhattan. Do not think I am whooping it up for Diamond Joe's Big White Corn. I believe, except for a start, that it will pay to get seed corn for the main crop from a breeder in his own county who has been breeding up his corn for several years and who raises it on the same kind of land as your own. At least get seed grown as near home as possible.

"Lastly, I would say, test your seed corn, and DO IT NOW. This month you will have lots of spare time. In March you will be in spring work full tilt and you will probably come in at night cross and tired, and these long February nights are just the time to test all of your corn."

CORN WEAK IN GERMINATION.

This telegram was received by KANSAS FARMER from H. M. Cottrell, industrial commissioner of the Rock Island railroad:

"Reports from all sections of Kansas covered by Rock Island lines indicate that most sections are short of seed corn. Some places have enough, and few places have little to spare. Corn generally very weak in germinating and will be necessary, in most cases, to test every ear. If every farmer follows this method there will probably be sufficient seed in the state."

The Rock Island has set about finding seed corn of good quality for the farmers along its lines. It is endeavoring to find Kansas localities in which last year's corn will be fit for planting, and through the purchase of such seed will distribute it in localities where there is no corn at all suitable for seed. H. M. Cottrell, who is directing this work, knows Kansas' situation, and he is meeting it.

Professor Pugsley of the Nebraska Experiment Station, and other authorities on corn, attribute the poor condition of the quality of the seed this year to the continued drouth and exceedingly hot weather last summer, the early frosts of the fall, and the continued cold weather this winter.

In many cases the corn matured too early. In others a great amount of moisture was contained in the corn and when the freezes came the corn was frozen and the germ killed. Save in very few instances have proper precautions been taken to protect the seed corn. The result is seed corn that will not germinate.

The above reasons are given referring especially to Nebraska corn, but in the judgment of KANSAS FARMER apply equally well to Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Oklahoma.

(Continued on page twenty-one)

Our County Breeders' Association

In the Eradication of the Scrub and the Elevation of the Pure-bred, Mitchell County Has Won

By JOHN M. RODGERS, Beloit, Kansas

In Mitchell County we breed and raise many good things, such as horses, cattle, wheat, corn and vegetables; the when it rains. We have one crop we think the best of all; rain or shine, hot or cold, this crop always brings gladness to our hearts. This is our crop of sturdy lads and winsome lasses. How to grow this crop into happy, contented and useful men and women is a question we have given much thought. We believe the best way to answer this question is by improving our horses, cattle and hogs, beautifying our homes, and making farm life attractive.

We know that in the Industrial School for Girls at Beloit, Kansas, and in the State Reformatory for Boys, not a single inmate has grown up surrounded by the big, noble, intelligent draft horse the broad-backed red and roan Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Angus cattle, and all other farm animals of the best. Knowing this, we concluded scrub stock might mean, to some extent, scrub boys and girls. Children who grow up surrounded by noble animals cannot help being ennobled; they cannot do little things or have small thoughts. Believing this and that the best way to bring about this condition in Mitchell County would be to hold annually a strictly agricultural fair, in 1902 the Fair Association was organized and the first fair held under the present organization was in September of that year. While the progress to the goal of better live stock could be seen each year, we were not satisfied, so a few years later the Mitchell County Breeders' Association was organized to work in harmony and in connection with the Fair Association. While the two associations have different officers and organizations, they are practically the same, the same men being interested in both.

When we first organized the Breeders' Association we started with seven members. We now have over a hundred active members, besides forty or fifty honorary members. When first organized the impression was that it was only for those breeding registered stock of some kind. As soon as this impression was dispelled and people knew that membership was open to all who were interested in the improvements of farm life, we gained in membership rapidly.

The officers of our Association are: President, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of five members. We have a constitution and by-laws by which all our acts are covered as an association.

Our fee for membership is one dollar, with annual dues of one dollar. Any man, a resident of Mitchell County, can become a member of the Association by the payment of the membership fee of one dollar. All persons who exhibit at our yearly fairs may become honorary members without payment of any kind if they so desire. The names of all judges at our fairs and all foreign speakers at our banquets and meetings are placed on our rolls as honorary members. This throwing open the doors for all residents of Mitchell County may seem broad to you, but it was made so with malice aforethought. We have bankers, lawyers, doctors, and all classes of business men who are members, as well as breeders and farmers, and why not? They are as deeply interested in the improvement of breeds as the farmer or breeder; besides, the professional and business man of today may be the farmer and breeder of tomorrow.

We ask no question of any man who wants to become a member, but they are given to understand that if they wish to remain a member they must deal honestly with all. For example, on March 30, 1911, a member of this Association held a public sale of registered Percheron and French draft horses. The Association went behind this sale, writing a recommendation, which was printed in the sale catalog, signed by the president and secretary of both the Fair and Breeders' Associations. A short time after the sale rumors were circulated that all was not straight; charges were preferred against the holder of the sale, and a meeting was called of the Association. The holder of the sale was notified of the charges and requested to be present. A committee was appointed to investigate the charges. They reported some weeks later at a called meeting of the Association. Their report was accepted and Mr. Breeder's name was dropped from the membership roll. He was forced to take back a mare he had sold at his sale as a registered Percheron, which, in fact, was a French draft mare he had substituted for a registered Percheron mare that had died. He will also have to return to the Percheron Society of America medals and cups won by false entries at the Topeka State Fair and the Beloit (Kan.) State-Wide Fair in 1910. He also stands a good chance of being dropped from membership in the Percheron Society of America, so you see when a Breeders' Association goes back of a public sale the holder of the sale will have to deal honorably or lose in the end.



ROWS OF STATELY PURE-BREDS LINED UP WAITING FOR THE JUDGE'S VERDICT.

Now, as to the increase of live stock in Mitchell County since the two associations were organized: At the first fair held in 1902 we paid as premiums on horses $14.90. Nine years later, in 1911, we paid in premiums on horses $446. Premiums paid in 1902 on cattle, $62.75; in 1911, $210.50. Premiums paid on hogs in 1902, $23.60; in 1911, $127.50. In 1911 there was a decrease in hogs instead of an increase from the year before on account of hog cholera. Poultry, farm products, and all other entries, increasing at the same ratio. In 1902 you could count the entries of registered Percheron horses on the fingers of one hand. Nine years later, in 1911, nearly a hundred registered Percherons were on our fair grounds, and this not one-third owned in the county, standard-bred increasing the same as our Percherons.

We also have the largest stud of coach horses in the state in our county. In 1902 the farmer who used all pure-bred sires was the exception; nine years later the farmer who does not use all pure-bred sires is the exception. You ask me how this change has taken place. I cannot tell you exactly. We, as an Association, have simply driven a nail wherever we found a loose board. If you would ask one of these farmers who has improved his herds why he came to do so, he might and he might not give credit to our Association.

I believe the germ of live stock improvement, like the germ of cholera, once scattered is bound to spread. You take the cholera germ and place it on fifty farms scattered over the county and watch it spread. So this improvement of live stock germ. We have gotten it spread all over our county and most of the men who have it are not keeping it bottled; their neighbors are also catching the disease.

We believe that the breaking of bread cements friendship and promotes good fellowship, so twice a year, in the spring and in the fall during our fair, we hold a banquet. After our banquet is over we talk shop. We have listened to such good speakers as H. J. Waters, president of our State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas; W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Illinois; H. G. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Col. F. M. Woods, Lincoln, Nebraska; Hon. Harry McMillan, mayor of Minneapolis, Kansas, and our own I. D. Graham of Topeka.

At our last banquet, in September, over 300 men and women were seated at our tables. Our banquets are usually served by some society, generally by the ladies of some church. Our last banquet was served by the Ladies' Commercial Club of Beloit. It is wonderful what interest these banquets create. Men in all walks of life, with their wives, seated at our tables, all interested in the improvement of the farm and farm life.

The next day after our last banquet a lady who had attended the evening before, but who had been reared in the city and knew very little of farm life, met me on the street, said she was very much interested, and had never known before how much there was to agriculture. She wanted to know a good farm paper to subscribe for. You see the germ will spread.

As secretary of the Association I am making a mailing list for the use of all of the members who wish to hold a public sale of registered stock. There will be a list for every breed of horses, cattle and hogs owned in the county. This list will be made up of bona fide purchasers of registered stock, taken from the sale publications in our several farm papers and from names furnished me by breeders of parties they had sold registered stock to at private sale. The secretary also has a list of all members who have registered sires or breeding stock for sale, and is glad and willing at all times to assist both buyer and seller.

You all know how serious the hog cholera has been in the past year. We are taking this up as an Association. You also know how hard it has been to secure serum to immunize our hogs. One of our members went to Manhattan to find a reason why we could not get serum to vaccinate with. He came back and reported "short of funds," but if we would, as an organization, stand good for 75,000 cubic centimeters, the college would send a man to Kansas City to buy a car of hogs and ship to the college and we could get our serum in a little over three weeks. It didn't take ten minutes before ten members stepped forward and made themselves responsible for over $1,000 worth of serum. This serum has been used, or nearly so, and some of our best herds of registered hogs have been saved, one herd consisting of over 200 head.

I have told you a few things we have done in the past; now I want to tell you a few of the things we expect to accomplish in the future. We are going to stamp out hog cholera in Mitchell County. We are at present raising among the breeders of hogs $1,000 which will go to Manhattan for serum to be stored for future use. When we have sufficient stored so all can use it in immunizing their hogs we will see that the law is enforced; that not a sick hog is shipped to scatter the disease along the railroads, and not a sick hog is hauled by wagon or driven along our public highways.

Some hog raisers will probably not want to immunize, but when they find that they cannot either sell or ship their sick hogs, they will be clamoring for serum.

We are going to encourage the teaching of agriculture in our county schools. This will have effect in more of our boys and girls attending the State Agricultural College. We are going to keep driving nails until we have practically pure-bred stock on every farm in Mitchell County.

A successful breeders' association can be described in two words—work and harmony. If you expect to have a successful association, you must work. It has been said that "Some men do large things, but the way in which they are done is small." Whatever a breeders' association does, whether large or small, should be done in a big, straightforward manner. The word "harmony" in any association means nearly all. It means that kindly feeling we should have one for the other. It means the spirit to excel if you can, but if defeated, take it like a man.

I want to give you an illustration of what I mean. Three years ago at our fair there were three exhibitors of Hereford cattle. One had an exceptionally good cow in the aged class. When one of the other two showed up with his cow she was also an exceptionally good one, and finally was given the blue ribbon. Did Mr. Man who was defeated sulk and say the judge was prejudiced and didn't know his business? Not in this case. Along towards night when the championship between the different breeds of cattle was to be judged, I saw Mr. Defeated Man, coat off, sleeves rolled up, with soap and water, comb and brush, making the toilet of the cow

(Continued on page sixteen)



WISCONSIN STALLION IN PUBLIC SERVICE. THE KIND MITCHELL COUNTY IS "AFTER."

Overland

This Car for $900 Means Much to Practical Farmers

Equipped with Self-starter only $20 extra

THAT the farmer needs a car in his business is no longer an argument. It enables him to get more out of an hour's work than ever before. It makes everything on or around the farm move faster. So, if more work can be accomplished in any given time, more clear profit is bound to result.

But the farmer need not pay more for an automobile than his work requires. It should be bought, first of all, as a utility—not as an ornament or vehicle of pure pleasure. It should be bought to work for him—not to amuse him as, for instance, a piano does. After the work is done you can have all the fun in the world with it.

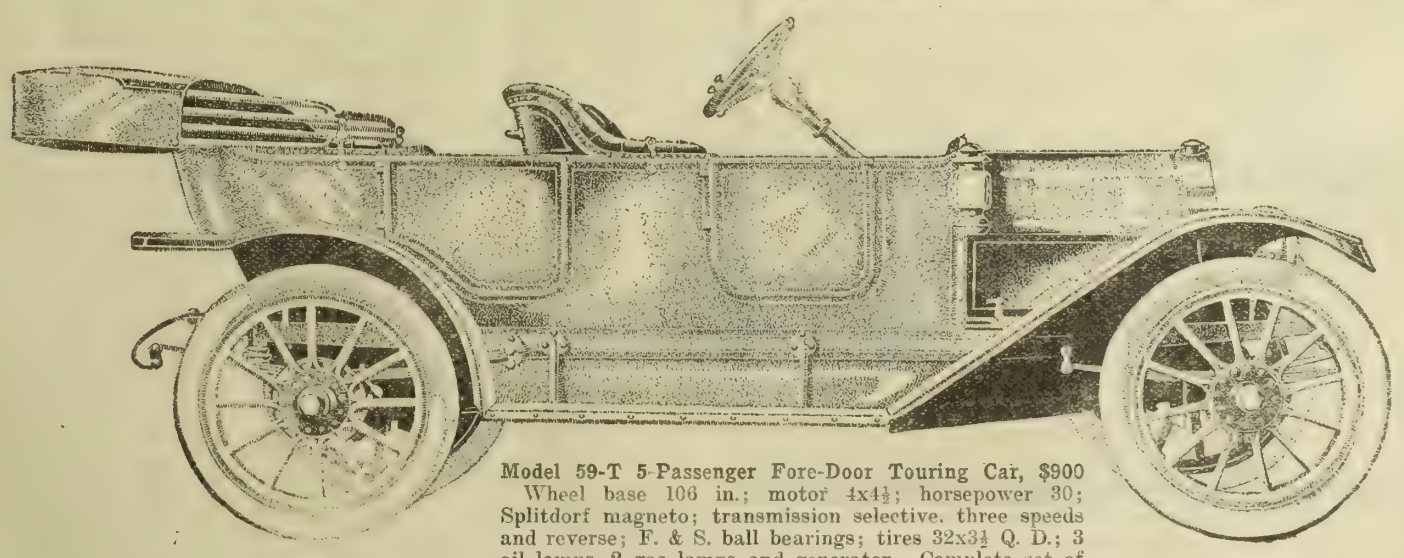
This Overland (Model 59) at $900 is absolutely all anyone would want in a car. It will make your whole family happy. Compare it with any $1250 car on the market, and you'll find but little difference. You know that most of the $1250 cars are of the 30-horsepower type. This $900 car has a 30-horsepower motor. Seats five people comfortably. It is big and roomy. Has a staunch pressed steel frame, selective transmission with F & S annular bearings—the best made. Has strength, power and speed—more than you will ever care to use. The body design and finish is simple, graceful and beautiful. Upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. In every respect it is a thoroughly high-grade machine.

If you wish we will equip the car with a self-starter for only $20 additional. This starter is the most practical made. On continuous tests, under all conditions it will crank a car ninety-nine times out of a hundred. It is simple and safe. All you have to do is to pull a little lever and your motor spins. Use the same gas tank as you do for your headlights.

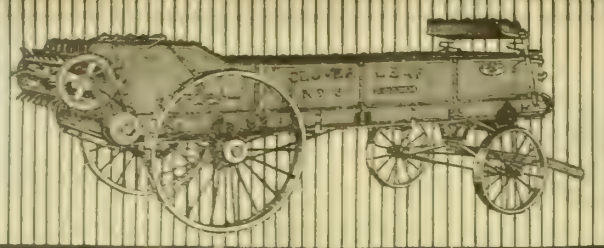
And it is a fact that no other maker in the business can build this car and sell it at this price without losing money. This is due to our enormous manufacturing facilities—the largest in the world. The manufacturer who turns out but 5,000 cars must have greater production costs, for each car, than we who make 25,000 cars.

We have published a very interesting and simply written book which explains why the largest automobile factory in the world can give more car for less money than the small factory. Write for a copy. It will show you how to save money when you buy a car. This also explains in detail the remarkable value of this $900 touring car and illustrates with handsomely colored plates the complete 1912 line. Write and ask for copy R32

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Model 59-T 5-Passenger Fore-Door Touring Car, $900
Wheel base 106 in.; motor 4x4½; horsepower 30; Splitdorf magneto; transmission selective, three speeds and reverse; F. & S. ball bearings; tires 32x3½ Q. D.; 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps and generator. Complete set of tools. Mohair top and glass windshield, $50 extra.



Don't Let The Soil Starve

YEAR after year, your crops take nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash out of the soil. These elements are absolutely necessary to the growth of plant life. What are you doing to replace them?

You can keep your soil from starving by spreading fresh manure, evenly, in proper quantities. Manure, spread in this way, puts back into the soil the very elements the crops have taken out. To spread manure evenly, you must use a manure spreader. When buying a spreader get a good one.

I H C Manure Spreaders

have proved their quality. Owners like I H C Spreaders because of their simplicity, strength, durability, and light draft. The superiority of these machines is due to the following constructive features:

The method of transmitting power from the wheels to the beater is simple and direct. There are no unnecessary parts to wear. The beater is larger in diameter and the teeth are long, square, and chisel-pointed. By using this style of tooth, the manure is thoroughly pulverized and is thrown out before it wedges against the bars. This reduces the draft.

The apron is supported by steel rollers and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift between. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. The rims are flanged inwardly to prevent cutting and rutting of meadows and accumulation of trash.



Corn King Cloverleaf Kemp 20th Century

are machines that will merit your heartiest approval. I H C manure spreaders are made in three styles and many sizes, for field, orchard, and vineyard.

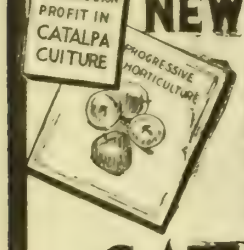
Get complete catalogues and all information from the I H C local dealer, or, if you prefer, write direct.

International Harvester Company of America

Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, Chicago, they will receive prompt attention.



THESE TWO BOOKS SHOW NEW WAYS TO GREATER PROFITS

These two great books contain a lifetime's experience in growing pure-bred trees. We are the originators of *PEDIGREED NURSERY STOCK*, and are the largest producers of it in the world. *"Progressive Horticulture"* tells about that. Our Catalpa Book tells fully about

CATALPA SPECIOSA

It is easier and more certain to make money with Catalpa than with corn or wheat on any corn-belt farm. Hundreds of farmers are doing it. Many of them right here in Kansas. A sure crop that grows forever with one planting, and but little cultivation to start. Turns off $150 to $250 per acre inside of five years, and a yearly crop thereafter of $40 per acre and up. Can you beat it?

PEDIGREED FRUIT TREES

We furnish all kinds (apples and peaches especially), pure-bred as to variety—true to name—pure-bred as to performance. Why gamble for three to seven years to see what fruit trees will produce, when you can be certain at the start? A pure-bred animal is bought for a high price for three or four years' use, because of the greater value of the get. Pedigreed fruit trees are more valuable than non-pedigreed, because of the assurance of first-class fruit and UTMOST QUALITY YIELD. Our work proved through fifteen years in our nurseries, and in hundreds of patrons' orchards. If you prefer certainty in the trees you buy write us immediately for Free Books.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., BOX 2, WINFIELD, KAN.

The Griesa Nurseries of Lawrence, Kan., are offering this spring an unusually fine and large stock of Fruit and Ornamental trees. *Write at once. Catalog and Price List free.*

Getting a Start in Sheep

By A. R. SNAPP, Before The Kansas Sheep Breeders' Association

To get a start in sheep is easy. Good western ewes can always be bought in the fall for about $3 a head, and good high-grade natives bred to registered rams for from $7 to $10 a head. To handle after getting them is not quite so easy, although it is much easier to handle sheep than any other farm animal.

The hardest thing seems to be to get the desire to handle sheep. At least it seems so here in Kansas, where the cur dogs outnumber the sheep. By the way, with all due respect to Secretary Coburn, why should those disgraceful figures as to the relative number of sheep and dogs be so often published to the outside world? They only have a tendency to frighten some timid souls who might otherwise raise sheep. Our honorable secretary can not conscientiously advise anyone to start in sheep under present conditions. This the writer thinks is not good advice. Let the sheep men of Kansas go after their legislators and get some good dog laws, like Ohio for example, and in the meantime and at all times let every sheep man bell his sheep; at least one bell to every sixth sheep—the bells are cheap—to keep away both dogs and coyotes in the daytime. At night I consider it absolutely necessary to corral them near the barnyard.

As for profits, just one word: I consider sheep just as essential and just as profitable as chickens, and for the same reason, viz: they are scavengers. What good feed they eat for about ten months in the year would otherwise be wasted and what weeds they eat would otherwise be a positive nuisance.

The fertility which they scatter and the good they do by destroying weeds in the orchard, pasture, corn field, stubble fields, etc., will pay for their keep, leaving both the wool crop and the lamb crop clear profit. This may seem extravagant to some, but it is the writer's experience with a small flock of 25 to 50 head of ewes with their lambs on a half section farm. In one pasture they have eaten so much of weeds and brush in the last three years and have so fertilized the ground that the grass has thickened—it is a better pasture than before the sheep came, and this with the same number of cattle as usual. Of course young horses and mules can not be in the same pasture with sheep.

Before starting in sheep it is necessary to prepare for them. They must have shade in the summer time and shelter from the cold rains and driving snows. They will choose to lie out of doors in the coldest weather, provided it is dry and not too windy.

Change of pasture is necessary to keep down the stomach worms—the greatest bugaboo of the sheep man. This is easy with a small flock. Let them clean out the orchard in June, then the stubble fields in July and August. This calls for woven wire fence 28 inches high, with three barbed wires, which makes a good general purpose fence. But do not buy a square mesh fence for sheep. It catches their heads and holds them like a death trap. A fence with stays 12 inches apart and closely woven horizontal wires is the best for either hogs or sheep.

Every good farmer knows that early pigs and early chickens are much more desirable than late ones. February and March are the best months for the lambs to come. This calls for warm dry quarters and close application on the part of the shepherd. If a lamb once gets of its mother's nourishment it is half raised. Young ewes with their first lambs need to be watched closely. The older ewes very seldom need much attention.

Alfalfa hay is the one great feed for all classes of sheep. And do not feed corn to the breeding stock, especially to pregnant ewes or ewes with lambs at their sides, for it will be sure to cause trouble; a handful of corn to one ewe will cause the garget, or milk fever, which, in the writer's experience, is a terrible thing. Feed oats or bran with a little wheat screening, or perhaps barley, for grain. After corn is out in the fall they will run in the stalks nearly all winter long, with perhaps a taste of alfalfa occasionally. It has been the writer's experience with a flock of high-grade Shropshires that they are very easy to keep in very good shape—the only difficulty is to keep the breeding ewes from getting too fat.

As for shearing only a small flock, it will pay to buy a hand machine costing around $10. After shearing it is almost necessary to dip both ewes and lambs. The sheep tick is a despicable insect, but easily killed by dipping after shearing.

In conclusion let me repeat, sheep are sure money makers and easy to handle. Any good farmer who is successful with other live stock can handle sheep successfully. There is no use hanging back and saying, "I don't know anything about sheep." Anyone with good average common sense can start in a small way and grow in experience as his flock grows. If one dislikes the smell of sheep he had better leave them alone, but the writer thinks they are the gentlest and altogether the most docile animal about the farm, as well as the most profitable.

Here is one last word: As a solution of the much discussed question, "How to keep the boy on the farm," why not try sheep? A youngster who takes and raises an orphan lamb for his very own can not help being uplifted by its gentle influence. His natural wild boyishness, without which no boy is really genuine, will be toned down and directed in right channels.

Tile Drained Lands Again

Answering several subscribers who have made inquiry regarding the results of tile drained land, this letter from L. S. Edwards, manager of the Deming ranch, Oswego, will give information:

"In our wheat fields the factor of different varieties, as also the time of plowing and seeding, makes any comparison of the yields unreliable as an answer to your question.

"In alfalfa we have both tiled and untiled land adjoining, but that on the tiled land is of more recent seeding. This gave a slightly larger yield on the tiled land.

"In the corn fields, however, there is a very marked difference in the condition of the crop, while the cultivation has been the same, viz. frequent shallow cultivation throughout the drouth. While the difference is not quite so marked as in a very wet season, yet it is very gratifying. I feel sure that if we had given less intense cultivation the tiled fields would have shown even better yet when compared to the untiled, though neither would have approached their present condition. The reason for believing this lies in the more friable condition of the soil in the tiled fields. Land that was formerly wet and heavy gumbo and has been tiled five years, is approaching in working quality and productivity our naturally-drained loam soils, which were formerly the only ones to be depended upon for a crop, wet or dry.

"Our tiled gumbo land then has stood the drouth nearly as well as the naturally-drained loam, and gives promise of a much better crop than the untiled gumbo. Whether this is due to the retention of moisture or to the better mechanical condition I cannot say, but the results are there. Theoretically the improved mechanical condition should increase the moisture-retaining properties, and thus affect the crop.

"Another thing which would affect the crop both in a wet and dry year is the unlocking of the plant foods which follows the draining and seration of soils; as this section is cumulative, it may have something to do with the good showing the tiled fields are making.

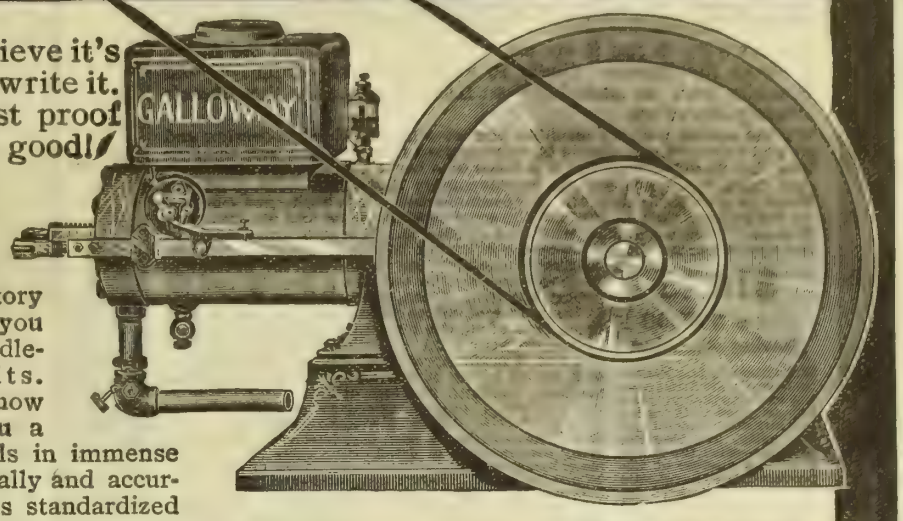
"Be the reason what it may, our experience this year, as well as wet years, indicates a decided advantage in tiling our wet, heavy, gumbo soils."

Some men lose money playing poker, some at roulette, some on the stock exchange, while others lose it keeping poor cows or by living in a community where they don't "give a darn" for good roads. The last named have to work the hardest for their loss. Yet there are lots of ways of losing money

GALLOWAY'S BEST Engine Advertisement ! Written By His Customers



I LIKE this advertisement. I believe it's the best I ever used. I did not write it. My *customers* did. It's the best proof that Galloway's pudding tastes good!



I've told you many times that I can and do save you $50 to $300 on the price of an engine, depending on the size. I've told you many times about Galloway's quality. I've explained how my direct-from-factory plan saves you all the middlemen's profits. I've told you how we make you a further saving by buying raw materials in immense quantities—by manufacturing economically and accurately on automatic machinery, all parts standardized and interchangeable—by taking a *small profit* on each engine because we sell so *many*. And I've offered you my Galloway on 30 days' free trial, backed by my 5-year guarantee and $25,000 Legal Guarantee Bond.

Now, I'm going to let my customers tell you some facts. What they say tells the true story better than if I were to personally write you 10 pages right here. They've tried my engine under almost every condition and in every way.

CAUTION—Look Out! There are three kinds of engines offered on the market today. First, the too cheap kind which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—have light fly wheels and when in operation jump all over the floor. Such engines are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers, but who have no factories at all. Second, the too high priced kind which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there. Third, the just right kind, like the Galloway, which has all the quality of the too high priced kind and on accouut of being sold direct, all sizes from the smallest up to 15 H. P. are sold at very low prices.

YOUR BROTHER FARMERS SAY!

Saving On Price

Gustave Grosz, Willa, N. D. The Galloway is the best engine I ever saw and I have had five different ones. My 10-year old boy starts it in half a minute in cold weather. It has more power than you recommend.

A. C. Anderson, Spencer, Iowa. The Galloway engine has given good satisfaction and is so simple in operation and is never getting out of order. I would rather have it than some other engine costing over $125 more.

S. R. Harman, Napoleon, Ohio. My big Galloway engine cost me $287 less than the ———people ask.

Fred Carpenter, Alcester, S. D. It is as good as the $350 engines here.

Jos. Blizard, Perth, N. D. The Galloway is as good as other makes that cost about one-third more and a great deal simpler.

Alex McLacklan, Argyle, Mich. It's a dandy. Some of my neighbors got bit on other engines by paying $400 for a 9 H. P; and $460 for a 10 H. P. I like your machine dandy.

C. R. Munsell, Wilburn, Ia. Anyone wanting a gasoline engine can't go wrong in trying a Galloway—is my advice to any inquiries I have here at home.

C. A. Ostrade, Pekins, Okla. I made a careful study of gasoline engines for some time before buying and at last decided on the Galloway 5 H. P. because it is best and the price is right.

How Much for Repairs?

E. F. Ritz, Washta, Ia. I have used the Galloway 5 H. P. engine since March 1, 1909. Have used it almost every day. I have not yet paid a cent for repairs.

H. M. Shelstad, Brandt, S. D. The engine has paid for itself. It has not cost me one penny for repairs and it is as good as the day it was new. I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another Galloway. They are the best I have seen, to my notion and I will have a good engine, as long as I need one. I saved about $200 by buying of you.

A. P. Wilsen, Fort Lupton, Colo. I have not had any trouble with my Galloway since I started it last March. Has never cost me one penny for repairs.

Is the Galloway Simple—Reliable—Economical?

E. L, Plummer, Converse, Ind. The Galloway engine paid for itself the first year. The engine has not cost one cent for repairs and seems to be as good as new.

Chas. H. Faris, Lerna, Ill. Concerning the 5 H. P. Galloway engine bought of you some time ago, will say that it is all you claim for it and has not been found wanting in any respect whatever. It is simple, has plenty of power, and is very practical in every respect and I cannot understand why any person that is competent to run a wagon on the farm would not be competent to run this engine to do any work that it would be able to do. I set this engine up at my place and started it going and it has not cost me one penny for repairs yet.

Henry Foltz, Deiterich, Ill. I installed one of your 5 H. P. engines in my shop last spring and must say that I am more than pleased with it. It is a smooth runner and puller and has never refused to run. Have not had any expenses—not a penny for repairs. There are several different makes of engines in our town, but the Galloway beats all.

Henry H. Olsen, Hancock, Ia. In regard to the 5 H. P. Galloway engine I purchased of you a year ago last fall, I am more than pleased with it. Everyone who sees it at work says it is a dandy. Has not cost me a cent for repairs.

Fred Ruthardt, Mt. Vernon, S. D. I must say the engine is alright. I saved about $100 in buying from you.

Jno. Higginbotham, Miami, Okla. When it comes to talking about gasoline engines, there is no other engine made that comes up with the Galloway. I never had a minute's trouble with my engine and have now run it about six months.

Will Weigel, Flandreau, S. D. I am well pleased with the Galloway engine. Have had no trouble whatever with it.

Julius Tufte, Fergus Falls, Minn. I am using it every day and have not had any trouble with it. I am more than pleased with it. Could never have gotten a better one.

W. A. Paul, San Angelo, Tex. My engine has given perfect satisfaction. In fact, I consider it the best engine in the country. It is so simple to run.

Roy T. Evans, Elgin, Minn. I wish to tell you that I think the 5 H. P. Galloway engine is a dandy. It is the simplest and smoothest running engine I ever saw.

John Hermacek, Blender, Wis. I have seen quite a few gasoline engines, but the Galloway starts the easiest of all that I have seen.

C. H. Klingsporn, Pine Island, Minn. The Galloway is easy to start and operate. It is the easiest starting engine in cold weather that I have seen.

W. A. Hopper, Toronto, Kas. I think the Galloway engine is the best and simplest engine made. I have been running ours for nine months and I think I ought to know.

SPECIAL NOTE: There are hundreds of other letters like these in my Big Free Engine Catalog. Don't you want to read what men like yourself have to say about Galloway? Mail coupon or just a postal—now!



Just a Word About My Special Offer To You and 9 Other Men or More in Every Township.

All I ask is that you be fair to yourself. You want the best engine for the least money. Don't let any dealer influence you. They're all knocking Galloway because he lets the farmers *keep* the Dealers' and Agents' and Middlemen's profit. We can't blame them for being sore but you can't afford to pay $50 to $300 more for your engine just to please them. That money is as good to you as anyone else.

Now listen. I want to place 10 or more Galloway engines in every township in this country. To do this I'm making a special offer—cutting my price to the bone. I can afford to do this because one Galloway engine itself always sells another one and in many cases from 6 to a dozen. Their high quality and low price appeal to everybody.

Don't you want my great engine book and special engine proposition? Don't you want to compare the Galloway with others before you buy? You owe this much at least to yourself. Just a two-cent stamp sends me the coupon—or one cent for a postal—and my book and offer come by return mail. And if you buy a Galloway you'll save from $50 to $300, according to size of equal quality. Is it worth while? I'll also send, without any further effort on your part, my new, handsome and original catalog on the Galloway General Line. Write me today without fail.

WM. GALLOWAY, President
The Wm. Galloway Company
385 AD Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

'Wm. Galloway, President.
The Wm. Galloway Co.
385 AD Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me—absolutely free—the following:

1—Galloway's Magnificent New 64-page Engine Book in Four Colors, and Special Offer to 10 men or more in every township.

2—Also your new 1912 different and original, 3 color General Line Catalog.

3—Galloways's Special New Folder, giving "Inside Facts" showing what dealers pay for engines and what they sell for.

State.....

County.....

Town.....R. F. D. .....

Name .....



Takes but a minute to run that Seam on the **FRANKLIN** Sewing Machine

And it's a joy to run it up, too. For no matter what the fabric is—from the daintiest dimity to the thickest of corduroys—the Franklin runs so smoothly—so freely—so easily that there's scarcely *any* effort.

It's the easiest running machine you ever imagined—ball-bearing and so well-balanced and simple in construction that you can sew the live-long day in *ease*—with never a trace of a backache.

And then, there are endless improvements that make sewing on the Franklin a veritable delight. For example, the arm is high—you can sew on the bulkiest goods. You get the same straight, even and elastic stitch that never rips, no matter what the sewing is. It's self-threading up to the eye of the needle. There's the extra big bobbin—automatic bobbin-winder—the self-setting needle and the automatic tension release—the automatic head-lift and the roomy drawers. Then, the belt is on the outside of the wheel—it comes off and goes on easily. And then, best of all, the Franklin is the simplest machine you ever used—nothing complicated—you can run it perfectly without a personal instructor, and do all kinds of sewing—hemming, ruffling, tucking, shirring, binding, etc.

$18.45
for a $65.00 Sewing Machine

But although the Franklin is easily the finest sewing machine that you can buy, in price it is far below any other machine of its quality. The identical machine—with the exception of a number of improvements we have made—is sold everywhere by dealers and agents for $65—yet our price is $18.45. Think of that—a $65 sewing machine, guaranteed for 20 years, for $18.45. Write for *free* book today and save from $20 to $45 on your sewing machine.

Get This FREE Book

But we have written a book that tells of the Franklin's many conveniences in detail—illustrates in colors the many handsome hand-rubbed finish styles of cabinets—tells of our iron-clad 20-year guarantee—and our 3-months free trial offer. It's a book that you ought to have if you ever expect to put a dollar into a machine, for it not only tells of the Franklin, one of the finest sewing machines made, but also of our Minnesota sewing machines, ranging as low in price as $5.95. This book is *free*—write for it *today*. Just a postal saying "Mail me your Sewing Machine Book"—and the book comes *free*. Address

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Dept. 564 Chicago, Ill.

This Spreader Costs Less Per Year Than Any Other

YOU must figure the cost of a manure spreader by the years of service and the kind of service you get out of it—adding the cost of repairs. It's the cost *per year* that counts. That is the basis on which we build the Great Western. It costs more to make a Great Western than any other spreader, therefore it may cost you a little more at the start than one of the "temporary," troublesome, light weight, heavy draft spreaders. It is the few extra dollars in quality that has made the Great Western known everywhere as the spreader that *stands the strain*.

The Great Western is used and endorsed by 100,000 practical farmers—also by the U.S. Government and State Experiment Stations.

We *guarantee* every Great Western Spreader to stand 50 per cent more strain and require 50 per cent less repairs than any other spreader. Write it in the order if you want to. We know that there is more oak—hickory—malleable wrought iron and steel in a Great Western than in any other spreader.

Great Western

The massive construction of the Great Western makes it the lightest draft spreader. You can't put on a load heavy enough to make any part "give" or "bind." And it is not the weight as much as the "Binding" that causes draft. Figure it out along this line and you'll soon see why the ordinary spreader uses up horses, causes more trouble and soon costs more for repairs than it is worth.

The Great Western has fewer parts, too, than any other spreader. That means less friction—less draft—less wear. It is the original Endless Apron Spreader, easy rolling because it has three sets of extra large rollers, positive feed constantly; absolutely automatic, simple, mistake-proof.

Write For The Proof

Don't let anyone persuade you to buy a spreader on snap judgment. Read our big spreader book first and learn how to really test a spreader. See the letters from those who know. You want this book whether you buy a Great Western or not and we want you to have it. Send name today. Address

ROCK ISLAND PLOW COMPANY,
242B Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.



MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

SAVE MONEY ON HARNESS

OUR PRICE WHOLESALE $26.65
AS SHOWN, LESS COLLARS.

This New "Favorite" Team Harness is only one of many that we offer at a money-saving price and it is a fair sample of what we can do for you in the harness line.

THE NEW "FAVORITE" HARNESS

is made of an exceptionally good grade oak-tanned leather, in the style shown. It is very popular, both for farm work and city teaming, made to prevent sore backs, warranted to stand up under general farm work, and to give splendid service. Our guarantee of satisfaction or money back goes with every set. If you wish to do so, we will allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL to show our confidence in this harness, which we guarantee for one year from date of purchase.



OUR FREE HARNESS CATALOG describes the New "Favorite" fully, also a complete line of harness, harness parts, robes and buggies, blankets nets, saddles and vehicles of all kinds. Be sure to get this book if you are in the market for anything in the Harness line from a strap to a full set. Write today for this book.

JONES, POST & CO. "THE HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY."
856 Liberty Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FARM



Last week I attended the Berryton Grange farmers' institute, and this week attended the institute of the Watson Grange. The Grange appears to me to be well established in eastern Kansas, but in central and western Kansas, where there are few Granges, I cannot help but feel that the people of those sections are missing much in the social and intellectual development of their respective communities. About Topeka, where the Grange is a well developed institution, I can see results, I think, which are directly attributable to the Grange organization. In these localities I see more real good farmers than in localities where the Grange does not have a fast hold. My attendance at these meetings convince me that those farmers of localities within the influence of the Grange are better posted on and are practicing the best known methods of agriculture to a greater extent than in localities where the organization is not known. I believe there is a good reason why this is so.

* * *

The Grange, in the first place, is a secret organization, and its principles and methods of operation are attractive to its members, resulting in arousing and maintaining an interest which commands attendance. The Grange meets as a lodge once per month, and after disposing of its business according to its ritual, time is spent in discussing those questions which pertain to the best methods of farming, feeding and caring for live stock, etc. It is the constant attendance, the frequent meetings and the frequent and persistent discussion which is responsible for the better understanding and the solution of farm problems. It is around the Grange organization that this interest centers and which commands the attendance month after month. This is the way the situation presents itself to me. I am not a Granger—wish I was—and may be mistaken, but I feel justified in the above conclusion.

* * *

For ten years I have attended farmers' institutes in nearly every county in Kansas. The farmers' institute of today is a vastly more important meeting than the institute of ten years ago. In the early day it was a matter of the speaker "telling" his hearers—today it is a matter of "discussing" his subject with his audience. The institute of today is a great improvement as a factor in the public welfare as compared with ten years ago—but the institute organization which meets only semi-occasionally is not the power of the Grange meeting. An occasional meeting does not have the effect of the monthly meeting. A monthly meeting for strictly institute purposes in most localities is a failure. It requires something like the Grange to command the attendance and perpetuate the interest. I am confident the Grange is worth while in many other respects. Look into this Grange business and get an organization in your community. It is strictly a farmers' organization and beneficial in many respects.

* * *

At each of the two meetings mentioned above were a dozen men as capable of discussing my subjects as myself or any other speaker they could have imported. This applied to practically every subject under discussion. I could not help but notice how each man was running to a specialty. In one case it was dairying, and this man has a herd of pure-bred Jerseys, a silo, and plenty of alfalfa and everything else allied with good dairy practice. Another man is growing pure-bred hogs and selling for breeding purposes, while another was producing pork. The latter grew only well-bred hogs, but his farm was devoted to alfalfa hog pastures and corn sufficient to fatten the hogs he grew. These hog men were each well posted on the use of serum as a preventive for hog cholera, and each were firm believers in so feeding and caring for the hog that he would at all times be vigorous and healthy and consequently as resistant to cholera and other diseases as is possible. I talked with another farmer whose hobby is corn. He has tested his seed corn for years—says he has doubled his former yield and produces almost three times as much per acre as the average yield of his community. He looks toward establishing a seed corn business. Another man was a sheep breeder, another a horse breeder, and another called himself a mule farmer. From this will be seen the tendency to specialization in two communities and the exemplification of the gospel I have been preaching. Every farmer is by nature adapted to some one thing, or two things, to a greater degree than to other things. What is your adaptation? Discover it and go at it. If it is in some phase of farming or along live stock lines, the single idea will be plenty large to command your best thought and energies.

* * *

At Berryton I talked about feeding the dairy cow. This subject, as old as the ages, is ever new. The proper feeding of the milch cow, using the roughage grown ten years ago, was quite a different problem then as compared with now. Ten years ago I spoke on the same subject at Berryton. Then it was a matter of making a balanced ration from Kafir, sorghum, millet, prairie hay, etc., for roughage. It required charts of figures to demonstrate the point. Today the problem is no problem at all. Kansas gives the answer in a language all her own, viz., alfalfa hay and corn or Kafir, or silage and alfalfa hay. This serves to illustrate how times have changed and what expert knowledge, investigation and experience has brought to us in that time.

* * *

At Watson this week I talked about the silo. The country is hungry for information about silos and silage. On this question as much, if not more, is being written than on any other subject. I had nothing really new to say about silos and silage, but people are looking for the fellow who at first hands can tell them something about the structure and the actual feeding of the product. The thing which delays the introduction of the silo is the first cost. It is not, in fact, large, but it so seems because the small farmer who most needs it is not accustomed to making an investment of such proportions.

* * *

The business man who has a capital stock of $5,000 to $7,000 will not hesitate one moment in making an investment of $250 to $400 in a machine which will increase the efficiency of his plant. He will take his chances on failure. He has been trained in a school of experience different from that of the farmer. The farmer is conservative, and so should he be. It is conservatism that causes him to hesitate in taking many an advanced step. I do not blame him for it either. But it does seem to me that he is not open to conviction as he should be after reasonable demonstration. In this meeting one farmer said he had never regretted the purchase of his silo. He made a mistake in size, buying one too large, but that he should and would have two, each smaller than the one first bought. This man's talk of a few minutes should convince any reasonable one of the value of the silo. His daily demonstration should clinch the conclusion. * * *

But, progress does not make great haste. I do not scold the farmer. The average of his kind is much more wise in his affairs than the average of any other class, I believe. I desire to be understood as writing what I feel and believe is good for him, as I am able to learn what that is, and permit him to decide for himself. He will eventually decide, and in his conviction he will be content. * * *

Each of these communities is up-to-date. Each is an advanced agricultural section. I attribute the Grange meetings and institutes as largely responsible. Would that I could induce the farmers of every community to meet once a month and discuss among themselves the seasonal topics. Such meetings will bring any community to the front.—T. A. Borman.

Concrete Silo Guarantee.

Answering S. G. C., Asherville, Kan.: Write advertisers in KANSAS FARMER regarding guarantee they make for concrete silos.

Corn Canning Factory Refuse Silage.

Answering E. W. B., Marengo, Iowa: The husk, silk and cobs from corn canning factories is frequently siloed. The editor has seen this silage used in only one instance, the farmer hauling this refuse from the canning factory to place in his silo. The refuse was run through a cutter as is corn. Water was added at time of filling silo. Did we own a canning factory we would try this method of preserving an otherwise waste product. We would feed to our own stock or sell to feeders.

Clover and Phosphate.

Prof. F. B. Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture thinks it of doubtful utility to plow under a crop of clover. His objection is that the clover is worth more as hay than it is for fertility. Yet following that policy steadily has depleted the farms of New England, New York, and other states. We have never found anything that will equal the turning under of a crop of clover to quicken and bring to profit-bearing a piece of sluggish, unresponsive land. All this, providing, that 1,000 pounds of raw, ground phosphate to the acre is added before the clover is plowed. Somehow the turned-under clover makes all things else possible.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Life of the Bee.

You cannot really succeed if you regard your work merely as a matter-of-fact, every day means of making a living. In other words, really successful work demands an ideal; and the men who rise above the common level in any occupation are those who see more in their work and that put more of themselves into their work than their competitors. A wonderfully close and accurate study of the bee and at the same time a book which emphasizes the beauty of the life in a hive, and the poetry of it, is Maeterlinck's "The Life of the Bee." It has been translated into half a dozen languages, and is accepted, not only as a masterly study of the nature of the bees, but one of the most beautiful and inspiring books ever written about the subject. Postpaid, $1.62, by ordering from the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio.

Soiling Crop and Grain Crop.

Hermon Siemsen, Holyrood, Kan., writes: "I am paying cash rent for a piece of land which has six acres of alfalfa. The stand of alfalfa is not good and the crop does not pay the rent. The land adjoins the pasture, and I want to plant it to a crop which can be fed green to stock in the fall." Our advice is to plant to the early maturing variety of Kafir. List the Kafir. Do not use more seed than will permit development of good heads. Harvest the grain by topping as soon as kernels are past dough stage. Cut the fodder while still green and feed green to the stock. Such fodder will be eaten up closely, and is excellent feed. We know of farmers who turn stock into the green standing Kafir stalks after heading. Think this the largest return this farmer can likely obtain, taking into consideration the manner in which he desires to feed.

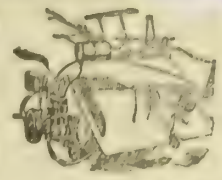
Alfalfa Silage for Hogs.

J. J. Clark, Medicine Lodge, Kan., writes: "I have just received KANSAS FARMER, volume 50, number 4, probably the most valuable paper ever sent out. I am much interested in the silo. At present I am wintering 500 shoats and brood sows on alfalfa hay and as little corn as possible. Can you tell me whether alfalfa silage would make good winter feed for hogs?"

Alfalfa silage will be eaten and relished by hogs, but will not be worth enough more than good alfalfa hay to justify siloing. Alfalfa as a hay, cut at proper time and properly cured, is so good outside the silo that it is generally regarded as not advisable to place it in the silo, except in those sections of Kansas where the first crop cannot be cured on account of early summer rains. Under such conditions it will pay to place alfalfa in the silo. Another instance of profitably siloing alfalfa is that in which alfalfa may have been rained on and while still wet will make silage and offers a means of saving the crop to the best advantage. To fill the silo with corn or Kafir and feed the alfalfa hay with the silage is regarded as the best practice.

Farm Cushman

What Do These Letters Mean?
It Will Pay To Read Them



E. O. GREGG, Havelock, Neb.: "I have been using your all-purpose engine on my 8 foot binder the last two seasons. It works excellently. The average cost per day is about 50 cents, and I have been cutting 15 to 25 acres per day. I would certainly recommend it as a horse-flesh saver, and without the engine I could not have saved my crop last year when it was so wet. It is the best all-round engine for any farmer to have."

Never Saw Its Equal

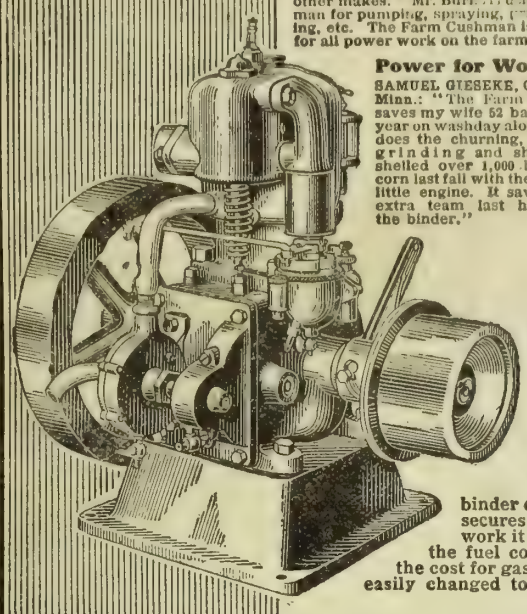
B. A. BURNS, Geneva, Neb.: "I have never seen the equal of the 4 H. P. 4-cycle Farm Cushman for smooth, steady power and noiseless operation, and I have used several other makes." Mr. Burns is using the Cushman for pumping, spraying, grinding, sawing, etc. The Farm Cushman is the engine for all power work on the farm.



The Light Weight Wonder

N. E. WARNER, Bunkerhill, Kans., says the 4 H. P. Farm Cushman is a light weight wonder for steady speed and power. He grinds nearly 40 bushels of corn an hour with it. He returned an unsatisfactory 2 cycle engine to another company and bought the Farm Cushman.





Power for Women's Work

SAMUEL GIESEKE, Courtland, Minn.: "The Farm Cushman saves my wife 52 backaches a year on washday alone. It also does the churning, pumping, grinding and shelling. I shelled over 1,000 bushels of corn last fall with the powerful little engine. It saved me an extra team last harvest on the binder."



Cream Separator Every Day

J. D. KEASLING, Winfield, Kans.: "The steady hum of the cream separator proves your claim for steady speed of the Farm Cushman. My wife always takes delight in showing how easy and certain the Cushman is to start and she operates it alone."



Cut Out the Hard Work

Do you not feel the need on your farm of just the kind of help these people are getting from this powerful little engine? Their work is made easier than yours. They can do more of it. They can do it cheaper. It is making their farms worth more money. They have cut out the hard work. They are the typical modern farmers.

The Engine for All Purposes

The Farm Cushman is a 4-cycle engine of 4 horse power rating, but develops 5 h. p. easily. It is not a one-purpose engine, but is designed and built specially for all power work on the farm, whatever and wherever the work may be. It is the original binder engine. Its weight is under 200 pounds. Like automobile and aeroplane engines, it secures greatest power with least possible weight. It consumes gasoline according to the work it is doing by means of a special automatic throttle governor. If the "load" is light, the fuel consumed is small. At any work up to its capacity of over five actual horse power, the cost for gasoline is less than one cent per hour for each horse power used. Runs at any speed—easily changed to fit any job.

Our book tells all about it. Let us send it to you free. Address

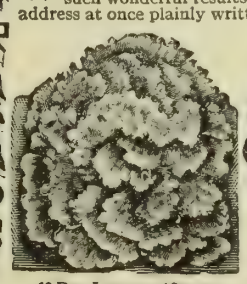
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS, 2148 N Street, Lincoln, Neb.

SEEDS OF ALL THESE VEGETABLES GIVEN AWAY FOR TESTING

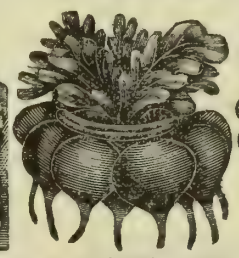


Giant Climbing Tomato—Most wonderful tomato we ever knew. Climbs trellises 12 to 20 feet. Fruits often weigh 3 lbs. each, very smooth and solid, few seeds, handsome red color.

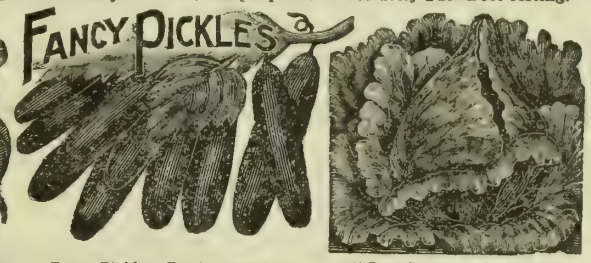
WE want every reader of this paper who has a garden to TEST these 6 splendid new vegetables. We know they will give such wonderful results that they will make thousands of new customers for us, and all we ask is for you to send your address at once plainly written on a **Postal Card** and we will mail you these 6 sample packets absolutely **FREE** for testing.



12 Day Lettuce—After once trying this variety you will say it is the quickest grower on record, always very tender, crisp and sweet.



15 Day Radish—A wonder for quick growth. Will produce radishes fit to use in 15 days. Is very crisp and tender, scarlet color.



Fancy Pickles—Here is a cucumber to be proud of. It is a marvel of beauty, grows very quick and just right size for pickling. You should grow this excellent variety.

60 Day Cabbage—Quickest growing cabbage in the world. Heads quick, very solid and splendid quality. Try it and you will say it is a wonder.



Sugar Parsnip—Very best variety for home gardens. Roots large, very smooth, flesh fine-grained and excellent quality

Remember we will send a **Sample Packet** of all these 6 varieties of **SEEDS** absolutely **FREE** to every reader of this paper who has a garden and will test them. Several dollars worth of vegetables can be grown from this lot of seeds. Write your name and address plainly on a **Postal Card** and it will bring them. *Do it today before all the sample lots are taken.*

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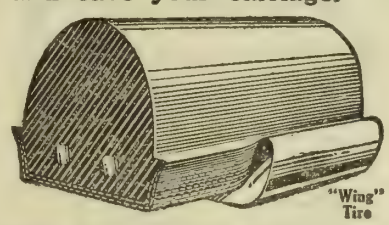
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Goodyear Wing Carriage Tires save you both trouble and money; give comfort and save your carriage.

The patented wing feature gives the tire double life. It preserves the base. The wing extension presses tightly against the channel and prevents mud, grit and water from entering, which would cut, grind, loosen and destroy the base.

That is what happens with ordinary carriage tires. That's why they are expensive and unsatisfactory. That is impossible with Goodyear Wing Tires. The base remains sound. The tire stays on—gives long wear—about twice the ordinary—made of tough, springy rubber—gives perfect satisfaction.

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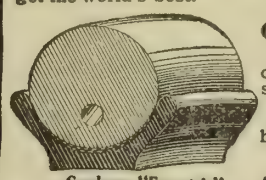
center allows 50% more wearing depth—wears that much longer—saves you that in money.

The hole being below the center, does not crack out. The tire stays firm in channel. High grade, resilient rubber assures comfortable riding and saves the carriage—assures you perfect satisfaction.

Our latest carriage tire book sent free. Gives full information. (530)

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An improved cushion tire—superior to any other. The retaining wire hole below the



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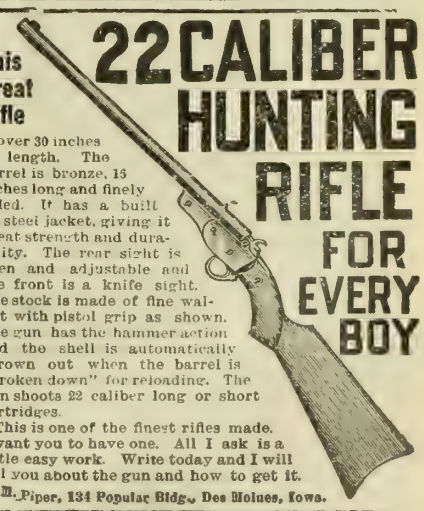
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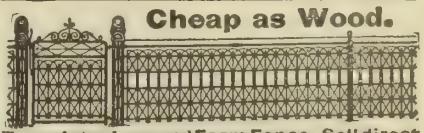
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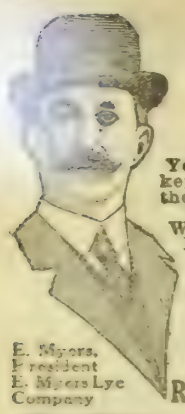
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You, and every other Hog Raiser, know that if hogs can only be kept on their feet and on their feed and free from worms and cholera, there'll be no cause to worry about your hog profits.

When I, personally, say to you, Mr. Hog Raiser, that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE will do this and more, that it is the greatest Hog Remedy, Conditioner and Fattener, the world has ever known—I want you to take my word for it until you have had time to prove it for yourself—I know exactly whereof I speak because 20 years with MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE and a close study of Hog Conditions has made me competent to advise you.

Hundreds of Hog Raisers have written telling how glad they are that I told them that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE would kill worms, hog cholera and put pigs in prime condition quickly for highest market prices.

Read What Adam Schultz, a McLouth, Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes

This is but one out of the big daily mail and it's mighty interesting reading for up-to-date Hog Raisers.

"Before I began feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE my hogs did not eat as they should. Some of them would not eat at all, but after I had fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE about 8 or 10 days, I could see a marked improvement in my drove and they now look slick and thrifty. I consider MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE the best remedy I have ever used—and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure Remedies as I have from MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE." And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat pork profits is to

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and feed it just as regularly as you do their daily ration—you will find it a profit-earning investment—it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but turns your golden grain into more golden dollars quicker than anything you know and costs so little, 10c a can.

Heed My Warning

It's mighty important that you don't make any mistake—because some makers of ordinary commercial lye try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that their product is just as good as Merry War Powdered Lye as a hog remedy. Don't you be led astray by such talk—no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that does the work.

Follow these Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for 10 hogs or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning; If your hogs are on dry feed ration, mix half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

At All Leading Dealers

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating your dealers' names, and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on, "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen for $3.80, at Grocers', Druggists', Feed Dealers' there are no substitutes.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—But Don't Feed It To Your Hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.



This Corn Planter Plants With Human Finger Accuracy

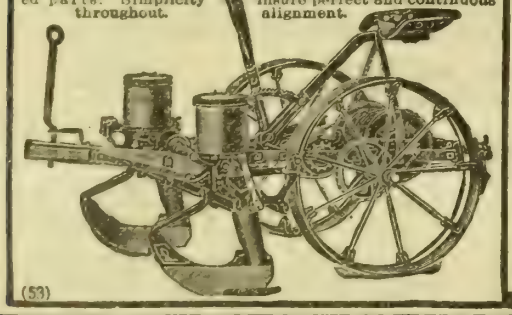
A Wonder-Working Machine that Measures Distance, Counts and Plants Seed as by Hand. All you do is drive. This remarkable planter does the rest. No matter whether you go fast or slow, the **positive force feed valve** of the Rock Island regulates the drop; every row is as straight as a string. Actual tests prove that no planter ever equalled this one in accuracy of drop. Can change instantly the number of kernels without stopping or leaving seat. Nor is the Rock Island No. 1 equalled in strength and simplicity of operation.

Convertible Drop

Plants flat or round seeds. Flat and edge drop plates changed in a jiffy. No complicated parts. Simplicity throughout.

The Perfect Clutch

The only driving clutch and variable device that will stand up under severe use. Bearings wider, better than all others, insure perfect and continuous alignment.



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Rock Island No. 1 Corn Planter

Saves Soil, Time, Labor

Over 25 years' experience is back of this planter and the service it renders. In addition to the most accurate drop, it has the most durable and perfect clutch ever invented. Dirt and sand never affect it. Those two features alone indicate the splendid efficiency of the No. 1. Let us point out other big advantages. See the Rock Island dealer at the first opportunity.

Write for FREE Booklet

Send a card tonight. Back comes all the interesting, money-saving particulars that have made this planter famous. Don't put off. Write tonight.

Rock Island Plow Company
243A Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Wonderful Self-Locking Hoisting Device—The Jumbo!

Big 30-Day FREE Trial Offer! You're spending too much time, money, muscle—**hoisting.** Let me show you an easier, better way. I'll string your hogs up and hold 'em up; I'll raise a wagon box, stretch a fence, do 40 odd jobs. If I don't earn my cost the first time used, my makers will take your word and take me back. I'm a **guaranteed**

HALL Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Hall Hoists made in 9 sizes; capacity, 400 lbs. to 5 tons

The instant you let up on pull rope, I lock it automatically in a vise-like grip. Yet a turn of the wrist releases my lock and I let the load down easy. My patented adjustable shoe fits various size ropes—new, worn, wet or frazzled. I'll last a lifetime. Try me on a 30-day make-good-or-no-pay basis. Send yours and your dealer's name on a postal for catalog and BIG FREE TRIAL offer to

The Heavier the Load, Tighter the Grip

SEE THAT LOCK!

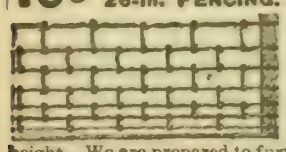


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"SAMPSON" FENCING

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Is guaranteed by us to be full weight and to satisfy in every particular, or no sale. "Sampson" Fence can be had from 20 to 56 inches in height. We are prepared to furnish in small mesh if desired. State your needs and we will be glad to quote you prices. **LARGE CATALOG,** containing full description sent FREE. Write for it today.

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LIVE STOCK



The man who stays in the hog business year after year is the man who wins out. Losses may and do occur, but they are generally not more severe than may happen in other lines of business, while the gains are as sure as any other, and much larger than in most other lines.

When you hear a man say that he does not have time to read advertisements he may believe what he says, and probably does. But isn't it a little strange that the things he buys are those which are the best advertised? The same facts which apply to soap or coffee or threshing machines will also apply to pure-bred live stock.

Don't go out of the hog business, even if you did have a touch of the cholera. Clean up and disinfect everything and keep at it. The hog is the money maker of the farm, and right now is the best possible time to attend some of the pure-bred sales and get started right. If common hogs have paid a profit, just think what pure-bred hogs will do for you, and without costing any more to raise.

A farmer who does not wish his name used states that he finds the horse situation to closely parallel the hog situation. The large number of losses which have occurred among horses caused by the feeding of wormy corn and drouth-grown fodder will make work horses scarce in the spring, with a consequent advance in price. This farmer thinks that, except for the ravages of cholera, the hog population would have been so dense that there would have been scarcely any market for the pork makers, while under present conditions he sees the probability of a strong demand, especially for breeding animals.

"There is but one farmer in 500 in Kansas and Nebraska who knows how to properly harness and hitch up a horse. How many horses are there in this state that do not have scars on their necks and shoulders? I personally inspected 312,000 horses in Great Britain, owned by railroad and transfer companies, and I did not find a scar upon one of these horses. Isn't that proof that there is no need of scars on the horses in this country? In one town in Nebraska, where I spoke some time ago, a committee, without my knowledge, investigated all the farm horses tied in the town at the noon hour on the day I spoke. Of the 259 investigated, 251 had scars on their necks or shoulders. The eight that did not have them were but three years of age."—G. L. CARLSON.

As showing what may be derived from the use of the silo in connection with beef making on the farm, the experience of M. E. Meek, of Idana, Clay County, Kansas, is valuable. During the hot dry weather of last summer when the pastures were so short, Mr. Meek fed a bunch of stags which he had previously purchased on the Kansas City market. These stags were fed on ensilage and corn, and, while the short pasture kept their weight down, he had the satisfaction of selling two carloads of them at an average of $93.69, while the average cost was $47. As will be seen, this was a profitable venture. Comparatively little grain was used, just enough to balance the ration, and he was enabled to feed his entire corn crop, stalks and all, by aid of the silo, and thus make high priced beef from the cheapest of known feeds.

Sometimes a breeder, and especially a new breeder, has difficulty in selling his surplus animals to his neighbors. Not because his animals are not good, nor because they don't like him, but because they think that animals from a better known herd at a distance are better worth the money. This is one of the results of advertising to which the new breeder may not yet have attained, and right here is where the beginner may make a serious mistake that will affect his future business and work much discouragement. If he accedes to their demands for his stock at stock prices he will have fixed his local market on so low a scale that it will be unprofitable. He must be firm in demanding fair breeder's prices for his stock, or else turn them into the fattening pen. Of course the animals must be worthy. If they have the quality and breeding, they are as staple as sugar.

Hogs With Cough.

Am writing you to see if you or your readers can give me any information as to what would be good to give hogs to cure a cough. Seven or eight of mine have a bad cough, and have had for a month. I have fed coal and lye.—OWEN FORAN, Lincoln, Kan.

ANSWER.—Give half a teacup of castor oil with two teaspoonfuls of turpentine to each. Give in a little milk on an empty stomach. They will drink it with a little water. Then take ferii sulphate, 1 pound; hyposulphite of soda, 2 ounces; sulphur, 3 pounds; arsenious acid, 3 pounds, and mix. Give a heaping teaspoonful to each two pigs in slop once a day. Clean all pens and sleeping quarters well and keep a good, dry bed, so they will not pile up.

Blood Poison.

I have seen somewhere in your paper a recipe and blister for a sick colt like one I have. She is two weeks old. Seemed all right first week, then the joints on her hind legs began to swell. Now her front legs are swollen. She seems stiff. Have to help her up. She coughs or sneezes, makes urine, and I have kept her bowels loose with castor oil. She seems bright and whinnies when we go near her. I wish to save her if possible. Can you tell me what is the matter with her?—CHAS. G. PETERSON, Greenleaf, Kan.

ANSWER.—This is blood poison taken in by the navel the first few days after foaling and by keeping in a dirty stall. You will have a hard time to save her now, as it has run on too far. Do not blister the enlargements. Take sulphide of calcium, 3 drachms. Divide into 12 powders and give one twice a day in a little milk.

Growth on Jaw.

I have a thoroughbred Poland China sow, 15 months old, that has a large growth on right jowl, extending from lower part of jaw almost up to ear. It doesn't seem to be very sore. The lump first came about two months ago, soon after she had farrowed. I stuck it in several places, but there seemed to be very little pus in it. I stuck it about two inches deep. The place seems hard and solid. After sticking it it went down till her jaw was almost normal, then began getting larger till now it is very large. Weaned the pigs some time ago, and she is very thin and poor. Will eat all right. Stuck it again, but nothing but blood came out. Could you tell me what it is and prescribe treatment?—EVERETT G. HAGER, Kimberly, Idaho.

ANSWER.—Take potassium iodide, 2 ounces. Dissolve in half a pint of water and give a tablespoonful twice a day in milk.

Ailing Shoats.

I have a bunch of shoats varying in weight from 40 to 120 pounds, and they seem to have the itch, or something that is preventing them from putting on fat. They have lumps as large as a man's fist on their bodies. Some have them on their sides, others on the sides of their heads, or almost anywhere a lump could gather. I would like to know what disease this is, and what remedy would cure it, as hogs are not a paying proposition in this country, but we have them just the same. I would like to know what to do for them.—Q. H. F., Plainville, Kan.

ANSWER.—Spray or dip them with crude oil. Take ferii sulphate, 1 pound; hyposulphite of soda, 2 ounces; sulphur, 3 pounds; arsenious acid, 3 pounds, and mix. Give a heaping teaspoonful to every two pigs in slop once a day. Clean all pens and sleeping quarters well and keep a good dry bed so they will not pile up.

Heaves.

I have a seven-year-old mare. She begins coughing a day or two before she takes sick. She coughs from her stomach. She would stand still and pant, her flanks moving up and down quickly, and cough deeply, and hang her head nearly to the ground. When it comes to the highest point water will run from her nose. It is never steady, but when foggy or damp weather, she always has it. She has it steady when dry feed, such as hay, cane, etc., is fed, and when she drinks if she runs or is led fast she always gets very sick, but always in the same way. I have had her nearly two years, and she had it ever since. She brought a fine healthy colt last May. Please tell me if you know any cure for the disease.—MIKE RUPP, Ellis, Kan.

ANSWER.—This is heaves. Take nux vomica fluid extract, 4 ounces; belladonna fluid extract, 2 ounces; Fowler's solution, 1 pint. Mix and give a tablespoonful back on the tongue twice a day with a dose syringe. Feed carefully on good prairie hay sprinkled with salt and water before feeding. Give oats and bran scalded, and water always before feeding half an hour, and not afterwards.

Barb Wire Cuts.

Perhaps the most common trouble confronting the average farmer is the ever present barb wire cut. And the more valuable the animal, the greater is the liability to injury.

If every barb wire cut was considered dangerous instead of being neglected, until the animal is blemished for life, fewer bad results would be the outcome of this frequent accident.

In horses the breast and upper part of the forelimbs is the usual location for a series of wire cuts. Sometimes the large muscles in the region of the shoulder to the knee are almost cut in two. The wounds become infected, the pus runs down between the layers of muscles and leaves as a sequel a stiff-kneed animal with large scars. If the injuries are on the inside of the thighs, the same condition may result in the region of the stifle or hock.

An "open joint" is more frequently the sequel of neglect than of actual injury. Chances of recovery in this condition are very poor.

Prompt treatment of wire cuts is of greatest importance. If a competent veterinarian can be secured, oftentimes the price of a valuable animal can be saved for the cost of a visit.

If home treatment is the only kind available, the bleeding, if severe, should be stopped with some astringent powder, as alum, or with a hot iron. The torn tissues should be rearranged as near like normal as possible, and treated as an open wound. Greasy liniments and ointments should be used with care, paying more attention to keeping the wounds clean. Tar is good in summer to keep away flies. For an antiseptic, a 3 per cent solution of creolin is nonirritating and cleansing, but it is best to use very little water on any sore.

The course of healing is varied, due to movements of the part, which tears the reuniting tissues. Sometimes the animal bites the itching wound, increasing the infection. Every injury must be treated differently, and each complication met with common sense and patience.—DR. E. T. BAKER, Idaho.

Danger from Blackleg.

It seems a curious provision of nature that the youngest, fattest and best animals in any herd of cattle are those which are most surely attacked by the blackleg. This disease is confined almost entirely to the bovine family, and usually to the best specimens. It almost always attacks some one quarter of the animal, hence its name, blackleg or quarter evil. It always manifests itself in the upper portions of the leg, and never below the hock or knee joint. It is characterized by rapidly developing enlargement which has the appearance of a swelling, but which is in reality caused by the large quantities of gas beneath the skin. This gas is the product of the blackleg bacillus and separates the hide from the flesh. If the skin is handled over the diseased part it gives forth a rattling sound something like stiff paper. If the skin is punctured a bloody fluid, having a very disagreeable and sickening odor, will exude. The disease is very fatal and is always associated with a loss of appetite, high fever and lameness. Death follows within a very few days after the attack.

This disease, which has cost the farmers and cattle men of the country thousands of dollars, is caused by a bacillus which lives and propagates in the soil of infected districts as well as in the bodies of diseased animals. It is believed that certain kinds of soil are more favorable to its propagation, and that when once this soil is affected it remains so with greater or less permanence. It was formerly believed that blackleg was one form of anthrax, but this is now known to be erroneous, as each disease is produced by different germs, though both are deadly.

Blackleg is not contagious, and one animal cannot contract it from another. The bacillus enters the system as the result of self-inoculation. The germ enters a wound in the skin or mucus membrane of the body, which may have been produced on the legs of the animals while roaming about the field or in the mouth while grazing.

When an animal dies with the blackleg it is fairly swarming with the germs, and these remain in a virulent condition for a long time. For this reason it is never wise to bury the animal, as this would permit the germs to remain in the soil for an indefinite period and become the possible source of infection for years to come.

About the only safe procedure is to burn the animal on the spot where its death occurred, as its removal is almost sure to infect the grass or earth over which it is dragged. The disease manifests itself at two periods of the year more frequently than at others. These are when the animals are turned from dry feed onto pasture in the spring and from pasture onto dry feed in the fall. The cases seem to be more numerous in the spring, and preventive measures should always be adopted before the cattle are turned out to pasture.

As there is no known remedy for blackleg, protection can be secured only through preventive measures, the most important of which is vaccination with blacklegoids or blackleg vaccine. Such vaccination renders the animals immune, and even if they are attacked there is almost no appearance of the disease. These preparations are made of different strengths and for single and double application. The single vaccine requires but one inoculation and renders the animal immune for at least a year. When a calf is vaccinated it may be again desirable to vaccinate it as a yearling, and this operation can be performed by the farmer himself.

Full directions are always sent with the vaccine, and it is only necessary that the farmer should purchase a hypodermic syringe and be sure to keep it very clean and thoroughly disinfected. The syringe is fitted with a sharp, needle-like nozzle, as previously described in these columns, and is a useful instrument for the administration of anti-hog cholera serum and in other emergencies as well. The injection may be made on the under side of the tail a few inches from the tip and just beneath the skin. It will be equally effective if applied on the neck or shoulder and just beneath the skin. The needle should not penetrate the muscular tissue, and it is only necessary to pick up the skin and penetrate it so that the vaccine will be delivered between skin and muscle. A sharp pinch of the wound between the thumb and finger will usually serve to close it.

Medicines cannot be relied upon, although some have been in use for many years. Doctor Burkett gives a medicine which he says has been in use throughout the west for many years, but which he does not recommend. It is composed of 4 ounces of sulphur, 1 ounce of saltpetre, 2 pounds of sulphate of iron, and 1 pound of air-slaked lime. Each of these ingredients is thoroughly pulverized and mixed with the others, when a third of a gallon of common salt is added, and the compound is used in place of salt. While blackleg generally attacks the younger animals, it is a matter of common prudence to vaccinate the herd up to the three-year-olds if it should appear among them. As the disease is contracted from the infected pastures, it is safer and wiser to vaccinate animals turned into any enclosure which has ever had a case of blackleg in it.

Kansas Cow Pea Seed.

Joshua Wheeler, El Dorado, Kan., asks for Kansas cow pea seed. Our subscriber, F. R. Warburton, Argonia, Kan., has New Era peas slightly mixed with Whippoorwill, but does not see how he can part with them. He thinks the cow pea crop one of the best farmers in his section can grow.

Have Healthy Hogs

Well-conditioned hogs are not liable to become diseased — to get wormy or have cholera. If they should be stricken, then good condition should pull them safely through. Think of this *now*—not *after your hogs are dead.* Begin *now* to protect your hog profits by mixing with your hog feed a little of

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

A quarter of a can to every barrel of slop is sufficient—a teaspoonful to five gallons. There is not a better conditioner and preventive of disease. But be sure you get Lewis' Lye—it's in the can with the Quaker on it. It's the pure, full strength lye—you can't afford to take chances with any other. It has been the standard since 1854—sold and guaranteed by all grocers.

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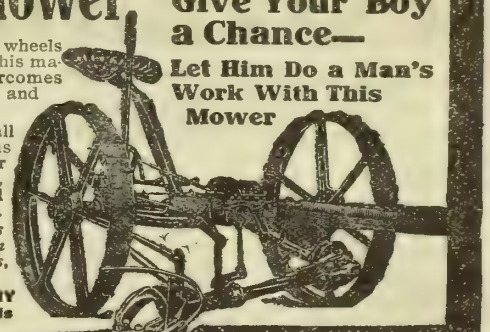
—supports and carries the cutter-bar on the wheels instead of dragging it on the ground. This materially increases the traction power, overcomes side draft and weight on horses' neck and greatly lengthens life of the machine.

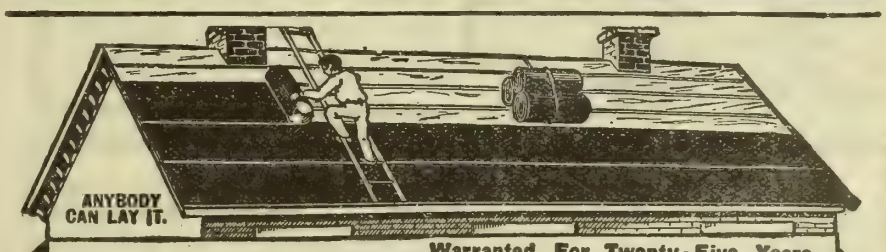
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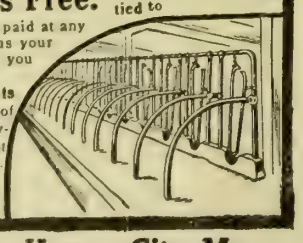
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DAIRY



It is well known that there is no feed that can quite compare with skim milk for keeping young pigs growing thriftily. The fall fresh cow makes it possible to grow a good crop of fall and winter pigs.

Colored oleomargarine has always been sold at only a few cents a pound less than the ruling prices for good butter. If put down where it would in any sense serve as a "poor man's substitute" for butter, the fraud would be apparent and the poor man would no longer buy it.

The object in feeding a dairy calf is to grow a good, strong body, and cultivate a capacity for consuming dairy feeds, without laying on fat or taking on the characteristics of a beef animal. This is the easiest way to grow a calf, and by far the cheapest.

The dairy cow is the medium through which the dairyman markets the products of his farm, and if he is to make money in producing milk, it is of the utmost importance that he have a good market to dispose of his farm crops. That is the reason for a good cow.

"All cream and no skim milk" is what a subscriber told us the other day about KANSAS FARMER dairy department. If we have overlooked giving readers some skim milk, we are truly sorry. Skim milk is needed on the farm, and is one of the farm's most valuable products. Skim milk as a food for growing animals is not excelled.

The casein in milk and the white of the egg are both pure protein. The cow can put the casein in her milk only through the protein in her feed; the hen can make the white of her egg only from the protein in her feed. Some owners withhold it from both, and then wonder why cows do not give milk and why hens do not lay.

It is claimed that within the last year more Iowa farmers have bought purebred dairy bulls than during any preceding 10-year period in the history of the state. What's the matter with Iowa—the state of big corn, hogs and beef cattle? Can it be that Iowa cattle feeders must lean on the cream check and so go to milking cows? If Iowa needs the dairy cow, what about Kansas?

The farmers in some localities of North Dakota are organizing themselves into associations known as $100-an-acre clubs. The idea behind this movement is to employ more scientific and intelligent methods of farm management and thus cause their land to produce a net income of $100 an acre per year. And if this is followed up intensively they can succeed. The dairy is an important factor in this undertaking.

A writer who had recently visited England writes: "One English speaking farmer kept seventy head of milk cows on forty acres of land. The entire forty was hay land. All the grain fed was purchased in northern Holland. He valued his land at $1,200 an acre and was renting some that he did not own for $60 an acre." This tends to show that in this country we have not yet learned the first principle of making high priced land pay, and that we know little about getting large returns from dairy cows.

The federal Department of Agriculture is spending a mint of money in an effort to establish dairying in the southern states—those states the farm lands of which are worn out through continued cropping and otherwise poor farming. The effort is showing gratifying results. The farmers of those states are willing to take hold of anything which promises even a fair living. Dairying is the only thing which will rebuild this soil and afford farmers an income while the rebuilding is going on. If dairying is the last resort, after everything else has failed, why is it not a good thing to practice a long time before it becomes a necessity?

Have you ever recalled that the cow furnishes a cash market for a lot of roughage which except for the cow has no value? The cow today eats stuff which you would not think of offering to the beef steer, and tomorrow you take the cream can to town, get a check, and in a few minutes receive the cash from the grocer or bank cashier. The hen and the cow are the only two farm animals doing business in any such way. Each is well worth developing in your farm operations to the greatest possible extent.

The cow is essentially a machine on the farm, placed there for the special purpose of converting the grains and grasses into the finished product, milk. As with the machine in the factory, so with the cow; if she proves a profitable investment, she should be retained, but if her account is heaviest on the debit side of the ledger she should be sold to the scrap-iron man, namely "the butcher." But do not condemn the cow without first having given her a chance. Give her good feed to her capacity and judge her on a full flow of milk.

A dairyman writes: "Blot the cow from human industry and grass would grow in the streets of our great cities. Seventy-five per cent of our freight trains would cease operations. Fifty per cent of our laborers would draw no pay on Saturday night, and our tables would be bare of the greatest luxuries we now enjoy. For there is not a thing about the cow, living or dead, that we do not utilize. We use her horns to comb our hair, her skin clothes our feet, her hoofs make glue, and her tail makes soup, her blood makes our sugar white, and her flesh is the meat of all nations.

While eastern papers are devoting column after column to the building up of depleted farms, western papers are devoting an equal amount of space to induce the farmer, if possible, to maintain the fertility our soils now possess. It is a crime to rob the soil—the soil's fertility is not yours. It is as much the property of the unborn generations. By true farming methods we can maintain the present fertility with profit to ourselves and increase it as a heritage to our children.

The cream separator should be in a light, airy and clean place. While in theory the barn should be clean enough for separating milk, in practice it usually is not. A clean, detached room is the ideal place for the hand separator. When the location of the cow barn where the milking is done, where the calves and pigs are fed skim milk, and the water supply for cooling the cream are all close together, the separator room and the place for keeping the cream can be one and the same place. By such an arrangement the least amount of labor is required to handle the skim milk and the cream can be kept in best possible condition.

As a valuable foundation for a dairy ration alfalfa has within the last few years made California an exporter of creamery butter. The fields of that state produce alfalfa abundantly, and five or six cuttings per year in some parts of the state are not unusual. Alfalfa is used principally as a soiling crop—cut green and fed in racks or mangers. The cows have no opportunity to graze. Farmers feed as many as 100 cows on a 25-acre tract. They make money and lots of it in this way from high priced land. This is only more proof of the dairy cow's ability to return a larger profit than any other animal.

Know Your Cows.

First be sure of your cows, and then there will be no gambling with them. Don't guess about your cows, but study them and learn why one does better than another. Raise your own calves from the best ones. The cows which you buy of a wandering cow puncher are the ones that someone else has been unable to make money with. If you go at it right there is no gamble in raising the calves. Get a good bull to


M. M. Johnson

JOHNSON'S Got Another Big Book For You

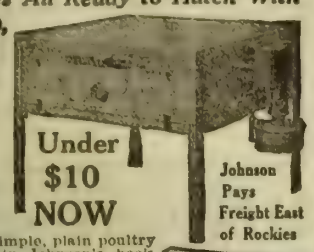
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JOHNSON says to tell you that 325,000 satisfied customers prove the superiority of "OLD TRUSTY" Incubators.

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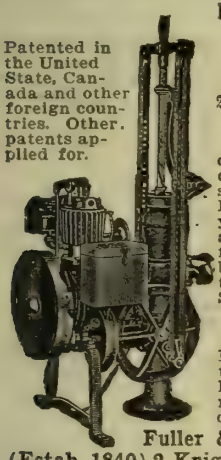
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Your Guarantee of Satisfaction

This engine has passed through every test, met every demand of its thousands of owners, and fulfilled every claim of its makers. First cost is the only cost when you buy this high quality engine.

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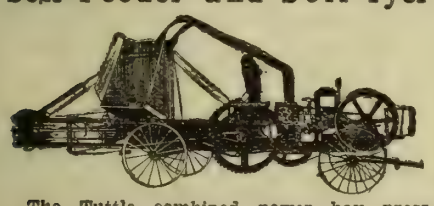
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The Tuttle combined power hay press saves you MONEY. New side self-feed and the self-tyer does it. Two men can run it. Three men is a full crew. Fully guaranteed for 12 months. SELF-TYER AND ALL.

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A few high scoring cockerels (score 90 and up) for quick sale. Line bred. Prize winners wherever shown. I need the room, so will sell cheap. **Big chance to get something fine for a little money. Priced at $5 and up.** Write me now for descriptions and all further information as to prize winnings, breeding and egg producing qualities.

F. P. BOOMER,
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start with, raise one yourself if possible and do not let him run with the cows, for you never know when they will calve and when to try them off. Take pains with the calves. Keep milk pails from which they drink and their stables clean and you will have little or no trouble with scours. Too many start their calves in the spring and by fall they have a runt calf. Then it is put in a cold stable and fed on the poorest hay. Two years at this feed and care and you have a poor cow to start with and one that never will be a good one. The calf should have the best kind of food and care and then there will be no gambling about the cow.

Hired Men in Dairy.

A dairyman who employs hired labor writes an exchange:

"A hired man should be paid according to his ability and willingness to work. If he is a sluggard and still receives the same wages as the alert man, the man with higher ambition is discouraged because he does not receive pay in proportion to the amount of work he does. In many cases the farmer is condemning the hired man when the farmer himself is doing about all he can to discourage the man's ability. Human interest and kindness are perhaps the best means of getting the most out of the hired man. If he is greeted in a cheerful way in the morning when he meets his boss at the barn and is treated as a man, he feels that there is something in this old world besides hard work and will feel more like trying to please his employer.

"If some of the foregoing hints are carried out, the dairy business will not be dreaded to so great an extent by the hired man, and in the long run the farmer will be money ahead. The dairy business is certainly worth while. Why should not the farmer do his best to develop it on his farm? As land advances in value, dairy farming is sure to come, and the sooner the farmer gets onto the band wagon, the better it will be for him. Try it and see if I am not right."

Dairy Cow and Fertility.

The dairy farms at the agricultural colleges have many times shown the value of dairy cows to the soil. The Illinois station says that manure is figured at eleven tons per cow annually with cows producing 8,000 pounds of milk. On the 20-acre dairy farm at the university last year cows which were kept in the barn during the winter and in a dry lot during the summer produced 13 tons of manure per cow. The average value is considered at $1.50 per ton. At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station on a three-year rotation of corn, oats and clover manure has increased the crop yield $1.60 for each ton of manure used, figuring the market value of the crops, for the first three years after it is applied. No consideration is taken of the increased production from the effects of the manure after the first three years. At the Ohio Experiment Station the value of the crop yields has been increased $2.34 for each ton of manure used. From the figures above stated, $1.50 a ton is a conservative value on cow manure which has been well cared for. Cows which produce less than 8,000 pounds of milk will produce, on the average, less than 11 tons of manure. Cows producing more than 8,000 pounds of milk will not only produce more manure, but it will be of a better quality, owing to the fact that they are fed more concentrates. For these reasons the value of the manure is lowered 50 cents per cow for every 1,000 pounds' decrease in production of milk below 8,000 pounds, and raised 50 cents per 1,000 pounds' increase in production above 8,000.

Kansas Guernseys.

Among the finest dairy cattle on earth are the Guernseys. This wonderful breed is just getting a foothold in Kansas, and there is one breeder at least who has so far progressed that he can now offer surplus stock for sale. This is Mr. Frederick Houghton, of Roxbury, McPherson county, Kan., whose herd bull is especially worthy of note. This bull is Eminence of Birchwood 12470, whose ancestry includes many animals in the Advanced Registry. Among these are at least two that are among the eight or ten great animals which have made Guernsey history. Materna 1334 dropped her first calf at 26 months and kept up a milk flow of 30 pounds per day during December and January of that winter. She milked well for the next 13 years and made a record of 10,778 pounds. She won first prize in the ring and championship in the 90 days' test during the Chicago World's Fair. In this test she produced 153.39 pounds of butter fat. Nearly all of her 14 calves proved to be great milkers or great sires, and her last calf, Waltham 5640, sired five Advanced Registry daughters. She is the ancestress of some of the greatest cows of the breed, notably, Standard Morning Glory, who made a record of 714.01 pounds of butter fat at 4½ years. Lily's Bonny Boy is the other of these specially prominent ancestors of Eminence of Birchwood. He is best known as the sire of Lily Ella, with a record of 782.16 pounds of fat in one year, and of Lillyita, with a record of 710.53 pounds, though at least three other daughters of his have exceeded 500 pounds and 28 of his daughters made records which exceeded the Advanced Registry requirements.

This bull was wonderfully prepotent and his blood continues to breed on in dozens of the best Guernsey herds of the Middle West.

Calf Scours.

A lot of calves will be coming into the world now soon, and the dairy farmer who has had trouble with scours must look out. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly drawn milk as possible, and always to have the calf pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precautions you will now and then have cases of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear two to four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk.

The salol and subnitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase, and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contageous scours, it is advised that the navel of the new-born calf be wet with a 1 to 500 solution of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate).

Selling Whole Milk vs. Cream.

Hoard's Dairyman is not opposed to dairy farmers shipping whole milk to cities or selling it to condensing factories. It wishes, however, to impress upon the men who are following this business that when they sell whole milk from the farm they are taking away more fertility than when fat is sold and the skim milk fed to calves and pigs. We consider it easier to keep up the fertility of the soil when no part of the milk leaves the farm except the fat, but men who find it more profitable to sell their whole milk must not forget that they must purchase more fertilizer to retain the fertility of their farms than when their product is taken to the creamery.

Dairy farmers selling whole milk should get more for it than those who sell fat, for skim milk is worth from 30 to 50 cents a hundred for feeding purposes and the extra fertilizer, which farmers shipping whole milk must buy if they desire to become true farmers, must be taken into consideration. In other words, we desire the farmers to have a clear conception of the effect that their style of farming will ultimately have upon the fertility of the land. No matter what vocation may be followed, the fertility of the soil is one that interests everyone, and dealers in whole milk should be ready to pay the seller of whole milk the sum equal to its fat value at the creamery plus the feeding value of the skim milk and the value of its fertilizing constituents, returned by the creamery to the dairyman. This puts the milk shipper on an equal basis with the dairy farmer who sells his butter-fat to the creameries.

What's the matter with making arrangements for a neighborhood beef club for next summer. Good beef is mighty good when the heavy work is on, and it is hard to get in any other way. Get as many families into the club as are necessary to use up a carcass quickly and try it once.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your *best* horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your *poorest*. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be cured if taken in time. Keep a bottle of the old reliable

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handy always. For over 35 years this standard remedy has been constantly proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved thousands of dollars in horseflesh and untold time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. W. C. Hatchinson, Nashville, Ark., is merely typical of thousands. He says:

"*Of all the horse medicines I ever used, Kendall's Spavin Cure is king of them all.*"

And Mr. Frank L. Girard, Waterloo, Que., writes:

"I have known and used Kendall's Spavin Cure for about 35 years. Have always found it the best liniment for man and beasts."

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a reliable cure. Price $1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for $5.00. Get our valuable Book, "Treatise on the Horse"—Free at your druggist or write direct to us.

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MONEY BACK
AFTER USING
SHARPLES
Tubular Cream Separator
Six Months

This farmer got his money back after using his Tubular only six months. He was throwing away the cost of a Tubular every six months, but now he puts the purchase price into his pocket every six months.

Delaware, O.

"The month before we got our Tubular we made 66 pounds of butter. The first month we used the Tubular we made 150 pounds from same cows. Our Tubular paid for itself in six months." O. B. FURNISS.

Mr. Furniss increased his butter 84 pounds the first month by using the Tubular. At even 25c a pound, he gained $21.00 the first month. Figure his yearly profits for yourself. Mr. Furniss gained more than the average; but all Tubular users make money—at least 100 per cent a year on the cost of the Tubular.

The Tubular makes more money than any other separator can make, because the Tubular has twice the skimming force and skims twice as clean. Wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by America's oldest and world's biggest separator concern.



Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Ask for free trial. Other separators taken in exchange.

Write for Catalog 165



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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Every Economy Chief Cream Separator is built for the business dairyman from the 300 pounds per hour machine priced at $27.65 to the 600 pounds per hour machine at $42.35. The frames are big and solid and extra heavy, mounted on a broad base and free from vibration when running.

Guaranteed to be the closest skimmers in the world on any kind of milk—new, old, warm or cold. The bowls have only five parts, are solid steel, light in weight, easily handled, and of enormous strength. Are self draining and practically self cleaning.

New models for 1912 are the best ever. We have no competition where quality and skimming capacity are considered. Our big fast skimming practical dairy machines cost you less money than the small toy household or table machines of other makes. Our guarantee is plain. It says that the Economy Chief will take more cream from any milk under any conditions than any other separator made. If it doesn't, send back the machine and get your money.

290,000 Economy Chief Cream Separators are now in use. Sixty days' trial to every buyer. Most liberal exchange offer for old separators of any make. Our terms suit everybody.

No. 23A91	300 pounds per hour skimming capacity.	Price, $27.65
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Send me a copy of your new 1912 Economy Chief Catalog free and postpaid.

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Every Progressive Farmer is interested in having the best manure spreader. It will pay you to study up spreaders before you buy. The more you study the Appleton Manure Spreader compared to others, the more good points you will find. Send today for Free Catalogue showing nine styles and proving why Appleton Oak Frame Spreaders are the best. The letter herewith speaks volumes:—

Portage, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I expect to buy a spreader in the Spring. I like your machine better than any I have ever seen. My nearest neighbor has run an Appleton Spreader for five years and has not paid out five cents for repairs. He has three hundred acres of land and they haul a lot of manure in a year. He has never had more than three horses hitched to it. Some farmers here that have other makes have four horses to pull theirs.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Koeppe. R. No. 1, Portage. Wis.

APPLETON MFG. COMPANY, 219 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.
A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.

The Greatest Hill Climber of Them All $1600 **Great Western** $1750
FORTY

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THE GREAT WESTERN "40" HAS SELF-STARTER, detachable fore-doors, Typhoon signal horn, demountable rims, electric headlights, compartment under rear seat accessible from outside, gasoline gauge, large tires. Everything genuine and the best.



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NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

Our County Breeders' Association.

(Continued from page 6.)

that had defeated his. And I want to say to you that she looked about right when she entered the show ring. This is the spirit that spells success and makes the breeding of good stock spread and grow.

Last fall during our fair we had a rainy week. It looked like we would be away in the hole financially. Monday following the close of our fair our secretary received a check for $50 from R. M. Anderson, a lawyer in Beloit, who, so far as I know, has not a dollar invested either in live stock or farms. He saw what the fair was accomplishing for the future of the farmers, and, being the big, liberal-hearted man he is, wanted a hand in the game. He was not alone, either, as nearly all our business men were exactly like him. I am glad to say we did not need their assistance. There may come a time when we do, and what a satisfaction to know that it will be forthcoming when wanted.

It is wonderful what a little organization of men can accomplish. For the past two years it has been my pleasure to attend a fair held at Sylvan Grove, Kansas, a town in Lincoln County—not the county seat, either. One year ago they had what I would call a good fair. Several good Percheron stallions and a few aged mares were shown. Their cattle exhibit was good, and everything else, just what you would expect to see at a county fair. Last fall, a year later, what improvement! Every class filled, a goodly string of aged Percheron mares with a splendid lot of weanling colts, and when the two-year-old class was called eight fillies were led into the ring, and every one of the eight had been purchased and brought to Lincoln within the past year. Winners at the Kansas City Royal and several state fairs were among their cattle, and they had to go some to beat their home grown. This shows you what an organization of hustlers, like they are, can accomplish in a short time. I tell you the germ is deadly.

Now I am not a prophet, but I believe if every county in Kansas had a good breeders' association the hog cholera would be stamped out in a short time. The associations working together with the state live stock sanitary commission and the state veterinary department, our farm animals would be so improved that, other states following our example, the cost of meat to the consumer would be lowered two cents a pound, and the workingman's pail would be filled each day with more and better meat, and this without loss to the producer. For it is a well known fact by all feeders that the better bred an animal is, the cheaper he can produce meat.

Now, a word to the young man who would like to help organize a breeders' association or start in the breeding of pure-bred stock, I say, start at once. The future of the breeder and the farmer, to me, never looked so bright. Some of your old fogy neighbors may laugh and call you a fool, and prophesy "Your feet will strike the ceiling." Do not let them deter you. The same wise men, Mr. Tourgee tells us, "When Noah was building the ark, sat around on dry goods boxes, whistled, laughed and derided Noah as a fool. The flood came and saved Noah's reputation, and he has been considered a smart man ever since." I want to add to this that if any of those wise men should have happened to survive the flood, they would have been the first to pat Noah on the back and say they knew all the time that he was going to make a success with his big boat.

In closing I want to say that we try to impress upon the minds of our members that the word "success" cannot always be written after their lives in dollars and cents. This beautiful land, with all it contains, was given to man for his use, and from its soil he must both feed and clothe himself. Man-made laws have given us a deed to hold our property during life and dispose of it at death. God's laws intended to place this land in our hands to use and hold in trust for those who follow. Their food and raiment will also come from the soil. How are we caring for this land that we are holding in trust? Can we, when we are called on to give an account of our stewardship, say, "Here is the hundred and sixty acres I have lived on all my life; its soil is as rich as when I first plowed. Here is my live stock—better horses, better cattle and better hogs." To all who can answer thus, I would write their lives successful.

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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.

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3,000,000 Feet—new and used.
Every grade and dimension. Write today and we will send you free regular monthly list showing everything—doors, windows, roofing, paint, hardware, etc. 500 Items. HOUSEWRECKING SALVAGE & LBR. CO., 1725 Troost KANSAS CITY, MO

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

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BEEF ON THE FARM

The average size of the Kansas farm is 244 acres, and there are 177,841 of them, according to the census returns.

Formerly Kansas was a great beef-producing state, when wild grass and free range furnished the feed for numberless half-wild cattle. Kansas is still a great beef-producing state, and supplies about 51 per cent of all the beef handled in the Kansas City market, which is the second largest packing center in the world, but Kansas is not living up to her opportunities as a beef-making state.

The beef industry in the United States is in the transition stage. The closing of the ranches and ranges by settlement came about so suddenly that we have not yet had time to adjust ourselves to the new conditions, and there is a consequent shortage of beef animals throughout the country, though this has been caused, in great part, by our rapidly increasing population of meat consumers.

The American people must have beef, and there is no better region in which to produce it than among the Kansas alfalfa and corn fields. These are two of the most necessary, most satisfactory and most inexpensive beef-producing feeds that are known, and they combine into an almost perfectly balanced ration. The market demands baby beef, which was impossible under the old range conditions, but which is easily attainable on Kansas farms.

The growing of baby beef affords one of the most attractive fields for the farmer's endeavor, and at the same time one of the most productive. It has very much less of the drudgery that is necessary in dairy farming, and does not require the large equipment of teams and hired men necessary in grain farming. It is a nice clean business which pays well when properly handled; does not require a large working force or an expensive equipment, and which will continue to bring good returns until the population catches up with the consumption.

Beef prices cannot go very much higher than they now range, however, or they will become prohibitive to a very large share of the consumers. But they can be and are profitable with proper management, and one of the important items in this proper management is the raising of the calves on the farm. This is a point which cannot be too strongly emphasized. The man who has not grown up in the feeding business and who undertakes to buy his feeding stock on the market is likely to run against a snag, and run hard. If he can keep his own cows and raise his own steers, which is easily possible on a farm of 244 acres, which is the average size in Kansas, and which will afford him plenty of room for pasture, he can easily carry his beef makers over the winter on cheap roughage and bring them to a half finish on grass.

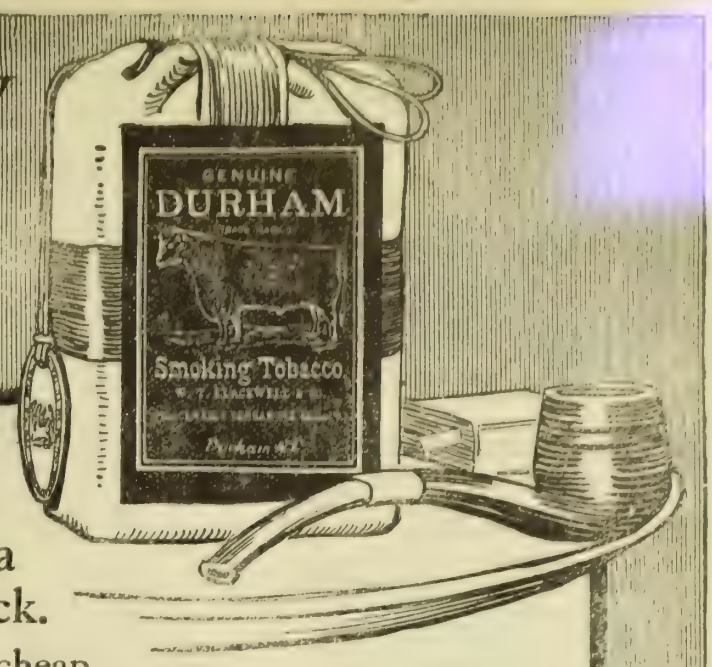
Even the small farmer can turn out a few head each year at less expense, with less labor, with much satisfaction and more profit than he would get from specialized forms of farming, and in doing this he assumes less risk than in almost any other class of live stock raising. Too may men feel that they cannot succeed or that it is not worth while to try unless they have a large number of animals. This is a serious mistake for an inexperienced man, and especially so for the beginner. Start with a small number, adopt some system of feeding which will not allow the steers to lose their calf fat; rough them through on fodder and ensilage, and then feed grain on grass, and you will have the satisfaction of turning out first-class feeders, even though you do not finish them, and such feeders are always in demand.

Abortion.

As my cows approached freshening time they strained and showed signs of dropping their calves. As they continued to strain and did not deliver the calves, they were taken away. Neither of them lived, as they were about eighteen days' premature. Up until the last two weeks the cows have had a small ration of corn with alfalfa and the run of a stock field. Will you please inform me what the cause is and if there is any remedy to give them before they get in this condition?—C. E. BENDER, Tampa, Kan.

ANSWER.—It looks like contagious abortion in your cows. If they continue after you separate them, then they should be washed out. Report if they do and we will give you directions how to do it. But it would be better if you could get a qualified veterinarian to show you how to do it.

A plain homely sack *but* a better tobacco



"Bull" Durham is packed in a plain muslin sack.

The package is cheap and homely, but it is handy, substantial, convenient, and what it lacks in beauty is more than made up in the quality of its contents—for what is saved on the sack goes to make the tobacco better.

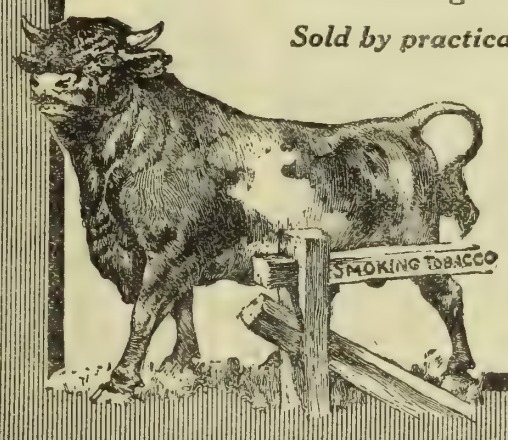
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WANTED!

I want 10 men or more in every township to write me **quick** for a special offer on the sized engine they need. When you get this offer you'll **buy.** I make it practically irresistible. Then **everybody** in your neighborhood will know the **truth** about Galloway—his quality and savings—and all will **understand** the foolish tales the dealer tells in order to get his big price and personal profit.

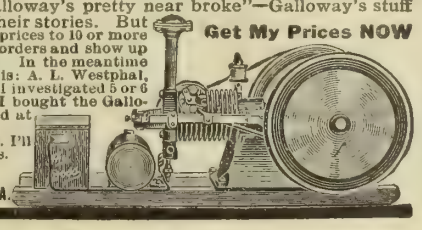


10 OR MORE MEN

Write Now to Galloway

You'll soon see the reason for the really funny things that dealers say of Galloway—"Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway's pretty near broke"—Galloway's stuff is poor quality"—those are a few of their stories. But I'm going to call their bluff and make such prices to 10 or more men in every township that will bring the orders and show up the dealers' "jokes" in their true light. In the meantime I'm getting hundreds of letters like this: A. L. Westphal, St. Francis, Minn., writes: Last winter I investigated 5 or 6 different engines on the market, but I bought the Galloway, and I am very well satisfied with it. I have saved at least $100.00 on it.

Get My Prices NOW



Write quick for Big Engine Catalog and special prices. I'll also send my fine new General Line Catalog in five colors.

WM. GALLOWAY, President

THE WM. GALLOWAY CO 385A J Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IA.



Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds. **Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Lace Fern.**

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid. **People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa**



Where Many of the Well Dressed Women Come From

In almost every community in the United States, in almost every country on the globe, there are well dressed women who buy their clothes from Montgomery Ward & Co. They buy through our Women's Fashion Book, an authority for the latest, the best creations for women's wear. The fit, the fabric, the style, the wearing qualities of their clothes are of the same high grade that is found in the clothing of the most fashionably dressed women of the big cities. And yet, these Montgomery Ward & Co. customers are paying only two-thirds, and often only one-half of what other women who buy from retail stores are paying.

And, ma'am, you, too, can have the best quality of clothing that money and brains can manufacture if you will buy them through the pages of our WOMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK. You need only put your name and address on the coupon below and the number 30, which is the number of this book, and it will be sent to you at once, free of charge. Remember that we guarantee the fit, style, fabric, workmanship—everything—about each single garment, to please you perfectly. If for any reason you are not entirely pleased you may return your purchase at once and we will refund your money and any transportation charges you have paid.

Put the numbers of the other books you want on the coupon also.

2. Pianos.
3. Organs.
4. Trunks.
7. Furniture.
9. Wall paper.
11. Grocery List.
15. Carpets & Rugs.
17. Baby Carriages.
19. Sewing Machines.
24. Underwear Samples.
27. Baby's Dress and Toilet.
30. Women's Spring Fashion-Book.
35. Dry Goods.
36. Muslin Wear.
37. Millinery.

Put the numbers of the books you need on this coupon, and your name and adress, and send it to us immediately.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY

Please send me the following books free of charge:

Book Numbers 30. .....
Name .....
P. O. 162
State .....
Send coupon to the nearer address

IF WE KNEW
The Address of Every Woman

who reads Kansas Farmer and wants a fine, firm, soft but strong and beautiful colored cotton cloth for children's wear, women's summer dresses and tailored waists, we would send her

Samples of Kindergarten Cloth

Let us know where to send yours

Mills Mail Order Service
THE MILLS CO., Topeka, Kan.

You Can Earn

WATCH, RIFLE, SUIT, CAMERA OR CHOICE OF 20 PREMIUMS.

By representing us in your community. NOTHING TO SELL is sent to you. The plan is new and enables you to earn several valuable premiums quickly and easily. Let us mail you the outfit.

KING SEED & IMP. CORP., RICHMOND, VA.



WE TEACH YOU

to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in 6 weeks. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School, 2354 O St. Lincoln, Neb.



HOME CIRCLE



Contentment.

Most every day a little boy comes drivin' past our house
With the nicest little pony—just the color of a mouse—
And a groom rides close behind him, so he won't get hurt, you see.
And I used to wish the pony and the cart belonged to me.
I used to watch him from our porch and wish that I could own
His pony and his little cart, and drive out all alone.
And once when I knelt down at night I prayed the Lord that He
Would fix it so the pony and the cart belonged to me.

But yesterday I saw him where he lives, and now I know
Why he never goes out walkin'—'cause his legs are withered so!
And last night when I was kneelin' with my head on mother's knee,
I was glad he had the pony and the cart instead of me.

—American Thresherman.

It is difficult to have a smiling face with unpleasant thoughts.

In an experiment recently a guinea pig died 12 hours after it was inoculated with frozen eggs.

Omaha leads all other cities in the world in the amount of butter made there. The total output of Omaha alone is about 10 million pounds per year. St. Paul is said to rank second in this particular.

It is said that gilt picture frames which have become dirty or fly-specked can be brightened by rubbing them with a cloth wet with water in which onions have boiled.

Cleaning a chimney is a problem some times, and a very dirty one as well. The next time it is necessary to clean one try placing a piece of zinc on a bed of hot coals. The fumes will clean both pipe and chimney of all dust and soot.

Corn meal is said to be good for cleaning suede. In case of gloves, put them on and rub them with corn meal just as though you were washing your hands.

Last year a church in Oklahoma paid the debt on its building by putting in a crop of broomcorn on a profit-sharing basis. The proceeds amounted to a little more than $800.

Queer.

Towne—My wife never likes me to refer to her age.

Browne—My wife's funny that way, too. She doesn't want me to remember her age, and yet she gets mad if I forget her birthday.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Cauliflower.

Cauliflower may be boiled and then served with a white sauce, made by melting two tablespoons of butter, stirring into it two tablespoons of flour and a half cup of milk, making a smooth paste. Boil until the sauce it cooked and pour over the boiled cauliflower. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Or, the boiled cauliflower may be drained, buttered and served with vinegar or French dressing, which is made of 1 part of white vinegar, 2 parts of olive oil. Pepper and salt to taste and beat together with a fork. Cauliflower also is tasty when baked. Place the boiled cauliflower in a buttered pan, cover with cracker crumbs and butter, bake until it is a nice brown and serve with white sauce. Another way to cook cauliflower is to put a layer of the boiled vegetable in a baking dish, cover with cracker crumbs and grated cheese, then a layer of cauliflower, etc., until the baking dish is well filled. Pour a white sauce over it and bake. Prepared this way, it is called cauliflower au gratin. This same recipe is good for cabbage.

9143—A Simple Night Dress—Ladies' Night Dress.

Nainsook, cambric, muslin, lawn, flannel, flannelette or silk may be used for this design. The round yoke is pleasing in its simplicity, and is cut "open" over the front. The sleeve may be finished in full or shorter length. The pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



9148—A Neat and Simple Suit for Home or General Wear. Ladies' Shirt Waist Suit, with Waist Made in Mannish Style and with Six Gore Yoke Skirt, Cut in High or Normal Waist Line.

This model has long shoulders, with sleeve cut in coat style, and fitted without fullness at the top. The skirt is cut on stylish lines, with shaped yoke pieces over the hips, lengthened by the skirt gores and joined in front and back to panels. The pattern is suitable for velvet, silk, wash or woolen fabrics. It is cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires six yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.





Stop!
Just a Minute, Please

This *little* ad tells you how to get the *big* incubator bargain.

Write me a postal for **"Hatching Facts"** and ample proof of superiority of my famous

World's Champion BELLE CITY 140-Egg Incubator

Has double walls and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot water heat, self-regulator, "Tycos" thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs. I am going to sell all my machines out on **1, 2, or 3 months' Home Test** this year. Don't you want to be one of the lucky testers! If so, write today. I will surprise you with the proofs of the wonderful hatches of this machine. Why pay more for a machine that can't compete with mine in the championship class? My machine makes you money from the start at small outlay. When shipped together, I sell my Incubator (price $7.55) and 140-chick double-walled hot water top heated Brooder (price $4.85) for **$11.50** and pay freight. Send for **"Hatching Facts"** today, or if in hurry you may send price direct from this ad—same home test—same guarantee. Money back if not satisfactory. Thousands buy this way. Address, JIM ROHAN, Pres.

$7.55 1, 2, or 3 months' Home Test **FREIGHT PAID**
East of Rockies





$4.85 **140-Chick Brooder**

Belle City Incubator Company
Box 18 Racine, Wis.



See that the seal is unbroken.

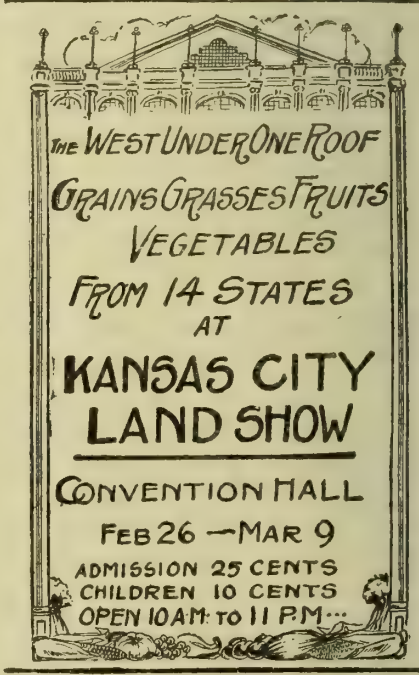
Cup Quality Tells

The coffee drinker *knows*. His taste as to coffee in the cup is as accurate, as sure, as that of the professional judge. This explains the tremendous popularity of

TONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

It holds its host of friends because of *cup-quality*. A delightful golden brown color, a rich, rare, palate-tickling aroma, a full body that satisfies. You'll like it. Try a pound today.

35c AT YOUR GROCER'S
TONE BROS., Des Moines, Ia.
There are two kinds of Spices, TONE'S and *"others"*



OATS NEW SEED OATS

Big money in right kind of oats. Here's your chance. Imported Canadian seed oats, raised on Galloway Brothers-Bowman Co. big seed oats farm in Canada. New, clean land. Genuine Regenerated Swedish Select went 116 bushels to acre; Early New Market 110 bushels to acre. Farmers who bought this seed from us last year raised as high as 75 to 100 bushels in this country and found out that their old seed was inbred and run out. Seed from us went double and in many cases three times. Change your seed. Try some of this new seed. Sample free, or 10 cents for large packet. Will also send our free book entitled "Big Money in Oats and How to Grow Them."

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO., Oats Specialists
382Y Galloway Station - WATERLOO, IOWA

TRUSTWORTHY MEN OR WOMEN

Wanted as local representatives of responsible manufacturer. High class merchandise and clean selling methods. $12.00 per week guaranteed on easy conditions, with possibility of $30.00 and advance. Experience not necessary.

Manufacturer, Box C. H. 278, Philadelphia.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 42 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS

Just take a careful look at the cut of the Hoosier Single Disk Drill shown below. Note the wonderful up and down range of the disks. See how straight the draw bar pull is. The disks stay right to the work and the draft is light. The Hoosier Drill has time and labor saving features that are worth much to you.

You can get any size or style Drill in the Hoosier Line from One-Horse up in Plain Grain and Combined Grain and Fertilizer — Single and Double Disk, Hoe and Shoe. There is built a Hoosier Drill that will meet your needs and do the work right, no matter where you live. Send for the Hoosier Drill Catalogue, read it, and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill. Absolutely guaranteed.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
RICHMOND INDIANA U.S.A.



Do You Want THE BEST ALFALFA?

Do you want the best Alfalfa, the largest crop producer and biggest money-maker? Then buy

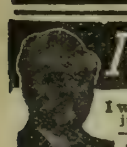
PEPSEECO

Alfalfa Timothy Millet — Brand "CREAM of the CROP" — Cane Clover Ky. BlueGrass

PEPSEECO Alfalfa Seed is the Cheapest and best crop insurance you can buy. It is the highest grade seed that can be secured anywhere regardless of cost. Every sack of PEPSEECO Seed is more carefully selected, and more thoroughly cleaned and rigidly tested than any other, and has been chosen because of quality and greatest surety of big crop yield. PEPSEECO Alfalfa is grown on non-irrigated land which insures perfect germination and resistance against drought. Insist upon having PEPSEECO Seeds—Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Cane, Millet and Kentucky Blue Grass. Sold by 4,000 dealers, from New York to San Francisco. Cost *you* no more than other kinds. If your dealer doesn't handle them, write us.

FREE Valuable Book containing information about Alfalfa, Clover and other seed. Illustrated. Sent free if you furnish us your dealer's name. Write for this book today.

J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO.,
1124 West 8th Street, Kansas City, Mo.



I SELL TREES & SEEDS THAT GROW

I want you to send for my 1912 Catalogue—just issued. Every page—108 of them—filled with special offers in price and quality. Be sure to get my free

Nursery and Seed Book

written with my 26 years experience—for buying Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed, Upland grown Alfalfa, Clover and Field Grass Seed, Seed Potatoes, Corn and Grain, Fruit and Forest Trees, Small Fruits and Flowering shrubs. Freight paid on $15 tree orders. All Seeds Nebraska Standard. None better.

German Nurseries and Seed House
Box 10, Beatrice, Nebr.
CARL SONDEREGGER, President

10c Offer!
1 5c pkt. mixed colors Petunias
1 10c pkt. extra fine mixed pansies
1 10c pkt. giant single pinks.
1 5c pkt. finest mixed poppies.
30 cents worth for 10 cents postpaid

DON'T PLANT OLD CORN

or weak, wormy, frozen seed. ARMSTRONG CORN will grow. 95 bus. per acre Ia. Agr. College; 75 bus. Kans.; 70 bus. Missouri; 75 bus. Illinois. 1st Premium S. Dak.; 24 acres, 1900 bus. Wisc.; 110 acres 8749 bus. Iowa. Success in Nebraska.



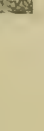
Don't Risk Poor Seed.

Descriptive Seed Corn Bulletin free.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Bx 90, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

Special Prices On Trees

Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock, Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address



RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO.,
Dept. \ Shenandoah, Iowa.

Horticulture

Garden and Orchard Notes.

Root-grafting may be done any time now, until about April first.

The Colorado Blue Spruce is nearly as pretty at this time of the year as during the summer. It is easy to grow and care for.

Preparation for spraying the orchard next spring should be made now. Sprayers and material may be bought, and a study of methods of application made.

Rhubarb, which was dug and allowed to freeze last fall, may now be put in a box and covered with two or three inches of soil, watered and set in a warm place in the dark. Edible shoots will soon spring from these roots. By growing it in the dark the leaves are kept small.

Do not buy cheap seeds or plants just because they are cheap. Often the cheapest seed is the most expensive. This is especially true of onions and cabbage. Be sure the seed is true to name and will germinate well. It pays to purchase seeds quite a while before they are to be used, and give them a good test at home.

Farm Peach Orchard.

Many farmers in Kansas have become somewhat skeptical as to the value of peach trees in the family orchard. This is particularly true along the north central and western border of the state, where cold winters frequently kill the fruit buds. But even with this condition, farmers cannot afford to be without this luscious fruit in the favorable years. Two or three dozen trees of good, hardy sorts will pay immense dividends, in satisfaction if not in dollars and cents, even if fruit be obtained only three out of ten seasons.

In the eastern part of the state and along the Missouri and Kaw river hills growers realize about three crops out of five, and on the more favorable elevations as many as seven out of ten may be obtained.

Two or three dozen trees of good, hardy sorts, properly distributed as to time of ripening, will give ample supplies for any family. The cost for stock will range anywhere from 15 to 25 cents a tree. One crop on one tree for home consumption will be worth the first cost of all the trees.

The peach, being a rapid grower, will perhaps stand more abuse than any other fruit tree grown in Kansas. It should be planted on upland when possible, and given, the first three years, good cultivation. Trees for spring planting should be ordered immediately. Get one-year-old trees from reliable nurseries, and get them early, so that they may be planted as soon as the ground will permit in the spring. Nothing is gained by planting the extra large trees. A good size to order will be one-half to five-eighths-inch trees, and these will be four to five feet tall. Cut back in such a way that the limbs forming the frame of the tree will be two and one-half to three feet above the ground. Keep the trees growing vigorously till midsummer. It is not advisable to encourage a late growth of wood, as this is almost sure to be injured by winter freezing.

The following are some of the good varieties that have generally done well in Kansas: Early to midsummer—Greensboro, Carmen, Early Rivers, Chinese Ching, and Family Favorite; midsummer—Mountain Rose, Champion, Old Mixon Free, Old Mixon Cling, Elberta and Crosby; midsummer to late—Stephenson's Rareripe, Calway, Ward's Late, Chair's Choice, Krummel's October and Levy's Late.

The average life of a peach orchard in Kansas is comparatively short, and in order to keep up the supply it will be necessary to add to the plantation from time to time. C. V. Holsinger, of the extension department of Kansas Agricultural College, will be glad to advise anyone who needs help in selecting trees.

Sweet Clover and Spanish Peanuts.

Answering J. T. Burns, Aroya, Colo.: Write any reliable seed house for sweet clover seed and variety adapted to your altitude. Sweet clover seems to thrive under most any western conditions. KANSAS FARMER has the promise of an article by a Kansas man who has grown sweet clover as a crop for years. Watch for this. Look up back numbers of this paper for other information. See in another column the information you want regarding Spanish peanuts.

A Sunday Suit at an Every-Day Price—$15

A suit that's good enough for any man to wear anywhere is the result of a new idea in clothes-making. It's the



CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special No 5130 GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR $15

The success of the new idea permits us to use the best blue serge we've ever put into a $15 suit.

The style, fit and workmanship are fully up to the merit of the cloth. And you can be sure of quality before you spend a cent. The Clothcraft guaranty, backed by dealer and maker, assures absolutely pure wool; first-class trimmings and workmanship; permanent shapeliness; and lasting service and satisfaction.

All those good qualities seem like a large order in a $15 suit—but make us prove them!

Go to the nearest Clothcraft Store. Examine the suit carefully; try on the coat, and see how well it fits. Notice also the many other good styles of Clothcraft Clothes at $10 to $25.

If you don't know a Clothcraft Store write us. We'll send you the Spring Style-Book, a sample of the serge, and name of nearest dealer.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

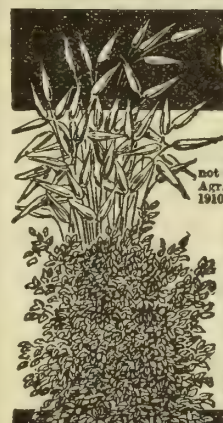
CLOTHCRAFT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.

Founded 1850—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes
641 ST. CLAIR AVENUE, N. W. Cleveland Sixth City

Oats, Alfalfa AND Potatoes



SALZER'S REJUVENATED WHITE BONANZA OATS.

Twenty acres of your land sown to this famous Oats should be good for 2000 bushels in 1912. These 2000 bushels for feeding purposes are worth to-day $1000.00! Why not make this $1000.00 for 1912? The White Bonanza Oats won, years ago, the Am. Agr. prize of $500.00 in gold for the heaviest yielding Oats opened to the world, and in 1910 and 1911 the sworn-to yields range from 80 to 259 bushels per acre!

SALZER'S HARDY ALFALFA.

Is the biggest, quickest continuous money-maker for the farmer known. Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin says, regarding Salzer's Alfalfa: "On 30 acres I raised over $2500.00 worth of Alfalfa hay."

POTATOES.

Potatoes are our great specialty. The Editor of the Rural New Yorker gives to "Salzer's Earliest" the astonishing yield of 464 bushels to the acre. Salzer's Catalog gives full description of heavy yielding "full blooded" pedigree stocks in Oats, Barley, Spring Wheat, Spring Rye, Corn, Clovers, Timothy, Potatoes, etc., etc.

FOR 10c IN STAMPS WE WILL MAIL

you a large package of Salzer's Famous White Bonanza Oats, our Hardy Alfalfa, together with many other rare Farm Seed samples; also big Farm Seed Catalog free for the asking.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.
226 S. 8th Street, La Crosse, Wis.



VANSANT'S FAMOUS—WORLD'S GREATEST YIELDING SEED CORN

You can't afford to risk your crop of corn by planting inferior seed corn nor buying it from jobbers. Buy direct from the oldest and most successful breeders. Raise 75 to 100 bushels an acre. We grow every bushel on the world's greatest seed corn farm—1500 acres—in truest type growing section of corn belt. Thousands regular praising customers. Send your name for LARGE INSTRUCTIVE CATALOG WITH SAMPLES OF CORN FREE We Won First Premium Iowa Exhibit World's Fair

Start right with the best seeds you can get—that's Vansant's—Send name today

Remember Brother; We Grow Our Corn W. W. Vansant & Sons, Box J, Farragut, Iowa

32 CENTS PER ACRE

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 69

Send For Our SEED CATALOG Now Ready

Special prices on Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Etc. We buy Millet, Cane Seed, Kafir Corn.

Hayes Produce Co., 524-526 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

High Grade Seed Corn and Seeds (Seed Oats)

Ask for catalogue and prices.

GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

TRENT'S Seed Corn

First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

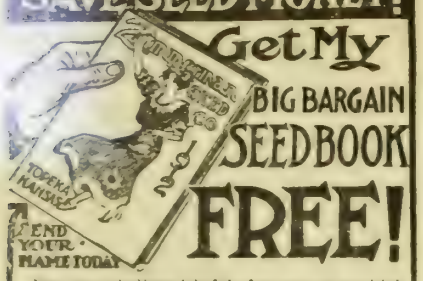
S. G. TRENT,
Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legs Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

SAVE SEED MONEY!



Get My BIG BARGAIN SEEDBOOK FREE!

SEND YOUR NAME TODAY

You don't believe it's fair for you to pay high prices for poor seed, just to enable the seedsman to print an "elaborate", "high-toned", expensive catalogue — YOU want high-grade SEEDS rather than a "high-toned" catalogue. That's just the way I feel about it, too! That's why I am giving you usable value in seeds rather than useless value in a "high-toned" catalogue.

My new 1912 Bargain Seed Book is a straight-from-the-shoulder book of seed facts—every page is filled with big bargain offers on tested, dependable seeds, rather than high-sounding names and fancy pictures of unknown "freak" vegetables. Thousands of readers of this paper who have given me their business for years already know the value of

Zimmerman's TESTED Seeds!

Zimmerman's Seeds are first quality seeds, true to name and sure to please. I sell tested seed only and give every customer prompt attention, courteous treatment and the most possible in quality and quantity for every cent they pay for my goods. I want you to have a copy of my catalogue so that you may prove by one trial order that it means profit and protection to you to buy all your seeds from me. Write me today for a free copy of my 1912 Bargain Catalogue. A postal will do. Address,

ZIMMERMAN SEED CO.
623 Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Field's 1912 Book Tells the Facts About Seeds

In the 70 pages of this annual catalog, I've given more direct information about seeds than you would get in a year's course at an agricultural college. Full of real live facts that you can use next spring in your work.

Field's Seeds Yield

I've told about my systems of growing, harvesting, grading and testing seeds, to get the best strains of acclimated seed for every section, absolutely pure, of 100% germination. Get acquainted with my seeds, my work and with me. Write for book — free.

HENRY FIELD, Pres.
Henry Field Seed Company
Private Desk 55, Shenandoah, Iowa



TESTED SEED CORN

All our corn is grown under our personal supervision and is carefully cleaned and graded, and tested by experts trained at the United States Government Laboratory.

STRAIGHT NECK DWARF Milo Maize

WILL GREATLY INCREASE YOUR YIELD. Nothing like it. Earliest and best. This is the year of all others to secure this strictly new and improved variety which is so much better and more productive than any other.

FREE SAMPLE and Big CATALOG

of 106 pages with hundreds of illustrations. Write also for the Barteldes Cultural Guide. It is FREE.

VERY CHEAP—First-class Nursery trees carefully selected and inspected. Also fertilizers, germ cultures, farm implements, garden tools, incubators, and poultry supplies. Best goods and lowest prices. Ask for Special Book.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

There are many ways of approaching the good roads problem, but none of them seem so effective as getting out and doing the work. Congressman Anderson of Ohio has introduced a bill which has for its purpose the creation of a Good Roads Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and national co-operation with state and local authorities in the building of good roads and bridges. This bill carries an appropriation of $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 shall be available each year.

Congressman Shackleford of Missouri has also introduced a good roads bill. By this a classification of all roads used for rural mail routes is made and payments made by the government for their use. In the first class the government is to pay $80 per mile each year. In Class B, $40 per mile, and $20 for Class C and $10 for Class D each year. This money is to be paid to the several state treasurers, who shall determine its proper apportionment. The money is to be used for the maintenance of the roads. This is one form of rendering government aid in building good roads.

Congressman Hawley of Oregon has introduced a bill providing for the apportionment of $100,000 for each state for the erection of buildings for the permanent exhibition of agricultural, horticultural and industrial products. No state shall participate in the benefits of this measure which does not appropriate funds for and maintain a state fair.

Berryton Institute Resolves.

The following resolution was presented at the Berryton farmers' institute by W. H. Coultis, and adopted unanimously: Resolved, that the Berryton Farmers' Institute assembled are in favor of the next legislature so amending the law as to put all county officers on a fixed salary, graded by the work performed as near as practicable, fees to be paid into the county treasury.

A New Grange at Roxbury.

National Organizer Charles B. Hoyt, whose home is in McPherson, Kansas, has been doing some splendid work in his territory recently. On the afternoon of Friday, January 19, he organized Roxbury Grange, to which final instructions were given in Lilly Hall at Roxbury on January 27. Roxbury is in the northeast corner of McPherson County, in a fine farming district. The officers elected for Roxbury Grange are as follows: Master, J. B. Clark; overseer, J. A. Tolle; lecturer, Mrs. W. E. Chisholm; steward, Harry Nirider; assistant steward, Willard Blessing; chaplain, W. F. Ash; treasurer, W. R. Lilly; secretary, W. E. Chisholm; gate keeper, Frank Satterlee; Ceres, Mrs. J. B. Clark; Pomona, Mrs. C. J. Sheffer; Flora, Mrs. S. Marston; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. S. Lilly.

Another New Grange.

In Hayes Township, McPherson County, Kansas, between Inman and Windom, at Alpha school house, a strong Grange was organized on Tuesday evening, January 23, by National Organizer Charles B. Hoyt of McPherson. This Grange was named Union Grange, and the officers, who all receive their mail from Inman, Kansas, are as follows: Master, Walter Walsten; overseer, Ralph Spohn; lecturer, Miss Nannie Carlson; steward, Wallace Peterson; assistant steward, Carl Peterson; chaplain, Anton Matson; treasurer, G. W. Peterson; secretary, E. D. Spohn; gate keeper, L. E. Wilson; Ceres, Mrs. G. F. Lechey; Pomona, Mrs. P. D. Spohn; Flora, Mrs. Charles Burdick; lady assistant steward, Miss Sadie Rainey. On Wednesday evening, January 24, Mr. Hoyt organized Wheatland Grange, which is located to the west of Conway, in McPherson County. As yet we do not have the list of officers for this new Grange.

Ash Valley Installation.

Saturday, January 20, was a red letter day for the Granges in Pawnee County, Kansas. Early in the forenoon members from Sunflower, Pawnee, O. K., Garfield, Walnut Valley and Fairfield began to gather in the Grange hall at Larned by the invitation of Ash Valley Grange. In the forenoon the first and second degrees were conferred by Ash Valley degree team in a very pleasing and satisfactory manner. About 200 members were then served with a bountiful dinner in charge of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Waring. In the afternoon National Organizer Charles B. Hoyt, assisted by Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. S. K. Lovett, publicly installed the officers of Ash Valley Grange in the following offices: Master, S. K. Lovett; overseer, E. J. Lovett; lecturer, Mrs. W. A. Warring; steward, I. D. Bow; assistant steward, W. A. Warring; chaplain, Mrs. T. F. Heaton; treasurer, J. H. Cunningham; secretary, E. A. Smith; gate keeper, W. H. Wilcox; Ceres, Mrs. W. B. Clark; Pomona, Mrs. J. W. Paramore; Flora, Mrs. W. K. Yeager; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. H. Wilcox.

Pawnee County Pomona.

After installing the officers of Ash Valley Grange, at Larned, National Organizer Charles B. Hoyt proceeded to explain the value of a Pomona Grange and its work. As the representatives of the various Granges in the county were all present, Mr. Hoyt proceeded to organize a Pomona Grange with 50 members from the seven subordinate Granges in that county. After organization it was determined that regular meetings of the Pomona Grange should be held on the first Saturday in March, June, September and December. The following officers of Pawnee County Pomona Grange were elected and installed: Master, A. B. Lovett; overseer, Hubert Dexter; lecturer, Mrs. A. B. Lovett; steward, Frank Ware; assistant steward, O. Colglazer; chaplain, J. E. Kay; treasurer, W. L. Manler; secretary, W. J. Gaston; gate keeper, Charles Groves; Ceres, Mrs. J. W. Gaston; Pomona, Mrs. W. H. Wilcox; Flora, Mrs. Herbert Dexter; lady assistant steward, Mrs. W. A. Warring.

Kansas Farm Values Large.

Kansas farm property was worth a little more than two billion dollars in 1910, according to a census bulletin just made public. Of this sum 85.2 per cent represents land and buildings, 2.4 per cent implements and machinery, and 12.4 per cent live stock. The total is more than double that of ten years ago. The average value of Kansas farms is $11,467, compared with $4,992 ten years ago.

Kansas has 177,841 farms, with an average of 244 acres each. The average Kansas farm has $272 worth of implements and machinery and $1,426 worth of live stock.

The land surface of the state is 52,335,360 acres, of which 43,384,799 acres are in farms, and 29,904,067 acres, or 68.9 per cent of the total land area, is classed as improved farm land.

The average value of farm land for the whole state is $35.45 an acre. It ranges from $10 to $25 in the western third, $25 to $50 in the eastern third, while in the two northeastern counties, Brown and Jackson, the average is $75 to $100, and in Wyandotte County $168.63 an acre.

Thirty-seven per cent of Kansas farms are operated by tenants, 11 per cent on cash rent and 26 per cent on shares. Of the 111,108 farms operated by owners, 60,582, or 54.5 per cent, are free of mortgage. The number of farms free from mortgage was greater in 1910 than in 1900. The average value of mortgaged farms increased from $3,129 in 1900 to $9,430 in 1910, while the average mortgage debt rose from $1,126 in 1900 to $2,326 in 1910. The average mortgage was 36 per cent of the average value of mortgaged farms in 1900 and 25 per cent in 1910.

If your fowls are listless and droopy examine them for lice and act accordingly. Yes, lice will breed on the hens even in the coldest weather.

Vaughan's Gladiolus Bulbs



The best results in flower beds and borders are secured from picked bulbs of superior quality. Vaughan's Flower Bulbs & Roots produce plants that are sure to bloom. Florists and private gardeners have used them for 35 yrs. Our Gladiolus Princeps, Mrs. Frances King and Margaret are famous.

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mailed FREE to all buyers of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse Plants, Shrubs & Hardy Plants.

SPECIAL—For $1 we'll send prepaid 25 large Bulbs, comprising new Blues, Pinks, Yellows and Lilacs, in an even, well-proportioned mixture, also 1 ounce each of Vaughan's Spencer Sweet Peas, mixed, and newest tall Nasturtiums, mixed; or 50 small bulbs of above mixture together with our catalogue, 25c.

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31 W. Randolph St. Chicago 25 Barclay St. N.Y.

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IT'S ALL IN THE SEED

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FREE SAMPLE Ask for sample and compare them with any other seed oats offered, or in the World. Our Big illustrated Seed Catalog of Oats, Seed Corn, Grass, Clover and all kinds of farm and garden Seeds mailed FREE on Request.

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BLACKBERRIES

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TRADE MARK

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We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

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It is no trick at all to apply CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN.

It spreads smoothly, flows freely, hardens into a beautiful permanent finish.

Makes old wood look like new, and "new wood look better."

No matter what you've tried before CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN gives better satisfaction and better results than any other stain made. "There's nothing like it."

NOTICE.

If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send 35 cents and your dealer's name, and we will send you (Post Paid) a full one-half pint can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN (any of 15 colors) including FREE a good brush with which to apply same. State plainly color desired. (Department I



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Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

NOW'S THE TIME

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and imigration is constantly increasing.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained.

For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Supt. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.



Canadian Government Agent
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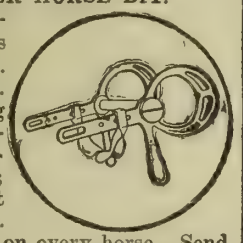
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Should be used on every horse. Send for it today and prevent accident. Fully guaranteed. Price $1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted.

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THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.

Test Seed Corn Now

[Continued From Page Five]

MILLER THANKFUL FOR TEST CAMPAIGN.

J. H. Miller, superintendent of Agricultural College Extension department, writes:

"I want to thank you for the active campaign you are undertaking for the testing of corn. I don't think now that the situation is quite as bad as you seem to think it is so far as the whole state is concerned, but it is bad enough, and I want to thank you for pushing this so vigorously.

"There are two very serious features relative to our seed situation; one is that the western fourth of Kansas absolutely has no seed of any kind, and we must send several hundred cars of seed into that end of the state. The second feature is due to the very dry weather and to the failure of hundreds of farmers in the eastern end of the state to grow corn that in their judgment will be good for seed. It will be necessary, I think, for farmers this year to put aside all consideration of the "show ear." They must be content with corn that will grow. The reports that have come to us from various parts of the state and from tests made here do not indicate such a very serious situation relative to the germination of corn. I think that it will not be serious."

DISTRICT SCHOOL TEST.

On January 24, Perry Hedrick, one of my pupils, brought me a copy of the January 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER, in which was an elaborate article on the subject of testing seed corn. That afternoon I explained the article very carefully to the school and requested that each pupil bring an ear of what they thought to be good seed corn.

On the next day I took a tobacco box which was about one foot square and three inches deep, and put about one inch of sand in it. I then took a white cloth and, with the aid of some of the pupils, cut the cloth just so it would fit down in the box on the sand, and then divided and marked off the cloth into twenty squares, put it down on the sand, and moistened it and the sand thoroughly. Before putting the cloth down I numbered the squares.

I then had each pupil take six grains from the ear of corn which he or she brought—had them take six grains from the ear in the manner set out in the article in KANSAS FARMER. With two or three exceptions all the pupils took a great interest in the test.

I had the pupils number their ears of corn to correspond with the numbers on the squares. One of the pupils then took the box home and placed it in a warm room, covering it with a cloth.

On February 2 we counted the grains that had sprouted in each of the squares. The following are the results of the germination in the 16 squares:

Ear No. 1	5 grains.
Ear No. 2	4 grains.
Ear No. 3	6 grains.
Ear No. 4	4 grains.
Ear No. 5	6 grains.
Ear No. 6	6 grains.
Ear No. 7	5 grains.
Ear No. 8	3 grains.
Ear No. 9	6 grains.
Ear No. 10	6 grains.
Ear No. 11	6 grains.
Ear No. 12	6 grains.
Ear No. 13	4 grains.
Ear No. 14	5 grains.
Ear No. 15	4 grains.
Ear No. 16	4 grains.

Conclusions: Only seven ears out of sixteen were good for seed corn, which was only about 43 per cent. All the ears looked like they would make good seed.

It is very little trouble to test seed corn. A farmer should, by all means, test all his seed corn before it is planted.

The pupils gained a great deal of good information on the subject of seed corn. Every rural school should make this test.—ROBERT W. CROW, teacher of Hickory Grove School, Anutt, Dent County, Missouri.

NEBRASKA AWAKE TO SITUATION.

Through Nebraska during the week of February 26 will be run four special trains, from each of which will be preached the gospel of tested seed corn. These trains will be manned by farmer corn growers who know the value of good seed, aided by lecturers from the Nebraska Experiment Station, and several of Uncle Sam's corn experts will also accompany the trains. From each train large quantities of printed matter will be distributed. This will set forth the reasons for testing seed corn, and will give full instructions as to how it is done. Excerpts from one of the printed circulars are as follows:

Help save Nebraska's corn crop—a loss of $40,000,000 stares Nebraska in the face. This loss can be avoided if you will plant seed corn that will grow.

This condition is brought about by the poor quality of the corn which will be planted by the farmers of the state as seed. Tests made by the Nebraska Experiment Station and verified by hundreds of farmers prove that only from 40 to 50 per cent of the corn that will be used for seed purposes will germinate and produce good corn.

These astounding results have been secured by tests made throughout the state. The condition is general and not confined to any particular locality. Tests have been made in more than half the counties of the state. In many instances the germinations have run as low as 10 per cent. Rarely have they reached 75. The general average maintains at about 50 per cent, or one-half.

If corn is planted with the germination tests showing that only about one-half will produce, it means a loss of something like $40,000,000 in corn.

A loss of one-tenth of the normal crop would be a serious handicap to Nebraska.

A loss of one-half would mean a CALAMITY.

Testing the seed corn will prevent this appalling loss. And it is the only method that will prevent it.

MUCH MISSOURI SEED POOR.

J. C. Hackleman, of Missouri Experiment Station, writes: "In order to determine the actual condition of the seed corn, the experiment station has collected in three different sections of the state—central, southwestern and northern—representative samples of corn. These samples were collected from corn which the owners said would be used for seed in the spring. In some cases the corn was field gathered, others selected at the time of husking, some taken from the crib, and in extreme cases taken from corn still in shocks in the field. These samples of corn were brought to the experiment station and germinated with the following results:

"Field gathered seed, carefully stored, per cent germination, 96.

"Seed selected at gathering, per cent germination, 89.10.

"Seed selected from crib, per cent germination, 83.30.

"Seed selected from shock, per cent germination, 53.70.

"This table may be somewhat misleading, inasmuch as the average for the field gathered seed corn, which was carefully stored, represents but two germinations, while that for seed selected at gathering represents a considerably larger number, as does that selected from the crib. In some cases the crib selected corn ran as low as 15 to 20 per cent, while in others, where the cribs had been well protected and where the corn was well matured when harvested, the germination was much higher.

"These figures show clearly that unless due precaution is taken, much poor seed will be planted this spring. As it is possible for one man to test enough corn to plant 25 acres in one day's actual time, it can easily be seen that such work would be highly profitable during the bad days of February and March."

SEED SHOULD TEST NINETY PER CENT.

C. W. Pugsley of Nebraska Experiment Station writes KANSAS FARMER, speaking particularly regarding Nebraska conditions, but his remarks apply with equal importance to Kansas' situation:

"The Nebraska farmers should secure their seed as near their home as possible. Seed from eastern states or from the south does not do nearly as well as seed grown under Nebraska conditions.

"Farmers should not buy seed from outside the state if they can possibly secure it here, and they should be absolutely certain that the corn they buy in the state of Nebraska will test 90 per cent or above, and that it has been grown in the state. Of course, if seed cannot be secured here, the next best thing will have to be done. Then the farmers should get their seed as close home as possible.

3 Special Champion Silo Propositions

Save You 25% or More.

Now is the time to get busy and save money. I have three fine propositions. One for the man who wants just a silo. One for the man who wants silo and cutter. One for man who can club together with neighbors for several silos. Write and tell me which you are interested in. I will make you a proposition that beats anything ever offered.



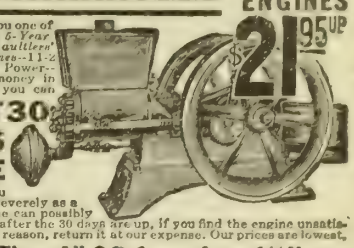
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Latest Improved Standard Makes. Fully Guaranteed. Sent on Free Trial. Half your dealer's price. Walking plows, $2.00 up; Sulky plows, $24.50 up; Disc Harrows, $13.00 up; Cultivators, $2.60 up; Grain Drills, $10.35 up; Corn planters, $8.10 up; Mowers, $33.00 up; Feed cutters, $2.25 up; Feed grinders, $8.70 up, and every other kind of farm implement at proportionately low price. If interested, write and say: "*Send me your big, Free Farm Implement Catalogue*," and see our wonderful low prices and great liberal free trial offer.

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Hardy — Vigorous Stock Guaranteed. Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
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M. M. Johnson

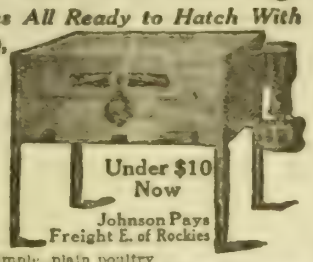
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and satisfying all buyers. All money is returned if the

QUEEN Incubator

does not fulfill all the claims I make for it. The high-class hatcher that is sold at a reasonable price. Why pay more? Get my free Poultry Guide and Catalog and see my plan. *I pay freight and guarantee 10 years.*

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This Month Jim Rohan's POULTRY BULLETIN *tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.*



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18 Racine, Wis.

$7.35 BUYS A 125 EGG GUARANTEED NATIONAL INCUBATOR

Made of sheet steel lined with asbestos and inlaid with strong fibre board. Corners and edges sealed with metal strips. Air tight, cold, damp and fire proof—won't warp. Hot water heating system. Automatic heat regulator. Perfect thermometer. Cold rolled copper tank. Non-breakable lamp. Deep nursery and egg chamber. Gives almost 100 per cent results always. **Guaranteed 5 years. Money back if dissatisfied.** Incubator, **$7.35,** Brooder, **$4.00;** when ordered together, **$9.35.** Order now. Booklet on request.

NATIONAL INCUBATOR CO. 1154 19th St. N.I.Co. Racine, Wis.



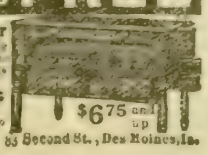
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POULTRY



Who said, "Fried chicken?" No one; that surely was imagination. Too early yet.

If you are new in the poultry business start small and develop the business by degrees.

A busy hen is usually a good layer. An indolent hen is profitless. Compel the hen to scratch for a living.

Don't get the notion that bantams are too small to be of any account. Give them proper care and they will lay more eggs in proportion to their size than a good many of the large breeds.

For a chicken to be healthy and its organs active, it should be made to take exercise by scratching for its food in some litter.

In case of crop-bound pour oil or melted lard down the throat and gently knead the crop. This may relieve the trouble. If it does not, use the knife, open the crop and empty the contents. Wash clean and sew up the crop.

It is always economy to pay a little more, when that little insures a great deal more of quality. In buying eggs for hatching, remember the fact, when you purchase, that you are getting, so to speak, choice, pure-bred stock, and many of the chicks may each eventually sell for more than the entire lot of eggs cost.

Because a hen is a non-sitter, it does not imply that she is a better layer than the sitter or as profitable. The non-sitter thrives best in spring and summer, and is an active forager. There is a time when she takes a rest, even if she does not sit. She will lay more eggs in summer than the sitter, but in the long run the sitter overtakes her, and at the end of the year will have laid as many eggs, as well as produced one or two broods of chicks, giving fully as much profit and being more contented in confinement.

If you have no pure-bred fowls on the farm, nor any particular desire to have any, maybe your boy or your girl might have such a desire. It would pay you big to grant them that desire, even though there might not be any direct remuneration to you. Nearly all children love pets, and to have some thoroughbred chickens for "their very own" would please them greatly. The good results of encouraging children to take care of even a pen of Bantams would be of untold value. It creates in them habits of thrift and enterprise, with a contentment of their surroundings that they would get in no other way. The child that is fond of pets has a well-spring of mercy in its breast, and the care and ownership are most important events that lead to the making of our most humane, wise and respected citizens.

A correspondent inquires as to the desirability of using the hopper system of feeding chickens. We are inclined to believe that the hopper method is the lazy man's way of feeding. He wants to give the chickens all they will eat for several days at one time, and thus save work. This method is expensive, because it induces the hens to eat at all hours of the day and causes them to become too fat and subject to disease. It may be all right to feed young chicks by the hopper method, for they need all the feed they can eat to keep them growing. It might do to keep bran in a hopper before the fowls at all times, as they are not so liable to eat too much of this feed as they would of grains. The proper way to feed grain is to scatter it wide and deep in a lot of litter, which not only prevents the greedy hens from securing more than their share, but compels all to scratch for it, thereby taking exercise and remaining in better condition for laying.

The hatching season will soon be in full swing, and lots of eggs for hatching will be sold and set. A setting of eggs is generally supposed to be 13, though a number of breeders give 15. In the early hatches 11 eggs are about all that a hen of average size can cover. More chicks, as a rule, will be hatched from that number of eggs than from 15 under the same hen. If the latter number of eggs are given a hen, some on the outer edge of the nest are apt to get chilled on cold nights, and therefore fail to hatch. Hence in the early spring we would not give more than 11 eggs to a hen of the size of the American class. So if you get a setting of 15 eggs from a breeder, put the eggs under two hens, seven under one and eight under the other, and the percentage of the hatch will be much larger than if the 15 eggs are set under one hen. After the season gets warmer, more eggs can be placed under the hens, but take the whole season through, the smaller settings will be attended with the best results.

Neglecting the Chickens.

There is a widespread notion that chickens are predisposed to sickness; that cholera and roup and a dozen other ailments are just waiting to pounce upon every flock. Especially is this notion prevalent among those who have never raised chickens, and deters many from entering the chicken business.

But it is the neglect of the fowls that is the cause of diseases among them, rather than any inherent tendency to disease. When chickens are confined to small pens or small runs any neglect in cleanliness is always liable to be followed by disease. The accumulation of filth in the poultry houses, the failure to supply with regularity suitable food and pure water and material without which the fowls cannot properly prepare their food for digestion, and damp walls and floors, all this will in time undermine the health of the fowls and end in trouble. The ordinary fowl will stand a great deal of abuse, but there is a limit beyond which it cannot maintain its health and survive. But chickens are not naturally subject to disease to the extent that is generally supposed.

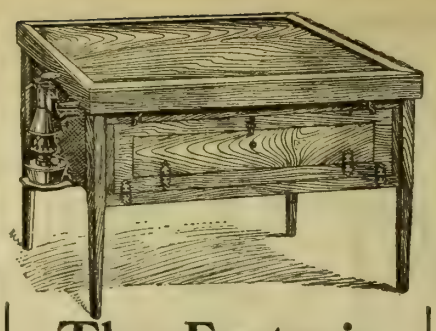
Many people who would otherwise keep a flock of fowls hesitate to do so for fear of the supposed constant presence of diseases which they think requires an immense amount of time, trouble and labor to keep at bay. Half an hour a day will suffice for cleaning the poultry house and giving all the needed attention to a flock of a few dozen hens. The person who industriously devotes this much time to the purpose every day need not worry about disease. The chances are 50 to 1 that his premises will never be invaded by any of the contagious diseases which are widely supposed to be the main drawback to successful poultry culture.

A Word for the Cornish.

The dark Cornish fowl was originated in England some 70 years ago, where it is today, and has been for many years, one of the most popular breeds grown. The reason for this is simple enough: They are to the poultry world what the Polled Angus cattle and the Poland China hogs are to the most progressive beef and pork farmers. Why our farmers and city men, who just raise chickens for private use, do not raise them more is because they are not acquainted with them.

Their sleek, wholesome proportions, shown by their few skin-tight feathers, over rounded breasts and hams, make them known as the meat growers that they really are. When dressed, they are plump-bodied, good to look at and their fine, gamey flavor make them the best in the world to eat. A full grown cockerel dresses and has meat on the breast to be carved like a young turkey. Pick up any kind of a Cornish out of a healthy flock and you have a bird "Fit for the Gods" instead of the usual scrawny fowl which is dished up to you by our butchers and restaurants at present.

They are good, healthy chickens, and as layers will do their part when handled as you would handle any other breed for eggs. They must be made to



The Fostoria Incubator

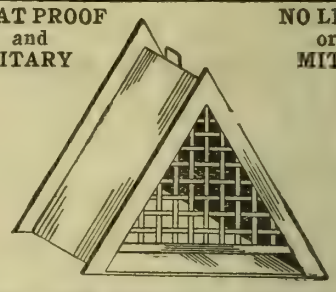
KANSAS MADE.

Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the **best redwood lumber,** and **worth the price.** It has a **double acting regulator** that acts **quietly** and **surely** and **always.** Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycos" thermometer, the best made. **Requires less oil than any other incubator.** It hatches the hatchable eggs. Find out about the incubator that is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200-egg. Guaranteed for 60 days.

Send for free catalog that tells all about it.

FOSTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
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RAT PROOF and SANITARY **NO LICE or MITES**



CLUCK'S PRIDE COOP makes chicken raising profitable. Better than any wooden coop you ever saw. Made of galvanized iron, rust and vermin-proof. No painting required. Never becomes damp, folds flat when not in use. Ends and bottom removable and thoroughly ventilated. Write today for full particulars and prices. **MAURER MFG. CO., Box 33, Freeport, Ill.**

White Plymouth Rocks
GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically.

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Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm.

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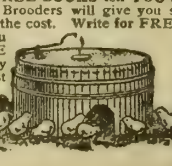
SAVE YOUR CHICKS

Send us the names of 5 or 10 poultry friends and receive free our booklet entitled "White Diarrhoea the Greatest Foe to Chick Life." This booklet makes Poultry Profits Possible. It treats of White Diarrhoea, commonly called bowel trouble; gives cause, treatment and a guaranteed cure. Also gives directions for feeding chicks. Write today. It's free, postpaid.

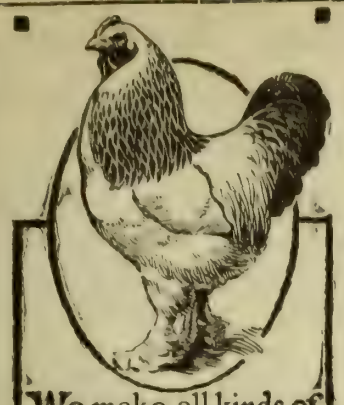
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Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, and Prof. McKergow, McGill University Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Every Aladdin Lamp fully guaranteed and protected by patents in nearly every country on earth. Our **burners** fit your old lamps. To introduce the Aladdin, we will give

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Wind Mill and Tower $29.70
Complete with Anchor Posts
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Indispensable to farmers and vineyardists. Ten tools in one. Two hammer heads, 2 wire cutters, powerful wire stretcher, splicer, 2 staple pullers, staple maker, bolt holder. "A" is a specially well finished and sturdy tool. "B" is a different model at less cost.

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are drop forged from special formula steel. Well tempered. Fit the hand—just the right "heft." If your local hardware store cannot supply you, send us your dealer's name.
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Alfalfa, Clover Hay, Wheat Screenings, sheaf oats, rye, Kaffir corn, wheat, barley, shell corn, cotton seed, wet, dry or oily are all ground to meal on the "Bull Dog" Grinder.
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and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c.
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The Home of Egg Producers.
We have Leghorns (8 varieties), Minorcas (3 varieties), Blue Andalusians, Mottled Anconas, English Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, and Dominiques, all high class birds and big winners at Kansas state fairs and state show. Stock for sale, also plenty of eggs from pens containing our winners. Prices very reasonable.
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SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.
If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.

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work, like all of them. Every farmer and town-lot chicken fancier ought to try these meat-makers of the poultry tribe. If nothing else, try a few cockerels in a flock of your hens and see what a truly wonderful difference they make in your table supply of fine, toothsome flavored and quantity of eatable meat. There is no other kind of a fowl which will turn a nondescript flock into a lot of money makers as the Cornish can and will, if given half a chance.

Capons, without being caponized, for everyone who will have them. Here is to the best there is grown—the Cornish. —L. C. HORST.

Bermuda Grass Again

Numerous inquiries regarding Bermuda grass have recently been received. KANSAS FARMER has written a number of Kansas owners of Bermuda pastures for their experiences, and these should soon be available. The first reply to our inquiry comes from F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., who writes:

"Bermuda is a southern plant, delighting in warmth and sunshine and having as mortal foes cold and lack of sunshine. Hence it sometimes winter-kills and fails to grow in the shade. In common with all other plants, moisture affects its vitality. Last year our drouth continued during the fall and winter. Some of our Bermuda winter-killed, not being able to withstand the combined forces of drouth and low temperature. I did not examine a field where it was entirely killed. There was enough left to reset the field. The Bermuda we have now is better than before the freeze. We now have a survival of the fittest, or thoroughly acclimated Bermuda.

"This winter the temperature was about the same as last. Our Bermuda is in most excellent condition. I find it so upon thorough examination, as my men are plowing among it every day. The reason why it did not freeze this year, as last, is because there is an abundance of moisture in the ground. With plenty of moisture and a cap of snow it will stand a good freeze.

"Have never seen Bermuda growing in Kansas, but from correspondence with those who are growing it, and from a line of reasoning, I would say that hardy or acclimated Bermuda is adapted to successful culture south of a line running diagonally from the northeast to the southwest corners of the state. Experiment has taught that Bermuda is being successfully grown farther north every year. Yet there is a line beyond which it can never be successfully grown. That line may never be exactly located. It will bear north or south, as moisture and snow cover may change conditions. The humidity of the eastern part of Kansas will foster its growth. The arid conditions prevailing in western Kansas will endanger its winter-killing.

"We came to Oklahoma from Nebraska. We saw the great need of a pasture grass. We saw upon every farm some waste places. Experience soon taught us that Bermuda would convert those barren places into plats of profit. We first set one acre. Now we have 70, and shall set 37 more this spring. It pastures about two cows or 50 young hogs per acre. It pays by far better than anything we have ever tried.

"I live upon my own farm, and am a practical, successful farmer. My office window looks out toward my Bermuda pasture, upon which I see daily grazing my young mules, calves and pigs. You need a Bermuda pasture, and corn, cane and Kafir for the silo, and live stock everywhere.

"Bermuda will stand greater extremes of moisture and drouth than any plant which has come under my observation. It will live for many days under water. Upon overflow land it will catch the dirt and eventually form a delta. When the skies have long been cloudless, and the corn is of the dead and pathetic past, Bermuda will be hanging on and continue to hang on until it rains. Should it freeze when so dry it would be injured. We never yet have found a plant able to withstand the combined forces of all its enemies. The Department of Agriculture is recommending Bermuda as the best pasture grass for the entire southland. There is nothing new or strikingly wonderful about it. Like cane and Kafir it has been weighed in the balance and found not wanting."

If a young man must sow his wild oats he should not begin so soon after cradling, as many do.

Sam Thompson Says
Try The Fairfield Incubator 60 Days At My Risk



That's the fairest offer ever made on an incubator. That's the squarest, surest, quickest and best way to prove that the Fairfield is a good, safe, dependable Incubator. Used by thousands of experts and poultry raisers everywhere. That it really is the World's Best Hatcher.

That it's the Incubator you need and ought to have for surer, quicker and bigger Poultry Profits.

The Only Guaranteed Incubator In The World.

The Fairfield is not only Guaranteed to be well made easy and cheap to operate but guaranteed to hatch 90% or better. Just think of it, 90 healthy, live profitable chicks from every 100 eggs.

That means real chicken profits, no wasting of time or money, no disappointments.

There is no incubator on the market can touch the Fairfield. The proof of this is the fact that no other incubator can be had on trial, no other incubator sold on such a positive guarantee.

Write me today. Let me send you a Fairfield on trial. Make 2 hatches, then decide whether the Fairfield is what I claim. If it's not as represented send it back at my expense.



Here's Why the Fairfield is the World's Best Hatcher

The material, the construction, the finish of an incubator determines the quality and gives it the hatching merit. The Fairfield is built of finest air-dried California redwood (not pulp or straw board). Has double layer cover with fibre insulation between layers. Has copper heating system throughout insuring perfect heat. Has roomy nursery, deep egg tray, double doors. The Fairfield is an honest incubator, honestly built. That's why it's acknowledged to be the perfect incubator, the World's Best Hatcher and the best profit maker.

Here is More Proof.

Thousands of reports like the following prove beyond question that the Fairfield is the World's Best Hatcher:

Mrs. J. Reese, Fairmount, Okla., writes: "I got 88 chicks from 96 eggs." Mrs. Clint, of Pauline, Neb., reports first hatch 140 chicks; second hatch 143 with 150-egg incubator. Mrs. A. E. Wright, Avalon, Mo., writes: "Have had the Fairfield 198 days. Out of 198 fertile eggs we got 190 chicks." S. T. French, Sullivan, Ill., reports 100 chicks from 106 second hatch. Out of 142 eggs I hatch and out of 142 eggs I got 130 chicks. People around here are crazy over each. W. F. Popejoy, Onawa, Ia., writes: "Just had another with Fairfield of 97 per cent. N. N. Bashor, Pendleton, Ore., reports two hatches

The New Fairfield Brooder.

Picture below is an exact likeness of my new improved Fairfield brooder. Thousands of prosperous poultry raisers hatch with the Fairfield Incubator and by so doing reduce the death rate of young chicks practically to nothing and increase poultry profits. My Free catalog tells all about the wonderful new Fairfield Brooders and gives special combination prices on incubators and brooders.

Free! Free!
My Big New Catalog.

Write today and get it before you buy any other incubator. It tells all about the wonderful Fairfield. Last, but not least, it contains positive proof that the Fairfield is without exception the World's Best Hatcher. Save yourself of uncertain results, save disappointments. Make money right from the start. My free catalog tells all about it. Fully describes Fairfield incubators, contains positive proof to back all my claims.

Sam Thompson, Pres.
Nebraska Incubator Co.,
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MY 1912 Ideal Incubators and Brooders cap the climax of my 25 years' experience. Best I have ever turned out—equal in actual results to the very highest-priced machines—yet a big surprise awaits you when you get Miller's direct-from-factory low prices. A postal brings my Big Book and Special Offers. Mail it today!

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Remember, you get *more* with the Ideal Machines than with *any* other. I give you my 25 years' experience as a successful chicken raiser—FREE! I show you just how to set up and operate my Ideal Incubator—make it perfectly easy and simple for you to *hatch* healthy chicks. Then I stay right by you and show you how to *raise* 'em! I give you just what I have learned on my Millhook Poultry Farm in 25 years—the successful money-making methods that I have perfected I pass on to you—FREE!



FREE—Write Miller today! Get my wonderful Poultry Book and learn how I help you make BIG PROFITS raising chickens. A postal will do!

J. W. Miller Co., Box 422, **Freeport, Ill.**
THE CHAS. H. LILLY COMPANY, Western Distributers, Seattle or Portland

Just Send Miller Your Name Now!

Bigger Hatches With Only 1 Gal. Oil To Hatch—One Filling of Lamp!—The X-Ray Incubator actually brings a new standard of artificial hatching to anyone who has used the *old style*, wasteful machines. It is the *one* incubator today that's built on the *right principle* with the lamp *underneath*, in the center, and not on the side. This means perfect distribution of heat in the egg-chamber and no *outside cold*. We use a large oil tank holding 4 to 8 quarts of oil—making only one filling of the lamp, but just four quarts are all that's needed for hatch. *Old style* machines have to be filled every day. The X-Ray saves *both work* and *money!* Heat is regulated by our patented automatic trip which cuts down flame *at burner* when egg chamber gets too hot—this is a big saving of oil. The ever successful

X-Ray Incubator

has other exclusive and proven features that you will like. It opens from the top—has *two* double glass panels so you can see the thermometer at any time without letting in outside air on eggs. Ventilate or turn eggs by simply raising the lid. There are no sliding heavy drawers to break the eggs. X-Ray is heated to hatching temperature in just 15 minutes—others take 4 to 8 hours because of their *old style* principle. X-Ray is made of all genuine California redwood, covered completely with enameled steel, beautiful rosewood finish, legs galvanized, strongly braced. Every X-Ray incubator fully guaranteed. X-Ray results are the *biggest* results.

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Learn *all* about X-Ray construction—why X-Ray is entirely different and wonderfully better than any other. Read why women and all mere beginners have such *big* success *every time with the X-Ray!* Write today—this is very important news—*worth money!*

X-RAY INCUBATOR COMPANY, **Wayne, Neb.**



We pay the freight—order shipped day received

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Utensils Quickly Cleaned and Cleared away with

Old Dutch Cleanser



A dash of Old Dutch Cleanser on a damp cloth quickly removes the caked flour from the rolling-pin and the bread-board, cuts away the burnt-in crusts on the baking-pans.

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c

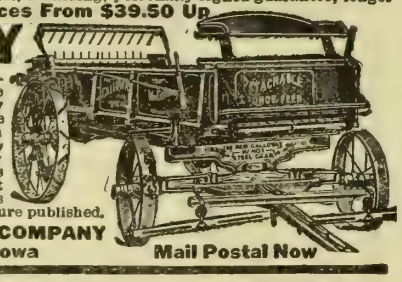
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Fred Hansen of Tremonton, Utah, writes: My neighbor borrowed my Galloway spreader to try against his neighbor's new spreader which cost $50 more, but he sent you his order. Get your spreader direct from Galloway's Great factory at factory price and make the middlemen's commission yourself. No easier way to make money—no such sure way of getting quality. I'll quote ou a price $20 to $50 below the dealer, according to quality, style and capacity. I give you a free trial, a binding, personally signed guarantee, longer and stronger than anybody. **Prices From $39.50 Up**

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Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
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WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

The book entitled, the History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure. Book absolutely free for the names.

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SKUNKS



The fur market is high. We will pay you for prime skunk, black, $3.00 to $4.00; short stripe, $2.00 to $2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35 to $1.50; broad stripe, 75c. Raccoon and wolf are also in demand at full prices. Ship now while these prices are up. The market is too high to last long.

G. S. No. 1 Hides, 12c; G. S. No. 2 Hides, 11c.
G. S. No. 1 Horse, $3.00 to $3.50; G. S. No. 2 Horse, $2.50.

JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas

St. Joe, Mo.; Wichita, Kan.; Grand Island, Neb.; Joplin, Mo.

Good Returns from Poultry Ads

My small ad in KANSAS FARMER has brought me all the orders I could fill. As long as I am in the poultry business I shall advertise in KANSAS FARMER. (R. C. Rhode Island Reds.) **Mrs. Maggie Gingerich, Michigan Valley, Kan., Feb. 1, 1912.**

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium. (B. P. Rocks.)—**Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan., January 26, 1912.**

Please change our ad as per enclosed copy. The turkey ad brought returns beyond our expectations. — **Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb., January 15, 1912.**

My ad in KANSAS FARMER is bringing me numerous inquiries.—**G. S. Wickham, Anthony, Kan., S. C. Buff Orpingtons and M. B. Turkeys. January 30, 1912.**

SEND FOR SPECIAL POULTRY ADVERTISING RATES.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Good Variety of Chickens Where Plenty of Eggs are Wanted

By MRS. JENNIE MARTIN

As the season for mating up pens and getting everything in readiness for the start in the poultry business approaches, I will state in the columns of KANSAS FARMER, as requested, my reasons for choosing the Rose Comb White Leghorns as a farm flock, a brief description of poultry houses, methods of feeding, hatching, and raising chicks.

My reasons for choosing the Rose Comb White Leghorns are as follows:

First—On account of color, which is a beautiful silvery white, easily bred true to color.

Second—Their rose combs are low and flat and seldom freeze; in fact I have never had a hen with a frozen comb since I began raising this breed.

Third—They are a hardy bird, stand cold weather well, and are seldom diseased, making them an ideal farm bird.

Fourth—They are light eaters and great foragers, thus saving a great deal for the farmer in the amount of feed consumed.

Fifth—They are very active, which enables them to get out of the way of hogs. I do not remember ever to have seen a hog catch any of them, while, when I had the larger and mixed breeds, I have seen one hog catch three hens in one day, which we know soon takes all the profits off of poultry raising.

Sixth—They are very alert and watchful. The male birds during the season of raising young chicks are constantly on the watch for hawks and crows, and at the first sign of danger utters a warning cry, when the little chicks all fly to cover. I never before saw male birds so good to protect their young.

Seventh—Their beauty and graceful carriage appealed to my eye, as I can take more pride and interest in a flock of pretty birds, and why should not we farmers' wives gratify our love for the beautiful when we can? I love to watch my pretty white birds on the alfalfa and in the green pastures in spring and summer. They are indeed a pretty sight.

Eighth—The last and most important reason why I chose the Rose Comb White Leghorns was their heavy laying, which keeps the farmer's wife supplied with spending money even in this cold weather with the thermometer standing at and 10 below zero. In the last fourteen months my hens have missed laying only two days. They are laying now, this bad, cold weather, from 20 to 40 eggs a day, thus proving that they are good winter layers.

My houses are neither nice nor expensive, being built of rough lumber, with all cracks battened to keep out cold and prevent drafts. All houses have a south front, with windows to let in sunlight, and on warm days they are all raised and doors opened and the houses given a thorough airing. They are also provided with drop boards, put about one foot below perches, which makes the work of cleaning houses a great deal easier. Cleanliness in the poultry houses is most important if we would ward off disease. I clean mine once or twice each week, and it would be much better if cleaned every day.

The floors of my houses are dirt, over which, in cold weather, I scatter litter, leaves or straw, several inches deep, and in this straw is scattered every particle of grain they get, which keeps them busy and contented when the weather is cold and birds must be kept in houses. The busy hen is the laying hen, and this is a good way to keep them busy, and a part of the hens at least will lay.

The nests are placed under the drop boards, making them as dark and secluded as possible, and I notice that I get the most eggs from the nest in the most secluded corner. Plenty of nests should be provided to prevent too many hens getting on one nest, where often eggs are broken, which makes a dirty nest unfit for use.

Attached to my houses are two scratching pens, one 20 x 16 with a front 9 feet in height and 5 feet in rear; the other is 16 x 10, and the same height front and rear. The front of the pens is boarded up three feet to prevent wind from blowing on birds. A board one foot wide is placed at the top, leaving a space five feet wide, which is covered with wire, which allows plenty of fresh aid and sunshine to enter. This space is also furnished with a coarse canvas curtain, which is fastened down at nights, and on cold, stormy days it is lowered, keeping out the cold and snow, still giving light enough to enable them to scratch in the straw or litter for feed, the most of which is scattered in these scratching pens.

Since having my scratching pens built I do not know how I ever did without them, the birds are so comfortable and happy in them, especially this cold weather.

In the front of the scratching pen, where the sun shines in it, is a box about four feet square and about two feet from the floor, in which I have dry dirt mixed with a little sulphur and wood ashes for the birds to dust themselves, and I have seen six and eight in the box at one time and they seemed to enjoy it immensely, also helping to keep off lice.

All roosts are made level to prevent birds from crowding to the highest perch, which they will invariably do if perches are built one above the other, and this must be guarded against in summer.

I try to raise about 200 birds every year, and in order to do this must hatch out from 300 to 400 little chicks. I only count on about one-half of these reaching maturity. Of these one-half will be males, thus leaving me 100 pullets, which I keep, and sell about the same number of hens for breeding purposes. I only have to insert a little advertisement in KANSAS FARMER and they are soon all sold.



R. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKEREL.
Bred and Owned by Mrs. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kansas.

I cull out the poorest cockerels and sell them as frys or broilers. The best are sold for breeding purposes.

I have never kept more than 160 hens, but think I will this year keep 200 of my Rose Comb White Leghorns to supply the demand for eggs during the setting season.

In my estimation pure-bred poultry will more than double the profit derived from a mixed breed, and it costs no more to keep a flock of pure-breds than a mixed flock, and I know by actual experience that they are superior to the mixed birds as egg producers. From my flock of 160 pure-bred Rose Comb White Leghorns I have in the last year sold $404.10 worth of poultry and eggs, besides what we ate and the eggs that I used for hatching.

The feed should be varied quite often, as birds will get tired of one kind of food. In my houses are boxes in which are kept grit and oyster shells, which are essential to the proper digestion of their food. I have feed hoppers that are kept full of a dry mash consisting of equal parts in weight of bran, shorts and corn meal ground fine, as for table use, but one can use oil meal, alfalfa meal, or anything he may want in this mash. My experience with a wet mash has not been satisfactory.

Clean water must be kept before them at all times, and in cold weather slightly warmed. Plenty of water is very essential to egg production, as the egg is composed largely of water. Bunches of alfalfa are tied and hung up high enough to make them exercise a little to get it. I sometimes take fine alfalfa, scald, and mix with it a small amount of corn meal, which they seem to relish. Potato parings, cabbage and turnips are

fed as I get them—in fact I feed them anything I have for a change.

My birds are occasionally fed a rabbit, which is cut into pieces and hung up for them to pick at, and one is surprised at the way they pick the meat off the bones and the incredibly short time it takes to do it.

The main feed is wheat and oats in the morning and shelled corn at night, scattered in the straw. Make them work if you would keep the birds healthy and in good laying condition.

Of course in the summer I do not feed them anything, for they have the run of the farm and get plenty of all kinds of food; then the Leghorns are great rustlers and will be out in the fields and pastures and have their breakfast before a great many farmers are out of bed. I do not give this as an ideal way of feeding the poultry, but this is the way mine are fed, and I am now, when the thermometer registers 10 below zero, getting good returns for the time and labor expended in the eggs gathered each day.

In my experience with poultry I find it a good plan to spray houses, perches and drop boards once a week with kerosene to keep away mites. As kerosene is so readily evaporated, I often put in some good lice killer, the scent of which helps to keep them away, and for lice, dust the feathers good with an insect powder. I do this about three days before the hen hatches, thus ridding her of lice before they have any chance to get on the young chicks.

When chicks get white diarrhoea I put two teaspoonfuls of camphor and two of laudanum in three gallons of water and put some of this in the drinking water.

Have never had any roup or rheumatism among my birds, so cannot conscientiously recommend a remedy for these diseases, and for others which often make sad havoc with the flock. Of course, when we see a bird that is sick, the best thing to do is to take it away from the others to prevent contagion should it prove to have a contagious disease.

Poultry has made me more clear profit than either cows or hogs, and the work is so much lighter that any wide awake woman can run a poultry farm, after the buildings and yards are all built and arranged. Besides, it requires but a small amount of capital to start in the poultry business.

Never having used an incubator or brooder I know but very little about them, but have neighbors who have good success with them. I have always used Nature's incubators—the hens—keeping about two dozen hens of the Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red breeds to do the hatching. When a hen gets broody I move her to a place made on purpose for setting hens, where no other birds can disturb them. They do better when moved after night, as they will often leave the nest if put on in daylight. Then, after Biddy gets used to her nest, the eggs are put under her. Give their feed to them in straw, for they need the exercise in getting it, and will scratch quite diligently to get what they require. Keep grit and water in the pen, and if eggs are fertile, a good hatch will follow.

I try to set two or three hens at one time, giving the chicks all to one hen and setting the others over if the weather is not too warm. I do not often hatch any chicks after June 1, as the weather by that time is pretty warm and it is getting rather late.

The early hatches are the ones from which to select show birds. Attending poultry shows is a fine advertisement, as so many people from different parts of the country see the birds and know just what each exhibitor has, and if they should want a fine bird or two, or a setting or two of eggs, they are sure to write for them, and invariably write the winners of first prizes, for everyone wants the best.

In working around my poultry I am always quiet, never make a quick, abrupt motion, and never throw at or scare them; always speak to them in a low tone. In this way I win the confidence of my birds and they will eat from my hand. A fright will stop hens from laying, and I find one gets the best returns from the flock by treating them kindly. I love to have my birds come to me instead of running from me, as I have seen them do in a great many instances.

Next summer when you are chopping cockleburs out of the corn and the hot sun pours down and the jug is on the other side of the field, just remember the text, "Hoe, every one that thirsteth."

Give Bad Politics Fresh Air.

"The treatment for bad politics is exactly the modern treatment for tuberculosis—it is exposure to the open air," declares Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey.

"One of the reasons why politics took on a new complexion in the city in which the social center movement originated," continues Governor Wilson, "was that the people who could meet in the school houses at night knew what what was going on in that city, and insisted upon talking about it; and the minute they began talking about it, many things became impossible, for there are scores of things that must be stopped in our politics that will stop the moment they are talked of where men will listen.

"I do not wonder that men are exhibiting an increased confidence in the judgments of the people, because wherever you give the people a chance, such as this social center movement has given them in the school house, they avail themselves of it. This is not a false people; this is not a people guided by blind impulses; this is a people who want to think right, whose feelings are based upon justice, whose instincts are for fairness and for the right.

"It seems to me that the schoolhouses dotted here, there and everywhere over the great expanse of this nation, will some day prove to be the roots of that great tree of liberty which shall spread for the sustenance and protection of all mankind."

Spanish Peanuts.

Several subscribers have recently asked for information regarding the Spanish peanut. The value of this plant was recently fully discussed in The Southwest Trail, a publication issued by the agricultural department of the Rock Island Railroad. A copy of the paper can be had by addressing H. M. Cottrell, industrial commissioner of that road, La Salle Street Station, Chicago. Mr. Cottrell says of this plant:

"The Spanish peanut is one of the best of drouth-resisting plants. It waits for rain. In 1911, in Illinois and in Oklahoma, is stood green and fresh for 45 days without any rain and under intense hot weather. After rains finally came it grew rapidly and made a good yield—40 bushels an acre in Oklahoma. It stood still 60 days, waiting for rain in New Mexico, and then grew and gave a fair yield.

"It yields well under a good rainfall. The better the rainfall, the larger the crop, if the land is well drained. In Louisiana 100 bushels an acre have been raised under a favorable rainfall, and in Arkansas from 95 to 172 bushels an acre have been produced.

"It will give a profitable yield on almost any land except that which is wet or sour. It prefers a soil strong in lime. It gives a fair yield on land too poor to raise corn and a heavy yield on fertile soils. Like alfalfa, clover and cowpeas, it enriches the soil on which it grows.

"The whole plant, vines and nuts, cured together, is one of our richest feeds, containing over 18 per cent of protein, over 21 per cent of fat and 6 per cent of mineral matter. It is appetizing to all kinds of farm animals, and laxative like alfalfa hay, and good pasture.

"It is easy to raise. Farmers like to handle it and usually increase their acreage after a first trial."

KANSAS FARMER will be glad to hear from any reader who has had experience in growing and feeding this crop.

Royal Fence

AMERICAN STEEL POSTS & GATES

LIVE stock, protected with woven wire fence, is the rock foundation of profitable farming.

Sheep on the meadow—sheep on the stubble make good use of wasted grain and the volunteer crop of weeds. When the clover is cut turn in the sheep. They use it to good advantage and with profit to you. The cost is nothing. Sheep on the meadow mean money in the pocket. The sheep, like the hog, is a farm machine, used to work over products on the spot where they are produced. One acre of good meadow carries eight to eleven sheep. Dividing the farm closely with the best quality of woven wire fence is a positive economic factor. That quality is found in

ROYAL FENCE—a continuous stay fence of big wires woven together with the Royal loop. A fabric of great strength and resiliency, galvanized and tested to ensure the utmost durability and efficiency.

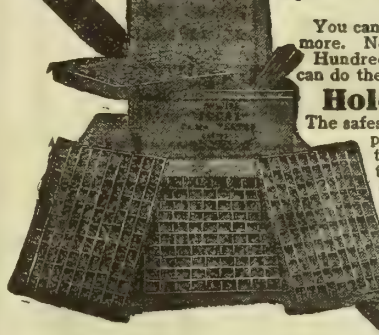
Royal Fence Dealers Everywhere

Tell him your particular needs. He gladly will show you the different styles of Royal Fence adapted to all farm purposes, so you may make your own comparisons. He buys in large quantities, gets the lowest carload freight rates and can sell you good fence at the lowest possible price.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

F. Baackes, Vice Pres. & Gen Sales Agt., AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, 72 W. Adams St.; New York, 30 Church St.; Denver: U.S Steel Products Co., San Francisco, Portland, Seattle

Send for copy of "Royal Fence News," also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of the farm. Furnished free upon application.



$15.00 Profit or more for you on every acre of corn

You can do this easily. Instead of getting 40 bushels per acre, get 70 or more. No extra work, practically no more expense.

Hundreds of farmers now raising bumper crops, making big profit. You can do the same. The secret of it is—Test your seed corn with

Holden's Ideal Seed Corn Tester,

The safest, surest, quickest and best tester on the market. Separates perfectly the weak seed from the strong. Shows exactly which to plant. Holden's Ideal Testers are used by leading Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Endorsed by leading corn growers everywhere. It's the kind you should get.

Valuable Corn Book Free.

Write for it today. It's full of corn facts that mean money to you. Tells how to test, how to plant, how to cultivate, how to overcome missing hills, barren stalks and nubbins and gives all the latest ideas on corn growing. Address

National Seed Tester Co.,
1127 **Walnut St., Des Moines, Iowa.**

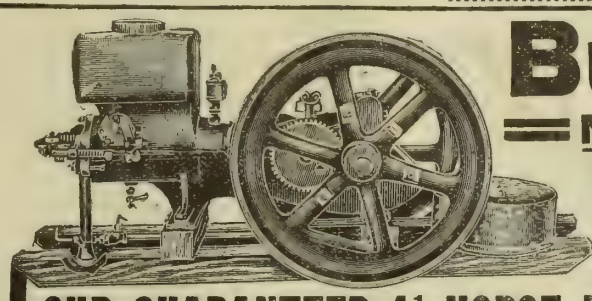


PURE-BRED POULTRY FREE



If you are interested in pure-bred poultry, we want you to know that you can secure roosters, hens, mated pens, or eggs for hatching from any of the best breeds of poultry in the United States without spending one cent of your own money.

We can furnish Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Langshans—in fact we can start you in any breed you wish. If you want to secure eggs for hatching this spring, write us at once for our plan of how to secure them without spending a cent of your own money. This plan is so simple that the success of any boy or girl interested in securing a start in pure-bred poultry is certain. Write us at once, stating your wants in full, and you will get a prompt reply. Address **FREE POULTRY DEPARTMENT, P. O. Box 368, Topeka, Kan.** References, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan.



Buy an Engine!

NOT A PRETTY CATALOG

DID you ever stop to think who pays for the big ads which cost enormous sums of money and the expensive catalogues sent you "free" by engine manufacturers? Who pays for the costly three-color half-tones and the princely salaries of their $10,000 a year advertising writers? Why, the **farmer** who **buys the Engines**, of course. This means that from $30 to $100 must be added to the price of every Engine the farmer buys because these bills must be paid. This is all unnecessary expense. Pretty catalogues and fine printing do not make a good Engine, but it costs "like sixty." We do not favor such "monkey business." We write our own ads and we don't buy fine printing, but **we do build the best Engine in the world for the money.**

OUR GUARANTEED 4½ HORSE POWER only $94.75

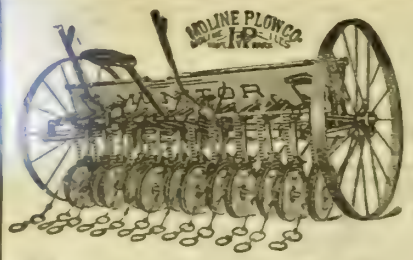
Here's the biggest value in a farm Engine offered by any concern in the United States. It will develop a **great deal more** horse power than any other 4½ H. P. Engine that you can buy—no matter how much you pay, and **more than most of the 5 H. P. Engines**, and a great many of the 6's.

Positive Guarantee We will send you OUR GAS ENGINE from 1½ to 15 horse power under a positive, absolute and **legal binding guarantee** signed by the president of this concern, that you will find this ENGINE to be the best, most practical, easiest running Engine that you can buy for the money. We'll guarantee it to be **perfect** in construction and to replace, **free of charge**, at any time in five years, any part or piece that should prove defective.

WRITE US TODAY so that we can send you by return mail all the facts concerning our FARM ENGINE. Don't expect a beautiful, expensive catalogue, for we don't have them, but we will send you lots of **good, reliable information** regarding Gasoline Engines and the **lowest prices** offered by any concern in the United States, quality considered.

WE SAVE YOU $30 to $100 BY CUTTING OUT UNNECESSARY EXPENSE

KANSAS CITY VEHICLE CO. 18th AND WYANDOTTE ST. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



Monitor Double Disc Drill

The Drill That Pays for Itself

How? **It requires one-fifth less seed. It increases the yield. It raises the grade.**

The Monitor is the only Drill that deposits the seed at the bottom of the furrow in two rows, at an even depth, with a uniform covering of moist earth.

By this method you secure more normal plants to the acre, as all the seed grows; comes up at the same time; has ample room to stool; withstands drouth; and matures evenly.

This is accomplished by our patented device, which drops the seed in front of the bearing with the downward turn of the disc.

Our Drill folder shows illustrations in colors of actual results.

Let us send you FREE, this folder and our FLYING DUTCHMAN ALMANAC.

Write today

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Department No. 4

Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.

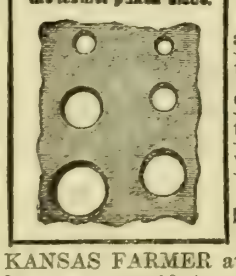


Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size, has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.



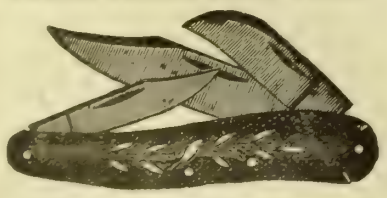


Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 35 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS FARMER STOCK KNIFE.



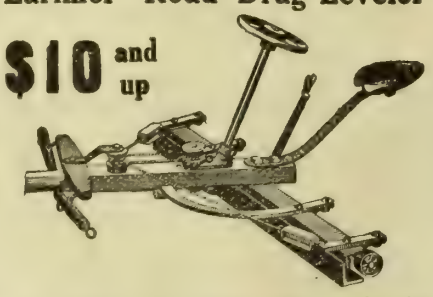
Reduced Size.

This is the handiest and best stock knife on the market. Buffalo horn handle, German silver inlaid. Large scimiter blade, hoof blade and smaller pen blade. Brass lined. A beauty and fully guaranteed. Would cost $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store. Sent prepaid to any subscriber of Kansas Farmer for only 65 cents. **Given free** for one new yearly subscription at $1, and 15c extra for postage.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Larimer Road Drag-Leveler

$10 and up



For roads, ditch filling, farm work, etc. Send for descriptive circular.

LARIMER MFG. COMPANY

EOLA, (near Chicago), ILL.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in Kansas Farmer.

100 Strawberry Plants, 2 varieties, prepaid, 75c; 300 for $2.00. Send for catalog of fruit trees and berry plants. **Holsinger Bros., Dept. 58, Rosedale, Kan.**

FARM FISH PONDS

Is It a Needless Waste of Money — Two Views

Our Lawrence, Kan., subscriber writes: "When William Miller made his protest before the farmers' institute against the game and fish law of Kansas as being a needless waste of money, he voiced the sentiment of nine out of ten farmers in the state.

"The absurdity of Professor Dyche's 'fish pond on every farm' idea strikes forcibly the man who has difficulty in getting sufficient water in the bottom of a 40-foot well, and more so to the one who has to haul water from a creek or well half a mile away for a few head of stock.

"The artificial fish pond is the 'dream of boyhood,' or the hobby of the rich who care for its pleasure more than they do its revenue. Washed out in times of floods and dried up in times of drouth has been our observation of almost fifty years in Douglas County. To my knowledge there have been a dozen or so such ponds constructed in the vicinity of Lawrence, and nearly all have failed from the above causes. If there is any financial revenue derived from the few remaining, I do not know it."

Here is what Professor Dyche says:

"Will Mr. Miller give some account of his ponds? How deep were they? How large? What was the water supply? Did any water from barnyards or other polluted water run into the ponds? What plants did they contain? What kind of fish did he experiment with? What other kinds of animals besides fish were in the ponds or had access to them? With such information before it, this department might be able to make some suggestions to the owners of ponds as to the causes of Mr. Miller's failure, and give some other information that would help those who desire to engage in pond fish culture.

"In another statement that does not quite harmonize with the first, Mr. Miller further states that 'there are four things that are absolutely necessary to raise fish is ponds—plenty of fresh water, stone, gravel and sand.'

"In a five-acre pond at the state hatchery that had a soft, muddy bottom and barely enough water to keep it to its normal depth, over 50,000 young bass and crappie were raised during the past summer, and for their age were the largest we have ever known. Some of the bass that were spawned in the spring (May) were seven inches long in September. From another acre pond with soft, muddy bottom we took 14,600 yearling crappie last spring—one season's crop.

"Every pond must have water in it, and the water must be decently clean, but this does not necessarily mean that a stream of water, or even a spring, must continually flow through or into a pond. Enough water to keep the pond from five to six feet deep in its deepest places is sufficient. The water should be clean, i. e., not affected with sewage from barnyards or polluted from other sources. There are many ponds fed by small springs, pumps, or from water diverted from creeks or other ponds, as well as sky ponds, that are good for fish. Why stones, gravel and sand are 'absolutely necessary' is not very apparent. On this subject, as in the other cases, Mr. Miller makes bare and unqualified statements, but gives us no facts.

"Can Mr. Miller furnish some statistics from a body of water with a rocky, gravelly, sandy bottom that will equal the above?

"The above ponds had loamy and muddy bottoms that supported a splendid growth of water plants and mosses. The fish made their spawning beds in loamy places that were more or less covered with small plants and their roots.

"Mr. Miller further says: 'Farmers in the country have tried raising fish in ponds, but have failed to make the business a financial success.'

"This department is in communication with about all the pond owners in the state. Thus far very few have tried to make money out of the business; most of the owners of ponds have been raising game fish for pleasure, sport and home table use. The business is new to most of them and they have of necessity made some mistakes; yet many good fish have been raised. It is part of the business of this department to assist persons who desire to raise fish, and we purpose to give to this work the best of our time and ability. However, we must know something of the conditions of failure before we can suggest remedies that will help those who are trying to succeed. The department has already during the past year issued two bulletins, one on 'Ponds' and one on 'Pond Fish,' and is preparing one on 'Pond Fish Culture.' We hope by this means to give much needed information to persons interested in pond and creek fish culture."

Teaching Agriculture in School.

What shall we teach in agriculture? Teach farm crops, live stock, soils, dairying, poultry, farm economics and rural sociology. Emphasize the dominant crops and farm interests of a community. Is it necessary for the school to have a demonstration farm? No. It is desirable, but not necessary. Teach the theory in the class room and laboratory and have the boys use a plot of ground on the home farm for demonstration. If, for example, the crop under consideration is corn, after working out in the laboratory the best scientific methods for selecting and testing seed corn, preparation of the seed bed, how and when to plant, cultivation for conserving moisture and killing weeds, etc., have each boy plant an acre or more of corn on his father's farm. Have the boy select the seed, prepare the seed bed, plant the corn, and cultivate the soil according to the methods worked out in the school. Where this has been done the boys have raised 10 to 100 per cent more of corn per acre than the fathers. This method puts the entire cammunity at school. I know one high school principal who proved by his records that his high school increased the wealth of the community $10,000 in one year. The question of the community supporting that high school was solved by making the school function the higher social and economic levels of community life.—PROF. E. L. HOLTON, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Secret of Pure Milk.

The careless use of the pail is the chief cause of impure milk. As the milk passes from one utensil to another it gathers more and more bacteria. Pails and other utensils are usually washed with hot water and soap. But after ordinary washing there will be left clinging to such utensils many bacteria which are ready to develop as soon as fresh milk is added to furnish proper food and conditions. Undoubtedly most of these bacteria are lactic acid producers, and although harmless will cause an early souring of the milk.

These various contaminating factors can be largely lessened or completely eliminated. The most of the bacteria from the fore milk can be thrown out by rejecting the first few streams. Dust in the air can be reduced by exercising care as to the time of feeding and bedding. The number of germs from the animal and the milker can be reduced by cleaning and moistening the udder and the flanks of the animal, by using a pail with a small opening and by requiring the milker to wash his hands and use clean clothes. The use of steam or scalded water in washing the dairy utensils will entirely exclude the germs from this source.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This is the season of the year when thousands of our subscribers are sending in renewal orders for their subscription to KANSAS FARMER.

For this reason, it becomes necessary for us to employ considerable new help, and it takes some little time to get the orders entered up and the date changed on the name tab of each subscriber's paper.

If you have recently sent us a remittance, we ask you to wait patiently a few days before making complaint that you have not been given proper credit.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributers for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.—Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS, pullets, $1 up; pens, eggs. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON PULLETS and Cockerels. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbunaw, Fredonia, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS of quality. Eggs, $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00. E. Colby, Hillsboro, Ill.

S. C. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2; Indian Runner drakes, $1. Mrs. R. Varman, Kincaid, Kan., Route 1.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels, farm raised, of good laying strain, $2 and $3 each. F. S. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIGORous, farm raised. Eggs and stock. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS— Cockerels, $2 each; eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. McKinnell, Maize, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, $5 per 15; No. 2, $3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, $1, $2 and $3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Saip, Bulleville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. **High-class Collie bitches, bred or open.** Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

MARTIN'S IDEAL WHITE ORPINGtons. Eggs and baby chicks from very choice matings. Stock from the best blood lines in America. Eggs, $12 per 100; baby chicks, $25 per 100. Catalog. **E. D. Martin, Box X12, Newton, Kan.**

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE winners at Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. My prices are reasonable. Eggs for hatching, $1, $2.50 and $5 per 15 eggs. I am a member of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.



WHITE IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS still at the head of the prize winners. At the great Kansas State Show, 1912, White Ivory birds walk off with all the glory, winning four firsts—seventeen prizes out of a possible twenty-five. Big show white cockerels, hens and pullets for sale cheap. **Chas. C. Fair,** originator of Ivory Strain White Rocks, **Sharon, Kansas.**



CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGtons. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, $5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

WANTED

WANTED—POULTRY; WILL PAY HIGHest market price. Write or phone. Wise & Smelser, 1127 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kan.

NAMES WANTED—VALUABLE GIFT for 10 addresses of parties having poultry for sale or one secretary's name Farmers' Union or Grange. Cope's S. System. Topeka, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

DINGLEY DELL BARRED P. ROCKS— Our 1912 prize winning yards are now mated, each yard headed by a State Show or National Show winner. The two seasons just passed we showed at Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Independence and Ogden, Utah, winning more than 20 first prizes and many minor places. These birds are now in our yards. The yards are large—more than an acre in each one, with plenty of shade. Send for our free, illustrated circular and mating list telling all about our exhibition, bred-to-lay birds. This circular explains **"What's A Capon, and Why?"** It also quotes low prices on setting eggs, and tells how you can get a valuable chicken book free as a premium. Write a card for the mating list. We will be glad to send it, free, to you. Do it now. George Beuoy, R. R. No. 3, Box K F, Cedar Vale, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 15 years. Cockerels, $1 and $2. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs in season. E. Longston, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Finely, Cambridge, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH SCORing Buff Rocks, $1 per 15. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

30 CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $2 each or 3 for $5. Some fine pullets at $1 each. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PULLETS and eggs. Large and strong, pure white. Write for prices. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED AND WHITE Rock cockerels, $2; eggs, 15 for $1.25. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EQUAL TO the best but bred for layers. Eggs, $3 per setting. Stock for sale later. A. Casselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PENS— $1 and $2. From flock, 75c for 15; $3.50 per 100; baby chicks, 10c. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTILity eggs, $1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm range. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BREEDER OF BARRED ROCKS EXCLUsively. Deep and evenly barred. Let me furnish you a pen either mating and start you right. Eggs in season. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit; 44 premiums; successful again at Topeka and Clay Center. A few choice cockerels, $3 to $7.50. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

COCKERELS (WHITE ROCKS) PULLETS —Large, white, vigorous stock that never fail to win in any show. Eggs from all six varieties of Plymouth Rocks. Write Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

ECKHARDT'S WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rocks, Topeka, 1911, 2, 3 and 4; three entries, Eldorado, 1911, 1st cock, 1, 2, 4 pullet. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., life member A. P. A.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 UP. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Cornish Indian Games, Buff Orpingtons, wild Mallard and White Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and Pearl Guineas. Booking eggs at half what others charge. R. E. Bristol, Dept. H., Vermillion, Ohio.

SNOW WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER Spangled Hamburgs. My pens are mated up and I shall guarantee every setting of eggs I sell this spring. My White Rocks are large, vigorous birds, great layers, and snow white. Write me now for prices. Have a few good White Rock cockerels left for sale. Reference, German-American State Bank, Topeka, Kan. Address J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, 75c. J. O. Eastburn, Greenwich, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FOR sale, $1.50. Chas. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

RANGE RAISED, LAYING LEGHORNS— Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Scored prize birds, $5; unscored, $1 and $2. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $1.50 and $2; eggs, $1 per setting or $5 per 100. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKS AND COCKerels, $1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN COCKerels and eggs. Mrs. John Barnard, Grenola, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND HOUDAN cockerels; also eggs for hatching for sale. Write for mating list. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

CHOICE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERels from prize-winning stock, and Indian Runner Duck eggs for sale. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BROOK DALE FARM BLACK LANGshans from show birds. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Good, vigorous birds, priced to sell. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES— Standard bred. Write for prices. W. K. Heaton, Larned, Kan.

FIVE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels, bred from winners, for sale cheap if taken at once. W. S. Haldeu, Donalson, Kans.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—$1 to $5. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS— Standard weight, satisfaction guaranteed. F. N. Whiteaker, Beasonfield, Ia.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. C. E. Nyman, Courtland, Kan.

THE FARMER'S BREED, SILVER WYandottes. A paying variety. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Catalog free. Sioux Poultry Yards, Sioux City, Iowa.

SHOOP'S WINNERS—GOLDEN WYANdottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Okla. and Kan. shows. Eggs, $2 for 15. L. G. Shoop & Son, Perry, Okla.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE, GOLDEN, SILver, Buff, Columbian and Partridge; high scoring; prize winners. Write for mating lists. Stratford Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM high scoring stock, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Philip Willhardt, De Soto and Santa Fe Sts., Leavenworth, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, COCKERELS and pens; score 92 to 94½; for sale, prices right. Eggs in season. C. E. Florence, Eldorado, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY LINE-BRED BLUE ribbon winning White Wyandottes, $1 to $3 per 15. Young stock for sale. Also pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. R. H. Borrey, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. WON at North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Clay Center, December, 1911, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds. Stock and eggs in season. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM ten pullets mated with cock; average score, 93½. Four pullets laid 360 eggs during January, February, March, April, 1911. $5.00 per 15. Cockerels for sale. J. Dillenbeck, Eldorado, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—A FEW SPLENdid cockerels coming on. Mated pens a specialty. Only good birds sold as breeders; all others go to the pot. Eggs and baby chicks in season. Wheeler & Wylie Buff Wyandotte Yards, (formerly G. C. Wheeler), Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS AND COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, from prize winners and heavy layers. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winning Reds and Runner ducks; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mi.

ROSE COMB REDS—FOURTH COCKERel, first hen at Leavenworth. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, 715 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

YOU WILL NEED THE NEW RHODE Island Red Journal. Devoted to the Reds exclusively. Send 25c NOW for full year's subscription. Address, Editor, Red Journal, Readlyn, Iowa.

MOORE'S SINGLE COMB REDS WON all blue ribbons and most of others at State Show again this year. Twenty-five full brothers of winners reasonable. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

REHKOPF'S R. C. REDS—the Large Kind. Winners Topeka Show, American Royal and State Fair. Egg fertility guaranteed. Catalog free.
F. A. REHKOPF, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Been breeding them 10 years. Ten matings of good stock to furnish eggs for hatching. Mating list with prices within reach of all free. R. C. cocks and cockerels for sale. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, $2 to $25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, scored and unscored, $1.50 to $3.50. Mrs. John Wood, Solomon, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—FORTY premiums, score 90 to 94½. Price $2. L. D. Peak, Logan, Kan.

SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $1.50 per 15; $10 per 100. A. N. Peters, Crane, Mo.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN HENS, BREEDers of show pullets. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.00. Eggs in season. Mary Helm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT State Show; 1, 2, 4, 5, hen; 1, 3, 4, pullet; 3, 4, 5, cockerel; 1, 4, pen. Two specials. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

The 'Big Three' Poultry Farms

MYERS & STOVER, PROPS.,
FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS Big, heavy, dome ed w cute ens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, $3.00 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—Raw standard light fawn and white, white eggs strain. Ours superb in quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 13; $5.00 per 50.

R. C. R. I. RED CHICKENS—Choicest blood of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 to $2 per 15, $4.50 per 100. Send for Free Catalog.

LEGHORNS.

WINTER LAYING LEGHORNS—200 HUNdred paid $5.62 per hen in 9 months. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog. O. C. Franz, South Main, Rocky Ford, Colo.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS—SWEEPSTAKE winners. If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 per 100. Louie Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.

COCKERELS FROM PRIZE WINNERS— S. C. Buff and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Bronze turkeys. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS—CLOSINGout sale, good reasons, 70 R. C. W. Leghorns, hens and pullets, and 25 cockerels; 30 White Wyandotte hens and pullets, and 3 cockerels. All good birds. Must go this month. John Ditch, Prop., Galva, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, MAMmoth bronze turkeys, big ones; Shetland ponies, little and gentle. Frank Healy, Bedford, Iowa.

HOUDAN CHICKENS — YOUNG STOCK for sale. Eggs in season. S. B. Madden, 1138 Washburn ave., Ind. Phone 2313 Black, Topeka, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

FANCY TOULOUSE GEESE, $5.00 PAIR, $3.00 each. Rouen ducks, $1.50. White and Black Langshan cockerels, $2. Two fine bronze toms, $4 and $5. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

READ THE FOLLOWING AD, AND then write me; T. Geese, W. H. Turkeys, P. Ducks, White Guineas, B. P. Rocks for sale. Eggs in season. Address, L. J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

PRODUCING RIBBON WINNING AT last State Show, Wichita Fair. Single Comb White Leghorns, cockerels, baby chicks, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs, $1 setting; $6 100. Thole R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE-BRED CHICKENS, THE BLUE ribbon kind; never yet defeated in a show. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns and Indian Runner Ducks. Stock and eggs for sale. Book your orders early. Send for prices. Everman & Everman, Gallatin, Mo., Route 5.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.



FIFTY-FIVE BREEDS
Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also incubators, supplies, and Collie dogs. Send 4 cents for large poultry book, incubator catalog and price list.
H. H. Hiniker, Box 62, Mankato, Minn.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY GOBBLERS for sale. Emma Avery, Woodston, Kan.

BOURBON RED GOBBLERS, $5 EACH. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE AND WHITE HOLland turkeys; scored by Branch; won all firsts at Higginsville. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Higginsville, Mo.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING MAMmoth White Holland turkeys, sired by a 45-pound tom. Eggs in season. Miss Lilian Schaal, Lexington, Mo.

PERKINS' M. B. TURKEYS—HAVE 2 OF the best pens in state, headed by "Champion" and "Ive's Boy," scoring 97 and 94 points. Champion holds championship of Missouri and Kansas, winning six firsts and never defeated. Eggs, first pen, $10; second pen, $5 per setting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

FOR SALE—200 PARTRIDGE COCHIN hens and pullets; no cockerels. Mrs. John Long, Blue Mound, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

DUCKS.

WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, PEKIN ducks and drakes. Mrs. Daniel Leavell, Allen, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS, 10c EACH. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE CHINA GEESE, PEKIN Drakes, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Partridge Wyandottes. Prices low. Light crates, means low express. We ship anywhere. Glen Oak Farm, R. 15, Alexandria, Minn.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge** for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box 120, care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT POsitions. Influence unnecessary. Average salary $1,100. Annual vacations. Short hours. Steady work. Rapid promotion. Thousands of appointments coming. Send postal immediately for list of positions open. Common education sufficient. Franklin Institute, Dept. T88, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—160-FARM ("ELM Heights") in Douglas Co., 3 miles west of Lecompton, 1 mile from R. R. station. 80 acres in cultivation; 12 acres bearing orchard; 12 acres prairie (mow land); 40 acres pasture; well at house; 2 stock wells; good bank barn, for hay and horses; cow barn; hen houses; 9-room dwelling-house, with bath-room, cistern, 'phone. Prefer cash rent. Address E. P. Harris, Sr., care Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WORK ON FARM, GERMAN, HIRE BY year. Can give references. Frank Simma, 601 E. Washington, Kirksville, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—GOOD POLLED DURHAM bulls. Also, one wanted. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW SHROPSHIRES, BRED ewes, ram and ewe lambs, in lots to suit. All registered and high quality. E. P. Gifford, R. F. D. 2, Beloit, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; Scotch collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS bulls, 2 and 3 years, for sale or exchange for bull and heifer. W. C. Murry, Kewaskum, Wis.

FOR SALE—NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS—SHIRE and Percheron, 6 and 7; one home-bred shire, 3. All sound, high quality. James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kan.

CLEVELAND BAY STALLION FOR sale—Bay Boy No. 1204. Certificate No. 2479, 16½ hands, weight 1450 lbs.; recorded mares and fillies. C. H. Clark, Colony, Kan.

BEELANDER 38825, PACING STALLION, Standard bred, 8 years old; fine condition. Wt. 1200. Certified sound by State authorities. Also, Mammoth Black Jack; white points; 5-year-old. Wt. 850. Moving away. Will sell cheap for quick deal. Write C. W. Leighton, Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN—HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—CHOICE, NON-IRRIgated seed, raised in the famous Artesian Valley, $8.50 per bushel, if ordered at once. J. R. Reynolds & Co., Meade, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $2 PER M.; blackberry plants, $6 per M.; asparagus plants, $3 per M.; general line; price list free. Write today. The Krider Nurseries, Middlebury, Ind.

BERMUDA ONIONS PAY $300 TO $400 per acre winter crop. Summer crop, cotton, corn, cane, wheat, High, dry climate. W. H. Foote, 2 Scollard Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—RED TEXAS SEED OATS—First prize at Brown County and Hutchinson State fairs, 1911. Seed speltz and Boone County White corn. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

PLANTS, BULBS, ROSES AND EVERgreens. High grade stock at popular prices of the best plants and bulbs adapted to this climate. Direct from the grower. Send for free price list. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TEXAS SEED oats. Recleaned, sacked, f. o. b. Florence, 75c per bushel in lots over 10 bushels. These oats took first premium at Hutchinson State Fair, 1911. A. Rahn, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

WANTED—ORANGE AND AMBER CANE seed, Red Texas oats, Red and White Kafir corn, common, Siberian and German millet, Milo maize, Jerusalem corn and first-class Alfalfa seed. If any to offer, mail samples and state quantities. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN City, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION WESTern Kansas land; good soil; cheap. Write Sherman Williams, Syracuse, Kan.

LOST! AN OPPORTUNITY IF YOU don't write your wants in real estate to S. H. Davis, Leeton, Mo.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10; $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—800 ACRE stock and alfalfa farm, Sumner Co., Kan.; improvements first class. No commission. For terms, address Box 55, Milan, Kan.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF LAND, well improved. For further particulars, write or call on C. W. Grey, Owner. Address, C. W. Grey, Modoc, Scott Co., Kan.

FOR RENT—640 A., ADJOINING CITY, improved stock farm; would make fine dairy farm; will rent part or all of it. I have alfalfa and timber. Cash rent wanted. Write Ed Lawson, Norton, Kan.

FARMS ARE CHEAP. PRICE SLOWLY advancing. Garden spot. Sure money makers. Catalog on request. Interlaken Realty Co., Interlaken, N. Y.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

WYOMING! IDEAL COLONY! ENORmous acreage. Abundant water. Completed project. Great crops. Low prices. Deeded and Carey Act lands. Write. Reliable. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3½ miles from good town, Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hogh-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.

COME WHERE THE BIG, RED STRAWberries grow. Net returns per acre to growers last year was from $450 to $600. On or about May 1 we will place on the market a tract of fine strawberry land, subdivided into 5 and 10-acre tracts at from $150 to $250 per acre with free permanent water rights. Terms. Write us. Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES: 100, PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SPECIAL BARGAINS ON FEMALE Scotch Collie pups, pedigreed. James Parker, Woodston, Kan.

TWO FOX TERRIER FEMALES FOR sale, one pup and one 2-year-old; ratter stock; cheap. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

TELEGRAPHY.

TELEGRAPHY — MORSE AND WIRELess—Railway accounting (station agency) taught quickly. R. R. dispatchers' and Western Union wires and complete wireless station in school. Splendid opportunities. Graduates assisted. Living expenses low—may be earned. Largest and oldest school—established 37 years. Investment, $25,000.00. Correspondence courses also. Catalog free. Dodge's Telegraph & Ry. Institute, Elm St., Valparaiso, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

$800 "WEBBER" BABY GRAND PIANO for school or lodge, $135; ask terms. Merchants Storage Co., Topeka.

AGENTS WANTED—Nice business. No capital needed. $25 to $300 weekly profit. Write quick. Either sex. Address, A. I. Dexter, Springfield, Mo.

SOMETHING NEW—CLEAN YOUR OWN wall paper. For $1 I will send you a recipe that will remove all dirt. Lock Box 35, Delphos, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ANCONA COCKERELS, RUNNER drakes. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Ia.

EGGS—INDIAN RUNNERS, WHITE Wyandottes. Farm raised. Have in each. Choice pens, 15, $3; utility yards, 15, $1. Sunny Hill Farm, Atlanta, Ill.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Winning first prizes at five state and eight association shows. Stock for sale. Mrs. F. C. Krueger, Charles City, Ia.

12 FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS— E. B. Thompson's strain. Cockerel or pullet mating. Large, vigorous, heavy boned fellows. S. J. Bain, Moundsville, W. Va.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

GREAT BARGAIN IN BABY CHICKS— Money makers; finest thoroughbreds; 10,000 for sale from popular varieties; guaranteed alive or replaced, 12c to 50c each. C. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.
PAUL TAGGART,
White City, - Kansas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—YOUNG toms, $5; hens, $3 and $4; Barred Plymouth Rocks, young cockerels and 2-year-old this summer, $1 to $1.75. Eggs in season. Geese eggs, 10 for $1.25; chicken eggs, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Mary E. Gibson, Route 1, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

NOTICE—BUSINESS HAS BEEN GOOD with me, and I will not have any more poultry for sale this season. I have also taken orders for all the eggs I will have to spare this season. Next fall I will have plenty of Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns for sale. Joseph B. Moyers, Topeka, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

STRAYED, NOVEMBER 11, ONE IRON gray mare, coming 6, blind in right eye. Earl Burger, Menlo, Kan.

B. B. REIMER, COUNTY CLERK, Marion County, Kan. The following described stray was taken up by me, the undersigned, July 25, 1911, on S.E. ¼, section 16, township 17, range 2 east, in Marion County, Kan.—One red bull, about 3 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, without any brand or mark; properly advertised; appraised value, $30. Frank C. Ewert.

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County, Kan. Taken up, on the 27th day of October, 1911—One light red heifer, coming 3 years of age, white on belly and on flanks, both ears clipped and without horns, valued at $35; by S. J. Russell, in Sugar Creek Township. Postoffice address, Draxel, Mo.

I HAVE TAKEN UP A STRAY COW ON my farm, known as the Mossman farm, one mile northeast of Erie, Kansas. Description: Red roan, will weigh about 700 lbs.; one crooked horn on left side, and blind in right eye; is about five years old. Can be found at the above-named farm. F. C. Currie, Erie, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

W. M. TRUITT, COUNTY CLERK OTtawa County, Kan. Taken up, by James Allison, Lamar, Kan.—One red cow, 5 years old brand on left hip (illegible), value $22.50. Taken up Dec. 9, 1911.

GUY W. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK OF Greeley County—Taken up, by W. C. Finch, Tribune, Kan., on the 5th day of February 1912, two horses; one a sorrel, weight 850 pounds, star, branded J. J. B. left hip; appraised value, $50; the other a bay or roan, weight 850 pounds, blaze face, white hind legs and feet, U left thigh; appraised value, $35.

GUY G. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK, Greeley County—Taken up, by Frank Efinger, Horace, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912: One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded I. O. on left side; appraised valued, $25. One red steer, weight 600, T. O. left hip, ears cropped; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded S. Z. left hip; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 750, white face, branded M/2 left hip, slash in brisket; appraised value, $27.50.

FIELD NOTES.

E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan., has a 3-year-old imported Percheron stallion which he is offering at a bargain price, provided he is taken before March 1, next. This horse is guaranteed and is offered at less than he could be bought from the importer. Note his advertisement and write.

We wish to remind our readers that J. D. Spangler, of Sharon, Kan., will sell 50 head of tried sows and gilts on Tuesday, February 20. If, for any reason, you cannot attend this sale, bids sent to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, will be handled with care. All breeders and farmers are requested to come if possible to do so. Please remember the date is February 20, and Sharon, Kan., the place.

Clay County Farms.

This week we start advertising for the J. M. Dever Land Company, of Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Dever is one of the best posted real estate men in Central Kansas. He lists only such lands as will be priced reasonably. He was raised in Clay county and knows every foot of land in the county. Write him at once.

Two Good Duroc Sales to Attend.

One of the best chances to buy Duroc Jersey sows of quality and rich breeding will be at the Ward Brothers' sale, to be held at the farm near Republic, Kan., on Monday, February 26. Buyers will be met at Republic and Scandia, Kan. The day following W. E. Monnesmith sells at Formoso, Kan. Both sales will be full of attractions, and the offering will be in ideal condition.

Barnhart's Percheron Sale.

On Thursday, March 7, at Butler, Mo., Mr. J. W. Barnhart will sell 25 Percheron mares and stallions at public auction. This offering will include the best horses on the farm and will constitute the best offering to be made in the state this season, if the judgment of good horsemen is to be accepted. This stud of horses contains more Brilliant blood than any other stud in the state, and is headed by Coco 52333, said to be one of the best bred and best individual Percheron stallions in the West today. Remember the date. Ask for a catalog, and note the superior quality of this offering.

Lohman's Jack Bargains.

Limestone Ridge Farms, owned by Isaac C. Lohman, Route 3, Turney, Mo., is offering some special bargains in Percheron stallions and Mammoth jacks and jennets. These jacks are of the best Missouri and Kentucky blood and among them is a 3-year-old that is a show animal and should go to head a herd of jennets. The Percherons are 4 and 6 years old, proved breeders, gentle and harness broken. They are black and weigh 1650 and 1750 pounds. There is also a bay saddle stallion, 3 years old next May. Note the prices on these animals as shown in Mr. Lohman's advertisement. Every animal is guaranteed a breeder.

Mr. John Sparrowhawk, of Wakefield, Kan., who has been breeding Clydesdale horses for so many years and who enjoys having their merits advanced on all occasions, disclaims the authorship of the article on "The Clydesdale," which appeared on page 9 of Kansas Farmer, issue of February 10. He explains that the ideas there presented are those of A. Galbraith, but that he fully endorses them, and sent the article to Kansas Farmer that others might get the benefit of them, as well.

They Like the Queen.

We have just received a copy of the new catalog of Mr. P. M. Wickstrum, proprietor of the Queen Incubator Co., Lincoln, Neb. It is a very interesting book for poultry people. One of the most interesting features in it is the remarkable number of letters from people all over the country who are using Queen Incubators, and what they say about the Queen. "Not one cripple or sickly chick from 200 hatched in a Queen," writes one. "The thermometer doesn't vary a half degree all night," write another. "I never lose any sleep with the Queen," writes another. "I ran the Queen at sea level when the ice froze one inch thick in a pan under it, and got 112 chicks out of 114 eggs; raised 110 of them," writes another. It is remarkable how many interesting letters there are in this catalog from people who are using the Queen, and the amount of information they give as to successfully hatching and raising poultry. Mr. Wickstrum will send a copy of this book free of charge to every reader of Kansas Farmer who will mention this paper. Just address Wickstrum, Queen Incubator Man, Lincoln, Neb.

A. J. Erhart & Son's Sale.

On February 22, at Adrian, Mo., A. J. Erhart & Son will offer at public auction 65 head of large type Poland Chinas, probably the best lot of sows that will be sold in one sale this year. Twenty sows bred to Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at the American Royal, 1911; 20 bred to Young Hadley, a son of Big Hadley; 10 bred to Grand Wonder, one of the best sons of old A Wonder; 10 bred to Big Spot, and 5 bred to King Blain, one of the great breeding sons of Blain's Wonder. The sows are all large type breeding from such boars as Expansion, Grand Look, Big Hadley, Blain's Wonder, Designer, Expansion Wonder, Long John, Long King and Longfellow. Twenty head of tried sows are the tops of the Green Lawn herd and the H. H. Harshaw herd, and are sold on an absolute guarantee. Send for catalog, and arrange to attend the sale. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer and any bids sent to him will be treated fair.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

800 ACRES for sale or exchange; well improved, alfalfa; want smaller tract or hdw. and implement stock. For full particulars address R. R. Box 30, Wayne, Kan.

35-Room Flat, in fine condition, always rented, to trade for western land. What have you? **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka.**

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 acres. Small payment. A dozen other bottom and upland farms, $45 to $90. All near Topeka. **J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acre. Write; list free. **J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

TRADES WANTED

We want to list properties that owners want to exchange. Write your proposition to **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

BUY YOUR HOME NEAR CHANUTE, KAN. where you get good land, fine market, delightful climate, at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today. **Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.**

LANDS FOR EXCHANGE—Some good propositions for sale or trade in this locality. Offer us anything good. Write for descriptive book on Meade county, with prices. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Good terms, 625 acres, near Ellis, Kan., 430 acres in cultivation, 400 of this wheat, balance pasture. Black loam soil. Fenced, cross fenced. Excellent water supply. Two granaries, barn, 8 room house, other good buildings. Good condition. Write **J. M. COUNCIL, Nortonville, Kan.**

I AM OFFERING one of the best little farms in Barton County for only $125 per acre. There are 154½ acres, 8-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 40 tons hay; 9 acres good timber, 100 fruit trees of all kinds, 24 acres alfalfa which cut 4 tons per acre last year. Half cash, balance to suit. This will go quick. **I. A. Harper, Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

CHOICE WHEAT FARMS.

IN RUSH COUNTY, KAN.
320 acres, unimproved, 3½ miles from market, at $20 an acre.
157 acres, all in wheat, ⅓ crop with place, at $30 an acre.
These are genuine bargains for quick action. Write for list.
JAMES H. LITTLE,
THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN,
La Crosse, Kansas.

80 Acres. All Alfalfa!

My beautiful home place, 1¼ mile of Co. seat, on auto road; 1 mi. of large school; large new buildings, orchard, grove at house, all irrigated, plenty water. Sell over $2,000 in alfalfa yearly. Finest climate in state, beautiful to irrigate when sun shines. Woven wire 5-ft. fence all around. Been listed at $225 per a. For quick cash sale, $200 per a. Will pay all expenses of visit if not as represented. Close to Ordway. Write **Owner, Iowa Farm, Ordway, Colo.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

80 ACRES choice irrigated alfalfa land near Lamar, Colo.; easy terms. **E. C. Keyes, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

Have Few Relinquishments, 160 a. each, left. Some improved. Prices, $300 to $900. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kan.**

ESTABLISHED 1885 - Write for free list. **Park H. Thornton, Real Estate Dealer, Coldwater, Comanche Co., Kansas.**

252 ACRES, $16,500; well impd.; phone, rural route, 2½ from Clinton; 28 a. timber. **John D. Johnson, Clinton, Mo.**

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000;) house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FOR SALE—315 acres in Allen Co., Kan., in gas belt, gas well on place, 76 acres river bottom, all fertile and all cultivated except 20 acres. $6500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, **Sherman Culbertson, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE.
175 acres adjoining New Burlington, Okla., in the Driftwood Creek valley. 100 a. in wheat, 15 in alfalfa; 8-room house; one barn 50x38, one 32x32, and other outbuildings; telephone and R. F. D. at door. Price $10,000 if taken soon. Can give time on part. **Samuel Dreyer, Burlington, Okla.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

You Can't Lose Money

if you invest in
EASTERN COLORADO LANDS
at the present prices. If you want a farm, stock ranch or a homestead I can furnish the goods.
F. E. EWING,
Hugo, Colo.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

I HAVE FOR SALE,
until the first of March, a nice quarter of land, all in cultivation, no improvements except fences, located in Jackson Co., Kan., 2½ miles from one town, 3½ from another and 6 miles from another, all railroad towns and good markets; public roads on two sides of this farm. Price, $55 per acre. $2,500 cash; balance terms at 6 per cent. This quarter contains 178 acres, and lays nice. **C. W. HINNEN, Box 143, Holton, Kan.**

NEAR KANSAS CITY—460 acres, only 30 miles south of Kansas City, 200 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of good timber, balance in pasture and mow land, 8-room, 2-story house, with basement under entire house, large barn and other farm buildings, two never-failing springs, well and fine cistern at house. Price, $65 an acre, if taken before March 1. This is a money maker. For particulars, inquire of owner. **Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PITNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

DO YOU WANT THE FINEST STOCK RANCH IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI?

The BEST BARGAIN in the state for the price—price means QUICK sale and FIRST money. 8,000 acres in one solid body, 9 miles long and 2½ miles wide, all under fence, eight or nine buildings, stock scales, 300 acres bottom land in alfalfa, corn, timothy and clover, 25 springs—stream of water runs the length of the ranch. Six thousand acres can be cultivated, the remainder will make good pasture land.

This ranch is located in Christian County, Mo., three fourth of a mile from a good railroad town and 34 miles from the city of Springfield, a city of 40,000 people.

Lead has been found on this ranch, and it is almost surrounded by lead and jack mines. There is also 10 acres fire clay on the ranch, and always cannot sell wood and mining props to pay for it at the price. Over $30,000 worth of stock was sold from this ranch last year.

Strawberry land adjoining this ranch is selling for $75 per acre, and the electric railroad survey from the Big White River Dam runs through this ranch.

I own this ranch and consider it worth $35 per acre, but I am offering it for $15 per acre—good excuse for selling, which I can explain.

It will take QUICK work at the price. Write or wire me for further information. Address the owner,

A. J. JOHNSTON,
Merchants' National Bank Building, Springfield, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

225 acres choice river bottom land, well improved, 3 miles county seat town of 5,000 in Central Kansas; best of reasons for selling, and a snap if sold soon.

160 acres choice upland, 80 a. alfalfa, about $7,500 new improvements of the best quality; party wants to retire; is a money maker.

Have stock ranches to exchange for smaller farms. Also, some good small farms to exchange for larger ones. Also, a few stocks of goods for land.

We handle everything strictly at owner's price. Our motto: Square deal to all.
J. M. DEVER & CO., Over First National Bank, Clay Center, Kan.

A FINE FARM AND STOCK RANCH.

Cannot be beat for cattle and hogs; 2,000 acres, 800 cult., half bottom land, 170 in alfalfa, 100 fine prairie hay land, 300 in wheat, all fenced, 200 acres hog-tight, pasture is some rolling, has fine running water in every pasture, crib room for 16,000 bushels ear corn and 12,000 bushels wheat, 3 sets good improvements, lots of shade trees. This ranch will carry 500 cattle. Located 4 miles from one of the best towns in Kansas. Price, $55 per acre. We have other farms for sale. Call on
JOHN P. MOORE, Kingman, Kan.

80 A. IN OSAGE CO., KANSAS—5½ miles from R. R. town, ¾ mile to school, 50 a. under cultivation, 75 a. can be cultivated, and all the best of soil, 10 a. in pasture, 12 a. in hay, 3 a. in alfalfa, 2 a. in orchard, 6 r. house, cistern, and extra good well, barn 16x40, with double corn cribs and granary, chicken house and other outbuildings. Price, $3,600; good terms. **R. H. BURNS (Successor to Strauss Agency), 718 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

Bargains in improved farms, cutover lands and timber. **Winston McMahon, Conroe, Tex.**

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000); house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshan, Junction City, Kan.**

TWO GOOD ALFALFA EIGHTIES
Close to Independence; $40 per a.; smooth, no waste. **Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

240, Well Improved Farm, only 6 miles from good town in Wabaunsee Co., Kan., to trade for western land or Topeka property. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Av., Topeka.**

FOR SALE—Best stock of hardware in Salina; building faces two streets. Established for 30 years. Will invoice $10,000. Want a good 80 acres. Address, **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

WRITE TO ME TODAY about good, low-priced Ness County farms. The literature I will send you will interest you if you are looking for a home or an investment, otherwise it won't. Your request on a postal card brings it. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.** "22 years in Ness County."

WE MUST SELL THESE FARMS.
Well improved 80, near town, 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of alfalfa, $45 per acre. 160 acres, improved, all smooth land, $37.50 per acre; terms on both. Write for list of other splendid bargains. We also make exchanges. **Severns & Watts, Williamsburg, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

BARGAIN

for 30 days, 1 sec., 3½ miles Plainville; fenced and cross-fenced; part hog tight. Well improved; good schools. 100 acres alfalfa; 300 wheat. 100 acres for spring crop, bal. pasture. $55 per acre. Good terms, 6 per cent. **S. A. Young, Plainville, Kan.**

LOOK HERE!
We are going to retail at once one of the finest tracts of land in Eastern Montana. If you are interested to look into a bargain, in one of the richest districts in the middle West, here is the one.
We handle our own land.
You will be surprised to learn what land in our district will produce.
Write at once for further information.
STONDALL-TOFTOY COMPANY,
216-218 Endicott Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

NEW MEXICO LANDS

RANCH FOR SALE—4,300 acres patented in New Mexico adjoining Colorado line, controlling 20 miles running water, modern stone residence with hot and cold water, bath, stone ware houses, barns and corrals, mostly fenced. Price only $10 an acre. Goke-Blackwell & Lawrence, Inc., Clayton, N. M.

1280 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, partly in alfalfa and orchard, nearly all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation now, balance finest grazing land in the country. Elegant 6-room stone house, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary wash stand, also with hot and cold water, toilet also in bath room, two large barns, large hen and turkey house, stone milk house, running water, waterworks all over the improved grounds. Fourteen-foot Sampson windmill, pumps 4-inch stream to two tanks, capacity of tanks are 100 and 33 barrels, respectively. Ideal home for a family; healthiest spot in the world for anyone to regain their health; only one-quarter mile to Clayton, N. M. Price, to close it out quickly, $12.50 an acre. For further particulars address Chas H. Lawrence, Clayton, N. M.

LAND

of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

UNIMPROVED

smooth wheat land. 320 a. in Ford Co., 6 miles from R. R. station. Price, $4,500. Will carry $2,400 for three years. **W. T. Hale & Son, Dodge City, Kan.**

I HAVE SOME OF THE BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas that can be found for sale. Tracts range from 5 to 320 acres. Write me at once. **C. L. Saylor, Topeka, Kan.**

A RARE BARGAIN.
160 a., 2 mi. of town, Franklin County, Kan., good 5 room house, 3 small barns, other outbuildings, 110 a. in cultivation, 40 a. walnut and oak timber, set in blue grass. There are 30 acres of this tame grass, 10 a. in feed lots, etc., 100 a. in fine bottom alfalfa land, rich soil, has family orchard, well fenced, mail route, phone. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas. Owner retired and can make easy terms. Price, $12,000. Address, **W. L. Morris, Owner's Cash and Exchange Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

GOOD FARM, WELL IMPROVED AND WELL LOCATED.
160 acres of all good alfalfa and corn land, 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, 10 acres fine catalpa trees, good orchard, fine shade, balance pasture, all fenced and cross-fenced, some alfalfa fenced hog-tight, large new barn, granary and corn crib, implement barn, 5-room cottage, two good wells, finest of unlimited water at a depth of .20 feet, windmill, all buildings nearly new, located 2 miles from a good railroad town, with electric lights and waterworks, good high school and 28 miles from Wichita. Price, $9,500; easy terms to right party who will take good care of place.
EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO.,
107 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

The Beginning of Adams Steel Gates.

Some years ago a farm boy of Kansas had a runaway. He had driven up to a wooden gate in a fence line and got out to open the gate. He was driving a spirited team. He knew his horses would run, and did his best to get to the gate and open it and save a runaway. He was somewhat in a hurry, and his team seemed to know it. Hardly had his hands touched the gate when away, with a sharp turn to the right, went his team. He had, as a result, a crippled horse and a badly damaged wagon. It cost him some $30 to repair the damage and wait for his horse to get well. That set the boy to thinking hard. Why not, he thought, put in gates that could be opened from a wagon or buggy seat? He asked his implement dealer about it. The implement dealer sold him such an automatic gate. At least that was what the gate was called. But when it was put to use it didn't always work. So this farm boy turned to and made a new kind of automatic gate. He figured out the plan for himself and had the blacksmith make it for him. His own gate filled the bill exactly. It was simple, positive, easy working and durable. Moreover, it latched itself so securely that no animal could open it. It was so good that the neighbors had him build others for them. That was the start of the Adams Gate Company, of North Topeka, Kan. Since then this company has made and shipped out thousands of gates to every part of the United States, to Canada, Cuba and Hawaii. The United States government reclamation service heard of the Adams gate and bought a couple for trial. This trial order has been followed from time to time with further orders. The Adams gates were found of superior merit. So the business grows and grows each year, larger and larger. Being a farmer himself, Mr. Adams has made it possible for farmers to buy his gates at factory prices. All kinds and styles. And all under a money-back guarantee, subject to a three months' trial period. Farmers everywhere ought to have Adams' catalog and prices. It is sent free for only a postal card request to the Adams Gate Co., North Topeka, Kan.

(Continued on page 38.)

HORSES AND MULES

Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks. Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.
C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED PERCHERONS. BIG JACKS AND JENNETS.

Priced to sell. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Write
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
Chase, Rice Co., Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE

The pure in-bred Morgan stallion Joseph Huse No. 5594 A. M. R. Also state certificate under the state stallion laws of Iowa, and will be sold under a state guarantee. Also others as good, single or double.
J. ED. BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to
JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of choice young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Coach stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us
YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

ROYAL BELGIANS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.



Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.



HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Won half the premiums, Missouri State Fair, 1911. The big, thick, big-boned kind.
BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.

Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.
J. E. PARK, Cameron, Missouri.

STALLION FOR SALE.
Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old, weight 1530, heavy bone with size, nice growth and quality. Credit in any company. Reasonable price.
A. C. WILLIAMS,
Valley Falls, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.
BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed.
GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd.
J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON $50—BULLS—$125.

Overstocked, Short of Feed, Must Sell.

Thirty head of Holstein bulls for sale, 1 month to 24 months old; A. R. O. breeding; 100 head in herd; pedigrees to be proud of; every one a herd header. We have never sold as good animals as this offering for less than $75 to $200. Buy your bull now when you can get a good one cheap. Barns on Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, inside city limits, one-half mile from station. A few females for sale.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo.
Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.

TO CLOSE OUT

our registered Shorthorn herd we offer 45 head cows, bulls and calves. Prices and breeding on request.
THE DEMING RANCH
Oswego, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

AULD BROS. RED POLL CATTLE.
Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
AULD BROS.,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

Ten Extra Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

Five pure Scotch and five Scotch topped. Also few cows and heifers bred or open. Twenty big-type Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow to a good son of Metal's Choice. All out of mature dams. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS.
A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta.
ED GREEN,
Howard, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE EWES.
I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

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POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, mules and females.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS.

Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts, out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. **W. F. HOUX, JR., HALE, MO.**

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 775 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

MADISON CREEK POLAND CHINAS.

Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

M'S GIANT WONDER 58159.

800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS.

The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.

W. V. HOPPE.. Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS
Adrian, Mo.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

HARTER'S BIG KIND POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kansas.

LIMESTONE FARMS

breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.

M. GOTTSWILER, Clarksdale, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH. Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High Class Hampshires—Herd Headed by the Celebrated boar Erlanger 1039. High class young boars for sale. Will also sell Erlanger.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Platte City, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE.



Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS.

Thompson's Big, Growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prize ribbons than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my six big State Fair first prize winning boars. Prices low, quality high. Bred sow sale February 28. Write for catalog. **Chas. K. Thompson, Letts, Ind.**

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

100 DUROC JERSEY SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, bred to sons of champions. An extra choice lot. Prices from $20 up. Write us.

WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

ELDER'S HIGHLAND DUROCS.

Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

FRANK ELDER. Green, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS

Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25

By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

GRANT CHAPIN, Greene, Kan.

B. & C. Col. and Bells Chief

Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kan.

100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.

Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

O. A. TILLER. Pawnee City, Neb.

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FOR THE BEST RESULTS

employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY SALE

At WINFIELD, KANSAS, February 28, 1912

40—BRED SOWS AND GILTS—40

From the best blood known to the breed—from the well-known sires, Chief's Col., Crimson Wonder 3rd, Bell's Chief, Prince of Cols., Top Commodore, Improver Lad, Col. Scion and Bell Scion. I will sell litters from the best sows in my herd, such as Belle Scion, Belle Vara, Scion Maid, Ruby Scion, Crimson Dutchess and Scion's Choice. I am selling a lot of my best sows and the pick from my fall and spring gilts. My catalogs are ready, and I would be pleased to mail you one. Write me at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

G. C. NORMAN, Winfield, Kansas

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty Jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas



40 STALLIONS AND MARES.

My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

Joseph M. Nolan, Paola, Kan.

Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.

Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

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Will hold an actual practice term of school in connection with our auction house at Kansas City, Mo., beginning MARCH 4, in which more actual practice will be given than in any former term. The president of the school will be present during the entire term; the class will not be so large as the regular terms, hence you would get more real practice than ever before. Are you coming? Free catalog. Address, mentioning this paper,

W. B. CARPENTER, President, 1404 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Missouri

W. C. CURPHEY

Salina, Kansas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Write, phone or wire me for dates.

T. E. GORDAN, Waterville, Kan.

Real Estate Auctioneer. Will cry sales in any state; terms reasonable; write for plan.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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MANKATO, KANSAS.

Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BROOD SOW SALE EXTRAORDINARY

—UNDER COVER, AT—

Elmdale, Kansas, Saturday, February 24th, 1912

50 HEAD—15 TRIED SOWS, 25 FALL YEARLINGS AND 10 EARLY GROWTHY SPRING GILTS—50 HEAD

This offering includes a part of Mr. Blackshere's sensational show herd, and practically every sow and gilt in this sale is itself a state fair prize winner or is sired by or out of a prize winner, and they are all bred and nearly all safe in pig to boars that are state fair winners or sons of winners.

THEY HAVE THE BLOOD THAT GOES ON AND PRODUCES WINNERS.

These sows and gilts are by such sires as J. R.'s Chief and Valley B., two good sons of Valley Chief, one of the best breeding sons of Ohio Chief. J. R.'s Chief headed the sensational young herd of 1910, and was first in senior yearling class at Hutchinson, 1911. Others are by such sires as High Chief, winner of first as get of sire, Hutchinson, 1911, and Dandy Lad, a full brother to the grand champion at Hutchinson, 1911.

Top Notcher Rose (by Tip Top Notcher), grand champion sow, Hutchinson, 1909, will have daughters and granddaughters in this sale. One of her daughters was grand champion the following year.

Lincoln Model, dam of J. R.'s Chief, will be represented by one daughter and three granddaughters. Lady Wonder, a granddaughter of W. L. A.'s Choice Goods and dam of the grand champion sow, Hutchinson, 1911, will be represented by several daughters and granddaughters. King's Surprise by King of Cols. and dam of part of 1911 show herd, will furnish several daughters for this sale.

They are safe in pig to such sires as J. R.'s Chief 97767, J. R.'s Col. 14377, by Graduate Col., and out of Goldie May and Model Col., by the same sire and out of Model Maid 10th. J. R.'s Col. was the top young boar of Geo. Seckman's dispersion sale, and is a full brother to Grandmaster Col. 1st and 2nd. This excellent cross of Col. sires on Ohio Chief blood cannot help but continue to produce prize winners.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. LAFE BURGER, WOOD AND CROUCH.FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE. Write today for catalog. Address,

J. R. BLACKSHERE, ELMDALE, KANSAS

PERCHERON HORSE SALE

25 MARES AND STALLIONS 25

At Butler, Missouri

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1912

In McMullen's Sale Pavilion.

Not the largest, but best sale of Percherons this year. Am selling the best I have on the farm. Everything will be held until sale day—nothing priced or sold till sale. No reserves. Am closing out my herd—everything sold regardless of price. More brilliant blood than any herd in the state. All ages, from yearlings to 5 years. Sale under cover. Catalog out February 15. Send for catalog and come to sale. Please mention *Kansas Farmer.*

J. W. Barnhart,

Butler, Missouri

Be Sure to Say When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Adv**

In this paper. Our advertisers like to know from which papers their orders come.



PERCHERONS SHIRES BELGIANS

We Want You to Come to Lincoln and see our Stallions

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid color and dispositions. They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in Europe, and their pedigrees can be traced for thirty generations. They will please the most critical American buyer.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable. Big catalog and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers sent upon request.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Neb.

700 Shropshire Ewes

MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.

TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.

Henley Ranch-8000 Acres

Postoffice, Greencastle, Mo. Station, Castle, Mo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

IMPORTED STALLION FOR SALE.
I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.
E. R. MORGAN, Blue Rapids, Kan.

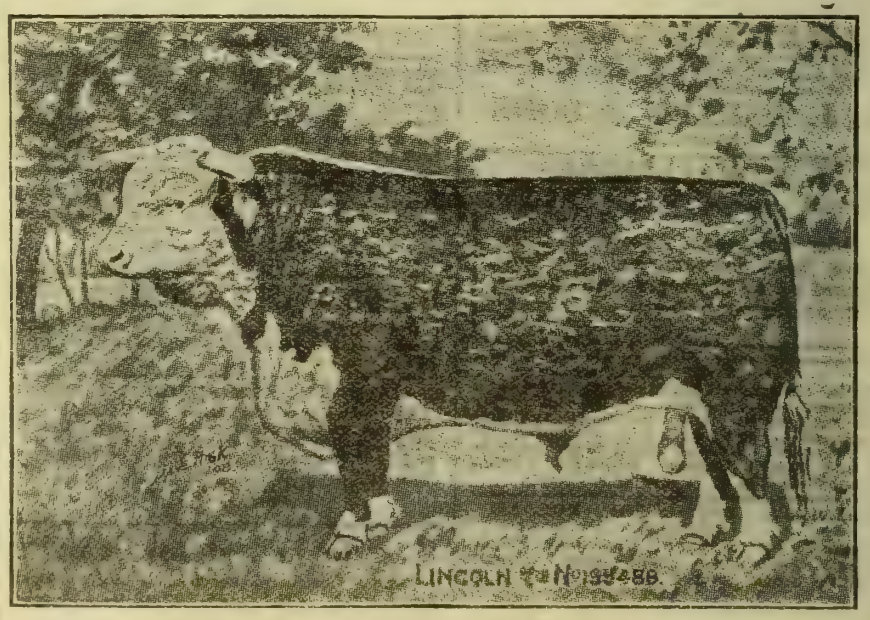
FIELD NOTES.

Bred Sows For Sale.

Mr. John T. Curry, big type Poland China breeder, of Winchester, Kan., has for sale three choice tried sows and two last spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow to the big Mouw boar, M.'s Giant Wonder. The sows are good breeders, having raised seven and eight pigs last spring. They are only being sold to reduce the size of herd. Mr. Curry will make a bargain price to anyone that can use the five head. Write him, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hereford Dispersion February 27 and 28.

The greatest Hereford event of the winter will be the big dispersion sale of the Jones Bros. at the fair grounds in Council Grove, Kan., February 27 and 28. The offering will consist of about 225 lots, besides a large number of calves at foot to be sold along with their mothers. The Jones Bros'. herd is without doubt one of the strongest herds in Kansas at this time. It was established a great many years ago, and the proper standard of excellence has always been maintained. The entire show herd is included; also, the noted herd bulls and a big lot of cows that have never before been for sale. The cow herd is young and nearly all of their entire life of usefulness is before them. The blood of nearly every noted bull of the breed will be represented, and some of the best animals that was ever offered at public auction will go through the ring. The catalog gives all information and should be in the hands of every lover of the breed. Write for it at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.



Archias' Sure Seeds.

The twenty-ninth annual catalog of Archias Seed Store, Sedalia, Mo., came in the other day. It is gotten up in its usual attractive style, and lists a complete line of field, garden and farm seeds and shrubs, as well as various supply lines which a seed house can handle to good advantage. A complete index on the second page of the book makes it an easy matter to find everything in it. One of the features of the book is the great line of fine seed corn shown and explained. Then there is the great "Jumbo" bargain collection of garden seeds, $2.25 worth for only $1. This is the great "get acquainted" offer for 1912. A large army of customers each year for over a quarter of a century have found profit and satisfaction in buying of this company. Farmers can have the catalog free by writing the above address and mentioning this paper when writing.

Van Sant's Seed Corn.

W. W. Van Sant & Sons, of Farragut, Ia., write Kansas Farmer that they are having heavy calls for their four best varieties of seed corn. They had a fine crop last year, and their seed, they say, is some of the finest they ever produced. Van Sants are farmers and seed corn specialists. They raise their own corn. They sort it, test it, and ship nothing but first quality seed. Their fine new catalog shows their way of handling their seed corn business much better than it can be written for a paper. Every corn grower ought to send for it. It is educative in more ways than one. Simply address them a postal card, saying: "Send me your new corn book," and mention Kansas Farmer. The book will come by return mail.

Armstrong's Seed Corn Beats.

The Extension Farm Report No. 11, page 17, table 7 (of the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames), shows "that Armstrong's seed corn made 4½ bushels per acre more than the crop from seed tried from 59 farmers; 7¾ bushels, 16 bushels and 16 bushels more, respectively, than seed furnished by three leading corn houses, and 17 bushels per acre more than the average yield of seed corn from 12 other seed houses." W. E. McKeal, a Kansas farmer writes: "Armstrong corn exceeds all other as to yield and maturity. I won first premium at county fair, 75 bushels per acre." Further particulars of the great strains of Armstrong seed corn are worth having. All furnished free by the growers, J. B. Armstrong & Son, proprietors of Pleasant Valley Farm, Shenandoah, Ia. Every farmer ought to read the Armstrong corn book. It shows what can be done with improved seed corn. It will prove a profitable study, one that no farmer can afford to overlook. Write for it, addressing as above, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPERSION OF

Prize Winning Percheron Mares and Stallions

AT BELOIT, KANS., THURSDAY, FEB. 29th, 1912

When the Select Stud of RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan., will be sold without reserve, together with sixteen head of the best stock of H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Rock Rapids, Iowa



INTERNATNONAL PRIZE WINNING MARE, TO BE SOLD IN THIS SALE.

who, in the last seven years, have won over SEVEN HUNDRED prizes at the important stock shows in the United States in competition with all the leading breeders and importers.

THIRTY-SIX HEAD of stallions, mares and colts, including the CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL PRIZE WINNING MARES, now at the period of their greatest usefulness.

IMP. GOULOTTE (71858) 48947, weighing 2160, safe IN FOAL TO THE GREAT CARNOT 66666, and

LUCY 34974, weighing over a ton, and safe in foal to a grandson of Besigue (19602). The 2340-pound Hardi (74718) 60541 also included in this sale.

ALSO, an IMPORTED YEARLING FILLY BY THE $10,000 CARNOT 66666, imported especially to be bred to the great Calypso, but consigned to this sale by H. G. McMillan & Sons, in fulfillment of their promise to furnish their share of an offering of strictly high-class stock. Also,

IMP. HARDI (74718) 60541, a 4-year-old of unusual scale, bone and breeding, WEIGHING NEARLY 2400, the kind seldom offered at public auction.

A rugged, heavy boned lot of real work mares, by such sires as Calypso, Carnot, Casino, Aride, Samson, Bibi, Brunelles and others, mostly weighing over 1900, and all old enough to work on the farm, and safe in foal. Stallions with enough weight and breeding to head pure-bred herds or for stock horses. AN OFFERING NEVER EQUALED IN THIS STATE, AND SELDOM IN ANY STATE.

Sale at the Mitchell County Fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Thursday, February 29, 1912, in a heated sale pavilion, regardless of weather. Address, for catalog,

RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan.

Auctioneer—Carey M. Jones. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

Banquet and annual election of officers of the Mitchell County Breeders' Association at Beloit, Kan., the evening of February 28. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the Percheron Society of America, has promised to try to attend this meeting and make an address, and there will be others of note. Notify Secretary J. M. Rodgers, Beloit, Kan., that you and your wife will attend.

WARD BROTHERS

Annual Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM, NEAR REPUBLIC AND SCANDIA, KAN.,

MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1912

THIRTY HEAD, THE KIND THAT ARE IN DEMAND BY THE BEST FARMERS AND BREEDERS OF TWO STATES. Fourteen tried sows and 6 fall yearlings, including Maud Beauty by Model H. and out of a Crimson Wonder dam; Bell Pet by Pearl's Golden Rule, and Cherry Girl 2nd by Cherry Boy; others by G. C.'s Kansas Col., Prince Wonder 2nd, Wonder Chief, Paul Jumbo, Bell's Chief and others. The gilts are a very uniform bunch, mostly sired by Expansion.

THE OFFERING CONTAINS MORE ANIMALS THAT HAVE TOPPED SALES THAN WILL BE CONTAINED IN ANY KANSAS SALE OF THE SEASON.

Everything bred for March and April farrow to the following boars: Expansion, Bell's Prince Wonder, Climax 2nd by 2nd Climax, dam a noted prize winning sow. A few to Model Cherry by Model H. and out of a Cherry Boy dam. Everything has been through the cholera and are supposed to be immune. Write at once for catalog. Free transportation from Republic and Scandia, Kan.

WARD BROS.
Republic, Kansas

Auctioneers—Ray Page, N. S. Hoyt, Mont Orr.

W. E. Monasmith sells the following days at Formoso.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, for Kansas Farmer. Send bids to him, in my care.

MONASMITH'S

Annual Duroc Jersey BRED SOW SALE

AT FORMOSO, KANS.

Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1912

54—HEAD—AS GOOD BLOOD AS CAN BE FOUND, WITH INDIVIDUALITY TO MATCH—54 HEAD.

24 TRIED SOWS, including Bonnie May by Bonnie K., Maud by Pearl's Golden Rule, Alice Bly by Queen Rule, he by Pearl's Golden Rule, G. C.'s Col., Fancy by G. C.'s Col., Miss Perfection by Wonder Bob by Nebraska Wonder; others by I Am A Bonnie K., Golden Ruler and King of Kantbebeat.

15 FALL YEARLINGS, all sired by Bonnie K., including 5 out of a litter of 17, dam Model Girl by Model Chief Again.

15 SPRING GILTS, by Bonnie K. and Kansas Special, carefully selected and very uniform, out of such sows as already mentioned. The offering will be bred for March and April farrow, the tried sows to Bonnie K. and Kansas Special, gilts to Bonnie K., Kansas Special, O. E.'s Expansion and W. E.'s Tientsin. Write for catalog.

Ward Brothers sell day before, at Republic, Kan.

W. E. MONASMITH, Formoso, Kansas

Auctioneers—Ray Page, N. S. Hoyt, John Brennen.

Fieldman—Jesse Johnson, for Kansas Farmer. Send him bids, in my care.

FRANK IAMS' DRAFT-STALLIONS

Are *"up-to-the-minute"* and 10 years in advance. They are the *"Drafty, big-boned type"*—*"Nifty big Black Boys"*—the *real "medal winners"*—sensational *"show and business horses"* of note, *"ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"*—*"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of drafty *"top notchers."* Iams' 1912 *importation* of *Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the *"Pink of Condition"* and ready for a *"good selling." "Ikey, Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers *"will sit up and take notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand." Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and having the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "knocks" until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). Iams has



120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are *"Models"*—*"Humdingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty "top notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers"*—larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear,"* Iams made a *"big killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. *"Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize winners"* and *"tops* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices." Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"*—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save $1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the jelly"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"Imported horses only"*—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American bred full bloods"*—No *"Auction stuff"* or *"Peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are *"approved"*—*"branded," "Inspected,"* and *"Certificate stamped O. K."* by governments of *"France and U. S. A." Iams* has the *"crack stallions* and *mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price. "Dolly D.,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE.

"A bunch of gold" THE "BOOK OF BOOKS" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. *It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States, "TRUE TO LIFE," and TRUTHS, FACTS, "BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS," and 100 illustrations of "TOP-NOTCHERS" and the "TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS" and "AUCTION BLOCK" SALESMEN.* It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date horse book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* No *partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"top notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men" "hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

STAADT'S
MASSIVE
DUROC JERSEYS

35 HEAD OF BRED GILTS AT AUCTION,

At Ottawa, Kansas
FEBRUARY, 22nd, 1912

1 O'clock, Forest Park Heated Sale Pavilion.

The O. K. type, big, massive, easy feeders. All closely related to Crimson O. K. 100649, the greatest hog we ever owned, and we have owned a number of leading State Fair winners. All bred to the big, massive Crimson Wonder herd boar Paul Surprise 104801, for April and early May farrow.

J. F STAADT & SON, Ottawa, Kansas

Auctioneers—Porter and Rule.

NEVIUS & WEDD
BRED SOW SALE
Monday, Feb. 26, 1912

At Glenwood Farm, One Mile South of

CHILES, KAN.,

Fifty head, 35 yearling and bred sows, 15 big, growthy spring gilts. Best of breeding. Sired by Designer, Major Look, Grand Metal, Kansas Wonder or Wedd's Expansion. Bred to same boars or to the young boars, Wedd's Long King or Wonder's Expansion, by Expansion Wonder.

All are immune from cholera and bred for early litters. Send for catalog

to C. S. NEVIUS, Chiles, Kansas, or to

GEORGE WEDD & SON, Spring Hill, Kansas

FIELD NOTES.

Meriden, Kan., March 3, 1907.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—I received the Grinder all right and am well pleased with it. In grinding ear corn it runs much easier than most of the geared mills I have tried. Wishing you success, I am truly,
E. A. COLEMAN.

Mr. C. M. North and W. C. Robinson have purchased H. T. Dean's interest in the North-Robinson-Dean Co., Grand Island, Neb., and they will carry on the business along the same lines as they have in the past. They inform us they have their barns full of good big-boned draft stallions and mares, among them 30 head of big, drafty three-year-old pasture-raised stallions. Mr. North also informs us the entire offering must be sold by April 1, regardless of price. Note the change in their advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write them, please.

Bred Shropshire Ewes.

James W. Elliott of Polo, Mo., is offering 30 head of pure-bred registered Shropshire ewes which are from one to five years old. They are a choice bunch and are all safe in lamb. Individually they are of good type and conformation and are in excellent condition. These ewes would make a fine foundation for any man who would like to start a pure-bred flock. They are of the best breeding in America. Write Mr. Elliott about these ewes, and mention Kansas Farmer.

W. J. McBrayer's Horse and Jack Sale.

W. J. McBrayer of Hamilton, Mo., Missouri's leading horse and mule man, is advertising a closing out sale of draft and standard-bred stallions and jacks and jennets in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The offering will include some extra good draft and standard-bred stallions. Some of the best jacks in the state, and a herd of jennets that are extra good. One of the draft stallions that will go in this sale is three years old and weighs a ton, and a finer proportioned horse will be hard to find. An extra good two-year-old standard-bred stallion will be a feature of the offering. His offering will interest anyone wanting a good draft or standard-bred stallion, or a high-class jack or jennet, and this is a genuine closing out sale. Everything goes.

Sunny Ridge Percherons and Jacks.

J. P. and M. H. Malone, owners of Sunny Ridge Stock Farm at Chase, Kan., make a change in their advertisement. They offer some four and five-year-old black Percheron stallions, both imported and home-bred. They are ton horses and the prices asked make this offer worth looking into. Several big, black mammoth jacks, from one to seven years old, and ten black jennets, all ages, are also offered. Visitors are always welcome, and the offering would seem to make it worth while to see this stock. Sunny Ridge Farm is nearly midway between Chase and Raymond, in Rice County, Kansas., both of which towns are on the line of the Santa Fe railroad. Write for particulars, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

L. M. Monsees & Sons'

34th ANNUAL SALE

65 Head of High Class Registered JACKS and JENNETS

Limestone Valley Farm is located 189 miles west of St. Louis and 99 miles east of Kansas City, main line Mo. Pac. and M. K. & T. R. R.'s, 6 miles east of Sedalia and 2 miles north of Smithton, Pettis County, Mo.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1912



The get and breeding of the world's champion jacks, Limestone Mammoth 298 and Orphan Boy 696. Sale under cover with comfortable seats and fire. Special train from Sedalia to Smithton and return on day of sale. We guarantee this the best offering of the year from any firm, breeder or company. Every animal guaranteed as represented. If interested, write today for fine illustrated catalog. Free conveyance from Smithton to sale.

L. M. MONSEES & SONS

SMITHTON, MO.

McKinnie's Dispersion Shorthorn Sale

IN PAVILLION AT BELOIT, KANSAS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22ND, 1912






Twenty-four head of choice individuals, Scotch and Scotch topped, comprising four bulls, including the herd bulls, Lord Barmpton by Lord Marr, Gifford's noted herd bull and Secret Success by Hampton's Successor and out of the pure Scotch cow, Queen Secret. The other bulls are about old enough for service, and are sons of Lord Barmpton.

Sixteen choice breeding cows, all bred or with calves at foot by the herd bulls mentioned; four extra choice heifers, coming yearlings, also by Lord Barmpton. The cows include two daughters of the noted bull, Red Knight, the pure scotch cow, Queen Secret, one sired by Scottish Gloster, and two heifers by Lord Marr.

L. M. NOFFSINGER, of Osborne, Kan., consigns eight head, five bulls and three females. Four of the bulls are coming 2-year-olds and one is a yearling. Two of the cows will have calves at foot, and all three will be in calf to the pure Scotch bull, Prince Lustre, winner of second in calf class and champion at Oklahoma State Fair as a yearling.

ELMER CREITZ, of Beloit, consigns one male and two females, all Scotch topped and good individuals. The offering, as a whole, is a good one, and will be sold absolutely upon the merit of the individuals as to quality and breeding. For catalog, write,

AUCTIONEER—JOHN BRENNEN.
FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kansas

L. R. McLarnon's Sale

OF

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT

Braddyville, Iowa, Tuesday, Feb. 27th, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS—50

Thirteen head of big, high-class, tried sows, seven head of outstanding, good fall yearlings, thirty head of spring gilts—the outstanding good ones of our large herd—making the best draft we have ever offered at public sale. This offering will include two A Wonder gilts, ten Max Dude fall sows, a number of them tried, four sired by Big King by Pawnee Lad, a number of gilts sired by Colossal, and others by Big Mogul. Thirty head of this offering is bred to Big Orange, the sire of more high-class, big herd boars than any other boar living. A few to A Wonder Giant, and others to Colossal. This is strictly a big type offering. They are the big, stretchy, mellow, easy feeding kind, with plenty of class. Write for catalog. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneers will be treated fairly.

L. R. McLARNON, Braddyville, Iowa

AUCTIONEER—COL. H. S. DUNCAN. **FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY, for Kansas Farmer.**

R. E. MAUPIN'S TWO DAYS SALE
At Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 23 and 24, 1912

On February 23, the offering will consist of 100 Poland China sows, gilts and boars—80 bred sows, 10 open gilts and 10 late summer and fall boars. Sows are by Missouri's Meddler, Notcher On, Corrector 2nd, On the Dot, Impudence, Major, and other noted boars, and are bred to Notcher On, Missouri's Meddler and Golden Glory.

On February 24, the offering will be 70 head of high-class registered Shorthorn cattle, consisting of cows, heifers and young bulls, including the great herd bull, Nonpareil Avondale. This is a dispersion offering, and Shorthorn breeders will have an opportunity to buy at public auction the very fine lot of cows and heifers of my herd. Write me for catalogs. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated.

R. E. MAUPIN, Pattonsburg, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. J. W. SPARKS, J. T. LEE, D. E. NANCE.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY, for Kansas Farmer.

Percheron and Jack Sale
AT UDALL, KANSAS,
February 29, 1912

One black, registered Stallion, 6 years old, weight a ton; 1 black, registered Stallion, 8 years old, weight, 1800; both are registered in Percheron Society of America, and sold sound. One imported Majorica Jack, 16 hands, standard; one 5-year-old black Jack; two 3-year-old Jacks, 15 and 16 hands high; one 2-year-old and one yearling; three Jennets and one weanling Jack colt. Send for breeding folder, and come to my sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

JOHN F. FRY, Udall, Kansas.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

AULDRIDGE & SON'S
Duroc Sow Sale
AT PATTONSBURG, MO.,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.

A high-class offering of Duroc Jersey sows, a number of them bred to our great boar, Buddy K., a grandson of Buddy K. 4th; others to Duchess Model, and several to a son of B. & C.'s Col. Write us for catalog.

JASPER AULDRIDGE & SON, Pattonsburg, Missouri.

Onward Wilkes
FARM SALE
At Jefferson City, Mo., March 21, 22 and 23, 1912
50 HEAD OF SADDLE HORSES

including show ring winners and prospects, 15 head of registered saddle bred brood mares, 15 head saddle stallions, 10 head good breeding jacks, 20 head speed horses and young ones, 10 head lady broke saddle and harness horses. I want to buy 10 head Percheron mares, registered. Ask for catalog.

JAMES HOUCHIN, Jefferson City, Mo.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

R. D. MARTIN & SONS'
DUROC SALE
At Eureka, Kansas, Feb. 27, 1912

FORTY BRED SOWS AND GILTS—Sired by Dandy Duke, Model Duroc, Greenwood Chief, R. D.'s Improver, Tatarrax Model. Twenty-six of these sows are bred to the grand champion boar at Kansas State Fair, 1911. This boar was at head of first prize herd and at head of first prize young herd. I am selling some good sows and gilts. If you want some new blood, come and buy a sow bred to a champion boar. At the Topeka fair last year we won first and second on aged sows, also the grand champion sow. My catalog is ready to mail out, and it gives a complete list of our show record last year. Send for one, read it and come to the sale.

R. D. MARTIN & SONS, Eureka, Kansas
AUCTIONEERS—COL. LOU SMUTHERS, COL. C. E. MILLS.

Lamer's Percherons
SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,
Salina, Kansas

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.—Farm 5½ miles south of Cameron, 35 miles east of St. Joseph and 54 miles northeast of Kansas City, on the Burlington and Rock Island railways. **Missouri Jacks, Percheron and Saddle Stallions,** for sale at reasonable prices. Extra good Jacks for Jennets. All stock old enough for service, has been tried and will be guaranteed breeders. No trouble to show stock. P. O. address, ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

W. J. McBRAYER'S CLOSING OUT SALE

of Draft and Standard bred Stallions and Jacks and Jennets, at

HAMILTON, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1912.

Some extra good Draft and Standard bred Stallions. Five Jacks ready for service; some outstanding good ones. The Jennets are an extra good lot, and all are in foal.

W. J. McBRAYER,
Hamilton - - - - - - - - - - Missouri.

100 Head of Imported and Home-bred Stallions



and mares of the different breeds, 50 head of coming 3-year-olds, big boned, American-bred, pasture-raised stallions; the kind that give satisfaction, the kind that breed.

Reference: Any bank in Grand Island, Cairo or Bridgeport, Neb. History of the horse and large calendar sent free to horsemen.

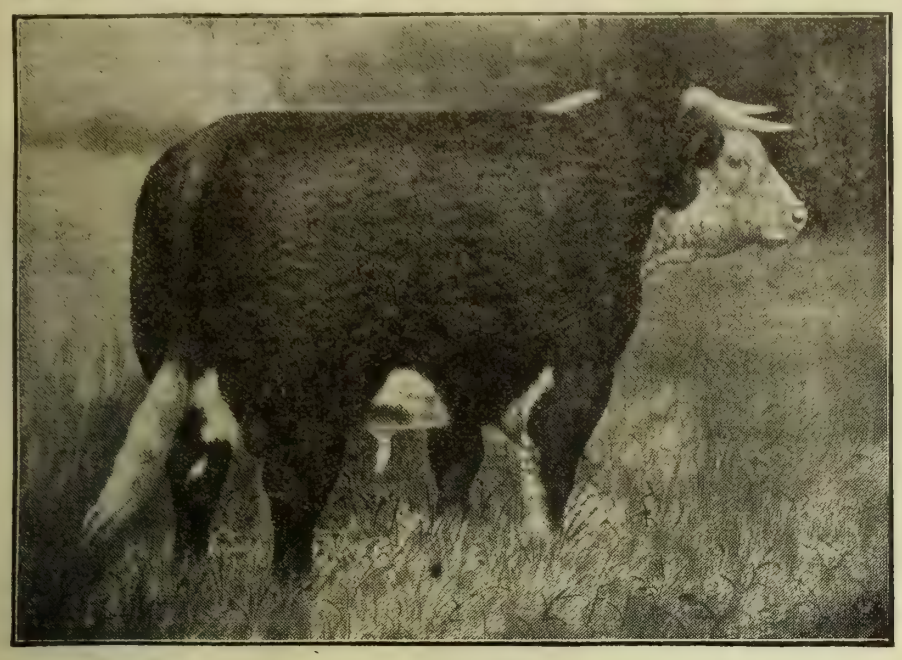
NORTH-ROBINSON DEAN CO.,
Grand Island, Neb.

JONES BROTHERS

Big Dispersion Hereford Cattle Sale

At Fair Grounds, Council Grove, Kansas, Feb. 27 and 28

215 HEAD—THE GREATEST OPPORTUNITY OF THE SEASON—215 HEAD



SIMPSON.

36 BULLS—Including our herd bulls, Simpson, Beau Monarch 54th, Dandy Andrew 6th, 7th and 9th, Beau Monarch 90th and 91st. Herd bulls, farm and ranch bulls of serviceable age and in the best possible condition—the best lot of bulls ever on our farm.

100 BREEDING COWS—25 sired by the great Lincoln 2d by Cherry Boy, and others by Lincoln 7th, Simpson, Beau Brummel, Lamplighter, Jr., Benj. Wilton, Dandy Andrew, Beau Donald 47th, Hesiod 85th, Imp Salisbury, Beefy Boy (by Cherry Boy), Onward 19th, Columbus 17th, Drusus, Sunset, Shadeland Dean and Monnington. Sixty head have calves at foot.

30 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS—Mostly by Lincoln 7th, Monnington and Simpson, safe in calf to our herd bulls. A grand lot of excellent young breeding cows, in good flesh and condition, good size, well marked, good color and good heads and horns. Splendid material for herd foundation. Look these heifers over.

49 YEARLING HEIFERS—All our own breeding. The attraction of the entire offering. A superb lot of prospective brood cows of the most popular type. Practically our entire heifer crop of their ages. Many show prospects in this lot.

OUR ENTIRE SHOW HERD—Beau Monarch 54th, the best 2-year-old bull to be sold this season, sired by Simpson out of Imp. Prudence. Daisy, junior yearling heifer, first at local fairs in 1911. Beau Monarch 90th, senior bull calf, second at Kansas State Fair in 1911. Sally, senior heifer calf, junior champion at 1911 Kansas State Fair, and others—prize winners at state and local fairs.

The offering will be presented in ideal breeding condition and all females of breeding age will either have calves at foot or be in calf to some one of our great bulls. The herd has been culled closely, and all animals not worthy have been put into the feed lot. Write for free photos suitable for framing. Write at once for catalog.

Farm For Sale Privately

We will also sell at private treaty our 1,400-acre ranch, one of the best stock and combination grain farms in Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS—EDMONSON, BELLOWS, ZAUN, SPARKS, BRADY.

JONES BROS., Council Grove, Kan.

Pfander & Sons' Sale of

Giant Polands

AT

CLARINDA, IOWA

Wed., Feb. 28, 1912

50 HEAD 50

The great Long King, Long King's Equal and A Wonder offering. A blending of blood of the three greatest boars of the breed.

Ever since the big type became popular these hogs have been known and recognized as leaders, and the greatest demand has been for a mingling of their blood. At last we have succeeded in getting this blood mingled and are now offering it to you.

Three tried brood sows, daughters of Long King, bred to A Wonder; four fall yearlings, daughters of Long King, bred to A Wonder; one fall yearling, daughter of Long King's Equal, bred to A Wonder; five fall yearlings, daughters of Long King's Equal; ten spring gilts, daughters of Long King; five tried sows, four fall yearlings, twenty spring gilts. All of strictly big type breeding and bred to our great string of herd boars.

This is going to be a great day for the Poland China world, so if you want the best, be in Clarinda, or be represented by some stiff bids when Duncan opens this sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer, in our care, will receive closest attention.

J. W. PFANDER & SONS
Clarinda, Iowa

Auctioneer—H. S. Duncan. Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

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40 RICHLY BRED
Duroc Bred Sows
AT AUCTION 40

AT FARM NEAR WATERVILLE, KANS.

Thursday, Feb. 29, 1912

10 TRIED SOWS. 20 SPRING GILTS.
10 SUMMER BOARS.

Females all bred for March and April farrow to Carter's Golden Rule, Clay Center Col. and Col. Tom. The tried sows include daughters of the great Queen's Col., Nebraska Wonder, Welch's Wonder, and granddaughters of Tatarrax. The spring gilts and boars are out of these sows and others of like breeding, and sired by Blue Rapids Col. and Clay Center Col. Individually, the offering is a good one and the breeding is as good as can be found. Many of the sows and gilts have several crosses of the famous Missouri Wonder, Nebraska Wonder and Col. breeding, and have always made good. We will present the stock in nice breeding condition, with but little fitting. Write for catalog now. Free transportation to and from farm.

J. W. WOHLFORD,
Waterville, Kansas

Auctioneer—T. E. Gordon. Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him sealed bids, in my care.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Jacks.

Feb. 28—McKinnie & McMillan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 29.—John T. Fry, Udall, Kan.
March 7—J. W. Burtsfield, Butler, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 26-27—[illegible] La Plata, Mo.
March 5—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.
March 6—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Aberdeen-Angus.

April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Herefords.

Feb. 27-28—Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.

Feb. 22.—C. E. McKinnie, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 24—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 20—E. E. Logan, Beloit, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Feb. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. A. Prewett, Asherville, Kan.
Feb. 21.—G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 23—R. E. Maupin, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 24.—C. H. Pilcher, Glasco, Kan.; sale at Concordia, Kan.
Feb. 26—C. S. Nevius and Ralph Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
Feb. 27, 1912—L. R. McClarnon, Braddyville.
Feb. 28—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
March 2—F. W. Barber, Franklin, Neb.
March 6—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
March 7—W. H. Emens, Elmdale, Kan.
March 9—B. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Feb. 17.—John W. Shuck & Sons, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—O. B. Price, Burr Oak, Kan.
Feb. 22—Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.
February 24—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.
February 26—Ward Bros., Republic, Kan.
February 27—Monasmith, Formosa, Kan.
Feb. 27—R. D. Martin & Sons, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 28.—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 29—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
March 12—Sam Drybread, Elk City, Kan.
March 15—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.

The Big Percheron Sale.

At Beloit, Kan., on February 29, there will be held one of the greatest Percheron sales ever held in Kansas. Ralph G. McKinnie of Glen Elder, Kan., will disperse his entire stud, and H. G. McMillan of Rock Rapids, Iowa, owner of Calypso and retiring president of the Percheron Society of America, will consign. The McMillan consignment will include a yearling imported filly sired by the $10,000 Carnot 66666 now owned by W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill., and specially imported for mating with the great Calypso. This shows the quality of the Percherons to be offered in this sale. The stallion offering will be mentioned next week.

Government Selects Great Western Autos.

The fact that the United States government, after a thorough investigation, chose the Great Western automobile for the Indian service out west, is ample evidence of the merits of this sturdy car, which is built at Peru, Indiana. And to those who are familiar with the Great Western this selection is not at all surprising; for the powerful engine, the high grade materials and workmanship and the general efficiency of this machine are designed to meet the most exacting demands. The cars purchased by the government are said to be giving excellent satisfaction in the severe work they are doing on the western hills [illegible]

Staadt Sells Durocs February 22.

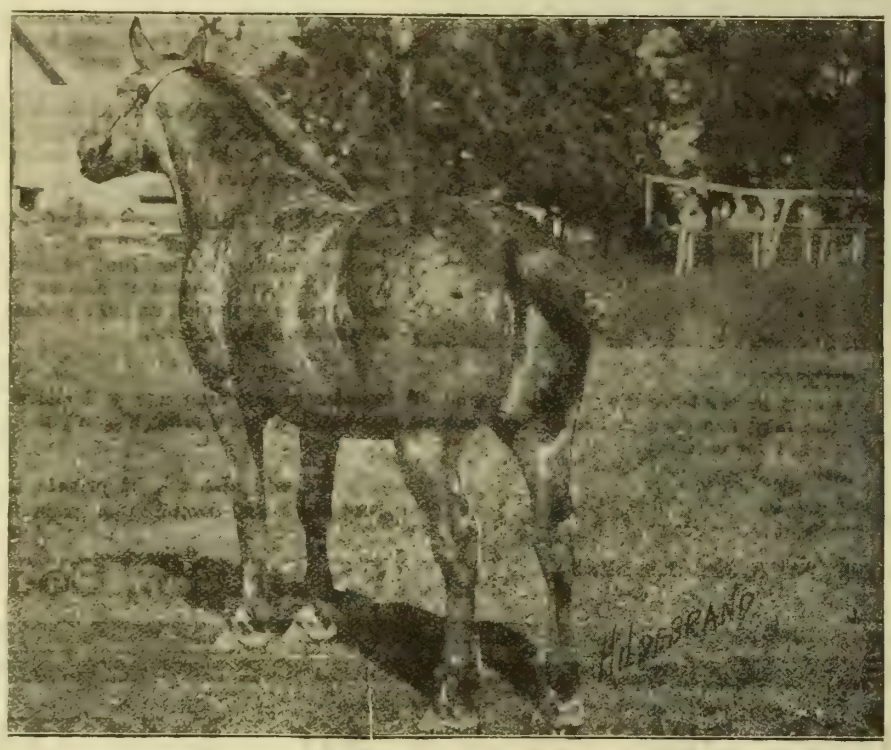
On February 22 at Ottawa, Kan., J. F. Staadt & Son will sell 35 head of their Crimson O. K. Duroc Jersey bred gilts. The sale will be held in the heated pavilion in Forest Park, which is about two minutes' walk from the depot and which was specially built for this purpose. All the gilts are closely related to Crimson O. K. 100649 and are bred to the Crimson Wonder bred herd boar, Paul Surprise 104807 for April and early May farrow. The Staadt herd of Durocs has been famous prize winners at the big fairs in the past and they have a [illegible] number of letters from satisfied customers which tell of good business well done. These hogs are bred for size as well as quality, and [illegible] of the big type. Note the advertisement and write for catalog.

Henry Field's New Seed Catalog.

One can hardly read the new catalog of the Henry Field Seed Co., the famous seedmen of Shenandoah, Iowa, without feeling an impulse to go out and dig in the soil. One of the many interesting features of the book is the [illegible] with illustrations, of the mammoth seed corn handling plant. The whole book is much more than a mere catalog. It is full of meat on the subject of planting and cultivating the various crops of which the seed are listed. Numerous [illegible] photographs of farm scenes and of prominent planters and writers give to the book an interest not usually found in seed catalogs. As every farmer must plant seeds, it goes without saying that a study of the Field seed book for 1912 is one of the things that can't help but bring profit to everyone who is on the alert to know what is latest and reliable in the seed world. A copy will be sent you free by writing to the address above. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

R. E. Maupin's Shorthorn Sale.

We desire to call attention to the splendid offering of Shorthorn cattle by Mr. R. E. Maupin of Pattonsburg, Mo., February 24. This will be a dispersion sale and the offering will include every one of the high-class pure-bred Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers in this great herd. Also a number of outstanding good young bulls, and the great herd bull Nonpareil Avondale. A number of the cows in this offering were sired by Skyrocket 203377, he by Courtier 2nd, the famous bull owned by H. R. Clay. The older cows are bred to Nonpareil Avondale and the younger cows and heifers to a White Sultan bull. The breeding of this herd is all that could be [illegible]. The [illegible] cow was Crystal Ruby 14th, by Chief Violet 4th. She, with her daughter Crystal Ruby 21st, sired by Imported Primate Dalmeny, was the foundation of the herd. Among the cows and heifers to go in this sale are Lavender [illegible] by Lavender King 4th, head of first prize young herd at Chicago World's Fair. A number of her offspring will also be in the sale. Also offspring of Lavender Rose, by Gloster. Miss Orange 3rd by Vio- [illegible] several of her daughters, Maple Victoria by Headlight and three of her daughters, Nellie of Maple Hill by Brampton Prince and three of her daughters, and Crimson Rose by Brampton Bud, and a lot of others equally as good. The offering is entirely a high class one, and Shorthorn breeders will find breeding and individuality that go only with the best herds and that makes the offering a desirable one. Don't overlook Mr. Maupin's bred sow sale February 23, the day before the cattle sale. Write for catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer.



America's Best Percheron Mare.

The imported Percheron mare Galette, shown in the accompanying picture, is said by many breeders and importers to be the best of her kind in America, if not the best mare of the breed now living. At least two American importers besides her owner saw this mare in France, and they unite in saying that they have never seen anything better. This wonderful mare has her home in Kansas, and is a member of the stud of about 100 Percherons owned by Lee Brothers at Harveyville. This stud now includes 12 coming two-year-old stallions, 29 coming two-year-old fillies, 20 brood mares from three to seven years old, and a splendid bunch of weanlings, and quality all along the line. In fact, Lee Brothers stand for quality, and it will be remembered that at least two of their mares were heavy prize winners in the big state fairs and the American Royal when shown in the stud of W. S. Corsa, who purchased them. There are plenty of high quality Percheron horses at the Lee Brothers' breeding farm, but none that excels Galette. At present they are sold out of stallions over three years old, but have another load of the big fellows on the way and will be able to supply their customers. A glance at Galette is enough to show the Lee Brothers idea of quality in Percherons. J. B. Lee of this firm is superintendent of horses in the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, and no fair ever had a better. He knows horses.

Tested Seeds of Proven Quality.

The time of year approaches when seed selections are decided upon. Just as the planting of the best seeds obtainable is a distinct gain, so the planting of poor seeds is a distinct loss. Not only a loss of money and crop, but what is more expensive, a loss of time. Most seed has to be purchased on the integrity of the seedsman. It is important then to know the reliability of the man selling the seed. It is always well to buy seeds from the original producer, or the agent of the original producer. Many seed producers do not sell except at wholesale. Ten years ago a young man, J. S. Zimmerman, started in the seed business at Topeka. He determined he would handle nothing in his line of which the source of production was not personally known to him. He would keep on the alert for the proven varieties of vegetable, field and farm seeds, flower garden seeds, roses, plants and shrubs. That he knows his business is proven by the fact that from his very small beginning he now occupies two big floors of two big stores in the heart of Topeka's business district. He has built his business on the personal service plan. He sells direct by mail to growers everywhere. In this way he is sure of getting seeds to his customers just as he packed them for shipment. He thus delivers his seeds into the hands of his customers direct as they come from the fields of their growth. His new seed book is a delight to everyone who has tried to make up an order from the usual jumbled together seed catalog. Zimmerman wrote his entire book himself and arranged it for easy and ready reference. He not only filled it with information of value, but he fixed it up so the information could be got out of it without one getting nervous prostration trying to find out what is in it. This new seed book is commended to farmers everywhere as being worth reading with full credibility. To get one free, write Zimmerman Seed Co., 623 Quincy St., Topeka, Kan. Kindly mention this paper when you write.

Percherons, Land, Etc., at Auction.

On Friday, February 23, Mr. O. B. Price, at his farm near Burr Oak, Kan., will sell at public auction a very desirable lot of live stock, also his highly improved 80-acre farm. Included in this sale are four registered stallions. All of them have been in service the past season, and all of them are regular and sure foal getters. Two of them are imported horses, and two of them American bred. All have good pedigrees, as will be shown in the catalog which Mr. Price is issuing. Mr. Price will also sell three extra good jacks, two of them of serviceable age. Both have been in service the past year. They are good breeders and both have good size and style. The other is a yearling and very promising. There will also be seven registered jennets, four of them old enough to breed and in foal to a good jack. The other two are good ones, but not yet old enough to breed. Besides this, Mr. Price will sell a lot of other horses and cattle, and 20 registered Duroc Jersey sows bred for spring farrow to a registered son of Bonnie K. The boar is also included in the sale. Mr. Price is moving to Missouri, and will sell everything listed regardless of price. Write at once for catalog, description of land, etc. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

A great many farmers of Kansas and adjoining states know about the National Nurseries at Lawrence, Kan. If you plant any trees, shrubs, vines, roses or other flowering plants, you should write for the catalog of this company, if you haven't already done so. This is an old-established nursery and has had a remarkable growth of business. The policy of sending out good, reliable stock, true to name, and paying the freight on it, has built up for the National Nurseries a very large army of customers. Kansas planters can get from this nursery stock grown especially adaptable for Kansas' latitude and climate. That is no small consideration when buying nursery stock which is to last for many years after planting. As a reliable Kansas institution, the National Nurseries are entitled to the patronage of Kansas farmers. No planter should overlook having their catalog before buying for his 1912 requirement. The catalog is sent free on request. Simply address as above. As a favor, kindly mention this paper when writing for it.

The Famous Holt Caterpillar Engine.

Everyone interested in tractor farming should not fail to get the catalog of the Holt Caterpillar Co., Peoria, Ill. This engine was developed for work in soft yielding soils and has, since its invention and perfection, proved its wide usefulness as a general farming engine. It is unique over other tractors in that it lays a track to travel on. The track is laid and picked up automatically. This enables this engine to work in sandy and wet fields where other engines cannot propel themselves. This engine is easily handled and operated on a very low fuel cost. It operates on gas, using the usual fuels of gas tractors. A large number of them are in successful use in various parts of the country, and have been in use for many years. Any description that can be given here must fall far short of doing this great machine justice. But the Holt catalog explains it all fully and clearly. The illustrations are numerous and very fine. One gets the story pretty fully by studying the pictures alone. Everyone who reads the catalog learns a great deal of the use of tractors which is not generally known. So the book is interesting in more ways than one. To get one free simply send your name to the above address, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Pfander's Giant Poland Offering.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of J. W. Pfander & Sons, of Clarinda, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On February 28 they will sell 60 head of bred sows. They have a great offering of strictly big type sows that will interest every Poland China breeder in the corn belt. The offering will include 20 fall sows sired by the two great, big type boars, Long King and Long King's Equal; 30 spring gilts sired by Long King, M.'s Hadley and Mastodon Wonder, a son of the famous A Wonder. Ten matured sows will go in this sale and every one of them is the best of the big type in size, quality and breeding. Four matured daughters of Long King, bred to A Wonder, will also be in this offering, also three Long King fall sows, bred to A Wonder. Five fall yearlings sired by Long King's Equal and bred to A Wonder will be a feature of the offering. Ten spring gilts sired by Long King, bred to Mouw bred boars, one matured sow by Long King bred to M.'s Hadley, one fall sow by A Wonder, bred to Big Ben, a Mouw bred boar, and 13 sows bred to a son of Mouw's Big Jumbo, completes one of the greatest offerings of Giant Polands that breeders have ever had a chance to buy at public auction. Write for catalogs and, if possible, attend this sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Good Bred Sow Sale at Riley, Kan.

One of the very best big type Poland China bred sow sales of the season held so far was that of Mr. J. L. Griffiths at his farm near Riley, Kan. The offering was an unusually good one considering the fact that it was Mr. Griffith's first attempt to hold a public sale. The condition of the hogs brought forth much comment by those in attendance, and the crowd, composed of a number of good breeders and a big crowd of progressive farmers, took the offering at very good prices. The offering was very uniform, as might be guessed by the uni- buying No. 31, a tried sow in pig for an early litter to the herd boar Big Bone Pete. Col. James T. McCulloch did the selling. The entire offering of bred sows and gilts averaged $41.60, while five fall boars averaged $19.40. Following is a list of leading sales, with buyers' name and address:

1—W. D. Williams, Riley	$57.50
2—E. J. Baker, Riley	30.00
3—F. D. Clark, Riley	40.00
4—H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center	48.00
5—John White, Riley	42.50
6—Art Sharpless, Riley	35.00
7—John Frey, Ogden	40.00
8—M. H. Wagonrodt, Leonardville	33.00
9—Lewellyn, Bala	36.00
10—Ben White, Green	44.00
11—Dr. Litsinger, Riley	41.00
12—F. O. Clark, Riley	34.00
13—V. A. Johnson, Riley	34.00
14—George Jamison, Garrison	32.00
15—T. P. Jones, Bala	30.00
16—Sam Stone, Leonardville	35.00
17—Charles Leipsperger, Leonardville	31.00
19—J. W. Butler, Grainfield	50.00
21—John Frey	43.00
20—E. E. Merten, Clay Center	45.00
22—James Arkell, Junction City	37.00
23—F. O. Clark	41.00
24—O. R. Strauss, Milford	46.00
25—Dr. Litsinger	34.00
26—O. R. Strauss	42.00
27—Ben Lyne, Oak Hill	36.00
28—W. W. Davis, Bala	36.00
30—Art Sharpless	50.00
31—A. J. Swingle, Leonardville	107.50
32—Charles Lipsperger	50.00
33—S. E. Baker, Riley	40.00
34—L. J. Brethau, Green	36.00

Percheron Sale February 29 at Beloit, Kan.

This will be one of the grandest offerings of mares ever made in the state of Kansas. There will be more weight and quality than has ever before been offered, and, for probably the first time in the history of the state, there will be offered at auction a pair of mares that were awarded high honors at that greatest of live stock shows in the world, the Chicago International. This pair of mares, like all the others that will be offered, was purchased by Mr. McKinnie to keep for breeding purposes on his farm near Glen Elder, but, on account of settling up an estate in which he and his brother are interested, he will sell them all without reserve to the highest bidder. Imported Goulotte 48947 (71858) now a 5-year-old mare, was first in class and reserve champion as a two-year-old at the Chicago International, and had many friends that year for the championship. The following year, with only six weeks fitting, she was fourth as a three-year-old, and was shown very heavy in foal. Mr. J. A. Gifford, the veteran Mitchell County breeder, paid $400 for her weanling filly after visiting various breeding establishments to find a better one. This filly, now a yearling, weighs over 1,650 pounds, and will make more than a ton mare at maturity. Goulotte weighs 2,200, and is safe in foal to the great Carnot 66666, for which Mr. W. S. Corsa paid $10,000. It was at Mr. Corsa's special request that this mare was bred to Carnot, and he pronounced her one of the best matrons mated to that great sire last year. She is very heavy boned, heavily muscled, and for all her size is a mare of refinement and has a really matronly and breedy appearance. She is by Bibi, one of the good stallions of the Tacheau stables, one of the oldest and best breeders of the Percheron in France. Her breeding, conformation and show record could not be better. A stallion colt from her and Carnot should be worth $1,000, or even more, and should bring that. In fact Mr. Corsa sold in his sale last fall a filly weanling sired by Carnot and from a mare much inferior to Goulotte for $1,000. A mare of equal if not greater value is Lucy 34974, also an International prize winner. Two years ago she was shown at all the great fairs, and was a winner wherever shown, from Iowa to the International, including the Minnesota State Fair, where she was champion mare. At the International she was second in class. That she comes of prize winning stock was demonstrated this year when the mare, La Belle, by the same sire as Lucy, and whose dam is the sister of the dam of Lucy, was given second place in the open class and made champion American bred mare of the show. Later she sold for $1,800, to go to one of the best studs in America. Lucy is a big, roomy mare, weighing 2,100, a regular breeder, and has a carriage and spirit that always makes her ready for a show. Her last spring's stallion colt weighs 1,200 now, and promises to make a 2,200-pound stallion at maturity. She is safe in foal to the nearly 2,300-pound stallion, Hardi 60541, that is also in this sale and that is the sire of the last year's colt. She cannot be bought too high, as she is among the best not only in the state but in the United States. Other ton mares of extraordinary worth and breeding are mares by Aride sire of the champion mare of the International in 1909, and the sire of many other prize winners, daughters and granddaughters of the justly celebrated Samson, granddaughters of Casino, and daughters of the greatest prize winning sire in America, the well known Calypso.

W. W. Andrews, C. D. and E. F. Caldwell.

W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell are claiming April 9 as the date of their sale of Angus cattle. This sale will be held at Maryville, Mo., and the offering will be selected from two of Missouri's best Angus herds. The herd of Mr Andrews, of Maryville, Mo., and that of C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, are classed with the best Angus herds in the country.

McBrayer's Sale Postponed.

The closing out sale of Percheron stallions, Jacks and jennets, announced for March 2, by Mr. W. J. McBrayer at Hamilton, Mo., has been postponed until further notice. Watch Kansas Farmer columns for further announcements.

J. O. James' Sale Average $73.

The Big Orange offering of J. O. James, at Braddyville, Ia., February 7, attracted the leading Poland China breeders of both east and west, and the sale was one of the best of the season. The average for the lot sold, including a number not catalogued, was $73. The top was $180. Twenty-seven head of sows bred to Big Orange averaged $90 per head. The following is the list of buyers:

E. Story, Kewana, Ill.	$125.00
S. C. Cycoff, Kellerton, Ia.	95.00
H. A. Nelson, Miami, Texas.	115.00
Stephen Brown, Shambaugh, Ia.	107.50
M. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	45.00
M. W. Staples.	120.00
A. D. Jones, Dunlap, Ia.	180.00
W. A. Hale, Onawa, Ia.	150.00
W. D. Garwin, Essex, Ia.	115.00
T. O. Trout, Urbana, O.	92.50
S. C. Wycoff, Kellerton, Ia.	85.00
E. Story.	85.00
T. O. Trent.	92.50
M. W. Staples.	87.50
N. I. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	102.50
J. G. Cashen, Grand River, Ia.	50.00
M. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	72.50
H. J. Blackburn, Henry, Ill.	77.50
William Keep, Atlantic, Ia.	60.00
M. W. Staples.	100.00
C. W. Thompson, La Fontin, Ind.	72.50
J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.	65.00
N. I. Staples.	87.50
W. E. Zimmerman, Neola, Ia.	82.50
C. T. Huston, Clarinda, Ia.	55.00
W. D. Garwin, Essex, Ia.	.....
M. W. Staples.	75.00
S. E. Nuzman, Circleville, Kan.	72.50
N. I. Staples.	50.00
N. I. Staples.	50.00
— — Brown.	40.00
J. N. Billingsley, Burlington, Junction, Mo.	40.00
J. G. Cashen.	40.00
M. W. Staples.	40.00
Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.	67.50
N. I. Staples.	42.50
W. B. Zahn, Concord, Ill.	47.50
N. C. Taggart, Braddyville, Ia.	40.00
M. W. Staples.	40.00
T. C. Nicholson, Lorenville, Ia.	47.50
M. W. Staples.	54.00
N. I. Staples.	47.00
Wigstone Bros., Stanton, Ia.	80.00
N. I. Staples.	49.00
J. M. Billingsley.	39.00
M. W. Staples.	45.00
N. I. Staples.	43.00

J. B. Lawson's Average $88.50.

The Poland China brood sow sale of John B. Lawson, at Clarinda, Ia., February 6, which was advertised in Kansas Farmer, was one of the best of the season. The 48 head sold averaged $88.50, and the average of the 45 head catalogued was $93. The top of the sale was $177.50, and went to E. H. Matthews, of Tabor, Ia. A feature of this sale was a litter of 10 April, 1911, gilts that sold for $862.50. The following is a list of buyers and prices:

J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.	$ 95.00
John Depew, Clarinda, Ia.	75.00
W. P. Harrigan, Solomon, Kan.	60.00
J. D. Andrews, Manchester, Ill.	100.00
A. J. Podendorf, Logan, Ia.	51.00
Jess sDougherty, Bedford, Ia.	51.00
James M. Purcell, Jerseyville, Ill.	60.00
H. Zahn, Concord, Ill.	58.00
M. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	53.00
M. W. Staples.	71.00
L. P. Kersham, Muskogee, Okla.	62.00
R. F. Stedem, Carthage, Ill.	55.00
C A. Patten, Ray, Colo.	56.00
J. E. Story, Kewanee, Ill.	175.00
Roy E. Stedmen.	152.50
W. E. Zimmerman, Leona, Ia.	105.00
Dr. Eugene Clower, Cairo, Ia.	125.00
J. E. Story, Kewanee, Ill.	105.00
H. C. Rowe, Vernon, Neb.	85.00
J. F. Staples.	77.50
B. E. Shull, Riverton, Ia.	110.00
E. H. Matthews, Tabor, Ia.	145.00
E. H. Matthews, Tabor, Ia.	77.50
W. C. Wycoff, Kellerton, Ia.	92.50
E. H. Matthews, Tabor, Ia.	100.00
R. E. McAlpin, Gravity, Ia.	80.00
H. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	67.50
John Depew, Clarinda, Ia.	75.00
L. C. Hall, Macquokato, Ia.	50.00
John Depew.	65.00
Elijah Powell, Vandalia, Mo.	70.00
L. P. Cushond, Muskogee, Okla.	85.00
A. J. Podendorf, Logan, Ia.	120.00
E. Daniels, Gower, Mo..	82.50
Theo. Martin, Beliview, Ia.	85.00



IAMS AND A TRIO OF "PEACHES AND CREAM" BEAUTIES.

Iams has 120 imported Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, three to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds. Many Paris, Belgian and European prize winners. More big ton drafters—more big bargains—than all importers. All Iams' horses approved, branded and inspected, and marked O. K. by governments of France and United States.

They Buy," there are no "lemons" at Iams' "horse emporium." He "hands you" a real "peaches and cream" imported stallion "inspected" and "certificate marked O. K." by government of U. S. A. Mean—Buy an "imported" stallion or more of Iams and you won't "get stung." "Ikey Horseman," Iams, the "king bee"—"peaches and cream" horse importer, is on "Iams street" and "going fast." His 1911 Importation of big, "nifty," "real drafters," are in the "pink of condition" and ready for a "good selling." He has 120 imported stallions and mares—"humdingers"—Paris and Belgium medal winners," and the best lot of "top notchers" in the U. S. They will all positively be sold. They are big, classy bargains, never heard of before. "Dolly Dimples," "smile and the world smiles with you," if you buy "peaches and cream" horses of Iams, or "knock" and you "knock" alone—as Iams' "top notchers," "cut prices," and his cheerful grin will let you in to his "special" marked down prices. Iams' six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1912 catalog) tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 30 years of successful business—his "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee—the fact that he is a "live wire" business man—an expert horseman—in a "class by himself" and 20 years in advance. He makes all competitors "stammer and stutter" and get "their hammers" out for Iams. But "every knock" is a "boost" for Iams, as when stallion buyers visit "Iams' horse emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented—that Iams is a "prince among men" and "makes good," and his "old customers" are his best "whole page advertisers"—"Ikey boys and girls, too." Iams has 80 prize winners from Paris, Brussels, and European "horse shows." Iams "hypnotizes" buyers with "top notchers" at "bargain counter prices," makes horsemen and women "sit up and smile sweetly and sing Iams' song." "Ikey boys" buy "black and gray boys" of Iams. Iams' 1912 horse catalog (just out) is an "eye opener," a "bunch of gold" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of facts, truths, "business propositions" and 100 illustrations of the best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States. This "warm book" is full of "Iams' kind"—the "peaches and cream" stallions. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most "original" horse book in the world. Iams sells stallions "on honor." "A boy or a lady" can buy "as cheap as a man" and get a better horse of Iams, the "square deal" horseman. If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement and catalog as represented, you can get the $500 that he hangs up. "Come on along, Ikey boys," when you wish to buy the real "simon pure" "drafters" and save $1,000, and get "square treatment" by Iams, who has made all competitors do all "the wiggles" of their own and a "few more" for 30 years. "Just smoke" and buy a through ticket to "Iams' town." He is the "square deal" horseman and the largest individual importer and breeder of Percherons and Belgians in America. He will save stallion buyers $300,000 in 1912 and sell them a "peaches and cream" stallion or mare that will make them $1,000 in service fees in 1912. "Ikey boys," this is the "gold mine" year for you to buy and breed horses. Take that money out of your old "tobacco box" and buy a stallion and four mares of "Iams, the king horseman." Then you will be making money daily. "Ikey boy," buzz around Iams' "business" and "show horses." They are "classy," "show-yard winners." These "top notchers" are two to six years old, weigh 1,800 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent blacks. Iams sells his show horses annually. He buys new and better ones each year. For 30 years Iams has been "bumping the heads" of the "gold brick" stallion salesmen with better stallions, forcing the breeder and importer with inferior stallions and mares to sell them on the "auction block." Mr. Ikey, no first-class stallions or mares are ever sold by "peddlers" or on the "auction block." Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at $1,000 and $1,[illegible] higher) than are being sold to [illegible] stock companies at $1,000. Iams [illegible] your buying—trade who he [illegible] Iams' imported horses are all "[illegible] "branded," "inspected," and "[illegible] marked O. K." by governments [illegible] and U. S. A. Iams can place $1,[illegible] ance. He is an easy man to [illegible] with, and his horses are so good [illegible] themselves. You say, "Why can [illegible] better stallion at half the price of Iams' horse and sell more stallion service?" he buys stallions by "pedal [illegible] 100 at a time. He "scrapes the [illegible] saving 20 per cent. He is not in the [illegible] tion trust," saving you $500. He pays no "fiery salesman" $1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no [illegible] to [illegible] pay. He [illegible] spot cash for his [illegible] He sells stallions by "hot advertising" and having the "goods." Iams will save you $1,000 in middlemen's profits. Prices reduced $200 on Iams' "show horses." Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. Write for his 1912 million dollar horse catalog, just out.

Durable Lightweight Farm Engines.

A recent article in the Gas Review gives the information that the modern lightweight, high speed gasoline engines are as durable as the old-time, heavyweight, slow speed engines. Also, that they are as economical in the use of fuel, and the range of adaptability for various kinds of farm work is wider. The high grade farm Cushman engine runs at the normal speed of 800 r. p. m., which, however, can be regulated as desired from 300 to 900 r. p. m. It has been well proven by years of use that this particular type of higher speed engine is even more durable than the ordinary heavier slow speed engine. The Cushman piston travel with a short stroke is less than the many other engines of equal power, so the piston wear or engine wear is less. As the speed of the Cushman is higher, it is said, sometimes ,the crank bearings would wear out sooner. This would be true were it not for the fact that the Cushman is so light weight that the friction is less and the bearings are equipped with an additional wipe wick oiler that other farm engines do not have. The superior design with automatic throttle governor on the Cushman, which prevents any jerks, is another reason why the Cushman lasts longer and runs more satisfactory. This type of governer, with the float feed carburetor, like the Schebler, which gives greater economy is another advantage. The better material and workmanship in the higher grade, higher speed engines like the Farm Cushman is also another reason. It is hard to compare the light weight Cushman that is especially built and designed as an all-purpose and farm engine, with the ordinary type of engine, but with the Cushman factory making a specialty of one 4 H. P. four cycle, all-purpose engine and building more of this particular size engine than any other factory in the world, it gives them considerable advantage over other engines that are used for farm work.—Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Neb.



Missouri Auction School Students' Sales, Kansas City, Mo., August term, 1911. Next four weeks' actual practice term opens March 4, 1912, at 1404 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Further information on request. Address, Mo. Auction School, as above.

M. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	65.00
Boyd Morgan, Allerton, Ia.	77.50
Joe Cheesser, Coin, Ia.	50.00
P. E. Stedem.	72.50
J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia..	92.50
Verny Daniels, Gower, Mo.	150.00
W. R. Zahn, Concord, Ill.	107.50
E. H. Matthews, Tabor, Ia.	177.50
W. H. Moore & Son, Geneva, Neb.	85.00
W. C. Williams, Penville, Ind.	100.00
W. W. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	80.00
W. W. Staples.	77.50

Twenty-seven sows bred to Long King's Equal sold for an average of $97.50 per head.

Nursery Stock for Kansas Planting.

The Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb., are well situated to grow nursery stock adapted for Kansas planting. It is just far enough north to insure hardy, vigorous trees, shrubs and plants, and still not too far north to get out of the range of Kansas climatic conditions. Also, the soil there is similar to Kansas soil. The men who own and operate the Fairbury Nurseries know from experience which varieties of trees, etc., are best adapted for their territory and make a specialty of propagating those particular kinds. This year they have a fine lot of stock, which they are selling direct to farmers for wholesale prices. This company's policy is to deal fairly with all customers, shipping just what they agree to ship. They are in position to ship promptly, as soon as the shipping season opens. All intending planters will do well to write Fairbury Nurseries, Fairbury, Neb., for their catalog and prices. The catalog and price list will show the money saving possibilities, besides the opportunity to get stock which other nurseries do not have. When writing, the favor will be appreciated if you will kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Nebraska Wonder and Col. Bred Sows.

One of the best chances of the season to buy Duroc Jersey bred sows close up to some of the greatest sires of the breed will be at the J. W. Wohlford sale to be held at Mr. Wohiford's farm at Waterville, Kan., Thursday, February 29. This offering of 40 head, composed of tried sows, spring gilts and summer boars will be one of the good offerings of the winter, and will include daughters of Nebraska Wonder, G. C.'s Col., Queen's Col., and other boars of note. Queen's Col. is the sire or grandsire of a big per cent of the offerings. This boar was sired by King of Cols. 2nd, and his dam was Chester Thomas' famous sow Crimson Queen by Crimson Wonder. Others are daughters of G. C.'s Col., one of the greatest living boars of the Col. family. The spring gilts and boars were sired by Blue Rapids Col., by Col. C., and by Clay Center Col. by King of Cols. 2nd. The sows and gilts are bred for March and April farrow to Carter's Golden Rule, Clay Center Col., and Col. Tom by Queen's Col. Carter's Golden Rule was sired by Golden Rule Special, he by Pearl's Golden Rule. The summer boars are good ones and will be just right for service now and next spring. In fact it will pay any farmer or breeder to buy one of these choice young boars and keep him over for next fall service. The cost of keep would be but a trifle, and so much better results may be expected from a breeding boar with age. Mr. Wohlfort is in the breeding business to stay, and is trying and succeeding in putting up an offering that will please on sale day. He isn't expecting record breaking prices, but is anxious that as many as possibly can inspect his herd on sale day.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50@6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet Cat—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ABSOLUTELY SMASHED!!

SEND US YOUR LUMBER BILL FOR OUR ESTIMATE

$493 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 111

Here is a neat, cozy, little cottage that can be built at the minimum of cost under our guaranteed building proposition. Size, 23 ft. 6 in. wide by 33 ft. Five rooms and bath. **All the comforts desired by home-loving people.** Extra large porch. Convenient interior. For the price it is impossible elsewhere to secure a home with so many excellent features.

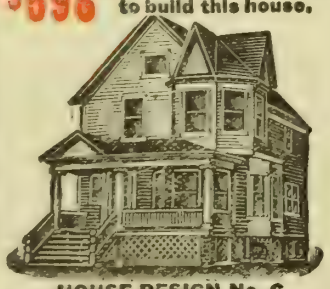
$635 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 149

The Mansard roof construction of this design enables the owner to utilize all space to the best advantage and get the very most to be had for the money. Size, 21 ft. wide and 28 ft. deep; six rooms, bath and basement. **This design offers more convenience than many larger and higher priced houses.** Is constructed of the very best materials at a magnificent saving.

$698 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 6

This is our leader. Size, 23 ft. by 33 ft. 6 in.; 7 rooms and bath. There has never been a design offered that can be built in so economical a manner with less material to produce satisfactory results and a general effect of elegance than this house. **Has satisfactorily been built more than 400 times** during the last two years. A beautiful home at a splendid money-saving price.

$835 Our price for the material to build this house.



HOUSE DESIGN No. 130

Size, 25 ft. 10 in. x 29 ft. 6 in.; eight rooms and bath, pantry, vestibule and large hall. A square, solid, substantial construction. **All space is advantageously utilized.** The Colonial windows and porch columns are distinctive features. For convenience and artistic arrangement, general elegance of appearance, and low price, this house is unequalled.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY
THE GREAT PRICE WRECKER.

We buy supplies at **Sheriffs', Receivers',** and **Factory Sales,** besides owning outright saw mills and lumber yards. Usually when you buy your building material elsewhere for the complete buildings shown in this advertisement, it costs you from 50 to 60% more. By our **"direct to you"** methods we eliminate several middlemen's profits.

Every stick of lumber and every bit of building material offered in this advertisement is guaranteed brand new and first class; as good as you can purchase from anyone anywhere.

You run no risk in dealing with us. Our capital, stock and surplus is over $1,500,000.00. Our 19 years of honest dealing guarantees absolute satisfaction. Any material not up to our representation may be returned at our freight expense both ways and **money refunded in full.**

Our wonderful spring building offer sets a new pace in the building world. Never before have such remarkably low prices been published.

Our stock includes practically every manufactured article. Besides building material we have a complete stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Furniture, Household Goods, Groceries — in fact everything needed in the home, on the field or in the workshop.

CORRUGATED ROOFING
Per Square $1.25

Roofing Prices Smashed.



Metal roofing is superior to all other coverings. A fact proven absolutely and conclusively of 100 years' of actual experience. We carry a complete stock of all styles.

Here is a roofing offer that has never before been equalled. We have 5,000 squares of Corrugated Iron Roofing sheets all 22x24x1¼ in. corrugation. Strictly new first-class that we offer at **$1.25 per square Free** on Board Cars at Chicago. At this price we do not pay the freight, but if you will write us for our Great Roofing Offer, we will make you **Freight Prepaid Prices** lower than ever offered in the history of roofing material.

Our stock includes **painted and galvanized.** We can furnish it in flat, corrugated, standing seam, "V" crimped, brick siding, beaded ceiling and in ornamental fancy ceiling. In fact we can furnish your every want in the covering line.

A hammer is the only tool needed in putting on all grades but the standing seam. We give you **free with every order** for 3 squares or more a handsome serviceable crucible steel hammer that ordinarily retails from **75c to $1.00.** Write today for our Great Complete Roofing Catalog, and our latest Roofing quotations.

"PREMIER" HOUSE PAINT
Per Gallon $1.08



Mr. V. Michaelsen, Supt. of our Great Paint Dept. is probably the best known paint man in the world. His picture has appeared on millions of gallons of cans. He is our guarantee of quality. Our Ready Mixed "Premier" Brand of Paints are made under a special formula and will give the best service and satisfaction. Our prices range from **$1.08 to $1.21,** depending upon quantity.

Our "Premier" Barn Paint is an ideal protection for barns, roofs, fences, outhouses and all general purposes. This is a paint in which **Mr. Michaelsen** has put all his personality. Comes in green, maroon, yellow, lead, red and slate.

In 1 gallon cans, per gallon..... **82c**

In 25 gallon cans, (½ barrel), per gallon....72c

Write to-day for our Great Color Card and prices.

$37.50 BUYS COMPLETE BATHROOM OUTFIT.



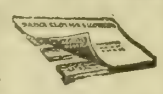
Here is an outfit that is good enough for any home. It is strictly A No. 1 and first-class in every particular. The bath tub and lavatory are white porcelain enameled over iron. The closet is a syphon acting low down outfit.

It is our lot **No. 5-AD-33.**

Our handsome Plumbing Catalog lists many other outfits ranging in prices from **$26.30** to **$92.50.**

We will furnish all the Plumbing material needed for any of the houses shown in this advertisement, including one of the bathroom outfits described above, besides a one piece roll rim white enameled kitchen sink, with white enameled drain board, a 30 gallon range boiler and all the necessary pipe and fittings, and all material of every kind to complete the entire plumbing system, including all fixtures, furnished with iron pipe connections for the sum of..... **$33.95**

WALL BOARD



Our Magic Wall Board is positively the best on the market. This is the Wall Board that has a backing of regular 4 ft. lath and Asphalt Mastic, the face side of which is heavy card board, properly sized, ready for calcimining, paint or wall paper. It comes in sheets four feet square. Write us what space you wish to cover and we will send you discriptive circular and name you delivered prices. Be sure to mention Mastic Wall Board M-W-22.

Price per square..... **$2.50**

READY ROOFING, PER SQUARE 85c



Our Rawhide Roofing is the highest grade roofing at the lowest price ever offered. It has a foundation of tough fibre texture so substantially prepared that **it is well-nigh indestructible.** Every foot carries our iron-clad guarantee to be absolutely right.

In addition to our high grade Rawhide Roofing, we offer for a limited time 10,000 squares of our **Ajax Brand** of Ready Roofing at **85c** per square. It is put up 108 square feet to a roll. Price includes large headed nails and cement sufficient to lay. While it is practically the same as our Rawhide Roofing, it does not come in continuous lengths; maybe two or three pieces to a roll; of course that does not effect the quality. Our price for this Ajax Brand, 1 ply, is..... **85c**

This price includes freight to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. **Write today for free samples.**

LUMBER PRICES SMASHED

Now is the time to get our prices on lumber or building material. Do not hesitate to send us a list of your wants, whether it is lumber or mill work, complete house, barn or corn crib, or a plan of your own that you wish developed. We have the best Lumber Yard in the United States, experienced Architects, and can give you unequaled service in shipment, quality, finish and design. We are the only concern in the United States that has all the building material right here at Chicago where you can come and see it loaded, and from which point IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT can be made. We can furnish everything from a common board to the finest Quarter-Sawed Interior Finish, including Mill Work, Doors, Mantels, Colonnades, Side Boards, etc.

Following are some of our bargain prices:

Extra Star A Star Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.39**

5-2 all Clear Washington Red Cedar Shingles. Per M..... **$ 3.78**

No. 1 Drop Siding, Yellow Pine, kiln dried **$23.50**

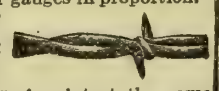
No. 1 Flooring, 4 in. Yellow Pine. Per M. **$18.00**

No. 1 Ceiling, ⅜ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$16.50**

No. 2 Ceiling, ⅜ x 4 in. Yellow Pine, kiln dried. Per M..... **$14.00**

GALVANIZED WIRE Per 100 Pounds $1.25

This is our price for Smooth Galvanized Fence Wire, known as Wire Shorts. It comes in various lengths, put up 100 lbs. to the coil. **$1.25** is our price for our 6-gauge; other gauges in proportion.



We offer brand new Galvanized 2 pt. Barbed Wire put up on reels, containing about 100 lbs. Price per 100 lbs. **$1.85**

We can furnish this also in 4 point at the same price; also in painted at ***$1.50*** per 100 lbs.

Better order now while this remarkably low price exists.

26 Inch Square Mesh Hog Fencing, per Rod 15 Cts.

Here is a bargain such as has never been offered. A heavy weight new Galvanized, well built hog fencing, suitable for general purposes at 15c a rod. Other sizes at equally low prices.

Crimped Wire for Re-inforcing.

We can furnish No. 9 Galvanized Crimped Wire in lengths required for re-inforcing purposes. Price per 100 lbs..... **$2.25**

Write for our Wire and Fencing Catalog. Tells all about our Samson's Woven Wire Fencing. Also quotes low prices on Barbed Wire, Smooth Wire, and tells about Lawn and Garden Fencing; describes gates and posts.

IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS

REJUVENATED

Rejuvenated Pipe, in random lengths, complete with couplings suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. Sizes ⅜ inch to 12 inch.

1 inch, per foot..3c 1¼ inch, per foot...3½c

Send us specifications and we will quote for your exact requirements. Also a complete stock of Valves and Fittings.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$580**



OUR JOIST FRAME BARN No. 221

Size, 36 ft. by 48 ft. Height to top of roof, 38 ft. 6 in. **The most practical and serviceable barn ever designed.** No heavy timber in the entire structure. Self-supporting roof. No joists in hay-loft. This design represents strength, rigidity, economy of construction, and is absolutely dependable and substantial. Write us for more complete information.

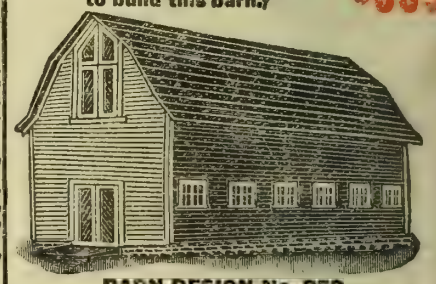
Our price for the material to build this barn. **$620**



OUR "STAR" BARN DESIGN No. 270

Size, 53 ft. wide by 80 ft. long 24 ft. to comb. **An ideal barn for farmers raising stock** on a moderate scale; balloon type. The hay-mow extends to the ground floor and above the grain rooms on each end of the barn. Cattle stalls on one side of the hay-mow; horse stalls on the other. Excellently ventilated in every part. A practical barn well built of guaranteed first-class material, and will give excellent, all around satisfaction.

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$639**



BARN DESIGN No. 250

Size, 30 ft. wide and 60 ft. long, 18 ft. to top of the plate. **A barn arranged exclusively for horses.** Has 12 single stalls, 5 ft. each, and 6 double stalls, 10 ft. each. Ten foot driveway. Can also be used as a horse and a cattle barn and will accommodate **12 horses** and **18 head** of cattle. A building of brand new high grade materials, dependable construction, **sanitary and generally convenient throughout.**

Our price for the material to build this barn. **$955**



ROUND BARN DESIGN No. 206

Size, 60 ft. in diameter and 16 ft. high to plate. Has 14 sides, each side 14 ft. A 16 ft. Silo in the middle, same being 36 ft. high and will hold 160 tons of silage. Hay capacity, 65 tons. **Will accommodate 100 head of cattle.** The many and excellent features offered by this construction, the high grade materials furnished by us, and our extremely low price makes this a barn bargain worthy of thorough investigation.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON No. R. F.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Chicago.

I saw your ad in the KANSAS FARMER. 61

I am interested in .....

Place an X in square opposite book you want sent free.

Building Material Book	☐	Paint Book	☐
Plan Book	☐	Wire List	☐
Roofing Book	☐	Iron Pipe	☐
Plumbing Book	☐	Acety. Lighting	☐
Heating Book	☐	Concrete Mach.	☐

Name.....

Town..... County.....

State..... R. F. D... P. O. Box...

ANY OF THESE PRICE WRECKING BOOKS SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

PLAN BOOK

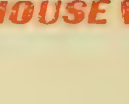
Upwards of 100 medium price houses, barns and other designs shown. Each design represents beauty, utility, substantial construction and the lowest possible price.



This Valuable Book Free.

ROOFING BOOK

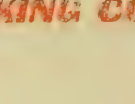
This book explains all about metal roofing, ready roofing and all other styles. Tells how to apply same in the most economical and satisfactory manner. Quotes lowest prices on highest class material.



Sent Free.

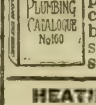
BUILDING MATERIAL BOOK

The greatest book on Building Houses ever sent free. Tells all about our wonderful stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Roofing, Hardware, Plumbing, and Heating.



Write For It Today.

PLUMBING BOOK



A complete education in plumbing so you can equip any building of any style or size and save at least 50%

HEATING BOOK

Hot water, steam and hot air heating fully described. This Book is Free.



PAINT BOOK

A book showing actual colors, 40 shades to select from. Informs you fully regarding application to get lasting results. Every quotation a saving of from 30% to 50%. Tells all about painting and painters' supplies.



Free Paint Book.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., 35th and Iron Sts., CHICAGO

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Stack

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 8. TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 24, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

MAN does not strive for what he wants; he strives for what he thinks he can get. Modern specialism decides that there shall be no Jack of all trades. A man must specialize to get his living. If he be first violinist, he must fiddle for dear life. Nimrod must not only be a mighty hunter before the Lord, he must be a mighty hunter before the other hunters.

In the fierce competition of modern commercialism man must give of his best, and he is always on the firing line. He is intensely something.

But there is a Jill of all trades. Woman must know and do everything. She is universal—the universal sanity. In her social life she is something to everyone; in the home, everything to someone.

As the wife of half the human race and mother and teacher of all, she earns the shorter hours of modern conveniences. —*I. D. G.*



Furnace Heat, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights, Bring Health, Happiness, Length of Days and Cost—the Price of a Mule Team

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX LACES (patd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET

MADE FOR SERVICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

A. J. Tower Co. BOSTON

Tower Canadian Ltd. TORONTO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

Velvet THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO



If you've never tried it, you do not know how good Burley Tobacco is.



At all dealers

10c.

KITSELMAN FENCE

We make you the same price we would make the Dealer or Jobber. That is why we can save you money. Look at these very low prices.

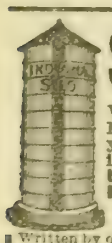
11½ CENTS A ROD for 18-in. hog fence.

23½c. a rod for 47-in. farm fence.

25c. a rod for 60-in. poultry fence.

$1.40 for 80 rod spool of Ideal Barbed Wire. Large free Catalog showing 100 styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence.

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61 Muncie, Ind



$3,000,000

Will be saved this winter to the 15,000 users of Indiana Silos. Are you getting your share? There is another winter coming. Our best salesmen are the 15,000 Indiana Silos now in use.

SILO PROFITS

Written by over two hundred of the best breeders, feeders and farmers in the world. "Tells how they greatly increased their profits." Write for this valuable book and our new catalog now—FREE.

Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627,782.

INDIANA SILO COMPANY

The largest manufacturers of Silos in the world.

Address nearest factory:

311 Union Bldg., Anderson, Indiana
Indiana Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa
Silo Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Good Agents wanted everywhere.

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,

Manhattan, Kansas

11½ CTS. A ROD UP

Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial. 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.



OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

You will recall my answer in January 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER to the young man who had sold his "forty." He had $2.500 in money and was teaching school at $75 per month. He wants to farm. He did not know whether he should buy more land, rent a farm, or continue to teach. He preferred to farm if he felt that he had money enough to make the start. If you did not read carefully his letter and my reply, look up that issue of KANSAS FARMER and post yourself in the premises—because there will soon be some interesting reading in this paper on that same subject. The query and answer brought me no less than 100 letters—some writers almost skinning me alive, others complimenting the advice, and still others saying that he could make a good living on less, if necessary. Some of these will be printed—it will be impossible to print all. Those I am especially interested in printing are those telling how the writer manages a small farm and makes money.

* * *

The question of the small farm is a live question. I would like to hear from other readers regarding their success with 40 or 80 acres, or less. Unquestionably we must be able to show how it is possible to make a living and some money on such tracts or this country will ultimately be in a hard way agriculturally. The "back to the farm" movement will result in nothing unless it can be shown that a small tract properly farmed will make a living for the fellow making the attempt. It is certain that thousands of country boys will be compelled to leave the country for the city unless it can be shown that they can succeed on a 40 or 80-acre farm. To help in keeping these young fellows on the farm it is necessary that you and I show them the way. Your boy may not be thinking of going to the city, and may be he will not. But some other boy may be thinking of burying himself in the great city—he needs your help. I solicit letters from small farmers telling how you manage your farm and what measure of success is yours. Please write your views. I'll appreciate your effort.

* * *

Referring again to this particular young man. My article was the result of placing in his hands several offers from farmers who were desirous of renting to him well equipped farms. I do not know whether or not he has accepted any of the offers made. I am sure of one thing—if he really wants to farm he has good opportunities so to do. Any young man who is willing to work, who possesses good farm judgment, can have the opportunity to capitalize his energy and ability. The fact is that any young man with $2,500 or $3,000 in cash who wants to farm can make a start under favorable conditions.

* * *

One man wrote me as follows: "I think the young man was right to sell his 'forty.' Let him put his $2,500 into a mortgage. Get a position with some corporation. Make himself indispensable. Hell is too good for any man whose advice would consign a family to a rented farm. The little farm must go. See where the little old shoemaker, wagon maker, weaver, etc., has gone." What is your opinion of the above? I will answer this letter at length some time soon, I hope. Are you succeeding on a rented farm? If so, what is your rental arrangement, what your farm equipment? Are you getting ahead? What, in your opinion, are the renter's chances? This landlord and tenant business can be much improved. There must be a change in ideas and operations on the part of each. This is a live question. I want letters on the subject—letters from the tenant and from the landlord. The two can get closer together with tremendous advantage to each. I would like, through KANSAS FARMER, to be a factor in getting the two together. Let me have your views.

* * *

I am getting a great lot of letters daily. I am selecting those I wish to print—those which pertain to matters of general interest. To many I am replying directly to the writer. Because your letter does not appear in print does not indicate that it was unappreciated. Every letter gives me an idea of which I make use—sometimes at once, and in other instances not until I have use for the suggestion. Keep writing. I enjoy hearing from KANSAS FARMER folks. Your letters help me in editing the paper. There has been so much timely and valuable material at hand lately that I have not been able to devote a great deal of space to readers' letters—except those making inquiry of general interest. Dozens of letters complimenting KANSAS FARMER are daily received. Of course I am pleased to get them. They are the bouquets; the letter quoted above and the writer of which would send me to the hot place is a brick bat. Each kind is appreciated. Too much of any one thing is not good.

* * *

I am anxious to make KANSAS FARMER a great paper. My friends tell me that I am doing it. Many readers express the same sentiment. Some readers think it could be improved in one respect or another. I know the paper can be improved. When I feel that it cannot be made better I'll resign the editor's job. No paper—no thing—was ever so good that it could not be improved. KANSAS FARMER is made for its readers. If you do not see in the paper what you want, ask for it and it shall be given you. Please, however, do not be too exacting. Give me some leeway—a chance to exercise my judgment just a little. I was born and reared on a farm and farmed on my own hook until ten years ago. Since that time I have kept tab on things agriculturally and know what is going on in that line in this old world.

* * *

Remember, too, that the advertiser is the fellow who makes this paper, as well as all other farm papers, magazines, etc., possible at $1 per year. The dollar subscription price barely pays the cost of white paper. Do not stop the paper because you see some one item of which you do not approve. That item may please the other fellow—it may hit him just right. One reader stopped his paper the other day because KANSAS FARMER printed the advertisement of Bull Durham tobacco. The reader had a right to stop his paper, but I think he took advantage of us. I do not think he was fair. What do you think? In this mail I have two letters. One says KANSAS FARMER is improving by leaps and bounds. The other says it is not as good a paper as before I became editor. There you are. Which am I to believe? Each writer had a different viewpoint. You and I can differ in opinion honestly—we are entitled to our opinions without jeopardizing the business interest of either. Suppose your grain dealer would refuse to buy your wheat because you differed with him politically. You would not like that attitude. That is just the position you and I occupy. Judge KANSAS FARMER by the value it can be to you. Do you not find in each issue some one thing worth a year's subscription? Many readers have said so—and I believe they are right.

* * *

Today the advertising department submitted to me a recipe for hog cholera. Some fellow owns the recipe and wanted to advertise it in KANSAS FARMER to the amount of $25. I said the recipe was no good and we would not make it possible to sell that recipe to our readers. I see that same recipe advertised in another farm paper circulating in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER believes it owes to its readers protection of this kind, but it sometimes seems a shame not to take the money. Read our guarantee at head of opposite page. No other farm paper published in the west has higher ideals than KANSAS FARMER. I know these ideals are appreciated. Our readers in general say so. Our best judgment will continue to dictate what we print and what we do not.

T. A. Borman



Ask your dealer what he thinks about Campbell's Varnish Stain

Get his candid opinion of its worth. He will say CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN is the most reliable, effective "quality" Varnish Stain ever made. Simply brushed on any wood, it creates *a permanent transformation.* Hardens with almost a "piano" finish. Furniture, floors, sills, panels, etc., "all made new in a jiffy."

"There is nothing like it."

NOTICE If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send us his name and we will send you (post paid) a sample can of CAMPBELLS VARNISH STAIN (enough to finish one large chair) including a good brush for 25c. State plainly color wanted. (Made in Light and Dark Oak, Mahogany, Green, Cherry, Rosewood, Natural, Ground Color, Walnut, Gloss Black, White Enamel, Flat Black, etc., etc.)



(Department 1)

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Buy from us and save money—from 35% to 50%. We ship quick, C. O. D., privilege examination, and return if not satisfactory. All known brands: Fisk, Diamond, United States, Goodyear, Para-Imperial—all sizes. Here are some prices—others on request:

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34x3½	18.20	36x3½	16.20
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All fresh stock, carefully selected and inspected. Get our big free descriptive list and share with our hundreds of other satisfied customers the big saving in tire prices. A postage stamp, to write us, can easily save you $10 to $20. Where can you beat it?

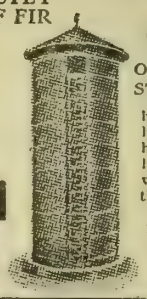
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY

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Kansas Branch: Continental Creameries Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.

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We want to give those who are interested in windmills and gas engines some valuable information. We have nothing to sell you, but we have

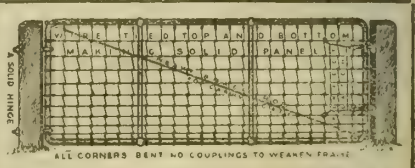
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MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.

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ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—11 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

PROBLEM OF RURAL LIFE.

Every thinking man whose thoughts are not bounded by his own fences agrees that the big problem in America today is that of rural life.

Our farming land is occupied, but not cultivated. Our farm boys and girls have been educated away from the farms and into the cities ever since the creation of our government. Our population has grown until consumption of food products has overtaken production, and it is still growing. Our land has multiplied in value in the last decade, and our farmers face new conditions. Our beef supply no longer comes from cheap cattle on free range, but must be made from high-grade cattle on high-priced land.

The labor problem, which has always been very real on the farm, has grown acute because of the lure of the city. The machinery demanded by modern farming methods compels a special training, and the exigencies of business demand good roads. Social and religious necessities press for solution, and newer systems of economy in farm operations must be devised.

These problems are not to be solved by legislative action, the leaders of public opinion, philanthropists or publishers. They must be solved by the farmer himself. All the millions spent each year by the government, the colleges, the experiment stations and the farm papers in their efforts to improve country life conditions will bring results but slowly if the individual farmer does not take hold as though he alone were responsible.

And to begin this he should start at home. Make the land return a maximum of crops at a minimum of labor and expense. Adopt methods of rotation and live stock raising which will leave the farm better than he found it. Introduce science instead of guess work. Give the wife and children the squarest of square deals in education, recreation and social life, and his example will preach louder than anyone can by word of mouth. While this is doing he will be helpful to his neighbor. The power of example is one of the mightiest forces in modern civilization. The farmer who has done his best for himself and is congenial with his surroundings is doing his utmost for the general good of the community.

If you make a success of your business and your life it will be the strongest incentive to your neighbors to go and do likewise.

THOSE FARM TOOLS.

It has been the reproach of western farmers for many years that the binder, the mower, the wagon, that were built to last ten or twelve years, are left lying out in the fields without shelter, in the summer rains and sun, and the winter's snow, with the result that they rust out in two or three years. There is not nearly so much room for complaint in recent years as in the past. Farmers are taking better care of their tools, and will get better service from them.

Implement men tell the farmers that, with proper care, their tools and implements will last three or four times as long as they now do. Implement men want the farmers to get good service out of their tools, as it is upon this that they base their reputation. They cannot do it, however, if the tools are allowed to stand out in the weather. Weather hurts more than wear.

Think over that plan of community breeding. Take it up in the grange, the institute and at public sales. Get together on some particular breed that will best meet the requirements of the neighborhood, and then all chip in and buy a pure-bred bull of that breed. It will not be long until your community will be known as a center for your breed of cattle, and buyers will readily take all surplus stock.

EXTENDING THE COLLEGE.

An experiment station for bug work in Western Kansas is to be established at Garden City. The United States Sugar and Land Company and the Kansas Agricultural College have co-operated to make such a station possible. A study of methods of controlling insects injurious to sugar beets will be the principal work, but in addition experiments with general insect pests common to that section of the state will be conducted.

Western Kansas has felt for some time the need of experimental work with insect pests, particularly those that damage sugar beets. In that part of the state sugar beets are the principal crop. The United States Sugar and Land Company has large holdings of land near Garden City. This land is leased to tenants. The sugar and land company buys sugar beets from these tenants and also from neighboring beet growers. Most of the experimental work with sugar beet insects will be done on the land of this company. Mr. Milliken, in whose charge the station will be, will have the co-operation of Dr. C. O. Townsend, consulting agriculturists for the beet company.

The establishment of an entomological experiment station in Western Kansas is another step of the Kansas Agricultural College to help the farmers of that section. Near Garden City the Agricultural College has an experimental farm of 320 acres on which is carried on experiments in dry land farming, principally. The United States Department of Agriculture co-operates in this work. Because of a large annual damage in that part of the state by insect pests, the Kansas Agricultural College has been eager to extend insect investigation work to the western farmers.

WE PAY THE PENALTY.

One-fourth of all our cultivated crops is destroyed by insects and, therefore, we must pay more for what is saved than we otherwise would. This fact is due to the wanton destruction of our bird life, more particularly our game birds, which belong to the same zoological family as our chickens and turkeys.

Here is a great nation, having the most intelligent and progressive people on earth, which has placed itself in the position of having absolutely exterminated some of nature's choicest gifts in the buffalo and the wild pigeon, and sadly reduced the numbers of other species of most value. And all through pure wantonness.

Though late to begin, it is not too late to take preventive measures and save what may be left to us. In the minds of thinking men the great army of bird life is the most effective one to be pitted against the greater army of insect life, and it should be a war of extermination. We can spread feed for Bob White in the winter snow and ice and thus insure his efficient help in the destruction of bugs and weeds next summer.

The movable school is one of the best ideas developed by Director Miller of the Kansas Agricultural College extension department. These schools carry to the farm boy at his home town all the advantages possible to obtain in three days' instruction. At these schools this year instruction will be given in corn judging, dairying and live stock judging, poultry husbandry and orcharding. Twenty-five members will be required to obtain this kind of a school. Applications must also be made to Director Miller immediately. The charges are nothing for the work except the payment of expenses.

Well ripened corn, with plenty of ears, makes the best silage. With good silage and alfalfa the problem of supporting a cow to the acre can be pretty nearly solved.

READING AND WORKING.

Is it easier to read, or to do farm work? Which would you rather do? There is a direct relation between the two. The farmer who buys books on agriculture and live stock and who reads real farm papers is able to read more and work less than does the neighbor who has a hard struggle to get along. The up-to-date farmer knows that he must read in order to keep abreast of the times. Farming is a profession just as is the law, the ministry or medicine, and few men would care to employ a lawyer, entrust his life to a doctor, or listen to the teachings of a minister who did not keep himself posted in his profession.

Why, then, should a farmer hope to succeed in his business who does not keep posted in all available subjects relating to it? He can not and does not do it. It is the man who is always reaching out after new ideas who makes progress in his business.

There are men yet living who condemn "book farming" and say they have no time to read a good farm paper; that such a paper is made up of theories, while they stand for the practical side of life. Such men do not own automobiles or pure-bred live stock.

It is the man who thinks; who applies brain power to the problems of life, who succeeds, and reading is a most important source of fuel supply for his mental machinery.

A good farm paper is the very best machine on the farm, and will be the means of making the most money for you. The only thing that is better than a good farm paper is two of them.

THE FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The farmers' institute is the clearing house for practical knowledge. It is the classroom of applied agriculture. It is the recitation room of the school of experience, and it is most valuable to all.

When one has the privilege of attending a goodly number of institutes and sees the good which comes from them and the keen pleasure derived from the programs, one wonders why there are not more people present and why there are not more institutes.

Perhaps there is nothing outside the church which possesses so many of the elements of good to the farmer as does the farmers' institute. Here the social features are strong and valuable, while the information gained is of the most practical kind and that which is most needed in the daily life of the farmer.

In the institute the farmer can have the novel experience of giving something for the general good and of retaining that same thing for his own use. The information which he gives out and which is drawn from his own fund of experience is of benefit to others, and he gains in power and ability by the telling of it.

It is impossible for a man to know too much to be a farmer, and he should make use of every source of information. For such a purpose the well conducted farmers' institute has a high value, and that farmer who so plans his affairs that he can attend all of the farmers' institutes within reach will undoubtedly derive much of benefit which he could secure in no other way, even though he do not subscribe to all the statements of fact and experience which he may hear.

After nearly three centuries the Manchu rulers of China have stepped down and out, and their place is taken by a republican form of government. During all these years China has presented the spectacle of the most populous nation on earth being ruled by a foreign dynasty. Whether she is ready for a republican form of government after her untold centuries of absolute monarchy is a question. At any rate China will be governed by Chinese hereafter.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis in cattle, though preventable, is found in almost every locality in which cattle are raised. It is much more prevalent in some communities than in others and usually is most prevalent when the animals are closely stabled. Where the disease exists in the herd it may also be contracted in the pastures.

Since the cause and means by which it is spread are known, the problem now is to keep it out of the healthy herds and to eradicate it from diseased ones. All that need be done is to remove the diseased cattle, disinfect the premises, prevent contact with other diseased herds and add only healthy animals to the healthy herds. This sounds easy, but certain characteristics of tuberculosis render it quite difficult. For instance, tuberculosis is somewhat slow in its development and in the early stages the animal shows no outward signs of the disease; is thought to be healthy, and is used as a healthy animal, while it really is spreading the disease.

Early diagnosis is necessary. As there are no dependable, visible signs in the early stages, the problem of positive diagnosis is all-important. However, the tuberculin test has been devised and is reliable when used by competent and experienced men.

If the herd is healthy, one should purchase only tuberculin tested animals which have come from reliable herds. If they come from doubtful herds they should be kept isolated for three months and re-tested.

If the test shows only a few diseased animals in the herd they should be removed at once and the stable disinfected. If the diseased animals are of special value for breeding they may be kept isolated and the offspring removed at birth and never allowed to feed upon the milk of the diseased cow unless the milk is pasteurized.

If the majority of the herd is diseased, it is necessary to treat them all as diseased and to build up a new herd from the offspring. This is possible by removing the calves at birth and feeding them pasteurized milk and testing them every six months so that the diseased, if there should be any, may be taken from the new herd before they begin to spread the disease. This requires several years' time, great perseverance in preventing the disease from being transmitted to the new herd, and persistent use of the tuberculin test.

We must have systematic and regular tuberculin testing. The disease is a slowly developing one; hence to eradicate it requires several years of systematic and co-operative work on the part of both stockmen and veterinarians. If every community in every state did its share of this work, eventually we should be rid of this dreaded disease.

Kansas history shows that, almost invariably, a hot, dry season like that of 1911, is followed by one of bountiful harvests. This is perhaps due to two things. The law of averages in climate which brings rain after drouth, and the baking of the earth by the hot sun, which greatly increases its fertility. Already the railroad officials are predicting a big crop in Kansas next summer, and are making their plans accordingly. Another thing which favors their view lies in the abundant supply of fall and winter moisture, which has had a chance to soak deep into the ground.

School patrons all over the land are demanding that elementary agriculture and domestic science be taught in the public schools, and Iowa is exceeding other states by demanding that one of her best known professors of agriculture shall be made her next governor. The idea of placing men of large caliber who have devoted their lives to the good of their fellows into responsible positions might not be a bad one.

WESTERN KANSAS FARMING

Live Stock and Dairying Urged by Director Webster—Friendly Debate on Wheat vs Live Stock

Late last fall Kansas Farmer published the essential part of the proceedings of the Dry Farming Congress, held at Colorado Springs. This report contained a part of the address of Ed H. Webster, director of the Kansas Experiment Station. Since this publication we have received from Western Kansas readers letters criticising the remarks of Director Webster. Several of these letters were referred to Mr. Webster, with the request that he reply to the same through the columns of Kansas Farmer. The editor feels that the subject involved is one of importance to a large part of Kansas Farmer readers. Below is printed the text of the letter of W. P. Harrington, secretary of the Gove County Farmers' Institute. His letter is printed in preference to others because it covers the entire range of criticism of Director Webster's remarks. Following Mr. Harrington's letter is Mr. Webster's reply.—Editor.

arding that territory west of the meridian, Director Webster says: 'This region has proved its entire unreliability for wheat farming. The wheat farmer has no place in the development this region. This statement will not be accepted by some, but the failure to accept the facts has caused untold suffering and loss to settlers who * * * occupy this country with the hope of growing wheat for profit.' The rest of Mr. Webster's address is given to a plea for dairying and the silo in this section. As one who lives in the short grass country and knows something about it from experience, I challenge such a sweeping condemnation of this region.

"With all the wise men telling us that we are now almost face to face with a grain shortage and will soon have to import grain to feed our own people unless our yield is increased, it looks like poor policy to discourage the growing of wheat on the plains of Western Kansas. Neither is it a fact that 'this region has shown its entire unreliability for wheat farming.' We have had failures, but when conditions are at all favorable we stand near the head in wheat production, and it is a matter of record that in 1903, Gove county led all other counties in Kansas in yield per acre of both wheat and barley.

"We had a failure this year, but the failure did not apply to wheat alone. Kafir made about as bad a failure as wheat and, one year with another, wheat is probably as sure as Kafir and much more profitable. Wheat is our great money crop; it is always salable, and our soil is adapted to it.

"I do not condemn dairying, but difficulties confront the dairyman in Western Kansas. This is not a grass country. In quality our buffalo grass is not surpassed by any grass that grows and it is good the year round. It does not grow abundantly and the stockman must have 10 or 20 acres of it for each head pastured. If the dairyman must own a couple hundred dollars' worth of land for each cow he milks, where is the profit in dairying? Dairying requires capital, buildings are expensive, silos cost money. Most of us are not well enough fixed financially to drop wheat farming and take up dairying.

"My conclusion, after years of residence in the short grass country, is that it is a country for diversified farming, and that we should not risk everything on either wheat or dairying, or any one crop."—W. P. HARRINGTON, Secretary Gove County Farmers' Institute.

Director Webster's reply to the above: "The address alluded to was a plea for greater consideration of live stock in the region between the 100th meridian and the Rocky Mountains. I stated that the wheat farmer had no place in the development of this region. This statement may seem to be rather sweeping, but when taken by itself and applied to those farmers who have depended solely on wheat growing in the region mentioned, it is not difficult to show that the wheat farmer, that is, the farmer who depends on wheat farming entirely, has not developed the country.

"After carefully going over the statistics compiled by the State Board of Agriculture, which reports for Gove County began with the year 1886, the average yield of winter wheat in Gove County is 7.1 bushels per acre, and the average gross value per acre is $4.78. In the thirteenth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture for 1901-'02 there was published an estimate of the cost of producing an acre of wheat at various points throughout the wheat belt. No reports were given for Gove County. However, there were reports for Logan County and Trego County. The estimates given by two correspondents in Logan County were $4.80 and $3.40 per acre. Two correspondents for Trego County placed the cost at $5.70 and $5.35 per acre. This estimate covered plowing, harrowing, seed and seeding, cutting wheat by header and stacking, threshing, wear, tear and interest on tools, and rent of land or interest on its value. It will be noted that the estimated cost as given by these men averages considerable more than the since '86.

"The gross income from feed crops, such as Kafir, sorghum and milo, is reported as follows: Kafir corn for 19 years has produced a gross value of $9.62 per acre; sorghum, for 26 years, average gross income from the wheat of $6.25 per acre, and milo, for 18 years, of $8.46.

"The total value of live stock in Gove County in '86 was $175,000. In 1911 it was $1,339,000. The income from live stock in '86 was $2,000, while in 1911 it was $203,000. The country is not as near a grain shortage as it is a meat shortage at the present time, and the argument is that if the people in Western Kansas will grow more Kafir and sorghum, and in some sections more milo, saving this for feed as dry fodder and putting a large quantity of it away in silos, they will have the opportunity of producing the cheapest meat that can be produced anywhere in the country.

"The silo is the solution of the problem for the cattleman in Western Kansas. It is just as essential for the man who does not milk as for the man who does milk. In other words, it is not any more a dairyman's proposition than it is a general stockman's proposition. It is reported this winter—a winter said to be the worst that the western part of the state has known since '86—that the men who had silos and managed to get them filled are carrying their stock through the winter in much better shape than those who are depending on dry feed. The man who keeps a bunch of cows primarily for their calves cannot afford to overlook the income he might secure in milking them. This income furnishes him ready cash every day in the year, and the men who have kept stock and milked a few cows are the men who are prospering today in the western part of the state.

"My contention is that the cream which can be sold from the Western Kansas farm is the money crop for these farmers, and that wheat which costs more per acre than the gross income, in the long run, cannot be figured as a money crop.

"The actual value of land will be determined by what it will produce. Speculation has driven the price of land above its actual producing value. This is especially true of Western Kansas.

"Your correspondent states that it will take a couple hundred dollars' worth of land for each cow that he milks. If it does take that much land, that in itself is all the argument that is necessary to show that the value placed on that land is way beyond what it should be. A permanent agriculture cannot be built on inflated values of land, and Western Kansas will never come into its own until the people who live there begin to value their land for what it will actually produce for them, instead of valuing it on the basis of what the real estate man can get out of buyers who know nothing about the country. The future development of Western Kansas depends upon the settlers accepting these facts and acting on them accordingly.

"Your correspondent's conclusion that the short grass country is for diversified farming, is absolutely right, but this diversified farming must have live stock and not wheat as its basis. To be sure, wheat may be grown, and if these western farms have more live stock on them and manure is properly handled, every acre put into wheat would produce a greater return than it has in the past 30 years.

"I believe that it will be profitable for all to discuss these matters and get at the actual facts in the case and to face these facts in such a way as to bring Western Kansas into a much more profitable and permanent agriculture than it has enjoyed in the past."



ANNUAL DAIRY SPECIAL - - *On March 23rd*

Kansas Farmer will issue its annual Dairy Special. Our dairy number in the past has had the reputation of being the best dairy number published by any farm paper. The forthcoming issue will sustain that reputation.

You are invited to contribute your herd records for the year 1911—to tell of your success or failure with different breeds—to tell of your feeding methods, and what crops you grow for feed—how you feed and handle your skim milk calves—or any other phase of Kansas dairying on which you wish to write. Please have your letters in my hands not later than March 10.

We desire photos of your best cows or of your herd, of your dairy barn, silo or milk or cream separator house, with a description of the same.

For the best article above I will give a copy of "Henry's Feeds and Feeding," and for the best photo and description a copy of Van Pelt's "Cow Book"—each an authority in its line.

Valuable articles written especially for Kansas Farmer and dealing with live dairy topics are already in my hands. This will be a valuable number, and alone will be well worth a year's subscription.

E. H. Bottmer

THE WHEAT BARN

ELIMINATE WASTE SUGGESTIONS

By J. C. ELLENBECKER, for KANSAS FARMER

Along with the increase in price of farm land comes the need of greater economy in the handling of grain. In the frontier days, when money was scarce and the wheat yield larger than now, the farmer might be pardoned for stacking his wheat under the blue sky and in the open field. But now every raiser of grain should have a wheat barn—a building into which the sheaves could be gathered as soon as the straw is cured; say, in a week after the wheat was cut. Where such is done there is no loss from rain or wind, or on account of chickens and hogs. The wheat is left secure to go through the sweat, to get dryer and harder. When the sweat period is over it may be threshed without loss. If the price is not suitable or if the farmer is busy with other work, the threshing may be postponed even till winter. His grain is always ready to be threshed.

The writer has traveled through the Northern and Eastern states, where all grains are stacked into barns, and could not help but see the great advantages that comes from such a practice. After suffering great loss in grains by stacking out, the writer concluded to build such a barn, and finds it one of the best investments in buildings. Every farm where no more than 60 or 80 acres of wheat are raised could well afford to have a wheat barn; or, rather, cannot afford to be without one.

Such a barn should be 40 feet wide and 48 feet long, standing north and south. It should be 16 feet high to the plate, with roof less than half pitch. The barn should be so located that when threshing, the straw could be delivered into the feed yards. The perline posts, set to help support the roof, should be so placed as to leave a hallway 12 feet wide, lengthwise through the middle of barn. This will leave bents 14 feet wide on both sides of hallway. The doors at both ends should be large enough to admit a hay rack. The barn should be equipped with track and carrier, so that in case all space would be needed the sheaves could be unloaded with slings. There should be a large door in each gable, not only to facilitate unloading but also to admit air during threshing.

When threshing, the separator should first be set along either end of barn until the hallway has been cleared; then the separator can be set in the hallway to thresh the grain from the bents. A still greater saving of grain may be accomplished by making a cement floor in the barn.

It is surprising how much grain can be piled away in such a building. It will house as much as is put in 20 stacks. When wheat from such a barn is threshed, it will be found to test more and have a better color than wheat stacked outside. It will command the highest price because of these qualities. The millers and elevator men want such

(Continued on page 9.)

SHEEP ON THE KANSAS FARM

One of the Most Valuable, Most Easily Grown, and Most Profitable of Domestic Animals

By J. C. MOHLER

Owing to their scarcity, the younger generation in Kansas would hardly know there were such animals as sheep were it not for "Mary's Little Lamb" and "Run, Sheep, Run."

But Kansas is by no means alone in ignoring the sheep. While Kansas and the other corn belt states have already made enviable records with horses, cattle and hogs, they have fallen down woefully in the sheep industry, and this in face of the fact that they are so well suited for sheep raising.

Ohio is the only prominent corn grower that consistently raises any considerable number of sheep, having on hand at the beginning of 1911 more than 4,000,000 head. This was as many approximately as were reported from the premier agricultural states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, combined, while Indiana had something over one-third as many as Ohio.

Broadly speaking, there is a nation-wide disregard for sheep rearing. Indeed, the history of the sheep industry in America presents a record that is difficult to understand. Those who have raised sheep consistently in this country are staunch in their belief that no animal returns a better profit, considering the requirements, capital invested and necessary labor. Even in ancient times sheep were known as the animals of "the golden hoof" because of their wealth-bringing capabilities in the way of wool and mutton and improving the soils which they trod. The modern sheepman's estimation of sheep has not diminished from the high regard in which they were held by the shepherds of the days of long ago. In England and Scotland, on high-priced lands in less favorable climate, sheep flourish on every hand and their rearing is a chief industry. Yet in America sheep occupy a very insignificant place in the animal kingdom, so far as numbers and comparative value are concerned.

The reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that we annually import upwards of 200,000,000 pounds or more of wool. In 1909, the latest year for which figures are available, the imports amounted to more than 312,000,000 pounds. In 1910 there were imported also 696,879 head of sheep, one-fifth of which were for breeding purposes, however. The same year we imported $11,000,000 worth of sheepskins. We ought to be producing these sheep and this wool. We ought to supply our own needs in this line. We have the natural advantages for doing so profitably, but, apparently, we haven't the disposition to take up sheep.

We do, of course, export a few sheep. In 1910 the number was 44,000, as against 697,000 imported, and we export some mutton also, but that is not because we haven't a market for it at home. In addition to this showing about imports of wool and mutton and sheepskins, the United States census report for 1910, just now made public as to sheep, shows that we are actually going backwards in sheep-raising. In the decade our sheep population has decreased 10,000,000 head, the total in 1910 being 51,000,000 and in 1900 61,000,000.

Now, in view of this situation, if anyone anywhere can explain why we persist in ignoring the sheep, I am sure all of us would like to hear it. With prices of meat ascending, with a beef shortage in sight or already here, and the United States not raising enough sheep to anywhere near supply the demands of her own people for mutton or of her manufacturers for wool, why is it more farmers do not engage in the sheep business? That is a question I cannot answer satisfactorily. Possibly it may be because those before us did not raise sheep, and lack of experience with them has caused us to hesitate about acquiring a flock. Others dismiss them as of "too much bother." Possibly some may be indifferent on the theory that it is all right and proper to "let well enough alone." True, the Kansas farmers have done well, but that is no adequate reason for not doing better.

It seems to me now is a very inviting time to get into the sheep business. We not only need the wool, but we need the mutton. In fact, the way our consumption of meat is overtaking production is already causing widespread discussion for some solution of the problem that has arisen, and some regard the matter apparently with apprehension. It is a grim situation. It has come to such a pas seven that there is a ready sale for rabbits in the big markets. At the time this is written rabbits were enough of a factor in the meat trade of Kansas City to justify quotations in the daily press, and in the market columns of the Kansas City Star of December 6 was recorded: "Rabbits that were in good condition sold quickly. Prices for the best stock advanced 40 cents a dozen." Are we degenerating into a rabbit-eating nation, through lack of good mutton and other meat?



A CHAMPION WHOSE FAMILY WOULD FIND A PROPER HOME IN KANSAS.

The question of profits in beef-making on high-priced lands is one that is receiving a good deal of attention. A prominent Kansas stockman told me the other day that the farmer on the $150 to $200 land, even at the present high prices of beef, can hardly get returns or fair interest on that valuation, considering the increased values, too, of the materials on which he must be fattened. We cannot profitably raise our commercial beef cattle without grass, and many of the otherwise choicest farms in the great corn belt haven't the grass. Neither can the corn belt farmer look to the range for its feeders as it has done in years before, for the range is very largely being sold out or occupied by the man with the hoe, who has gone there to raise wheat and other grain, thus causing the dissolution of the big cattle companies. In time, under the judicious supervision of the government, the range will again supply feeders for the corn belt, better feeders and more of them—of that I feel confident—but that will not be for some time yet, for the transition is just now going on.

This diversion from the direct topic of sheep has its bearing on the possibilities in sheep raising, for the reason that history has shown us that there is no animal better, or even so well adapted to high-priced lands, and the conditions that generally surround them, as sheep. They are adapted to intensive farming, and what is more, none is so valuable in helping to maintain and increase the fertility of the land. Now, this is a matter that we cannot afford to ignore, that of having a rich soil. You men here are not ignoring it. You, I know, are giving it much thought, and many of you adopting methods calculated to conserve your soils. Some of you are dairying, which is excellent, and some have silos, and keep other live stock, and diversify crops and grow alfalfa and the clovers, but for the best combination for profit, both to the pocketbook and the soil, I would invite your attention to sheep. The coming of the silo into quite general use in Kansas in recent years is an indication that we are going in the direction the older countries went and in the way traversed by the eastern states, but the coming of the silo to Kansas thus early in its history indicates that we are profiting by the experience of those who are in regions that have been farmed longer. We do not want to impoverish our soils as they have done in New England, where in many instances the land is so worn out that it is practically valueless and consequently the farms worthless from a producing viewpoint. We are profiting by their experience, and we early are adopting the silo, but we cannot afford to neglect an industry that promises so much in upbuilding the farm, as well as in the money returns, as does the intelligent handling of sheep. This applies all the more strongly to Kansas, because no state is better adapted to their profitable rearing, and it looks as though there never was a better time to embark in the business than now. By this I do not mean to suggest that less attention should be given other live stock, but merely that sheep should also be raised and counted as a part of the live stock of the farm. Dogs and coyotes and wolves and lack of proper fencing may account in part at least for the poor showing that the sheep has made in Kansas, but back in 1883 and 1884 Kansas had about 1,250,000 sheep. In 1910 there were only about 175,000. This indicates that at one time Kansas did raise many more sheep than now, and the experience of those who have kept sheep all these years is most gratifying. Mr. E. D. King, one of the foremost sheepmen of the state, who has been in the business for years, in Coffey County, says: "Forty years with sheep has taught me there is no question that any man of reasonable patience and intelligence can succeed in the business in any part of the state. Sheep love a dry soil, rolling land, and a sunny sky. These are the birthright of Kansas. The poorest acre in the state is as well adapted to sheep as the chalky downs of England, where her best breeds originated. The richest acre we have here is not too high priced for their profitable production. On our eastern border is a market that never gets enough mutton."

Dogs doubtless are a hindrance at this time in some localities, but I do not consider them a serious drawback to the business when entered into generally. Where there is a flock only now and then, with neighbors who promote dog culture instead of sheep, the dog may be a very serious menace, but with the majority of our farmers raising sheep they will see to it that the dogs will not bother. In Ohio and other sheep countries that are well settled, the dog question is not a paramount one. In Ohio a dog tax does the work. If we would eliminate the cur and raise only dogs of good breeding, that would help some. Sheepmen tell me that a three-foot woven wire, with a strand of barb on top, will keep the sheep in and the dogs out. Five good barbed wires properly placed will keep the sheep [illegible]. Besides, we have a law on our [illegible] books that says:

"If any dog shall kill or injure [illegible] sheep, the owner or keeper of such [illegible] shall be liable for all damages that may be sustained thereby, to be recovered by the party so injured, before any court having competent jurisdiction."

Also:

"It shall be lawful for any person at any time to kill any dog which may be found worrying or injuring sheep."

Of course this is poor consolation, and doesn't even the score at all, to kill dogs that have put you out of the sheep business, but it is a move in the right direction. It shows a desire to protect the industry and encourage it to that extent anyway.

There are not a few who regard sheep as hard to handle; that they require more care and attention than other kinds of live stock. Sheep, of course, like other animals, have their peculiarities, but one cannot hope to gain the largest measure of success with any stock, or in any profession or business, without giving it his close attention, and much thought and study. Those with experience with various animals, however, quite agree that sheep require less time and attention from the owners than almost any other farm stock.

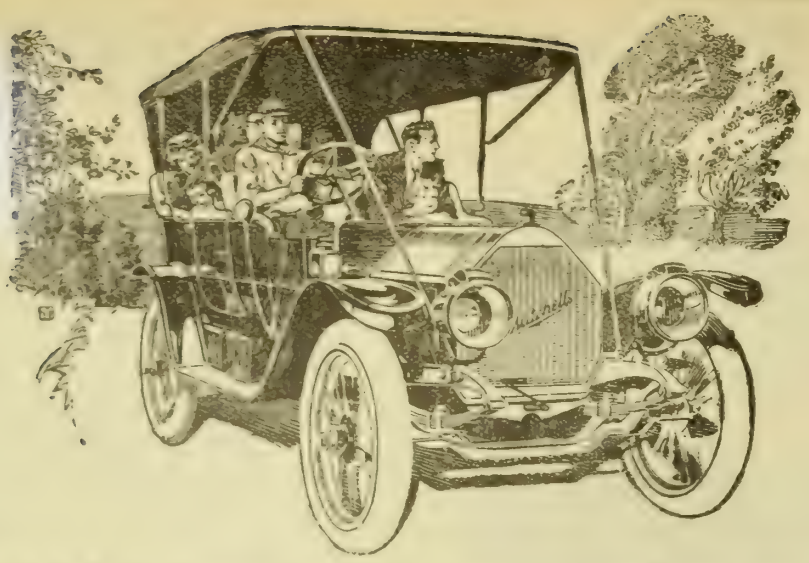
For instance, as compared with the cow, her care and products, the sheep does not have to be milked twice every day, Sunday as well as Monday, nine or ten months in the year, rain or shine, hot or cold. The lamb will do the work of the milkman, the separator and the churn, and give big returns for the privilege. Sheep gather their own sustenance for the greater part of the year, and what grain is given them requires neither grinding or steaming. Also, the shelter they need means relatively little outlay, as an inexpensive shed to break the wind and turn the rain can make them quite comfortable. The whole equipment for a considerable flock need not cost much, and is simple.

Their general exemption from disease is another important point in the sheep's favor. They do not suffer from ringbone, heaves or spavin; they do not maim themselves on barb-wire fences. Neither are they the victims of such maladies as cholera and plague that are the constant dread of the hog owner and decimate his herds. They are not, however, immune from all physical ills, but with judicious selection, and intelligence in pasturing and feeding, with use of the dipping vat say twice a year, they should have few, if any, serious ailments. Whether few or many, however, depends largely upon the management. In fact, health in sheep is perhaps more dependent on the man than is the case with most any other live stock.

Like everything else worth having, they require care, and there is no royal road to success without it. Proper management will count for as much if not more with the flock as with the herd of cattle or hogs. The flocks that prove unprofitable are the neglected ones, kept by men who do not like or who do not understand the creatures they are working with.

In Kansas there are more than 50,000,000 acres, upon every one of which, on an average, a sheep could be maintained at a cost scarcely appreciable, and the acre's value would be increased rather than diminished thereby. The state has only about one sheep to each 300 acres. Such a condition of affairs in a commonwealth that could profitably care for more sheep than are owned in all the United States is discreditable but none the less suggestive. Crowded Britain finds profit in an average of 300 or more to the square mile of its high-priced lands. Those who are and have been engaged in the sheep industry are finding it more profitable today than ever, and sheep in the United States were never before worth so much per capita as is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture for 1910.

With the coming of sheep more land would be allowed for pasture and hay; more land devoted to alfalfa, which together with corn makes the best as well as the cheapest ration, either for fattening or if fed in smaller quantities, for carrying through the winter, when necessary to feed; more time allowed to the wives and children; more time for social intercourse; more pleasure, and more money in your bank accounts.



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One of the best is the Mitchell Six-cylinder, 5 passenger, 48 Horse-power car; it's certainly THE CAR for you. Price $1750.

The Mitchell Six-cylinder, 60 Horse-power, is a big 7 passenger car for the whole family. Price $2250.

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Whatever your needs, there's one for you in that list. Mitchell cars are beauties and service givers.

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Rural School Agriculture

Wabaunsee County Solves Important Rural School Question

The following article by Edwin L. Holton, professor of rural education, Kansas Agricultural College, is worthy of unusual attention. It shows how the boys and girls of a rural school are taught to know the best practices of the farm. This kind of training in the schools will lead to better farming, better satisfied and more prosperous farmers, and will solve the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm.—Editor.

While the leading educators are discussing the question, "Can agriculture be taught successfully in the rural schools?" County Superintendent Houston of Wabaunsee County is getting the answer to the problem. He knows that it can be done successfully, because the Wabaunsee County schools are getting excellent results.

The writer of this article had the pleasure of attending one of the Rural School Improvement meetings. The following program was carried out:

Corn—Selection and Care of Seed.... ..... Harry Forinash

Corn—Planting and Cultivation..... .....William Linscott, Jennie Hiner

Corn Judging.....John Drury

General discussion.

The Jersey Cow.....Grace Lowe

Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow.... ..... Dorothy Mosely

Milk Testing and Demonstration—General discussion.

Address.....Prof. E. L. Holton
Kansas State Agricultural College.

Address.....Prof. E. B. Gift, Alma

The patrons and residents of these two districts are very cordially invited to attend and take part in the "General Discussions." Come prepared to ask questions and offer criticisms on our schools. The schools are yours, and should be conducted to produce the best results for you, your children, and the state. (Signed)—MATTIE MCCOMB, GRACE BOLTON, Teachers.

Harry, William, Jennie, John, Grace and Dorothy are pupils in the Hinerville and Pavilion rural schools. Hinerville and Pavilion may sound like the names of cities, but they are not. They are first-class rural schools, five miles from any town.

Harry, William, Jennie and John handled the question of Selection and Care of Seed, Planting and Cultivation, and Corn Judging, much better than I have seen it done in many farmers' institutes.

The parents took a lively interest in all the discussions. Those pupils were thoroughly prepared to answer all questions which the farmers asked them. For example: William had discussed the cultivation of corn. In his discussion of the subject he advocated shallow cultivation. When a farmer who said he had always cultivated deep, wanted a reason for shallow cultivation, William stepped to the blackboard and made a cross section of the soil between two rows of corn. He showed how the roots were interwoven entirely across the space between the rows, and how they came within two inches of the surface. He showed how deep cultivation would destroy these roots, and therefore injure the corn. His explanation was so definite that even a little child could understand it. The farmer was convinced that William was well prepared on this subject.

The discussions of "The Jersey Cow" and "The Care and Feed of the Dairy Cow," by Grace and Dorothy, was a revelation to the writer. These girls were thoroughly prepared to answer all questions and to take an active part in the general discussions. During the general discussion, Dorothy was asked what would be a balanced ration for a dairy cow. "All the silage the cow will eat, which will be 30 or 40 pounds, and 7 to 9 pounds of grain mixed as follows: Four parts corn, 2 parts wheat bran and 1 part of cottonseed oil meal," was her quick reply. The farmer said: "I have no silo." "In that case," said Dorothy, "give the cow all the alfalfa hay she will eat and the same amount of grain."

These boys and girls have proved beyond a doubt that agriculture can be taught in the rural school.

Buying Live Stock By Mail

More pure-bred live stock is bought and sold on mail orders each year. This is the easiest, simplest and cheapest way to buy and sell breeding stock and when a few simple rules are observed, it is very satisfactory.

The breeder must remember that every animal he sells is an advertisement which will influence his future business. He should never let an animal go out of his possession to be used for breeding purposes that he would not be willing to keep for himself. Better put an animal into the fattening pen than to become the parent of inferior stock in the hands of another.

Care should be given to the matter of advertising. Copy should be changed from time to time, and this change should be made very promptly when any particular class of animals is sold out. This will save correspondence, both to himself and his prospective buyers.

Every letter should have the courtesy of a reply. If you have sold out of the class of stock inquired about, say so in a prompt letter. The inquirer may be a good customer at some other time.

Buyers should accurately describe the animals wanted, and express preference as to breeding lines, if he has any. Breeders should then fill the order or write a careful description of the animal which will most nearly do so.

Buyers should be careful to state the type of animal desired and whether it is to be used in a pure-bred or a grade herd, and when prices and descriptions are given the deal should be either closed at once or rejected. If the buyer delays and then finds that the animal has been sold to another, he has no reason to feel sore.

As soon as an animal has been received by the buyer he should write the breeder at once and report the condition of the animal, and state how it is liked. Breeders are anxious to please and very often the selection of the animal may be left to them with more satisfaction to the buyer than if he tried to do it all himself.

Considering the large amount of business that is done in pure-bred live stock through the mails and considering the fact that this business is increasing rapidly each year, there are very few disputes and these generally arise from misunderstandings which are easily adjusted.

Modern advertising is based upon honesty. Goods are accurately described and the articles fit the description when they arrive in the buyer's hands. Millions of dollars are spent annually in advertising, and no business house can long remain in business that is not honest in its advertising, as well as in its dealings.

Live stock and farm products advertising is yet in its infancy, but there is a rapid growth and a great field for it in the future. Advertising not only makes immediate sales at better prices than could be obtained without it, but it builds reputation as well. With a reputation once established the breeder has his business on a firm foundation, and may look forward to years of satisfaction in the quality of the animals he sells, as well as to his share of prosperity.

HORSES DYING.

From both Kansas and Missouri come reports of serious losses among horses, and their owners do not seem to know the cause or the remedy.

These horses are starving to death. They are being fed on Kafir or other fodders which are, because of the peculiarities of the last growing season, much more indigestible than they would ordinarily be, and contain a much larger proportion of woody fiber. This fiber fills the stomach, but, because it has no succulence, it compacts there and the horse dies of acute indigestion.

SHEEP AND CONSERVATION

No Domestic Animal So Enriches The Soil or Pays a Better Profit

By E. E. HAZEN, Hiawatha, Kan.

Conservation today is the greatest subject before the American people, and I thought it was for such men as James J. Hill or Roosevelt or Taft to talk about. People call us farmers soil robbers and miners of the soil, but I call them children of circumstances and misunderstanding.

I came to Kansas with my father more than 10 years ago when he moved onto a Brown county farm. He was a cattle feeder for many years and raised many of the cattle that he fed. People said that he had the best feed lot in the vicinity, for it was located so that the rains kept it washed clean.

So pleased were these men who settled in Kansas at this time with her rich soil and with the way the crops responded to sunshine and rain that they said this Kansas land would never wear out or need manure. As I look back I think they believed as they talked, but not long since, when riding with this father of mine, who is more than four score years of age, we passed over the same farm that he had left more than 20 years ago. He left the farm to move to town and I left it a few years later to go to a better farm. The old farm was rented and we had not been over it together for more than 15 years. He said that it is plain to be seen by any man that "this farm will carry me along to the end, but there must be a radical change made in farming methods on it or it will not carry another generation." He further added that he doubted if this old farm would last as long as I lived, and the question is: Did he see the matter right?

Later we drove to another farm, when my father remarked that he did not know there was such good corn as this anywhere around, and he had driven over a considerable portion of the county during this fall. This land where the good corn grew was some of the oldest land in the community and my father used to think that it was not as good as that on his own farm. The story of this land is simply clover and sheep pasture three years. That is all.

Had something been accomplished, and was it worth while? There is in the breast of everyone a desire, first, for a home, then for a pittance for those we leave behind. We read and know of wheat kings, corn kings and various other kinds of kings—the very mention of whose names means soil depletion to us. But to you and I, which shall it be? Shall we follow their course or use fewer acres with time, labor and thought spent in conserving their fertility that posterity may prosper?

But we need more than conservation with sheep alone. What of the boys and girls that are growing up beside us? They are taught in the country school, through the ninth grade but can go no further or the country must pay tribute to the town. The farmer is now shrinking from sending his children to the city school, knowing that history has taught him that the city school takes his children from the farm forever. If he is not able to send them to the city school, the boy or girl is deprived of that three or four months of winter schooling that you and I had. Who is to blame for this? I do not know; I cannot say, yet I know it is true.

But, perchance, we send him to an agricultural college and he comes home to farm. He knows that father has depleted the soil, and he is at once up against a proposition of soil building and paying a good rental. Then some fellow comes along and offers him a position, and he is gone from the farm forever. Would this have been true if father had thought of sheep and conservation? The father moves to town, rents the farm for grain rent and the depletion goes on and on. When will it stop.

I believe the younger farmers tend more and more to grain farming, and I believe that in the better grain growing sections of Kansas no man can afford, in any way, to raise live stock except that he has in view the benefit they will be to the farm, and makes the best possible use of all the manure. Otherwise, he will be about as well off without stock. We are all aware that our average yields of grain are decreasing. But I do not believe this shows the full extent of soil depletion which so many claim.

Agricultural experiment stations, through their bulletins, institute lectures and the agricultural press have all been teaching the farmer better methods of tillage. They have been experimenting and exploiting the cause of better seeds and their better care, and no doubt have accomplished much in maintaining our average yields. A soil expert recently told the farmers of Ohio that they could not sell a crop of 50 bushel corn and with the money buy enough of commercial fertilizers to replace the elements taken from the soil by this crop. They could not afford to make this trade, but to sell the crop and return nothing to the soil meant, eventually, ruin.

Only a few years back we were told by men who had made a life study of the subject, that clover as used by the average farmer, was only a soil stimulant instead of a fertilizer. That it took away as much soil fertility in the hay and seed crops as it restored to the soil in its root growth. And here our fondest hopes fell and our idol was broken. But the farmer says he does not believe this is true. If what I have said is true then what shall we do about the matter.

Now I wish to speak to you about sheep. His very nature tends toward the making of him the best farm animal to aid in the conservation of the soil. To handle him properly he needs close quarters, but we must certainly remember that to the breeding ewe physical exercise is necessary during the day. The feeding lamb does his best if he is confined closely by day so that he will not play. All sheep may be closely quartered at night. If the lot is properly bedded with wheat straw, it will never be muddy or in bad condition. If this method of handling the lot is adopted there need be absolutely no fear of foot rot in Kansas. I have never heard of this disease here and by this method the manure can be saved in better shape than that from any other farm animal. This manure can be distributed through the manure spreader though the sheep will fertilize the land over which they graze.

Possibly it may be appropriate for me to say something of what I am doing. I keep my sheep in rather close quarters, and last winter I put under them more than 40 acres of heavy straw, all of my refuse hay and the refuse straw from 65 acres of oats as bedding. During the last season I manured over 70 acres with from 60 to 70-bushel spreader loads per acre. Some of the land had 10 loads per acre. I now have a large amount accumulated to be handled as soon as conditions are fit, and I now have land that produces good crops where they were very poor a few years ago. I have also been sowing clover and pasturing a part of the farm land with sheep for the past 10 years, and the land responds with better crops.

On Woodland Farm we were told that 60 acres of land was added because its owner said it was too poor to raise a crop worth the cost of production. The owner of Woodland Farm seeded this poor land to alfalfa, and the manure from 1,000 lambs was put on it the first year. The next year the manure from another 1,000 lambs was put on, and when in alfalfa two years ago, it was plowed and put into corn. The corn yielded 90 bushels per acre. Now, was that worth while? In Colorado, 100 ewes were closely quartered for a period of four months, and their manure carefully saved and applied to potato land. Compared with land not manured, the increased yield of the manured land netted 90 cents per ewe.

Back in the eighties, Kansas had 1,500,000 sheep, but at the present time Kansas has less than 350,000, and probably one-half of these are feeding lambs. Various conditions—the fencing of the range, free wool, etc., caused the exodus, and I do not believe they will return until we teach the Kansas farmer flock management. Men tell me that they

(Continued on page eleven.)

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Save $1,000,000 Per Month

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other make of tire.

The success of this tire has been the sensation of Tiredom. And the present demand is three times larger than one year ago.

We have proved that these tires cut tire bills in two. And tens of thousands of users have proved it.

Based on present demand, that saving this year means a million a month to motorists.

You owe to yourself, if you are a tire user, to get your full share of that saving.

900,000 Tested Out—127 Makers Adopt Them

Men used to say, when these tires were new, "I doubt the saving; I will wait and see."

But the doubting days are over. Nine hundred thousand of these tires have now been tested out. Last year our sales jumped to 409,521 tires.

This year, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires. And they know tires.

No-Rim-Cut tires have come to outsell every other tire in existence. And the demand has trebled in a single year.

That is the answer when men have tried these tires. It will be your answer when you make the test.

Means ½ Saved

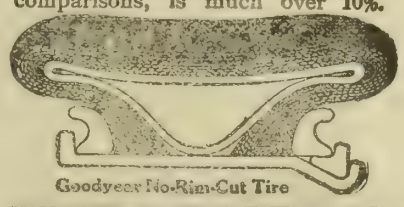
No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

They save you, in the first place, all the worry, all the ruin of rim-cutting.

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent oversize. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

Ten per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. The average oversize, based on many comparisons, is much over 10%.



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire



Ordinary Clincher Tire

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions will cut tire bills in two.

No Other Way

No-Rim-Cut tires are controlled by our patents. Vulcanized into the tire base are three flat bands of 126 braided wires. These wires make the tire base unstretchable.

No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. They need not be hooked to the rims. Nothing can force them off the rims until you remove the flange. Then they come off like all quick-detachables.

Your removable rim flanges, when you use these tires, curve outward instead of inward. That's why they can't cut the tire.

They fit any standard rims.

Other makers, to meet our competition, have used other devices to make hookless tires. But those devices have proved transient and unsafe. The only satisfactory tire of this new type is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire.

When you once prove this, by actual test, you will never buy other tires.

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With or Without Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads
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Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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gives a wide, powerful flame, by which, because of the special method of attaching burner, light is thrown *out* and *down* without shadows.

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To Merchants: The Angle Lamp is sold through merchants as exclusive Local Distributors. Those in unassigned territory looking for merchandise that will reflect credit on their stores should write for our attractive proposition.

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Made Worn-Out Land Yield $75 an Acre

—JOSEPH E. WING



From Actual Photograph

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine making a 12 to 16 inches deep, thoroughly pulverized seedbed.

"One of the most joyous examples of the value of the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine was on a farm in Georgia where old, eroded, worthless hill slopes were tilled so deep that they absorbed the rainfall and erosion stopped. It can really be said in this instance that the

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

made land that was worthless yield an income of at least $75 per acre."—Letter of Joseph E. Wing, Dec. 27, 1911.

W. J. Hillman, Live Oak, Fla., ordering his second Spalding Deep Tilling Machine August 18, 1911, said the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine will make 10 bushels more corn per acre than ordinary plow. Fred Bossen, Platte, S. D., using Spalding in 1911, doubled the corn yield of adjoining land. Send for our FREE literature on deep tilling and get the testimony of farmers.

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THE FARM



Sow plenty of spring oats to relieve the feed shortage and nourish the work animals for strenuous work. Oats furnish succulent food early and when harvested affords a concentrate high in protein.

Ventilation is just as necessary in the stable as in the home, but drafts of wind are welcomed in neither. Colds, coughs and lung diseases are more often due to bad ventilation than any other cause, and lack of ventilation is the worst.

The best way to inoculate your soil is with a manure spreader. To use a manure spreader successfully live stock must be kept on the farm, and to do this there must be crop rotation. When these things are present, the soil will be inoculated all right.

The recent cold snap did more, perhaps, to convince some farmers that it pays to fix up the farm buildings than any amount of argument could have done. Where the stables were out of repair and drafty, it cost a lot of feed to keep the animals warm, and then didn't do it. Boards are cheaper than feed.

Commercial fertilizers, when intelligently used, revive thin and worn soils and enable the manager to start a progressive system of rotation, which brings larger crops. Money can be made by using commercial fertilizers, but intelligence is necessary as in all methods of farm management.

A manure spreader should be a part of the equipment of every well regulated farm. On the dairy farm it is very important. When the cow stable is cleaned load directly into the spreader and save one handling. Use enough bedding in the cow barn to absorb all the liquid manure and make direct spreading possible.

The sub-surface packer is one of the most useful farm implements, yet only a comparatively few farmers have it as a part of their equipment. In those sections where trouble is experienced from soil blowing the packer is especially valuable. It makes a good seed bed without finely pulverizing the surface. So the surface soil does not blow off. We harrow to make a seed bed, and in so doing make a dust mulch which blows. The sub-surface packer is an implement which will bear investigation.

Last week's snow will, in many parts of the state, go a long way toward putting the fields in good condition for spring crops. The subsoil, however, does not yet carry the normal amount of moisture, and unless the rainfall is greater than normal between now and June 1, the growing crops will be short on moisture, necessitating greater efforts at moisture conservation and in keeping the fields free from weeds. In other words it looks to us as though the coming season would be one requiring better all-around farming than usual if a normal crop of corn and other spring crops is to be grown. We believe ground in fairly good condition for wheat, and wheat growers indicate a satisfactory wheat prospect.

Good seed and good farming are inseparable for the greatest profit and satisfaction. Good farming with poor seed results in the loss of energy and profit, and poor farming with the best of seed is equally disastrous. KANSAS FARMER has been devoting much space to the necessity of planting good seed corn, and by the way KANSAS FARMER has been running the greatest seed corn campaign put on by any farm paper in this section. Our readers are flooding the editor with letters—all complimenting the campaign, and narly every letter asks for some additional information, showing the interest of Kansas farmers in good corn. Our losses from poor seed are tremendous. Our losses from poor farming are still greater. Our broad acres of cheap land and a kind providence have forced success upon our agricultural methods. Fewer acres, higher priced land, even with the same providential blessings, are causing us to think more and more deeply on the subject of good seed and good farming.

Begin the spring plowing with a good plow. There is a big difference in plows in two respects—first in the draft, and second in the quality of work done. Of course, use a light draft plow and save all the horse flesh you can, or rather use your horse power in plowing a little deeper. Use a plow which turns a flat, smooth slice, leaving as few kinks as possible between top soil and subsoil. You do not want a lot of air pockets between furrow bottom and surface to cause rapid evaporation of moisture. To destroy these air pockets—to bring the top soil and subsoil together—is one reason harrowing of each day's plowing is recommended. You should plow in such a way that the top soil will lay closely to the subsoil and thereby permit the movement of moisture upward from subsoil to the plowed soil. There are plows which do this work much better than other plows. The best plows are advertised in KANSAS FARMER. When you have a plow such as is described you have one which will cover trash well, and that is a point worth looking after. Get the trash in the bottom of the furrow so that it will decay and become an important component of the soil.

Our Beloit, Kan., reader who in these columns a few weeks ago expressed himself as believing that the binding twine made by the Kansas penitentiary was inferior and that convicts should be used in road building, has caused a flood of letters from Kansas farmers who take issue with the Beloit gentleman. The letters are too numerous to print, but each writer says the penitentiary twine is as good as was that of other manufacturers before the penitentiary plant was established, and that it is costing much less money, saving the farmers of Kansas a large amount of money annually. Each writer makes the statement that if the penitentiary plant is losing money the state can afford the loss because the saving to the state's farmers many times offsets the loss. If this is the opinion of farmers in general it is safe to say that Kansas' penitentiary twine plant is regarded as a good thing. The principal points set forth by our Beloit reader was that the twine plant was losing money—we do not know whether it is or not—and that prisoners should be worked in the open air and under influences of a more certain reformatory nature than is obtainable under prison walls. This is an acknowledgment of the receipt of those letters favoring Kansas penitentiary twine, and no personal replies will be made.

The Kansas Agricultural College will co-operate with the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads in the running of a good roads train over each of these lines early in March. It appears to KANSAS FARMER that the instruction given on these trains will be valuable and that the train lecturers should be met by large crowds. While we do not know just what the plan of campaign will be, we feel safe in saying that it will be practical and to the best interest of the rural communities. KANSAS FARMER'S good roads articles have brought from readers considerable criticism. A number of letters have been received in which the writers say they are opposed to any tax for the building of stone, gravel or oiled roads. We wonder if this is the sentiment of farmers generally. Strange as it may seem, most of these letters come from residents of the eastern third of Kansas—a section of Kansas much in need of better roads and requiring stone or gravel roads to a greater extent than any other part of the state. The city dweller welcomes paving in front of his lot. He thinks the lot increases in value at least to an amount equal to the cost of paving, and in most instances several times more. It would seem that the value of farm lands would be increased at least equal to the cost of the road improvement. This subject will be further discussed. At present writing it appears that the eastern Kansas farmer was not in favor of road improvement further than grading and dragging.

THE WHEAT BARN

(Continued from page 4.)

wheat. Such a barn can be built for $350, and it will more than pay for itself in five years by the grain saved.

The writer lost over 200 bushels in a crop of 1,000 bushels of wheat by "rained in" stacks and continued wet fall. Threshing out of the shock is a very poor practice, especially for the average farmer. As a rule, wheat will lose a pound a bushel for every day that it is left standing in shock or field beyond a reasonable curing period. The dews of night will swell the berries, and the sun and wind next day will dry them out again; thus the bleaching and leaching process is carried on.

The writer once saw a field of wheat delayed 60 days in cutting on account of rains and soft field. This wheat would have made 30 bushels per acre, and the quality would have been correspondingly good. In those 60 days that wheat was leached out and bleached to mere chaff.

If you thresh good wheat, you have wheat to sell and wheat to sow; and, remember, that only good wheat begets good wheat and a good yield. It will take a crew of five or six farmers from ten days to two weeks to thresh out of the shock if the weather is favorable, and in unfavorable weather it may take a month. Think of the loss that some fields of wheat must sustain by exposure. If farmers stacked in a barn they all could be through in three days. Then they could resume work in their corn, which needs plowing very much.

This barn could be used for many other purposes. The first crop of alfalfa could be stacked into it, and when dry, bailed and shipped to market. After the grain has been threshed out of this barn the corn fodder could be shredded into it, and this would leave the fodder handy to feed the stock.

Kansan In Washington.

J. C. Balch, Ferndale, Wash., renews his subscription to KANSAS FARMER, and writes: "We need all the information we can get out here and KANSAS FARMER fills the bill perfectly. We used to think we had a hard time in Sunny Kansas, where we could hitch up a team and go to plowing without stump, fence or tree, but out here it costs from $75 to $150 to get an acre of land ready for the plow after you get the land." Every country has its drawbacks. Not everyone can live in Kansas.

Ground Rock Phosphate.

A subscriber asks for information regarding the use of ground rock phosphate, and this is given by our reader, R. C. B., Perry, Okla.: The Experiment Station at Urbana, Ill., gives the results of its tests in the use of ground rock phosphate which demonstrate its great value as a fertilizer. In a two-year rotation of corn and oats the yield was: Corn, 34 bushels, and oats, 32 bushels per acre. In a four-year rotation of corn, oats and clover: Corn, 54 bushels; oats, 47 bushels. Same rotation and 1,000 pounds rock phosphate once in four years: Corn, 70 bushels; oats, 70 bushels.

The cost of the ground rock was $4 for the period, or $1 a year per acre. In order to test a maximum application of the phosphate in the same four years' rotation four tons were used, with the result of: Corn, 92 bushels; oats, 89 bushels per acre. The object of this experiment was to bring the phosphorus content of the soil up to the standard of 2,000 pounds per acre, while supplying the phosphorus removed by the crop. Rock phosphate costs in Illinois about $8 per ton, and one ton of fine ground natural rock phosphate contains about 250 pounds of phosphorus. Two tons of acid phosphate, costing about $30, contains only the same amount of phosphorus as in one ton of the ground rock.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, in an experiment covering 11 years in the use of rock phosphate at $8 a ton, applied once in three years, found the cost $1.28 per acre, or $14.08 for the 11 years. The value of the increase of crops for the time amounted to $79.99, or $5.68 return for every dollar expended for the rock phosphate. An important fact found from these experiments is that it greatly reduces the amount of immature grain. The soil fertility, it is claimed, increases with succeeding crops where ground rock phosphate is used.

There is no doubt that ground rock phosphate used as a fertilizer gives valuable and profitable results. The great difficulty in the way of its general use is the cost of transportation from the fields where the distance is great.

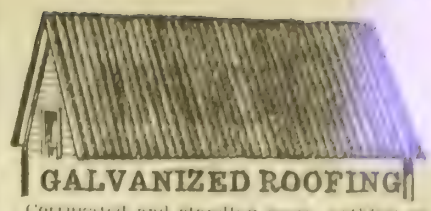
Subscriber's Typhoid Remedy.

Our subscriber, Mark Brown, Hugo, Col., says KANSAS FARMER is the best agricultural paper he has been able to buy, but it pays too much attention to good farming and good live stock and too little to the health of its readers. Accordingly, he sends us the following:

"During the siege of typhoid fever in 1907 two of our grown children were afflicted. One was down 12 weeks and the other 13 weeks.

"An old nurse instructed us to strain the juice from kraut and give the patient, if adult, all he can drink without gorging, each day. Give it instead of water, when you can, but if patient insists on water, also give it. Let patient use at least two pints of juice daily and as much more as he wishes to drink; the more the better, and quicker restored. The above remedy—I say remedy because I have tried it and found it to be such—will cure any case of typhoid fever that has not run over two weeks. Treat children in proportion.

"A nephew of ours, W. E. Brown, was with us during our sickness. As our children got better he went to Hugo to work. He took down with typhoid fever and was bedfast at a hotel four or five days before we know it. My wife and I brought him home. His fever was very high. On arriving home I immediately sent for our family doctor. On his arrival he remarked: 'Old boy, you have got the real thing and are in for it good.' I now thought it time for some one to laugh, and I told the doctor what I had been informed by a hospital nurse, and sure enough he did laugh, but remarked that 'It wouldn't hurt him; let him have it.' He also prescribed, but we gave the kraut juice instead and in 36 hours no fever to speak of was left, and in five days he was out and well. Our son-in-law was another patient who pulled through with the above results. This is why I have faith and am convinced it will break up any case of typhoid fever under two weeks' standing."



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Corrugated and standing seam, nothing as good for farm building, will last twice as long as shingle. Anyone can put it on. We can furnish sheets 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 feet in length. We cut laps and gables, with no extra charge. We also make barn ventilators and water tanks. Send for free catalog, prices and samples.

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I have opened up a breeding and sale barn in Inman, west of the Rock Island tracks. Percherons, Hackney and English Coach stock. For further particulars write me.

H. S. TOEWS, INMAN, KANSAS

Fine Automobile at Sacrifice

Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car at a sacrifice. It cost me $2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 129-in. wheel base, 36x4½ Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4¾-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 200 miles.

If interested in owning a specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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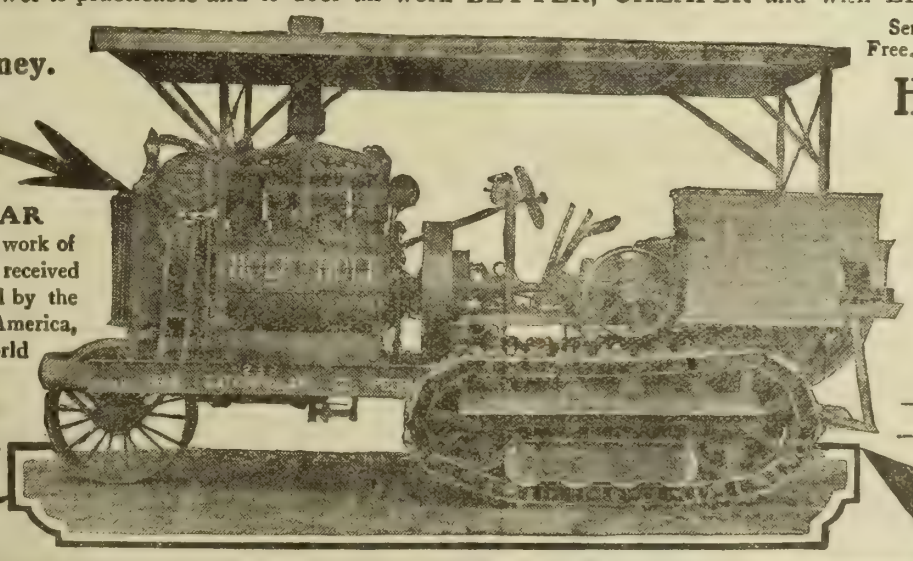
The Caterpillar **Lays Its Own Steel Track and Runs On It.** This track gives it from 2000 to 4000 square inches of bearing surface, on the ground depending on width of track. The weight of the engine is evenly distributed over this whole surface giving it the lightest bearing per square inch and the most powerful tractive grip of any engine built.

The Caterpillar can be used **anywhere.** Can't be mired down and has no wheels to slip in wet land or loose and sandy soils. Practicable for plowing in early spring or late fall, whenever plows can be used, regardless of soil or weather conditions. Cannot pack plowed ground.

It will pull more feet of plows **per motor horse power** than any other tractor. Flexible and easy to handle. Turns in its own length. Crosses ditches. Develops full **45 Horse Power on the Power Pulley for threshing and all stationary power work.**

THE CATERPILLAR IS READY FOR WORK WHEN THE WORK IS READY. Can be used under conditions where no other power is practicable and it does all work BETTER, CHEAPER and with LESS LABOR than any other form of tractive power.

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Best and cheapest for all farm work in any country.

Send for 1912 Bulletins, giving full information. Free. Write today.

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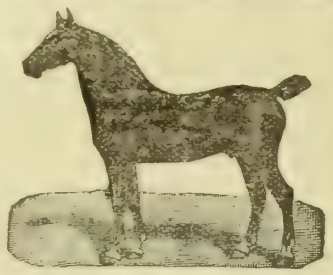
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We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

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NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS.

Have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYMOND, Prop. Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, Mont.

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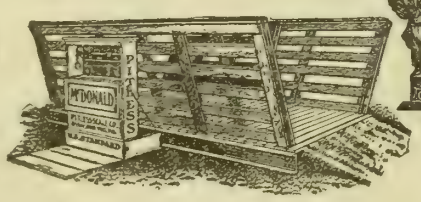
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The McDonald Bros. Pitless Scale Co., Pleasant Hill, Mo., and New Castle, Ind., is now owned by the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., and the "McDonald Pitless" Scale will be made and sold only by the latter concern.

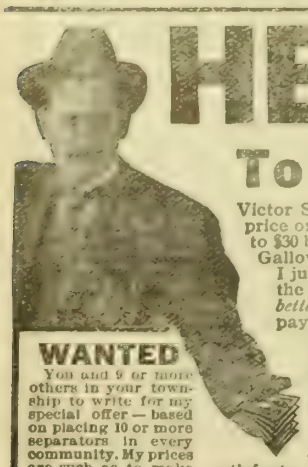
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My Free Catalog will open your eyes to the money-making advantages of a Galloway separator and give you valuable Dairy Information not found anywhere else. Also my new catalog on Galloway's general line.

WANTED You and 9 or more others in your township to write for my special offer—based on placing 10 or more separators in every community. My prices are such as to make sure of the business. Answer quick.



Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
383AK Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

LIVE STOCK



Barn yard manure will solve more problems on the farm than any other one thing except brains. With plenty of manure and a rotation of crops, success is just as nearly within grasp as it is possible to have it.

Some early crops that can be pastured by hogs is worth considering. Oats for early pasture and cowpeas, soy beans, rape or Spanish peanuts for later pasture will serve to make pork rapidly and cheaply.

Lime is a valuable stimulant for many soils in neutralizing acids, breaking down organic compounds and hastening decomposition of vegetable matter. For alfalfa and other legumes, a good dressing with hydrated lime before planting is often advisable.

When considering the idea of getting into the pure-bred live stock business the draft horse should have some thought. Draft mares will do more work than any others, and their colts will sell readily and for high prices.

Too many farms are lacking in hay crops. Of these alfalfa is the best, but if this cannot be raised then something else should be. Hay and pasture are necessary to success with live stock and every farm should be a stock farm to some extent, even if nothing but the work horses, the milk cows, a few pigs and chickens are kept.

There is no time like the present if you have not yet made a start in pure-bred live stock. Select the breed you like best and make a small start, then grow with the growth of the business. Hogs are easy to start with and the purchase of a bred sow or two at the winter sales which are now being held will soon put one into the pure-bred swine business.

The peanut is a most valuable crop for the Southwest. It supplies food for cattle, hogs and man himself. Its tops make good hay and the nuts are fine for hogs, which can do their own harvesting. The Spanish peanut is the variety recommended by Prof. Cottrell, who has given this crop long and careful study. Every farm where hogs are raised should have a patch of peanuts, and every farm should have hogs.

Live stock raising has many advantages, but none more commendable than that stock provide a market on the farm for coarse, heavy farm products. During the severe weather those who had animals and feed for them were marketing their produce every day under shelter, whereas those who must haul hay, grain, etc., to town over poor roads must suffer the penalty of a poor system of farm management.

Too much hay is a sure way to spoil a colt. The horse has a comparatively small stomach and cannot eat enough hay to properly supply all the food demands of his system without suffering for it. Hay alone is not a balanced ration, and colts compelled to live upon it without a grain ration become pot-bellied and stunted. A stunted colt is hard to get into condition. With alfalfa there is less objection, but even when this is fed there should be a balancing of the ration.

Do You?

We farmers often act in a most unreasonable manner. When prices of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep become low we often rush into the market to get rid of what we have for fear we shall lose more by holding. We often get into a stew to sell, apparently afraid that the prices may come up to paying figures before we can close out. On the other hand, let grain or live stock make an upward jump and we are inclined to hold on to our stuff. Is this not often the case? It is everywhere apparent. What is needed is to have stuff ready to go at almost any time, sell when there is a demand and buy when others desire to sell. The man who follows this plan is not asking for credit at the store.—L. M. Wilcox.

Eligibility to Register.

"I have a mare whose sire, grandsire and great-grandsire were registered as Standard bred. How many more crosses before the colt will be eligible to register? Will those three crosses count, or will I have to begin just as if the mare had no breeding?"—Frank Morss, Howard, Kan.

Kansas Farmer comes more closely in contact with the draft and coach breeds than with Standard bred or thoroughbred horses, and a copy of the revised rules of the Standard Association is not yet at hand. My belief is that the new rules require five top crosses before a colt will be accepted for record and in this opinion I am confirmed by a breeder of large experience. Doubtless, Secretary William H. Knight, 355 Dearborn Street, Chicago, would be very glad to supply the needed information and, in view of the fact that the rules have recently been changed, I think it better to write him.

Scarcity of Bacon Hogs.

There is a demand on the markets of the United States from other countries, and more largely from our own country, for bacon, and there being few bacon hogs to supply the demand, the trade is supplied from the lighter hogs of the fat or lard hog type. The bacon, however, does not command so high a price on the market as does bacon from typical bacon hogs.

The bacon hogs under consideration here weigh from 150 to 195 pounds and range in age from 1 to 8 months. They are simply hogs selected from the light hogs in general that conform as nearly as possible to the bacon hog type. They are not very fat, have fairly good development of muscle or lean meat and are as long and deep inside as is possible to obtain them. About 20 per cent of the light hogs that come to market are of this type.

That some effort is being made to supply this demand is shown by the rapidly increasing popularity of the Hampshires througout the corn belt.

About Live Stock Cuts.

Much of the live stock advertising that is being done in the live stock and agricultural papers would be vastly more effective if suitable cuts of breeding animals were made a part of it. Nothing talks like good pictures, and nothing talks the other way like bad ones.

For farm journal purposes a good cut is one which is made for that particular paper.

Too often the breeder is influenced by the artist to have large cuts made, and hog cuts are sometimes so large that they occupy a quarter page of space in the paper. This makes it impossible for any paper whose space is of value to use them.

Then, the cuts are frequently made for use in sale catalogs and they are etched for highly finished book paper. This makes them unfit for use in a weekly paper with its rapidly revolving rotary presses.

If the breeder would expend $2 or $3 on a cut of his favorite animal and have it etched to a screen of 65 instead of 130, as is generally the case, he would find that it would actually pay in dollars and cents as well as in satisfaction.

Kansas Farmer has the most complete art department in the West and can make these cuts in any size or style, but suggests that a well chosen subject shown in a photograph with plenty of contrast and made on glossy paper is more effective in a single column or a double column cut than in a quarter page cut.

It pays to take pains in getting up your advertising capy and if you find it difficult to do it, the fieldmen or the editor will always be glad to assist.

Hogs in 1912.

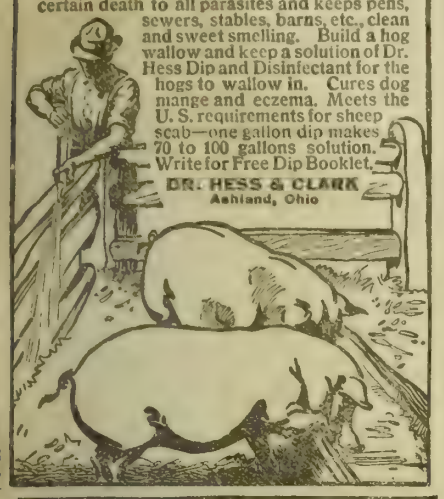
This is a matter that will repay careful and deliberate thought. As the matter now stands the pens of feeders throughout the corn belt are depleted, while in Texas and Oklahoma the fattening pens are not only empty, but shoats to fill them are not forthcoming.

Disinfect Your Pens

YOU can't fatten hogs in a dirty pen. The hog house should be sprayed occasionally with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant, not only to kill the lice and other vermin, but also to kill the disease germs which result from sour swill drippings. Lice hide under the troughs and pen posts—swill drippings become sour and caked, giving off foul, poisonous odors which the hogs inhale.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

is a positive vermin killer, an antiseptic and powerful deodorizer. It is non-poisonous and non-irritating and makes the most effective dip for hogs, sheep, horses and cattle—spells certain death to all parasites and keeps pens, sewers, stables, barns, etc., clean and sweet smelling. Build a hog wallow and keep a solution of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant for the hogs to wallow in. Cures dog mange and eczema. Meets the U. S. requirements for sheep scab—one gallon dip makes 70 to 100 gallons solution. Write for Free Dip Booklet.



DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



The hot boiling sun, heavy rain storms, strong winds or winter's chilly blasts have no effect on *Certain-teed* Rubber Roofing. Millions of rolls in actual use on the roof today—it is fully tried and has stood the acid test of time—*we guarantee it for 15 years.*

Don't decide now for or against *Certain-teed* Roofing or Rubber Shingles until you get prices from your local dealer and figure how much money you can actually save.

A *Certain-teed* label is pasted on each roll or bundle for your protection. Write at once for our valuable free book, AN-2 "How to Build for LESS Money."

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING COMPANY
York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill. East St. Louis, Ill.
Minneapolis, Minn. San Francisco, Cal.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher 3 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.



ADAM'S RAPID LUMP JAW CURE

One application guaranteed to cure permanently without scar or money back. Easy to use. Quick and positive. Ten years in successful use. Circular free. Write today.

H. O. ADAMS MFG. CO., Box K8, Algona, Ia.

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS



Different from all others. **Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head** *and all kinds of small grain.* 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)

FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"

C.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

In the corn belt fear of cholera has sent thousands of immature hogs to the market, and this exodus has been helped by the high price of corn. In the Southwest the drouth is responsible for the present scarcity of hogs, and this has been helped in some localities by the appearance of a strange disease among the herds. But the lack of feed has sent more Southwestern hogs to market than all other causes combined.

So, while the number of hogs coming to market, all over the country, shows an increase, this is at the expense of weight. The average weight at the Fort Worth market for the season now at its height is 25 to 50 pounds below the average weight of a year ago. This means the immediate loss of more millions to the market next fall. In our opinion this loss must in the end operate to the advantage of the swine growers who are so situated as to hold on to their breeding herds. This has reference to those breeding for the market. In the South there is no future crop of hogs in sight, the immense number of pigs coming to slaughter having destroyed all hope of increase from that quarter. With a shortage of hogs there must be an advance in price, and those who have hogs to sell next summer and fall will witness a change in prices for the better.

Breeders of pure-bred hogs will be called on to supply the foundation for the new market herds that will be needed.—Murray's Swine Breeder.

Buy Bred Sows.

The only means by which a farmer can get a crop of pigs next spring is to buy bred sows if he has none. The quickest way to get back into the hog business after being cleaned out by the cholera is to buy bred sows. The surest, easiest and quickest way to get into the pure-bred swine business is to buy bred sows.

There are numerous sales of all breeds in all parts of the country, and the first thing to do is to select the breed you will like best and then attend a sale. No man will succeed well with a breed which he doesn't like or which he thinks is inferior to some other breed. Pure-bred animals induce a love for them and if one has selected a breed which he believes to be at least the equal, if not the superior, of others he stands a better chance of winning out in handling them.

Buying a bred sow affords other advantages. It gives the buyer a better chance to judge the animal. If she has a tendency to sway in the back she will show it then. If she has a bad disposition she will also show that. If she is weak in the feet or legs this weakness will also be apparent.

On the other hand, she will show her good qualities to a better advantage. A strong back with good feet and legs and a mild disposition are especially desirable in the brood sow, and if she has these she will show them before farrowing time.

A man can afford to pay a higher price for a brood sow, as he has escaped the work of caring for her, the expense of her feed, most of the danger of loss and the possibility of her not being a breeder.

If she does not carry her own guaranty and show plain evidence of being a breeder she should be fully guaranteed by the seller.

The bred sow should be in a fair condition, as she will need a reserve of flesh in order to properly suckle her young without getting out of condition herself. It is not necessary that she be very fat, but she should be in the finest possible condition, both for her own good and that of the pigs. There should be no hint of sickness or disease about her. Even a cough should be regarded with suspicion. The modern hog is a product of man's skill and the knowledge of nature's laws. It meets his demands in a most satisfactory way but, as mankind does not know all about the laws of nature, the modern hog is not so well able to care for itself as its wild ancestors were. She will repay kindness and care and when removed to her new quarters she should be handled carefully and given the same kind of feed that she has been accustomed to. The feed may be changed, but it should be done gradually. A variety in the bill of fare is appreciated by a hog as well as by a man, and a well balanced ration composed of 60 pounds of corn meal, 35 pounds of shorts and 5 pounds of tankage mixed in 100 pound lots and fed with plenty of alfalfa hay in winter or pasture in summer will bring the best results with brood sows.

Other rations may be compounded, but nothing seems to take the place of tankage. It supplies a need of the system and satisfies a craving of the appetite. Sows fed on tankage do not eat pigs and, if the ration is properly balanced, they will be much quieter and do better. To do its best, any domestic animal must be kept comfortable and a properly balanced ration is an important part of animal comfort.

SHEEP and CONSERVATION

(continued from page seven)

cannot raise sheep in Kansas. Yet, for two years a woman has raised and shipped to Kansas City, native lambs that were acknowledged to be the best native lambs to reach that market. There is one word I would like to eliminate from every article written on sheep, and that is the word "scavenger." It is true he turns into mutton the weeds and much forage not eaten by any other stock, but he demands his feed to be clean and wholesome, and men misconstrue the word "scavenger" to mean any kind of feed, short rations and poor pasture. Deplete the flock, and a flock once depleted is almost impossible to get back in condition.

There is one grea tenemy to successful sheep husbandry in the eastern part of Kansas—the stomach worm. It is a small worm that infests the fourth stomach, taking blood and emitting a poison into the system. The eggs are carried in the feces to the ground and are hatched and the worms crawl up the grass and are taken by the sheep in grazing. Depleted pastures aid them in making depleted flocks. As the stomach worm must have heat and moisture to hatch and develop, the early lamb that is well fed gets to market too early for them to have done much damage, and the ewe flock, if kept strong, can, with an occasional change of pasture, resist their attacks.

In the grain growing belts of Kansas we no longer have cheap grass, and it is best to feed grain to the lambs—mixed grain lightened with bran—until 2½ months old, when they can eat corn unground. A culling chute instead of a "creep" is an improvement. By this method, my neighbor this last June sold a carload of February lambs that averaged 84 pounds each at the St. Joseph market, and sold for $7.15 per hundred. A neighbor that is a believer in clover and sheep has a four-year average of 37½ bushels of wheat per acre. England raises two and one-half times as much wheat per acre as does Kansas, and she owes her agricultural success largely to her sheep industry, using soiling crops for the sheep, and behind them grew great crops of grain. We people of Kansas know nothing of soiling. The only thing I know is that one year I sowed oats and pastured with sheep and the next year the yield of wheat per acre was enough more than any of my neighbors got to more than pay for the oats crop which they said I lost, and the lambs sold at $7.40 per hundred. England has 304 sheep per square mile, and Kansas has about 2, excluding feeding lambs. Kansas, with as many sheep to the square mile as England, would have about 25,000,000, and there need be no alarm felt about feeding them. In 1909 Kansas produced 147,000,000 bushels of corn, 25,000,000 bushels of oats, besides millions of bushels of other grains suitable for feeding sheep, 350,000,000 tons of hay and as much more milo maize, Kafir corn and cornfodder—twice the amount needed to feed these sheep. We could use all the wheat straw and most from hay and other feeds for these sheep, and if this was all returned to the soil for conservation, who can say: "Oh what shall the harvest be?"

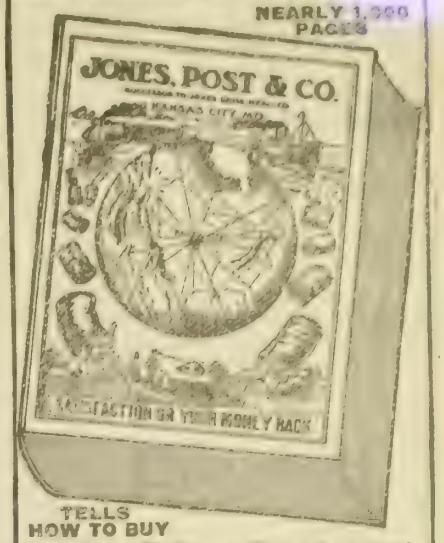
Every fair day has value, and none should be lost. Lose no time in preparing the land and in getting ready to sow the early spring crops. Much will depend upon early soil preparation. Get busy with the manure spreader.

A working plan is a valuable part of the farm equipment. With a well thought out plan you can drive your work all of the time and not allow it to drive you.

Bacon hogs have long noses, and breeders say that long nosed hogs always produce better bacon than do short nosed ones. It is also true that the bacon breeds respond to good feed and care so rapidly that in a few generations their type may change and they cease to be bacon hogs. The most remarkable transformation of this kind is found in the mule-footed hog.

This Big Catalog Everything For The Home, Farm or Person FREE

NEARLY 1,000 PAGES



TELLS HOW TO BUY

Groceries, Clothing, Women's Apparel, Shoes, Dry Goods, Millinery, Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Harness, Ranges, Incubators, Bee Supplies, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators and all kinds of Farm Implements at lowest known cost.

Get this great Co-operative Book No. 26 quoting WHOLESALE Prices on Everything you need or want and save money.

JONES, POST & CO. 846 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

TRADE MARK Ventiplex PADS

The Collar Pad without a fault

because it is made right.

This is the pad which is made of ventilated fabric that keeps a constant circulation of fresh air under the collar and prevents sore shoulders, galls and sore necks.

Your horses are always ready and willing to work when they have **Ventiplex** Pads in their collars.

If you have a horse with a sore neck, buy one of these pads and see how quickly it heals.



Your dealer should have them, but if not, send us his name and we will ship a sample promptly.

Better than other kinds, but cost no more

Patented Sept. 20, 1910

Write for our interesting folder. We also make the famous "Stay-on" Blanket.

Burlington Blanket Co., Dept. 30 Burlington, Wis.

Give Your Horses a Hair Cut with this

Stewart Ball Bearing Machine



It's the easiest to turn, does the fastest work, stays sharp longer and is more durable than any other clipping machine ever made.

The price, all complete, is only $7.50

You can get it from your dealer or send $3 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. 206 Ontario, Chicago

Write for new catalog showing the largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines in the world.

Denison's Means Perfect Drain Tile



Perfectly made-smoothly finished, hard burned shale clay tile free from lime and defects, the kind that's recognized the world over as the highest standard. Used by agricultural colleges and expert engineers. When your job of tiling is once done, it's done forever.

Ask Your Dealer to show you Denison's Tile and see how much better it is than other kinds. If dealer has none in stock tell him to write us for free sample tile.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE

Write today and get it. Find out why tiling pays. How and when to do it. Why the best tile like Denison's should be used and other valuable information.

MASON CITY BRICK & TILE CO. 515 State St., Mason City, Ia.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

are used exclusively by
98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES

Ten years ago there were a dozen different makes of creamery or factory separators in use. Today over 98 per cent. of the world's creameries use DE LAVAL separators exclusively.



It means a difference of several thousand dollars a year whether a DE LAVAL or some other make of separator is used in a creamery.

Exactly the same differences exist, on a smaller scale, in the use of farm separators. Owing to the fact, however, that most farm users do not keep as accurate records as the creameryman, they do not appreciate just what the difference between a good and a poor separator means to them in dollars and cents.

Now, if you were in need of legal advice, you would go to a lawyer. If you were sick you would consult a doctor. If you had the toothache you would call on a dentist. Why? Because these men are all specialists in their line, and you rely upon their judgment and skill.

When it comes to buying a separator why not profit by the experience of the creameryman? His experience qualifies him to advise you correctly. He *knows* which separator will give you the best service and be the most economical for you to buy. That's why 98% of the world's creameries use the DE LAVAL exclusively.

There can be no better recommendation for the DE LAVAL than the fact that the men who make the separation of milk a *business* use the DE LAVAL to the practical exclusion of all other makes of separators.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

730 TIMES A YEAR—You'll Be Mighty Glad That You Selected a GREAT WESTERN Separator

Twice a day—730 times a year—for a *lifetime*—you'll be mighty glad you chose a *Great Western* Separator instead of any other.

Whenever neighbors are around while you skim—or when you happen to be at your neighbor's when he is skimming with some other make—you'll feel *proud* of *your* judgment in selecting a *Great Western*. You'll realize then, what Great Western

Quality

means to you. You'll realize what it means in close skimming, easy turning, easy cleaning and in bigger profits from *quality* cream and butter. Let us tell you the facts.

The Great Western *bowl* follows nature's laws by delivering the *cream* from the *top* and the *skim milk* from the bottom. There is no chance of their mixing—so you get the utmost in quantity and quality of cream—even when skimming COLD milk.

The bowl of the Great Western is self-draining and self-flushing. There are no long tubes, no minute slots, nooks, corners, crevices or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt.

The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. The balls we use are absolutely uniform in size and test 50% to 100% harder than balls others use.

The ball races in the Great Western are tempered so hard that you cannot cut them with a file. That is why the Great Western beats them all for easy running and long service—why it is positively the greatest and undisputed



Value

ever offered in a cream separator. We will arrange to give you any kind of a trial you want on any size Great Western.

Test it yourself on every point, close skimming, ease of turning, ease of cleaning, sanitary construction, quality of cream, quality of butter and every feature that means durability—the most cow profits for the longest time.

Our 5 year guarantee and Security Bond prove our confidence in the Great Western.

Write Us Now

Let us send you our big book on more dairy profits. See how you can make from $10.00 to $15.00 more each year from every cow you milk. See the only separator that follows natural laws. The only separator cleaned in a jiffy. Skims warm or cold milk to a trace.

Write for our fine book today.

Rock Island Plow Co., 2495C Second Avenue Rock Island, Illinois.

TroJan Steel Gates



Sold on 2 Years' Guarantee

No ifs and ands Test them. Try them for 2 years. If they break or fall to satisfy you get your money back. $10,000 bond protects you. You take no chance. TroJan gates are real gates. Made of special heavy high carbon steel tubing. Have patent latch, special hinges. Cannot sag. Absolutely hog tight and bull proof.

At Bargain Prices

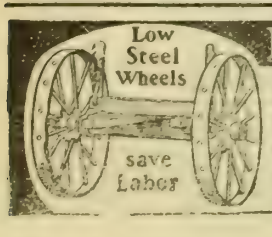
$4.25 for 10-foot gate as illustrated. Other sizes in proportion. Never before has anyone offered you our quality at any price. Big illustrated folder giving complete details and full description of guaranteed gates sent free on request.

No longer necessary to worry and fuss with wooden gates. TroJan adjustable steel gates are just as cheap, wear, better, look better, easier to handle than the best wood gate ever made.

1 Gate Free

That's my special offer open to only 1 farmer in each community who will help me introduce TroJan gates. Write today for literature and full particulars. W. K. Voorhees.

W. K. Voorhees, Mgr., Standard Mfg. Co., 310 State St., Cedar Falls, Ia.



NEW WHEELS For Your Old Wagon

"ELECTRIC" STEELS to fit any wagon—old or new. Make a new wagon of your old gear at small cost. We guarantee fit. Give a low lift—you get more work done in less time, with less labor. Cost less than wood wheels and last longer. Do not rut fields and meadows. Investigate "Electric" Steel Wheels.

ELECTRIC HANDY WAGON—made of Oak, Hickory and Steel. Just what you want for all kinds of knock-about work. Will last a lifetime. Has unbreakable steel wheels. Easy draft. Let us show you how to save yourself and your team. Write us today for free book. Address

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Illinois.

DAIRY



Effingham County, Illinois, has 500 silos and 7,000 milk cows. All this has been brought about in the last six years.

Breeding counts in the dairy herd. It is not necessary, however, that a cow be pure-bred in order that she be a large and profitable producer.

Many dairy and beef farmers in Illinois are growing sweet clover as a preparatory crop for alfalfa. This is one result of the organization of the Illinois Alfalfa Club.

The dairy interests are united in a determined stand against imitation butter. Few can object to oleo, but to sell oleo, or anything else, as butter is a fraud.

If your cream tests less than 25 per cent go after your separator screw. You cannot afford to sell [illegible] cent cream. Pigs will pay more for such cream than the creamery can pay.

In California several club women are reported as having become deputy milk inspectors for the purpose of cleaning up the milk supply of some town. "The hand that rocks the cradle" is taking a crack at a few other things, in California as in Kansas.

There is no speculative feature connected with dairying. Know your cows by weighing and testing. Weed out the poor ones and begin improving with absolute certainty. A good cow will produce butter fat at a profit always. It is worth something to be engaged in a business, the product of which sells for cash.

It costs considerable in time and money to work up the rough feeds of the farm into cream, but the product is worth while. After the cream is produced a man must be a "queer 'un" who would deliberately do anything that would injure its value or who would neglect the things that would protect it from damage.

Pure-bred dairy cattle are in great demand. A few days ago there sold in Lincoln, Neb., 150 Holstein bulls, cows and heifers in a public auction and the top of the sale was $600 for a bull. The average was good. Later, at Omaha, another like offering was disposed of, which averaged about $114 for all ages and grades of females.

The proper use of the hand separator will enable the creameries to make as good butter as they could from whole milk, and thus leave the farmer the warm skim milk for his pigs and calves. The number of parts in the hand separator is not so important, but the keeping of these parts perfectly clean and sweet is of vital importance. Hot water is the greatest solvent and disinfectant known to science.

The milking season on most farms is too short, beginning and closing with grass. A large percentage of our cows produce a good flow on grass. This flow would make these same cows highly profitable if continued over a period of at least 10 months. The milking period could easily be extended if proper feed were provided. The silo is the easiest solution. The silo will convert an unprofitable dairy into a profitable enterprise. While doing this it will make other live stock departments more profitable.

Causes of barn taint in cream and butter are: Keeping the cows in a poorly ventilated barn, especially if the barn is not kept clean and the cows not well bedded. Milk pails and cans should not be left standing in the barn any longer than necessary before milking, and as soon as the milking is done, remove the cans and pails from the barn. The milk and cream should not remain in the barn over night, or be left in an adjoining room if that room contains barn odors. If the dairyman has no milk house a small water-tight box or even a barrel can be used to good advantage as a place for storing [illegible]

A farm dairyman having trouble with injured udders—he thinks garget—wonders if concrete floors, on which his cows stand, is responsible for this injury. We do not like concrete floors for cows. If the concrete is rough—not slippery—a considerable part of the possibility of injury is avoided. Plenty of bedding should be used always. We like a slatted or wood floor on top of the concrete. Concrete is a good conductor of heat or cold, and an udder coming in direct contact with it, is liable to injury.

The editor well recalls when the milking of a few cows was regarded as beneath the dignity of the Kansas farmer. In those days the height of most farmers' ambition was to feed a few steers. How times have changed! The feeding of steers is each year drifting more and more into the hands of the trained feeder, although that should not be so, for the farmer can and should feed out his own steers. But dozens of former streer feeders are now milking cows instead of feeding steers, while others are milking a few cows to keep the farm going on a cash basis until the steers are finished.

We have recently seen a herd record in which these figures appeared: Averaged, 8,514 pounds milk and 331.5 pounds fat, producing milk worth $158.25, at a feed cost of $89.16. The average profit per cow was $69.85 over cost of feed. For each dollar expended for feed the cows averaged to return $1.77. This herd included five pure-breds and 11 grades. The average of the grades was higher than the pure-breds in this particular instance. What does this prove? That we can make a good profit without having a high-bred herd, but it is certain that those grades had some good pure-bred producing blood back of them; the cost of feed seems heavy in this herd, but a liberal feeding will pay in the end; feed all that a cow can economically use to advantage.

The best way to select a dairy cow is to take the amount of milk and butter fat she produces and keep a record of it; that takes time, but there is a certain relation between type and production. The wedge shape belongs to the dairy animal, the triple wedge shape as viewed from the front, the side and from the top. We want fine hair, small bones, for if we have coarseness to any marked degree it shows a tendency to the beef type. The udder is the most important of all; it should come well forward and run up well behind; the fore udder should not be cut up; it is more apt to be defective. Teats should be well placed, of fair size and reasonable distance apart. The milk veins and milk wells are important as showing productive capacity. The more twisted or crooked the veins, the greater the capacity of the udder to produce milk. The veins should be long and large but not of too large size for the capacity of the milk wells. The escutcheon is not thought to be indicative of capacity, as was so thought thirty years ago.

The editor recently talked with an Iowa farm dairyman who said he owned eight Holstein cows which, in 12 months, had produced for him 120,000 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent fat and containing 4,560 pounds of butter fat, or an average butter fat production of 570 pounds of butter fat per cow. The owner has promised KANSAS FARMER a photo of each of these cows, and in an early issue we hope to show our readers how these animals look. These figures look large—they are large—but far from the record breaking figures of individual cows. The editor himself bred on a Kansas farm a herd averaging in 12 months, 330 pounds of butter fat per cow, and did it with no extraordinary means or effort and with money expenditure for bulls only. Our Iowa friend's cows are not two times as good as were ours. The painstaking farm dairyman can develop 500-pound cows. He can do it in 15 years. What satisfaction in milking, stabling and feeding only eight cows to obtain the product of 25 average cows!

LESS THAN 2 CENTS a year For Oil and Repairs

A regular hand-driven, five hundred pounds capacity per hour

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

has recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Total cost for oil and repairs only one dollar and fifteen cents—less than two cents per year. Write for free, illustrated account and see how the parts of the Tubular resisted wear.

You are right in concluding that a separator which gives you this kind of service is the quality separator—The World's Best.

Remember that Dairy Tubulars are different from all others. Built on the only known principle which overcomes the many parts and faults of others. Patented. Can not be imitated. Have no disks. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Wear a lifetime. Guaranteed forever.



Dairymen who are making the biggest success are taking advantage of Tubular "velvet"—are pocketing the extra profits Tubulars make, but which other separators fail to get. Write us for their names.

Write us for free trial. Other separators taken in exchange. Write for Cat. No. 165



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP

Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.



Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.

At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.



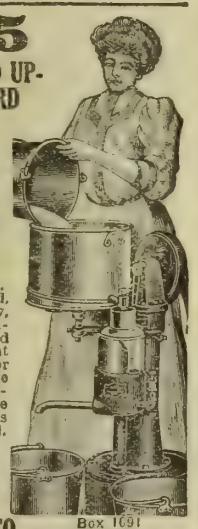
Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write as to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

15.95 AND UPWARD

AMERICAN SEPARATOR



THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for $15.95. Skims hot or cold milk; making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Gears thoroughly protected. Western orders filled from Western points. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our handsome free catalog. Address:

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1091 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.

Paint Sample Book Free



If you intend to paint anything this season, whether your house, barn, fence or out buildings, or if you need paint for your floor, or for the inner wood work of your home, or if you need paint or varnish for any purpose whatever, before you buy, write us and say *"Send me your special paint color sample book,"* and by return mail we will send you our great paint book which contains over one hundred sample colors of paints and varnishes for every purpose. It shows over sixty color samples of our famous high-grade ready mixed

House Paint at 83c a Gal.

over seventy color samples of our very high-grade fence, roof and

Barn Paint at 43c a Gal.

shingle stain at 45c a gallon, varnish stain at $1.28 a gallon, household enamels at $1.45 a gallon, wagon and implement paint at $1.30 a gallon, carriage paint at $1.63 a gallon, floor paint at 99c a gallon, calcimine at 4 1-2c a pound, and paints and varnishes for all kinds of work at very low prices.



Guaranteed 5 Years

We guarantee our mixed paints not to crack or peel during 5 years of service. If it should we will furnish new paint free) and a gallon will positively cover at least 250 square feet of surface with two coats. Don't delay, but sit down right now and write for our great paint book, and see the beautiful colors and marvelously low prices, and read our wonderfully liberal 5 year guarantee which protects you absolutely.

Write for Sample Book

JOHN M. SMYTH MDSE CO. 150-250 W. Madison St. Chicago

The dairy cow as a soil builder is without a peer. In every section where the land has become depleted, the cow is the important factor in the scheme of upbuilding. It is wise to patronize the cow as a maintainer of fertility.

Soy Bean Meal for Dairy Cows.

Soy bean meal, made by grinding up the entire soy bean plant, is giving excellent results as a feed for dairy cows on the farm of T. B. Foster, Warren County, Ohio. Mr. Foster, who is a graduate of the College of Agriculture, raised over 20 acres of soy beans last season. A part of the crop was planted with corn and put into the silo. The remainder, following sweet corn, was allowed to ripen and ground into meal. This bean meal is being fed in the ration with corn and cob meal, cottonseed meal and distillers' grains. Mr. Foster expects to put out about 75 acres this coming season. According to present plans he will sow oats and Canada field peas as a soiling crop and then follow with the soy beans. He has over 300 acres of land and keeps about 60 head of Jersey cows, from which he sells milk at retail in Cincinnati.

Some Cow Rations.

For a cow that is giving from 20 to 25 pounds of milk a day, the following rations are considered about right. Cows that are giving more or less than this quantity of milk should have their feed increased or decreased accordingly:

Ration 1.	
Corn silage	25 pounds
Clover hay	10 pounds
Corn	4 pounds
Bran	4 pounds
Ration 2.	
Corn silage	30 pounds
Alfalfa or cowpea hay	10 pounds
Corn	6 pounds
Bran	2 pounds
Ration 3.	
Clover hay	20 pounds
Corn	4 to 5 pounds
Bran or oats	2 to 4 pounds
Ration 4.	
Clover hay	20 pounds
Corn and cob meal	5 to 7 pounds
Gluten or cottonseed meal	2 pounds
Ration 5.	
Alfalfa or cowpea hay	10 pounds
Corn fodder	10 pounds
Corn	5 to 7 pounds
Bran	2 pounds
Ration 6.	
Alfalfa or cowpea hay	15 to 20 pounds
Corn	8 to 10 pounds

Where the Dairymen Stand on Oleo.

The existing oleomargarine law was framed with a desire to promote commercial honesty and to protect both consumer and producer.

The food value of oleo does not depend on its color, while the dishonest sales of the article are possible solely on its color being such as to counterfeit butter. The fallacy of the claim that oleo is colored to make is more palatable is shown by the fact that different colors are natural to different products, that no color is, in and of itself, more palatable than another. The color desired for oleo is the color of butter.

In consideration of these facts, the present law was enacted with the idea of reducing the tax on natural oleo from 2 cents per pound to a nominal figure for administrative purposes so that the consumer could get it as cheaply as possible, and of increasing to 10 cents per pound the tax on oleo when colored so as to be a counterfeit of butter.

The commissioner of internal revenue asserts now that this law has been to an extent a disappointment for three reasons: Adverse decisions of some courts as regards certain administrative features; adverse decisions of the courts through the presence of the word "artificial" before the word coloration; the great disparity—40 to 1—in the tax on colored and uncolored oleomargarine. The first objection has been removed by a recent decision of the Supreme Court. The Dairy Union, after a full consideration of existing conditions, and taking counsel of those representing the National Grange, the Farmers' National Congress and other organizations, has decided to meet the other objections to the law, and also to show that the dairymen do not want "to tax the poor man's butter" or "to add to the cost of living" by favoring a reduction of all taxes to a nominal figure. But the dairy interests will insist that no oleo shall be manufactured or sold in imitation or semblance of butter of any shade of yellow.

The Dairy Union believes that the line between genuine and dishonest oleo is based on color, and that some form of color regulation is necessary to maintain that line. A bill has been drafted expressing the ideas of the Union, and members of Congress should be promptly informed by letter and telegram of the wishes of the dairymen. Lose no time.

Diamond TIRES

MADE TO FIT EVERY TYPE AND STYLE OF RIM

WHEN you are buying a new car remember that the car maker does not guarantee the tires on the car he sells you. He sells you a car equipped with tires and there his responsibility ends—but yours begins.

If you want to get all the pleasure and satisfaction you are entitled to, insist that your new car be equipped with Diamond Tires before you place the order.

You will use your car largely upon country roads. Country roads are much harder on automobile tires than are city streets, and repair shops are farther apart. The car maker may have overlooked that point in equipping his cars. But you who are to use the car must not overlook it.

Diamond Tires are the best tires for the farmer's automobile. They not only give Greatest Mileage but they are above all other tires best fitted for the severer service that is demanded of them. In every Diamond Tire there is built in the experience of fourteen years—a longer experience than any other maker can claim.

No matter what car you own, no matter what its style of rim may be, there's a Diamond Tire to fit every style, type and size of rim.

Diamond Tires are not only greatest in service and mileage but they are far less subject to accidental injury, and if injured are more easily and cheaply repaired than any other tire you can buy.

There are Diamond dealers everywhere—there's one near you. And Fifty-Four Diamond Service Stations that take care of Diamond tire users. If you don't know who is your nearest Diamond dealer, write

The Diamond Rubber Company

AKRON, OHIO

"WRITE FOR OUR 1912 CATALOGUE — IT'S FREE."

DEFORMITIES CURED!



CLUB FEET of any variety, and at any reasonable age, can be made straight, natural and useful. No plaster paris, no severe surgical operations, and the result is assured.

POTTS DISEASE when treated in time should result in no deformity; paralysis can be prevented and the growth not interfered with. Write for information and references.

SPINAL CURVATURE Recent cases usually make complete recoveries and even those of long standing do well. No plaster paris, felt or leather jackets. Write for information and reference.

HIP DISEASE in the painful stage can be relieved and the inflammation permanently arrested. Shortening, deformity and loss of motion can usually be corrected. No surgical operations are confinement.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS We can refer you to many responsible people all over the country, whose children, practically helpless from Infantile Paralysis, were restored at this Sanitarium.

DEFORMED KNEES OR JOINTS yield to our methods of treatment, and if interested you should know about it.



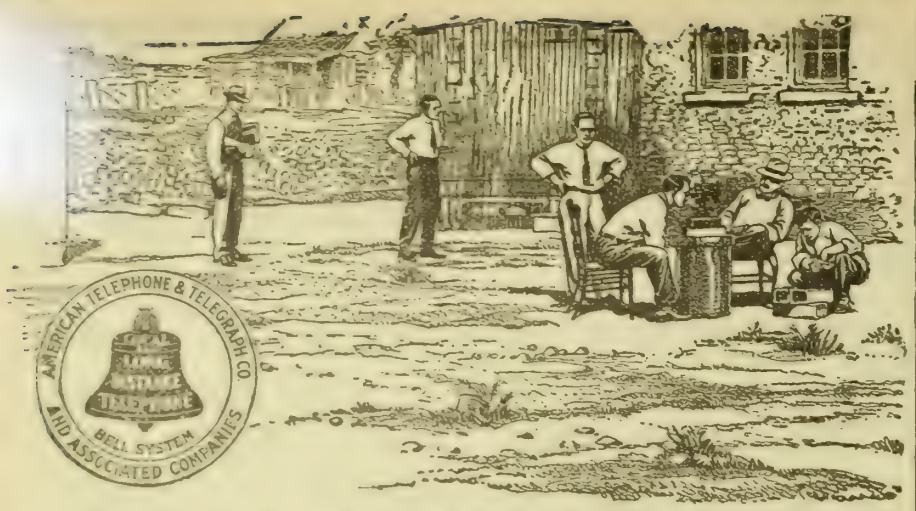




This is the only thoroughly equipped Sanitarium in the country devoted exclusively to the treatment of crippled and paralyzed conditions.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK FREE Write us for illustrated book which will be sent free on request to any address.

L. C. McLAIN SANITARIUM
989 Aubert Avenue ST. LOUIS, MO.



From a Photograph Showing the Last Step in Locating the Exact Center of Population of the United States.

"The Center of Population"

A Title that Fits Every Bell Telephone

From the census of 1910 it is found that the center of population is in Bloomington, Indiana, latitude 39 degrees 10 minutes 12 seconds north, and longitude 86 degrees 32 minutes 20 seconds west.

"If all the people in the United States were to be assembled in one place, the center of population would be the point which they could reach with the minimum aggregate travel, assuming that they all traveled in direct lines from their residence to the meeting place."

—U. S. Census Bulletin.

This description gives a word picture of every telephone in the Bell system.

Every Bell telephone is the center of the system.

It is the point which can be reached with "the minimum aggregate travel," by all the people living within the range of telephone transmission and having access to Bell telephones.

Wherever it may be on the map, each Bell telephone is a center for purposes of intercommunication.

To make each telephone the center of communication for the largest number of people, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service for a country of more than ninety million.

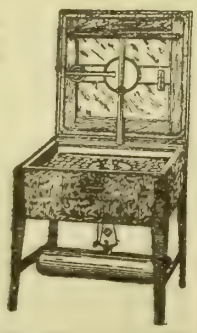
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy One System Universal Service

RAYO INCUBATOR

The Most Wonderful Hatching Machine in the World

The **RAYO** isn't the best because we say it is, but because it has been **Proved** best in the hands of thousands of thoroughly pleased users. The Rayo has **More Actual Improvements** than any other machine made.



ONLY ONE GALLON OF OIL FILLING OF TANK ENTIRE HATCH

Eggs turned and cooled without removing egg tray. Lamp cleaned without removing tank or chimney. Hinged lid, double glass panels, making eggs, thermometer and chicks always in plain view. Wonderful automatic regulator which raises and lowers flame as required. Write today for our **Free Poultry Book, "Eggs To Money."** It thoroughly describes this wonderful hatching machine, and gives prices. Write for **Your** copy today.

RAYO INCUBATOR CO. Barber Street, **Blair, Neb.**

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE

The book entitled, the History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 5 to 8 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes White Diarrhoea, or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure. Book absolutely free for the names.

RAISALL REMEDY CO., - - - - - - - - - - - - BLACKWELL, OKLA.

KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABLE prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter heads. Everything in the printing line. Write for samples and prices. Western Printing Co., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. **Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.**

POULTRY

The time for hatching chickens will soon be here, and it is well to be forehanded in your preparations.

If you intend hatching some pure-bred chickens this season, just now is a good time to be sending for circulars from fancy poultry raisers.

There is no best kind of fowls. If you like a particular color or shape, that is the best kind for you. There is more in the feed than in the breed.

A remedy for nearly all poultry troubles, and one which has been found very efficient, is to always exercise care in doing all the work pertaining to the poultry at the proper time.

If you have decided upon the breed of chickens you are going to raise, send off for circulars to specialists of that breed rather than to one that raises a dozen different breeds of poultry.

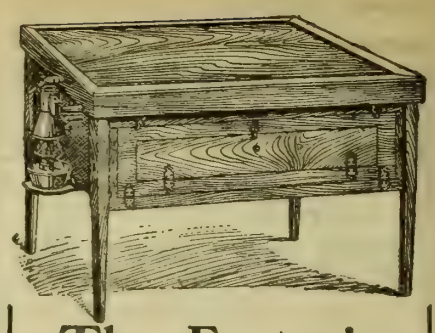
Many people make poultry raising difficult because they don't give it the same careful attention that they would given to other lines of endeavor. They think anything is good enough for the chickens. But poultry demands the best that is in a person, and is worthy of the best endeavor.

A correspondent wishes to know if it is possible for a hen to lay two eggs in one day. Yes, such a thing is possible, and has happened at times, though not as often as some people would claim. Unless one has trap nests and is certain of the identity of the hen that is supposed to lay twice daily, it is best to be careful with such claims. At a recent experiment at Cornell University a few cases were recorded where hens occasionally laid two eggs in one day, but would lay none the next day. These were authentic cases, for they were trap-nested. Our experience is that the hen that lays two eggs a day has laid no egg the day before, nor will she lay one the day after. It is supposed that she was almost ready to lay the evening before, but went on the roost before laying; then very early in the morning she laid this egg, then another one before the close of the same day. Such hens are not more valuable or more prolific than other hens, and are merely freaks of nature, just like a hen that lays double-yolked eggs.

Monthly reports are issued by the director of the Missouri poultry experiment station on the results of the national egg-laying contest now going on in that state. But these monthly reports are very unsatisfactory, for it is sumply a change about almost every month. One month the Orpingtons are ahead, another the Rhode Island Reds, and another the Plymouth Rocks. But nothing is said as to their feed or care, which is just what the uninitiated want, so as to know what to do to get certain results. We presume that at the end of the contest the feed and care will be given, and one can then get some definite conclusions. In last month's report is this remarkable declaration: "One hen has made the remarkable record of 75 eggs for the three winter months. If she could maintain this record for the balance of the year she would produce exactly 300 eggs in the twelve months." Much virtue in "if." We have a hen that has laid seven eggs during the past seven days, and "if" she would only keep up the same gait, she would lay 366 eggs this year, for this is leap year. But there's that "if" in the way, and it is nonsensical to speculate on it, and especially is it foolish for professional experts to theorize on "ifs" and impossibilities.

Raise the Best.

Are you making all the money that you ought to out of your poultry? If you are raising scrub chickens, you certainly are not making near the amount that you could if you had thoroughbred poultry. If you are making some money with mixed breeds, under ordinary conditions, why not raise pure-breds and be in a position to sell fowls and eggs for breeding purposes, and make twice as much money. Too many in the business—no demand, you say. Not at all; for though there are many poultry breeders, there is still room for one more. And as for demand, it is unlimited. That is, the demand for the best kind of poultry is unlimited. Although there are more Barred Plymouth Rocks than



The Fostoria Incubator

KANSAS MADE.

Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the best redwood lumber, and worth the price. It has a double acting regulator that acts quietly and surely and always. Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycos" thermometer, the best made. Requires less oil than any other incubator. It hatches the hatchable eggs. Find out about the incubator that is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200-egg. Guaranteed for 60 days.

Send for free catalog that tells all about it.

FOSTORIA MANUFACTURING CO.,
C Street, Fostoria, Kansas.

Sam Thompson Says Try The Fairfield Incubator.

42 Days at My Risk

That's my fair and square offer to readers of this paper. I claim to have the best built, best looking, best hatching, easiest operating machine in the world, or your money back if the Fairfield fails to make good.

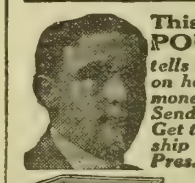


World's Best Hatcher

Guaranteed to Hatch 90% or Better or Money Back. Don't experiment with an Incubator—don't think that one make is as good as another. For real chicken profits try the Fairfield. I guarantee my incubator in writing. No other manufacturer will equal this offer, so don't buy until you write me for free catalog and full particulars about trial offer and 90 per cent hatch guarantee. Address



Sam Thompson, Pres., Neb. Incubator Co.,
57 Main St., **Fairfield, Neb.**



This Month Jim Rohan's POULTRY BULLETIN

tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 16 Racine, Wis.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS

Send us the names of 5 or 10 poultry friends and receive free our booklet entitled "White Diarrhoea the Greatest Foe to Chick Life." This booklet makes Poultry Profits Possible. It treats of White Diarrhoea, commonly called bowel trouble; gives cause, treatment and a guaranteed cure. Also gives directions for feeding chicks. Write today. It's free, postpaid.

F. K. REMEDY CO.,
740 Second St., Arkansas City, Kansas.

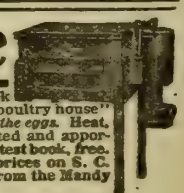


Barred Plymouth Rocks

A few high scoring cockerels (score 90 and up) for quick sale. Line bred. Prize winners wherever shown. I need the room, so will sell cheap. **Big chance to get something fine for a little money. Priced at $5 and up.** Write me now for descriptions and all further information as to prize winnings, breeding and egg producing qualities.

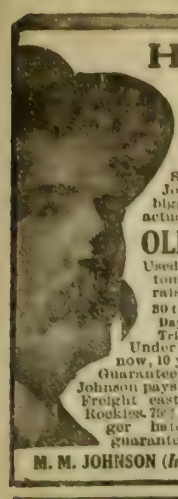
F. P. BOOMER,
Box 217, - - - Holton, Kan.

Mandy Lee



The incubator that is making chick batching a science. "Open front poultry house" plan of ventilation—*openings at the eggs.* Heat, moisture and ventilation regulated and apportioned automatically. Send for latest book, free. Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.



HURRY UP!
Send that postal to
JOHNSON
for his greatest
POULTRY BOOK—FREE
—Ready for You
Send a postal sure this time for Johnson's book—the best and biggest ever in 11 years—over 300 actual new photographs showing
OLD TRUSTY Incubators
Used by over 325,000 satisfied customers—most successful poultry raisers.
30 to 90 Days' Trial
Under $10 now, 10 yrs.' Guarantee.
Johnson pays the Freight east of Rockies. 75% bigger hatches guaranteed.
Johnson Pays the Freight E. of Rockies. 10 to 20 Yr. Guarantee Now
Less than $10
M. M. JOHNSON (*Incubator Man*) Clay Center, Neb.

FITZ Overalls



Are made to fit all from a three-year-old boy to a 54-pound man. The FITZ reserve stock is always complete—insist on FITZ

If your home dealer does not carry FITZ overalls write and we will see that you are supplied. Free FITZ book on request.

Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

GARDEN SEEDS

The wise man is now preparing to make Garden, and wants to buy the best Seeds obtainable. Acorn Brand Garden Seeds are fresh and stock is complete. If you have not received a copy of our 1912 Book of Acorn Brand Seeds—selected especially for the Southwest—write for it today, we want you to have it.

Ross Bros. Seed House
317 E. Douglas Wichita, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM
The Home of Egg Producers.
We have Leghorns (8 varieties), Minorcas (3 varieties), Blue Andalusians, Mottled Anconas, English Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, and Dominiques, all high class birds and big winners at Kansas state fairs and state show. Stock for sale, also plenty of eggs from pens containing our winners. Prices very reasonable.
Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.

What is the use to go to the trouble to hatch chicks and then let them die? Thousands of chicks have been saved by feeding "THE OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED." Why don't you save yours? It is a scientifically prepared balanced ration, not an experiment, but on the market for over ten years. Insist on your dealer furnishing you with the best.
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.

any other variety of poultry, they are still the most popular breed, and demands for the best specimens are unlimited, and when found the price is a very high one. There may be at times a surplusage of culls of any breed, but the supply of first-class specimens has never been filled.

A nice flock of thoroughbred chickens commands admiration. They will, to a great extent, advertise themselves. Give them good treatment and you will get 150 to 200 eggs per year from each thoroughbred, instead of 75 to 100 from the scrub chicken. The fullbloods are not only the most profitable in a direct way, but they make your place or premises look better, give the owner a prestige that is comfortable, and really profitable in the long run.

Ask the owner of a scrub flock why he does not have some thoroughbred chickens and he will say that the common kind are healthier than the pure-bred kind. There is nothing to this. If not given proper care, both pure-bred poultry and scrub chickens will sicken and die, but with proper care neither will get sick.

You never hear of any increase in the egg production of scrubs. The improvements have all been among the thoroughbreds. No trap nests, so as to tell the number of eggs laid, are used for common stock, whereas among pure-breds they are used, so the improvements can be told from year to year, and breeds that only averaged 100 eggs a year some years ago are now yielding 200 to 250 eggs per year.

Another reason for the pure-breds is the evenness of market fowls and eggs. A coop of chickens of uniform color is more attractive and will bring a better price, and the same can be said of an even colored lot of eggs. You can always get the top market price for pure-bred poultry and eggs.

A raiser of pure-bred poultry can easily sell lots of settings to neighbors at $1.00 per setting, and if he advertises, at $2.00 or more per setting. If he doesn't care for selling them for hatching purposes, or has more than he can dispose of in that manner, he can easily find a private market for uniform fresh eggs at some hotel or eating house, and get from 20 to 40 per cent more than the market price. Put the eggs in cartons holding one dozen each. Put them up fresh and clean and stamp them with a rubber stamp. A trade can be worked up with any city grocer that caters to the high class trade, or it can be done direct with the concerns mentioned. You will take more interest in your chickens if they are pure-breds, and will feel like giving them better care and attention than scrubs.

Writing under date of February 13, 1912, Prof. G. C. Wheeler of Manhattan, Kan., says: "I enclose new copy for our Buff Wyandotte ad. All our cockerels are sold, and we are getting ready for the baby chick and egg trade. KANSAS FARMER special poultry number was a fine one—the best yet."

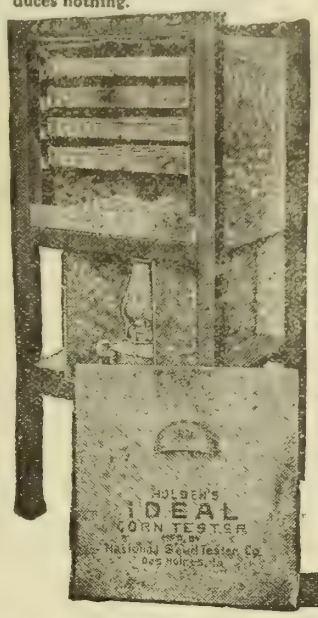
Fortunes in Inventions.
Every day you read about some man becoming very rich through some simple invention. Your invention may make you independent. Get is patented. I can help you. Send for my free booklet, "Inventors' Guide." This tells you all about inventions. **Frederick G. Fischer, Pat. Atty., 307 Junction Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.**

Insure Your Corn Crop Now

The best kind of crop insurance is to test your seed corn and be sure that every kernel will germinate. It's either guess or test and testing is cheaper and surer. Throw out weak and dead ears and then you *know* the remainder will produce stalks.

Holden's Ideal Corn Tester

Tests by the only method that is uniformly successful. Shows up the weak and dead ears every time and by preventing your planting these land wasters it brings you enough extra profit on one acre to pay for the tester. This tester has raised corn planting from a gamble to an absolute science. Stops waste of time and money cultivating land that produces nothing.



$1,000,000 More Corn Profit

Will be made this year by a number of progressive corn growers who are going to increase their corn crop by planting seed corn tested in the Holden Ideal Corn Tester. Are you going to join the progressive corn growers? Are you going to increase your yield and get part of the $1,000,000?

If your corn land is producing less than 80 bushels to the acre you can afford to invest and can get it. Test your corn with Holden's Ideal Tester.

You Make $1.00 A Minute

Twenty minutes work will test more than enough corn to plant an acre and increase your yield 40 bushels which at 50 cents a bushel you can sell for $20. Do you know of any other kind of farm work that will pay you $1 a minute for your time? Holden's Ideal Corn Tester is a big money maker for you and should be on your farm before you plant corn this spring.

It's Just Like Getting Several Acres More Land Free.

You farmers who are raising 40 bushels of corn per acre can double this crop by planting seed corn tested in Holden's Ideal. You can raise on one acre the same or more corn than now requires two acres. In other words the tester gives you the same results as though you bought twice as much land as you now own. Only the Tester doesn't cost anything like as much as an acre of land, and you don't have the extra labor of cultivating the additional land. The same amount of land, the same cultivation, but TWICE THE PROFITS.

Get Our Corn Book Free.

This is not a catalog. It's a book of valuable Corn Facts written by an expert. Tells how to prepare seed bed, how deep and how thick to plant, how to cultivate, how to breed for prize-winning corn. It is a book of complete information for the farmer who wants to make more money from his corn lands. Contains 15 plates. This is a copyrighted book and is worth $1 of any farmer's money. We'll send it free together with particulars of Holden's Ideal Tester, the biggest farm money-maker ever invented. Send a postal or letter today.

National Seed Tester Co.
1127 **Walnut St. Des Moines, Ia.**



Here's the only blower ensilage cutter that can be depended upon to do good work under all conditions.

PAPEC PNEUMATIC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.
PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 48, Shortsville, N. Y.
Distributing Points:
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OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**

White Plymouth Rocks
GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

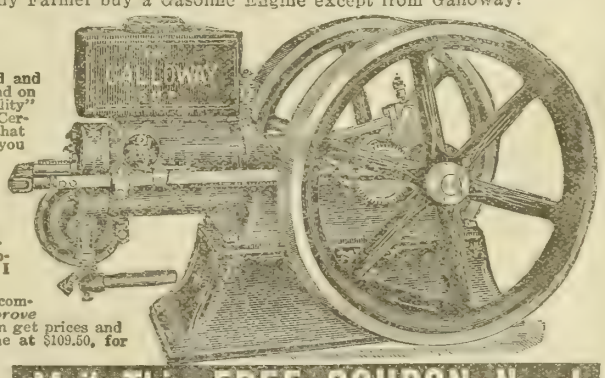
THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up by C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County. To E. L. Barbour, County Clerk: I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, 1912, one C. E. Thompson filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray towit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said C. E. Thompson, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is Grenola, Elk County, Kan. Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 16th day of February, 1912.—JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.



NOTICE!

Why should any Farmer buy a Gasoline Engine from anyone but me? I know that some are still going elsewhere, but I can not, for the life of me, see why. Quality and price are the only considerations that should enter into the purchase of a Farm Engine. Now, as Galloway Engines are the "top-notch" for Quality, selling at prices below all others anywhere near as perfect, the question remains—why should any Farmer buy a Gasoline Engine except from Galloway?



NOW, let's get right at the meat of this engine matter and find out what's what. After all's said and done, you buy an engine because you need one, and you want the best engine at the lowest price, and on the most liberal payment terms. Isn't that all there is to it? Very well. First, then, what is "quality" in an engine—how do you judge it? By the claims put forth by some Manufacturer, Dealer or Agent? Certainly not! Talk is cheap. It's only human nature for each fellow to say (and really believe, maybe) that *his* engine is best. No—it's not what anybody says about his engine, but what the engine, itself, says to you—that really counts. So when any salesman praises his engine for high quality, just call his attention to

Galloway's Free 30 Days' Actual Farm Test for Engine Quality

Ask him if he will run his engine alongside a "Galloway" on your place for 30 days—*and let you be the judge of Quality!* I will. Yes, any time! If my Galloway Engine—any horse power, 1½ up to 15—fails to make good against even the very highest priced engines, the trial will not cost you a penny. No sale, remember, until you say so. You just listen to what the "Galloway" says in this 30-Day Free Farm Test for Quality, and if the talk doesn't convince you—if you are not absolutely satisfied that the *"Galloway"* is the best engine you ever saw work—at any price—just return it to me. I will stand freight both ways, and you'll not be out a penny. Now what about my positive claim that

Galloway's Gasoline Engines Are Lowest Priced Quality Engines

My proof? Very simple. Just a matter of comparing Galloway prices with others. First, *prove quality* by actual, practical farm test. Then get prices and decide for yourself. If my 5 H. P. Engine at $109.50, for example, stands up and "makes good" side by side on your farm with some dealer's 5 H. P. Engine at around $225, you just naturally will pick the *"Galloway"*—won't you? Of course! Well, that's the way my Engines must sell themselves. I make and sell every one direct from my factory—never through dealers. You can't buy a *"Galloway"* until you are first *absolutely satisfied* as to both Quality and Price. If I knew of a fairer, squarer way to sell Engines, or if you do, I would at once adopt it. I still fail to see why any Farmer should buy a Gasoline Engine from anyone but William Galloway.

Wm. Galloway Will Trust You

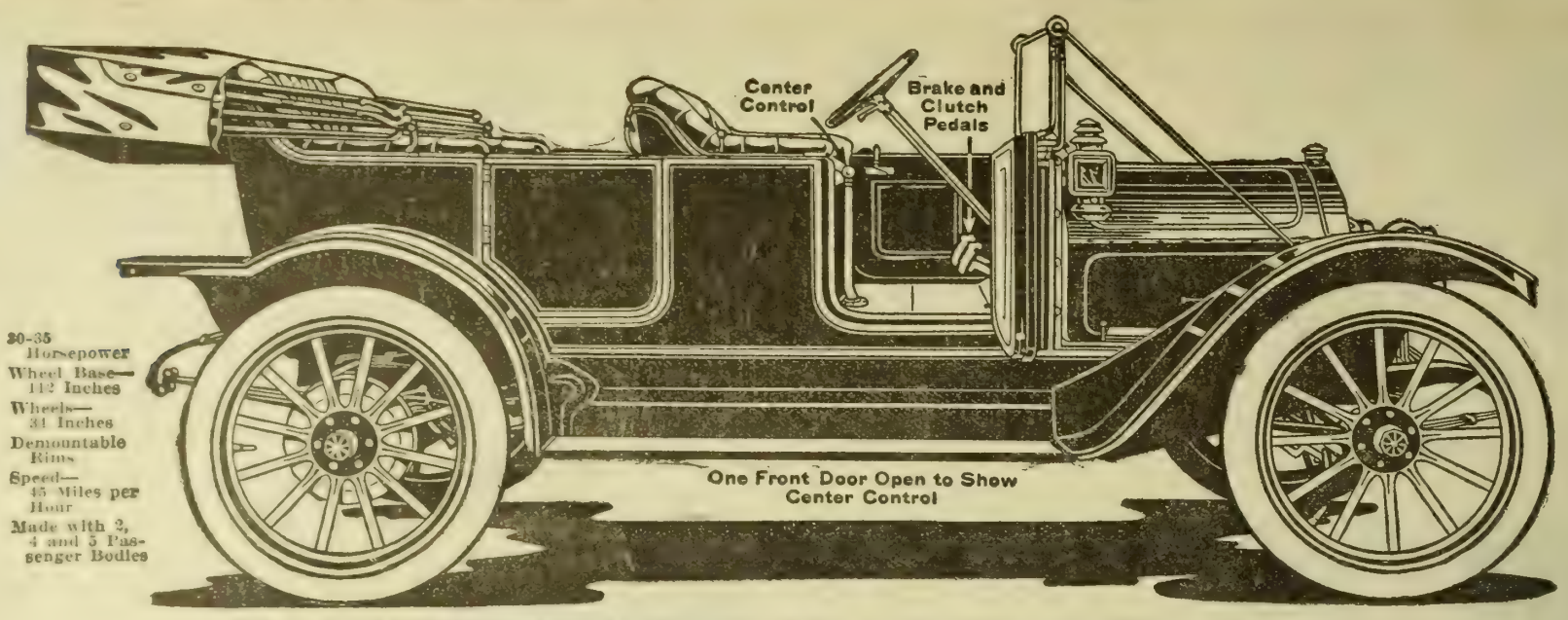
FREE SEED OATS

I want ten men or more to own and operate a Galloway Gasoline Engine in every township in this country. I've decided to sell two engines where I formerly sold but one. In order to do this quickly I am going to make the greatest offer I ever made—an offer that will be as good as a **Gift to You of $25 to $300** according to size of engine you buy. When you mail the Free Coupon for my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer, I am going to tell you how to get a supply—FREE—of Wonderful, Big, Imported S-E-E-D O-A-T-S. My brother J. W. and I own 1,920 acres of new, virgin land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing these O-A-T-S, and we want to introduce them on every farm in the United States. In order quickly to make these splendid, big, hardy, Northern Grown Seed Oats known to every reader of this paper, I will tell any Farmer who mails the Free Coupon or writes me, how to secure a supply Free. Will you join our Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats? Let me show you how to double and triple your Oats crop for 1912 with our Famous, Imported Canadian Seed Oats that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

Mail This FREE COUPON Now!

WM. GALLOWAY, President,
Wm. Galloway Co., 385-KE, Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:
☐ Galloway's Big 50-Page Engine Book in four colors and Special Offer to Ten Men or More in Every Township.
☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer and Wonderful Oats Book filled with Priceless Information.
Name.....
Town..... R. F. D.....
County..... State.....
(You will also get My 32-Page, 3-Color General Line Catalog—Free)

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Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, 20.00 extra.

Reo the Fifth—$1,055

The Car That Marks My Limit

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have no quarrel with men who ask more for their cars — none with men who ask less. I have only to say that, after 25 years — after creating 24 models and building tens of thousands of cars—here's the best I know. I call it my Farewell Car.

I don't wish to surround this new car of mine with any intangible glamour.

Glamour is always expensive.

I am simply a shop man, engineer and designer. In my earliest memories I was puttering around my father's engine works.

On leaving school I began engine building. And the Olds Gas Engines—famous half the world over—gained their place by actual merit.

For 25 years I have built automobiles. I began with single-cylinder, six-horsepower machines. And I've run the whole gamut to six-cylinder sixties.

Tens of thousands of men, in those 25 years, have used cars of my designing. Just because they relied on me, year after year, to build the best of the current cars.

I recite this to show that I am essentially practical. I shall never attempt to create any illusions. So what I say here about Reo the Fifth will be simple, plain, everyday fact.

No Sensations

Reo the Fifth is no great innovation. The time has gone by for that.

Thousands of good men, for two decades, have worked at perfecting cars. Together they have brought the modern automobile pretty close to perfection.

I believe that this new car embodies the best that all these men have accomplished. I searched the whole world for ideas for it.

It represents, in addition, the best I have learned through 25 years of continuous striving. So it comes, I believe, pretty close to finality.

The worth of a car, in these days, depends on no exclusive devices. It depends on facilities, on experience, on honesty of purpose, on the genius for taking pains.

Here I offer you all those—each in the extreme. And no motor car maker, whatever his price, knows how to offer more.

The Lessons Taught by Tests

My chief advantage lies here:

I was among the first to start learning the needs of automobiles. And I learned faster than others, because I had more cars out.

Experience is our greatest teacher. The inexperienced designer, however well-meaning, is bound to make countless mistakes. One learns only through errors the need for infinite pains.

One cannot anticipate every possible weakness. He must watch how cars, under some conditions, fall down. Then make the fault forever impossible.

In this way we learn to multiply margins of safety. We learn the need for exactness, for careful inspection, for laboratory tests. What once seemed sufficient becomes recklessness later.

Thus I have been learning for 25 years, through the myriads of cars I have built. And the flawless construction of this Reo the Fifth is due to that boundless experience.

Common Weaknesses

I might mention a thousand points which have thus been perfected, but I'll deal with the leading essentials.

The main source of weakness in motor cars is steel. It is due to ignorance, to carelessness or skimping.

By countless tests I have learned the best alloy for each purpose. And, to be sure that I get it, I analyze each lot of steel.

For the axles and drive shaft I use Nickel Steel. I use Vanadium Steel for connections. For the gears I use the most perfect alloy ever worked out for this purpose.

To test these gears, which others test with a hammer, I have built a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity. There I submit the gears to a crushing test, to measure exactly what each gear will stand.

The Nickel Steel axles are much larger than necessary. Every year I have built them stronger. Now my margin of safety in this vital part is considered extreme by most makers.

For the bearings on axles and on the transmission I use Timken Roller and Hyatt High Duty. Lesser bearings have led to trouble.

I have found that magnetos differ immensely. So I devised a test where, for ten hours a day, the magneto must act under tremendous compression. I have found only two makes which stand it.

Half the troubles with cars are due to a carburetor incapable of dealing with low-grade gasoline. So I adapted a carburetor to the commonest grades. And I doubly heat it—with hot air and hot water—to facilitate evaporation.

I add about one-fifth to the power of my engine by putting intake valves on top.

The long-stroke motor, the cylinders in pairs, the dust-proof transmission, the system of oiling, all simply accord with the best modern practice.

I carry inspection to the farthest extremes. Every part is inspected—every vital part tested. That is essential. Without it, flaws will creep in which only use can discover.

Good Measure

Another thing I have learned is that buyers enjoy good measure.

My wheel base is long, my wheels extra large, my tonneau is roomy. The car is over-tired. The springs are much stronger than necessary.

The design of the car, as each can see for himself, has the last touch of up-to-dateness.

The upholstering is deep, the filling is hair, the covering is genuine leather. I avoid all the petty economies.

The body finish consists of 17 coats. The lamps are enameled, as per the latest vogue. Even the engine is nickel trimmed.

The most perfect car will fail to satisfy buyers unless its appearance is perfect.

Exclusive Features

In addition to all this, Reo the Fifth has two or three features found in no other car.

One is the center cane-handle control. See the picture. All the gear shifting is done by moving this handle not more than three inches. It moves in four directions—for low speed, intermediate, high speed and reverse.

Another unique feature is the absence of brake levers. Both of the brakes operate by foot pedals. One of the pedals operates the clutch and the service brake as well.

So the front of the car is clear. The driver dismounts on either side as easily as you dismount from the tonneau.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to the cars which he passes. He sits where he can look back in making a turn. He is on the up side of the road. This has only been possible heretofore in electrics.

These are features to which other cars must come. But you find them today only in Reo the Fifth.

Price—The Only Sensation

Fixed Month by Month

The only sensation in this Reo the Fifth is the price at which we shall sell it.

All the rest results from an earnest desire, in this my final achievement, to give the best that a car can give.

If I have done that — and I believe that I have—the price of $1,055 is both unique and sensational.

Most other features are found in some other cars. But no price like this —nor any price near it—can be found elsewhere in any car of this class.

Now I wish to explain the reason.

Paring Down Cost

For the past several years, my chief effort has been to cut down the cost of my cars.

I have felt that my place in the future depended as much on paring of cost as on skill in designing.

I have been helped in this by an enormous demand for my cars. Our multiplied output has cut overhead cost.

I have also been helped by the goodwill these cars created. Each has helped to sell others. So selling cost is a fraction of what it was.

I have helped myself by inventing special machinery. The parts are now made by automatic machines, invented and built in our shops. Labor cost, on some parts, has been divided by fifty. And we get the utter exactness which hand work never gave.

We now make in this whole shop only one style of chassis. That saves in itself nearly $200 per car.

We have standardized the car, so that changes aren't necessary. Our tools and machinery last until we wear them out.

The whole car is now built in this one model factory, so we pay no profits to parts makers.

This year, in addition, we have cut a big slice from our profits. This new car, we figure, will more than double our output. And our profit hereafter will be a trifle per car.

Price Not Fixed

We have also adopted a changeable price. The price of today is based on today's price for materials—the lowest they have been in years. But our contracts with dealers provide for instant advance.

The price of $1,055 is the minimum. It can certainly never go lower. But, if cost advances, the price must be advanced. Price cannot be fixed for six months in advance without leaving big margin, and we haven't done that.

This initial price is the minimum. It is the lowest price, in my estimation, which an equal car ever will cost. But that is today's price only. I very much doubt if Reo the Fifth can long be sold that low.

My Supreme Effort

A hundred makers will argue that their higher-priced cars offer more than does Reo the Fifth.

I don't wish to dispute them. Judge that for yourself. It isn't hard to make actual comparisons.

Whatever the verdict, I can only say that this car marks my limit. I would not know where to add a single iota if paid a doubled price.

Better materials I know are impossible. Better workmanship is out of the question. Better features and devices, if they exist, are still unknown to me.

More power is possible, but not economical. More size, room and weight can be had, of course, if one thinks them worth the price. But more of care or skill or quality is totally out of the question.

This Farewell Car is my finest creation. If others do better, they are better men than I.

Ask for Catalog

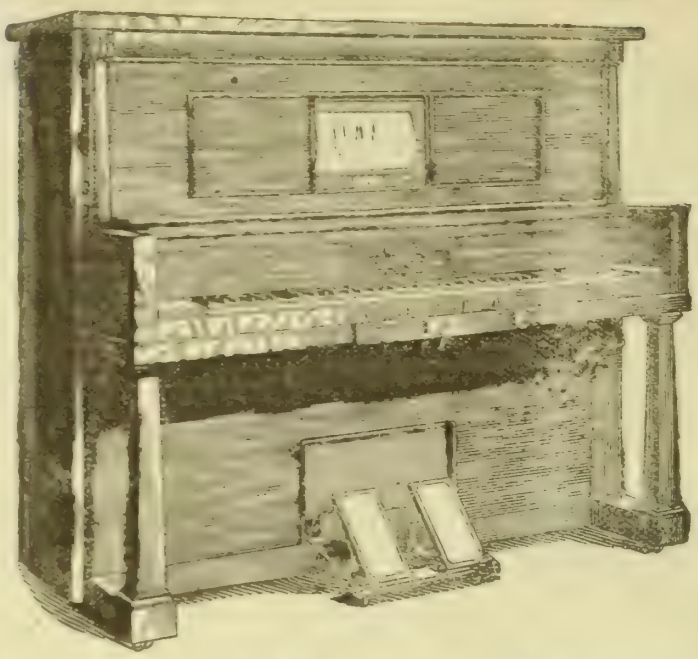
This car with roadster body sells for $1,000. With close-coupled body or touring car body the price now is $1,055. Our catalog shows the various body designs.

It also gives complete specifications. It enables comparisons, part by part, with any other car.

The book is ready for mailing. Ask for it now, as this car at least is worth investigation. When we send the book we'll tell you where to see the car. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario.



Father—Mother—Anyone Can *Now* Play Without Practice

Wouldn't you like to play, right in your own home, all the old-time melodies—all the church hymns—all the great marches—all the wonderful operas—and do it without learning to play—without any practice at all—just as well as a musician?

With a Crown Combinola

You may become as familiar with the music of Beethoven, Wagner, Liszt, Chopin, and the other great masters, as you are with the news of the day, and that, too, without the drudgery of years of hand practice.

You may get the same enjoyment in your own home as you would at the Metropolitan Opera in New York. You may have concerts, entertainments and church meetings without sending for someone who has learned to play.

No Lessons or Practice

You don't need to take a lesson in music to play anything you want. You don't have to wait for children to grow up so they can play for you. You don't have to leave your musical longings unsatisfied because someone begs off because of lack of practice. There are no disappointments because your friends who do play have left their music home. You can now have music when you want it—the kind of music you want—the very piece you want—and you or anyone can do the playing. That is what a Crown Combinola will do for you.

Always Ready to Play

It is always ready. It is not the silent piano found in so many homes, but one that anyone can play, classic music, grand opera, old-time airs, church songs, latest musical hits, the popular songs that everyone is singing and whistling, the newest waltzes and two-steps. All these you may play, perfectly, if you have a Crown Combinola.

Give This to Your Family

The best present you can make your family is a Crown Combinola. And you owe it to them. They have all done their share to make your farm profitable. You have bought machinery of all kinds to make your work easier. Now, give the family this one thing that will please them most. Let them have at home the musical advantages of the city. It will please the wife and keep the children at home. And, don't forget, you will enjoy playing this piano just as much as any of the children.

You Can Afford it Now

Let us tell you of our special plan to introduce one Crown Combinola in your neighborhood. Let us tell you what we will do if you already have a piano. Let us tell you more about the Combinola, and send you a beautiful piano book, free. Write us, or send this coupon, to-day, while you think of it.

Crown Pianos



This elegant design is one of our most popular styles. Moderate priced. Highest grade. Beautiful style. This piano may be purchased under our special plan. If you want a piano, let us prove to you the worth of the Crown.

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Tell me about your special plan to introduce one Crown Combinola in my neighborhood. Also send me your beautiful piano book, free of charge.

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Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

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Recent test by Prof. Rogers, Lewis Institute, Chicago, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Fully guaranteed. Our burners fit your old lamps. Ask for Catalogue M and learn how to get

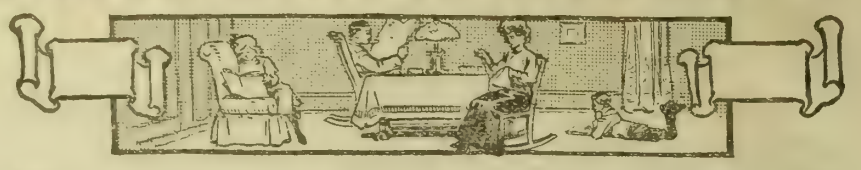


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HOME CIRCLE



Clarified beef drippings can be used instead of lard for pies. First beat it to a cream, then before mixing it in the flour add a small teaspoonful each of lemon juice and baking powder to each cupful of dripping.

Cakes are less apt to stick to the pans that are greased with lard or any fat that contains no salt. Some cooks do not grease their pans at all, but allow the cake to remain in the pan for a few minutes after removing from the oven. Stand it on a wire rack where the air will circulate on all sides, and very shortly the cake can be taken from the pan without breaking.

A good way to make one set of buttons do for a number of waists is as follows: Sew them on a narrow strip of cloth the length of your waists. Then make buttonholes on both sides of the opening the same distance apart as the buttons are on the strip. The strip upon which the buttons are sewed can be buttoned from the under side through both sides of the waist. This plan is not only good from an economical standpoint but for laundry purposes as well.

Every Farmer Should Have Music Now.

It would seem that our great modern inventors always have the American farmer uppermost in mind when they set about creating some of their wonderful works.

But the inventor must surely have had the farmer nearest his heart when he produced the Player Piano—the greatest of all musical instruments of modern times.

He realized that to learn to play the piano proficiently required a great amount of time which the farmer could not spare, and even his children rarely had the facilities to learn.

Now the player piano overcomes all the difficulties that have prevented the farmer from enjoying home music.

Any farmer—his wife—any six-year-old boy or girl can sit down at the Player Piano and render any operatic selection, play any ragtime tune, the latest song, or the good old hymns of long ago just as good as the finest musical artist in the world.

In short, the Player Piano plays whatever you want it, and whenever you want it. Looks exactly like a piano, sounds like a piano—in fact it is a piano—a self-playing piano.

Surely this is a truly marvelous boon to the farmer. No more lonesome nights, no weary Sundays—there stands the Player Piano ready to give everybody the same musical treat that city folks enjoy.

With prosperous times, with the tendency of the modern American farmer to give his wife and children city comforts and check the tide of emigration of the younger folks towards the city, we can only end as we began: "Every farmer should have music now."



9116—Girl's Dress: Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Requires 4½ yards of 27-inch material for the 8-year size. **9086—Ladies' Waist With Tucker:** 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 1½ yard of 27-inch material for the tucker and 2¼ yards for the waist, for the 36-inch size. **9100—Ladies' Seven-Gore Skirt:** Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size. **9163—Infant's Set:** Cut in one size. It requires for the dress of flouncing 1¾ yard of 36-inch material, with 1¼ yard of plain material for yoke and sleeves. Of nainsook or lawn 36 inches wide it will require 2¼ yards. The gown will require 2½ yards of 24 or 27-inch material; the cap, one-half yard of 18-inch material; the sack, seven-eighths yard of 27-inch material. **9117—Ladies' Yoke Waist:** Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Yoke and collar will require five-eighths yard of 20-inch material. **9160—Ladies' Night Dress:** Sizes, small, medium, large. It requires 7⅜ yards of 27-inch material for the medium size. **9158—Ladies' Princess Slip:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material, with 2⅛ yards extra for a straight flounce, or 2⅝ yards extra for a circular flounce for a 36-inch size. **9170—Ladies' Dressing Sack:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 38-inch size. **9120—Girl's Dress:** Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Requires 3⅜ yards of 44-inch material for the 8-year size. **9172—Misses' Dress:** Sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material for 16-year size.



Where Thousands of Well Dressed Men Come From

In all parts of the world—in every country on the globe—Ward's clothes are worn. They are worn by the man who wants to be well dressed and at the same time save half the usual clothing prices. No one can offer you more in the way of expert tailoring and no one will charge you so little for the best. You have your choice of hundreds of the season's choicest fabrics, of all the spring's snappy styles, of a suit all tailored, ready to ship the day your order and your measurements are received or if you prefer, we will make a suit to your special order. In any and every case we guarantee your entire satisfaction as to fit and style and wearing qualities. If for any reason you are not satisfied your money will be instantly refunded. At least investigate before you buy your spring or summer suit. You owe that much to your pocketbook. If you want a suit already tailored complete ready to ship ask for Special Ready to Wear Clothing book No. 33. If you want a suit tailored to your measure ask for book No. 38. Take your pick of these other free money saving books which present equally good values in the lines they represent. Put the numbers of the books that you want on the coupon.

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FREE SAMPLE Ask for sample and compare them with any other seed oats offered, or in the World. Our Big Illustrated Seed Catalog of Oats, Seed Corn, Grass, Clover and all kinds of farm and garden Seeds mailed **FREE** on Request.

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SHENANDOAH, IOWA Box69

50 Concord Grapes $1 Hardy — Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys $1 Stock Guaranteed.
Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

Our Rural Schools.

A great deal is being said and written at present about our rural schools, with the result that better and more artistic country school houses are being built.

In a large measure the credit for this movement is due to the women who have organized school improvement associations and are working toward better architecture, school gardens, larger playgrounds, and better sanitary arrangements. Everything, in fact, which tends to a more wholesome environment of country children.

There is no reason why the country school should not have a good location, with plenty of ground, suitable for football, baseball, and other outdoor sports, or that can be used for picnics and neighborhood gatherings.

An attractive and well arranged assembly room, with kitchen attached, should be a feature of the building. This would serve for a number of purposes, such as a recreation room for the children in stormy weather, a place for them to prepare and eat their lunches, a lecture room that could be cleared for neighborhood clubs, sociables and dances. A stage for the production of simple plays and entertainments would be an added feature.

To such a place university extension work could be brought, giving to the people knowledge and instruction valuable in their everyday life.

The young people, with every opportunity for wholesome pleasures at home, would be less attracted to the towns, and the farmers themselves would not be so tempted to leave the homes where they have spent the greater part of their lives, to the care of tenants for the sake of the social advantages of the nearest town or village.

In a good many of the city schools they have their own bands and orchestras nowadays, which add to their festive occasions, and this should be a feature of the rural schools too. There are so many times when music is needed. By putting it on a business basis a revenue could be derived from playing for dances and social affairs which should keep the organization in music without expense to the individual members.

Onion Puffs—Make a light, flaky pie crust, roll thin and cut it into squares. Take as many white onions as there are to be guests and boil them until they begin to grow tender. Remove them, drain and let cool, then carefully cut out the center, and fill the space with some good sausage, pepper and salt, fold each into a square of the pastry, adding as much tomato dressing as it will hold. Bake in a moderate oven. When done serve individually with the tomato sauce, to which a grating of cheese may be added. Garnish with thin slices of green pepper.

Bermuda Valuable Kansas Grass

Answering KANSAS FARMER inquiry, S. C. Hanna, proprietor Palo Duro Stock Farm, Howard, Kan., says: "I have no established meadows of this grass. I have planted a little experimentally in my yard and on my farm, but have not had it long enough to determine its value for this section. It has been established on the townsite at Elk City and Fredonia for a number of years, and I have been observing it on these places for several years. It has stood the winters here and is spreading rapidly. If it does as well in a larger way as it does on our lawns at Howard and Elk City it would make an immense amount of valuable pasture on our best limestone lands. An acre would pasture double the amount of stock that it would in any other grasses we have tried here. For lawns in this locality it looks like it would finally replace Kentucky bluegrass. It makes such a dense sod that dandelions have no chance with it. Its growing season here is two months shorter than bluegrass; that is, it starts later and quits earlier, but in its season it makes a finer lawn than bluegrass, and a splendid thick mat of dry grass in winter. I am inclined to think that this locality is near the northern limit of successful Bermuda grass and the southern limit of successful bluegrass."

Cheese is worth twice as much as beefsteak at the same cost per pound. Cheese is one-third protein and one-third fat. It is rich in the tissue building elements and can be used alone or to "balance up" many other rations. Brick, Swiss or limburger will digest anything but themselves. Cream cheese does not act upon the digestion so strongly.



The Howard Watch

EVERY year, Nine Hundred Million passengers use the railroads of this country—traveling on "HOWARD Time."

The HOWARD Watch is officially certified and adopted for trainmen's use on 180 of the leading American railroads.

But in fact, wherever you find men who insist on the value of time you will find owners of the HOWARD Watch.

One great sign of the advance of agriculture is the fact that Farmers and Stockmen are buying HOWARDS—just as they are insisting on the best in every other line.

As a practical man, the farmer is certainly in position to appreciate *the finest practical watch in the world*—the watch, moreover, that is carried by the leading men of every practical occupation.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

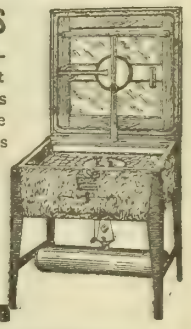
Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. When a man makes a permanent investment like the purchase of a HOWARD Watch he naturally wants to *see* what he is buying—he wants to get the jeweler's expert advice. The HOWARD Watch is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet, THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

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The Rayo is truly the Incubator without a fault. It is built upon principles that are scientifically correct, and which result—always—in successful hatches. One filling of tank and only one gallon of oil for entire hatch—eggs always in sight—turn eggs without removing nest-shaped tray—center heat—these are a few of the points which spell Rayo supremacy. We pay the freight and give a 70-day trial. Iron-clad guarantee. Write for the book today.

Write today for our Big Poultry Book **"EGGS TO MONEY"** Free for the Asking

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Barber Street **Blair, Neb.**

More Proof



Here's more proof that we can and will save you money on everything you eat, wear or use, on the Farm or in the Home. This Handsome Solid Golden Oak Extension Table for your dining room is a wonderful bargain from our Furniture Department. It is made of SELECTED OAK FINISHED IN GOLDEN, and has BOX RIM.

THIS TABLE EXTENDS TO 6 FT.
Extra leaves are furnished with each table. You cannot buy as good at retail for double the money. We have hundreds of just such bargains in our Furniture Department which cannot fail to interest you if you want good, reliable Furniture at a low price. We buy these goods direct from the manufacturers in large quantities, and sell them to you with one small profit added. In this way we are able to quote lower prices to you than most retail stores can buy the goods. **We Help You to Save Money.** Write for Large Catalog No. 26 for description of single pieces and complete outfits. **Sent Free** on request.

$8.50 F. O. B. Ks. Cy.

42-INCH TOP, 7-inch Pedestal
Weight 140 lbs with Crate

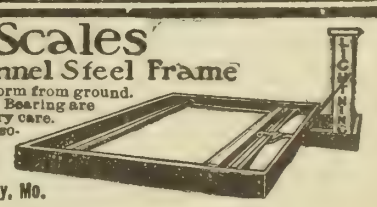
Extends Six Feet

JONES, POST & CO. 852 Liberty St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Lightning Pitless Scales

New Pattern. Solid Channel Steel Frame



Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

Buy the One Plow That Will Serve Every Purpose

Why spend your good money for a plow that only answers one purpose, when for about the same price you can get a *real*, ALL-PURPOSE *plow?* An implement that will do perfect work in *any* field on your *farm.*

What a vast saving and convenience it is to be able to plow *(at any depth up to 8 inches)* Tame Sod, Heavy Clay, Sandy Loam, Mixed Soil, Stubble Fields, Old Corn Fields, etc.—all with the same plow. The Rock Island Universal Plow does *all* those "stunts," a fact to which *thousands* of farmers gladly testify.

Besides, this remarkable plow turns over each slice *flat* and *smooth.* Leaves no *kinks*—no *air spaces* between top soil and subsoil that keep the precious moisture from coming up when needed. Even though hot, dry weather sets in, your crop goes right on growing, because the top soil lying flat on the *subsoil* allows moisture to be taken up from below, just like a lamp wick takes kerosene out of the bowl of a lamp.

Farmers tell us, too, that land plowed with a Rock Island "Universal" needs *less harrowing,* because this plow will *pulverize the soil* more as it turns the furrow. The

Rock Island (C. T. X.) Universal Plow

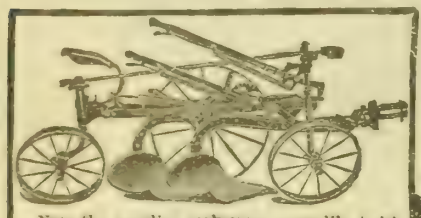
has been in actual, general use for three years. Under the most difficult tests ever given a plow, it has proven its right to the title, *"The World's Only Universal Plow."* Take for instance:

Down at Pickering, Missouri, fifty-five farmers gathered on a neighbor's farm to see the new plow perform. Fifty-five pairs of eyes watched it keenly as their neighbor put it through the "paces." They rendered the following unanimous verdict:

"We, the undersigned, have today witnessed a demonstration with the Rock Island Gang Plow on Mr. Swinford's farm, and express our unqualified approval of its light draft and perfect work in difficult condition of soil; turning a smooth, flat furrow and covering all trash. It handles sod as perfect as a breaking plow, and fully deserves the title of a "Universal" plow. The O. T. X. Bottom is a wonder."

Signed by Fifty-Five Farmers.

The names and addresses of these fifty-five men can be had for the asking.



Note the peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of the mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly over the surface without crumpling and turns completely over, burying all trash completely. No spilling over into the furrow or slopping forward onto the land. Lightest draft and easiest on the horses of any plow made. We own the patents on these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other make of plow.

Large pictures of this gang plow and of our Universal Sulky Plow are shown in our free books, together with complete description and large plowing scenes. (50)

Write!

Don't tie up your money in several plows. There's no use in it when you can get one plow that does the work of three or four, and at reasonable cost. Send for the complete story of the "Universal" and letters from men who use "Universals" on their farms. We gladly send you this information free. Merely say on a postal, "Tell me more about the new plow." Then put your name and address below and send postal to

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
244 Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill. (50)

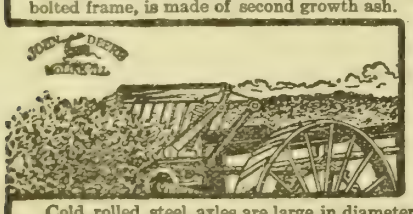
VALUE of MANURE

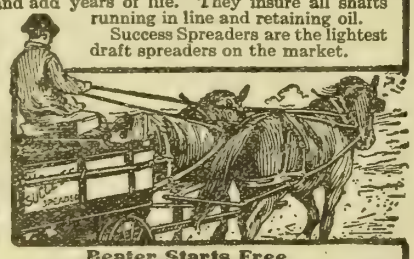
When properly pulverized and evenly distributed over the ground, manure is the best and most economical fertilizer that can be used. The additional crops produced will ordinarily more than pay for the spreader each year it is used. Besides much labor is saved.

SUCCESS MANURE SPREADER

Spreading is generally done when ground is rough; large and heavy loads are usually hauled. Success spreaders are built to withstand severest tests. Firmly mortised, trussed and bolted frame, is made of second growth ash.

the Success reduce the draft at least one horse and add years of life. They insure all shafts running in line and retaining oil. Success Spreaders are the lightest draft spreaders on the market.





Cold rolled steel axles are large in diameter. Steel wheels, made to withstand ammonia in manure, are almost universally used. Wood wheels furnished when specially ordered.

Roller Bearings

Seven complete sets of roller bearings on

Beater Starts Free

Throwing machine in gear slides beater back out of load. When the machine starts, the beater is free. It is revolving when load comes in contact with it. Thus strain is off the beater as well as the pull necessary to start the load greatly reduced.

Get This Book. Be sure to ask us for a copy of our new book, "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them," if you do not already have one. Answers every question concerning the most complete line of farm implements. To get our latest Spreader Book, ask for package No. S13.

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

EASY TO PUT UP Cyclone Lawn Fence LASTS A LIFETIME

You can put up your own *Cyclone Fence*—no expert workmen or special machinery are required. It will go up smooth, straight and tight, whether you use wood or iron posts and no matter how uneven the ground. And once it is up your fence troubles and expenses are *ended* for the rest of your life—for Cyclone fence—especially when put up on our iron posts with wrought bases is *absolutely permanent* and *repair-proof.*



Cyclone Fence

can never sag or slacken. It is made of heavier and stiffer materials than used in any other fence and in many handsome, artistic, exclusive patterns. *Cyclone Fence* is backed up by the biggest fence and gate factory in the world. *Cyclone Tubular Steel Farm Gates* are to be depended on for satisfactory service. Let us show you how to get the best and save money. Expert advice free.

Write for handsome free books. CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept. 30 Waukegan, Ill.

PRICE, $1.25

Sore Shoulders Eliminated

DON'T spend your money for gall remedies—don't lose the service of your horses on account of galls or sore shoulders. Here is a collar which if properly fitted, absolutely cures all such ills, while the animal works. It is collar and pad combined.

Lankford Cotton-Filled Horse Collar

Made of best duck, heavy leather trimmed. Wears like iron. Stuffed with [illegible] cotton, soft and flexible, fits any shape neck, absorbs sweat, keeps shoulders cool and healthy. The best collar known to use on colts and tender neck horses. Over 1,000,000 sold yearly. Insist on having the genuine Lankford—none genuine without the picture of the goat on the tag. If your dealer does not have it send $1.25 to us and ask for free memorandum booklet which also tells about the collar. Price, $1.25.



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Send For Our **SEED CATALOG** Now Ready

Special prices on Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Etc. We buy Millet, Cane Seed, Kafir Corn.

Hayes Produce Co., 524-526 N. Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

High Grade Seed Corn and Seeds (Seed Oats)

Ask for catalogue and prices.

GEO. T. FIELDING & SONS, Manhattan, Kan.

Horticulture

Holdover Blight.

Professor Sackett of Colorado states that "there is a prevailing tendency among orchardists to underestimate the danger from holdover blight in the pear and apple, and with this mistaken idea has crept in a certain amount of carelessness in the attention which is given to diseased trees.

"The actual amount of active holdover blight to be found in some of our pear growing sections is alarming, when we know the facts. The writer has been looking into this question rather carefully for the past two years, and finds that not only holdover cankers are common, but also that under Colorado conditions at least 20 per cent of these cankers on the small limbs and twigs contain virulent blight organisms at the time of blossoming. This form of the disease is easily recognized in the late fall, or better, in the early spring before the leaves start, by the discolored bark which is usually shrunken and cracked. In the springtime a brownish, milky exudate is frequently seen oozing from these cracks, and a little later in the season bees, ants, and plant lice can be found feeding upon this material. This sticky ooze contains millions of blight germs and acts as a virus, so to speak, for spreading the infection wherever these insects choose to carry it. Now we have quarantine laws to prevent the spread of smallpox virus, with the result that a serious outbreak of this malady is a rare occurrence. If we should be equally diligent in observing the laws of orchard hygiene, it would be only a relatively short time until blight would be a thing of the past.

"Those who have combatted blight most successfully tell us that the proper time to cut out and desfroy diseased limbs is whenever they appear. If this is done carefully and thoroughly, it is clear that there would be no means for carrying the blight from one season to another, but, as has been pointed out, this is not done. And why not?

"In the first place, it is an easy matter to overlook blight during the routine pruning unless one has it especially in mind; in the second place, many of us are apt to postpone cutting out blighted wood until the last, thinking that it is merely dead wood and no particular harm will result if it is not removed until the season opens. But remember that, although the wood may be dead, 20 per cent of such limbs contain living blight germs which will be carried to the healthy parts of your trees. In place of attempting to remove the blighted portions at the time of the regular pruning, a much safer procedure is to set aside a special time for this and do nothing else, for by so doing there is neither the danger of conveying the infection to healthy twigs by the tools, nor the chance of overlooking the disease."

Do Not Sow Dirty Seeds

Do not sow dirty seeds of any kind. A little labor expended in cleaning all seeds sown will save a lot of hard labor keeping down the weeds. A good fanning mill—and the best are advertised in KANSAS FARMER—should be a part of every complete farm equipment. As a sample of what seeds contain and how the land is made foul by sowing dirty seeds, this result of the examination of so-called cleaned clover should make you take notice. A pound of this red clover seed contained:

	Seeds to the Lb.
Russian thistle	3904
Dodder (two species)	1344
Pigeon grass	1184
Witch grass	832
Lambsquarter	576
Barnyard grass	64
Sweet clover	32
Alfalfa	64
White clover	trace
Trash	none

By sowing this seed at the rate of 8 pounds to the acre you will plant the following weed seeds per square rod:

	Seeds per Sq. Rd.
Russian thistle	195
Dodder	67
Pigeon grass	59
Witch grass	42
Lambsquarter	29
Barnyard grass	3
Sweet clover	1.5
Alfalfa	3
Total	399.5

In other words, the man who plants this clover seed will plant with it on an average 13 weed seeds on every square yard of the entire field.

Money-Saving Seed Book FREE



Send Your Name Today!

My New 1912 Bargain Seed Book is a straight-from-the-shoulder book of seed facts—every page is filled with big bargain offers on tested, dependable seeds, rather than high-sounding names and fancy pictures of unknown "freak" vegetables. Thousands of readers of this paper, who have given me all their seed business for years, already know the value of

Zimmerman's Tested Seeds!

My seeds are first quality seeds, true to name and sure to please. I sell tested seed only and give every customer the most possible in quality and quantity for every cent they pay for my goods. I want you to prove by one trial order that it means profit and protection to you to buy all your seeds from me. Write today for a free catalog. A postal will do.

ZIMMERMAN SEED CO.
623 Quincy, Topeka, Kan.



16 CENT SEED SALE

10,000 KERNELS OF Selected FERTILE SEEDS for 16c

1500 Lettuce	1000 Celery
1000 Onion	100 Parsley
1000 Radish	1500 Rutabaga
100 Tomato	1000 Carrot
1500 Turnip	100 Melon
1200 Brilliant Flower Seeds, 50 sorts	

Any one of these packages is worth the price we ask for the whole 10,000 kernels to start with. It is merely our way of letting you test our seed—proving to you how mighty good they are.

Send 16 cents in stamps to-day and we will send you this great collection of seeds by return mail. We'll also mail you absolutely free our great catalog for 1911—all postpaid.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
226 South 8th Street, LaCrosse, Wis.

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From New York to California, Dealers Sell and Recommend

PEPSEECO

Alfalfa Timothy Millet — Cane Clover Ky. BlueGrass

"CREAM of the CROP"

PEPSEECO BRAND Seeds are the highest quality money can buy. They are more carefully selected, thoroughly cleaned and rigidly tested than any other and cost *you* no more. Ask your dealer for PEPSEECO BRAND Seeds. Insist on having them. If he can't supply you, write us.

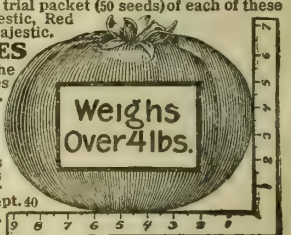
FREE Valuable book containing information about Alfalfa, Clover and other crops. Sent Free for your dealer's name.

J. G. PEPPARD SEED CO.,
1124 West 8th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Grow These Wonderful Prize Tomatoes

We have the largest varieties of tomatoes in the world. Specimens have been grown weighing over 4 lbs., and of superior quality and flavor. Can you do as well? It's certainly worth trying. Send 10c, stamps or silver, and we will send a trial packet (50 seeds) of each of these varieties, viz.; Majestic, Red Majestic, Yellow Majestic.

$75 IN PRIZES are offered for the largest tomatoes grown this year. Full particulars with each package. Ask for our complete illustrated catalog of novelties and standard sorts vegetable, flower and farm seeds. Dept. 40



Iowa Seed Co.
Des Moines, Iowa.

100 PAGE SEED BOOK FREE

SEEDS

Send a postal to-day for our 100 Page Beautifully illustrated catalog of genuine seed bargains, mailed FREE to any address.

ARCHIAS' SURE SEEDS

Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees, have been tested for over 25 years; they are Money Growers, and Mortgage Lifters, and the best that money can buy. Write at once—we can save you money.

$100.00 Cash GIVEN AWAY

Archias' Seed Store (Corp.)
Box 17, :: Sedalia, Mo.

SURE SEEDS — ARCHIAS' SEED STORE — SEDALIA, MO.

BARTELDES BIG SEED ANNUAL

for 1912 is now ready, 106 pages hundreds of illustrations. We handle only pure bred, highly germinating, Kansas grown seeds, tested by experts trained in U. S. Government Laboratory. Barteldes Seeds for field, farm or garden have been famous for 45 years. Write for our Cultural Guide and Free Book on Alfalfa. Our PINK LIST gives current prices of Field Seeds in quantities. Issued weekly. FREE.

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607 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.
Oldest Seed House West of Mississippi River. Est. 1866.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, Mcleouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he with a chuckle replied
That "maybe it couldn't," but he would be one
Who wouldn't say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in with a trace of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done,
There are thousands to prophesy failure,
There are thousands to point out to you, one by one,
The dangers that wait to assail you.
But just buckle in with a bit of a grin,
Then take off your coat and go to it;
Just start in to sing as you tackle the thing
That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

One good strong backbone is worth a dozen wishbones.

Opportunity does not use calling cards, and it may not come when you are awake.

You are bound to fall once in a while, but if you fall forward you will get up further along.

Berryton Grange, about 10 miles south of Topeka, plans the erection of a new Grange hall.

Shawnee County, with 11 Granges and about 2,000 members, is the banner county of Kansas in Grange membership.

Massachusetts, which is about as big as Butler County, Kansas, has a Grange membership of 30,516.

Ever go to the theater? There are people who do not approve of theaters and play acting. There are others who say that they are most valuable as educators; that they show, through the skill of trained artists, the events of everyday life, and teach its moral lessons. So it goes. No two people hold exactly the same views on all subjects. The theater may depict our daily lives in a way, but there is one thing it cannot show, and that is a hard day's work.

Send Grange Items.

The editor of the Grange Department of KANSAS FARMER wants the help of the Granges themselves. Items about your winter meetings, your institutes, the success of your Grange as a social and educational institution, organizations of new Granges or new institutes—anything that happens to your Grange work which would be helpful to other Granges or members is wanted. Address all communications to State Secretary O. F. Whitney, North Topeka, Kan., or send direct to KANSAS FARMER and they will be taken care of. Do not forget to send in the good papers which are read at the Grange meetings and institutes. If these papers were interesting or helpful to you they will be to others, and the 65,000 subscribers of KANSAS FARMER would like a chance at them.

Men and Women Wanted.

It seems to me that the Grange is looking for men and women
Who never give up.
Who can do things.
Who have character.
Who are never idle.
Who cannot be bought.
Who can show results.
Who see opportunities.
Who have original ideas.
Who never get into a rut.
Who carry out an agreement.
Who are not afraid of work.
Who do something every day.
Who never recognize defeat.
Who advocate a square deal.
Who can act without orders.
Who see their duty and do it.
Who can accomplish what they begin.
Who are not afraid to be leaders.
Who merit the confidence of others.
Who can originate as well as follow.
Who can profit by mistakes of others.
Who have ability, honor, integrity.
Who are not frightened by competition.
Who do today the thing they might do tomorrow.—Bell Willson, in Grange Review.



When you buy good paint you buy protection

Your farm buildings require protection, and anything that is worth protecting is worth protecting well. Poor paint even when renewed frequently fails to protect, therefore, good paint is a good investment.

You know this, but you may ask how you are to know that Sherwin-Williams paints are the best paints. Our answer is, because they have made good for the last forty years and because during that time we have built up the largest paint and varnish business in the world—a result which could never have been accomplished without right quality products.

Again, we use only the best raw materials, most of which we secure from our own mines, smelters and oil mills, and develop ourselves, in order that absolutely good quality may be assured. The right proportions of these materials are selected from time tried and tested formulas and ground thoroughly together by powerful machinery.

Whatever it is about your farm that needs painting, there is a Sherwin-Williams product made especially for it that will cover more surface at less expense in proportion to durability than any other surface covering material.

Our free book tells just what paint to buy

for every surface on the farm and just how to apply it. This book is free. It should be in the hands of every farmer. Send for it today.

COVER THE EARTH

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

COVER THE EARTH

Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards. Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co. 730 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, O. In Canada, to 639 Centre Street, Montreal

PLANT CATALPA SPECIOSA

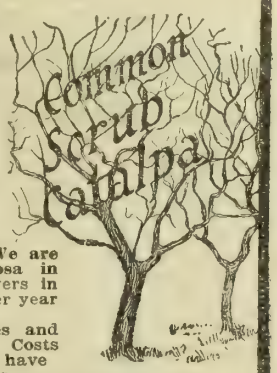
IT PAYS $30 TO $50 PER ACRE PER YEAR.
IT IS A SURE CROP. Grows forever with one planting, and requires but little cultivation to start.



But only the **Genuine Catalpa Speciosa** will do this. The common scrub kind, seen in so many places, is worthless. The two pictures here are drawn from real life. The common kind makes only an indifferent shade. **The genuine makes fence posts, telephone poles, bridge piles and lumber** in a few years—lumber equal to oak and mahogany.

An acre of Catalpa fence posts is worth $150 to $250. It takes **only four years for fence posts**—six years for telephone poles. Catalpa posts outlast all others in the ground. They don't split or let loose of nails or staples.

Catalpa will grow anywhere in the corn belt. No trouble to get it started, or to cultivate and keep growing. We tell you how to do it.



Send for Our Free Bulletin of Information.

This Bulletin tells how we grow our **FOUR MILLION CATALPA TREES. (We are the largest growers of Catalpa Speciosa in America.)** It also tells how other growers in Kansas are making from $30 to $50 net per year from each acre they have.

Some Kansas growers have 400 acres and have had large incomes for ten years. Costs you only a postage stamp to get all we have learned about Catalpa in the last 15 years.

Send for our Free Bulletin right now. Costs only a post card.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., BOX 2, WINFIELD, KAN.

GROW GRAPES



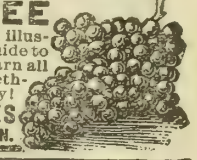
It's easy and the arbors bear many years. Fruit sells well everywhere, is wholesome and delicious. Never enough on market to supply the demand.

3 Strong Concord Grape Vines Prepaid 10¢

Yield quantities of luscious fruit. Best general purpose variety, hardy, healthy and dependable cropper. Try these vines! The biggest plant bargain of the season.

INTERESTING CATALOGUE **FREE**

Honest descriptions and illustrations make it a safe guide to good nursery stock. Learn all about our plants and methods. Send for book today!



NATIONAL NURSERIES
DEPT. 12 LAWRENCE, KAN.

Phoenix "Red Tag" Trees

TRADE MARK

Sixty Years the National Standard—are growing—nay—bearing in every State in the Union, also in Canada and Mexico. Produced on 600 acres—rich Illinois land—no branches—all "Bloomington" grown. **Trees, Small Fruits, Roses, Shrubs, Plants**—the best of everything for **Lawn, Garden and Orchard.**

DEAL DIRECT—we pay freight, guarantee safe arrival. Save you one-half. Write for 36-page Book No. 37. Tells you what and how to plant—mailed free.

PHOENIX NURSERY CO., Bloomington, Illinois.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at **FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG** mailed **FREE.** A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. **Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box69**

FREE Our handsome Seed Catalogue. Send your address on a postal today, or for a 2c stamp and the names of two neighbors, actual seed buyers, catalog and packet Early June TOMATO Seeds earliest variety grown, if sent before March 15. Address COLE'S SEED STORE, Pella, Iowa. **Seeds**

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Special Prices On Trees Get our catalog before you buy. 1,200 acres in Nursery Stock. Fruit, Ornamental and Fruit Bearing Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Roses. Everything in the Nursery line. Free from all disease inspected by State Entomologist. Elegant catalog free. See what values we give you. Direct dealing insures you first cost and full satisfaction. Write for free book now—today. Address **RATEKIN'S NURSERY CO., Dept. \ Shenandoah, Iowa.**



OATS NEW SEED OATS

Big money in right kind of oats. Here's your chance. Imported Canadian seed oats, raised on Galloway Brothers-Bowman Co. big seed oats farm in Canada. New, clean land. Genuine Regenerated Swedish Select went 116 bushels to acre; Early New Market 110 Bushels to acre. Farmers who bought this seed from us last year raised as high as 75 to 100 bushels in this country and found out that their old seed was inbred and run out. Seed from us went double and in many cases three times. Change your seed. Try some of this new seed. Sample free, or 10 cents for large packet. Will also send our free book entitled "Big Money in Oats and How to Grow Them."

GALLOWAY BROS.-BOWMAN CO., Oats Specialists 382V Galloway Station • WATERLOO, IOWA

TEN ASSORTED APPLE TREES, 10 peach, 10 cherry, 5 pear, and 5 plum trees prepaid to all points in Kansas and adjoining states for $5.00. Fhee catalog of fruit trees, berry plants, shrubs and flowers. Holsinger Bros., Dept. 58, Rosedale, Kan.

TIMBERLOT—Start now. Norway Poplar cuttings $3 per 1000. Quickest grower, fine timber. Ornogo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes



Learn to enjoy genuine foot comfort by wearing Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes. Tired, aching, sensitive feet get relief from these wonderful comfort shoes.

SOLID COMFORT—NO BUTTONS OR LACES

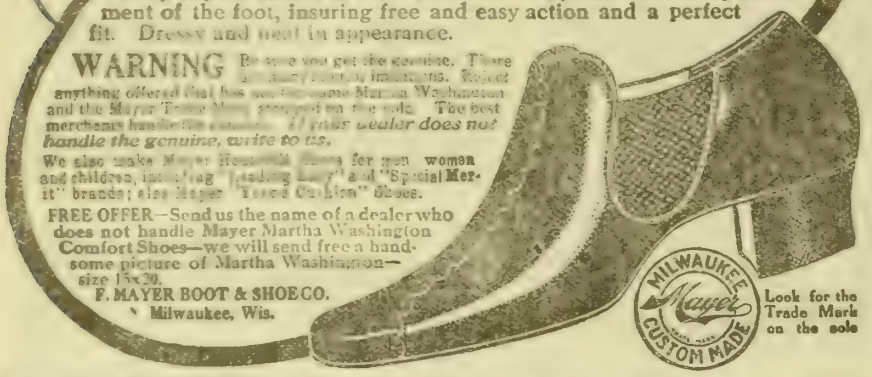
They slip off and on at will—elastic at sides yields with every movement of the foot, insuring free and easy action and a perfect fit. Dressy and neat in appearance.

WARNING Be sure you get the genuine. There [illegible] imitations. Reject anything offered that has not the name Martha Washington and the Mayer Trade Mark stamped on the sole. The best merchants handle the genuine. If your dealer does not handle the genuine, write to us.

We also make Mayer Household Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands; also Mayer "Toned Cushion" Shoes.

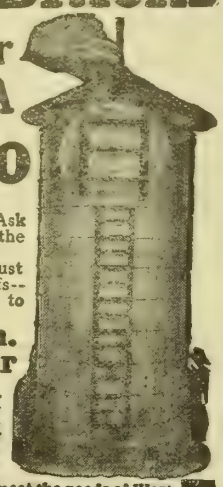
FREE OFFER—Send us the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Martha Washington Comfort Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of Martha Washington—size 15x20.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.



Look for the Trade Mark on the sole

5 Special Propositions That Will Make It Easy For Every Farmer To Own A Champion Silo



Ask any farmer or feeder who has a Champion silo. Ask anyone who has investigated and he will tell you that the Champion is the best silo in the world today.

If that's not enough to convince you write me a postal—just say you are interested. I will send you facts--convincing proofs--reliable figures that will show just how and why the Champion is true to name--The Best Silo in the World.

Save Money by Buying the Champion. Make Champion Profits Every Year

All silo owners make money. Champion owners make the most because it's the best. Has interlocking steel frame. Redwood non-shrinking, non-swelling doors, one-piece latch, round steel anchors and many other new and important improvements not found on others.

Thousands of Champion silos in use—everyone giving satisfaction. It's the only silo in the world sold on a guarantee. Investigate; compare the Champion with any other. The comparison will show that the safest, surest and best way to settle the silo question is with a Champion—the one that's made in the West especially to meet the needs of Western Farmers.

Proposition No. 1 is for those who want just one silo, who want the best, who are ready to talk business and save money.

Proposition No. 2 for those who have a silo and want an ensilage cutter. We have the western agency for the World's best cutter and will right now make the best offer you ever had.

Proposition No. 3 is for those who want a silo and a cutter and are ready to talk business now.

Proposition No. 4 is for a club of 2 to 4 farmers in one community who each want a silo and are ready now to save big money.

Proposition No. 5 is for a club of 2 to 5 farmers in one community who want a silo each and a cutter between them.

My New Catalog. Free!

I have a new catalog all ready to send you. It tells all about the guaranteed Champion silos. It gives facts and figures that will interest you. It shows in dollars and cents just what Champion owners are making. It gives valuable feeding facts which you should know.

You can't decide the silo question intelligently until you have my book. It's something entirely different from the ordinary silo catalog. It's really a big book of feeding information. My book tells the peculiar advantage of the Champion silo and explains why it is generally recognized as the standard silo.

Write Today for Special Proposition

Just tell me which proposition you are interested in. Tell me when you will be ready to talk business. I will do the rest by giving you full particulars of our money-saving proposition. It will be the best ever put up to you.

Keller J. Bell, Mgr., Western Silo Co.
135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa,
Successors to Silo Dept.---Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

MAKE $25.00



We will sell you this fine *High-Grade "OLD HICKORY"* buggy at a price that will easily save you $25.00 in cash. In addition we will write you a Two-Year Guarantee and if you want to do so we will let you take the buggy and give it

30 Days Free Trial

to prove that you can make the saving above mentioned, or we will let you have any buggy, surrey, spring wagon or pony vehicle on the same terms. We want your buggy and harness business. Our prices are *wholesale*, and saves you all the middlemen's profits. The factory could not sell you cheaper *direct*. This *"Old Hickory" Buggy* guaranteed, has leather back and seat cushions, *7-8 inch* hickory wheels, full wrought and hickory gear, leather quarter top, double swell twin auto seat, and hickory shafts, wide or narrow track. *Over 60 different styles to select from.* Send for our special Free Vehicle and Harness Catalog. *VEHICLES from $11.95 up.*

JONES, POST & CO. 854 LIBERTY ST. KANSAS CITY, MO.

L. M. PENWELL
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

FANCY SEED CORN GRADED AND TESTED.

Boone County White, Reid's Yellow Dent and three other varieties. Illustrated catalog free.

J. F. Haynes, Farmer Seed Grower, Grantville, Kansas.

LOST SPRINGS NURSERY CO.

Low prices on choice, dependable Fruit Trees and Evergreens, and special low prices on Early Richmond and Montmorency Cherry Trees.

LOST SPRINGS, KAN.

Ship Your Hides and Furs

In any quantity, large or small, to the oldest and largest consignment house. Established 1870.

We originated this plan for handling hides and furs in this field—have made it the special feature of our business for years, and have developed the best outlets in this country. We understand the requirements of the shipper, and send *quickest returns at top prices.*

HIDES

Our service from any angle *is the best in the business.* Satisfactory results assured. Write *today* for tags and our full classified price list, with much information which will keep you thoroughly posted. We mail it regularly and it's *free* for the asking. *We can satisfy you—try us.*

M. LYON & CO.,
238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Activity in McPherson County.

Last week National Organizer C. B. Hoyt attended seven Granges or public meetings for the organization of Granges in McPherson County, Kansas. He organized Delmore Grange, seven miles northeast of Galva in Delmore township, with 32 charter members.

The new Union Grange in Hayes township changed its name to Alpha Valley Grange. It has 40 members.

At a special meeting of Roxbury Grange 10 members were received, making a total charter list of 52 members. At Contention Grange four applications were received and one was instructed. At Hawkeye Grange four applications were received.

DELMORE GRANGE OFFICERS.

The officers of the newly organized Delmore Grange are as follows: Master, Robert Hill; overseer, T. G. Babcock; lecturer, Mrs. C. E. Williams; steward, Seigle Knudson; chaplain, F. M. Blake; treasurer, C. E. Williams; secretary, Mrs. F. M. Blake; gatekeeper, Ed Springhouse; Ceres, Mrs. Robert Hill; Pomona, Miss Maude Knudson; Flora, Mrs. Grace Kennedy; lady assistant steward, Miss Rose Tipton.

Regular meetings will be held at Good Hope school house on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The Berryton Institute.

One of the oldest farmers' institutes in Shawnee County, Kansas, is located at Berryton, and it is one of the best. Each year it holds an annual meeting which seems a little better than that of the preceding year, and each year the members go home feeling that they have profited mentally—and had a big dinner.

And the Berryton dinner is a wonder of culinary art. After eating one of them it is quite easy to understand why so many people envy the farmer, who is popularly supposed to live this way every day.

The session of 1912 occupied two days, and they were filled with meat, as shown by the program, which included "Poultry," by Earl Hotchkiss; "Spraying," by N. L. Tevis; "Sheep Raising," by Joshua Browning; "Tax Difficulties," by William Nelson; "Good Roads," by Lawrence Simms; "Conservation of Human Life," by Mrs. John Miller; "Alfalfa," by I. D. Graham; "Care of the Dairy Cow," by T. A. Borman; "The Rural Social Center," by Mrs. C. J. Evans; "Hog Cholera and the Serum Treatment," by Dr. George Babb, and "Religious Instruction and Its Relation to Education," by Rev. Kyle Murray. Music was furnished by Miss Waller of Topeka, and the evening session of the last day was devoted to readings, recitations and music.

The printed announcement said, "Bring well filled baskets." They did.

No man can estimate the good that may be done to a community by the annual gathering of its citizens in such an institute as this.

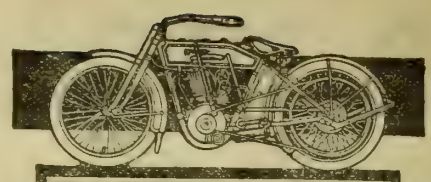
Kansas Hampshires

E. E. Hazen, of Hiawatha, Kan., who breeds Hampshire sheep and also feeds out and ships a bunch of grades each year, has done some good things for the sheep interests.

About a year ago he shipped a bunch of young rams to Colorado, which were the best in the entire consignment. Later, another shipment was made to Kansas City and sold to a live stock commission firm, who stated that they were the best on the market. He now has some which he thinks are still better and has a great faith in Hampshire blood. So many men seem to think that, unless they raise grain crops, a reasonable income cannot be had from the farm. They do not know or do not consider what crop rotation will do. They are inclined to look upon the man who takes up live stock for the good of the soil as being one who has a fad and the financial ability to foster it instead of being a man who is actually making real money out of it and who is improving his farm for the benefit of his children.

Fertilizers on the land is just as necessary to the raising of a happy and contented family of boys and girls who will stay on the farm as it is to the raising of immediate crops. Live stock is necessary to secure fertilizers, and sheep are among the best of these.

Lime is a valuable stimulant for worn or acid soils. Hydrated lime neutralizes acids, sweetens "sour" land and decomposes excessive vegetable matter, converting it into organic compounds, making humus and plant food.



NO TIRESOME PEDALING or running alongside needed to start
THE HARLEY-DAVIDSON
The new Free Wheel Control permits starting like an auto. The Ful-Floteing seat (another exclusive feature) does away with all bumps and jolts due to rough roads. Send for booklet.
HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.
468 A Street Milwaukee, Wis.



I SELL TREES & SEEDS THAT GROW

I want you to send for my 1912 Catalogue—just issued. Every page—108 of them—filled with special offers in price and quality. Be sure to get my free

Nursery and Seed Book

10c Offer!
1 5c pkt. mixed colors Petunias
1 10c pkt. extra fine mixed pansies
1 10c pkt. giant single pinks.
1 5c pkt. finest mixed poppies.
30 cents worth for 10 cents postpaid

written with my 26 years experience—for buying Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed, Upland grown Alfalfa, Clover and Field Grass Seed, Seed Potatoes, Corn and Grain, Fruit and Forest Trees, Small Fruits and Flowering shrubs. Freight paid on $10 tree orders. All Seeds Nebraska Standard. None better.

German Nurseries and Seed House
Box 10, Beatrice, Nebr.
CARL SONDEREGGER, President

GOOD SEEDS
BEST IN THE WORLD
Prices Below All Others



I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

DON'T PLANT OLD CORN



or weak, wormy, frozen seed. ARMSTRONG CORN will grow. 95 bus. per acre Ia. Agr. College; 75 bus. Kans.; 70 bus. Missouri; 75 bus. Illinois. 1st Premium S. Dak.; 24 acres, 1900 bus. Wisc.; 110 acres 8749 bus. Iowa. Success in Nebraska.

Don't Risk Poor Seed.

Descriptive Seed Corn Bulletin free.

J. B. ARMSTRONG, Box 90, SHENANDOAH, IOWA.

CATALOG FREE
SAVE ½ TREES

You can get better trees at an enormous saving by buying direct of the grower. We pay freight.

Apple—one year tops on three year roots, 80c per 10, $70 per M. Other fruit in proportion. No agents. We guarantee satisfaction on every order.

Will send 5 new Strawberry Plants, "Red Monarch," for testing, on request. Free

Galbraith Nursery Co. Box 58, Fairbury, Neb.

TREES

SPECIAL PRICES ON

We sell direct to you, saving you all agents, commissions and expenses.

Nursery Stock—Fruit, Ornamental, Shade and Forest trees, Small Fruits, Shrubs, Vines, etc. All stock this year especially hardy, thrifty, and vigorous. Fine condition for spring planting. Full satisfaction to all customers. Send for fruit book and prices today.

WICHITA NURSERY,
Box K. F., Wichita, Kan.

FRUIT BOOK FREE TO YOU

TRENT'S Seed Corn

First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White, fire dried, tested and guaranteed. Pure Red Texas Oats, Clover, Timothy and Alfalfa Seed. Write for free catalog. Every farmer will find it of interest.

S. G. TRENT,
Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT
BOONE COUNTY WHITE

This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

HAMILTON, GREELEY, KEARNEY COUNTY LANDS.

Good, dark loam, smooth soil, no rock or sand hills, irrigated or unirrigated, large or small tracts in alfalfa, wheat, beet, broomcorn lands, where cattle, horses, sheep raising is very successful. Who wants a home of their own? Mr. Homeseeker or Investor, let us hear from you in regard to what you are looking for, and full particulars, prices and literature will be sent free. Good terms and honest prices. Write or call and see.

HOSTETLER & COMPANY, Syracuse, Kansas.

Jewell County 320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. **Address J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. **Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

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800 ACRES for sale or exchange; well improved, alfalfa; want smaller tract or hdw. and implement stock. For full particulars address R. R. Box 30, Wayne, Kan.

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 acres. Small payment. A dozen other bottom and upland farms, $45 to $80. All near Topeka. **J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acre. Write; list free. **J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.**

---

80 ACRES—$4,200, IMPD., WELL watered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county seat, school close. **D. G. Campbell, Burlington, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

PAY CASH FOR LAND.
Want to buy, 10 level quarters western land. Will pay $500 cash per quarter. Give full particulars. Write **W. A. LAYTON, New England Building, Topeka, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED We want to list properties that owners want to exchange. Write your proposition to **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

Section Good Land—160 acres in cultivation, 100 more tillable, 480 acres fine pasture that can nearly all be mowed; 4 miles from Westmoreland. Price, $37.50 per acre. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kan.**

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120 Acres—Three miles from Westmoreland; 60 acres cultivated, 40 more tillable, 30 acres good botton land, good orchard and buildings. Price, $60 per acre. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

FOR EXCHANGE.
For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in cultivation; good improvements. Price, $4,800. Mtg. $1,800 due in 10 years. Want income or western land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Good terms, 625 acres, near Ellis, Kan., 430 acres in cultivation, 400 of this wheat, balance pasture. Black loam soil. Fenced, cross fenced. Excellent water supply. Two granaries, barn, 8 room house, other good buildings. Good condition. Write **J. M. COUNCIL, Nortonville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

CHOICE WHEAT FARMS.

IN RUSH COUNTY, KAN.
320 acres, unimproved, 3½ miles from market, at $20 an acre.
157 acres, all in wheat, ⅓ crop with place, at $30 an acre.
These are genuine bargains for quick action. Write for list.
JAMES H. LITTLE,
THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN,
La Crosse, Kansas.

---

80 Acres. All Alfalfa!

My beautiful home place, 1¼ mile of Co. seat, on auto road; 1 mi. of large school; large new buildings, orchard, grove at house, all irrigated, plenty water. Sell over $2,000 in alfalfa yearly. Finest climate in state, beautiful to irrigate when sun shines. Woven wire 5-ft. fence all around. Been listed at $225 per a. For quick cash sale, $200 per a. Will pay all expenses of visit if not as represented. Close to Ordway. Write Owner, **Iowa Farm, Ordway, Colo.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 **Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

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80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. (30,000;) house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

2,000 A. RANCH—In Central Kansas, 800 a. under cultivation, fine pasture, good buildings, well located, $16; good terms. Write us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

Telephone Exchange in northern Kansas; 5 boards, 800 phones; annual receipts, $10,000. Price, $34,000. Will consider some trade. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

Improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time. **A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—315 acres in Allen Co., Kan., in gas belt, gas well on place, 76 acres river bottom, all fertile and all cultivated except 20 acres. $6500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, **Sherman Culbertson, Wichita, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

You Can't Lose Money

if you invest in
EASTERN COLORADO LANDS
at the present prices. If you want a farm, stock ranch or a homestead I can furnish the goods.
F. E. EWING,
Hugo, Colo.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

NEAR KANSAS CITY—460 acres, only 30 miles south of Kansas City, 200 acres in cultivation, 100 acres of good timber, balance in pasture and mow land, 8-room, 2-story house, with basement under entire house, large barn and other farm buildings, two never-failing springs, well and fine cistern at house. Price, $65 an acre, if taken before March 1. This is a money maker. For particulars, inquire of owner. **Wm. Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

STOCK RANCH FORECLOSURE SNAP.
8,400 acres deeded land, of which 5,000 acres have excellent, perpetual, free water right. Will grow 3,000 tons of hay, besides small grain. 6,000 acres leased land and forest reserve rights assigned free. Three sets good improvements; adjacent to forest reserve. Price cut from $20 to $15 per acre for quick sale. Terms.
CHEAPEST 640 IN COLORADO.
Adjoining town. Excellent free water right with never failing water. Will produce at least 1,000 tons hay. Good soil. Price, $50,000. Small payment down. Will take one-half hay crop for next five years as payments.
The Armstrong-Williams Realty Co.
825 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

FOR QUICK SALE.

225 acres choice river bottom land, well improved, 2 miles county seat town of 5,000 in Central Kansas; best of reasons for selling. Will swap if sold soon.
160 acres choice upland, 80 in alfalfa, about $2,000 in improvements of the best quality, party wants to retire to a more mature
Have stock ranches to exchange for smaller farms. Also, some good small farms to exchange for larger ones. Also, a few stocks of good dry land
We handle everything saleable at owner's price. Our motto: Square deal to all
J. M. DEVER & CO., Over First National Bank, Clay Center, Kan.

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80 A. IN OSAGE CO., KANSAS—5½ miles from R. R. town, ¼ mile to school, 50 a. under cultivation, 75 a. can be cultivated, and all the best of it. 15 a. pasture, 15 a. in hay, 3 a. in alfalfa, 2 a. in orchard, 6 r. house, cistern, and extra good well, barn 16x16, with double corn cribs and granary, chicken house and scales or wagon. Price, $3,600; good terms. **R. H. BURNS (Successor to Strauss Agency), 713 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 160 acres, with 100 well improved, 70 cult., good house, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, state land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

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80 ACRES choice irrigated alfalfa land near Lamar, Colo.; easy terms. **E. C. Keyes, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.**

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20 SOUTHEAST KANSAS FARMS—ALL BARGAINS; EASY TERMS. **FOSTER BROS., INDEPENDENCE, KAN.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

UNIMPROVED smooth wheat land. 320 a. in Ford Co., 6 miles from R. R. station. Price, $4,500. Will carry $2,400 for three years. **W. T. Hale & Son, Dodge City, Kan.**

ELECTRIC LINE BARGAIN. Well imp., 272 a., adjoins good town. $55 per acre, with terms. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

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40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

The Cheapest and Best Dairy Farms in the state are in Pottawatomie and Marshall counties. Write for prices. **Fessenden & Mills, Westmoreland, Kan.**

WRITE TO ME TODAY about good, low-priced Ness County farms. The literature I will send you will interest you if you are looking for a home or an investment, otherwise it won't. Your request on a postal card brings it. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.** "22 years in Ness County."

SHAWNEE COUNTY BARGAIN.
160 a., 7 miles Topeka, 2 miles railroad station, good location; most all in cultivation, with fair improvements and plenty of water. A bargain if sold soon. **Kansas Realty Co., 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WE MUST SELL THESE FARMS.
Well improved 80, near town, 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of alfalfa, $45 per acre. 160 acres, improved, all smooth land, $37.50 per acre; terms on both. Write for list of other splendid bargains. We also make exchanges. **Severns & Watts, Williamsburg, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

BARGAIN for 30 days, 1 sec., 3½ miles Plainville; fenced and cross-fenced; part hog tight. Well improved; good schools. 100 acres alfalfa; 300 wheat. 100 acres for spring crop, bal. pasture. $55 per acre. Good terms, 6 per cent. **S. A. Young, Plainville, Kan.**

A RARE BARGAIN.
160 a., 2 mi. of town, Franklin County, Kan., good 5 room house, 3 small barns, other outbuildings, 110 a. in cultivation, 40 a. walnut and oak timber, set in blue grass. There are 30 acres of this tame grass, 10 a. in feed lots, etc., 100 a. in fine bottom alfalfa land, rich soil, has family orchard, well fenced, mail route, phone. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas. Owner retired and can make easy terms. Price, $12,000. Address, **W. L. Morris, Owner's Cash and Exchange Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

GOOD FARM, WELL IMPROVED AND WELL LOCATED.
160 acres of all good alfalfa and corn land, 100 acres in a high state of cultivation, 10 acres fine catalpa trees, good orchard, fine shade, balance pasture, all fenced and cross-fenced, some alfalfa fenced hog-tight, large new barn, granary and corn crib, implement barn, 5-room cottage, two good wells, finest of unlimited water at a depth of 20 feet, windmill, all buildings nearly new, located 2 miles from a good railroad town, with electric lights and waterworks, good high school and 28 miles from Wichita. Price, $9,500; easy terms to right party who will take good care of place.
EDWIN TAYLOR REALTY CO.,
107 S. Main St., Wichita, Kan.

NEW MEXICO LANDS

1280 ACRES BOTTOM LAND, partly in alfalfa and orchard, nearly all under fence, 200 acres under cultivation now, balance finest grazing land in the country. Elegant 6-room stone house, hot and cold water, bath room, stationary wash stand, also with hot and cold water, toilet also in bath room, two large barns, large hen and turkey house, stone milk house, running water, waterworks all over the improved grounds. Fourteen-foot Sampson windmill, pumps 4-inch stream to two tanks, capacity of tanks are 100 and 33 barrels, respectively. Ideal home for a family; healthiest spot in the world for anyone to regain their health; only one-quarter mile to Clayton, N. M. Price, to close it out quickly, $12.50 an acre. For further particulars address Chas H. Lawrence, Clayton, N. M.

WRITE W. D. TEMMONS, GOLDEN CITY, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

GREAT BARGAINS—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. If interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas.

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.

LOST! AN OPPORTUNITY IF YOU don't write your wants in real estate to S. H. Davis, Leeton, Mo.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10, $90 monthly, many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—800 ACRE stock and alfalfa farm, Sumner Co., Kan.; improvements first class. No commission. For terms, address Box 55, Milan, Kan.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF LAND, well improved. For further particulars, write or call on C. W. Grey, Owner. Address, C. W. Grey, Modoc, Scott Co., Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. **Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3½ miles from good town, Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hogh-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.

COME WHERE THE BIG, RED STRAWberries grow. Net returns per acre to growers last year was from $450 to $600. On or about May 1 we will place on the market a tract of fine strawberry land, subdivided into 5 and 10-acre tracts at from $150 to $250 per acre with free permanent water rights. Terms. Write us. Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

FIELD NOTES.

Northern-grown Seeds.

The annual catalog for 1912 of L. L. May & Co., the well-known seedsmen of St. Paul, Minn., is out. It is a creditable book for its purpose and contains a great deal of special information not found in other seed catalogs. The chapters on landscape gardening, illustrated with fine photos, are a noteworthy feature. Altogether, the book is well worth study. Address a postal to the above address and you may have a free copy by return mail. When writing, kindly mention this paper.

W. H. Emens' Poland Sale.

On March 7, W. H. Emens, of Elmdale, Kan., will sell 40 head of tried sows and gilts. They are all of the large breeding. Most all the gilts are sired by Mogul Monarch and will be bred to U Wonder by A Wonder. The offering is not large, but what they lack in number they make up in quality. The writer has carefully inspected this bunch of sows and gilts, and can say they are worthy the attention of breeders and farmers who want to improve their herd. The sows have all had litters and bred to two valuable boars—A Wonder and Mogul Monarch. The advertisement appears in this issue. Please send your name for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale.

"Hatching Facts" Free.

Jim Fohan, of Racine, Wis., who makes the Belle City complete hatching outfit of both incubator and brooder at a combination price of $11.50, gives one, two or three months' home test and prepays the freight east of the Rocky Mountains. His 1912 big portfolio folder giving valuable "Hatching Facts," will be sent free to any reader who writes Jim a postal. Belle City incubators cost $7.55 and brooders $4.85, so in the combination price besides saving 90 cents you get all freight prepaid, too. The Belle City is 140-egg capacity and has won in several championship hatching contests. Mrs. M. J. Clifton, of Oklahoma, won first prize in one of the big 1910 contests, hatching 140 chicks from 140 eggs. Mrs. Laura J. Clark, of Illinois, was prize winner in another of two great contests, 2,000 hatches for 1911. Her winning hatch was 140 chicks from 140 eggs. Mr. George W. Black, of Indiana, 1911, in another contest, also hatching two 100 per cent hatches, won his prize in a 1911 contest by equaling Mrs. Clifton's record. Mrs. F. H. Osman, of Ohio, won the solid silver, gold lined cup offered in contest by the maker of "Tycos" thermometers. The proof of these facts and full details, prices, descriptions, etc., about Belle City machines, illustrated in colors, is all in "Hatching Facts," sent free if you write Jim Rohan, Box 18, Racine, Wis.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON CKLS.—Excellent stock, $3 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. M. Myerly, Burr Oak, Kan.

S. C. W. ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $2; Indian Runner drakes, $1. Mrs. R. Varman, Kincaid, Kan., Route 1.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, farm raised, of good laying strain, $2 and $3 each. F. S. Smith, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—LARGE, VIGOROUS, farm raised. Eggs and stock. Ernest Shadomy, Eastonville, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, $2 each; eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. McKinnell, Maize, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, $5 per 15; No. 2, $3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS—Kellerstrass strain. The kind that lay, weigh, pay and win. Egg circular free. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, $1, $2 and $3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Saip, Bulleville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. **High-class Collie bitches, bred or open.** Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

FANCY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AND baby chicks. Cook strain, sired by three cockerels direct from Cook. Cost $36; beauties. Stock, $2 to $20; eggs, $2 to $5 per setting. Poor hatches replaced later free. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS ARE winners at Des Moines, St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka. Send for special sale sheet. My prices are reasonable. Eggs for hatching, $1, $2.50 and $5 per 15 eggs. I am a member of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.



WHITE IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS still at the head of the prize winners. At the great Kansas State Show, 1912, White Ivory birds walk off with all the glory, winning four firsts—seventeen prizes out of a possible twenty-five. Big show white cockerels, hens and pullets for sale cheap. **Chas. C. Fair,** originator of Ivory Strain White Rocks, **Sharon, Kansas.**



CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, $5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXclusively. High-class stock only. Eggs, $5.00 and $3.00 per setting of fifteen. Write for mating list. Our recent winnings: Central Kansas Show at Newton, 1st and 4th cockerels, 1st and 5th pullets, 2nd open (no old stock shown); 135 buffs in the class. Third State Show at Wichita, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 3rd and 5th pens; 100 buffs in the class. We will guarantee a square deal every time. Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, 1140-1250 North Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fifteen eggs, pen No. 1, $2.00; No. 2, $1.25. Baby chicks, 25 cents. H. A. Kuhns, Route 6, Salina, Kan.

BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains; best of blood; properly mated. Eggs, 13, $2.00; 26, $3.50; 39, $5.00; 100, $10.00. Cockerels, $3.50 to $6.00. Females, $2.50; each additional, $2.00. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

DINGLEY DELL BARRED P. ROCKS—Our 1912 prize winning yards are now mated, each yard headed by a State Show or Kansas Show winner. The two seasons just passed we showed at Wichita, Topeka, Kansas City, Independence and Ogden, Utah, winning more than 20 first prizes and many minor places. These birds are now in our yards. The yards are large—more than an acre in each one, with plenty of shade. Send for our free, illustrated circular and mating list telling all about our exhibition, bred-to-lay birds. This circular explains "What's A Capon, and Why?" It also quotes low prices on setting eggs, and tells how you can get a valuable chicken book free as a premium. Write a card for the mating list. We will be glad to send it, free, to you. Do it now. George Beuoy, R. R. No. 3, Box K F, Cedar Vale, Kan.

BUFF ROCK BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, $2.00, EXPRESS prepaid. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $2 TO $5. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED AND WHITE Rock cockerels, $2; eggs, 15 for $1.25. Henry Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, EQUAL TO the best but bred for layers. Eggs, $3 per setting. Stock for sale later. A. Casselman, 650 Hiram Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM PENS—$1 and $2. From flock, 75c for 15; $3.50 per 100; baby chicks, 10c. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTILity eggs, $1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm range. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100; baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED AND White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BREEDER OF BARRED ROCKS EXCLUsively. Deep and evenly barred. Let me furnish you a pen either mating and start you right. Eggs in season. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

WADDELL'S GOLDEN ROD BUFF Plymouth Rocks—oldest flock in Kansas. Big winners again at State Show. Choice stock and eggs reasonable. A. J. Waddell, 210 New York Ave., Wichita, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively. Place your orders now for baby chicks the coming season. Some good stock for sale now. Prices right. Quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

ECKHARDT'S WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rocks, Topeka, 1911, 2, 3 and 4; three entries, Eldorado, 1911, 1st cock, 1, 2, 4 pullet. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., life member A. P. A.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FOR sale, $1.50. Chas. Genter, Anthony, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS. Scored prize birds, $5; unscored, $1 and $2. Mary McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE LANGSHAN COCKerels, $1.50 and $2; eggs, $1 per setting or $5 per 100. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKS AND COCKerels, $1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS, FROM HIGH scoring stock. Old or young. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS — WINNERS NEbraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri State Shows. Egg circular free. Mrs. Melvin Gregg, Route 9, Stanberry, Mo.

BLACK LANGSHAN AND HOUDAN cockerels; also eggs for hatching for sale. Write for mating list. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

CHOICE BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERels from prize-winning stock, and Indian Runner Duck eggs for sale. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BROOK DALE FARM BLACK LANGshans from show birds. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Good, vigorous birds, priced to sell. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH, Glossy Black Langshans; black eyes. Scored 91 to 95. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Prize winners guaranteed. Osterfoss Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS — FIRST COCKEREL, first cock, second hen State Show; first cockerel, second hen, Leavenworth; first, second cock, first hen, Newton, this year. Eggs, $3 to $5; utility, $3.50 per 100. Illustrated circular. D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES — Standard bred. Write for prices. W. K. Heaton, Larned, Kan.

FIVE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels, bred from winners, for sale cheap if taken at once. W. S. Holden, Douglass, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—$1 to $5. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Route 2, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE — PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels. Mrs. C. E. Nyman, Courtland, Kan.

SHOOP'S WINNERS — GOLDEN WYANdottes, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Okla. and Kan. shows. Eggs, $2 for 15. L. G. Shoop & Son, Perry, Okla.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE, GOLDEN, SILver, Buff, Columbian and Partridge; high scoring; prize winners. Write for mating lists. Stratford Brothers, Eldorado, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM high scoring stock, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Philip Willhardt, De Soto and Santa Fe Sts., Leavenworth, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. WON at North Central Kansas Poultry Association, Clay Center, December, 1911, 5 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds. Stock and eggs in season. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—FIVE CAREFULly selected pens representing three distinct strains. The finest lot of breeding birds we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, 25c each. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4.00. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. REDS—EGGS FROM HIGH SCORing stock, $4 per 100. A. N. Peterson, Waterville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FOURTH COCKERel, first hen at Leavenworth. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, 715 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Been breeding them 10 years. Ten matings of good stock to furnish eggs for hatching. Mating list with prices within reach of all free. R. C. cocks and cockerels for sale. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

FOSTER'S R. C. R. I. REDS WON MORE than double the points of any competitor at the last Topeka show. For four years previous they have been the champion Kansas winners. Cockerels for sale, $2 to $25. Eggs for hatching. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SELECT SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $1.50 per 15; $10 per 100. A. N. Peters, Crane, Mo.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.00. Eggs in season. Mary Helm, Route 5, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS —Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, COCKERELS from high-scoring stock; eggs and baby chicks in season. J. R. Haywood, Hope, Kan.

RANGE RAISED, LAYING LEGHORNS—Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS AT State Show; 1, 2, 4, 5, hen; 1, 3, 4, pullet; 3, 4, 5, cockerel; 1, 4, pen. Two specials. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kansas.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

GALVA POULTRY YARDS—CLOSINGout sale, good reasons, 70 R. C. W. Leghorns, hens and pullets, and 25 cockerels; 30 White Wyandotte hens and pullets, and 3 cockerels. All good birds. Must go this month. John Ditch, Prop., Galva, Kan.

The 'Big Three' Poultry Farms

MYERS & STOVER, PROPS., FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Big, hardy, domestic as chickens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, $3.00 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—New standard light fawn and white, white egg strain. Ours is superb in quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 13; $5.00 per 50.

R. C. R. I. RED CHICKENS—Choicest birds of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State Show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 to $3 per 15; $4.50 per 100. **Send for Free Catalog.**

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EGGS — INDIAN RUNNERS, WHITE Wyandottes. Farm raised. Have in each. Choice pens, 15, $3; utility yards, 15, $1. Sunny Hill Farm, Atlanta, Ill.

FANCY TOULOUSE GEESE, $5.00 PAIR, $3.00 each. Rouen ducks, $1.50. White and Black Langshan cockerels, $2. Two fine bronze toms, $4 and $5. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

READ THE FOLLOWING AD, AND then write me: T. Geese, W. H. Turkeys, P. Ducks, White Guineas, B. P. Rocks for sale. Eggs in season. Address, L. J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS — CLOSING OUT sale. Birds of quality, rustlers and layers. $1.00 to $2.00 each. G. T. Dooley, Turon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—High-grade pens; layers, winners; from a strain of national reputation. Eggs, $3.50 per 15, $6.00 per 30. Infertile eggs replaced free of charge. Fred Kelm, Seneca, Kan.

PRODUCING RIBBON WINNING AT last State Show, Wichita Fair. Single Comb White Leghorns, cockerels, baby chicks, Indian Runner ducks. Eggs, $1 setting; $6 100. Thole R. Wolfe, Conway Springs, Kan.



EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free. **PAUL TAGGART, White City, - Kansas.**

EGGS — FAVORITE ROCKS — EGGS — From prize winning Buff, Partridge, Columbian and White Ivory Plymouth Rocks. Large White Ivory cockerels at $3, $5, $10 each. Mating list free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED GOBBLERS, $5 EACH. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING MAMmoth White Holland turkeys, sired by a 45-pound tom. Eggs in season. Miss Lilian Schaal, Lexington, Mo.

FINE BRONZE TURKEYS—ONE BOURbon Red Tom. White Wyandotte Cocks and Cockerels for sale. Mrs. C. G. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PERKINS' M. B. TURKEYS—HAVE 2 OF the best pens in state, headed by "Champion" and "Ive's Boy," scoring 97 and 94 points. Champion holds championship of Missouri and Kansas, winning six firsts and never defeated. Eggs, first pen, $10; second pen, $5 per setting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN COCKERELS, $2.50 TO $5; pullets, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—200 PARTRIDGE COCHIN hens and pullets; no cockerels. Mrs. John Long, Blue Mound, Kan.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA COCKERELS, RUNNER drakes. Mrs. Frank Wallace, Weldon, Ia.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

WANTED

CASH FOR FAT POULTRY, DELIVERED here before next issue this paper: Turkeys, 14c; hens (heavy), 10c; young roosters, 8c; ducks, 11c; geese, 9c; pigeons, doz., 60c; squabs, $1.25. Coops furnished free. References furnished. Cope's S. System, Topeka, Kan.

BROODERS.

MAKE YOUR OWN CHICKEN BROODers. Send 25c and I will send you my book of plans, telling you how to make brooders at a cost of 90c each, heating apparatus included; heated by lamp. D. L. Roush, 210 E. Laurent St., Topeka, Kan.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS, 10c EACH. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE CHINA GEESE, PEKIN Drakes, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, Partridge Wyandottes. Prices low. Light crates, means low express. We ship anywhere. Glen Oak Farm, R. 15, Alexandria, Minn.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—HEAVY LAYers. February and March eggs, 100, $4; 50, $2. About 2,000. First orders take them. Brown Leghorns, Bronze toms; bargains. J. A. Harrigan, Gosport, Ind.

BABY CHICKS.

GREAT BARGAIN IN BABY CHICKS—Money makers; finest thoroughbreds; 10,000 for sale from popular varieties; guaranteed alive or replaced, 12c to 50c each. C. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

NOTICE—BUSINESS HAS BEEN GOOD with me, and I will not have any more poultry for sale this season. I have also taken orders for all the eggs I will have to spare this season. Next fall I will have plenty of Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds and S. C. White Leghorns for sale. Joseph B. Moyers, Topeka, Kan.

Good Returns from Poultry Ads

My small ad in KANSAS FARMER has brought me all the orders I could fill. As long as I am in the poultry business I shall advertise in KANSAS FARMER. (R. C. Rhode Island Reds.) —**Mrs. Maggie Gingerich, Michigan Valley, Kan., Feb. 1, 1912.**

I wish to express my hearty appreciation of KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium. (B. P. Rocks.)—**Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan., January 26, 1912.**

Please change our ad as per enclosed copy. The turkey ad brought returns beyond our expectations. — **Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb., January 15, 1912.**

My ad in KANSAS FARMER is bringing me numerous inquiries.—**G. S. Wickham, Anthony, Kan., S. C. Buff Orpingtons and M. B. Turkeys. January 30, 1912.**

SEND FOR SPECIAL POULTRY ADVERTISING RATES.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box A. O., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MEN WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT POsitions. Influence unnecessary. Average salary $1,100. Annual vacations. Short hours. Steady work. Rapid promotion. Thousands of appointments coming. Send postal immediately for list of positions open. Common education sufficient. Franklin Institute, Dept. T88, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW SHROPSHIRES, BRED ewes, ram and ewe lambs, in lots to suit. All registered and high quality. E. P. Gifford, R. F. D. 2, Beloit, Kan.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN ANGUS bulls, 2 and 3 years, for sale or exchange for bull and heifer. W. C. Murry, Kewaskum, Wis.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—THREE BEAUtiful fullblood heifers, 6 to 12 mo. old; four registered bulls, about 6 mo. of age; high-grade bulls, from a few weeks to 7 mo. Also a fine bunch of high-grade heifers, from 1 to 3 years of age, a number fresh now and others coming fresh right along. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

ARRANGE TO ATTEND LOOKABAUGH'S Shorthorn sale of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Heifers and bulls from imported cows. Also, Avondale and Searchlight get. Twenty good bulls, 20 bred females, 10 young heifers. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. J. T. Ehistler's Shorthorn sale next day. Watonga, Okla.

HOGS.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

CHOICE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, two sows, all good breeders, and two gilts, very strong in Black Robin Hood blood. Cheap if sold at once. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull calf. Price, $35. Harry Schmidt, Route 2, Tescott, Kan.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS — SHIRE and Percheron, 6 and 7; one home-bred shire, 3. All sound, high quality. James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kan.

YOUR CHOICE OF THREE GOOD draft stallions and registered Cleveland Bay, the pair $750.00. Both money makers. I have rheumatism and must sell. Lewis Cox, Concordia, Kan.

BEELANDER 38825, PACING STALLION, Standard bred, 8 years old; fine condition. Wt. 1200. Certified sound by State authorities. Also, Mammoth Black Jack; white points; 5-year-old. Wt. 850. Moving away. Will sell cheap for quick deal. Write C. W. Leighton, Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN — HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

CLOVER SEED FREE FROM BUCKhorn, and a good line of field seeds. D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1. BEST three varieties. Fruit trees at wholesale. Free list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS—100 gladiolus bulbs, $1, postpaid. Send for price list. Orongo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED — CHOICE, NON-IRRIgated seed, raised in the famous Artesian Valley, $8.50 per bushel, if ordered at once. J. R. Reynolds & Co., Meade, Kan.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $2 PER M.; blackberry plants, $6 per M.; asparagus plants, $3 per M.; general line; price list free. Write today. The Krider Nurseries, Middlebury, Ind.

1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Price, $1.75 per bu. Write for circulars. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED TEXAS SEED OATS—First prize at Brown County and Hutchinson State fairs, 1911. Seed speltz and Boone County White corn. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

PLANTS, BULBS, ROSES AND EVERgreens. High grade stock at popular prices of the best plants and bulbs adapted to this climate. Direct from the grower. Send for free price list. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kan.

WANTED—ORANGE AND AMBER CANE seed, Red Texas oats, Red and White Kafir corn, common, Siberian and German millet, Milo maize, Jerusalem corn and first-class Alfalfa seed. If any to offer, mail samples and state quantities. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100, PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

TWO FOX TERRIER FEMALES FOR sale, one pup and one 2-year-old; ratter stock; cheap. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccolo, Ch. Squire of Tytton, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Bellfield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sample. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

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STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

CHICK-O FOR BABY CHICKS—A BALanced ration of seeds and grains. Moderate prices. D. O. Coe, Feed and Seed Man, Topeka, Kan.

ELECTRICITY, PLUMBING, BRICKlaying, painting and decorating taught by practical instruction. Positions secured for graduates. Write for illustrated catalog. Coyne Trades School, Chicago.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A. HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1 to $3. Eggs, $1.50 to $3. Pekin ducks, $1 and $1.50. W. D. Franklin, Horton, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

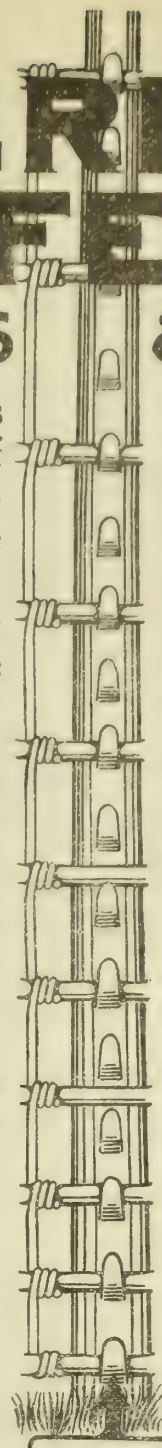
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ORIGINAL & GENUINE

STEEL POSTS & GATES

THE pasture is the mother of the farm. The permanent pasture should be divided into fields by the use of woven wire fences.

Fields should be of such size that each one will be pastured off in from 8 to 10 days. The number of fields will depend on the growth of the grass. By dividing the pasture the grass is evenly cleaned up and an intense use is made of the whole pasture. To save time the pasture should be provided with gates, handy, easy to open and not too small. Pasture is the mother of the farm, and live stock must have freedom.



American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

American Fence is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. A square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

We appeal to the scales as the judge between American and other fences. Its decision shows weight of metal; and as fence is sold by the rod, the buyer gets more for his money.

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where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them direct from mills in carload lots, thus saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

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Send for copy of "American Fence News," also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free on application.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. R. I. Reds. EGGS for hatching. Get our prices. C. W. Murphy, 24 S. Mass., Lawrence, Kan.

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KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Prize winners; birds scoring 92 to 94½. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; day-old chicks, 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. H. Vanderhoff, Neodesha, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE ORPINGtons—Rock Pullets, $1 to $2. Eggs, either variety, $5 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oswego, Kan.

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels, Kellestrass and Cook strain. McKee Poultry Farm, 808 N. Main St., Hutchinson, Kan.

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ROCKS—WHITE IVORY STRAIN PULlets. Eggs by the setting from large, pure white birds. Graca Dolson, Neal, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit. Winners Topeka, Clay Center, Manhattan. Choice males, $3 to $5; 40 females, $1.25 to $1.50 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, $1.50 for 15; $7 per 100. Mrs. F. D. Hensley, Atwood, Kan.

TWO DOZEN SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. Pullets and hens. Prize stock. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.



PARTRIDGE COCHINS, S. C. Reds, Columbian Wyandottes. Choice breeding, raised on free range, husky, hearty, happy, healthy. W. J. Casey, Knoxville, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—EGGS AND BABY CHICKS from the Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpington $30 matings. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $ per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

100 KINDS OF EGGS, POULTRY, PIGeons, pheasants, Airedoles. Special on Scotch Collies, Jerseys, registered. Pauly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Mo.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS—HEN OR INCUBATOR hatched. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Eggs. Get our circular. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH SCOREing. Two fine pens and range flock. Eggs $5 per 100 to $2 per 15. C. E. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 SILVER WYANDOTTE pullets, in lots of 2 or more, $2 each. My birds won first display Chicago, 1910. Eggs $5 per 15. Jacob Miller, Wathena, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—FIRST PEheaded by drakes scoring 95¾. Eggs $2 for 11. Second pen headed by drakes pronounced good show color. Eggs, $1.25 for 11. Kellerstrass strain White Orpingtons and Binnette strain White Wyandottes. Eggs $1.30 for 13. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

Last Call for Nevins & Wedd Sale.

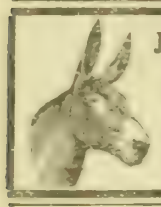
On February 26, 1912, C. S. Nevins of Chiles, Kan., and Ralph Wedd of Spring Hill, Kan., will sell 40 head of valuable Poland China bred sows and gilts. These gentlemen need no further introduction to the breeders of Kansas, as they are well known all over the state as breeders of large-type Poland China hogs. They grow and breed a practical farmer's hog—one that always makes good. They do not load their sows with corn fat, but feed a ration of alfalfa and a little slop that keeps them in good growing condition. In this way they have built up two of the good herds of the country. The sale will be held right on Mr. Nevins' farm, near Chiles, Kan. Good train service from Paola, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo. Please arrange to come and spend a day on this farm. It will pay you to buy from this firm, as all the hogs are sold on a positive guarantee. If for any reason you cannot attend, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, but all farmers and breeders are cordially invited to come.

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Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

2 to 7 years old.

Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



30 Head of Percherons, Belgians, Road Horses and Jacks.

Winners of first and second prizes at Kansas State Fair, 1911. Sale barn right in town. My prices are right. Write or come and see me.

C. F. COOPER,
Partridge, Kan.



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.

AL. E. SMITH,
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FOR SALE

The pure in-bred Morgan stallion Joseph Huse No. 5594 A. M. R. Also state certificate under the state stallion laws of Iowa, and will be sold under a state guarantee. Also others as good, single or double.

J. ED. BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to

JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.

W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. I. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. I. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will [illegible]

YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

ROYAL BELGIANS

125—Head—125

Write for catalog.

H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 [illegible]
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, [illegible] to [illegible]. HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your [illegible]
H. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand [illegible] each. Home-[illegible] registered draft stallions, $650 to $1,000 [illegible] my stables. Doors A. LATHROP WILSON, Creston, Iowa.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 [illegible] —your choice [illegible], Creston, Iowa.

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I have a 3-year [illegible] for sale. If taken [illegible] of [illegible] Imported.
E. R. MORGAN, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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Five extra good jacks and a lot of bred jennets for sale at bargain prices. Also some good draft and standard-bred stallions [illegible] Have postponed my sale date and make special prices on everything.

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PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
[illegible] over 60 head [illegible] usually stallions and [illegible] Two importations this fall. We [illegible] of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.

SHOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

RIVERSIDE Stock Farm

Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.

O. L. THISLER & SONS, Chapman, Kan.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages. Pharaoh 2491, grand champion Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.



Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.**

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.

J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kansas.

Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.

J. E. PARK, Cameron, Missouri.

STALLION FOR SALE.
Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old, weight 1530, heavy bone with size, nice growth and quality. Credit in any company. Reasonable price.

A. C. WILLIAMS,
Valley Falls, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

BIG SPRING ANGUS CATTLE.
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., Proprietors
Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X163[illegible] 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard [illegible] Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection [illegible] Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260144.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.

ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

[illegible] A choice lot of [illegible] a car load. [illegible] in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES 50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott, Ia.**

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM, CAMERON, MO.
Jack, as good blood as Missouri or Kentucky grows, 14½ to 15 hands, black with white points. One extra good 3-year-old is a show jack and is bred right to go to head a herd. Two black registered Percheron stallions, 4 and 6 years old, weight 1,650 and 1,750 pounds—$500 takes choice, or $900 takes both. They are proved breeders, kind and broke to work. Bay saddle stud, 3 in May, price $250. All stock old enough for service has been tried and will be guaranteed as breeders. No trouble to show stock.

ISAAC C. LOHMAN, R. F. D. No. 3, Turney, Clinton County, Missouri.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

33 1/3 PER CENT DISCOUNT ON $50—BULLS—$125.

Overstocked, Short of Feed, Must Sell.

Thirty head of Holstein bulls for sale, 1 month to 24 months old; A. R. O. breeding; 100 head in herd; pedigrees to be proud of; every one a herd header. We have never sold as good animals as this offering for less than $75 to $200. Buy your bull now when you can get a good one cheap. Barns on Rock Island, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, inside city limits, one-half mile from station. A few females for sale.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

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Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



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The Greatest Dairy Breed
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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. A few bulls of serviceable age, sired by a Highly Commended first prize winner of Island of Jersey, out of tested cows.

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Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. **HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.**

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Maternal" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

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Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

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The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.

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FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

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Ten Extra Choice Shorthorn Bulls.

Five pure Scotch and five Scotch topped. Also few cows and heifers bred or open. Twenty big-type Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow to a good son of Metal's Choice. All out of mature dams. Inspection invited.

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875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

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I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

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DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 6th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 6th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.

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Thirty fall pigs sired by Spotted Chief, both boars and gilts, out of matured sows of the large type breeding. Will also offer for a short time only a limited number of spring gilts sired by Spotted Chief and R. B.'s Longfellow, which are bred to King Wonder, a son of old A. Wonder No. 107353 for March and April farrow. These are extra good and are priced reasonable, breeding and quality considered. Description of stock guaranteed. **W. F. HOUN, JR., HALE, MO.**

BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD

Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. **J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.**

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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

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800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.

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Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

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I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.

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The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

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Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

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Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

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breeds Shropshires, Big Poland Chinas, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Brown Leghorns, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Choice cockerels for sale worth the money.

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Bred for quality and size. Address,

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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

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FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

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100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.

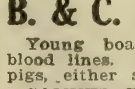
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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

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GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

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Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.

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By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.

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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

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Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

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MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.

TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.

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Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

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Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

150 Shetland Ponies 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas

40 STALLIONS AND MARES.



My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.

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At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

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A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

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Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

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Great Sale of

JACKS and JENNETS

Will Occupy Two Days
February 26 and 27

And on these days my customers who come to La Plata will buy at their own figures the blood of the *WORLD'S GREATEST PRIZE WINNERS.*

The Jacks

are just such as I put out last year to the very highest class trade—great bargains at very moderate prices—and no offering ever gave better satisfaction. I make a little money on these (as they cost no more to feed than common stuff) and the buyer saves a whole lot.

The Jennets

numbering 25, are unusual values, individually, and what is more, they are bred to the world famous Barytone Mammoth, highest priced jack ever sold at auction, I having bought the Jennet stud of James Houchin, who had this great jack at its head. A few Jennets have colts by him.

Write at once for catalog. Sale tent near depot; 24 passenger trains per day.

G. C. Roan, La Plata, Macon County Mo.

W. H. EMENS

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

MARCH 7th, 1912

35 HEAD

Sale consists of 14 tried sows, 8 fall yearlings and 13 spring gilts. This offering are all good individuals and will make good for the purchaser. My tried sows are all bred to U Wonder, a worthy son of A Wonder, the noted 1,200-pound boar. Gilts are bred to Royal Wonder and Mogul E. Farm location, one-half mile west of Elmdale, which is on main line of Santa Fe. You are invited to come. If you cannot be present at sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, or to auctioneer, in my care, and they will treat you fairly. Drop card for catalog to

W. H. EMENS,
Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. Crouch, Col. Wood.

DRYBREAD'S
Annual Spring Sale
—OF—

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

—At the Star Breeding Farm, Near—

ELK CITY, KANS., March 12th

This grand offering of tried sows and gilts are sired by the noted boars, B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief by Ohio Chief, McNeil's Model, Pilot Wonder Chief, Tatarax, Correct King, Wonder Advance and others, and are bred to the following noted herd boars: B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief, Red Advance by Red Wonder, S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K 4th, Correct King, King of Col., Second Again, Frank's Neb. Wonder by Neb. Wonder. The various blood lines represented in this offering will afford a great opportunity for buyers to get a varied lot of blood lines in one sale. This offering is up to the same high standard of my former offerings. I will also sell 6 young boars of as rich breeding as can be found. My herd is immuned. Catalogs are ready; a postal card will bring one to you. Write today and arrange to attend this, one of the most important sales to be held this spring. Sale will be held in comfortable tent. No postponement. Free conveyance to and from farm.

Samuel Drybread & Sons

Auctioneers—Cols. Reppert, Noblitt, Sheets.

J. J. Baker will sell Durocs at Independence, Kan., March 11. Arrange to attend both sales.



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OUR STALLIONS ARE SELECTED IN EUROPE WITH AN EYE-SINGLE TO THE WANTS OF THE MOST CRITICAL AMERICAN BUYERS.

They are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality, style and conformation—with good color and dispositions.

They were selected from the oldest breeding farms in France, England and Belgium, and their breeding stands back of them for thirty generations.

They will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

D6 **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices. DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

RED POLLED AND SHORTHORN CATTLE, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale. E. A. Bunton, Maysville, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

W. M. TRUITT, COUNTY CLERK OTtawa County, Kan. Taken up, by James Allison, Lamar, Kan.—One red cow, 5 years old brand on left hip (illegible), value $22.50. Taken up Dec. 9, 1911.

GUY G. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK, Greeley County—Taken up, by Frank Efinger, Horace, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912: One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded I. O. on left side; appraised valued, $25. One red steer, weight 600, T. O. left hip, ears cropped; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded S. Z. left hip; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 750, white face, branded M/2 left hip, slash in brisket; appraised value, $27.50.

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County, Kan. Taken up, on the 27th day of October, 1911—One light red heifer, coming 3 years of age, white on belly and on flanks, both ears clipped and without horns, valued at $35; by S. J. Russell, in Sugar Creek Township. Postoffice address, Draxel, Mo.

I HAVE TAKEN UP A STRAY COW ON my farm, known as the Mossman farm, one mile northeast of Erie, Kansas. Description: Red roan, will weigh about 700 lbs.; one crooked horn on left side, and blind in right eye; is about five years old. Can be found at the above-named farm. F. C. Currie, Erie, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

GUY W. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK OF Greeley County—Taken up, by W. C. Finch, Tribune, Kan., on the 5th day of February 1912, two horses; one a sorrel, weight 850 pounds, star, branded J. J. B. left hip; appraised value, $50; the other a bay or roan, weight 850 pounds, blaze face, white hind legs and feet, U left thigh; appraised value, $35.

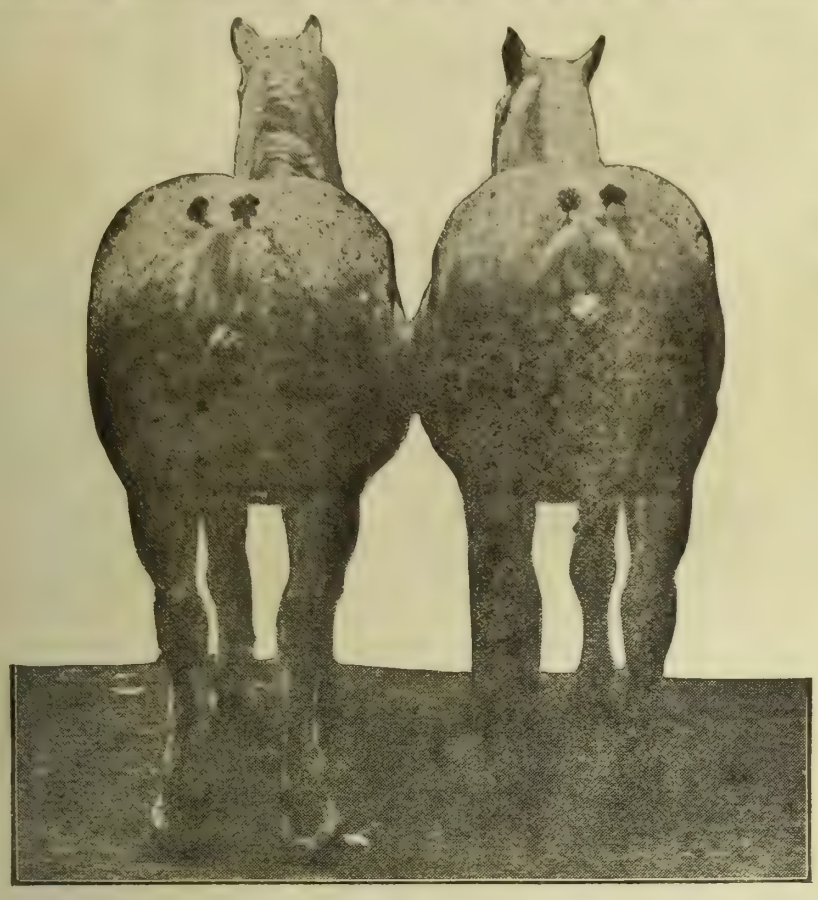
B. B. REIMER, COUNTY CLERK, Marion County, Kan. The following described stray was taken up by me, the undersigned, July 25, 1911, on S.E. ¼, section 16, township 17, range 2 east, in Marion County, Kan.—One red bull, about 3 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, without any brand or mark; properly advertised; appraised value, $30. Frank C. Ewert.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPERSION OF

Prize Winning Percheron Mares and Stallions

AT BELOIT, KANS., THURSDAY, FEB. 29th, 1912

When the Select Stud of RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan., will be sold without reserve, together with sixteen head of the best stock of H. G. McMILLAN & SONS, Rock Rapids, Iowa



INTERNATNONAL PRIZE WINNING MARE, TO BE SOLD IN THIS SALE.

who, in the last seven years, have won over SEVEN HUNDRED prizes at the important stock shows in the United States in competition with all the leading breeders and importers.

THIRTY-SIX HEAD of stallions, mares and colts, including the CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL PRIZE WINNING MARES, now at the period of their greatest usefulness.

IMP. GOULOTTE (71858) 48947, weighing 2160, safe IN FOAL TO THE GREAT CARNOT 66666, and

LUCY 34974, weighing over a ton, and safe in foal to a grandson of Besigue (19602). The 2340-pound Hardi (74718) 60541 also included in this sale.

ALSO, an IMPORTED YEARLING FILLY BY THE $10,000 CARNOT 66666, imported especially to be bred to the great Calypso, but consigned to this sale by H. G. McMillan & Sons, in fulfillment of their promise to furnish their share of an offering of strictly high-class stock. Also,

IMP. HARDI (74718) 60541, a 4-year-old of unusual scale, bone and breeding, WEIGHING NEARLY 2400, the kind seldom offered at public auction.

A rugged, heavy boned lot of real work mares, by such sires as Calypso, Carnot, Casino, Aride, Samson, Bibi, Brunelles and others, mostly weighing over 1900, and all old enough to work on the farm, and safe in foal. Stallions with enough weight and breeding to head pure-bred herds or for stock horses. AN OFFERING NEVER EQUALED IN THIS STATE, AND SELDOM IN ANY STATE.

Sale at the Mitchell County Fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Thursday, February 29, 1912, in a heated sale pavilion, regardless of weather. Address, for catalog,

RALPH G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan.

Auctioneer—Carey M. Jones. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.

Banquet and annual election of officers of the Mitchell County Breeders' Association at Beloit, Kan., the evening of February 28. Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the Percheron Society of America, has promised to try to attend this meeting and make an address, and there will be others of note. Notify Secretary J. M. Rodgers, Beloit, Kan., that you and your wife will attend.

---

40 RICHLY BRED Duroc Bred Sows AT AUCTION 40

AT FARM NEAR WATERVILLE, KANS.

Thursday, Feb. 29, 1912

10 TRIED SOWS. 20 SPRING GILTS.
10 SUMMER BOARS.

Females all bred for March and April farrow to Carter's Golden Rule, Clay Center Col. and Col. Tom. The tried sows include daughters of the great Queen's Col., Nebraska Wonder, Welch's Wonder, and granddaughters of Tatarrax. The spring gilts and boars are out of these sows and others of like breeding, and sired by Blue Rapids Col. and Clay Center Col. Individually, the offering is a good one and the breeding is as good as can be found. Many of the sows and gilts have several crosses of the famous Missouri Wonder, Nebraska Wonder and Col. breeding, and have always made good. We will present the stock in nice breeding condition, with but little fitting. Write for catalog now. Free transportation to and from farm.

J. W. WOHLFORD,

Waterville, Kansas

Auctioneer—T. E. Gordon. Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him sealed bids, in my care.

PERCHERON HORSE SALE

25 MARES AND STALLIONS 25

At Butler, Missouri

THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1912

In McMullen's Sale Pavilion.

Not the largest, but best sale of Percherons this year. Am selling the best I have on the farm. Everything will be held until sale day—nothing priced or sold till sale. No reserves. Am closing out my herd—everything sold regardless of price. More brilliant blood than any herd in the state. All ages, from yearlings to 5 years. Sale under cover. Catalog out February 15. Send for catalog and come to sale. Please mention *Kansas Farmer*.

J. W. Barnhart,

Butler, Missouri

FRANK IAMS' DRAFT-STALLIONS



...the-minute'' and 10 years in advance. They are the ''*Drafty, big-boned type*''—''*Nifty ... Boys*''—the *real* ''*medal winners*''—sensational ''*show and business horses*'' of note, ''*ripe peaches*'' from the ''*select 400.*'' *Big, classy* ''*Peaches and Cream*''—''*Black Boys.*'' The ''*Iams Brand*'' of drafty ''*top notchers.*'' Iams' 1912 *importation* of *Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the ''*Pink of Condition*'' and ready for a ''*good selling.*'' ''*Ikey, Boy,*'' *smile sweetly,* and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers ''*will sit up and take notice*'' that *Iams,* the ''*King Pin*'' horse importer, is still ''*doing business*'' at the ''*old stand.*'' *Iams* is ''*pushing*'' his horses to the front. The big ''*Peaches and Cream*'' ''Boys and Girls'' are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with ''*real drafters,*'' at ''*bargain prices,*'' and having the ''*horses as advertised.*'' Iams' ''*competitors*'' and ''hammer knockers'' are ''*boosting* Iams'' by their ''knocks'' until *now* he is *known* as the ''*Millionaire Horseman,*'' and on ''*Easy Street,*'' and growing fast. *Ikey,* ''*Come on along,*'' *and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these ''*aristocratic,*'' *fancy* ''*Black Boys*'' *cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). Iams has

120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are ''*Models*''—''*Humdingers.*'' They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All ''*approved* and *stamped*'' by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many ''*prize winners*'' and ''*gold medal horses.*'' Big, *Drafty* ''*top notchers,*'' with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are ''*Eye-openers*''—... and ... their ... Big ''*business propositions*'' that make ''*the wheels work fast*'' under a ''*Buyer's hat.*'' ''*Georgie, dear,*'' Iams made a ''*big killing*'' by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. ''*Dry weather,*'' ''bad crops,'' ''*close money*'' and ''*Iams' cash*'' caused the ''*prize winners*'' and ''*tops* to be thrown on the *market* for a ''*good selling.*'' *Iams* ''*cut the melon*'' and bought the ''*rippers*'' at ''*knockout prices.*'' *Iams* will give his customers the bene... ''*Ikey, boy,*'' ''*come on down town*''—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save $1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a ''*big fly in the jelly*'' in the horse world. ''He keeps the gang guessing.'' *Iams* sells ''*Imported horses only*''—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). *No* ''*American bred full bloods*''—No ''*Auction stuff*'' or ''*Peddlers' horses*''—only ''*choice drafters*'' of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are ''*approved*''—''*branded,*'' ''*Inspected,*'' and ''*Certificate stamped O. K.*'' by governments of ''*France and U. S. A.*'' *Iams* has the ''*crack stallions* and *mares*'' you ''*read about.*'' Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't ''*get stung*'' in *horse* or *price.* ''*Dolly D.,*'' waltz me around *once* again ''*Ikey;*'' land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to ''the roof'' with ''*Black boys*'' (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his ''*Peaches and Cream*'' *horses.* 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch ''*Iams' smoke*'' *in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses* ''*on honor.*'' A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE.

''*A bunch of gold*'' *THE* ''*BOOK OF BOOKS*'' to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of ''*WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS*''—the real ''*peaches and cream*'' stallions. *It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States,* ''*TRUE TO LIFE,*'' *and TRUTHS, FACTS,* ''*BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS,*'' *and 100 ... rations of* ''*TOP-NOTCHERS*'' *and the* ''*TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS*'' *and* ''*AUCTION BLOCK*'' *SALESMEN.* It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date horse book* in the *world.* Iams, the ''*square deal*'' *horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by ''*trainload.*'' He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the ''*Stallion Trust.*'' No *partners*—to share profits. He ''*pays cash*'' for his horses—and sells ''*top notchers*'' by ''*hot advertising*'' and having ''*the goods.*'' ''*Big Ikey,*'' leave your ''*happy*'' home and buy a ''*top*'' stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each.* ''*Papa,*'' don't let those ''*auction men*'' ''*hand you a lemon*'' in one of those ''*so-called*'' ''*American full-bloods*'' of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the ''*reliable horseman.*'' Then we will ''*all wear diamonds.*'' Iams' ''*selling clothes*'' *fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. ''*He sells the tails off them.*'' Iams' guarantees are backed by ''*half-million dollars.*'' *References*—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE
OF
50 - Registered Percherons - 50
WILL BE HELD AT PAOLA, KAN.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES,
from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.

20 STALLIONS, FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD.

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.

Auctioneer—Col. Al. Hudson. This sale will be annual.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Our barns are full of good ones. Imported and American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires, from 2 to 5 years old, that weigh from 1500 pounds to 2400 pounds.

A fine bunch of 2 to 4-year-olds, pasture raised. The kind that give satisfaction.

We have some bargains in Mares. If you want your money's worth, come and see us. Large calendar sent free.

NORTH-ROBINSON & DEAN CO.,
Grand Island and Bridgeport, Neb.



DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Lamer's Percherons
SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,
Salina, Kansas

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka Kan.

Last Call for McLarnon's Sale.

L. R. McLarnon's sale of bred sows at Waddivville, Iowa, February 27, should not be overlooked by Poland China breeders wanting the big, mellow, high-class kind. This will be an opportunity to buy sows bred to Big Orange, others to Colossal, two of the greatest big-type Poland China boars living. They have made good, and Big Orange is the sire of more boars that are now at the head of prominent herds than any other boar living. This is a great offering.

Drybread's Duroc Sale.

On March 12, Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., will sell a draft of Duroc Jersey bred sows, and gilts. A number of these sows will be bred to the great herd boar, B. and C.'s Col. and Bell's Chief. This promises to be one of the best offerings that will be sold in Southeast Kansas this year and should attract the attention of breeders and farmers needing new blood in their herd. Please read advertisement in next week's issue, and send for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Lehman's Jacks and Stallions.

Attention is called to the change in the card of Isaac C. Lehman, of Turney, Mo. Mr. Lehman is offering some breeding stock that will interest parties wanting jacks, registered Percheron stallions or saddle stallions. Look up his card and note prices on his offering. They are priced for quick sale.

German Nurseries and Seed House.

The 26th annual catalog of this reliable firm has just come to the desk of the editor. All the way through the catalog one can see the personality of Carl Sondereger, the efficient farmer, nurseryman and seedsman who started the business over a quarter of a century ago. In his foreword, Mr. Sondereger writes: "I have four of my sons in business with me now, all overseeing separate departments, and together we have improved our service. You will find this catalog carefully written; the descriptions and illustrations are as nearly true to nature as we could make them. We have avoided all exaggerations and bombastic statements. The novelties we offer have all been tested and are worthy of a trial by our customers." In these few sentences is found the secret of the growth and success of the German Nurseries and Seed House. First, to have the proper kind of goods to sell, and then to sell them for just what they are, no more and no less. Our readers are invited to write for one of these catalogs. It will be sent entirely free by the next mail after receipt of the request for it. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Thompson Brothers' Duroc Sale.

The Thompson Brothers' annual sale of registered Duroc Jersey bred sows, held at big crowd of farmers and a good sprinkling of breeders. The offering of 40 head was extra good but lacked fitting. This, together with the late date of breeding of many of the best ones resulted in a much lower average than the quality of the offering deserved. Although the prices received were very uniform, no very high prices were paid, and none so very low. Cols. Brady and McCulloch did the selling. The following is a partial list of sales:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	Roy Springer, Stockdale	$31.00
3.	Abe Enochs, Stockdale	27.00
4.	Aug. Anderson, Garrison	30.00
5.	Albert Erickson, Leonardville	38.00
6.	Samuelson Bros., Cleburne	35.00
7.	Abe Enochs	36.00
8.	R. Bloomhurst, Leonardville	35.00
9.	G. M. Bradshaw, Manhattan	34.00
10.	Abe Enochs	31.00
11.	Samuelson Bros	31.00
12.	Chas Horn, Garrison	40.00
13.	Albert Erickson	36.00
15.	James Brooks, Garrison	33.00
16.	R. Bloomhurst	36.00
17.	John Fleming, Garrison	34.00
18.	Roy Springer	25.00
19.	Aug. Anderson, Garrison	26.00
23.	Chas. Fritz, Garrison	28.00
28.	Abe Enochs	32.00
29.	J. G. Nider, Manhattan	25.00
32.	P. G. Johnson, Olsburg	26.00
33.	James Brooks	30.00

59 BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER ACRE

accomplished by the "Henry System," a new method for raising enormous crops in wheat, rye, oats and barley.

Results of the last three years:

Wheat: 58, 59 1-2, 59 bushels per acre with 2-3 bushel seed
Rye: 59, 61, 61 1-3 bushels per acre with 2-3 bushel seed
Oats: 102 1-2, 105 1-3, 107 bushels per acre with 1 2-3 bushel seed
Barley: 55, 56, 54 1-2 bushels per acre with 3-4 bushel seed

Every large or small farmer can handle the "Henry System," by using the usual implements and his own harvested seed.

No more weeds, no extra expenses, no experiments, but easy work.

The "Henry System" brings 30 to 40 dollars more each year than the average, from every acre.

Send 60 cents for full instructions for the use of the "Henry System," and other useful information.

Money back if not satisfied.

"HENRY SYSTEM," Philadelphia, Pa.

877 N. 48th Street, Dept. A 2.

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A BUNCH OF JENNETS TO BE SOLD IN THE MONSEES SALE.

In the 34th public sale of L. M. Monsees & Sons there will be included 37 jacks and 5 jennets. The jacks are of very uniform makeup, including eight high class yearings, among them two sons of Orphan Boy that have never been equaled by yearling jacks sent out from the stud. There are seven coming 3-year-olds and 23 3 to 7 years old, which offer an investment that insures immediate returns. Eight or 10 of the number are exploited as being particularly valuable as jennet jacks. The jennets run much larger in size than any offering previously made and include four prize winners at fairs in Kentucky, Tennessee and elsewhere. The jennets of breeding age are bred to Orphan Boy, the famous world's champion. In the 5-year-old 1,250-pound Missouri King, by the Mammoth-red jack, King of Giants, is offered one of the great jacks of the day. He displays quality, smoothness, thickness and size of bone. In the long list of Limestone Farm sales his equal has rarely passed under the hammer. Like the entire offering, he is black with white points. The 3-year-old Baxter by Orphan Boy stands 15¼ hands, not extra large, but a show jack without a weak point. The 4-year-old Highball stands a good 16 hands and for two years on the shows mentioned he was undefeated. He offers a prospective stud-header for use on jennets. There are yearlings that also have the bone, finish and character throughout that put them in a superior class. The catalogues are ready to mail out. Send for one and arrange to attend the sale.

Last Call for Pfander's Sale.



J. W. PFANDER & SONS, WITH ONE OF THEIR GIANT POLAND CHINAS.

J. W. Pfander & Sons' big sale of 60 head of giant Polands will be held at Clarinda, Iowa, February 28. This will be one of the great sales of strictly big-type Polands of the season, and it will be an opportunity for breeders to buy bred sows sired by the great Long King, the famous Long King's Equal bred to A Wonder, another of the noted big-type boars. The matured sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts to go in this sale are a splendid lot, and breeders of strictly big-type Polands should not overlook this great chance.

Roan's Two Days' Jack and Jennet Sale.

The attention of Kansas Farmer readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. G. C. Roan, of La Plata, Mo., on February 26 and 27. Mr. Roan will sell one of the greatest drafts of jacks and jennets ever offered in Missouri. The offering of 80 head will consist of 25 jacks and 55 jennets. The 25 jacks are the best lot ever drafted from Clover Leaf Valley Farm, and will include champions of the show ring and herd headers. The jennets are a very desirable lot. They are well bred and include many of the best ones from Clover Leaf Valley Farm and from the Houchens herd. Twenty-five of them are bred to the record breaking $3,030 Barytone Mammoth, bought especially to mate with these jennets. This entire offering of jacks and jennets is one of exceptional merit and is one that will appeal to the buyer wanting high-class breeding stock. This will be one of the sale events of the season. The sale will be held in Mr. Roan's heated sale barn in La Plata, Mo.

Clary Sells Jacks.

J. E. Clary & Sons, of Sheridan, Mo., have claimed March 19, 1912, as the date of their annual sale. Their offering this year will include 15 jacks and 10 jennets. Watch for their advertisement; it will interest you.

Why Horses Should Be Clipped.

Horses represent a substantial investment and deserve good care. In their natural state they were not obliged to work. Since they are required to do labor they should be kept in the best condition for it. Few, if any, horses are at their best when the time of changing the coat comes. Unnatural conditions should be provided against by clipping. How to properly care for work horses is much better understood now than ever before, and those who have studied the horse most carefully and tried different remedies are agreed that a good clipping is very beneficial to work animals. The skin is a most important organ for the elimination of waste and it cannot properly perform its functions if it is not kept in a healthy condition, with pores open, etc. Animals performing work with a long coat suffer an unnecessary drain on the system. The sweat of the horse is not a simple mixture of water and salts, but of water, proteid and salts, and the observed loss of flesh which follows horses being worked unclipped, as was the practice a generation ago, is thus readily explained. The chances of chill following the return to the stable of an unclipped animal, with a long winter coat, have not been exaggerated. This covering, which, in a state of nature, was admirable, becomes, under artificial conditions, a source of positive danger to him. Unless the circumstances are exceptional, all horses should be clipped, and it will be found as a result that they feed, thrive and work better and are less subject to colds and coughs. Many farmers claim, and we know they do so correctly, that it insures a freedom from coughs and colds that they did not enjoy before its practice was commenced on their teams.

Sale Postponed.

The Duroc Jersey bred sow sale of W. E. Monasmith, announced for Tuesday, February 27, at Formoso, Kan., has been postponed.

Snow Storm Interefered.

Then 10-inch snow of Monday night, February 12, resulted in a small attendance at the J. O. Hunt sale the day following and undoubtedly cost Mr. Hunt several hundred dollars; but the farmers present, composed almost entirely of Mr. Hunt's neighbors, appreciated the offering fairly well and every catalogued animal, 41 in all, sold on an average of $36.63 per head. Col. Z. S. Branson did the selling and was assisted by Col. Trosper. The following is a list of the sales:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.	$43.00
2.	Paul Sigenhagen, Marysville	41.00
3.	J. W. Wohlford	47.00
4.	John R. Bond, Hanover	60.00
5.	John R. Bond	60.00
6.	Paul Sigenhagen	76.00
7.	J. A. Phillipi, Home City	30.00
8.	G. A. Crews, Bremen	40.00
9.	Herman Thiele, Bremen	37.00
10.	P. G. Ring, Marysville	40.00
11.	R. F. Garrett, Steele City	37.00
12.	R. F. Garrett	38.00
13.	John R. Bond	36.00
14.	John R. Bond	34.00
15.	G. B. Layton, Blue Rapids	39.00
16.	Ed Bright, Irving	39.00
17.	Ed Bright	34.00
18.	G. A. Crews	39.00
19.	Fred Overmeyer, Marysville	29.00
21.	R. F. Garrett	40.00
22.	J. A. Phillipi	38.00
23.	G. Honneycut, Marysville	35.00
24.	John R. Bond	50.00
25.	R. O. McGee, Marysville	39.00
30.	B. Honneycut	31.00
32.	John Easton	28.00
35.	J. W. Wohlford	27.00
37.	J. P. Burkett, Marysville	38.00
38.	J. P. Burkett	36.00
43.	J. M. Layton, Irving	29.00
44.	Henry Shoffer, Bremen	32.00

The Big Beloit Percheron Sale.

Among the stallions to be sold at the great McKinnie & McMillan Percheron sale at Beloit, Kan., on February 29, there will be the 2,300-pound Hardi 60541 and Jacque W. 65632. Hardi is a black and exceptionally heavy boned, measuring 11 inches below the knee and over 12½ inches below the hock. He has clean flat bone and a magnificent and very breedy head and neck. He is very strong in his muscling, and for all his size, is a horse of good action, showing well at the walk and trot. While an unusual individual, his breeding is as good as his individuality. His dam and second dam are by Besigue 19602, one of the greatest sires of the Percheron breed. Hardi is very strong in the Brilliant blood. He comes from the Tacneau stables, one of the best breeders of France. His colts show the same massive qualities and have the same heavy bone that he has.

Jacque W. is from an imported mare that was a prize winner in France. She was bred in France, and Jacque W. was imported in dam. He is a very dark dapple gray, a handsome horse and very popular with his patrons. He has many good colts in the country to show what he can do. Both these stallions are guaranteed breeders. In addition to this grand offering of stallions and mares by Mr. McKinnie, a carload from the well known Lakewood farm of H. G. McMillan & Sons, proprietors, Rock Rapids, Iowa, will be sold, in order that there may be enough to be an attraction to buyers from a distance. They will offer some of their best stock. This will make an offering of between 35 and 40 head in all. The night before the sale the Mitchell County Breeders' Association will give a banquet to the visiting stockmen. The McMillan offering will include a remarkable filley that was sired by the $10,000 Carnot 66666 and specially imported to be bred to Calypso, the head of the McMillan stud, and the horse that is said to have won more first prizes and championships than any other living Percheron. This will be a sale that is remarkable for the quality of the offering. Beloit is on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railways, and is 230 miles from Kansas City and 184 miles from Atchison.

Limestone Farm Big Polands.

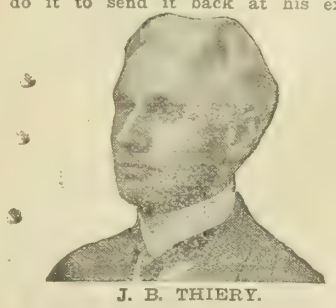
Attention is called to the card of M. Gottswiler in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Limestone Farm is the home of one of Missouri's good herds of big type Poland China hogs, and breeding stock from this herd always make good. The sires and dams now in use are of the best big type blood lines, and as individuals they are the big, mellow, easy feeding kind, with quality. At present the Limestone Farm offering is 20 head of high-class bred gilts and 15 choice fall boars, some of them fit for herd headers. Limestone Farm is also the hame of one of Missouri's choice flocks of Shropshire sheep that has gained a good reputation through choice breeding stock sent out. The poultry department of the farm is noted for its fine Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn chickens, Indian Runner ducks and Chinese geese. Orders for eggs will be booked now. The motto of Limestone Farm is, "High quality at reasonable prices." Look up their card and write for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Makes Good In Missouri.

"Kansas Farmer made good in advertising my sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows. It brought me as many inquiries as any paper I used. I had a nice sale and was well satisfied with it."—E. W. DAVIS, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Glenwood, Mo.

A Book About Pianos.

The homes into which Kansas Farmer goes which desire to buy a piano should send for the style book which gives practical information with regard to pianos, which J. B. Thiery, of Milwaukee, Wis., has issued. Mr. Thiery has built up a big business in selling pianos direct to the consumer. He pays the freight to the buyer's station and makes a very fair proposition to those desiring to purchase. He offers to send a Thiery piano to you, of your selection, on 30 days' free trial. He does not require any money in advance or any deposit, and if the piano is not satisfactory after you have had a chance to try it, all you need to do it to send it back at his expense.



J. B. THIERY.

If you want to buy it after you have tried it, and pay the cash price therefor, he will quote you a very low cash price, or if you would like to buy the piano and pay for it in monthly or quarterly installments, Mr. Thiery will sell you one on that basis, giving you two years' time in which to pay for it. Mr. Thiery points out that he is not offering you something cheap and unreiable, but a quality piano, at a fair price. When he makes one sale in your neighborhood, he expects to make many other sales. He tells about his pianos and his plan of selling in a full-page advertisement on page 32, and particularly requests that Kansas Farmer readers read over this advertisement and write him for his piano style book and catalogue. Either a postal card or letter request will bring it, or you can use the coupon which the advertisement contains. Mention Kansas Farmer.

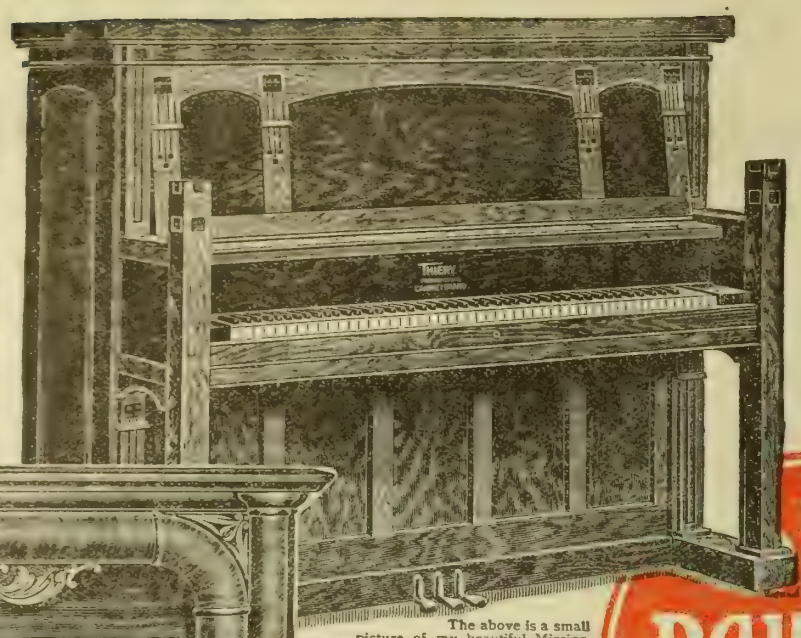
Good Things My Customers Say. Read Them:

Robert S. Harvey, Tigerton, Wisconsin, writes: "If you have any customers around here who are in doubt about the quality of your instruments, just tell them to write to me."

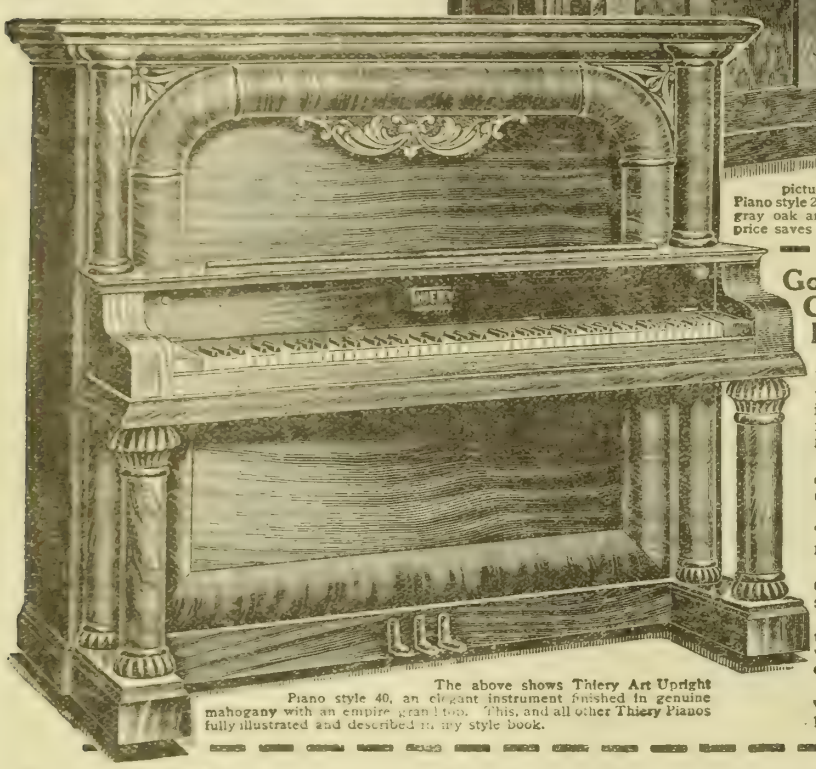
Mr. Harry Eide, R. F. D. 2, Granton, Wisconsin, writes: "I have saved at least $150.00 by buying from you instead of from my dealer. I would not trade my Thiery Piano for any other instrument in this section."

M. R. Dilley, Magnolia, Iowa, writes: "The Thiery Piano cannot be beat by any of the higher priced pianos in this town. We figure that we have saved $[illegible]."

L. Braden, Maroa, Illinois, writes: "The Thiery Piano which you sent to us is so much better than other instruments sold at similar prices, that we are sending you check in full for the instrument without waiting for the thirty days' trial."



The above is a small picture of my beautiful Mission Piano style 25, manufactured in fine silver gray oak and genuine mahogany. My price saves you over $100.00.



The above shows Thiery Art Upright Piano style 40, an elegant instrument finished in genuine mahogany with an empire grand top. This, and all other Thiery Pianos fully illustrated and described in my style book.

I pay the freight

Good Things My Customers Say. Read Them:

J. W. Clifton, Spring Ranch, Nebraska, writes: "We tested the Thiery Piano aside of another instrument costing $150.00 more money and your instrument was pronounced much the best."

A. H. Jung, Elliott, North Dakota, writes: "We compared our Thiery Piano with other pianos sold in this locality and consider our piano worth double what we paid for it."

Jacob Timpe, Grand Ledge, Michigan, writes: "The Thiery Piano costing $125.00 less than a piano one of my neighbors has, is considered far superior."

E. C. Adamson, Konawa, Oklahoma, writes: "Piano all O. K. Everybody likes it. You need never expect me to send it back."

C. C. Hammond, Brenham, Texas, writes: We received the Piano all O. K. and are well pleased with it, and will forward you cash in full in a very few days. Your instrument deserves much praise."

F. Osberg, Fort Russel, Wyoming, writes: "We are so well pleased with the fine Thiery Piano that we desire to pay for it right away instead of waiting 60 days time."

Read below

What the editor of that well known farm journal—Iowa Homestead—says about music in the home. This article appeared on the editorial page of that paper in their issue of January 4, 1912. There are so many truths in it that I want you to read it over. If you haven't got a piano in your home, for your family and for your children, it is time you had it. It is the best investment you can possibly make for your home.

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

There is music at the theater, the saloon, the dance, the pool room and the moving picture show. These places recognize the drawing and holding power of music. Children like music and they should not be compelled to seek it outside the home. If father and mother have made no provision for music in the home they need not be surprised if the young people make heroic attempts to satisfy their craving for this form of pleasure. The home should be more attractive than the dance, theater or picture show. The influence of music will certainly tell in the formation of the characters of the young people.

Probably we have been interested in "saving," in getting the biggest barns and the finest houses while our children have been running from home to be entertained. There is the daughter whose fingers are tingling to touch the keys of a piano. The boy, too, has longed to play the guitar and mandolin until in his dreams he is touching the chords of these instruments, making music as sweet as that of an aeolian harp. The boy and girl ought to be considered, whether the farm equipment is the best that money can buy or the buildings about the place the best in the neighborhood.

Music in the home is refining and uplifting. The singing of the young folks will drive dull cares away from the hearts of the parents. In these days it is not even necessary to wait for pleasure on the developing skill of the young people, because the introduction of the graphophone and the mechanical piano player has brought the world's best music into the humblest home. Compare the price that one would put upon the head of a beloved daughter or upon a faithful son with the cost of an instrument or even with the cost of a musical education and these latter things may not then seem so out of reach. We hope that the day is not far distant when every child will have its musical talent developed and its craving for musical pleasure satisfied in the proper way and in the right place—the home.

And Now—Just Send Me Your Name For My Free New 1912 Style Book

And when you buy a Thiery Piano for them *"There's Nothing to Pay For But Quality."*

Just write your name and address on the coupon below—check the book and plans you want—and by return mail I will send you everything postpaid. My style book shows every one of the new 1912 models of Thiery Pianos. It shows them in large full page pictures and gives a complete description and prints testimonial letters from my customers in every state in the Union.

One of my customers in Michigan writes to me after receiving a Thiery Piano: "The value you are giving me for the money I am giving you has opened my eyes. I see now what you mean by big piano profits. **More piano buyers should learn what I have found out."**

It costs you nothing to find out how much better a Thiery Piano is than common made-to-sell instruments. There is a big difference in quality—just as there is a difference in price. And **before you buy** a piano or close a deal for one anywhere **you want to know for yourself** just what that difference really is. More than one home in your locality has paid out good money for a common made-to-sell piano **that they probably would sell right now at half the price originally paid for it.** That is the result of buying a cheap piano that will not stay in tune and which costs money to have repaired every year.

One of my customers living at Colfax, Washington, in sending me a check in full for Thiery Piano style 30 writes—"Your Piano has been put in comparison with three other instruments **costing over $400 each.** The verdict reached is that the Thiery instrument is not only the finer, but the material, the tone and action is much superior. **We have saved over $100 by dealing with you."**

There is **"Nothing for you to pay for but quality"** when you buy a Thiery Piano. That is all proved to your entire satisfaction right in your parlor at my expense, because I will ship any Thiery Piano you choose from my style book on

THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL

every penny of freight charges prepaid direct to your station with a fine duet bench to match and a velour cover. You have thirty days test in your parlor from the time you get the piano there—thirty days comparison with any other instrument you want to compare it with—then at the end of thirty days you decide for yourself whether you want to keep it or not.

If you don't want to pay cash in full in thirty, sixty or ninety days' time, I will give you over

TWO YEARS' TIME TO PAY ME

You can arrange to pay me monthly, quarterly or half-yearly, or a dozen other ways. My special letter will go into details relative to this payment plan and show you how easy it is for you to have a Thiery Piano in your home without delay.

Over 7500 homes purchased Thiery Pianos and Organs from me during the year 1911. I do the largest business of the kind in the country. No matter where you live, I will ship any instrument you want, and at the end of a thorough trial and test, **all you need do is return it at my expense if you do not find everything exactly as represented.**

Every Thiery Piano is guaranteed as long as you keep it in your possession no matter whether it is twenty years or more. You are absolutely protected and a copy of this guarantee will be sent with my style book.

Fill out the coupon and return to me and you will receive the style book and full information at once.

If you want an organ, be sure to mention on the coupon so I will send you the right book. If you are going to have an instrument now or at any time in the future, before you lay this paper aside send the coupon in to me and get the information, because it will save you money.

J. B. THIERY
The Piano and Organ Man
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

This coupon brings you my New 1912 Style Book—Plans—Trial Order Blanks—Special Letter with Direct-to-You Prices and full particulars at once, post-paid.

My Piano Style Book shows every one of the beautiful 1912 designs of Thiery Pianos side by side in large, beautiful engravings direct from photographs. Prints testimonial letters from my customers in every part of the country. You'll find them interesting reading.

J. B. THIERY, The Piano and Organ Man, Milwaukee, Wis.—As you advertise in KANSAS Farmer, send to me by return mail, postpaid, free of any obligation on my part, your large illustrated Style Book as checked below, with your FREE TRIAL ORDER BLANKS, rock-bottom prices direct to me and complete particulars of your money-saving buying plans.

☐ PIANO STYLE BOOK
☐ PLAYER PIANO BOOK
☐ ORGAN STYLE BOOK

NAME _____

_____

_____

31 PLACE AN (X) MARK IN SQUARE OPPOSITE BOOK YOU WANT



Here's a small picture of the Thiery 88 Note Player Piano—a magnificent instrument—without any knowledge of music you can play on this instrument like an expert. It is easily changed into a piano for hand playing. If you are interested in player pianos, let me know and I'll send you complete particulars

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

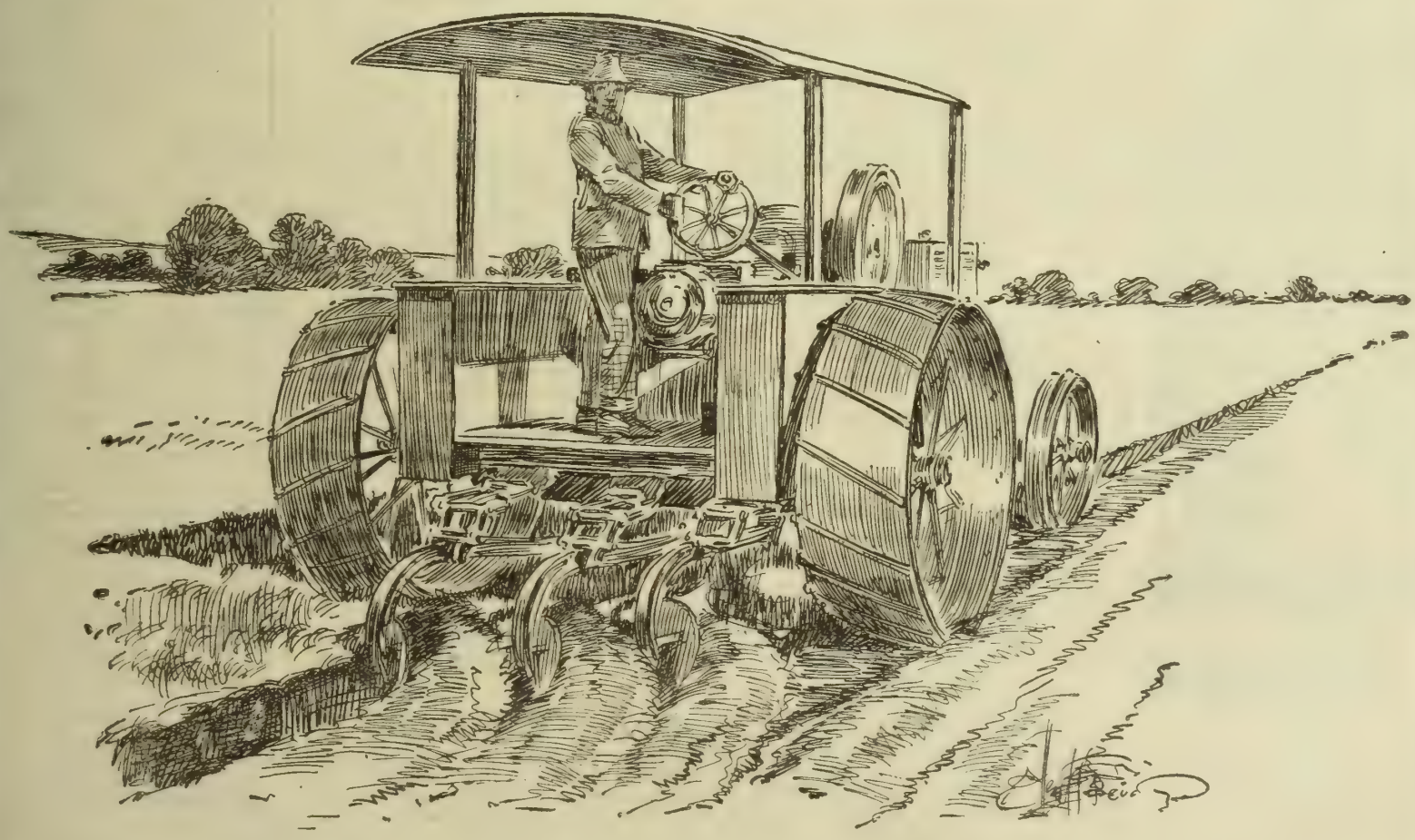
Volume 50, Number 9. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 2, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NATURE is commanded only by obeying her.

As man is purged of ignorance and reads from nature's laws he knows the land is holy. The whole religion of Jesus was a religion of the fields and not of the camps or cities.

Giving of her treasures from the dark places, her bounties from the green things and her waters from her secret filters, earth rewards man as he cares for it, cultivates it, enriches it. Be he indolent or a sloven he fails of this reward, lowers the tone of life, reduces the prices of all farm products and crowds the cities with truants from the country.

Our nation's glory reflects from its farms and its prosperity comes out of the land, but neither is permanent without those creatures of man's ingenuity which cultivate and reap and spread richness. —*I. D. G.*



The Efficiency of the American Farmer is Increased Six Times by use of Modern Machinery

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Bend a Board that has been brushed with Campbell's Varnish Stain

Note the non-cracking, rich qualities of this "Prize of the Varnish Maker's Art." Note, too, the wonderful hard transparent surface, and the beautiful way the grain of the wood is brought out. Only CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN *can* produce this effect on floors, furniture, and all wood-work.

"There is nothing like it."

Made in 15 colors.

No mixing or stirring necessary.

NOTICE If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send us his name and we will send you (post paid) a sample can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN (enough to finish one large chair) including a good brush for 25c. State plainly color wanted.

(Made in Light and Dark Oak, Mahogany, Green, Cherry, Rosewood, Nature (Natural Color Wiping), Gloss Black, White Enamel, Flat Black, etc., etc.)



(Department F)

CARPENTER-MORTON CO., BOSTON

IF YOU LOVE Your Departed Ones

Beautify and Protect in a substantial manner the place where your dear ones rest in their last sleep.

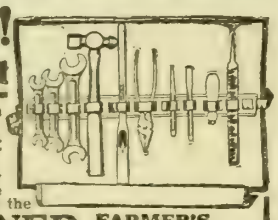
CYCLONE Ornamental Fence combines beauty and lasting qualities, suitable for cemeteries, public parks or private ground. It is substantially built of heavy materials. Will last always and is cheaper than wooden fences.

Special prices to churches and cemetery associations. Write for free catalog giving many exclusive designs.



Cyclone Fence Co.
Dept 30,
WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Farmers! This is It



Carry this kit in your Wagon Box, Binder, Mower, etc. Contains tools for every repair need. Nine tools specially designed for the farmer's use. With the

BONNER FARMER'S KIT

you can tighten *any nut anywhere*, rivet sections, cut off bolt heads, cut wire, stretch wire, pull staples, make new staples, stretch binder canvas, etc. Bonner's Pry Bar is greatest farmer's tool made for wrecking work. Prys off siding, raises floors, pulls nails as high as a man can reach—pulls them straight. All tools drop forged steel, finely tempered. All in strong canvas case. If your local hardware store cannot supply you send us your dealer's name.

C. E. BONNER MFG. CO., Champaign, Ill.

BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)

Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and Grind *all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir.* Have Conical Shape Grinders. *Different from all others.*



LIGHTEST RUNNING

(Our circular tells why.)

HANDY TO OPERATE

10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 6 to 200 Bushels.

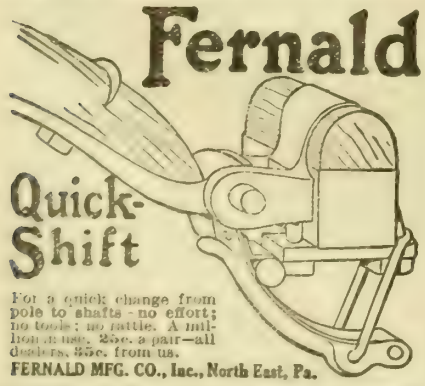
We Also Make Sweep Grinders

FREE Booklet on "Value of Feeds and Manures."

C.N.P. BowsherCo. SouthBend Ind

FEED MILLS

Fernald

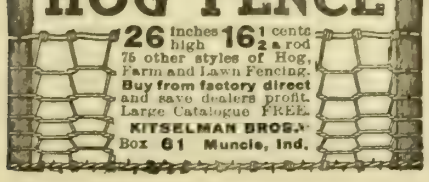


Quick-Shift

For a quick change from pole to shafts - no effort; no tools; no rattle. A million in use. 25c. a pair—all dealers, 35c. from us.

FERNALD MFG. CO., Inc., North East, Pa.

HOG FENCE



26 inches high 16½ cents a rod

75 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.

Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE.

KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 61 Muncie, Ind.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The book binder has just delivered to me Volume 49 of KANSAS FARMER bound in cloth and leather. Aside from the binder having done a job of which I am proud, I am more than proud of the book for its educational value. I cannot expect that many readers will have KANSAS FARMER could be filed away for this volume, but I am sure that every reader could well afford to make some arrangement by which each copy of KANSAS FARMER could be filde away for ready reference. The total value of a good agricultural paper lies, first, in reading it carefully each week, and, second, in filing it away so that it may be read and used as a reference book when occasion may require. KANSAS FARMER prints an index for each volume and each subscriber receives that index. The index furnishes a handy means of locating any article in the 52 issues to which it pertains. I believe that the greatest value of the agricultural paper lies in filing it away for convenient reference. The big lawyer of today does not attempt to keep in his mind the gist of the laws of the several states, or of a single state, in which he does business. But, he does keep a library complete with the statutes of the several states, Supreme Court decisions, etc., and with a system he has of filing he is able to lay his hands on any subject matter he may want. Some one has said that these days, knowledge is in having a lot of good material properly filed. The farmer can have knowledge regarding the best there is in agricultural practice of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri in KANSAS FARMER, and when he has the year's numbers bound they are filed in the best possible manner. Fix up some sort of a binder. KANSAS FARMER has at different times advertised such binders. We can buy one for you at a moderate cost.

* * *

Just to show you why I am proud of this volume and to remind you how valuable it is to you and how you could use it daily in your business, I made a count of the original articles written especially for KANSAS FARMER readers. There are hundreds of articles other than these—written on other topics and by other writers. Here is the story of my count:

On Dairying	180
Corn Silos and Silage	150
Hogs	94
Cattle	75
Horses	60
Sheep	32
Poultry	136
Live Stock	30
Horticulture	56
Wheat	56
Oats	25
Alfalfa	70
Grass	40
Seeds	15
Trees	28
Kafir Corn, Sorghum and Milo Maize	32
Drainage	16
Dry Farming	22
Buildings and Conveniences	30
Farm Pests	36
Farm Implements and Farm Power	82
Curing of Meats	15

* * *

The above results fail to tell the whole story, because, for example, in an article listed in the index under the head of "Corn," many of those articles will pertain to wheat, also, some referring to Kafir and Milo, and vice versa. Enough, I am sure, has been said to give you a good idea of the wide scope of the practical information contained in 52 numbers, or one year's issue, of KANSAS FARMER. Our readers frequently write me saying that a single article was worth many times the cost of a year's subscription. I am sure they are right, too. A recipe of which hundreds are printed, is a case in point. An item of less than half a dozen lines is as likely as not to be the one of value to you. An inquiry answered in KANSAS FARMER has been known to save the inquirer a lot of money, because he so said. The same answer was of equal value to hundreds of other readers. I know that KANSAS FARMER properly used is the cheapest western agricultural paper published.

* * *

I have already printed letters from leading farmers, agronomists and agricultural college authorities stating that the seed corn articles running in KANSAS FARMER this spring are the best articles for the everyday farmer ever printed on the subject. I have a letter, this minute, from Henry Field, the pioneer seed corn grower, in which he says: "Your seed corn articles are mighty good stuff." You have to admit that Henry Field should know what he is talking about.

* * *

In this mail I have a letter from Charles F. Pabst, Richards, Mo., in which he says: "All I have got against KANSAS FARMER is that it does not come often enough. A week is too long to wait on it. It ought to come every day, and it would be of more advantage to the country. But I think it is as good as it can be. This paper does not talk on one subject, but on many different ones. It is a good paper for all states in the Union, especially Kansas. I don't know of any other paper that is as good as KANSAS FARMER to build our state up."

* * *

I have dozens of letters saying that KANSAS FARMER silo number and poultry number were the best papers ever printed on those subject. One enthusiastic farmer who admits that he bought a silo last fall on KANSAS FARMER'S recommendation says it was the best investment he had ever made. Others said the silo number was just what they were looking for—a paper that would give full silo information in one issue. The large numbers of extra copies of that issue printed were exhausted within two weeks after the regular issue was mailed. E. H. Clark, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your silo special." He wrote other things equally complimentary.

* * *

W. C. Brown, a pioneer dairyman of Graham county, whose acquaintance I made 10 years ago, says he likes KANSAS FARMER and wishes he could talk to me about the use of the silo for Western Kansas farms. This is notice to Mr. Brown that practically everything I have written about the silo applies to Western Kansas. The silo is especially adapted to western conditions. It will be a great factor in the upbuilding of a permanent and prosperous diversified agriculture in that section. There may be other readers who feel as does Mr. Brown and I'll take his topic as a text for a silo article to appear in the near future. This will give you a pointer as to how your letter may help the editor and your neighbors. KANSAS FARMER readers can largely dictate the class of material I write if they will tell me what they are looking for. I have already said that occasionally a subscriber stops his paper because he finds nothing in it on the subject regarding which he wants information. This is notice that such subscribers will please ask for what they want. If it pertains to farming, live stock, dairying, etc., they will get it.

* * *

Another subscriber writes: "I like the 'Old Reliable' and hear lots of good things said about it these days. It makes a fellow feel like hustling." Sufficient has been offered along this line for this grist. I cannot hope that every reader will express himself in this manner—but a great many of them do. I believe it is a good thing to know how the other fellow does feel and to take him into consideration. It often changes one's views to know the views of another. That's the reason it's a good thing to talk things over or to write things over. I know that KANSAS FARMER has a loyal lot of readers—that they are for the paper and, being so, are for better farming, better live stock and a better country. And Kansas is a better state—each succeeding day and year.

T. A. Borman

Don't Be a Human Derrick



See That Lock! →

30-Day FREE Trial This offer is made to sweep away all doubts—to prove to you, without a cent's worth of risk or expense, the wonderful time, money and muscle saving features of

HALL JUMBO

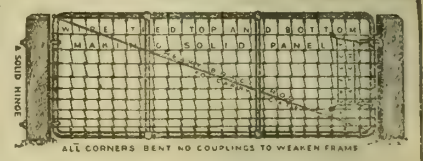
Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

With the Jumbo one can swing a 300-lb. hog into the scalder and out with perfect ease and safety. Does all odd jobs. Stretches wire, shifts wagon boxes, lifts weights of all kinds and holds 'em in mid-air till you say let go.

Saves Work—Earns Cost Quick

The only hoist with a safe, absolutely dependable automatic lock working on the pull rope. The heavier the load the tighter the lock grips. Locked—released by turn of wrist. Ropes—new, worn or wet—are all held tight. They CAN'T slip. Nine sizes; capacity, 400 lbs. to 5 tons. Made of best steel; thoroughly inspected, tested, guaranteed. Send your own and your dealer's name for catalog and big Free Offer.

HALL MFG. CO.
204 Main St., Monticello, Ia. (4)



STEEL FARM GATES. Save agents profits. This all-steel gate, with perfect latch, 10 ft..... $4.65

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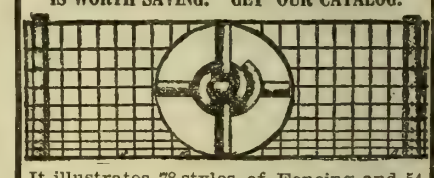
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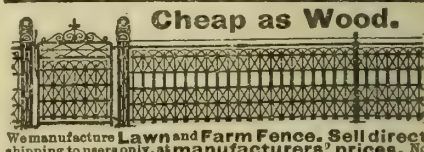


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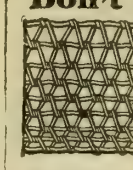
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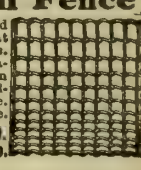
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SWEET CLOVER.

The prolonged season of heat and the dry weather of last summer served to attract attention to certain crops which are not usually recognized as common to Kansas agriculture, and also to methods of caring for crops in a manner which would not have occurred otherwise.

A farmer in southwestern Kansas, who has been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for 16 years, reports that he has sowed a quarter section of land not far from the Arkansas river to sweet clover, or Bokhara clover, as it is more properly known.

In the immediate locality of this farm it is found that the sheet water is so close to the surface that alfalfa will not thrive for more than two or three years, as the roots grow down into the water in that length of time, and alfalfa will not stand wet feet. He devised a plan by which a home-made machine, with cutting blades somewhat similar to a corn sled but which works about 6 inches below the ground, and with this he hoped to cut off the roots of the alfalfa and compel them to spread out laterally instead of going downward. In the sandy soil of that locality this plan may have been feasible, though it was never tried to any great extent.

Shortage of feed, a knowledge of the drouth-resisting and vigorous habit of growth of the sweet clover induced the seeding of one entire quarter section. Other farmers in southwestern Kansas have taken up this crop, and the area is already quite large and will undoubtedly be increased during the coming season.

Sweet clover is a biennial plant which seeds the second year and dies after seeding. It is somewhat difficult to handle when it is desired to save a seed crop, as the seed shatters out so easily. If the plant is allowed to mature and scatter its own seed the crop may be made to be perpetual, although this is a wasteful method. One difficulty in handling this crop lies in getting the seed. It is sown and handled about like alfalfa, so far as cultural methods are concerned.

Sweet clover has about the same feeding value as alfalfa, to which it is closely related, but it does not have the same palatability because of a bitter principle which is found in its stems and leaves. Experience teaches that sweet clover must be cut for hay when quite young in order to improve its palatability and reduce its bitterness. In southwestern Kansas it is cut two or three weeks before blossoming time and found to produce excellent hay, which all classes of stock will eat readily.

Some animals that have not been used to alfalfa will reject sweet clover hay or only partake of it in small quantities. Generally speaking, animals of all classes which have been accustomed to alfalfa will eat sweet clover hay when properly made.

Sweet clover must not be cut close to the ground like alfalfa or it will be killed. Its habits of growth are different. In alfalfa, the new growth starts from the crown, while in sweet clover it starts from the stem. Hence it is necessary that sweet clover shall not be cut closer than about 4 inches above the ground. In ordinary seasons it yields about the same as alfalfa and may be cut three times on an average.

As sweet clover will grow almost anywhere it certainly seems to be a promising plant in those localities where feed shortage sometimes compels the harvesting of Russian thistles for hay. The white blooming variety of sweet clover is of much ranker growth than the yellow variety and is preferred by many on this account. It attains a height of 4 or 5 feet in this end of the state, while the yellow variety seldom grows beyond half that.

BROOMCORN.

Broomcorn is a special crop in southwest Kansas and northwest Oklahoma, and these two states now produce nearly 75 per cent of the broomcorn supply of the United States.

Time was, a few years back, when Illinois was the great broomcorn producer, but the increasing price of land and the somewhat uncertain market has served to reduce the acreage in that state, while that of the Kansas-Oklahoma field has greatly increased.

The methods in use in this newer and larger field are not such as to produce the best results. It is commonly the custom for farmers to select their seed from the refuse piles where the threshing has been done, and then for each to put in the largest acreage that he thinks he can handle. This has resulted in a deterioration of the brush, about which the manufacturers complain.

Manufacturers of brooms are now putting forth special efforts to induce individual farmers to plant better seed and to give the crop better culture. From statements made by an interested party who is thoroughly familiar with the territory we are led to believe that almost no attention has been given to the proper selection of seed and the manufacturers point out that if the farmers would carefully select their seed, either by seed breeding or by purchase, and then would reduce the planted area so that better cultural methods could be had, these manufacturers could well afford to pay better prices than they generally give. If the farmer who has 80 acres in broomcorn would follow this advice in regard to the selection of seed and would then reduce his planting to 40 acres and put it under good cultivation he would undoubtedly get a better quality and a larger amount of money than the average.

Soil blowing is one of the difficulties that farmers in western Kansas have to fight. It is this more than any other one thing which prevents the success of the soil mulch and dry methods of farming. The soil is of fine quality and very rich and easily cultivated. If compacted with a sub-surface packer a partial remedy is had, but when brought to a fine tilth on the surface it is almost sure to be blown away. A practice which has much merit and which is growing in favor consists in planting two crops, one of which serves as a windbreak, in the same field. About 10 rows of Kafir corn or Milo maize may be planted across the field east and west and then an equal space of ground be planted to some other crop, and this repeated over the entire field. When harvest time comes the heads of the Milo are cut off and the stalks left standing and among them may be sown some other crop, while the Milo may change places for the ensuing season. This insures a protection against soil blowing at the worst seasons and if the matter is properly handled will undoubtedly prove profitable.

Some complaints have been made that the so-called dry farming methods do not succeed in very dry years and that hence these methods are wrong. Plants will not grow without some moisture and the season of 1911 was unusually severe in its heat and drouth because it followed two other similar seasons immediately. The preceding seasons were not so bad, but the rain came at such time of year that there was comparatively little moisture in the soil during the growing periods. This, however, should not argue against the dry farming methods, as they are simply good farming methods which are applicable in a greater or less degree to every section of the United States. Dry farming methods do produce good results in three seasons out of five and are more likely to produce results every year than any other method which has been devised.

FARM SALES.

This is the season of farm sales and just how much of poetry or tragedy may be told in these sales no one may know. Sometimes the farm sale means a failure. Either broken health or bad management may bring about the change of residence which compels the farm sale. Such sales as these, however, are not numerous. Most of them are caused by a restlessness or a desire for a change of conditions which impels the owner to sell off his chattels in order that he may move to town for a long desired rest or for the purpose of schooling his children. Such sales as this too often spell tragedy as much as those first mentioned.

When the farmer moves to town he finds himself besieged with numerous drains upon his pocketbook of which he had no previous conception. Little demands for money, each of which seems of small consequence but which must be met and which soon total into a surprisingly large sum. This induces him to use special efforts to get all he possibly can out of his farm and, as a precautionary measure, to lease it subject to sale, or at the best, for one year periods.

The years are not long under such conditions when the delightful old homestead, about which cluster so many memories, becomes dilapidated and run down until it is no longer a satisfactory source of revenue and only inferior tenants can be induced to take it.

Each man may be thought to know his own business, but when a man makes such a violent change in life as that from a farm to which he has always been accustomed, into the city where everything is new and conditions strange, he would do well to take advice. Aside from the temptations which are bound to assail the children of the farmer who has moved to town, he is more than likely to find, after the novelty has worn off, that the sudden change in his mode of life has seriously affected his health, and he suffers both mentally and physically.

Farmers who are ready to retire from active life would do best by retiring on the home farm, where they can oversee the handling of their property under the long time lease which provides for the proper rotation of crops and the keeping of live stock. The next best thing is to engage in some business which will keep both mind and body active if a residence in town is demanded. Moving to town is a serious matter and should be carefully considered before action is taken.

The farmer who insists upon better schools where the course of study shall have at least some bearing upon the affairs of every-day life; who puts forth his best efforts to reduce the mud tax of bad roads; who demands more and better social opportunities and greater vigor in social organizations; who preaches the gospel of co-operation among his fellows; demands ability and efficiency in public office and keeps the manure spreader working on full time, will have done his duty to both himself and the public better than most men, and will have made himself a leader in his home community.

Does anyone know a good thing to say for the English sparrow? The experts of the Department of Agriculture state that about 98 per cent of the food of the adults is seeds, the rest being insects. Of the seeds 24 per cent is grass and weed seeds, while 74 per cent is grain, the average of its grain food for the entire year. From June to August 90 per cent of its food consists of grain. It destroys grain when it is sown, while maturing and in the shocks. In feeding its young its record is almost as bad, as 35 per cent of the food of the nestlings is seed, all but 2 per cent being grain.

HOW ALFALFA HELPS.

Kansas always does things the other way. She is different. Her history is written in capital letters and punctuated with exclamation points.

Once the home of countless buffalo and later of almost equally numerous and equally wild range cattle, a great portion of the land which is indefinitely included in the wheat belt is now farmed almost without cattle or other live stock except work horses.

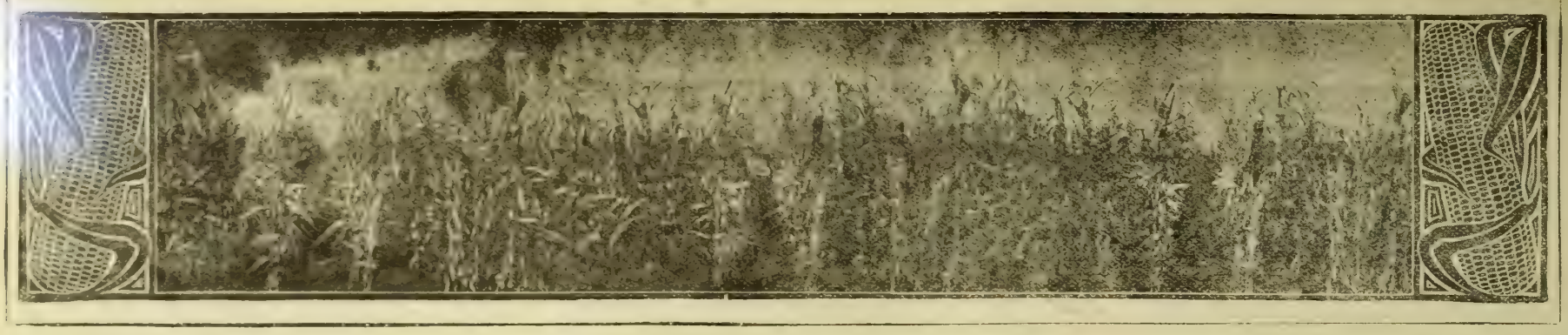
People knew that wheat farming alone was wearing out the fertility of the soil and that when the farmer hauled a load of wheat to town he was selling a part of the best of his farm. They knew, too, that a change would soon be necessary or the land would no longer support its population. Gathering from past experience, most people believed, and a great many of the best thinkers still believe, that a return to live stock husbandry will afford the only solution to the problem of depleted fertility. There can be no question about this.

This time has been postponed, however, by the general sowing of alfalfa. Alfalfa belongs to a wonderful family of plants which includes creeping vines on the one extreme and trees on the other and which have the peculiar faculty of absorbing nitrogen from the air and storing it in their roots. Nitrogen is one of the three most important elements of soil fertility—potash and phosphorus being the other two. Nitrogen is the one element of which the soil is most easily depleted. Hence the value of the legumes in crop rotation. These return to the soil a large amount of the nitrogen which has been taken out of the soil by growth of other crops.

The wheat and other small grain crops are shallow rooted and draw their nourishment from near the surface. New soil is turned up by the plow and so the length of time which a field will continue to produce wheat is thus prolonged by mechanical means. In time, however, the few inches of soil near the surface which are continuously cropped by one crop, and this crop drawing upon the same element of fertility in the same proportion, rapidly exhausts it, and the soil cries out for refreshment.

Central and western Kansas present the spectacle of a large and prosperous area in which the people make their money by farming without live stock and in which the fertility of the land is maintained, at least partially, by the growth of alfalfa, the most valuable plant known to modern agriculture.

The critical time in the hog raiser's year is now approaching. It is not seriously difficult to care for hogs during very severe weather, but it is difficult to properly care for them under the changing conditions of that portion of the year when winter breaks forth into spring. This is especially true as farrowing time approaches. As the modern hog is an artificial animal he must live under artificial conditions to do his best. Dry sleeping quarters that are free from drafts of cold air but are well ventilated, are absolutely necessary. A clean feeding platform is a measure of health and safety, and plenty of drinking water that is clean and kept warm enough so that the hog will drink all he needs is essential. It is probably true that a great deal of hog trouble which is called cholera is caused, indirectly at least, by a lack of sufficient drinking water. A hog that crawls out of a wet strawstack where he has been piled up with his fellows from which the stream is rising, and goes outo in the open to feed or to drink, cannot and will not eat or drink as he should if the weather is severe. Hogs are money makers, but it pays to take care of them. It is even possible to make money on hogs at the present prices for corn and market animals by adding a little thought. Men are doing it now.



SOME SEED CORN FACTS

Pointing to Increased Yield Through Acclimated Seed and Perfect Stand

By T. A. BORMAN

I know that within the past few weeks hundreds of Kansas farmers have tested germinating power of seed corn they will plant this spring. I have many letters from farmers who say they found their seed satisfactory, but many others have found their corn of no value for seed. In almost every instance the writer has commended KANSAS FARMER for its active seed corn testing campaign. I am sure that the agitation, first set on foot by this paper, will result in Kansas growing many more bushels of corn next year than would have been possible if we had not induced farmers to look carefully into the germination of corn they had intended for spring planting. A KANSAS FARMER advertiser writes that the people of this state are surely stirred up on the seed corn question. I suppose he has been getting some good seed corn orders from Kansas. This means more to me, though, than business for the advertiser. It means that in all probability Kansas will this year plant more good corn than ever before in its history. This should mean a big boost for the state as a corn producer. It also means that the seed corn for years to come will be improved. Necessity, as a result of the past year's experience, has forced corn growers to inquire into and improve their methods. I wonder if the time will ever come when we will make advances of our own volition, or will we always wait until circumstances force us?

* * *

There are as great possibilities in improving our corn grown, both in quality and yield, as in the improvement of our live stock. I believe that by improving our corn growing methods we can make for ourselves more money than is to be made in any other one respect in general farm operations. It is easily possible to double our yield without increasing our acreage. This can be done by means of just ordinary care. In almost every locality there is some corn grower who is far more successful than the best of his neighbors. He grows more bushels per acre in a so-called "corn year," and in the "off year" he grows corn when most of his neighbors fail. Such successful growers have a variety of corn adapted to the locality, plant seed of high germinating quality, select the seed from the field, plant more carefully, and cultivate better. I know of dozens of such instances, but will in this article refer to only two cases which have recently come to my notice.

* * *

Our subscriber, W. L. Wright, Dunlap, Kan., compliments KANSAS FARMER seed corn articles and sets forth the results of good seed and careful planting as shown by his own experience. He had a good crop of corn last year, his upland fields running as high as 50 bushels per acre, and bottom lands 80 bushels. He grew White Wonder, and has had the seed on his farm a long time. He has kept the seed pure. He has gathered his seed from the field. He has been careful in grading before planting so that his planters will drop as he would have them. By grading he has a kernel or two kernels in a hill, just as he desires, and by testing he plants seed that will grow, insuring as near a perfect stand as possible. This is the important first step in a good corn yield. Mr. Wright has not done a thing which you cannot do if you will. If you follow Wright's plan you will increase your prosperity, sure.

* * *

The 1911 corn crop of Oklahoma was very poor—so poor in fact that many farmers are declaring that they will not again try corn, but will plant Kafir only. Kafir is a valuable plant, and western farmers can well afford to place more dependence in it—at least to the extent of insuring feed—roughage and grain—for live stock. However, the fact remains that corn will sell to better advantage, and Oklahoma farmers are largely a corn selling people—when they have the corn. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that the rank and file of Oklahoma farmers will soon forget a corn failure and again plant it. They will so do this year. Proper methods and selection of proper seed in that section will make corn much more certain than they have heretofore regarded it. I am coming to the corn growing achievement of Miller Bros., of the 101 Ranch, of Bliss, Okla. Most people in Kansas and Oklahoma have heard of the Millers, but in connection with their wild west show. I do not know how good showmen they are, but I do know that they are good farmers. They grew in 1911 over 150,000 bushels of corn, which looks mighty big to Oklahoma corn growers at this time. These men grow two varieties—White Wonder and "Squaw corn." In the case of "Squaw corn" they claim to have perfected the variety and say it is a crop as certain as Kafir. I am sure that it is a good variety for hot, dry climates. Their White Wonder comes near being a variety also developed by them. It is true to the type of that variety, but its real value is in its being thoroughly acclimated to southwest conditions. This variety is said to have yielded an average of 50 bushels per acre on 101 Ranch in 1911. In acclimation lies the value of any variety of seed. In this latitude seed corn can safely be moved 100 miles north or south. Corn acclimated to adverse conditions can safely be moved farther than this into favorable conditions.

* * *

Buy seed corn as near home as possible, and which has been produced on soil and in climate as much like that in which you will plant it as you can. The best results cannot be expected from imported seed the first year. Do not expect too much, therefore, from seed you have to import. Do not be too quick to condemn and try other varieties. If the failure should be marked, you may have selected a poor variety. Be sure you get a good variety—then stick to it. Keep the seed pure and true to original type and soon you will have a variety adapted to your soil and climate, and that is the kind to grow. A great deal of the corn planted is of low yielding varieties. You cannot afford to fool with these varieties. I am not urging you to become a corn breeder. That is a job for the specialist—but by taking pains in selection of seed from year to year you can develop varieties which will materially increase the yield.

* * *

In my talks so far I have dwelt on the necessity of testing the germination of seed corn and thereby assuring yourself that the seeds planted will grow. The seed has now been tested. If not yet tested, get at it, because corn planting time will soon be here. Other things are crowding you right now and unless you give the seed corn attention during the next few weeks you will not so do this year. After selecting the seed ears, shell off by hand the tips and butts. Shell off enough to get rid of those kernels which are not uniform in size and shape with the kernels remaining on the ear. When the ears were first selected you chose those of uniform kernels so far as possible. Shell the seed corn by hand—that is the best plan, and it is not a big job. Shell each ear separately. In shelling you may discover that the kernels are not such as you would wish to plant—they may be too long, too short, or too thick or too thin. They may not be uniform with other ears. By shelling each ear separately you can correct a mistake if you have made one.

* * *

A corn grader is a good implement. It will discard odd-sized and shaped kernels, leaving the seed uniform and making uniform dropping of the planter possible. Even dropping is necessary to secure an even stand. After having seed corn kernels uniform in size and shape make a planter test. Determine how you want to plant. Two good, strong kernels of corn to each 12½ square feet of ground is believed by the best of Kansas corn growers to be sufficient. Should each kernel so planted yield a 16-ounce ear and every hill be occupied and produce, a hundred bushels per acre yield will result. Suit your pleasure about the distance apart you want the kernels in listed row, but drop one kernel in a hill. Two kernels in a checkrowed hill is plenty for upland soils. The character of soil will, after all, determine the way you plant. Set the lister or planter up so that you can see how it is dropping, and work by hand until you get the right plate—the plate to drop as you desire. You want uniform dropping—one kernel in a hill in listing and two or three, may be, in planting. The uniformity of dropping will depend upon the uniformity of the seed.

* * *

The stand of corn as usually found in Kansas fields is the one serious weakness in our corn culture. We plant each year about the same—being sure to plant a plenty—and if we get a poor stand in a dry season we think we are lucky. The man who has a perfect stand on a good seed bed and who cultivates to conserve the moisture will most likely have a good yield. Early varieties of corn can be planted thicker than late varieties. Soil of good fertility can be planted thicker than poor soil. It is up to you to know how thick to plant. If you know just what part of the kernels will grow you can plant according to your judgment and get that stand.

In one acre of check-rowed corn there are about 5,350 hills. Two 10½-inch ears—not large ears—per hill will yield about 100 bushels of corn per acre. An occasional missing hill cannot be avoided, but there is little excuse for many vacant hills. Tested corn and carefully selected seed will mak every hill a producer.

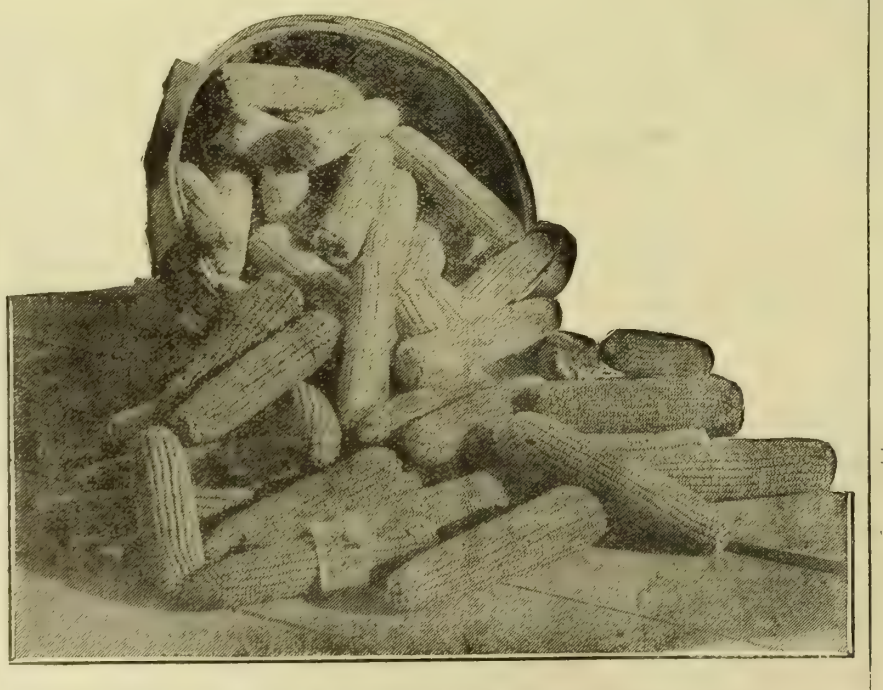
TEST SEED CORN NOW—LAST CALL

Weak seed is the principal cause of barren stalks and missing hills. To raise big crops it is necessary to discard the weak as well as the dead seed and plant only the strong seed.

You have to plow, harrow, plant and cultivate the field just the same for a poor crop as for a good crop, so it requires no more time or labor to raise the good crop. Why not plant strong seed and raise the big crops?

One ear of good seed corn equals about ten bushels of crop. Don't plant a poor ear.

Two good ears on each hill will make over eighty bushels an acre.—Corn Facts.



A BASKET OF FINE EARS OF HIGH GERMINATION.

HOGS AND THEIR PRICES

Depleted Supply, Prospective High Prices, Indicate The Time to Buy

By I. D. GRAHAM

The winter brood sow sales are the accepted opportunities for the purchase of bred sows with which to supply the feed lots and breeding pens.

During the fall and early winter just past there were predictions made that the sales of such breeding stock would be exceptionally good because of the cholera scare, which sent so many immature hogs and breeding sows to market. These predictions have only partly been realized. Sales have been uniformly fair to good except where storm or some other adverse circumstance affected them. Yet the prices realized by the breeders have not been extraordinary, nor what they were perhaps led to expect.

Farmers have been urged to stock up with pure-bred hogs after the cholera clean-up, as these are, beyond all question, the most profitable to grow. Everything seemed to point out the advantages of purchasing pure-bred stock at this time. Not only their well known and superior money-making capacity when compared with the grade or scrub, but the depressed prices of market hogs as well, seemed to point out the present time as an opportunity above the average for the profitable purchase of breeding hogs.

One of the reasons why the hog varies so widely, and goes to such extremes in price, is due to the farmers themselves. When the price of market hogs begins to go downward there is a rush to ship out because of the fear that if this is not done the loss may be heavier. This results in enormous shipments, with a congested market, and a consequent reduction in price.

There can be little doubt that the present price of market hogs is partly due to the flooding of the markets on account of the cholera scare. And then, too, last spring was an especially favorable farrowing time and the litters were numerous, so that there were really more hogs that could be shipped.

Men are like sheep in the respect that they follow the leader. Whether it be a cholera scare or a decreasing market that starts the hogs to the packing houses, they all go at once. No blame attaches for this. If hogs are in danger from cholera it is better to ship and get what the market will pay than to risk a total loss. That is self-evident. But blame may attach for shipping on a declining market just because it is declining. The man who makes money in the hog business is he who stays by it year after year and ships his hogs when they are ready, choosing his market as best he can.

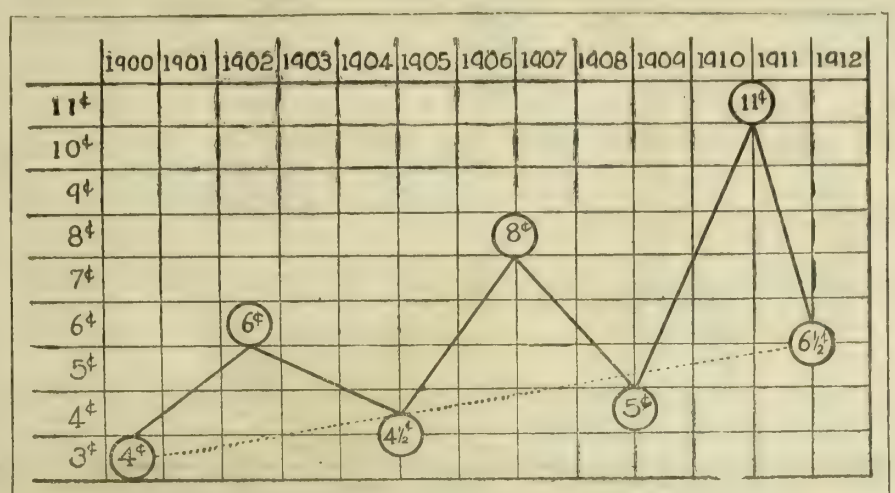
Some years the fates will be against him, but in the majority of cases he will land a winner. The periods of depressed prices never last very long, and if the farmer who must buy his breeding stock would so arrange his affairs as to buy on a depressed market, he would have the advantage of any subsequent advance.

By reference to the chart printed herewith several facts of interest will be found. This chart is drawn to show the extreme fluctuations in prices for the years 1900 to 1911 inclusive. The figures given are taken from the United States census report. The chart was drawn in this manner, not to cover a census period of 10 years so much as to get at the condition both before and after the census period as well.

The figures on the left of the chart are for cents; those at the top for the years, and the lines represent the rise or fall of prices per pound between the extremes which are written in the circles. It will be noticed that the extremes of high or low prices are reached about every two years. The man who was stocked up with hogs in 1900 or at any subsequent period of low prices would have the advantage of being able to sell on an advancing market at any time within the next two years.

It is also especially noticeable in this chart that, while the market price always reacts and low periods come with more or less regularity, the low points do not reach as low in the scale as their predecessors have done. Starting at 4 cents in 1900, the low point has been higher at each depression than all the low points before it.

The same is true of the high points. Each succeeding high point has been higher than any of those which preceded it. This shows a generally upward tendency both through the high points reached and the decreasing depression of the low points. The mean of these figures shows a decidedly upward tendency in prices, and hence an increasing profit within reach of the hog raiser.



VARIATIONS IN PRICES OF MARKET HOGS AS SHOWN BY UNITED STATES CENSUS, COMPILED BY O. W. DEVINE, OF KANSAS FARMER.

These census figures, which are the most comprehensive and accurate of any we have, show that there were in Kansas in 1900 a total of 3,594,859 hogs, worth $17,076,904, while in 1910, at the next census, the number of hogs was 3,000,157, and their value $24,629,885, This shows a decrease in number of hogs for the 10-year period of nearly 600,000 head, but it also shows an increase in value of the hogs on hand to the amount of $7,553,181.

In other words, each hog in Kansas at the time the census of 1900 was taken was worth $4.44, while each hog in Kansas at the time of the 1910 census was worth $8.20. Here is a general increase in the value of Kansas hogs in 10 years of $3.76 per head, counting all sizes and ages. This is a pretty fair percentage on the $4.44 hog.

Breeders will doubtless claim, and with perfect propriety, that this general increase in the value of Kansas hogs is due, in no small degree, to the use of better blood in the breeding operations of the farm. Others may claim that is is due to the general economic conditions which affect the cost of living. Both are right. There can be no doubt that the pure-bred business is rapidly extending; that new breeders are constantly entering the field, and that good blood is more generally appreciated than it was a few years ago. It would be strange if this were not true. The constant and effective work of the experiment station; the teachings of the farm journals, and the success which has been attained by an increasing army of breeders, each of whom is a missionary in his business circle, are all producing their effect, and this effect has been to the betterment of the hogs of the country.

This chart shows, in a most pointed manner, the facts as they have been and the final slant of 1911, taken in connection with what everybody knows of present conditions and future prospects, indicates that the time to buy breeding hogs has come, and that it is here "with both feet." This suggests a thought to the breeder.

Instead of devoting all the advertising space that may be purchased in your favorite live stock journal to telling about the pedigrees and the breeding of the hogs you have for sale, why not use some of it in telling what these hogs have done or are now doing as money-makers? Pedigrees are necessary, but they are prized more highly by breeders than by farmers.

The average farmer does not [illegible] pedigrees as does the breeder, but he does know good hogs. What he wants is a good hog, and then a pedigree as an evidence of good faith. What the breeder wants is a pedigree which will give a history of the blood lines and tell him whether these will nick with what he already has.

Breeding lines, or at least registered numbers, are necessary in advertising because there is always a number of breeders who are on the hunt for new blood for their herds, but the farmer is, and must continue to be, the backbone of the breeding business, and it is to him that the strongest-advertising appeal must be made.

Breeders have hogs to sell, and the farmer is, and should be, the main dependence at the ringside or through the mail order. If this fact is recognized and the advertising is directed more towards the farmer, a steadier market will be built for the surplus stock of the breeder and the average of prices will be higher.

The breeding of pure-bred live stock can never be overdone. With the very best efforts which the breeder can put forth, and with the aid of the best blood he can secure, there will always be some animals in the herd that are not fit to fill orders with.

When this is the case they should always be sent to the fattening pen, where they will prove to be better feeders and more profitable hogs than will the best of the scrub family. This is true because the feeding capacity and the ability to put on flesh in the right places, and do it quickly, has been bred into them for generations. This means an early marketing and the putting on of from 50 to 100 pounds more weight of better meat at eight months of age than the scrub can do. Carefully conducted experiments show that the pure-bred is more economical in the matter of keep and vastly more productive of profit than the scrub.

Our chart seems to suggest another thing. Any load of hogs has its price fixed on the market more by the poor ones in the bunch than by the good ones. The experienced buyer can look the load over and strike a mental average which is between the best and the poorest. If he paid the price which this average would warrant, he would be in doubt, not about what the good hogs would be worth, but about the amount he would risk on the poor ones. He bids on the side of safety, and the farmer is docked a little in price for the lot because of the poor ones.

It suggests another thing. The gradual up grade in prices shown is an index that the farmer is buying better quality in his breeding hogs and is patronizing the breeder more. This is as it should be. Not every farmer is qualified either by circumstances, inclination or training to become a breeder. Nor are many breeders the best of farmers. The breeder's first business, as such, is to improve the breed, or, at least, to prevent their deterioration. The farmer's first business is to farm, and in carrying this business on it is necessary for him to have a considerable number of tools and machines. His success is determined by the efficiency of these machines and his ability to use them. With the latest improved machines at his command and a knowledge of how to use them he wins success. With poor machines, or those not well adapted to their purpose, he is handicapped. His work is harder and can not be done economically. Success may come, but it will only be through greater effort.

If fed on corn alone he is not doing his best, because he is not supplied with the proper fuel. Corn is a necessary part of the ration under our methods, and is a splendid finishing feed, but hogs fed on it alone do not make the rapidity of growth; they are weakened in the bones and tissues of the body, and they are vastly more liable to disease than if fed a properly balanced ration.

Every breeder in the country should unite in inducing the farmers to stock up with at least a few head of pure-bred hogs. Breeders will profit by this in immediate sales and future customers. Farmers will profit more by it by installing this highly efficient machine—the modern pure-bred hog—to take the place of the slow-maturing, inefficient and uneconomical scrub.

This is the day of special purpose machinery—machines that are designed and built to do some one thing and to do it

(Continued on page 22.)

BIG CHEESE PROBLEM

THE problem submitted KANSAS FARMER boys and girls was this: How many cows' milk would be required to make a cheese weighing 60,000 pounds, if the cows gave 1½ gallons of milk per day and 100 pounds of milk made 10 pounds of cheese? The first answer mailed as shown by the postmark was that of Victor Werner, Locust Grove Farm, Colby, Kan. He gets the one dollar bill. He says that if he is the lucky boy, to apply the dollar on his father's subscription to KANSAS FARMER. Since this is a contest for boys and girls, I want Victor to have the money, and have sent it to him.

In no instance was the correct answer given on account of the weight of a gallon of milk not being correctly figured. In every instance the method of solution was correct. The incorrect answers were due to the use of incorrect figures regarding weight of a gallon of milk. The milk was figured at 8, 8⅛, 8¾ and 9 pounds per gallon. In commercial transactions 8⅓ pounds are the figures used. Since in no case was the correct weight used, Victor, who figured milk at 8 pounds per gallon, and the first boy to mail his answer, was given the money.

Those who deserve honorable mention for correct method of solution and neatness in presenting their answers are:

Roy Fleming, Paola, Kan., R. F. D. 4.
Florence Waddle, Kincaid, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
Ida Marshall, Willard, Kan.
Ollie Wolfersperger, Council Grove, Kan.
Nellie Powers, Norton, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
Viola Norquist, El Dorado, Kan.
Catharine Donnelly, Solomon, Kan.
Arthur Terry, Wetmore, Kan., R. F. D. 2, Box 36.
Ida Hoppe, Goff, Kan., R. F. D. 1, Box 9.
Paul B. Kingsley, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.
Virgil Adams, Miltonvale, Kan.
Willie Meyer, McLouth, Kan., R. F. D. 3.
Myrtle Page, Hamilton, Kan.
Earl Bachwalter, Newton, Kan.
Ada Carroll, Abilene, Kan.
Walter Drebolen, Tonganoxie, Kan.

I thank my 300 little friends who submitted answers, and wish I could send each a dollar bill.

O. W. Devine

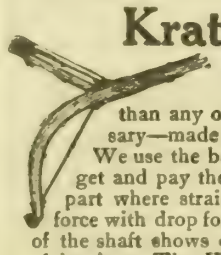


You won't break down in a Kratzer Buggy

It's built for the heavy roads of the West

CHEAP buggies and Eastern-made buggies may be good enough for the smoother roads in the East. The Kratzer is the only one built extra strong to stand for years and years the terrific strain of axle-deep mud, deep ruts and bumps on Middle West roads. Under this strenuous service other buggies soon lose their finish and grow shabby looking—go to pieces in a few years.

Kratzer Buggies are made stronger





No. 4 Deutscher

than any other maker thinks necessary—made more handsome too. We use the best wood stock we can get and pay the higher price. Every part where strain can come we reinforce with drop forgings. The picture of the shaft shows our excellent method of ironing. The Kratzer Kurve axle is *all steel*, absolutely unbreakable. Kratzer Springs are easiest and strongest. We pay ⅛ to ⅓ cent per pound more to put Cambria steel in them. Our fifth wheel is the famous Wilcox all steel.

Kratzer tops are built to fit each buggy. Rain and mud *can't get in*. Kratzer upholstering is the most comfortable and durable made. To put the finish on a Kratzer takes 90 days—there are 11 processes. That's why the Kratzer finish *sticks*. As a result of all this extra care and expense in making, Kratzer Buggies give 10, 15 and 20 years of faithful service.

1 1-16 inch Bell collar axles; 1-inch tread; 26x56-inch body; steel twin depressed panel auto seat; leather quarter top; cushions, 18x36 inches; trimmings and painting as desired.

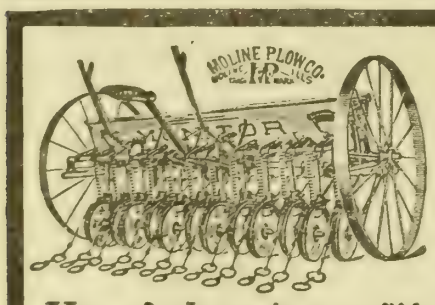
50 other styles shown in catalog

See Kratzer Buggies—*there's a dealer near you*

See these buggies that are most beautiful and built best. We'll send you dealer's name if you'll write and at the same time send free copy of our handsome 56-page catalog. You pay no extra charges when you get a Kratzer. Only a small freight charge is included in price. No jobber profit or transfer charge to pay. Your dealer and we, both stand back of it. You must get satisfaction.

Write for catalog today.

KRATZER CARRIAGE CO. 108 First Street DES MOINES, IOWA



Monitor Double Disc Drill

The Drill That Pays for Itself

How? It requires one-fifth less seed. It increases the yield. It raises the grade.

The Monitor is the only Drill that deposits the seed at the bottom of the furrow in two rows, at an even depth, with a uniform covering of moist earth.

By this method you secure more normal plants to the acre, as all the seed grows; comes up at the same time; has ample room to stool; withstands drouth; and matures evenly.

This is accomplished by our patented device, which drops the seed in front of the bearing with the downward turn of the disc.

Our Drill folder shows illustrations in colors of actual results.

Let us send you FREE, this folder and our FLYING DUTCHMAN ALMANAC.

Write today

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY

MOLINE, ILLINOIS

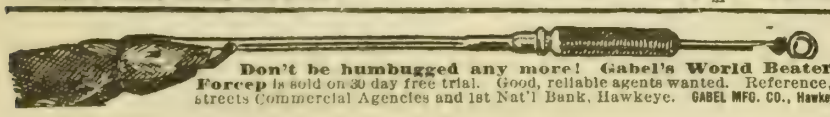
Department No. 4

A MONTH'S FREE TRIAL.



Send us your name and address. We will send you postpaid a Vulcan Razor. Shave with it for 30 days. If at the end of that time you're satisfied that it's the best razor you ever put to your face send us $1.75. If not, just send back the razor and there will be no charge. But you can't help liking this fine English crucible steel, oven tempered and bevel edge razor because it's made right—tempered right—ground right—sold right. State whether you want round or square point; wide, medium or narrow blade; whether your beard is stiff, medium or soft and how often you shave. Isn't it worth writing to find a razor that just suits your beard?

Complete Cutlery Catalog Sent Free. THE JOHN D'ARCY CO. Dept. 21 St. Louis, Mo.



Don't be humbugged any more! Gabel's World Beater Pig Forcep is sold on 30 day free trial. Good, reliable agents wanted. Reference, Bradstreets Commercial Agencies and 1st Nat'l Bank, Hawkeye. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Iowa.

The Value of Cheese as a Food

Probably as much judgment should be exercised in the selection of cheese as a food as in the selection of many other food stuffs. There is a common belief that cheese in itself is very indigestible, but a great aid to digestion if eaten at the end of a meal, writes Prof. H. P. Fishburn, of the Idaho Station. Thus has originated the adage: "Cheese thou mighty elf, digesting all things but thyself." This adage confuses two kinds of cheese, or rather two periods of its life. In the beginning, cheese is tough, leathery, and for many persons difficult of digestion, threfore a hindrance to digestion. Later, when it has gone through the proper processes of ripening and curing, chemical and bacteriological changes have taken place that make it more soluble and more digestible. Helpful ferments are produced and transferred to the stomach. It has also a condimental value due to the production of flavors and aromas varying with variety. Such cheese is quite completely and easily digested as well as an aid to general digestion.

The varieties known as Roquefort, Edam, Brie, Limburger, etc., are sold at prices that warrant a finished product. The cheaper grades, of which ordinary cream, known as Cheddar, is a common example, are often put on the market in an immature stage of ripeness. Chedder chese of a good quality is cheaper than ordinary meats, taking into consideration that it is a more concentrated food. It, therefore, should have due recognition in the diet and should not be used unless capable of digesting also itself.

Maid Henry Doing Well

A cow that could take a young man through college, pay all his expenses, give him a little pocket money on the way, and perhaps leave him with what sometimes is called a "snug sum," is the sort of a cow to have. And that is the kind of a cow that Maid Henry has shown herself to be. Maid Henry is a pure-bred Holstein, owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. Her picture was recently printed in KANSAS FARMER. She will be 12 years old March 1. In the month ended January 31 Maid Henry gave 2,179 pounds of milk, which tested 3.62. This is 79 pounds of butter-fat, equivalent to a little bit more than 92 pounds of butter. That is three pounds of butter a day.

This record shows that Maid Henry gave nine gallons of milk every day in January. At 7 cents a quart this would be $2.52. Many a student working his way through college has tasks much harder than he would have in rising early, milking this cow, delivering the nine gallons, and getting to school. But, of course, Maid Henry has to be milked three times a day. Her milk is not sold by the quart or gallon; it is kept for the butter-fat and the separated or skimmed milk is fed to the calves. But even granting that Maid Henry is handled on the butter basis of three pounds a day, there is a profit of about 55 cents a day from that source alone, at the present price of butter. For Maid Henry's meals cost only 35 cents a day. This is what she eats: Twenty-four pounds of grain. This was a mixture of corn chop, ground oats, bran and linseed oil meal; twenty-five pounds of alfalfa hay, and 60 pounds of silage.

Almost everywhere the editor goes he is asked whether or not alfalfa makes good silage. The question is often asked by people who are readers of KANSAS FARMER. This paper has answered the question many, many times. Alfalfa makes good silage, but as silage, is not worth enough more than hay to justify siloing. There is nothing in the feed line better than bright alfalfa hay. Alfalfa is siloed as a means of saving the first crop in those sections of the state where early spring rains make it difficult to cure and save the crop as hay. The silo will save the first crop of alfalfa in good shape. In many instances the first crop is placed in the silo and fed out during the short pasture season of the summer and the silo emptied before corn is ready. This is good practice. In instances, too, in which the alfalfa was spoiled by rain before stacking, the silo has saved the crop.

"We are satisfied that Kansas Farmer will reach the largest number of farmers of any paper published in this part of the country. We appreciate having Kansas Farmer on our tables, and believe that our customers will do the same." — GEO. R. BARSE, Live Stock Commission Co., Union Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

Join the Bigger-Crop Club!

Help make the yield per acre of Kansas land equal to that of other States.

Help correct the impression that goes with the report that Kansas can raise only 13½ bushels of wheat to the acre while Nebraska is averaging 18.

How this may be done is described in detail in a new bulletin just issued by the Santa Fe, entitled

Better Crops in Kansas—

and How to Grow Them

This bulletin is made up of a series of articles by such authorities as Prof. W. M. Jardine, Prof. L. E. Call, Prof. E. G. Schafer, Prof. A. H. Ledigh and Prof. T. J. Headlee of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and Mr. C. O. Townsend of the U. S. Land and Sugar Company, Garden City.

Every farmer in Kansas should have a copy on his library table; he should read it and follow the farm practice as described. If this could be done the yield of Kansas farms would be doubled in a season and the cost of production would be lessened, for Kansas soil can't be beat.

That means profit to you.

It costs nothing to get a copy except the one cent to send a postal card.

I want you to send that postal to-day. I will see that you get the bulletin by return mail.

C. L. Seagraves, Genl. Colonization Agent
A. T. & S. F. Ry.
1117 Railway Exchange, Chicago

Twill-Lustre PETTICOATS $1.25

An entirely new, soft, lightweight black cotton fabric, made specially for the new style straight-line petticoats, to wear with 1912 skirts. A strong, serviceable twilled fabric, pliable, finished like silk serge. These are regular $1.50 petticoats, made with tailored flounce. Special mail order offer for one week from date of this paper, $1.25, postage or express paid in Kansas.

MILLS MAIL ORDER SERVICE,

THE MILLS CO.,

TOPEKA, KAN.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

A No. 5 Centrifugal Punch for sale. T. W. Allison, Florence, Kan.

We recommend that every one of our readers who raises hogs read this advertisement all the way through, every word of it. It is full of vital facts about lye for your hogs.

Lewis' Lye is the Standard Lye and has been for Half a Century

ALL THE CLAMOR that might be raised by the many *packers* of lye could not dislodge this fact from the minds of the millions of Americans who, from their grandmothers' days, have known and used Lewis lye.

The one single fact that Lewis' Lye during many years past has gradually attained a great demand for use as a

Preventive for Hog Cholera and Worms and as a General Hog Conditioner

has led many small concerns to enter the commercial lye field in the hope of taking over part of the popular demand for Lewis' Lye. Some of these concerns have come to you asking for your patronage and making their *claims* to your patronage by statements *untrue.*



We want you to know the Truth about this whole Lye Question

WE WANT to impress indelibly on your mind the fact that Lewis' Lye is manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the first concern in the world to place a commercial lye on the market (1854) and even to this day the only lye manufacturing concern selling its own product under its own label and guarantee.

We want to impress indelibly upon your mind the fact that every other trade marked lye in the whole market except Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company Lye is sold by men or concerns who buy—here and there, hit and miss—bulk lye—buy it in drums at the lowest prices they can, put it in cans, stick a label on the can and then come out and *lay claim to superiority.*

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you prefer to rely on the trade mark and the label of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, which has been *in business longer than most men have been alive,* or on the trade mark and label which a manufacturer coming into the market overnight has put on his package of low-grade lye.

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you would choose to depend on the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company which *makes* and *sells its own product* or on the man who buys his product from *unknown makers* whose responsibilities cease the moment their output has gone into *his packages.*

Every reader of this paper must realize that Lewis' Lye attained and maintained its domination of the lye market of America over a period of more than half a century on the basis of quality and nothing in the world but quality.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, ranking among the largest manufacturing chemists in the world, maintaining at all times a great staff of expert analytical chemists experimenting year after year and year after year for no other purpose than to *maintain the quality* of Lewis' Lye *at all times* and *better it just so far as possible*—has *never* misrepresented its product.

When we tell you that Lewis' Lye is the purest, highest-grade lye ever produced we stand ready with all our resources back of us, to prove it.

The farmers and farmers' families all over America who have been using Lewis' Lye for generations in their hog feed, for making soap, for general cleaning purposes, don't *ask* us for any proof. Using Lewis' Lye year after year they *know* its quality is always the same, that its strength never varies. They have never questioned its purity.

When we say Lewis' Lye is a splendid hog conditioner, when we say it is an excellent preventive for hog cholera and worms and other hog diseases, we base this statement not merely on laboratory tests but on the long experiences of hog raisers all over America who have written us voluntarily to tell how they have kept cholera and other hog diseases away from their droves by the use of a little Lewis' Lye in their feed.



THE *value of lye in hog feed* rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor is it specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, and **let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no such special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one-quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

We haven't any fight on with anybody. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company doesn't enter into controversies, but we don't want to see the progressive hog-raisers of America hoodwinked by impossible claims and assertions.

The Quaker is on Every Can

Do not accept inferior, low-grade lye when you can get Lewis' Lye. Look for the black Quaker on the can—that's the sign of Lewis' Lye, the guarantee of greatest strength and purity, the guarantee that every can is UNIFORMLY BETTER.

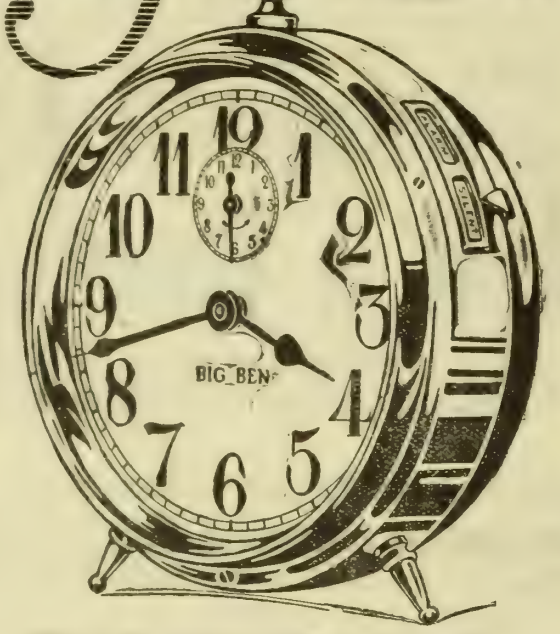
At Your Grocer's, 10c

Lewis' Lye for no other reason than because it is the purest, strongest and most uniform lye, and because it is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith, is the safest preventive of hog diseases. No premium, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Manufacturing Chemists

Big Ben



What Franklin said, I say again—
"Plow deep while sluggards sleep"—Big Ben

Farm-work goes like clock work when it is *started on time* each morning. Run your farm as *factories* are run. Have a *whistle* start the workday. Big Ben, the national sleep-watchman, will *blow* such a *whistle* for you—in other words, he'll ring his tuneful bell at any time you say. Begin the work on schedule time each day, and you'll do a great deal more. *More work done, more money made.*

Some men get rich on farms and others fail. What is the reason? Most always it is this:—Some farm systematically and some do not.

The best system begins with the rising hour—start with getting the farm hands up on time.

BIG BEN IS BUILT FOR THAT ONE THING. TRY HIM ON YOUR FARM. See him at your jeweler's today. Note his big jolly sunlike face—his great, strong keys that are easy to wind, his large, clean-cut hands and figures which make time-telling easy, even in the faint morning light. Hear Big Ben's jovial voice—his *whistle*. You'll want him in your room and in the rooms of every farm hand on your place. Nine men will do the work of ten the first day he is used. Thus he'll pay for himself.

A community of clockmakers stands back of him—*Westclox, La Salle, Illinois.* If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order for $2.50 addressed to them will bring him to you express charges prepaid.

GOODYEAR Rubber Carriage Tires
—Most Popular in Existence

The sales of Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires increased 24% in 1910-11 over the previous season, though no more carriages were made.

The 1911-12 season will, we estimate, show the astounding increase of 81% over 1910-11.

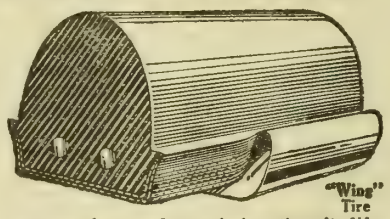
148 of the 200 carriage builders in the U. S.—nearly 75%—are now using Goodyear "Wing" Tires.

More dealers are selling "Goodyear Wings" than any other rubber carriage tire.

More than 3,000,000 Goodyear "Wing" Tires have been sold since their invention 13 years ago.

Just as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires have become first in the automobile world, so have Goodyear "Wing" Tires become the sensation of carriagedom.

In the light of these big facts, would it not be folly for anyone to choose commonplace carriage tires when "Goodyears" cost no more?


"Wing" Tire

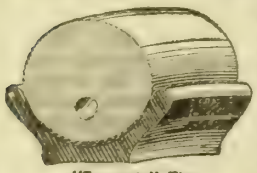
your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of *tough, springy* rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding. The

Goodyear "Eccentric" Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, springy rubber used in the "Eccentric" makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

Our "Wing" Tire

Note this patented "Wing." (See picture at right, above). How it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. This *tire* remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect


"Eccentric" Tire

Free Booklet Send us your name on a postal today for our latest Carriage Tire Book and name of dealer in your town who sells Goodyear Tires. (537)

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Akron, Ohio
Branches in 103 Principal Cities.

APPLETON QUALITY
MANURE SPREADERS



Every Progressive Farmer is interested in having the best manure spreader. It will pay you to study up spreaders before you buy. The more you study the Appleton Manure Spreader compared to others, the more good points you will find. Send today for Free Catalogue showing nine styles and proving why Appleton Oak Frame Spreaders are the best. The letter herewith speaks volumes:—

Portage, Wis., Dec. 1, 1911.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I expect to buy a spreader in the Spring. I like your machine better than any I have ever seen. My nearest neighbor has run an Appleton Spreader for five years and has not paid out five cents for repairs. He has three hundred acres of land and they haul a lot of manure in a year. He has never had more than three horses hitched to it. Some farmers here that have other makes have four horses to pull theirs.

Yours respectfully,
W. J. Koeppe, R. No. 1, Portage, Wis.

APPLETON MFG. COMPANY, 219 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.
A complete line of machines in stock in your territory.

KANSAS FLOUR MILLS

By PROF. L. A. FITZ, K. S. A. C.

The greatest influence affecting the development of the milling industry in Kansas has undoubtedly been the marked growth in her wheat industry. In 1870 there was less than 2,500,000 bushels of wheat raised in the state, while in 1880 it had increased to over 17,000,000 bushels, and by 1890 the amount was over 30,000,000 bushels. During the last 10 years the total production has fluctuated between 54,000,000 and 94,000,000 bushels, with an average of over 78,000,000.

However, the milling industry of Kansas has developed primarily because of the quality of Kansas wheat rather than because of the large quantity. Nearly 40 years ago the Mennonite settlers coming into Marion County brought with them from Russia a small amount of seed wheat. This was a hard red winter wheat called "turkey." It proved to be so well adapted to soil and climatic conditions that it multiplied rapidly and soon spread to adjoining counties. Thus began the first steps in revolutionizing the whole wheat industry of Kansas. The early settlers had located chiefly in the valleys along the streams in the eastern portion of the state, and as little or nothing was then known of hard winter wheat, practically all wheat farmers grew the soft varieties—Big May, Little May, Fultz, Mediterranean, Canada Club, and other common varieties made up the grists which the pioneer mills ground upon the old stone buhrs. The mills were equipped to grind this kind of wheat and the housewives were accustomed to flour made from it.

When the miller attempted to grind the hard turkey wheat upon the stone buhrs then in use they experienced considerable difficulty, and when the housewives tried to make bread from this flour they had even greater difficulty. Consequently, most millers rejected this turkey wheat as unfit for milling purposes, but here and there we find a miller who persisted in his efforts to solve the problem of making a satisfactory flour from it. There were at least two prominent reasons for the millers wishing to grind turkey wheat; it could be bought much cheaper at that time than the soft wheat, and its chemical analyses indicated that it would make a flour of high gluten content. The latter quality caused a great demand for Kansas flour for export. Thus we see the introduction of hard wheat gave an impetus to our wheat industry which resulted in a surplus for our mills and also supplied the character of flour in demand.

Kansas flour is demanded not only abroad, but also in neighboring states. Colorado imported $1,500,000 worth of flour in 1909 and most of this came from Kansas wheat.

All this increase in the wheat supply and in the demand for Kansas flour has resulted in Kansas having more good, well equipped mills today than any other state in the Union. The first census of Kansas territory, taken in 1860, showed only 36 flour and grist mills, with the average capital invested as a little over $3,000 and the output valued at about $300,000. The next decade saw the number of mills practically trebled, while the average capital invested and the value of the output were multiplied by nine. The number of mills kept on increasing until we finally had, in 1876, 330 mills. This number has since decreased, the number of small mills decreasing and the number of larger ones increasing, until the census for 1910 shows 255 reporting the manufacturing of wheat flour. The total number of barrels of flour produced was 10,887,744, of which 10,858,960 was white flour and 28,784 graham flour. The total value of the flour was $52,589,613.

Kansas has 18 mills with a capacity of 1,000 to 2,000 barrels, 34 with a capacity of 500 to 900 barrels, and 119 with a capacity of 100 to 400 barrels. The remainder have a capacity of less than 100 barrels. The towns which lead in milling are Kansas City, Kan., with a daily capacity of 10,800 barrels; Topeka, 3,750 barrels; Wichita, 3,460 barrels; Wellington, 3,050 barrels; Hutchinson, 2,600 barrels; Leavenworth, 2,250 barrels; Coffeyville, 1,950 barrels; Salina, 1,925 barrels; Arkansas City, 1,550 barrels; Atchison, 1,450 barrels; Newton, 1,070 barrels; McPherson, 1,070 barrels; Enterprise, 1,050 barrels. Many of these figures fluctuate from year to year, but they serve to give a general idea of the present milling industry of Kansas.

Rolling Winter Wheat

In the autumn of 1900 several winter wheat plats were laid out for cultivation experiments. They were all sown to Turkish Red winter wheat, some being sown broadcast and others put in with a press drill. It was planned to harrow the wheat after it was up. Some of the plats were to be harrowed in both fall and spring, others to be harrowed only in the spring, while a third set were to be rolled. The following table gives a summary of the yields secured for four years:

EFFECT OF ROLLING ON WINTER WHEAT.

Rolling winter wheat in the spring has not failed in any of the four years to give an increased yield, the average increase being 5.1 bushels per acre. The rolling was given early in the spring, soon after frost was out, and about the time growth started. Harrowing after rolling was not as good as rolling alone, probably due to loosening up the plants again after the roller had pressed them firmly into the soil.

Early spring rolling of winter grain,

A SUMMARY OF FOUR YEARS' EXPERIMENTS, SHOWING EFFECT OF HARROWING AND ROLLING ON WINTER WHEAT, WHEN SOWN BROADCAST AND DRILLED.

Method of planting	Treatment	1902	1903	1905	1906	Av.	Method giving larger yield
		Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	
Drilled	Harrowed in spring	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.3	No cultivation, .9 bushel more
Drilled	Not cultivated	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Broadcast	Harrowed in spring	21.0	26.5	40.2	53.8	35.3	No cultivation, 2.9 bushels more
Broadcast	Not cultivated	27.1	29.0	39.4	57.4	38.2	
Drilled	Harrowed, fall and spring	30.6	27.5	33.3	59.9	37.8	Difference less than 1 bushel
Drilled	Harrowed in spring	23.8	28.0	36.9	61.0	37.3	
Drilled	Not harrowed	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Drilled	Rolled in spring	37.9	33.3	38.8	63.3	43.3	Rolling, 5.1 bushels more
Drilled	Not harrowed	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	
Drilled	Rolled and harrowed in spring	32.8	28.1	36.6	62.4	40.0	Rolling and cultivating, 1.8 bushels more
Drilled	Not harrowed	30.3	28.8	34.3	59.6	38.2	

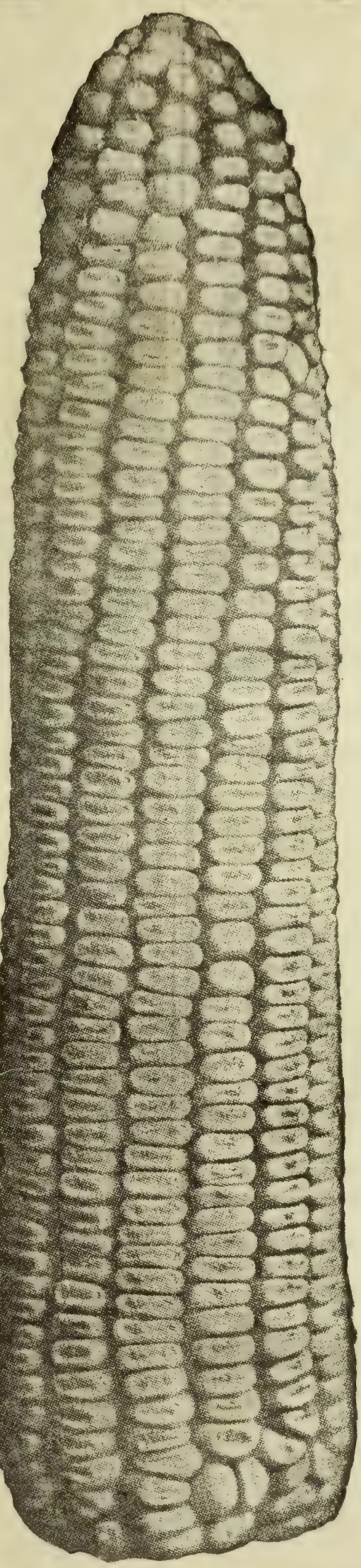
It is apparent from the above data that during the past five years no increased yield could be secured from harrowing winter wheat. Harrowing broadcasted wheat resulted in an average loss of almost three bushels per acre, while harrowing drilled wheat resulted in a loss of nine-tenths of a bushel per acre.

It should not be assumed from the above data that the cultivation of wheat would not be of value in drier regions. Cultivation is for the purpose of conserving moisture, but in the years in which the above data were taken on wheat there was no lack of moisture. In fact in the two seasons when spring rainfall was below normal (1905 and 1906) there was some increase from cultivation.

pressing the earth as it does firmly about the plant roots, produces good results. When frost comes out in the spring it is very apt to leave the soil filled with small cracks or checks, especially around the plants. If these checks are examined closely, it will be seen that a large number of roots are thus exposed, and if the weather continues dry they are killed or at least injured. We have taken up plants in the spring where half of the roots were injured in this manner.

If the soil is not wet at the time of rolling—and it should never be rolled when wet—rolling aids in no small degree to form a surface mulch. It does this rather than compact the surface.—E. G. MONTGOMERY, Nebraska Station.

WHITE WONDER SEED CORN



This corn is indeed the KING of all corn. Last season on our ranch, while the whole southwest was sweltering under unbearable heat, this grand corn withstood the hot winds and excessive heat, coming out triumphant with a big yield of the highest quality. The foliage starts while the plant is young and with its luxuriant growth soon shades the ground and conserves the moisture. With proper cultivation it is possible to produce a full crop of this corn with less rain than any other variety.

Our crops are grown from improved selected seeds, suitable to the southwest climate; cultivated on scientific principles along modern lines, and the results speak for themselves. We grow ninety per cent of our corn crop in this variety and recommend it above all others.

Have you been getting the results you should from your crops? If not, why?

Don't plant northern grown seed corn.

Just as well increase your yield from 10 to 25 bushels per acre by a small investment in our seeds.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE TESTS SHOW OUR SEED CORN TO HAVE A GERMINATING VITALITY FROM 95 TO 100 PER CENT.

Don't Delay
Order Today

ALL SEED HOME GROWN FROM 1911 CROP.

PRICE $2.00 PER BUSHEL, F. O. B. BLISS, OKLA. SHIPPED ONLY IN 2 1-2 BUSHEL BAGS

Don't Delay
Order Today

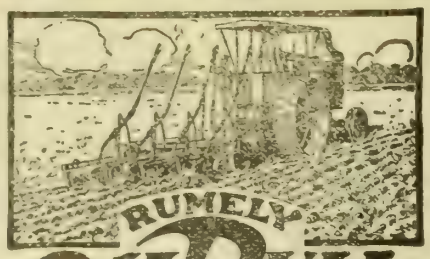
Ear of White Wonder Corn--Actual Size

MILLER BROS. 101 RANCH BLISS OKLA.

You Can't RAISE Market Prices—But You Can LOWER Production Costs

PRICES are controlled by others. You must increase your *profits* by lowering the *cost* of raising and marketing your crops.

No other investment *cuts down farm costs* and *builds up farm profits* like an oil. It plows for 50c to 75c an acre, including kerosene, machine oil, interest, wear and tear and the wages of two good men. But *your boys can run it.* And it is just as valuable for Harrowing, Rolling, Pulverizing, Seeding, Cultivating, Harvesting, etc. All these and a score of other jobs are done rapidly, efficiently, economically by the oil. Cheap kerosene for fuel—buy it anywhere—5c to 7c a gallon as against 12c to 20c a gallon for gasoline.



In Sizes to Meet Your Power Needs—at Prices to Suit Your Pocketbook

You may farm 160 acres or a many thousand acre ranch with an oil. The smallest size plows 12 to 15 acres a day—does the work of 10 or 12 horses and four men. And it's always ready for all other work, silo filling, pumping, grinding, sawing, heavy hauling, etc. Then, after your own work is done, you can make $10 to $15 a day easily by doing work for your neighbors.

Read These Letters:

"In 10 days we plowed and broke 900 acres of land without a breakdown or one cent for repairs.—*Ralph Nauman, Potter County, S. D.*"

Karl Bopp, Converse Co., Wyoming, writes: "I have just purchased one of your **Oil-Pull Tractors.** The sod that I am breaking is the toughest in my wide experience in the business. I am breaking twenty-four acres of this soil daily at a cost of approximately 20c per acre, using six 14-inch bottom plows with 10 inch Disc Harrow attached. I am perfectly satisfied in every respect."

NOTE—Just two of many similar letters in our great book—sent on request.

Investigate!

"Toiling and Tilling the Soil"—our oil booklet—marks the beginning of the new period of farm progress—the *oil power age.* You'll be amazed at the facts and gratified at the results demonstrated on farms just like your own. Write for this book now. It was based on the facts gleaned from the stacks of letters in our office received from oil owners everywhere who *prove what the oil has done for them.* We want you to get these messages of brother farmers who have had *practical* experience with the oil.

If you have any farm power problem put it up to our experts. But *send* for "Tilling and Toiling the Soil" at once. Postal will do. Address

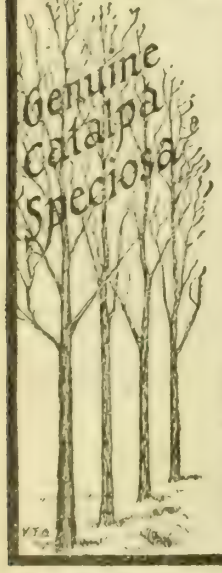
M. RUMELY COMPANY, 5031 **Main St., La Porte, Ind., U. S. A.**

PLANT CATALPA SPECIOSA

IT PAYS $30 TO $50 PER ACRE PER YEAR.

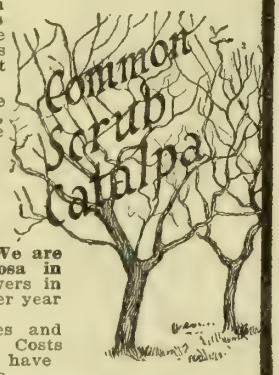
IT IS A SURE CROP. Grows forever with one planting, and requires but little cultivation to start.

But only the **Genuine Catalpa Speciosa** will do this. The common scrub kind, seen in so many places, is worthless. The two pictures here are drawn from real life. The common kind makes only an indifferent shade. **The genuine makes fence posts, telephone poles, bridge piles and lumber** in a few years—lumber equal to oak and mahogany.



An acre of Catalpa fence posts is worth $150 to $250. It takes **only four years for fence posts**—six years for telephone poles. Catalpa posts outlast all others in the ground. They don't split or let loose of nails or staples.

Catalpa will grow anywhere in the corn belt. No trouble to get it started, or to cultivate and keep growing. We tell you how to do it.



Send for Our Free Bulletin of Information.

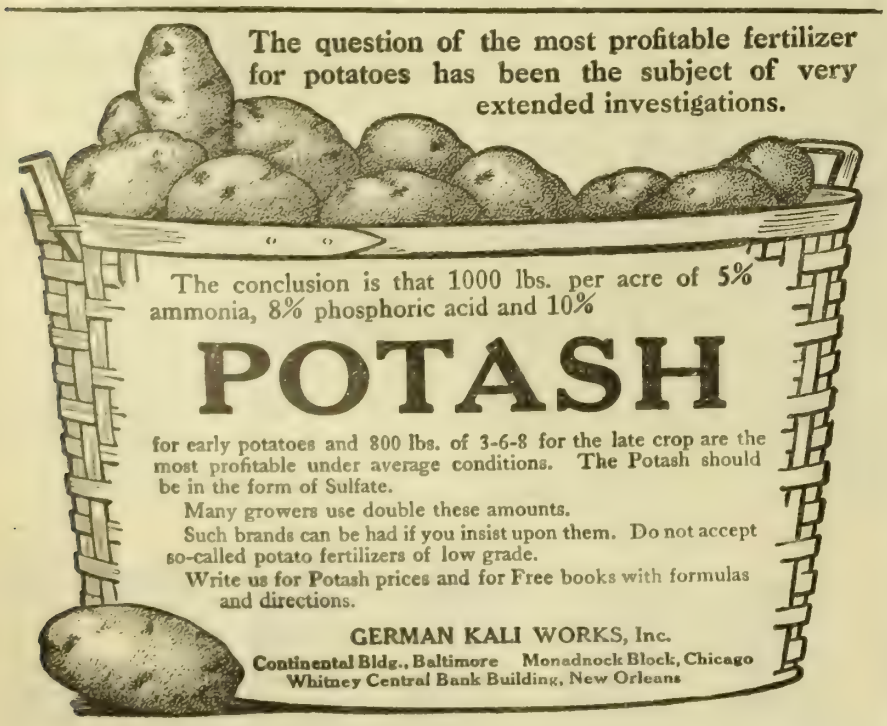
This Bulletin tells how we grow our FOUR MILLION CATALPA TREES. (We are the largest growers of Catalpa Speciosa in America.) It also tells how other growers in Kansas are making from $30 to $50 net per year from each acre they have.

Some Kansas growers have 400 acres and have had large incomes for ten years. Costs you only a postage stamp to get all we have learned about Catalpa in the last 15 years.

Send for our Free Bulletin right now. Costs only a post card.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., BOX 2, WINFIELD, KAN.

The question of the most profitable fertilizer for potatoes has been the subject of very extended investigations.



The conclusion is that 1000 lbs. per acre of 5% ammonia, 8% phosphoric acid and 10%

POTASH

for early potatoes and 800 lbs. of 3-6-8 for the late crop are the most profitable under average conditions. The Potash should be in the form of Sulfate.

Many growers use double these amounts.

Such brands can be had if you insist upon them. Do not accept so-called potato fertilizers of low grade.

Write us for Potash prices and for Free books with formulas and directions.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.

Continental Bldg., Baltimore Monadnock Block, Chicago
Whitney Central Bank Building, New Orleans

THE FARM



The man who lives on a farm will always have some hard and often unpleasant things to overcome, but when we read of the strikes, lockouts and the viciousness of the competition which exists in every occupation of a city, it seems that the farmer has the more to be thankful for and the strongest possible reasons for staying by the farm.

A writer in an eastern journal who has made a great success of poultry says: "I prefer farm papers to poultry journals for getting helpful hints in poultry growing, as what appears in them is more practical and to the point and not mere theory, as so much in fancy poultry journals are. So much of this kind is ape to confuse and not help a beginner."

The harrow is an extremely useful implement, but there are some conditions under which its use will do no good and may do positive harm. In an attempt to eradicate perennial weeds the harrow is of little worth, as it will not uproot them. It is also of little value in handling deep rooted annual weeds like the Russian thistle. For the same reason the harrow will not handle volunteer grain that comes up from the bottom of the furrow in a dry season, nor will it satisfactorily eradicate grain that has attained some growth. In all such cases the disk is more valuable.

Now is a good time to take a stroll about the premises and determine what is needed in the way of repairing breaks in the ranks of the apple trees and the windbreaks. Also, of determining whether more windbreaks would not pay a large rental on the ground they occupy. There is no better tree for windbreak purposes under Kansas conditions than the red cedar. This can be obtained from nurseries, or may be raised through the planting of seed. The young trees from the nurseries are better and produce quicker results, and if they are planted in well drained land their growth is quite rapid.

Another question which has been several times answered in these columns is whether or not Kafir makes good silage. It does. This statement from O. E. Reed, head of the Dairy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, is handy: "For silage Kafir is better than cane, but not so good as corn. Kafir ranks between the two in nutritive food value, acreage yield, and its effect on the soil. Its special advantages over corn are that it is more drouth-resisting and yields higher. It generally yields about 7 tons to the acre. Comparative test reports on the uses of cane, Kafir and corn as silage will be published next spring."

Platform scales are a valuable part of the farm equipment. One can farm well and make money, of course, without scales but after the needed farm equipment has been applied, a scale is worth while. The live stock farmer—the man who feeds cattle and hogs for market—needs them, and not alone for the purpose of knowing the weight of animals sold, but to know the results of different feeding methods. The scales will assist in an accurate determination of the production of the different crops per acre, and accurate data is worth much more than a guess. By having scales on the farm, better relations will be maintained between farmers and merchants and produce dealers, between landlords and tenants, and will give the farmer, equally with the men who trade in his commodities, an opportunity to know and demand his own.

Not long since, the writer had pointed out to him a field of wheat which had never been plowed up in nine years. It had been disked occasionally, but generally the drill was the only implement used in getting in the crop. If men will persist in doing the worst for themselves, they will probably not be receptive of advice or suggestions. There can be no doubt that the plowing of this field would have greatly increased the yield of wheat, as it would have certainly kept down a large share of the weeds with which the ground was covered at the time of inspection. This farmer faces a big problem in eradicating the weeds which infest his wheat land and getting his ground back into shape so that it will produce a reasonable crop. Yet he must face this problem, and must solve it, or he will have to engage in some other business.

On old-time farmer from an eastern Kansas county was recently telling of his experience in grading up his horse stock from an Indian pony mare which he first got in the '60's and on which he used the best sires attainable in his vicinity. Among the records made in this lineage are several horses with track records. The main point to his conversation lay in the value which he attached to feed as well as to blood lines and type. Starting with a pony mare of 600 pounds he has light harness horses that weigh 1,350, and these are the direct results of good blood, adherence to type and plenty of feed.

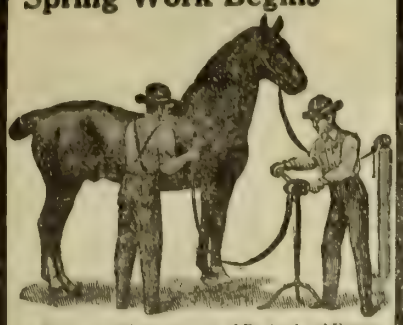
Many farmers do not give enough attention to the value of feed. Knowing that corn and hay will sustain animal life, these are placed before the animal and the work is done. Corn is one of the best feed materials known to western agriculture, but it is one of the poorest when used alone. The coming spring will see a shortage of feed in some parts of the state, and this will doubtless lead to the planting of succotash to meet the emergency. To insure against future shortage I think that every farmer in Kansas should have a small patch of Kafir corn or Milo maize and some soy beans or cowpeas. These will balance and will help to tide over many a shortage which would be very serious without them.

Crop rotation is known and appreciated by a vast number of farmers, but perhaps all of them do not know all about it. It is not rotation to sow mixed crops. This mixture of crops, sometimes called succotash, generally brings a heavy yield, through some law of nature that is not well understood but which seems to be because each variety is spurred to do its best in competition with other varieties rather than in competition with its own kind. Rotation consists in alternating crops of different habits of growth. The shallow rooted wheat may be followed by the deeper rooted corn, or the earth may be renovated by the sowing of alfalfa. In this way the fertility is drawn from different strata in different years.

This is the time of year when a lot of well-to-do farmers are moving to town. They have rented the farm, held a public sale of live stock and implements and moving into a little home already provided in the nearby village. In one community a few days ago the editor talked with a half dozen such farmers. In no instance was the man leaving the farm because he was worn out or too old to do farm work, but having a competency had concluded to "take life a bit easier," and so was leaving the farm. Every spring hundreds of Kansas farmers do this same thing. This is not a good thing for Kansas agriculturally or in any other way—for on the farm every man can be everything he would be in town and much more. The farm tenant, as a rule, is not of such value to the community as the landowner who lives on and farms his own land. I believe the retiring farmer would be much better satisfied on the old farm home, amid his old surroundings and friends, with the chickens, a cow, a driving team and a garden spot—and the tenant in a house built for his accommodation. What do you think about this? Let us have a page of letters from KANSAS FARMER readers on this subject.

Never try to bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three—all they have had, all they have now, and all they expect to have.

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country.

No way to do it so easy, so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine The price of this splendid machine is only $7.50

at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
206 Ontario Street, Chicago

Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.



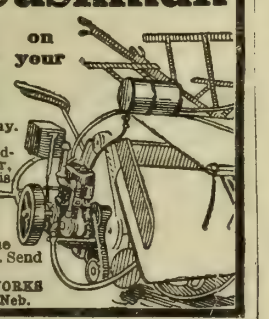
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KANSAS CITY LAND SHOW

CONVENTION HALL
FEB. 26 — MAR. 9

PRODUCTS OF THE SOIL
KANSAS IRRIGATED FARM MODEL
KITTITAS VALLEY (WASH.) CYCLORAMA
LUTHER BURBANKS CREATIONS
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISPLAY
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GREAT CIRCUS & VAUDEVILLE ACTS
HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA
50 PIECE CONCERT BAND
FREE LECTURE & MOVING PICTURES
A $2.00 SHOW for 25 CENTS

Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder



Operates at 30c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine for any work from 1 to 5 h. p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

Breeding And Sale Barn

I have opened up a breeding and sale barn in Inman, west of the Rock Island tracks. Percherons, Hackney and English Coach stock. For further particulars write me.

H. S. TOEWS,
INMAN, KANSAS

Sunflower Seed Oil.

Experiments are now being made at some of the crushing mills in Hull as to the feasibility of extracting oil from sunflower seed and using the residue as an ingredient in the manufacture of feed cake. Large consignments of seed have recently arrived in Hull from Odessa, the sunflower being extensively cultivated in southern Russia.

When crushed the sunflower seed yields on the average 30 per cent of oil, while the yield of soya-bean oil is 18 per cent. The oil is limpid and pale yellow in color, and it is believed it will prove valuable in soap making, the manufacture of varnishes, and for culinary purposes. The residue from the crushed sunflower seeds has been manufactured into cakes, and experiments are being made to ascertain whether the cake thus made is suitable for feeding purposes. A small quantity of these cakes has been shipped to the continent.

Experiments have not gone far enough to give any exact data as to the value of the oil or the meal. No market prices can be stated, as there has been no demand, and no trustworthy comparison with other oil and cake producing seeds can be given as yet.—Consul Walter C. Hamm, Hull, England.

Field Peas vs. Cowpeas.

A. H. Leidigh, of the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College, writes, calling our attention to a recent article by E. W. Curtis in KANSAS FARMER, which contained a misleading reference to field peas. He says:

"There are two general types of so-called peas which may possibly be grown in your territory. These are the Canada or field pea, and the Southern or cowpea. There is no similarity or comparison between the two groups. The Canada field pea has a small seed and an upright habit of growth and is planted at about the same time we sow oats in the spring. It cannot stand much hot or dry weather and is not considered much of a success except in extreme Northeastern Kansas.

"The cowpea somewhat resembles a bean, is fairly spreading in its habit of growth and is only successful when planted in warm weather. The cowpea is decidedly a success in Kansas and its use should be encouraged.

"Now, Mr. Curtis' article gave the name of a cowpea, but called it a field pea, and spoke of it as if it should be seeded, at least, at the same time as corn, which is impossible from a practical standpoint. I only call your attention to this fact because much damage is frequently done by well intentioned articles which are liable to be misunderstood. The gentleman undoubtedly meant cowpeas and he undoubtedly meant these cowpeas were to be planted in the corn in late June or in July, but his article does not say so, and his wrong use of names is decidedly confusing."

Mistaken Ideas Regarding Farming.

Many people in the cities imagine that they could do wonders if they could get out in the country on a farm and make the dirt fly, says the Live Stock World. They would soon find, however, that running a farm entails much work, and that the battle with the elements and the insects were not always a success. The man in the country thinks also that he could make money faster and a lot easier if he were in the city. Both are wrong and likely both would fail if positions were interchanged, because of the lack of experience.

In most trades the first method given is the sensible one. So it is in the case of farming for country lads who do not inherit land, and for men from the city whose wages are less than $3 a day. In the case of men whose city earning capacity is greater than this, working for wages on a farm is likely to prove disappointing and be given up in disgust.

The solution, in the case of young men, is the agricultural college, a course in which will increase one's earning power in agriculture to a point where it will compare favorably with city work. For the man with a family one of the later methods must be considered.

In the case of a countryman who comes to town, the buying of business without having had previous experience in related occupations usually ends disastrously. The city man going to the country frequently thinks he can disprove this principle. Occasionally he succeeds in doing so, but such cases are often to be explained by the fact that the city man keeps summer boarders, finds a superior market for his product, or in some other way turns to good account his city training.

In strictly farm work lack of experience is a very real handicap, and one that reading books, good though that is, cannot overcome. City people usually expect too much of modern agriculture; they figure probable yields by exceptional yields that cannot be accurately anticipated. The result is that expenses are incurred upon a scale that the incoming crop fails to justify.

Inquiry About Catalpa.

A Beloit subscriber writes that he desires to plant some fast-growing timber that will make durable posts. He asks if Catalpa Speciosa, the genuine kind, is such a wood, and says if it is he would plant extensively of it. He refers to the bulletin on Catalpa Speciosa of the Winfield Nursery Co., Winfield, Kan., and asks if that publication presents the truth about this remarkable tree.

One of our representatives visited the Winfield Nursery Company's plant last August, for the express purpose of finding out whether this nursery really had all it advertised. It was all there, and more too. The catalpa in the nursery rows showed the genuine article. So did hundreds of acres of other farm lands in Cowley County show the same. The catalpa groves which had been planted by farmers who bought the stock from the Winfield Nursery Company showed a wonderful tree growth. Some farmers in Kansas have planted their fields to catalpa and are depending on the timber to make them money. And every grove so planted, of sufficient age (four and five years for good posts) is proving that catalpa as a farm crop is a big payer.

It is doubtful if any other known wood will last as long in the ground for fence posts, telephone poles or railroad ties. Many farms in Indiana, where Catalpa Speciosa is native, are fenced with catalpa poses which have outlived the men who set them, and are yet in good condition. Catalpa cross ties in railroad beds have lasted 35 years so far, and are still in use.

In St. Louis during the World's Fair was shown furniture made of catalpa which was as solid and fine-looking as any ever made from any wood. A section of a railway passenger coach, seats and all, also made of catalpa, was in the same exhibit.

No other known wood has lasted twice as long set in the ground as it took to grow the wood in the first place.

Catalpa would undoubtedly have a wider acquaintance except for the limited amount of it that has been found native in the country. It grows pure only from pure seed, and that is hard to get. It grows in peculiar pods, which makes it hard to get out. A man to make wages in gathering the seed has to sell the seed for $1.50 to $2.00 a pound. Even at Winfield, the quantity of seed procurable is limited each year. But with the start made, and the big groves in recent years planted, seed will be more plentiful in a few years. In the meantime, whoever can get the trees to plant five or more acres to catalpa will find it a most satisfactory and profitable investment. If every cottonwood tree in Kansas were a Catalpa Speciosa, fence posts would be plentiful and naturally much cheaper in price. So would telephone poles and bridge timbers. Kansas can relieve her coming pinch from the impending timber shortage by planting plentifully of Catalpa Speciosa now.

Prenatal Influence.

Prof. Evvard, of Iowa, experimented to find what the influence of different feeds, given to the sows, would have upon the number and vigor of the pigs.

Thirty-five gilts were divided into seven lots of five each, and corn was made the basis of the various feeds fed to each lot. The lot which was fed corn alone produced the smallest number in litters, the weakest pigs and the lightest weight per pig. The sows fed corn and alfalfa produced the largest and fattest pigs, though their number was a trifle smaller than those produced by sows fed on a ration consisting of 4 pounds of meat meal to 30 pounds of ear corn, and another lot fed on a mixture of corn, oats, bran, middlings and oil meal. The corn-alone pigs averaged 1.74 pounds at birth, while the corn-and-alfalfa pigs averaged 2.29 pounds, which was the heaviest average of any, and showed a gain of 32 per cent in weight, besides being much better pigs.



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Kendall's Spavin Cure is the old reliable, safe remedy for all cases of spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from other causes. It keeps the horses working, not loafing. What it has done for others it will do for you. Keep a bottle of

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handy so you can use it promptly when the need arises. A one dollar bottle may save a horse for you. It's worth while to be ready. Ask your druggist if he has it. Next time you are in town. Tear this advertisement out to remind you. Sold by druggists everywhere, $1.00 a bottle; 6 for $5.00. Keep it in the house for family use, as well as in the stable. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggists or write to

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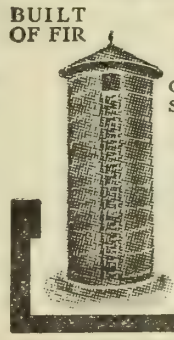
Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new **HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car** at a sacrifice. It cost me $2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 129-in. wheel base, 36x4½ Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4¾-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 200 miles.

If interested in owning a **specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.**

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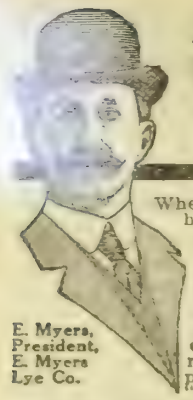
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When I make a claim that *Merry War Powdered Lye* is the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—you have a perfect right to ask for proof.

I know whereof I speak, because I speak from a lifetime of experience—more than 20 years, making test after test, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of pork profits that otherwise would have been lost to hog raisers. However, I don't ask you to take my unsupported word—and all the talk in the world won't prevent a single case of hog cholera, kill a single worm or cure one sick pig. But you can have proof—absolute. First, read about the experience of other hog-raisers in the letters printed below, and in loads of others printed in my *free* literature, "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Learn what *Merry War Powdered Lye* is doing for them. Then, go to your local dealer, purchase a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* and give it a common-sense trial.

These Letters Convince—Read

From Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill.: "Have been using a great deal of *Merry War Powdered Lye*. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I consider *Merry War Powdered Lye* the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "*Merry War Powdered Lye* is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

Get a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* of any dealer. Feed night and morning every day. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fattens them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food—prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh and none of it is wasted. *Merry War Powdered Lye* is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—it is also cheapest.

How To Use Merry War Powdered Lye

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed *every day*, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel of drinking water.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. There are no substitutes.

Heed My Warning

Lots of farmers and hog raisers have been led to believe that they could get the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake. There's only one lye that is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's *Merry War Powdered Lye*—especially prepared as a hog remedy. No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that makes hogs well, keeps them so: produces highest priced pork.

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Most dealers handle *Merry War Powdered Lye*. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on *"How to Get the Biggest Profit from Hog Raising."*

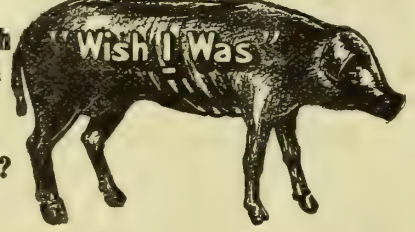
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If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but don't feed it to your hogs. Feed only Merry War Powdered Lye to your hogs.

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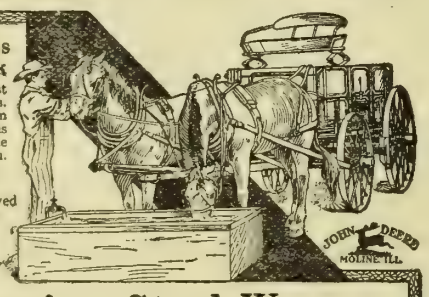
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There is a wagon made that is stronger, more durable and of lighter draft than any other. This wagon is

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Entirely of steel I-Beams, Channels and Angles, solidly held together with large steel rivets, put in hot under great pressure. Like the steel railway bridge, it is constructed for hardest lifetime service. Strong and durable.

Each front gear and each rear gear is practically one solid piece that cannot come loose or apart.

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This wagon has steel wheels that are trussed and made with a tension, the strongest known wheel construction. Every spoke is staggered and forged hot into the tire.

Regardless as to whether the spoke is at the top, side or bottom of the wheel, it always carries its share of the load.

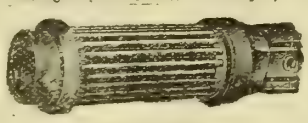
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That roller bearings reduce draft is generally conceded. Of the various styles, the straight roller bearing is the simplest and most successful.

For this wagon the straight roller bearing is especially adapted.

The spindles and hubs are straight. Consequently, as this wagon is equipped with straight roller bearings it is of light draft.

A little book we'll be pleased to send free, tells of a good many more superior features this wagon has.



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Be sure to tell us whether you want your copy of "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them" and in order to get the "Wagon Book" containing full information regarding the above described wagon, ask for Package No. T 13

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LIVE STOCK



Sulphur is said to be an excellent thing to cure the habit of eating pigs and chickens which hogs sometimes acquire. It is also said to be excellent for ridding hogs of lice. A tablespoonful to each hogs, fed in the slop for a few days, will do the business.

Cottonseed hulls mixed with corn, cottonseed meal and alfalfa, proved a very fine combination feed for the beef cattle of J. H. Enlow, of Alma, Kan., who finds that this ration, without the bulls, is too loosening. He claims that he never had cattle to put on fat faster than these did on this ration.

A few acres of cowpeas and Kafir on every farm would supply a world of good feed, according to N. E. Whiteside, of Wellington, Kan., who says that his own practice is to plant cowpeas in rows and cultivate, rather than to sow in corn as it is laid by. Cowpeas make as good feed as alfalfa when they are properly harvested, and are a sure crop. Last season Kafir averaged 35 bushels to the acre when corn was a total failure.

A Virginia cattle feeder reports his success in making beef with silage. He feeds silage, cottonseed meal, corn fodder and straw, and his last load gained an average of 141 pounds in 47 days. This is a gain of 3 pounds per day, and they sold at a profit of $25 per head, which is pretty good money for only 47 days' feeding. He gave these cattle warm water to drink in the severe weather, and found that this little attention paid.

The Wisconsin station has been doing some successful feeding of silage to sheep and the Indiana station to horses, and both find that the great trouble with ensilage heretofore has been that it was cut too green. The Wisconsin station now makes silage out of corn that is ripe enough to husk and on which some of the leaves are partly dry. If cut too green the silage is more than likely to become sour and lose in value. Moldy silage is dangerous, and a number of horses were reported having died from its effects.

In speaking of the reported heavy losses of live stock in Kansas during the severe winter weather, Hon. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, said: "The loss this year is very small. The stockmen laid in a supply of feeding for 40 to 50 days. The severe weather exhausted that, and if another long spell sets in they may suffer severe losses unless they get in another supply of winter feed. I attribute the small loss in the very severe weather to the improved method of feeding. The cottonseed cake is a great thing for the Western stockmen. The stockmen used it extensively during the bad weather, and it is a great life sustainer."

The object of the fitter of show cattle and of the feeder of baby beef is to so handle their calves that they shall not lose their calf fat. If the calf is allowed to run with the dam as long as she gives plenty of milk and is fed an increasing ration of grain during this time there will be but little shrinkage at weaning time. Oats and cracked corn make a good ration while running with the cows and, after weaning, a ration composed of 1 part oil meal, 3 parts bran and 6 parts corn, will bring them along right.

This instructive experiment suggests that there are certain food elements necessary to build the body of the young pig and if these are not supplied in the ration given to the dam, she will attempt to supply them from her own body. This cannot be perfectly done and the result will be weak pigs. There must be protein to build flesh, and mineral matter to build bone, or the pigs will be small and weak. Corn fails because of its small amount of these materials, hence the need of oats, meat meal or other similar feeds.

It was shown in the Iowa experiment referred to above that in order to secure enough lime from corn alone, the sows would have to eat no less than 13 pounds each per day during the [illegible] days of the gestation period and, even if they could digest and assimilate this amount, there would be none for her own body. She will need more of both protein and mineral matter during the suckling period, and these must be fed to her. It seems that the size of the offspring is directly related to the content of protein and calcium in the ration fed during the last 60 days of the gestation period and, as alfalfa hay contains more than 150 times as much calcium as corn and is rich in protein it is the best balancer for corn of any single feed.

An Iowa reader states that he has fed silage to horses for five years, with most satisfactory results. He feeds it to stallions, mares in foal and colts, and is now wintering a considerable number of draft mares out of doors on a ration of 20 pounds of silage once a day, 5 ears of corn twice a day, and tame hay in the rack.

Horses have never done better. The silage must be good or it is not used. Moldy silage or feed of any kind is unfit for horses. Black or dark green mold is especially poisonous.

Our subscriber, William Luckeroth, Seneca, Kan., writes: "I have fed lye to hogs more or less for over 25 years, with good results. I have never had hog cholera on the place. I would not feed too much of it, especially to young hogs. But I advise feeding it right along in a light form, say a tablespoonful to about 15 gallons of water. I would knock out one end of can and throw it in my swill barrel and then before swilling my hogs I would fill barrel with water and stir it well before feeding."

Paul Hatcher, a 15-year-old school boy of Emporia, Kan., son of the late W. M. Hatcher, a prominent stockman of that place, marketed 324 head of lambs that were good enough to bring $6.25. These lambs were bought in New Mexico just 66 days ago, when they weighed 58 pounds. When sold they weighed 78 pounds, showing a remarkable gain of 20 pounds on a feed less than two months. The boy attended school regularly while looking after these sheep. It is his intention to keep right on handling stock.

The Hog Situation.

We need a good corn crop to stimulate the hog business. Farmers look for a high price during January and February, but up to date they have been fooled. At present prices, farmers are losing money on the hogs to which they are feeding high priced corn, in addition to what they have lost through disease.

The breeder should know that the farmer is the very root of the tree in the live stock business. When the farmer makes money on any certain line of live stock the breeder of this class of stock will also prosper. If the farmer makes money on his live stock he will feel a greater interest in it and will spend the money more freely in buying better stock for the improvement of his herd.

The new breeder should not feel alarmed at this time, as the prospect for a bumper crop of all kinds could not seem better. The hog business is now on a solid foundatoin. The boom prices of some years ago has had the tendency to discourage some breeders, but by constantly watching the business I have noticed that too many breeders only stay with the business a few years, when they are ready to quit.

Anyone can raise hogs, but to improve the breed is where the most of these new beginners fall down, and this is why there are so-called breeders who are a discredit to the business and to the breed they recommend. Anyone can learn to ride a bicycle in a short time, but it takes longer to learn to ride an automobile, and yet longer to learn to raise hogs properly.

Without doubt there are breeders who have lost money in the breeding business during the last 12 months, but the man who stays with it is the one who will come out ahead. The year 1912 will, in my judgment, end in a very satisfactory manner to the hog men.—C. O. Anderson, Breeder of Duroc Jersey Swine, Manhattan, Kan.

Here it is early March and the hens have hardly commenced to lay, let alone hatch chicks.

Silage for Feeding Steers.

Here are results of a test conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station:

A herd of two-year-old steers were selected and divided into three lots. One lot was fed silage, alfalfa, corn, and Kafir corn; the second lot did not receive the silage; and the third lot had Kafir corn stover in place of silage. Toward the end of the experiment cotton seed meal was gradually added to all the grain rations. Salt was kept before them at all times; water was secured from the city hydrant, and in cold weather a tank heater kept it from freezing. The lots had a south slope and all the animals had access to a shed open to the south.

The results of this test were very interesting from many standpoints. In the first place the lot fed silage made 100 pounds of gain at a cost of $4.91, and of a rough feed 461 pounds were silage and 328 pounds alfalfa. The second lot, which received the same kind of feed, except the silage, cost $5.44 per 100 pounds of gain, and the third lot, in which Kafir corn stover was substituted for the silage, cost $6.68 per 100 pounds of gain. The steers were sold, the silage lot bringing $4.95 per 100 pounds, lot two $4.70, and lot three $4.50. Here again the silage-fed steers showed up to the best advantage.

The whole experiment goes to show the value of silage in the fattening of beef cattle.

Percheron Specials.

There is no prize more sought after nor more highly valued among Percheron breeders than the Percheron Society of America specials which have heretofore been offered at a selected number of state fairs and live stock expositions where the conditions have been complied with.

The society has advanced its scope by announcing these special prizes to be offered at 43 state fairs and expositions in the United States, and 12 in Canada. The classification under which these specials can be won are those adopted by the National Association of State Fair Managers, and will be found in every state fair premium list.

The conditions under which these prizes must be competed for are as follows:

All animals competing for above prizes must be recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and the owner must be a member of the Percheron Society of America. All animals competing must be regularly entered on the books of the secretary of the fair when he shows his stock and the correct name and number of each animal given. No medals or prizes will be sent forward until this information is received in proper form by the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, and names and numbers of animals found correct according to the records of his office. When such information is received at the secretary's office, the medals will be properly engraved and forwarded to the owner.

The Kansas exhibitor will have a better chance than others, as both the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs are included in this list.

The Pure-Bred Hog Situation.

The present situation in the pure-bred live stock business seems a little quiet as compared with some years.

I believe there are three things which have a bearing upon the present condition. The disease which has visited nearly all parts of the state and which resulted in heavy shipments of unfit hogs and a hesitancy about buying breeding animals.

Again, there seems to be but few hogs in the country, pure-bred or grade. Not many for sale, so few are bought, and the extreme scarcity of swine would tend to make business quiet.

And there is the price. Our hog market is not very encouraging, and it seems to me that this market is really the basis on which the pure-bred business rests. If we have a low market our pure-bred business is slow. If a high market, there is a good demand for pure-bred hogs.

The future prospects of the pure-bred hog business have, I believe, already begun to brighten as the disease leaves our herds, and a few youngsters are beginning to fill the vacancy of the farm lots. Prices are expected to advance before these are placed on the market.

I do not believe that a steady advance of the pure-bred business will be delayed until another corn crop is harvested. Perhaps even before our crop is planted we will see the upward tendency of the hog market, and of the pure-bred business.

We as a people do not realize the value, in dollars and cents, of the difference between grades and pure-breds. We seem to appreciate, in a measure, a good grade above a scrub, but we surely don't get the idea of the value of the pure-bred above that of a grade as we should.

If the one is good, it is evident that the other is better. I cannot agree with a college professor who believes that a high grade is practically as good for the farm as a pure-bred. I believe that an animal with five top crosses, or practically pure bred, is more dollars in our pockets than any grade below that. In other words, the professor must grade up, or we must grade down.

One authority has estimated a loss of from $15 to $25 a head on grade cattle as compared with pure-breds.

Now, a suggestion. If the profit and loss in dollars and cents could be published in good form in a place in KANSAS FARMER where everyone would be sure to see it and read it, and the great advantages of raising pure-bred stock as compared with scrubs or grades were set forth, I believe it would greatly enlighten some of us.—J. S. C. BANBURY, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Pratt, Kan.

$1600 Self Starting **Great Western** $1750 Self Starting
FORTY

The Greatest Hill Climber of Them All

Hill climbing mighty soon shows up the faults in the engine and the weakness in the construction of a car—and we bring this point up because it is right in this test that we like to prove the superiority of the Great Western "40."

The U. S. Government chose the Great Western for the hard work in the Indian country, over its rough prairies and steep hills. The Government chose it for its great power, its low up-keep, and its low fuel consumption (22 miles on one gallon of gasoline and 500 miles on one gallon of oil being common.)

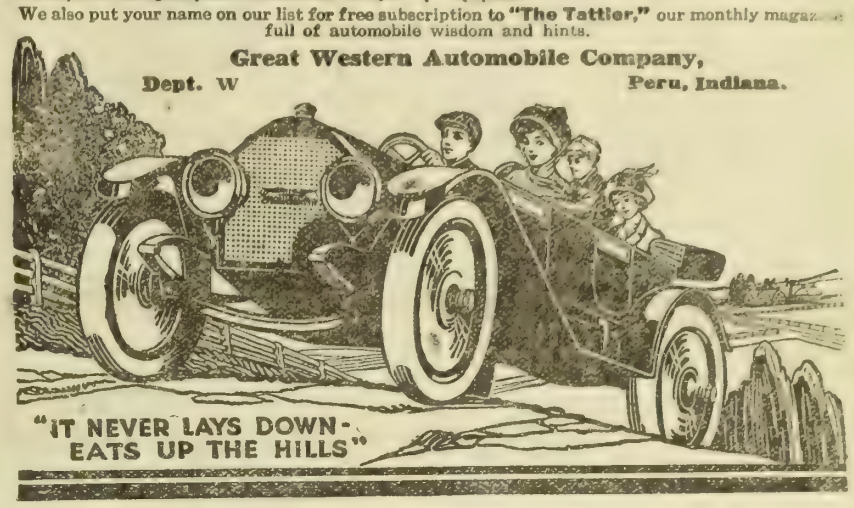
We have not forgotten to make the Great Western a thing of beauty, either—its splendid straight-line body; finished to a mirror-like surface by 18 coats of paint, its luxurious high-back seats deeply upholstered in hand-buffed leather, high quality curled hair and tempered springs, its clean, low, rakish design, makes it the equal of the highest priced boulevard cars for style.

Just look over this list of features:—Automatic Engine starter; beautiful straight line body; detachable forged cars; Solar electric headlights; demountable rims; selective type transmission; gasoline gauge; Typhoon signal horn; 36x4 tires; robe and foot rails; ventilated body; finished to beautiful mirror-like surface by 18 special processes; compartment under rear seat accessible from outside; and scores of other features.

Write us Today for Copy of 1912 Art Book
Gives you a splendid idea from its descriptions and beautiful illustrations of the details of construction and equipment.

We also put your name on our list for free subscription to **"The Tattler,"** our monthly magazine full of automobile wisdom and hints.

Great Western Automobile Company,
Dept. W **Peru, Indiana.**





Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 205, East St. Louis, Ills.

Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.
BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.



SAVE $50

YOU know William Galloway, the Farmer's Manufacturer. You know the William Galloway Co. of Waterloo own and operate the greatest chain of factories in the world selling Farm Implements direct-to-user at one small profit. You know how the Galloway Plan Hits the Middleman and Wipes Out Competition! You have seen my Manure Spreader "Ads" in the farm papers for years, and you *must know* that my business could not be the largest of its kind, unless I always do exactly what I promise to do. What you sow you reap—what you breed you get. I can't escape this law! That is why I make

Galloway Selling Methods The Fairest On Earth

I defy any Manufacturer, Catalog Man, Dealer or Agent to match up his selling plan against my way of doing business. Under the Galloway Plan, every spreader must sell itself—or no sale! I save you all the "middlemen" profits and expenses and put it into better quality and lower prices. I send you—FREE—my Latest, Big Spreader Book, fully describing the GallowayLine and giving my low, wholesale factory prices. You select the machine you want to try. Write me about it and I will ship it right off to you on my

60-Day Approval Test With Your Own Time To Pay

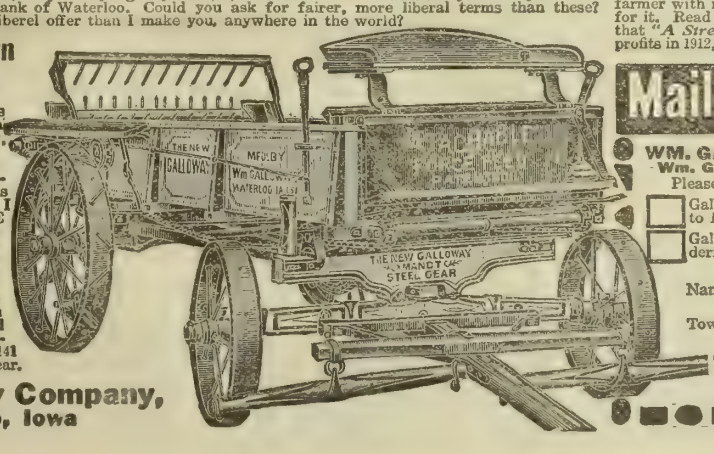
But remember, the Galloway Spreader is *never sold* until you say so. Try it first on your farm. Test it out *fully* for 60 days. Operate it alongside any others *and let the test be your proof!* Then—when you *KNOW* you *know*—simply say to me *"Yes"* or *"No"*. If *"Yes"*, keep the spreader and make your own terms on any one of my five plans of payment. If *"No"* return the Spreader to me and I stand freight charges *both ways*. I protect you fully *before* you buy and *after* you buy I give you a $25,000 Guarantee Bond backed by cash deposited in the Blackhawk National Bank of Waterloo. Could you ask for fairer, more liberal terms than these? Can you find any more liberal offer than I make you, anywhere in the world?

Wm. Galloway Will Trust You

FREE SEED OATS

Make Your Own Easy Terms

My brother J. W. and I own 1,920 acres of land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing a Wonderful, New, Imported Seed Oat that we want to introduce on every farm in the United States. In order to make these splendid, big, hardy Northern-grown Oats known to the readers of this paper, I have arranged to offer a supply—FREE—to any farmer who sends his name and address for my Special Spreader Offer to 10 or More Men in Each Township. We are making a fighting campaign for More and Better Oats. Will you join us? Here is your chance to double and triple your Oat crop with the famous Imported, Registered Swedish Select Seed Oats. They germinate nearly 100% and yield 100 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.



Wm. Galloway, Prest. Wm. Galloway Company,
389-KM Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

On a Galloway Manure Spreader

Yes, Sir.—I can and will save you up to $50 on the best Manure Spreader made. The Galloway Spreader has 11 distinct and separate patented improvements, *any one* of which would give this machine a big advantage over any other spreader. Yet these exclusive patented features cost you not one penny extra—they are FREE with the "Galloway."

A Year's Use Free And Your Money Back With 6% Interest

"How can I make more money in 1912?" Well, I believe that the ownership of a Galloway Manure Spreader paves the way to greater profits than any investment you can make. I am so sure of this that I back my faith by the following offer, which I defy anyone to equal, viz:

If, at the end of 12 months the Spreader I send you has not been a paying investment, providing you have as much as 100 loads of manure to haul out, I will, agree to take back the Spreader—pay freight both ways—give you back your money—and pay you interest at 6 per cent from the time you sent me the price of the Spreader. Now could I make such an extraordinary offer if I did not have something better than the other fellows' "best"?

"Streak of Gold" FREE

I never fully realized the wonderful value of manure until one day on my farm I was watching one of my men hauling manure on an alfalfa field. As I stood there I got to thinking about what that manure really meant to that field. And it came over me like a flash—"Why, it's just like a streak of gold in the soil." So I wrote a book around this idea, named it "A Streak of Gold," and filled it from cover to cover with facts, figures, information, experience and advice of priceless value to every farmer with manure to haul. I have a Free Copy for you. Write for it. Read it. Apply its teachings, and if you are not convinced that *"A Streak of Gold"* shows you how to make much greater profits in 1912, return it to me and I will send you one dollar in exchange for it.



Mail this FREE Coupon Now!

WM. GALLOWAY, President,
Wm. Galloway Co., 389-KM Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.
Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

☐ Galloway's Latest Manure Spreader Book and Special Offer to 10 Men or More In Every Township.

☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer and Wonderful Oats Book Filled With Priceless Information.

Name .....

Town ..... R. F. D. .....

County ..... State .....

Everyone who answers this "Ad" will get my Beautiful 140-Page General Line Catalog in Five Colors—FREE.

Money in the Farmer's Pocket

TOO MUCH of the farmer's grain goes into his straw pile. Too many years the stack is green. Too many incompetent, worn-out and out-of-date threshing machines are after his job.

You cannot afford to have your grain wasted in that way. You are interested in a thresher which will save *all* of your grain and waste none of your time. In doing this it will put the amount of your thresh bill into your pocket.

You don't want your money thrown into a straw pile. There is one thresher which will save all your grain and waste none of your time. It uses the only correct method for separating the grain from the straw. It is the only machine that does. It *beats the grain out* just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork.

All other kinds depend upon the grain dropping out. THE RED RIVER SPECIAL is the only one which *beats it out.*

You should insist upon your threshing being done by a RED RIVER SPECIAL. Its big cylinder throws the straw, chaff and grain against the "Man Behind the Gun," taking out 90% of the grain right there. The grain goes through, the straw goes over.

The separating shakers *beat out* the remaining grain. All other threshers try to run the straw out of the machine fast and much grain goes out with it.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL *beats it all out.* Hire a RED RIVER SPECIAL this year and *save your thresh bill.* Your thresherman wants to please you. He will buy a RED RIVER SPECIAL if you want him to.

It will cost him no more than other less competent machines.

You have the right to insist upon a RED RIVER SPECIAL being employed to do your work. It is your duty to insist upon the best machine.

You have worked hard to grow and harvest a crop. Let no incompetent thresher waste it. Simply insist that your thresherman brings a RED RIVER SPECIAL to do your threshing. It will save you from loss by waste. It will *beat out* the grain like you would by hand with a pitchfork.

It will save your thresh bill. Write us for the proof.

Nichols & Shepard Company

Battle Creek, Mich.

Sole Builders of the RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE

Red River Special Threshers **Traction Steam Engines**
Oil—Gas Tractors **Stackers, Self Feeders, etc.**



See These Ranges

At Your Dealer's Before Buying

No prudent housewife should trust to a printed description in buying a range, for a very glowing description can be given to a very inferior range. You are not asked to buy a *Majestic Range* in this way. But you are invited to go to any dealer who handles the *Great Majestic* and compare it point for point with any other range on earth. Then you can decide and buy intelligently. There are Majestic Range dealers in nearly every county in 40 states—so you will have no trouble in finding one—and it will pay you to drive an extra ten miles, if need be, to see and carefully examine the *Great Majestic* before investing your money in a range of any kind. You don't buy a range every day, or indeed, every year, and when you do, you want the best your money can procure—one that will last a life time—that's the

A Perfect Baker—A Fuel Saver **Great Majestic Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range** *Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges*

The Majestic is the ONLY range made entirely of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break. The *Majestic* is put together with *rivets*—joints and seams absolutely air tight like an engine boiler. Oven lined with guaranteed *pure asbestos board,* covered with an iron grate—*you can see it.* No heat escapes or cold air gets in, insuring a *dependable* baking heat with *half* the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features

Reservoir is in direct contact with fire and heats like a tea kettle through a copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper—a patented feature found only in the *Majestic.*

Has an *Oven Thermometer*—accurate, not sometimes, but *all* the time. All doors drop down and form rigid shelves. *Open end ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup* that catches ashes and prevents them from falling on floor. It's the best range at *any* price and should be in *your* kitchen. Write for our booklet, *"Range Comparison".*

Majestic Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. 140 St. Louis, Mo.



DAIRY



The industry of winter feeding of sheep in the central west has grown considerably in the past few years, says the Telegram. January receipts at five markets were nearly 1,100,000 head, or almost double those of January in 1909, and by far the largest movement ever made to market in one winter month.

Prof. O. F. Reed, of the dairy department of the Agricultural College, decided to dehorn a bunch of 12 milk cows and to determine if possible whether the dehorning had any influence on the flow of milk. The first five days after dehorning, the cows showed some decrease in milk but later the flow increased to normal and in some cases was larger than before dehorning.

In thousands of farm dairies the hand cream separator represents the difference between profit and loss. Where old style methods of hand skimming or water dilution separation did not return the farmer cost on his dairy products, the centrifugal hand cream separator has saved so much butterfat previously lost in the skim milk that the saving has become the farmer's profit.

The old questoin as to whether the feeding value of corn is affected by making it into silage would seem to have been settled by the Vermont Experiment Station. This station has determined, by experiment on a herd of dairy cows, that an acre of corn made into silage without removing the ears is equal in feeding value to an acre and a quarter of corn fed in the usual manner if the corn is ground into meal.

Do you have cows in your herd which you are milking more than 700 times each year—just for the fun of milking? If you have an unprofitable cow that is what you are doing. Do you not think it worth while to find out about the ability of your cows to make a little money for you? There is only one way to find out, and that is to weigh and test the milk occasionally.

The Shorthorn cow is developed as a milker of excellence in some instances, and is the general milk cow in some countries. Recently the Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago, published a record of a Shorthorn cow which produced 15,401.3 pounds of milk, averaging 4.933 per cent of butterfat, equivalent to 712.6 pounds of butter. The cow was 6½ years old at the beginning of the test, and milked from January 7, 1911, to January 6, 1912. Her record was produced under normal farm conditions and without any effort to produce a record.

It is well to know the outward indications of a good cow when you go out to buy, but it is worth much more to be able to milk the cow and apply the scales and Babcock test. These will tell you what her product is worth. You can draw your own conclusion with reasonable degree of safety as to whether or not she is being fed for milk and consider that in connection with the amount of milk given at the time you milked her. Whether a persistent milker or not, you can do nothing but make a guess.

Some few farmers are still using the water separator or the water dilution method of separation. The facts will convince the farmer that such a method is undesirable if not altogether wasteful. For the following principal reasons the so-called "water" separator is unprofitable: The water dilution spoils the skim milk for feeding. It gives large volume to handle and involves increased labor. Cream is always of poorer quality as most well water contains micro-organisms, which when added to the milk impair the keeping quality and flavor of the cream.

The steer feeder of today can make no money feeding steers after the methods of 15 years ago. Such methods would bankrupt him. Times have changed as much in the dairy business. Because we have never, in this country, reduced dairying to the same financial consideration as in the production of beef, is the only reason we are today milking cows no better than those of 10 years ago. If we kept cost of the cow's feed, and bought it in such quantities as the steer feeder buys, we would soon look for the leak which prevented the two ends from meeting.

The silo builders will surely be busy in Kansas this next season if present indications mean anything. The people are at last awake to the fact that they have always wasted about 40 per cent of the corn crop which they sweat so hard to produce and that the silo is the only means by which this waste can be prevented. Not only is this great waste saved, but corn in the form of silage is actually a better feed and less liable to cause digestion troubles than it is in any other condition. Good silage is a good feed at any time of year, but it is especially valuable during the summer drouth and the winter cold.

Write your Congressman and United States Senator. Tell each each of them to stand pat on legislation giving the dairy cow a fair show in competition with steer and hog fat and cottonseed oil. Demand that they fix oleomargarine so that it must be sold as such. Then butter will take its own chances. If oleomargarine is a thing people care to eat they will buy it without being led to believe that it is butter. Write each of the above gentlemen—who are your personal representatives in Washington—and say that this is what you want them to do.

Prof. Cottrell has shown that peanuts, especially Spanish peanuts, are a most valuable feed plant for farm animals. As they have the advantage of being great drouth resisters and are capable of yielding abundantly on our western plains and as the plant itself makes excellent hay they are highly recommended for dairy cattle, as well as for beef and pork production. Several of the southern states that are now taking interest in dairy matters have had experiments conducted at their stations which seems to show that peanuts and peanut hay are better feed for dairy cattle than is alfalfa.

It is impossible to judge our productions by appearance or even by type. The expert judge may announce that a certain cow is of an ideal dairy type, but she may be a poor producer. In other words, the cost of her keep may be so great in proportion to the value of her product that she may be a boarder instead of a worker. It is doubtful if any man have given a greater benefit to the farm in recent years than did Prof. Babcock when he invented the Babcock test. This is the one thing, when combined with the scales, which tells whether dairy farming pays or not.

Aside from the very evident advantage which a community would gain by breeding the same kind of cattle and thus becoming a center to which buyers would turn for surplus stock, there is another advantage in a prevention of loss in handling the milk. The fat globules of Jersey milk are very much larger and more easily separated than are those of most other breeds. The hand separator which is adjusted so as to secure all the cream from Jersey milk would not get the whole of it from Holstein milk. If the milk is all from one breed of cattle there is less danger of loss of cream in the skim milk.

Reports come in frequently that farmers who are feeding cattle and hogs are either losing money or not making any, but we have not yet heard any such reports from those who are milking cows. Many farmers have been prevented from engaging in the dairy business by reason of the supposed drudgery which it entails. We never could see, however, where there is any more drudgery connected with the care of dairy cattle than there is in the care of beef cattle. Both must be cared for promptly and well or neither brings a profit. The beef animal produces his profit but once in his lifetime. The dairy cow produces hers every year. With a

DOLLAR
PER POUND
BUTTER

made users of SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators rich.



The Darlingtons, of Darling, Pa., got rich making world-famous "dollar-per-pound" butter for people willing to pay for the best. They use only Tubulars. If it's not a SHARPLES, it's not a Tubular—and you are not getting all the profits. That's why 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars.

$3,000 A YEAR WITH A
SHARPLES

That, and more, is what Mr. Chas. Foss, practical dairyman at Cedarville, Ill., is making—using a Sharples Dairy Tubular Separator on a 96-acre farm. Thousands are doing like good work—but they all use Tubulars.

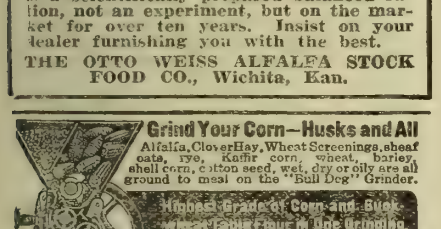
Rich people, willing to waste money, may not use Tubulars, but those making fortunes at dairying do.

Write Us for Catalog 165

Learn how Dairy Tubulars make more money for you because they contain no disks and have double skimming force.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

IMPERIAL PULVERIZER — CLOD CRUSHER and ROLLER Leads Them All.



Circulars Send for **The Peterson Mfg. Co.** KENT OHIO

What is the use to go to the trouble to hatch chicks and then let them die? Thousands of chicks have been saved by feeding "THE OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED." Why don't you save yours? It is a scientifically prepared balanced ration, not an experiment, but on the market for over ten years. Insist on your dealer furnishing you with the best.
THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.



Grind Your Corn—Husks and All
Alfalfa, Clover Hay, Wheat Screenings, sheaf oats, rye, Kaffir corn, wheat, barley, shell corn, cotton seed, wet, dry or oily are all ground to meal on the "Bull Dog" Grinder.
Highest Grade of Corn and Buckwheat Feed Flour in One Grinding.
And you can prove it. 10 Days' FREE Trial Given. State size of engine and write for catalog and samples today.
Letz Manufacturing Company
250 E. Road, Crown Point, Ind.

L. M. PENWELL
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN. Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yielders, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.
ARTHUR WHITZEL,
Sterling, Kan.

dozen good dairy cows and a silo, the questions concerning shortage of feed and other things that vex the feeder carry little weight to their owners.

Home Pasteurizing of Milk.

For the use of homes, small and comparatively simple pasteurizers can be obtained at a small cost, although small quantities of milk can be pasteurized by means of the utensils found in almost any kitchen.

It frequently occurs that the preservation of milk for a certain length of time is desirable; for instance, in the case when people travel with young children or when for any other reason the milk cannot be consumed when recently drawn and when keeping it on ice is out of the question.

In pasteurizing such small supplies of milk, we place the milk, freshly drawn, in the bottles or cans in which it is to be stored. The bottles are then placed in a pot or pan of cold water, which is then placed over a slow fire or upon the top of a stove. A thermometer is placed in one of the bottles, where the bulb is immersed in the milk. When the instrument registers the desired temperature, say 170 degrees F., the vessel containing the bottles is pushed away from the hot part of the stove, where the indicated temperature can be approximately maintained for from 15 to 30 minutes more, after which the bottles are closed and removed to a cool place for storage until use.

In this manner or by the use of more adequate apparatus the milk is brought to a temperature and kept there long enough for most bacteria to be killed, including those which are the causes of some of our communicable diseases, like tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc.

Bacteria in Milk.

The bacteria found in milk constitute a most important feature after it once leaves the cow's udder. It is a factor with which producers, handlers, butter and cheese makers, consumers, as well as sanitariums will have to reckon, and doing so is the best guarantee against any damage, which may come from the widespread and pertinent discussion of the subject, if such really were possible.

The bacteria of the milk largely determine its keeping qualities and wholesomeness, the flavor of butter and cheese, not speaking of the possibility of the contamination of milk by disease producing germs.

Milk is a most excellent soil for bacteria to grow upon and the number which habitually and occasionally do so is indeed an enormous one.

In a brief discussion of the subject, it may be sufficient to merely state that the principal groups of milk bacteria are:

1. The ones causing the formation of lactic acid and the souring of milk.
2. Those derived from the bowel discharges of the cow and also producing acidity or sometimes gas formation.
3. The bacteria causing butyric acid fermentation which is characterized by certain odors.
4. The so-called peptonizing bacteria, which are responsible for the liquification of the curd of curdled milk.
5. The bacteria, which form coloring matter, giving the milk an abnormal color.
6. The slime-forming germs such as are responsible for the occurrence of "ropey" milk.
7. Certain yeasts which produce alcoholic fermentation in milk.
8. Various moulds.
9. The disease producing bacteria.—DR. L. VANES.



GUARANTEED ALL WOOL
CLOTHCRAFT

A $15 Blue Serge Suit that's guaranteed to hold color and shape.

YES, you really can get a $15 ready-to-wear serge suit that will fit and wear and hold its color and shape.

It's made of a soft, even-twilled serge such as you'll seldom see in suits under $20—the best blue serge we've ever put into a $15 suit, in more than sixty years of clothes making. That's why we call this suit the

CLOTHCRAFT
Blue Serge Special
No 5130 GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR **$15**

Go to The Clothcraft Store—examine and try on this remarkable suit. You can see the correct style and accurate fit; then ask the dealer to show you the Clothcraft guarantee, which protects you as to the things you can't see.

It assures absolutely pure wool; first-class trimmings and workmanship; permanent shape; satisfactory wear and service. This assurance is backed by both dealer and maker. It covers all Clothcraft Clothes at $10 to $25.

If your regular clothier doesn't sell Clothcraft, write us direct. We'll send you the Spring Style-Book, a sample of the serge, and the name of the nearest dealer.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.
Founded 1850—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes
641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W. Cleveland Sixth City



Don't Lose Money On Sick Cows.

KOW-KURE has doubled the value of thousands of ailing cows by its wonderful medicinal qualities. Hundreds of unprofitable cows have been rescued from the butcher and made big profit-producers. KOW-KURE is not a "stock-food;" it is a remedy. It positively cures and prevents the ailments that sap the strength of the milking cow and growing calf. It regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system—cures BARRENNESS, RETAINED AFTER-BIRTH, ABORTION, MILK FEVER, LOST APPETITE and similar ills.

Every dairyman should use KOW-KURE to keep the herd healthy, because healthy cows produce profits. For your own information, write today for our free book, "More Money from Your Cows." It gives valuable pointers on the health of cows.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
LYNDONVILLE, VT., U. S. A.



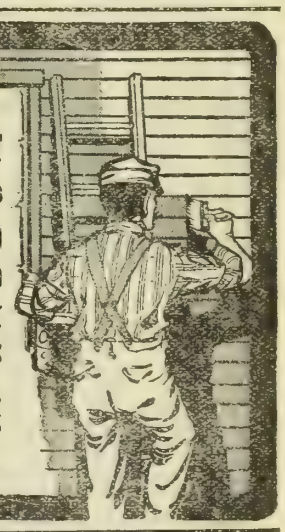
CENTURY
Ready Mixed Paint
Guaranteed for Ten Years

CENTURY HOUSE PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Any Color. Terms cash, - - Per Gallon, **$1.30**
CENTURY BARN PAINT, in 1-gal. cans, Red, Green, and Gray. Terms cash, Per Gallon, **.70**

Freight Paid to any station east of the Rocky Mountains on all orders of six gallons or more, except to N. D., S. D., Colo., N. M., Tex., Okla., Miss., Ala., La., Ga. and Fla. Delivered price to these States 5c. per gallon additional.

Write for FREE Color Card, catalogue and prices, or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MFG. CO., Dept 242 East St. Louis, Ills.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

As much superior to other separators as other separators to gravity setting

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE MONTREAL WINNIPEG



YOU Can't Go Wrong

In Ordering a World's Championship Belle City Incubator and Brooder

Right From This Advertisement On 1, 2 or 3 Month's Home Test

MAYBE you want to get your machine quick—maybe you want to be ready for early hatches. If you do, you take no risk whatever over any risk you take when ordering from anywhere else. In ordering direct from this advertisement, you save time and trouble **and I guarantee everything to be satisfactory.**

Here is my proposition—for only **$7.55** I will ship to you, all freight prepaid East of the Rockies, my 140-Egg Double World's Championship Belle City Incubator—the machine that has won the World's Championship in over five thousand hatches. Read description—

My 140-Egg Belle City World's Championship Incubator has simple, perfect self-regulator correct hot water heating system, copper tank, and boiler, safety lamp, double walls and double door, with dead air space all over, with roomy nursery and strong egg tray. Of course the thermometer is right; I use the "Tycos." I also supply egg-tester, burner, funnel, everything you need including valuable instruction book on operation, hatching and care of chicks.

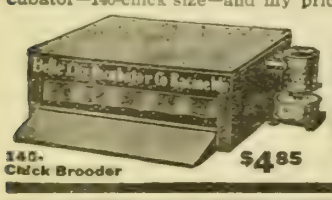
The Belle City Brooder is as perfect as the incubator—140-chick size—and my price is **$4.85.** It's double-walled, hot water, top-heated, metal safty lamp and burner, wire runway yard with platform. Absolutely the most perfect chick raiser made today.

Combination Offer, Only $11.50 Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Ordered together, my **140-Egg Belle City Incubator and 140-Chick Brooder,** will cost you only **$11.50** all freight prepaid East of the Rockies. This saves you 90c which will furnish all the oil you will need for this season hatches. I guarantee to ship orders received from this advertisement on the same day received either from my warehouse nearest you or Racine. This insures quick action—insures your getting started early.

Remember I guarantee to refund your money if you are not satisfied with your home test.

Read the letter below from the Commercial and Savings Bank of Racine as to your protection. Why not order now or let me send my portfolio, **"Hatching Facts"**—the most unique piece of poultry literature published—different from all the rest better than the best. This Portfolio sent with each machine ordered, or I will mail it to you **Free** for your name and address on a postal card.



140-Chick Brooder $4.85



140-Egg Incubator $7.55

JIM ROHAN, President
BELLE CITY INCUBATOR CO.
Box 18, Racine, Wisconsin

"To Whom It May Concern:
Jim Rohan, President of the Belle City Incubator Company, is one of our depositors—perfectly reliable in every way and people are perfectly safe in ordering his incubators and brooders from his advertisements, sending money in advance, as we have known him for years and know he will fulfill all agreements.
(Signed) C. R. CARPENTER, Cashier."



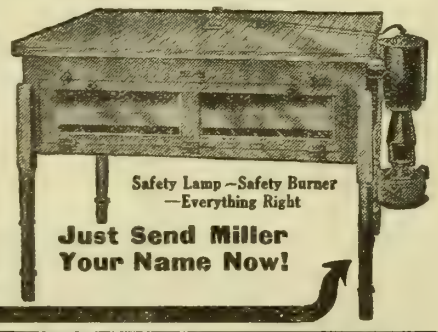
Miller Wants Your Name and Address

To Mail You His 1912 Poultry Book

MY 1912 Ideal Incubators and Brooders cap the climax of my 25 years' experience. Best I have ever turned out—equal in actual results to the very highest-priced machines—yet a big surprise awaits you when you get Miller's direct-from-factory low prices. A postal brings my Big Book and Special Offers. Mail it today!

I Help You Make Big Poultry Profits

Remember, you get *more* with the Ideal Machines than with *any* other. I give you my 25 years' experience as a successful chicken raiser—FREE! I show you just how to set up and operate my Ideal Incubator—make it perfectly easy and simple for you to *hatch* healthy chicks. Then I stay right by you and show you how to *raise* 'em! I give you just what I have learned on my Millhook Poultry Farm in 25 years—the successful money-making methods that I have perfected I pass on to you—FREE!



FREE—Write Miller today! Get my wonderful Poultry Book and learn how I help you make BIG PROFITS raising chickens. A postal will do!

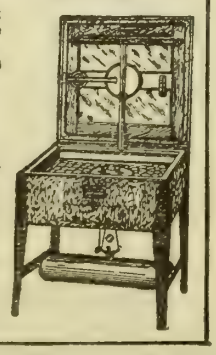
Just Send Miller Your Name Now!

J. W. Miller Co., Box 422, Freeport, Ill.
THE CHAS. H. LILLY COMPANY, Western Distributers, Seattle or Portland

RAYO INCUBATOR

The Most Wonderful Hatching Machine in the World

The **RAYO** isn't the best because we say it is, but because it has been **Proved** best in the hands of thousands of thoroughly pleased users. The Rayo has **More Actual Improvements** than any other machine made.



ONLY ONE GALLON OF OIL FILLING OF TANK ENTIRE HATCH

Eggs turned and cooled without removing egg tray. Lamp cleaned without removing tank or chimney. Hinged lid, double glass panels, making eggs, thermometer and chicks always in plain view. Wonderful automatic regulator which raises and lowers flame as required. Write today for our **Free Poultry Book, "Eggs To Money."** It thoroughly describes this wonderful hatching machine, and gives prices. Write for **Your** copy today.

RAYO INCUBATOR CO. Barber Street, **Blair, Neb.**

KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE EFFICIENT SCHOOL FOR BANKS AND RAILROADS.

Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

Address, T. W. ROACH, Pres. 201 S. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 899. Freeport, Ill.

50 Best Paying Varieties Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Eggs, Dogs and Incubators. **All at Low Prices.** Send 4c. for my Book which gives reliable information worth many dollars to you **W. A. WEBER, Box 934 Mankato, Minn.**

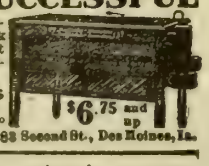


HURRY UP! To Be Most SUCCESSFUL

Send name on postal for offer of our new Poultry Lessons **free** *to every new customer.* Get Gilcrest's big book FREE and also his facts about his SUCCESSFUL Poultry Lessons given to buyers of

Successful INCUBATORS BROODERS

Start right for biggest profits. Write to



$6.75 and up

Des Moines Incubator Co., 83 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

POULTRY



Weather conditions for early chicks in Kansas are not very promising.

In a letter from California dated February 10, we read of "flowers blooming, garding truck a-growing and young chicks running out doors."

Oh! for a whiff of California weather, long enough to fool the hens into believing that it is spring!

Filth, disease and death are associated together, at all times and places. Keep things bright and clean and they will keep you so.

The best medicine in the world for poultry are dry, clean quarters and lots of sunshine. Better lose every other poultry recipe known than to forget this.

Use medicine and stimulants very moderately among your chickens. Remember, true strength and recuperation come from the digestion of nutritious food, and can come from no other source.

All farmers should keep pure-bred poultry. There is no economy or profit in common barnyard stock. They eat no more, and certainly an intelligent farmer prefers the blooded fowl, and will keep it and no other. A good farm should naturally demand good stock; certainly they are in harmony with each other. Keep your fowls on the same footing that you keep your cattle, and you will surely be rewarded.

As an egg is more than nine-tenths water, the importance of supplying the hens with all the water they require cannot be too strongly urged. Water not only enters into the composition of an egg as the leading substance, but it fulfills other purposes. It is as essential to the bird as a solvent to the food when hard grains are fed, as the gizzard that grinds the grain to powder, but the water is thus necessary to assist the digestion and to convert the food into blood. It is generally supposed that birds are not partial to clean water and will drink from filthy pools in preference to pure water. But the fact is the hen is rather fastidious and will always prefer pure water and clean food when they are accessible to her. If there is no clean water in sight she is compelled to drink what is in sight. A laying hen requires more water than food.

A correspondent declares that with his experience of 20 years, there is no feed on earth that is so good for young chickens or old fowls as sour milk, clabbered milk or cheese curd made from sour milk. Even old, sour buttermilk for old fowls is the best of food, but all this must have some meal and judgment added to it. No gapes or cholera among chickens that are fed on sour milk and kept free from lice. His feed is fresh ground cornmeal, oatmeal and shorts, wet with clabbered milk. Some cracked corn and whole wheat, according to the age of the chickens. Raising chickens is something like making cheese. There is a time and place for every step from the egg to the full-grown chick. Experience, with right kind of perseverance, will raise chickens and take care of old fowls. Sour milk, thickened with shorts and meal, fed every morning, and some kind of grain at night, is the best feed for eggs. For older fowls old milk is first-class. New milk won't hurt them, though.

The following treatment for roup is recommended by one of the greatest poultry experts in the country: First wash the head, eyes and nostrils of the bird with castile soap and tepid water, or with warm vinegar and salt, to which a little alcohol has been added. If a mild case, inject some of this preparation into the nostrils and swab the mouth and throat two or three times a day. A solution of sulphate of zinc, say, 12 grains to the fluid ounce of water, is excellent for the same purpose. Syringing the mouth and nostrils with water, in which enough permanganate of potash to give it a rich color is dissolved, is good. After thoroughly cleansing the head, face and neck of all matter, press out all you can from the nostrils, and inject with a dropper or machine oil can, or insert with a feather, the following mixture: Equal parts of sugar of lead, pulverized alum and ascetic acid; when it becomes the consistency of thick cream, inject into the nostrils twice a day. This mixture will cure most every case. Feed birds on cooked food and keep dry and warm.

Poultry Diseases and Remedies.

Chicken diseases seem to be quite prevalent these days, as indicated by the frequent calls we receive for remedies, especially for roup remedies. When you see a good remedy or recipe in KANSAS FARMER it is a good plan to cut out the same and paste it in a scrap book for use when needed. We are prompted to these remarks by the fact that lately we have received several inquiries for a roup remedy, whereas in a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER, January 20, to be exact, we printed several remedies for roup. We referred one correspondent to this number, but she wrote back that she did not keep back numbers of KANSAS FARMER, and was in despair over the condition of her chickens. We replied to her by mail. But few keep files of the paper, but all could keep a scrap book and by saving the remedies and recipes given at different times, would have something to fall back upon when calamity struck them in the shape of some serious disease. As roup is the most prevalent of poultry diseases, we will give a few directions and remedies to be used in the treatment of said disease. As known by most poultry raisers, roup is a disease brought on by a severe cold, caused by drafts or the fowls being exposed to wet, damp or sunless quarters. The disease is contagious, from contact with the discharge from the nostrils, either when a diseased fowl touches another, or when a healthy fowl gets the discharge through the drinking water. It is a disease of the lining membrane of the beak, extending, however, to the whole head and throat, through the tear duct to the eye, and finally affecting the whole constitution In fatal cases death ensues in from three to eight days after the specific roup symptoms show themselves, and cases not treated are generally fatal whenever the malady appears as an epidemic in its severe form.

There are many other names under which this disease is often described, such as swelled eyes, diphtheria, sore head sore throat, snuffles, canker and quinsy.

The first thing to be done is to separate the diseased fowls from the healthy one. Wash their heads and throats with warm water. See that all the mucus is squeezed out of their nostrils, then bathe the parts with a healing salve. Give warm, stimulating food and keep in a warm, dry place, Such are the general directions. We give below the remedies of several well-known poultrymen, who have found their remedies efficacious.

William McNeil, the noted Canadian poultryman, says: The best cure I ever found for roup is to take 2 ounces of the best vinegar, 1 tablespoonful of pulverized alum, 1 tablespoonful of sugar of lead; put all into 1 bottle and thoroughly shake. Bathe the bird's head and nostrils well, night and morning. This will cure the worst case of roup.

Another poultryman says: For roup, take 3 parts of glycerine, 1 part of turpentine, mix the two well together, having half-teaspoonful of both. Give part down throat of fowl and rub the rest on nostrils. Treat fowls when first symptoms appear.

Another says: If roup has been allowed to run until the case is well developed, take alum water, as strong as it can be made, and mix with one-third its quantity of strong vinegar. Wash the head well and see that the nostrils are clear so the solution can be forced through. This remedy applied once or twice a day will cure 99 out of 100 cases.

Separate all diseased fowls and keep them in a warm place. Burnt alum applied to the sores after scabs are re-

Mandy Lee

The Incubator of Certainty



Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically. Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful.

Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Uses Only 1 Gal. Oil to a Hatch!

Lamp is filled **only once** during entire hatch. Oil tank **is underneath—not** on side. Perfect hatching heat is always kept. **Automatic** trip in

X-RAY INCUBATOR



—cuts down flame **at burner**—there's no waste, no **excess** heat. So only one gallon of oil is required. **Old Style** machines burn 3 to 5 gallons. Glass doors on top—thermometer **always** in sight. Many other patented features.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOK No. 34—and learn **all** about this money-saving, money-making X-Ray Incubator. There are X-Ray Brooders, too!

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.
Wayne, • Nebraska

Freight Prepaid.

Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs

For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. W. Orpington Eggs, $2 per sitting, 13 to a sitting. Large white Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Get our prices on Old Trusty Incubators, freight prepaid.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Perfect Chick Feed Man*)
KIRKWOOD, St. Louis County, MO.



HENS LAY AND PAY BY THE PHILO SYSTEM

FREE Booklet by E. W. Philo, entitled "A Little Poultry and a Living." Or New 96-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," 10c. Both books and the new enlarged edition of the Philo System text-book, $1.00, or all three books with our monthly magazine, Poultry Review, one year, $1.50.

E. R. PHILO, 53 North Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

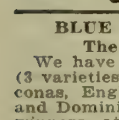
$9.35 BUYS BOTH

125 EGG INCUBATOR $7.35
125 CHICK BROODER $4.00



A Bargain—THE NATIONAL

Made of sheet steel. Double lined with asbestos and fibre board; cold rolled copper tank. Deep nursery. Best incubator made. Big hatches guaranteed. Send for free catalog and poultry book. **National Incubator Co., 1221 19th St., Racine, Wis.**



BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM

The Home of Egg Producers.

We have Leghorns (8 varieties), Minorcas (3 varieties), Blue Andalusians, Mottled Anconas, English Red Caps, Black Hamburgs, and Dominiques, all high class birds and big winners at Kansas state fairs and state show. Stock for sale, also plenty of eggs from pens containing our winners. Prices very reasonable.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan.



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with **eggs** in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive **Poultry Book** for 1912. Write **Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.**

moved will cure canker every time, but must be frequently repeated and well dusted in. We might increase the number of remedies almost indefinitely, for almost every poultryman has a remedy of his own for roup, but the above will suffice as being the easiest to apply and to procure. But always remember that it is much easier to prevent roup than to cure it. Keep your fowls in good, warm houses, free from drafts and dampness, and roup will rarely appear. Roup and cholera are often confounded by the inexperienced. Roup may linger for months, but cholera kills or cures inside of 36 hours.

A Premium for Good Stuff.

A firm of poultry and egg buyers in Southern Illinois recently issued this circular letter to its shippers:

"Friends:—We have long felt that our present method of buying eggs at so much a dozen is neither fair to you as a producer, nor fair to us as the buyer.

"If you buy a pair of shoes at your store you may pay a dollar for them or you may pay $6. The same thing applies to every kind of merchandise that you buy. It applies also to most everything that you sell. If your wheat, corn or oats is poor, you have to take a poor price for it, or at least a cheaper price than for your No. 1. You wouldn't think it fair to fatten a steer, and have to sell at the same price as a poor old cow, and yet because an egg has a shell, and twelve eggs make a dozen, it has been the general custom to pay so much a dozen, regardless of the fact that some eggs are new laid, some have been held in the cellar from summer, some are bad, some are spotted, some are clean, some are dirty, some are big and some are small, yet twelve eggs make a dozen, and a dozen eggs we will say are worth 30 cents.

"You who keep your nests clean, and who market your eggs promptly, and use every care in the handling of them, receive no more than the ones who bring in small, dirty, rotten and held eggs. It is neither fair to you nor fair to us. It offers no encouragement for the up-to-date and progressive farmer, and neither does it condemn the methods of the lazy or unscrupulous farmer, who either brings his eggs in dirty, or who holds them too long, from inattention, or with the intention of getting a better price, or to put it plainly, selling practically storage eggs for fresh.

"This week eggs in New York are quoted from 25 cents for poor held eggs to 38 cents for extra fresh. Starting this week we are going to buy your eggs according to quality. We are going to pay you for just what the candle shows up. To the farmer who brings us absolutely fresh laid, big, clean eggs we will pay full value. The farmer who brings his rotten or spotted eggs, we will not pay him anything, but return his eggs. These eggs are not fit to sell, and it is against the laws of the country for you to sell them or for us to buy them.

"If you bring us long held or practically storage eggs, we will pay you what these eggs are worth. We will make it an inducement for every farmer to market his eggs promptly, and to pack them carefully, and to keep the nests clean.

"Eggs are laid just as good and just as fresh in southern and central Illinois as they are in northern Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and there is no reason why they should sell on the big markets from 5 to 10 cents a dozen cheaper. It lies with every farmer to remedy this. Raise pure-bred hens that lay a large egg. Market your eggs twice a week, winter or summer. Pack them right and keep them clean. It would mean millions of dollars to farmers of southern and central Illinois every year if you would follow these instructions. Just think it over.

"It is also our intention, beginning January 1, 1912, to pay 1 cent per pound more for good, fat, healthy poultry, free from feed, in coops or crates, as tying their legs is cruelty to animals, and a practice which should be stopped immediately. We believe the up-to-date farmers will co-operate with us, as it certainly means more money for them in the end. Any suggestions for our mutual benefit will be appreciated."

Our Kansas dealers will promise to do exactly what this Illinois firm does; pay a premium for good stuff. Poor, scrawny specimens of poultry are not wanted at any price, while fat, prime specimens always command a premium. The same way with eggs. Large, fresh eggs are always in demand, while the small and dirty ones bring the lowest market price.

Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: I run several incubators and have good success with my hatches, but have lost thousands of the little downy fellows from bowel trouble. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box (postpaid) to the Walker Remedy Co., E-9 Lamoni, Iowa. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grew very strong, being nearly full feathered at four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and vigor as well as preventing bowel trouble.—Mrs. A. D. Wells, Bolivar, Mo.

Good Returns from Poultry Advertising.

Mrs. C. H. Meyers, of Meyers & Stover, proprietors of the Big Three Poultry Farm, Fredonia, Kan., writes, date of February 12, 1912: "We wish to thank you for the splendid arrangement given to our 'Big Three Poultry' ad on the classified poultry ad pages of KANSAS FARMER. It certainly is effective. If you could see our daily mail you would know it is a 'business getter.'

"We advertise in many papers—farm papers and poultry journals—the best we can pick—but none of them have, so far, brought us the results this season that has our ad in KANSAS FARMER. We have been in the pure-bred poultry business for eight years, and the present season gives promise of being the banner of any we have seen in demand for strictly pure-bred stuff.

"We have the 'goods to deliver,' and all readers of KANSAS FARMER who buy from us will get even better than we have promised in our ads and folders."

Mrs. Meyers has the right idea in selling—"Deliver a little more than promised." It's a good rule, and makes friends, as well as money, for every one who practices it.



The Fostoria Incubator

KANSAS MADE.

Here is an incubator equal to the best on the market, an incubator that has been thoroughly tried and has proved its superiority, made of the **best redwood lumber**, and **worth the price**. It has a **double acting regulator** that acts **quietly** and **surely** and **always**. Equipped with Taylor Brothers' "Tycos" thermometer, the best made. **Requires less oil than any other incubator.** It hatches the hatchable **eggs**. Find out about the incubator **that** is made in the good state of Kansas. Two sizes, 150 and 200-egg. Guaranteed for 60 days.

Send for free catalog that tells all about it.

FOSTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., C Street, Fostoria, Kansas.

SVAE YOUR CHICKS

Send us the names of 5 or 10 poultry friends and receive free our booklet entitled "White Diarrhoea the Greatest Foe to Chick Life." This booklet makes Poultry Profits Possible. It treats of White Diarrhoea, commonly called bowel trouble; gives cause, treatment and a guaranteed cure. Also gives directions for feeding chicks. Write today. It's free, postpaid.

F. K. REMEDY CO., 740 Second St., Arkansas City, Kansas.



Barred Plymouth Rocks

A few high scoring cockerels (score 90 and up) for quick sale. Line bred. Prize winners wherever shown. I need the room, so will sell cheap. **Big chance to get something fine for a little money. Priced at $5 and up.** Write me now for descriptions and all further information as to prize winnings, breeding and egg producing qualities.

F. P. BOOMER, Box 217, - - - Holton, Kan.

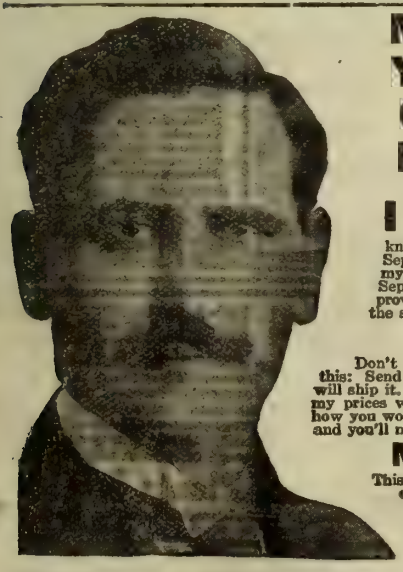
White Plymouth Rocks

GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



Wm. Galloway Will Trust You

MAKE YOUR OWN EASY TERMS

I plant my feet and stand squarely on this assertion: "There is no better Cream Separator sold at even more than double the money than my Galloway Bath-In-Oil Machine." Now if that's true, you want to know it, don't you? I know it is true because I make every Galloway Separator in my own factory in Waterloo. And I have tested out here in my factory and on my three big farms *every standard make* of Cream Separators on the market. I have put them alongside of the Galloway and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is no better Separator under the sun than my "Bath-In-Oil". Will you test one of my machines

Free for 90 Days' Trial On Your Farm

Don't buy a Separator until you are *sure* of both high quality and low price. Do this: Send for my Catalog. Select the machine you want to test at my risk. I will ship it. You set it up and run it alongside any other for 30 to 90 days. Compare my prices with others; then decide. If you say so, keep my Separator and tell me how you would like to pay. If you say "no", ship it back at my expense—*both ways*—and you'll not be out a penny.

My Big Free Offer Is Open To All

This big broad offer is made to *every* farmer in the land. I don't care where you live or what Separator you compare mine with. If it doesn't prove equal to the *best* of the other makes, if it doesn't prove that it has *special advantages not* found in *any* other separator, if it doesn't skim as closely, as easily and give as perfect all around service as any other cream separator—if I don't save you from $21.25 to $45 on the deal—*there will be no deal.*

Net results count! *Promises* are one thing—*performance* is another. Make me *prove* what I say about Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Separator. Get my Big Free Separator Book, Letters from Users and My Offer to 10 or More Men in Each Township. Then test my claims by a fair trial.



FREE SEED OATS

My brother Jim and I own three sections of land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing a Wonderful, New, Imported Northern Seed Oat that we want to introduce on every farm in the United States. In order to make these splendid, big, hardy, Northern-grown Oats known to the readers of this paper, I have arranged to offer a supply—FREE—to any farmer who sends his name and address for my Special Spreader Offer to Ten or More Men in Each Township. We are making a Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats. Will you join us? Here is your chance to double and triple your Oats Crop with the Famous, Imported, Regenerated Swedish, Select Seed Oats, that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

WM. GALLOWAY, President, William Galloway Co., 383-KS Galloway Station Waterloo, Iowa

My Special Offer To 10 Men

or more in every township, I believe, is the most liberal offer ever made on a Cream Separator in the history of the industry. If you are one of these ten or more men who answer this promptly my offer will save you $21.25 to $45.00. You can run one of my Bath-In-Oil Machines 30 to 90 days at my risk in competition with any other Separator. If you say "no"—return Separator at my expense—you will not be out a penny.

Why Pay the Dealer $21.25 To $45 More?

Of course the Dealer in your town may be a nice fellow, and it may be pleasant to have him greet you with a cheery "how-dy-do", when you go in his store. But how much are you really willing to pay him in cold, hard cash for his conversation? Is it worth $21.25 to $45 to you? Now you know full well that if I sold my Bath-in-Oil Separator through Dealers, you would have to pay much more for it, because you know the dealer is not in business for his health. *He must have his fat profit*, besides paying rent, clerk hire and all store expenses. Yet he wouldn't add one penny to the value of my Separator—not one single penny! Now, no Dealer can sell you a Galloway Separator, because I sell only direct from my factory at one small profit. By doing this and manufacturing in enormous quantities at lowest possible cost, isn't it just as plain as day *why* I can save you $21.25 to $45? Is there any reason on earth why you should not save money by buying direct from the Manufacturer?

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Wm. Galloway Co., 383-KS Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

☐ Galloway's Big 50-Page Separator Book in four colors and Special Offer to Ten Men or More in Every Township.

☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer and Wonderful Oats Book filled with Priceless Information.

NOTE—Place an "X" in one or both of the above [ ] squares.

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Makes possible kitchen and farm economy—saves left-overs.

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results from choicest stock, careful milling with up-to-date machinery and packing in boxes that keep in the strength. That is the reason they are used by discriminating housewives everywhere.

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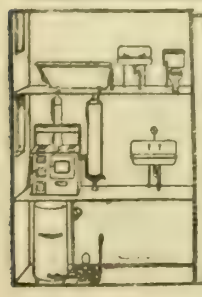


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HOME CIRCLE



Do your best for one another,
Making life a pleasant dream.
Help a worn and weary brother
Pulling hard against the stream.

It is said that sour milk makes a cake light and spongy, while sweet milk makes it cut like pound cake.

In cold weather if the flour is warmed slightly instead of stirring it in cold, thus chilling yeast or other leavening power, both bread and cake will be lighter and rise quicker.

It will be a great help when making buttonholes in material that frays or ravels if you will stitch an eighth of an inch from the edge of the hole all around, then proceed to work in the usual manner.

When stitching seams or tucks, after reaching the end, turn the work around and stitch back an inch or so, and much time and labor of trying ends will be saved, as the stitching will not rip if treated in this way.

It is a good plan when making a skirt to proceed as follows: Cut and baste the seams, then fold at the top twice, and hang it up by pinning to a strip of material hung on a hook. Let remain a few days in order to let it sag as much as possible, when it may be finished in the usual manner, without fear of its sagging to any great extent afterward.

One thrifty housewife makes good use of the heavy linen sacks in which salt is purchased; that is, those holding 20 pounds. After ripping, bleaching and laundering them, she uses them to make tray cloths or centerpieces. Either by a little hemstitching or drawn work or embroidery, a handsome cloth can be had and at practically no additional expense. If one doesn't care to put so much work on one, they can be trimmed with linen lace and be made most attractive as well as useful.

The following recipe for apples is said to be an excellent one: Put a tumblerful of granulated sugar in an agate stewing pan, add 1½ tumblerfuls of hot water and the strained juice of 1 lemon; bring to a boiling point and boil gently 20 minutes. While this cooks, pare 6 medium sized apples—sour ones are better—leave the stems on, put them in the boiling syrup, cover and cook until they are tender. Lift the apples carefully with a spoon into a dish, pour the syrup over them and set away to cool. Serve quite cold, either with or without whipped cream. In case this is too sweet for some tastes, add the juice of two lemons instead of one. And for those who are fond of the flavor of spice a little ground cinnamon and a few whole cloves may be added. Peaches and pears may be treated in the same manner. In case you are going to serve the fruit in a glass dish be careful to put a silver spoon in the dish first, and then there will not be the danger of breakage when the hot fruit and syrup is poured into it.

The housekeeper who has a regular sewing room should consider herself a very fortunate woman. If you have an extra room for which there is no specific use, it is quite worth while to devote it to this purpose, and keep it as a place in which all but the most casual pieces of mending are done.

This room can be fitted up in elaborate style or in a simple manner, according to one's means, but there are a few things of primary consideration. First, good light is a necessity, both by day and night. In the day time there should be good light from the windows and at night time low hanging electric light globes or gas burners properly shaded should be in evidence; or, lacking these, there should be good lamps with strong burners. Next, the floor should be considered. We all know how difficult it is to sweep up all the thread which accumulate during sewing time, so a different floor covering should be considered. Matting or strong demin are good coverings or if these are not possible just the bare floor, with a small rug or two or a bit of carpet to put under one's feet. Of course, a good sewing machine is required, and comfortable chairs. Also, a bureau or chest of drawers for keeping materials and patterns and a large table for cutting purposes. A closet is a desirable feature, also a looking glass, preferably a full length one. In case a closet is out of the question, a wardobe with a long mirror perhaps is available, and thus would solve both problems. Another article which should not be overlooked is the flat iron. If your home is equipped with electricity an electric iron is the thing. They are clean and quickly heated and can be had at a moderate cost. Otherwise, a small gas or kerosene burner should be supplied for heating the iron. A hot iron is a great help, as often a little pressing will save much time and the results will be better in the end on account of a little timely pressing.

In fact, things should be so arranged that there need be no hunting about for the things to do with, when one has little time for sewing, for in such a case much valuable time is wasted.

1651—Shirt Waist Set.

This design is suitable for eyelet and outline embroidery. Stamped on 2¼



yards of linen, $1.75; stamped on 2½ yards of Persian lawn, $1; perforated pattern, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.

9159—A Pleasing Frock for Mother's Girl. Girl's Dress With or Without Revers and With Long or Shorter Sleeves.

Plaid suiting in pretty shades of red and brown with facings of brown in plain material made up this design most effectively. The style of closing will appeal to the home dressmaker and busy mother as a desirable feature. The



waist portions are cut in peasant style, body and sleeve combined, but with the outer sleeve seam extending to the shoulders. The sleeve may be finished in full or shorter lengths. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material for the 8 year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.



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Horticulture

Saving Storm-Broken Trees.

"When trees have been severely injured by storms or other weather conditions, the first impulse of the orchardist is to rip the trees out," says Prof. C. I. Lewis, of Oregon.

"This would probably be a mistake, since, with all trees except one-year-olds, there is a good root system that, if the trees are cut back properly, can be made to force out a strong, vigorous top.

"Often trees injured by freezing in winter or by sour sap and sunscald in spring, or by rabbits or squirrels, may be cut back in such a way as to force a new top. If the snow or ice has merely broken off the branches, the broken ends should be cut smooth with a sharp instrument, and where there are two or three buds left on the main branch new branches can generally be forced out and a new body be built on the tree.

"If the branches are all stripped from the tree it may be simply cut off below the badly stripped place—in some trees about 18 inches above ground. I have found that occasionally two or three-year-olds so treated simply feather out, the buds developing clusters of leaves instead of forcing out good leading branches. One must expect to lose a few trees in this way. On the other hand, they sometimes force out strong new laterals.

"Another way is to cut back from three to six inches from the ground, when strong laterals may often be forced out which can be pruned the next year like new trees, giving the benefit of several things. If the tree forces out three or four laterals of about equal strength, these can be headed back and the tree treated like an open center, very low headed tree, and by in-arching and intertwining all branches that can grow well together such crotches can be made much stronger than otherwise. Often it will be found better to remove all but one of these new sprouts, and prune it as if it were a new tree.

"Trees three years old or more should have another treatment. If they have fairly large bodies, if they are rebudded or regrafted one is fairly sure of losing few trees. I would cut the tree back to about a foot from the ground and insert a couple of scions, either by cleft graft or bark graft. These would force out a fine growth, which will need close watching the coming year, and should be pruned by June or early July, heading back the rank terminals to force out desirable laterals and keep the tree low headed.

"In cases of sour sap, sunscald, or injury by rabbits and squirrels where the trees are girdled, they may be cut off below the point of injury and good strong shoots will be sent out. The root system of the tree is uninjured and will furnish an enormous amount of sap, and the buds forced out will probably be strong.

"Only in rare cases would I take the trees out roots and all. Occasionally when the tops seem badly injured from uncongenial weather, the sprouts will be forced out, yet the top remain alive. If it seems to be vigorous I would cut off the sprout at the ground, but if there is question as to the vigor of the top and none at all as to the strength of the sprouts, I would remove the old top and train the sprout into a new tree. If the sprout comes out above the graft, as is usual, grafting will be unnecessary. Rebudding or regrafting to a desired variety will be necessary if the sprouts come out below."

Prison Twine.

Having noticed your question in KANSAS FARMER about the prison binder twine, will say that we have used it for several seasons and find it the equal of any of the standard makes, and much better than some of the cheaper grades. Several of our neighbors use it and like it as well as any.

We think the convicts should make all the twine than can readily be disposed of, then let them work on the public highways. Such work will help to counterbalance their expense to the state.—EDGAR YORK, Dunlap, Kan.

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It takes good salt to bring out the flavor of butter and make it tasty.

So the salt you use is just as important to the quality of your butter as the cream you use.

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There is no bitterness in Worcester Salt.

This you can prove for yourself by making a little brine from Worcester and tasting it. Do the same with other salts, and you'll note the difference at once.

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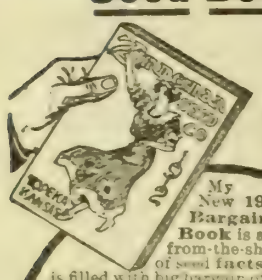
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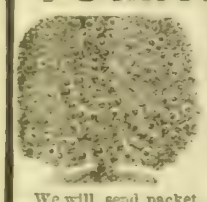
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W. C. Palmer, of North Dakota, has an unique way of expressing himself, and this is characteristic: "To insure against fire, hail or storms is a common practice. Why not insure against crop failure? It comes more often than fire. It comes more certainly than hail or storms, and it can be insured against as effectively.

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"The cultivation given corn or potatoes kills weeds and plant diseases; saves moisture. The legumes and grasses crowd weeds, starve plant diseases and add humus. The legumes also add nitrogen.

"While the cultivated crops, the legumes and the grasses, are preparing the land for grain they make crops worth fully as much as an ordinary grain crop. And, again, if these crops are fed to live stock, the profit from them can be increased several fold.

"The grain crop that is grown in rotation with cultivated crops, legumes and grasses is greatly increased in the good crop years and is insured for the poor crop years.

"This kind of insurance not only insures a crop in an erratic season, but it insures good business where it would otherwise be greatly slowed up on account of the crop failure."

The Stable Manure.

"The stable manure is already beginning to accumulate in and around the stable, and of course the question of its value and how best to save it comes up to be solved," writes an experienced farmer. "This will depend somewhat upon local conditions and the crop to which it is to be applied. If we consider the amount of plant food in the manure as the basis of value we will likely find an average of 10 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash and five pounds of phosphoric acid in a ton of the stable manure. This at the commercial value in fertilizer would be $1.50 worth of nitrogen and 75 cents' worth of potash and phosphoric acid in a ton of stable manure, or $2.25 worth of plant food in a ton of stable manure. This may not be quite a fair valuation, since the plant food in the stable manure is not as readily available as that in the commercial fertilizers. Then it must be considered that there is a large store of inert plant food in the soil which the humus in the stable manure will help to render available if given an opportunity. Dr. Aikman says that the humus-making material in the stable manure is likely of as much value to the soil as the direct plant food furnished in the manure. This being considered we may calculate a ton of stable manure to be worth $4 or near that to the soil.

"If we allow the manure to collect in heaps about the stable the carbonaceous matter is burned out of the manure and a large part of the nitrogen ascends in the vapor in the form of ammonia and is lost to the farm. The piling up of the stable manure burns out a large part of the humus-making material and is a source of loss in that way.

"If the stable manure is drawn to the field direct from the stalls and broadcasted over a sod field there will be little loss of plant food. The soil will hold the soluble plant food and it will be better distributed through the soil and better prepared to grow into the next year's crop than it would be if the manure is stored until spring. I put my stable manure on a sod intended for corn and my experience is that the early distributed manure does much better than that distributed in the spring. Some years I get little if any benefit from manure applied just before plowing the soil, while I never fail to get good results from the manure applied early in the winter. The chemical analysis shows a lacking of phosphorus in the stable manure, and I find that a little acid phosphate mixed with the stable manure adds greatly to its value.

"If it is not mixed with the stable manure before applying it will pay better to apply it to the soil on which the stable manure is applied than it will applied to soil where no manure is applied. The acid phosphate is a good stable manure balancer, and hence the economy of using both together."

Why Rotate?

1. Crop rotation is crop co-operation. Rotation includes crops that prepare the land for the next crop. In continuous grain-growing weeds, insects and plant diseases are encouraged. Wheat, not being a fighter like these, gets the worst of the battle. "Letting weeds grow in grain is like feeding a hog and a lamb in the same trough."

2. Crop rotation keeps up fertility. Alfalfa and clover enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus. Grasses add humus. Corn makes plant food available. Manure is the best fertilizer.

3. Crop rotation eradicates weeds. The cultivation given corn and potatoes kills weeds. Alfalfa, grasses and clover crowd out weeds and prevent their seeding.

4. Crop rotation eliminates plant diseases and insects. Each plant disease lives on a certain crop. Rotation removes that crop for a few years, so the plant disease starves out. Insects likewise prefer certain crops.

5. Crop rotation saves moisture. The cultivation given corn and potatoes saves moisture. The humus added by alfalfa, grasses, clover and manure increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. The enriched soil has a more concentrated solution of plant food, consequently the plants need less water to make a given growth.

6. Crop rotation decreases the drifting of the soil. The humus added by the alfalfa, grasses, clover and manure holds the soil-grains together. This prevents drifting, just as the bunch of shingles will not blow, but when the band is cut the wind carries the shingles away one by one.

7. Crop rotation with live stock the most profitable. In feeding crops to stock the product secured is worth from twice to several times as much as the crop. The capital, work and expense needed in feeding the crop is not as great as that required in producing it. From this it is plain that the most profitable part of farming is stock raising.

8. Crop rotation distributes work. In grain growing the work bunches. This makes the labor expensive, inefficient and hard to secure. When crops are rotated the work is spread over a longer season. Competent help is then more easily secured at reasonable prices.

9. Crop rotation is crop insurance. Rotation of crops brings increased returns and returns every year, favorable or unfavorable, and continuously through the year. In grain growing the returns grow less and come only at threshing time. Some years threshing time never comes.

10. Crop rotation's better returns necessitate more manufacturing, more transportation, more banking, more merchandising, more professional work; keeps more boys and girls on the farm, and brings better farming, better roads, better homes, better living.

The products of the farm are the foundation and measure of commerce, industry, prosperity and happy homes.—North Dakota Bulletin.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributers for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

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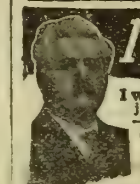
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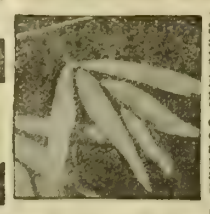
OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.



OATS NEW BIG SEED OATS FOR SALE

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Will you join our Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats? We want every farmer to know about our Pure Bred, Big, Hardy, Imported Seed Oats grown on the new virgin soil of our 1,920 acre Canadian Seed Farm. Customers in U. S. last year raised 75 to 141 bushels per acre from our seed. What kind of Seed Oats are you going to sow in 1912? Pure, Big, Northern-Grown O-A-T-S that germinate nearly 100%—vigorous—hardy—full of life—or common, "inbred," "run-out" Oats that tell the same old story of a half crop at threshing time? Write for our Wonderful Free Oats Book, *"Big Money in Oats and How to Grow Them"*, full of priceless information and expert advice, costing thousands of dollars to complete, and Generous Free Sample of our Imported Regenerated Swedish Select Canadian Seed Oats.



Name and address brings Sample Oats Free. For 10c we will send big packet. For 25c we will send packet three times dime size. For 50c packet three times 25c size—all prepaid. The empty packet will be accepted, same as cash, to apply on your future orders.

Galloway Bros-Bowman Company,
382 KO Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Bicycle Still in Use.

The impression prevails, particularly in metropolitan sections, that bicycling is "dead." The fad is presumed to have everlastingly succumbed to the deadly encroachments of the automobile. However, there must be a considerable number of bicycles still in use in the United States, for the yearly output of bicycle tires continues to be an item of considerable importance to tire factories. For instance, during 1911 at the United States Tire Company's Hartford factory alone a total of 443,445 bicycle tires were manufactured, and very few of them consigned to export. This is a sufficient number of tires to equip almost a quarter of a million bicycles. The Indianapolis plant of the same concern produced fully as many tires as were turned out at Hartford. All of which would seem to indicate that the bicycle continues to have its champions.

One Horse Power for Pumping.

The owners of many farms and ranches have found the gasoline engine a more satisfactory power for pumping water for their stock than the windmill. The dependability of the gasoline engine frequently offsets the cost of fuel. The large storage tank with its annoyances is discarded.

The size of the engine to select is important. In most instances the one-horse engine is large enough. In still others a large engine should also be had for corn shelling, ensilage cutting, feed grinding and threshing. If there is much of the light work to do, such as pumping water, running cream separator, emery grinder, etc., it may be not only more satisfactory but cheaper to have the two engines. A three or a four-horse engine will use about as much fuel running empty as a one-horse engine will use at full load.

The one-horse engine will operate the ordinary farm pump. The following figures are taken from tests made by the Idaho Experiment Station, and gives a good idea of the power requirements of this type of pump. The pumps were driven with an electric motor at a speed of 40 strokes per minute. The tests of six and eight-inch strokes and 100-foot lifts are given:

Cylinder.	Gals. per min.	Horse-power used.
2½x8 brass	5.33	.26
2½x6 brass	3.20	.25
3 x8 brass	7.86	.40
3 x6 brass	6.06	.34
3 x8 iron (bad order)	7.37	.69
3 x6 iron (bad order)	5.37	.64
4 x8 iron (bad order)	10.3	.75

From the above figures it is easily seen that a one-horse engine should operate a good three-inch cylinder up to nearly 250 feet and a 2½-inch cylinder up to nearly 400 feet.

Disposal of Cholera Hogs.

Lack of knowledge or a willful disregard of the law has given rise to complaints from various parts of the state that cholera hogs are not properly disposed of. This brings inquiries as to just what the provisions of the Kansas law are.

Violations of the law have been sufficiently numerous and flagrant in some localities as to receive the attention of the Anti-Horse Thief Association, and these, together with the experiences of the past season, have clearly demonstrated the fact that the Kansas law is lacking in strength.

The Kansas law is as follows:

"Section 2822, General Statutes 1910," reads as follows:

"It is hereby made the duty of every person who owns or has control of any hog that has died of any contagious disease to bury the same to a depth of three feet, or burn the same, within 48 hours after such hog has died; and any person who knowingly fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars."

It will be noted that there is no provision for the punishment of those who haul or drive cholera hogs along the public highways or who are careless in allowing them to roam at large. There can be but little doubt that the hauling of dead or diseased hogs along the public roads may be one of the most expeditious means of spreading the disease, and, while there may be and probably is some other law which covers the case, the average man does not remember all of the laws.

In Nebraska the law provides for the destruction of cholera hogs by burning only, and prohibits their transportation over the public roads. KANSAS FARMER is informed that since the passage of this Nebraska law the cholera has decreased at least 50 per cent. Certain it is that Nebraska did not suffer from hog cholera during the recent outbreak to any such extent as did her near-by sister states.

It has been clearly shown that not all of the losses were caused by cholera. Indigestion and worms did their share towards lessening the swine population. It is also true that the spring months are the hardest on the hog family, and more losses from worms are likely to be reported, though some of these may be attributed to cholera.

In commenting upon this law, Hon. J. M. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, says:

"Of course, the safest plan to dispose of dead carcasses is to burn them, but if they are buried as deeply under ground as the law calls for, there would be but little danger of any exposure.

"It is the purpose of this department to bring to the attention of hog raisers the importance of the observance of this law, now that we have a means in the use of the anti-hog cholera serum to prevent the spread of cholera among hogs."

In filling the silo, it is important that plenty of power should be available. While a 3 to 5 horse-power gasoline engine might run a 15-inch cutter all right it would not satisfactorily work a blower. A 10 horse-power gasoline engine will pay for its purchase by supplying an abundance of power for most purposes for which such an engine is used.

If you have decided upon the breed of chickens you are going to raise, send off for circulars to specialists of that breed rather than to one that raises a dozen different breeds of poultry.

Wood Work

Cleaned without Scratching or Discoloring

Old Dutch Cleanser



Sprinkle a very little Old Dutch Cleanser on a damp rag, rub lightly, and wash with clean water. Grease spots and stains, disappear like magic. No chemicals to harm the hands.

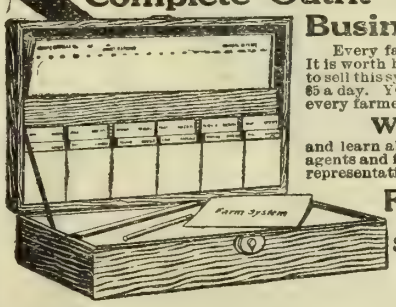
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NOTICE!



Wm. Galloway Will Trust You

Why should any Farmer buy a Gasoline Engine from anyone but me? I know that some are still going elsewhere, but I can not, for the life of me, see why. Quality and price are the only considerations that should enter into the purchase of a Farm Engine. Now, as Galloway Engines are the "top-notch" for Quality, selling at prices below all others anywhere near as perfect, the question remains—why should any Farmer buy a Gasoline Engine except from Galloway?

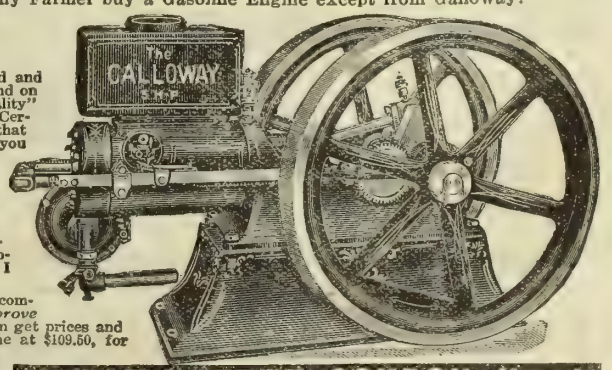
NOW, let's get right at the meat of this engine matter and find out what's what. After all's said and done, you buy an engine because you need one, and you want the best engine at the lowest price, and on the most liberal payment terms. Isn't that all there is to it? Very well. First, then, what is "quality" in an engine—how do you judge it? By the claims put forth by some Manufacturer, Dealer or Agent? Certainly not! Talk is cheap. It's only human nature for each feilow to say (and really believe, maybe) that *his* engine is best. No—it's not what anybody says about his engine, but what the engine, itself, says to you—that really counts. So when any salesman praises his engine for high quality, just call his attention to

Galloway's Free 30 Days' Actual Farm Test for Engine Quality

Ask him if he will run his engine alongside a "Galloway" on your place for 30 days—*and let you be the judge of Quality!* I will. Yes, any time! If my Galloway Engine—any horse power, 1¾ up to 15—fails to make good against even the very highest priced engines, the trial will not cost you a penny. No sale, remember, until you say so. You just listen to what the "Galloway" says in this 30-Day Free Farm Test for Quality, and if the talk doesn't convince you—if you are not absolutely satisfied that the *"Galloway"* is the best engine you ever saw work—at any price—just return it to me. I will stand freight both ways, and you'll not be out a penny. Now what about my positive claim that

Galloway's Gasoline Engines Are Lowest Priced Quality Engines

My proof! Very simple. Just a matter of comparing Galloway prices with others. First, *prove quality* by actual, practical farm test. Then get prices and decide for yourself. If my 5 H. P. Engine at $109.50, for example, stands up and "makes good" side by side on your farm with some dealer's 5 H. P. Engine at around $225, you just naturally will pick the *"Galloway"*—won't you? Of course! Well, that's the way my Engines must sell themselves. I make and sell every one direct from my factory—never through dealers. You can't buy a *"Galloway"* until you are first *absolutely satisfied* as to both Quality and Price. If I knew of a fairer, squarer way to sell Engines, or if you do, I would at once adopt it. I still fail to see why any Farmer should buy a Gasoline Engine from anyone but William Galloway.



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I want ten men or more to own and operate a Galloway Gasoline Engine in every township in this country. I've decided to sell two engines where I formerly sold but one. In order to do this quickly I am going to make the greatest offer I ever made—an offer that will be as good as a **Gift to You of $25 to $300** according to size of engine you buy. When you mail the Free Coupon for my Big 50-Page Engine Book and Special Offer, I am going to tell you how to get a supply—FREE—of Wonderful, Big, Imported S-E-E-D O-A-T-S. My brother J. W. and I own 1,920 acres of new, virgin land in Canada on which we make a specialty of growing these O-A-T-S, and we want to introduce them on every farm in the United States. In order quickly to make these splendid, big, hardy, Northern Grown Seed Oats known to every reader of this paper, I will tell any Farmer who mails the Free Coupon or writes me, how to secure a supply Free. Will you join our Fighting Campaign for More and Better Oats? Let me show you how to double and triple your Oats crop for 1912 with our Famous, Imported Canadian Seed Oats that germinate nearly 100% and yielded 75 to 141 bushels to acre in this country last year.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President, Wm. Galloway Company, 385-KE Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

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Wm. Galloway Co., 385-KE, Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

☐ Galloway's Big 50-Page Engine Book in four colors and Special Offer to Ten Men or More in Every Township.

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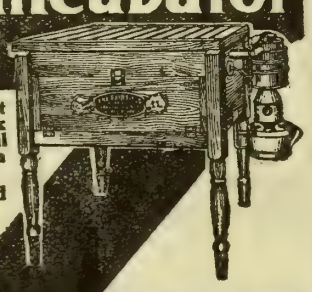
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If it fails to do this for you I take it back and you get your money.

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Be sure to raise all the chicks the Fairfield hatches. The Fairfield Brooder, rat, weasel and storm proof, is the greatest and safest mechanical mother in the world. Guaranteed to do full duty.

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WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

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Ship your hides and furs as fast as accumulated. The market is still high on furs. You should ship now, as prices will soon go lower. If you have cow or horse hides ship them to us. Watch the daily papers for our quotations. We will give you a square deal and prompt returns.



JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
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Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for $1.25. Warranted. Raticide Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Economy is the keynote of modern farm production, as it is of modern business methods everywhere, and only such machines as will do their work quickly, efficiently and economically are tolerated by the most successful men.

HOGS AND THEIR PRICES.

(Continued from page 5.)

better and more economically than it can be done in any other way. You can only telephone with a telephone. It is good for nothing else. If we want dairy results, we get them just in proportion as we approach the perfect type of the dairy-bred cow. If we want beef, we get it from the beef-bred animal. This does not mean that the beef-bred cow will not give milk, nor that the dairy-bred cow could not be made to produce beef. It does mean that the dairy cow will not produce beef as quickly, as economically, or of as good quality as will the beef-bred cow.

The modern pure-bred hog is such a machine. Nothing on earth has been found that will manufacture the coarse grains and grasses into the high-class, delicious pork so economically as the modern hog of the corn belt. And yet he is a complicated machine which cannot do its best work without care and knowledge and skill on the part of the owner.

The hog is one of these necessary farm machines. His business is to manufacture the crude products of the farm into the concentrated, easily marketed and high-priced pork, which is the universal food of Americans. Like any other farm machine, he does his work well and economically only as he is well bred and adapted to his purpose.

Look again at the chart and decide if this is a good time to buy.

The Santa Fe Boosts Kansas.

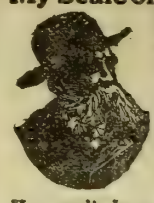
In another column of this issue will be found an advertisement signed by C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent of the Santa Fe railway, inviting the farmers of Kansas to join the "Bigger Crop Club," and offering to send them, free, a copy of the new Agricultural Bulletin, recently published by the Santa Fe, entitled, "Bigger Crops in Kansas, and How to Grow Them." It is to be hoped that every farmer in the country will avail himself of this invitation, and write to Mr. Seagraves for a copy of this bulletin. A postal card will do the trick and there is no obligation or further expense, except the obligation to read the bulletin after it has been received. In the bulletin just issued are good, practical articles covering problems that every Kansas farmer must solve. The first is wheat growing in Kansas, by Prof. W. M. Jardine, of the Agricultural College at Manhattan. Prof. Jardine gives the results of an experiment in wheat growing conducted under his direction. In thes experiment eleven methods of preparing the soil were compared and the results show such a wonderful divergence that the necessity of thorough and intelligent tillage is driven home and made convincing. He found that land disked, but not plowed, cost $1.95 per acre for preparation and produced 4⅞ bushels of wheat per acre. This crop when sold, returned only $1.47 per acre above the cost of preparing the ground. On land in the same field plowed July 15 (the right time) 7 inches deep (the right depth) the yield was 38⅛ bushels per acre, which, when sold returned a profit of $25.74 an acre above the cost of preparing the ground. He shows that while Kansas stands first among the states in the total production of wheat, she is only thirty-second, in the average yield per acre, which is but 13⅛ bushels per acre, as against 18 bushels per acre for Nebraska, and this, notwithstanding the fact that soil and climate of Kansas are unsurpassed anywhere. Other informing articles are: "Better Corn Culture," by Prof. E. G. Schafer; "The Sorghums, and How to Grow Them," by Prof. Leidegh; "Important Animal Enemies of Alfalfa, Corn, Wheat and Sorghums," by Dr. Thos. J. Headlee, and "Sugar Beets in Western Kansas," by Mr. C. O. Townsend, Consulting Agriculturist U. S. Sugar and Land Co., Garden City. These bulletins also will keep in mind the informing talks given by the college men on the several demonstration trains that are run over the state from time to time. Send for a copy of the bulletin and read it. It may mean dollars to you.

A Plow Concern the Friend of Farmers.

Among the concerns to engage in the farm implement industry the Rock Island Plow Company stands out most prominently. This large and well known concern have for many years studied the needs of the farmers and in the perfection of their plows and other tools it is said that practically every need has been auticipated. The idea has been from the very first to build machinery which should require a smaller expenditure of human effort, which should save the team and which in addition to doing these two things should also enable the farmer to receive a more bountiful yield from Dame Nature. An example of this is found in the Rock Island gang plow. This plow belongs to the "Double Bail Plow" family, which is the most advanced kind and of which the Rock Island is said to be the leader. Plowing really consists of hauling dirt a few inches and then turning it upside down. In the old-fashioned method the necks of the horses carried the greater part of the burden. The Rock Island gang plow does away with this. The weight of the dirt is carried on wheels, which means a big saving in horseflesh. This plow has many other good features. It is very easily operated and it is so durable in construction that it gives unusual service. The increase in value of land due to growth in population and other causes now demands that the farmer use intensive agricultural methods. Instead of plowing up a large tract of land and doing it in a haphazard way, it is now up to him to look sharp to the cultivation of every acre and see to it that the method he uses will produce the biggest results at least cost. With such types of plows and other implements as are manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company it would seem unwise for the average farmer to cling to old methods when the new ones are so much more effective, and can be so easily obtained.

If you want to save money on your purchases of fence, write Kitselman Brothers, of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalog. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days free trial for 11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

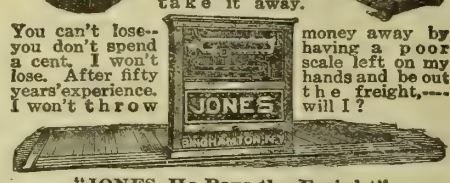
My Scale on Trial, Freight Prepaid



I make all kinds of scales. Send me your name. I will send price list. You select any scale you want—I will prepay the freight and send it on 30 days' free trial. If not as represented I will take it away.



You can't lose—you don't spend a cent. I won't lose. After fifty years' experience. I won't throw money away by having a poor scale left on my hands and be out the freight,—will I?



"JONES, He Pays the Freight"
55 King St. Binghamton, N. Y.

KAFFIR AND SNAP CORN "CORN BELT" MILLS

Make bigger profits. Grind feed! Get the best mill. The Corn Belt grinds soft and hard corn—Snap Corn and Kaffir Corn in the head and small grain fastest, best and cheapest. No clogging. Ground burrs with a plow polish do it. Does not burn the feed. Has revolving knives that chop corn and cob and burrs that grind. Get Corn Belt Mill on



20 Days' Free Trial

Prove that it means less power, less friction, that vertical feed means even distribution lathe-centered burrs mean even grinding. Burrs easily changed in 3 minutes. Write for free book and offer NOW

Spartan Mfg. Company
55 Main St., Pontiac, Ill.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. **10c Gallon**

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm ***paint, preservative*** and ***disinfectant.*** It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00.

50 Gal. $5.00

PETROSOTE MFG. CO.
Dept. C LINCOLN, NEB.

BROOM CORN

If you wish to secure the highest price for good fibered Broom Corn Brush, purchase pure seed. Best quality brush can be procured only from good, clean and well matured seed—that's the "Acorn Brand" kind. Pamphlet will be ready to mail about March 15th. Ask for copy of our 1912 book of Acorn Brand Seeds.

Ross Bros. Seed House
317 E. Douglas Wichita, Kan.



Lump Jaw Cured! -to Stay Cured

A single application of Adams Rapid Lump Jaw Cure will cure the most severe case of Lump Jaw in Cattle in three weeks time, and leave no scar. Sold under positive written guarantee by live druggists.

Get Our Free Book on Animal Diseases

Tells how to save and cure sick Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Full information about Adams Rapid Lump Jaw Cure. Remov-all for Horse Lameness, Adams Fistula and Poll Evil Cure, and other Adams Remedies. Send your druggist's name and address and we will send you this valuable book.



H. C. Adams Mfg. Co., Dept. KF
Algona, Ia.

WE TEACH YOU



to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in 6 weeks. Free catalog. **Lincoln Auto School,** 2354 O St., Lincoln, Neb

AGENTS! BIG PROFITS



The only stropper that strops any razor diagonally Guaranteed for life

Brandt's patented Automatic Razor Stropper. Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.

J. B. Brandt Cutlery Co., 84 W. Broadway, N. Y.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

ONE OF MY BARGAINS.
1553 acres, 100 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, $12. **McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.**

FINE 80-ACRE FARM, 20 mi. from Topeka. Equity for good western quarter. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

IMPROVED WESTERN QUARTER for stock of merchandise. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

SIMPSON, for farms that made Meade county famous for her alfalfa, artesian wells and hogs. **Simpson, Meade, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acre. Write; list free. **J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state. **Kimmel & Garth, Larned, Kansas.**

NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅓ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED We want to list properties that owners want to exchange. Write your proposition to **Owners Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

LISTS SENT FREE. Our members everywhere sell or exchange any kind of property, direct to purchaser, without commission. **Owners Realty Exchange, Waverly, Kan.**

TRADE?
200 acres, reasonable distance from two good towns; considerable level, some slightly rolling but very little rough, well grassed. Price, $10.50 per acre, $800 cash; anything worth the money for balance.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kansas.

FOR SALE—315 acres in Allen Co., Kan., in gas belt, gas well on place, 76 acres river bottom, all fertile and all cultivated except 20 acres. $6500 cash, balance easy terms. Write owner, **Sherman Culbertson, Wichita, Kan.**

160-ACRE FARM, four miles of county seat, well improved, 100 a. in cultivation, $7,500; $1,000 cash, $500 yearly payments. Also well improved 160-a. farm, $6,000, on easy terms.
J. H. FUSS (The Land Man), Medford, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE.
For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in cultivation; good improvements. Price, $4,800. Mtg. $1,800 due in 10 years. Want income or western land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SMALL FARM in Sedgwick Co., Kan., 12 acres, 3½ mi. from Mt. Hope. Good 3-room house. Barn 16x20, 12 feet to eaves. Good hen house and other outbuildings. Fine water and fine soil. ¼ mi. to school; on R. F. D. and phone line. Price, $2,000. Write me quick for this. **Ira A. Bontaz, Protection, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Good terms, 625 acres, near Ellis, Kan., 430 acres in cultivation, 400 of this wheat, balance pasture. Black loam soil. Fenced, cross fenced. Excellent water supply. Two granaries, barn, 8 room house, other good buildings. Good condition. Write **J. M. COUNCIL, Nortonville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2 miles from Osage City, Kan., 100 acres under cultivation, 1 acre orchard, balance native grass pasture and meadow, farm all smooth, 8 room house (new), good cave, new barn 20x30 feet, with loft, cow barn, hen house, corn crib, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school; all good alfalfa land. This is a bargain. Price, $55 per acre until Feb. 15. **J. C. RAPP & CO. Osage City, Kan.**

CHOICE WHEAT FARMS.

IN RUSH COUNTY, KAN.
320 acres, unimproved, 3½ miles from market, at $20 an acre.
157 acres, all in wheat, ⅓ crop with place, at $30 an acre.
These are genuine bargains for quick action. Write for list.
JAMES H. LITTLE,
THE RUSH COUNTY LAND MAN,
La Crosse, Kansas.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. ($30,000;) house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.**

80 ACRES—$1,200. IMPD., WELL watered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county seat, school close. D. G. Campbell, Burlington, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

2,000 A. RANCH—In Central Kansas, 300 a. under cultivation, fine pasture, good buildings, well located, $16; good terms. Write us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BARGAIN for 30 days, 1 sec., 3½ miles Plainville; fenced and cross-fenced; part hog tight. Well improved; good schools. 100 acres alfalfa; 300 wheat. 100 acres for spring crop, bal. pasture. $55 per acre. Good terms, 6 per cent. **S. A. Young, Plainville, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

WE MUST SELL THESE FARMS.
Well improved 80, near town, 50 acres in cultivation, 10 acres of alfalfa, $45 per acre. 160 acres, improved, all smooth land, $37.50 per acre; terms on both. Write for list of other splendid bargains. We also make exchanges. **Severns & Watts, Williamsburg, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

You Can't Lose Money

if you invest in
EASTERN COLORADO LANDS
at the present prices. If you want a farm, stock ranch or a homestead I can furnish the goods.
F. E. EWING,
Hugo, Colo.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

A RARE BARGAIN.
160 a., 2 mi. of town, Franklin County, Kan., good 5 room house, 3 small barns, other outbuildings, 110 a. in cultivation, 40 a. walnut and oak timber, set in blue grass. There are 30 acres of this tame grass, 10 a. in feed lots, etc., 100 a. in fine bottom alfalfa land, rich soil, has family orchard, well fenced, mail route, phone. One of the best farms in Eastern Kansas. Owner retired and can make easy terms. Price, $12,000. Address, **W. L. Morris, Owner's Cash and Exchange Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

STOCK RANCH FORECLOSURE SNAP.
8,400 acres deeded land, of which 5,000 acres have excellent, perpetual, free water right. Will grow 3,000 tons of hay, besides small grain. 6,000 acres leased land and forest reserve rights assigned free. Three sets good improvements; adjacent to forest reserve. Price cut from $20 to $15 per acre for quick sale. Terms.
CHEAPEST 640 IN COLORADO.
Adjoining town. Excellent free water right with never failing water. Will produce at least 1,000 tons hay. Good soil. Price, $50,000. Small payment down. Will take one-half hay crop for next five years as payments.
The Armstrong-Williams Realty Co.
825 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

80 ACRES—1 mile from town, on main line of R. R., all level and the [illegible] soil, 5-room house, barn, corn crib, granary, 2 chicken houses, fine orchard, grape [illegible] 5 acres growing alfalfa, 20 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation; only $5,000; easy terms. Just over the line of Shawnee County, in Osage. **R. H. BURNS, Successor to the Strauss Agency, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 160 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

UNIMPROVED smooth wheat land. 320 a. in Ford Co., 6 miles from R. R. station. Price, $4,500. Will carry $2,400 for three years. **W. T. Hale & Son, Dodge City, Kan.**

ELECTRIC LINE BARGAIN. Well imp., 272 a., adjoins good town. $55 per acre, with terms. Foster Bros., Independence, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.
G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN City, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.

LOST! AN OPPORTUNITY IF YOU don't write your wants in real estate to S. H. Davis, Leeton, Mo.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10; $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF LAND, well improved. For further particulars, write or call on C. W. Grey, Owner. Address, C. W. Grey, Modoc, Scott Co., Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WYOMING! IDEAL COLONY! ENORmous acreage. Abundant water. Completed project. Great crops. Low prices. Deeded and Carey Act lands. Write. Reliable. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3½ miles from good town, Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hogh-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.

COME WHERE THE BIG, RED STRAWberries grow. Net returns per acre to growers last year was from $450 to $600. On or about May 1 we will place on the market a tract of fine strawberry land, subdivided into 5 and 10-acre tracts at from $150 to $250 per acre with free permanent water rights. Terms. Write us. Whitaker Bros., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

THE STRAY LIST

I HAVE TAKEN UP A STRAY COW ON my farm, known as the Mossman farm, one mile northeast of Erie, Kansas. Description: Red roan, will weigh about 700 lbs; one crooked horn on left side, and blind in right eye; is about five years old. Can be found at the above-named farm. F. C. Currie, Erie, Kan., R. F. D. 3.

GUY W. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK OF Greeley County—Taken up, by W. C. Finch, Tribune, Kan., on the 5th day of February 1912, two horses; one a sorrel, weight 850 pounds, star, branded J. J. B. left hip; appraised value, $50; the other a bay or roan, weight 850 pounds, blaze face, white hind legs and feet, U left thigh; appraised value, $35.

B. B. REIMER, COUNTY CLERK, Marion County, Kan. The following described stray was taken up by me, the undersigned, July 25, 1911, on S.E. ¼, section 16, township 17, range 2 east, in Marion County, Kan.—One red bull, about 3 years old, weighing about 1200 pounds, without any brand or mark; properly advertised; appraised value, $30. Frank C. Ewert.

GUY G. ADAMS, COUNTY CLERK, Greeley County—Taken up, by Frank Efinger, Horace, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912: One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded I. O. on left side; appraised valued, $25. One red steer, weight 600, T. O. left hip, ears cropped; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 600, white face, branded S. Z. left hip; appraised value, $25. One red steer, weight 750, white face, branded M/2 left hip, slash in brisket; appraised value, $27.50.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up by C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County. To E. L. Barbour, County Clerk: I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, 1912, one C. E. Thompson filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray towit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said C. E. Thompson, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is Grenola, Elk County, Kan. Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 16th day of February, 1912.—JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.

FIELD NOTES.

C. D. & E. F. Caldwell's Angus Cattle.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Mo., are advertising a number of young Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. They have one of the richly-bred Angus herds in which the best blood lines of the Angus breed is represented. Their herd bulls, Undulate Blackcap Ito II, 116275, and Black Lad 2nd 96893, are individuals of rare merit. Undulate Blackcap Ito II is of the Blackcap family. His dam was Blackcap 27. Black Lad 2nd is a grandson of Prince Ito and out of a dam by Black Monarch of Emerson, two of the greatest bulls this or any other country has ever known. Undulata Blackcap Ito II bears the same relation to these two great bulls as does Black Lad 2nd, but Black Lad 2nd belongs to the much sought third branch Blackbirds, and his family is nearly identical with the Blackcaps. A greater per cent of the cows of this great herd are either descendants of Prince Ito or Black Monarch of Emerson or some closely related bull of reputation. A great feature of this cow herd is the gentleness and productive qualities, and the herd is handled in a common-sense way that can only result satisfactorily to the purchaser of breeding stock. The young bulls offered are models of the ideal type and will have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

A Plow that Means Larger Profits.

When farmers, with an ample acreage of good, valuable land, are obliged to mortgage their farm it is usually due to a leak somewhere, which, if carefully looked into, might be stopped up. Probably one of the biggest causes of loss is the ineffectual manner in which a great many, otherwise cautious, farmers plow their land. They do not seem to realize how vitally important it is that each overturned furrow lies flat, for thus only can the damaging air space between the top soil and the sub-soil be eliminated. And it is a well known fact among experienced agriculturists that these air spaces absolutely and totally prevent the moisture from the sub-soil passing up into the top soil where it will do good. Thousands of dollars have been spent by the manufacturers of farm implements in an effort to perfect farm plows which should do away with this difficulty. There have been several partial successes in the field, but it is, given out upon good authority that the most successful plow to accomplish the desired results is the C. T. X. Universal Gang Plow, manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company, Rock Island, Ill. It is claimed that whether this plow is operated on tame sod, stubble land or in a trashy last season's corn field, it turns over every furrow and lays it down flat and smooth and without kinking. It does this whether the land is gumbo land, sandy loam, mixed land or any other land you would choose to use it on. Such a plow as this aids farmers to secure vastly increased profits. It is one of the many instruments which, used upon the farm, will prevent the necessity of borrowing money on the home. We suggest that you write for story of the Rock Island Universal Plow to Rock Island Plow Co., 245C, Second Avenue, Rock Island.

(Continued on page thirty-one)

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1 to $3. Eggs, $1.50 to $3. Pekin ducks, $1 and $1.50. W. D. Franklin, Horton, Kan.

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KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS of quality. Eggs, $2.50, $5.00 and $10.00. E. Colby, Hillsboro, Ill.

S. C. CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS—Cockerels, $2 each; eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. McKinnell, Malze, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A. HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

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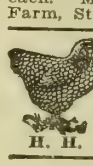
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PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, $10 per 15; $5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Franklin, Attell, Neb.

FULL BLOOD WHITE ROCK EGGS, $1.00 per 15, $4.00 per 100. Mrs. John Ramsey, Fort Scott, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, $2 per setting, $5 per 50. The stay-white kind. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan., Box K.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, SCORING 92 and better, won 2nd at Nebraska State Show. Pen eggs, $3 per 15; range, $5 per 100. Mrs. D. E. Smith, Carleton, Neb.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—HENS AVERaved 142 eggs last year. Large, vigorous stock. A few laying pullets for sale. Eggs, $2 per 15. Chas. Wright, 607 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

"FREMONT'S FAMOUS STRAIN"—THE Barred to the Skin Plymouth Rock, bred first to lay and premiums afterwards. One laid 297 eggs in a year and another 255. Over 25 years' breeding. Eggs for sale, $2 for 15. Incubators a matter of correspondence. G. W. D. Reynolds, Box 324, Fremont, Neb.

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-Spangled Hamburgs. Paid $50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked — none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

have won more prizes at the leading shows of America than all others, which stamps their superior quality. I now have the finest lot of exhibition and breeding birds I ever owned. Eggs from the world's best exhibition mating, one setting $4; two settings $7.50. F. R. Green, Lake City, Iowa. One of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in the west. At it over twenty-five years.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE AND BLACK LANGSHAN chickens and Indian Runner ducks. Win wherever shown. Send for mating and price list if you want eggs from standard bred stock. Eggs by the setting or the hundred. H. S. Noblitt, Route 1, Paoli, Ind.

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

EGGS R. C. Reds, B. P. Rock, White Orpington, S. C. Leghorn, White Langshan, Houdans. Circulars free. Elie Lefebure, Route 2, Havensville, Kan.

EGGS—EGGS

From standard poultry at $6 per hundred. Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons and Leghorns. We breed all the paying varieties of poultry. Send for guarantee and descriptive circular. Address

W. F. HOLCOMB,
Manager Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Nebraska.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS from stock that averaged 162 eggs per hen, $2 per 15 eggs. Chas. Wright, 607 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

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EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $2 per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

SILVER STAR POULTRY FARM PAYS $1 each for poultry 8 weeks old; 2 years' contract; wonderful paying proposition. Write quick. 10c silver for full information. John B. Lehman, Perry Church, Pa.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 20, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUALity, farm raised. Eggs, $1 and $2 for 15, $5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, $1 up. Eggs, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

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MOTTLED ANCONAS—EGGS FROM thoroughbred stock. Myra Barricklow, Baldwin, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TOMS FOR sale. Extra fine. Price, $5 each. L. L. Humes, Victor, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkey toms, large bone, splendid color. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

GOLDEN BRONZE TURKEYS, WITH score cards. Chester White hogs, either sex. Pedigrees furnished. Mrs. Chas. Jones, Route 1, Paw Paw, Ill.

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"SAVOL"—POULTRY REMEDY. FOR White Diarrhoea. Money refunded if proven unsatisfactory. $1.25 per 100 tablets. Kay County Veterinary Hospital, Blackwell, Okla.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM STANDARD Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, 50 for $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. M. Gwinn, Route 7, Anderson, Ind.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

WHITE ROCKS, S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, New Standard,. I. R. ducks score to 97. Circular free. Hillcrest Farm, Blackwater, Mo.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winnings Reds and Runner ducks; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

STANDARD-BRED POULTRY.

We co-operate with the leading breeders of Kansas, and can furnish any breed on short notice. We don't know of anyone that



is better fitted to fix you out with a male bird for your spring pens than we. Let us know what you are in need of and we will quote prices. Can furnish stock, eggs and baby chicks from the following: Buff Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Orpingtons, Single Comb R. I. Reds, Rose Comb R. I. Reds, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas and other breeds, on short notice. We have the Cyphers, Fairfield, Buckeye and Cycle Hatcher incubators. Buy one if possible, but if you have no time for an incubator, we will hatch your eggs for 3c each or 5c a chick. Poultry remedies and feeds. Write us. **KANSAS CO-OP. POULTRY AND SUPPLY CO., Topeka, Kan.**

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SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge** for **two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

YOUNG MEN—18 TO 45, FOR RAILWAY mail clerk and other civil service positions. 43,000 appointments annually. Latest manual and questions free. Room 110, Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box A. O., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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WANTED—SITUATION BY ALL-ROUND stallion man, with importer or breeder; 15 years' experience with McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O. Married and steady. Robert Potts, Wamego, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull calf. Price, $35. Harry Schmidt, Route 2, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—THREE BEAUtiful fullblood heifers, 6 to 12 mo. old; four registered bulls, about 6 mo. of age; high-grade bulls, from a few weeks to 7 mo. Also a fine bunch of high-grade heifers, from 1 to 3 years of age, a number fresh now and others coming fresh right along. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

ARRANGE TO ATTEND LOOKABAUGH'S Shorthorn sale of high-class Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Heifers and bulls from imported cows. Also, Avondale and Searchlight get. Twenty good bulls, 20 bred females, 10 young heifers. H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla. J. T. Ehistler's Shorthorn sale next day. Watonga, Okla.

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COLLIES; 100; PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

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SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccolo, Ch. Squire of Tytton, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Bellfield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sample. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

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BELGIAN, PERCHERON STALLIONS and Mares—The best. Come or write. Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

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BEELANDER 38825, PACING STALLION, Standard bred, 8 years old; fine condition. Wt. 1200. Certified sound by State authorities. Also, Mammoth Black Jack; white points; 5-year-old. Wt. 850. Moving away. Will sell cheap for quick deal. Write C. W. Leighton, Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

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250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1. BEST three varieties. Fruit trees at wholesale. Free list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

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1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Price, $1.75 per bu. Write for circulars. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

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PLANTS, BULBS, ROSES AND EVERgreens. High grade stock at popular prices of the best plants and bulbs adapted to this climate. Direct from the grower. Send for free price list. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kan.

WANTED—ORANGE AND AMBER CANE seed, Red Texas oats, Red and White Kafir corn, common, Siberian and German millet, Milo maize, Jerusalem corn and first-class Alfalfa seed. If any to offer, mail samples and state quantities. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

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SILOS—COMPLETE DETAILED PLANS and specifications for constructing best silo ever made. Approved by E. Lee Heidenreich, one of the most eminent concrete engineers in America. Price, $1. Write. New Era Specialty Co., Ricksecker Bldg., E, Kansas City, Mo.

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HOLSTEINS—Two bulls, 15-16ths pure, 8 to 4 weeks old, sired by Admiral De Kol Wayne (51432.) Beautifully marked, and choice individuals, $20 each, crated for shipment. Also, two heifer calves. **Edgewood Farm, Route 4, Whitewater, Wis.**

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Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices. **PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.**

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Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



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Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
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The pure in-bred Morgan stallion Joseph Huse No. 5594 A. M. R. Also state certificate under the state stallion laws of Iowa, and will be sold under a state guarantee. Also others as good, single or double.
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Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Lyon of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to
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W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

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Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.
YATES BROS.,
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Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
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125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
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PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
J. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. **F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

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I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.
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Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.**

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Percherons and jacks for sale. We have a fine lot of registered Percheron colts coming two and three years old. A few large black jacks and three registered standard-bred stallions, four to six years old. Pedigrees and breeding guaranteed.
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Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages, Pharaoh 2391, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
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HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Won half the premiums, Missouri State Fair, 1911. The big, thick, big-boned kind.
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From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
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FOR SALE UNTIL APRIL 1
Two 5-year-old black jacks, 15 and 15½ hands high; 1 large black Percheron stallion, and 1 black saddle-bred stallion. This stock are all good breeders. Will sell at a bargain. Write me.
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REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. **HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.**

4 REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Won 1st and 2nd at Topeka for Percheron Stallions, any age, bred and owned by exhibitor. Won same at American Royal. Also best American-bred Percheron Stallion at any age.
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Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.
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Registered Percheron stallion, 20 months old, weight 1530, heavy bone with size, nice growth and quality. Credit in any company. Reasonable price.
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Breeders of pure bred Angus cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs.
Breeding Stock for Sale.

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Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Elven Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.**

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A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

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Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
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HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
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CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

3 CARLOAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.
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50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.**

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

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GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

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HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo.
Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



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The Greatest Dairy Breed
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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
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Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

7—CHOICE JERSEY BULLS—7
from 4 weeks to 12 months, sired by a son of the noted Sultanas Jersey Lad and out of excellent dams. **HENRY E. WYATT, Falls City, Neb.**

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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
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Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
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Five pure Scotch and five Scotch topped. Also few cows and heifers bred or open. Twenty big-type Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow to a good son of Metal's Choice. All out of mature dams. Inspection invited.
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A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta.
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High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

SHROPSHIRE EWES.
I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

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DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.
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BIG HADLEY, BIG HUTCH AND EXPANSION BLOOD
Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion Sec, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.
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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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Twenty choice spring boars of strictly big type. Low prices in order to make room for fall pigs. J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

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800 pounds, 11-inch bone as a yearling. For Sale—Choice tried sows bred to this great boar for March farrow.
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I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.
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Russell - - - - Kansas.
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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
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Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. Twenty high-class, bred gilts, and 15 choice fall boars far sale, the big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, Chinese geese, Indian R. ducks. Prices right. M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.

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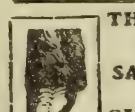
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spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
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High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
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spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions, bred to sons of champions. An extra choice lot. Prices from $20 up. Write us.
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GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
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25—DUROC JERSEY SPRING BOARS—25
By such sires are King to Be and G.'s Col. out of the greatest sows of the breed. Also two fall boars sired by Neb. Wonder, and a few spring gilts. Will not hold fall sale.
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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
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Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
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SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

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MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.
TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.
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Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For sale
Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

150 Shetland Ponies 150
Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All colors and ages. Thirty-four to forty-eight inches high. Call on or address,
C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kansas


40 STALLIONS AND MARES.
My barn is full of good Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions. Priced to sell. I mean business. Come and look them over. If you want good horses, we can deal. My prices are from $400 to $1,000. Come and see me before you buy. Then be your own judge. Barn right in town.
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Imported—Percheron—Stallions
At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.


Percheron Stallions and Mares
A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.
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PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES.
Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.
PIONEER STOCK FARM, J. W. Waddill, Prop., BRASHEAR, MO.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS
Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE
Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

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Will hold an actual practice term of school in connection with our auction house at Kansas City, Mo., beginning MARCH 4, in which more actual practice will be given than in any former term. The president of the school will be present during the entire term; the class will not be so large as the regular terms, hence you would get more real practice than ever before. Are you coming? Free catalog. Address, mentioning this paper,
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Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

At Hutchinson, Ks., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

SIXTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, 20 CHOICE COWS WITH CALVES, BY VICTOR ARCHER, AND MOST OF THEM BRED BACK AGAIN; 15 CHOICE HEIFERS, ALL BRED TO EITHER VICTOR ARCHER OR PROTECTOR.



VICTOR ARCHER 264156

I am selling my two herd bulls, Victor Archer and Protector, and a number of young VICTOR ARCHER BULLS of SERVICEABLE AGE. On account of other business I am practically dispersing my entire herd, and am offering an exceptional lot of useful cattle, which will give farmers and breeders an opportunity to buy at a time when they are sure to go on and make them money. The leading attraction in this sale will be my valuable HERD BULL, VICTOR ARCHER, by ARCHER, dam ELDER LAWN VICTORIA. This sale will be largely a Victor Archer offering, including a number by Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, and Royal Archer. All of the calves are by Victor Archer. All of the cows and heifers with calf are bred to either Victor Archer, Protector, or Royal Archer.

Please write for catalogue, and arrange to attend my sale.

R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer.
Remember the date—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27—Hutchinson, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

On March 15, 1912

THE GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM AT ASHERVILLE, KANS.

will offer 40 head of bred sows and gilts and six spring boars of good quality and well grown out. The bred sows are sired by eight of the leading boars of the west, and the gilts are sired by as many different boars of good quality, and all are bred to my four great herd boars, as follows: Dreamland Col. No. 106175 by the great International Champion Defender, Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and Col. Campbell by Dreamland Col. If you are in the market for a sow or gilt, you can certainly find something to suit you here. Among the young boars is one sired by Dreamland Col. and out of a G. C.'s Kansas Col. dam that is a show prospect and good enough to head any herd in the state. Catalogs now ready; send for one, and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot attend, send bids to J. R. Johnson, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, in my care, and they will be properly handled. Free entertainment for those from a distance. The ladies of the Christian Church will serve dinner at my expense, and sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms: Cash or bankable note, at 8 per cent interest. Come and spend the day with us. Your presence will be appreciated whether you buy or not.

LEON CARTER, Prop.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. JOHN BREMAN, WILL MYERS. CLERK—F. O. WELLS.

Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

Thursday, March 21, 1912

I will sell, at SALINA, KAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912, 43 head of Imported and Home-grown, Registered Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of eight stallions from 3 to 5 years old, two stallions coming 2 years old, six stallions coming 1 year old, sixteen mares from 2 to 5 years old, one Belgian mare, seven fillies coming 1 year old, one Bilgian stallion 3 years old, weight 2000 pounds, one French coach horse, one jack.

The above stock is large and growthy, with plenty of conformation and weight. If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale. These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. Several of these horses that will be sold on above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal at Kansas City, and Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs. Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21. Write for catalog.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas



We Import the Best Bred Stallions Europe Can Produce

Our Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation—with splendid color and dispositions.

They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers.

They are stallions that will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable.

Send for big illustrated catalog and book containing letters from hundreds of satisfied customers.

A6 **Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Nebr.**

J. E. CLARY & SONS'
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

AT SHERIDAN, MO.

Tuesday, March 19, 1912

Our offering this year will include fifteen high-class jacks and ten jennets. The jacks are the kind that will appeal to the buyer wanting a strictly high-class jack—right in size, color and style. The jennets are among the very best of our large herd, and are in foal to our great herd jack, Ben Hur, one of the best jacks and best breeders in the state. We will also sell a lot of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows, a few bred sows and several teams of strictly first-class mules. This offering of jacks and jennets is the best we have had in our twenty-two years' experience in breeding. Jacks and jennets will not be sold until after arrival of noon trains and buyers can attend sale and return home same day. We will be pleased to have you spend the day with us, whether you buy or not.

J. E. CLARY & SONS

SHERIDAN, MISSOURI.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

PERCHERON HORSE SALE

25 MARES AND STALLIONS 25

At Butler, Missouri
THURSDAY, MARCH 7TH, 1912

In McMullen's Sale Pavilion.

Not the largest, but best sale of Percherons this year. Am selling the best I have on the farm. Everything will be held until sale day—nothing priced or sold till sale. No reserves. Am closing out my herd—everything sold regardless of price. More brilliant blood than any herd in the state. All ages, from yearlings to 5 years. Sale under cover. Catalog out February 15. Send for catalog and come to sale. Please mention *Kansas Farmer.*

J. W. Barnhart,
Butler, Missouri

W. H. EMENS

Poland China Bred Sow Sale

MARCH 7th, 1912

35 HEAD

Sale consists of 14 tried sows, 8 fall yearlings and 13 spring gilts. This offering are all good individuals and will make good for the purchaser. My tried sows are all bred to U Wonder, a worthy son of A Wonder, the noted 1,200-pound boar. Gilts are bred to Royal Wonder and Mogul E. Farm location, one-half mile west of Elmdale, which is on main line of Santa Fe. You are invited to come. If you cannot be present at sale, send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, or to auctioneer, in my care, and they will treat you fairly. Drop card for catalog to

W. H. EMENS,
Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneers—Col. Crouch, Col. Wood.

DRYBREAD'S
Annual Spring Sale
—OF—

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS

—At the Star Breeding Farm, Near—

ELK CITY, KANS., March 12th

This grand offering of tried sows and gilts are sired by the noted boars, B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief by Ohio Chief, McNeil's Model, Pilot Wonder Chief, Tatarax, Correct King, Wonder Advance and others, and are bred to the following noted herd boars: B. and C.'s Col., World's Champion, Belle's Chief, Red Advance by Red Wonder, S. D.'s Buddy by Buddy K 4th, Correct King, King of Col., Second Again, Frank's Neb. Wonder by Neb. Wonder. The various blood lines represented in this offering will afford a great opportunity for buyers to get a varied lot of blood lines in one sale. This offering is up to the same high standard of my former offerings. I will also sell 6 young boars of as rich breeding as can be found. My herd is immuned. Catalogs are ready; a postal card will bring one to you. Write today and arrange to attend this, one of the most important sales to be held this spring. Sale will be held in comfortable tent. No postponement. Free conveyance to and from farm.

Samuel Drybread & Sons

Auctioneers—Cols. Reppert, Noblitt, Sheets.

J. J. Baker will sell Durocs at Independence, Kan., March 11. Arrange to attend both sales.

FRANK IAMS' DRAFT-STALLIONS

...to the minute'' and 10 years in advance. They are the ''*Drafty, Big-boned type*''—''*Nifty big Black Boys*''—the *real* ''*medal winners*''—sensational ''*show and business horses*'' of note, ''*ripe peaches*'' from the ''*select 400.*'' *Big, classy* ''*Peaches and Cream*''—''*Black Boys.*'' The ''*Iams Brand*'' of drafty ''*top notchers.*'' Iams' 1912 *importation* of *Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the ''*Pink of Condition*'' and ready for a ''*good selling.*'' ''*Ikey, Boy,*'' *smile sweetly,* and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers ''*will sit up and take notice*'' that *Iams,* the ''*King Pin*'' horse importer, is still ''*doing business*'' at the ''*old stand.*'' *Iams* is ''*pushing*'' his horses to the front. The big ''*Peaches and Cream*'' ''Boys and Girls'' are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with ''*real drafters,*'' at ''*bargain prices,*'' and having the ''*horses as advertised.*'' Iams' ''*competitors*'' and ''hammer knockers'' are ''*boosting* Iams'' by their ''knocks'' until *now* he is *known* as the ''*Millionaire Horseman,*'' and on ''*Easy Street,*'' and growing fast. *Ikey,* ''*Come on along,*'' *and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these ''*aristocratic,*'' *fancy* ''*Black Boys*'' *cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). Iams has



120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are ''*Models*''—''*Prize winners.*'' They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All ''*approved* and *stamped*'' by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many ''*prize winners*'' and ''*gold medal horses.*'' Big, *Drafty* ''*top notchers,*'' with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are ''*Eye-openers*''—larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big ''*business propositions*'' that make ''*the wheels work fast*'' under a ''*Buyer's hat.*'' ''*Georgie, dear,*'' Iams made a ''*big killing*'' by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. ''*Dry weather,*'' ''bad crops,'' ''*close money*'' and ''*Iams' cash*'' caused the ''*prize winners*'' and ''*tops* to be thrown on the *market* for a ''*good selling.*'' *Iams* ''*cut the melon*'' and bought the ''*rippers*'' at ''*knockout prices.*'' *Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his ''*good buy.*'' ''*Ikey, boy,*'' ''*come on down town*''—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save $1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a ''*big fly in the jelly*'' in the horse world. ''He keeps the gang guessing.'' *Iams* sells ''*Imported horses only*''—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). *No* ''*American bred full bloods*''—No ''*Auction stuff*'' or ''*Peddlers' horses*''—only ''*choice drafters*'' of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are ''*approved*''—''*branded,*'' ''*Inspected,*'' and ''*Certificate stamped O. K.*'' by governments of ''*France and U. S. A.*'' *Iams* has the ''*crack stallions* and *mares*'' you ''*read about.*'' Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't ''*get stung*'' in *horse* or *price.* ''*Dolly D.,*'' waltz me around *once* again ''*Ikey;*'' land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to ''the roof'' with ''*Black boys*'' (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his ''*Peaches and Cream*'' *horses.* 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch ''*Iams' smoke*'' *in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses* ''*on honor.*'' A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE.

''*A bunch of gold*'' *THE* ''*BOOK OF BOOKS*'' to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of ''*WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS*''—the real ''*peaches and cream*'' stallions. *It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States,* ''*TRUE TO LIFE,*'' *and TRUTHS, FACTS,* ''*BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS,*'' *and 100 illustrations of* ''*TOP-NOTCHERS*'' *and the* ''*TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS*'' *and* ''*AUCTION BLOCK*'' *SALESMEN.* It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date horse book* in the *world.* Iams, the ''*square deal*'' *horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by ''*trainload.*'' He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the ''*Stallion Trust.*'' No *partners*—to share profits. He ''*pays cash*'' for his horses—and sells ''*top notchers*'' by ''*hot advertising*'' and having ''*the goods.*'' ''*Big Ikey,*'' leave your ''*happy*'' home and buy a ''*top*'' stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each.* ''*Papa,*'' don't let those ''*auction men*'' ''*hand you a lemon*'' in one of those ''*so-called*'' ''*American full-bloods*'' of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the ''*reliable horseman.*'' Then we will ''*all wear diamonds.*'' Iams' ''*selling clothes*'' *fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. ''*He sells the tails off them.*'' Iams' guarantees are backed by ''*half-million dollars.*'' *References*—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE OF 50 - Registered Percherons - 50

WILL BE HELD AT PAOLA, KAN.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES, from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.

20 STALLIONS, FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD.

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.

Auctioneer—Col. Al. Hudson. This sale will be annual.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Our barns are full of good ones. Imported and American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires, from 2 to 5 years old, that weigh from 1500 pounds to 2400 pounds.

A fine bunch of 2 to 4-year-olds, pasture raised. The kind that give satisfaction.

We have some bargains in Mares. If you want your money's worth, come and see us. Large calendar sent free.

NORTH-ROBINSON & DEAN CO., Grand Island and Bridgeport, Neb.



Lamer's Percherons

SALINA, KANSAS

Senty-five (75) Head of Imported and Home-grown Percheron STALLIONS, MARES and COLTS, all ages, for sale. WRITE or COME AND SEE ME before you buy.

C. W. LAMER,

Salina, Kansas

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

Fence users will be pleased with Kitselman Brothers' prices—11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue and write them for free catalog.

Arnett, Okla., Feb. 2, 1906.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Find enclosed balance due on mill. Have all in working order and it is O. K. Am well pleased; perfectly satisfied with the Currie Mill and were I to order a dozen they would all be the Currie. Yours truly, J. A. LOGAN.

Bruce Saunders, of Holton, Kan., writes that he has sold the 8-months-old Percheron stallion, and he has now changed his advertisement so as to offer some bargains in jacks only. Note this, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Bargain in Jacks and Stallions.

A. Molineux, of Goff, Kan., is offering at bargain prices two 5-year-old black jacks, one black Percheron stallion, and one black saddle-bred stallion. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Scotch Collies for Sale.

With this issue, W. J. Honeyman, of Madison, Kan., is offering a choice lot of well bred Scotch Collies for sale. A few bred females, priced very reasonable. Please read advertisement and write for price and description.

W. J. McBrayer's Jacks.

The sale of jacks and stallions announced by W. J. McBrayer, of Hamilton, Mo., has been postponed for the present, and the attention of our readers is called to Mr. McBrayer's card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The jacks offered by Mr. McBrayer are all outstanding good ones, and one of them is said by many of the best judges in Missouri to be the best jack in the state. He is a splendid individual, extra heavy clean bone, black with white points, and has fine style. He is just the kind of a jack that will interest someone wanting an extra high-class well-bred individual to head a herd.

High Class Shorthorns for Sale.

With this issue John Regier of Whitewater, Kan., is starting his advertisement in Kansas Farmer, offering a lot of choice young bulls sired by Good News, a very fine yeung bull weighing a ton, and a grandson of old Choice Goods. Good News is a strawberry roan and a breeder of very uniform type. Mr. Regier is not only a breeder of high class Shorthorns, but he knows how to feed and grow them out. There is not a poor animal on the farm, and every cow in the herd is a good one. Mr. Regier is also offering a few choice heifers, both reds and roans. They are good promising young heifers, and have rich Scotch pedigrees. Please look up advertisement and write today for prices. If you buy from this firm you will not be disappointed. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Boatman, the Auctioneer.

Col. Oscar H. Boatman, the hustling young auctioneer of Irving, Kan., starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. While not exactly a beginner, Colonel Boatman belongs to the younger set of auctioneers, and, it might be added, to the class that is steadily forging to the front. Colonel Boatman is a graduate of the American Auction School and, having added to this instruction a good many years of travel and experience, is well equipped for the work of selling all kinds of live stock. He is, by nature, a great reader and student. His voice is strong and clear, and above all he is a Christian young man and a gentleman on all occasions. If morality, honesty and determination are factors in this profession, as we believe they are, Colonel Boatman bids fair to rise steadily but surely to the top. When corresponding with him about sale matters kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

New Edition of Thompson's Book.

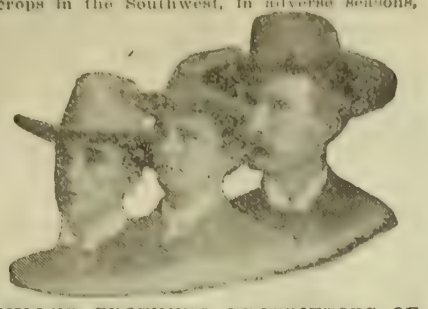
The new edition of Sam Thompson's book of Fairfield Incubators and Brooders is just off the press. It is handsomely printed and full of fine illustrations. It describes Fairfield hatchers and brooders very fully and understandingly, and besides tells about their use and adaptation for every poultry yard. The chapters on brooders and successful chick raising with brooders are specially full of good information. If you have not seen the new Fairfield book, you can get one simply by writing for it. Address Sam Thompson, Fairfield, Neb., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Crystal Herd O. I. Cs.

The attention of O. I. C. breeders and farmers interested in O. I. C. hogs is called to the card of Dan Wilcox, which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Crystal herd of O. I. C.s is well known in Missouri as one of the good herds of that breed, and is also attracting the attention of O. I. C. breeders in other states. Mr. Wilcox has spent several years and no small sum of money in building up this fine herd, and from the foundation, several years ago, to the present time, only the best blood of the breed has been selected for Crystal herd. The first head of this herd was Crouch Kerr Lad, 20818, sired by Kerr Dick by Kansas King. First dam, Jennie, sired by Lord of the Manor. The present head of the herd is Frost's Buster, 29745, sired by Thea, 20442, by Callaway Sid, out of Tutsey 2nd. Buster's dam was Queen 2nd, 23159, sired by White Oak, 1029. Frost's Buster is a massive boar, very heavy bone with plenty of quality, and has proved to be one of the great breeders of the breed. He is assisted by Big Oak, 27263, sired by White Oak. He is also a very fine boar, with size and quality. Mr. Wilcox is at present offering a number of choice fall boars and gilts. They are tops of a herd of 50 very fine fall pigs and were nearly all sired by his great herd boar, Frost's Buster, and are out of such sows as Miss Lucy, 33663, by Crouch Kerr Lad. Her dam was sired by Chief L., 19070. Helen 2nd, another Crouch Kerr Lad sow; Long Madge, another sow by the same boar; Crystal Madge, by Big Oak, and other great sows are of the great herd owned by Mr. Wilcox. Write him for description and prices. He can suit you in quality and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Miller Brothers, Seed Corn Growers.

The 101 Ranch, owned by Miller Brothers of Bliss, Okla., has been famous for quite a while. It is now taking on added fame as a great farm where better farming methods are developed. These methods all are toward practical ends. Accomplishment is the key note of everything undertaken. The development in recent years of strains of seed corn, that would make profitable crops in the Southwest, in adverse seasons,



MILLER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS OF THE FAMOUS 101 RANCH.

when rainfall is light and the heat intense, is one of the big things that has been done on this famous ranch. The big ad on another page in this paper is characteristic of the way Miller Brothers do things. They have produced a great strain of corn, and have been raising it on a large scale, which means they also sell it on a large scale. It is also characteristic of Miller Brothers to "deliver the goods," as they advertise. Write them for the story of their corn growing operations, and say you saw this notice in Kansas Farmer.

Save Pigs When Farrowing.

There has been many inventions for saving pigs at farrowing time. Some of them have proved worthless, some of them indifferent and some fairly good. One of the best ones is the one made by the Gabel Manufacturing Company, Hawkeye, Ia. It is advertised on another page in this paper. A line written to above address will secure full information by return mail.

J. D. SPANGLER'S

SALE POSTPONED

On account of severe snow storm, the Poland China bred sow sale of J. D. SPANGLER, ADVERTISED FOR FEBRUARY 20, IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 5. The same catalog will be used. Everybody invited to attend.

J. D. SPANGLER,
Sharon, - - - - - - - - - Kansas.
Auctioneer—Lafe Burger.

The sale of Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, to be held by J. E. CLARY & SONS at SHERIDAN, MO., MARCH 19, will include their 1,200-pound herd jack, Ben Hur. He is 16 hands high, 10-inch bone, 36-inch ear, and is one of the best jacks that will be offered this year. See their large advertisement this year. COLS. R. L. HARRIMAN AND J. W. EVANS, Auctioneers.

NEVIUS & WEDD'S SALE POSTPONED

On account of storm, Nevius & Wedd sale, advertised for February 26, has been postponed until March 8, 1912.

Lamer Sells Horses March 21.

C. W. Lamer, of Salina, Kan., will hold another sale of imported and home-bred Percheron and French Draft horses. There will be 43 head, consisting of 16 stallions, one Belgian stallion, one French Coach horse, one jack. Mr. Lamer states that he has some very desirable mares and fillies and the variety he offers ought to furnish something to every kind of demand. Note the special advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and remember the date and place.

Blackshere Durocs Average $40.

The Duroc sale pulled off by J. P. Blackshare, at Elmdale, Kan., Saturday, February 24, was about up to the average sales for the season. While the offering was above the average many of the sows and gilts were equal in blood lines and quality of any that will be sold this year. The top of the sale was No. 19, an Ohio Chief and King Col.'s blood line, going to Frank Heidrick, of Madison, Kan., for $60. For the lack of space we omit report in full.

E. A. Bunton's Pure-bred Cattle and Sheep.

Mr. E. A. Bunton, of Maysville, Mo., is a new advertiser in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Bunton breeds Red Polled and Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs, and his herds are numbered with the best bred herds in Missouri. The present head of his Red Polled herd is Perfection No. 17553, sired by Francis 10356. Perfection is a splendid individual. He is of the right type and has proven a fine breeder. The Red Polled cows of this herd are a fine lot; most of them were sired by the great herd bull, Heavyset No. 10436 by Oom Paul No. 8524. The head of the Shorthorn herd is Roan Duke 2nd No. 198779 by Roan Champion 159494, he by Scottish Lad No. 137231. Roan Duke 2nd ranks high as an individual and as a breeder. The Shorthorn cows of this herd are also an ideal lot. The head of the Shropshire flock is the imported ram, Clover Hill,s 60 No. 302903' sired by Norton Juvenile 12673. The ewes of the flock are an extra fine lot of imported ram, Clover Hill's 60 No. 302903, rams. Mr. Bunton has some very high-class young bulls and a number of choice matured rams for sale at this time. Write him for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Albert Smith Sells.

The big type Poland China bred sow sale which was held by Albert Smith & Son of Superior, Neb., resulted in only fair prices for the quality offered. The cholera scare is not entirely removed from that locality, and this served to hammer down the prices. In spite of this the average price was $34.50 on 47 head, which, in view of the circumstances, was not so bad. The cholera scare has been worse than the disease, and yet together they have brought about such a condition as has not existed lately and which will afford the buyer of the hogs the best chance to make easy money he has had for a long time. Any depression of prices in hogs is always followed by a rise, and no depression of late years has been so low as the preceding ones. On the other hand, each advance in prices during the last 10 years has been higher than the preceding ones. Now is the time to buy hogs.

Carter Sells Durocs.

The Golden Rule Stock Farm of Asherville, Kan., is advertising a big bred sow sale in this issue, sale to be held at the farm adjoining Asherville, Kan., on Friday, March 15, 1912, and will consist of 12 tried sows and 28 spring gilts of the best blood lines of the breed, and individually as good as their breeding. Also, six spring boars of fine quality, some of the herd headers and show prospects. This is one of the pioneer herds of Durocs for this part of the state, and the offering is up to their usual standard. Number 1 of the catalog, Queen of Diamonds, is a tried sow of great merit and just in the prime of usefulness and will farrow an April litter from Dreamland Col. Some of her boar pigs will be included in the offering that will show her quality as a brood sow. Golden Belle, another grand sows, will be sold for no fault of hers, but as an attraction. Don't be afraid to put good bids on these sows. The herd boars in use are Dreamland Col. by Waveland Col. and out of a Tip-Top Notcher dam, which gives him as much prize winning blood as any boar in the land. L. C.'s Defender by Defender, the two times winner of first in class, champion and grand champion at the International at Chicago; Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and also of Kan't Be Beat, and Col. Campbell, a son of Dreamland Col. There are some gilts in the sale that are litter mates of these lost two boars, and you will do well to secure one or more of them, as they are the equal of anything you will have a chance to buy this year. If you have not received a catalog, write for one, and plan to attend this sale, as it will be the last sale of bred sows this spring. If you cannot be present, send your bids to J. R. Johnson, who will represent Kansas Farmer and handle your bids judiciously. Don't forget the date—March 15.

Clary & Sons' Big Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of J. E. Clary & Sons, of Sheridan, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This will be the fifteenth annual sale held by Mr. Clary, and their sales have become an annual event of interest in north Missouri, and of late years they have never failed to attract buyers from neighboring states, and the indications are that this year will be no exception to the rule. Their offering this year will include 15 jacks—the best lot ever offered by Clary & Sons, and they have sold a large number of jacks in their many sales. The jacks offered this year are right in size, bone, color and style, and will suit the buyer wanting a good jack. The 10 jennets offered are among the best of their large herd and are all in foal to their great herd jack, Ben Hur, classed by many critics as the best herd jack and breeder in Missouri. They will also offer a lot of pure-bred and grade Jerseys cows and a number of bred sows, also a number of teams of very fine mules. This will be one of the big sales of the season. If possible, arrange to attend.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

On Wednesday, March 27, 1912, Dr. R. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will sell his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, including the great breeding herd bull, Victor Archer. Victor Archer is a massive, strong bull—a strawberry roan—with a typical Shorthorn head, but his greatest value is in his breeding quality. One must see his get to appreciate his real worth as a sire. Victor Archer was sired by Archer, and his dam was the great breeding cow, Elder Town Victoria. A number of the young calves in the sale will be by Victor Archer, and a number of cows will be bred back again. This offering is one that should attract breeders and farmers who desire to improve their herds. It is one that is not of the milking strain of cattle, and through the careful selection of sires, and good blood lines through the herd cows, this herd of cattle has been brought to a high standard of merit. A number of cows and heifers were sired by such noted bulls as Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, Scotch Sybil, Tilly Carin, Crown Prince of Lawndale, Prince Pavonia, Grand Count and Victor Archer. All the cows are regular breeders. They have been well cared for through the winter and are in good condition. With proper care they will make money on any farm in Kansas. Please read their ad on another page, and send for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Long Bros. Open Office in Little Rock, Ark.

Long Bros., of Fredonia, Kan., who for 12 years carried on an extensive business in southern Kansas, recently have opened an office in Little Rock, Ark., at 324 [illegible] and have placed in charge of Mr. C. S. Long. [illegible] does not in any way affect the [illegible] (Kan.) office, which remains under the [illegible] management of Mr. C. S. Long. The Little Rock (Ark.) office will be opened for the purpose of giving their customers an opportunity to buy cheap land and build homes in a country where values are only half to one fourth to less what they are in Kansas. The land here is [illegible] the same in Kansas as it was in Kansas in the past 10 years, so that there is no longer the opportunity here that is offered to men of small means to go from the north and east and start in business farming for themselves. There are just as many ambitious young farmers in the country today as there were 10 years ago, but land values in Kansas are now prohibitive to the man of small means. It was the desire to supply good farming land at prices within the reach of all, that prompted Long Bros. to seek an outlet in Arkansas. In all the United States there is no section which offers more alluring opportunities to the investor and the home-seeker than Arkansas. This great state, teeming with natural resources, is relatively in the same position today that Kansas was 25 years ago and Oklahoma a decade ago. Nowhere in the world is there a commonwealth better fitted to supply the needs of the homeseeker than Arkansas. It has all kinds of land, from river bottoms to altitudes almost equal to mountain ranges. It has soil of all the rich qualities known to the farmer of all sections and it has an abundance of water. Its uplands are especially adapted to fruit, dairying and general farming, its prairies, where grow wonderful crops of rice and the staple crops; its bottom lands partly covered with timber and much of it rich in cotton production. As for markets, Arkansas is in a commanding position, with centers of population and shipping ports both to the north and to the south. She sends her early vegetables to the northern cities in advance of all competitors; her apples go to the south, as well as the north and east, and her peaches go to the north and west. She can feed Denver with rice and New Orleans with wheat and corn. Memphis and Little Rock take her cotton, and Chicago her stock, and Philadelphia her wool and mohair. For her exports she has a free waterway to the greatest cotton and corn exporting ports in the country, at half the distance that separates the northwestern states from their seaports. The writer has known the Long boys for 12 years, and in all that time has never heard of a single sale or act that reflected the least discredit upon them. They have done well in the land business and those who have bought at their suggestion have also made money. The Long boys came to Kansas in 1871 and settled in Miami county. Twelve years ago they moved to Fredonia, where they have given all their attention to farm land, never dealing in city property, as land values was all they knew. G. A. Long will do a general land and colonization business at Little Rock, and those desiring accurate information about land values and inducements to settlers, should not hesitate to write him.

A Large Field.

Last week we sent a bull and a heifer to Nevada, the first we have sent to that state. This makes 23 states to take Linscott Jerseys. A few weeks ago we had an inquiry from the Sandwich Islands. Kansas Farmer certainly has a large field of readers.—R. J. LINSCOTT, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Holton, Kan.

Drybread's Annual Spring Sale.

Duroc Jersey bred sows and young boars will be sold at the famous Star Breeding Farm near Elk City, Kan., March 12. No greater opportunity will be afforded this year to get some choice high-bred sows and gilts bred to some of the breatest boars known to the breed. World's champion B. & C.'s Col. will be represented in this sale, as will also Belle's Chief by Ohio Chief, Buddy K. 4th, McNeil's Model, Tatarax, Pilot Wonder Chief, Gold Finch, Buffalo Chief, Neb. Wonder, King Col. 2nd., Red Wonder and others. This sale will take place in the right time of the season that those who are out of hogs—and a lot of you are out of them—should be wanting to lay in a few good ones, especially when you have a chance to buy of an offering varied up-to-date lot of blood lines as this sale will afford. You may say "I am not going to buy yet," but, look here; later in the season pork prices are bound to advance, and you will be paying nearly twice the price that brood sows are selling at now if you wait until summer to buy. Will predict pork on foot to be selling at least $2 higher before the summer is over. The bred sow sale held at the Star Breeding Farm March 8, 1911, held the record for the year in Durocs. This goes to show that you will find at this farm the right kind of stuff and of popular breeding. This herd is immuned, which should add greatly to the value of the offering. This is the right material to found or add to your already established herd. We have looked this offering over carefully, and urge all who are interested in good stock to be at the Star Breeding Farm on March 12. Free conveyance to and from the farm, and you will be made to feel welcome while attending the Drybread sale. Catalogs are now ready. Send for one today. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

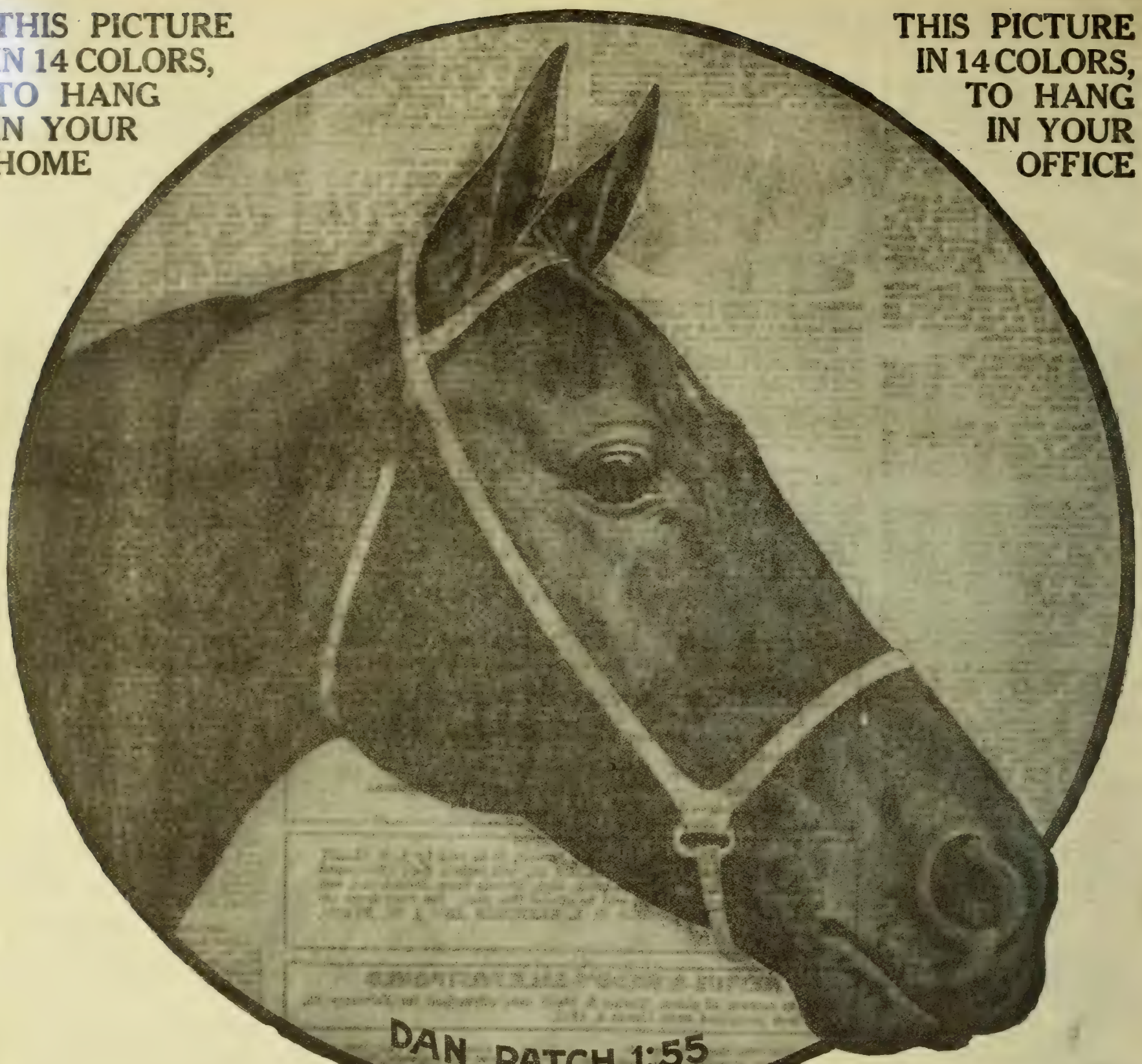
(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central — No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

THIS PICTURE IN 14 COLORS, TO HANG IN YOUR HOME

THIS PICTURE IN 14 COLORS, TO HANG IN YOUR OFFICE



For Stockowners **FREE** *Postage Paid*

Beautiful Painting of Dan Patch

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 25 inches, making a Splendid Picture to Hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made From Life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his **Present** Splendid, Vigorous, Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture to Hang in the Finest Home or Office. It is an Exact and Perfect Colored reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55. **I think so much of this painting that I had it Reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home.** This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his Lovable disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the **Finest** they have ever seen and thousands of them are hung in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free,** To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE,** If You **Own** Stock and **Answer** Two questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you **own**? 2nd. In **What Paper** did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free but **You MUST Be A Stockowner And MUST Answer The Two Questions.**

DAN PATCH IS THE GREAT WORLD CHAMPION OF ALL CHAMPIONS THAT HAVE EVER LIVED.
He has paced more Extremely Fast Miles than all the Combined Miles of all Pacers and Trotters in the world's history.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Even Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World's Records 14 Times.

Dan is also the Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Dan is Sire of "Dazzle Patch," the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which Paced a Half-Mile in Fifty-nine Seconds and One-eighth of a Mile in Thirteen Seconds,—a 1:44 Clip,—when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also of Pearl Patch 4 year old trial 2:04. He also has 49 in Official Speed List. Some of Dan's Colts will be Future Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why don't You Raise or Buy One?

For over 25 years I have been Guaranteeing that **"International Stock Food"** as a Tonic purifies the blood, aids digestion and assimilation so that every animal obtains more nutrition from all grain eaten and produces More Nerve Force, More Strength and Endurance. Over Two Million Farmers endorse superior tonic qualities of International Stock Food for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs. **It Saves Grain.**

Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it Every Day, mixed with his grain, for over Eight Years, just as you eat the medicinal mustard, pepper, salt, etc., mixed with your own food. Minor Heir 1:58½; George Gano 2:02, Lady Maud C 2:00½ and Hedgewood Boy 2:01, have eaten it Every Day for past Two to Four Years and they have all lowered their very low records during this time which is additional, indisputable proof that "International Stock Food" as a Tonic gives more speed and more strength and more endurance because everybody thought these Five Horses had reached their speed limits before I got them. It will also keep your Work Horses fat, sleek and in Extra Strength to do More Work. **It Saves Grain.**

ASK MY DEALER IN YOUR CITY FOR MY STOCK BOOK.

International Stock Food is a high-class, medicinal, vegetable tonic and is equally good for All Kinds of Live Stock. I feed it every day on **my "International Stock Food Farm"** of 700 acres to my 200 Stallions, Champions, Brood Mares, Colts, Work Horses, etc. You can test 100 lbs. or 500 lbs. at my risk. Over 200,000 Dealers sell it on a Spot Cash Guarantee to refund money if it ever fails to give paying results. **ITS Feeding Cost is only "3 FEEDS for ONE CENT."**

ANSWER 2 QUESTIONS FOR THIS SPLENDID PICTURE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE YOU WOULD TAKE $10.00 for the Picture I will send you Free if you could not secure another copy. Write me at once and ANSWER QUESTIONS and the Beautiful Picture is yours FREE. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written me for a Dan Patch Picture.

***Address,* M. W. SAVAGE, Minneapolis, Minnesota**

OR, INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., Minneapolis.

530
K A

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 10. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 9, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year



THE farmer toils in the braided dusks, of the corn rows that shimmer in June, for their length is fatigue but he would face, the vast sweet vistas of emerald space, and keep his soul in tune.

Down every valley a world of corn borders and crowds a sea of grass; inward and out are beach lines worn by the struggle through which they pass.

In the fall, when his work is done and the sun glows in the golden west, its slant yellow beam down the corn aisle would seem like a lane into heaven that leads from a dream, and he knows he has done his best.

I. D. G.

Kansas' Fame Rests Upon Her Wheat; Her Prosperity Upon Her Corn

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

Cyclone Fence from Coast to Coast

Wherever you go, from one end of the country to the other, you will find

Cyclone Ornamental Lawn Fences and Farm Gates

They are the badge of prosperity. Found around the homes of the farmers who are successful, who really do things—from the man on a ten acre truck farm to the rancher with ten thousand acres.

There are in use many times more Cyclone Fences and Gates than other makes, and no other brand gives such universal satisfaction. *Merit is the reason.*

We are Fence and Gate Specialists, devoting the biggest, best equipped fence factory in the country to this work alone. We build strength and durability into our fences and gates.

Cyclone Fences are easily put up, on wooden or iron posts, and are self-adjusting to uneven ground. The fabric is made of big, strong, heavily galvanized wires.

Cyclone Farm Gates are light, strong, indestructible. Frames are high-carbon tubular steel, with brazed seams.

Read our Fence and Gate books. The books are free—write for them today.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept. 39 Waukegan, Illinois.



SPLENDID CROPS

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

800 Bushels from 20 Acres



of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent

125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

Fine Automobile at Sacrifice

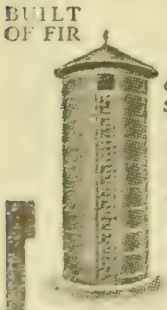
Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car at a sacrifice. It cost me $2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 129-in. wheel base, 36x4½ Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4¾-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 500 miles.

If interested in owning a specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Marceline, Mo.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS



Different from all others. **Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head** *and all kinds of small grain.* 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)

FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"

C-N-P Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Next week's KANSAS FARMER will contain my opinion regarding many things in connection with the various kinds of silos. The past few weeks my office has been flooded with letters from people who want to know what kind of a silo they should build—one or two piece stave of pine or fir, the concrete galvanized iron, steel or the cribbed 2x4 structure. I shall not be able to give a definite answer to all questions—so to do would be quite impossible for any editor. But, I will give my opinion, and, by the way, that is what most inquirers ask for.

* * *

I have for years been accumulating what I call a "working library." This library is made up of the best and latest publications on every phase of agriculture and is composed largely of bulletins from experiment stations, the reports of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and a large number of valuable publications printed and distributed by KANSAS FARMER advertisers. Now, every farmer needs and can have at the expense of postage only, a large number of up-to-date publications on almost every phase of his work. The reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture are his for the asking; likewise the bulletins of the Kansas Experiment Station, and also those publications distributed by advertisers of farm implements, gasoline engines, tractors, silos, seeds, etc. The advertiser, in these, does not fail to boost the thing he is selling, but almost without exception every publication contains a large amount of valuable general information along the line of activity in which the advertised article is used. For example, one, a silo book I have in hand, devoted five pages to a certain make of silo and 20 pages to the subject of silage in general, answering hundreds of questions asked by the prospective silo purchaser. The Rock Island Plow Company distributes a valuable book on good plowing methods, the John Deere Plow Company has a fine book, besides many others, describing better farm implements and how to use them. The Santa Fe railroad is distributing a bulletin written by authorities on crop production. There are many others free to the farmer for the asking. These few specific instances are mentioned to show what you can get from KANSAS FARMER advertisers, and demonstrates one of the services KANSAS FARMER performs for its readers. This paper carries the advertisements of a larger number of the best and most responsible firms than most other farm papers carry. These advertisers are building up their business by helping you to build up yours, and that is the reason they have put into print so much good material, some of which will be of value to you every day in the year. When you write these advertisers tell them you saw their ads in KANSAS FARMER and you will get every favor they have to extend.

* * *

The advertiser is the fellow who makes it possible for you to get the "Old Reliable" at $1 per year. Our bread and butter comes from the space we are able to sell the man who has some reliable article to sell. If you feel like doing a good turn for KANSAS FARMER, patronize its advertisers. At least when you make inquiry say that you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. To do so will help us and help yourself. I can recommend KANSAS FARMER advertisers to you with every confidence that they are worthy. They are known to me as responsible and reliable. They deliver the goods as advertised. We aim to know that they will do business right with our readers or we will not accept the advertising. Every once in a while, however, we have to make good on some fellow whose advertisement we took and he did not deal squarely with our readers. Our investigation was at fault in some respect in some instances, but we guarantee our subscribers against loss, so we have to dig into our pockets now and then and reimburse some reader who has lost his money. It costs us money to print and make good on the little guarantee at the top of page 3. Since November 1 of last year we have refused more than $5,000 worth of advertising we classed as unreliable, yet most of that same advertising was considered good enough to be accepted and printed by other papers circulating in this field. You see what we are doing to live up to our policy. I feel that one good turn deserves another—the "another" in this instance is the good turn you can do me by patronizing KANSAS FARMER advertisers.

* * *

A few weeks ago I had occasion to remark that one of our subscribers stopped his paper because we printed a tobacco advertisement. A few days ago another stopped for the same reason. Many good people think tobacco is not such a bad thing—in fact some think it is a necessity. Do you not think these two subscribers were drawing a pretty fine line on the Old Reliable? I do not object to the drawing of the line in that place if these same readers will draw the same line on other papers. I do hope that these two subscribers will carefully scrutinize the advertising columns of other papers coming into their homes and see if they do not contain fake medical and mining ads, the ads of quack nostrums and medicines, many of which are sensuous, immoral and vicious and which should cause any publisher to blush with shame when he takes the money. KANSAS FARMER could have $25,000 worth of this kind of advertising a year. It requires a sacrifice to keep these columns clean—it is a sacrifice for you, your boys and your girls—and if you appreciate a clean paper is it not fair that you reciprocate by doing everything you can for KANSAS FARMER, and in doing what you can you are not out one cent of money.

* * *

Subscribers tell me that KANSAS FARMER is the biggest dollar's worth of good reading and helpful information they can buy. I think they are right. I have worn the overalls, cleaned out the cow stables, slopped the hogs and done every other thing that any farmer ever did, and I believe I know how to write a farm paper of real value to the farmer. With your help I am sure that KANSAS FARMER will in the future be a more valuable paper than ever before. But, about that dollar's worth. Can't you name one article in one paper which alone has been worth a year's subscription? Was the silo issue alone not worth that—or the poultry number—or the seed corn articles—or Mr. Graham's hog cholera articles? I could use a column in naming single articles and issues worth many times a year's subscription. These are named just to remind you.

* * *

Speaking further about advertisers, KANSAS FARMER representatives meet many manufacturers and salesmen of many lines of goods. Every once in a while these men find an advertiser who says "Kansas farmers do not use my goods." An instance of this kind was the case of a firm building portable elevators—the kind of elevator into which a load of corn or wheat is dumped and the machine elevates it into the crib or bin. The advertiser said Kansas farmers hauled their corn to market from the field, or piled it on the ground; that they did not store it in cribs for higher prices like the farmers of Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri. This same man was talking to a seed corn man in Iowa who said Kansas farmers did not use tested seed corn, and said in this respect that Kansas was behind all other states in the corn belt, and he pulled the figures to back up his statement. I know that Kansas is behind in up-to-the-minute corn culture. I know that many Kansas farmers are using portable elevators. It has been my observation that Kansas farmers generally crib their corn. An eastern man one day asked me, "What is the matter with farming in Kansas?" I am wondering if the instances mentioned do not indicate that something is wrong with our farming methods. I am chagrined when a man tells me that Kansas is behind in anything. Kansas can't afford to be behind in anything. In many respects Kansas leads the world. Are there some tag ends we could bring up to our own profit? Let us have a few letters from readers along this line.

T. A. Borman



Draw a Brush through Campbell's Varnish Stain

See how smoothly it spreads. Note the lack of streaks or caking. When it is dry note the hard finish which is like a "piano." **Transparent, permanent** and **phenomenal,** in the way it brings out the natural grain of the wood. Make your furniture, floors, window frames, etc., happy. Start today by using

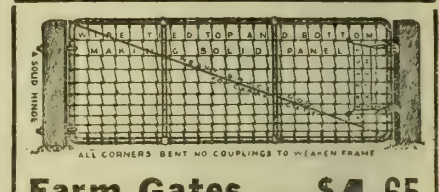
CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN
"There's nothing like it."

Made since 1885. Made in all colors.
Put up in ½ Pints to Gallons.

NOTICE If your dealer has not yet put in our line, send us his name and we will send you (post paid) a sample can of CAMPBELL'S VARNISH STAIN (enough to finish one large chair) including a good brush for **25c.** State plainly color wanted.
(Made in Light and Dark Oak, Mahogany, Green, Cherry, Rosewood, Natural, Ground Color, Walnut, Gloss Black, White Enamel, Flat Black, etc., etc.)



(Department 1)
CARPENTER-MORTON CO., BOSTON



Farm Gates Save $4.65 agents profits, all-steel gate, with perfect latch, 10 ft.... Other standard sizes at equally low prices. Thousands in use, giving best of satisfaction. **Three months' trial given,** under **money-back guarantee. Write for catalog. Adams Gate Co., N. Topeka, Kan.**

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. **10c Gallon**

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm ***paint, preservative*** and ***disinfectant.*** It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00.

50 Gal. $5.00 **PETROSOTE MFG. CO.** Dept. C LINCOLN, NEB.

STOP HIGH HARD LIFTS

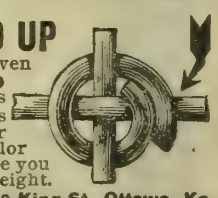
Electric Low Down Handy Wagons, Complete
Make hauling easy. Carry any loads and are best suited to all farm work. Broad tires make good roads, avoid rutting and greatly reduce draft for horses.



Electric Steel Wheels for Your Old Wagon
Best way to make your wagon over, good as new. We send wheels to fit any size axle and make an end of tire setting and repairs. Send for free catalog.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

11½ CTS. A ROD UP



Big, bright, close-woven **SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial.** 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.

OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

KITSELMAN FENCE



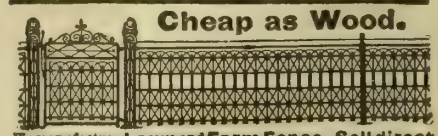
Sold direct to you at factory prices on **30 days trial.** Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from

11½ CENTS A ROD UP.

All wires are heavily galvanized 80 rod spool of Ideal galvanized **Barbed Wire $1.40.** Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing

Box 61 KITSELMAN BROS. MUNCIE, IND.

Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; J. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to [illegible] only the advertisements of [illegible] persons or firms, and we [illegible] our subscribers against loss [illegible] fraudulent misrepresentation [illegible] advertisement appearing in [illegible] provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.

FARM INVESTMENTS.

The other day the editor met a party of city bankers. One of these was a Shawnee County banker. He said that the past year he had sold to Shawnee County farmers many thousands of dollars' worth of bonds—these being county, township and city bonds issued as far east as Massachusetts. Incidentally, the west is buying the bonds of the east, and Kansas is buying her share. A decade ago the reverse situation existed. These bonds Shawnee County farmers are buying will not pay more than 4 to 4½ per cent on the investment. If a fellow has a lot of money the income at this rate will amount to something, but a thousand dollar investment will return only $40 to $45 per year. We ascertained that these bonds were bought in small blocks only. We were convinced that the investor was not looking for income so much as a safe place for his money.

Now, many Kansas farmers have a little idle money and are seeking investments which in many instances end disastrously. What investment can a farmer make that will be safer and give a larger return in dollars and satisfaction than in the farm—the home? If the farm buildings are inadequate or run down, why not repair or build new? May be the farm residence could be improved—modernized, if you please, with a lighting, heating and water plant. Possibly the farm fences are in bad shape—build new fences with hog wire below and a barbed wire on top, making every field of the farm fenced hog and bull tight. The farm may be short on implements—may not be equipped with a gasoline engine, portable elevator, manure spreader, good plows, planters, drills, mowers, hay stackers and loaders, etc. While farm implements will not cause a farm to sell for more money, they will assist materially in reducing the cost of production, and in this way enable you to get more out of the farm.

Possibly the farm's fertility is low by constant cropping and the failure to get manure back onto the farm. Go to making more manure and get it onto the fields. Change the farm crops around into a rotation and equip the farm with live stock to fit the rotation of grain and grass crops. Improve the live stock by the purchase of a good bull, a few pure-bred mares, and some good hogs. Other methods of improvement will suggest themselves.

We notice that the factory manager strives to keep his factory at the highest degree of improvement and efficiency. This is the correct principle for the farmer. A well improved and fertile and productive farm will in the days to come sell for more money than the poorly improved, mistreated farm. In these respects buyers are now discriminating and will become so more and more. Farm improvements will pay for themselves when selling time comes, and will yield an annual revenue in excess of 4 or 4½ per cent in cash, and more than that in comfort and satisfaction. We do not believe any investment will pay so well as in bringing the home farm up to the highest possible working standard of improvement, fertility and production. After this is done, buy more Kansas land. It will never be cheaper, and is sure to be higher.

Bids are asked for 600,000 pounds of best creamery butter for the United States navy. If oleomargarine is as "good as butter and sells for a lot less money," as is stated in an advertisement we recently read, it is surprising that Uncle Sam does not advertise for bids on oleo. Our army and navy is supplied with the best butter money will buy. The state of Kansas furnishes oleomargarine to those unfortunates confined in its penal and charitable institutions. Does it not appear to you that Kansas could afford to buy good Kansas creamery butter for these institutions?

SILO EXPERIENCE.

An exchange gives the experience of a Wisconsin farmer who has fed corn ensilage to beef cattle and other farm animals for 16 years and who has found that there is no particular time when corn must be cut for ensilage, provided it is not cut too green. There has been a current belief for many years that corn should be cut when it has begun to glaze or when the kernels are in the dough stage. The experience of this farmer, however, covered a period last fall extending from October 1 until December 9, during which he used his machinery in filling the silos of his neighbors as well as his own. He states that silage from the different silos, which was put up between December 6 and 9, was compared with that made earlier in the season and the members of the farmers' institute decided that the December silage was the best. He also stated that he fed 80 head of steers from November 20 to May 1 on no other feed but silage. He further reports that he has never seen corn too dry to make good silage, but has seen abundance of it that was too green. The right time to put corn into the silo is when you can do it. Corn cut and shocked can be put in the silo any time between September 15 and February 15 in that state. Thawing and freezing in the spring injures fodder corn for silage purposes and he believes that any time before the thaws begin is a good time to make silage. He goes further and states that matured corn, when well shocked and put into the silo in winter, will make better silage than will corn cut when it is green. Whether this Wisconsin experience would apply entirely in Kansas is not known, as there is no experience to guide and our cornstalks may have a harder shell than do those of more northern growth. There can be no doubt, however, that much of partial failure, if not complete failure, with ensilage is due to cutting the corn too green.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR 1912.

Kansas has a right to expect a good crop season in 1912. Much of the substance of Kansas crops is produced, or at least assured, if the ground goes wet into the winter. This is especially true of the wheat belt and westward. If the subsoil in that section of the state is thoroughly wetted, as it now appears to be, there will be moisture enough to insure the maturity of the wheat crop and the growth of the spring small grain. Reports of various sections of the middle and western parts of Kansas are to the effect that there is much more moisture in the soil at this time than there has been at corresponding periods for two or three years. This, with the rainfall which is sure to come between now and harvest, makes prospects very bright. Some long conducted experiments made at Hothemstead, England, in the oldest agricultural experiment station on earth, have seemed to give a scientific explanation for the generally accepted belief that a dry and hot season is always followed by one of bumper crops. This explanation is to the effect that the baking of the earth kills the protozoa, which are the enemies of the useful bacteria and which serve to keep them reduced in numbers under normal conditions. In an experiment in which the earth was artifically heated it was found that the bacteria had been reduced from 7,000,000 to the gram to 400 to the gram. When this heated earth was again moistened the bacteria showed a development to 6,000,000 to the gram inside of 48 hours and to 40,000,000 to the gram a little later in the season. This shows that by killing the protozoan enemies of the bacteria by heat, the number of useful bacteria is increased about six times. While this would not be true in nature to the same extent that it was in the laboratory it seems, as before stated, to give a scientific explanation for a current belief.

MACADAM VS. OILED ROADS.

The good roads question will always be with us, because they are so generally desired and are seemingly so impossible of attainment. By good roads is generally understood the macadam or some other form of rock roads, and these are expensive to build and threaten an increase of taxation which communities are reluctant to burden themselves with. Kansas is a limestone state to a very large extent and limestone is generally a very poor material of which to build roads. Its soft texture permits of its being worn down rapidly by heavy traffic, and the dust which is so produced is washed from the roadbed or thrown into the air by automobile tires and blown away. Limestone is a great deal better material for road purposes than mud, and if the road can be properly built and kept oiled so that there is no accumulation of dust, it is a good material. The road drag comes most nearly to solving the good roads problem economically of anything that has yet been suggested. Leading out of Topeka to the westward are two very heavily traveled roads only a half mile apart and built on the same kind of soil. One of these is built of limestone macadam and the other was built with a road drag and on which was applied a special road oil. Teamsters, automobilists and pleasure drivers all unite in saying that the oiled dirt road is superior in every way to the stone built road. The earth road retains its shape and turns moisture as readily as the other, it is never seriously affected by rain, has no dust, does not wear away materially, is not liable to have chuck holes or rough places, is very much pleasanter to drive over and costs a great deal less money. Except for extremely heavy traffic, which approximates that of the city streets, the road drag and road oil have solved the good roads problem.

On another page in KANSAS FARMER is given the names of farm experts of the Kansas Agricultural College who are available by the farmers of Kansas for advice regarding practically every matter that deals with farming. It will cost you nothing to have the advice of these men. It may be you think you need no advice or that the advice they give will be of little value. Get the advice, draw out of the man who gives it his reason for so advising you. If he can't give good reason for everything recommended, do not take the advice. There is a good and sufficient reason which will appeal to you for every change suggested in your methods. If the reason can be given and it is plain to you, then you will see your way clear to accept the recommendation.

A Kansas seedsman is reported as shipping to his warehouse a carload of sunflower seed directly from Europe. This would seem like carrying "coals to Newcastle"—inasmuch as Kansas probably grows enough sunflower seed to supply all the chickens, pigeons and canaries in the state. The seedsman says that 20 years ago he supplied his trade with seed from the Kansas sunflower, but in later years Kansas people do not harvest the sunflower crop.

An Illinois professor contends that the farmer boy of today is not so well equipped for life as the boy of a generation or two ago. He points out that the farm boy of years ago could shoe a horse, make an axe handle, and even repair the family footwear. He is correct. But, what did the boy of a generation ago know of crop rotation, the relative value of feeds, of the improvement of plants and grains, of dry farming, of stock judging, etc.? The making of axe handles and the repairing of shoes is today more cheaply done at the factory. The boy of today can turn his time to greater account. All of which illustrates that each age has its own problems to solve in its own way.

ADVERTISING FOR THE FARMER.

The farm sale should be well advertised. It is our belief that not more than one-third of the farm sales are well advertised. The practice is to get out bills and post these throughout the country and nearby towns, and the paper printing the bills usually runs a notice of the sale. The bill idea is all right, but the bills should be printed on heavier paper—paper that will not tear off and blow down. The sale notice with a list of implements and live stock to be sold should be printed in every paper within a radius of 25 miles of the sale. It is not unusual for buyers to travel that distance to a large public sale. Not more than $50 to $75 will be required to advertise in this way. Keep in mind that there is a buyer for everything you have to sell, for all it's worth, if you can reach that buyer.

If you are selling some pure-bred stock—cattle, hogs or horses—use space advertising these in your farm paper. That paper goes weekly into the homes of 50,000 or 60,000 farmers, most of whom are seeking to improve their live stock. You may have a bunch of pure-bred stock which is just what some man is looking for and whom you cannot reach through your local papers. Twelve years ago this editor held a public sale, offering a bunch of grade and pure-bred Holsteins—there are hundreds of cows as good sold every spring at farm sales. My method of advertising brought buyers as far distant as 250 miles, and these men made the sale. I have heard other occasional farmers make the same remark with reference to a bunch of pure-bred hogs, beef cattle or horses.

In advertising this class of stock the farmer should not neglect to describe the quality of the stock, its breeding, its producing ability, etc. This is the only way you have of telling the prospective purchaser what you have to sell. This would apply to seed corn, wheat or oats, or anything else you have just a little different from the kind or quality usually offered at a sale.

If you are not holding a public sale but have a few pure-bred hogs, a bull calf or two, a few good cows, or a few bushels of good seed, these can be advertised to good advantage. The "Readers' Market Place" in KANSAS FARMER is selling these daily for its readers. Glance over these columns and you will see what our readers are advertising and what it costs so to do. If you have something out of the ordinary to sell, there is a buyer at a good price. All you have to do is to reach the buyer through advertising.

Competition and strife for commercial supremacy every moment spurs on and on the man engaged in business and which men make up the life of the cities. These days this competition is so fierce that only the mentally strong and otherwise well equipped can succeed. In this life the farm reared boy is an important factor, but where one succeeded thousands failed. Agriculture in general has not developed or kept pace with the times as has the factory or mill. The keenest of the keen know that agriculture must develop—that the superstructure cannot be more substantial than the foundation, and the foundation must be strengthened. This is the reason greater interest is centered in upbuilding agriculture than ever before in the history of the world. Great advance will be made in farm methods during the next few years, and the young blood of the farms of today will be responsible for it. Fewer farm boys will seek the cities during the next ten years than during the past decade.

To give Kansas farmers the best farm paper adapted to their needs is our aim. We hope to assist in the building of better homes, better farms and better men and women. We pledge ourselves to earnestly endeavor to do these things.

SMALL FARM SUCCESS

Comfortable Homes—Even Wealth —From Small Beginnings

ON page 10 of KANSAS FARMER, January 20, I advised how a young man, who wrote for information, could begin farming with a cash capital of $2,500. I printed his letter. He had just sold a 40-acre farm in eastern Kansas. He was teaching school at $75 per month, but wanted to farm. He did not see how he could make a beginning with chances for success on $2,500. I told him one way to begin. He could begin a dozen other ways, equally successful, I am sure.

His letter and my advice have resulted in many KANSAS FARMER readers writing me. For the most part my correspondents think the advice good—they agree that he can make the beginning with good chances for success, if he has the right kind of stuff in him. Some said that if he could make $75 per month teaching, he would be a fool to consider farming. This gives you an idea of the diversity of opinion—even among farmers.

The letters on this page are only a few of the many received. I have made this selection as the most striking examples of success under the different conditions, and in selecting these I have kept in mind the presentation of as many different ideas as possible.

I am certain that these letters prove that the small farm can be made profitable—40 acres farmed will not make a man a millionaire—far from it—but it will make a living for himself and family and some money besides, and the most pleasant and comfortable home it is possible to have. These letters show that with a very small beginning a man can, if he will, accumulate a small fortune, beginning even as a renter. They substantiate my claim that a young man of energy and stick-to-it-iveness can do much better at farming than to take his chances as a city laborer. They support my contention that the young man who would leave the farm for the city because he sees no opportunity on the farm is mistaken. There are hundreds of such young men and it is your duty and mine to point to them the way of success through the farm. The Kansas young man need not leave Kansas unless he so desires. There are ample opportunities in this state. The young man who is familiar with Kansas farm conditions will do better here than under conditions elsewhere with which he is not familiar.

H. A. Botmer



I bought a forty-acre farm seven years ago this spring. During four years of that time I had 25 acres of farm land rented. The other three have been 40 acres alone. During that time I have paid the mortgage of $500, built one good room on the house, put barn up for eight head of horses with hay loft, cow barn 16x20, besides some other small buildings. I erected a windmill and paid a doctor's bill of $75 besides. I had one team and one cow to start with. The second year I lost one horse and had to buy without money. Have changed the land in rotation. I farm the land usually about one-half to corn. I have ten acres of pasture, three acres alfalfa, a good orchard. I had 16 acres wheat three years. First year wheat made 25 bushels per acre; second, 17½; third year, 16 bushels, and fourth year killed out.

I have two to four good cows, a nice bunch of chickens, three good sows and three mares. We have a good truck patch for potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, beans—in short nearly all garden vegetables, of which we have more or less to sell. Putting the cows and chickens in with this we have our clothing and living easy. The colts, calves and hogs make good.

There are five of us in the family. We have made good. It is coming our way, so I know by experience that one can make good on 40 acres. Of course I could make more on 80 acres, but too much land is just as bad as too little—worse, in my mind. It is true that I have worked out some, when harvest came and days that I could spare, but I look at home first. As to the 40, it is all upland, but not the best. I put lots of manure out. Live two miles from town and haul manure from there. My land is better now than when I bought it.

Twenty acres to me would beat being tied up by the month. The freedom of the farm is worth something.

This is my experience on 40 acres the last seven years.—OSCAR O. HOUSER, Green, Kan., Route 3.

In March, 1900, I bought 80 acres of unimproved land. Thirty-eight acres was plow land, 42 acres prairie land. I built a small house, cost $135 for lumber, and paid $250 down on place, leaving $500 to be paid. I had four very common horses, one cow, one yearling heifer, one spring calf, sixteen head of hogs.

I dug a well, cellar, fenced part of the prairie for pasture, broke about five acres more and put out an orchard, peach, grapes, apples and cherries, using part of knoll for the peach orchard and grapes. I planted a good windbreak on north side of farm yard, using two rows of mulberries and one of hedge, planted one foot apart. I used a little bottom land in the ravine for garden and potatoes, always putting in one-half to one acre in potatoes, tending them just a little better than I would the corn. My potatoes failed but one year, and that year it was too wet. I dug over 80 bushels in 1911 from little over one-half acre.

I always planted from two to ten acres of Kafir in rows, quite thick, and some years making as much as six tons of feed to the acre, and getting some years as much as 30 bushels of seed per acre. Kafir should be cut when seed is just about white. Then the cattle and horses will eat it all. I always sow some turnips after harvest, and last fall got over 90 bushels on about one acre.

After the first year I kept getting more cows until I had twelve, and by that time I had all the prairie land in pasture.

I rotate crops as much as possible: Oats, corn, wheat, Kafir, and quit on cane. I get all the manure onto the land, also leaving the cattle and horses out in the fields as much as possible.

I also keep from 100 to 150 hens. They help a whole lot. I keep about 10 head of hogs, and good ones, too. Also good cattle and horses. Good stock pays big. I plant the best seed possible. That pays also, and you do not have to work any harder to raise more bushels to the acre.

I have since bought about 80 acres more land, and have it reasonably well improved, with nine head of good horses, 28 head of cattle, and 23 head of hogs, and all paid for. Have a good family of eight children. The oldest are girls, so you know we have some family expenses.

I worked out quite a good part of the time, as the original 80-acre farm did not take all of my time. This is a very common upland farm, nothing extra, but I tried to make everything count. We did not stint ourselves, and have enjoyed life quite well, as I am sure our neighbors can testify.

Now, some men could not make a living on a section of good land, and some others can beat what I have done on 80 acres, with a good margin to spare.—E. J. REGNIER, Clyde, Kan., Route 2.

This is the way I manage my 80 acres: I have 35 acres in pasture, 30 acres in pure-bred seed corn, 10 acres of small grain I use for roughage, such as Kafir, millet, oats, etc., five acres for potatoes and truck garden. I always sort my corn and pick out the seed and always have a good sale for seed. I keep enough stock to eat the rest of my grain. I buy small pigs that weigh from 25 to 50 pounds, and about 20 small calves each year. I keep six to ten cows, one team, 250 chickens, and 20 ducks. I generally make $2,500 per year.

As for giving the young man advice, there is so much I would like to say I am afraid my letter would be too long. But if I was that young man with $2,500 cash, I would go to some of these good places in eastern Kansas where I could buy a nice 40 acres at $50 per acre. Buy direct of owner. You may have to spend some money running around, but you will save land agent's commission and be better satisfied. I should use my money this way: Pay down on my land, $1,500; team of horses, $250; cows, $140; implements, $250; hogs, $100; chickens, $20; balance, $240. Total, $2,500.

It would depend upon my own good judgment the kind of stock I should select and what implements to buy to be the best to begin with. Then as our capital increased I would make conditions better. The $240 I should put in the bank as working capital.

I should farm every foot of this 40 acres, in a scientific way. I can get any amount of help and advice by writing to the Kansas Agricultural College. I would not get discouraged the first year. There will be some hardships, but I would look forward to the little paradise I am going to make of this little 40-acre farm.

It is always amusing to me to hear these big farmers talk. This thought always comes to me: How did they get their homes; how much capital did they have to start with? You will find the majority of them had their homes left to them by their parents or other relations. Those that did not surely could give the young man splendid advice as to how to buy a quarter section farm with $2,500, and what portion to use to stock it with and work on.

I am sure I could make a good home out of 40 acres, or even 20 acres. Of course I would not expect my financial account to run up to thousands, nor expect to become a millionaire in a few years, but I have nothing but respect and encouragement for the young man with $2,500 to make it his life work to make a home of 40 acres. I only wish there were more young men that had the same determination.

I would rather have 40 acres if it is small and the improvements small—well farmed and improvements good—than to try to have a quarter section, half farm it and only half stock it. There is no money in doing business that way, and no satisfaction in living.—MRS. C. H. DANNER, McPherson, Kan.

I wish to say a few words to the young man who wanted to know about starting farming on $2,500 capital.

I should advise this young man to look around and find a small farm that he could handle with about $1,500 to $1,800 of his capital. Anything will do from a 40 to an 80, but he could do fine on a 40 if properly managed. I would buy a moderately improved 40 that I could at least half pay for. Reserve $700 or $800 with which to stock up. Buy one span of good brood mares in foal and harness at from $250 to $300; six good milch cows would cost about the same; four brood sows, about $50 to $60. Buy a few two-horse tools and some feed, and then he is ready for business.

I should advise getting time on part of the purchase price of the land, but paying cash for the equipment, for the reason that he can get a long time and low rate of interest on the farm. Could get five years at 5 or 6 per cent, whereas on the equipment he could not get more than one year at not less than 8 per cent.

I should arrange the farm about as follows: Fifteen acres good tame grass pasture fenced hog tight; 18 acres corn; two acres for yards and orchards, and five acres alfalfa hay, which, with the 18 acres of corn and fodder, would make all the winter feed needed.

At the end of the year if he does not wish to keep the increase he can sell the following: Two $80 colts, $160; six $20 calves, $120; about 28 head of hogs, $15 each, or for the lot $420; total, $700, with which he can pay interest and taxes and about $500 on his debt. For the "land's" sake don't advise every young man to rent, as we have too many renters now.—C. A. JONES, Bancroft, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER asks its readers to speak up on the 40-acre farm subject. I know something of the condition in eastern Kansas, for I spent eight years there as a farm hand. I liked farm work, and done with my might what my hands found to do, but could see no encouragement ahead, for there were no farms to rent, and besides, how was I to ever get equipped for farming on farm wages and a family to support?

I finally went west into the wheat belt, and there I found land for rent and friends that gave me encouragement and some help. I managed to get hold of a team of old mares and a team of bronchos. With these four and a lister and a drill I succeeded in getting out 160 acres of wheat the first year. My share out of this first crop, after saving out plenty of seed wheat for the next year, brought me over $1,700. This put me on my feet, and after raising three crops of wheat and two of corn, one of which was a failure, mother and I came to Colorado and filed on a section of land.

We are commencing now on the third year, and we are in a fair way to get a deed to our land. I am yet under 25 years of age. If someone ten years ago, or even five years ago, had told me I would have in my possession a section of land, I would have told him the days of miracles were past. I do not believe that the young men of Kansas could be held down on 40 acres of land if they know the opportunities that surround them outside of their own neighborhood and counties. A young man with $2,500 could come here and buy a cheap relinquishment and improve it comfortably and put a dairy herd on it that would make him an independent living from the beginning. There are, indeed, many angles through which to look at the 40-acre farm question, and this is mine.—L. J. BURNS, Aroya, Colo.

I am a young married man, and was reared on a farm. I never owned a "forty," and have not taught school. If I had $2,500 I'd buy a farm, but not in Kansas, because land is too high.

We came from Cloud County, Kansas, six years ago. We did not have cash enough to buy four head of horses. We haven't raised a "bumper crop" yet, but have accumulated 13 head of horses, five milch cows, two calves, 14 hogs, 75 Barred Plymouth Rock hens, and farm machinery to farm three-fourths of a section.

We have the best of soil, and landlords are glad to rent for three to five years at reasonable rates. I get half and the owner furnishes seed and pays his share of the threshing and twine bill. I put his share in granary. He pays me three cents a bushel to deliver his share to the elevator, three miles.

We have a telephone, large six-room house with water in the house. We have a 36x40 basement barn, 14x26 granary, with a 12-foot addition on north side of barn for cow shed and granary, and store room enough in barn for 2,000 bushels. We also have a hen house and hog house. A man with $2,500 could make a nice payment on a half section in North Dakota. Now, if I had $2,500 and lived in Kansas, I'd go north. If I was the young man, and his "little sunflower" is as willing and helpful as the one I have, we'd go to North Dakota, and make good, too. Chances are good, and opportunities open everywhere for sober, industrious young men who want to farm.—G. F. GRAHAM, Edmore, N. Dak.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK

Breed for Utility, Not for Fad, the Only Way to Success

By PROF. W. J. KENNEDY

This is the day and age of agricultural development. People, in all vocations of life, are manifesting an unusual interest in the farm and its products. This is as it should be. Every human being is more or less dependent upon the farm. We can never give too much attention to the study of agriculture. From a humane standpoint it is necessary. Before the middle of the twentieth century the farmers of this country will be called upon to feed at least 150,000,000 people. This problem can only be solved by a more intensified form of agriculture.

As an American people we are a nation of meat eaters, not vegetarians. This being true we must not neglect our live stock industry. It is up to us to produce the beef, pork and mutton products demanded by our people. In the past this has not been a difficult problem. In the future it is going to require business methods on the part of the producer. Both the land and feeding stuffs used are sure to be higher in price. The finished product cannot go much higher. This means either more pounds of edible meat from a given amount of food fed the animal, or a loss to the producer. This can only be secured through a more careful and intelligent system of breeding and selecting domestic animals. The "scrub" animal, whether pedigreed or not, must be obliterated.

There always has been and I believe there always will be in our agriculture a place for each and every class of live stock. We must have horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep and swine. The man who breeds the right kind of animals of any one of the above mentioned classes will always find his work both useful to the community and profitable from his own standpoint. We need them all in our farming operations. Some men will succeed with one class of stock and make a failure with another, and vice versa. The real secret of success in any line of work depends a great deal upon the amount of individual attention given it. The amount of enthusiasm and interest which any particular individual will give to any line of work will always be governed very largely by his own likes or dislikes for the same. This being true, each man had best select and breed the class of stock which appeals to him most strongly. Where such a system is adopted success usually follows.

For over twenty years I have studied carefully the methods pursued by breeders of live stock, both the successful and the unsuccessful. The former are comparatively few in number compared with the latter. It has been my good fortune to have had the opportunity of observing the methods pursued on the best farms in the United States, Canada, and eleven different European countries. I am frank to say that in no other line of work is a well-defined purpose so necessary as in the successful breeding of live stock. Each and every one of our present day breeds of live stock was brought up to its very highest degree of excellence by the sheer determination to carry out a well defined purpose on the part of some two or three men. It is true that hundreds and thousands of men were breeding, but only two or three in each instance really succeeded. Why did the others fail? Simply because they were like the man walking slowly along the public highway and when stopped by a stranger who asked him "Where are you going?" and his reply was, "I don't know, but I'm on my way." It is just so with a great many breeders of stock—they don't know where they are going, but they are on the way, too often on the road to failure.

No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who does not have as his slogan that one word, Utility. Almost a century ago Amos Cruickshank, "the herdsman of Aberdeenshire," said that "the real test of value in beef cattle is their ability to turn straw, turnips and cake into pounds, shillings and pence at a profit." When ridiculed by his fellow breeders because he overlooked fashionable pedigrees and color markings, he replied that the only question in his mind was, "What is best for our country, our agriculture and our people?" It would be a Godsend to our American live stock interests if we had today a thousand Amos Cruickshanks, so that we might put one in each of the thousand counties which constitute our corn belt states. The useful animal has always been a money maker and will continue to be so in the future.



BREED FOR UTILITY. NO MAN CAN SUCCEED THROUGH "FADISM."

No man ever has succeeded and no man ever will succeed for any length of time in breeding live stock who attaches his kite to "fadism." We do not need to mention any one particular individual to demonstrate the folly of such work. There is hardly a county in any live stock section of this country or any other country which has not anywhere from one to twenty men who have clearly demonstrated that "fadism" is always a forerunner of failure. By "fadism" I refer to the tendency on the part of many men to disregard the really useful features on an animal and go to the extreme on certain blood lines, color markings, shape of ear, head, etc. I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to beauty of form, color or general appearance. I am not. In fact I always like to see the same when combined with the utility points. But if I had to sacrifice something in selecting a breeding animal it would be the fancy points and not those which indicate utility.

The longer I study and handle live stock the more I am convinced that the first and most important point to be observed in all meat and milk producing animals is a good middle. The signs of constitution and digestive capacity present their most visible manifestations in the body, and not in the extremities. The animal is simply a machine to convert feed into more edible products, such as meat and milk. Its capacity is governed almost solely by the size of the middle.

These are points which mean dollars and cents to every man who handles live stock.

We must pay more attention to the question of size and vigor in our animals. Size always has and always will be a vital point. It is usually associated with heavy and economical gains. Vigor is absolutely essential. It is associated with heavy gains and also helps to safeguard the animals in time of disease outbreaks. One of the chief causes for deterioration in both size and vigor of our animals is the use of immature sires and dams for breeding purposes. While both sire and dam exert an influence, it has been clearly proven that the immature dam is the most detrimental to progeny. The continued use of immature sires and dams, especially where corn rations are fed, will seriously reduce both the size and vigor of any breed or class of live stock. Anything which lessens the size and vigor of the animal renders it less profitable on high priced land. Too much attention cannot be given to the importance of selecting breeding stock from mature parents. In this way, and only in this way, can we retain size and vigor in our herds and flocks.

The man who succeeds in breeding draft horses must ever keep in mind size, quality, feet, legs and action. These are all utility points. The markets demand horses weighing 1,700 pounds and upwards that have good body conformation, large feet of good texture, strong, clean bone, large, sound joints, heavy muscular development, combined with good, straight, snappy action. Such horses command high prices and are very scarce. The statistics for the year 1911 show that only one horse out of every twenty sold at our leading horse markets filled the bill. This is surely a good line of work to pursue for many years to come. The vast majority of our farmers make a serious mistake when they sell their good draft mare to go to the cities. A good draft mare is worth twice as much on any farm, if she is used for work and breeding purposes, as she will sell for in any horse market. Only mares of good weight, body conformation and absolutely sound should be retained for breeding purposes. It is very important that the stallion used should be sound, drafty, stand well on his feet and legs, short and straight in his back, heavily muscled and show good disposition as indicated by width and flatness of head between the eyes. Avoid unsound, small-footed, light-boned, crooked-legged or shallow-bodied stallions.



THERE WILL ALWAYS BE A PLACE FOR SUCH CATTLE IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

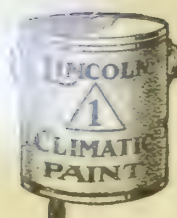
The profitable beef animal of the future must have size, large heart girth and middle, giving him constitution and capacity. He must also be low set, straight in his lines, heavy in the quarters, wide in the back and loin, and carry a good covering of natural flesh over these parts. The head must be short and wide between the eyes, the neck short, and shoulders smooth on the sides and wide on top. Width on the top of the shoulders goes with good fleshing properties throughout. The hide should be soft and pliable. These are all utility points. We must ever keep the block type in mind, because the block is the ultimate end of all beef cattle.

In selecting dairy cattle it is always difficult to judge accurately with the eye. The real test must be the weigh scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk, thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good sized teats. Her head should be lean and angular in appearance, with the eyes standing out prominently. The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch. In selecting herd bulls, either mature animals which have already demonstrated their worth as sires or younger animals from high-testing dams and sires only should be used. Remember that the best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired heifers with good records. A good dairy bull should be kept until he is 12 or 15 years old—in fact as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really mean very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.

Few lines of work offer greater financial returns for the capital invested than a good flock of breeding sheep. This is especially true when good mutton conformation is combined with a long, dense, fine fleece. The question of constitution is very important in sheep. In selecting rams, blockiness, low-setness, wide backs, loins, and heavy well-filled hind quarters should always be demanded. The head should be broad and masculine in appearance, the neck short and the shoulder broad and compact. The legs should be short and straight, especially at the hocks. The skin should be pink in color and the fleece long, dense, fine and uniform on all parts of the body. Too much attention cannot be given the importance of density of fleece. It insures a heavier clip of wool, protects the sheep from rain, snow and cold weather, and also sheds chaff and other foreign materials so detrimental to the wool.

In selecting breeding swine attention must be given to size, quality, strength of bone, evenness of fleshing and the use of more mature boars and sows. All pigs intended for breeding purposes should be selected from well developed, mature sows. If the sires are mature animals, so much the better. These pigs should be fed on rations calculated to produce bone and muscle, not fat alone.

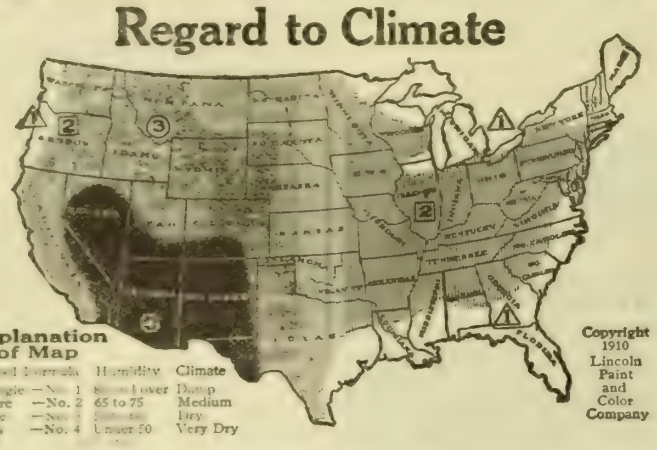
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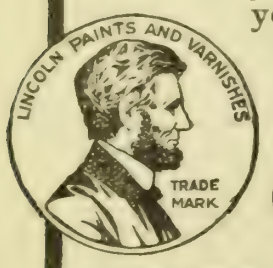
For Damp Climate — For Medium Climate



Beware of Paint Made Without Regard to Climate



WHY take chances—lay up trouble and worry for yourself—besides spending your money for an inferior article? Since all paints, except



Lincoln Climatic Paint

(Completely Machine Mixed and Ground)

are made on the theory that one formula is good enough for the whole country, the chances are all against your getting a paint that won't crack, peel or chalk in your climate, unless you use Lincoln Climatic Paint.

There's no question about it. Look at the map above—or the elaborate climatic map at your dealer's. Note that this is a four climate country. Then consider that Lincoln Climatic Paint is the only kind made on four formulas—one for each different section.

The experience of every good painter is that for durability and long-continued protection there is nothing to equal Lincoln Climatic Paint.

Dealers, all over, are coming to the conclusion it is the best paint to carry as it endures as well as beautifies, and certain to give satisfaction. Those who hold the agency are crowding us for orders, for the truth of Lincoln Paint's goodness is so apparent that their customers will have no other.

Before ordering, refer to the map to determine the correct formula you need—and be sure you get it. Each formula is based on Government statistics and is—in a sense—made-to-order for you.

Our FREE Book

telling about the discovery of Lincoln Climatic Paint will be sent to you on postal request. Write today, and we also give you the name of dealer nearest you who has a copy of the first climatic map of the U. S. ever published. Send postal now.



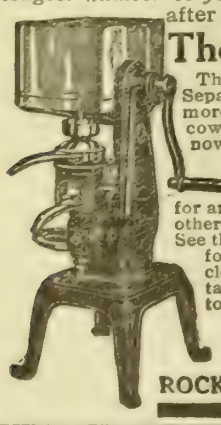
Lincoln Paint and Color Company
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Factories: Lincoln, Nebraska and Dallas, Texas
Lincoln Trade Mark covers a complete line of highest grade paints, varnishes and general paint specialties for all purposes.



For Dry Climate — For Very Dry Climate

There Are More Facts That Concern You—In the *Great Western Separator Book*—Than In Any Other Catalog

You *must* get the Great Western Free Book before you choose any Cream Separator. It tells just what you want to know about the best methods of separation, how to get the most cream and butter, the highest quality products—the biggest profits. It tells and proves in plain words and by real photo-illustrations—why the Great Western Cream Separator skims closest for the *longest number of years*—why it will be easy running and as easy to clean after 10 or 20 years' use as it was on the day you bought it.



The Greatest Dollar-for-Dollar Value

That is what the Great Western Separator is. It means $12 to $15 more profit every year, from every cow, for any man who does not now own a separator. It means $5 to $10 more profit per cow every year for any man who owns any other make of separator. See the only separator that follows natural laws, cleaned in a jiffy, so no taint or odor can possibly remain to spoil next skimming, made as accurate as a fine watch, skims cold milk to a trace. The only separator that will get you *all* the profits possible from your cows and save you the hard, tedious work necessary to turn and clean other separators.

Send Your Name Now On a Postal

Our book is more than a catalog. It contains information of great importance to every farmer and dairyman. Write us a postal card for it today.

We will be glad to arrange any kind of trial you want on any size Great Western. If a personal trial in your own home doesn't prove to you all we claim, you don't pay a cent. We know it will and you will be glad of the day you wrote us. Do it now while you think of it.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 246C Second Ave. Rock Island, Ill.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.



WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

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Station 60-H East St. Louis, Ill.

Preservative Treatment for Fence Posts

Few farmers appreciate the great saving there is in treating fence posts with creosote, writes Prof. C. H. Shattuck, of the Idaho Forestry Department. This saving is realized in three ways. First, by means of the added years of usefulness which the treated post has, for it is known that the properly treated post will last from two to four times as long as the untreated one; second, there is a saving in the labor necessary to keep up fences, since they do not require resetting so often; and third, cheaper species of wood can be used for posts. These are often more easily treated and will last fully as long after treatment as the harder and more expensive species.

The methods of treatment are simple and, compared with the advantage gained, inexpensive.

Three methods of treatment are in general use, known respectively as the brush, dipping, and tank methods.

THE BRUSH METHOD.—This is the cheapest and also the least effective. In using this as well as the dipping method the posts should be dry. The creosote should be applied with a large paint brush or a whitewash brush. After the first coat has "dried in," a second should be applied, care being taken to fill all checks and knots during each application. The objection to this method is that the quantity of creosote absorbed by the post is not sufficient to give it its greatest usefulness. The cost of such treatment is from one to two cents per post and will add from two to five years to its life.

THE DIPPING METHOD.—This is more effective than the brush method and is somewhat more expensive. In applying this method tight barrels or tanks are necessary in which sufficient creosote is placed to immerse from one to two hours the butt ends of the posts. This treatment, like the first, should be made to cover from four to six inches of that part of the post exposed at the surface of the ground as well as the part below the surface. This method more completely fills the checks and knots, uses more of the preservative, and will add from three to six years to the life of the post. It is more effective on soft, porous woods than on hard, close-grain woods, and costs from two to four cents per post.

THE TANK METHOD.—This is the most expensive, but is by far the most effective. At least one metal tank is necessary under which a fire may be built for the purpose of heating the creosote to about 212 degrees Fahrenheit. If steam is available a wooden tank may be used. An additional tank or barrel for cold creosote is also indispensable.

In applying this treatment the creosote is placed in both tanks in sufficient quantity to immerse the posts as in the dipping process. The contents of one tank is then heated to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. The posts are placed on end in this and allowed to remain until thoroughly hot. This requires from 30 to 60 minues. The water in the lower end of the post is transformed into steam and much of it escapes, driving the air out of the cells at the same time. The hot creosote permeates the wood to a considerable depth during this process. Then the post is taken out of the hot bath and quickly plunged into the cold bath. This condenses the steam and tends to form a vacuum in the cells and air spaces in the submerged part of the post. Atmospheric pressure at once forces the creosote into these spaces, producing a deep and very thorough impregnation. After the posts are entirely cool they should be removed and allowed to drain by standing them in a trough where the excess creosote may be recovered. This process costs from five to eight cents per post, and more than doubles the life of the posts made from all the softer and more porous woods. Posts from the common cottonwood, quaking asp, Lombardy poplar, balm of Gilead or white fir will, if treated by this method, last as long as the best untreated hardwood post.

The hardwoods do not absorb so much creosote as the softer woods, but are nevertheless much more resistant to decay after treatment than before.

Creosote can be purchased in quantity from any large paint and oil company, and the expense for tanks, barrels or vats is not prohibitive. Where many posts is to be used this is soon offset by the great saving in labor, time and material made possible by the use of the process. Every farm should be equipped with the necessary outfit for treating fence posts and other timbers exposed to soil and moisture.

Maligned and Misrepresented

We often say a man is as brave as a lion. But lions, in proportion to their size and strength and weight and natural fighting abilities, are by no means so brave as, say, pigs or foxes, or even the humble sheep. A good ram of the common domestic species will give battle to any living thing he meets. He will attack a full grown bull without the slightest hesitation, sometimes charging the bull off its feet at the first onslaught, and not uncommonly killing it outright, says a writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The ram is always ready to defend not only himself, but the flock of which he is in charge, against the largest and most ferocious dog, or even against human beings. A fight between two well-matched rams is one of the most terrifying sights in the world, and, as a rule, only ends in the death of one of the combatants.

It is common knowledge that the wild pig is the only animal that dares to drink at the same pool with a tiger.

Pigs are, perhaps, the most maligned of all animals. We say "as greedy as a pig"; but a pig is not nearly so greedy as a canary, that has been known to consume its own weight in food in a single day, or even as a seal, that will gorge itself on fish until it cannot move fast enough to escape from an enemy.

To say to anyone that he is "as stupid as a pig" is merely to slander in the most gross way an animal whose intelligence is only a very little inferior to that of the ape or the dog. Whilst to talk of pigs being superlatively lazy is to ignore the fact that in various countries of Europe pigs are trained to do the most arduous work, for eight or nine hours a day, truffle hunting. "As lazy as a cat" would be far more appropriate, for cats really are lazy.

Donkeys, also, are supposed to be stupid, whereas, in fact, they are usually a good deal more intelligent than horses. When a horse is attacked by wild beasts it takes to the open plain and runs at full speed until it drops down dead. But when a donkey is attacked it makes for the nearest cover, thrusts its head and body into a bush or a bed of nettles or thorns or brambles, or some dense undergrowth, and there stands its ground, presenting only a pair of formidable heels to its assailant. And most animals find this means of defense more than they bargained for.

We say "as surly as a bear with a sore head," but it is fairly well known that all bears, except the polar bear, are the most good-humored, even-tempered and playful of the larger brutes. There is no animal more friendly to man, or more easily tamed, if it is treated with kindness.

"Blind as a bat" is another common expression. But a bat has such unusually acute powers of vision that it may almost be said to see with its skin. Even when it is deprived of its sight and placed in total darkness, it can find its way about unerringly among the most complicated arrangements of obstacles that scientific experts have been able to devise, without faltering or blundering an instant in its flight. And on the blackest night it can espy and follow and seize the most minute insects—insects invisible to the naked eye of man—with the most absolute certainty and precision and with a truly amazing swiftness.

I just received a check in full for a bull, from Kanopolis, Kan. Kansas Farmer is the best advertising medium I have. I have lived on this farm for 46 years, and have seen the Indians and buffalo right on the place. I have been breeding O. I. C. hogs for 30 years without any disease. Can anyone beat this record? With the Red Polled cattle, combined with the high price of corn and land, it don't pay to breed scrub stock.—MILTON PENNOCK, Breeder of O. I. C. Swine and Red Polled Cattle, Delphos, Kan.

Children of the Retired Farmer

The towns and villages of the corn belt are reasonably well filled with retired farmers. Some, past the period of active work and even of choring, are living in comfort on a well earned income. Others were driven to town because of the impossibility of securing help in the home. There are others whose main object is to give their children an education which will give them a better chance in life than their parents had, says Wallace's Farmer.

In nearly all sections of the corn belt these retired farmers are men who came to the country with little but their bare hands and stout hearts. Some of them were immigrants from northern Europe and the British Isles, some farmers' sons from the more eastern states, and others sons of the first settlers, who had acquired satisfactory fortunes. From whatever section they came, the outside world thought their lives hard and regarded them as "only farmers." While their work was hard and their leisure small and luxuries few, they had nevertheless opportunities which seldom fall to mortals, and such as will not be given to any generation in the corn belt for the next thousand or ten thousand years; in fact, while the world stands. They had the opportunity to secure at a nominal price a piece of land in the most fertile portion of the world. Having for the most part had but few educational advantages, they aim to give their children an education that will make them masters of any situation in which they may be placed, or at least give them a better chance than ever fell to the lot of their parents.

Will they be disappointed in this? Will the children of these retired farmers be any better fitted for the work of life than if they had stayed on the farm and done their part to secure a better school system in the country?

To begin with, these children of the retired farmer have lost the chance to continue the education which the farm itself gives. The opportunity of work suitable to their age, the habit of economy, the "saving grace," the close contact with nature, the incentive and opportunity for close and accurate observation, these in themselves are no small part of a liberal education. Nothing that they will ever earn in town will altogether make up for this lack.

Does the education in the ordinary high school in the town fit them for life? That depends on the life they expect to lead. If these boys and girls intend to be preachers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, the town high school fits them to enter college and there prepare for their future life work; but if they do not intend to enter any of these professions, the value of the education of the town high school is open to very serious question.

Nearly 95 per cent of the children of these retired farmers must earn their living with their hands. There is seldom anything in the teaching of these high schools that will fit them for the life of the farm, the factory or the shop. As a result, many of them drift to town, become street car conductors or motormen, or work in livery stables, happy if they can make both ends meet, and often wishing they had never left the farm. The girls, too, drift to town, work in department stores and in restaurants, exposed to fearful temptations.

The farmer who thinks of moving to town to give his children a better education than he had would do well to investigate the matter pretty thoroughly, and while doing so ask himself: Is there not a better way? He will probably reply: Would you have my children depend on the education they would receive in a six or ten-pupil school taught by an inexperienced teacher? Not by any means; but with live stock and grain and land at present prices, there is no need whatever for the existence of a school of this kind.

The country can afford a first-class high school in the township better than the town can. When land is worth $100 an acre, the farmer can very well afford to pay taxes for a school in the country that will fit his boys for farmers and his daughters for home makers, or, in fact, anything else. These will give their sons and daughters a better education for farm life than either city or town can furnish, and make the farm the best of all places to rear a family.

Expert Soil Study.

A subscriber says he has heard that the Kansas Experiment Station would make a soil survey of each Kansas county. He wants particulars regarding this work. This article, printed in the Industrialist, will answer:

"A soil survey recently was made of Reno and Shawnee counties. A soil expert from the Kansas Agricultural College and another from the United States Department of Agriculture went over every section in these counties. They bored holes in the ground and found what type of soil was there and how deep this type was. They kept notes on their work. Then they made maps of many colors. These colors represent the different kinds of soil that were found. The colors also show what kind of soil may be found on any particular farm in these counties, which has been surveyed by these soil experts. All of these colors are numbered, and an explanation of every number will be published in a bulletin later. One of the colored maps will be enclosed in every bulletin. By looking at the bulletin the owner of a farm can see what sort of soil he has, and what kind his neighbor, or someone who has a farm for sale, may have.

"By referring to the explanation in the bulletin the farmer can determine a great deal about the productiveness of his farm. He can see, also, what crops would be best adapted to particular portions of it.

"But there is still another benefit of the soil survey. A chemist from the Kansas Agricultural College will visit the places where the different types of soil are found and take samples of them. He will make an analysis of these samples and thus determine the amount of plant food present in the soil. It will be possible to tell, then, what kind of fertilizers are needed.

"In the soil survey the land that needs draining also is shown. The productiveness of much land in the state may be improved by draining. The different types of soil will be tested by the Kansas Agricultural College by growing different crops on these soils. These plot tests will show just what crops are best for every farm. In other words, they put the experiment station in touch with the soils on every man's farm.

"Similar maps of other counties will be made later, as fast as appropriations are made. Reno and Shawnee counties were chosen first because of their many types of soils."

Dairy Herd for Every Farm.

KANSAS FARMER has for years urged that a profitable dairy herd can and should be conducted on every Kansas farm of a half section or less. The smaller the farm, the greater is the necessity for a herd of dairy cows. Every farm in Kansas grows the feed required for a good and economically produced milk flow. This feed is now grown on the farm in the shape of corn, and the stalks, which make the bulk of the silage and represent nearly half of the feeding value of the crop, are now permitted to go to waste. The dairy fits in with other farm operations in a way that it is not necessary to neglect a single other industry. The size of the dairy herd can be limited to the milking ability of the farm family. But all the cows should be milked that the family can milk. The boss of the farm can milk alone five cows night and morning and make a dollar a day clear money for the farm. For the time expended he cannot make more money doing anything else. In the winter, by milking, he can convert his time into cash—a thing he can not do in any other line of farm industry. The better the cows the larger the income. Five first-class cows milked by the head of the family will make other lines on any farm take notice.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Adopted by 127 Car Makers And by Some 200,000 Users

The claims made by tire makers can never settle the tire question.

The makers of cars and the users of cars—*the men who buy tires*—form the final tribunal.

These men, in overwhelming numbers, have decided on *Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.* They have done this after years of experience.

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell any other tire, and the demand is fast increasing.

Last year's sale exceeded the previous 12 years put together. This year's sale, up to this writing, is running *three times last.*

Over 900,000 have been used to date, on perhaps 200,000 cars.

And *127 leading motor car makers* have this year contracted for Goodyear tires.

When 200,000 motorists reach a certain decision, don't you know they can't be wrong?

23 Per Cent Here

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

Clincher tires are the old-type tires—the hooked-base tires—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

All that ruin—all that worry when a tire runs flat—is saved by No-Rim-Cut tires.

25 Per Cent Here

No-Rim-Cut tires, because of extra flare, are 10 per cent over the rated size.

They actually average 16.7 per cent oversize, in cubic capacity, compared with the five leading makes of clinchers.

But say only 10 per cent.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. It saves the blowouts due to overloading.

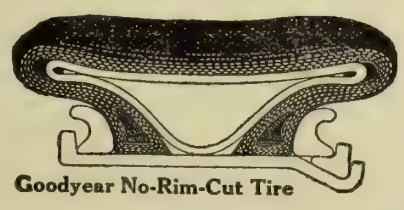
And 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

No Extra Cost

When we had smaller factory capacity, these patented tires cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. Now, with a capacity of 3,800 tires daily, they cost but an equal price.

Tires that can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. Oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

You are offered that choice at an equal price. Which tire will you take?



Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire — Ordinary Clincher Tire

Both tires are fitted to the same rim—the standard rim for quick-detachable tires. The removable rim flanges are simply reversed in changing from one to the other.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

The 13-Year Tire

We have built automobile tires for 13 years, every year better and better.

To make actual comparisons, we have tire testing machines, where four tires at a time are worn out under all road conditions.

There we compare formulas, fabrics and methods. There we compare rival tires with our own. We have done that for 13 years. And the final result is the Goodyear tire of today.

These final tires, made so they can't rim-cut—made 10 per cent oversize—are what you get in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

We Control Them

There are imitations of No-Rim-Cut tires, made to avoid our patents. Our Tire Book explains why they can't serve the purpose.

Don't judge this new-type tire by experiments. When you abandon the clincher, get the tried-out tire. Get Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years spent in tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(552)

Buy the One Plow That Will Serve Your Every Need

Why spend your good money for a plow that only answers one purpose, when for about the same price you can get a *real*, ALL-PURPOSE *plow*? An implement that will do perfect work in *any* field on your *farm*.

What a vast saving and convenience to be able to plow (*at any depth up to 8 inches*) tame sod, heavy clay, sandy loam, mixed soil, stubble fields, old cornfields, etc.—all with one plow!

The Rock Island Universal Plow does *all* those "stunts," a fact to which *thousands* of farmers gladly testify.

Moreover, this remarkable plow turns over each slice *flat* and *smooth*. Leaves no *kinks*—no *air spaces* between top soil and subsoil to let in air and dry up precious moisture. And even though hot, dry weather sets in, your crop goes on growing, because top soil lying flat on *subsoil* allows moisture to be taken up from below, just like a lamp wick takes kerosene out of a lamp bowl.

The Rock Island (C.T.X.) Universal Plow

has been in use for three years. Under the most difficult tests ever given a farming implement it has proven its right to the title, *"The World's Only Universal Plow."* Take for instance:

Down at Pickering, Missouri, 55 farmers gathered on a neighbor's farm to see the new plow perform. Fifty-five pairs of eyes watched it keenly as their neighbor put it through the "paces." They rendered the following unanimous verdict:

"We, the undersigned, have today witnessed a demonstration with the Rock Island Liberty Gang Plow on Mr. Swinford's farm, and express our unqualified approval of its light draft and perfect work in difficult condition of soil; turning a smooth, flat furrow and covering all trash. It handles sod as perfect as a breaking plow and fully deserves the title of a 'Universal' plow. The C. T. X. Bottom is a wonder." **Signed by 55 Farmers.**

The names and addresses of these fifty-five men can be had for the asking.



Note peculiar corkscrew, auger-like twist of mouldboard. A slice of any thickness spreads out evenly without crimping and turns clear over, burying all trash. No spilling into furrow or slopping forward onto land. Lightest draft and easiest on horses of any plow. We own the patents on these mouldboards and they cannot be had on any other plow. [44]

Write! Don't tie up your money in several plows when you can get *one* plow that does the work of three or four, and at *reasonable cost*. Send for *complete story* of the "Universal" and letters from farmers who use "Universals." We gladly send this information free. Merely say on postal, "Tell me more about the new plow." Then put your name and address below and send postal to

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO.
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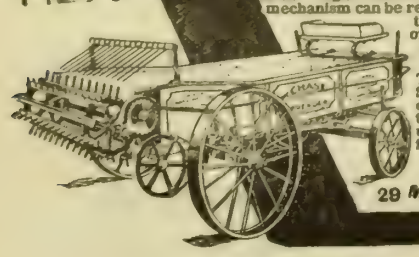


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THE FARM



Kansas has been blessed by abundant snows this winter—the last and most valuable falling last week and covering the state from 8 to 15 inches deep. The winter's snows have caused some loss among stockmen and farmers in the western third of Kansas—this due to poor preparation for the winter on account of feed scarcity. Our advices, however, would indicate that the live stock losses have not been so great as reported by the daily press. The snow has been called the "poor man's fertilizer"—so because it gives to the soil abundant moisture, and without moisture crops cannot grow. With a normal rainfall from this time on the spring planting stands a good chance to produce abundantly. The rainfall as needed or in quantity required is a thing we cannot bank on, but we can make the moisture now contained in the ground go farther and do more good than the same moisture in other years. Plow deep for spring crops. Put the seed bed in the best possible physical condition. Keep down the weeds and cultivate not only to destroy weeds, but to conserve moisture. Let every farmer so handle his fields that the subsoil will be a reservoir well filled with water. We talk about the acre below the one we farm. There can be a reservoir below the soil's surface, as well as one on the surface, if we will build it. Back up good cultivation and deep plowing by good seed and good stands and it is possible to make amends for short rainfall.

Go into the spring planting season determined to do a little better farming than last year. Improvement in farm methods a little year by year will accomplish wonders in satisfaction and profit. Make a plan before beginning the spring work, and stick to that plan the season through. One thing to figure on is a rotation of crops. Much has been written on the subject, but too little practiced by western farmers. In the older farming sections rotation of crops is as prayerfully followed as is the fertilizing of the soil. Crop rotation means nothing more or less than a plan by which the land is not planted to the same crop many years in succession. Science has taught that each crop requires special substances in quantities peculiar to itself, or special substances in a certain state of combination. This being true, it necessarily follows that the soil will be more able to meet the demands of any particular crop whenever the intervals at which that crop is grown are longest. Suppose a soil contains abundant mineral matter, and that soil is sown to wheat year after year. The wheat will use all the available nitrogen and soon the field will no longer produce wheat—although the field is as rich in mineral as at the beginning. Other crops grown in this same soil would draw upon the mineral or upon a different set of plant food elements which would exhaust the soil of these elements and after years profitable production of such crops would be out of the question. If, on the other hand, crops are grown alternately, each would draw especially upon its particular set of plant foods, and the result would be increased crops for a greater length of time. Two other important considerations should be given to any system of rotation. Crops have a marked difference not only in the amount of food materials that are taken from the soil, but also in the capacity which they possess for absorbing their food from different classes of soils. They also differ in the amount of crop residue that is left on the field. Root crops leave the least amount and clover and grasses most. This latter point is important because the crop residue is one source of soil humus. Consequently, for maintaining the proper physical condition of a soil and to keep all its sets of mineral plant food elements well balanced so as to obtain the largest crops for the greatest length of time, crop rotation is quite necessary.

Our correspondence with subscribers indicates a feeling that there is very little chance in Kansas for the renter to make good—to make a living for himself and family and at the same time forge ahead to the extent that he may become the owner of a farm. This editor has notions regarding the relations of landlord and tenant which he will some day present at greater length than these notes will permit. Suffice it now to say that the tenant has as good a chance in Kansas as anywhere else. We know of dozens of renters who have made money and are now owners, and we know of dozens now renting who are making money who could, if they so desired, buy good farms. The real evil of the renting system as existing in Kansas at this time results very largely through the renter's own disposition. There are too many renters who are poor farmers, just as there are too many land owners who are poor farmers. Many land owners are not prosperous, for the same reason that the renter is not prosperous. It is our observation that tenants as a class are today much better farmers than ten years ago. The difficulty of a poor renter to obtain a farm is responsible for this improvement. We believe that land owners are looking for good and permanent tenants. That such tenants can get favorable terms. That the renter must improve his farming methods or within a few years he will not be able to get a farm. A large and respectable and prosperous class of farmers are renters, and the numbers of that class will increase. It is within the hands of the renter himself to improve his surroundings and make possible more favorable terms with the landlord. The overbearing and miserly landlord will always be with us, but he is in the minority and his kind will become fewer, if the tenant stands for his rights and in return gives good service to the owner of the land. It may be interesting to know that one of every three Kansas farmers is a renter. During the last ten years the number of Kansas farms have increased 4,743, and of this increased number 4,472 are operated by tenants. The land owner must study the tenant problem and the tenant the landlord's problem.

The prices paid the farmer for his products during the past ten years have increased, and during the decade he has received higher prices than ever before during a similar period. It is not the price the farmer has received which has increased the cost of the city man's living to the point of prohibition. The city man himself is to be blamed. He has pitched his living on a higher plane than ever before and on a plane higher—much higher—than his class in any other country has done or can do. The extravagances resulting from a meal to meal existence has permitted the multiplication of small grocers, butchers and provisioners, the like of which in numbers this nor any other country has ever seen, and these men with their families, rents, horseshoeing, delivery boys, telephones, insurance, etc., must be supported by the man who consumes the commodities so distributed. The high cost of living problem—or rather the cost of high living—is not a thing which needs cause the farmer to worry—when the city resident gets tired of paying high prices he will cut out the unnecessary cost of distribution.

If possible to avoid it, do not rake and burn the corn stalks or other rubbish which may be on the field when preparing for the spring planting. The soil needs all this rubbish that the humus required may be supplied. Cut the corn stalks and plow them under. They will rot, and going back into the soil their decay will cause the soil to take up and hold more moisture, cause it to work better, and produce more prolifically. Besides, the available plant food will be increased. A large part of our soils are sick through lack of humus. Get back into the soil every possible vestige that grew thereon.

Are the farm implements in condition to begin the spring work without causing delay when work time comes? If not, this is the last call for their repair. Planting time will be on before you realize it. When you are ready to plow

you can't afford to spend a day scouring the plow. When the first crop of alfalfa is ready to cut you can't afford to spend a day or two getting repairs for the mower. The winter season affords the golden opportunity to make ready for the busy season. Do you so use it?

Clover and Timothy in Wheat.

C. A. J., Bancroft, Kan., writes: "What is the advisability of sowing a mixture of timothy and clover in wheat this spring, the wheat being on plowed land, but poor stand? Also have about eight acres of wheat, less than one-half stand. Would it do to drill oats on this land, leaving as much of the wheat as possible by drilling crosswise? Land was well plowed last spring and listed to corn and well cultivated. Would like the opinion of readers on the foregoing."

The subscriber can in his locality do the things he desires with successful results if seasonal conditions are favorable.

Employing the Hired Man.

One of the most successful farmers and handlers of men in the northwest has for years followed the somewhat novel plan outlined below by Farm Stock and Home, of Minneapolis:

"When hiring a man he engages him for the entire season, say for eight months, at a total of $240. Assuming the time of beginning work to be April 1st, the hired man is credited for April and May with $18 per month. In June a credit of $20 is placed to his account. July he receives a credit of $22. During August this amount is raised to $30, and in September, when harvest wages begin to appeal to the man hired on the ordinary flat schedule, his month's credit is $35. There remains due him for the entire period $93, which is distributed over the remaining two months.

"This secures the farmer from loss by the hand's quitting without warning and without cause. It also is to the advantage of the man who hires out. He knows just what he is to have each month of the period, and if he leaves before his time is out there can be no dispute as to the amount due him. This plan eliminates lost time for rainy days, and it assures to the man who 'totes fair' a fair rate for the entire season, and in addition to that holds out to him the inducement of excellent wages during the late fall. On the other hand by this method the farmer is protected against the common practice of quitting at the beginning of harvest. Altogether the plan commends itself to the careful attention of the business farmer."

Need of Growing More Spuds.

Too many of the farmers of today are buying the things they should grow. It is not an unusual thing in Topeka to see farmers buying cabbage, potatoes, salt meat, canned goods, etc., from the stores. In line with this observation this is a good suggestion from J. H. Miller, director of college extension of Kansas Agricultural College:

"The produce dealers of one county in north central Kansas shipped into that county since July, 1911, over 25 cars of potatoes, not counting any smaller shipments. It was a bad potato season, of course, and yet I happen to know of one farmer in that county who raised over 100 bushels of potatoes from an acre. People grumble about hard times and yet pay out thousands of dollars for food that they should raise. I was in a town in western Kansas in December when a car of potatoes was being unloaded and the entire lot was sold to farmers. I spent the night with one farmer who grew enough potatoes on one acre, without irrigation, for his family of five, for the whole season, up to the time of new potatoes. Six rows 30 feet long in a town lot in central Kansas produced enough potatoes for a small family from August to January. In 1910, however, this same plot produced 24 bushels of good potatoes.

"Why not a statewide movement for 'potatoes for the family'? Why should not every farmer give more attention to the matter of growing this staple food? Why not set aside a good half acre on every farm on which there should be grown from 50 to 100 bushels of potatoes? Down in old Maine farmers often grow 500 bushels of potatoes from a single acre. In Denmark yields of 1,000 bushels are not uncommon. I wish every farmers' institute and Grange in Kansas would announce an 'honor roll' for men and boys who would grow from a half acre over the average yield in bushels. Fix the minimum limit for each county for upland and lowland.

"Let's talk about the 'Potato Half Acre' and its possibilities until there will be a hundred men in every county who will see what can be grown from that small amount of ground."

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK.

(Continued from page 5.)

In this way we could materially improve our swine herds without changing breeds.

Breeders of hogs will do well to pay more attention to the utility end of the business and much less to the fad end, as illustrated by the pedigree craze, shape of head, ear, nose, dish of face, etc. The one great need today in the hog business is a hog with size, quality and prolificacy, combined with early maturity. Such a hog is best described as the kind that never lies to the assessor; that is, he is born after the assessor is around this year, and marketed weighing 300 pounds before the assessor comes back next year. Some such hogs may be found in almost any of the well known breeds. With careful selection and judicious mating it is surprising how rapidly this type can be revived. In addition to the evil results of "fadism," the exclusive use of a corn diet and the policy of breeding from immature sires and dams have been detrimental both from the standpoint of size and prolificacy. It is safe to say that over 75 per cent of all the sires and dams used in the state of Kansas are under one year of age. It has been clearly proven by experimental work that pigs from young sows are inferior in every way to those from mature sows. The continued use of young sires and dams, especially when associated with corn feeding, will cause marked deterioration in any breed of swine.

In conclusion I wish to once more emphasize the importance of utility in all classes of stock. Beware of "fadism" in any of its various forms. Demand masculinity in the sires and femininity in the dams. Also remember that the best results can only be obtained where careful selection is combined with intelligent mating and the proper feeding and management of the animals.

Silage At the Stations.

Here is the meat of experiments conducted by our various stations:

Missouri found in a steer feeding experiment where corn silage was compared with hay, $1.07 for every 100 pounds of beef was saved by the use of silage.

Illinois station in bulletin 73 found corn ensilage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder when all costs were considered.

Ohio station found they could produce butter fat 9 cents cheaper per pound by using silage than they could when using hay. A like difference was found in milk production.

The Indiana station found the silo the most economic means of producing both beef and mutton in three well conducted experiments. They also found corn ensilage to be worth from $5.50 to $6.50 per ton when fed to fattening steers and sheep. This in the light of the fact that corn ensilage will not cost the farmer more than $2 a ton should be convincing argument.

The Mississippi station found corn ensilage in the South the most economic means of producing both milk and butter.

Pennsylvania station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of $6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economic in the raising of young stock.

Massachusetts found in a steer feeding test corn silage to produce meat cheaper than where hay was used.

Ontarian Experiment Station found they could save $63 on every $200 invested in feed if they used corn ensilage in preference to hay in feeding cattle.

Kansas Experiment Station not only produced beef cheaper with silage in the ration, but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry fodder steers. They found corn ensilage when put in the silo would keep for five or six years and retain its feeding value.

Michigan Experiment Station has been using silos since 1881 and has found in several experiments ensilage to be the most economic form of feeding the corn plant to live stock.

This is the critical time of year in the hog business. A little care is worth dollars about farrowing time. Kill the lice, stop drafts of cold air, and build fenders in the cots so the sow will not overlay the pigs.

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If you are about to buy a new car, insist that it be equipped with Diamond Tires before you place the order. The car will cost no more with Diamonds than with cheap tires.

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There are Diamond dealers everywhere—there's one near you. And Fifty-Four Diamond Service Stations that take care of Diamond tire users. If you don't know who is your nearest Diamond dealer, write

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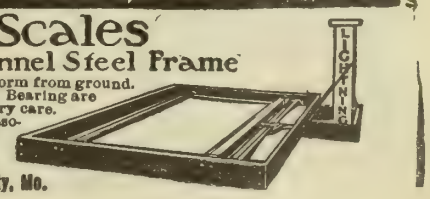
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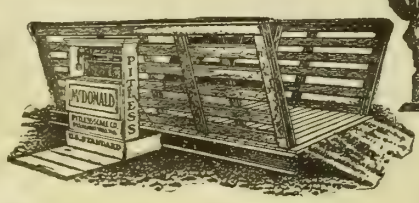
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LIVE STOCK



Keep corn away from brood sows about to farrow. Corn has killed many a fine litter and many a good sow. Corn is good, but all corn is bad.

The quickest money is in the growth of the young pigs. They should be pushed as rapidly as possible without interfering with their digestion. Keep the pig fat and keep the pigs growing.

Give the brood sow a variety of feed so that she may keep up both her condition and her appetite. The demands on her are heavy and must be met in the feed.

The colt crop really does not cost much, and, as prices go, it will bring in a considerable revenue. Colts or mules can be made a strong side line.

If the sow eats chickens or pigs there is something lacking in her feed, something which her system needs and her appetite craves. More often than not the addition of meat meal or tankage to her ration will cure the bad habit and, at the same time, add to her health and vigor of growth.

Letters coming from farmers in different sections of the state all speak of the bright outlook for the pure-bred swine business. The cholera got some hogs, and the cholera scare got many more, so that there is now a scarcity of hogs which must be supplied, and now is the time to buy.

If foot-rot should get into the flock it may be handled by thoroughly cleaning the feet, paring them if necessary, and then applying a weak solution of copper sulphate. After this treatment the whole of the hoof should be thoroughly coated with coal tar that has been warmed to the temperature of fresh milk.

The record price for cattle placed on the Chicago market at this season of the year was taken down the other day by a Montana man. The lot consisted of 34 beef steers which averaged 1,586 pounds and which sold at $8.15. The cattle were fattened on a ration of alfalfa and beet pulp. They were placed on feed October 27 and showed a gain of 2½ pounds daily.

Professor Mumford says: "Hogs pay $18 to $38 per acre for pasture. In Missouri a hog-feeding contest with corn at 60 cents and no account of labor or fertilizer, an acre of bluegrass pastured with 14 hogs, 140 days, was worth $18.80; an acre of clover, 12 hogs, 90 days, $37.59; an acre of rape, oats and clover, 10 hogs, 78 days, $22.02; cow peas, 12 hogs, 32 days, $17.71; corn and cow peas, 10 hogs, 32 days, $35.40 an acre."

The amount of grain required to produce a given amount of gain in pigs varies in proportion with the age and weight of the pig, but will range from 350 to 500 pounds of grain for 100 pounds of gain. The forage crop which would give the best results during the season would be a mixture of oats and rape, since this could be pastured earlier than the oats and peas, although if other grass is available for earlier feed the oats and peas would make a more valuable feed late in the season, since the grain produced helps out materially in finishing the pigs for market.

A little pig loves sunshine and needs it almost as much as he needs food. Dryness, sunshine, warmth, fresh air, freedom from drafts, and exercise are of primary importance in raising pigs. These secured, the battle is half won. In putting up buildings the six requirements just mentioned must be kept constantly in mind; not one can be neglected. These houses, however, need not be expensive. A good single-walled house need not cost over $10 to $20 a pen, and double-walled $20 to $30 a pen. Very good sheds are sometimes made for less than $10 a pen.

Hog Conditions.

Concerning the hog buniess, will say that if the conditions everywhere are like they are here, there will be a scarcity of hogs when another corn crop is in sight. People here have sold and gotten rid of all the hogs they could.

It is my opinion that if we should have a good corn crop here this fall, hogs will be very high, especially stock hogs, in this community.—W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

Cough Remedy for Hogs.

I am a reader of KANSAS FARMER, which, I think, is the leading farm paper. I note you have asked for a remedy for a bad cough in hogs. I have one of my own that is easy to get without cost. If you have eight or ten head of hogs, dig about 3 or 4 pounds of poke root, of which every farmer has plenty. Build a fire in the yard, put the root in the wash boiler and cook until tender and very strong in solution. After it is cool, give a half pint to each hog in slop or milk. Do this twice a day for a week, then stop for a weak and repeat. This has never failed for me in two years of use. The cough will cease in three or four days. The hogs don't mind drinking it in slop and they will acquire a ravenous appetite. I had a sow two years ago that had a very bad cough. She would cough until she had the thumps. I gave her this poke root tea and in four days she was all right and has been right ever since. I told some of my neighbors about it, but they seem to prefer to go to a drug store and buy a remedy rather than to dig one. Nearly all of my neighbors lost hogs last fall and this winter, but I have not lost a hog, although they developed a cough. It disappeared as soon as I made up and gave them some poke root tea. They have such appetites that they are just wild when I go to feed them.—MELVIN WILLIAMSON, Columbus, Kan.

Hog Conditions.

I have not been away from home lately, so I know but very little of conditions existing elsewhere, but, in my opinion, there will be no very great demand for hogs in this locality until there is another crop in sight. On the divides, or away from the streams, where there is no alfalfa, if you ask a farmer how he is fixed for hogs, almost invariably he will tell you that he has all he can use until there are prospects for another crop. The hog business is rather dull in this part of the country, just as the horse business was a few years ago, but just as sure as there is another corn crop raised, the man with the hogs will surely wear diamonds. I had occasion to buy a hog last week to butcher, and went to a buyer who had 125 head, ranging from 10-pound pigs to old, slab-sided sows, but none of them were fat enough to butcher. Along the streams there are a few herds averaging about 100 head to the herd, but they are fewer than the herds of smaller numbers. In regard to the cholera situation, it is almost unknown here, and as to the pure-bred hog business, I see nothing discouraging about it. Although it is true that we do not get the big, hot-air prices we did a few years ago when a man would rather show his check book than the hog he purchased, the price is so that no farmer can afford to be without a pure-bred sire at least, and the farmer is the backbone of the pure-bred business.—L. B. BONER, Lenora, Kan.

The Hog Situation.

In regard to the present situation in the pure-bred swine business, I will say that I think it is very good.

Men are beginning to learn that it does not pay to feed high priced corn and alfalfa to inferior stock. They are also learning that it takes as much time to feed and care for scrub stock as it does for pure-bred stock.

When we sell a bushel of corn we all want the highest available price. Why not sell the corn through pure-bred hogs, as they will make the most pounds of gain and command the highest market

price when sent to our packing centers? As the hog cholera has swept many thousands of hogs from the farms, as well as driven thousands upon thousands of immature hogs and brood sows to market, I cannot help but think that the demand for breeding hogs is going to be heavy for some time to come.

Corn at the present price and of such low quality that the farmers cannot afford to shell and keep it through the summer months is, of course, an obstacle to the swine business. My experience along this line is to raise all the hogs I can feed and take good care of. Nothing pays such good interest on the investment.

I raise Duroc Jerseys exclusively, but am willing for any man to raise the kind he prefers, though I always encourage him to raise pure-bred hogs.

Last, but not least, comes the fostering of our farm papers. Our farm papers prosper as the farmers prosper, and the reverse of this is also true. Without our farm papers, farming would be a burden.

I think letters from our friends and neighbors, giving each others ideas and experiences, are a good thing. If the farmers could raise more stock and sell their grain through them our agricultural states would be better producing states. I also advocate the use of pure-bred sires, the selection of better seed, deep tilling, crop rotation, etc. I could write a great deal more, but as you did not ask for an extended reply, I will leave room for some one else to fill this page.—R. C. BEACHLER, Mahaska, Kan.

NOTE—Come again. We want to hear more from such men.—EDITOR.

Hog Conditions.

The future situation of the pure-bred swine business is, in my opinon, on the sandy side, at least for a short time. The cholera or swine plague has so discouraged many young breeders and farmers that many of them have almost quit the hog business owing to their heavy losses and high price of feed and shortage of crops. Those who are abundantly supplied with alfalfa on their farms will forge ahead with as much vim and vigor as heretofore. Here in the southern part of the state, in what is termed the wheat belt, the high prices of grain and mill feeds have deteriorated the swine business to a certain degree, but as soon as the harvest has come and gone and the shoots on the corn begin to show, then Mr. Farmer and hog man and also Mr. Breeder will realize that he has missed a good opportunity by not buying his necessary brood stock this spring.

I feel that as soon as the corn begins to heave in sight, everyone will awaken from his trance and the future prosperity of the hog business will at once show a marked improvement, and a healthy growth of the industry will be materially on the sunny side. I would urge every one who is short on brood stock to purchase his necessary supply. We have a bright prospect for fair prices for pork for at least another year, therefore it is just the proper time to get a few good pure-breds on the farm. I will leave it to the editor of KANSAS FARMER to explain in detail the difference in the cost of producing the pure-bred and the scrub—it is from 25 to 30 per cent in favor of the pure-bred.—A. BLANK, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Oxford, Kan.

Warning to Kansas Horsemen.

My attention has been directed to the fact that attempts are being made in the south and southeastern part of Kansas by certain stallion "peddlers" to sell to prospective stallion purchasers a number of stallions claimed to be pure-breds, but whose pedigrees are absolutely worthless. The most of these so-called pedigrees are large, profusely decorated affairs bearing the name of the American Draft Horse Association, of Des Moines, Iowa. Stallions with these worthless pedigrees must stand for public service in Kansas under their true colors—grades.

Over a hundred stallions registered with this so-called American Horse Registry Association have been sold to unsuspecting Kansas purchasers in the past few years, many at very high prices. They have proven to be simply grades and scrubs having at most two or three top crosses, and in many cases the breeding is entirely unknown. When such injury and injustice is done, not only to stallions are sold as pure-breds a great the purchaser but also to the mare owners who patronize such a stallion thinking he is a pure-bred. This is one reason why a stallion license law is an absolute necessity. Under its provisions the state inspects the pedigree of every stallion standing for public service, and provides a means whereby the mare owner may know just exactly the breeding of every stallion standing for public service in every community in the state. To obtain this information the mare owner has but to read the state license issued for the stallion he may wish to patronize. In case this license is not posted, as required by law, the mare owner should send a card to the State Live Stock Registry Board at Manhattan, and the desired information will be furnished.

Contrasted with these conditions under the present stallion law, investigation has shown that in 1909, a year before we had a stallion law, 41 per cent of all the stallions in the state which were claimed to be and advertised as "pure-bred," "registered," and "full blood," etc., were simply grades and scrubs. This shows the absolute necessity of a state stallion law, not only for protection against "peddlers" who are trying to foist upon unsuspecting purchasers stallions with fake pedigrees and those barred from public service in other states, but also against any stallion owner who might be deceiving his patrons in regard to the breeding of his stallion.

Purchasers of stallions claimed to be pure-bred should insist that such stallions pass as pure-bred and sound by the State Live Stock Registry Board before settlement is made for the same.—C. W. MCCAMPBELL, Secretary State Live Stock Registry Board.



More Milk Without Increasing Ration

Man, asserting his dominion over all creatures, has converted the cow into a machine to transform her feed into milk. In her natural state the cow gave milk only for a brief period to nourish her offspring, but in her domesticated condition, she must yield milk in abundance nearly the year round. As a big milk supply can be obtained only by giving its equivalent in feed, the tendency has been toward overfeeding, and consequent impaired digestion, etc. Furthermore, the healthy animal wastes a lot of feed through non-digestion—in fact, you can fatten your hogs on the grain that passes through your cows and other stock undigested.

Now, considering the tendency to impaired digestion and the natural waste of nutrition, why not avail yourself of "The Dr. Hess Idea" which strengthens digestion. Given in a small dose twice a day.

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saves a part of the wasted feed, expels the worms and relieves minor stock ailments. Eighteen years' test has firmly established Dr. Hess Stock Tonic as a necessity to profitable feeding. Every ingredient is recommended by our ablest medical writers. Dr. Hess is himself a graduate of both human and veterinary medicine. An extra quart of milk each week covers the cost.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at $1.60 or 100 lbs. at $5.00. (Except in Canada and extreme West and South.) Use it all winter and spring. If it don't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on the guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

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1¼ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25 lb. pail $2.50. (Except in Canada and the Extreme West.) Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Booklet, free.

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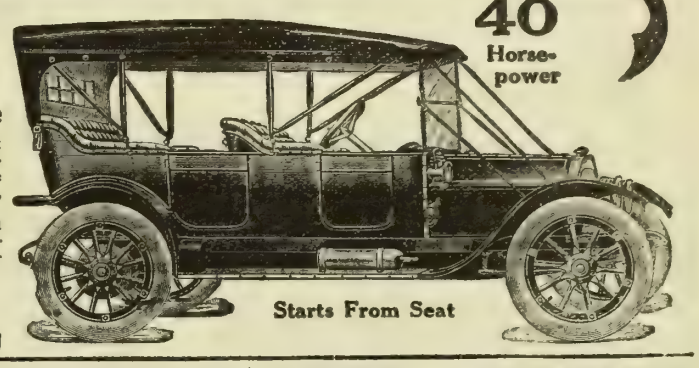
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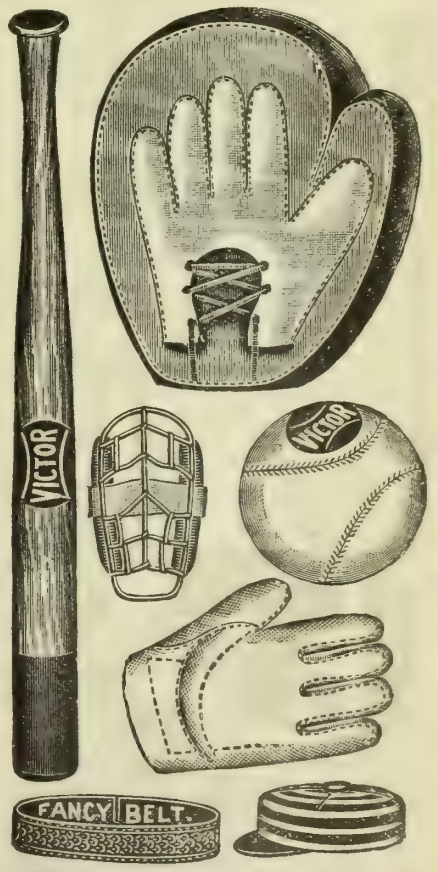
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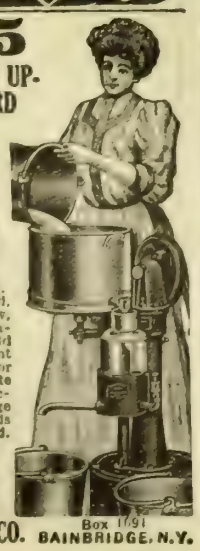
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DAIRY



Answering L. E. K., Emporia: A silo 14 by 28 feet will hold enough silage to supply 20 cows with about 30 pounds silage per day for eight months.

Once for all we will again answer a question which, in spite of all we have written this winter, but regarding which every week someone asks. Good silage is in no way injurious to the milch cow or the quality of milk or cream. The last letter we have is one asking whether or not silage will cause tuberculosis. No! No!

There is no way by which the producing ability of dairy cows can be so quickly and economically increased as by the use of a pure-bred sire from a large producing dam of a heavy producing strain. If you would have better milkers you cannot avoid using a dairy-bred bull.

It is amusing to hear a dairyman say that his cow gives so many pounds of milk or fat a day "on pasture alone." If a cow has all the good pasture she can consume she will yield all she is capable of giving. The thing we continually strive for is to secure a combination of feeds as good as pasture.

"When oleomargarine is permitted to be colored in semblance or imitation of butter, it gives the dealers an opportunity to sell it as butter. It then becomes a counterfeit, and where counterfeiting is possible, competition is impossible. The dairy interests do not fear the selling of oleomargarine, but they do fear the counterfeiting of butter," says Governor Hoard.

Dairy farming in Kansas is easy. It is easy to grow the right feed. The hand separator plan makes it easy to market the product. The cash plan for cream makes getting the money easy. The money is easy to spend—but it is easy to buy the things the money pays for. In Kansas it is easier to convert the cow's product into cash than in any other state.

J. W. R., Missouri, asks if dehorning an aged bull will injure his breeding qualities. Is ensilage a good feed for a bull? No permanent harm will result from dehorning an aged bull. Do the dehorning, if possible, out of the breeding season, giving bull time to recover from the shock before breeding season is on. Ensilage is a good feed for a bull. Feed to bull as you would to other stock.

L. C. H., Garnett, Kan., wants to know what we would think of crossing Aberdeen-Angus on Holsteins. His idea is to get a cow that will produce a lot of milk and a calf that will make first-class beef. Our advice is not to do it. We know the results will be disappointing. The worst feature of the scheme is that no one can foretell the results. It does not pay to mix breeds in this manner.

A subscriber asks how much space we will devote in our annual dairy number to a discussion of the dual purpose cow versus the dairy-bred cow. We had arranged for no discussion. However, if KANSAS FARMER readers will place their ideas in writing we will print some of the best letters. In fact, for the best letter on the subject we will give a standard work on dairying. This is a good opportunity to express yourself. Have the letters reach us not later than March 10.

A farmer a few days ago told me that the cream check was the handiest thing about the farm. I asked him what about the egg check. Said he did not get a check for eggs. The eggs his wife exchanged at the store for the family living, but the cream check was to the farm what the eggs were to the house. He said the cream check was a "pick up," like the eggs. Why not a larger cream check from the same number of cows? It is easy to get it. Many farmers have learned the way to increase the cream check, and each year more are learning.

New York dairymen are wide awake to the value of alfalfa as a milk feed, and every effort is being made by the dairy farmers of that state to get a "set" of alfalfa. These men are wise. Circumstances force them to dairy. They must have protein feeds to produce milk, and they know it. Is it not strange that one-half the dairy farmers of Kansas are without alfalfa, while most of them have land adapted to its growing and need not worry about getting the soil in shape to grow profitable crops?

From this time until grass the milch cow will experience trying times. She will have tired of the sorghum and Kafir roughage and of the prairie hay. When the sun begins to shine warm in the early spring the cow does not eat well unless supplied with feed more appetizing than usual. It is a good plan to hold in reserve some choice feed for this time of year. Sheaf oats, alfalfa hay or bright millet fed late in the spring will be relished by the cows. If you do not have these, provide them for next year. Variety is one essential in the feeding of milch cows for best results.

Do you know in dollars and cents what was the income from the dairy herd last year? Do you know how near that income came to meeting the actual cash outlay for living and farm expenses? If the amount received in the shape of cream checks did not offset the cash outlay for these two items you are not producing for sale as much butter-fat as you should. This income should at least measure the extent of your dairy operations. Hundreds of Kansas farmers have done that much, and many more.

The dairy cow will smile, the milk pail will be filled to overflowing, and the cream check will be larger if those of you who have silos will fill the silo with oats for summer feeding. If you have not yet bought a silo, buy in time to fill with oats and feed out before time to fill again with corn. You will never know until you have tried it how much money a silo will make for you as a means of supplementing dry and short pastures. If you are located in the eastern third of Kansas, sow cow peas with the oats. This combination makes silage par excellence, and the cow peas will do the land good.

A writer who says he is a good judge of dairy cows sets forth in an exchange how his judgment stood him well at a public sale. He bought two grade cows for $11.50 and $12 each. The $12 cow produced in three milking periods of nine months each an average of 7,000 pounds of milk and 320 pounds of butter, that sold at an average of 30 cents, and the skim milk added at 20 cents per cwt. makes an average income of $105.40, at a cost of $43.40 for feed, or an average profit of $62. The $11.50 cow produced in the same time an average of 5,700 pounds of milk, and 325 pounds of butter that sold for 30 cents per pound, which made an average income of $104.50 at a cost of $47.50, making a net profit of $57 per year. It is too bad other good judges of cows were not present to push the price up a bit. This shows what a man who knows his business can do.

Holstein Official Records.

The Holstein-Freisian Association reports official seven-days' test on 265 cows. This herd of 265 animals, of which over one-half were heifers with first or second calves, produced in seven consecutive days, 105,087.1 pounds of milk containing 3,702.656 pounds of butter fat; thus showing an average of 3.52 per cent fat. The average production for each animal was 396.6 pounds of milk containing 13.972 pounds of butter fat; equivalent to over 56.6 pounds, or nearly 27 quarts of milk per day, and 16.3 pounds of the best commercial butter per week. While the averages for this issue are not quite as large as those for the last; yet considering that the herd is somewhat younger, they are nearly as large, and the milk again shows a fat content of above 3.5 per cent.



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Owner Uses a Tubular



DAIRYMEN making most money use high producing cows and the highest producing cream separator, Mr. J. W. Clise, successful business dairyman of Redmond, Wash., owns Netherhall Brownie IX, world's record Ayrshire cow shown above. He uses and recommends the

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



Others, too numerous to mention, likewise use Tubulars exclusively. Tubulars are winners. Twice the skimming force. Skim faster and twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks. Tubulars produce best and most cream—make a profit no other separator can get. Other separators taken in part payment for Tubulars. Ask for free trial.

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Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

Big Check for a Side Line.

George Denison, of Altamont, during January sold to his cream buyer $83.35 worth of butter fat from 13 cows. The Altamont Journal says: "Dairying is only a side line for Mr. Denison. He is one of our leading farmers and stock buyers. He raises his own feed and is not out money in keeping the stock he has on hand. The above sum of money for January butter fat does not represent the value of the milk Mr. Denison has left to feed his hogs. The income that Mr. Denison gets from his milk cows makes a nice business within itself, say nothing of the money made from other lines."

Co-operative Breeding in Wisconsin.

In a recent issue of Prairie Farmer is described the results of co-operative breeding in Holstein herds in Dodge county, Wis. The first Holstein cattle were brought into that section more than 40 years ago, and soon won favor. E. E. Randall was a pioneer breeder, S. B. Jones another. The Randall herd bull, Duke of Wild Rose, left some fine daughters to which much of the dairy stock in the community now trace. The owners of some half dozen herds of purebreds, co-operated in the early 90's, tested their animals, weeded out poor ones, banished the scrub bull from that section, built modern stables and silos and made other improvements. Purebred bulls have been used exclusively for many years, the average price paid for herd headers being about $100. All good calves are raised. Heifers are bred to freshen at 2 years or a little older. Cows are kept healthy and vigorous by means of sanitary surroundings. Herds are regularly tested for tuberculosis, but reactions are rare. A selling association conducts public sales to which members may consign their animals. Last year's sale averaged $230 on 175 head of cattle.

Proper Use of Feed Required.

The Pacific Dairy Review, commenting upon the performance of a California cows which in 12 months produced 998 pounds of butter fat, says the cow ate $120.40 worth of feed. That paper says the feed consisted of silage, green corn, green peas and oats, clover hay and mixed hay as roughage at different periods throughout the year. She consumed daily a mixture composed of 24 pounds of bran, ajax flakes, gluten meal and corn meal.

That is eating some. Indeed we see the so-called practical dairyman throw up his hands and declare that it is extravagance and that such results are worth nothing in the cause of dairy advancement. But, wait a bit; let's reason the thing out. What are cows kept for? To give milk; yes, but in a broader sense we keep them to convert foodstuffs into milk. This being the case, what has the amount that a cow eats to do with the matter? Is it a question whether she eats $129 worth of food in a year or $25 worth? No; it is a question as to what kind of returns she makes on the food, whether she lets it pass through herself unassimilated, puts it into flesh or whether she simply refuses to eat it through a lack of capacity to handle it.

You have a given amount of foodstuffs that you raise on your farm or buy, and the object of your being in the dairy business is to convert it into milk. If one cow can manufacture it all into milk, why use two, three or possibly six, which number of average cows it would require to produce what this cow alone accomplished? She produced as much as six average cows do, but she did not eat the food that six average cows would consume. Here is where you gain by the cow that has dairy capacity, which is nothing more nor less than a capacity to convert food into milk with a minimum waste. A manufacturer, who needs 100 horsepower to operate his plant, does not install 10 boilers and 10 engines to accomplish the result. Why? Because it is wasteful. Every boiler and every engine consumes a part of the fuel before any of it becomes available for power. The aggregate of this loss, the wear-and-tear, the friction, the escaping heat and so on in the 10 engines and boilers is many times greater than it is in an efficient 100-horse-power boiler and engine. So you never see 10 small boilers and engines doing the work that one big one can do. It is the same with cows. If they are efficient, of big capacity and rightly cared for one can do the work of three, four and even six ordinary ones and save money by doing it. There are too many low-power, inefficient cows taxing the dairymen. The trouble with too many dairymen is that they figure they have a certain number of cows that they must feed. If they would reason in the opposite direction, that is, that they have feed that they want to convert into milk as economically as possible, their reasoning would lead to better results. You don't keep cows to feed; you have feed and must have cows to convert it into something that you can sell to best advantage. Some dairymen keep cows as though they liked to see them eat, just as you see people enjoying a feast.

Pony Winners.

This is a picture of Master Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kan., Route No. 2, and his Shetland pony, "Don," which was given to him last December by KANSAS



"DON."
Given to Emil Osburn, Chapman, Kan., Rural Route No. 2.

FARMER. Emil writes that he is well pleased with his pony, saddle, bridle and blanket. Emil is a live, wide-awake boy and will make a successful business man. He proved himself a hustler in working for "Don."

We herewith quote in part a letter we received from the mother of little Floyd Ramsey:

"Am sending Floyd's and 'Tom Thumb's' picture. Floyd is too small to write for himself. 'Tom Thumb' is certainly a fine little pony, and Floyd is very proud of him, and so grateful to his grandmother, Mrs. Coggeshall, who



"TOM THUMB."
Given to Floyd Ramsey, El Dorado, Kan., Rural Route No. 4.

helped him to win it. KANSAS FARMER gave him a beautiful pony."—HIS MAMA.

KANSAS FARMER will give away four more pure-bred Shetland ponies with outfits March 30. Any boy or girl living in Kansas has an opportunity of becoming the happy winner of one of these beautiful little fellows. Write for particulars to the Pony Boy, care of KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

A JERSEY CREAM RECORD.

"I have just shipped to Mr. W. S. Mitchell, a Jersey breeder at Garden City, Kan., the 11-months-old Jersey bull which I advertised in KANSAS FARMER. He is out of Rowena and weighed 640 pounds, and is an outstanding calf from every angle. Here is the record of the herd of 15 cows for January—31 days: Sold thirteen 10-gallon cans of cream, 354.4 pounds butter fat, for $114.40, after supplying family on farm and feeding whole milk to a few small calves. One-third of the herd, or five head, were 2-year-old heifers with first calf."—CHESTER THOMAS, Waterville, Kan.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

No Excuse for any Cow Owner Being Without One

There is no reason why any cow owner who sells cream or makes butter should be without a cream separator and there is no excuse why he should not have the best separator.



Any creameryman or experienced dairyman will tell you that a good cream separator will give you a great deal more and a great deal better butter than you can make with any gravity setting system, and equally, of course, more and better cream, if you are selling cream.

The DE LAVAL is acknowledged by creamerymen and the best posted dairymen the world over to be the *"World's Standard"* and the one and only separator that always accomplishes the best results possible and always gives satisfaction.

You cannot make the excuse that you can't afford to buy a De Laval, because it will not only save its cost over any gravity setting in six months and any other separator in a year, but is sold either for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

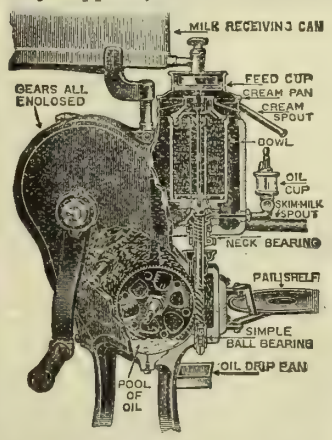
A little investigation will prove to you that the truth of the matter is that you really can't afford to make cream or butter *without* the use of a DE LAVAL cream separator.

The nearest De Laval local agent will be glad to demonstrate this to your own satisfaction, or you may write to us direct.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
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UnitedStatesCreamSeparator
by their recent attempted imitation of its long used oiling system.

The automatic lubricating system of the Interlocking U. S. Cream Separator represents the **most advanced ideas** in separator lubrication. Its gears and spindle bearings are **constantly bathed** in a **spray of fresh, clean oil,** automatically supplied; while the **worn out, dirty oil in turn is drained off** through the overflow tube. There is no danger of the bearings running dry. There is no necessity of using the dirty oil over and over after its lubricating qualities are all used up. **All the possible oil value is automatically secured in the most thorough yet economical manner.**



This extraordinary oiling system which is superior to all others—plus **strong accurately made gears** of the very best material and design—**explains why the U. S. Interlocking Cream Separator runs easier and has longer wearing qualities** than any other cream separator made.

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The harder you work the Louden Hay Carrier and the heavier you load it, the better it shows up. You can't break it down—years of hard service won't send the

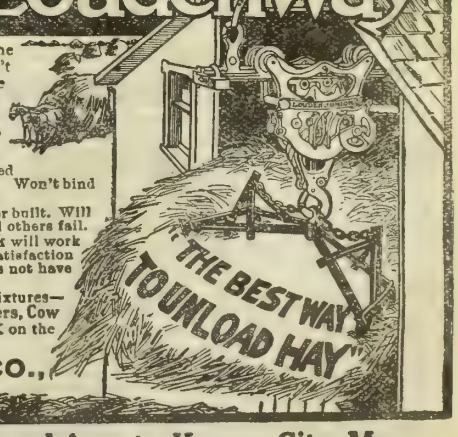
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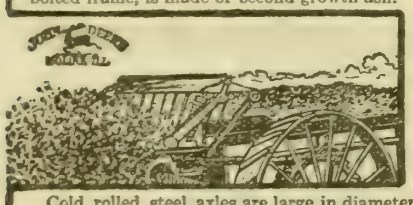
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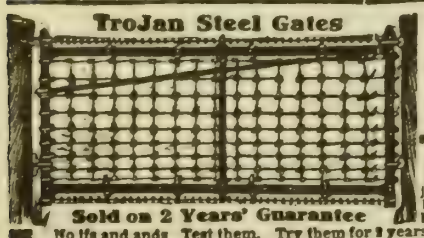
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No longer necessary to worry and fuss with wooden gates. TroJan adjustable steel gates are just as cheap, wear, better, look better, easier to handle than the best wood gate ever made.

1 Gate Free

That's my special offer open to only 1 farmer in each community who will help me introduce TroJan gates. Write today for literature and full particulars. W. K. Voorhees.

POULTRY



Cold weather, snowy weather, sloppy weather, which we are now experiencing, are all bad for early chickens.

If you have not the proper buildings and equipment to raise early chicks after they are hatched, you had better wait for fairer weather before hatching them.

Remember it is the number of chickens you raise to maturity that augments the contents of your pocketbook, and not the number that you may happen to hatch.

When snow covers the ground the hens cannot find the grit necessary to grind their food. This must be supplied to them or there will be a scarcity of eggs, and maybe some soft-shelled ones.

Some poultry breeders will not guarantee the eggs for hatching they sell, if they are to be put in an incubator. This is because so many people do not know how to run an incubator properly, whereas it is supposed that everybody knows how to set a hen.

As roup is so prevalent these days, too many remedies cannot be given, though we have printed quite a number lately. We hear of a new one: Give the sick fowl an ordinary quinine capsule once a day for a week, and a tablespoonful of castor oil twice a week. It is said to be a sure cure.

In Ohio last fall a special agricultural train was sent out over the Ohio & Western Railroad. As the farmers boarded the train to inspect the exhibits, the poultry professors asked 1,483 of them if they kept pure-bred poultry. Only 142 of them answered in the affirmative, showing that the proportion was less than 10 per cent. We have no means of knowing what percentage of Kansas farmers breed pure-bred poultry, but inasmuch as Ohio is a denser and earlier settled state than Kansas, the presumption is that the percentage of pure-bred poultry raisers among the farmers is much less in this state than in Ohio. The percentage in Ohio of less than 10 per cent was considered very low, especially when it is considered that pure-bred poultry is so much more profitable than scrub stock. One of the professors on the train said that pure-bred poultry consume less feed, produce more eggs, and are worth at least one-fourth more to the farmer than mongrel stock.

A correspondent wishes to know how long after mating his pens before the eggs are fertile. Also whether a pure-bred hen once contaminated by a scrub rooster is not thereafter incapacitated from producing pure-bred fowls, even when mated to a pure-bred male of the same breed as herself. Eggs should be fertile within a week after mating of pens, though if the hens were accompanied by another male bird before the mating of the pens, it takes from 10 to 14 days before the influence of the previous male is eliminated. As for the other question of the contamination of a pure-bred hen by a scrub male: Expert embryologists tell us that there is no foundation for the old belief that the hen will never thereafter produce pure-bred chickens. They claim that there can be community of blood in oviparous creatures, like fowls, because the egg is excluded from the body of the hen and warms into life before the fetus-circulation exists. However, this is too fine a science to be discussed in KANSAS FARMER, but it can be taken for granted that after a pure-bred hen has been taken away from one male bird and then mated to a pure-bred male of her own breed, that in three weeks' time the eggs laid will be sure to produce pure-bred chickens of her own breed.

Oberlin, Kan., February 24, 1912.

Dear Sirs:—Have had some cases of crooked tails among my chickens, they carrying their tail feathers on one side. Would like to know the cause of it, and also the remedy. What is the cause of spurs on hens? Please answer through the columns of your paper.—A READER.

ANS.—(1) A crooked tail is caused by some inherent weakness of the part that supports the tail feathers. "Wry tail," as it is technically called, is a disqualification according to the Standard of Perfection, and are thrown out of competition at poultry shows. The defect is supposed to be hereditary, and birds having it should not be used for breeding purposes. Overcrowding when very young is apt to increase the number of wry-tailed chickens. (2) Every chicken that is hatched has the nucleus of spurs, and will grow large on hens when several years old. Hens should be killed before their spurs get large.

Hens' Nests.

The Department of Agriculture gives some good hints about hens' nests. It says that in constructing nest boxes three points should be kept constantly in mind: (1) The box should be of such a nature that it can be readily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected; if it is removable so that it can be taken out of doors, so much the better. (2) It should be placed in the dark, or where there is only just sufficient light for the fowl to distinguish the nest and nest egg. (3) There should be plenty of room on two or three sides of the nest. It is a well-known fact that some hens in seeking a nest will always drive off other hens, no matter how many vacant nests may be available. If the nest is so arranged that it can be approached only from one side, when one hen is driving another from the nest there is likely to be more or less of a combat, the result of which is often a broken egg. This, perhaps, more than any other one thing, leads to the vice of egg-eating. The habit of egg-eating is not contracted where the nests are arranged in the dark and open on two or three sides. Nests for Leghorns or Hamburgs may be made of 6-inch fence boards nailed together so as to form boxes 8x10 inches and 6 inches deep. Where perches are arranged with a platform underneath to catch the droppings the nests may be placed on the floor underneath this platform, the opening in front closed with a door which either lets down from the top or lifts from the bottom. Where nests are placed side by side it is necessary to have the partitions between them of sufficient height so that it will be impossible for a hen to draw eggs from one nest to another. Whenever the nest boxes are filled so full with nest material that a hen can draw an egg from one nest to another, some of the eggs are likely to be broken.

Do Poultry Figures Lie?

The profit in, and the excellence of the poultry business, as a source of easy money have been exploited by adepts with pencils so often, and to such extent, that it has become a standing joke with many people, to say that lead pencils are the greater part of the bigness of the poultry industry. Many writers of good judgment on many subjects seem to lose all sense of proportion when they tackle the poultry business which permits some writers and statisticians to credit any figures of which they may hear or see, as indisputable facts.

The Nebraska Farmer published some statistics, in its issue of February 7, 1912, to show the comparative greatness of the "Record of the Humble Hen" of Nebraska for 1911. A scrutiny of these figures, in comparison with figures in the United States census reports and with those in the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1911, seems to lend color to the suspicion that lead pencils figured largely in casting up the totals.

These figures give Nebraska's egg production as 268,531,014 dozen last year, valued at $40,279,651, at the rate of 15 cents a dozen. The unit price per dozen probably is not open to question. But the quantity production looks a bit stretched. The United States census reports for 1910 place Kansas ahead of Nebraska in number of head of poultry in these states. For the sake of comparison and proportion, it may be admitted that Nebraska had as many

egg producing fowls last year as Kansas. The number in Kansas, according to the census in 1910, was, in round numbers, 15,600,000, including chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and peafowls. Of these, 15,266,000 were chickens. The figures are of hens and roosters together.

To produce 268,531,014 dozen eggs in a year 15,600,000 fowls would have to lay 204 eggs each, or 17 dozen per fowl. Now, admitting for the moment that roosters lay eggs, it has never happened, and likely will not happen for a good many years to come, that 15,600,000 fowls will average 204 eggs per fowl per year. As roosters don't lay eggs the figures mean that the hens had to lay more than an average of 204 eggs each to prove that the figures given don't lie. It is, of course, impossible to say how many of Nebraska's fowls, last year, were roosters. An estimate of one-third is very likely a conservative one. But to give the benefit of the doubt, it may be figured that one-fourth the total number were male birds. On the basis of the estimate used for the total, this would give Nebraska a total of 11,625,000 laying hens to produce 268,531,014 dozen eggs, or over 23 dozen per year per hen—276 eggs—a unit production not made by a dozen hens in the whole state, if, indeed, in the whole world.

As the average egg production per year per hen, taking as many as 10,000,000 hens into consideration, is less than 100 it seem evident that there is something wrong with the system used by those who gathered the statistics upon whichare based the figures in question. Either that or a mistaken value has been placed on the reliability of information furnished, or errors have occurred in the classifying of the information or in the casting up of the totals.

The Kansas hen does not yet yield to the Nebraska hen, either in size or productiveness, and the Kansas hen claims less than $10,000,000 for her 1911 egg crop. The unit price used in calculating the year's total was the same in both states. So it would appear that the figures given out for the 1911 Nebraska egg crop are about four times more than what was, in all probability, the actual production. But even so discounted, the figures still are impressive in their bigness, when compared with the figures in other lines of production, taking into account relative investments and cost of labor.—HENRY GREEN, Marion County, Kan.

Farm Drainage and Good Roads

Several million acres of rich agricultural land in Kansas are unprofitably cultivated every year because they are too wet. If this land—the most fertile in the state—was drained, crop yields might be increased 100 per cent easily. Proper reclamation would mean from 15 to 30 million dollars annually in increased crops. Farmers in wet sections have, by the use of tile, achieved marvelous results. Drainage in this state needs boosting; the possibilities of it need a hearing, the Agricultural Collage has decided. That is why the Drainage and Good Roads Special, carrying engineers from the Agricultural College this week, made a stop at every point on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad from Junction City to Paola.

On file in the office of Mr. Walker are many reports from Kansas farmers who have made money by draining their land. There is Oscar Rhodes, of Cherokee county, who tried tile drainage on five acres of land that had been yuilding only 25 bushels of corn to the acre. Results came quickly for him. The very next year after putting in the tile he raised 300 bushels of corn on that piece of land—60 bushels an acre. Putting in the system cost about $20 an acre.

Another Rhoades, W. H., of Manhattan, put in 20 acres of drains last spring. It was upland, too. On this land no crop worth mentioning had been grown for years. Willows had grown upon it. But last summer—the first season after drainage—Mr. Rhoades raised 50 bushels of corn to the acre on that land. Samples of the corn shown at the Riley County Institute last fall won first prize.

In both of these instances Mr. Walker visited the land, surveyed it and give instructions for laying the tile. These services are furnished free by the college.

Likes it "Fine."

I like Kansas Farmer fine. The articles you have on hog cholera are alone worth the price of the paper. Also I like the class of men you have as live stock advertisers. Your editorials cannot be beaten.—C. C. COATS, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Palmyra, Ill.

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Works Without Pay! Works Every Day! Never Tires!

THOUSANDS of Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engines have been pumping *for years*—in all parts of the country—*pumping like tireless giants.* Working without pay at the hardest tasks. Freeing men, women and children from the *drudgery* that *kills.* Supplying water for *every need.* Doing many *other* kinds of work *while pumping.* The capacity of the Farm Pump Engine is

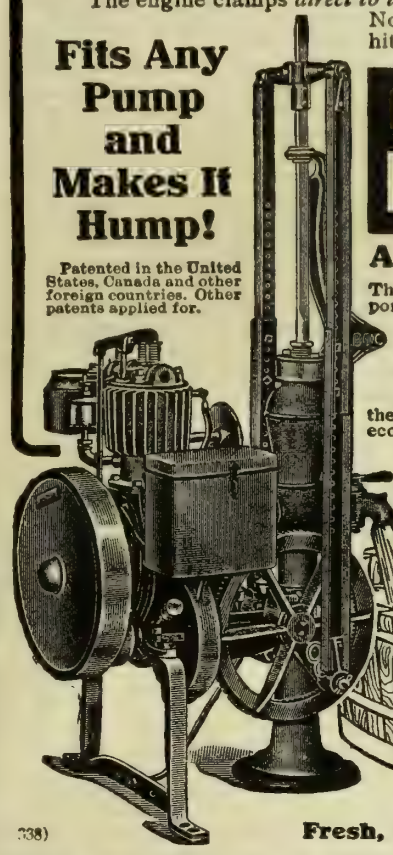
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The engine clamps *direct to the pump*, without bothersome belts or pump jacks. No anchor posts, no special platform required. Just hitch it to the pump and *let 'er go!*



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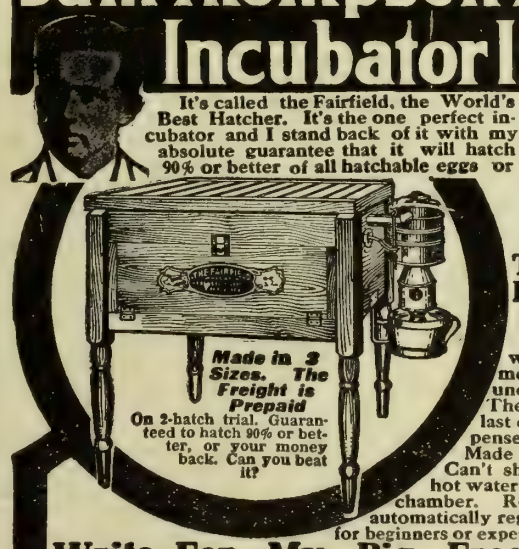
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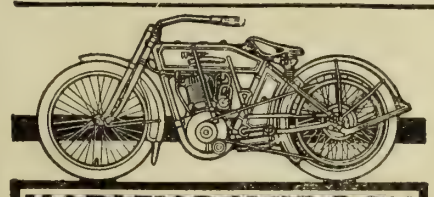
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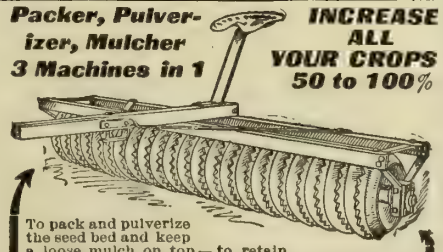
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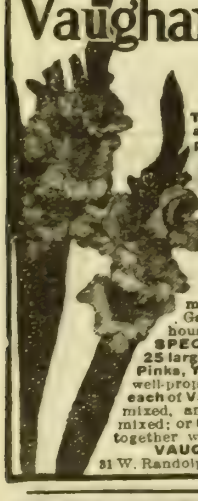
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Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid.

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The best results in flower beds and borders are secured from picked bulbs of superior quality. Vaughan's Flower Bulbs & Roots produce plants that are sure to bloom. Florists and private gardeners have used them for 35 yrs. Our Gladiolus Princeps, Mrs. Frances King and Margaret are famous.

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mailed FREE to all buyers of Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Greenhouse Plants, Shrubs & Hardy Plants. SPECIAL—For $1 we'll send prepaid 25 large Bulbs, comprising new Blues, Pinks, Yellows and Lilacs, in an even, well-proportioned mixture, also 1 ounce each of Vaughan's Spencer Sweet Peas, mixed, and newest tall Nasturtiums, mixed; or 50 small bulbs Gladiolus mixed together with our catalogue, 25c.

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Potatoes

Salzer's Potatoes are known the world over for extreme earliness. The editor of the Rural New Yorker gives to Salzer's Earliest Potato the astonishing yield of 464 bushels per acre!

Salzer's Earliest Potato Collection.

[illegible] consisted of four rare earliest and one later sort, all specially packed, full weight, per bbl. only $4.00. Catalog tells!

For 16 Cents.

10,000 germs of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsnip, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds producing bushels of vegetables and flowers for 16c postpaid.

Big vegetable and farm seed catalogue free for the asking.

John A. Salzer Seed Co.,
226 So. 8th St., La Crosse, Wis.

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The choicest trees of every variety at rock-bottom prices. All carefully selected and inspected. Our splendid system of packing and shipping insures perfect delivery. We guarantee safe arrival of all shipments of seeds or trees. Get our Special Nursery Catalog. Our new 1912 Seed Annual, 196 pages with hundreds of illustrations, and excellent list of spray pumps, is now ready. Write today for this free book.

BARTELDES SEED CO. Oldest Seed House west of Mississippi River. Est. 1866.
807 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

"MORTGAGE-LIFTER" CORN

The best 100-day Corn in existance. Biggest grains and smallest cob. Tops the market. Grows anywhere and stands wet or dry weather better than any other. Send for Free Sample and big 100-page Seed Book.

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10 CHERRY TREES FOR $2.00 prepaid to all points in Kansas and adjoining states. Free catalog of other trees, berry plants, shrubs and flowers.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Master.....George Black, Olathe
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Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
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Intense Farming.

"They used to have a farming rule
Of forty acres and a mule.

Results were won by later men
With forty square feet and a hen.

And nowadays success we see
With forty inches and a bee."

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of truth."
—Lowell.

"If the Grange is going to prosper, it must do the things the farmers want done; it must be active in solving the economic problems that are vital to the state," said State Master Judson of Iowa.

Secretary Freeman of the National Grange says: "History will, I am sure, recognize the Grange movement as the fundamental as well as the pioneer movement to make country life equal to city life, and to develop the country folks along the same standards set for others."

The Grange in New York state now numbers a full 100,000 members, and it is a power for good. Legislators know that the Grange in New York is a strong, aggressive and determined body of farmers.

Iowa has doubled her Grange membership in the last year and is now at work to do the same thing this year. Kansas is growing all right, but she could grow faster. It is up to each member to do his part, and the growth of the membership in the state will take care of itself.

"How dear to my heart are the flapjacks and bacon that mother constructed in days long ago. And how I would eat 'till my food shop was achin' and swallow each jack 'till the flap didn't show. The coffee and rolls and fritters that sizzled, the cat that sat meouwing for scraps now and then. Oh, you may have breakfast served up in three courses, but give me the flapjacks and bacon again."

"Sonny, you can always be a sportsman. A sportsman does things because he likes them, Bobby, for no other reason—not for money, nor to become famous, nor even to win—and a right man does not get pleasure in doing a thing if in any way he takes an unfair advantage—if you—not the thinking you, nor even the conscious you, but the 'way-down-deep-in-your-heart you that you can't fool nor trick nor lie to—if that you is satisfied, it's all right."

Prosperity comes from diligence, but diligence undirected may be worse than slothfulness, said J. B. Ellis. The slower one travels in the wrong direction the easier it is to get back to the right road, but the swifter he goes in the right direction the sooner he reaches the goal. Prosperity comes from doing the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Science teaches us how to do a thing in the right way, but of ourselves we must learn to do the right thing at the right time.

One of the greatest troubles with the farmers of the west has been that they attempt to cultivate too much land. If it is possible to convince tenant farmers that they can make a living on a small amount of land, which they can now buy cheaply and on almost any terms, I am confident that thousands of such men will become small land owners and that the methods and tendencies of their lives will thus be permanently changed for the better.

"There are now 50,000 doses of the serum at the State Agricultural College, where it is made," said Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner J. H. Mercer. "That is enough to immunize 50,000 hogs. When the epidemic started the plant at the college was hampered by lack of funds, and had no serum on hand worth mentioning. It secured assistance and serum was put out as rapidly as possible. In this manner thousands of hogs were saved over the state. Hereafter, when an epidemic of cholera is imminent, the diseased herds will be quarantined, they will be vaccinated, and the owner will be compelled to keep his pens in a sanitary condition."

Several resolutions were introduced at the New York State Grange bearing on the good of the order. Among the more important of these were the following: Instructing the executive committee to co-operate with the National Dairy Union in its effort to defeat any and all bills introduced in Congress having in view the reduction of the present tax on oleomargarine or permitting the sale of same or any other substance colored in imitation of butter and to use so much of the funds of the Grange as may be necessary to accomplish such purpose. Another resolution that provided for the election of one delegate to the State Grange for each 600 members in each county was defeated, and a resolution asking the State Master to use his best endeavors at the National Grange meeting for a proportional representation plan was approved.

The New Hampshire State Grange is offering a prize for the best degree work that is done in each of the 27 deputies' districts before September 30. This is a step in the right direction. Surely nothing could add more to the value and effectiveness of subordinate Grange meetings than to require every officer to memorize the degree work. It is hard to conceive of the great increase of interest that would be sure to follow if the work were all memorized and the officers trained so as to confer the degrees properly. On the other hand, nothing so detracts from interest in Grange meetings as to have the degree work poorly or improperly done. Everybody believes that the Grange degree work is beautiful, instructive and impressive, but where the work is poorly done it is left to the imagination to find this out.

Good Roads.

The committee on good roads of the New York State Grange advised careful experimentation with the different forms of road construction on limited mileage and then applying results with careful consideration to topographical conditions in the traffic demands of the different sections. The committee also recommended that the hard and slippery finishes used on some of our state highways be eliminated and a suitable substitute be used. The committee further stated: "While the paved roads are receiving the attention of the general public today we are frequently led to realize they are not the whole thing and the expense for their construction precludes their ever being thus. We realize much has been and is being done in the way of improving our dirt roads, but urgently recommend that experiments be made along different methods of road drainage with a view to its adoption into a general system of farm drainage on the land adjoining. With the advent of new road building machinery it is a question of only a few years when this demand will be strongly made and much expense will be saved by its previous solution."

Hon. J. H. Mercer, live stock sanitary commissioner of Kansas, states that the hog cholera situation has cleared up in Kansas so that there only remain two small districts in the state that are yet afflicted to any great extent. Mr. Mercer does not believe another such outbreak of cholera will ever be possible in Kansas.

The great defect of life in the ordinary small town is the lack of opportunity for young folks to work. The work there is in the stores, butcher shop, bakery, and is generally secured by the sons of native townsmen, the proprietors of the business. There is work on nearby farms in harvest time; but these boys are out of touch with the spirit of the farm and unaccustomed to the heat and the work.

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Catalpa Speciosa makes the best posts. Longest lasting in the ground, so bring highest prices. No other good wood grows so fast. But you must get genuine Catalpa — not the common "scrub" kind.

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I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Greenwood County Nursery.

We have for spring delivery a general line of nursery stock. Apple, crab apple, pear, cherry, plum, peach, apricot and quince trees, grape vines, berry plants, rhubarb, asparagus, roses, flowering shrubs, Catalpa Speciosa and Black Locust. Certificate of nursery inspection with each shipment. J. W. HINSHAW, Prop., Eureka, Kan.

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This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

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—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

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HOPPER & SON,
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SEED CORN Hildreth Yellow Dent / Commercial White

Two best varieties, yielding 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. Write for prices, and place orders early.
C. D. RESLER,
R. D. 4, Chanute, Kan.

Orchard Heating vs Jack Frost

A few years ago the idea of "heating all out of doors" would have been thought by many as ridiculous and out of reason. Orchard heating is new to the Colorado orchardist, but the practice is not new, although some of the methods used and improvements made are.

Careful observance of the weather conditions and study of the United States weather forecast should be made before and during the period when spring frosts are expected. There should be well tested thermometers in the orchard as well as on the outside, and notes should be made of the readings.

There is no doubt but that the earth stores up a certain amount of heat during a warm day and that this heat is given off in some quantity during the night, and that a cloud of smoke over any given area will act as a blanket and cause the heat to be radiated more slowly. But when a cold spell is preceded by several rather cold, cloudy days, there is much less heat stored in the soil as the soil, during all these days, has been slowly giving up its heat, therefore the blanket of smoke does little good in this instance. Smoke, however, does much to retain the heat from the heaters and also helps to prevent the frozen fruit from thawing out too rapidly after sunrise in the morning.

If the temperature on the outside of the orchard falls to much below 19 degrees Fahrenheit, there is little use to maintain the fires unless one has a large number of heaters, for it will take a large number to keep the temperature at about 30 degrees Fahrenheit. In a few instances the temperature of protected trees has been raised about 14 degrees, but as a rule it takes very good equipment, using plenty of fuel, to raise the temperature 10 degrees Fahrenheit. The degree of temperature damaging to fruit will depend largely upon the stage of growth of the fruit buds. The amount of damage done to the fruit will depend a great deal upon the amount or number of thrifty fruit buds.

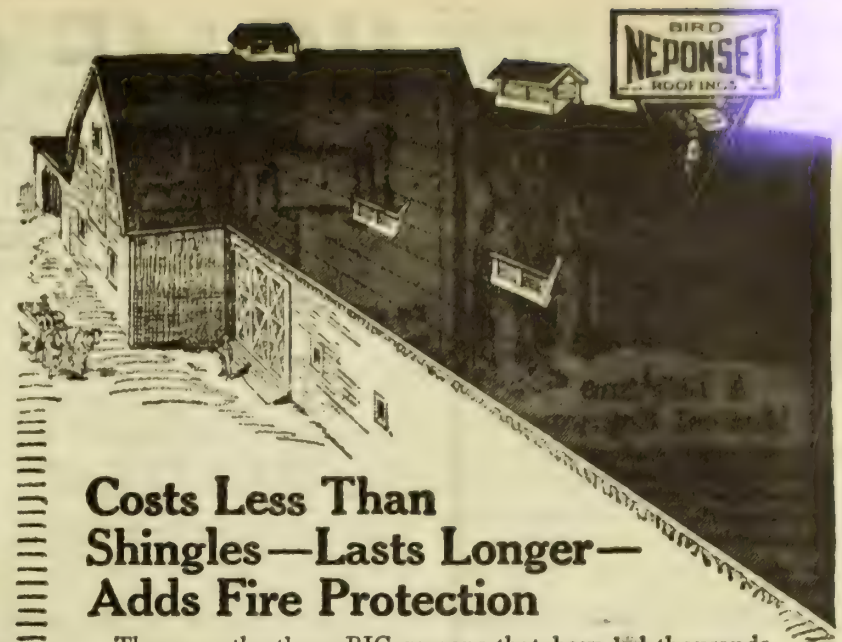
The theory of holding back the fruit buds by keeping the soil around the roots frozen is very misleading, because the commencement of bud growth is independent of root action. If the soil could be so treated as to affect the surrounding temperature to such an extent as to keep the sun from warming the atmosphere around the fruit buds, then it would be well to treat the soil, but, so far, nothing of this kind has been found worthy of recommendation.

Sweet cherry buds, which have started to swell, will not stand a zero temperature for any length of time. Dormant peach buds will not stand 15 degrees below zero for any length of time. Dormant apple, sour cherry, and native plum will stand the lowest temperature likely to occur in the fruit sections of Colorado. A strong, vigorous peach tree, well filled with bloom, ought to go through a temperature of 28 or 29 degrees with a good crop if the frost is of short duration and does not freeze the tissues solid. When set, peaches have been known to withstand a temperature of 27 or 28 degrees for a short time. Apples, when in full bloom, will not stand a temperature lower than 28 degrees, and this will do a great deal of thinning of the fruit. After they are set they will not stand much below 29 degrees without a great loss to the crop.

One great advantage in fighting frost is to have the trees bear plenty of bloom. The more flower or fruit buds the better, as this gives a larger number for frost elimination. When an apple tree bears full bloom, if one can save one flower out of ten or twelve, he ought to harvest a full crop of apples. Properly pruning a tree for a number of years will have much to do with making it bear a full bloom every year. When a tree is allowed to over-bear one year, there is a tendency for it to become a shy bloomer the next spring. Thinning will do away with the use of props and will help the trees to form more fruit buds for next year's bloom.

There are several good orchard heaters on the market, although it is probable that none of them have reached the highest state of perfection. Be sure that the kind bought will meet the individual requirements, and then do a little experimenting in regard to lighting and extinguishing them. The number of heaters needed will vary somewhat with conditions, but one will not miss it very far if there is one heater to the tree. It is better to have too many than too few. Heaters that will burn from six to eight hours will not, as a rule, require refilling in the night.

It is well to be sure when the right period has been reached for the fighting of frost, and then be prepared to do it thoroughly. If, in orchard management the word "thorough" were the watchword and guide of every orchardist, there would be better results obtained in all lines of work in the orchard.—R. S. HERRICK, Field Horticulturist, Grand Junction, Col.



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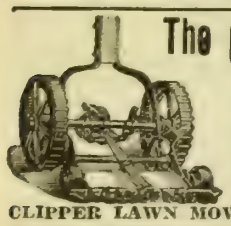
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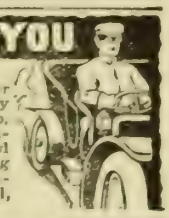


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Afterward.

I'm glad I was always so good to her!
I was just up there in the nursery
Picking up things—you know—that were
Left strewn about as carelessly
As a child will do when she's called from play;
I picked them up with a mist and blur
In my eyes, and I laid them all away—
I'm glad I was always so good to her.

And many's the picture that came to me,
That came to me over a Teddy-bear,
Or a doll, or a whole tin infantry
Arrayed in a battle-column there;
Picture on picture of girls and girls
(One year and two years and three) that were
Of pinafores and blue frocks and cirls—
I'm glad I was always so good to her.

Dreams on dreams, and they ride me down,
Column and phalanx and voices call;
And grasses grow green and come sere and brown,
And leaves bud, blossom and blow and fall;
She had been six now—and seven—and ten—
So tall—and so tall—how fair they were;
How fair they were and would have been,
Those lost ones—I'm glad I was good to her!

—J. W. Foley.

It is said if doughnuts are dipped into boiling water as soon as they are taken from the frying kettle, they will not be greasy.

If it is necessary to add water to boiling soup, be sure it is hot, as it is said to spoil the flavor of the soup to add cold water when it is boiling.

It isn't a bad plan to have the folks eat at the restaurant in town once in a while, so that they can appreciate how good the meals are at home.

When milk is set out for the cream to raise on it, put a cover over it and the hard skin, which makes flakes when poured into coffee, will not form on it.

Plain fagoting makes a good substitute for beading on underwear. Face the garment of the right side with a bias strip and over this work a row of fagoting with embroidery-cotton the width of the ribbon to be used. The ribbon is run under the fagoting easily and the work will last longer than cheap beading.

A quick and easy way of joining strips of embroidery for yokes, collars and cuffs is as follows: Lay a piece of blotting paper between the edges to be joined and stitch by machine close to the edge of the embroidery. Tear out the blotting paper, turn back the raw edges and stitch close to the edges, then cut away the remaining free edge and an open stitch, which closely resembles hemstitching, is the result. The same method may be employed in setting on a hem to a dress which needs lengthening or in joining shoulder seams in thin waists.

How many of us are guilty of asking if anyone will "have some more" of anything? This question we have all heard asked at the table, and it can scarcely be considered good manners to ask it. We realize in a moment that the word "more" is the irritating one, as it implies that we have already had "some," and that "some" was presumably an adequate helping, but that if we wanted "more" the question in his or her hospitality was eager to satisfy craving. But now we are awake to the simplest of remedies—the elimination of the word "more." It is no concern of ours, as hosts, whether anyone has had one or more preceding helpings, as long as there is some on the dish in question left to offer. Our business is to find out whether anyone will have some or all of it.

How to Try Out Suet.

Cut the suet in small pieces, place in top of double boiler, cover, and cook over hot water until all the fat is tried out; strain through a cheese cloth. This can be done in the oven if the top of the range is crowded.

How to Clarify Fat.

When through frying, add a pared potato, cut in slices, to the fat, and let stand on the back of the range until the potato has browned. Remove the potato and strain the fat through a cheese cloth. Fat clafified in this way may be used indefinitely.

Spider Corn Cake.

One-half cup corn meal, ½ cup flour, ¼ cup sugar, ½ cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon soda, 2 eggs, ¾ cup sweet milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients twice; add well beaten egg and cream; beat well. Butter an agate pan; heat very hot; pour in mixtures; pour milk on top. Bake 30 minutes.

Sweet Milk Griddle Cakes.

One and one-half cups flour or entire wheat, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 2 tablespoons melted butter. Mix and sift dry ingredients, add yolks well beaten, milk, white well beaten, and melted butter. Cook as griddle cakes.

How to Avoid the Burning of Fat.

When fat is put on the range to heat for frying, put in a cube of bread. If the fat is forgotten, the bread will burn first and the odor of the burned crumb will attract the attention. The burned flavor cannot be removed from burned fat.

How to Test Fat for Frying.

Heat the fat. When a blue smoke begins to appear, drop in a cube of bread; if the bread turns a golden brown in 40 seconds, the fat is hot enough for any food which has been previously cooked. Uncooked food requires a longer, slower frying; the cube of bread should brown in 60 seconds for such food. Food cooked in fat tested in this way should never soak fat if one is careful to put a small enough quantity of food in at a time—not enough to cool the fat.

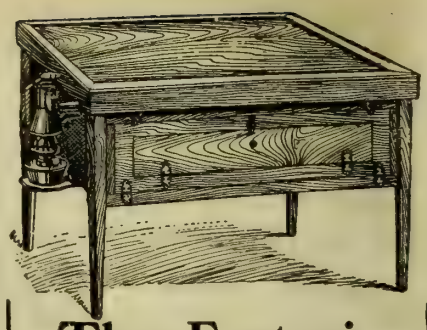
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FARM ADVISORS

Ready to Assist Any Kansas Farmer Needing Help

KANSAS FARMER has commented on the "county farmer" idea—a plan which is in operation in several states with good results to the agricultural welfare. The farmers of Kansas have not yet elected to avail themselves of the "county farmer" idea, but those farmers who desire help can obtain it from the Kansas Agricultural College after March 1. After that date several experts will be relieved of farmers' institute duty and are at liberty to serve as farm advisors. Engagements are now being arranged for the spring, summer and early fall for these men.

C. V. Holsinger will be investigating orchard conditions wherever needed. Many orchards are worthless and the owners do not know why. Meetings will be called of orchardists in many communities, and in these trimming and pruning of trees will be discussed. Orchard owners should file requests for spraying advice and assistance. Mr. Holsinger will be giving demonstrations wherever needed and deemed best. He will give advice about truck gardening, calling meetings of truck growers around any cities or towns in the state and organizing them for improvement in growing methods and selling systems. The same help will be given, of course, in organizing fruit growers' associations.

George S. Hine will be at liberty to supervise the building of cement silos and to hold silo meetings throughout the state. He will inspect dairy herds also, and will give special attention to advice about dairy records and the building up of dairy herds. Preference will be given this season to western Kansas in the silo work.

P. E. Crabtree is a specialist in farm management. There are many calls waiting his attention, however, for Mr. Crabtree is much in demand in Kansas constantly. He is a successful farmer, and every man heeding his advice has found it valuable. Apparently, they like to talk with him. Particularly in the eastern part of Kansas is he popular. On many of the farms in that section his annual visit has been looked forward to eagerly for years. Usually there are 50 to 75 calls in the college for Mr. Crabtree from men who have five or 10 acres which they desire to use in some sort of contest and about which they need special advice. In Anderson county there are five farms over which Mr. Crabtree has exercised almost constant direction. In several counties there are three or four whose owners depend very largely upon his help.

George C. Wheeler will assist in silo work this summer, but most of his time will be used in visiting counties where live stock interests are organizing cooperation with county superintendents. sociations. He will visit many of the leading feeders and advise with them as to rations.

G. W. Conn, superintendent of farmers' institutes, is to have boys' corn institutes or meetings this summer in cooperations with county superintendents. Mr. Conn has been especially successful in boys' work in the East, and probably will try out some ideas in this connection that have proved satisfactory in the past.

THE FARMER'S LIFE

We hear much of the drudgery of the farmer's life, his long hours of labor and the discontent that life on the farm occasions. Well, what of it? Every man who amounts to anything in any calling has to work like a slave at times, says a writer in an eastern paper.

There is drudgery everywhere. Every trade and profession has it, only it is not the same drudgery; that is all. Everybody is discontented, more or less, with his own fate. He thinks the other fellow's life comes easier. The farmer is surrounded by the crops he has planted and the animals he has raised. They talk to him pretty loudly and demand attention. And so in their season they call for active, constant labor. But it does not last the year through, as do the demands of the mechanic or tradesman, or the professional man.

Take the year as a whole, the farmer has as much leisure as any man that attends to his business. Besides, the farmer is the only man who retires from business. Every village and small city is full of retired farmers. We do not see retired mechanics, or tradesmen, or merchants, or manufacturers very often, until old age has compelled them to quit.

This talk about the hard drudgery of the farmer's work and his long hours of labor needs to be considered in a comparative light with the lines of other men. Hard, constant work is the edict of nature in everything, if we win more than a bare living.

Thousands of farmers have won a good farm worth from $10,000 to $25,000 and their living in a few years. Had they been set at that task in any other calling they would have failed. Farmers live longer and live better than men in villages and cities.

It is time every farmer appreciated the advantages of his calling. It is both a subsistence and a business. No other calling has this double advantage. Let every farmer take courage and consider his blessings. If he will but make a friend of Nature by becoming a student of her ways, through the light of science, she will favor him generously. She turns her back on those only who refuse to study her laws.



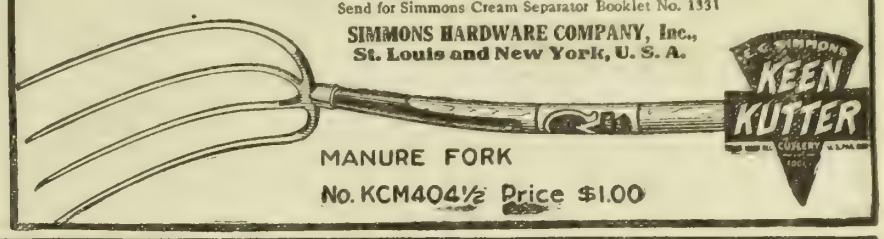
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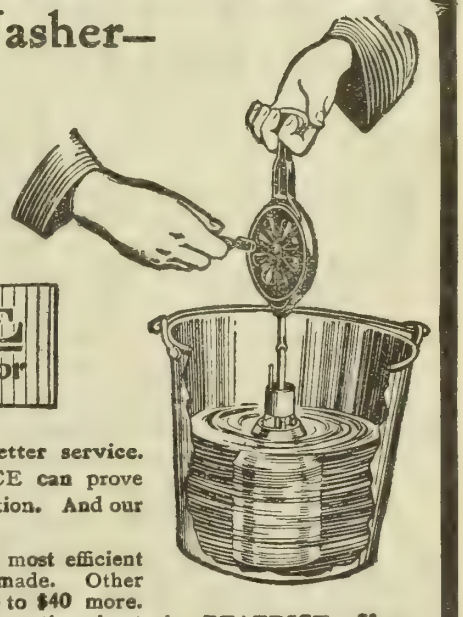
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Breeding Polled Herefords

By J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kansas

After securing a number of second cross poll and scurred calves and desiring to establish the poll character as rapidly as possible, we may now proceed to select the pure polls from the hybrids. As most of the hybrids will have no scurs we cannot tell them from the pure polls by inspection. We can tell them apart, however, by breeding them to horned animals. In the beginning of breeding off the horns it is practicable to breed the best polled bulls to horned cows and thus find which are pure polls. It is hardly practicable, even in the early stages, to distinguish between hybrid and pure polled cows for we cannot get enough progeny from them. However, if a polled cow, bred to a horned bull, produces a calf with perfect horns she is a hybrid. If she produces a polled calf or one with scurs she may be either pure or hybrid. The best that can be done is to make sure of the males. A polled hybrid bull produces equal numbers of germ cells (called gametes) of two kinds. One kind inherits horns; the other does not. If now he is bred to a horned cow, the calf inherits horns from the dam, but it is an even chance whether it inherits horns or the polled character from the sire. Therefore, the chances are even that it will be a pure horned or a polled hybrid. Here we may apply the law of even chances. The simplest case of even chances, and one anyone can try for himself until he becomes convinced of the fact that there is an actual law governing chance, is that of flipping a penny. Flip a penny four times and keep a record of the heads and tails as they occur. Begin again and flip four more times, recording results. Continue the flipping and recording until sixteen records of four flips each have been made. The result will be approximately as shown in the following table:

4 heads and no tails..... 1 time
3 heads and 1 tail..... 4 times
2 heads and 2 tails..... 6 times
1 head and 3 tails..... 4 times
0 heads and 4 tails..... 1 time

Supposing, now, that sixteen breeders produce four calves each in the foregoing manner, the chances are that of the sixteen cases, 1 will result in 4 polled and no horned calf; 4 will result in 3 polled and 1 horned calf; 6 will result in 2 polled and 2 horned calves; 4 will result in 1 polled and 3 horned calves; 1 will result in 0 polled and 4 horned calves.

From this it is seen that two of each kind will occur quite frequently, three of one and one of the other less frequently, while four of a kind occurs only once in a while. In the case supposed, of the total numbers of calves produced (64) the chances are that half will be polled and half horned. The expected result is stated as follows: When a hybrid polled bull is bred to horned cows, half the progeny will be polled hybrids and half pure horned. The table shows that the chances of a polled hybrid getting four polled calves in succession is one in sixteen, six in one, six, one in sixty-four, and so on. The chances that he would get ten polled calves consecutively when bred to horned cows is only one in 1,024. We have already stated that if a bull is pure polled all his calves, from horned cows, will be polled, or at least have only scurs. We have here a method of distinguishing pure polls from hybrids. Breed the bull to ten horned cows. If he gets ten polled and scurred calves, the chances are 1,024 to one that he is a pure poll. It will be noticed how different character breeding is from breeding to concentrate blood. If we breed half-breeds together, we will get half-breeds, but from hybrids bred together we will get two classes of pure characters and a third of mixed character again. For this reason we state that the larger the numbers of polled ancestors in an animal's pedigree is not conclusive evidence of his purity of character as a polled animal and his propotency to get polled calves. But we should test out the most desirable individuals, as a bull proven to be of pure poll character will be worth vastly more than one bought on chance, from the mere fact that he had a polled dam does not prove that he will get any more polled calves than one from a horned dam. But you do have a chance of one in four that he is a pure polled character.

Another Acre Below

By JONH MASSEY, Wichita, Kansas

In one of the front page editorials of KANSAS FARMER you pointed to a bow of promise resting on a western acre, and below that western acre there lay another acre.

I have several times promised myself that I would write you a thought or two from my boyish observations on the effects of drainage on the peat bogs of Scotland in the District of Buchan. This is the home of the muley black cattle now so popular and known as Aberdeen-Angus.

The chemical combination that produced the peat had the power to assimilate everything that came in contact with it—mineral, vegetable or animal. It was similar to lime in solution. In the years around 1845 money was cheap and capitalists sent their agents to the farmers, who were mostly renters, with an outfit of competent surveyors. They laid out the peat bogs, put in a system of drainage, and the farmers paid for it on the installment plan. Many of them paid out their loans in two years. The drains were mostly from 3½ to 5 feet deep. The leaders measured from one inch up to eight inches in diameter. The size mostly used in the field was about two inches in diameter.

These statements bring me back to my subject, which is the influence of the atmosphere upon soil and vegetation. In about two years after the drains were put in the chemical combination lost its hold on its former victims—the plants, animals, dead birds, etc., and the crops which this land produced were enormous. The soil never got too dry or too wet. Instead of the constant use of the cultivator the farmer used the roller more to conserve the moisture in the dry season. In wet seasons the constant currents toward the drains kept the surface right, and the crops kept growing. How can this subject of drainage be brought before our teachers, manufacturers and land owners? The Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson to Wichita needs such a course of treatment, and it would pay. Our mineral obstruction is an excess of salt. We have plenty of water from 10 to 20 feet below the surface. If this subject of drainage were readily understood and practiced it would be worth as much as another tract of land as large and as rich as Kansas.

My attention was again directed to this subject by the letter of L. S. Edwards, manager of the Deming ranch, Oswego, Kan., in KANSAS FARMER issue of February 17. Mr. Edwards is on the right track.

KANSAS FARMER THE BEST EVER.

Enclosed find check in payment for our advertising. We have used just two papers this season, and the Old Reliable Kansas Farmer has brought us more than twice the number of inquiries which came from the paper that boasts of "more than twice the circulation of any farm paper in Kansas and covers Kansas like a sheet of snow." We were about out of boars and stopped our ad, but we cannot stop the inquiries that say "I saw your ad in Kansas Farmer." Will notify you when to start our ad again.

THOMPSON BROS.,
Breeders of Duroc Jerseys, Garrison, Kan.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body —It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils Corns and Bunions, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.



Here's the only blower ensilage cutter that can be depended upon to do good work under all conditions.

PAPEC PNEUMATIC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.

PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 43, Shortsville, N. Y.
Distributing Points: Des Moines, Ia; Kansas City, Mo; St. Louis, Mo; Minneapolis, Minn; Portland, Ore; and 25 other distributing points.

The Modern Silo For Modern Farms

Silos are an assured success. The question for you to settle now is what kind of Silo to get.

The best in the beginning is the cheapest in the end. Everlasting Silo built of Denison's Angle Cut and Curved Hollow Clay Blocks - is now recognized as the best most modern form of Silo construction known.

Rust Proof, Wind Proof, Frost Proof, Moisture Proof, Fire Proof. Needs no painting or repairs.



Thousands built last season. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges. Denison's Hollow Clay Silo blocks are perfect blocks. Made in 3 styles. Angle cut or curved.

SAMPLE BLOCKS FREE

Go to your dealer and see these blocks. If he has none tell him to write us and we will send sample blocks free.

Mason City Brick & Tile Co.
515 Huntley St., Mason City, Ia.

Valuable SILO BOOK FREE. Tells all about Everlasting Silos, cost of construction, number of blocks needed. Shows the 3 styles of Denison's Hollow Clay Silo Blocks. Explains why they are best. Write for book today

Auto-Tires

Buy from us and save money—from 35% to 50%. We ship quick, C. O. D., privilege examination, and return if not satisfactory. All known brands: Diamond, Fisk, Ajax, Hartford, Para-Imperial. Here are some prices—others on request:

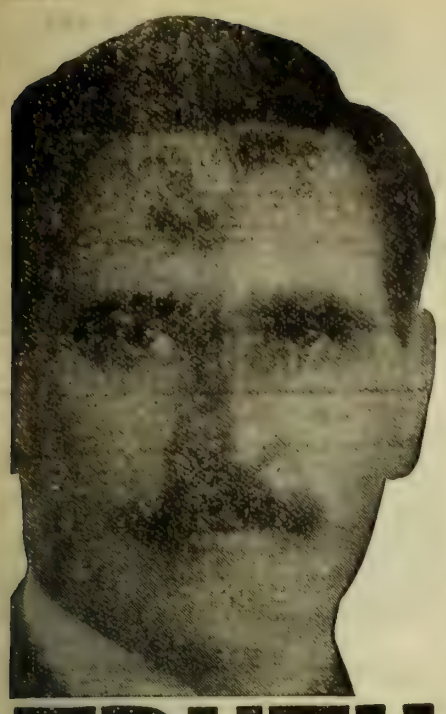
28x3	$ 9.85	32x4	$21.85
32x3	11.90	34x4	25.90
30x3½	15.60	35x4	28.50
32x3½	17.20	35x4½	30.70
34x3½	18.20	36x3½	16.20
30x4	21.00	36x4	29.00

All fresh stock, carefully selected and inspected. Get our big free descriptive list and share with our hundreds of other satisfied customers the big saving in tire prices. A postage stamp, to write us, can easily save you $10 to $20. Where can you beat it?

ATLAS TIRE CO.,
1532 Grand Ave. Kansas City, Mo.
Long Distance Phones.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

The Great Hog Cholera Cure and Preventative which can be used without one penny's cost. It never fails. Printed and copyrighted instructions by mail for $1. Live agents wanted all over the U. S. and foreign countries. Exclusive territory given. Write for full particulars. U. S. Musick, Varney, W. Va.



TRUTH IS GOLDEN

That is more than a proverb, Friend. It is a fact to be reckoned with *in every act of business*—right down to the point of buying each machine and implement for your farm.

When you know the truth—the real facts about *what* you buy and *how* you buy, it means dollars and cents in *your* pocket—actual gold of the realm.

You know that. I just wanted to remind you of it in connection with that Gasoline Engine you think of buying. Or that Manure Spreader or Cream Separator—or any other farm necessity.

Now then—take engines for instance.

Galloway's ENGINE FACTS

are like gold dollars to the man who gets them. Galloway runs his business on the basis that makes *Truth his strongest argument.*

So you want to get these arguments of Galloway's before you consider buying *any* engine, *anywhere* from *anybody.*

Save $50 to $300

That's one of Galloway's Golden Truths. He is $50 to $300 below your dealer, quality considered, because Galloway's is a *factory* price, based on tens of thousands of sales every year.

That's why jobbers and retail dealers rap Galloway so hard when they get a chance. But when a dealer says, "Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway is on his last legs"—or "Galloway stuff is poor quality"—just laugh and remember that he is either ignorant or he is wilfully and maliciously trying to mislead you for his own gain.

Galloway's direct dealing methods are *hard* on the middlemen—*yes.* But they are *easy* on the *farmer.* And where there is *one* dealer there are a *hundred* farmers. Galloway's idea is "the greatest good to the greatest number."

If Galloway wants to save you $50 to $300 on an engine, according to size, is it the dealer's business to prevent you saving that money?

If Galloway offers you 30, 60 or 90 days' trial, no money risked if you are not pleased, is it the dealer's business to keep you from that *sure* satisfaction?

If Galloway gives the longest, strongest, most binding guarantee, is it the dealer's business to keep you from this complete protection?

This is the situation, Friend, and it's all up to you.

CAUTION. Look out.

There are three kinds of engines: *the too cheap kind*, which you don't want at any price—they won't and can't last—such as are offered by merchants and jobbers, some of whom go under the name of manufacturers who have no factories at all; *the too high priced kind* which have got to come down, because the value simply isn't there; *the just right kind*, like the Galloway, which have all the quality of the too high priced kind, but on account of being sold direct all sizes are sold at a very low price.

John Kleni, Portland, Ore., writes: Referring to the 5 h. p. Galloway Engine, will say that I am well satisfied with it. I gave one of my neighbors the privilege to try it. The neighbor concluded to order a Galloway at once—and why? Because he was pleased with the engine and can save $75 to $100. You have treated me fair and square always.

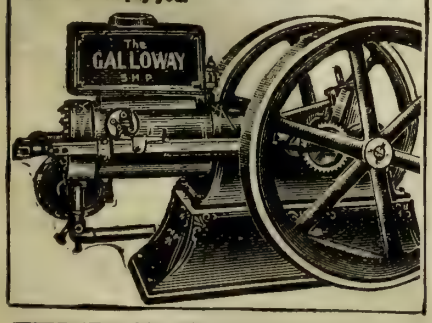
Write Galloway today. Get his big catalog with hundreds more letters of proof. Also without any further effort on your part he will send you his new five color general line catalog—new, different and original. Simply address a postal to

WM. GALLOWAY, President

The Wm. Galloway Company

Station 385AU, Waterloo, Iowa

A Personal Word—I want ten or more engines in every township. Get my special proposition now. It will pay you.



When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Mail Order Hog Business

"I have so many inquiries from ambitious young farmers asking if I would advise them to go into the business of selling hogs by mail, that I have decided to answer all of them through the columns of The Farmer. Advice is the most free thing in the world. People are so generous with it that they will thrust it upon you. Somehow, from your lack of appreciation you reject what may be best suited for you and take that which may prove most detrimental," writes E. J. Reed of Illinois.

"These features which accompany the giving and the taking of advice dissuades me from being too free in giving good advice. I'd rather make a few statements and allow you to draw your own conclusions.

"Before undertaking anything a man must know that his heart is in the work. There are four reasons, most common, which prompt men to undertake an enterprise. First, a man may take up a line of work in an indifferent way for the simple hope of making a living. Second, he may have the exaggerated hope of quickly amassing a fortune. Third, he may hope that this certain vocation will bring him fame and renown. Fourth, he pursues a work because his heart is in it and the above named reasons are quite in the background with him.

"Now, ask yourself to which of these four classes you belong and answer as honestly as it is possible for you to do. I imagine that almost half of these questioners are seeking fame. About an equal number are seeking fortune. A very few think of undertaking the breeding business simply for a livelihood, while also a small number seem enough wrapped up in the work to make the proper sacrifices.

"The man who takes up the business merely for a livelihood is not apt to succeed any higher than his ambition goes. Such men may make a living from the business, but they are never known as breeders.

"If a man expects to make a fortune he is almost sure to sink one. He will be over-optimistic in his ventures and everything is sure to turn out the opposite way from the way he had it planned. The closer run he is the more he will venture. He is not a breeder, he is a speculator. Some have even called him a grafter. He seeks a fortune from the business, but expects to give nothing to the cause. In his attempt to get something for nothing he plays on the losing number and neither the breed nor the man are benefited by the venture.

"When a man is in the business merely for the sake of gain he often has but little regard for truth. He makes pedigrees to suit, changes ages and puts out animals that are not what they are guaranted. A number of these fellows have been disqualified, but we haven't got all of them yet.

"A man may spread his name with printer's ink if he has the money, and he may buy some noted animals, but his reputation is based upon his money and animals that have been bred by somebody else. This is publicity, but that's all. Men are not apt to honor you merely because you wish them to. If a man's heart is in his work he is more apt to make a success of it than if he follows it indifferently. The business of breeding hogs and selling on mail orders is something that is not successfully stepped into without preparation. The men whose names have figured in the history of breeds gave their work more study than does the average country doctor study his cases. The breeder studies his individuals as the physician studies his patients. The breeder has to consider what will be the probable outcome from a mating of a dozen generations hence and what is apt to crop out from a generation 20 degrees up the scale. He must keep in mind every portion of the hog's makeup, from his toes to his back, from his head to his tail, and everything between. If you can keep track of all these things you may succeed as a breeder and shipper. But if you are so enamored with the work that this is all play, you are more apt to succeed. Your heart must be in the work. You must take to it as a duck takes to water."

Flour City Tractor at Wichita.

On another page in this issue is the advertisement of the Kinnard-Haines Co., 846 Forty-fourth Avenue No., Minneapolis, Minn. The Flour City was one of the very first successful gas tractors in this country, and is today still a leader. This engine can be seen at Wichita, March 19, 20 and 21, during the threshermen's convention. Demonstrations will be given, and everything explained in detail to every one who may be interested.



An I H C Manure Spreader Will Save Your Farm

THE whole future of American farming depends upon the farmers' attitude toward fertilizing. Already Middle Western farm lands are issuing a warning to their owners by producing smaller and smaller average crops. If the warning is not heeded, and fertility immediately restored to them, the lands of the West will soon be in the same list as some of those of the East—worn-out farms.

Immediate action is imperative. If your farm has not yet shown signs of reduced production you are fortunate; you can save it without a long, tedious system of upbuilding. Whether your farm is "as good as new" or not, your duty to the soil and to your children—the farmers who will follow you is: Practice rotation of crops, begin using an I H C Manure Spreader and spread enough fresh manure each year to replace the plant food drawn from the soil by the previous crop.

I H C Manure Spreaders

Kemp 20th Century, Corn King, Cloverleaf

are best for the work because they get 100 per cent efficiency out of the manure. When spread by an I H C Spreader, one ton of manure will produce more and better results than two tons spread by hand.

I H C Spreaders are constructed to completely pulverize manure and to spread it in an even coat, light or heavy as may be needed, over all the soil, at the same time requiring the least effort on the part of driver and horses. They are simple but effective, strong, but not too heavy; and exceedingly durable.

The beater gears are held by a single casting which keeps them in line under every strain. The beater teeth are long, strong and chisel pointed. They pulverize the manure and do it thoroughly. The beater is long enough to prevent winding. The teeth do not rim the bars. These are only a few of the mechanical advantages of I H C Spreaders; every one a reason why you should buy.



The I H C local dealer will show you the I H C Spreader and help you select the machine best adapted to your needs. Made in many styles and sizes. Get catalogues from the local dealer, or, write

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

CHICAGO (Incorporated) **U S A**

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

SYSTEM For the Farmer

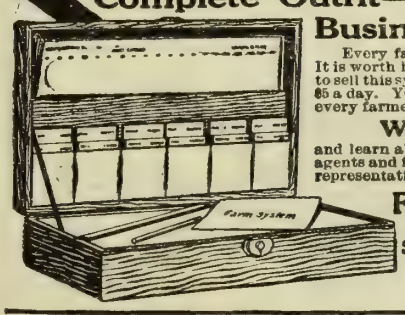
AGENTS Make $5 to $15 A Day

Finds the leaks! Locates the pay streak!

The successful business man knows how and where his profits are made. He knows without red tape or complicated systems of accounting. He has a short straight road to each part of his business that may make or lose money.

Farm System discovers the profit eaters in the farmers business; it discloses the exact cost of producing each farm product, without laborious bookkeeping. The farmer gets his facts as the manufacturer does—accurately. He can determine where to push and when to pull.

Complete Outfit—A Method of Applying Business System to the Farm



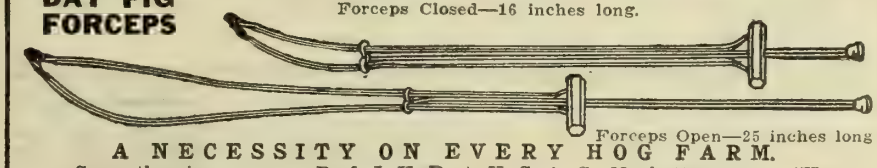
Every farmer should have this condensed accounting outfit. It is worth hundreds of dollars to him every year. Agents wanted to sell this system to wide awake farmers. Some agents now making $5 a day. YOU can do the same—it's a big seller—an easy seller—every farmer appreciating its worth on sight.

Write Today for Free Book

and learn all about this big money-making proposition, both for agents and for the farmer himself. Let us start you at once as our representative in your community. Send letter or postal today without fail. It means lots of dollars in your pocket.

Farm System
703 Schweiter Bldg.
Wichita
Kansas

DAY PIG FORCEPS



Forceps Closed—16 inches long.

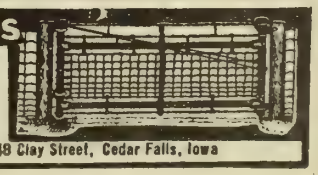
Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used **Day Forceps.** Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. **Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.**

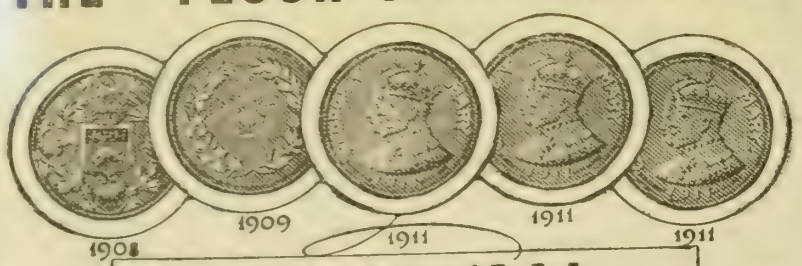
DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

IOWA GATES **NEW GALVANIZED GATES**



Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. **Rust proof—wear proof.** Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. **Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa**

THE "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR



The GOLD-MEDAL Winner

In the WORLD'S TRACTOR CONTEST at WINNIPEG the **"FLOUR CITY"** was entered in the Kerosene Class and was awarded the Gold Medal. It won its laurels with this fuel with the same ease that it swept the field with Gasoline.

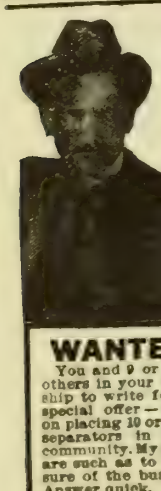
These honors do not represent the accidental happenings, but are the hard-earned CONTINUOUS WINNINGS of the BEST in the FIELD.

The "FLOUR CITY" is equipped with a four cylinder vertical motor, which has many advantages. It gives more impulses to the revolution of the crank; it does not require the heavy fly-wheels to store power; it can be built of less weight; it gives a steadier motion and can be condensed into a small space.

Is built in three sizes—20, 30 and 40 H. P. If interested, send for Catalog No. 18.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.
846 44th Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.





HERE'S $20
To $45 From Galloway

Victor Sitts, of Holt, Mich., writes: "For quality you certainly make a price on your separator that is right, and I will say that I saved from $25 to $30 by ordering from you. I will always have words of praise for the Galloway." Let me show you how much I can save for you. I just want a chance to show *you* a cold cash saving of $20 to $45 on the cream separator you need. And I want to *prove* that you'll get a *better* separator at this big saving than if you pay agent or dealer the high prices they ask. No separator made can beat Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Cream Separator for easy turning, close skimming, quick cleaning—long service.

WANTED You and 9 or more others in your township to write for my special offer — based on placing 10 or more separators in every community. My prices are such as to make sure of the business. Answer quick.



WRITE! and get the proof —the low price— 30 to 90 days free trial —long guarantee, and you return it if not satisfactory, all backed by my $25,000 Bank Bond.

My Free Catalog will open your eyes to the money-making advantages of a Galloway separator and give you valuable Dairy Information not found anywhere else. Also my new catalog on Galloway's general line.

Wm. Galloway, Pres., THE WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
383AK Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

THE DENNING MOTOR FARM MACHINE



will do all your farm work that a 3-horse team will do, such as plowing, seeding, discing, mowing and all work of a stationary engine. It works all day in the field and all you want it to about your premises at night.

Most economical plowing machine made, as the traction wheel and one front wheel ride in the furrows on smooth, hard ground. Write Dept. C.

Plows 4 acres per day cheaper than horse power.

THE DENNING MOTOR IMPLEMENT & MFG. CO.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

THE STRAY LIST.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up by C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County. To E. L. Barbour, County Clerk: I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, 1912, one C. E. Thompson filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray towit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said C. E. Thompson, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is Grenola, Elk County, Kan. Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 16th day of February, 1912.—JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.

G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Out of the Bull Business.

Please stop my advertisement in Kansas Farmer. It has put me out of the bull business, and the inquiries are still coming in. If anyone has anything to sell, just put an advertisement in Kansas Farmer and it will turn the trick for you. — HENRY WYATT, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Falls City, Neb.

New Self-Raising Farm Gate.

The Brown Fence and Wire Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, are now making and selling direct to users, a new self-raising farm gate. This gate is made of high carbon galvanized steel tubing about 2 inches in diameter for the frames, and heavy No. 9 galvanized wire for the filling, making the gate rust and wear-proof. This company also makes all kinds of farm fencing, lawn and poultry fencing—in fact a fence for every farm purpose. Catalog of gates and fencing sent free to anyone on request. Address as above and kindly mention this paper when writing.

Curry Sells in September.

John T. Curry, owner of Maple Ridge herd of big-type Poland Chinas at Winchester, Kan., has sold all of his surplus stock, but is making extra preparations for a splendid sale in September. He lately bought Milligan's big sow, "Budget," and took sow No. 1 in the Thompson Bros. sale at Marysville, as well as a splendid 300-pound gilt from Singford's sale. Drop him a card and he will send you a catalog later. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stodder's Durocs.

J. F. Stodder, the well known breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Duroc Jersey swine at Burden, Cowley County, Kansas, is advertising a fine lot of bred sows and gilts that were sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Inventor and Crimson Model. They are all right and priced worth the money. Now is the time to buy, and if you like good Durocs just write to Mr. Stodder and mention Kansas Farmer.

Arkansas.

Land of corn and cotton,
The best you ever saw—
Never to be forgotten—
Grand old Arkansas.

Land of mellow peaches,
Land of golden wheat,
'Tis experience teaches
It's mighty hard to beat.

Land of reddest cherries,
Apples, pears and plums;
Land of endless berries,
To the front she comes.

Blessings rise upon us,
Love for all the girls;
Hail the land of promise,
Hail the land of pearls.

Land of peace and plenty,
Love, liberty and law;
There isn't a state in twenty
That beats old Arkansas.

For particulars and prices of land and investments in Arkansas, call on or write G. A. Long, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.

Purchase by Moline Plow Co.

A deal was recently consummated whereby the entire business, including the two factories, of the McDonald Bros. Pitless Scale Co., of Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Newcastle, Ind., was purchased by the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., and Mr. McDonald now becomes connected with the Moline Plow Co. The factories of the McDonald company at Pleasant Hill, Mo., and Newcastle, Ind., will be discontinued and the manufacturing done in one of the extensive plants of the Moline Plow Co. The McDonald is the original pitless scale, and stands in a class by itself as to simplicity of construction and durability, and the fact that it is now being greatly used for weighing the United States mails is all that need be said of its perfect accuracy. Twenty-one years ago the McDonald Brothers secured their first patent on the McDonald Pitless Scales and commenced manufacturing them in a small way in Pleasant Hill, Mo. It did not take long for the farmer, the elevator man, and other scale users, to see the many advantages that this pitless scale had over the old style construction where a pit was necessary, and as a result upward of 21,000 McDonald Pitless Scales are now in use. The Moline Plow Co. will handle the McDonald Pitless Scale through its branch houses and thousands of dealers and representatives throughout the country, all of which will be authorized to sell it with its liberal 10-year guarantee. It is predicted by many farmers that it will be a question of a comparatively few years when practically every well equipped farm will have a pitless scale, and it is an unquestioned fact that the McDonald Pitless Scale will be the one chosen by those who appreciate the best. Farmers who have not asked for a McDonald Pitless catalog should write the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., for one; also get a free copy of the "Flying Dutchman" almanac.

Bred Sow Sale at Clay Center.

One of the last bred sow sales of the season will be the sale of big-type Poland Chinas to be sold by Herbert J. Griffiths at Clay Center, Kan. The sale will be held at Beck's barn on Saturday, March 16. The offering of 30 head will comprise 26 bred gilts, the herd boar Boy's Chief, and three fall boars. The gilts are bred for the first of April farrow, mostly to Boy's Chief. The gilts are mostly daughters of Mr. Griffith's great young boar Colossus Pan, perhaps the best boar ever sired by the noted big prize winning boar Colossus, the boar that sold as an aged boar for $500. The dam of Colossus Pan was one of the best sows ever sired by Old Expansion. The litter to which Colossus Pan belonged was a litter of note, the six pigs selling for about $500. Other gilts in the sale were sired by the big boar Clay Jumbo, by Nebraska Jumbo, Billy U. S., and A. L.'s Hadley, a grandson of the noted Big Hadley. The offering taken as a whole is a good one individually, and the blood lines are as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Griffiths has always bought the best. The bred stuff will not be highly fitted, but will be in good form for breeding stock. This will be about the last chance of the season to buy bred sows, and the farmers and breeders of Mr. Griffiths' locality should see that a goodly share of this offering stays in the county. Parties interested should write at once for catalog and either attend or send bids to the auctioneer or fieldman in Mr. Griffiths' care at Clay Center, Kan.

(Continued on page thirty-one)

Money Saving Silo Propositions

The greatest silo offer ever made on the Champion Silo, the best, most modern, the most successful silo in the world.

Every Farmer Can Afford a Champion Silo

It's the silo that's made in the West for Western farmers. It's the silo you need. Has interlocking steel frame, redwood. Non-shrinking, non-swelling doors. One piece latch. Round steel anchors. Read special propositions below.

Proposition No. 1 is for those who want just one silo, who want the best, who are ready to talk business and save money.

Proposition No. 2 for those who have a silo and want an enstage cutter. We have the western agency for the World's best cutter and will right now make the best offer you ever had.

Proposition No. 3 is for those who want a silo and a cutter and are ready to talk business now.

Proposition No. 4 is for a club of 2 to 4 farmers in one community who each want a silo and are ready now to save big money.

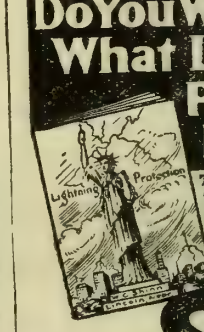
Proposition No. 5 is for a club of 2 to 5 farmers in one community who want a silo each and a cutter between them.

Just write and tell me which proposition you are interested in. I will do the rest.

Write For Free Catalog Now It tells all about the famous Champion Silo, how you can make Champion profits every year and how to save money by buying a Champion now.

Keller J. Bell, Mgr.
Western Silo Co., 135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa
Successors to Silo Dept. Farmers Co-operative Produce Co.

Do You Want To Know What Lightning Protection Really Is?



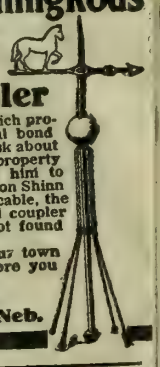
Then write for my new illustrated descriptive catalog which I send Free.

It's interesting and instructive—explains about Lightning Rods—shows the difference between the good and poor kind.

It gives valuable information and facts, why

Shinn Lightning Rods

are not just ordinary Rods—but the best, most improved, most reliable lightning protection in the world.



Ask Your Dealer

To tell you of my $75,000 bond which protects you. Ask about the special bond we give you when you buy. Ask about our method of inspecting your property to insure perfect rodding. Ask him to show you the new improvements on Shinn Rods, the special twisted copper cable, the patent 4-legged brace, the special coupler and the other improvements not found on ordinary rods.

If there is no Shinn Dealer in your town write me and get full facts before you buy any other kind. Address

W. C. Shinn,
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FITZ Overalls



Are made to fit all from a three-year-old boy to a 500-pound man. The FITZ reserve stock is always complete—insist on FITZ

If your home dealer does not carry FITZ overalls write and we will see that you are supplied. Free FITZ book on request

Burnham Munger-Root D. G. Co.
Kansas City Missouri

Sows for June Farrow.

Mr. J. L. Griffiths, the big-type Poland China breeder of Riley, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and offers tried sows bred for June farrow to his big Iowa bred boar, Big Bone Pete. He also has for sale fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete and out of as good sows as can be found in any herd in the state.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

ONE OF MY BARGAINS.
1553 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, $12. **McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.**

FINE 80-ACRE FARM, 20 mi. from Topeka. Equity for good western quarter. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

IMPROVED WESTERN QUARTER for stock of merchandise. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS—Improved stock, grain farms; $30 to $65 per acre. Write; list free. **J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

80 ACRES—$4,200, IMPD., WELL watered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county seat, school close. D. G. Campbell, Burlington, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

WE HAVE a nicely-improved 285-acre farm 3 miles from Garfield, Kan., that we can sell you, worth the money, or trade for a good stock farm in east part of state.
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NO. 65—280 ACRES, adjoining Coldwater, 200 in wheat, ⅔ goes, second bottom land fine for alfalfa, full set improvements. For quick sale $45 per acre. Easy terms on half. **TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 acres. Small payment. A dozen other bottom and upland farms, $45 to $90. All near Topeka. **J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.**

TRADE?
200 acres, reasonable distance from two good towns; considerable level, some slightly rolling but very little rough, well grassed. Price, $10.50 per acre, $800 cash; anything worth the money for balance.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kansas.

160-ACRE FARM, four miles of county seat, well improved, 100 a. in cultivation, $7,500; $1,000 cash, $500 yearly payments. Also well improved 160-a. farm, $6,000, on easy terms.
J. H. FUSS (The Land Man), Medford, Okla.

RIGHT FARM AT RIGHT PRICE—Improved Dickinson county, Kan., 160, cheap. Terms. Exceptional condition. Nearby farms selling $100 acre. Consider 80 acres, equitable exchange. Possession. Get details now. **E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.**

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, level; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6-room house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; $2,500 to $3,500 will handle, balance 9 years time; near town. **I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE.
For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in cultivation; good improvements. Price, $4,800. Mtg. $1,800 due in 10 years. Want income or western land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SUBURBAN, NEAR HIGH SCHOOL, $1800.
For Sale—25 acres, nice land, 2 blocks from county high school building, at Altamont, Kan. A fine place to build a home and be in town without being crowded or paying city taxes. Write for full description. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
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BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bernie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

80 ACRES—Four miles from Muskogee, Okla. ($30,000;) house, barn, land good. **A. H. Harshaw, Junction City, Kan.**

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS!. 700 bargains. Send for catalogue. Low priced lands. Mild climate. **CASSELMAN & CO., (Established 20 years), 1018 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. **L. W. TARKENTON, Waurika, Okla.**

2,000 A. RANCH—In Central Kansas, 300 a. under cultivation, fine pasture, good buildings, well located, $16; good terms. Write us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

A BIG BARGAIN !
160 acres rich creek bottom farm, all fine alfalfa land, 130 a. cult., 20 a. in alfalfa, 7-room house, large barn, 60x42, other improvements. Must sell quick. A big snap. Will carry $4,700. Price, $45 per a. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

NOTICE !
I have the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson county, Kan., at the owners' price on a straight commission. Free lists. Address, **W. L. MORRIS, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow, bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map.
Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

OREGON HOMES.
In Famous Willamette Valley, Near Portland. (Population, 225,000.)
Are here for you. Five and 10-acre tracts, all improvements. High class, within reach of industrious people with little money. Ideal climate, no irrigation, no frost, no hail, no wind. No crop failure in history of Willamette Valley. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, walnuts, etc., all kinds of berries, grain of all kinds, (alfalfa, four crops each season), roses bloom in winter, **right now.** How is your weather?
Wonderful profits from Lambert cherries—a little care, big profits, one crop pays entire cost of St. Joe Orchard homes.
Three railroads. Surrounded three sides by beautiful Yamhill river. Short distance to Portland, 3 miles to McKinnville. St. Joe Orchard Homes soil favorably reported by Prof. Rees of Oregon Agricultural College. Full information to those interested.
GERMAN REALTY TRUST CO.,
264 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. **Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.**

80 ACRES—1 mile from town, on main line of R. R., all level and the best of soil, 5-room house, barn, corn crib, granary, 2 chicken houses, fine orchard, grape vines, 5 acres growing alfalfa, 20 acres in pasture and meadow, balance in cultivation. Price only $5,000; easy terms. Just over the line of Shawnee County, in Osage. **R. H. BURNS, Successor to the Strauss Agency, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $12.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN City, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

ALFALFA SEED — EXTRA QUALITY, $9.50 per bushel. Mrs. John Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Smith Center, Kan.

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE BY OWNER—$80 ACRE stock and alfalfa farm, Sumner Co., Kan.; improvements first class. No commission. For terms, address Box 55, Milan, Kan.

FOR RENT—A WELL IMPROVED FARM of 460 acres, about 300 acres in cultivation, balance in hay and pasture. Write to the owner. A. C. Krape, Garnett, Kan.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, irrigated from government canal; 3½ miles from good town, Scotts Bluff Co.; one 80 deeded, one homesteaded 80; well improved; all fenced hogh-tight; 65 acres in alfalfa, 18 acres fall wheat. Address, Lock Box 145, Mitchell, Scotts Bluff Co., Neb.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Clary & Sons' Sale.

This will be the last call for J. E. Clary & Sons' big combination sale, to be held at Sheridan, Mo., March 19. Don't forget the offering of 15 high-class jacks and 10 jennets selected from the tops of their big jennet herd. They are all in foal to the great herd jack, Ben Hur, which adds greatly to the value of the offering. The pure-bred and grade Jerseys offered in this sale are a good lot, and the buyer wanting extra good mules will find an offering of mules in this sale that will interest him.

Alfred's Duroc Sale.

S. W. Alfred, formerly of Sharon, Kan., but now located at Enid, Okla., is advertising a Duroc bred sow sale to be held at Enid, Okla., March 23. This is a rich offering. Ohio Chief, Top Notcher and Top Commodore is strongly represented. The entire offering has been successfully treated with the double treatment and is guaranteed immune from disease. Please read ad and write for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Getting Best Use from Saws.

About every farmer has some saws on the place—at least one. But few people know how to file or set saws to get them to work to best advantage. Different folks have different ideas on the subject, but few of them have correct ideas. The new booklet published by the Henry Disston & Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., the world-famous saw and tool makers, gives correct and full information on the use of saws of all kinds. Seventy-two years of saw making have taught what can be done with all kinds of saws, as well as what cannot be done with them. Every man who owns a saw or expects to own one should write for one of the Disston books. They are sent out free, but every man who gets one realizes upon reading it that it is easily worth the price of a fine saw. To get one simply write the company at above address, asking for it, and say you saw this mention in Kansas Farmer.

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TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND



ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE

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THE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

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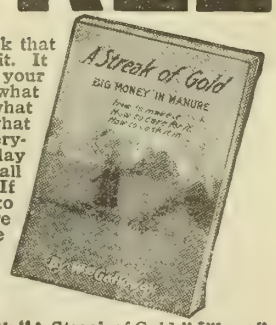
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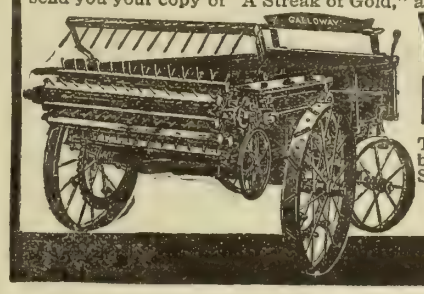
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Write Now

With "A Streak of Gold," I'll mail you my 1912 Galloway Manure Spreader Book and my special offer to 10 or more men in every Township—an offer that is clinching the spreader business for Galloway wherever it becomes known. Send me your name right now, on a postal.

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The William Galloway Company
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Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

J. C. Kerr & Company
Wichita, Kan.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to
JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

BIG HIGH CLASS JACKS.

W. T. Trotter, Mt. Ayr, Iowa—Breeder of big, high class jacks. If you want a big, well-broke, high-class jack, write me. I have 10 head of extra good ones for sale. All sired by my famous herd jack, Keno. All are black with white points. They are an extra fine lot.
W. T. TROTTER,
Mt. Ayr, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES.
M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES,
Shenandoah, Iowa.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good Jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Will consider a trade. Write us.
YATES BROS.,
Faucett, Mo.

PERCHERONS, SHIRES, BELGIANS.
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

ROYAL BELGIANS

125—Head—125
Write for catalog.
H. Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. **F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

IMPORTED STALLION FOR SALE.
I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.
E. R. MORGAN, Blue Rapids, Kan.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 2 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

REGISTERED JACKS—Also choice 8 months registered Percheron stallion.
BRUCE SAUNDERS, Holton, Kansas.

IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $600. **HART BROS, Osceola, Iowa.**

Missouri and Kentucky Jacks

A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.
J. E. PARK, Cameron, Missouri.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.
Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. **W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

MODERN HEREFORDS

HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
BEAU BEAUTY 192235.
CALDO 2d 260444.

Hazford Place Eldorado, Kan.
ROBT. H. HAZLETT.

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. **MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

SHROPSHIRE EWES.
I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

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HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.
A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo.
Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

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Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.
ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS
From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.
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OAKLAND JERSEY HERD. AMERICAN AND IMPORTED HERD.
The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.
The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
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Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

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Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.**

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

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GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE.
To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
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Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

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Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
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GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
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ED GREEN,
Howard, Kansas.

Hazlett President of Royal.
Robert H. Hazlett, owner of the famous Hazford Herefords at Eldorado, Kan., was recently elected president of the American Royal Live Stock Show and not of the Hereford Association, as recently stated. The American Royal has had a varied experience, but with the enlargement of its grounds, the erection of a new $100,000 building, the staunchness of its friends, its growing clientage, and with Robert H. Hazlett as its new president the Royal enters upon a new period of usefulness which will make it second to none on earth. Mr. Hazlett is treasurer of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and is anxious that the statement that he had been elected its president to succeed the late Col. R. E. Edmonson should not go without correction.

J. W. Elliott's Shropshires.
The card of J. W. Elliott, of Polo, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's very best herds of Shropshire sheep, appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Elliott is one of Missouri's oldest Shropshire breeders, and breeding stock from his flock will be found in many of the best flocks in the central west. At present he is offering a lot of registered ewes bred to imported rams. They are from yearlings to five-year-olds. They are a very choice lot and the kind that will interest breeders and farmers wanting high-class Shropshires. This stock is priced reasonably. Write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

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Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, mules and females.

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Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granetta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.

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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

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The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.

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A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

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100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.

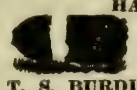
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GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

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Headed by G. C.'s Col. and F. E.'s Col. Sows contain the blood of Ohio Chief and Crimson Wonder. Stock always for sale.

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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.

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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

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Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.

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SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN

Prices Reasonable, Write

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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

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Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.



Percheron Stallions and Mares

A few choice stallions and several brood mares safe in foal. Matched teams from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me.

F. H. SCHREPEL, Ellinwood, Kan.

PERCHERON, BELGIAN, GERMAN COACH STALLIONS AND MARES. Imported and home-bred. Will sell our 1911 champion and other prize winners. Write or come. I make good. Mention this paper.

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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS

Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.

On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

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Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

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FIELD NOTES.

The Record Sale of Hampshire Hogs.

The sale of Hampshire hogs held by W. F. Davis at the sale pavilion in South St. Joseph, Mo., February 14, was one of the sale events of the season, and was attended by the prominent Hampshire breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kentucky and other states. The 120 head offered sold at an average of $52.50 per head. Silvia 1st, No. 16316, a two-year-old sow, topped the sale at $190. C. A. Brook, of Washington, Iowa, was the purchaser. Charles E. Bradley, of Hamilton, Mo., purchased Agnes 4th, 12822, at $100. The bidding was spirited from the start, and the entire offering was sold in less than four hours, and the average was a remarkably good one when the number sold is considered. Col. Thomas E. Deem and Col. D. D. Deem were the auctioneers.

Kyle & Son Make a Very Good Sale.

The annual sale of big type Poland China bred sows by Ira Kyle & Son at Mankato, Kan., February 15, was well attended, and the 52 head sold made the very fair average of $30 per head. Doctor Spencer, of Mankato, and Frank Grimes, of Jewell City, were the heaviest buyers, each buying seven head. J. Morgan, of Republic, topped the sale at $40, buying No. 10 in catalog. Other good buyers were W. C. Topliff, Esbon; V. E. Carlson, Formoso; Jesse Lamb, Burr Oak; James Rollins and Mr. Green, of Mahaska, and others. The offering was a decidedly good one and sold in nice breeding form.

Matt Alton's Blue Ribbon Kind.

We call our readers' attention to Matt Alton's coming sale May 15, 1912, at Erie, Kan. At that time he will sell 50 head of large type Poland Chinas, consisting of 34 spring and summer, 1911, gilts, 8 tried sows and 8 young males. Most of these grand sows will be bred for June and July farrow to Grandeur 60549, the hog Mr. Alton bought from H. C. Dawson & Sons at a big long price. After winning first as senior yearling at Topeka last fall, Mr. Alton showed him at the four county fairs at Chanute, Kan., and won grand champion and sweepstakes over everything. He weighed 865 pounds in his yearling form, and stands on 11¾ inches bone. The rest of these sows will be bred to Blain's Wonder's son No. 59903, the grandest living son of old Blain's Wonder, the hog that made Mr. Johnston, of South Mound, Kan., famous as a Poland China breeder. This young hog won first and sweepstakes over everything under a year at the four county fairs at Chanute, Kan., last fall. As this is Mr. Alton's first annual sale, and he is not very extensively advertised, here will be the place to buy the blue ribbon kind at reasonabl prices. We know he has the good kind, as he has paid as high as $125 each for some of his herd sows.

Tell our advertisers you saw their ad in KANSAS FARMER.

Al. E. Smith's Jacks.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., has a large selection of big boned, high class mammoth black jacks, with well shaped heads, long tapering ears, great length and depth of body. He can show all the height, finish, weight, bone and breeding required in a good jack. Smith does not have one or two good ones—his entire herd are large high class fellows, the kind that get the large mules. He has jacks that sired mules from small mares weighing 600 pounds that sold for $125 and $130 at weaning. His prices are reasonable. He pleases his buyers, and is able to sell to the same man year after year. He says he has sold one man two jacks every year for five years, the man selling them after the season, and coming back to buy again. It will please lovers of good stock to see Smith's jacks, jennets and horses, and to see how nicely he has barns arranged to take care of so much stock, he and his boy doing nearly all of the work. Being at little expense for high-priced labor is one reason why he can sell this class of animals at prices he is asking. Mr. Smith is always ready and willing to show his stock. His buyers say they feel at home, and are well entertained when at his farm. He has the jacks and jennets, if you want good ones priced right. Phone him when you reach Lawrence and he will meet you.

Linscott Jerseys.

R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan., writes: "I have just received a letter from Mr. T. C. Woffenden, of Sedgwick, Kan., saying that a heifer that I sold him in the fall of 1910 would freshen soon, and asking about requirements for Register of Merit. He says that she will easily make the requirements—is milking three gallons per day and will freshen within a month. He also speaks of two daughters of my great herd bull—Oakland's Sultan—saying they are the handsomest heifers he ever saw. He bought two bred cows of me and they dropped heifer calves. He bought his first Jersey of me by telegraph, never having seen him, and has since made several purchases, every one being very satisfactory. Another old customer of mine was around again the other day for four head of cows—E. C. Wiley, of Arkansas City, Kan. He has been a regular customer of mine for years, and thinks that there are no better Jerseys than we put out. In this, his fourth purchase, he took four splendid producers, three of them bred to my great Register of Merit son of Golden Fern's Lad, the bull who sired Eminent 2nd, sold for $10,000, and sire of 67 tested cows, also sire of Flying Fox, who sold for $7,500, and hosts of other of the greatest Jerseys. The fourth cow was bred to Oakland's Sultan, my imported bull which won first prize on Island of Jersey and whose first daughter in milk gave 512 pounds 12 ounces of butter in one year under official test, started at 23 months of age. According to the last published report of the Register of Merit this is the world's record for authenticated test for this age. I also sent another cow to Colorado this week—the second mail order cow to the same purchaser. Linscott Jerseys must have quality and breeding when two cows sell for over $500 on a mail order and give perfect satisfaction, and bring more orders. Last week we sent a bull and a heifer to Nevada—the first we have sent to that state. This makes 23 states to take Linscott Jerseys. A few weeks ago we had an inquiry from the Sandwich Islands. Kansas Farmer certainly has a large field of readers."

Kitselman Brothers, fence manufacturers, of Muncie, Ind., have just completed their large catalog of fencing. Their prices are extremely low when you consider the high quality of their fencing. Prices range from 11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue and write them for free catalog.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS COCKERELS, $1.50. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1 to $3. Eggs, $1.50 to $3. Pekin ducks, $1 and $1.50. W. D. Franklin, Horton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. R. I. Reds. EGGS for hatching. Get our prices. C. W. Murphy, 24 S. Mass., Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORP. PULLETS. Cockerels, $2.50; eggs, $2 for 15. Emma Stocking, Audubon, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raisers, winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for sale; good layers; $2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCORing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs for sale. Pens, $2.50; flock, $1.00 per 15. Write us quick. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

LANGSHANS.

BROOK DALE FARM BLACK LANGshans from show birds. Cockerels, pullets, eggs. Good, vigorous birds, priced to sell. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

DUCKS.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

CORNISH FOWLS.

EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $2 per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED—BABY CHICKS AND DUCKlings. Any quantity. Minorcas wanted. Shelton & Co., Alcott Station, Denver, Colo.

SILVER STAR POULTRY FARM PAYS $1 each for poultry 8 weeks old; 2 years' contract; wonderful paying proposition. Write quick. 10c silver for full information. Derry Church, Pa.

Denning Motor Plow.

The motor plow advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer was invented by Mr. J. M. Denning, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and is being placed on the market by the Denning Motor Implement & Manufacturing Co. Mr. Denning gained a practical knowledge of farming on his father's farm, and now operates a farm of his own. Several years ago he conceived the idea of making a round corn crib from slats and wire. They were sold and used throughout the corn belt. Back in the late nineties they were a boon to settlers in the northwest who were raising large crops of corn but hadn't cribs to store it. These inexpensive cribs kept millions of bushels of corn from being piled on the ground. Soon after introducing the corn crib Mr. Denning began making wire fencing. His patents for weaving fencing have become so valuable that he has sold them to other large steel and wire concerns at a handsome figure, and is now devoting his entire factory to building the motor plow. This new invention, like the cribs and fencing, is a forerunner of new conditions and is a most practical invention for relieving the burdens from the horse and producing crops at the minimum cost. When writing ask for the new booklet, which describes the other uses, such as seeding, disking, mowing, running the feed grinder, corn sheller, pumping, sawing, electric lighting, etc.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. Count 6 words to make one line. No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display initial and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order. **SITUATIONS WANTED** ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS — BECOME GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks. $90 month. Easy work. Short hours. Steady work. Examination everywhere May 4th. Common education sufficient. Send postal at once for sample questions and list of examination places. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W88, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

YOUNG MEN—18 TO 45, FOR RAILWAY mail clerk and other civil service positions. 43,000 appointments annually. Latest manual and questions free. Room 110, Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Box A. O., care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION BY ALL-ROUND stallion man, with importer or breeder; 15 years' experience with McLaughlin Bros., Columbus, O. Married and steady. Robert Potts, Wamego, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull calf. Price, $35. Harry Schmidt, Route 2, Tescott, Kan.

FOR SALE — NINE HEAD CHOICE Shorthorn bulls, 3 pure Scotch, 6 Scotch topped, 12 to 18 months old. Harry T. Forbes, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HOGS

O. I. C. REGISTERED SPRING AND fall boars, $20 and $12 each; two for $21. Evan Griffith, Route 5, Emporia, Kan.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

CHOICE BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—ONE boar, two sows, all good breeders, and two gilts, very strong in Black Robin Hood blood. Cheap if sold at once. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—MULE FOOT HOGS. GUARanteed immune from cholera. Eligible to record. Male and sow pigs, bred gilts, tried sows. Anything in Mule Foot line. D. B. Gushwa, Route 9, Lafayette, Ind.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF HEDGE posts. All over 7 feet long, and from 4 to 8 inches diameter. One-third of them will make two or more good posts. Prices quoted F. O. B. or delivered destination. E. T. McFadden, Hall's Summit, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

TWO IMPORTED STALLIONS — SHIRE and Percheron, 6 and 7, one home bred shire, 3. All sound, high quality. James Auld, Wakefield, Clay County, Kan.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON STALLIONS and Mares—The best. Come or write. Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK GRADE Percheron stallion, 6 years old; also three good 14½-hand jacks, very cheap. Call on or address J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

BEELANDER 38825, PACING STALLION, Standard bred, 8 years old; fine condition. Wt. 1200. Certified sound by State authorities. Also, Mammoth Black Jack; white points; 5-year-old. Wt. 850. Moving away. Will sell cheap for quick deal. Write C. W. Leighton, Rt. 15, Tecumseh, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED, graded, tested. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN — HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1. BEST three varieties. Fruit trees at wholesale. Free list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

CLOVER SEED FREE FROM BUCKhorn, and a full line of field seeds. D. O. Coe, 119 E. 6th st., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS—100 gladiolus bulbs, $1, postpaid. Send for price list. Orongo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Price, $1.75 per bu. Write for circulars. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE—RED TEXAS SEED OATS—First prize at Brown County and Hutchinson State fairs, 1911. Seed speltz and Boone County White corn. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

SOMETHING NEW—CLEAN YOUR OWN wall paper. For $1 I will send you a recipe that will remove all dirt. Lock Box 35, Delphos, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 CYL., 28 H. P. GAS ENgine; new condition. A bargain at $200. Machinists Electric Co., 108 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIX 30 H. P., 4 CYLINDER gasoline auto engines, brand new, suitable for running farm machines, auto or motor boats. Write or call and see them. Will sell very cheap. Equipped complete. Topeka Motor Car Co., 104-6-8 E. Tenth St., City.

DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccolo, Ch. Squire of Tytton, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Belifield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sampie. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

Standard Varieties of Seed Potatoes.

Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, has a seed potato advertisement elsewhere in this issue which will be of interest to Kansas farmers generally. Last year's failure of the potato crop in many sections of the state makes it necessary to ship in seed potatoes. Ratekin's Seed House is noted for the quality of its goods and its reasonable prices. If you are going to need seed potatoes this spring, look up the ad and write the firm at above address.

HIDES and FURS

Ship your hides and furs as fast as accumulated. The market is still high on furs. You should ship now, as prices will soon go lower. If you have cow or horse hides ship them to us Watch the daily papers for our quotations. We will give you a square deal and prompt returns.



JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
St. Joe, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Grand Island, Neb., Joplin, Mo.

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

At Hutchinson, Ks., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

SIXTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, 20 CHOICE COWS WITH CALVES, BY VICTOR ARCHER, AND MOST OF THEM BRED BACK AGAIN; 15 CHOICE HEIFERS, ALL BRED TO EITHER VICTOR ARCHER OR PROTECTOR.



VICTOR ARCHER 284156.

I am selling my two herd bulls, Victor Archer and Protector, and a number of young VICTOR ARCHER BULLS of SERVICEABLE AGE. On account of other business I am practically dispersing my entire herd, and am offering an exceptional lot of useful cattle, which will give farmers and breeders an opportunity to buy at a time when they are sure to go on and make them money. The leading attraction in this sale will be my valuable HERD BULL, VICTOR ARCHER, by ARCHER, dam ELDER LAWN VICTORIA. This sale will be largely a Victor Archer offering, including a number by Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, and Royal Archer. All of the calves are by Victor Archer. All of the cows and heifers with calf are bred to either Victor Archer, Protector, or Royal Archer.

Please write for catalogue, and arrange to attend my sale.

R. A. STEWART, **Hutchinson, Kansas**

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer.
Remember the date—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27—Hutchinson, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

DUROC JERSEY BRED SOW SALE

On March 15, 1912

THE GOLDEN RULE STOCK FARM AT ASHERVILLE, KANS.

will offer 40 head of bred sows and gilts and six spring boars of good quality and well grown out. The tried sows are sired by eight of the leading boars of the west, and the gilts are sired by as many different boars of good quality, and all are bred to my four great herd boars, as follows: Dreamland Col. No. 106175 by the great International Champion Defender, Col. Kant, a grandson of Muncie Chief, and Col. Campbell by Dreamland Col. If you are in the market for a sow or gilt, you can certainly find something to suit you here. Among the young boars is one sired by Dreamland Col. and out of a G. C.'s Kansas Col. dam that is a show prospect and good enough to head any herd in the state. Catalogs now ready; send for one, and plan to attend this sale. If you cannot attend, send bids to J. R. Johnson, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, in my care, and they will be properly handled. Free entertainment for those from a distance. The ladies of the Christian Church will serve dinner at my expense, and sale will begin promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms: Cash or bankable note, at 8 per cent interest. Come and spend the day with us. Your presence will be appreciated whether you buy or not.

LEON CARTER, Prop.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. JOHN BREMAN, WILL MYERS. CLERK—F. O. WELLS.

Percheron Sale

SALINA, KANSAS

Thursday, March 21, 1912

I will sell, at SALINA, KAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912, 43 head of Imported and Home-grown, Registered Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of eight stallions from 3 to 5 years old, two stallions coming 2 years old, six stallions coming 1 year old, sixteen mares from 2 to 5 years old, one Belgian mare, seven fillies coming 1 year old, one Bilgian stallion 3 years old, weight 2000 pounds, one French coach horse, one jack.

The above stock is large and growthy, with plenty of conformation and weight. If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale. These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. Several of these horses that will be sold on above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal at Kansas City, and Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs. Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21. Write for catalog.

C. W. LAMER, **Salina, Kansas**



PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

Send for Catalog



It Will Pay You to Visit Our Barns

We will show you some of the best bred stallions Europe has produced.

They are big, smooth, flat-boned fellows with great quality, style and conformation—with good color and dispositions.

Our contract of guarantee is as good as a government bond. Our prices are reasonable. C6

Send for big illustrated catalog and testimonials.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelley Co., Box 34, Lincoln, Neb.

J. E. CLARY & SONS'
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL SALE

AT SHERIDAN, MO.

Tuesday, March 19, 1912

Our offering this year will include fifteen high-class jacks and ten jennets. The jacks are the kind that will appeal to the buyer wanting a strictly high-class jack—right in size, color and style. The jennets are among the very best of our large herd, and are in foal to our great herd jack, Ben Hur, one of the best jacks and best breeders in the state. We will also sell a lot of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows, a few bred sows and several teams of strictly first-class mules. This offering of jacks and jennets is the best we have had in our twenty-two years' experience in breeding. Jacks and jennets will not be sold until after arrival of noon trains and buyers can attend sale and return home same day. We will be pleased to have you spend the day with us, whether you buy or not.

J. E. CLARY & SONS

SHERIDAN, MISSOURI.

W. J. Cody will represent Kansas Farmer at this sale.

POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

—AT BECK'S BARN IN—

Clay Center, Kan.

SAT., MARCH 16, 1912



THIRTY HEAD IN ALL!

Twenty-six choice gilts sired by Colossuspan, Clay Jumbo, Exalter by Expansive, and A. L.'s Hadley, a grandson of the noted Big Hadley. The gilts are out of as choice a lot of sows as can be found in any herd. They are strong in the blood of old Mogul, Expansion and other boars of note The gilts are all safe in pig for early April farrow to my great boar, Boy's Chief 62718 by Fulton's Chief, he by Best Metal. I am putting Boy's Chief in the sale. Also three nice fall boars, two of them out of a Clay Jumbo dam. For further information, write for catalog. Bids may be sent to auctioneer or fieldman, in my care, at Clay Center, Kan.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS,
Clay Center, Kansas

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH.
FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Our barns are full of good ones. Imported and American-bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires, from 2 to 5 years old, that weigh from 1500 pounds to 2400 pounds.

A fine bunch of 2 to 4-year-olds, pasture raised. The kind that give satisfaction.

We have some bargains in Mares. If you want your money's worth, come and see us. Large calendar sent free.

NORTH-ROBINSON & DEAN CO.,
Grand Island and Bridgeport, Neb.



JOSEPH M. NOLAN'S PUBLIC SALE
OF
50 - Registered Percherons - 50

WILL BE HELD AT PAOLA, KAN.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1912

in John Williamson's Sale Pavilion, commencing promptly at 1 o'clock p. m., rain or shine. This consignment consists of the following:

20 REGISTERED PERCHERON MARES,
from 3 to 6 years old. These mares are of suitable age and safe in foal.

10 REGISTERED FILLIES, FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS OLD.

20 STALLIONS, FROM 2 TO 6 YEARS OLD.

All the above horses will be sold under a guarantee. Time will be given on bankable paper. Parties desiring time should bring bank references.

Paola is situated 45 miles southwest of Kansas City, on the following railroads: St. Louis & San Francisco, Missouri Pacific, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

JOSEPH M. NOLAN

There will be some horses in this sale consigned by two other breeders.

Auctioneer—Col. Al. Hudson. This sale will be annual.

Alfred's Eleventh Duroc Sale
MARCH 23rd, 1912

FIFTY HEAD, BY TOP COMMODORE, B. F.'S OHIO CHIEF AND ALFRED'S COL.

Thirty head of line bred Cols., bred to a line bred Ohio Chief boar. This is a show offering, and immune for life by the double treatment. Send for catalog, and come to sale.

J. W. ALFRED & SONS, R. F. D. No. 6, Enid, Okla

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Aberdeen-Angus.

April 9—W. W. Hedrick and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 19—J. E. Crabb & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

Jersey Cattle.

April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders. Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.

Shorthorns.

April 10—H. M. Hill, Latontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, Secretary, Chicago.

May 1—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

March 7—W. H. Lamer, Randale, Kan.
March 16—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center.
March 21—S. W. Arnold, Enid, Okla.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

March 12—Sam Dunlap, Elk City, Kan.
March 15—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

Thirty-five Years Successful Business.

The advertisement of Vaughan's Seed Store, 31-33 West Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., appears in Kansas Farmer from time to time. This is the oldest seed business in the West. It maintains a thriving branch in New York City, and has for the last 20 years. This shows that a Western business can successfully serve the extreme East. Vaughan's Seed Store has close connections in all parts of America, Europe and the Orient. It is thus able to select and gather together, for the benefit of its customers, the finest and best in the seed line that the world produces. Not only in seeds, but in bulbs, plants and shrubs. It is able to serve fully every need of every planter of these lines, whether farmer, market gardener, florist or nurseryman. Those who have not yet received the new Vaughan seed book are heartily requested to write for it to the address set the top of this item. Kindly mention this paper when writing.

Where Lubricating Oil Should Not Be Used.

It is not the object of this brief article to assail the use of lubricating oil on general principles. The purpose of oil is to lessen the friction between objects that rub each other. Its use extends from the application of a bacon rind on the buck-saw without enough "set" to the lubrication of the engine on an airship. One might say oil was the correction for an error. In other words, the boxings on your windmill or gas engine should be so constructed and of such material that there would be no friction, and, therefore, no oil would be required to counteract it. For many reasons the use of oil is a great disadvantage, inconvenience and expense. Its application is dangerous. To do away with its use has for a long time been recognized by mechanics and engineers as a great object to be sought. In spite of the desire for something to displace lubrication, many men were of the honest conviction that the thing was impossible. When instances were cited where oil was no longer needed, the practical criticism was offered that it might work in that case, but not in others. However, graphite bearings are now used on engines which have a speed of 25,000 revolutions per minute. Their use has extended from the woodsman's block and tackle to the equipment of our great battleships. The farmer needs engines, windmills, etc., equipped with these graphite and bronze bushing and bearings. Why climb a high tower every day or so to oil a windmill when there is no need for it? Every user of such machines should demand these graphite and bronze bushings and bearings. The cost is no greater and the advantage is immeasurable. Everything is to gain and nothing to lose. Write today to the Graphite Lubricating Company, Box E, Bound Brook, N. J., for its book on "Graphite and Bronze Bushing and Bearings." They have nothing to sell you. The book is for your information, solely. You will find it valuable and interesting.

L. V. Okeefe Sale Averages $42.60.

The Poland China sale advertised by L. V. Okeefe, at Stilwell, Kan., was pulled off as advertised, and under very unfavorable weather conditions, and, other social functions being held in the neighborhood, only an average of $42.60 was recorded. The offering was in fine condition and should have brought more money. Many comments were heard in favor of Big Logan and sons head to him seemed to be in demand. Following is a report of the representative sales:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.	$90.00
2.	C. B. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.	71.00
3.	J. T. Lewis, Stilwell, Kan.	50.00
4.	M. Brookshaw, Dewey, Mo.	44.00
5.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.	51.00
6.	A. J. Erhart & Son, Adrian, Mo.	57.00
7.	J. T. Lewis	55.00
8.	J. T. Lewis	52.00
9.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe	50.00
10.	J. S. Nicholson, Stilwell, Kan.	62.00
11.	Ed Okeefe	40.00
12.	J. T. Lewis	65.00
13.	J. T. Lewis	69.00
14.	J. R. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan.	54.00
15.	R. C. Brickman, Stillwell	44.00
17.	C. S. Nevius	50.00
19.	Sullivan Bros., Cleveland, Mo.	37.00
20.	Mrs. A. M. Okeefe	40.00
21.	Sullivan Bros.	35.00
22.	Ed Okeefe	35.00
24.	R. C. Brickman	37.00
25.	A. J. Leach, Stilwell, Kan.	45.00
26.	Andy James, Seneca, Kan.	32.00
27.	Joe Buckley, Seneca, Kan.	41.00
28.	Fred Bright, Belton, Mo.	36.00
29.	J. S. Nicholson	40.00
30.	M. J. Kelley, Stilwell, Kan.	20.00
32.	E. T. Bohls, Bucyrus, Kan.	46.00
33.	F. E. Morris, Belton, Mo.	41.00
35.	A. J. Erhart	28.00
42.	Andy James	50.00
43.	C. S. Nevius	26.00

Halderman Makes Good Sale.

The J. C. Halderman sale of Poland Chinas, held at Melbourne Farm, Burchard, Neb., on February 14, was well attended and was very successful in view of the fact that a large share of the offering went to farmers. The breeders were well represented, but the chief success lay in the interest shown by farmers one of whom topped the sale at $85. The farmers are the backbone of the pure-bred live stock business, and it is a satisfaction to see so many of them in attendance upon sales of good hogs. The sale was as follows:

17—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.		$50
18—Charles Kamen, Burchard, Neb.		35
19—Jim Wiseman, Lewiston, Neb.		45
1—O. A. Peacock, Burchard		70
32—James Young, Burchard		26
12—W. V. Young, Burchard		26
12—William Hirsch, Lewiston, Neb.		85
4—C. H. Beethy, Elk Creek, Neb.		37
17—J. A. Shellecker, Grafton, Neb.		37
19—Charles Kamen, Burchard		33
11—William Busch, Lewiston		39
13—Frank Herald, Armour		39
6—Walter Hildwein		60
7—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.		47
9—Charles Kamen		37
21—Mr. McGuire, Burchard		30
20—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.		33
28—C. H. Busch		34
2—Henry Frazier, Lewiston		39
31—H. E. Sisco, Burchard		33
23—A. J. Cope, Pawnee City, Neb.		34
25—Lawrence Williams, Burchard		31
33—Mr. McGuire		30
14—Frank Doering, Burchard		27
3—Mike Byrne, Burchard		40
29—Frank Doering		34
5—William Busch, Lewiston		33
24—F. P. Smythe, Burchard		29
34—Lewis Pepperil, Burchard		30
22—Lewis Pepperil		26
35—Lewis Borden, Burchard		26
36—Charles McClary, Burchard		28
37—Frank Herald, Armour		26
15—Charles McClary		26

Walter and Graner Make Good Sale.

The joint sale of H. B. Walter, of Effingham, and H. C. Graner, of Lancaster, Kan., held February 13, was well attended and the offering well appreciated, although the heavy snow of the night before kept away a large number of buyers and cost Walter & Graner several hundred dollars. Mr. Walter's consignment averaged $48.50, and Mr. Graner's, $34, with a general average of the entire offering of $40. A partial list of buyers follows:

1—O. P. Davis, Ohio		$ 78.00
2—G. A. Wise, Reserve		41.00
3—H. C. Graner, Lancaster		63.00
4—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena		105.00
5—N. E. Copeland, Waterville		53.00
7—Robert Thomas, Effingham		31.00
8—Walter Hildwein, Fairview		59.00
9—C. E. Moore, Muscotah		35.00
10—Joe Schneider, Nortonville		47.00
11—William Acker, Vermillion		55.00
12—Walter Hildwein		50.00
13—Mr. Coleman, Winchester		71.00
14—C. E. Moore		50.00
16—E. H. Sinclair, Effingham		38.00
17—F. Daffnacht		35.00
19—George Felton, Effingham		36.00
23—W. E. Long, Meriden		65.00
24—Walter Hildwein		40.00
25—Charles Overhauser		60.00
26—Frank Michael, Erie		50.00
27—W. R. Webb, Bendena		81.00
28—F. W. Coleman, Winchester		31.00
29—George Felton, Effingham		32.00
31—Herman Gronninger & Sons		45.00
32—Robert Foster, Effingham		31.00
34—Joe Schneider		32.50
35—Frank Wohelty, Effingham		31.00
36—E. C. Moore		33.00
41—E. C. Moore		36.00

Comfort's Jerseys in Demand.

Although the roads were almost impassable and the location and day of the week very unfavorable for the holding of a public sale, one of the largest crowds of the sale season assembled to see the Comfort Jersey herd dispersed. A big local crowd and a large number of scattering visitors from different parts of the state. Mr. Comfort received 214 inquiries for catalogs, indicating the great demand for this popular breed of dairy cattle. The 34 head sold, including bulls and little calves, brought $2,469. The cows and heifers, not counting small calves, averaged $100, lacking a few dollars. Mr. L. C. Hipp, of Laflin, Kan., bought the top female—No. 1 in catalog—for $135. Herman Schuette, of Washington, Kan., was the heaviest buyer, taking eight head. R. O. McGee, of Marysville, Kan., was also a heavy buyer, paying next to the top price, $132.50, for No. 20. The bull bargain of the day was when E. L. M. Benfer, of Leona, Kan., bought No. 22 for $60 on a $125 bid. This bull is a son of Imp. Oakland's Sultan, and his dam is a cow sired by Hood Farm Pogis 35th. This calf is an outstanding individual and would have brought $200 in almost any well known breeder's sale. Following is a list of leading sales:

1—L. C. Hipp, Laflin, Kan.		$135.00
2—Herman Schuette, Washington, Kan.		100.00
3—H. J. Floersch, Flush, Kan.		87.50
3½—Calf—Louis Bothe, Westmoreland, Kan.		30.00
4—Frank Gaff, Westmoreland		105.00
5—G. B. Aera, Flush		82.50
6—Frank Gaff		95.00
7—Herman Schuette		87.50
8—Lee Tibbitts, Westmoreland		87.50
9—R. O. McGee, Marysville, Kan.		195.00
9½—Calf—R. W. Hutchinson, Bellaire, Kan.		40.00
11—A. E. Aera		100.00
12—Herman Schuette		102.50
13—Frank Gaff		100.00
14—Miles Kelly, Irving, Kan.		102.50
16—Miles Kelly		120.00
17—William Johnson, Irving		110.00
18—Lee Tibbitts		95.00
19—Herman Schuette		102.50
20—R. P. McGee		132.50
22—E. L. M. Benfer, Leona		60.00
23—G. T. Codding, Westmoreland		35.00
24—Herman Schuette		32.00
25—Frank Gaff		50.00
26—Henry Allen, Blain		48.00

H. L. Faulkner Has Good Sale.

H. L. Faulkner's sale of old, original, big boned, spotted Poland Chinas, held at Jamesport, Mo., Wednesday, February 14, attracted the usual big crowd of buyers that attend Mr. Faulkner's annual bred sow sales. Breeders were present from Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, the Dakotas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Indiana, and other states, with a big representation of Missouri breeders that always attend these sales. Although conditions could not be classed as favorable, the offering of 50 head sold for an average of $51.67. More of the hogs were sold into Kansas than any other state except Missouri. The following is a list of the buyers:

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
39.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	$32.50
30.	R. W. Burge, Lock Springs, Mo.	37.00
41.	Edgar Dooley, Etterville, Mo.	33.00
33.	Robt. McCann, Langford, Kan.	31.00
44.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	39.00
1.	Doug Moore, Lionville, Ia.	86.00
3.	Harry Burge, Lock Springs, Mo.	82.00
4.	J. O. Johnson, Milligrove, Mo.	51.00
5.	Berry Hudson, Armstrong, Mo.	57.00
6.	G. W. Harris, Winston, Mo.	67.00
7.	Ira C. Griswell, Jamesport, Mo.	51.00
8.	G. C. Goodbar, Gallatin, Mo.	31.00
9.	C. W. Dickinson, Jamesport, Mo.	47.00
10.	E. T. Cope, Kingston, Ma.	12.00
11.	A. W. Allen, Jamesport, Mo.	50.00
12.	Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson Mo	60.00
13.	E. T. Cope, Kingston, Mo.	43.00
15.	J. T. Mooney, Rulo, Neb.	47.00
16.	J. B. Hummel, Wellington, Kan.	40.00
17.	Ed Dooley, Etterville, Mo.	51.00
18.	Berry Hudson, Armstrong, Mo.	60.00
19.	Berry Hudson	54.00
20.	Andrews Stock Farm	51.00
21.	J. D. Gates & Sons, Ravenwood, Mo.	50.00
22.	Ed Dooley	52.00
23.	Ed Dooley	52.00
24.	Ed Dooley	52.00
25.	Alfred Carlson, Cleburn, Kan.	31.00
26.	Alfred Carlson	35.00
27.	Fred Evarts, Courtland, Kan.	26.00
27½.	Wm. Wildy, Saulsbury, Mo.	46.00
31.	Ed Dooley	36.00
42.	J. R. Maloney, Jett, Okla.	50.00
1.	J. A. Windhurst, Glasco, Kan.	38.00
29.	C. C. Haybecker, Danvers, Ill.	39.00
29.	H. P. Burge, Jamesport, Mo.	67.00
35.	C. C. Huston, Allerton, Ia.	31.00
36.	Fred Evarts, Courtland, Kan.	30.00
37.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	28.00
45.	Nick Martin, Mt. Hope, Kan.	45.00
46.	C. O. Nelson, Windom, Kan.	45.00
47.	R. L. Mont, Polo, Mo.	34.00
49.	B. F. Nall, Lewiston, Mo.	45.00
50.	T. W. Craven, Macon, Mo.	30.00

Better Hoisting Methods.

For some years people who have had much hoisting to do have realized the need of some kind of a block or pulley device that would hold the load in midair and at any desired height. The farmer has felt this need perhaps more than anyone else. He has his wagon bodies to shift—his hogs to scald—his gasoline engines to truck around, and scores of other uses for such a hoisting device. The common method has been to secure the help of another man to hang onto the pull rope if the load wasn't too hefty; or to use as a temporary anchor the nearest beam, ring, spike, or anything else that was handy and holdable. Then with the load held up, he could shift his gearing, attend to his butchering, or back his wagon under his engine. But this was a troublesome, expensive, tiresome method. Sometimes the extra man wasn't there to help and sometimes there was no anchoring place handy. Then the farmer had to make the best of it. For several years manufacturers have been stirring themselves to perfect a hoist that would save all this trouble and inconvenience—a hoist that could be depended upon to hold the load in mid-air with neither anchor nor other outside means of securing the pull rope. We understand that such a hoist has been perfected; the patents belonging to the Hall Manufacturing Co., Monticello, Iowa, originators and makers of the Jumbo combination hoist and wire stretcher and other farm tools. The distinguishing feature of this combined hoist and wire stretcher is a ringed lever with dull teeth through which and under which the pull rope passes to the pulley. When the load has been drawn up to the desired height to lock it, the operator merely pulls the rope slightly toward him and releases it. The outward movement engages the rope in the teeth under the lever where it is held stationery by the weight of the load itself. The lock, which is practically automatic in action, is very simple. It unlocks with the utmost ease. There is no wedging in of the rope. The force required to release the pull rope is only such as would be required to lift the load. So constructed is the lock that it won't wear out the rope, and it works on ropes of all conditions, no matter whether the rope is wet, frazzled or half worn out. For sake of convenience these labor-saving hoists are made in nine different sizes, with lifting and hoisting capacities ranging from 400 pounds to five tons. Their cost is said to be quite insignificant when compared to the daily services they render on the farm.

A. J. Erhart Has Good Sale, 61 Head Averaging $48.76.

One of the best sales of the season was pulled off by A. J. Erhart & Son at Adrian, Mo., February 22. The offering was one of the best sold this winter, and the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Erhart. Four spring gilts, the get of Major B. Hadley, sold for an average of $49.50. This was a creditable showing for the grand champion boar. Sows bred to Major B. Hadley seemed to be in good demand, and sold right at the top of the sale. Erhart & Son are deserving of much credit for the splendid offering they presented to the breeders and farmers. Following is report in full:

1—Ed Argenbright, Adrian, Mo.		$112.50
2—P. I. Hadden, Garden City, Mo.		67.50
3—A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.		53.00
4—R. L. Whitsett, Holden, Mo.		57.00
5—C. G. Mills, Pleasant Hill, Mo.		48.00
6—John Hays, Ballard, Mo.		40.00
7—E. A. Porter, Adrian, Mo.		35.00
8—J. T. Griggs, Appleton City, Mo.		42.00
9—G. P. Wilson, Green City, Mo.		61.00
10—G. P. Wilson, Green City, Mo.		45.00
12—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.		76.00
14—Abby & Owen El Dorado Springs.		42.00
15—Tabby Bros.		30.00
16—P. I. Hodden		46.00
17—A. G. Banks		43.00
18—W. H. Lacy, Fairfax, Okla.		33.00
19—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.		33.00
20—Sam George, Calhoun, Mo.		52.00
21—William Stromb, Green City, Mo.		57.00
22—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo.		41.00
23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.		57.00
24—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.		40.00
25—William Stromb.		57.00
26—C. C. Hendus, Neely Landing, Mo.		41.00
27—W. H. Charters, Butler, Mo.		62.00
28—M. B. Parsons, Lawson, Mo.		45.00
29—W. A. Baker		80.00
30—J. C. Bean, Adrian, Mo.		36.00
31—J. C. Bean, Adrian, Mo.		26.00
32—O. S. Snow, Altoona, Mo.		63.00
33—R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan.		56.00
34—G. P. Wilson		47.00
35—A. G. Banks		50.00
36—P. I. Hodden		68.00
37—A. G. Banks		46.00
38—J. D. Gates, Ravenwood, Mo.		29.00
39—A. A. Ebert, Sikeston, Mo.		67.00
40—A. G. Banks		66.00
41—A. G. Mouse, Altoona, Mo.		45.00
42—G. P. Wilson		40.00
43—William Strode, Green City, Mo.		39.00
44—R. C. Shubert, Adrian, Mo.		50.00
45—Avery & Owens		41.00
46—J. R. Cline, Iola, Kan.		87.50
47—J. R. Cline		52.50
48—J. R. Cline		50.00
49—Frank Brammett, Carthage, Mo.		48.00
50—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.		39.00
51—F. M. King, Jasper, Mo.		42.50
52—A. G. Banks		30.00
53—Ed Frazer, Drexell, Mo.		35.00
54—J. C. Bean		34.00
56—R. M. Dobson		46.00
57—P. I. Hodden		52.00
58—A. M. Frazier, Adrian, Mo.		33.00
59—W. A. Baker		40.00
60—E. A. Porter		31.00
61—R. M. Dobson		50.00
62—C. A. Fulk, Butler, Mo.		40.00
64—Ed Frazier, Drexell, Mo.		37.00
65—Avery & Wilson, Adrian, Mo.		36.00

Big Bloomington Sale.

The three days' auction of draft horses held at Bloomington, Ill., on January 23-25, under the management of C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill., resulted in an average of $360. Bidding was spirited on all the good horses, and all of them sold for full value. The crowd was good throughout. A smaller number of horses and a larger number of buyers who came from all over the country characterized this sale. This sale was the best that has been held by this association. There were sold, of all classes, 426 horses and ponies, and these brought $122,822. The sale of draft horses was as follows:

PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Black King, 7 years—Henry Blondy, Bloomfield, Ill.	$ 570
Verrazona 82081, 1 year—W. H. Patterson, Chebanse, Ill.	600
Victor 65166, 2 years—C. E. Moots, Le Roy, Ill.	805
Reuil 47374, 5 years—M. H. Dilworth, Table Grove, Ill.	700
Bob Aaron 66647, 4 years—E. L. Nuss, Arlington, Ia.	580
Marcus 50893, 6 years—A. C. Landor.	560
Rowe's Pride 61795, 3 years—J. I. Moffatt, Paw Paw, Ill.	1,530
Rowe's Black Bird 56656, 3 years—C. G. Summers, Snowville, Va.	1,030
Imp. Joyeux 78582, 2 years—J. H. Brenning, Easton, Ill.	1,575
Imp. Juif 78581, 2 years—Lawrence P. Funk, Bloomington, Ill.	1,200
Imp. Hippiatre 61400, 4 years—P. Rouse, Farmer City, Ill.	900
Imp. Farceur 52726, 6 years—Andy Roger, Mount Pulaski, Ill.	605
Buster 69957, 2 years—F. Stream	500
Bloom 73583, 2 years—J. Jones	505
Billy C. 71052, 1 year—Robt. Truit, Mahomet, Ill.	640

PERCHERON MARES.

Imp. Jacqueline 70008, 2 years—C. M. Sutter, Minier, Ill.	575
Imp. Halifax 63685, 4 years—H. W. Bowman, Mount Carroll, Ill.	510
Blossom 58108, 5 years—H. W. Bowman.	660
Imp. Historie 57586, 7 years—A. C. Wagemon.	510
Imp. Josette 78580, 2 years—Dr. Sigler, Elwood, Ill.	655
Imp. Jonque 78579, 2 years—Dr. Sigler.	610
Imp. Jartelle 78578, 2 years—J. R. Grace, Sidell, Ill.	600
Imp. Igulada 78567, 3 years—Grigsby & Barber, Skidmore, Mo.	720
Imp. Iton 63688, 3 years—O. R. Thomson, Paxton, Ill.	630
Imp. Instruite 63687, 3 years—George Zimmerman, Gibson City, Ill.	660
Carada 57855, 7 years—A. C. Wagemon	600
Berline 58982, 5 years—C. E. Kelly, Paxton, Ill.	550
Mae 57113, 4 years—G. S. Walfersburger, Princeton, Ill.	630
Eunice 57107, 7 years—Philip Rouse.	645
Cleora 58731, 6 years—Grigsby & Barber.	550
Colema 59333, 6 years—P. Rouse	590

BELGIAN MARES.

Imp. Zolia de Steen 2206, 2 years—F. Ballinger, Chenoa, Ill.	550
Imp. Dorette 2029, 2 years—C. Sheridan, Sumner, Ill.	600

SHIRE STALLIONS.

Rowe's Prime Lad 10727, 2 years—H. J. Campbell, Roberts, Ill.	575
Kinsell Marter 12222, 2 years—T. Kirten, Kinsman, Ill.	820

FRENCH DRAFT STALLION.

Coco 2d 18457, 4 years—E. L. Nuss	700

"Ways and Means" for Farm Profit.

Perhaps the greatest achievement in recent "Farm Science" is what is known among cattle feeders as "the tonic idea"—the giving, in daily ration, of a simple, harmless preparation which aids and strengthens the digestive functions in stall-fed steers and milk cows. Dr. Hess, the originator of the tonic idea, is a man of wide experience in both human and veterinary medicine. His study of foods and their effect on different animals led him irresistibly to the conclusion that a method of feeding was possible which would reduce food-waste to an amount so slight as to be hardly worth considering. Working with this idea in mind, he finally formulated a preparation containing iron, nitrates and bitter tonics in right proportion to produce the result aimed at, and put it on the market under the name of Dr. Hess Stock Food. Dr. Hess stock tonic won a large patronage from the start and has steadily increased in sales until today there are few feeders for either beef, mutton, pork or milk who do not use it—a fact which conclusively proves its value. Do not be misled, at this point, by the name, and think of Dr. Hess stock tonic as a ration intended to take the place of grain or fodder. It is not a ration, and in itself possesses no fattening or nourishing properties whatsoever. Its sole purpose is to make food available—to further the digestive process so that less nutrition passes off as waste and more is converted into flesh and milk. It would be a serious impeachment of the farmer's intelligence to spend time and space here in attempting to show the advantages of such a feeding system. It is all too evident to require further explanation, because the more grain, hay and fodder a cow or steer eats—and uses—the fuller the milk pail and the fatter the beef.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.
(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12 c; No. 2, 11 c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

Auldridge & Son's Duroc Sale.

Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo., held their second annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale at the farm near that city February 22. They had a fine offering again this year, but owing to unfavorable conditions the average was not as high as it should have been when the breeding and quality of the offering are considered. The average of the 66 head sold was $23.20. Col. T. E. Deem of Cameron, Mo., was the auctioneer. The following is a list of buyers at $20 and over:

William Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo.	$26
S. A. Jarrett, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
F. A. Oxford, Pattonsburg, Mo.	20
Arthur Eads, Pattonsburg, Mo.	25
J. T. Lee, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
H. B. Dilley, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
Harry Nance, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
D. Graham, Pattonsburg, Mo.	25
D. P. Hill, Plattsburg, Mo.	27
T. D. Graham, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
George Williams, Jamison, Mo.	21
E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.	27
Thomas Sweany, Pattonsburg, Mo.	23
D. P. Hill	31
G. W. Williams, Jamison, Mo.	22
L. O. Shriver, Pattonsburg, Mo.	22
D. P. Hill	24
W. H. Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo.	27
W. H. Meadows	23
Sam Jarrett, Pattonsburg, Mo.	26
Sam Jarrett.	23
G. W. Williams, Jamison, Mo.	22
William Meadows.	29
J. T. Lee	33
A. J. Herald, Pattonsburg, Mo.	24
Alton Smith, Pattonsburg, Mo.	20
J. T. Lee	40
J. T. Lee	29
A. J. Herald	22
J. T. Lee	29
G. W. Williams	23
Harry Nance.	27
McPersinger, Pattonsburg, Mo.	22
D. P. Hill	30
Eben Youtsey.	27
J. T. Lee	40
Ora Shaw.	24
J. T. Lee	40
D. P. Hill	28
William Meadows.	27
William Meadows.	22
G. W. Williams	25
McPersinger.	21
William Meadows.	24

Glissman's Holsteins Sell Well.

The big two days' Holstein sale held at South Omaha last week, again emphasizes the fact that the Glissman Holsteins are in demand all over the central west. The demand was good and prices received from buyers living in a half dozen different states were very satisfactory, notwithstanding the unusual shortage of feed. Seventy-seven females, including unbred heifers and calves, sold for $8,720, an average of $113.29. Thirty-four bulls sold for $2,497, an average of $72.17 per head. Following is a list of representative sales:

Bulls.

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
7.	Mr. Lieh, Avoca, Ia.	$ 75.00
8.	J. K. Searle	85.00
13.	Eugene Colbert, Wabash, Neb.	55.00
17.	G. P. Christenson	65.00
19.	C. E. Cram, Craig, Neb.	85.00
27.	Wallace Anderson, Herman, Neb.	50.00
33.	F. W. Wosa, Pisgah, Ia.	50.00
48.	Frank Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.	50.00
53.	Frank Searle	75.00
54.	H. G. Tillennarth	85.00
57.	R. W. Lewis	85.00
65.	O. B. Toolson	67.00
69.	J. Shybolt, Wilcox, Neb.	55.00
75.	John Kucera, Milligan, Neb.	50.00
76.	C. C. Coffee	55.00
78.	Edward Christenson, Walnut, Iowa	95.00
88.	Rudolph Witt, Scribner, Neb.	75.00
89.	Henry Schneekloth, Remington, Neb.	75.00
92.	George Melone, Daw City, Ia.	80.00
94.	Frank Buzard	110.00
136.	D. E. Mother	55.00
140.	Frank Buzard	50.00
142.	C. W. West, Shenandoah, Ia.	60.00
144.	N. A. Thompson, Florence, Neb.	60.00
147.	Peter Langes	160.00
149.	Mr. Christenson	155.00
151.	Frank Buzard	400.00

Females.

No.	Purchaser.	Price.
1.	J. K. Searle, Effingham, Kan.	$195.00
3.	C. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.	125.00
4.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	95.00
5.	D. H. Robinson, Enid, Okla.	160.00
6.	Frank Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.	90.00
9.	J. E. Friel, York, Neb.	135.00
10.	Frank Buzard	95.00
11.	Frank Buzard	90.00
12.	Frank Buzard	90.00
14.	F. R. Hesley, Minden, Ia.	85.00
16.	E. P. Miller, Voking, Neb.	120.00
20.	D. H. Robinson	170.00
22.	Frank Buzard	80.00
24.	T. R. Engle, Fremont, Neb.	65.00
25.	Frank Buzard	90.00
29.	Frank Buzard	65.00
30.	H. G. Fillingsworth, Rockwell City, Ia.	115.00
31.	D. W. Robinson	180.00
31½.	Mr. Stranarbon, Glenwood, Ia.	65.00
32.	Frank Buzard	70.00
36.	Hunter Bros., Neola, Ia.	170.00
40.	Frank Buzard	105.00
42.	Frank Buzard	95.00
43.	Frank Buzard	80.00
45.	D. E. C. Brown, Fullerton, Neb.	155.00
46.	D. E. C. Brown	155.00
51.	G. P. Christenson, Sharonsville, Neb.	160.00
52.	O. B. Toolson, Bartlettsville, Okla.	170.00
55.	Elmer Arnold, Rulo, Neb.	150.00
59.	C. C. Coffee, Humeston, Ia.	90.00
60.	C. E. Cram, Craig, Neb.	155.00
60½.	Peter Frick, Nebraska	60.00
61.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	110.00
64.	J. H. Dan, Minden, Ia.	115.00
70.	J. K. Searle, Effingham, Kan.	170.00
71.	Andy Zoz, Murdock, Neb.	165.00
72.	J. K. Searle	115.00
74.	L. C. Jenkenson, Gaylord, Kan.	115.00
77.	O. B. Toolson, Bartlettsville, Okla.	170.00
79.	G. P. Christenson, Sharonsville, Neb.	170.00
79½.	G. P. Christenson	95.00
80.	Hunter Bros.	145.00
84.	C. C. Coffee	100.00
85.	C. C. Coffee	145.00
85½.	Peter Frick, Scotland, S. D.	50.00
90.	Albert Holm, Colon, Neb.	105.00
96.	F. J. R. Hesley, Minden, Ia.	220.00
97.	F. J. R. Hesley	135.00
98.	F. J. R. Hesley	245.00
112.	Frank Buzard	65.00
113.	Peter Lange, Minden, Ia.	165.00
114.	R. A. Anderson, Balm, Neb.	130.00
115.	R. W. Lewis, Oskaloosa, Ia.	80.00
116.	Clyde Girod, Towanda, Kan.	80.00
117.	D. H. Robinson	120.00
118.	Mr. Brown	115.00
121.	J. E. Friel	130.00
123.	D. E. Mother, Arcadia, Neb.	85.00
124.	Peter Parkref, Hooper, Neb.	140.00
125.	O. W. Toolson	140.00
127.	D. E. Mothers	85.00
128.	Frank Buzard	70.00
129.	D. E. Mother	140.00
130.	C. C. Coffee	140.00
131.	D. H. Robinson	205.00
132.	O. W. Toolson	130.00
135.	Chas. A. Smelley, Agra, Kan.	145.00
137.	G. P. Christenson	340.00
137½.	C. C. Cram	95.00
138.	G. P. Christenson	255.00
139.	Peter Langes	170.00
141.	Elmer Arnold, Ardo, Neb.	140.00
143.	G. P. Christenson	160.00
148.	P. M. Lewis, Oskaloosa, Ia.	65.00

Hamaker Had Fine Offering.

One of the best offerings of big-type Poland China bred sows of the winter was that of G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. The gilts sired by Growthy King were exceptionally choice and much in demand by the small crowd caused by the almost impassable roads. The offering was well conditioned and most of it showing pig to the Mouw bred boars that head Mr. Hamaker's herd. But the crowd wasn't large enough for the number of hogs, and low prices prevailed. The average of under $30 seemed a sacrifice for the kind that Mr. Hamaker breeds. Following is a list of representative sales:

1—J. Sloan, Lewiston, Neb.	$29
2—Henry Hunzker, Dubois, Neb.	28
5—J. Morgan, Hardy, Neb.	29
3—J. Morgan.	40
6—Frank Snyder, Pawnee City, Neb.	31
7—Scott Stewart.	26
8—Charles Gabby, Table Rock, Neb.	32
10—W. S. Blatz, Lewiston	26
11—John Petred, Pawnee City	27
12—M. L. Ayers, Shenandoah, Iowa	31
14—Herb Gordon, Pawnee City	30
15—Ben Wishmeyer, Lewiston	37
16—C. W. Dingman, Clay Center, Kan.	31
22—Charles Kamen, Burchard, Neb.	27
29—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.	31
Extra—Abe Farney, Pawnee City	29
40—J. Morgan	28

McKinnie Percheron Sale.

R. G. McKinnie and H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, pulled off their big dispersion sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., last Thursday, as advertised. The conditions were very bad, the railroads being blocked with snow for several days preceding the sale. Word had gone out that in all probability the sale would have to be postponed. Wednesday night word came to Beloit that trains on the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific would get through some time during the night, and it was decided to go on with the sale. Prospective customers who had started and got part way and phoned in were advised that the sale would take place. The result was a fairly good attendance, especially from Mitchell and adjoining counties. Thirty-one head sold for an average of $460. R. G. McKinnie's great stallion, Hardi, sold for $1,595, going to John Strothers, Kiowa, Kan. The McKinnie champion mares that have been talked about so much and whose pictures were featured in the sale advertising, sold for $1,610 as a team, going to C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids. Mr. Johnson is a pioneer in Mitchell County, and is said to be the wealthiest farmer and stock raiser in the county. H. G. McMillan & Sons are not strangers in Mitchell County, and their offering on last Thursday was well received. This is their second sale in this county in two years. Practically everything, with the exception of the big stallion and one or two others were taken by Mitchell County breeders and farmers. Among the prominent people who attended the sale was Mr. Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America. Also Col. Cary M. Jones of Chicago, who conducted the sale. The banquet was postponed until the evening of the sale. P. H. Pagett was toastmaster, and it was a big success. The attendance was so large that the banquet tables were deserted after the feast and an adjournment was taken to the court house. Wayne Dinsmore and others entertained with fitting speeches, which were greatly enjoyed. Below is a list of the buyers in the sale:

Consigned by **R. G. McKinnie:**

Stallions—

1—B. H. Bunny, Bassano, Canada	$1,595
2—M. Vetter, Beloit, Kan.	825
3—J. W. Hicks, Beloit, Kan.	300

Mares—

4—C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids	805
5—C. J. Johnson, Solomon Rapids	805
6—R. C. Birt, Beloit	375
7—J. A. Gifford, Beloit	440
8—J. A. Gifford, Beloit	440
9—W. E. Hockett, Jewell City	360
10—R. C. Birt, Beloit	375
11—L. A. Billings, Simpson	300
12—L. A. Billings, Simpson	300
Total.	$6,920

McKinnie's average, $576.66.

Consigned by H. G. McMillan & Sons:

Stallions—

13—D. C. Peden, Beloit	$ 320
14—W. H. Finney, Beloit	495
15—Anton Ruud, Jamestown	455
16—L. A. Billings, Simpson	475

Mares—

18—A. E. Noah, Beloit	400
19—William F. Solbach, Beloit	350
20—William F. Solbach, Beloit	350
21—William F. Solbach, Beloit	360
22—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	360
23—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	320
24—W. B. & J. M. Rodgers, Beloit	320
25—Earl Williams, Beloit	310
25½—J. E. Squire, Scottsville	635
26—J. A. Pickett, Glen Elder	240
26½—A. E. Noah, Beloit	295
27—W. J. Douglass, Beloit	400
28—W. J. Douglass, Beloit	400
Total.	$6,485

McMillan & Sons' averaged $381.47.

Consigned by J. A. Gifford:

Mares—

29—J. B. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Ia.	$ 325
30—J. B. McMillan, Rock Rapids, Ia.	325
31—D. N. Freeman, Beloit	195

Total sale, $14,250; average, $445.

S. M. Patterson, of Belleville, Republic County, Kan., has 50 farms for sale at prices ranging from $40 to $100 per acre. Write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

ROAN JACK SALE POSTPONED.

The Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm sale of 25 jacks and 50 jennets advertised for February 26-27 at La Plata, Mo., has been postponed until March 14-15. Every animal in the catalog will be offered on these dates, and no sales will be made beforehand. Bring catalog with you.

IRRIGATED LANDS

$60 Per Acre, With Perpetual Water Right.

Only $6.67 Cash. Balance Long Time.

Will sell you small or large tract. Reservoirs completed, laterals built to your land, ready to plow, ready to plant crop this year. Near Las Vegas, N. M., main line Santa Fe railroad. Under the

TEN LAKES IRRIGATION SYSTEM

I recently purchased 1400 acres of land under the irrigation system of the Ten Lake Land Company and have been appointed agent for the State of Kansas for the sale of 30,000 acres of their land, which has just been put under irrigation and is now ready for settlement.

There are already 5000 acres owned by this company under a high state of cultivation, producing alfalfa, oats, barley, and wheat equal to any irrigated lands in the United States.

Our terms for the purchase of the first 5000 acres, with perpetual water right, are $60.00 per acre, $6.67 cash, $6.66 in one year, $6.66 in two years, and $40.00 due in ten years, deferred payments to draw 6 per cent interest.

This is a proposition of unusual merit, and we stand ready to make good our assertion, that is, if location of the land, fertility of soil and abundant water is what you want in an ideal climate.

We want you to examine our numerous storage reservoirs, the soil, compare our prices with those of less favored districts, and be your own judge. After you have personally inspected this property and do not find everything as represented we will refund your expenses incurred in making the examination.

Special railroad rates any day. For further information, address

S. B. ROHRER

504 New England Building

Topeka, Kansas

Frank Iams' "Top-notchers"



are *"up-to-the-minute"* and 10 years in advance. They are the *"Drafty, big-boned tops"*—*Nifty, big "Black Boys"*—the *real "medal winners"*—sensational *show and business horses* of note, *"ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400."* *Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"*—*"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of drafty *"top-notchers."* Iams' 1912 *importation* of *Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the *"Pink of Condition"* and ready for a good selling. *"Ikey Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers *"will sit up and take notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand"* (*and good for 50 years more*). *Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and having the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "knocks," until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher).

120 Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares--120

They are *"Models"*—*"Humdingers."* They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty, "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat."* *"Georgie, dear," Iams* made a *"big killing* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911.* *"Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money,"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prizewinners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling."* *Iams' "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."* *Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy."* *"Ikey, boy,"* come on down town.

Get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000

on a *"top stallion,"* (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"imported horses only"*—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American-bred full bloods"*—No *"auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates stamped O. K."

by Governments of *"France and U. S. A."* Iams has the *"crack stallions and mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price.* *"Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 20 years of *successfull business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalogue is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain in every line. A *"bunch of gold"* the *"book of books,"* to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"wide-as-a-wagon drafters"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. It shows *largest imported* stallions and mares in the United States, *"true to life,"* and *truths, facts, "business propositions,"* and 100 illustrations of *"topnotchers"* and the *"tricks of stallion peddlers"* and *"auction block"* salesmen. It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"Square Deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad. or catalogue good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at $1,000 and $1,400

(few higher) than is sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 to $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,000 insurance. *IAMS buys* and *sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"topnotchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods."* *"Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each.* *"Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men"* *"hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called"* *"American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalogue.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars."* References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizen ' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - NEBRASKA

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 11. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 16, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE AMERICAN self-made aristocrat, born with a silver knife in his mouth, is too much our exemplar of success.

In business, in school, the church, the home, children are taught that success means money and that only, yet the winner of a vast fortune has used only one of his talents, developed one side of his character and gained one thing in the world. A horseshoe pitcher does that.

Money is necessary, but selfish greed is no proper model for youth. A hog cannot be blamed for being a hog, but a man should. The Golden Rule is a natural law as well as a divine, and its practice should always be in the knowledge that the clock can tell but one thing—*now*.

Whether rich or poor, savant or simple, the death rate is the same everywhere—one for each person. —*I. D. G.*



A living model of what is best in humanity the teacher wields more influence over childish minds and character than any save only the mother. Her heart and mind are reflected in the child

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THE Real Value of Cyclone Farm Gates

Every farmer who has **Cyclone Farm Gates** takes a conscious pride in that fact. He knows that he has made a good investment and saved money, and that every other farmer respects his good judgment and progressive spirit.

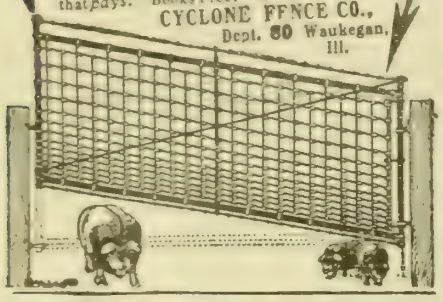
This pride and satisfaction constitute the *real value* of Cyclone Gates even more than the fact that they add ten times their cost to the value of his place.

Cyclone Farm Gates

are made *to use*—to stay in commission under the heaviest service, resist crowding stock or vicious animals and always work smooth and easily. Frame made of large size high carbon tubular steel; fabric extra large, heavily galvanized wire closely woven. Dependable and absolutely guaranteed. We make a full line of **Ornamental Lawn Fence.**

Cyclone Fence and Gates are an investment that *pays*. Books Free. Write today.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept. 80 Waukegan, Ill.



A NEW JOHN DEERE BOOK FREE



Write For It Today

This book contains practical talks on the care, adjustment and use of modern farm implements. Every farmer should get this book and keep it.

Deere & Mansur Corn and Cotton Planters, Disc Harrows and Hay Loaders

No. 9 Edge-drop Planters, Model B Disc Harrow—single and double—are the world's best sellers. Gold medal winners at every exposition. *Get Quality and service—John Deere Dealers Give Both.*



Tell us what tool you want to know about; then ask for big book, package No. X13

John Deere Plow Co. Moline, Ill.

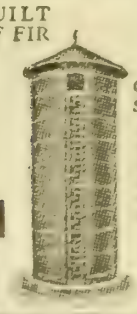
Fine Automobile at Sacrifice

Owing to sickness I will sell my fine new **HALLADAY 50-h. p. five-passenger touring car** at a sacrifice. It cost me $2,750, but I will sell for a great deal less.

This car has 129-in. wheel base, 36x4½ Diamond tires, 4-cyl., 4¾-in. bore by 5-in. stroke; water cooled, pump circulation; double ignition; three speeds forward and reverse. Car is finely equipped over all, and has been run less than 200 miles.

If interested in owning a specially fine and reliable car, at a specially low price, write me by return mail. I will send full detailed description, answer any questions you may ask, and give you the price I will take for a quick sale. Address 215, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch, Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch, Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.

HOG FENCE

26 inches high 16½ cents a rod

75 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing. Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE.

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61 Muncie, Ind.

BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.

Shall Oleo Destroy Your Market?

EVERY farmer should take notice that at this session of Congress and probably within the next thirty days some oleomargarine legislation will be enacted.

Advices received by me from Washington within the last few hours indicate that if the present program is carried out the farmer is very likely to get the short end of this lawmaking. Without taking the time and space on this short notice to prepare for KANSAS FARMER readers a detailed statement of the situation, I now want to urge every reader to write his Representative and each of his United States Senators, asking them to support the Haugen House Bill No. 21225, which is the farmers' bill and which, in my opinion, is ample to take care of his interests.

The packers, who are the principal manufacturers of oleomargarine, have been busy for a year. They have carried on an active campaign among retail grocers, retail grocers' associations, laborers, labor organizations, women's clubs, etc., and by misrepresentation of the facts have elicited a lot of sympathy, resulting in letters, telegrams and petitions, which have caused Congressmen to feel that the Lever bill, which is the oleo manufacturers' bill, if made into law is the only thing needed to reduce the cost of living.

A woman's club here in Topeka last week petitioned Congress to remove the tax from colored oleomargarine. Are the farmers of Kansas going to be legislated for by the women's clubs of the cities? Is it not time that the farmers do some writing and resoluting?

If you are a member of the Grange, Farmers' Union, Farmer's Institute or any other organization, get such organization to petition your Congressman to support the Haugen bill.

One of the points of misrepresentation made by the oleomargarine manufacturers in their campaign is that the 10 cent tax on colored oleomargarine works a hardship on the consumer, and they want the tax removed to give the poor man cheaper bread. The fallacy is shown by the figures on oleomargarine sales. Ninety-seven per cent of the oleomargarine sold last year, 1911, was uncolored, so the 10 cent tax on the colored product had little to do with the consumer cost of oleomargarine advancing the margarine to the consumer last year. Here is what Swift & Company say in an advertisement:

WRITE TO YOUR CONGRESSMAN TODAY

> "The high price of butter puts it beyond the reach of thousands of families who could afford oleomargarine with the 10 cent tax removed."

With only three pounds of colored oleomargarine sold to ninety-seven pounds of uncolored, this statement is absurd and shows the extreme to which the oleomargarine manufacturers go in their appeal to the consumer for aid.

The desire of the oleomargarine makers is to color all oleo and to sell it for and in the place of butter. With oleo colored it is practically impossible for the consumer to know whether he is buying oleo or butter. Every pound of oleo sold to the consumer under the belief that he is getting butter displaces one pound of your butter and narrows your butter market just that much.

The 10 cent tax on colored oleo has been the only safeguard against the sale of oleo as butter. Ninety-seven per cent of the oleo sold in 1911 was uncolored, showing that people will buy oleo when they want oleo. Why is it necessary to permit all oleo to be colored and cause every pound to become a deceiver of the consumer and a deceitful competitor of butter?

To color all oleo makes that product a thief in the night which steals from you the value of your butter and the value of your cows.

Write Senator Charles Curtis and Senator Joseph Bristow to support and work for the Haugen bill. If you live in the First Congressional District, write D. R. Anthony, Jr.; if in the Second District, Joseph Taggart; if in the Third District, Phil Campbell; if in the Fourth District, Fred Jackson; if in the Fifth District, R. R. Rees; if in the Sixth, I. D. Young; if in the Seventh, George Neeley, and if in the Eighth District, Victor Murdock. Address senators and congressmen, Washington, D. C.

When you write these men tell them you want a reply. If they do not say they will support the Haugen bill, write them again. If they will not support this bill, send their letter to Kansas Farmer.

J. A. Bottmen

Hire The Red River Special

CAN you afford to put the amount of your thresh bill into your straw pile? That is what too many ordinary and indifferent threshers do.

The **RED RIVER SPECIAL** is the only machine which beats the grain out just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder throws the intermingled straw, chaff and grain against the Man Behind the Gun. Over 90 per cent of the grain is **beaten out** right there.

The uplifting shakers keep tossing the straw up as long as it is in the machine, **beating out all the grain.**

Hire a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** this year and

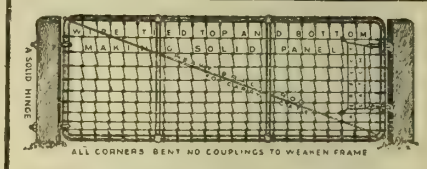
Save Your Thresh Bill

Put that money into your pocket instead of wasting it. If you buy, buy a **RED RIVER SPECIAL.** If you hire, tell your threshermen to bring a **RED RIVER SPECIAL** to do your job.—It will Save Your Thresh Bill.

Write us for the proof.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD CO.
Battle Creek, Mich.

Sole Builders of **The Red River Special Line,**—The Red River Special Thresher, Steam Traction Engines, OIL-GAS Tractors, Self Feeders, Straw Stackers etc.



STEEL FARM GATES. Save agents profits. This all-steel gate, with perfect latch, 10 ft..... **$4.65**

Other standard sizes at equally low prices. **Three months' trial given, with money-back guarantee.**

Use our Ball Bearing **Automatic Gates**

They can't be beat. Many in use for years by U. S. Government. All gates made with bent corners, avoiding weakness of loose couplings. Best of fencing, woven right on frames, making solid, unyielding, everlasting panels. **Write today for free catalog.**

ADAMS GATE CO., North Topeka, Kan.



TREES

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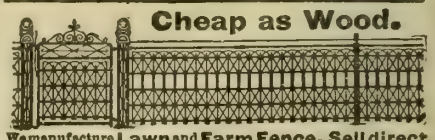
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The farmer of the old world is most frequently a tenant who does little or no work. He is the brains and the financier of the farm and the work is done by peasants who are not paid for brain work and who succeed each other, from father to son, on the same farm for generations. The land is owned by the capitalists, it is operated by tenant farmers and the labor is done by peasants.

To American eyes this does not look like a desirable state of affairs. The American land owning farmer is at once the basis of our social order and the bulwark of our institutions. He produces the bulk of the wealth of the most wonderful country on earth, upon his prosperity the world of business depends and his vote controls the political destiny of the nation. There is no class of citizens so important. Not only does business success, but our very existence, depend upon his prosperity.

To such a man the change of condition to that of the European farmer or peasant would be most violent and intolerable and yet, what is he doing to prevent it?

During the last hundred years, when our farming area has so rapidly expanded, it has been the common practice to take from the soil all it would give and then move to virgin land and continue the robbery. The land worn by this method has sold for what it would bring, and naturally fell into the hands of the men who had surplus money to invest. The result of this has been the increase, in numbers, of the very large farms and of the very small ones. The last census of the United States shows the greatest percentage of increase in the number of farms of 19 acres or less. The next greatest increase is in the numbers of farms of from 175 to 499 acres and those from 500 to 999 acres, while those of 50 to 99 acres and those of 100 to 174 acres have decreased in numbers in the 10 years covered by the census.

Are these figure significant? They seem to indicate that successful farmers, capitalists, business men who play at farming as a side line, and the "idle rich" are getting increasingly larger holdings, while the real farmer, or the man who "retires to the farm," is obliged to do with less land. It might also seem a threat that, if this condition continues and farmers keep on moving to town, the land would gradually pass into the ownership of the few to be operated by tenants or "hired help," while the real, land owning farmers will be forced into the class of truck gardeners or small dairymen.

There is but one remedy—better methods. Better methods mean better live stock, better machinery, better home conveniences, better seed and better training for the young. They mean the use of more brains and less brawn. They mean the making of farming a profession and not a job, and they mean the salvation of the country from this possible threat of becoming one of landlords and peasants. In the last analysis it means that "it is up to you" as an individual. The welfare of the nation is involved, to a large extent, in the course which the farmer of the next generation will pursue for himself and his children. No country can retain its maximum prosperity unless its farms are operated by the men who own them. Upon the action of the individual depends the welfare of the community.

GIVE ADDRESS WHEN WRITING.

Will T. S. Rankin, who wrote KANSAS FARMER on February 24, please write again, giving his post office address? Please be sure to give address when writing. On KANSAS FARMER mailing list are more than 60,000 names, and it is a big job to locate a name when post office is not known.

WASTING MONEY ON ROADS.

There is a feeling among KANSAS FARMER readers that the present road laws of Kansas are not good, and farmers are dissatisfied with them. We will be glad to hear from farmers on the subject and to assist in securing the passage of such laws as seem to best meet the state's demand. The Kansas Good Roads Association has in mind a revision of the Kansas road laws as indicated by H. S. James, the president, who says Kansas is spending $3,000,000 a year on road work, nearly half of which is wasted because of the lack of a systematic good roads plan and the fact that some of the work is of a temporary character.

Mr. James says his organization hopes to have a new road law passed at the next session of the Legislature. Some of the features which they hope to secure is a state highway commission, with headquarters in Topeka, and a state good roads engineer, with headquarters in Topeka. All road work done in the state, whether by county or township, would come under the supervision of the commission and engineer. In such a way the officers of the association believe that some comprehensive scheme of highway improvement could be worked out and more effective road work secured by the co-operation of different road districts and counties.

The good roads association is conducting a campaign for the organization of county good roads associations in every county of the state and through these local associations expects to crystallize the good roads sentiment of the state so that the proper kind of road laws may be secured.

IMITATED AND COPIED.

It is said that "imitation is the sincerest flattery." KANSAS FARMER is flattered, then, by numerous publications which are imitating our seed corn articles, our front page cartoons and our front page epics. These features of KANSAS FARMER are increasingly popular. Almost daily the mail brings commendatory letters, while personal expressions of approval are numerous. The front page epics have been quoted very widely by other papers, and at least one of them is attempting a similar feature. One of these epics was made the subject of a feature in a public school entertainment. They are found neatly framed and hung on the walls of business houses and in residences all over the state. Scrap books contain them, live stock sale catalogs quote them, and no less than three of them are found in an official state report of another state.

In another place in this paper is printed a letter from a swine breeder who tells of the conversion of a former Iowa man from corn to alfalfa as a hog feed. Old breeders who were in the business in 1901 will remember how their hogs had alfalfa only to live upon and of what strong, vigorous litters the brood sows produced the next spring. Our correspondent is making a gain of three pounds per day on his hogs by feeding alfalfa and Kafir corn stalks left by the cattle. He states that he never could make such gains before. Experience everywhere teaches that our hogs get too much corn, and necessity occasionally enforces this knowledge.

Last week in our editorial on investing surplus money in bringing the farm up to the highest degree of efficiency and comfort by way of improved methods of cultivation, improved machinery and up-to-date buildings, we failed to mention the value of paint. A coat of paint will add a hundred dollars' worth of value to a house or barn, if the farm is for sale, and if not for sale well painted buildings will last at least one-third longer than unpainted. Do not neglect the painting. It pays, and pays big.

AN AGRICULTURAL BILL.

As has already been stated in these columns a bill has been introduced in Congress and known as House Bill No. 18160, for the establishing and support of agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges, to give instruction and demonstrations in agriculture and home economics, in other words conducting farmers' institutes, farmers' short courses, educational trains, field and domestic science demonstrations, exhibits, lectures, etc. This work heretofore has been supported by state funds only.

The bill anticipates the payment of $6,000 annually to such departments, with an additional sum of $300,000 annually for each fiscal year, and a like annual increase every year up to an annual budget of $3,000,000 for the purpose set forth in the bill. The amount is then to be paid out to the various state departments of agricultural extension, proportionate to the state's ratio of agricultural population with reference to the entire agricultural census of the United States.

The whole matter is in the hands of Congress, and Kansas representatives and senators will quite likely vote on it as the people want. The bill has the approval of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and we presume has the endorsement of the Kansas Agricultural College. Ten million dollars are annually appropriated for the maintenance of the soldiery and we say nothing about it, now let's say something about $3,000,000 for the progress of agricultural affairs in this country. If farmers fail to get what they want it is largely due to their failure to go to the fountain head.

This country does not need more farmers, but better ones. There is already enough competition in the country, and the use of modern machinery makes the man from six to ten times more efficient than he was when Kansas became a state. The effort to induce working people to go from the cities to the farms to better their condition springs from interested motives. Farmers don't want this kind of help, and such people could not hope to win a livelihood on the farm except in the capacity of hired help. The only thing that will drive the city man to live in the country is an empty stomach and if he has this it is evidence that he has failed, through fault or misfortune, and will be a failure on the farm. Changing the courses of study in our public schools so as to inject a little common sense into them and make of them the means of training our young people for their future business and lives, is the solution of the matter.

The decision of the officers of the National Dairy Union, in consultation with other organizations representing the agricultural and dairy interests, to unite in favor of a bill designed to prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine in imitation of yellow butter, is a logical one. This has been accomplished in the Haugen bill. In no other way can there be any assurance that oleomargarine will be consumed under its own identity and upon its own merits by those to whom it is served at table. The dairy interests, in spite of the common assertions to the contrary, have no wish to impose upon oleomargarine the burden of any tax beyond what is necessary to place its manufacture and sale under supervision, to the end that fraudulent sale and substitution may be prevented. They desire only that the substitute for butter shall be not only sold but consumed as such. None can deny the righteousness of this purpose. Write your two United States senators and your congressman at once to protect your butter and the consumer against fraud.

INSTITUTE INSTRUCTION.

The farmers' institute is becoming more and more a factor in the preparation of the farmer for better farming and live stock methods. This is so because the institutes are today more practical in their teachings than ever before. Speakers are learning that their talks must be adapted to the conditions of soil and climate in the community in which the institute is held. More than this, however, is that the institute lecturer of today better understands the fundamentals of agriculture than ever before. The institute lecturer, like everyone else, has had a great deal to learn. He is learning constantly.

The demonstration in stock judging, resulting in horse, mule and cattle shows and exhibits of farm crop products, is an important feature in practical instruction. These demonstrations are valuable. They have been made possible by co-operation of farmers and business men in the institute idea. Often the business men of the town in which the institute is held offer liberal prizes for the best exhibit of corn or wheat, or for the best horse or cow. These prizes have the effect of bringing out a show and give the institute lecturer a good chance to illustrate his talk. A horse show in connection with the farmers' institute recently held at Clearwater, Kansas, proved exceptionally interesting. Prizes amounting to $300 were contributed by merchants and stallion owners. Twelve stallions, 60 colts and 20 mules were shown. Five hundred persons attended the institute, and more than that number were present at the horse show.

Kafir is coming into its proper place in the recognition of the Kansas and Oklahoma farmer. It is a vindication of the long time preaching of KANSAS FARMER. The editor has for 20 years known the value of Kafir. Its value was impressed upon him by the uncertainty of corn and the ability of Kafir to supply plenty of grain and forage during years when corn failed. The certainty of a Kafir yield justifies every farmer in the western two-thirds of Kansas in planting an acreage which will take care of his grain and forage needs. After this has been done, plant the remaining acres to corn if he wants to take a little gamble on the weather. We would use Kafir as we would a life insurance policy. Every western farmer, banker and merchant should whoop it up for Kafir. It is the nearest sure thing in the feed crop line.

The continued cultivation of cotton has ruined the agriculture of the southern states. The southern press is making a desperate effort to build up a successful diversified farming, but cotton growers hesitate to give up the cotton. The press is urging that growers keep tab on the cost of growing cotton and ascertain for themselves the loss or profit in its cultivation. Those in a position to know claim that the cotton is grown at a loss or at least at a small margin of profit. If a cost tab was kept on a good many of the crops we grow in Kansas there would be less growing of grain for market and the growing of more feed to be marketed through live stock.

It costs a billion dollars annually to pay the bills of the federal government, and of this $10,000,000 are used in expenditures directly toward the upbuilding of agriculture and $10,000,000 more used in a manner which indirectly benefits the farming public. One-fifth of our entire population is engaged in farming. On that vocation more than upon any other does our business prosperity depend. We claim that it does not get its share of the government's expenditure. We are for more money to help the agriculture of the country and less for navies and the like.

SELECTING THE SILO

Comment Suggested By Numerous Inquiries Regarding Most Every Phase of Construction

By T. A. BORMAN

Silo inquiries have been coming thick and fast the past few months. Inquiries, until recently, pertained to the value of silage as a feed, the methods and manners of feeding silage, crops for silage, methods of filling silo, etc. All these have been answered by KANSAS FARMER in a manner not even approached by any other agricultural publication in this western country.

Recent inquiries have nearly all been directed to the kind of silo a farmer should build. It is my judgment that salesmen are urging upon Kansas farmers every kind of a silo ever constructed. Silo manufacturers have learned that the Kansas farmer is in the market for silos, and the best as well as the poorest structures are being offered. Some of these structures are those which years ago were discarded in other sections. The relative merits of the different structures, as presented by salesmen, are so confusing as to leave the farmer in doubt as to the kind of silo he should erect.

It is the purpose of this article to give my opinion of the value of these different structures. Be is understood that what is here written is my opinion, based on what I have been able to read and hear and reason therefrom and from what I know by experience.

* * *

H. S. C., Garnett, Kan., writes: "Give me information on silos built of 2x4's, mitred and cribbed as the old grain elevators were; also those built square in the same manner except that 2x6's or 2x8's are used and blocked apart, then cut across the corner with 2x6's and lined by flooring put on vertically. Would like your opinion as to the efficiency in keeping the silage and the different methods of making them air-tight. Would also like to know if this type is displacing the stave silo in localities where both have been used for a number of years."

In this inquiry are involved the same questions presented in a large number of inquiries, and in commenting thereon will answer numerous readers.

The two kinds of silos mentioned in the above inquiry are being pushed by local lumber yards as an offset against the Washington or Oregon fir stave silo. These two types are not claimed, I believe, to be any more, if as efficient, in the preservation of silage than the stave silo, but are represented as costing less money and less liable to damage by wind. In my conversation with farmers who have considered the building of the 2x4 cribbed silo I find the farmer has an idea that it can be built from the poorest kind of lumber—culls and refuse—and lined with building paper, and become a good silo. This, I say, is the impression I gain from farmers with whom I have talked, and I feel safe in saying that such a structure will prove a disappointment and an unnecessary and expensive experiment.

In presenting the matter in this light to one dealer who is selling such silo, I learned that it was regarded by him as necessary that clear, straight and sound 2x4's be used; that the inside be lined with matched lumber nailed up and down, the lining treated with a preservative, and treated every few years, and that the exterior be covered with drop or lap siding or metal siding. I have obtained at this writing no figures on cost of this silo finished in this manner, but I am confident it will cost as much as the best stave silo, and I do not believe it will be so durable. A cribbed silo erected in this manner will absorb moisture, the moisture penetrating every one of the 3,000 or more joints therein and, not readily drying out, will rot. Such silo should not blow over. The doors as cut and placed are not convenient. The hexagonal or 8 cornered slope, too, will result in greater loss from spoiled silage than in a round silo.

The erection of such silo, even in the best possible manner, cannot be other than an experiment, and built in the cheapest manner, with paper or roofing for lining and with no outside covering, cannot prove other than a makeshift and disappointing.

In Kansas a few of the 2x4 cribbed silos were built last year in the neighborhood of Tonganoxie. I understand it is claimed that 30 were erected. I have been able to locate only three. They have been used only one season and how built and with what results, I cannot say. When roads are passable I will visit these silos and may have something further to write.

The type of silo mentioned in the above inquiry wherein 2x6's or 2x8's are framed up in an octagon and lined, has been, in days past, used and regarded as the best silo of their time. This is what I read, never having seen one. A strong frame is built. The 2x6 or 2x8 lumber framed in sets or girts, each girt to occupy on the silo a position relatively the same as a hoop on a stave silo. These girts are spaced by 2x6's upright at the corners, the frames being closer together at bottom than at top. The girts should be of the best lumber obtainable. The silo book from which I take the facts says they should be of oak 3x8's and 16 inches apart at bottom third of silo and 2 feet apart to the top. If 2x6 pine girts are used, I would recommend spacing only one-half above distance. Each of the eight corners is blocked out on inside to make a less sharp corner and to more nearly approximate a circle.

On the inside, this frame is lined with the best matched lumber, the boards being put on up and down. One thickness of matched flooring is nailed onto the girts. Over this a thickness of tarred paper is carefully placed. On top of this a second thickness of matched lumber lining is used. The inside is coated with tar or other wood preservative. The entire exterior is then finished with siding. Care should be taken that the carpenter understands his job; that he gets the sides vertical; that the girt joints are well matched and thoroughly well nailed; also, that proper spacing is given girts to assure the desired strength.

This silo appeals to me as probably the best of the home-made frame type. It will be remembered, however, that the responsibility of securing good lumber, acquiring proper strength, etc., lies with the builder, and he assumes his own risk in proper construction and consequent durability and efficiency of the silo.

* * *

Another reader wants to know about a silo made of two thicknesses of 2x4's nailed together, with broken joints, set on end and hooped up as a stave silo would be. I have not seen such a silo and do not know that any such were ever built. I would not recommend it; think such silo would be troublesome to erect, almost impossible to keep together and practically impossible to match joints to prevent great loss of silage. I think it would fall down when empty.

* * *

A subscriber who remembers reading of the Buff Jersey silo years ago asks why he never hears of it through the papers of these days. Our reader does not hear of such silo because it proved an expensive makeshift. Such silo was of the stave type, but built of 2x6's, not tongued and grooved, and not even the edges made straight. Knotty and sappy pine lumber was used, and it soon rotted out, the knots fell out and frequently the silo tumbled down. "Buff Jersey" was an Illinois dairyman. He did as much to interest the western farmer in the silo as any other one man. He urged a silo of any kind. He figured that a makeshift like his, without roof, only a door or two, and barbed wire for hoops, would give a farmer a taste of using silage, then when the makeshift failed the farmer, would buy a good silo. Fifteen years ago I gave "Buff Jersey" $100 to lecture before the Kansas Dairy Association and make his talk. I was secretary of the Association and it was the Association's money I spent. The expenditure was worth while, too, because the first silos built in Kansas were the result of his talk.

* * *

Pine is not a good lumber for a silo, regardless of the kind of structure in which it is placed. I am confident experience has proved this. Some stave silo manufacturers are supplying yellow leaf to customers who desire a cheap silo. It is tongued and grooved, is straight and free from knots, and I believe ranks next to the Oregon or Washington fir staves. In a frame silo I am confident that Oregon or Washington fir is the best there is. Such lumber has proven the best for the purpose. It does not warp and does not easily rot. There are grades and grades of fir. Buy the No. 2 clear; it is the best grade milled. A responsible silo concern will deliver any length of stave up to 40 feet, with no staves showing sap or loose knots, and a silo of such staves painted outside and in and the hoops and anchors kept taut will last a long, long time. It is my guess that 75 per cent of all the silos in use are such.

* * *

Some inquiries are made with reference to the tile silo. This is a structure built of hollow tile and laid up as stone or blocks. I know of none of these silos in Kansas. The manufacturers of such silos claim they are efficient. I have photograps of such silos showing them cracked, one side fallen out, etc. I have no doubt tile structures can be built in such way that they will not break. An occasional inquiry is received as to the building of brick and stone silos. I do not find that such structure have come into general use, and for that reason assume that there are objections to them. I do not believe that stone or brick structures are sought by Kansas farmers and have given little study thereto.

* * *

By far the largest number of inquiries received regarding the various structures apply to the 2x4 cribbed silo. I take it that this is because this type is new, at least in Kansas, and because the stave and concrete silos are better understood—especially, I think, is this true of the stave silo. Farmers as a rule desire to build permanently when possible, and on this account the concrete or cement silo attracts attention. Beyond any question a concrete silo is as durable as it is possible to build. This is a type of silo in which mistakes in building frequently occur. Cement and concrete are such good and useful things that they are frequently abused with disappointing and disastrous results. The man who builds such necessarily takes chances on failure. If he builds himself he expects to assume the responsibility of failure. If a contractor builds, make him guarantee the structure against failure. Not every farmer will build a cement silo any more than every farmer will build a concrete barn—although cement and concrete are equally good and durable for each.

There are several types of concrete or cement silos. There are the solid and hollow wall silos built of cement blocks. The hollow wall type should be chosen in preference to the solid black type. The dear air space is advantageous. I know of these types of silos breaking and on such account rendered of no value. If the structure fails the breakage is due to faulty construction. The metal lath type of cement silo has been built in considerable numbers in Kansas, the idea being that of the Kansas Agricultural College, which has supervised the building of quite a number of these silos. This is a silo formed out of metal lath and then plastered inside and outside, coat upon coat, until it is built up to the desired thickness which, in the case of a silo 30 feet high, would probably be four or five inches thick at the bottom and two or three inches thick at the top. Some of this type have cracked and been rendered useless. This, too, has been the result of faulty construction, and not the fault of the general plan. I cannot say that any of those, except one, the building of which was supervised by the college, has failed.

Some concrete silos have been built in Kansas. A form is necessary for the building of such silos. In some instances home-made forms are used, and in other instances patented forms. The material is a mixture of cement, sand and crushed stone. I understand that the contractors who build such silos recommend the use of Joplin grit instead of stone.

In the erection of a silo built of cement or concrete, particular attention must be given to the use of clean, gritty sand. A cement salesman not long ago told me that next to the use of too little cement, the use of the wrong kind of sand was responsible more than anything else for the failure of all kinds of cement structures. Clean, sharp river sand should be obtained for use in silos. Bank or sandbar sand is not believed to be good.

* * *

Insofar as the structure itself is concerned there is no disputing the fact that a cement or concrete silo is more durable than the best wood. When it comes to the initial cost I believe that a first-class reinforced concrete silo will cost more money than the best wood. It is argued that the concrete silo, when built by the farmer himself, costs less than wood. The farmer can figure any way he pleases—whether his time is worth nothing or whether it is worth $1.50 or $2.50 per day. As a rule, in silo building the help and teams are needed either in or caring for the crop. Unless men and teams are idle it costs something to work on the silo, and the farmer is justified in charging his labor against the cost of silo. If the farmer builds his silo himself and the silo fails, he loses the entire amount of labor and money invested. I recommend employing a competent cement and concrete worker as supervisor. Better still, I believe, employ a contractor to do the job and make him guarantee it.

* * *

It would seem that cement silos, likewise steel and galvanized iron—the latter two of which seem to be in the experimental stage—would be permanent and satisfactory silos. The quality of the ensilage coming from such silos is, of course, a matter of great importance. There is quality in silage just as there is in feed taken care of in any other way. Roughage cut and cured and placed under cover has greater feeding value than the same roughage stacked in the field and allowed to bleach and deteriorate as a result of the elements. This roughage put into a silo should be placed in a structure which will preserve its greatest feeding value. There seems to be a belief that the steel, concrete, brick and tile silos do not preserve silage as does the wood silo.

* * *

The experiment station of Storrs, Connecticut, has recently gone into the question of silage preservation very thoroughly in a recent bulletin which is by all odds the ablest and most complete work written on the subject of preservation of silage. The bulletin treats principally on the changes which corn undergoes after it has been placed in the silo, and explains the curing process minutely. From this bulletin we learn there are two acids developed during the curing process of the silage, which are lactic acid and acetic acid. These acids serve not only as a preservative but also as

(Continued on page 22.)

In the language of the show fakir, "Pay your money and take your choice." But choose between the best fir stave silo and the best re-enforced tile or concrete—all to be guaranteed by responsible builders. But, erect a silo. You are paying for a good silo each year through your losses, and you can afford to build the best you can choose.



HOGS AND THEIR FEED

Breeders of Pure-bred Hogs Not so Much Affected by High Cost of Feed

By I. D. GRAHAM

Over in southwestern Iowa, just a few miles from the Kansas line, there were recently held two hog sales on the same day. These sales were at different towns, held in the midst of the snow blockade, and one of them was held at night after the other one closed. One of these sales averaged over $88 per head and the other over $85. Only a few days prior to these sales there was another hog sale held in Missouri, in which one litter of pigs sold for over $800, and other sales in other states have attained to almost as good results. Such sales are getting more and more numerous, while some greatly exceed the figures here given. Another Iowa breeder just held a sale in which the average price per head was nearly $105, but the sale reports from states further west do not show such averages.

* * *

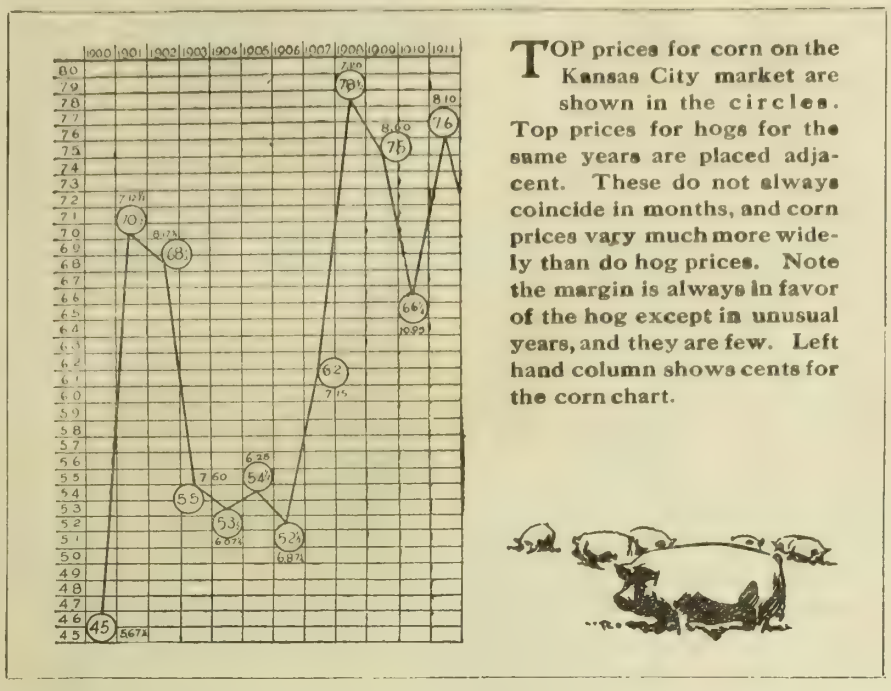
Why is this true? Why is it that the breeders of other states who use the same blood lines and feed the same high priced corn, can get such averages as those quoted above, while the breeders of the west side of the corn belt must sell on a lower level? There can only be one answer to this question. Buyers are willing to pay these prices because the animals bought are profitable to them at such figures. And this is just the difference between breeders. Those who know their business and pay these high prices do so because of the real value of the hogs as money makers. Those who are forced to sell at lower averages are simply taking their own medicine. When they attend a sale or send a bid they select the cheapest animals, and when they make a sale of their own, the greater majority of their buyers do the same thing. This puts a premium on the cheap stuff, and this cheap stuff will produce cheap stuff. As a breeder says in a letter printed in another part of this paper: "Breeders should be more particular about what they sell for breeding purposes. I seldom attend a sale in which there is not eight or ten head, and sometimes half the offering, which ought never to sell for breeding purposes." Good hogs bring from $50 up, and the farmer who buys a cull for $25 or $30 advertises that he has a hog of certain lines of breeding, when he is simply a registered scrub.

* * *

Kansas has good hogs of all breeds and many of them, but the breeders do not get enough money for the good hogs which they sell and they often get too much for the poor ones. The time has come when, with the high price of feed and the increasing price of land, this condition must change, and there is only one way to change it. There is no animal on the farm that responds as readily to good care as the hog, and this care must be given by the breeder himself. In very few cases can hired help be depended on to give the care and attention to the hog breeding business that the farmer himself must give if he succeeds. The stock on the small farm must be of the kind and quality which will bring the most profitable returns, and here is where the small farmer has the advantage over the large one. He can and does give his hogs personal attention.

* * *

And this brings up the question of feed. In the accompanying chart is shown the fluctuations in the price of corn on the Kansas City market for the years 1900 to 1911, inclusive. The corn prices are shown in the circles and are the top prices reached in the several years. The other figures represent the top prices of hogs for the same years, though these prices do not coincide with the prices of corn in the same months. It will be noticed that the general trend of prices for corn is upward, and it does not get as cheap as it has been in some former years. The top prices for corn are easily explained by the season, but they show an upward tendency. But the real information contained, and the real purpose of the chart, is to show the margin between the price of corn and of hogs each year. Excepting 1910, when the price of hogs attained an abnormally high figure, and 1908, when the other extreme was reached, there has always been a margin in favor of the hog, which shows comparatively slight variations. These figures prove that, with good methods and good stock, it is possible to feed hogs at a profit every year, and that the man who has good stock and uses good methods will make money on hogs more often than he will lose.



TOP prices for corn on the Kansas City market are shown in the circles. Top prices for hogs for the same years are placed adjacent. These do not always coincide in months, and corn prices vary much more widely than do hog prices. Note the margin is always in favor of the hog except in unusual years, and they are few. Left hand column shows cents for the corn chart.

Under our present conditions and those which are likely to confront us for years to come, success in the hog business cannot be insured without good blood. The pure-bred hog is the most economical machine for converting the crude grains and grasses of the farm into a product for which there will be a market as long as mankind eats pork. The pure-bred hog is the poor man's friend, and with him in the pen the question of price for feedstuffs need not cause concern. It will settle itself. With the pure-bred hog of quality the high priced feeds are more economical than are low priced feeds with the scrub.

* * *

At the Nebraska Station it was found that by the proper feeding of pigs they can be made to pay a profit even at the present high price of corn. Corn worth 60 cents brought 80 cents when fed to growing pigs. Pigs fed on corn alone cost $4.35 per 100 pounds of gain and made a daily profit of 16 cents per pig. These pigs required 518 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain. Pigs fed on corn and alfalfa hay in racks consumed only 448 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain and cost $3.81 per hundred, with a daily profit of 26 cents per head, as compared with the daily profit of 16 cents made by the corn alone lot. Another lot was fed on corn, 9 parts and chopped alfalfa, 1 part. These consumed 441 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain; cost $3.94 for each 100 pounds, and made a daily profit of 25 cents per pig. Another lot fed on half corn and half alfalfa meal only, ate 346 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain; cost $5.49 per 100 pounds of gain and made a daily profit of only 4 mills per head. Although a part of the same experiment the last result is quoted only to emphasize the absolute necessity of proper feeding. Both corn and alfalfa meal are good feeds, but when they are improperly combined they become poor feeds. These hogs that had the half-and-half ration were not in marketable condition when all the others were ready and it seemed impossible to fatten them on such a ration.

The importance of these feeding experiments lies in the fact that they were conducted during a series of years and that each year brought practically the same results, thus showing that it is possible to make money, even when hog feed is high. They also show, in no uncertain manner, that it is possible to waste money when the feeding is not properly done. The combination of corn and alfalfa hay in racks required 7 pounds more grain per 100 pounds of gain, but the cost per 100 pounds of gain was 13 cents less and the daily profit was 1 cent more than with the lot fed 9 parts corn and 1 part chopped alfalfa, while the lot that was fed half each of corn and alfalfa meal ate only 102 pounds of grain less per 100 pounds of gain; cost $1.68 more per 100 pounds, and showed a daily gain of 25.6 cents less. In other words, the man who feeds corn and alfalfa hay in racks is producing pork at a cost of $3.81 per 100 pounds. If he uses 9 parts corn and 1 part chopped alfalfa he makes pork at a cost of $3.94 per 100 pounds, while if he feeds one-half each of corn and alfalfa meal his pork product costs him $5.49 per 100 pounds, and his hogs are not in good condition.

In another experiment where sorghum seed was used as an element in the ration, it was found that when corn alone was fed to hogs it brought 80 cents per bushel; 9 parts of corn and 1 part of chopped alfalfa made the corn bring 82 cents per bushel; 9 parts of sorghum seed and 1 part of chopped alfalfa brought 50 cents per bushel for the sorghum, while a ration of 45 per cent each of corn and sorghum with 10 per cent of chopped alfalfa, made the grain part bring 55 cents per bushel.

A ration of barley and corn with alfalfa does not give as fast gain or as much profit per hog during the growing and the fattening periods as a ration of corn and alfalfa.

The substitution of 5 parts tankage, 5 parts bone-meal, or 25 parts shorts, for corn, in a ration containing 90 parts corn and 10 parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of gains and decreases the profit per pig during the fattening period.

The substitution of 25 parts emmer, barley, wheat, or milo, for corn, in a ration containing 90 parts corn and 10 parts chopped alfalfa, increases the cost of gains and decreases the profit per hog during the fattening period, excepting emmer, which in this test only increased the profit per hog. The wheat increased the gains but decreased the profit. The emmer also increased the gain. Barley and milo decreased the gain as well as the profit. Milo was worth the same price per bushel as barley in this test.

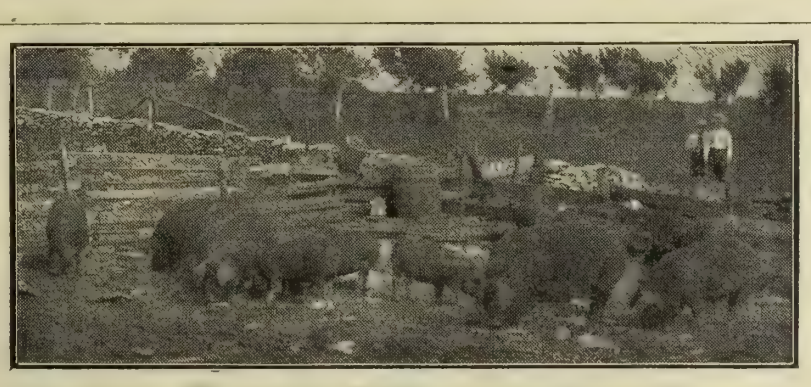
* * *

These results are given in some detail, not because they are final, but because they agree with results obtained in other states and because they show that any farmer who will equip himself with good hogs and feed them properly can make them pay him 82 cents per bushel for his corn, but he cannot do it with poor hogs. No feeder can afford to waste his high priced corn on cheap, scrub stock for any length of time. High priced feed compels the farmer to use well bred stock or none. If he would make a profit he must have the right kind of hogs or go out of business, and it is doubtful if it is ever profitable for any farmer to be without hogs at any time. Besides supplying the farmer with the best possible market for his corn, the hog will buy, and pay for, much of what would become waste material without him, while the fertility he brings to the farm will reduce the actual cost of his keep. Also, the tremendous marketing of hogs from all parts of the corn belt on account of the cholera scare has forced the price down to about 6½ cents when conditions, in all other respects, would now indicate a 9-cent value. This low price with high priced corn can only mean one thing: Hogs will be high priced before another year rolls by, and the man who does not have on his farm, a goodly number of these money making machines should buy now.

* * *

The breeder does not need to worry himself so much over the high price of feeds. His prices will be remunerative if he has the right type and quality of hogs for sale. And he will never want for a market. If any breeder or farmer needs the best hog the genius of man has been able to develop it is the man on the small farm, where every acre must be made to produce the greatest possible revenue. Under present conditions no man can afford to "fool" with scrub stock. It is simply a handicap which prevents him from getting on and which, in too many cases, fools him till he wonders why this is so. The breeder of pure-bred swine has a world of opportunity before him which is not exceeded by that of any other breeder. But he can only aspire to the top of his profession when he breeds and sells only top-notcher hogs. Kansas needs better hogs and more of them. There are few herds where the general average of quality cannot be raised. This is true in any state or country, but Kansas cannot reach the prices that are attained in other states until she gets the hogs and the buyers which they have. Breeders of these other states have reached their success by a careful study of their business and an equally careful study of the methods and successes attained by other breeders.

In reaching the successful plane to which the breeders of these other states have attained, they have been immeasurably helped by the state fair. Kansas has as good hogs as any state, but not nearly so many of them, and the young or inexperienced breeder is sorely handicapped by having had no state fair in which he could learn the lessons he so badly needs, by comparing the results obtained by other breeders. Iowa breeders make money with their hogs on high priced lands and high priced feeds. Kansas breeders do not yet get such prices for breeding stock as they should because the public appreciation of their real value is not what it should be and because there are not enough of the right kind of hogs. A good, well managed state fair, supported by the state, would do much to correct this, educate the people up to the real value of pure-bred stock and bring the breeders such prices as they should have.



GOOD HOGS PAY MORE FOR CORN THAN DEALERS, AND THEY ALWAYS BUY.

Kansas Congressmen on Oleo Legislation

On the afternoon of March 4 the editor of KANSAS FARMER telegraphed United States Senator Charles Curtis, as follows:

"Are you supporting the Haugen bill, House Number 19338? Answer."

On March 7, KANSAS FARMER editor received this reply from Senator Curtis:

"Haugen bill has not yet been considered by the House and has not reached the Senate. Have had no opportunity to read or consider it. I supported the Grout bill, which protected the producers of butter. The measure that will best protect consumers and dealers in dairy products and substitutes therefor against fraud will have my support."

When the Grout bill was being made into law some 11 or 12 years ago Senator Curtis was representative of the First district. He not only supported the Grout bill but worked hard for it. The Grout bill became a law and, under that law, the butter consumer and butter producer is now being protected against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine, although the law is not sufficient to prevent entirely the fraudulent sale of oleo. This is the law oleo manufacturers are now striving to overthrow by the passage of the Lever bill. The Haugen bill is the bill of the farmer and dairyman, and of the consumer as well, because it will enable him to buy butter as butter and not oleo as butter.

It is plain from the above where Senator Curtis stands. Write him a letter backing him up in his position. Such letters will help him. The more urgent the demand of Kansas people that he support the Haugen bill, the stronger he can defend it.

On March 4 the editor of KANSAS FARMER wired United States Senator Joseph Bristow as follows:

"Are you supporting the Haugen bill, House Number 19338? Answer."

On March 7, Senator Bristow wrote this letter:

"I have your telegram of the 6th instant. The bill you refer to (H. R. 19338) had never been brought to my attention until I received your wire, therefore I have given it no consideration."

The inference from the above letter is that Senator Bristow, upon receiving the above telegram, obtained a copy of the Haugen bill and while, before writing he may not have had opportunity to study it carefully, he nevertheless must have known by reading its title, that it was a bill to protect the consumer and the producer of butter against fraud, and he could have stated whether or not he was in favor of such protection.

It is apparent that KANSAS FARMER readers have some missionary work to do on Senator Bristow. Write him as this paper in this issue urges you to do. You cannot afford to loaf on this job—write Senator Bristow at once. The editor is writing him and hopes by the date of another issue of KANSAS FARMER to tell its readers where the Senator stands.

On March 7 the editor of KANSAS FARMER wired D. R. Anthony, Jr., Representative of the First district, as follows:

"Are you supporting Haugen bill, House Number 19338? Answer."

To the above, Congressman Anthony replied by letter, dated March 8, as follows:

"In reply to your inquiry of March 6th in regard to the Haugen Bill, will state that my information is that this bill has not yet been reported to the House. Not being familiar with the exact provisions of the bill, am unable to advise at this time whether it would receive my support; it would depend upon the wording of the bill and upon having the opportunity to inquire into all the facts."

On February 2 the Haugen bill was introduced into the House, given Number 19338, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered printed. The editor has a printed copy on his desk and from this printed copy the above information is obtained.

Congressman Anthony, if he read the first three or four lines of the title of the bill, could not help but know the purpose of the bill. Our telegram gave him an opportunity to say in his letter whether he was opposed to the fraudulent sale of oleo and in favor of the protection of the farmer's butter and in favor of protecting the consumer.

Is it to be inferred that Congressman Anthony is loafing on his job when he says he has not looked into this bill?

The Haugen bill was introduced into the House—his body.

First district farmers must get busy and write Congressman Anthony. Tell him that you want him to stand for the sale of oleo for what it is. He will do what you tell him to do, if you say it in enough letters, strong enough.

On March 8 the editor of KANSAS FARMER wired Congressman Taggart, of the Second district, as follows:

"Are you supporting Haugen bill, which prohibits coloring oleo same shade as butter, and which prohibits use of butter in manufacture of oleo, and which protects the farmer's butter; also, the consumer against fraud? Wire answer."

On March 9, Kirk Prather, secretary to Congressman Taggart, wired:

"Congressman Taggart is out of the city. Will call his attention to your wire on his return."

Congressman Taggart is a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House. His committee is considering both the Lever and Haugen bill at this very minute. That committee will recommend one or the other of the two bills. If the majority recommends the Lever bill the Haugen bill is sure to be reported by the minority. Write Congressman Taggart at once. In the committee his work will count doubly either for or against your interest.

On March 8 the editor of KANSAS FARMER wired Congressmen Phil Campbell, Fred Jackson, I. D. Young, George Neeley and Victor Murdock, as follows:

"Will you support the Haugen bill and oppose the Lever bill, thereby protecting the farmer's butter; also, the consumer, against fraud? Wire answer."

Note that we asked each to wire his answer. No wires to this date have been received, but it is our guess that each, not hearing from his agricultural constituents, has given very little attention to this legislation.

You see the real situation in so far as it has been possible for KANSAS FARMER to ascertain it during the past few days.

You must get busy with your letters and petitions. KANSAS FARMER will furnish you with blank petitions free for the asking.

Send for some of these free petition blanks and circulate them among your neighbors, your town people, at your Grange and Farmer's Institute meetings.

Here is what George M. Whitaker, secretary of National Dairy Union, who is spending all his time in Washington on this matter, wires KANSAS FARMER:

"Oleo hearing opened 28th. Judge Hainer, of Nebraska, made strong argument for dairymen. Commissioner of Internal Revenue made points for oleo interest along color lines. Opposition to farmers is very strong. Urge every one to write, telegraph and petition Senators and Congressmen. Hearing continued until 15th. Situation acute."

Here is what Prof. George L. McKay, secretary of National Buttermakers' Association, who is representing dairymen and who is spending his whole time in their interest, wires KANSAS FARMER:

"If Lever bill becomes a law, the dairy business will largely pass into the hands of the packers. It permits oleo to be colored the same shade as butter. It permits them to use any amount of butter with oleomargarine. Haugen House Bill 21225 prohibits both. Urge you to support Haugen bill."

Prof. McKay's message and that of George M. Whitaker sets forth the situation and these men, representing their associations, are located for the present in Washington looking after this legislation.

The legislative committee of the Patrons of Husbandry, National Grange, composed of Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill., T. C. Atkeson, Morgantown, W. V., N. P. Hull, Dimondale, Mich., also has an office in Washington and will maintain that office until oleo legislation is disposed of. This committee recently spent $200 a day for several days telegraphing Grange officers to get busy with letters and petitions to their Congressman.

NOTE—Haugen House bill 19338 has been changed to Haugen House bill 21225.



OUR EXPERIENCE
IS YOUR SAFEGUARD

I H C Harvesting and haying machines and tools, as sold today, are the result of over fifty years of careful work by trained experts. Through every harvest season these men have followed our machines in the field in every grain-growing country, correcting all difficulties as they appeared or developed.

The binders which are the result of such thorough work are now offered to you with the fullest assurance that when you use these machines your harvesting will be well done. Whatever the conditions under which your crop must be harvested, whether the grain be short or tall, standing, down or tangled, there is an I H C machine which will reap and bind it all; easily, surely, and with no annoying and expensive delays.

I H C harvesting machines as sold today, are a finished product as much as any machine can ever be finished. All the difficulties that have developed up to date are overcome. Our experience is your safeguard. You have no experiments to make. You take no risk when you buy a machine bearing one of these famous names:

they belong—quickly in time of emergency. I H C harvesting machine owners know that if by accident any part of their machine should happen to break, an exact duplicate of that very part can be obtained quickly from the I H C local dealer. This point is of the utmost importance when the grain is ripening or the harvest begun. It does away with all delays, all risks, all possibility of losing part of the harvest profit.

Their many years of constant improvement place I H C harvesting machines in a class by themselves. Whether you choose a Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Milwaukee, Deering, or Plano binder, you are assured of getting a machine built right and tested under every condition that you will ever have to meet at harvest time.

The I H C local dealer handling these machines is the man for you to see. From him you can get information that will help you to make up your mind as to which binder will best insure the full profit of your season's work. Decide only after the most careful consideration and you will surely buy an I H C machine.

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

Take plenty of time to consider, compare all the points of all the machines you know of, before you buy a binder. If you do this thoroughly, you will become convinced that an I H C binder will do the best work for you, be the most dependable, efficient, and durable of all the machines you investigate.

There is quality in the material and construction of I H C harvesting machines that only a half century of experience can assure. There is a simplicity in the design which makes the working of the machines easy to understand and makes it safe to trust them in the hands of unskilled help. Last, and most important, I H C binders are backed by an organization that insures your getting interchangeable repair parts—parts that fit where

When you have decided upon your binder, you will need a supply of binder twine. To get through the season with the least waste and trouble, buy one of the seven perfectly dependable brands of twine—Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, or International—in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila grades.

Your most important work now is the selection of machines for this season's harvest. See the I H C local dealer handling these machines. He can help you decide. If it is not convenient for you to see him now, sit down and write for catalogues. A post card will bring you full information.



International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago **U S A**

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

Overland

$1200 worth for $900

THE several important things that you demand in an automobile are power, performance, service, wear and appearance. You must have a car that has all of the practical things—one that will serve your purpose (both for pleasure and work) for as little money as possible.

Let's start with some of the higher priced cars made—say those selling from $1250 to $1500—and see if they give you any more practical or useful value than this $900 car. We have not the space to go over the entire car, but take the five fundamentals — power, speed, capacity, durability and appearance.

Practically every $1200 to $1500 car in America has a 30 horsepower motor. Our $900 car has a 30 horsepower motor. They all seat five passengers. Our $900 car seats five large passengers. In fact, it is just as roomy and comfortable as you could possibly want it to be. Those higher priced cars seldom develop over forty or fifty miles an hour. Our $900 car will go forty miles an hour with ease and will take your toughest hill with just as much ease.

Nor can the $1200 to $1500 give you a better made car. In fact, in some instances it cannot be as well made, for most of the other factories are so small that they are forced to do work by hand that we do by machinery, and everyone knows that machine work is better and more accurate than hand work.

This $900 car has a pressed steel frame. Same as the $1250 car. The front axle is a drop forged I section—drop forged in our own forge plant. Same as the $1250 car. The transmission is selective—three speeds forward and one reverse. Same as the $1250 car. The transmission is fitted with F. & S. annular bearings, which are used on the most expensive cars made. You get a fine Splitdorf magneto. Same as the $1250 car.

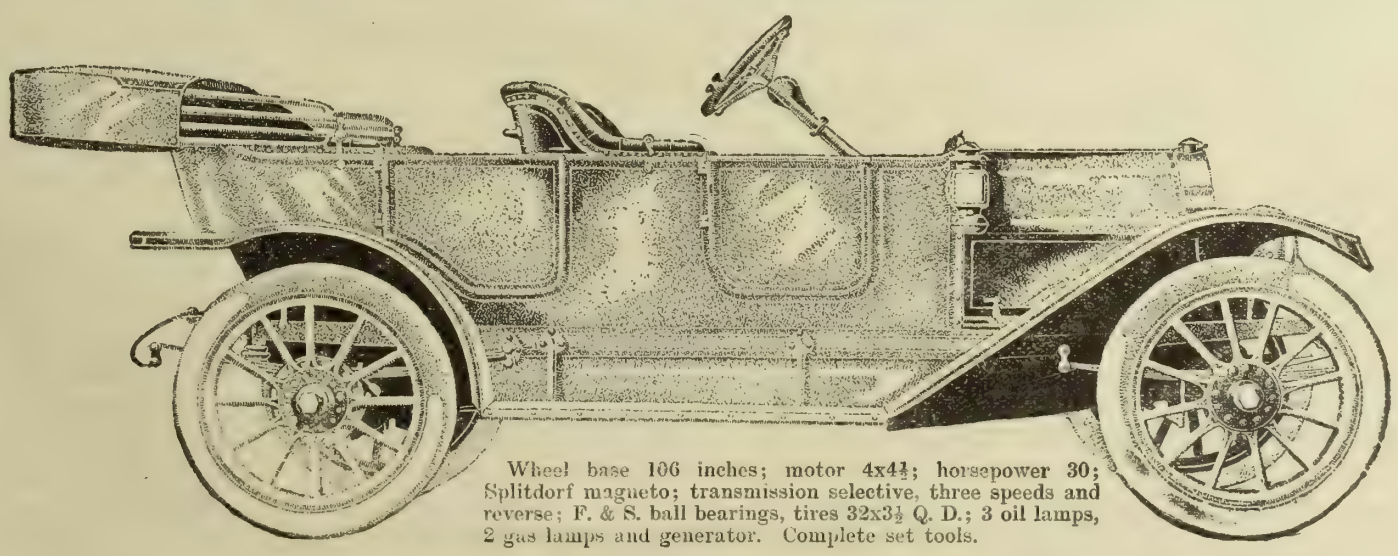
The motor itself is a beautiful job. It will never give you a particle of trouble. Just as true and sound as any of those big powerful engines you see on famous racing cars. It is of the most modern design, and as simple in operation as A B C. All the gear and crank casings are of pure aluminum, which are found only on very expensive cars. The gears are of Vanadium steel, found only on very expensive cars.

In appearance it is just as carefully and thoroughly finished. The body is in dark Overland blue. The upholstery is of good leather hand stuffed with fine hair. A car could not be made more comfortable. The body design is graceful, pleasing and right up-to-date in stylish appearance. Why should you pay $1250 for a 30 horsepower five-passenger touring car when you can get a car like this for $900?

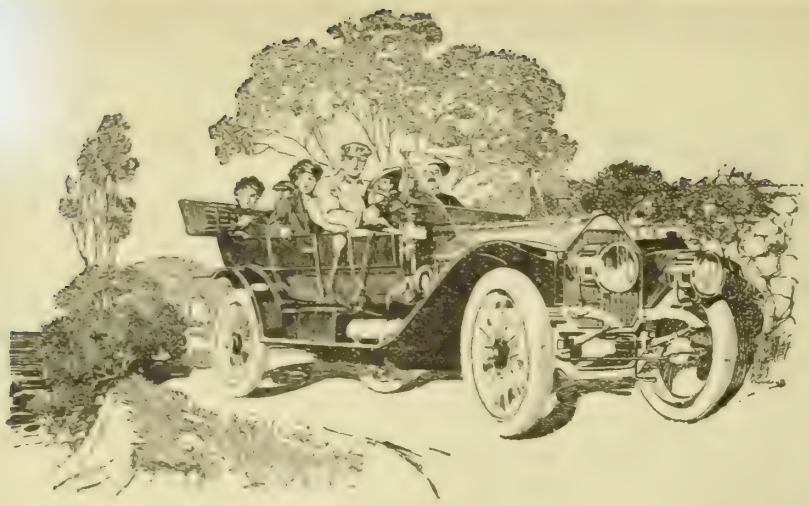
And remember, this car is built by the greatest organization of skilled men — 5000 of them—in the largest automobile plant in the world. Our enormous manufacturing and financial facilities enable us to do what is impossible for the smaller manufacturers.

Our handsome and well-written book gives you the detailed value of this car. It tells you all about our great big factories—shows you interior views of every department and contains a colored set of illustrations showing the complete Overland line for 1912. It is free. Write for your copy today. Please ask for book R33.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio



Wheel base 106 inches; motor 4x4½; horsepower 30; Splitdorf magneto; transmission selective, three speeds and reverse; F. & S. ball bearings, tires 32x3½ Q. D.; 3 oil lamps, 2 gas lamps and generator. Complete set tools.



ONE of the first things a farmer wants to know about an automobile is—who makes it?

Farmers have learned by buying wagons and such things that a great deal depends on the manufacturer. Ask any farmer what kind of wagon the Mitchell wagon is, and he will say—"There isn't any better wagon than the Mitchell."

Same way about Mitchell automobiles, made by the same people, in the same honest way. Mitchell automobiles are built to give long and steady service without much expense—the ideal car for the man who can't afford to make a mistake.

Send for a catalogue of Mitchell automobiles and get full particulars; the more you learn about these cars, the more reason you'll see for buying a Mitchell in preference to any other car.

For 77 years our vehicles have given satisfaction; they'll continue to do so for another 77 years.

Buying a Mitchell means knowing what you are getting.

The new Six-cylinder—48 Horse Power—is a great country or city car; carries five comfortably; and gets there; $1750.

The Six-cylinder—60 Horse Power—is a big 7 passenger car for the whole family; $2250.

The four cylinder, five passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped, ... $1350

The four cylinder, four passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped, ... $1150

The four cylinder, two passenger Mitchell Runabout, 30-H. P., equipped, . . $950

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Grain Dealer and Agriculture

Abrstract of Address By J. H. Miller, Director College Extension, K. S. A. C., Before Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Our census returns for 1910 and 1900 show in very many states and in hundreds of counties an alarming decrease in our rural population and show at the same time a marked increase in our town population, a distinct increase in size of farms and a decrease in practically every state of the yield per bushel of all grains. This would be an alarming situation if people will only stop long enough to see it in this right light and in its tendencies. The other day I selected out 18 counties of Kansas representing different soil and climatic conditions without knowing exactly what the wheat yield had been nor how the record was being maintained. Upon a study of the state grain report, however, I found that 17 of these 18 counties had shown very marked decrease in the average yield of wheat from 1900 to 1910. Only one of the 18 counties had the same average in 1910 that it had in 1900—14 bushels per acre. In 1902 and in 1907, however, that county had an average yield of 7 bushels of wheat per acre, les sthan the average cost of producing, harvesting and marketing. These are the records, notwithstanding the fact that the farmers of Kansas are reading more agricultural literature and studying methods of farming more than ever before; notwithstanding the fact that the Agricultural College is spending a good many thousand dollars every years to bring to the attention of the farmers the importance of better agriculture. This does not mean that what has been done in this direction should not be continued, but it does mean that we must spend a good deal more money and exert far greater effort, and we must have co-operation of more organizations. I come to this association, therefore, not with a plea, but with the plain suggestion that as a business investment money should be spent by this association in this great campaign.

Somehow we have continued to delude ourselves with the idea that Kansas is the greatest wheat state in the world, and have bragged about it so much and our real estate men have used so many isolated facts and so much imagination that we, ourselves, have been made forgetful of the fact that the present methods of farming are wasteful and ruinous. The growing of wheat the last 20 years has not yielded to the average farmer in western Kansas even teamster's wages, let alone the interest on his investment. There is need today of more active co-operation of this splendid body of men, not only in the greater annual yield but in the building up of the soil that is the basis of permanent prosperity. There is need of co-operation in many ways, whether we know it or not, whether we believe in it or not. The idea of co-operation in business is developing in this country with wonderful rapidity. In the most prosperous countries in Europe it has practically taken possession of the agricultural business. It is bound to come here, gentlemen, and whether it takes possession of your business or not will depend upon whether you accept it or fight it. It strikes me that the sane thing to do is to meet it half way. May I suggest a few of the lines of co-operation?

(1) Why should not every grain dealer become a careful student of this science of agriculture, a student of soils? Why should he not personally investigate the work of every good farmer in this territory and carry the ideas of one good farmer to others not so successful? Why should he not become an authority and gain the respect of those whose business it is to grow wheat in order that they may grow the right kind and deliver it in the right condition in order that he may market it the right place and for the right purpose and at the right price? Why should not every grain dealer become a milling expert by careful study of the milling business in order that he may know just what the wheat in his territory will do in the mill? The Agricultural College maintains a department of milling industry, with a most capable man in charge, and his services are offered free for all kinds of instruction when it is so desired, relative to the handling of wheat for the right kind of product.

(2) The permanent prosperity of Kansas is going to depend more upon our live stock interests than upon anything else. You ask how that has anything to do with your business. Unless we grow more live stock we cannot maintain our soil fertility; unless we maintain the fertility of our soil you cannot get grain to ship, and you might as well begin to close up half the elevators.

(3) The study of the agricultural history of European and Asiatic countries will be a revelation to any thoughtful man. Every country that has persisted in being a cropping country, whether nation, state or province, has shown a decrease in prosperity as the decrease in fertility became more apparent. China, with its hundreds of millions of people subsisting for centuries mainly on one crop and that a soil robbing crop, is but to be compared to Denmark, that maintains the largest population per square mile in Europe and with probably the greatest degree of individual prosperity, of any country in the world.

(4) We want your help in discouraging the shipping out of corn and alfalfa hay. The farmers should be urged to feed that corn and hay to cattle and other stock and then the wheat that we grow should be shipped and milled in Kansas mills in order that the by-product—bran and shorts, containing a large proportion of the elements of fertility taken from the soil may be shipped back to the farm at the least possible expense, fed out to the stock, and ultimately returned to the land whence it came.

(5) Then, we want your co-operation in our farmers' meetings, farmers' institutes—we want you to attend, and we want you to urge farmers to attend, we want you to make such a study of wheat growing and soil fertility as to become an authority and recognized by the farmers of your negihborhood as worthy of being recognized as an authority. We want you to be the first to come forward with prizes for boys and men for a big yield of wheat and corn. The grain dealers of North Dakota and Minneapolis and the bankers and millers of North Dakota have undertaken the greatest piece of agricultural work ever undertaken by a commercial organization. They have subscribed $100,000 for a five-year campaign among the farmers of North Dakota for better farming. The business men's organizations and the farmers' institutes of DeKalb County, Illinois, has recently pledged a sum of $10,000 for three years and have employed an expert from the agricultural college to become "soils and crops advisor" for that county. Alabama has a farm advisor for every county, and the province of Ontario, Canada, one of the most progressive states in the world, now employs 16 farm advisors and will add four each year until there is one for each county.

Why should not this organization get behind a movement in Kansas, a great campaign for changing our low standard of wheat production from 14 bushels to 30; our low standard of corn production from 22 to 40 bushels per acre?

And finally, gentlemen, I wish to remind you of what you as clear-headed business men know full well, that the prosperity of Kansas depends upon a square deal all around. The farmer must give his land, his soil, a square deal; he must give those who handle his produce a square deal; he must give the merchants a square deal, and you who buy his produce must give him a square deal—yea, more than a square deal, because your opportunities of knowing the wider markets of the world give you an unfair advantage if you don't give him a little of what you have learned. In other words, why not take the producer a little more into your confidence and become not only his agent, but his friend and his advisor.

Every reader of KANSAS FARMER should write his congressman and each of our United States senators telling them to vote for the Haugen bill, which is the farmers' bill protecting butter against the sale of oleomargarine. The Haugen bill does not in any way restrict the sale of oleomargarine, but if it becomes a law will prevent its sale as butter. Take it from this editor that you should now write your congressman and senators telling them to support the Haugen bill.

Stop! Read! Think! Act!

I Ask You to Stop and Read—

BECAUSE I have something to say of ***vital importance*** to you. I have offers to make that will ***save you*** 40% to 60% on Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders and Cream Separators of the very highest quality. It will pay you big to stop and read every word of this page carefully. I pledge you my ***personal word*** that you have everything to gain—***nothing to lose***—by reading this great money-saving announcement from ***start to finish.***

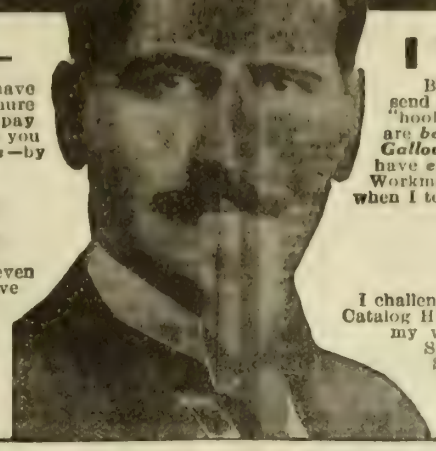
You Know William Galloway The Farmer's Manufacturer

Yes, I believe that you and farmers all over the land know me, even though you may never—***as yet***—have done business with me. My "ads" have appeared in this and practically every other good farm paper ***for many years.*** You know that I am an ***actual manufacturer,*** operating the greatest chain of factories in the world selling direct from factory-to-farm at ***one small profit.*** You also probably know that

My Plan Hits the Middleman —Wipes Out Competition

Thousands of farmers have come to know this from actual experience—there are over 100,000 satisfied Galloway customers now! It's simple enough: Remember, you must buy one of two ways—***direct*** or ***indirect.*** You must pay either ***three profits*** or ***one small profit*** on your Engine, Spreader or Separator. Your ***dealer*** buys ***indirect.*** And pays ***two profits*** before he uncrates the goods. If you buy from a dealer you pay ***three profits and three sets of expenses.*** My price to you is actually less than the dealer can buy for spot cash in car load lots.

By dealing with tens of thousands of Farmers, I am able to sell Engines, Spreaders and Separators ***direct*** at a very ***small margin of profit.*** Because of my great buying power (authorized capital stock of $8,500,000), ***improved automatic machinery*** and ***splendid factory organization,*** I can easily ***undersell*** all my competitors and make good my claim to save you $90 on an Engine, $50 on a Manure Spreader and $45 on a Cream Separator.



I Want You to Think and Act—

BECAUSE I know that if you carefully consider what I say and then send for my Big Free Descriptive Books and Special Offers, you and I will "hook up" for a lifetime of mutually profitable dealing. ***Galloway Prices*** are ***bed-rock.*** I allow no one to give more ***real value*** than I give you. ***Galloway Quality*** is top-notch—***no better goods can be made***—because I have ***everything*** that goes to produce Quality—Best Materials, Highest Skilled Workmen, Finest Automatic Machinery. And you can believe me, Friends, when I tell you, with all the emphasis at my command, that

Galloway Selling Methods Are the Fairest on Earth

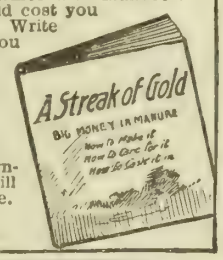
I challenge all competition on Quality and Price. I defy any Manufacturer, Catalog House, Dealer or Agent to meet the ***extreme fairness*** and ***liberality*** of my way of selling goods. Under my plan every Engine, Spreader and Separator ***must sell itself***—or no sale! I have no Dealers, Personal Salesmen, Agents or Solicitors of any kind. I send you—FREE—my Big, Splendidly Illustrated Catalogs with complete descriptions. I quote you my low, wholesale factory prices—then I give you a

60 Day Approval Test— Your Own Time to Pay

Remember, Galloway Products are ***never sold*** until you say so! Try them first on your Farm. Test them out ***fully*** for 30 or 60 days. Operate them alongside any others ***and let the test be your proof!!*** Then—when you ***KNOW*** you ***know***—simply say to me "***Yes***" or "***No.***" If "***Yes***", keep the Engine, Spreader or Separator and make your own terms on any one of my five plans of payment. If "***No***", return goods to me and I stand freight charges ***both ways.*** You see it is plainly impossible for you to take the ***slightest chance of loss*** in dealing with me. I protect you fully ***before*** you buy with my Free Test Plan, and ***after*** you buy I give you a $25,000 Guarantee Bond backed by cash deposited in the Blackhawk National Bank of Waterloo. Could you ask for fairer, more liberal terms?

"Streak of Gold"—FREE

Figures of increased crop yields prove that Manure, properly spread, is just like a Streak of Gold in the soil. I have written a Book around this idea, in which I give facts, information, advice and experience of priceless value to every Farmer with manure to haul. I have a ***Free Copy*** for you that would cost you not less than $1.00 if bought at a book store. Write for it. Read it. Apply its teachings—and if you are not fully convinced that "A Streak of Gold" enables you to make much greater profits for 1912, return it to me and I will send you $1.00 cash in exchange.



LET ME HEAR FROM YOU

Send for My Big Spreader Book, My Free Oats and Spreader Offer to 10 Men in every Township. I will convince you that I can and will save you up to $50 on the best Spreader made.

William Galloway, President

WONDERFUL!



GALLOWAY'S Bath-in-Oil SEPARATOR

Lowest Prices Ever Made on Equal Quality

As my Separators must sell themselves, I figure that the sooner I place ten or more of them in every township, the sooner I will be able to do the Separator business of this country. Therefore, to the first 10 or more Farmers who answer this "Ad" I will send a Special Price Wrecking Cream Separator Offer that is as good as a gift to you of $21.25 to $45.

Here's How I Save You $21.25 to $45

I manufacture my famous Bath-in-Oil Separator in my Model Separator Factory, equipped with Special Automatic Cost-reducing Machinery. I buy materials in enormous quantities at lowest, possible, quantity prices. I sell to you direct at one small profit. That, in a nutshell, is why I can give you a Separator equal to any $85 to $100 machine at your Dealers, and yet save $21.25 to $45.

BEST IN THE WORLD

If Galloway Bath-in-Oil Separators were not equal at every possible point to the highest-priced machines on the market, would I dare to guarantee them as I do? Would I dare to ship, freight prepaid, on 30 to 90 days Approval Test? Could I afford to let you run my Separator alongside all others, at my risk, and pay freight ***both ways,*** if my Bath-in-Oil Separator failed to "make good"? Common sense says "NO!"

NOW LOOK HERE! I know that I am right on my Bath-in-Oil Separator! I have tested out on my three big farms every standard make of Separator on the market. In actual trials, side by side with high priced machines, I have proved beyond all doubt that there is no better make than Galloway's Bath-in-Oil.

MY BIG OFFER IS OPEN TO ALL Any Farmer in the land can take advantage of my wide open Cream Separator Proposition. I don't care where you live, I will send you my Bath-in-Oil for a competitive test. If it doesn't prove that it has special advantages not found in any other separator and if it doesn't skim as closely, as easily, and give you as perfect service as any at any price—the trial will not cost you a penny!

Sooner or Later

You'll Buy a Galloway Spreader!

Yes, Sir—I can and will save you money on the best Manure Spreader made—my new No. 5 shown below—with Famous New Mandt Gear. This machine has 11 distinct and separate patented improvements, any one of which would give the "*Galloway*" a big advantage over any other spreader. Yet, these exclusive patented features cost you not a penny extra—they are FREE with the "*Galloway*"—you pay only according to capacity—lowest factory cost plus the usual one small Galloway profit.

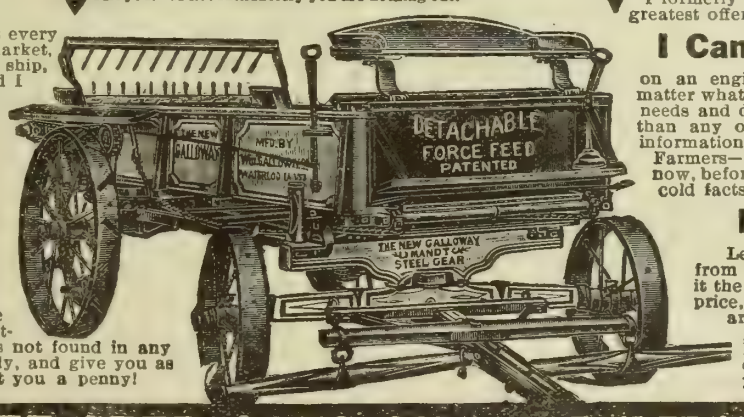
Test My Spreader Against Others

I know what my Spreader will do. I am a farmer myself, operate six Galloway Spreaders on three of my own farms right now, and know by actual experience what it means to put a spreader to every possible test.

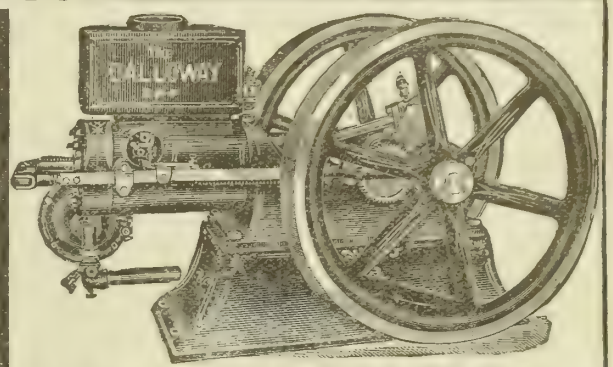
And I want to say that when we were perfecting the *Galloway Spreader* we put her over the high jumps, *right!* We loaded the "*Galloway*" with two tons of sand and gravel, tested it with the toughest, coarsest calf-yard manure and piled it up over a foot above the sides, then started the team up on a trot and threw it in gear while in motion. We tested the conveyor. We tested the ratchet wheel. We tested everything. We piled it full of cement blocks and tied the beater solid with wire to see if we could make the chains jump off or break any castings. We tested it in every way conceivable and from my past manure spreader experience I know that the average spreader made and sold today in America would have been smashed to pieces under the tests we gave the "*Galloway*" *Spreader.* That is why I offer you a

60 Days' Free Trial On Your Farm

Send for my Free Spreader Book, illustrating and describing everything. Get my money-saving prices then pick out the size machine you need. Let me ship it on approval. Try it for 60 days. Test it any way you like. If it is absolutely satisfactory—if you say you want to "buy"—let me know and tell me how you want to pay for it. Make your own terms. One of my five plans will suit you. If not satisfactory you are nothing out.



MY WORLD BEATER



"EVERYBODY"

Can Afford A Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Lowest Prices Ever Made on Equal Quality.

You never before heard of such startling engine values—I've never offered anything like them before, and you know full well that no one else has ever come anywhere near my regular prices. But this time I have a very special reason—***I want 10 men or more in every township in this country to own and operate a Galloway Engine***—I've decided to double my factory capacity by increasing the sales twice and sell two where I formerly sold one—this calls for unusual values—hence, the greatest offer I have ever made is yours for the asking.

I Can Save You $25 to $300

on an engine according to the H. P. needed. It doesn't matter what sized engine you want, I've got the one to fit your needs and do more work and better work at less actual cost than any other engine in the world. Write at once for full information of the Greatest Offer Ever Made To American Farmers—don't delay but send me your name and address now, before you do another thing. Let me prove to you by cold facts why I can put $25 to $300 in your pocket.

Make Your Own Terms

Let me ship you an engine—whatever you need—from 1¾ up to 15 H. P. Try it 30 days. If you think it the best engine you ever saw or heard of at any price, let me know how it will suit you to pay—I'll arrange it to suit your convenience. Your credit is good with Galloway. Don't delay! Just get my Big 50-Page Engine Book and prices now—I will do the rest. Either mail the Free Coupon or send your name in letter or on postal card today.

Write For My Big FREE SEED OATS Offer Mail This FREE Coupon Now!

FREE SEED OATS

Just check off what you want on the Free Coupon and mail at once; or if you prefer, send me your name on postal card or in personal letter. I want you to have everything right before you in plain, easy reading and pictures, facts, figures and proof of my claims from your Fellow Farmers. When you mail the Free Coupon, or write in for more information about the Spreaders, Engines and Separators I manufacture for you, I am going to tell you all about how to get—FREE—a supply of Imported, Big, New, Northern Grown S-E-E-D O-A-T-S, that I have been growing for you on my 1,920-acre Canadian Pure Seed Farm. I want you and every one of my Farmer Friends in this country to know about these truly remarkable O-A-T-S and how they double and triple your crop. My Brother J. W. and I, with Prof. M. L. Bowman, the Famous Seed Expert, are making a Vigorous Fighting Campaign for **MORE AND BETTER OATS** and we want you to join us. We have organized The Galloway Bros.-Bowman Co., and I have arranged to offer these Seed Oats FREE to all who write me. You know full well the old story of half-crops at threshing time from the ordinary, small "inbred", run out seed oats. Here is your opportunity to get Big, Clean, Hardy, Imported Seed Oats—full of life and vitality—that germinates nearly 100%—every Oat sprouting and doing business that yielded 75 to 141 bushels to the acre in this country last year. Send for our Wonderful Oats Book and offer of Free supply New Seed Oats—See Coupon!

WILLIAM GALLOWAY, President, Wm. Galloway Co., 381 -KP Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

WM. GALLOWAY, President,
Wm. Galloway Co., 381 -KP Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Please send me following FREE. I have checked what to send:

- ☐ Galloway's World Beater 50-Page Engine Book in four colors, and Special Offer to 10 Men or More In Every Township.
- ☐ Galloway's Latest Manure Spreader Book and Special Offer to 10 Men or More In Every Township and "Streak of Gold."
- ☐ Galloway's Wonderful Bath-In-Oil Cream Separator Book and Special Offer to 10 Men or More In Every Township.
- ☐ Galloway's Big Free Canadian New Seed Oats Offer & Oats Book

NOTE—Put an "X" in any one or all of the above [ ] squares.

Name .....

Town.....R. F. D.....

County.....State.....

If you send name and address for any of the above articles you also get FREE, our New, Beautiful, 5-Color, 140-Page General Line Catalog, Post Paid.

Galloway's Famous Harrow-Cart

NO MONEY DOWN

Send no money—simply write and tell me to send you one of my new Galloway High 38-inch Wheel, All Steel Harrow Carts with dust proof boxes, and I will at once ship it to you by freight. You pay freight charges. Then when the Cart arrives examine it, try it, compare it with any to be had at any price. If satisfied in every respect send me $6.50 and keep the Cart. Otherwise return Cart to me and I will stand freight charges both ways—that's fair! You need the cart and you want the best for the least money. I'm the original Harrow-Cart manufacturer and know how to make them right. Get my complete catalog of All Steel Flexible Harrows—the only flexible harrow made that can be adjusted with levers. Get my lowest wholesale prices.

William Galloway, Pres., THE WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 381-KH Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa.

Thousands Running

Year-In-and-Year-Out

Long Test of Use Proves Satisfaction, Low Cost of Up-Keep and Fuel Economy

Since first introduced, the Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine has been making good on every claim we make.

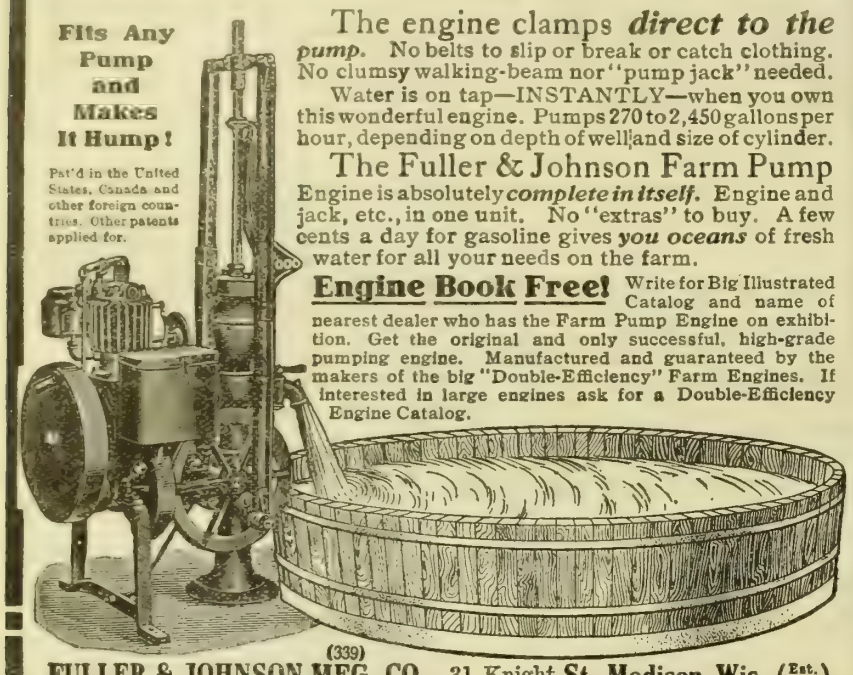
It has been through the test of severe winters—and hottest days of summers. Its low cost of up-keep and economy of fuel have amazed the engine world. In comparative *work tests* with other pumping engines it has always come out ahead. In all this time the *little* demand for repair parts has been remarkable. You get the minimum of repair expense when you buy this high quality engine.

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine

It stands for service, convenience, quality and completeness

Fits Any Pump and Makes It Hump!

Pat'd in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries. Other patents applied for.



The engine clamps *direct to the pump.* No belts to slip or break or catch clothing. No clumsy walking-beam nor "pump jack" needed.

Water is on tap—INSTANTLY—when you own this wonderful engine. Pumps 270 to 2,450 gallons per hour, depending on depth of well and size of cylinder.

The Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine is absolutely *complete in itself.* Engine and jack, etc., in one unit. No "extras" to buy. A few cents a day for gasoline gives *you oceans* of fresh water for all your needs on the farm.

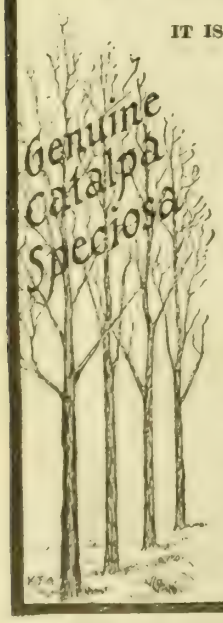
Engine Book Free! Write for Big Illustrated Catalog and name of nearest dealer who has the Farm Pump Engine on exhibition. Get the original and only successful, high-grade pumping engine. Manufactured and guaranteed by the makers of the big "Double-Efficiency" Farm Engines. If interested in large engines ask for a Double-Efficiency Engine Catalog.

(339)
FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO., 31 Knight St., Madison, Wis. (Est. 1840)

PLANT CATALPA SPECIOSA

IT PAYS $30 TO $50 PER ACRE PER YEAR.

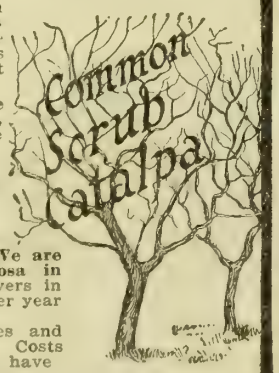
IT IS A SURE CROP. Grows forever with one planting, and requires but little cultivation to start.



But only the **Genuine Catalpa Speciosa** will do this. The common scrub kind, seen in so many places, is worthless. The two pictures here are drawn from real life. The common kind makes only an indifferent shade. **The genuine makes fence posts, telephone poles, bridge piles** and lumber in a few years—lumber equal to oak and mahogany.

An acre of Catalpa fence posts is worth $150 to $250. It takes **only four years for fence posts**—six years for telephone poles. Catalpa posts outlast all others in the ground. They don't split or let loose of nails or staples.

Catalpa will grow anywhere in the corn belt. No trouble to get it started, or to cultivate and keep growing. We tell you how to do it.



Send for Our Free Bulletin of Information.

This Bulletin tells how we grow our [illegible] MILLION CATALPA TREES. (We are the largest growers of Catalpa Speciosa in America.) It also tells how other growers in Kansas are making from $30 to $50 net per year from each acre they have.

Some Kansas growers have 400 acres and have had large incomes for ten years. Costs you only a postage stamp to get all we have learned about Catalpa in the last 15 years.

Send for our Free Bulletin right now. Costs only a post card.

WINFIELD NURSERY CO., BOX 2, WINFIELD, KAN.



You Won't Have EXPENSE On This Car

$1600 **Great Western** $1750
FORTY

You will get service all day and every day. Past record shows economy in gasoline, oil, and almost total absence of repair expense. All owners say so. The handsomest car you ever saw. The United States Government thinks Great Western cars are about right too, for they use them in the Indian service out West for the hardest kind of service.

The Great Western gives full measure of everything a man wants, power, comfort, low up-keep and the greatest mileage for the smallest quantities of gasoline and oil.

The Great Western "40" has Self-Starter, detachable fore-doors, Typhoon signal horn, demountable rims, electric headlights, gasoline gauge, large tires, finest hand buffed leather upholstery, plenty of room and everything of the best.

Send right away for copy of our handsome 1912 Art Catalog and read all about the Great Western. We will also put your name on our list for free subscription to **"The Tattler,"** a little monthly magazine, most valuable to all who are looking into the automobile question.

GREAT WESTERN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, Dept. PERU, INDIANA

THE FARM



Seed and the preparation of soil are the two important items determining the yields of crops. In grain crops the preparation of the soil and the seed usually amounts to between $2 and $3 per acre. Oftentimes a little additional effort and care in seed selection or in the preparation of the soil, costing perhaps $1 or $2, will increase the yield a great deal more than that amount.

The steel wagon wheel has been on the market for at least ten years, but has not come into such general use as it deserves—especially the low wheel. Every farm has need for a knockabout wagon, and the low-wheeled steel truck fills the bill admirably. Such truck is exposed to all sorts of weather and serves a variety of uses quite severe on the wood frame and wheels. Investigate the low-wheeled steel truck if you have not already so done.

The land speculator is not a good man for the community. When he deals in improved farms he leases for short terms only and drives the best possible bargain with the tenant. He gets all out of the land he can. He makes his investment as small as possible and is not interested in the building up or in the maintenance of soil fertility. It is legitimate to invest in land with the idea of later selling at an advanced price, but the investor owes something to the community and to the soil he owns. These two debts are very rarely paid by him.

We believe in spring plowing following winters of unusual snow or rainfall. The excessive saturation leaves much of the soil compact and soggy, particularly that soil short on humus. If in such fields the spring crop is disked or cultivated, the compact ground beneath will not permit the roots to grow deep into the soil below. Such soil and cultivation prevents the rains from soaking deep into the ground. This compacted condition of soil is sometimes relieved by late spring freezes, but not often is this the case in this latitude. An examination of the soil will enable the farmer to decide whether deep spring plowing is necessary or whether favorable results may be expected from seeding by surface cultivation.

The tendency of many of us is to keep an eye open for new crops or plants the growing of which in this section are still in the experimental stage. We admire the man who is keeping his eye peeled for the new thing or new idea. He should, however, be able to discriminate between the fad and the practical. Experiment with what might seem the impractical in a small way only at the beginning. Wheat, corn, Kafir, sorghum, alfalfa, millet and oats are standard grain and feed crops for Kansas. Varieties of each are particularly adapted to the conditions of the state. Find those varieties and stick to them. The use of the silo will reduce the number of crops needed for feed to corn or Kafir and alfalfa, and this alone seems to us as one argument for the silo.

In Kansas we do not grow as many oats as we should. KANSAS FARMER believes that a crop of oats can be grown with as great certainty as a corn crop. We think the oat crop is handled more carelessly than any other crop we sow or plant. Very rarely are we careful to select good seed. Then we do not treat the seed for smut and rust. The seed bed is too often poorly prepared. We favor thorough disking if the surface and subsoil is loose. If compact, plowing is necessary for greatest assurance of a crop. We do not believe in broadcasting and harrowing in the seed. The drill is the best method of seeding. The seed oats should be well cleaned, removing all weed seed and light grains. Oats should be seeded on clean ground.

The Bermuda grass articles recently printed by KANSAS FARMER have prompted several inquiries, each of which is answered by the following: Bermuda grass is of southern origin and is extensively used in the latitude of Oklahoma and in sections where the rainfall is somewhat limited. The Oklahoma station, which has recently issued a bulletin on this grass, does not recommend growing it where alfalfa and similar crops can be grown. The grass does best on a sandy loam and is admirably adapted as a grass to prevent soil erosion and for a pasture on rough land not well suited to agriculture. Except in the southernmost parts of the country the grass does not mature seed and is best propagated by planting the roots, which is done in the spring and which is not laborious. It is believed that Bermuda will do well in Kansas south of a line drawn from Kansas City to the southwest corner of the state.

When the frost is surely out of the ground for the season and the surface is dry enough, do not neglect disking the alfalfa field. The disking of alfalfa is now good practice—particularly fields three years old or older. The disking puts the ground in good condition to take up the spring and summer rains, the splitting of the crowns has the effect of giving the plant renewed life and vigor and results in thickening the stand. You have seen many alfalfa fields in which the ground was so compact that you wondered at the alfalfa plants doing as well as they did. The plant is extremely vigorous and accomplishes wonders under adverse conditions, but with favorable conditions of soil and cultivation it will well pay for the extra labor. Our theory, too, is to plow up the alfalfa field after it has passed its prime. Give another field the advantage of growing alfalfa a few years. Wheat, corn or other crops on fields formerly in alfalfa make a surprising showing.

The editor at a farmers' institute recently was talking with a farm hand. This man had been with his present employer four years at $22.50 per month and seemed pleased with his wages and job. He must be giving his employer good satisfaction or he could not have stuck so long. The hired man said if farmers would employ help regularly—the year around—and keep a man as long as he gave satisfaction, he thought a long step would be taken toward the solution of the hired man problem. He said many men now in the cities—not making any more money than he, but employed 12 months in the year—would be glad to go to the farm and would give good service. We are wondering if there is not wisdom in this man's talk. Of course if the farmer is to employ labor the year around he must have a means of converting his hired man's time into money during the winter season. This suggests the necessity of more live stock to feed, more cows to milk and more manure to haul. Will some of our readers express themselves on this matter? Tell us how you employ your help. Your plan may help other KANSAS FARMER folks. If a hired man chances to see this, will he please write.

A KANSAS FARMER subscriber who lives in town and rents his farm contemplates building a silo for his tenant and wants to know on what basis he could afford to lease or rent to the tenant a wood silo. We commend this subscriber for his action. He will help his tenant, improve his farm equipment, and bring about a condition favorable to the maintenance and upbuilding of his soil's fertility. The plan on which we figure out this silo rental proposition is in line with the idea of our inquirer. It is his purpose to charge the tenant about 5 per cent on the cost of silo and enough more per year to wipe out the silo investment in ten years. The land owner does not apply this method of business to other farm buildings or to the farm itself. The land owner in these instances shuts his eyes to depreciation and pockets his loss when it comes. If the silo cost $300 the tenant could reasonably be expected to pay 5 per cent on the investment, or $15 per year. Figuring that the life of the silo is 10 years—as our correspondent suggests, but which is too few years for the life of a first class fir stave silo—a rental of $30 per year

Make Them Healthy and Keep Them Healthy with

KOW-KURE

KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine, is the only doctor the herd needs for most of the ailments peculiar to cows. A positive cure and preventive for BARRENNESS, ABORTION, RED WATER, SCOURS, BUNCHES, LOST APPETITE, MILK FEVER, GARGET and BLOATING.

KOW-KURE is not a "food." It is a specific remedy for diseases of cows, and the only one in the world for cows only. Used according to directions, it will make sick cows well and keep well cows in the best of condition. Regulates the digestive and generative organs and tones up the entire system.

No dairyman or farmer can afford to be without KOW-KURE. J. R. Steel of Goff, Pa. writes: "This medicine has saved me hundreds of dollars worth of cows. It saved a $75 dollar cow this winter."

Write for free book, "More Money from Your Cows." It is full of information you ought to have.

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A Safe, Sane Hoist that LOCKS ITSELF

30 Days' Free Use Here's a bully work saving device and a great plan for trying it out. This device does everything from stretching wire fences to lifting the wagon while you're shifting the gears. As a hog-hoist it's a winner. Strings 'em up—holds 'em up alone. Saves time, money, muscle 40 different ways. Can't be beat—can't let go. It's a

HALL JUMBO
Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Earns Cost—Costs Little. It lifts loads like ordinary block and tackle. But the minute you let up on pull rope the automatic locking device of the Jumbo gripe onto the pull rope and it's fast. The heavier the load the tighter that grip. It's the grip that can't slip! It treats all ropes alike, whether they're old, new, wet or frazzled. Adjusts itself to size of rope. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment. Shipped for 30 days' FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere. Nine different sizes; capacity 400 lbs. to 5 tons. Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that BIG FREE OFFER—right now! (3)

See That Lock Hold!

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Farmer or Farmer's Son

with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made $90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us.
Shores-Mueller Co., Dept. 64, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Wind Mill and Tower $29.70

Complete with Anchor Posts
Sold Direct At Manufacturer's Prices
Also Full Line of
Pumps, Windmills, Pipe, Plumbing Goods, Water Works Systems and Lighting Plants.
Write For Our Valuable Book IT IS FREE
Missouri Water and Steam Supply Co.,
830 S. 6th St. St. Joseph, Mo.

GOPHER DEATH TRADE MARK

Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for $1.25. Warranted. Raticide Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

VETERINARY COURSE AT HOME.

$1200 year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught in simplest English; Diploma granted, positions obtained for successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

will accomplish the land owner's purpose, and is the item the tenant will have to pay. So it would seem that $15 plus $30, or a total of $45 per year, is what the tenant should be charged. If the tenant has dairy cows and other cattle sufficient to consume 100 tons of silage during the winter feeding season, the tenant can well afford to pay $45 per year for the use of a 100-ton silo.

Build Cement Bridges.

The people of the state must decide whether they will have good, substantial, permanent bridges, built under the supervision of men who know their business, or light, shaky, dangerous bridges, put up by a foreign contractor.

W. S. Gearhart, the state highway engineer, has been urging the people to build cement bridges which will be safe, and a credit to the community, and the bridge companies have been doing their best to defeat his plans. Reason it out. Which is the better, a cement bridge which will last for a century and cost nothing for upkeep, or a tin bridge which will be a constant expense to the taxpayers?

Washday Abolished in Allen County.

Often we go away from home to learn the news. This comes by way of a California paper. KANSAS FARMER asks its Allen County readers who are interested in this laundry to tell of their plans through this paper.

"Washday is to become a memory on the Kansas farms. In Allen County an experiment is being tried which is to provide a laundry for the farmer. The idea of a rural laundry which would go from farm to farm and gather up the clothes originated with Miss Frances Brown of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. Miss Brown had noticed how the city housewives were escaping the drudgery of washday, and decided that a rural laundry would pay as well as any city laundry. The plan is not to have a money-making enterprise, but merely to pay expenses of operation."

Trees and Fruits for Western Kansas.

V. W. Goodrich, a successful fruit grower of Goodland, Kan., in answer to a KANSAS FARMER inquiry names the following trees and varieties of fruits as adapted to the western third of Kansas:

Forest trees for groves and windbreaks: Honey locust, black or yellow locust, elm, hackberry and Russian olive, Osage orange hedge and Russian mulberry. Cottonwood and willow on low wet soil.

Fruit trees: Apple—Red Astrakhan, Duchess, Wealthy, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis, Jonathan and Gano. Cherry—Early Richmond, Montmorency, Dyehouse, Wray, English Murillo. Pears—Kieffer, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, both standard and dwarf. Peach—well, just plant some more cherry trees and let your neighbor plant peach trees. Plum—Forest Garden, De Soto, Wolf, Wyant, Miner, Weaver, Surprise.

Those new fine delicacies, grand high-priced varieties, don't buy or "bite" just now, but wait two or three years and let the other fellow experiment with the fancy high-priced varieties. His method of planting he will write later.

Potato Half Acre Preparation.

As a rule people neglect their potato ground, plow it too late and too shallow and either work it too much or not enough, or put too little or too much manure on it, or put it on too near planting time not letting it rot, or keep the same patch in potatoes year after year, or cultivate it too seldom or at the wrong time. Disc early, plow deep, work often, don't plant all at same time, rotate, keep the half acre under control, for drainage if too wet, or in moist condition if the season is dry. In western Kansas big yields have been obtained by mulching with straw, hay or trash after the first or second cultivation. In western Kansas a half acre can be made to produce 200 bushels by irrigation from the stock well, using the overflow from the tank or by night-flooding. Why not flood the "potato half acre" and the whole garden, now—right away? What if we have had "lots of moisture"? As soon as surface is dry, disc the ground and then flood it for one or two days, and then as soon as possible disc it again and plow in a week—way down deep, and then work it occasionally until planting time. But let's raise "spuds" for the family this year. Won't the institute and Grange officers announce an "honor roll" for this "potato half acre"?—J. H. MILLER, Director College Extension, Kansas Agricultural College.

Live Stock Per Acre



HOW much live stock will 100 acres carry? Properly divided into small fields and protected with high-grade woven wire fence, 100 acres of land will support profitably a far heavier number of cattle than is common on American Farms.

In Germany 100 acres of used land carry 36 head of stock; in Denmark the total runs up to 41 head. How to know the right amount? Calculate the quantity of feed grown, subtract the quantity necessary for carrying draft animals, then divide the remainder by the quantity of dry food (26 pounds) required by the standard cow and the result will be the number of head possible to keep.

The fence is important. Use

Anthony Fence
AMERICAN STEEL POSTS & GATES

ANTHONY FENCE is made of the best quality hard spring steel wire. The fabric is held together by the strongest and best staple tie known—the Anthony knot. Carefully galvanized and every rod thoroughly inspected and warranted.

Anthony Fence Sold Everywhere

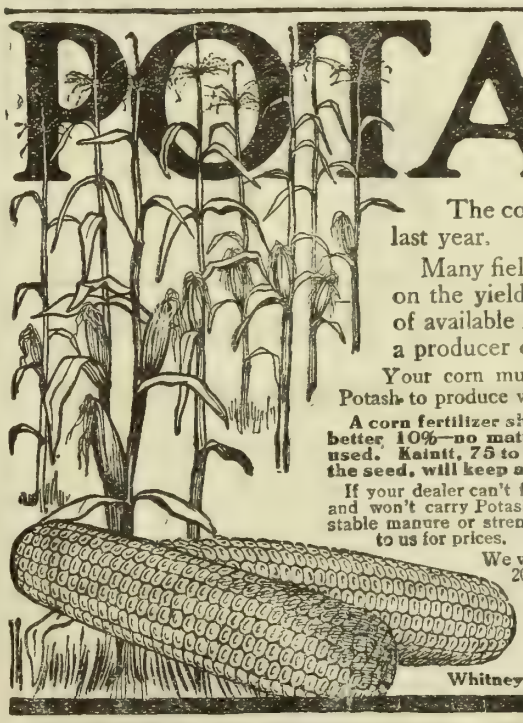
Call on the dealer in your town. His advice and assistance will be valuable to you. Another advantage is the full stock of different designs displayed, enabling you to make a selection of fence adapted to your particular needs. The fence is shipped to him in carload lots at low freight rates and therefore he can quote you low prices.

American Steel Fence Post Cheaper than Wood and More Durable. Get Catalog.

Send for copy of "Anthony Fence News" also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

F. Baackes, Vice Pres. & Gen. Sales Agt., AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO., Chicago, 72 W. Adams St.; New York, 30 Church St.; Denver; U. S. Steel Products Co., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle.

POTASH



The corn crop fooled lots of farmers last year.

Many fields looked good but fell down on the yield. This was owing to a lack of available Potash, for Potash is primarily a producer of grain.

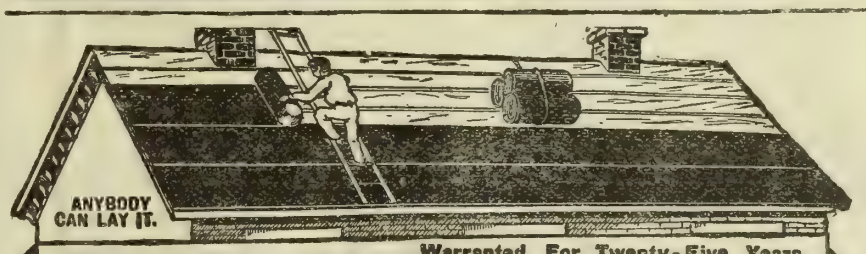
Your corn must have enough quickly available Potash to produce well-filled ears as well as stalks.

A corn fertilizer should contain at least 8% Potash—better 10%—no matter in what form the fertilizer is used. Kainit, 75 to 100 lbs. per acre, drilled in with the seed, will keep away cutworms and root lice.

If your dealer can't furnish brands rich enough in Potash and won't carry Potash Salts so you can supplement your stable manure or strengthen the brands he does carry, write to us for prices.

We will sell direct in any amount from a 200-lb. bag up. Write for free book of fertilizer formulas and directions.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
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Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .... Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 205, East St. Louis, Ills.

BIGGEST BARGAINS IN BEST HARNESS



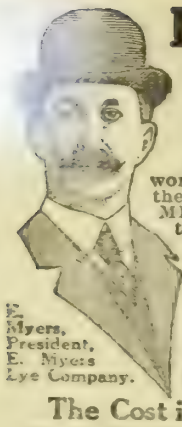
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E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

Let Me Show You How Merry War Powdered Lye Cures Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known.

This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

The Cost is But a Trifle

Merry War Powdered Lye is NOT ONLY the BEST protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases; keeping them on their feed, with hearty appetites; toning them up; making them fat and sleek; insuring prime condition in the shortest possible time for top notch prices—BUT it is the LEAST EXPENSIVE AS WELL.

For Hog Cholera

The following letter is but a sample of hundreds that come every week, telling how happy hog raisers are with Merry War Powdered Lye.

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like this as desired.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and begin today—the sooner you begin, the sooner I will prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in Hog Feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that produces the fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War is the only Lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs—the greatest Hog Remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake that any lye will do the work claimed for Merry War Powdered Lye—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hogs and are sorely disappointed.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $4.80—at Grocers', Druggists' and Feed Dealers'—there are no substitutes.

Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for ten hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.

At All Leading Dealers Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet, on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.





The Astounding Record of GOODYEAR Rubber Carriage Tires

No more carriages were sold in 1910-11 than in the previous season. Yet the sales of Goodyear "Wing" Carriage Tires increased 24% in that same period. And for 1911-12 we estimate an increase of 81% over 1910-11.

Of the 200 carriage makers in the U. S., 148 now equip their carriages with Goodyear "Wing" Tires—almost 75%.

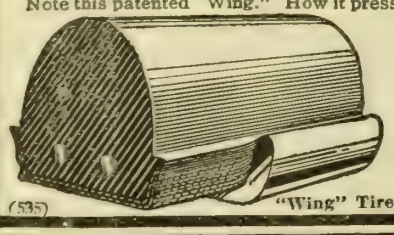
Goodyear "Wing" Tires have become the most popular carriage tires in existence.

All because thousands of carriage owners have used and tested them for 13 years and learned their superiority.

The Goodyear "Wing" Tire brings the same big saving to carriage owners that the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire brings owners of automobiles. Stop and consider these facts before you buy rubber tires for your carriage.

The Goodyear "Wing" Tire

Note this patented "Wing." How it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. *This* tire remains *sound*, won't *creep* or get *loose*. Gives utmost wear and will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of *tough, springy* rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.



"Wing" Tire

Our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles — runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center. This increases wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. Stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used makes this tire remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.



"Eccentric" Cushion Tire

Write a Postal More carriage dealers sell Goodyear Carriage Tires than any other kind. Send us your name on a postal and we will give you the name of the dealer in your town who sells "Goodyears." Our Carriage Tire Book can be had for the asking.

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$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.



Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

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Get ALL the Wool that should be taken off your sheep, and take it off evenly, easily and quickly with this

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing SHEARING MACHINE



It is fitted with ball bearings throughout; the shearing head, too, is ball bearing. Gears are all cut from solid steel and made file hard, run in oil, turn easy and are enclosed safe from dust and dirt. Has 4 sets of knives. Price, complete, at your dealer's, only **$11.50**

See your dealer; if he hasn't it, send $2.00 and we will ship c.o.d. for balance.

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Send for FREE treatise on "How to Shear Sheep," and large catalog showing the world's most complete and modern line of clipping and shearing machines. Send TO DAY.

LIVE STOCK



If Howard Pendleton will send us his postoffice address we can communicate with him regarding the matter of which he recently wrote.

The best way to inoculate alfalfa land is with a manure spreader. No crop responds better and the value of manure is no greater anywhere than on an alfalfa field.

Alex Philip, an old-time cattle grower at Hays, Kan., writes that this has been the worst winter, by far, that he has ever seen. He is feeding heavily on cottonseed cake. There has been but little loss thus far, though, in some instances, the cattle are thin.

We want good pictures of live stock. If you have a photograph of some animal or a group of them, even of it is only a kodak, just think how well they would look in KANSAS FARMER. But there should be a little story telling something of interest about these animals. Try it once.

The next 60 days will tell the story of cattle. Stock has wintered well and the loss has not been above normal, but the feed is now running short and the cattle are thin. The changeable weather of March and April is always the most severe on cattle, and extra precautions will have to be taken to avoid losses from now on.

There will undoubtedly be a cessation in the flood of hogs that have been going to market during the winter and then the prices will begin to rise. Everything points to this raise in the price of hogs and everything indicates that now is the time to buy breeding stock. It is down and corn is high, and the only way to combat this condition is to use only pure-bred stock.

The information given by Mr. Philip in regard to the cattle situation in Ellis county is confirmed by other farmers in other sections of the western half of the state. Information had gone out through the daily pres sthat suffering in western Kansas during the severe weather was dire and the loss of stock very heavy. There was no more of human suffering than there was in Topeka, if there was as much, and thus far the loss of stock has not been above normal.

The silo has a value for the summer steer as well as for winter feeding. Progressive cattle feeders are realizing this, and are building silos. When it is realized that enough silage to keep a steer can be grown on one-fourth the ground required to pasture him, the economy of the silo is at once seen. This country needs and must have more cattle, and their profitable production on the farm is a necessity. The silo affords the only means of solving the problem of beef production that is available to every farmer alike.

Community Breeding.

Ten new community breeders' associations were formed in Wisconsin during 1911 through the efforts of the Animal Husbandry Department of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. The Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association, organized through the efforts of the college in 1906, now has 80 members who own 1,500 pure-bred cattle. The association claims that the demand and the price for pure-bred cattle has doubled as a result of the organization. The Waukesha Holstein Breeders' Association has 110 members, and since its organization the number of pure-bred Holstein sires in the community has increased 25 per cent.

Swine Conditions.

In speaking of the hog situation in Mitchell and adjacent counties, Mr. Leon Carter, breeder of Duroc Jerseys at Asherville, Kan., says that he believes the demand for breeding hogs will be good this spring, and this demand will be much better later in the season.

He writes: "I have received a number of inquiries for bred gilts recently, one party wanting 10 and another six, which shows there is a demand for them.

"Should there be a good corn crop over the corn and hog belt this year, I think prices for pure-bred swine will be good this fall and the demand will far exceed the supply.

"In this immediate neighborhood pure-bred brood sows are very scarce, as are also the common kind, and there are no stock hogs of any kind for sale around here. It seems to me these conditions can mean only one thing, high prices later on."

Here is a clear statement of one of the best possible arguments for buying breeding hogs right now, when the conditions point to a sure raise in value, when the prices for pure-bred brood sows are not yet high and when both the history of the past and every indication of the future point to a big crop year just ahead of us.

For Bacon Hogs.

Animal improvement not only means higher development, but a stronger constitution and a better animal in every particular. If this improvement consists in developing beef animals which require nurse calves to raise their young, it is a positive detriment. Nature shows the true type. Improvement means greater development and faster growth. It is a law of nature that the developing of one function more than another means a weakened constitution, and in the long run, of animals of less worth to man. We can only thank the All-wise creator for the benefit of the improved type. Otherwise, we would long since have been run out, especially of milking stock, over 90 per cent of which would have been diseased beyond repair.

Take the "corn scoopshovel" breed of hogs with heavy jowls and short legs. Would anybody expect them to compete in size, health or quality with swine that were really improved? They do not do it, regardless of all the talk about big type, medium and show type. Anyone would think they did not know where they were at themselves. Breeding, according to my standard, would be more easily kept true to type, while your scoopshovel hog will always be sporting back to the original type. Some may think I am an advocate of scrubs or hard feeders. Not on your life! If an animal will not feed out at any age he has not been properly improved or else he is not healthy. One healthy hog will get as much nutriment out of a bushel of grain as another, but no more. Animals should be fed according to their requirements for best development, regardless of any man-made rule or notion.—HOWARD PENDLETON.

Selecting Breeding Stock.

To one intending to go into hog raising the selection of breeding stock is one of the first questions to be considered. It doesn't make much difference what breed is chosen, for any of the pure breeds well cared for will be satisfactory in the large majority of cases. The choice of breed is more a matter of fancy than anything else. Select the breed that appeals to your fancy, writes T. T. Smith in the Review.

After having made your choice, don't allow anything to tempt you to cross with some other breed, expecting to retain the good points of both and get rid of defects, for disappointment is sure to follow. We have always been partial to Poland Chinas, but are free to say any other breed is just as good and can be raised just as successfully. But we want to emphasize the need of sticking to the breed you have chosen. We have one case in mind where a young man had been brought up on a farm where Poland Chinas had been raised to the exclusion of other breeds. But he had always had a liking for Berkshires and on going into business himself chose them as the hog best suited to his purpose.

After about fifteen years he succeeded in having a herd that was a pleasure to look at. So much was this the case that there was considerable demand for his breeding stock. This young man had

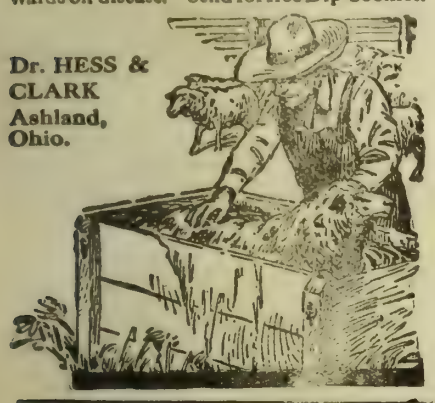
Prevents Sheep Scab

At the first signs of Sheep Scab start in immediately and use Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. This parasite and skin remedy is very effective, meeting the requirements of the U. S. Government as an official dip for scab and is always uniform in strength.

DR. HESS DIP And Disinfectant

destroys vermin of all kinds—prevents skin diseases—keeps horses, steers, hogs and sheep in a clean, thrifty condition. Splendid remedy for mangy dogs. Spray your stables, henneries, sinks, troughs, etc., with Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant—it purifies the air and wards off disease. Send for free Dip booklet.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio.



BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and Grind all kinds of small grain and head kaffir. Have Conical Shaped Grinders. Different from all others.

LIGHTEST RUNNING

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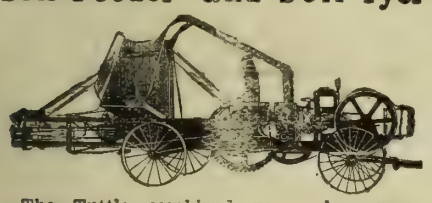
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AUTOMATIC JACK COMPANY
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a close friend who was an admirer and breeder of Duroc Jerseys. By some means he convinced him if he would use one of his males to cross on one of his Berkshires, he would retain all the good points of the Berkshire and the advantages of the Jerseys.

One cross was all that was needed to convince him of his mistake. But he didn't like to give up so easily. Another friend was very successful with Hampshires, and he concluded to try them, this time using a Hampshire male. The result was a conglomerate mass of stuff that would be a discredit to any well-conducted farm. Then his lesson was well learned and it is not likely he will ever undertake a job like this again.

Beef of the Future.

A writer in an exchange wonders where the beef of the future is to come from. It will come from the small farm, as KANSAS FARMER has often said. It must be produced cheaply, though, or a lot of town people who are eating beef now will be compelled to leave it off their tables. Beef can be produced at a profit to the farmer and at living prices to the consumer. Silage and alfalfa hay will produce it in this state, and the calves will be from cows which produce cream for sale. We are told that as far west as Ohio for a small farmer to feed out a carload of his own steers has been the custom for years.

Silage and Milk Taint.

An occasional Illinois farmer who has moved to Kansas writes that the Borden Condensing Company of Illinois prohibited the use of silage by their patrons. The Bordens did this not because they considered the use of good silage detrimental, but because of its indiscriminate use by many uninformed, unscrupulous feeders.

As dairymen become more educated in the method of storing and feeding of silage, packing it well around the edges while filling, and feeding about two inches off the top, keeping the surface level, the Borden Company relinquished their restriction on the feeding of silage to cows from which their milk was obtained until there is now no restrictions imposed by them upon the feeding of silage, with the possible exception of a few localities where silage is not judiciously fed.

As a matter of fact any man who cannot feed silage to cows without producing taints in their milk is not onto his job. It is the fault of the feeder, not the feed, when taints are produced in fresh milk by silage. Where milk acquires taints after milking the cause is due to bacteriological development or absorption from the air, and the fault lies with those who handle it.

Good silage, judiciously fed to healthy cows, never imparted an unpleasant flavor to milk.

Red Polled Cattle.

Red Polls are natives of Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England. Hornless or polled cattle have existed in the county of Suffolk, England, from time immemorial. The eighth edition of the Encyclopedia Britanica, speaking of this old breed, says: "The county of Suffolk has for centuries been celebrated for its dairy produce, which is chiefly from a polled breed of cattle."

On the Norfolk strain of the breed, Mr. Euren, in the account prepared for the Herd Book, says: "The files of the Norwich Mercury show that as early as the year 1778 there were whole dairies of polled cows in Norfolk."

The year 1846 may be taken as the date from which the Norfolk and Suffolk varieties merged into each other, so as to be spoken of as one and the same breed.

There seems little doubt that our so-called native muley cows are descendants, more or less mixed with other strains, of the Norfolk and Suffolk cows brought over by the early emigrants from that section.

The first regular importation was made in 1873; since this date many importations have been made, and today we find Red Polls in larger numbers in the United States than in their native home.

Red Polls are a dual-purpose breed. Their standard calls for such an animal, and the breeders who have given this breed a thorough trial find they uphold the name given.

The adherents of the breed do not claim the cows will equal or surpass in dairy production the special dairy breeds, nor do they claim they will equal or surpass the special beef breeds in beef production; but they do claim they yield products of satisfactory profit to the farmers.

The cows are good milkers, giving a good flow of milk which contains an average amount of butter fat. They are easy keepers, strong and vigorous, being able to care for themselves under conditions where less vigorous animals would fail.

When milking they will often work themselves down in flesh, but as soon as dry, flesh up very quickly, making a smooth animal, which many of our professors would pronounce a fine animal.

The steers are fine growers and feeders. While they do not, as a rule, lay on quite as thick a coat of fat as some of the special beef brands, they make a fine butcher's carcass. The meat is well marbled, and they dress a high per cent.

The majority of Red Polls in the United States are owned by farmers of limited means, that make their living, raise their families and pay for their farms from the earnings of the farm.

We wish no better testimonial than the indorsement of such sturdy men.

We find many times the conditions under which one is placed are such that some breeds would be more profitable than others.

If you wish to get a breed in which the cows will produce a profitable flow of milk and raise a calf that will make a first-class feeder, investigate the merits of Red Polls.—H. A. MARTIN, Secretary Red Polled Cattle Club.

Bacon Hogs.

Swine breeders of the corn belt laugh at the bacon hog, and they surely do have an ungainly appearance to one who is not accustomed to them. But, then, so does the dairy cow to the beef breeder, and the race horse to the draft horse man.

Bacon breeds are the products of methods of breeding and feeding, and are found almost exclusively in countries which produce but little corn. England, the Netherlands and Canada are the great bacon producing countries. As neither of these countries produces much more than is necessary for home consumption, and as bacon is eaten everywhere, it would seem as if the corn belt farmers are overlooking a fine opportunity to make money.

Our packing houses pay a premium on bacon hogs, but cannot get many, so they are compelled to select the thinner animals from among those which they do get. They state that they are wholly unable to supply the demand for breakfast bacon and that, if bacon hogs were raised in sufficient numbers to become a factor on the market they would command a premium over the lard types. One Kansas breeder of Tamworths states that he has never shipped a load to Kansas City when he did not top the market, and a northern packing house has, for several years, bought pure-bred Yorkshire boars and distributed them among the farmers for the purpose of securing bacon hogs for their trade.

Both the Yorkshire and the Tamworth breeds are very prolific and belong to the large breeds. They are thought to be much less liable to attacks of cholera and other swine diseases and, although they mature later than the lard types, their products are strongly in demand throughout the world.

Canada breeds Yorkshires almost exclusively and England strongly so, but they are not common in the United States, though they are reckoned the best bacon breed. They grow rapidly in size, but do not lay on fat like the lard types. Their great size, with long and deep bodies, indicate their bacon producing ability and their ability to easily carry and produce large litters. They are of the type which the local butcher is always glad to get.

In view of the great and growing demand for bacon it would seem that very many farmers are overlooking a rare opportunity in not getting into the bacon hog class of breeders. There are a few herds of Tamworths and Yorkshires in Kansas, but these are not large, and their surplus breeding stock has not been widely disseminated. Those who breed the bacon types are very enthusiastic about them, and call them the perfect hogs.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



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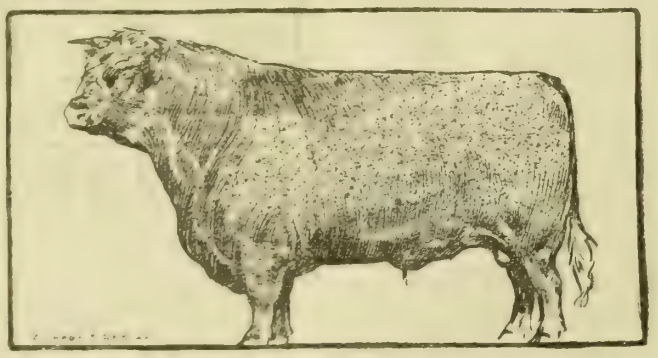
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DAIRY



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The essential point in handling large producing cows is intelligent management and feeding.

Diversified farming is sure to impress itself upon us more and more as time wears on. The dairy cow must enter into this kind of farming.

A cow in Kansas is profitable when producing 200 pounds of butter fat per year. But a 300-pound cow can be had almost as easily as the 200-pound cow, and the dairy farmer should not stop short of 300 pounds, and when that is attained keep right on climbing.

When cream is separated by the hand separator it should be kept cool and in a clean place to be delivered to the creamery in the best condition. The separator should be thoroughly washed, steamed or scalded immediately after using, so that it will be perfectly clean and sweet.

The amount of inferior butter on the market is often charged to the more extended use of hand separators. It should be charged to the abuse, rather than the use, and more especially to the manner in which the cream is handled before it reaches the creamery and the length of time it is held before delivery.

A 14-year-old farm boy writing an exchange says: "I like farming and don't see how anyone can think farming to be any more tiresome than go and work in a shop with a boss over you all the while. I like the farm because you can shoot and hunt all you want to. I like to do chores and husk corn best of all."

We do not buy a surplus of farm machinery. We buy that up to date and use it for all it's worth. Why have a dozen inferior cow machines? Why not a half dozen good ones, and get out of them as much as from the dozen and save on the investment and save wear and tear on our muscles and dispositions—and save the farm, too?

There is skill in dairying, as in anything else. But, the greatest skill is not required to make good money from the cow in connection with general farming. The exclusive dairyman is the man who has the real skill—he needs it and makes good with it. There is a chance for real skill in every department of the farm work.

A subscriber asks how to break a cow from sucking herself. There are several humane methods. One is that of using a halter with a rein fastened to a girt just back of the forelegs. This prevents the cow from reaching her udder. Another is to use one of the several calf-weaning devices, preferably the one fastening in the nose and falling over the mouth. If the editor owned a self-sucking cow he would sell her.

It is safe for the dairy farmer to figure as an invariable rule that dairy performance follows dairy type—dairy conformation. Occasionally there is an exception to the rule, but these exceptions are so rare that they are not worth considering. Learn the dairy conformation—select cows having that conformation and breed for it. It is found in the dairy breeds, and in dairy-bred herds is the place to find it—either by buying the cows or by the purchase of a bull and breeding for it.

An exchange says there exists a deeply rooted prejudice among farmers against paying more than $50 for a cow. This is due to the fact that they consider one cow about as good as another, that is if they give any thought whatever to the subject. They do not appreciate the fact that a good cow may return 50 or 100 per cent on the investment, while the poor cow may return a positive loss. As a man learns the comparative values of cows his prejudice disappears and he figures more upon what profits will come from his investment than upon the price of an individual animal.

One of the demonstration cows at the International Dairy Show, Milwaukee, at one milking produced 16.1 pounds of milk testing 14.1 per cent butter fat. This is the highest test of authentic record. The previous day she gave 13.2 pounds milk, testing 5.8 per cent, and the succeeding day 21.6 pounds milk, testing 5.8 per cent, showing quite a fluctuation in the flow of milk. Thinking perhaps the abnormal test was due to a feverish condition, a veterinarian made an examination, and found her temperature in a normal condition, and otherwise right as far as could be seen. Truly, the methods of the dairy cow are shrouded in darkness. We have learned a few things about her, but not all.

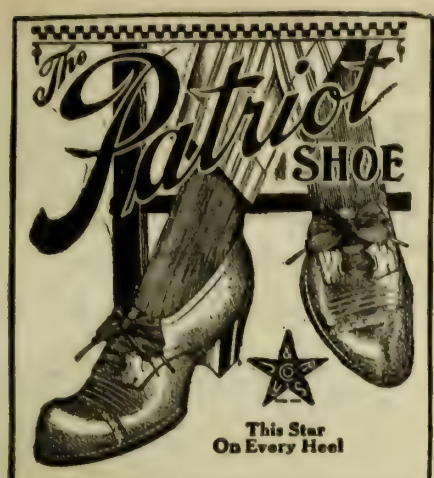
There is no end to silo inquiries. Kansas farmers are sure enough studying the silo question. J. C. A., Ottawa, Kan., wants to know if it is feasible to feed cows the year around on silage. Such plan is feasible and it is often done. In such practice it is necessary that the farmer have two silos—one empty to fill when the corn is ready, and another filled and out of which to feed. The size of silo will, of course, depend upon the cows and other stock to be fed. The two silos need not necessarily be the same size—in fact it would be economy that they be not. Let the principal silo hold two times as much as the other. Out of this you would feed say eight months of the year, and the other four. The Illinois Experiment Station found that 1.34 acres of land raising corn and alfalfa would supply enough feed to keep a cow 365 days, and that such land in pasture would feed her but 78 days.

For 18 months dairy farmers have been resting easy on oleomargarine legislation. All this time the packers have been busy promoting their game. They have induced merchants, women's clubs, etc., to petition representatives in Congress to take down the bars and let oleomargarine be sold to the unwary consumer in every deceptive way possible. Every pound of oleo sold as and for butter displaces one pound of the farmer's product. You are willing that the consumer buy oleo if he wants it. You are not willing that he should buy oleo when he asks for butter. The Haugen bill puts oleo on its own reputation and in no way restrict its sale to people who want it, but it will protect the man who wants butter. Drop a line to your congressman and senators today to support the Haugen bill—it is your bill.

It is scarcely worth while to attempt improved dairying by breeding or selection until the shelter and feed questions have been settled. The dairy cow must be properly sheltered and fed—unsheltered and unfed the best dairy cow is as poor as the poorest scrub. The barn need not be expensive—let it be dry, ventilated, sun-lighted and convenient. The dairy barns of the millionaire farmer are often not so well adapted to successful dairying as hundreds of barns we have seen on Kansas farms. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for barn construction. Use your judgment, guided by reading and observation, keeping in mind the requirements herein named, and you will not go wrong in barn construction. Alfalfa and the silo furnish the easy means of solving the feed question.

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It was only a few years ago that the famous Holstein cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna, made her phenomenal record of 998 pounds of fat in a year. This was by far the largest record ever made up to that time. She has held the honor of being the champion dairy cow of the world until Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d appeared on the scene and last year produced 1,017.3 pounds of butter fat, 25,819 pounds of milk, producing 1,271.6 pounds of butter. Her average test was



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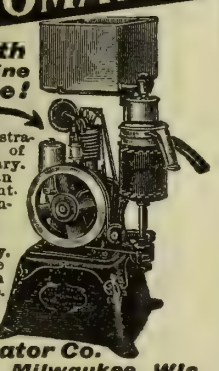
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Kansas and Illinois Dairy Herds.

We may be led to the belief that Kansas dairymen and farmers are about the poorest in the world when it is pointed out how we may improve in practically everything we do. But Kansas farmers can rest assured that farmers of other states are lagging in some particular or other. Kansas does not possess all the bad practice, nor some other state all the good. Here is what an Illinois dairyman recently wrote of his state, and in this particular Kansas dairy herds are no worse off than those of Illinois:

"Illinois contains dairy herds of every conceivable degree of efficiency, from those which produce over 400 pounds of fat per year per cow down to those which do not produce enough to pay for their keep, however low the cost of keep may be. Lack of uniformity is also characteristic of the herds of Illinois; in even the very best the variation is as great as in the poorest. This emphasizes the importance of selection from the higher part of each herd."

Breeding Cows and Horses.

The editor has several times thought along the lines of this article by the Pacific Dairy Review, and which, it appears to us, is applicable to Kansas in the same degree as California:

"It is hard to understand why in many communities dairymen will join a stallion association and pay $100 or more for stock in the organization when they have but a few mares to breed to him, while at the same time they will refuse to pay a hundred dollars for a registered bull that can be used on fifty or a hundred cows. We have in mind a certain dairy section in California in which the dairymen subscribed $3,000 to pay for an imported coach stallion, but not one out of ten of them ever thought of buying a good bull to head their herd.

"Of course, if you are going to breed horses, breed good ones, but why not apply the same rule in case of cows? Suppose the $3,000 had been invested in thirty bulls, what a showing they would have made in that community in the way of better cows by this time; and how their combined effort would have overshadowed that of the stallion, who was sent out on daily trips with his keeper soliciting mares for service, while the cows were being bred to inferior bred and native bulls. It is a poor policy that takes the money that cows earn and invest it for the improvement of some other line on the farm. They should have the first consideration when it comes to making improvements."

Plans for Dairy Buildings.

Blueprints have been furnished to farmers during the year for 236 barns, 113 silos, 124 milk houses, 45 ice houses, 8 dairy schools, 5 manure sheds and 105 miscellaneous structures. This work has been received with much appreciation by the farmers and the bureau has been obliged to refuse many requests for plans to suit specific requirements, also for plans for peculiar conditions in the west, owing to the pressure of work.

Assistance has been given during the year in the erection of 140 silos, 36 of which were of concrete reinforced with wire fencing, one was of metal lath and cement, two were of brick and the rest of wood, either stave or modified Wisconsin type.

This work of encouraging the use of silos is very fruitful. The advantage of using silage is well recognized; still the average dairyman is inclined to regard the silo as an experimental venture until he has seen one used successfully. Therefore, whenever one silo is built in a community where there are none, others are usually built later.—From Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Wire New Home for Electricity.

With the gasoline engine become a part of the equipment of every well-equipped farm, and with electric lighting appliances being made for farm use, it is not a dream to believe that in the near future many farm homes will be lighted by electricity. It is well to think of wiring the new house for electric lights. This can best be done when building, and so to do is to take time and convenience by the forelock.

A competent man should be hired to do the work. This man can be obtained, probably, from the nearest point where electric lights are used. The wiring Galley 4—Kansas Farmer Rich should be done just before the laths are nailed to the joist and studding. The usual cost for this work is between 70 cents and $1 an opening. An opening is required for every point where lights or switches are to be installed. To do the rough wiring for a house of eight rooms, twenty-seven openings will be needed, costing not to exceed $27, the contractor furnishing all material.

If the wiring is not to be used at once, the ends of the wire may be plugged flush with the plaster and their location marked. In this way the appearance of the room is left as usual until the fixtures are put in.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

CLOTHCRAFT

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

$15 Suit, $20 Value with Satisfaction Guaranteed

HERE'S a $15 ready-to-wear blue serge suit you can have absolute confidence in.

Its style is perfectly correct for the coming season. The cloth looks and feels and *is* fine. And you can be absolutely sure, before you spend a cent, that the service will match the looks.

CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special

No 5130 GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR **$15**

The signed guarantee in the pocket of every Clothcraft coat is backed by dealer and maker. It certifies the maker's confidence in the clothes, and is your protection against disappointment. Besides the certainty of fast-color all-wool fabric, it assures first-class trimmings and workmanship, permanent shape, satisfactory wear and service. It applies to all Clothcraft Clothes at $10 to $25.

The Blue Serge Special No. 5130 is the successful result of a new idea in clothesmaking—too big to tell about in this small space.

Go the The Clothcraft Store, and ask the dealer to explain. Examine the clothes. Try them on. Be critical.

If your regular clothier doesn't sell Clothcraft, write us direct for the Spring Style-Book, a sample of the serge, and the address of the nearest Clothcraft Store.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.

Founded 1850—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes

641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W. Cleveland Sixth City

Dan's Picture In 14 Colors, To Hang In Your Home



FREE In 14 Colors

FREE

BEAUTIFUL PAINTING DAN PATCH,

Reproduced on Extra Heavy, Fine Enamel Stock and in 14 Perfectly Blended Colors and Shadings by the Marvelous, Newly Invented "Original Colors" Process. Size of picture I will send you is 21 x 28 inches, making a Splendid Picture to hang in any Home or Office as it is Absolutely Free of any Advertising. It will be mailed, postage paid, in an Extra Heavy Mailing Tube to insure safe delivery.

Dan's Splendid Picture FREE—21x28

This Splendid Painting of Dan's Head was made from life and I want to Personally assure you that it is as Natural and Lifelike as if Dan stood right before you, in his **Present** Splendid Physical Condition.

This is an Elegant Picture for hanging in the Finest Home or Office. It is an exact and perfect Color Reproduction of the Finest Painting ever made of the Sensational and World Famous Champion Stallion, Dan Patch 1:55.

I think so much of this painting that I had it reproduced in a Beautiful Stained Art Glass Window in my Country Home. This picture will be a pleasure for you as long as you live because it shows Dan's true expression of Kindness and his lovable Disposition as natural as life. You cannot buy a Picture like this because I Own The Painting and have reserved it Exclusively for this use. Would you like the Finest 14 Color, Horse Picture ever published in the world of the Fastest Harness Horse in all Horse History? **People are Perfectly Delighted with this Splendid Picture** and are constantly writing me, from all parts of the world, that it is the **Finest** they have ever seen and thousands of them are hanging in fine Homes and Offices. A Splendid, 14 Color Reproduction of Above Painting mailed **Absolutely Free,** To Farmers or Stockraisers **OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE,** If You **Own** Stock and **Answer** Two Questions. Write Me Today, a Postal Card or Letter and **Answer** These Two Questions: 1st. How Many Head of Each Kind of Live Stock and Poultry do you **own?** 2nd. In **What Paper** did you see my offer? Picture will be mailed free to **Stockowners.**

—QUICK— YOUR LAST CHANCE

I do not believe you would take $10 **Cash** for the picture I Will Send You Free, if you could not secure another one

This Is Your Last Chance

to obtain this Splendid, 14 Colors, Dan Patch Picture Free. This offer will not appear in this paper again. Over Two Million Farmers and Stockowners have written for a Dan Patch picture. You ought to have one to hang in your home. Absolutely Free of Advertising and a color work of highest art. The editor of this paper will tell you it is the finest horse picture he ever saw.

Do You Expect To See The Day When These Wonderful Dan Patch Records Will Be Equalled?

Dan Patch 1:55

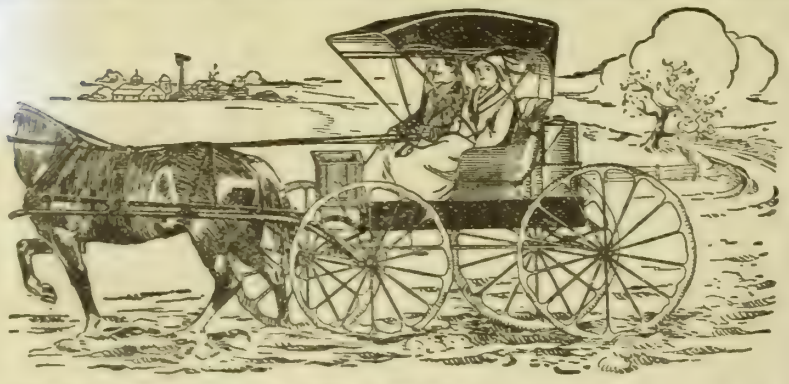
1 Mile in	1:55
1 Mile in	1:55¼
2 Miles in	1:56
14 Miles Averaging	1:56½
30 Miles Averaging	1:57½
45 Miles Averaging	1:58
73 Miles Averaging	1:59½
120 Miles Averaging	2:02½

Dan Has Broken World Records 14 Times.

Dan is also Leading 2:10 Sire of the World for his age. Sire of "Dazzle Patch" the Greatest Speed Marvel of the World's History, which paced a half mile in fifty-nine seconds, and one-eighth of a mile in thirteen seconds, a 1:44 Clip, when only 28 months old, in 1911. Also Pearl Patch 4 year trial 2:04. Some of Dan's Colts will be Champion Trotters as well as Pacers. Why not Raise or Buy One?

WRITE ME TODAY IF YOU WANT THE FINEST HORSE PICTURE IN THE WORLD— ABSOLUTELY FREE AND POSTAGE PREPAID. ☞ ANSWER THE TWO QUESTIONS

M. W. SAVAGE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



KRATZER BUGGIES come through this kind of service good as new

SPRING mud service gives cheap or Eastern-made buggies a shabby, second-hand look. They are not built for such tough service. The Kratzer is. It is built for use on Western roads by men who have grown up with the country. It will stand the strain of the hardest road service for many years and always wash up bright and fresh.

How greater endurance is built into Kratzer Vehicles



No. 46 Panama

Best hickory wood stock is used. Practically no one except us uses black hickory for poles and shafts. We use more drop forgings for reinforcement than any other makers. The "Kratzer Kurve" axles, all steel forged fifth wheels and Cambria steel springs are the most durable made. Kratzer finish is the result of 12 to 14 processes. Stays handsome through years of service. Yet all this extra durability costs you little more. You pay no extras for a Kratzer, no transfer charge, no jobber profit. The freight charge is very small.

See Kratzer Buggies

There is a dealer near you

Write us and we'll be glad to tell you his name and send you our catalog. He will guarantee you satisfaction with a Kratzer. Buy at home and run no risks.

Write for catalog today

KRATZER CARRIAGE CO.

108 W. First Street DES MOINES, IOWA

15-16 inch Bell collar, long distance axles; new "Kratzer Kurve" axles; wheels, 3-4 or 7-8 inch; round-corner auto seat, 31 1-2 inches wide; back, 22 inches high; body, 23x56 inches; leather quarter top; cushions, 17x32 inches; trimmings and painting as desired.

50 other styles shown in Catalog. Write for it.

Sam Thompson Makes The Only Guaranteed Incubator In The World





It's called the Fairfield. The World's Best Hatcher and my guarantee says plainly in black and white that it will hatch 90% or more of all hatchable eggs—not once but every time and in all climates.

If it fails to do this for you I take it back and you get your money.

Try the Fairfield 2 Hatches at my Risk. Satisfy Yourself that it's the World's Best Hatcher.

I have confidence in my Fairfield—I will back it against any incubator in the world. I will do better by you than any incubator manufacturer ever dared to do. I will ship you a Fairfield on trial. If it fails to make good, that is, hatch 90% or better, I take it back without a penny's cost to you. Can you beat it?



The Fairfield Brooder is Also Guaranteed.

Be sure to raise all the chicks the Fairfield hatches. The Fairfield Brooder, rat, weasel and storm proof, is the greatest and safest mechanical mother in the world. Guaranteed to do full duty.

Write for Free Catalog

Full of Profitable Poultry Pointers. Contains complete description of the Fairfield Incubator and Brooder and special low combination Incubator and Brooder prices. Don't buy any incubator until you get this handsome free catalog.

Sam Thompson, President,

Nebraska Incubator Co., 57 Main St., Fairfield, Neb.

GASOLINE ENGINES ARE DEPENDABLE. They always finish the job. Don't break down or act balky when you can least afford a delay. Loss of time to yourself and men makes the so-called cheap engines the most expensive. You are assured the best of material and workmanship in an Otto. They have been the standard everywhere for 36 years. Own the best, it is the cheapest, the most satisfactory. Descriptive bulletin mailed upon request if you state size that interests you.

THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS 1205 Union Ave., Kansas City. 3315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

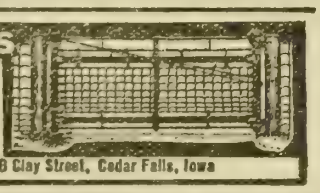
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Furnishes more Bankers, Civil Service help, Commercial Teachers, R. R. Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. U. P. contracts to take all our male operators, and allow salary while learning. We guarantee position for complete course or refund tuition. Twenty instructors, eighteen rooms, one thousand students. TERMS REASONABLE.

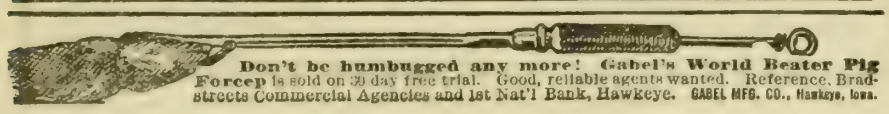
NEW FEATURES—Farm Accounting, McCaskey Register, Wireless Telegraphy. Write for catalog and Free Tuition Prize Offer. No agents out to get you to sign up.

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IOWA GATES NEW GALVANIZED GATES



Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. Rust proof—wear proof. Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa



Don't be humbugged any more! Gabel's World Beater Pig Forcep is sold on 30 day free trial. Good, reliable agents wanted. Reference, Bradstreets Commercial Agencies and 1st Nat'l Bank, Hawkeye. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Iowa.

POULTRY



Here it is the middle of March, with snow on the ground, in place of young chicks.

The delay in the spring-like weather has a tendency to make poultry raisers despondent and sore at heart.

But we must possess our souls in patience, for many a fine day is in store for us, and the chirp of the newly-hatched chick will be heard all over the land before many days.

The quickest way to get a start in fancy poultry is to buy a pen of full grown fowls this spring, from which a large flock of chickens can be raised ready for next season's work.

The cheapest way to get a start in pure-bred poultry is to buy a few settings of eggs from a dealer in the breed of poultry that you admire, and have a flock of thoroughbreds ready for next spring.

Never begrudge a few dollars for fresh blood each year, either in the shape of a new male bird or a setting of eggs, for it will always be worth more than it cost you, if you get the right stuff.

All things being equal, buy your stock from breeders that live nearest to you, for expressage is high and there is just as good stock in the west as in the east. High prices are not always a criterion of the quality of the birds.

In answer to a subscriber, would state that the standard weight of White Plymouth Rocks is a pound heavier than White Wyandottes. Cock, 9½ pounds; hen, 7½ pounds; cockerel, 8 pounds; pullet, 6½ pounds. White Plymouth Rocks have a single comb; White Wyandottes a rose comb.

A correspondent wishes to know which is the best incubator. We have frequently stated that we cannot answer such questions in the columns of KANSAS FARMER, for even if we did know which was the best, to state so publicly would be manifestly unfair to the manufacturers of the other incubators that advertise with us. But we do not know which is the best incubator, for we have not tried or tested all the incubators that are advertised, and without testing all and giving all the same treatment, no one could decide which was the best. Suffice it to say that we do not believe there is a poor incubator advertised in these columns, and that all of them will do good work if properly run. The best thing to do is to send for the catalogues of the different incubators and compare them. Read up on incubators, and decide in your own mind which you prefer—a hot air machine or a hot water machine. Then study the prices of the different makes. These vary a great deal. The size of your pocketbook ought to decide that. Then look at the testimonials of those who have already tried these machines, and be guided to a great extent by them. If you have neighbors who have used incubators, it would be well to call upon them and see what success they have had with the machines they use, and if they have been very successful with a certain kind of machine, that would be a good incubator for you to buy. The manufacturers, of course, are interested in their own machines, and think there are no others as good, but get a disinterested person's opinion, and you are likely to get the truth. This is the best advice we can give you about choosing an incubator.

Lice, like the poor, are with us always, though not in as great numbers now as they will be in warmer weather. But now is the very best time to fight them. By killing hundreds now you will anticipate killing millions in the near future. Though the most efficacious way of killing lice on poultry is to dust each fowl individually, it is a very tedious way and where there are great numbers of fowls an almost impossibility. Another way is to use liquid lice killer. This can be poured in the bottom of a large box, the fowls confined therein for an hour or two. This usually proves a good job, much better than painting the roosts with lice killer, though the latter method will help to destroy a great number of lice. If a good dusting place is provided for the hens they will cleanse themselves of most of the lice. The best dust bath that can be provided is fresh earth, either dry or a little moist. We notice that hens prefer a moist soil to dust in, and that it sticks to their feathers better than when too dry. Any kind of dust is fatal to lice. The dust box should be in front of a window where the sun can shine upon it. If no dry earth is available, coal ashes will prove a good substitute. Wood ashes are not so good, for if they get damp the lye that is created thereby would prove injurious to the hens. By taking up this lice question at once, and attending to the extermination of the enemy, it will prove of immense advantage in the rearing of young chicks later in the season. While old fowls can stand a lot of lice without succumbing entirely to their ravages, young chicks will not thrive at all when pestered with lice. Old fowls will lay much better after they are rid of lice, for the sustenance that goes to maintaining parasites will go to the making of eggs.

Don't Breed from Immature Stock.

The custom of breeding chicks from cockerels and pullets of immature age has been too prevalent of late, and a halt should be ordered. For quite a number of years the demand for good stock from standard breeds of poultry has been so enormous, in nearly all varieties, that they have been sold off so close that the remaining pullets have been placed in the breeding pens before they had fully matured. Then again, from the fact that the pullets will usually lay more eggs than hens two years old, many writers recommend that the old hens be sent to market and to use pullets in their stead. Thus we have two causes for finding so many pullets in the breeding pens. It is all right to have early hatched pullets to lay eggs in the winter, but some of the best hens ought to be saved for raising the chicks in the spring. The progeny from mature stock will be much larger, as well as hardier. In the large breeds neither males or females fully mature until they are a year and a half old, and by following the advice of sending all the hens to the market, they are sent there when they are just entering their best age for producing vigorous offspring.

Fowls will reproduce at an early age, before they have their growth in size or vigor in vital forces, and such being the case, they are unable to transmit to their offspring a degree of strength and vigor which they do not possess themselves. The consequence is that the eggs produced by such fowls must of necessity be deficient in the same important requisites. In the first place the germ—the life principle—is weak and imperfect, and the chick cannot develop to the proper stage and with the necessary strength to make its way through the shell, and must of necessity die; and if perchance it survives the period of incubation, it comes forth weak and feeble and will not be able to live through the first stage of feathering. The continued practice of breeding from immature stock is fraught with great evil, and must result in the end, by the laws of heredity, to a progeny dwarfed in size as well as in constitutional strength and vigor. Some of these results can often be seen at our poultry shows, where some of the Leghorns and other non-weight classes are no larger than a good-sized pigeon. In fact we have seen some pouter pigeons that have outweighed the Leghorns. The weight clause in the standard for the Asiatic, American, English and other classes compel the breeders to keep them up to standard weight or risk losing prizes for being underweight. This also emphasizes the superiority of one phase of the scorecard system of judging over the comparison method. Under the scorecard the fowls must weigh a certain standard or they are docked two points for every pound they are below standard weight. In comparison shows the birds are not



Stop!

Just a Minute, Please

Tnis *little* ad tells you how to get the *big* incubator bargain.

Write me a postal for **"Hatching Facts"** and ample proof of superiority of my famous

World's Champion BELLE CITY 140-Egg Incubator

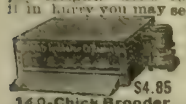
Has double walls and door and dead air space all over, copper tank, hot water heat, self-regulator, "Tycos" thermometer, egg tester, safety lamp, nursery, high legs.

I am going to sell all my machines out on **1, 2, or 3 months' Home Test** this year. Don't you want to be one of the lucky testers? If so, write today. I will surprise you with the proofs of the wonderful hatches of this machine. Why pay more for a machine that can't compete with mine in the championship class? My machine makes you money from the start at small outlay. When shipped together, I sell my Incubator (price $7.55) and 140-chick double-walled hot water top heated Brooder (price $4.85) for **$11.50** and pay freight. Send for **"Hatching Facts"** today, or if in hurry you may send price direct from this ad—same home test—same guarantee. Money back if not satisfactory. Thousands buy this way. Address, JIM ROHAN, Pres.

$7.55 FREIGHT PAID East of Rockies

1, 2, or 3 months' Home Test





$4.85 140-Chick Brooder

Belle City Incubator Company
Box 18 Racine, Wis.

Mandy Lee

The Incubator of Certainty



Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically. Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful.

Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

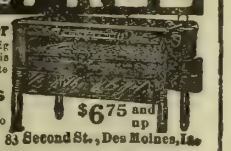
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SEND A POSTAL. Get Gilcrest's big book FREE and also his facts about his SUCCESSFUL Poultry Lessons given to buyers of

Successful INCUBATORS BROODERS

Start right for biggest profits. Write to



$6.75 and up

Des Moines Incubator Co., 83 Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK on POULTRY



and Almanac for 1912 has 224 pages with many colored plates of fowls true to life. It tells all about chickens, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about Incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It's an encyclopedia of chickendom. You need it. Only 15c. C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 899. Freeport, Ill.

$9.35 BUYS BOTH

125 EGG INCUBATOR $7.35
125 CHICK BROODER $4.00

A Bargain—THE NATIONAL





Made of sheet steel. Double lined with asbestos and fibre board; cold rolled copper tank. Deep nursery. Best incubator made. Big hatches guaranteed. Send for free catalog and poultry book. **National Incubator Co., 1221 19th St., Racine, Wis.**

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

F. K. REMEDY CO.
740 Second St. Arkansas City, Kansas.

What is the use to go to the trouble to hatch chicks and then let them die? Thousands of chicks have been saved by feeding "THE OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED." Why don't you save yours? It is a scientifically prepared balanced ration, not an experiment, but on the market for over ten years. Insist on your dealer furnishing you with the best.

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive **Poultry Book for 1912.** Write **Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.**

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.



4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES **$8.75**

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog 61

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 561 F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

weighed and the breeders do not care if their birds do deteriorate in size. If we have to adopt a course of breeding from pullets and cockerels, a strain would eventually be established identical with the conditions of these immature parents, even at maturity, dwarfed in size and in constitutional strength and vigor, and they would continue to degenerate as long as such a course was continued. The law of heredity maintains in every direction, seeking to produce the like of its parentage, whether it be upward or downward.

The reason that the effect of immature breeding is not more universal than it is rests upon the fact that mature fowls are still being used by breeders, and their progeny is so thoroughly mixed up that we are unable to determine which have been bred from the one or the other, and consequently the degeneracy is uncousciously retained, but nevertheless gradually retrogressing. In standard-bred poultry we may rest assured that more deterioration is produced by the causes named than from any other source, and lend their influence by effeminacy and lack of vigor to help the arguments of the enemies of fancy poultry. If breeders will all strive to breed from mature stock there will be less opportunity for anyone to say that pure-bred stock is smaller or less hardy than scrub stock, as many now do. The custom of breeding cocks to pullets and cockerels to hens, while it will help the matter to a certain extent, is not so good as to have all inmates of the pen of mature size and mature age.

Poultry Advertising Pays.

Poultry breeders who are advertising in KANSAS FARMER write to say that the present season promises to be a very good one for selling eggs for hatching, and baby chicks as well as breeding stock, though most of the breeding stock business has been done for this winter and spring. These advertisers also write that KANSAS FARMER is bringing them excellent results.

Mrs. C. H. Myers, of Fredonia, Kan., writes, March 5, "that it seems that about one out of every four of Kansas Farmer readers has written to us to inquire more about our Indian Runner ducks. It is getting to be too much of a job to answer all the letters."

Mrs. Ellen Sherbonaw, also of Fredonia, Kan., writes, March 4: "I am only running my ad in Kansas Farmer, and that is bringing all the orders I can handle. I sold out all my surplus cockerels and pullets through that ad at a very low cost of selling. I am more than pleased with returns."

John Ditch, Galva, Kan., writes, March 4: "I have used Kansas Farmer for five years to advertise my poultry, and I have never found a better medium. It is sure to bring good business. My little ad this winter sold out all my stock in three weeks."

Every mail brings similar letters, all proving that KANSAS FARMER is a most efficient help to sell poultry and eggs, as well as to produce them.

Write the poultry editor for free booklet, "Profitable Poultry Selling."

Good Success With Ducks.

Writing of her experience with pure-bred Indian Runner ducks, Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan., says: "Last spring I saw an ad in KANSAS FARMER of the Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Clarinda, Iowa, and sent and got me a pen of fine ducks—a drake and four ducks, the pure fawn and white colored. I got them for my own use, not thinking of more than selling on the market the eggs and surplus ducks I would not need for my own use. Those ducks just kept on laying and laying, and I kept on setting the eggs until I had 70 nice ducks, besides a number of drakes. I sold some of the drakes on the market and expected to sell all of them in that way. But somehow my ducks got advertised and I began to get orders from different places, even from as far away as New Mexico. So I sold all I had to spare for good prices, and could have sold more if I had had them.

"This season I am putting a small ad in KANSAS FARMER to sell what eggs I don't need for my own use. I find the pure white eggs these ducks lay are preferred by many people. I am convinced pure-bred poultry pays well, especially Indian Runner ducks."

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonto Land Co., Block 421, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributers for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Feed LEWIS' Lye to Your Hogs

Feed Lewis' Lye—not just lye—but *Lewis'* Lye, because Lewis' Lye is *best for the hogs.* Now when we say it is best we are not simply making a claim. We are stating a fact which *thousands* of hog-raisers *know* and *say* is true. You ask *why* it is best? Well this is why. Because it is the *purest* and *strongest* and most *uniform* lye made in the world. If anyone questioned this statement we would *prove it.* This greater strength, greater purity and greater uniformity makes it the safest, *surest* preventive of **hog cholera and worms.**

Use a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed regularly, and keep cholera and other diseases away from your drove. Keep your hogs fat and healthy. Lewis' Lye will do it. It *does do it.* Has been doing it for nearly half a century.



The Quaker is on Every Can

The Value of Lye in Hog Feed

rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to the hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, **and let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

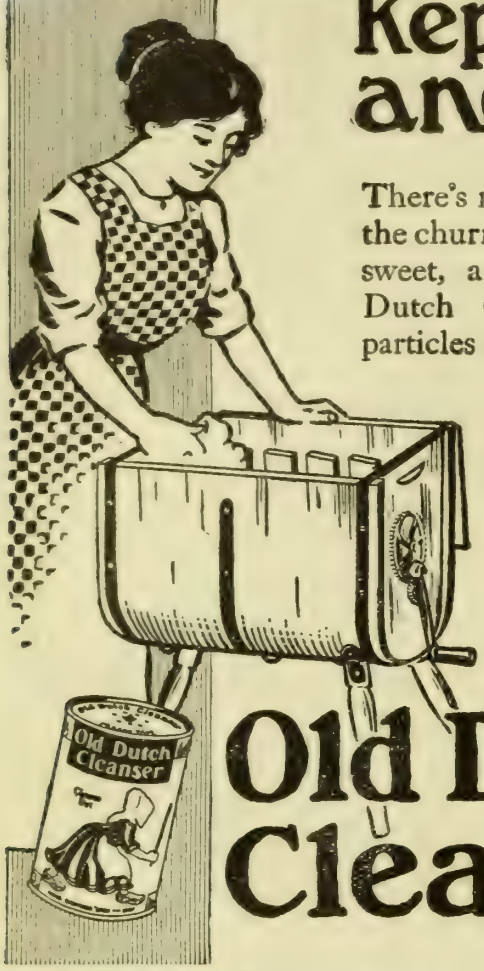
Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

Lewis' Lye is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith. No premiums, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists **PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A**

Churns Kept Sweet and Clean



There's nothing that will keep the churn so thoroughly clean, sweet, and sanitary as Old Dutch Cleanser. The fine particles cut away the grease and "butter-rims" instantly. Saves half the time and work.

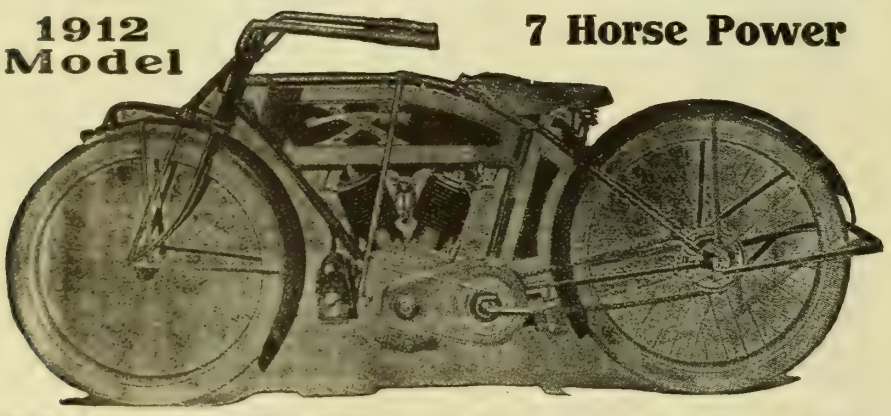
Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser

$250 Motorcycle Given Away

1912 Model

7 Horse Power



THIS is an Excelsior Motorcycle, 1912 model, 7 horse power, with wonderful speed. Rides easily, climbs the steepest hills, and is easily operated. Just the machine you want. **WE ARE GOING TO GIVE IT AWAY** on the easiest plan you ever heard of. Four bicycles, hundreds of sleds, base ball outfits, rifles, and many other fine prizes also given. Just think what it will mean for you to have this motorcycle and be able to travel as fast as you wish. Write today for our free offer. **PEOPLE'S CO., 561 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.**

Tested Seed Corn!

We are doing the largest Seed Corn business in the West because we sell TESTED Seed only!

"Boone County White," Finest In the World

My Seed Corn is grown under special contract by one of the best known and most successful growers in the West. Write quick for circular and prices. Quantity limited this year. Get your supply before the **BEST** is all taken! MY TESTED seed corn brought first prize State Corn Show at Manhattan, Kan., last two years; first at State Fair, Topeka, Kan., two years; Capper Ear Prize at Topeka, Kan.

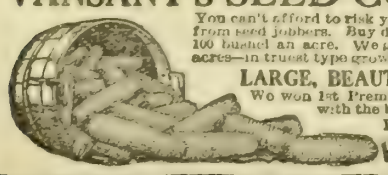
I sell the very best and most carefully **tested** seed corn at lowest prices. My prize-winning stock consists of "Boone County White," "Silver Mine," "Reid's Yellow Dent," "Perfect Golden Beauty," and "Zimmerman's 80-Day"—the **earliest** large corn in the world! Write today for illustrated catalogue. Address

ZIMMERMAN SEED CO., 625 Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KAN.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at **FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG** mailed **FREE.** A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 69**

VANSANT'S SEED CORN IS THE FINEST MONEY WILL BUY AT THE LOWEST PRICE POSSIBLE



You can't afford to risk your crop of corn by planting inferior seed corn nor buying it from seed jobbers. Buy direct from the oldest and most successful breeders. Raise 75 to 100 bushel an acre. We grow every bushel on the world's greatest seed corn farm—1500 acres—in truest type growing section of corn belt. Thousands regular praising customers.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE AND SAMPLES FREE

We won 1st Premium Iowa Exhibit World's Fair. Start right with the best seed you can get—that's Vansant's.

You can't afford to miss it—Just give us your name and address

W. W. Vansant & Sons Seed Corn Breeders & Growers Box 109 FARRAGUT, IOWA

FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

Pure, Genuine and Unadulterated. Get our pure seed catalog today. It is something New, Different and Original. Imported Canadian Seed Oats and Wheat, also American grown barley, wheat, clover, alfalfa, timothy, grass seed, cow peas, rape, millet, sugar cane, mangels and corn. Only one variety—the best—no second or third grades. A specially selected Garden Seeds. Get our New, Different Seed Catalog today.

Galloway Bros.-Bowman Co., Box 382, Waterloo, Ia.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

"Let us close the door behind us and look forward; and with one common purpose strive for the good of all."—Oliver Wilson.

Shawnee Pomona Grange.

The Shawnee County Pomona Grange met in the beautiful home of the Y. W. C. A. of Topeka. Seven of the eleven subordinate Granges were represented. The time of the one session was devoted to discussing co-operative business for the county, and a plan was discussed whereby each subordinate Grange may have a representative on the board of directors under which all county business may be done. A resolution was passed to the effect that we must avail ourselves of the privilege of buying in car lots for our members such commodities as can be readily divided at the car and, if necessary, there may be secured a warehouse for the purpose of storing some of the standard commodities. The details of this plan are to be left to the representatives of the subordinate Granges.

The following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that we farmers should elect as representatives men from the agricultural class, and not depend on lawyers, bankers or doctors to represent the farmers in our legislature."

The discussions were thorough, and as everyone had, as good Patrons have, an opinion and the ability to express it, there were many opinions offered. The Grange has maintained that the difference of opinion is no crime, and so the discussions were all in a friendly spirit. Ofttimes some of us are opinionated, and by coming in contact and mixing together we get the corners rubbed off and realize that perhaps the other fellow's idea has some little merit in it, and thus we make progress.

Good Work Benefits All.

For the purpose of better instilling into the minds of our members the principles of our order, the lecturer should devote an evening now and then to the study of the Patrons' Declaration of Principles. There is nothing better, nothing in Grange literature that furnishes better material for thought than these Principles.

Take up the obligation and see if there is not something in it which has been forgotten by some of our members. The Ten Commandments and the Patrons' obligation have the same general principles and the identical object—the elevation of mankind. The charges delivered by the officers of a Grange are great lessons in themselves, and each officer should commit his or her part and become thoroughly familiar with the form of initiation.

Did you ever attend a school exhibition and not feel sorry for that unfortunate pupil who forgot the lines? That is the way the initate feels for you when you stumble over the beautiful sentiments expressed in our ritual. Then think how much more impressive the charge will be when you can repeat it word for word and look at your class rather than take all of your attention to the mere reading and focusing your book to a dim light with which many of our halls are supplies.

We rightfully boast of our order being an educational institution. Let everyone help to make it so. We have many young people in the Grange, and it would be a great benefit to them if someone were selected to teach parliamentary practice, something that will be a help all through life. Did you ever hear someone arise and say, "I move you, Mr. Chairman"? You and I know what a difficult task it is to move some of our chairman. It was not for the purpose of moving the chairman that the party arose, he merely wished to make a motion. Let us improve this branch of our service. Cushing's Manual is prescribed as authority by the National Grange.

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SEEDS

Send a postal to-day for our 100 Page Beautifully illustrated catalog of **genuine seed bargains,** mailed FREE to any address.

ARCHIAS' SURE SEEDS

Plants, Shrubs, Vines, Bulbs, Fruit and Fancy Trees, have been tested for over 25 years; they are Money Growers, and Mortgage Lifters, and the best that money can buy. Write at once—we can save you money.

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Oats



Twenty odd years ago, Salzer's White Bonanza Oats won the world's prize of $500.00 offered by the American Agriculturist for the heaviest yielding oats.

Our new Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats gave during 1910 and 1911 sworn-to yields ranging from 80 to 250 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere, not so particular as to soils and climes.

For 10c Stamps We Mail

A package of our Famous Oats, together with a lot of other rare farm seed samples, as also our Mammoth Catalogue, if you ask for same.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., 236 S. 8th St., LaCrosse, Wis.



I SELL TREES & SEEDS THAT GROW

I want you to send for my 1912 Catalogue—just issued. Every page—108 of them—filled with special offers in price and quality. Be sure to get my free

Nursery and Seed Book

written with my 26 years experience—for buying Vegetable, Flower, Grass and Farm Seed, Upland grown Alfalfa, Clover and Field Grass Seed, Seed Potatoes, Corn and Grain, Fruit and Forest Trees, Small Fruits and Flowering shrubs. Freight paid on $10 tree orders. All Seeds Nebraska Standard. None better.

10c Offer!

1 65 pkt. mixed colors Petunias
1 10c pkt. extra fine mixed pansies
1 10c pkt. giant single pinks.
1 5c pkt. finest mixed poppies.

30 cents worth for 10 cents postpaid

German Nurseries and Seed House Box 10, Beatrice, Nebr.
CARL SONDEREGGER, President

GOOD SEEDS



BEST IN THE WORLD

Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Illinois

TOMATO FIGS



A beautiful and valuable novelty much used for making figs. Plant grows in bush form, literally covered with fruit. The skin and flesh are a rich golden yellow, solid, thick-meated, with a pleasant flavor. When canned or dried in sugar, like figs, make excellent pies or tarts for winter use.

For Only Ten Cents

We will send packet *Tomato Fig Seed* and a Surprise Packet of other new seed in a 10c. *rebate envelope,* which when emptied, will be accepted as 10c. payment on any order for seeds in our 1912—3 color catalogue which is included **FREE.** Order today.

SMITH BROS. SEED CO., Box 637, Auburn, N.Y.

ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

BARTELDES BIG SEED ANNUAL

for 1912 is now ready, 106 pages hundreds of illustrations. We handle only pure bred, highly germinating, Kansas grown seeds, tested by experts trained in U. S. Government Laboratory. Barteldes Seeds for field, farm or garden have been famous for 45 years. Write for our Cultural Guide and **Free Book on Alfalfa.** Our PINK LIST gives current prices of Field Seeds in quantities. Issued weekly. FREE.

BARTELDES SEED COMPANY,
807 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.
Oldest Seed House West of Mississippi River. Est. 1866.

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yielders, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.

ARTHUR WHITZEL,
Sterling, Kan.

Fancy Seed Corn Tested and graded, five varieties. Manhattan College test, 96, 98 and 100. Catalog free. J. F. Haynes, Farmer-Seed Corn Grower, Box 94, Grantville, Kan.

Good Work.

It was our privilege a short time ago to visit a Grange which had been organized only eight months, and it was with pleasure and admiration that we watched the officers execute their part in the beautiful ceremony of conferring the degrees. Each officer gave the charge as if it was a part of his being, and acted and looked the part which was represented. The two assistants never so much as halted in their leading, and you Patrons know how well that is appreciated by the other officers. All parts that were given by their elected officers were very nearly perfect, but the lecturer was very proficient. Many of you know the lengthy charges that are given by this officer, and all of you would have admired this lady's efforts. Never once did she falter or hesitate for the right word.

What this Grange does can be done by all of our 140 subordinate Granges. You newly elected officers, get busy now. You who are holding over for another year, brush up and see if you can not improve a little on your last year's record.

We had a theory in our own Grange—and we believe it to be one of the best Granges in the state—that when we had elected to office an elderly sister or older brother that we should excuse them from committing their parts in the ritualistic work of the order, but observation proves that we should not make any exception, for if you excuse one the others think they are also excused, and the result is not progressive. Age does not bar anyone in our order from intellectual progress.

Fair and Reasonable.

A member of Congress recently commenting on the Grange influence in legislation, made this significant assertion: "The Grange has been very successful in its legislative undertakings, because in my observation it has always been eminently fair and reasonable."

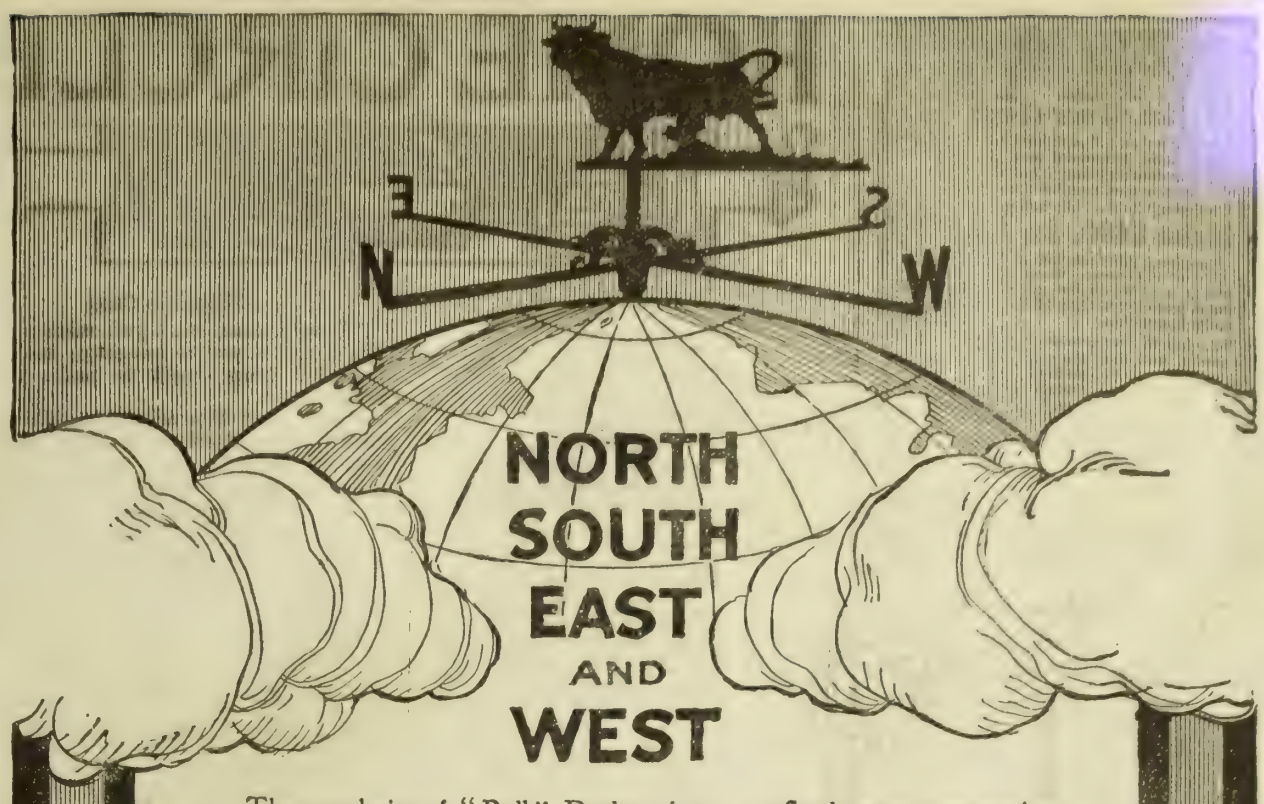
This significant remark, from a man who has been on the ground for years and in a position for thorough observation, touches the keynote of success and reveals the exact truth. Trace the efforts of the Grange in legislation back through the years to the beginning, in national and state circles, and to a noteworthy degree the words "fair and reasonable" may be applied to its undertakings. During those years the Grange legislative work has been directed by many different men, of widely varying opinions, yet the same underlying purpose has been present.

Many victories have crowned Grange legislative efforts, yet no flush of triumph has been permitted to bias further undertakings or to impel endeavors that were not worthy the best judgment and continuing good sense. While from such defeats as have been encountered the Grange has emerged determined and hopeful, and has immediately marshalled its forces for a new try. The legislative record of the Grange achievements is one of the phases of its work most to be proud of.

Unselfish in its fundamental purposes, the Grange has ever sought in legislative endeavors to promote the interests of the farm and the farm people—for their welfare and improvement it has assumed a large responsibility. But never has a Grange legislative enactment brought benefit and improved conditions to them without bringing it also to scores and hundreds of others not members of the order and perhaps not even tillers of the soil. There is no place in the Grange platform for class legislation and its efforts are never directed towards narrow ends. But to best serve rural life, its interests and its people, by legislation and by education, this is the true Grange program. And in legislation, as well as elsewhere, its work, its policies and its demands succeed because they are indeed "fair and reasonable" to all.

Farm and City Wages.

The farmer is often charged with refusing to pay his hired help as much money as the same man could earn as a laborer in the city. In defense of the farmer we deny the charge. The laborer rarely makes more than $1.50 a day in the city, and during rainy days and winter weather he lays off. When labor is scarce he may get $1.75 per working day. If he works hard, which he does usually, he requires substantial food, and $4.50 to $5 per week is what board and room will cost him. Besides he hires his washing and ironing done, and we do not know what that costs. Do your own figuring, though, and see how he comes out at $25 per month with board, room, washing and ironing. On the farm he will miss some entertainment and chances to spend his money, but by so doing he will close the year with more money in the bank.



The popularity of "Bull" Durham is not confined to any one section. It is smoked everywhere—and, whether smoked in a pipe or "rolled" into a cigarette, it is the favorite everywhere.

Not a rich man's tobacco—not a poor man's tobacco. It is the tobacco for *every* man who wants a pure, mild, sweet smoke—regardless of price or package.

GENUINE

"BULL" DURHAM

SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack

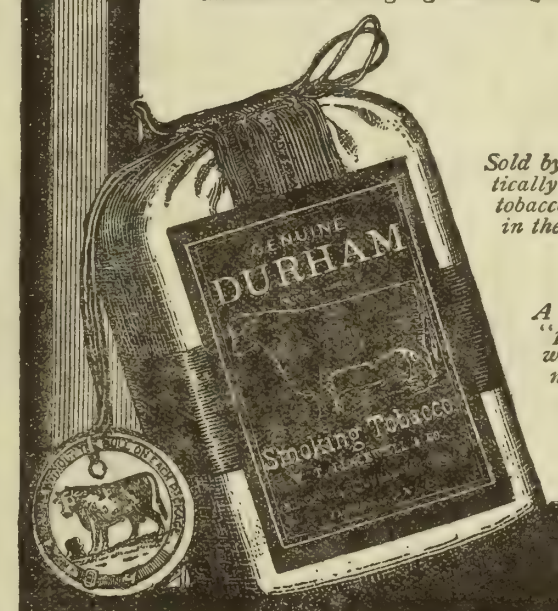
This famous old tobacco is packed in a plain, homely, muslin sack that has become familiar to smokers the world over. It is not handsome or showy, but its cheapness permits just that much more *goodness* to go into the tobacco itself.

The Purest Form of Tobacco

"Bull" Durham is simply the granulated leaves of bright golden Virginia and North Carolina tobacco. The purest form of tobacco human skill can produce.

Try a sack of this grand old tobacco today. See why more men smoke "Bull" Durham than all other high-grade brands combined. See why for three generations men have gone on smoking this glorious tobacco year after year, and will not be satisfied with anything else.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.



Sold by practically every tobacco dealer in the U. S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c. muslin sack.



SEED POTATOES

NEW MAJESTIC; Earliest, biggest and best in the world; **Early Ohio**, Early Rose and Early Six Weeks, the standard of all varieties. **Also** Carmon No. 3 and Rural New Yorkers No. 2 and all other best sorts. All our seed grown in Red River Valley of North Dakota from strictly pure varieties. **Write for** big illustrated catalog of Seed Potatoes, seed corn, farm and garden seeds. **RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa.**

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

SEED CORN Hildreth Yellow Dent, Commercial White

Two best varieties, yielding 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. Write for prices, and place orders early.

C. D. RESLER,
R. D. 4, Chanute, Kan.

SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. **Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White.** Write for free catalog. **S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

SEED CORN REID'S YELLOW DENT, BOONE COUNTY WHITE

This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**

50 Concord Grapes $1 Hardy — Vigorous
10 Budded Cherrys $1 Stock Guaranteed.
Buy from a house that has a reputation for low prices and square dealing. Send for our Free Catalogue and 25c Due Bill.
FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box 7 Fairbury, Neb.

TEN ASSORTED APPLE TREES, 10 peach, 10 cherry, 5 pear, and 5 plum trees prepaid to all points in Kansas and adjoining states for $5.00. Fhee catalog of fruit trees, berry plants, shrubs and flowers. **Holsinger Bros., Dept. 58, Rosedale, Kan.**



BIG MONEY for You in Gardening

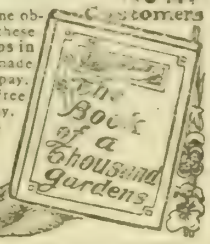
Here's a 100 page book of letters from Successful and Former Gardeners giving the inside secrets of how they **make gardening pay big.** Tells how you can

Make $400. An Acre

I'm giving this book free with orders for $2.00 worth of seeds—otherwise $ will be refunded on first order. It's worth more to you than all the text books in creation. **FREE TO MY Customers**

Tells how to overcome obstacles, and how these people grew big crops in a dry year, and made gardens of all sizes pay. Get your copy; also free catalog. Write today.

HENRY FIELD
Box 55
Shenandoah, Iowa.





Four Ferns For You

We will make up set of four ferns from the following kinds:
Boston, Whitman, Ostrich Plume, Elegantessima, Scotti, Sprengeri, Plumosus Laco Fern.

Nothing is more beautiful for the home than ferns. We send you a beautiful collection of four ferns if you send us only 25 cents for one year's subscription to People's Popular Monthly and 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). Order today and you will receive the ferns charges paid.
People's Popular Monthly, Dept. 10, Des Moines, Iowa

Uses Only 1 Gal. Oil to a Hatch!

Lamp is filled **only once** during entire hatch. Oil tank **is underneath—not** on side. Perfect hatching heat **is always kept. Automatic** trip in

X-RAY INCUBATOR

—cuts down flame **at burner**—there's no waste, no **excess** heat. So only one gallon of oil is required. **Old Style** machines burn 3 to 5 gallons. Glass doors on top—thermometer **always** in sight. Many other patented features.

WRITE TODAY FOR FREE BOOK
No. 34—and learn **all** about this money-saving, money-**making** X-Ray Incubator. There are X-Ray Brooders, too!

X-RAY INCUBATOR CO.
Wayne, • Nebraska



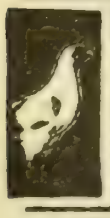
White Plymouth Rocks

GOOD TO LAY
GOOD TO EAT
GOOD TO VIEW

Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



HENS LAY AND PAY BY THE PHILO SYSTEM

FREE Booklet by E. W. Philo, entitled "A Little Poultry and a Living." Or New 96-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," 10c. Both books and the new enlarged edition of the Philo System text-book, $1.00, or all three books with our monthly magazine, Poultry Review, one year, $1.50.

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BEE SUPPLY HOUSE

Everything for the Business. We manufacture the latest and most approved supplies and sell direct from factory at factory prices. We're old-time bee people in the heart of a bee country. We know your needs. Send for catalog. Early order discounts. Don't buy till it comes.



THE LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Talmage Street. Higginsville, Mo.

EASTER POST CARDS FREE

Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my big SURPRISE.
E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

HOME CIRCLE



Hen Fruit.

I've fed 'em lime,
I've fed 'em hay;
I have a time
to make 'em lay.
They do not seem
To kindly take
To custard, cream
Or angel-cake.

They fill their crops,
They eat away.
But there it stops;
They never lay.
When I get vexed,
I'm pretty mean;
I'll feed 'em next
On Paris green.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Our greatest glory consists not in never failing, but in rising every time we fail.—Goldsmith.

Name Wanted.

Have a pattern order from Muncie, Kan., 9096, size 8. No name given.

"Ma, do cows and bees go to heaven?"
"Mercy, child, what a question! Why?"
"'Cause, if they don't, the milk and honey the preacher said was up there must be all canned stuff."

A Hopeless Case.

"Harold, dear, can't you mind mama? What makes you so naughty; don't you ask God every night to make you a good boy?"

"Yes, I ask Him all right, night after night, but he don't seem to pay no 'tention to me."

Dropped Biscuit.

One quart of sifted flour, 1 teaspoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, and 4 level teaspoonsful of baking powder, all sifted together four times. Rub in 2 tablespoonsful of butter, and mix with 1 pint of milk. Beat vigorously for one minutes; drop by tablespoonsful into hot iron gem pans and bake 10 minutes in a quick oven. These may be made with rye or graham flour.

Nut Doughnuts.

One cupful of sugar and 1 cupful of mashed potatoes stirred together, add 1 cupful sour milk, the yolks of 2 eggs, ½ teaspoonful soda, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 2 tablespoonsful melted lard, a little salt, nutmeg and cinnamon. To 1 cupful of flour add ¼ cupful of chopped nut meats and mix all together. Add flour enough to roll out in a stiff dough, cut in short, narrow strips and fry in deep, hot fat.



9078. Infant's Set—Cut in one size. It requires ⅛ yard of material for shoes. The skirt will take 1⅞ yards and the barra coat 1⅝ yards of material 36 inches wide. The little shirt will require ⅝ yard of material 27 inches wide.

9060. Girl's Dress—4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 8 year size.

9184. Misses' Waist—Sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires for the 16 year size, 3 yards of 36-inch material for the waist and 2 yards of 27-inch material for the tucker.

8892. Misses' Dress—Sizes, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. It requires 4⅝ yards of 44-inch material for the 16 year size, with 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the tucker.

9125. Ladies' Costume, with Tucker—Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 6⅛ yards of 44-inch material, with 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the tucker for size 36.

9202. Ladies' Dress—Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measures. It requires 6¾ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

9198. Ladies' Apron—Sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size.

9183. Ladies' Skirt—Sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 24 inch size.

9190. Boy's Suit—Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 4 yards of 36-inch material for the 10 year size.

8965. Girl's Dress, with Tucker—Sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2⅞ yards of 40-inch material for the dress and ⅞ yards of 36-inch lawn for the tucker for the 8 year size.



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In almost every community in the United States, in almost every country on the globe, there are well dressed women who buy their clothes from Montgomery Ward & Co. They buy through our Women's Fashion Book, an authority for the latest, the best creations for women's wear. The fit, the fabric, the style, the wearing qualities of their clothes are of the same high grade that is found in the clothing of the most fashionably dressed women of the big cities. And yet, these Montgomery Ward & Co. customers are paying only two-thirds, and often only one-half of what other women who buy from retail stores are paying.

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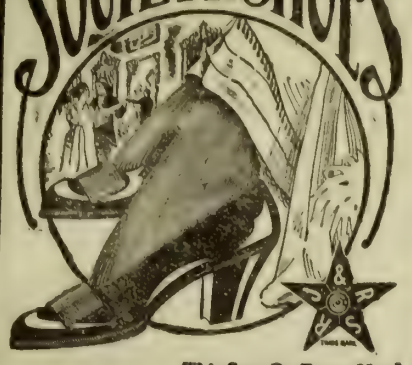
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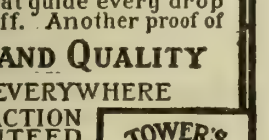
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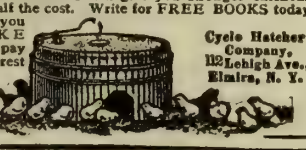
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American Womanhood.

Echoes of the great achievements of women's work in the world are continually reverberating through the multiform effort of this wonderful twentieth century and yet the greatest and the real accomplishment is not talked of and its influence alone is felt.

From California comes the report of woman's modest entree into the politics of that great and beautiful state—an entree so distinguished by its dignity that it must always be an honor to American womanhood. It is this dignified and gentle attitude toward the world's work in which she is taking so large a part that is the most encouraging phase of the development of femininity. It reveals an underlying current of culture and refinement which for the last half century—since the colleges and higher schools of learning have opened their doors to women—has been constantly augmented.

Leaving the farms, the crude homes with their narrow limitations in towns, dwelling places of small refinement in the crowded cities, an army of young women go to college each year—and this is especially true of those places of higher learning in the Middle West and the West—and here the principles of the higher culture are inculcated into their characters, their tastes are refined and they are given high ideals and taught how to think and how to apply their thoughts.

They come to know that a well developed body is the successful basis for the operation of a good mind. Out-door life becomes a habit. They are led to realize that in a happy existence the element of beauty must always have a part. These young women leave the colleges and universities each year and scatter all over the United States. Some go back home and in the community in which they live a change gradually takes place. Many begin in a humble way, expecting and looking for no reward.

One summer the back yards in a city were cleaned up and turned into gardens by the children who were working for a prize offered by a local newspaper through the instigation of a college woman. The fathers of the children caught the spirit and helped in extending the work. Vines were set out to cover factory walls. Unsightly rubbish was taken from the river front and over posts and fences vines of the perennial variety climbed. The city became known all over the country as "The Beautiful City," although few knew of the influence that was its inception.

Gently but steadily all over the United States women are changing the old conditions into those made better by cultured taste. It is the element of beauty and symmetry, of the true harmony and accord that yields the greatest happiness to the greatest number.—National Monthly.

Traveling Farm Schools.

The average man who buys horses or cattle has to pay a goodly "pile" in bad trades before he becomes a good buyer or a good judge of stock. Of course it takes a long time for a man to become an expert stock judge, and he can't be made perfect in three days, but the Kansas Agricultural College will offer several "three-day schools" this spring in the following subjects: "Live Stock," "Corn and Stock," "Dairying," "Poultry," "Orcharding."

In the first the whole time will be devoted for three days, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., to drills in judging horses, cattle, hogs and mules, with two lectures each day on Live Stock Improvement. A "corn school" will be offered for a class of men who want to devote their whole time to it, but it is recommended that in such communities the men combine this work with stock judging. In some places a class will be formed to devote the whole time to dairy problems, judging dairy cows, testing cream, handling separators, Babcock test, churning, etc., with lectures on dairy breeding, feeding, silage, sanitation, etc. Many other neighborhoods would be more interested in poultry and would want a "poultry school." Others still ought to choose an "orchard and garden school."

These schools can be held only in March and April. Persons interested should write at once for dates and terms and conditions to Mr. G. W. Conn, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Manhattan, Kan.

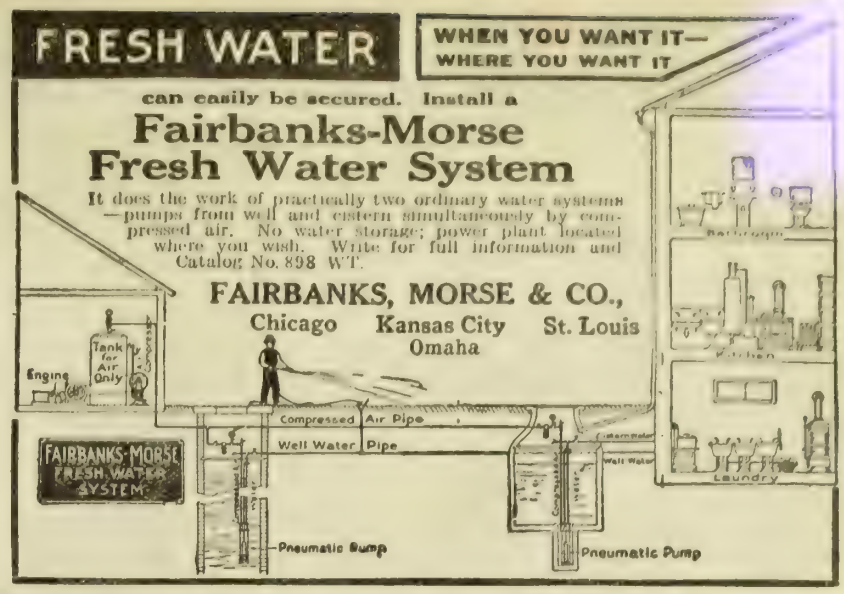
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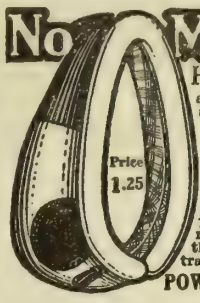
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Soft and flexible. Fits any shape neck. Feels so easy the horse pulls his hardest. Outside is best duck, heavy leather trimmed. Inside is medicated, absorbent cotton. Absorbs sweat, prevents chafing. Best collar known for colts and tender-necked horses. Over 1,000,000 sold yearly. If your dealer doesn't sell it, write us his name and ask for free memorandum book. Tells all about the collar and the interesting story of our goats and go-cart trade-mark, found only on the genuine. Write today.

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The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

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For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

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The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

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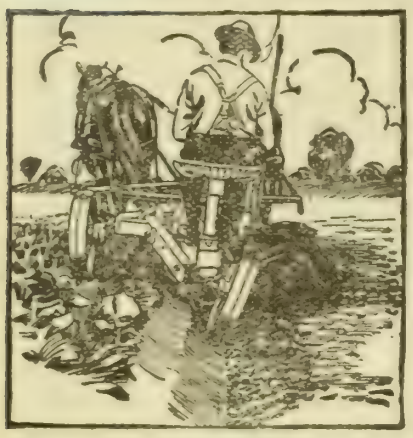
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Fred W. Ladage, Auburn, Ill., writes: Corn from ground tilled with Spalding Deep Till- [illegible] averaged 79 bushels to acre. Corn from shallow plowed ground, same field, only 67 bushels per acre. Oats from Spalding tilled ground 40 bushels to acre; from shallow tilled less than 30 bushels. 20 acres of Spalding tilled ground yielded 807 bushels of wheat.



J. W. Jefferson, Springfield, Ill.: "Corn in Spalding tilled ground showed an increase of 25 per cent, wheat 50 per cent."

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John Wray, Ft. Worth, Texas: "The Spalding's work produced the heaviest spring oats that ever grew on the land I cultivated with it, while not ten feet away from the furrow line oats in an ordinary seedbed were worthless."

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The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

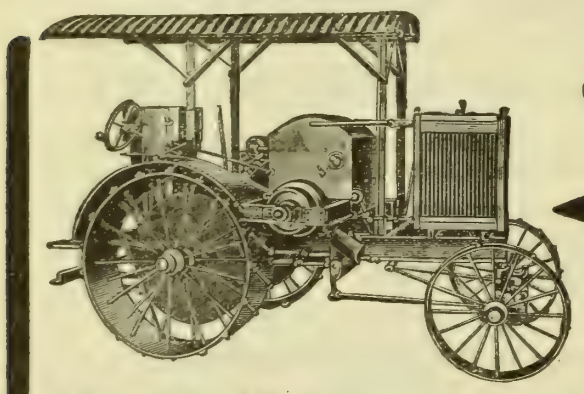
by pulverizing the ground 12 to 16 inches deep or more makes the ideal seed bed—makes more plant food available—saves moisture against drought. These men tell you so. We will send you their full statements. If the Spalding does so much on their farms won't it increase your crops? Investigate the Spalding now so you may order before the spring rush. Get your name on our free mailing list. Drop a postal or mail coupon today.

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Model O "Quincy"

All-Purpose Tractor

A Practical Machine for Average Size Farms

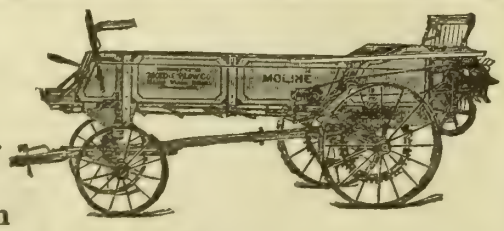
4 Cylinder Vertical Engine	3 Speeds Forward and Reverse
30 H. P. at the Brake	One Man Can Handle
15 to 20 H. P. at Draw Bar	Weighs Less—Pulls More

The Model O "Quincy" is the machine for everyday use on farms of 160 to 300 acres. Weight only 6000 pounds, yet it pulls four 14-inch plows and easily does the work of 12 horses. It is equally adapted to farm, road or belt work. Just what threshermen want to operate separators, clover hullers, shredders, large hay presses, etc. We have combined power and light weight and *built for guaranteed service.* Look into what it means for you. See your dealer or write us for Catalogue No. 19.

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SPREADER	TRUCK
Positive drive from both wheels	3¼ Cast Skein, Hickory Axles
Large beater. Light Draft	Angle Steel Front, Full Length
Spreads one to twenty-one loads per acre.	Rear Hounds, Steel Wheels
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Flying Dutchman Quality at Exceptional Prices

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SELECTING THE SILO.

(Continued from page 4.)

an aid in digestion and as a tonic to the animal. The development of these acids is favored by high temperature which is essential to the perfect preservation of the silage.

The authors explain in this bulletin why the silo should be properly constructed, and of a non-conductible material. Quoting from a part of their bulletin we have the requirements for the proper curing of silage:

"The necessary factors are, proper temperature and absence of air. The development of heat is spontaneous. The lack of air is obtained by close packing and pressure of the silage and air-tight walls. All these factors are automatic and are produced to perfection in a properly constructed wooden stave silo."

In determining the curing of silage on different temperatures, the authors give data on the benefit derived from the higher temperatures, in the curing of silage, and conclude with the following quotation:

"This experiment explains why silage does not keep as well in cement, stone or brick silos. The cement, stone and brick conduct away the heat generated in a silo and the acid fermentation is checked unless the temperature of the acid at siloing time is much warmer than normal. Another factor is that cement and brick are porous and allow the silage to get air which causes it to spoil. The appearance of silage is not a complete guide as to its quality. It may appear to keep perfectly at the edges of a cement silo, but the acid and chemical tests are necessary to prove that it is normal silage. The odor of silage is the next best test."

In testing the silage produced by different kinds of silos they give the following comment, to explain the reasons why wood makes the best material for preserving the silage:

"In the first place, wood is a poor conductor of heat. It conserves the warm temperature at the beginning of fermentation so the proper acid is formed, and prevents largely the freezing of silage. Secondly, silage keeps best against wood and nothing is lost around the edges. In some cement silos quite a loss of silage is experienced at the edges."

The testing of conduction by using a silo having a number of different materials in the wall, alternating wood, stone, brick, etc., gave the investigator a good opportunity to note the bacterial changes which take place as enforced by heat or cold, and they conclude their bulletin by the following statement:

"When ensilage comes into contact with the brick and the cement surface of the stone and the brick, the heat generated by fermentation is conducted away so rapidly that the temperature does not rise to the height necessary to prevent the development of the organisms of putrefaction; that is, to prevent rotting; or perhaps, the temperature does not rise to a height sufficient to cause the best development of the organisms of fermentation and to prevent thereby the development of the organisms of putrefaction.

What Makes Soils Productive.

"Any soil which was once rich can again be made rich," is the declaration made by the dean of the College of Agriculture, Ohio University, in a recent address. The principal factor concerned in the restoration of soil fertility is organic matter. "The destruction of organic matter, by cultivation and otherwise, is largely responsible for the depletion of our soils," said he. "This organic matter must be restored if we expect our farms to be productive. What does organic matter do? It increases the power of the soil to absorb and retain moisture; improves the physical or mechanical condition of the soil; helps to control soil temperature, and is a storehouse of plant food. How can organic matter be restored to the soil? By saving all animal manures and putting them onto the land; by making use of all crop residues, that is, putting back into the soil everything not used for feed; by turning under green manuring and catch crops." He pointed out the loss sustained by burning straw stacks and other crop residues and declared that the difference between the careful saving of this plant food and its wanton destruction was "the difference between the salvation and damnation of our soils."

Lake View Farm at Greenwood, Mo., is advertising some Guernsey bulls and Poland China pigs of the best breeding. The advertisement appears under Guernseys.

LAME HORSE?

Mark the Spot

WE guarantee to cure your horse of any form of lameness. You run no risk whatever. Just put a cross where the lameness occurs. We will send you **the Best and Most Reliable Diagnosis Absolutely Free.**

All you have to do is to mark just where your horse has a swelling, sore or any one of the big number of possible causes of lameness, and send it to us. We will then give the coupon to our practicing Veterinary Specialist for his expert diagnosis. We then inform you of the cause of your horse's lameness and the remedy that **will absolutely cure him.** We do all this for nothing.

Be positive, know what you are doing and know that you are treating the right spot in the right way. Don't disfigure your horse and reduce his market value. **Write to us.** *We send you a $1000 Warranty Bond to guarantee you against loss—for*

MACK'S $1000 SPAVIN REMEDY

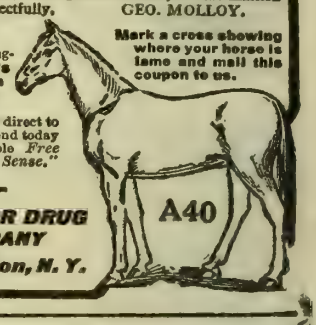
Must Cure or Your Money Back

You cannot afford to neglect this opportunity. **We guarantee to cure your horse** of Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeny and all other forms of lameness.

Mack's $1000 Spavin Remedy goes right to the source of the trouble and quickly restores natural, healthy conditions in the bones, muscles and tendons of your horse. It cures lameness in just a few days and the animal may be worked as usual. Contains nothing to injure or scar the horse.

Hackensack, N. J., Dec. 3, 1911.
McKallor Drug Co., Binghamton, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I take pleasure in advising you that I purchased a bottle of **Mack's $1000 Spavin Remedy,** and used it on one of the largest curbs I have ever seen, and which I thought incurable, but after using about one third of the bottle of your wonderful remedy he has become sound, and as smooth as the day he was foaled. It certainly is the greatest remedy on the market.
Yours respectfully, GEO. MOLLOY.

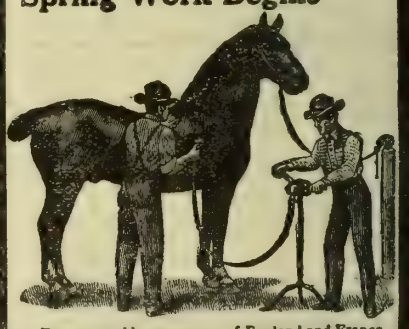
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Mark a cross showing where your horse is lame and mail this coupon to us.

McKALLOR DRUG COMPANY
Binghamton, N. Y.

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country.

No way to do it so easy, so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine The price of this splendid machine is only $7.50

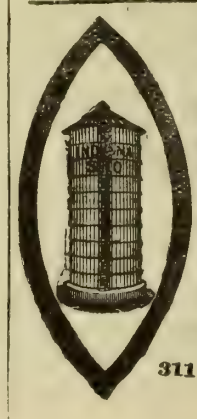
at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

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Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.

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You can buy an INDIANA SILO on our plan and never know you have spent a cent!

The best proposition ever offered. Write us a postal for our special plan and our free book entitled "Silo Profits." The book tells WHY you should have a Silo and our plan tells HOW you can get one.

INDIANA SILO COMPANY,
The largest makers of Silos in the world. Address nearest factory:
311 Union Bldg., Anderson, Ind.
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" Silo Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address **J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

ONE OF MY BARGAINS.
1563 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, $12. **McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.**

FINE 80-ACRE FARM, 20 mi. from Topeka. Equity for good western quarter. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

Two Fine 80 a., close to good town. Equity for good clear land. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

160 ACRES—Fair improvements; 130 a. in cultivation. Will trade for western land. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

80 ACRES—$4,200, IMPD., WELL watered, phone, rural route, 4 mi. from county seat, school close. D. G. Campbell, Burlington, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

TRADE?
200 acres, reasonable distance from two good towns; considerable level, some slightly rolling but very little rough, well grassed. Price, $10.50 per acre, $800 cash; anything worth the money for balance.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kansas.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

160-ACRE FARM, four miles of county seat, well improved, 100 a. in cultivation, $7,500; $1,000 cash, $500 yearly payments. Also well improved 160-a. farm, $6,000, on easy terms.
J. H. FUSS (The Land Man), Medford, Okla.

RIGHT FARM AT RIGHT PRICE—Improved Dickinson county, Kan., 160, cheap. Terms. Exceptional condition. Nearby farms selling $100 acre. Consider 80 acres, equitable exchange. Possession. Get details now. **E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.**

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, level; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6-room house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; $2,500 to $3,500 will handle, balance 9 years time; near town. **I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE.
For Trade—80 a. valley land, 2 miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie Co.; 60 acres in cultivation; good improvements. Price, $4,800. Mtg. $1,800 due in 10 years. Want income or western land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SUBURBAN, NEAR HIGH SCHOOL, $1800.
For Sale—25 acres, nice land, 2 blocks from county high school building, at Altamont, Kan. A fine place to build a home and be in town without being crowded or paying city taxes. Write for full description. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

HARVEY COUNTY You have undoubtedly heard of Harvey Co., Kan. First class alfalfa land, agreeable surroundings, delightful farm and city homes at satisfactory prices. Unequaled knowledge of conditions by reason of 20 years' residence here. Descriptive pamphlet on application. Let me know what you are seeking. Can undoubtedly fill your wants.
C. M. GLOVER, Newton, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced. 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

LAND of the beef steer and his sister, corn, hogs wheat and alfalfa. List Free. **F. C. Brackney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS!. 700 bargains. Send for catalogue. Low priced lands. Mild climate. **CASSELMAN & CO., (Established 20 years), 1018 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. **L. W. TARKENTON, Waurika, Okla.**

RIVER LAND RANCH FOR TRADE—SNAP
1,000 acres, more than half river bottom, all fenced, buildings, 12 miles to railroad; fine hay meadow, shallow water. Price, $35 per acre, one-half in income property, balance cash. **R. S. COX, Guymon, Okla.**

A BIG BARGAIN !
160 acres rich creek bottom farm, all fine alfalfa land, 130 a. cult., 20 a. in alfalfa, 7-room house, large barn, 60x42, other improvements. Must sell quick. A big snap. Will carry $4,700. Price, $45 per a. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

NOTICE !
I have the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson county, Kan., at the owners' price on a straight commission. Free lists. Address, **W. L. MORRIS, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE—480 acres, 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1½ miles from Midland. 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom. No overflow land. Is watered by two never-failing streams; has 3 large barns, a large house, and numerous outbuildings, all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in eastern Kansas. **A bargain at $75 per acre. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.**

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.
G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop pays for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will accept lease to 500 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

WRITE W. D. STEMMONS, GOLDEN City, Barton County, Mo., for prices on good farms.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

OKANAGAN VALLEY FRUIT LAND FOR sale by owner. C. M. Bottomley, Oroville, Wash.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

INVESTIGATE WYOMING—60,000 acres, completed irrigation system, abundant water. 35,000 acres Carey Act lands; rich soil; low prices; easy terms. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

FOR THE BEST LAND IN ARKANSAS for your money, improved and unimproved, large and small tracts, nice homes, well located, write **Brown & REYNOLDS, Camden, Ark.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST.

IN THE MATTER OF A CERTAIN stray mare, taken up by C. E. Thompson, of Greenfield Township, State of Kansas, Elk County. To E. L. Barbour, County Clerk: I, John Stockdale, a Justice of the Peace of Greenfield Township, said County, do hereby certify that on the 16th day of February, 1912, one C. E. Thompson filed before me his affidavit of the taking up of a certain stray mare, as required by law, and that the following is a true copy of the description and value of such stray towit: One bay mare 2 years old, star in forehead, and the said C. E. Thompson, the taker up, resides in Greenfield Township, said County. His postoffice address is Grenola, Elk County, Kan. Witness my hand, at Grenola, in said County, this 16th day of February, 1912.—JOHN STOCKDALE, Justice of the Peace.

FIELD SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED graded, tested. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Chas. Strohschein, Sargeant, Minn.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

SEED CORN — HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — EXTRA QUALITY, $9.50 per bushel. Mrs. John Campbell, R. F. D. No. 1, Smith Center, Kan.

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $1. BEST three varieties. Fruit trees at wholesale. Free list. John F. Dayton, Waukon, Iowa.

CLOVER SEED FREE FROM BUCKhorn, and a full line of field seeds. D. O. Coe, 119 E. 6th st., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS—100 gladiolus bulbs, $1, postpaid. Send for price list. Orongo Flower Gardens, Carthage, Mo.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

1,000 BUSHELS PURE KANSAS SUNflower seed corn. This corn is pronounced O. K. by corn experts and is as good as the best. Price, $1.75 per bu. Write for circulars. A. L. Brooke, Grantville, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. First prize Hutchinson and Topeka State Fairs, 1911. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

Nevius & Wedd Sale Average $36.

The Poland China sale pulled off by C. S. Nevius and Ralph Wedd, Friday, March 8, did not bring quite their value, 34 head selling for $1,225. Owing to the fact that the sale had been postponed, several of the sows had farrowed litters and could not be sold to parties off at a distance. The offering was good, and should prove money makers for the purchasers. Messrs. Nevius and Wedd are contemplating holding another sale on May 14. Please keep this in mind and arrange to attend.

D. M. Gregg, owner of the Longview herd of large type Poland Chinas at Harrisonville, Mo., is offering a few choice gilts bred. Mr. Gregg has at the head of his herd Young Mastiff, a boar that was placed first and grand champion at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka in 1910. A number of the gilts offered for sale are sired by this hog, and would make splendid foundation stock for anyone wanting to start a herd. Please look up advertisement and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Jones & Sons' Holsteins.

W. C. Jones & Sons, Route 2, Topeka, Kan., start their advertising card in Kansas Farmer this week. This herd of Holsteins is one of the oldest and best in the state. It was established under the ownership of Hughes & Jones and became well known for its quality. Jones & Sons now own the entire herd and have placed the splendid young bull, Pietertje Hengerveld Nannette, at the head. He won the junior championship at the Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State Fairs in 1911, and their young herd stood first in all these and county fairs, beside. This is a splendid herd and the young bulls that are now offered for sale were sired by the present herd header and out of heavy producing cows. Visitors always welcome, and a square deal is guaranteed on mail orders.

Big Horse Sales.

Watson, Woods Brothers & Kelly Company, of Lincoln, Neb., write us as follows: "We have just closed a sale to Brown & Mood, of Moscow, Idaho, of the following imported stallions and mares: The black 2-year-old Percheron stallion, Jobard, No. 88259; the black 2-year-old Percheron stallion, Jaspe, No. 85000; the black 6-year-old Percheron stallion, Lutin, No. 43299; the gray 4-year-old Percheron stallion, Huelgoat, No. 77049; the black 2-year-old Percheron stallion, Joueur, No. 87119; the sorrel 2-year-old Belgian, Jacques de Zuyenkerke, No. 6221; the English Shire stallion, Baron Frester II, No. 25892; the 2-year-old English Shire stallion, Nailstone Waggoner, No. 28978, this horse having won first and champion at the Kansas State fair; the 5-year-old Shire mare, Cockshott Star, No. 10805; the 6-year-old Shire mare, Bounce, No. 10802; the 3-year-old Percheron mares, Imperatrice, No. 96880; the 3-year-old Percheron mare, Idylle, No. 93344. All these animals are individuals of outstanding merit and their get will certainly tend to improve the class of stock raised in the section of the country to which these stallions are being shipped. Owing to the death of Mr. Joseph Watson we did not receive our usual spring importation. However, we wish to state to any prospective purchaser that we have a very fine line of 2 and 3-year-old Percheron, Shire and Belgian stallions on hand at the present time, and believe we can satisfy the most critical buyer."

Auld Brothers' Red Polls.

Auld Brothers, the successful breeders of Red Poll cattle at Frankfort, Kan., ask us to change their advertising card so as not to offer females; they are all sold out on females, but have 10 young bulls yet for sale. Write them while they last.

Chapin for Duroc Sows.

Grant Chapin, the old reliable Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Kan., did not hold a bred sow sale this winter, but offers for sale privately 25 sows and gilts bred to his great boars. Mr. Chapin's Durocs are second to none; they are strong in the blood of the Col. and Crimson Wonder families. Write Mr. Chapin for prices, etc., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Ard-Righ Stock Farm Herds.

Attention is called to the card of Dr. S. D. Henry of Ard-Righ Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo., which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. At this time they are offering a high-bred, high-class Guernsey bull calf and a number of high-class Duroc Jersey gilts and boars. The Guernsey herd is one of the very select herds in the country, and Henry's Ard-Righ of the Preel is not only bred right, but is an excellent individual in every way. The Duroc Jersey herd is headed by Missouri King X, by Missouri King II, prize winner at the Kansas City Royal, and he is assisted by 3rd Climax, by 2nd Climax, dam by Missouri King out of Nellie Wonder 2nd. The sows of the herd are a very fine lot, and it is composed entirely of representatives of the best blood lines of the breed. A feature of the farm that will appeal to all lovers of good horses is the registered Belgians and saddle horses. Offerings from the Belgian and saddle horses will be made later. They also breed Shetland ponies. Visitors are always welcome. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

(Continued on page twenty-nine)

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS COCKERELS, $1.50. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORP. PULLETS. Cockerels, $2.50; eggs, $2 for 15. Emma Stocking, Audubon, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $9.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised, winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—COOK strain. We hace quality, good color, good shape, good layers. Order early. $3 per 15 eggs. L. E. Hall, Bushton Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for sale; good layers; $2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS AND BABY CHICKS from the Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpington $30 matings C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

EARLY BIRD BUFF ORPINGTON FARM. Orpingtons that are buff; eggs that will hatch. Send for mating list. Dr. W. L. Griffiths, Ft. Scott, Kan.

PURE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels. Eggs and baby chicks. Rose Hill Poultry Yards. Rev. W. H. Tasker, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

BUY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS THAT are guaranteeds to hatch. The risk is ours. Circulars free. Pennington's Poultry Farm, Box KF, Sta. B. Lincoln, Neb.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, chicks. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write. Joe Gibbons, Thayer, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM pens headed by prize winners, $1.50, $3, $5 for 15. Birds strong in color, size, shape. Write for mating list. F. H. Church, Altoona, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, $5 per 15; No. 2, $3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Kellerstrass strain. The kind that lay, weigh, pay and win. Egg circular free. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, $1, $2 and $3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Saip, Bulleville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—COCKERELS AND pullets, from choicely bred layers. Good eyes, heads, combs, color. Scored. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. **High-class Collie bitches, bred or open.** Wickham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

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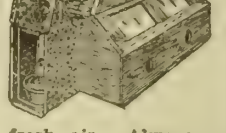
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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

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20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
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Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
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From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
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A number of extra good Missouri and Kentucky bred jacks, from 3 to 5 years old, from 15 to 15.3 high. All are black with white points. Some show jacks in lot. Will sell worth the money. Description guaranteed.
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75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Won half the premiums, Missouri State Fair, 1911. The big, thick, big-boned kind.
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Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.**

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REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
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100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
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From advanced registry families of note. Male and female Poland China pigs from blue ribbon stock. Pure-bred Buff Orpington chickens. Write for particulars.
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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. **MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.**

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875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Marysville branch U. P., station on farm Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

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I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

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Are offering some extra fine bull calves, largely white. Sire, "Sir Korndyke Imperial" 53683. 100 per cent same breeding as "Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d." Champion butter cow of the world; 1,271.6 lbs. butter 365 days, 37.21 lbs. 7 days.

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Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.
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The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.
The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
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Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.**

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

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GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

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HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS.

A choice lot of cows, just freshened, all registered and priced reasonable. Also, a few young bulls, sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at the head of the Nebraska College herd. **J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.**

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
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The Greatest Dairy Breed
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Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Malden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

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Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
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Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
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Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

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YOUR CHOICE of two registered Jersey bulls, 1 yearling past, one 2 years past, from cows testing over 8% butter fat; $50 and $60. **Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.**

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Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
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Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

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The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
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RED POLLED CATTLE.

Herd numbers 50, headed by Prince, a ton bull in condition; 10 choice young bulls and a few cows and heifers for sale; farm one mile from town.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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PURE SCOTCH BULL WHIRLWIND

For sale, solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls, Scotch and Scotch-topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS—Two bulls, 15-16ths pure, 8 to 4 weeks old, sired by Admiral De Kol Wayne (51432.) Beautifully marked, and choice individuals, $20 each, crated for shipment. Also, two heifer calves. **Edgewood Farm, Route 4, Whitewater, Wis.**

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

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A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta.
ED GREEN,
Howard, Kansas.

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DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, mules and females.
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Predominate in my herd. Herd boars: Hutch Jr. by Big Hutch and King Hadley 2d by Big Hadley. Among sows are Granretta, litter sister to Bell Metal; Pan Princess, weight 725 lbs.; Mollie S., 750 lbs., and Bess Corwin, the dam of Expansion See, the biggest boar ever owned in the West. 90 choice pigs farrowed to date. Visitors always welcome.
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Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.
Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale.
JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE QUALITY POLANDS.
The best of the big type breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale.
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A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
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MOONEY CREEK POLAND CHINA HERD

The biggest of the big. Wonder and Mastodon strains. Herd headed by Big Osborne. I have bought seed stock from the best herds in Iowa and have new breeding for Kansas. Have an extra fine boar for big or medium type breeder. Also fine gilts for sale. Write for information. Visitors welcome.
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The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.
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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

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Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. Twenty high-class, bred gilts, and 15 choice fall boars far sale, the big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, Chinese geese, Indian R. ducks. Prices right. **M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

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Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
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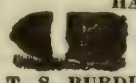
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,
spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
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High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
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DUROC SOWS AND GILTS BRED
All sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Inventor and Crimson Model. Bred to Crimson Model, grandson old Crimson Wonder and Indian Chief by the champion Beauty's Model Top. They are good and priced right. Address,
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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.
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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.
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for sale. Col. and Nebraska Wonder breeding. Also choice fall boars and gilts.
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100 DUROC JERSEY PIGS PRIVATELY.
Richly bred boars and gilts in pairs not related at prices to move them.
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THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

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Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

Alfred's Eleventh Duroc Sale
MARCH 23rd, 1912
FIFTY HEAD, BY TOP COMMODORE, B. F.'S OHIO CHIEF AND ALFRED'S COL.

Thirty head of line bred Cols., bred to a line bred Ohio Chief boar. This is a show offering, and immune for life by the double treatment. Send for catalog, and come to sale.

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LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
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At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS
Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo.
On Main line of C. B. & Q. Railway, 60 miles east of St. Joseph.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE
Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

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FOR THE BEST RESULTS
employ Zaun. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished.
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Write, phone or wire me for dates.

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Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

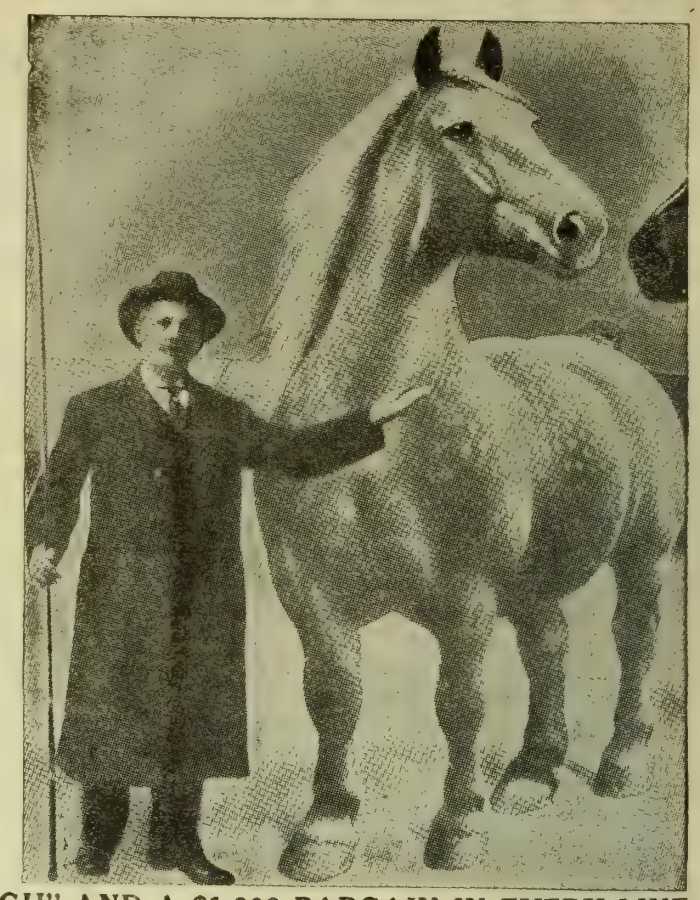
LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

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FRANK IAMS' DRAFT-STALLIONS

Are *"up-to-the-minute"* and 10 years in advance. They are the *"Drafty, big-boned type"*—*"Nifty Big Black Boys"*—the *real "medal winners"*—sensational *"show and business horses"* of note, *"ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of drafty *"top notchers."* Iams' 1912 *importation* of *Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the *"Pink of Condition"* and ready for a *"good selling." "Ikey, Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers *"will sit up and take notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer, is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand." Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes* buyers with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and having the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting* Iams" by their "knocks" until *now* he is *known* as the *"Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever—or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,400* (few little higher). Iams has



120 PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES 120

They are *"Models"—"Humdingers."* They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty "top notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers"*—larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear,"* Iams made a *"big killing"* by buying his horses in Europe in October 1911. *"Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prize winners"* and *"tops* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices." Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"*—get into

IAMS' "Get Rich Wagon" and Save $1,000 on a "Top Stallion"

(and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the jelly"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"Imported horses only"*—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American bred full bloods"*—No *"Auction stuff"* or *"Peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams imported horses are *"approved"—"branded," "Inspected,"* and *"Certificate stamped O. K."* by governments of *"France and U. S. A." Iams* has the *"crack stallions* and *mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price. "Dolly D.,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successful business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS' 1912 HORSE CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 BARGAIN IN EVERY LINE.

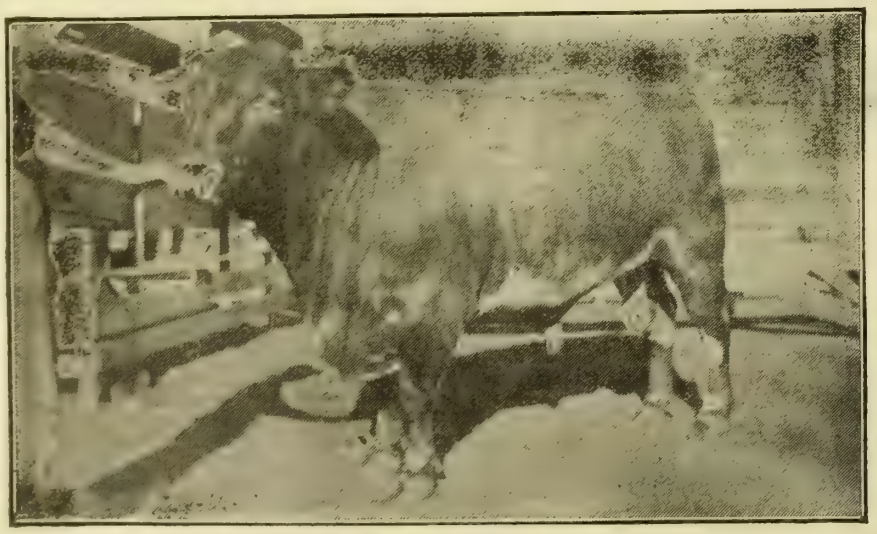
"A bunch of gold" THE "BOOK OF BOOKS" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"WIDE-AS-A-WAGON DRAFTERS"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. *It shows LARGEST IMPORTED stallions and mares in the United States, "TRUE TO LIFE," and TRUTHS, FACTS, "BUSINESS PROPOSITIONS," and 100 illustrations of "TOP-NOTCHERS" and the "TRICKS OF STALLION PEDDLERS" and "AUCTION BLOCK" SALESMEN.* It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date horse book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"square deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad.* or *catalog good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a *better* imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. *IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* No *partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"top notchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men" "hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars." References*—First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, South Omaha; Citizens State, First State, and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad. space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL NEBRASKA

Shorthorn Cattle Dispersion Sale

At Hutchinson, Ks., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

SIXTY HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, 20 CHOICE COWS WITH CALVES, BY VICTOR ARCHER, AND MOST OF THEM BRED BACK AGAIN; 15 CHOICE HEIFERS, ALL BRED TO EITHER VICTOR ARCHER OR PROTECTOR.



VICTOR ARCHER 264156

I am selling my two herd bulls, Victor Archer and Protector, and a number of young VICTOR ARCHER BULLS of SERVICEABLE AGE. On account of other business I am practically dispersing my entire herd, and am offering an exceptional lot of useful cattle, which will give farmers and breeders an opportunity to buy at a time when they are sure to go on and make them money. The leading attraction in this sale will be my valuable HERD BULL, VICTOR ARCHER, by ARCHER, dam ELDER LAWN VICTORIA. This sale will be largely a Victor Archer offering, including a number by Forest Knight, Gallant Knight's Heir, and Royal Archer. All of the calves are by Victor Archer. All of the cows and heifers with calf are bred to either Victor Archer, Protector, or Royal Archer.

Please write for catalogue, and arrange to attend my sale.

R. A. STEWART, Hutchinson, Kansas

Auctioneers—R. L. Harriman, Lafe Burger. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer.

Remember the date—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27—Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERCHERON SALE

Salina, Kansas

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912



I will sell, at SALINA, KAN., THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1912, 51 head of Imported and Home-grown, Registered Percheron and French Draft Mares and Stallions, consisting of eight stallions from 3 to 5 years old, two stallions coming 2 years old, six stallions coming 1 year old, 21 mares from 2 to 5 years old, one Belgian mare, seven fillies coming 1 year old, one Belgian stallion 3 years old, weight 2000 pounds, one French coach horse, one jack, three jennets.

The above stock is large and growthy, with plenty of conformation and weight. If you are in the market for a first-class stallion or mare, the kind to start the foundation for a family of horses, don't miss this sale. These horses are all thoroughly acclimated and ready for service. Several of these horses that will be sold on above named date were first prize winners at the American Royal at Kansas City, Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs. One automobile. Sale in pavilion. No postponement on account of bad weather. Come one or two days before the sale and look this stock over. Sale starts at 12 o'clock noon, March 21. Write for catalog.

AUCTIONEER—DAN SAYER.

C. W. LAMER, Salina, Kansas

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

SPRING PIGS

I am now booking orders for spring pigs, either sex, sired by Captain Hutch, King Hadley 2nd, Hutch, Jr., Mouw's Longfellow Price, Panorambler and A Wonder, out of Long King's Equal sows and sows of the best big type breeding, immense individuals in size and quality. Order early and get first choice. Pigs shipped at 3 months old. Nothing but first-class stuff shipped. Send for private sale catalog and prices. In buying at this age you save enormous express charges.

"THE HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH," C. W. JONES, SOLOMON, KAN.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calf. Henry's Ard Righ of Preel 19877. Also, a number of high-class Duroc Jersey gilts and boars. Prices reasonable, breeding considered. Address, **S. D. HENRY, Ard Righ Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. **Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.**

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.
March 21—C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan.

Aberdeen-Angus.
April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.
March 19—J. E. Clary & Sons, Sheridan, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.
April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.
April 25—B. C. Settles, manager, Palmyra, Mo. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

Shorthorns.
April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.
March 23—S. W. Alfred, Enid, Okla.
March 28—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Niles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

John Sparrowhawk, Wakefield, Kan., has a Shorthorn bull for exchange.

Chapin's Durocs.

Grant Chapin, the old-time Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Clay County, Kan., offers 25 bred sows and gilts for quick sale, also fall pigs. Write him for prices, etc. The Chapin Durocs are rich in the blood of the Col. and Crimson Wonder families.

The great success attained by Gopher Death, now sold in 30 states and foreign countries, is because it is made of a delicate, palatable morsel that prairie dogs, pocket gophers and ground squirrels love like children love candy. They eat it and die. Booklet free. See advertisement in this issue. Fort Dodge Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

It Taxes the Typewriter.

We would like to write an article on the Holstein for publication in Kansas Farmer, but the subject is too big and, besides, our literary ability is taxed in answering the letters of inquiry about Holsteins which come from our advertisement in Kansas Farmer.—S. W. COOKE & SON, Breeders of Holsteins, Maysville, Mo.

Shorthorn Herd Book.

Volume 77 of the American Shorthorn herd book is just off the press. It contains pedigrees of bulls numbered 333,001 to 342,000 and females numbered 81,001 to to 92,000. This volume is sold to non-members at $2.30, prepaid, or $2 at the office of Secretary John W. Groves, Stock Yards Station, Chicago.

Larned, Kan., Nov. 6, 1905.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Please find enclosed draft for the Wind-Mill ordered of you some time ago. In regard to the Mill will say for simplicity and power I think your Mill excels any of the market. I have three other makes of mills. J. J. NESBIT.
Superintendent of Larned Water Works.

Jerseys and Guernseys.

Oren S. Day, Box 64, Footville, Wis., is advertising some choice things in Jersey cattle in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Day is in close touch with the importing business and is in a position to fill orders for imported Jerseys or Guernseys. He has developed a business which should be appreciated by the farmers and dairymen of Kansas, many of whom would buy imported bulls if they were accessible and priced right. Guernseys are rather hard to get, and Mr. Day offers the chance at just the right time. Ask him for prices on bred heifers of either breed, or on a herd header. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Amcoats' Shorthorns.

S. B. Amcoats, the Shorthorn breeder of Clay Center, Kan., offers for sale the two-year-old pure Scotch tried sire Whirlwind. Whirlwind is a very large red bull and has already proved his value as a sire. He is in nice breeding form and will be priced reasonably. Anyone in need of a herd header should write Mr. Amcoats at once. Mr. Amcoats also has a choice lot of young bulls and some cows and heifers for sale. When writing kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Henley Ranch Shropshires.

Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo., is offering some rare values in Shropshire ewes, mated to imported rams. They are offering 200 imported ewes and 500 American ewes. They are overstocked and will make prices to buyers wanting a number of ewes that will certainly interest parties wanting Shropshire breeding stock. The Henley Ranch flock is one of the largest in numbers and best in quality in the country, and when breeders purchase stock from this herd they always have the satisfaction of knowing they have the best that money will buy. Write for prices on ewes in lots. They will interest you.

J. C. Kerr & Co.'s Jack and Percheron Farm.

J. C. Kerr & Co., Wichita, Kan., have on hand at all times their barns full of good big and big-bone jacks from two to six years old. Their jacks are from 15 to 16 hands high, the kind that sires the sugar mules. Kerr & Company sold last week a good two-year-old jack to go to Riverside, Cal. This jack stood 15½ hands high and weighed 1,000 pounds, and will make a great jack, as he was bred right. Kerr & Company have a barn full of good Percherons, both stallions and mares, of all ages. They have some 2,000 and 2,250-pound stallions, the kind that sire the good big horses that are bringing the long prices in the market and are hard to get enough to supply the demand. Kerr & Company will be glad to show you their stock at any and all times. When you arrive at Wichita go to their office at 136 North Market Street and they will be glad to take you to their farm, near Wichita, Kan.

Perry O. Brown's Scotch Shorthorns.

The card of Perry O. Brown of Lamoni, Iowa, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Brown is one of Iowa's prominent young breeders, and owns one of the best Scotch Shorthorn herds in that state. The herd is headed by Lord Mutineer 279228, assisted by Crimson Lad, two Scotch bulls that are a credit to any herd. Lord Mutineer is a pure Scotch bull. He is a nephew of Whitehall Marshall, the grand champion Shorthorn bull of America. His dam was by imported Loraine out of the show cow Laurie. He is the true beef type, and is a breeder of great quality. Crimson Lad is a pure Scotch bull. He was sired by Crimson Scotch, a prize winner and a sire of prize winners. Mr. Brown's cow herd is composed of individuals of the best families of the breed. They are strictly a high-class lot and the herd is noted for its number of outstanding good individuals. At this time Mr. Brown is offering a number of choice bulls of serviceable age. Some of them were sired by Royal Lavender, by Lavender's Best. Others by Mutineer. They are a fancy lot, the right kind for herd headers, and they will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices. Mr. Brown guarantees description of stock and has a record for a long list of satisfied customers. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

An "All Steel" Manure Spreader.

The Chase Manufacturing Co., of Mason City, Iowa, has put out a manure spreader which is attracting much favorable attention from farmers all over the country. The Chase "All Steel" spreader is made of steel. No rotted sills, broken slats or warped sides. It can't rust and is practically an everlasting spreader. Since there is nothing to break, there is no expense for repairs and no delay during the busy season. It is built low down so as to be easily loaded, and so light of draft that two horses can easily draw it. The feed mechanism can be adjusted from the driver's seat anywhere from 3½ to 28 loads per acre. This prevents unnecessary distribution of manure, because when passing over a spot that does not require much fertilizer the feed can be shut down to the minimum. This not only saves manure, but it saves the labor of frequently reloading the spreader. When the Chase "All Steel" is not being used as a spreader, the spreader mechanism can be removed and a wagon box put on the trucks. This enables one to get a full year's use out of it, instead of only a few weeks. This spreader is sent out under an absolute guarantee under 30 to 90 days' trial, and is sold at a very low direct from factory co-operative price. Anyone interested is advised to write for the handsome catalog which this company will send free. Address Chas. F. Chase, President Chase Manufacturing Co., Mason City, Iowa.

Important Shorthorn Sale.

On March 27, Dr. R. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will disperse a valuable herd of Shorthorn cattle. The herd bull, Victor Archer, will also be sold. In the females, an offering of singular usefulness, good milkers and thick fleshed ones of real, breedy type, are presented, represent-

ing the most fashionable Scotch families. In this offering there will be several heifers of show form from dams that have produced show winners before. All the cows and heifers of breeding age either have calves at foot or are bred to drop calves in the spring. The passing of this herd will offer to farmers and small breeders an opportunity to secure breeding cattle of an established type that would require years for a beginner to obtain. Readers of Kansas Farmers are asked to read the half page advertisement and send for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Almost a Lifetime.

If one were to count the manufacturers who have been in business continuously for a generation they would be found comparatively few in number, and yet among them would be that old and well known house, the Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Company, of Elkhart, Ind., whose ad appears in this issue. This concern has been in business for 39 years, and during all that time has been selling direct to the consumer. Their line of vehicles and harness is larger than ever. Their new catalog presents the complete line, and a copy will be sent free to anyone who mentions this paper in writing. Address Elkhart Carriage & Harness Manufacturing Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Traction Engine Books.

Three new Avery catalogs have just reached us. One is on steam traction engines, one on a special farm tractor, and the other on another type of gas tractor engine. The line of Avery Yellow-Fellow threshing machines is also explained and well illustrated. These books are of the kind that really explain, and to everyone interested in power threshing machines for farm uses, they are full of worth while information. Either one or all of these books will be sent free to everyone who will write to ask for them. Address Avery Co., Peoria, Ill., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Snow Interfered.

The heavy snow storm, making almost impassable roads and delayed trains, resulted in a poor average at J. W. Wohlfort's sale, February 29. The offering was a good one and under more favorable conditions a good sale would have been made. The inquiry for catalogs was good and there was every reason to expect a big crowd. But with just enough crowd to justify the starting of the sale and not enough to make competition, the hogs sold far below their value. Among the principal buyers were E. R. Morgan, and W. H. Cummings, Blue Rapids, James A. Quinn, Hanover, and O. Miller, Waterville. Prices ranged from $20 to $40. However, the Wohlforts are not discouraged and will be before the public again next fall or winter with a good bunch.

Mule Foot Association.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Mule Foot Hog Record Association held in Columbus, Ohio, John H. Dunlap, of Williamsport, Ohio, was elected president; C. W. Burkett, of Newburg, N. Y., vice-president; and H. C. Moore, of Columbus, Ohio, secretary. Applications for membership are coming in from all over the United States to the Association. The future seems very bright for this record association, whose management is composed of men of experience and ability. While this association is comparatively young, all members present were surprised to learn of the business done the past year, and of the balance in the treasury. There is a growing demand for these hogs, and the association expects to do some publicity advertising as well as to give information to the many inquirers. Mr. Moore, the secretary, was elected because a man was wanted who was not breeding these hogs, and who would be impartial in every way to the members. It was voted that the secretary make arrangements to have classes for these hogs this year at as many fairs as possible.

McCulloch Closes Successful Season.

Col. James T. McCulloch, the successful live stock auctioneer of Clay Center, Kan., is just closing the most successful season of his career as a salesman of registered live stock. Colonel McCulloch has made a large number of the best sales held in the state during the past fall and winter. He has had good success in getting average prices, considering the fact that in many instances the demand was not the best, due to high priced feed and other drawbacks. Mr. McCulloch now takes rank among the noted auctioneers of America, and his services are in demand by some of the best breeders. He is on the job the year around, and makes an exhaustive study of every detail of the auction business, including general values of all kinds of live stock, individual merit, pedigree, etc. Colonel McCulloch is an orator of great ability and can interest an audience of farmers as well as any auctioneer now on the block. His style of delivery is pleasing, every statement carries with it conviction, and his hearers know his statements are true and that he has no desire to deceive anyone. His sincerity and honesty of purpose has thus made him thousands of friends and popularized his methods of handling his crowds. His sales are business meetings, and the language used is of the kind that elevates. Colonel McCulloch and his work are his best recommendations.

An Economical Fruit Tree Spray.

So much depends upon intelligent and systematic spraying, if the greatest possibilities of an orchard are to be realized, that orchardists are giving more and more attention to this important subject every year. It is now claimed by many who have been conducting experiments along these lines that it is just as important to spray fruit trees occasionally throughout the fall and winter, beginning just after the fruit is picked and again after the dead leaves fall, as during the blooming and budding period. In the opinion of many fruit growers the best and cheapest spray mixture is made by making a solution of Merry War Powdered Lye in the proportion of one can of the lye to about 15 gallons of water. This solution has sufficient strength to kill all pernicious insect life without the slightest injury to foliage or buds. When used during the winter months it is unusually effective in preventing and destroying San Jose scale, which, as every fruit grower knows, occurs on any portion of a fruit tree forming a crusty, ash-colored coating. This Merry War Powdered Lye solution is equally as good for killing bugs and insects that infest the foliage of all plant life—shrubbery, vines, etc. It is an effective remedy, which, however, in the strength of solution here named, cannot do injury to the plant. Nearly every dealer carries Merry War Powdered Lye in stock for 10 cents per can.

The Modern Farm Horse Book.

In 1903 the Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa, put out the first successful gasoline traction engine. It met with a hearty reception, and today Hart-Parr tractors can be found in nearly every section on the globe. The success of the Hart-Parr engine has brought into the field many other makes. This competition proves the usefulness of the modern farm tractor. As the longest experienced tractor builders, the Hart-Parr Company is in position to give information based on the widest experience. The new Hart-Parr book, just out, is one of intense interest to everyone who is interested in cheaper, better and easier farming. The book is free for the asking. A post card request to the company at the address given above will bring one of them by return mail.

Miller's Durocs Sell Well.

One of the best Duroc Jersey bred sow sales of the winter was that made by Mr. Robert T. Miller at Table Rock, Neb., on February 15. The offering was an outstanding good one and fully appreciated by the breeders present, and those from different states represented by mail bids. A number of the sows reached the $100 mark. The top price paid was $165 for gilt No. 1, a very choice individual sired by Mr. Miller's herd boar Royal Critic. The offering as a whole represented a very great variety of the richest breeding. Mr. Miller has been a good buyer since founding the herd, and will continue to buy and own nothing but tops. The average of the sale was $46.54. Following is a list of sales at $30 and above:

28—W. G. Carter, Table Rock, Neb..	$ 37.00
26—Edw. Fuhrman, Oregon, Mo.....	30.00
31—Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa.	53.00
1—T. J. Current, Hildreth, Neb.....	165.00
2—Edw. Fuhrman, Oregon, Mo.....	137.50
4—M. S. Moats, Missouri Valley, Ia.	105.00
3—Frank Vertiska, Pawnee City, Neb.	62.00
5—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.	135.00
7—Economy Stock Farm, Shenandoah, Iowa	60.00
6—E. J. Brown, Osceola, Iowa.....	55.00
8—Edw. Fuhrman, Oregon, Mo.....	45.00
12—W. G. Carter, Pawnee City, Neb..	47.50
35—R. W. Taylor, Pawnee City, Neb..	40.00
21—L. G. Putman, Tecumseh, Neb...	60.00
11—Frank Vertiska, Pawnee City, Neb.	56.00
14—Edw. Fuhrman, Oregon, Mo.....	35.00
20—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.....	65.00
19—Lewis Blinde, Johnson, Neb.....	42.00
16—Dom Mertese, Table Rock, Neb...	31.00
13—Dom Mertese, Table Rock, Neb...	32.00
37—Dom Mertese, Table Rock, Neb...	30.00
22—J. C. Helmer, Table Rock, Neb...	32.00
36—J. Fitermutz, Humboldt, Neb....	30.00
33—W. Sanduskey, Table Rock, Neb..	31.00
40—C. B. Turner, Du Bois, Neb.....	23.00
15—Charles Gabby, Tyler, Wash.....	50.00
30—H. B. Minor, Guide Rock, Neb...	32.00
32—W. G. Carter, Table Rock, Neb...	35.00

Ward Brothers' Good Sale.

Although held under very unfavorable conditions, Ward Bros.' postponed Duroc Jersey bred sow sale, held at Republic, Kan., March 5, was a genuine success. The offering was an extra good one, although presented in rather thin flesh. Ward Bros.' guarantee or recommendation went far with the crowd, as it always does. H. B. Miner of Guide Rock, Neb., topped the sale at $140, buying a substitute for No. 6, a tried sow. Col. Ray Page did the selling in a highly satisfactory manner, assisted by Mont Orr and others. The entire offering of catalogued stuff averaged $44.25. A partial list of sales is as follows:

1—Geo. Davis & Son, Milford, Neb...	$58.00
2—W. E. Monasmith, Formoso, Kan..	70.00
3—Bert Roberts, Republic, Kan.....	32.50
5—Bert Roberts	50.00
6—H. B. Miner, Guide Rock, Neb....	140.00
7—H. H. Shaw, Hebron, Neb.....	51.00
8—Dana Shuck, Burr Oak, Kan.....	47.50
9—W. E. Monasmith	82.00
10—John Nitcher, Hardy, Neb.....	38.00
11—S. Baldwin, Scandia, Kan.....	38.00
12—C. S. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.....	37.50
13—C. S. Cross	55.00
14—C. A. Klein, Scandia, Kan.....	37.00
16—Duerr Bros., Milford, Neb.....	42.00
17—Dana Shuck	43.00
18—Bert Roberts	35.00
19—George Briggs & Son, Clay Center, Neb.	42.00
20—Andy Bell, Republic	41.00
23—George Briggs & Son.....	42.00
24—Dana Shuck.	60.00
26—W. P. Wells, Formoso, Kan.....	40.00
30—Will Fessler, Republic	30.00

R. E. Maupin's Dispersion Sale.

One of the sale events of the season was the dispersion sale of R. E. Maupin, one of Missouri's most prominent breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, held at Pattonsburg, Mo., February 23 and 24. One hundred and thirty head of Poland China hogs were sold February 23, and on February 24 76 head of Shorthorn cattle were sold. The hogs brought a good average when the number sold is considered. A good per cent of the offering was taken by local buyers, although a considerable number were taken by prominent breeders. J. J. Vrooman, manager of the Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo., was one of the heavy buyers, taking 18 head among the best of the offering, including the great herd boar Mo.'s Meddler 38649 and a number of choice sows. On February 24, 76 head of high-class Shorthorn cattle were sold. The average on the offering was $72. The herd bull Nonpareil Avondale 292560 was bought by John W. Sherwood of Dunavant, Kan. The herd bull Sultan Fashion was bought by J. C. Wilson, of Bethany, Mo. The following is a list of buyers at $60 and over:

21—George Hibbs, Pattonsburg, Mo....	$ 75
23—Charles Scott, Jamesport, Mo.....	75
24—W. A. Sweaney, Pattonsburg, Mo...	60
25—J. C. Wilson, Bethany, Mo.....	95
22—M. A. Miller, Pattonsburg, Mo....	70
20—Frank Sweaney, Pattonsburg, Mo...	70
9—William Golding, Maryville, Mo....	140
3—W. M. Golding	100
4—William Golding.	80
5—D. B. Ogden, Maryville, Mo.....	70
6—D. B. Ogden	60
7—J. C. Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo....	75
Bulls:	
1—John W. Sherwood, Dunavant, Kan.	175
2—J. C. Wilson	215
69—F. B. Plowman, Pattonsburg, Mo...	60
70—W. G. Harris, Trenton, Mo.....	70
13—J. F. Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo....	75
15—Joe Childers, McFall, Mo.....	75
14—W. H. Meadows, Pattonsburg, Mo...	65
16—G. W. Williams, Jamison, Mo.....	70
19—Charles Scott	85
37—J. H. Wofford, Pattonsburg, Mo....	60
52—G. W. Williams	60
63—A. G. Harris, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	60
53—B. F. Newell, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	65
G. W. Williams	65
57—Jasper Sweat, McFall, Mo.....	60
51—James Patten, McFall, Mo.....	100
49—J. W. Ryan, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	70
45—Roy Dickison, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	105
61—J. F. Meadows	85
44—Oliver Giles, McFall, Mo.....	75
46—H. Lee, Wattersburg, Mo.....	80
59—Charles Scott, Jamesport, Mo.....	70
30—Charles Cunningham, McFall, Mo...	90
42—Robert Ambrose, Pattonsburg, Mo..	60
40—G. A. Harris, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	65
64—B. J. Rice, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	60
48—Frank Sweany	70
35—M. A. Miller, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	80
34—J. R. Patten	75
5—G. W. Williams	60
60—Frank Sweany	65
58—Lee Waters, Pattonsburg, Mo.....	60
41—Frank Sweany	60
6—O. P. Meadows	95
31—A. G. Harris	75
47—W. O. Gaines, Jamison, Mo.....	60

McKinnie Shorthorn Sale.

The C. E. McKinnie Shorthorn sale at Beloit, Kan., February 22 came off as advertised. In this sale 35 head were sold at an average of $83. Mr. McKinnie sold 24 head at an average of $83.75. L. M. Noffsinger, one of the consigners, sold eight head at an average of $91.25. E. E. Creitz and J. W. Smith, both of Beloit, had consigned two head and received very satisfactory prices. Mr. Noffsinger is a prominent breeder of Osborne, the other gentlemen being well known breeders of Shorthorn cattle in Mitchell County. The bad condition of the roads was responsible for the average not being better. The offering was one of merit. Below is a list of the prominent buyers:

C. E. McKinnie's consignment:	
1—Bull, J. W. Briney, Beloit, Kan...	$250.00
2—Bull, W. E. Hockett, Jewell City.	115.00
3—Cow and calf, W. A. Prewett, Aserville, Kan.	107.50
4—Cow and calf, I. K. Caughey, Aserville, Kan.	87.50
5—Cow, J. W. Ludwig, Beloit.....	70.00
6—Cow, O. O. Wooster, Beloit.....	60.00
7—Cow and calf, J. W. Smith, Beloit	162.50
8—Cow and calf, J. W. Smith, Beloit	102.50
9—Cow, E. E. Fisher, Beloit.....	82.50
10—Cow and calf, C. L. Brown, Beloit	85.00
11—Cow, C. L. Brown, Beloit.....	75.00
12—Cow, J. W. Smith, Beloit.....	82.50
13—Cow, C. L. Brown, Beloit.....	70.00
14—Cow, L. M. Noffsinger, Osborne..	90.00
15—Cow, Fred Herrington, Beloit....	70.00
16—Cow, J. W. Smith, Beloit.....	60.00
17—Yearling heifer, C. L. Brown, Beloit.	40.00
18—Cow and calf, E. E. Fisher, Beloit	97.50
19—Yearling heifer, J. W. Smith, Beloit.	37.50
20—Yearling heifer, W. J. Curtis, Beloit.	72.50
21—Yearling heifer, C. L. Brown, Beloit.	47.50
22—Yearling bull, E. E. Fisher, Beloit	45.00
23—Yearling bull, J. A. Rankin, Beloit.	60.00
24—Yearling heifer, W. J. Curtis, Beloit.	40.00
L. M. Noffsinger's consignment:	
25—Bull, E. C. Tilton, Beloit.....	70.00
26—Bull, J. S. Williams, Beloit.....	85.00
27—Bull, J. H. Snyder, Hill City....	130.00
28—Bull, J. F. Broadbent, Beloit....	97.50
29—Bull, Martin Childers, Beloit....	95.00
30—Cow and calf, C. L. Brown, Beloit	97.50
31—Cow and calf, C. L. Brown, Beloit	77.50
32—Cow, R. G. McKinnie, Glen Elder	77.50
33—Yearling bull owned by J. W. Smith, Beloit, bought by J. P. Harvey, Beloit	35.00
34—Bull, owned by E. C. Creitz, Beloit, bought by J. H. Baker, Beloit.	65.00
35—Cow, owned by E. C. Creitz, Beloit, bought by C. L. Brown, Beloit.	97.50

Average for 35 head, $83.92; total sale, $2,937.50.

J. W. Pfander & Sons' Sale Averages $88.

The brood sow sale of J. W. Pfander & Sons, held at Clarinda, Iowa, February 28, was one of the great sales of the season, and although railroad traffic was badly demoralized by the heavy snowstorm two days before the sale, breeders from many states managed to be present, and the 50 head sold at an average of $88. The top of the sale went to L. R. Kershaw of Muskogee, Okla., at $275. A number of others sold only a little below this figure. Ten of the 50 head were bought by Missouri breeders. W. B. Wallace of Bunceton, Mo., D. M. Gregg of Harrisonville, Mo., Bert Harriman of Pilot Grove, Mo., John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo, Duer & Son, Kahoka, Mo., F. D. Fulkerson of Brimson, Mo., G. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo., and M. W. Watts of Green City were among the Missouri breeders who secured a liberal share of the high-class offering. Col. H. S. Duncan was the auctioneer. The following is a list of buyers:

Duer & Son, Kahoka, Mo.....	$ 42.50
Lewis Annan, Clarinda, Iowa.....	37.50
F. D. Fulkerson, Brimson, Mo.....	65.00
Lewis Annan.	42.50
O. H. Hemphill, Fontanelle, Iowa....	40.00
O. H. Hemphill	45.00
A. J. Banks, Montuer, Iowa.....	37.50
M. W. Watt, Green City, Mo.....	42.50
M. C. White, Glenwood, Iowa.....	37.50
Prof. Hussey, Shenandoah, Iowa.....	32.50
Lewis Annan.	32.50
Duer & Son, Kahoka, Mo.....	50.00
L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.....	55.00
W. G. Corwin, Essex, Iowa.....	105.00
O. J. McCullough, Clarks, Neb.....	167.50
W. B. Happy & Son, Stella, Neb.....	70.00
Frank Pfander, Clarinda, Iowa.....	42.50
C. R. Miller, Atchison, Kan.....	47.50
H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.....	70.00
F. S. Whittman, Stewart, Iowa.....	80.00
Matt Classen, Nebraska	70.00
H. Eesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.....	65.00
W. Corwin.	47.50
B. Wisler & Son, Litchfield, Neb.....	75.00
R. M. Scribner, Rosendale, Wis.....	60.00
J. E. Cooney, Lyon, Neb.....	82.50
J. P. Mooney, Rulo, Neb.....	57.50
B. Whistler, Litchfield, Neb.....	100.00
Charles H. Schram, Newcastle, Neb..	75.00
W. C. White, Glenwood, Iowa.....	47.50
Lewis Annan.	60.00
J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.....	245.00
Wilbur B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo....	265.00
Elijah Story, Kewanee, Ill.	265.00
L. R. Kershaw	275.00
Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.....	160.00
Moore & Sons, Genoa, Neb.....	185.00
Frank Hitchcock, Trivo, Ill.....	137.50
E. J. Ausperger, Villisca, Iowa.....	100.00
H. P. Mayne, Shippensberg, Pa.....	95.00
J. C Dunn, Delton, Neb..	125.00
Ira Cottingham, Edinburg, Ill.....	80.00
G. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo.....	50.00
John Gildow & Son, Jamesport, Mo..	125.00
J. E. Cooley, Lyons, Neb.....	77.50
S. A. Ellis, Waynesville, Ohio.....	97.50
Walter T. Davis, Tremont, Ill.....	50.00
Tim Neuhofel, Central City, Neb.....	60.00
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.....	85.00
Duer & Son, Kahoka, Mo.....	77.50

Big Orange Offering Averages $85 at Night Sale.

L. R. McLarnon's sale of big-type Poland sows and gilts bred to the famous boar Big Orange was an attraction that caused breeders to attend a night sale at Braddyville, Iowa, on the night of February 28, after the sale had been postponed on February 27 on account of the great snow blockade that tied up railroad traffic and made it impossible for breeders to be present on the 27th. A special train was chartered and immediately after the close of Pfander & Sons' sale at Clarinda, on the 28th, the run was made to Braddyville, where arrangements had been made to light the sale tent and hold a night sale, and when Col. H. S. Duncan rapped for order practically every breeder that had attended the Pfander & Sons' sale was present, and in a few minutes the snappiest sale of the season was under way in a well lighted tent, with the crowd apparently enjoying the novelty of a sale by lamplight. The entire offering was closed out in a remarkably short time at an average of $85. The top of the sale went to N. I. Staples of Burlington Junction, Mo., at $275, and as in the sale of Pfander & Sons held the same afternoon, Missouri breeders captured a large per cent of the offering. The following is a list of buyers:

N. I. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	$ 55.00
R. W. Lawson, Fairfield, Iowa.....	40.00
A. J. Bank, Monlaws, Iowa.....	60.00
N. I. Staples	130.00
Frank Hitchcock, Tervola, Ill.....	72.50
W. M. Hubbard, Wabash, Ind.....	87.50
E. Dairy, Tampa, Idaho.....	65.00
J. Banks.	57.50
O. B. Holton, Braddyville, Iowa.....	42.50
G. E. King, Huntington, Ind.....	70.00
C. D. Terran, Braddyville, Iowa.....	52.50
W. Watts, Green City, Mo.....	77.50
R. L. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.....	45.00
A. J. Bank	60.00
W. Watts, Green City, Mo.....	65.00
John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo..	50.00
Pete Oswell, Wisner, Neb.....	65.00
Grant Jones, Dains City, Iowa.....	55.00
Weaver Bros., West Point, Ind.....	55.00
Grant Jones	40.00
J. E. Cooney, Lyons, Neb.....	40.00
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.....	130.00
F. S. Whittum, Stewart, Iowa.....	135.00
J. C. Dunn, Dalton, Neb.....	175.00
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.....	127.50
S. S. Russell & Sons, Illinois.....	85.00
C. M. Peterson, Dunlap, Iowa.....	95.00
D. M. Gregg	77.50
Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.....	80.00
J. L. Gutchell, Sheffield, Ill.....	70.00
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.....	137.50
Frank Owens, Council Bluffs, Iowa..	102.50
L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.....	115.00
Bert Harriman.	72.50
N. I. Staples	275.00
J. H. Fitch, Lake City, Iowa.....	75.00
Moore & Son, Genoa, Neb.....	72.50

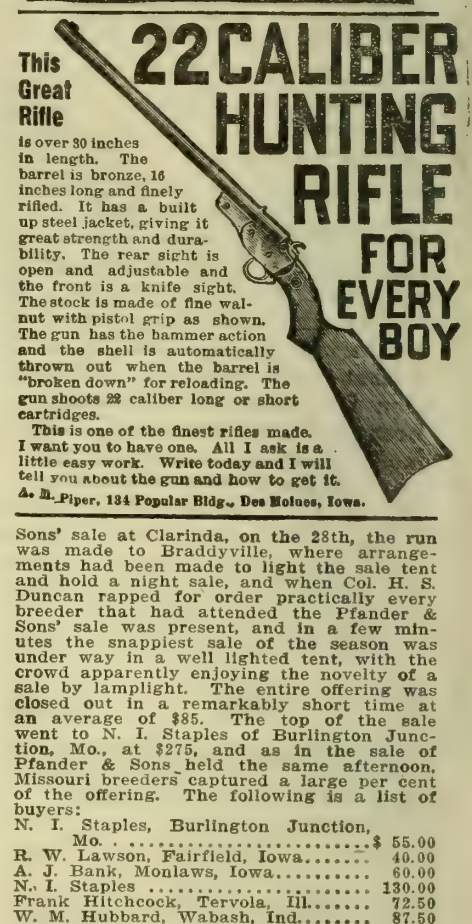
Monsees' Jack Sale.

Good weather, good jacks, good buyers and a good sale. That is the story of the thirty-fourth semi-annual jack and jennet sale held by L. M. Monsees & Sons at their Limestone Valley Farm, Smithton, Mo. A large crowd of buyers from Kansas, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kentucky filled the special train which took them from Sedalia, and they again proceeded to break some records. A jack colt sold for $1,300, which is a world's record. Kansas sent the heaviest buyer in the person of D. J. Hutchings of Sterling, who bought a large number of high-class jacks, while T. E. Collins of Belvue, Kan., topped the jennet sale. Forty teams of big Missouri mules hauled the crowd in farm wagons from the train to the farm and made a great parade of one of Missouri's most valuable products. The sales were as follows:

Jacks—

1—Barytone Mammoth, 6 years, J. T. Ernest, Fort Gibson, Okla.....	$2,500
2—Highball, 4 years, H. J. Eggers, Byron, Neb.	770
3—Duke of Shelby, 7 years, D. J. Swing, Norwood, Mo.....	720
4—Cain's Taxpayer, 3 years, D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.....	610
5—Decoration, 2 years, Clyde Roper, Fulton, Ky.	560
6—King Taxpayer, 2 years, W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo.	800
7—Col. Harger, 2 years, Henry Kohl, Vandalia, Mo.	1,100
8—Chief Harger, 3 years, D. J. Hutchins.	575
9—Baxter, 2 years, F. A. Bauers, Watertown, Minn.	1,075
10—Prince Logan, 2 years, D. J. Hutchins.	600
11—Snapp's Blackhawk, 2 years, Dean Bros., Nevada, Mo.....	825





12—Romance, 2 years, W. L. Snapp, Harrison, Ark. 710
13—Crown Prince 2d, 5 years, W. P. Hopper, Quinton, Okla. 1,000
14—Carl D. 6 years, D. J. Hutchins. . 555
15—Jefferson M, 3 years, Daley Bros., Savannah, Mo. 510
16—Missouri King, 5 years, D. J. Hutchins. 2,000
17—Harvester, 3 years, L. W. Hoyt, Barry, Ill. 785
18—Cain's Paymaster, 3 years, J. G. Callison, Lecton, Mo. 275
19—Masterpiece, 3 years, W. L. Snapp. 560
20—Harlan's Choice, 2 years, W. P. Schade. 800
21—Constitution, 3 years, Antone Kemmer, Lynn, Mo. 830
22—Jefferson Mammoth, 2 years, Fred Eckerle, Pilot Grove, Mo. 400
23—Barnes' Jumbo, 4 years, A. C. Finn, Salem, Ill. 500
38—Big Dan, 3 years, John Martin, Clinton, Mo. 1,160
39—Odd Fellow, 5 years, A. C. Finn. . . 600
40—Ozark Mammoth, 4 years, R. H. Garret, Calhany, Mo. 840
41—Gold Digger, 3 years, S. C. Van Meter, Elkhart, Ill. 1,000
42—General Mc., 3 years, L. W. Hoyt. . 705
43—Chief B., 6 years, I. N. Elkins, Vienna, Ill. 800
44—Col. Ellis, 1 year, Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo. 480

Jack Colts—

24—DeWolf Hopper, 1 year, W. F. Schade. 1,300
25—English Boy, 1 year, Snyder Bros., Brownington, Mo. 935
26—High Life, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. 310
27—Col. Neltzerd, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. 305
28—Governor, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. . 425
29—Royal Prince, 1 year, A. C. Finn. . 650
30—Captain Daisy, 1 year, J. J. Devine, Deerfield, Mo. 365
31—Ace 3d, 1 year, W. L. Snapp. 260
32—Minneta Boy, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. 800
33—Carnegy, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. . 210
34—Sammy, 1 year, A. S. Wright, Wellington, Kan. 350
35—General Putman, 8 months, Bradley Bros. 180
36—Paul Hayes, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins 120
37—Inspector, 8 months, D. J. Hutchins. 100

Jennets—

2—Queen of Greatland, 7 years, W. H. Brown, Clarksville, Mo. 420
3—Gibson Girl, 7 years, T. E. Collins, Belvue, Kan. 505
4—Minnie Scott, 5 years, J. A. Draper, El Dorado, Kan. 460
5—Bessie Burns, 3 years, F. A. Bauer, Watertown, Minn. 230
6—Belle McCord, 6 years, I. N. Elkins. 200
7—Fairview Belle, 9 years, W. F. Schade, Jackson, Mo. 265
8—Spot, 5 years, T. E. Collins. 520
10—Clarmont Belle 2d, 8 years, T. E. Collins. 375
11—Clarmont Belle 3d, 4 years, W. F. Schade. 210
12—Lady Marcus, 6 years, F. A. Bauer 255
13—Bettie Stemmons, 10 years, I. N. Elkins. 130
14—Lady Hawk, 5 years, I. N. Elkins. 155
15—Miss Boyle, 10 years, W. L. Snapp 300
16—Miss Daley, 1 year, I. N. Elkins. . 170
17—Lady Huff 2d, 1 year, L. W. Hoyt. 200
18—Lady Demand 2d, 1 year, D. J. Hutchins. 85
19—Lady Davidson, 4 years, W. V. McClure, Hughesville, Mo. 65
20—Lady Byron, 7 years, D. J. Hutchins. 140
21—Lady Davidson 3d, 3 years, W. V. McClure. 85
22—Lady Davidson 4th, 2 years, L. M. Beanland, Versailles, Mo. 130
23—Lady Davidson 2d, 3 years, W. V. McClure. 80
24—Lady Byron 2d, 5 years, H. T. Shaw, Summer Hill, Ill. 180
25—Lady Byron 3d, 3 years, J. Z. Royer, Rockford, Ill. 105
26—Lady Byron 4th, 2 years, H. T. Shaw. 135
27—Lady Byron 5th, 1 year, T. E. Collins. 120
28—Lady Byron 6th, 1 year, H. T. Shaw. 100

Summary—

29 mature jacks....$24,165, average $805.50
15 jack colts ..... 6,790, average 452.66
44 jacks. . ..... 30,955, average 687.90
26 jennets..... 5,590, average 215.00
70 head. . ..... 36,545, average 522.00

Lamer's Coming Horse Sale.

Mr. C. W. Lamer, of Salina, Kan., the draft horse breeder and importer who never loses faith in good horses, the buying public or his own ability to bring himself in touch with the good farmers and breeders of Kansas and adjoining states, has decided to hold another of his good horse sales at Salina, Kan., Thursday, March 21. The sale will be held in Mr. Lamer's big pavilion, and will be held without regard to weather. As we have before intimated, Mr. Lamer puts into his sales the kind of horses that good judges want and for this reason, if for no other, his sales are always well attended and good average prices received. It isn't Mr. Lamer's ambition to sell any one horse for such a very big price, but he likes to sell them all at live and let live prices. Those of our readers who have observed Mr. Lamer's operations have learned to admire his wonderful energy and courage, and if Mr. Lamer should lose a few hundred on a span of the big imported mares that go into this sale those attending the sale could not tell the difference, so far as Mr. Lamer is concerned. He would feel that some good Kansas farmer got a bargain, and dismiss the matter from his mind. This sale will consist of 51 head in all, 16 stallions, 13 of which are of serviceable age, and include a champion Belgian 3 years old that weighs 2,000 pounds. Two imported 2-year-old stallions, members of the big five class that Mr. Lamer showed so successfully last season. They were first at Topeka, Hutchinson and American Royal. Among the other stallions are some very choice individuals coming 1 year old. The 35 mares include a big lot of mares that are well broke to harness and that are in foal. The imported Percheron mare that won first as a 2-year-old at Hutchinson in 1910, goes in as one of the attractions. Another attraction in the female division is the great Belgian mare that won first and grand championship at Kansas City Royal last fall. Quite a per cent of this good offering was bought by Mr. Lamer when quite young, and have been grown and developed upon Mr. Lamer's farm at Salina. Alfalfa and careful feeding have given that great bone and foot that is Mr. Lamer's hobby. In making his selections, whether buying from a breeder in this country or France, Mr. Lamer never fails to criticise light bone, and absolutely and steadfastly refuses to buy that kind. This sale affords an unusual opportunity for the farmer or other buyer who wants something in the way of stallions or mares. The offering is first-class and is now about wintered. Mr. Lamer will also sell a couple of extra good jacks and a number of jennets; also, an automobile. When writing Mr. Lamer about this sale, mention Kansas Farmer.

Jones Brothers' Hereford Dispersion.

The Jones Brothers' Hereford dispersion sale, postponed from February 27 and 28 to March 7 and 8, should be recorded as the best cattle sale ever held in Kansas, considering the obstacles which had to be overcome. But few breeders would have had the courage to trust such a valuable offering to the mercies of a mere handful of buyers. Almost impassable wagon roads and delayed trains, together with the young blizzard of the second day, kept hundreds of farmers and breeders away from Council Grove, Kan. But confidence, good cattle, the knowledge on the part of the buyers that they were being treated squarely and the splendid courage of the Jones Brothers turned what promised to be a failure into a good sale. Although the cattle undoubtedly sold for several thousand dollars below their value, Jones Brothers expressed themselves as well pleased with the results.

Summary.

No.	Average.
23 bulls brought, $3,890.50	$169.03
144 females brought $17,248	119.78
167 head sold for $21,138.50	127.12

Following is a list of representative sales, with buyer's name and address:

Bulls.

No.	Price.
1.—R. A. Morley, Olivet, Kan.	$505.00
2.—Canuea Cattle Co., Old Mexico.	445.00
3.—H. F. Ziebell, Herington, Kan.	215.00
4.—R. A. Morley	235.00
5.—Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.	365.00
6.—George Lundstrom, Lindsborg, Kan.	240.00
8.—H. F. Ziebell	200.00
9.—D. E. Morris, Whiting, Kan.	85.00
10.—J. G. Oberg, Skiddy, Kan.	130.00
12.—Carl Miller	140.00
13.—Wm. Henn, Kansas City	100.00
16.—C. C. Peterson, Scranton, Kan.	75.00
14.—C. C. Thomas, Dunlap	140.00
17.—R. Fowles, Wakefield, Kan.	85.00
15.—Nelson Bros., Keats, Kan.	140.00
20.—John Lamb, Dunlap, Kan.	80.00
18.—B. K. Williams, Wakefield, Kan	140.00
22.—W. Williams, Council Grove, Kan.	80.00
33.—H. R. Bittenbender, Dunlap.	100.00
34.—Dr. Welch, Emporia, Kan.	300.00

Females.

37.—John Stark, Paxico, Kan.	$175.00
39.—J. T. Gulick, Jasper, Mo.	140.00
40.—R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.	105.00
43.—B. K. Williams, Wakefield.	90.00
45.—J. T. Gulick	200.00
47.—R. R. Lumly, Emporia	145.00
48.—J. T. Gulick	160.00
51.—Carl Miller	130.00
52.—George Lundstrom	140.00
57.—James Allen, Kelso, Kan.	152.50
62.—F. E. Chiedel, Cherokee, Okla.	155.00
63.—R. A. Morley	167.50
64.—Perry Bros., Alta Vista, Kan.	122.50
65.—J. T. Gulick	180.00
69.—Carl Pritz, Lincolnville, Kan.	155.00
71.—F. E. Chiedel	150.00
72.—Carl Effland, White City, Kan.	122.50
75.—C. C. Thomas	145.00
77.—R. A. Morley	170.00
78.—Wm. Black, Lacygne, Kan.	150.00
80.—R. R. Lumley	170.00
89.—Emil Roendt, Lincolnville	150.00
90.—Carl Miller	142.50
94.—J. F. Gulick	150.00
98.—B. K. Williams	162.50
97.—C. C. Thomas	182.50
103.—Amel Roendt	175.00
104.—John J. Thomas, Saffordville, Kan.	155.00
107.—J. R. Goodman, White City, Kan.	102.50
110.—John Bicker, Dunlap	105.00
115.—Carl Effman	122.50
120.—B. K. Williams	150.00
121.—Charles Pritz	152.50
128.—E. E. Bailey, Scranton, Kan.	125.00
130.—R. A. Morley	160.00
139.—Nels Anderson, Scranton, Kan.	150.00
150.—George Lundstrom	105.00
165.—Carl Miller	150.00
166.—Glen Woods, Walton, Kan.	245.00
167.—Glen Woods	150.00
169.—Glen Woods	340.00
177.—R. M. Dobson, Independence, Kan.	130.00
187.—George Lundstrom	112.50
190.—R. M. Dobson	130.00

Get Johnson's Chicken Book.

Spring time coming right along now when the early starting poultry raisers are getting busy with their chicken plans makes M. M. Johnson's "Old Trusty" Incubator book most interesting and valuable to get right now. By writing a postal to Johnson the reader gets this book free by return mail and learns the best facts to know from the successful experiences of over 325,000 regular poultry raising customers of Johnson who use Old Trusty Incubators and Brooders. The book is over 200 pages and hundreds of actual photographs help tell the practical facts you should know. Johnson leaves it to you and no obligations whether you decide to take a 30 to 90 day trial of an Old Trusty or not. He pays the freight, east of the Rockies, and that far if you live beyond. He makes Old Trusties on a profit of les sthan 70 cents, at a price to you, delivered complete ready to hatch with less than $10 anywhere you happen to live. Write to Johnson with a pencil on anything at all—a postal will do as well as anything—and he'll send the book. Say that you read this here if you want to. No matter who you are, it's all the same. Johnson likes to let his old friends tell strangers about Old Trusty's work. He'd rather you'd consider what others have to say than to tell you himself. His book does both. Address, M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man, Clay Center, Neb. That's enough. You'll get the book quick—and like it fine.

A Belated Sale Report.

Owing to an error, one of the best Duroc Jersey sales of the early winter failed to be reported in Kansas Farmer. Mr. R. P. Wells, of Formoso, Kan., one of the very successful breeders of the state, held his second annual sale at his farm during the latter part of January, and while the prices were not big, considering the early date and the saving of feed, etc., Mr. Wells did mighty well. The entire offering averaged almost $30 per head. Mr. Wells received many congratulations on sale day from older breeders upon the excellent quality of the offering and the nice condition they were in from the standpoint of doing the purchaser good. Among the heaviest buyers were Ward Brothers, Republic, Kan.; A. T. Cross, Guide Rock, Neb.; Will Frye, John Clark, George Nelson and a lot of other prosperous farmers and breeders, mostly residents of Jewell county.

Albright's Polled Durhams.

C. M. Albright, breeder of Polled Durham cattle at Overbrook, Kan., writes: "I have written some of the best breeders and have gotten their measurements and prices on their bulls, and I can beat them in every way compared. From $50 to $75 cheaper and sure dehorners."

Roses Ready to Bloom

Six Hardy Rose Bushes FREE to KANSAS FARMER Readers



Nearly everybody loves flowers. The rose is the queen of all the flower kingdom. A garden of well-kept roses attracts the attention of every passer-by.

We have just made arrangements with the largest grower of rose bushes in the world, which enables us to furnish to our readers a collection of six of the newest and most beautiful varieties grown. These are large, sturdy plants, grown and selected with great care, and noted for vigorous, rapid growth, fragrance and beauty of flower. They will thrive in almost any soil or situation; bloom every month of the growing season.

Careful attention is given to the packing and shipping, and every collection is guaranteed to reach you in good condition, together with complete directions for planting and caring for same.

"It is everybody's business in this old world of ours
To dig up all the weeds we can, and make room for the flowers,
So that every little garden, no matter where it lies,
May look like one that God made, and called it Paradise."

NAMES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSES.

BLACK ROSE (Black).

The production of a rose of this rare color has long been sought after and the rose-loving public is to be congratulated upon its introduction. It marks the highest attainment of the hybridizer's skill, and for grace form and magnificent color it is supreme in its chaste beauty. The plant grows shapely and vigorously, covering itself with a coat of elegant foliage, which is absolutely immune to black spot and mildew. The color and texture are the most wonderful ever seen in a rose, each petal appearing as though cut from the heaviest rich velvet, shading from deepest maroon-red to blackish crimson. It blooms constantly in great successive crops of large, double flowers, which possess a delightful fragrance.

WHITE KILLARNEY (White).

The pure white "Irish Beauty" everyone is raving over, and it well deserves all the admiration and praise given. An exceptionally healthy, vigorous grower, with thick, glossy foliage, which is almost immune to attacks of disease and insects. It is a very free producer of enormous crops of elegant long pointed buds, opening into large globular snow-white flowers, the petals of a texture that makes it one of the most lasting of roses. The fragrance is delicious, having distinctive characteristics only adding to the charm of the flower.

COQUETTE DE LYON (Yellow).

No rose will give better satisfaction than this variety, filling a long-felt want in gardens where pure yellow roses are desired. In growth it is hardy as an oak, very vigorous, throwing long, stiff shoots direct from the roots soon after planting and quickly forming a symmetrical bush, covered with beautiful, clean-cut foliage of a rich bronzy green. As a liberal and continuous bloomer this rose has but few equals, and for size of flower, fragrance and beauty of form, is not excelled by any other of its color. Large, elegant buds which develop into superb double flowers of a pure rich yellow are produced in unbroken continuity.

MY MARYLAND (Pink).

A rare combination of a poetic name and exquisite beauty has made this new variety a dangerous rival of all the most famous pink beauties. A great outdoor rose of extreme hardiness, rapidly producing a sturdy, shapely plant, which in itself is a distinct ornament to any garden. The rich green foliage is not the least of its charms, clothing the long, stiff stems with cool verdant beauty. All summer through the large, perfectly-double magnificent flowers are borne, flowers of indescribable charm, composed of thick, heavy petals, unsurpassed in elegance of form. As they expand their beauty seems to be enhanced, the brilliant lively shade of pink deepening until it fairly glows with its warm rich color and delightful fragrance.

HELEN GOULD (Red).

This is the most valuable and satisfactory red rose for general planting ever introduced, and no garden collection would be complete without it. In habit of growth it is vigorous and robust, throwing long, strong shoots from the roots, which are clothed with clean, heavy foliage, making an excellent setting for the fragrant, beautiful flowers. Great masses of splendid, rich, velvety roses are produced all through the summer, impressing everyone with their superiority and great beauty. The buds are of unusual size and exquisitely shaded, the petals of which are smooth and satiny.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Pink).

This rose is a most valuable addition to the list of hardy climbing varieties, and without question one which should be extensively planted. It is perfectly hardy, standing severe winters unprotected, and without an exception is the most rapid, vigorous grower of all climbing roses. The beauty of the foliage produced by this rose is deserving of special mention, and is one of its valuable and charming assets. The leaves are thickly and evenly distributed over all branches from the ground to tips. In habit of bloom it is extremely liberal, producing flowers in immense clusters, each rose being perfect in form and of good size. The color is an exquisite shade of clear shell pink, deepening to a darker shade near the center.

OUR BIG OFFER.

The collection of six rose bushes described above will be shipped prepaid to any reader of KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER (new or renewal), and 15 cents extra to cover cost of shipping. No letter necessary. Fill in the coupon below and mail today. Roses will be sent to you at the proper time for planting in your territory. Address your envelope plainly,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—I enclose $1.15 for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER and the six hardy rose bushes described in your advertisement.

Name _____

Town _____

R. F. D._____State_____



GREAT PRICE WRECKING SALE

Here Are the Most Wonderful Bargains Ever Offered

A Saving of 30 to 50 per cent on Every Purchase

Our Guarantee

Every article bought of us is guaranteed a decided bargain. If any article does not please you or fails to come up to your expectations, then you may return same at our freight expense both ways, and we will refund your money in full. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance.

Never before in the history of merchandising have such phenomenal price wrecking bargains as these been offered. We are known far and wide as **"The World's Bargain Center."** During the past six months we have inaugurated a buying campaign that has placed us in possession of one of the largest stocks of **brand new dependable merchandise** ever gathered together by any one institution. We have searched the markets of the world for the best bargains obtainable and you can **rely absolutely** upon every item published in any of these ten Big Price Wrecking Merchandise Books as being a genuine money saving bargain.

Our Stock Includes Everything Under the Sun

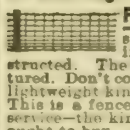
Anything and everything you want from a needle to a harvesting machine. No difference what your requirements may be—we can supply you at bargain prices. The few bargains here listed have been selected with unusual care from our immense stock and merely give you a hint of the tremendous money saving advantages you will enjoy by sending us your orders. Make up a selection from this page and send us the order today. We guarantee you complete satisfaction or your money back. And don't fail to send coupon below for the big Merchandising Books you are most interested in.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

Our Reliability

Our capital stock and surplus in excess of $1,500,000 is proof of our responsibility. Any publisher of any paper in America will tell you that we "MAKE GOOD" on every statement. Write the greatest bank of the West—The Continental Commercial National Bank of Chicago.

26-Inch Hog Fencing Extra Heavy Galvanized



Per Rod, 15c. Here is a fine heavy-weight, smooth spring wire galvanized Hog Fencing, 26 inches high, strongly constructed. The best all around fencing manufactured. Don't compare this fencing with the cheap lightweight kind so extensively being advertised. This is a fence built for continuous and lasting service—the kind of fence every up-to-date owner ought to buy. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed.
Lot No. 2-AD-31. Price, put up in 20 and 40-rod coils, per rod..... **15c**
This same fencing is furnished in all heights from 20 to 50 inches at correspondingly low prices. A complete line of Poultry Fencing in all heights. "Premier" Driveway and Farm Gates at less than usual prices. Also a complete line of Walk Gates and Poultry Gates. Write for our prices on Ornamental Lawn Fencing. We can furnish anything needed at a big saving in price.

Furnace and Hot Water Heating



We furnish complete Hot Air, Hot Water and Steam Heating Plants of every kind. It makes no difference whether it is an old or a new building, we can furnish material at real "Wrecking Prices."
Our Special Heating Booklet, which we send free to those interested, tells all the facts and gives much valuable information. Send us sketch or diagram of your building or home and we will make you an estimate.



Best Quality Barbed Wire at Wrecking Prices

We bought from Manufacturers an enormous stock at an exceedingly low price. You get the benefit. All this Wire is put up on reels regularly, same as you would buy it from any concern. Prices quoted below are for prompt acceptance only:
Lot No. 2 A. D. 25—Painted Barbed Wire, full weight, 2 and 4 point, about 100 lbs. to the reel, per 100 lbs..... **$1.50**
Lot No. 2 A. D. 26—Galvanized. Same as above, per 100 lbs..... **1.85**
Lot No. 2 A. D. 27—Special Barbed Wire, put on reels, containing 80 rods exactly to the reel, light weight. Price per reel for the painted..... **$1.30**
Lot No. 2 A. D. 28—Price per reel for Galvanized, 80 rod reels..... **1.40**

Blacksmith's Tools and Anvils



We have everything the blacksmith can find use for in his shop—tools of every description; Forges, Post Drills, Bolts, Hammers, Dies and complete tool outfits. All bargains. **Brand New Anvils, All Weights;** 50 lbs., **$1.74;** 70 lbs., **$2.39;** 100 lbs. **$3.46.**
Write for Special Blacksmiths' List. Its a money saver for you.

Smooth Galvanized Wire, per 100 Lbs. $1.25



Lot No. 2 A. D. 29 — Suitable for Fencing, Stays, Grape Vines or any purpose where ordinary Wire is used. This Galvanized Wire which we offer at this remarkably low price is new regular lengths, ranging anywhere from 50 to 250 ft. We bundle these lengths together in coils of 100 lbs. The wire itself is exactly the same as what you buy in the regular way. The only difference being that these lengths are not continuous. This Wire is known as Galvanized Wire Shorts. Handy to have about the farm for many purposes. It is extensively used by fruit growers, fence builders and for all kinds of repairs, etc. Absolutely new, smoth, clean wire. Price per 100 lbs. as follows: **$1.25**

No. 6 gauge.....			
No. 7 gauge.....	$1.35	No. 11 gauge....	$1.60
No. 8 gauge.....	1.40	No. 12 gauge....	1.65
No. 9 gauge.....	1.50	No. 14 gauge....	1.75

Above prices are based on orders for at least 100 lbs. Place your order promptly, as these low prices will soon exhaust our stock.

Hercules Indestructible Hog Troughs, $1.95



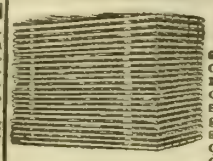
Strongest and best Hog Trough ever offered. Made of ⅛-inch boiler steel. Can't be broken, yet price is lower than for commonest kind. Saves feed, easily cleaned, sanitary; suitable for all stock and poultry; 5 ft. long, 12 ins. wide, 6 ins. deep; weight about 40 lbs. Wrecking price..... **$1.95**
Over 150 other styles and sizes.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE



We are headquarters for Fresh Roasted Coffee and other items in the grocery line.
We issue a complete Grocery Catalog every two months. Send for it today and begin to save money on your groceries.
We only carry the best grades, and can save you from 20 to 50 per cent. Everything guaranteed pure, fresh and clean. Satisfaction guaranteed, or your money refunded. We do not buy Job Lots or Odds and Ends. All of our Groceries are purchased direct from the manufacturers and growers. **See our Grocery Catalog for Special Sugar Offer.**

LUMBER AND MILLWORK



Do you know that we have a stock of from 10 to 20 million feet of brand new lumber of all kinds right here in Chicago, where you can come and see it loaded the same day you arrive. If you are going to build, DO NOT FAIL to send us your bill of material for our estimate. We will name you delivered prices. We have lumber to sell as low per 1000 feet as $8.00.

MILLWORK

We make a specialty of Millwork for House patterns. Special Millwork, Doors, Windows, Interior Finish of all kinds at prices that are lowest. We can furnish you anything in the line of Millwork from a quarter sawed Oak, Bevel Plate Front Door for $11.41 to a 4-light barn sash for 53c. Send us a list of what you want. We will name you delivered prices and save you money.

Rugs at Half Price



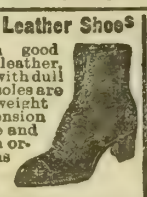
This fine Brussels Rug in red, tan and green; 9x12 ft.; a $15 value.
No. 20X11. **$9.65**
Actual colorings shown in Free Rug Catalog.

Men's Gun-Metal Shoes



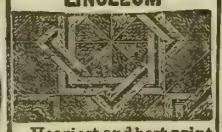
Made from genuine gun-metal Calf. Blucher style, medium weight soles. Goodyear welt sewed, extension edges, military heels. Solid leather counters, inner-soles and heels.
Sizes 6 to 11.
Lot No. 26-AD-662. Widths C, D, E, EE. **$2.45**

Ladies' Pat. Leather Shoes



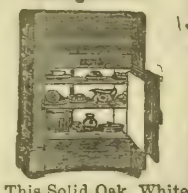
Made from good quality patent leather, blucher style, with dull kid tops. The soles are of medium weight leather, extension edge. Be sure and give size when ordering. Widths E and EE. Sizes 2½ to 8.
Lot No. 26-AD-24. Price, per pair..... **$1.39**

LINOLEUM



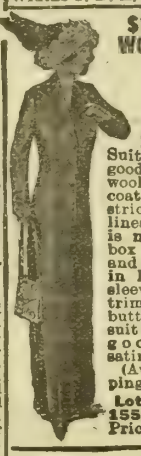
Heaviest and best print linoleum in parquet floor effect. Life-like wood shades. 6 ft. wide. Per sq. yd..... **44c**
Special catalog shows complete line in actual colorings.

Refrigerators



This Solid Oak, White Enameled Refrigerator..... **$6.85**
Others at $3.65 and up. Write for Free Special Refrigerator Catalog.

$18.00 ALL-WOOL SERGE SUIT FOR $9.95



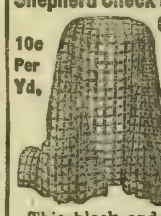
This strictly tailored Suit is made of good quality all-wool serge. The coat is cut on strictly mannish lines. The back is made in ¾-box back style, and is cut 28 ins. in length. The sleeves are plain trimmed with 2 buttons; entire suit lined with a good quality satin.
(Average shipping wt. 5 lbs.)
Lot No. 27-AD-1550. Price.... $9.95

Men's Wool-Worsted Suits $10.00



We are offering you extra fine wool worsted Men's Suits, in dark, fancy patterns in blues, browns, and Oxford. Hard finished cloths that will give excellent wear and warmth. Every suit is made carefully by expert workmen. We can furnish sizes from 34 to 42-inch chest; 30 to 40-inch waist; and up to 35-in. inseam.
25-AD-96209. Per suit.... **$10.00**

Shepherd Check Dress Goods



10c Per Yd.
This black and white Shepherd check dress goods is a woven fabric, and is guaranteed to be absolutely change-less with exposure and wear. It comes in small, medium and large checks. In ordering state size of check wanted. 28 in. wide. Price per yd..... **10c**

Men's Shirts, 91c



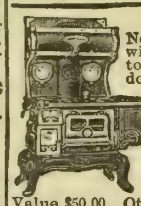
A Plaited Bosom Wilsonette Percale Shirt, coat style, attached cuffs, faced sleeves. Regular $1.50 value. Sizes 14½ to 17; color white, with assorted fancy stripes.
Lot 45-AD-258. Price, each..... **91c**
(Postage extra, 17c.)

Lace Curtains



45 ins. wide. 3 yds. long. Neat and fine; worth $1.25.
No. 20X61. Price, per pair..... **67c**
See our large catalog line

RANGES



New cast range with polished top, glass oven door, thermometer, towel bar, high closet and reservoirs as shown.
Value $50.00. Other ranges upward from $12.65. Special Catalog Free. **$29.95**

This Gun $3.70



Smokeless blued steel, tapered choked, case hardened frame, reinforced breech, 6¾ lbs. 12 or 16 gauge..... **$3.70**

$14.00 Buys This Sewing Machine



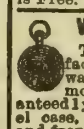
This High Grade Harris O Sewing Machine, guaranteed for 20 years, only $14.00, and we pay the freight to all points east of Denver, Colo. We allow 60 days' trial. Golden quartered oak, drop front, automatic lift. Greatest bargain offered. Send for our Sewing Machine Catalog. Free.

Wall Paper



Double Roll 8c
This is a sample taken from our handsome book, showing actual colors and quality of the great bargains we are offering. Send today for our Wall Paper Sample Book. It is Free.

Watch, $1.95



This is an open-face, dust-proof, watch. Century movement, guaranteed 1 year. Solid nickel case. Screwed back and front. Latest model.
Lot No. 28AD3. Price..... **$1.95**

$648.00 Buys the Material to Build this House



Let us send you a complete house in one car from one place at one time, a service which cannot be furnished by any of our competitors. **Send for our Plan Book** giving full information and our proposition backed up by a **Million Dollar guarantee.** The house we illustrate is our No. 145, contains 7 rooms and bath, Reception Hall, Pantry and every modern convenience. It is but one of 100 Designs illustrated in our Plan Book. We will deliver to you all first class material free on board cars at Chicago for the very low price of..... **$648.00**

"Premier" House Paint, Per Gal. $1.08



Mr. V. Michaelsen, Supt. of our Great Paint Dept. is probably the best known paint man in the world. His picture has appeared on millions of gallons of cans. He is our guarantee of quality. Our Ready Mixed "Premier" Brand of Paints made under a special formula and will give the best service and satisfaction. Our prices range from **$1.08** to **$1.21,** depending upon quantity.

1 1-2 H. P. Gasoline Engine $24.75



The lightest, strongest and most compact Gasoline Engine ever produced. 30 days' free trial. It is four-cycle, self-contained, horizontal, hopper-cooled; on heavy wood skids, with battery box; is shipped complete. Weight 250 lbs. Operates on Naptha, Alcohol, Gasoline and Gas; has automatic governor, easy to start. Write for our special Gasoline Engine Catalog.

Wire Nails per Keg $1.50



10,000 kegs of new regular wire nails, put up 100 lbs. to a keg. These Nails are mixed, all kinds in a keg. We do not guarantee any regular assortment. They are sameas made by Nail Factories. Make a fine handy assortment. There is nothing the matter with these nails outside of the fact that they are mixed together. This certainly is an opportunity for you to make a purchase. **Lot No. 2 A.D. 33.** Our price per keg **$1.50**

Wire for Reinforced Concrete

Lot No. 2-AD-30. Our reinforced, corrugated concrete stays are made of heavy galvanized wire, superior to smooth or twisted wire. They cannot slip and are acknowledged the best. We can furnish any length.
Price per 100 lbs...... **$2.25**

READY ROOFING PER SQUARE 85c



We offer for a limited time 10,000 squares of our **Ajax Brand** of Ready Roofing at **85c** per square. It is put up 108 square feet to a roll. Price includes large headed nails and cement sufficient to lay. While it is practically the same as our Rawhide Roofing, it does not come in continuous lengths; maybe two or three pieces to a roll; of course that does not effect the quality. Our price for this Ajax Brand 1 ply is..... **85c**
This price includes freight to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. **Write today for free samples.**

Kitchen Cabinet

Extra Well Made
Contains flour bin, drawers and cupboard, as shown.
Price, complete, **$9.45**
Base only..... **$3.75**
Send for our complete Furniture Catalog.



This Buggy, $34.95



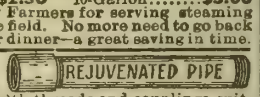
Here is a sample taken from our latest bargain book on Harness and Vehicles. There are hundreds of other similar bargains. Send today for this book. We can furnish anything needed in this line.

Poultry Feed Cookers, $2.00



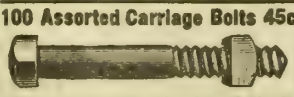
This is an illustration of our Great "Vac Jac" Poultry Feed Cooker. An opportunity to serve a steaming hot meal for the Poultry, thereby increasing their egg production, and materially adding to your profits. Especially in winter, when eggs are high, you want your chickens to lay, and if you have never tried hot feeding, here is your chance to buy the greatest invention for this purpose. Comes in three sizes.
3-Gallon..... **$2.00**
5-Gallon..... **$2.50** 10-Gallon..... **$3.00**
Also used by Farmers for serving steaming hot meals in the field. No more need to go back to the house for dinner—a great saving in time.

Iron Pipe



Rejuvenated Pipe complete with threads and couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. 1¼ inch, per foot..... 4c
1 inch, per foot..... **3c**

100 Assorted Carriage Bolts 45c



Every farmer, mechanic and blacksmith should have this assortment of bolts which consists of 17 lengths and sizes from ½ to 5 inches long by ¼, 5-16 and ⅜ inches diameter. First quality with well cut threads. Our price wrecked to only..... **45c**

Bath Tub $11.00



This A-grade Porcelain Enameled Bath Tub, length 4 ft., perfect in every detail and guarantees satisfactory or money refunded. This is a mere sample of the bargains we can give you in plumbing material. Write for our latest Plumbing Catlog. Price for tub only **$11.00**

Red Stitched Canvas Belts



4-ply, 6 in., 80 ft. long **$15.45**
5-ply, 6 in., 80 ft. long, **$19.31**
Other lengths and widths at correspondingly low prices.
Send for prices today.

Horseshoes $3.00 per Keg



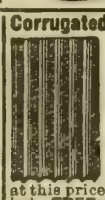
10,000 kegs of Brand new first-class Steel and Iron Horseshoes in all sizes, ranging from 1 to 7 fronts and hinds, either mixed in a keg or one kind in a keg. Our price is uniform per keg 100 lbs **$3.00**
Horshoe Nails per lb.....5c
Horseshoers' Hammers per doz. **$4.50**

Economy Fireless Cook Stoves $7.00



The greatest invention in cooking—not a fireless cooker, but an absolutely Fireless Cook Stove. Sent complete with solid aluminum cooking utensils and all the necessary apparatus..... **$7.00**
We can also furnish it in two compartments at.. **$11.50**

Corrugated Steel Roofing $1.25



Per 100 sq. Ft. Greatest price wrecking Roofing offer ever made. We have literally smashed prices and this is your opportunity to save 50 per cent; we bought 5,000 squares at a forced sale and must dispose of it quickly. Specify lot 700 as we no not pay freight at this price. Send for prepaid price list. **FREE**—One fine utility hammer with order.

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35th and Iron Sts., Chicago, Ill.

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KANSAS FARMER

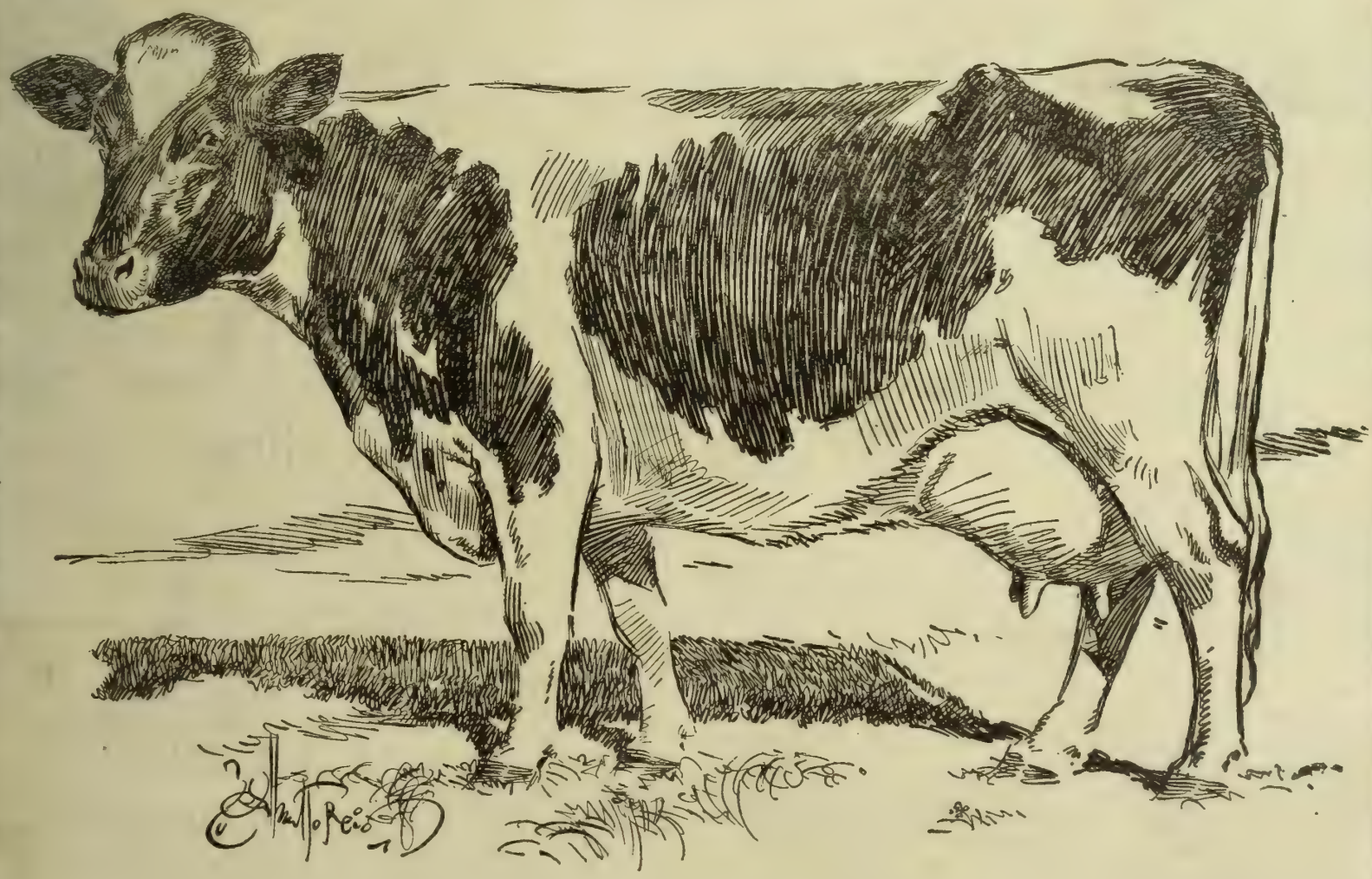
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 12. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 23, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

GREAT opportunities are but common occasions made great by the man.

The immigrant Kansan came to the vast waste places for an idea, and his plow was sanctuary for the slave. He settled like a diluvial deposit on the rich, warm earth and broke records with his crops. His cattle caused the world's second packing center to be, and his swine number in millions. His wheat tempers the flour of other lands; his Kafir and milo defy the drought, and his corn and alfalfa keep busy the automobile factories.

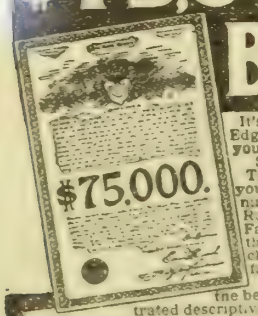
Each of these was a great opportunity made by himself, but the latest and greatest is found in the milk cow and the silo. The others developed wealth; these also conserve it. The Kansan knows on which side the butter belongs and he supplies the butyraceous principle. —*I. D. G.*



From the Grass in Summer and Ensilage in Winter the Cow Manufactures the Most Nourishing of Human Foods and Leaves the Farm Richer for Her Presence

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Do You Want This $75,000.00 Bond



It's a legally executed Gilt Edged Bond which protects you and all purchasers of Shinn's Lightning Rods. This bond guarantees that your Buildings are Lightning Proof when Properly Rodded with the World's Famous Shinn Rods and that you get your purchase money back if they fail to protect.

Write for Free Catalog the best, most complete illustrated descriptive book on lightning ever published. It's the book you should have to enable you to tell the difference between Shinn Guaranteed lightning protection and ordinary lightning rods. Don't buy until you know the difference.

Shinn Lightning Rods

Are considered the best Lightning Protection in the World. Better made — of better material — with more important improvements than any other.

Ask Your Dealer

To tell you of my $75,000 bond which protects you. Ask about the special bond we give you when you buy. Ask about our method of inspecting your property to insure perfect rodding. Ask him to show you the new improvements on Shinn Rods, the special twisted copper cable, the patent 4-legged brace, the special coupler and the other improvements not found on ordinary rods.

If there is no Shinn Dealer in your town write me and get full facts before you buy any other kind. Address

W. C. Shinn,
109 16th St. Lincoln, Neb.

Denison's Means Perfect Drain Tile



Perfectly made-smoothly finished, hard burned shale clay tile free from lime and defects, the kind that's recognized the world over as the highest standard. Used by agricultural colleges and expert engineers. When your job of tiling is once done, it's done forever.

Ask Your Dealer

to show you Denison's Tile and see how much better it is than other kinds. If dealer has none in stock tell him to write us for free sample tile.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE

Write today and get it. Find out why tiling pays. How and when to do it. Why the best tile like Denison's should be used and other valuable information.

MASON CITY BRICK & TILE CO.
515 Huntley St., Mason City, Ia.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher 3 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top — to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

KITSELMAN FENCE



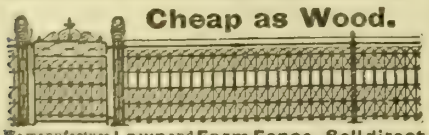
Sold direct to you at factory prices on **30 days trial.** Save the dealers profit. Farm, Hog and Poultry Fence at from

11½ CENTS A ROD UP.

All wires are heavily galvanized 80 rod spool of Ideal galvanized **Barbed Wire $1.40.** Write to-day for large free Catalog showing 100 different styles and heights of fencing

Box 61 **KITSELMAN BROS. MUNCIE, IND.**

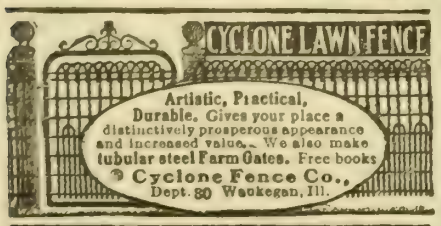
Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 9081 0th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

CYCLONE LAWN FENCE



BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight

The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

It will be seen from this issue of KANSAS FARMER that silo inquiries are still coming, and each inquiry presents some new phase or thought in connection with silage and silos. This shows how impossible it is to exhaust a subject. This impresses upon me the fact that readers do not make the greatest possible use of a farm paper unless they file that paper for reference and use it as a reference book. Every issue of KANSAS FARMER contains many articles of permanent value and contains nearly as much as the average dollar book. Is it not reasonable to believe that it is as valuable as such a book? If so, then, because it is a paper, you cannot afford to throw it away after one reading.

* * *

On December 30 KANSAS FARMER printed its first article calling attention to the condition of the low germinating quality possessed by much of the corn grown in Kansas in 1911. A few days prior to that date Nebraska Experiment Station awoke to the condition of the corn of that state. Then came Missouri and Iowa. Since December 30 KANSAS FARMER in several articles has gone over the entire matter of selecting, testing and grading seed corn. These articles have been praised by farmers from one end of the state to the other and have been complimented by experiment station officials and others prominent in agricultural affairs. These things make me feel good, to be sure, but when I see that KANSAS FARMER was the first Kansas paper to say anything about Kansas corn, and the only Kansas paper to make a vigorous "test your seed corn" campaign, I realize the real value of this paper to its readers. On March 11 the Kansas State Board of Agriculture gave to the news press an article wherein it was stated that much of Kansas' last year's corn crop would not germinate and that the seed should be tested. This information, coming from such an authoritative source only one month, or less, before corn planting time and when probably 90 per cent of the seed corn of the state is selected or bought, is of little value except to confirm KANSAS FARMER'S investigation in December. Another Kansas newspaper, which is not an agricultural paper but which is printed under the same roof with a weekly farm paper, in its issue of March 12 quotes from a Minnesota paper an article regarding the seed corn situation in that state, and editorially says: "The same condition may not exist in Kansas; we have heard nothing of it in this state, but it would do no harm to be particularly careful in seed selection this spring." I mention these things to show my readers that I am on the job, and KANSAS FARMER can be relied upon to keep before its readers matters of importance pertaining to the best agriculture adaptable to Kansas soil and climate.

* * *

In one other respect has KANSAS FARMER led all its competitors—in the matter of giving its readers the latest and most reliable information regarding every phase of the silo, the feeding of silage, the saving of the crop for silage, and the crops to grow for silage in the different sections of the territory in which KANSAS FARMER readers live. As is shown by the inquiries answered in this issue there is still much information sought regarding silage, and such inquiries, as well as all others, will be cheerfully answered. I am here for the service of my readers. Do not hesitate to use my services in asking about those things regarding which you wish to know.

* * *

This issue of KANSAS FARMER is devoted much to live topics pertaining to Kansas dairying. Much of the good material obtained for use in this issue has been crowded out, but will be equally valuable in succeeding issues. KANSAS FARMER'S dairy department is each week the strongest dairy department printed by any agricultural paper in the United States—excepting, of course, exclusive dairy papers, which are in fact agricultural papers. It is my belief that a few good cows should be milked on every farm and that the number should be as large as the available help for milking will permit. With the hen, the dairy cow as a profitable quick cash market for the feeds of the farm, cannot be excelled as an adjunct to every farm. Her milking does not interfere with the growing of wheat or corn and the cash her product brings permits prosperity to abound where otherwise cramped financial circumstances would exist. In this issue of KANSAS FARMER three phases of dairying are kept before the reader. First, the necessity and advantages of dairying; second, the how to dairy, involving the grading up of the herd, the feeding, selection, etc.; third, the feeding of the skim-milk calf; fourth, the use of hand cream separator, and fifth, a statement of the operation and advantages of the Kansas dairy laws, by Dairy Commissioner Burch. This material is all new and timely and every line reliable. Other regular departments appear, with only slight encroachment upon their usual space. To me the subject of dairying is important, and I am more than anxious to know how KANSAS FARMER readers are progressing. Herd reports are especially desirable. The rations you have found best will help someone else. Let me have them.

* * *

The first Kansas farm paper to vigorously take up the farmers' battle against the oleomargarine manufacturers and in favor of the farmer's cow and the protection of her butter in the markets and in protecting the consumer, as well, against fraud and deception, was KANSAS FARMER in its issue of last week. For weeks previous we have been printing articles setting forth the situation regarding oleo legislation, but, suspicioning that the cow might not be getting her share of attention, I wired the secretary of the National Dairy Union to advise me of the real situation. His reply indicated that the people who milk the cow and produce butter must get busy or the butter of the future would be the product of the meat ax and not of the cow. I do claim that I am entitled to some enterprise in digging up the information, but claim that in so doing I am only attempting to serve KANSAS FARMER readers as they deserve and expect. My campaign in your interest involved mailing material to every local newspaper in Kansas, asking each to push for your interests. I have also furnished free of charge petitions to everyone asking for them and have supplied petitions to the secretary of the State Grange for each Grange in Kansas. I am keeping after our congressman with telegrams and letters in an effort to see that they vote for the protection of the butter against oleomargarine. If you have not written your congressman on this subject, do so at once.

* * *

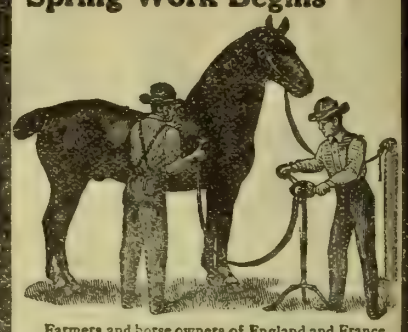
To convince you that KANSAS FARMER'S advertising guarantee means what it says, I quote this letter from G. R. A., South Haven, Kan.: "I wish to inform you that today I received a satisfactory reply from the ——— company for settlement of my claim in full. I wish to especially thank you for the interest you showed in my behalf. Such acts as these win warm friends for the old reliable KANSAS FARMER." To accommodate this writer inconvenienced us some, but we took care of our reader's interest, and we are glad we did it.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER is forced, through lack of space, to this week omit two important features intended for this issue. One is regarding the dairy operations and herd record, including pictures of individual animals and dairy buildings of W. G. Merritt, of Great Bend, Kan. Mr. Merritt has made a success of exclusive dairying on a large scale. He has made it pay, and in grading up and feeding up a herd of Holsteins has achieved a rare success for this state. The other article omitted is an excellent illustrated article on the "Dairy Cow Type," by G. G. Burton, a long time dairy farmer of Topeka. These articles will appear in an early issue. There is ample food for thought and reflection in this issue.

J. A. Borman

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins



Farmers and horse owners of England and France have done it for years and it is done now by progressive owners everywhere in this country.

No way to do it so easy, so quick or so well has ever been devised as with a

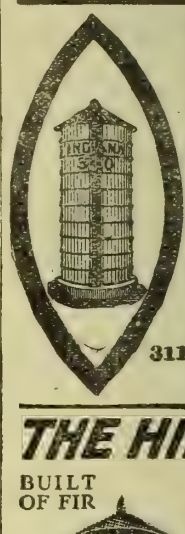
Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine The price of this splendid machine is only **$7.50**

at your dealers direct. It is used in every civilized country, has all file hard cut steel gears, enclosed, protected and running in oil.

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for the balance. Send now.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
206 Ontario Street, Chicago

Write for our new catalogue showing the worlds largest and most modern line of horse clipping and sheep shearing machines.



You can buy an INDIANA SILO on our plan and never know you have spent a cent!

The best proposition ever offered. Write us a postal for our special plan and our free book entitled "Silo Profits." The book tells WHY you should have a Silo and our plan tells HOW you can get one.

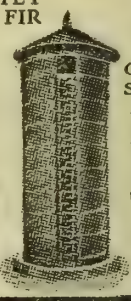
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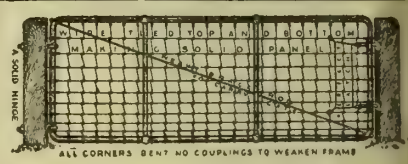
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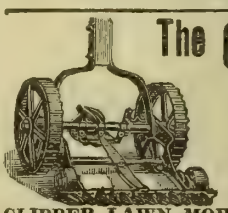
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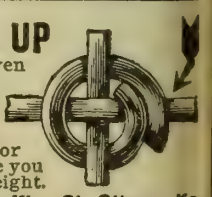
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.

ABOUT KANSAS DAIRYING.

In 1911 Kansas farmers report as having milked 809,000 cows. This is the largest number reported since 1903, the figures for which were about the same. In 1911 there were made from cream produced in Kansas about 42 million pounds of creamery butter and in all probability as much more country butter. For the cream producing the creamery butter the farmers of Kansas received, in round numbers, 12½ million dollars. The above figures are from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and are the most reliable figures obtainable.

While 12½ million dollars, from the sale of cream, is a snug sum to be realized from the sale of cream in one year in this state, the amount is not in excess of 50 per cent of the possibilities of these same 809,000 cows. Feeding for milk production, with better stabling, will double the cream sales of 1911 from the same cows. This issue of KANSAS FARMER contains the letters of quite a number of farm dairymen, and they are probably not in excess of 10 per cent of the total letters submitted as a reply to our request for farm dairy reports. It will be seen from these that there is only an occasional farmer who is making any pretense at feeding for milk or at building up a milk producing herd. This means that dairying is a side line with Kansas farmers, in general, and that the 12½ million dollars' worth of cream sold in 1911 was realized at little expense for feed in excess of maintenance ration. However, it will be seen from letters in this issue that there are farmers who are improving their herds, and otherwise indicating that they intend, and, in fact are, making dairying one of the principal industries of the farm. Each such farmer will demonstrate to his neighbor the value of real dairying, and there is no doubt but that the coming years will see actual development along dairy lines. For the most part, we are just now "milking cows"—that's all.

* * *

It is our judgment that the year 1911 was the year of largest dairy production in the history of Kansas. We hope later to be able to compile figures indicating that the official figures are 25 per cent too low. This, on account of large quantities of cream produced in Kansas and made into butter by creameries just outside of Kansas and located in towns like St. Joseph and Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and others. Within Kansas there are some 60 creameries buying and shipping cream and some 20 located outside of Kansas buy cream within the state. These creameries, with their 3,000 cream receiving stations, give every farmer a choice of several buyers in his home town, or if he elect, the farmer may ship his cream direct to a number creameries doing a direct shipping business exclusively.

The cream receiving station tests cream upon delivery, and the cream agency at once writes the creamery's check for the amount due the farmer. This cash payment for cream originated in Kansas, and the paying of cash for cream has done much to foster dairying in the state. The use of the hand separator and the delivery of cream instead of milk made the payment of cash possible. Kansas farmers were the first farmers to adopt the hand separator plan. The hand separator is a farm economy which will never be abandoned.

The payment of cash for cream requires, of course, that the price paid for butter fat be made in advance of its delivery by the farmer and before the creamery makes and sells the butter. In other states where the old system of creamery conduct prevails, the farmer does not know what he will get for his butter fat when he delivers it, and he waits until the butter is made and sold before he gets his money—waiting on his payments about 45 days.

The Kansas creamery makes the price and buys its product before it knows the quality of the product it purchases. That is to say, that until the cream arrives at the factory and is there graded into Number 1 and Number 2 grades, the creamery does not know what percentage of these two grades will exist. The butter made from Number 2 cream sells for less money by 4 or 5 cents per pound than that made from the best cream, and in the summer season often Number 2 is sold at a still greater difference. Under the present system of buying cream a butter fat price must be paid which will represent the value of the average cream.

The purchase of cream on a basis of grade is impossible; first, because the large number of competitive buyers will not permit the maintenance of any voluntary grading system, and Kansas has no law providing that cream shall be bought on grade; and, second, because no plan has been devised whereby the cream buyer with no technical training and expert judgment can pass on the quality of cream. It is manifestly fair that cream should be bought on its merits, but until a feasible and practical plan can be placed in the hands of the untrained and unskilled buyer, and until the buyer can be compelled to grade under some practical plan, as he is now compelled by virtue of the Kansas dairy law to test correctly, it will be impossible to buy cream on its merits. The Kansas Experiment Station has been co-operating with State Dairy Commissioner Burch on working out a grading system, and it is the writer's opinion that a practical plan has been evolved.

* * *

No dairyman need fear the effect of this method of buying cream on grade. It is easily within the range of possibility for 97 per cent of all Kansas dairy farmers to deliver first grade cream. Investigation in connection with the working out of a grading plan has shown that the cooling of cream to the temperature of well water and the holding of cream at the temperature until its delivery at the station will result in producing first grade cream under the proposed grading test. At some 15 or 18 cream stations the Kansas Dairy Commissioner has the test installed and it has met with favor at the hands of patrons and cream buyers, and the quality of cream received by the creameries from such points is reported as being much improved.

The principle of buying cream on its grade is as sound as the purchase of wheat, corn, oats or any other product. The disposition of the dairy farmer is to produce good cream and he knows that he can do it. The incentive so to do, though, has been lacking and there could not well be an incentive so long as there was no method of grading cream which could be operated by the cream buyer. With a simple and reliable test, by which the cream buyer can be guided, it is possible to improve cream buying methods, resulting in the production of a much larger quantity of first grade cream than is now delivered.

* * *

There is a direct relation between the prices paid for butter fat and the quoted prices for butter. The market quotations for butter, as reported in the various market reports, are for the best grades of butter. The Elgin market deals chiefly with the best butter made in the United States, but only a small percentage of the butter of this country meets the required standard of excellence. The production of more high-grade cream will result in better butter and better prices. Kansas has as good creameries as are to be found in the world. These creameries make the best possible use of the quality of cream received. Their manufacturing methods have made a good commercial grade of butter and their selling methods have established outlets for Kansas butter which have assured the Kansas farmer the best obtainable market for all the butter fat he can produce, at the best prices.

ADVERTISED MEDICAL REMEDIES.

To give the reader a good understanding of the reason KANSAS FARMER declines to accept medical advertising of all kinds the recent statement of L. E. Sayre, of the pharmacy department of Kansas University, is here given. There doubtless are meritorious medical remedies, but the paper does not know the good from the bad—so all are discarded. No paper printing medical advertisements is able to discriminate between the good and bad. Some papers make an attempt at doing this and do turn down just enough of the fakes to bolster up a claim that they are endeavoring to keep their columns free from fakes. The safe plan is to turn them all down, and that is what KANSAS FARMER does.

Professor Sayre makes startling statements in regard to the claims of these medicines and how little good they really do.

He declares that an eye lotion that is advertised to cure everything from consumption to Bright's disease was analyzed at the university laboratory and found to consist of water, sugar and salt, nothing else.

Another well known stomach and kidney remedy turned out under analysis to be olive oil, pure and simple.

"Scores of these well known and widely sold nostroums have been analyzed," declared the professor, "and found to contain nothing to warrant the extravagant claims made in their behalf. Patent medicines rob more pocketbooks than are robbed by thieves. The advertisements give rise to ills that would not otherwise occur."

The professor closes his statement with this parting shot: "The old fashioned, simple household remedies will do all that any patent medicines will for human ills, and more, and when they fail, consult a physician."

TOO LATE FOR PUBLICATION.

KANSAS FARMER is compelled to make a further announcement regarding the omission of several important dairy features written for this issue, but which arrived too late for publication. Among these is an excellent article regarding the adaptability of the milking Shorthorn for the needs of the Kansas dairy farmer. This article is by S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan., one of the leading breeders of the state. Another article is by I. W. Cool, Columbus, Kan., who is dairying successfully with Brown Swiss cattle. These articles will appear in an early issue.

For years the acme of possible agricultural achievement has been placed at a cow to the acre. This is practically never attained, yet it is held up as the ideal possibility in the way of intense agricultural methods. It has been approximated under certain favorable conditions and on limited areas, but it still remains a dream.

A farmer in Iowa reports that he keeps 15 Shorthorns, 250 Duroc Jerseys, 100 sheep, 17 horses and 300 chickens on 173 acres. Omitting the chickens and counting as usual, this would show about one cow to each one and one-sixth acres, which is far above the average and which shows many more animals than are usually kept on this acreage. He does it because it pays.

With good alfalfa and plenty of silo capacity a cow to the acre is more nearly within the reach of farmers in general than ever before. Silage is feed for any farm animal, though it is less valuable for horses and hogs than for cattle and sheep. Farmers are rapidly learning that silage is just as valuable for beef as for dairy cattle, and that it is vastly more valuable than corn fodder, because it is a better feed and because it saves the fodder which is practically all wasted under common methods.

KANSAS CONGRESSMEN ON OLEO.

The Kansas dairy farmer has made such a demand for space in this issue that it is impossible to this week give our campaign for the protection of butter against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine the attention it deserves. Last week we reported the standing of Kansas' Senators and Representatives on the Haugen bill, the farmers' bill, as far as we had been able to obtain to the hour of publication. Since that standing was printed the editor has heard from other members of Congress, as follows:

Representative Rees writes: "While the Lever bill may not be subject to all the criticisms leveled against it, I think the Haugen bill the safer measure."

Representative Campbell writes: "I am in favor of the Haugen bill and against the Lever bill, and will do everything I can to bring about the passage of the former bill."

Representative Taggart is not in Washington, and has received none of our communications.

Representative Young wires: "Have always favored any reasonable measure that benefits our dairy interests. Any article that would lead anybody to doubt my position on that subject is unjust. Quite impossible to intelligently answer numerous telegrams coming from newspapers everywhere demanding how one will vote on very important bill before Congress."

Representative Neeley writes, in part: "However, you may depend upon it that in a contest between the beef trusts and the dairy interests, that my vote and my support will be with the dairymen. I do not see any reason why oleomargarine should be sold for something it is not."

KANSAS FARMER will continue to keep in touch with all Kansas Congressmen and will report to its readers the position taken by these gentlemen.

Senator Bristow, Representatives Anthony, Murdock and Jackson have not committed themselves to KANSAS FARMER. Murdock and Jackson have not favored us with the courtesy of a reply to our wires.

Read this article in connection with those on pages 2 and 6 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 16.

On nearly every farm live stock raising is merely a side line when it should be the main thing. There is no place where the farmer can market his corn, hay and roughage so profitable as by feeding it to good live stock. The market is right at home in the feed lot and no long hauls to town are necessary. If a farmer can feed his 60-cent corn to good hogs which will pay him 80 cents for it, does he not make an advance on the price of his corn and a profit in the fertility returned to the soil as well as a saving of expense in the hauling? Breeding pure-bred live stock is a business which should be entered gradually and retired from reluctantly. Improving the common stock a little each year will lead up to the pure-bred business. There can exist no permanent system of agriculture without live stock and, on high priced land, pure-bred stock is the only kind to have.

Success or failure in farming does not depend upon the acres that a person owns, the number of cows he keeps, the extent of his orchard, or the rushing that he does, but upon the character of the person directing, the intelligent thought he gives his business and the management of it. Those who take time to think, read and study, and to intelligently calculate upon probabilities, are the people who are making money farming, and are satisfied with their vocation.

Every woody plant on the farm can be made better by pruning, in pruning season.

FEEDING SKIM MILK CALF



SKIM MILK CALVES, FED IN HOME-MADE STANCHIONS, AT A MINIMUM OF TROUBLE, AND WITH BEST RESULTS, AT KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Hand Raising Simple, and Results Equal to Calf Reared By Dam

By O. E. REED, K. S. A. C.

To the dairyman who is desirous of building up a good dairy herd, the subject of raising calves by hand is very important. There are two general methods of getting a good dairy herd together. The first is to buy cows, and the second is to raise them. Only a few farmers have sufficient capital to pursue the first method. Besides, good dairy cattle are scarce and high priced. The second named method is more often followed and is generally more successful. By selecting a good herd bull of one of the dairy breeds and giving careful attention to the raising of the calves, one can start with common grade cattle and in a few years' time build up a good dairy herd. Too often the beginner does not appreciate these facts. He does not raise his calves, but depends upon buying cows to replenish his herd. Such a practice will never result in increasing the standard of the herd to any marked extent.

Where plenty of skim milk is to be had, the raising of calves by hand is exceedingly simple. It has been demonstrated time after time that as good calves can be raised on skim milk as on whole milk. Skim milk calves will not look quite so thrifty for the first few months as calves fed on whole milk or allowed to run with their mothers, but at the end of the year there will not be much difference in size—if any difference the skim milk calves will be the better, provided they have been properly fed. The skim milk calf becomes accustomed to eating grain and hay early in life, and consequently when it is weaned the change of feed is not so noticeable as it is with the whole milk calf, and it does not suffer a setback at this time. The calf that has been fed on whole milk has not been accustomed to getting very much of its nutrients from grain and hay, and invariably it does not gain as rapidly as does the skim milk calf for the first two or three weeks after it is weaned. Very often one sees small, runty, unhealthy calves that have been raised on skim milk. One who does not appreciate the value of skim milk forms the impression that the condition of such calves is due to their feed. However, such is not the case. Calves of this description are a living monument to their owner's ignorance and carelessness.

Skim milk differs from the whole milk in that most of the fat has been removed. The other constituents are proportionately increased. The fat in milk is the least important constituent as far as calf raising is concerned. On the other hand, the fat is the most important constituent in relation to the manufacture of milk products. The fat is used by the animal body to supply heat and energy and store fat on the body. Other feeding stuff, such as corn or similar grain, can be fed to take the place of fat.

The casein, albumen and ash are the most important constituents of milk for the growing calf. These substances are used by the body for making muscle, nerve, bone, hair, hide and hoofs. These elements are left in the skim milk; then by separating the whole milk, selling the high priced butter fat and substituting a cheap grain ration instead, calves can be raised more cheaply.

TAKING THE CALF FROM ITS MOTHER.

The exact time of taking the calf from its mother will depend upon the condition of the calf and its mother at the time of calving. If the calf is strong and in good condition it may be taken away immediately, without allowing it to nurse. It will be an easier task to teach the calf to drink from the pail if it is taken away from the mother at this time. If the calf is weak at birth, or if the cow's udder is inflamed or caked, it is probably a better practice to allow it to remain with its mother for several days. In case the calf is immediately taken away from its mother it should receive the mother's first milk, by all means. The milk at this time contains a high per cent of protein and ash, which act as a laxative and tonic and are very effective in cleaning out the digestive tract and stimulating the digestive organs. In some cases it is not safe to feed the milk from cows to their calves after the first few days. The milk from cows belonging to the high testing breeds is very often too rich in fat for the young calf and should be diluted with skim milk, or milk from some other cow should be fed.

The amount of milk to feed the calf at this time is very important. Under natural conditions the calf gets its milk often and in small amounts, and the more nearly we imitate nature the greater success we will have. The calf of average size should receive about eight pounds of whole milk a day at first; large calves should have more than this amount. The milk may be fed in two feeds, night and morning, or better results may be obtained by feeding it three times a day. As the calf grows older the amount should be gradually increased. The best guide as to the amount which should be fed is the calf's appetite. It should be fed sufficiently, but never overfed, and it is a good practice to always keep the calf a little hungry. It should take the last milk from the pail with the same relish as it took the first. It must be remembered that the calf has a small stomach, and there is great danger of overfeeding it. As a general guide for the beginner, the following method may be used to determine the amount of milk to feed:

For the first 100 pounds live weight, feed 10 pounds of milk per day.

For the second 100 pounds, add 5 pounds of milk per day.

For the third 100 pounds, add 2½ pounds of milk per day.

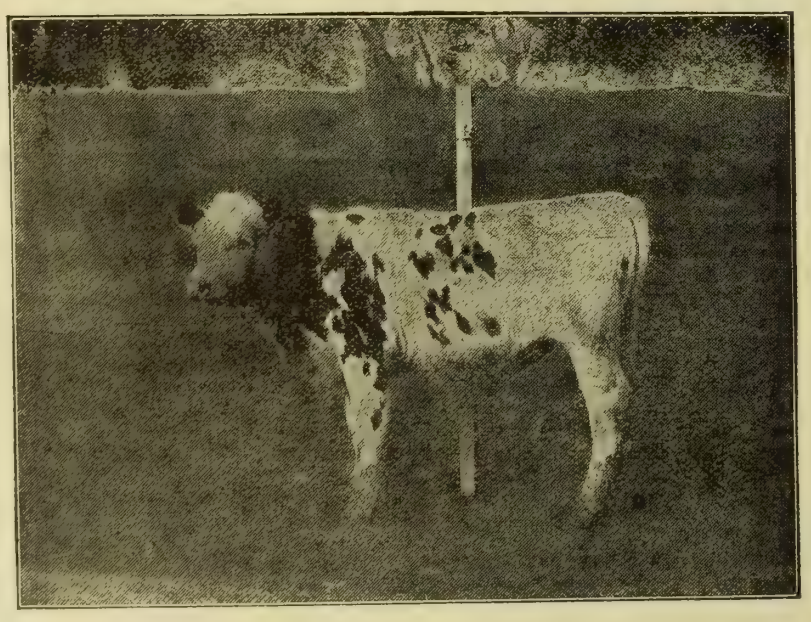
CHANGING TO SKIM MILK.

The time to change the calf from whole milk to skim milk will depend largely upon the development of the calf. If the calf is strong and well developed it may be changed to skim milk at the end of the second week. This change should be made gradually, by substituting a small amount of skim milk for a like amount of whole milk in the daily ration. About a week or ten days should be taken for this change. In this way the calf will go off the whole milk gradually and will not have a distaste for the skim milk.

Care should always be taken to have the milk warm and sweet. Especially is this necessary when feeding the young calf. As the calf grows older it will do just as well on cooler milk if it is fed at the same temperature every day. The right temperature for the milk fed the young calf is blood heat, 100 degrees F. The milk should be as nearly this temperature as it is possible to get it. There is no way by which we can upset the digestive system of the young calf more easily than by feeding cold milk at one meal and warm milk at another. If there is any doubt about the temperature, or if the milk has to be warmed at all, the thermometer should be used. Judging the temperature of milk by putting the finger into it is not satisfactory. Milk at 90 degrees F. will feel warmer on a cold morning than it will on a warm morning, and the calf's digestive system is very sensitive to any change. It is also important to feed the milk sweet. One feed of sour milk may upset the digestive system of the young calf for months, and one feed of such milk often causes the death of the calf. It is better to let the calf miss one or even two feeds than to feed it on sour milk.

The pails from which the milk is fed should be kept as clean as possible. The calf pails should be kept as clean as the milk utensils. If any milk is left in the pails it will sour, and the calf will soon show the effect. The pails should be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized often.

The length of time that the calf should be fed on skim milk will depend upon the amount of skim milk available for this purpose. Some feeders wean their calves at four months of age, but it is a better practice to feed skim milk until the calves are six months old. If one has an abundance of skim milk it is a profitable practice to feed heifers until they are eight months or a year old. This will insure a better growth and better development.



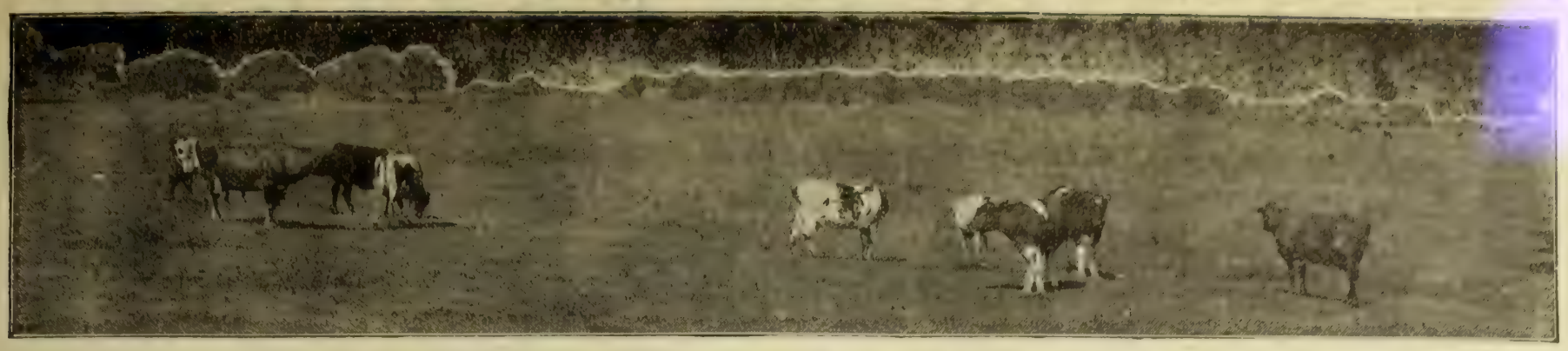
A LIVING MONUMENT TO SKIM MILK. AVERAGE DAILY GAIN FOR 105 DAYS, 2.29 POUNDS. FED AT THE KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION. HUNDREDS OF FARMERS ARE DOING AS WELL.

FEEDING GRAIN AND HAY.

At the time the calf is changed from whole milk to skim milk it will begin to eat grain. The best way to get the calf started to eating grain is by placing a little grain in its mouth after it has consumed its milk. It will like the taste of grain and will soon eat without assistance if the grain is placed within its reach. A great many feeders have the practice of feeding grain with the milk. This is a serious mistake, especially if the grain consists of corn or other starchy feed. Such feeds as corn must be acted upon by the saliva of the mouth in order to insure its proper digestion. When the grain is fed with the milk, the calf simply gulps it down and never masticates it in the least. In such cases indigestion often follows. When the calf once begins to eat grain readily, only that amount should be given it that it will clean up at each meal. Here again the appetite of the calf is the best guide as to the amount of grain to feed. Usually the calf will not eat over a half-pound of grain per day for the first two months. From this time until they are six months old a pound of grain per day will be sufficient.

It has been shown that the skim milk is deficient in fat, and in supplementing

(Continued on page nine)



DAIRY HERD IMPROVEMENT

By H. V. Needham, Dairy Farmer, at Tonganoxie, Kan., Farmers' Institute

If a man who raises corn should take from his crib big ears and little ones, with big cob and small cob, long grains and short grains, nubbins and all, would he ever get corn of one type? Or if, on the other hand, he constantly selected corn of one type, would he expect corn of another type? Yet this is just what dairy farmers expect in raising cows. I have spoken of "type." By the word "type" I do not mean breed. There is a general type, or form, in good milkers of all breeds. If we breed for the perfect beef type we necessarily breed out or eliminate the dairy type, just as in corn breeding for one type of corn we eliminate all other types.

Early I found that I must have a better lot of milkers if I was to do anything worth while. I then knew but little about the breeds, or where to find what I wanted, and if I had known, money to buy with was as scarce as the desired knowledge. So my first plan was to pick up a good cow here and there, but as I knew little of type or form I did not always get good cows, though I got some fine ones. Then I concluded to raise my heifer calves, and bought a Jersey sire. He was a handsome fellow, fashionable color and points, and of pedigreed stock on both sides. So it was claimed. And the heifers I raised were handsome, but as worthless as they were handsome. I had better raised scrubs. I would not abuse the Jerseys, for I have picked up some remarkably fine grades, but my experience in raising them was costly. My experience with the Guernseys was far better and was profitable, for every grade Guernsey that I raised was better than her mother.

TO BEEF AND LATER TO MILK.

About this time there was a craze for beef cattle. Any good calf sold for $12 to $18 in the fall, and good yearling baby beeves brought from $30 to $40. My sons got the fever and I humored the boys and bought a Durham sire and a bunch of so-called milking strain Durham cows. The result of this change was a heavy shortage in my milk checks. Then as a matter of course the bottom tumbled out of the beef market, and I did not make ends meet.

Then I decided to be done with all nonsense. If a cow could not give about four gallons or more per day, with a fair test, she must go. I got a tester, and the scales and tester decided the fate of Bossie. My returns improved. From an average return of $50 per cow the returns went up to $60, $72, $83 and $89 per annum, but it grew harder to buy good cows, and I could not stand the long rides, besides too many cows must be discarded in order to keep up the standard. I must raise them or quit. Again came the question of the breed. Briefly I will say that I came to the conclusion that for size, digestive capacity, hardiness and general immunity from disease, I could not do better than to try the Holstein. True the milk might be somewhat lower in test than some other breeds, but I believed the increased yield of milk would bring the total pounds of fat up to or even greater than the other breeds. I also believed I had good foundation stock to build on, for they had given an average of 166½ pounds of butter fat in six months and two days, equivalent to 194.2 pounds of butter—a yield seldom equaled in a scrub herd.

GRADING UP DAIRY HERD.

I am now milking fourteen of these Holstein grades from the above cows. Eleven are in their first year of milking and three in their second year. Have I made a mistake, or am I on the right road? And here I will say that it is my ambition to have a herd that will average close around 10,000 pounds per annum. As you will see, I have hardly had time to reach definite conclusions, as this has been a transition year. Since January I have sold nine cows that were getting past profit, turned out of the dairy two more, and will soon turn out two more, making fifteen of the old herd replaced by these young things. I don't know how to average with exactness the number of cows milked through the year, as it has ranged from 15 to 23, but putting the number at 20 I find the average yield per cow for the year will be close to 7,000 pounds. I have one heifer that with her first calf gave over 10,000 pounds in twelve months, and there are some others that promise to do nearly if not quite as well. Several have given as high as 40 pounds per day, the rest have ranged from this down to 25 pounds, and this without a pound of grain during the grazing season. If we have it we feed a little sweet corn or sorghum when the pasture gets short.

I have learned that it is best to put the heifer in her place in the stable a few weeks before freshening. Get her accustomed to her place and to being handled so that there is no worry or excitement in getting broken in after she becomes a mother. The heifer will easily give her affection to her milker if carefully handled. It is not only humane, but profitable, for the heifer that gets a spite at her milker is not apt to milk well.

Another important factor in making a good milker of this young cow is to feed her pretty well before she freshens, so that she will be in good flesh, be vigorous and develop a large udder. A few moments each day spent in handling the udder will help.

Another thing every dairyman will do well to keep everlastingly in mind is the fact that it don't pay to milk a cow too close to her freshening period. A hundred or two pounds of milk gained at this time may easily cost from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds in the coming season. I could give many instances in proof of this.

KIND OF BLOOD TO BREED FROM.

Now a few words as to why I hope to have a herd averaging 10,000 pounds. Let me refer to J. M. Gilman's corn talk before the institute last spring. You will remember that he showed us ears of corn that looked equally good, and yet seed from one ear yielded over 160 bushels per acre, while seed from the other ear yielded less than 40 bushels per acre. This same remarkable variation is found in the animal kingdom as well as in the vegetable, and the skillful breeder uses these remarkable animals of both sexes to breed better cows, and to fix these fine characteristics in the progeny. The most remarkable and recent illustration of this is found in Colanthe 4th's Johanna, with her phenomenal yield of nearly 30,000 pounds of milk and almost 1,000 pounds of butter fat. In my herd I have the blood of such cows as Mechthilde, 112 pounds 4 ounces of milk in one day; Parthenia, imported, a great cow but without official record; Costine, 98 pounds 10 ounces of milk in one day; Margaret Lincoln, 50 pounds 11 ounces; Empress Josephine, 10,119 pounds 12 ounces in four months and 19 days; Lady Parthenia Adine, 530.8 pounds in seven days; Aggie 2nd, 85 pounds in one day; America, 97 pounds in one day. This stock I am now crossing with the blood of such animals as Belle Sarcastic, 86.7 pounds one day, 23,189.6 pounds in one year, and 721.69 pounds butter fat one year. Netherland DeKol and Colanthe 4th milk one year as a 4-year-old 14,951 pounds, butter fat 577 pounds, besides the blood of some notable sires, such as Sarcastic Lad, the champion sweepstakes bull at the St. Louis Exposition.

STRIVING FOR THE BEST.

Not every one of the heifers we raise will prove extra. Some may not be profitable. Some of the ancestors of the bulls I have owned may have been medium or even inferior animals, and the inferiority may crop out somewhere, but I shall work on this line, getting the best bull I can afford. It takes time, you may say. Yes, of course it does, but I had rather die while striving for the best things than to just plug along in the same old round and rut until withered up into nothingness. Every step the farmer takes in bettering his condition, in improving his mental faculties and executive ability, brings him that much nearer the day of his independence when he can compel the recognition of his just claim from every man or class of men.

To still further improve the dairy herd I will say that the dairy man ought to be improved. His thinker needs improving. He needs to study not only cows, but feeds, and how to grow and cure them. He needs to learn how to make four blades of grass grow where one grew before, for it can be done. He and his wife, too, need to learn the righteousness of the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." It would improve his reputation and add to his profits in the outcome.

The best use of time is an important factor in achieving success. I am past farm work, so the hauling of the milk falls to my lot, but if I could actively engage in the farm work my trips to town would be few and short, and the product of my dairy would go in a cream can, while the sweet skim milk would go into the calves, pigs and colts. It would astonish you to see how it will make a colt grow. We never made better money than in this way, but failing strength on my part and less help compelled a change to shipping.

CALF STANCHION PLAN

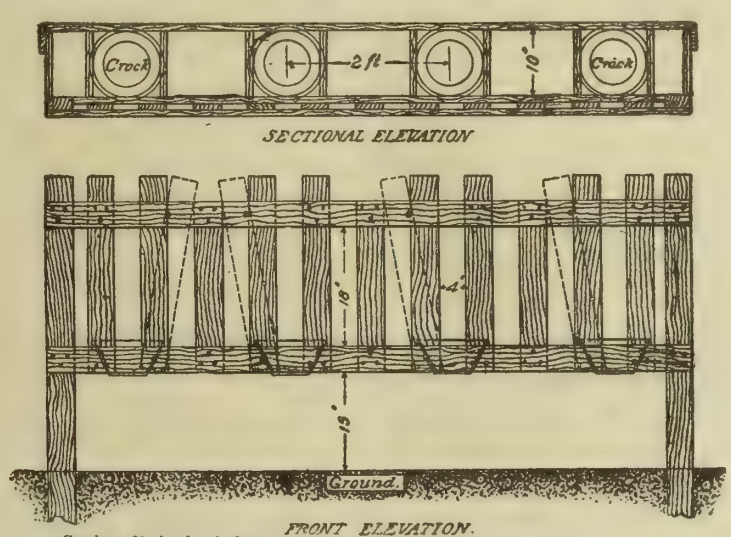
THE cut herewith is from plans for calf stanchions designed by the editor of KANSAS FARMER. The distance from center to center of stanchion is two feet and the stanchions are three and a half feet high. The front board on feed trough is hinged and will turn down, allowing the feeder to sweep out the trough in a few seconds. This arrangement gives the calf an individual feed box. Milk pails for feeding skim milk can be set in the box.

The lumber and hardware for a section to accommodate ten calves is as follows:

13 pieces lumber 1x 6x14 ft.
2 pieces lumber 1x12x14 ft.
2 pieces lumber 1x12x16 ft.
3 pieces lumber 1x 4x14 ft.
20 bolts 3½x⅜ in.
4 6-inch strap hinges.
4 hooks.
Nails for putting all together.

Common fencing boards can be used for four and six inch stuff, and hard pine sheeting free from knots, for feed box and partitions. Any farmer after careful study of the cut can take the lumber given, and some rainy day build his own stanchion. It is, of course, understood that the calf is confined in the stanchions only while eating. After feeding in the stanchions the calf should be released and have his liberty.

The upper part of the cut shows the feed trough or boxes made, into which common milk crocks are set in which the calf's milk may be fed. The crock is ideal for feeding milk. It has no cracks or crevices in which dirt can accumulate and the calf will thoroughly clean it after each meal. The grain can be fed in the crocks as well as not.



Scale—¾ inch, 1 foot.

ECONOMY OF DAIRYING

By R. M. Washburn, Ex-Dairy Commissioner, Missouri

Wherever there is any competition at all, economy is one of the factors of success in any business, whether it be that of running a farm, railroad, or a shoe-shining stand. The farmer of Kansas is now the competitor of the farmer of Missouri, of Illinois, of New York, even of India, South America, Siberia and China. The more railroads and steamships, the more thorough the distribution of useful material, and consequently the more universal the competition. When the ranchman could herd all over the state; when the farmer had the right to plow all the land he could defend; when the lumberman slashed out the finest and left 85 per cent of the forest to become the victim of some fire, then economy was not necessary, therefore was little practiced. These pioneer conditions developed wasteful habits, until today the American farmer is one of the most wasteful men on earth. But these conditions are changing rapidly, and with each newcomer to the country, and the building of each new railroad, economy as a factor in success becomes more and more important. Moreover, during the past forty years, other changes have been taking place. Machines for manufacturing have been invented, and one by one the necessary articles for the home are purchased instead of being made at home.

FARMER LOSING HIS INDEPENDENCE.

The farmer of today is not the independent and self-reliant man of fifty years ago. Spinning and weaving and making of men's clothing and shoes are no longer done in the farm home. Likewise knitting, cheese making and soap making are lost arts to the majority of our farmers' wives. In many sections even the making of bread and butter is being forgotten. These things are now being done in large factories by trained specialists. The American woman has been emancipated. It, too, is not uncommon to see a farmer draw a load of hogs to town and sell it at from 4½ to 6 cents a pound and buy ham and bacon at 12 to 18 cents a pound, merely because he does not know how to cure his meat, though his father and grandfather knew these things well. Moreover, our standard of living has increased; many of the luxuries of yesterday are the necessities of life today. Now the young man demands an education; he leaves home early and is a bill of expense instead of a producer. The girl must be educated in order to make a living alone or to be attractive to the men of her class. This change is not wholly to be regretted by any means, but it does make it imperative that the farmer obtain more cash money during the year. Increased transportation and refrigeration facilities solve this in a measure, but now, as never before, the problem of how to grow bigger crops, how to increase the producing power of the soil, how to prevent the many little wastes which have been, is of vital importance.

Dairying is a hard-time industry. Whenever or wherever it becomes difficult to make a living, there dairying meets with favor, provided, of course, there is a market for the products. It meets with favor because there is money in the business, first from the sale of cream. Under the present conditions throughout the middle west the plain cow handled in a plain way will produce from $30 to $70 worth of cream per year. This is not very much, but it is $30 to $70 better than letting the calf run with the cow all summer, which at the end of the season is worth on the average $15. A real good cow will produce more. The yearly production of the cow will just about equal the price of a full-grown steer of equal quality. When the money is obtained from the steer he is gone forever; the cow, on the contrary, is right here ready to do as well the next year, ready to keep it up for ten or twelve years. This is certainly a case of "eating the cake and keeping it." With the present large corn farms and scarce labor here in the west the steer calves should probably be kept for beef-making purposes. These can be raised by hand on skim milk and a little grain and be made to be worth more at the end of the season than the ordinary calf that runs with the cow. Where is the wisdom of feeding 25-cent butter fat to the calf that never will be worth over 5 or 6 cents per pound, especially since the fat of grains will do this youngster just as well? The calf that has been raised by hand and taught to eat and drink is in far better condition to continue growth into a profitable feeder than the one which roams with its mother all summer.

HOG RAISING.

Hog raising is a part of dairying, for we have no animal which will consume skim milk to any better advantage than the pig. Skim milk furnishes the bone and muscle part of the diet in easily digestible form, and puts the animal in condition to make best use of the corn. In carefully conducted tests it has been clearly and repeatedly shown that the pig receiving skim milk and corn will produce pork for about 65 per cent of what it costs to produce it when fed on corn and grass. There is money in the dairy industry from the sale of cream, in the use of the skim milk for raising calves, and for raising pigs.

DAIRYING IS INEVITABLE.

The steps in the development of a new country are, first, the use of the game found. When this becomes scarce, large herds of very ordinary domestic cattle furnish the food, but as the country becomes more thickly populated competition becomes more keen, ranges become smaller, an animal must be raised to produce food more cheaply. The well bred beef animal accomplishes this. But as people become yet more numerous, farms smaller in size, a yet larger producing animal must be maintained, and then comes the dairy cow. When the west was content with the Texas type of range animal, New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut were the fine beef producing centers of the United States. Now the west is producing fine beef, and the east is engaged in dairying. All Europe was once a producer of beef. Now the farmer of Europe is the dairyman primarily with beef making as a secondary industry. Our northern states have turned to dairying within the last fifteen years. Missouri is now turning. The beef animal is still in the majority, but is on the decrease. A few more years of the healthy growth which is so characteristic of an industry in Missouri, and that state will be among the dairy states of the country. Same with Kansas. As a whole, the man or the nation which consumes liberal quantities of food of animal origin will be the leader. Such is the history of man. The cost of producing these different animals is a matter of more than passing interest. The cost is greatest with beef. Next comes mutton, with pork following closely, then dairy products, then poultry, costing the most to produce a pound of beef and the least to produce a pound of flesh on poultry. The economy of the hen is because of her ability to live on insects and stray seeds which are lost to larger animals. Yet the selling price of these on the market for the past 25 years has been the exact reverse, poultry selling the highest per pound, with dairy products, then pork, then mutton, and last beef. Notice, the substance which is the most expensive to make has brought the least on the market, thus giving an exceedingly narrow margin for profit. This lack of profit of the beef animal is the primary cause for the vanishing of the sas beef feeder is now in competition with the ranchman of South America. Sheep and hogs occupy peculiar positions. They are adapted to peculiar conditions and will remain for an indefinitely long time where these conditions are favorable for their growth. As a bringer-in of cash the beef animal is inefficient when compared with the other domestic stock. Sooner or later, and apparently sooner, the beef industry as a primary industry of the farm will be a thing of history. Another interesting point in this comparison of farm animals is the relative inefficiency of the beef animal compared with the dairy animal as a producer of human food. "Let us assume that we full-feed a steer for 300 days, and that his average daily gain for that time is 2¼ pounds, making a total gain of 675 pounds. In the same length of time a dairy cow of quality equal to that of the steer above assumed would produce, at the very least, 6,000 pounds of milk. The dairy cow will require for the production of her annual milk output less grain, less hay, less grass and less range than will the steer in the production of its 675 pounds of gain in weight.

Let us, however, inspect these total annual products more closely. Assuming that the 675 pounds gained by the steer will have the composition shown by Jordan in his studies of the composition of the gain made on animals from 17 to 27 months of age, we would have the following detailed exhibit:

	Per Cent.	Pounds.
Water	42.4	286
Fat	37.5	253
Protein	14.1	95.5
Ash	6.0	40.5
Total dry matter		386.0

The 6,000 pounds of milk produced by the cow in the same length of time might be safely estimated on the basis of:

	Per Cent.	Pounds.
Water	86	5,160
Butter fat	4.6	276
Milk sugar	4.75	285
Casein and albumen	3.65	231
Ash	.80	48
Total dry matter		840

The water in the meat and in the milk is of no more value for food than that which comes from the cistern or spring, and we are therefore primarily interested in the quantity of dry matter produced.

It will be observed that the cow's annual output of dry matter is 840 pounds, as compared with 386 pounds for the steer.

But this is not all. The quantity produced by the steer must be again reduced, because of the non-digestibility of a portion of the best food, while the dairy food is perfectly digestible. Again we notice that the fat which has cost so much in corn to produce is the first portion discarded at the time of slaughter, is cut off and used for soap making purposes. When the meat is weighed up to the consumer a protest is usually made at being given so much fat; in the kitchen even more fat is trimmed, and when it reaches the table, if any portion of the roast is left it is very likely to be clear fat. This is either fed to the dog or burned. In round numbers it is safe to say that as a producer of human food the cow is three times as efficient as the steer. This in itself furnishes reason for the ultimate abandonment of the beef animal as a single purpose creature. If, then, the farmer is up against either going into the dairy industry or selling out to somebody who will go into it, and if there is money in the business, as has been shown—

TO WHAT EXTENT SHOULD THE FARMER OF KANSAS AND MISSOURI ENGAGE IN DAIRYING?

Answering this question briefly, I would say to just as great an extent as is possible with the labor at his command. He should begin with cows that he has, and milk them. When they freshen again, raise their young by hand and keep on milking the cows. If there is but one man on the farm who can be depended upon to milk, ten cows will be a sufficiently large number. If there are two, make the number anywhere from 15 to 25, depending upon the quality of these men as milkers. There is no danger of over-production. With the transportation and refrigeration facilities at present provided, this country could just as well sell butter in the foreign countries. It is being sold now to some extent, though not to as great an extent as would be profitable. Neither is our own country as thoroughly provided with these articles as it should be.

VITAL POINTS IN ECONOMY.

Allow me to briefly mention some of the points which the dairy farmer, or balanced farmer, as you please, should heed:

Commissioner Washburn at this point in his article names the points vital to economy in the production of milk and butter. The crowded condition of KANSAS FARMER makes it necessary to condense these. The first is well bred stock, showing how the cow bred and selected for milk is the most economical producer. The second is the economy in proper and liberal feeding, followed by proper stabling of the cow, the use of labor saving devices in handling feed and manure, and the proper utilization of the manure and skim milk. The commissioner then writes as follows:

A short time ago I received a letter from a city milk man asking my advice regarding the raising of the price of milk. He said, and very properly, that with the present cost of production he could not afford to continue with the present price of milk. One thing is certain, whenever the price of milk or butter is advanced there is a prompt, vigorous and universal howl. Yet there never occurs any complaint when the dairymen reduce the cost of production. If it costs the dairyman 5 cents per quart to produce milk and he is selling it at 6 cents, 83⅓ per cent of the selling price is consumed by the cost of production. If the selling price be raised to 7 cents per quart and the cost of production would remain the same, then only 71 2-5 per cent of the selling price is consumed by production. On the other hand, if the selling price remained at 6 cents and the cost of production be reduced 1 cent, from 5 to 4, then only 66⅔ per cent of the selling price will be consumed by the cost of production; thus we see that reducing the cost of production 1 cent is doubly preferable to raising the price of selling. When I examine the records made by our best dairymen and our best dairy farmers and compare these records with the average, there is such a tremendous gap that I am thoroughly convinced that within the next few years milk and butter will be produced for 60 per cent, and may be 50 per cent, of what it is now costing to produce it. This reduction in the cost of production is going to be brought about by better selection of stock and more rational feeding and the growing at home of most of the feeds fed. The well bred cow is a success; selection of stock is a success; the silo is a success; the manure spreader is a success; the centrifugal hand separator is a success, and farming will be a success whenever and wherever our new conditions are met by methods to fit.



MAID HENRY, PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN, 12 YEARS OLD, OWNED BY KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. IN JANUARY, 1912, SHE GAVE 2,179 POUNDS MILK AND 79 POUNDS BUTTER FAT.

My Ideal of a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Reo the Fifth—My Farewell Car—in every detail marks the best I know. And I've built cars for 25 years. If any man can build a car better he's a better man than I.

To the Men Who Have Faith in Me

Automobile makers say it is simply impossible to give the best in a car for $1,055.

I agree with them.

This price, I believe, can not be continued. Our contracts with dealers provide for advance.

But I promise you this:

Reo the Fifth, while I direct the making, will embody the best of which I am capable, regardless of price or profit.

Men Look to Me

Tens of thousands of men, in the past quarter century, have used cars of my designing.

They have come to have faith in me. They believe that I know.

Reo the Fifth is my finest car, the cap-sheaf of my career. And myriads of men will remember me by it, whatever new cars the Reo plant may bring out.

You who look to me can rest assured that this car marks my limit.

The Final Touch

I have spent 18 months in designing this Farewell Car.

I searched the whole motor car world for ideas for it. In it I embodied the best I had learned from the 23 models which I built before it.

I never before gave such care to a car. Nor has any other man, I think.

Never have I stood for such big margins of safety—never insisted on such careful inspection.

Never before have I gone so far to get the final touch.

Look for Yourself

The lines of the car show its up-to-dateness.

The body is finished with 17 coats. The lamps are enameled. Even under the hood you'll find the engine nickel trimmed.

Note the deep upholstering, made of genuine leather, filled with genuine hair.

Note the car's roominess. Note the big wheels. The car is overtired.

Note the absence of petty economies.

The Parts Which Tell

But the parts which tell in the long run are the hidden parts of a car. Men's final judgment will depend on them.

I use Nickel Steel in the axles and driving shaft, and I make them much larger than necessary. I use Vanadium steel for connections.

Each lot of steel, to make sure of it, is analyzed before I use it.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

The magneto is tested under conditions which very few can stand.

The carburetor is doubly heated, to avoid the troubles due to low-grade gasoline.

Roller bearings are used—Timken and Hyatt—where ball bearings once sufficed. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two are in the fan.

So in every part. All the precautions taught me by experience are employed in this Reo the Fifth.

New Center Control No Side Levers

Then here, for the first time, is a cane-handle control. All the gear shifting is done by slightly moving this lever in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, and one pedal also operates the clutch.

So there are no side levers—there is nothing in the way of the front doors.

This arrangement permits the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits as he should sit, close to the cars he passes and on the up side of the road.

These are conveniences found today in Reo the Fifth alone.

Ask for the Book

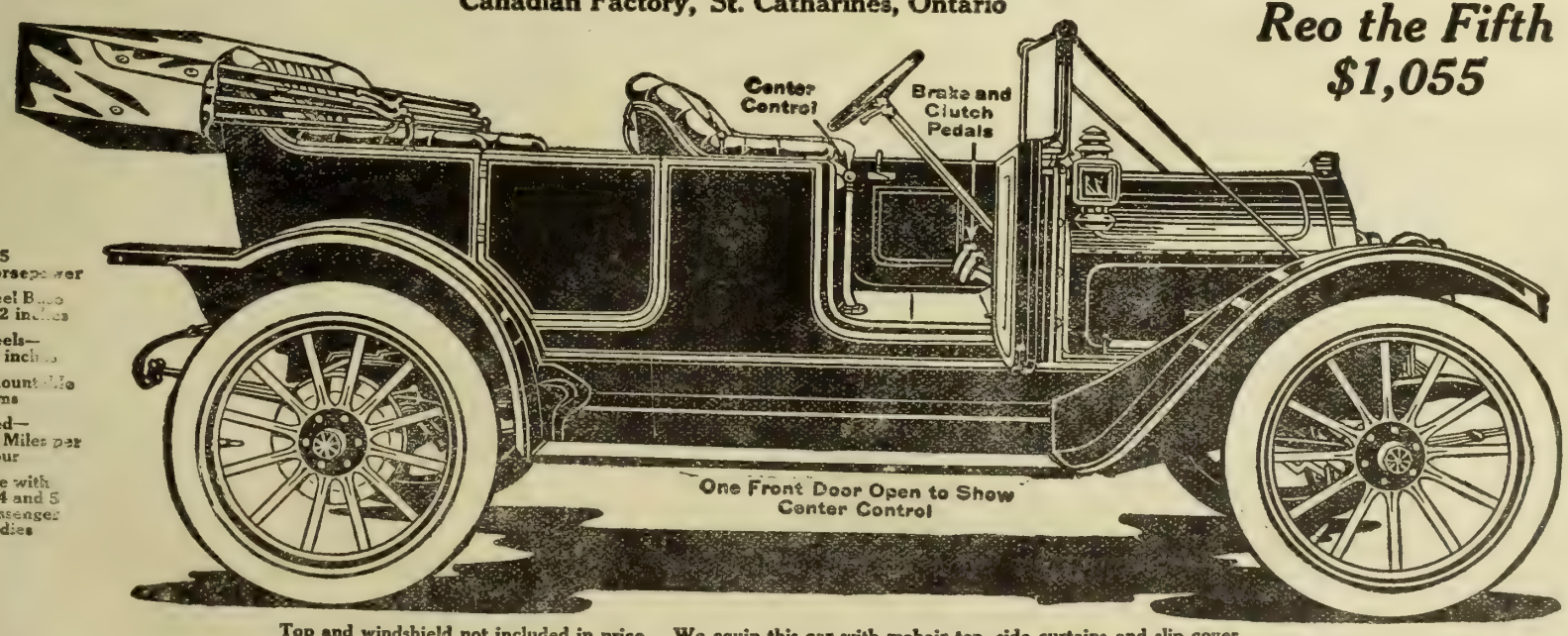
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R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

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Reo the Fifth $1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base 112 inches
Wheels—34 inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

(48)

Three Important Facts

concerning the much-talked-of

United States Tires

The first fact

United States Tires are made as no other tires in the world are made. The co-operative method employed in their manufacture is unique in automobile tire manufacturing.

Here is the method:

In four of the largest and best-equipped tire factories in the world there are at work today four corps of tire specialists, each of which formerly made a brand of tires which ranked among the world's *best* tires —Continental, G & J, Hartford and Morgan & Wright.

Each body of men formerly put into the tire of its particular manufacture enough of quality, enough of strength, enough of actual *wear* to cause the tire to become a *front-rank* tire—a tire that easily competed with all other single-factory tires.

Now—

In the same factories today these same tire specialists are at work building tires not only as good as *they* know how, but—and mark this—as good as their knowledge, *plus the knowledge of three additional corps of tire experts*, can make them.



Or, to put it another way—

It is precisely as if the motorist, desiring an *ideal* tire, should contract with four leading tire manufacturers to build a tire that would actually combine every element of strength and every secret of manufacture known to the four companies.

It is *inconceivable* that such a method of tire manufacturing should not produce a grade of tires that is *distinctly* better than could possibly have been produced by any one of the factories working single-handed.

The second fact

You can buy United States Tires in any *style* you prefer.

Three styles of fastening—Dunlop (straight side), Quick Detachable and Clincher, and six different treads—Plain, Bailey, Nobby, Chain, Type Course and Steel Stud.

If you are convinced that a certain style of fastening or tread can best serve your purpose, you can not only get it in a United States Tire, but—what is even more important—you can get it in a tire made as *only* United States Tires are made.

Thus the motorist who clearly recognizes our claim to his patronage on the basis of *manufacturing methods* is enabled to take advantage of our tires *regardless of personal choice* in the matter of fastening or tread.

The third fact

United States Tires cost no more than you are asked to pay for other kinds.

This opportunity to secure *extra value without extra cost* has naturally appealed to motorists who are wedded to no tire but the most *economical* tire it is possible to buy.

There is every indication that the spring season will witness thousands of motorists putting on one, two or more United States Tires for the *first* time—motorists who are convinced that, *at the same price*, tires made by our co-operative method most certainly *should* give exceptionally large mileage returns for their investment.

Knowing as thoroly as we do what our four-factory method of manufacture means in the production of superior grade tires, **we frankly invite every motorist who, without prejudice, is looking for a *full* return on his tire expenditure, to use United States Tires as either partial or *exclusive* equipment during 1912.**

America's Predominant Tires

at no greater cost than other kinds

SOLD EVERYWHERE

United States Tire Company, New York



Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9

is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only **$11.50**

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

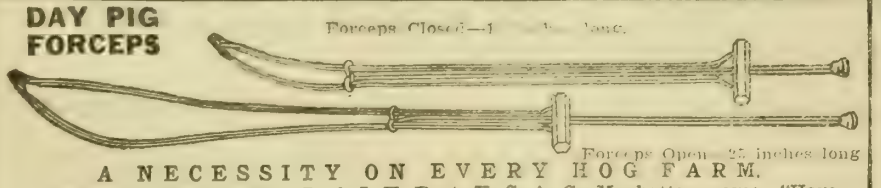
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Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. **Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.**

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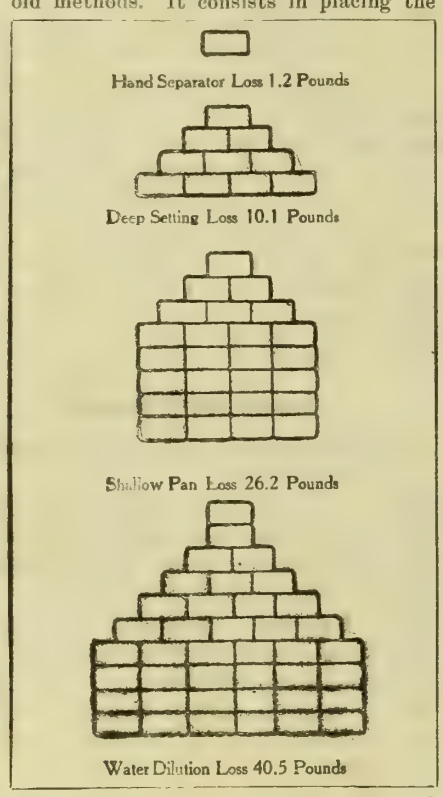
By T. A. LEADLEY

The writer of this article is a student of the Department of Industrial Journalism, Kansas State Agricultural College. The article is a complete review of the best practice in separating cream from milk and of the successful operation of the centrifugal separator, and was written expressly for Kansas Farmer. —Editor.

"Everyone who keeps more than three or four cows should have a cream separator," says James B. Fitch, assistant in dairying at the Kansas Agricultural College. "This fact has been proved time and again until there is no doubt that the cream separator is one of the greatest inventions of importance to the dairy farmer. By the use of the separator the cream is more easily and more thoroughly separated from the milk; the skim milk can be fed to pigs and calves while yet warm, and a great deal of labor and time is saved."

There are three methods of separation that were formerly used for separating the milk from the cream, and are still used to some extent, especialy by persons who keep only one or two cows. These are: The shallow pan method, the deep-setting method and the dilution method.

The shallow pan method is the one that is most commonly practiced of the old methods. It consists in placing the milk in shallow pans, letting it stand for 12 to 24 hours and then skimming the cream off with a ladle. The efficiency of this method depends on how quickly the milk is cooled after coming from the cow and how low a temperature is maintained. In this method, the cream comes in contact with bad odors and is exposed to the air, which increases the danger of contamination, and the skim milk is usually sour by the time the cream is removed.



The deep-setting method is the best of the old methods of creaming. The milk is put in deep shotgun cans and surrounded by cold water. The efficiency of this system depends, as in the former method, upon the temperature of the milk.

The water dilution method consists in diluting milk with water. Machines were sold for this purpose and it was maintained by the agents that they possessed the characteristic features of the hand separator and were much cheaper. However, they were nothing more than tin cans of different capacities in which milk and water were mixed, usually about half and half. The idea was that the cream, being lighter than water, would rise to the top. This method is impracticable and its use means a great loss to the dairyman. Tests carried on by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station show that the water dilution method leaves from .7 to 1.5 per cent of butter fat in the skim milk; the shallow pan method from .4 to .8 per cent, and the deep-setting method from .3 to .5 per cent.

The most efficient method of separating milk is the centrifugal machine, or the hand separator. It was shown, by an experiment performed by the Purdue University Experiment Station, that from one cow for one year, the water dilution method lost 40.5 pounds of butter in the skim milk; the shallow pan method lost 26.2 pounds; the deep-setting method lost 10.1 pounds, and the hand separator lost 1.2 pounds. Besides this saving in butter fat, the hand separator leaves the skim milk in the most ideal condition—sweet and warm—for feeding, and the butter fat is of a better quality. From this it can readily be seen that the agent who declares that a separator will pay for itself in one year is not far wrong. For example: By the water dilution method, 400 pounds of butter would be lost in one year from 10 cows. This, at 25 cents a pound, would be equal to $100. Or, putting it in another way: A farmer who has five cows could sell one, buy a separator, save the feed for one cow and still receive as much from his products as he formerly did from the five cows without a separator.

There are eight of ten standard makes of separators, all of which will give good results if properly handled. Buying a separator is similar to buying some farm implement or an automobile. In a community where one make is used more than any other, people think that is the best kind and consequently they buy that kind. It all depends largely on personal experience. The prices are about the same for all the standard makes of machines.

The best temperature for separating the milk is 85 to 90 degrees Fehrenheit, or about the temperature at which it comes from the cow. It is obvious that the milk should be separated immediately after milking, or it will be necessary to warm it, and this is troublesome and takes time. Milk is usually in its best and healthiest condition when first drawn and any delay in separation adds to the danger of contamination and an increase in the number of bacteria in the milk.

To obtain the most efficient separation, adjust the cream screw to skim between 30 and 35 per cent cream. The richness of the cream depends upon the temperature of the milk, the speed of the bowl, the richness of the milk and the position of the cream screw. Thin cream does not keep so well, and separating very rich cream will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Each machine has a certain speed at which it gives the most efficient separation. In different machines the bowl makes from 7,000 to 14,000 revolutions a minute, while the handle makes from 45 to 60 a minute. A few revolutions of the handle under this limit will make quite a difference in the cream. Considerable butter fat will be left in the skim milk and the cream will be thinner. The machine should be firmly stationed, otherwise the bowl will be thrown out of balance by the vibration, and the effective separation will be impossible.

Separator agents often maintain that cold milk can be separated as well as warm milk, but this is a mistake. A richer cream is obtained if this is done, but more cream is left in the skim milk and there is danger of clogging up the separator.

Another point which the dairyman should not overlook is the care of the separator. Efficient separation and the quality of the cream depend largely upon this. The separator should be thoroughly washed after each operation. If not washed, sediment will collect in the bowl, making an ideal place for the growth of bacteria, and thus becoming a means of contamination for the next lot of milk separated. If the milk and sediment are allowed to dry on the different parts of the bowl, they will be more difficult to wash. The use of a good washing powder is good to clean the separator and in preventing the growth of bacteria. The most important problem for the dairymen of today is the production of clean milk. To do this absolute cleanliness is necessary in keeping the separator in the proper condition, in keeping the milk in a pure atmosphere free from contamination, and in keeping the dairy barn and animals free from filth.

Feeding Skim Milk Calf

(Continued from page 4.)

the skim milk one must make good this deficiency. Grains which contain a high per cent of carbohydrates may be substituted for the butter fat. Corn or Kafir contains a high per cent of this substance, and on account of their low cost in the corn belt they are the logical grains to feed with the skim milk. Many farmers and dairymen make the mistake of feeding oilmeal with skim milk as the only grain ration fed. This mistake is made on account of the idea that some have regarding the composition of oilmeal. Many assume that oilmeal contains a high per cent of oil, which will replace the fat that has been taken out of the milk. Linseed oil meal is valuable for feeding on account of the high content of protein. It does not contain a very high per cent of oil. Oilmeal may be fed in connection with corn, but this is not entirely necessary, and it is very expensive. The corn has invariably given the best results as a supplement to skim milk. When teaching the calf to eat grain it is better to use corn chop. When the calf gets a little older, shelled corn or Kafir may be fed.

Hay should be kept before the calf after it is two weeks old. At this age the calf will begin to nibble at the hay and will soon consume quite a little of it. The eating of hay should be encouraged by keeping nice, clean, bright hay within the reach of the calf at all times. For young calves, mixed or prairie hay is better than alfalfa or clover; the latter are usually too laxative and have a tendency to produce scours. After the calf is two or three months old it will do much better on alfalfa and will eat a great deal more of it than of the mixed hays. If alfalfa cannot be had at this time, good clover or cowpea hay should be fed. If the calf is on pasture it will not be necessary to feed any hay.

Clean, fresh water should be provided for the calf at all times. Many feeders assume that the calf does not need water on account of drinking milk. It will consume a large amount of water even after drinking 15 or 20 pounds of skim milk per day.

The calves should by all means be kept in clean, well lighted and ventilated stables. Where plenty of barn or shed room is at hand the best method for handling the calves is to keep each one in a separate pen. A pen three feet wide, five feet long and three feet high is large enough to accommodate the calf until it is four to six months old. There are many advantages in keeping the calves in this manner. The calves will not suck each other's ears when they get through drinking their milk, and thereby cause the ears to freeze in cold weather, and they can be given more individual attention. They can be fed as individuals, and a case of scours among calves may be located more readily in this manner and a remedy may be applied at once. Where there is less room to be had, the stanchions will usually give the best results. A stanchion made of wood by using the following dimensions will be entirely satisfactory: The stanchion should be made from 3 to 3½ feet high, and 18 to 24 inches from center to center, and neck space should be 4 to 5 inches wide. The stanchion is built in the same manner as the old-style rigid stanchion. The feed manger may be made 12 to 14 inches wide, or wide enough to accommodate the milk pail. The calf should be fastened while it drinks the milk and the grain fed immediately afterward. By the time the calves have eaten the grain they will lose the desire to suck each other's ears. A part of the manger may be used for hay, but the calves should be loosened from the stanchions after they have eaten their grain. The calf pens and stanchions should be built in the south side of the barn where plenty of sunshine and light can be had. There is no disinfectant that will take the place of sunshine. During the summer the calf should have access to the pasture lot, where there is plenty of shade.

Regarding Cow Losing Milk.

Replying to inquiry of Cal Strader, Cowley County: There is no remedy for a cow which loses her milk. Such cows have weak muscles surrounding the end of the teat, and these muscles cannot be strengthened. Sometimes this muscle is cut, with the idea that in healing the muscle will contract. The editor has tried this plan, but without success. This should be done when the cow is dry. The editor has tried coating the end of the teat with glue just after the morning milking and then soaking it off before milking in the evening. This is not worth while. Do our readers have anything to say?

Dairy Breeding Better Than Beef.

I am milking 12 cows, all Jerseys. One-half are pure-bred and half grades. I never have kept daily records of my herd. My cream receipts for 1911 were $481.17 from 11 cows. I sold 1,848 pounds of butter fat.

I began shipping cream eight years ago. My herd at that time was Shorthorns. I have worked into Jerseys by trading the beef animals for Jerseys. My cows now net me about twice as much per cow as when I first began to ship cream and when I milked beef cows.

The receipts for 1911 were not very large, but, considering that the herd was nearly all heifers with first calf, they have done well. They were all fresh in May and June, 1910, and did not come fresh again until September, 1911. Considering the dry season of 1911 I think they did very well. When I had a Shorthorn that was a perfect beef type she gave very little milk.

As to feeding calves, I know how to raise them only by hand. I feed them in stanchions and give a little grain after they are through drinking milk. I give them all the bright hay they will eat. Fall calves do better on milk, grain and hay than spring calves on milk and grass.—J. W. PAGE, Hamilton, Kan.

Thinks Dairying Pays.

I milk Holstein cows and have one registered bull and five heifers, and nineteen half-blood cows and heifers. Heretofore I have raised and milked Herefords, and among them found a few fair milkers for a short time, but I never found one that would hold out, but be dry four to six months.

I have had nothing to feed this winter but alfalfa hay. Have fed no grain of any kind. I believe the cows ought to have had some, but the question is, would they have produced enough more to pay for it? This hay was fed from an outdoor feed rack. Provide feed for cattle outside in fair weather by handling wheat straw, also plenty of wheat straw in milk shed where the milch cows are allowed when muddy outside or when cold or stormy.

I buy no feed at all. I grow and feed alfalfa. Have sold some every year of late, as I reduced my number of cattle by selling off all but half-blood and pure-bred Holsteins.

Calves can be raised in fine shape on skim milk. They should be fed at least three times a day while young; taught to eat grain and hay early; housed comfortably and kept separate by stanchions until their noses are dry after being fed.

I am only a beginner in dairying, and am not yet really started in dairying,



HARRY BARNES' WAY OF DAIRYING.

but I think I can see a safer outcome and greater profit for farmers who will choose a good dairy breed of cattle and pay close attention to his work of caring for them. After a few years they would have an income from the herd that will build a tenement house and pay good wages to the tenant who will lift the hardest burden of care from his shoulder while the fertilization of his fields will be increased year by year. —J. P. ANDERSON, Agenda, Kan.

The subscriber above has no doubt a good start at dairying in so far as his herd is concerned. His idea is to grow all the feed the herd consumes. He is right. The Kansas dairy farmer has no business buying mill feed or other concentrates. It will pay him to feed corn or Kafir chop with alfalfa hay. Alfalfa hay alone furnishes a one-sided ration. The addition of a grain ration as above will give good results. He can grow the grain, too.—EDITOR.



UNCLE SAM: "I am wondering if our national movement for lessening women's work is really progressing."

MILKMAID: "My, yes! We women are talking it up all the time."

UNCLE SAM: "But here I find you turning a cream separator."

MILKMAID: "Not 'a' cream separator, but 'the' cream separator—a 'U. S.'"

UNCLE SAM: "Well?"

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THE FARM



Right now is the time to plan for next winter—particularly so with reference to the seed situation. You have now a good idea of how much of the several kinds of live stock you will have, and consequently should know what calculations to make for feed. It is, of course, to be hoped that those calculations will not miscarry. The safe plan is to plant plenty of acres.

A great many farmers are interested in sweet clover. KANSAS FARMER has printed the letters of a number of Kansans who are growing it. Will others write their experience? By all means grow alfalfa where it will grow. Do not too easily give up the attempt to grow. Where it will grow fairly well we think much more of it than clover, basing our conclusions on what we now know of sweet clover. Our readers will be pleased to hear from those who have had sweet clover experience.

The outlook of 1912 for crops is especially good. The month of March is usually the most trying of the season for wheat, because as a rule the surface soil is dry and the wheat roots are damaged by wind blowing the dirt from the roots. There will be no such trouble this March. The soil will surely be well soaked with water and favorable growing weather will give crops a fine start. Be sure to well prepare the seed bed, use good seed, do good planting and a good job of cultivating, and trust to Providence for the harvest.

While making the crop plans it is a good idea for the farmers of the neighborhood to plan war on the chinch bugs. The results of such a war carried on in Cowley County last year have already been reported in these columns. This is a fight which one farmer alone cannot very successfully undertake. As many farmers in the same neighborhood as possible should take it up. The plan of campaign should be that of burning the grass and weeds and rubbish accumulations along the roadsides, burning grass in draws and ravines, and the rubbisih along the hedge rows. It will pay to burn off the bunches of grass in the wild grass pastures, too. This chinch bug war could have been conducted with greater effect in the fall of the year, but early in the spring is better than not at all.

County and state fair managers are making their plans for next year, and all are looking for good fairs. It appears to us as though the fair business was on the up grade in the state. The fair cannot be successful from an educational standpoint—and that is the only excuse for its existence—unless it has the confidence and patronage of the farmer and local live stock breeder. A good county fair is the best advertisement a community can have. To show the products of the farm offers a good opportunity for the education of everyone who attends. Plan on having something to show at your fair this season—and plan to attend the fair. The farmer is entitled to more recreation than he gets in the fall of the year. See if you can't make a visit to the county and state fair this fall.

Your farm is valuable in proportion to its productiveness, is contiguity to schools and churches, and when located on a good road to a town affording good markets. You can help to make the schools, churches and roads. You can make good markets by patronizing those markets. These are developed as rapidly as the settlement and progress of the community will permit, and the advancing price of land takes cognizance of these. When the price of land reaches a certain point, then its productiveness—the way it has been farmed—is sure to be taken into account. Fortunes have been made in the advance of prices due to the development of the community. On this account many land-owners have regarded themselves as rich. But not one thing has been done by them to make the land yield larger crops—the real measure of value after the limit of community development has been reached. Are you one of those who, owning land, have so farmed it that soon it will actually be worth less per acre than now? If so your present worth is less—or soon will be—than you think.

Catalpas on Waste Land.

James Glover, Bluff City, Kan., writes: The catalpa is particular about the soil it is planted in. Twenty years ago I planted a row around a circle in our park, and now they vary in size from 20 inches in diameter to 5 inches, and some died. The catalpa thrives in a loose, moist soil, and if given that is a rapid grower. There are hundreds of acres of land along draws and creeks now growing scrub brush that with a little work could be planted with catalpas which in a few years would be both useful and ornamental.

Clipping Alfalfa.

This editor has never been in favor of clipping young alfalfa. Our ideas in this regard are the result of our own experience. The reasons advanced for clipping point to the destruction of weeds. If weeds are to be cut, set the mower to clip as few of the alfalfa plants as possible. To do this will probably result in small advantage in weed destruction and so would be practically useless.

There is one unalterable physiological law applying to all plant life. Simply stated, that law is this: That one growth of the plant should not be cut off until the next growth is started. In the case of alfalfa the first stem should not be clipped until the crown starts other shoots. If this law is observed you will delay clipping until shoots from the crown are started, giving the root a chance to become strong at once, and will be better able to withstand adverse climatic conditions.

Information Regarding Silos.

B. D. S., Quincy, Kan., wants to know where he can get information regarding silos. If he will write KANSAS FARMER silo advertisers he will be able to get all the information obtainable regarding their kind of silo. He will get information regarding cement silos from the Kansas Agricultural College. His inquiry as to whether corn or Kafir will make the best silage is answered in our reply to R. E. D., Olathe, Kan., in this issue. On the uplands around Quincy it is our idea that Kafir was the most sure crop and in all probability the most productive. For general information regarding all phases of the growing, feeding and putting up of silage, our subscriber can do no better than to read KANSAS FARMER. We will answer any specific question he might ask. KANSAS FARMER is answering more silo and silage questions than any other paper west of the Mississippi river.

Top Notcher Corn Growers' Club.

KANSAS FARMER is glad to know that the statewide organization of corn clubs being organized by J. H. Miller, director of Agricultural College Extension, is succeeding, as is shown by this letter:

"The Top Notcher Corn Growers' Club is gaining many members, and is exciting much interest among men and boys, to say nothing of a few girls. The banks of the state are giving much assistance in organizing the clubs. One bank at Alma has offered a prize of $100 for the best and largest yield of corn for one acre next summer. Many banks have put in their windows specimen seed corn testers to encourage farmers in their use. The larger merchants are helping, also, in this work.

"The purpose of the clubs is to increase the yield of corn in Kansas. This, of course, means better cultivation, and better cultivation means fewer corn pests. The membership card binds the applicant to 'set aside five contiguous acres on my farm to which I will give special attention with a view to getting the largest possible yield this year. I agree to keep careful cost and date record of all work and report the same with a record of the yield, attested by two neighbors, to the farmers' institute of my district and to the extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural College before December 1, 1912'."



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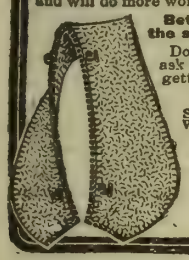
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Corn vs. Kafir for Silage.

R. E. B., Olathe, Kan., experienced trouble last fall in filling his silo because when corn was ready to cut it rained for a week or 10 days and the ground became so soft he could not run a corn binder. This year he contemplates planting Kafir, milo or sorghum, saying that either will remain green until it can be cut, and asks which he should plant.

It is not at all likely that next year our subscriber will be troubled with wet weather as last. Our late rains were last year unusually heavy. If corn had matured last fall as usual the silos would have been filled before the rains came. Our reader, located as he is in a corn country, is not justified in changing on the account named from corn to the other crops for silage. Neither of the three will make as good silage as good corn. Kafir will make better silage than milo or sorghum; the last two will rank in the order named. In those sections where corn is not a sure crop—even with a moderate growth of ears—either of the other three—Kafir preferably—should be given the preference for silage and grain.

If Kafir or milo are to be used for silage, plant to mature as much grain as possible. The more grain in silage the better. Neither crop should be cut before reaching maturity, unless it is burning badly from hot or dry weather. To cut too green produces very sour silage, which is not relished by stock, and the immature plant does not have the feeding value of the more mature. The same remark applies to corn. Corn for silage is not cut so green as formerly. A silo user of experience recently told the editor that he would take his chances on corn becoming too ripe in preference to cutting too green.

Keep in mind that well eared corn makes the best silage and Kafir, milo and sorghum rank in the order named.

Another View of Farming.

The locality in which one lives would have a great deal to do with the different views as to small farms and renting.

In this (Beaver county, Okla.), renting is almost unknown. Practically all farmers own their farms, and but few farms are under 160 acres. Prices have advanced from $300 to $500 per 160 acres to $1,500 to $5,000.

Under these circumstances, farmers



Sanitary milk pail. This pail was used for years by the designer in a herd of 125 cows, the milk from which was sold in the city and the best keeping qualities required. The top can be soldered on a common milk pail by any tinsmith. This pail is cheap, easily cleaned and effective.

here are not in favor of 40-acre farms, or in renting, for owners of small farms in other states can sell and buy a much larger farm here. Renters who have a small sum of ready money can also buy good farms.

I see one of your writers asks where "The little old shoemaker, wagon maker, weaver, etc., have gone?"

We have our pro rata of his "shoe makers and wagon makers" living on farms of their own, also people from the packing houses; in fact, nearly all trades and vocations are represented on farms in this county, and they have a home—a home of which they have sole control, and are their own boss. They can plant any crop they desire, and can take a vacation without asking the consent of other parties. In fact, they are independent, and they can not be under a rental system.

There are localities where a 40-acre farm will make a good living and will be all one man can handle, and where such is the case it would be well to stay with it, as if a man is doing well, it is much better to leave well enough alone. —CHARLES N. BIRDSALL, Madison, Okla.



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WHY FARM on high-priced, worn-out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in *Manitoba*, *Saskatchewan* and *Alberta*, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? In many parts of the United States you have to spend as much money to fertilize an acre of your farm, as a fresh, rich, virgin acre will cost you in Western Canada. The first prize of $1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show—farmers on our low-priced lands won first, second and third prizes for wheat in competition with the world.

Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect health, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most—many farmers have paid for their farms with one crop—where it does not take a lifetime of drudgery to make a competence and where energetic efforts bring riches quickly.

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The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising—in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune. Magnificent soil, good climate, good markets, excellent schools, good government, all are awaiting you in Western Canada; and a great Railway Company whose interest it is to help you to succeed, is offering you the pick of the best. *The best land is being taken first.* Don't wait. Ask for our handsome illustrated books and maps, with full information, free. Write and investigate this great proposition today. Address

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It shows the ear-marks of strength and refinement common to Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring. And it has the added advantage of an extra-good blue serge—such as usually goes only into clothes at much higher prices.

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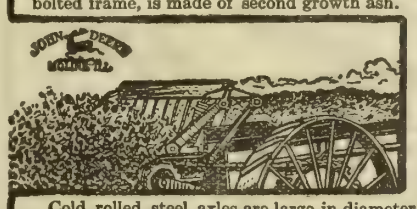
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An I H C Manure Spreader a Necessity on Every Farm

IF you expect to continue farming and raise a paying crop every good year, you must arrange to return to the soil the plant food taken from it by growing crops. Neglect is bound to decrease the productivity of your farm, and, in the end, to ruin it. When a farm is once run down it takes years of slow, careful upbuilding to bring it back to its original fertility.

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I H C Manure Spreaders

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will spread manure as it should be spread; in an even coat all over the field, light or heavy as may be needed, and pulverized so that the plant food elements in it combine with the soil.

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I H C Spreaders are made in different styles and sizes, for use in orchards, vineyards and gardens, on small and large farms. The I H C local dealer will show you the machine best adapted to your needs. See him for catalogues and full information, or, write



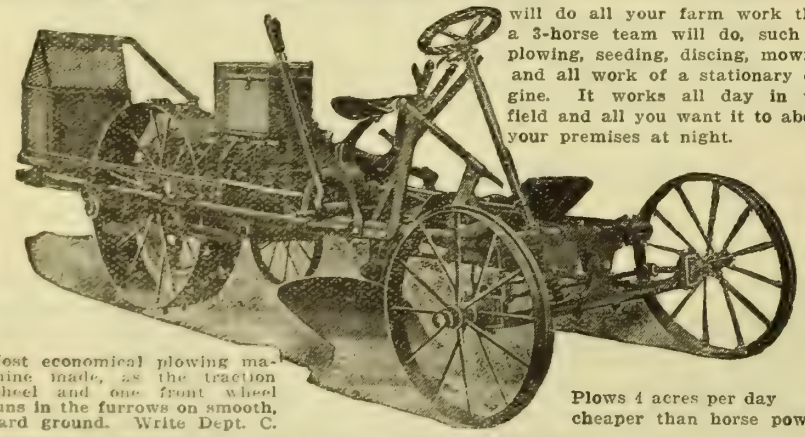
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U. S. A.

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will do all your farm work that a 3-horse team will do, such as plowing, seeding, discing, mowing and all work of a stationary engine. It works all day in the field and all you want it to about your premises at night.



Most economical plowing machine made, as the traction wheel and one front wheel runs in the furrows on smooth, hard ground. Write Dept. C.

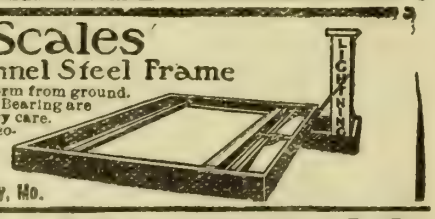
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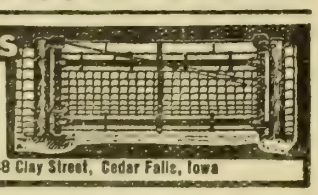
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LIVE STOCK



Make the hog crates with a door at each end. It is hard to get a hog to do as you wish, and especially to back out.

A jug filled with warm water and covered with a gunny sack is a mighty comfortable thing for new-born pigs to snuggle up to in the changeable weather of farrowing time.

Cut out the corn at farrowing time and feed alfalfa or some other nitrogenous feed. For a few weeks before and after farrowing the sow would be better off without corn. She needs more nitrogenous feeds until the pigs are weaned.

Low grade tankage, or that which contains only 40 to 45 per cent of protein, is frequently not relished by hogs, while the high grade, or that containing 60 per cent of protein, is readily eaten. The grade should be marked on the sack, and generally is. The best is much the cheapest.

Flat feet in horses are often caused by allowing the shoes to remain on too long. A shoe for a flat-footed horse should be wide in the web and concaved well so as not to touch the sole of the foot. Put a good piece of sole leather beneath the shoe and apply some good horse ointment.

As pork is the cheapest meat and as there is a serious shortage of hogs throughout the eastern states as well as in the corn belt, Chicago has been called upon to supply large numbers of prime hogs for eastern packing centers. Illinois is very short of hogs, but Iowa is still shipping. The demand in Kansas will be strong and the wise man is he who buys his brood sows early.

Where the first cutting can be cured properly it will not pay to put alfalfa into the silo, as it will not be greatly improved in this manner as a feed. But where the weather conditions are adverse or where silage is needed for summer feed an excellent place for the first crop of alfalfa is in the silo. It makes excellent silage, and quite a number of breeders are planning to care for their first crops this way.

Good live stock is the best possible solution of the question as to why the boys leave the farm. It does not now occur to us that we ever knew of the sons of a successful breeder of pure-bred live stock who showed any strong desire to leave the farm. A boy will stay where his interest is, and nothing can so increase and fix this interest as the handling of pure-bred stock.

The use of barnyard manure causes the soil to hunger for phosphorus, because such manure contains very little phosphorus and because the soil acids developed by the humus from it tends to unlock the soil phosphorus already in the soil. For these reasons the application of ground phosphate rock or acid phosphate is very valuable on old land. The main thing is to get the manure onto the land and have the stock with which to produce it.

Nine parts of corn and one part of tankage makes the best and cheapest ration for growing shoats, and will operate to reduce the amount of corn consumed for each pound of gain when compared with a ration of corn only. Experiments show that it requires about 530 pounds of corn alone to make 100 pounds of gain, while the corn and tankage ration requires only 420 pounds of corn to 100 pounds of gain.

Iowa Station Worm Remedy for Hogs.

The animal husbandry department of the Iowa Experiment Station informs us that the following worm remedy has been used with excellent success: Santonine, 2½ grains; areca nut, 1 dram; calomel, ½ grain; sodium bicarbonate, ½ dram. This is a dose for a 100-pound pig. It is given in a thin slop on an empty stomach. Feed should be withheld at least 18 hours before giving the mixture. It is recommended that the dose be repeated in eight or ten days, to be sure that all worms are expelled.

An Iowa Sow Ration.

The Iowa Experiment Station is using a ration for brood sows and sucking pigs that is made up of 70 pounds corn meal, 10 pounds middlings, 10 pounds of 60 per cent meat meal or tankage, 5 pounds bran, 2 pounds oil meal, 1 pound feeding quality bone flour, 1 pound limestone dust, and 1 pound salt. These feeds are thoroughly mixed and given in a thick slop, the aim being to feed just enough to enable the sow to produce enough milk for her pigs.

This ration looks like an old fashioned doctor's prescription—a little of everything—but there is a reason for it. In the first place, it has proved to be the best and cheapest combination of feeds for the purpose, and in the second place it produces results.

It is well understood that the sow must have flesh and bone-forming feed or the pigs will not have. The tankage, bone flour and limestone dust are added to supply these elements which are not present in sufficient quantities in the others.

Berkshire Association Trophy.

The American Berkshire Association, for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the state fairs of 1912, offers a solid silver trophy (value $50) to the owner of the best herd of Berkshires, consisting of a boar and three sows under one year, at each state fair that provides a separate classification for Berkshires. Animals farrowed after September 1, 1911, will be considered eligible to compete for the prize.

Conditions—First: Upon the acceptance of this offer by the State Fair Association the announcement can be made.

Second—That the boars and sows competing for the above prizes must be registered in the Record of this Association at time of entry, and there must be three or more exhibitors. Exhibitors must produce, for the examination of the superintendent of the swine department of the fair, a certificate of ownership from the American Berkshire Association, showing that each animal was bred and has been owned by him at least ten days before the opening of the fair at which shown.

Third—That the animals competing for the above premium must be bred and shown by an exhibitor of the state in which the fair is held, and no animal will be entitled to compete in more than one contest for the American Berkshire Association trophy.

Fourth—That the entries for the premium herein offered must be made with the secretary of the American Berkshire Association at least ten days prior to the opening of the fair, and that entries must also be made with the secretary of the fair association at the time entries are made in the regular classes.

Fifth—The awarding of the above prize shall be made by the regular judge in the Berkshire classes, or some one selected by the fair association, and such award shall be certified to the American Berkshire Association by the secretary of the fair association.

Sixth—Upon receipt of the certificate of award, giving the names and numbers of the animals, the trophy will be suitably engraved and shipped to the successful exhibitor.

Seventh—Reports of awards must be filed for the above prize with the secretary of the American Berkshire Association at Springfield, Ill., prior to December 31, 1912.

Secretary Frank S. Springer of Springfeld, Ill., announces a silver trophy, valued at $50, for the best young herd exhibited at each state fair. Two Berkshire pigs will be given as a second prize in each state boys' corn contest, and prizes of $15, $10 and $5 are offered for the best photographs of Berkshires; $25, $15 and $10 for the best advertisement of Berkshires which may be used by the Association, and $50, $25 and $10 for the best original essays on "Berkshires on the Farm, in the Show Ring and on the Block." Get busy, boys.



No other barn Door Hanger on the market positively and permanently overcomes all the troubles of clogging by either **birds in summer or by snow and ice in winter.** There's no opening in the **Louden Hanger,** except a narrow slit. Made of one solid piece of steel pressed into shape. Is rust-proof; will last a life time.

Louden's Bird Proof Hanger

is the **only one on the market** having **flexible track** which prevents gathering of trash between track and barn.

If you are going to build a new barn or need new hangers for the old one, get the hanger that never balks, always easy to operate.

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All about the "PERFECT COW" may be learned by writing to

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Send me two 2c stamps and I'll send you 10 beautiful Easter Post Cards and tell you about my **big** SURPRISE.

E. T. MEREDITH, 47 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa

How to Sell Pigs.

The pure-bred swine business is much more complicated than is generally believed by those not engaged in it. In the first place, the breeder must educate himself as to quality, type and blood lines. Then he must know something of nature's laws, which are involved not only in the reproduction of animals like their parents but in their variation from them. Then comes the whole question of feeding, not only for results but for economy as well; and, lastly, there comes the question of selling, which is not exceeded in importance by any of the others.

Breeding stock should be selected as nearly approaching the ideal as possible and, if this be done, the animals will be much alike. When this is the case it is possible to so mate them that the faults of one may be corrected in the offspring by the strong points in the other. If the animals are not alike and an attempt is made to correct faults in this manner, the result will be confusion worse confounded.

Good hogs are the product of good feed as well as of good blood, and the time is here when the farmer and breeder must learn that corn alone is not a good hog feed. The susceptibility of our hogs to disease is due, in large part, to too much corn. Bone and muscle forming feeds are necessary in young pigs, and corn does not contain these in a sufficient amount. Corn and alfalfa will make bone, muscle and growth as no other feeds will do at the same cost.

In selling, the first thing to do is to have something to sell. By this, I mean something that is valued and wanted by a good many people and for which there is always a demand. This spells quality, and spells it loud. If you have extra good pigs they will go a long way towards selling themselves. Their appearance, together with the known record of their ancestors, will incite a desire to buy on the part of those who see them.

When the breeder has reached the point where he produces extra good pigs he will find that there are always a few that are not so good. No breeder but has some poor pigs, and these he should at once consign to the fattening pen. Do not be tempted, under any consideration, to sell an inferior animal for breeding purposes. It will result in disappointment to both parties. Sell for breeders only such animals as you would be willing to keep in your own herd. The great object of the breeder is the improvement of the breed, and when he sells an inferior animal he makes a stab at his own business.

If you can succeed in raising good hogs and offer for sale only those which are good, you will have no trouble in selling them when this becomes known. But you must have buyers, and the cheapest, quickest and easiest way to get buyers is to advertise in your favorite farm paper. KANSAS FARMER has letters every day from swine breeders who have won success in producing good hogs and in selling them. Some write that the letters keep coming after they have stopped advertising, and others that they dare not name a price on what they have left for their own use. Advertising is just as necessary in the pure-bred swine business as is blood, type and feed, but it should be done judiciously. A farm paper of standing and reputation will carry your message to thousands of possible buyers each week and give you the opportunity to name your own price. If you sell at public sale, the buyer fixes the price, though you sell a larger number at once.

Always guarantee your description of the hogs you have to offer, and always fix your prices so as to pay you well for the extra knowledge and ability you have acquired, the extra quality of the hogs you have to sell and the extra care you give them. If you will do these things, the way to success, and even competence, is open before you, and the columns of KANSAS FARMER can bring the buyers and a reputation.

Dairying Without Pasture.

The following letter written Hoard's Dairyman and the answer of that paper thereto so completely confirm statements made in KANSAS FARMER that we cannot refrain from printing. There are dozens of Kansas farmers intent upon the same thing as the Michigan man, and this from so great an authority as Governor Hoard should enable them to more clearly see their way:

I own an eighty-acre farm of moderately sandy loam. The land is all tillable and there is no suitable place for a permanent pasture. I am planning to build up a small herd of Holsteins, and I would like your opinion as to the practicability of conducting a small dairy without the use of pasture. I have a silo and am expecting to sow Canada peas and oats next spring for green feed. My silo is large enough for ten cows for, say, ten months. I can get good pasture by renting, but it is about 1½ miles from my farm. Do you consider that too far to drive cattle each day and would it be wise to do so considering the loss of manure? I understand a great many good dairymen are getting along now without the use of pastures at all. Would also appreciate what you can tell me with reference to cowpeas for hay as a substitute for clover.—E. L. S., Paw Paw, Mich.

There is no question whatever that when properly conducted a herd of cows can be made to yield more profit without pasture than with, unless the ground devoted to pasture is not valuable for tillage. Rather than enter into a lengthy discussion of the methods employed in caring for a herd of cows without pasture, we recommend this inquirer and others interested in the subject to send to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington for a copy of



DAIRYING NEAR COLBY, KANSAS.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 242, which enters more into detail than it is possible to do in a newspaper article.

We may say, however, in passing, that in our judgment it would not pay to drive cows a mile and a half back and forth to pasture, but provision should be made for silage, for soiling crops and for dry roughage, with perhaps a small lot to give the cows a little exercise and the benefit of the open air, and the raising or purchasing of supplemental concentrates will carry the herd of cows through the year very successfully indeed.

It is very doubtful in our judgment whether cowpeas can be successfully raised in Michigan to take the place of clover and alfalfa. If the clover does not flourish, alfalfa would not, and the indications are that the land needed a good dressing with ground limestone or marl. A plentiful application of either will undoubtedly suffice to secure a good catch or growth of either clover or alfalfa, and these would be more certain crops in our judgment in Michigan than cowpeas, and much more easily handled.

Dairy Cow Furnishes Market.

The hog, the fat steer and the dairy cow can be regarded as mediums through which are marketed such part of the farm crops as they consume. The reason we fatten the hog or the steer is because we feel that each will convert feed into more money than the feed would bring if sold at the elevator. Dairying in Kansas has not yet reached the point where we consider the dairy cow a market medium to the same extent as the fat hog or fat steer. Yet many farmers do feed the cow for a more profitable market for their grains. The cow, to be sure, eats a large quantity of roughage which has no market value, but in many instances she eats grains which have a cash value. Why not have a cow which will convert all the good feed she will eat into money at the greatest profit? On this point Professor Fraser of the Illinois College of Agriculture in his address before the Michigan Dairymen's Association, put the question concretely in the following paragraph:

"With the grain farmer the grain elevator is the marketing place for his products, but the dairy farmer markets his product through the cow. If there were several available grain elevators in the community, some of which paid twice as much for the products grown upon the farm as the others, the grain farmer would not be long in finding it out and market his products where they would bring the highest price. But the dairy farmer continues to market the product of his farm through cows of varying capacity, so far as a profitable return is concerned. Yet the production of individual cows in the dairy herd, and the average production of the herd, as affected by its individuals, is of just as much importance to the dairy farmer as is the best market to the grain farmer."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



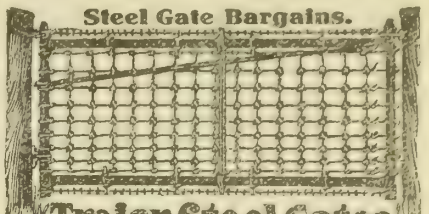
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Built of heavy weight, brazed seam, High Carbon Steel Tubing. Heavy close mesh. Galvanized tighteners. Easily adjusted to swing over snow, sort stock, etc. Don't waste time and money with ordinary gates. Use TroJan gates and do away with gate troubles.

Our $10,000 Bond Guarantees you entire satisfaction or your money back. No other gates like these. Made right—look right and work right. Price within reach of all. $4.95 and up. Big folder fully illustrated and giving complete description and prices free on request.

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I've got special free gate proposition for one farmer in each community who will help introduce my TroJan Gates. You can do it easily. Send post card now for full particulars.
W. K. Voorhees.

Cramer's Dairy Hints

No breeder should register a bull calf that is not fit to head a herd.

Fifty dollar bulls are like lottery tickets; they may prove good, but life is too short to take the chance.

No old time successful breeder ever buys a $50 bull to head a herd.

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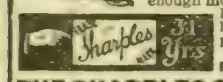
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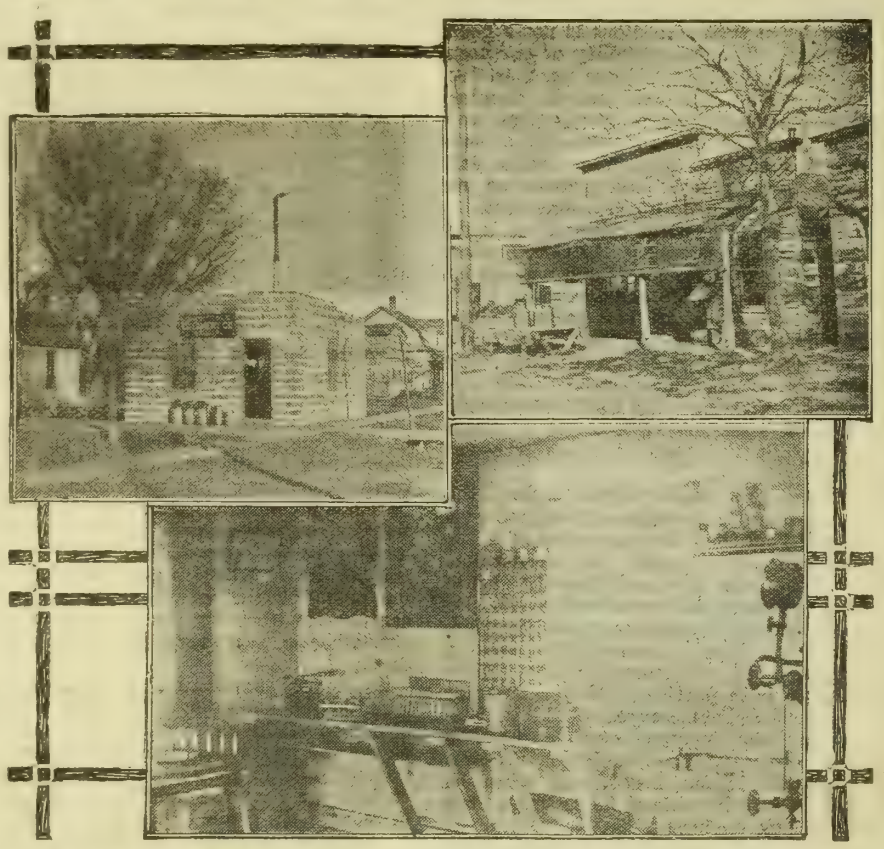
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KANSAS DAIRY LAW

Stimulates Development of Thirty Million Dollar Cream Industry.—By State Dairy Commissioner D. S. Burch

There is perhaps a popular sentiment abroad in the state, especially in those sections where violators of the dairy law have been brought to justice, that the officers of the State Dairy Commission lie awake nights planning to secure evidence which will result in the arrest and prosecution of every milkman, dairyman and proprietor of dairy establishments. Such a perverted interpretation of the purpose of the state dairy law should at once be dismissed and everyone having feelings bordering on this construction is cordially invited to call at my office to secure first-hand information concerning the work of stimulating greater interest in dairying in Kansas and how it is being done.

The purpose of the state dairy law and of the office of state dairy commissioner which was created by the dairy law, is first and principally to make Kansas a safe state in which to engage in dairying without fear of being put out of business or being discriminated against by dishonest or lawless persons or competition. Dishonest persons generally congregate in places where the chances for punishment are the least, or where the punishment is the lightest. If you bought a farm a few miles from town and went into the business of selling high grade milk for seven cents a quart, only to learn after you were nicely started that your neighbor was watering his milk and by selling it at five cents a quart was taking away all your customers, what would you do if you had no state dairy law or dairy commissioner to whom you could at once appeal? You would be forced out of business, together with thousands of other honest dairymen; the public would be getting watered milk; a considerable percentage of babies would starve to death; our population might be somewhat decreased, and unless something was done, and done promptly, Kansas would soon be off the map not only as far as dairying is concerned, but in other respects as well.



MODERN CREAM RECEIVING STATION. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR, AND THE KIND WHICH HAS REPLACED THE OLD-STYLE IN UPPER LEFT-HAND CORNER SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE KANSAS DAIRY LAW.

HOW DAIRY LAW PROTECTS FARMER.

But thanks to the legislature of 1908-1909, Kansas has a dairy law, and a good one. To be sure, the developments of the past three years show that in a few respects it is not complete, and some detrimental practices cannot be controlled, but in all the big things, in all the principal lines of development, the law is excellently framed and offenders have been able to find very few loopholes through which they can escape. The very few that have escaped have found the sides of the loophole so rough and so full of nails pointing the wrong way that they have been too busy wondering how they ever got through to repeat their offense.

The provisions of the dairy law may for convenience be grouped into two classes. The first includes those regulations bearing on the health of cows, milkers, and those who handle the milk or its products. This class of regulations deals entirely with the healthfulness of dairy products and the transmission of disease. The second class of regulations deals with the commercial side of the business and contains the various safeguards against fraud and dishonest competition. The former class is the more vital, but less tangible, and since my indulgent readers are doubtless accustomed to think more in terms of dollars and cents than in terms of bacteria and vital statistics, we shall for the time being consider how the dairy law affects the farmer financially.

A section of the dairy law requires that every person who buys milk or cream on the basis of the amount of butter fat it contains must pass an examination to sample and test these products and as a recognition of ability as shown in the examination, such person is granted a state permit. The testing of dairy products calls for considerable skill and experience, and without some means of determining who is qualified for this work the buying and selling of cream on the basis of its test would be mere guesswork, as it was before the dairy law went into effect. Our records for 1911, though not quite completed, indicate that close to $30,000,000 were paid to Kansas farmers last year for cream alone, and practically all of this money changed hands on the basis of the Babcock test operated by men holding state permits.

No doubt, in all this volume of business, some mistakes were made, but there were not many of serious enough nature to affect either the prosperity of the creamery receiving the cream or the dairyman selling it, at least not to the extent of the case of watering milk previously cited. Out of more than 2,000 cream buyers, several score have recently been found to be either careless or dishonest. The latter class have been put out of the cream business, and those in the former have either followed the same course or mended their ways.

The accurate testing of cream has had its inevitable effect on butter fat prices by cutting down the shortage of cream shipments received by the creameries. No business can afford to pay more for its raw material than it receives for its finished product. Naturally when shortages averaged more than five per cent, as they did before the enactment of the dairy law, butter fat prices were forced down. A five per cent shortage means that the creamery paid in full for 100 pounds of butter fat at a receiving station, but found that when this same cream arrived at the churning plant it

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More interest is being given in Kansas on increasing the yield per acre than ever before. Write for "Hints on Farm Drainage," sent free by

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contained only 95 pounds of fat. Cream buyers must now test accurately and are not allowed a variation of more than one per cent either way. Thus the creamery also receives protection to which it is entitled and which makes possible a higher plane of prices due to the elimination of a direct and serious loss. With these conditions existing, the farmer who now milks three or four cows may safely double his milking herd, for he is assured that he will receive what is rightly due him when he sells his products. I believe the day is not far distant when cream will be graded as well as tested, and the dairyman who, by proper care and delivery, offers for sale a can of good cream, will not see it mixed with inferior grades as is now commonly done. Instead he will see it put into a can marked "first grade" and will receive at least two cents more for it per pound of butter fat than is paid for the inferior cream. When this time comes, the quality of Kansas butter will rapidly advance and butter fat prices will advance in unison.

The time is already here, as far as over a thousand dairymen delivering cream to six different towns are concerned; and by the way, about four-fifths of them delivered first-grade cream last month and received the first-grade price. But that part of the work of the dairy commission is still young and will be more interesting when the year is over and the results can be compared with those of 1911 when cream was quietly graded to see of what quality it was (with no difference in price) and only one-fifth was found to be first-grade.

Well within the memory of those who have followed the dairy industry of Kansas through the past 25 years of its development have been the tactics of the professional creamery promoter. I need not describe how a well dressed, loquacious gentleman would interest a hundred or more well-to-do farmers and country merchants in a creamery enterprise, take their notes, give them a creamery larger than they needed and filled with cheap machinery, and then devote the rest of his time to collecting the notes as they matured.

Sometimes the creamery enterprise made satisfactory headway, but it usually flickered and snuffed out. The reasons were obvious. First, there wasn't enough milk or cream in most cases to support the creamery. It requires the product of at least 400 good cows the year around. Second, all of the sentiment in favor of the creamery had been supplied by the stranger who had an ax to grind, and when he was gone those who had given their notes soon learned that there wasn't much sentiment in turning the grindstone. Third, very few communities were fortunate enough to have a well qualified butter maker or creamery manager, and they did not know where to find one.

The last creamery promoter I saw in this state came to my office several months ago and wanted my O. K. to his proposition of building a $7,000 creamery at Zurich. The people at Zurich had written me about him and that is probably why he came. In five minutes he admitted that a $5,000 creamery would be plenty large enough, but apparently that did not admit of a large enough bonus for him, so he left. At that time there was not sufficient cream tributary to Zurich to justify the establishment of a creamery, and the local committee was advised to wait a little longer till the dairy business was better developed, and then put up their own plant and finance the proposition themselves.

If there are any creamery promoters now in the state, which is doubtful, the reader will confer a favor by reporting their whereabouts.

A result of the enactment and enforcement of the dairy law has been the removal of cream receiving rooms from places where oils, hides, eggs, vegetables and other places where strongly flavored articles are kept. Cream is now required to be handled in a clean and sanitary manner. The cream sampler, cans and everything with which the cream comes in contact, including the air, must be clean and without an objectionable odor. Great credit for the pioneer work in this campaign is due former Commissioner D. M. Wilson, who made the sanitary condition of all dairy establishments a very conspicuous and prominent part of his work.

The wholesale cleaning up of cream stations and their removal from contaminating influences has had a beneficial effect on the quality of butter, as well as being an education to many who failed to appreciate the readiness with which dairy products take up odors.

In co-operation with health officers and local authorities, considerable assistance has been given the citizens of several of the larger cities of the state in recognizing for themselves the danger that lurks in the milk can or in the cow suspected to be unhealthy. Ordinances drafted especially for local conditions have been presented, and the various tests for the purity of dairy products explained. In most cases the local authorities have put their shoulders to their own wheel and have kept it moving themselves, for the scope of the state dairy law prevents the concentration of effort on the part of the state men in any particular locality to the exclusion of others.

A glance at the fifteen-page pamphlet in which the dairy law is printed for general distribution shows the extent of the work to be such as to require a force of at least twenty men if the public is to be adequately protected by the state. Hundreds of people die every year from disorders brought about by unclean milk. Some of this unclean milk has been bought, and much of it has been produced right in the home dairy, which has never been inspected and proper instruction given to make it safe. A million dollars is lost to the dairymen of the state every year because of the poor quality of the average cream and the butter it makes. Another million is lost by milking unprofitable cows, and so we might proceed. Various agencies for good are at work, but there should be some recognized head, and that head should be a state office working with the various agencies for the common good.

The present appropriation of $7,500 for this office permits the appointment of only five persons, the commissioner, deputy, and an office force of three, to take charge of record work, examinations, statistics and correspondence amounting to over 500 letters a month. Office maintenance, printing, postage, apparatus and traveling expenses of deputy and commissioner indicate that the purpose of the office is efficiency in behalf of the state, and that the people who pay the taxes are not [illegible] chair-warmers or an office [illegible] name only. Still, as long as there are only 24 hours in a day, and as long as trains run not more than 40 miles an hour and only twice a day, two state officers cannot cover the state like a force of twenty. The public is entitled to more protection, to more assistance, and to more expert advice on dairy matters than it is getting, but it must provide the means by which this service may be had. Fines resulting from prosecutions under the dairy law are diverted to the general school fund.

Problems will arise in the future which will require prompt action. The enactment of better oleomargarine and ice cream laws, fair but stringent; the regulation of cut-throat competition and the encouragement of clean competition must all come in time. To this end the co-operation of all is invited. Let us make Kansas a place where all honest men may prosper in the various lines of dairying to which they lean; let us make it a place where dishonest men will not thrive, and while we are building up and after we have built up a great dairy industry let us protect it with suitable laws and provide means for their enforcement. It has been said that we have too many laws. True, there are too many for those who seek to evade them, but like fences on the farm, the more the better, and the tighter they are the more the farm is worth and the better protected we are from those to whom fences are annoying obstructions.

Our subscriber, Henry Bartels, Tobias, Neb., writes of the value of the silo in dairying. He says: "The silo has done more for me than I ever expected. My milch cows have just doubled my cream checks. I have kept records for the last three years. The month of January, 1911, my cream check was $51.50; for the month just closed it was $150.25. Now, figuring the same price which I received January, 1911, per pound for butter fat for 1912 and milking the same number of cows, I still find that I received $99.84—$48.34 in favor of feeding corn silage, saying nothing about how much cheaper the production is and the thirty head of cattle I am feeding outside the milch cows."

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200,000 Users—127 Makers Adopt Them

No-Rim-Cut tires have been tested, probably, on 200,000 cars. And this flood-like demand is the result of that testing.

For the year 1912, 127 leading motor car makers have contracted for Goodyear tires.

That means the reign of a new-type tire—a tire that cuts tire bills in two.

It means that men who know, want tires that can't rim-cut. They want oversize tires, to save the blow-outs due to overloading.

They want hookless tires. And they want tires which embody the final results of 13 years spent in perfecting them.

They get all these features in No-Rim-Cut tires. Yet they cost no more than other standard tires.

So these 200,000 demand these tires, as you will when you know.

Old-Type Tires

The old-type tires which No-Rim-Cuts are displacing are known as clincher tires.

They have hooks on the base, which hook into the rim flange.

When the tire is not kept fully inflated, or run flat, the rim flanges cut it. Such tires are often ruined in a single block.

No-Rim-Cut tires have no hooks on the base. Yet they fit any standard rim. These tires make rim-cutting forever impossible, as a glance at the tires will show you.

And they are twice as easy to detach as old-type clincher tires.

Average Saving 48 Per Cent

Statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

No-Rim-Cut tires forever end that worry and expense.

Then No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent greater carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Thus we figure 48 per cent. It varies, of course, with proper use or abuse. Your cost for tire upkeep depends somewhat on you.

But this saving of rim cutting, plus the added size, will cut the average tire upkeep in two. And tens of thousands have proved it.

No Extra Price

No-Rim-Cut tires now cost no more than other standard tires. They used to cost one-fifth extra.

Think what that means.

Tires which can't rim-cut cost the same as tires that do. Oversize tires cost the same as skimpy tires.

You are offered your choice at an equal price. Which tire will you take?

We Control Them

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this new type.

Three flat bands of 126 braided wires are vulcanized into the tire base.

Other devices are employed to make a hookless tire, but in use they have proved very unsatisfactory.

That is why the demand for this new-type tire has centered on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

When you change from the old type—as you will—do not adopt an experiment. Get the tire of which one million have been tested out.

No-Rim-Cut tires, in these days of tire wisdom, far outsell all others. Get these tires.

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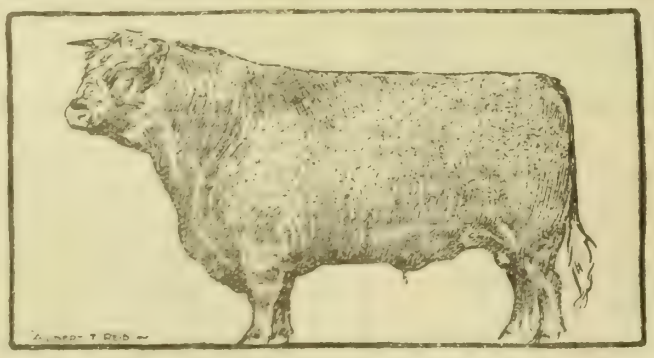
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KANSAS FARMER-TOPEKA

DAIRYING WITH THE SILO

By A. L. HAECKER, Lincoln, Nebr.

When I was a boy we had a silo on our farm. This, I believe, was 26 years ago; in fact, before the time when silos were an article of commerce. My father had read of this new plan of preserving the corn plant, but the early readers were so much in the dark regarding the structure of this equipment that each man seemed to get an entirely different idea as to how the silo should be made. The ancient silo made in Europe was simply a pit or hole in the ground. Following this, some silos were built of stone above ground, and in the early history of this country they were built of wood. Some of these silos are still standing, and are giving good service. The first silo I ever saw was that built at the Wisconsin Experiment Station 31 years ago. It was built of heavy flag stone, resembling very much a feudal castle. These silos did not give good service, owing to the spoiling of the silage next to the wall, due to the cold chill of the stone. Prof. Henry, at the Experiment Station, advised my father to build his silo out of wood. This, briefly, was my early experience of the silo.

The experiment stations took up the building of silos from an experimental standpoint, and the spreading of the silo, while very slow, was, nevertheless, accomplished, and has grown steadily in popularity from the time that they were first inaugurated. During the years of 1890 to 1897 this country experienced very low prices for practically all products, especially forage and grain. Naturally, this discouraged the promotion of the silo, and only the dairyman who was thoroughly convinced of its benefit, held to the silo. Since this time we have had an era of high priced grains and forage, and rapid advances in the price of land. These factors forced the attention to a more economical method of feeding, and today we have the silo before us as the paramount rural issue.

The western development of the dairy industry which is taking place in the corn belt has greatly stimulated the use of the silo, and the cream producer is now ready and anxious to adopt this method of economic producing. Winter dairying is now recognized as a profitable season for the cow keeper, and in order to carry on the business he must have for his stock cheap, succulent feed, so as to obtain a large production of butter fat during the high priced season. The use of silage by the dairyman is well known to all who have kept posted on the economic production of milk, and practically all of the dairy farmers who have made their business a study are acquainted with the value of silage in the dairy. Silage may be likened to new grass, and fed with this in view. It is the aim of most men who are using the silo for producing milk that they start feeding ensilage as soon as they take the cows off the pasture, and continue feeding it until the pasture is again fit for use. By so doing, they are able to obtain the largest production at the lowest cost.

Most of the great records made by dairy cows of this country were made by the use of silage in the ration. The freakish notion that silage is harmful to stock and gives milk a bad taste and odor is not for one minute believed or entertained by the men who have had experience. I know of herds that have had silage both winter and summer for fifteen years, and the animals are not only healthy, but the herds are of the best in the country from a producing standpoint, while the milk and cream sells for the highest price.

The use of the summer silo to supplement pasture is not only advisable, but will surely be the coming method. With this plan butter can be produced cheaper and high priced land will show a profit. The average season in the corn belt is not favorable to the best pasture conditions, and with the present high value of land this crop is unprofitable. With the pasture turned to corn and put in the silo, six times more feed can be supplied, or in other words, one acre of corn in the silo will equal six in pasture.

A ration made up of corn silage and alfalfa hay, with some grain, may be given as follows:

For a mature cow weighing, we will say, 1,000 pounds, use 30 pounds of corn silage, 10 pounds of alfalfa hay, and a grain mixture of two parts corn, one part bran, and one-half part cottonseed meal or oil meal. This grain mixture can be given in feeds of from two to ten pounds, depending upon the production of the animal. Cows that are milking say from 25 to 50 pounds per day should receive 6 to 10 pounds of grain, while cows that are milking light, say 10 to 25 pounds, need receive little if any grain.

Some years ago I made a test with 30 cows, half of these, or 15, receiving corn silage and alfalfa hay alone, while the other half received corn ensilage, alfalfa hay, with what grain they could eat up clean. The results of the test demonstrated that the most economical milk and butter was produced without grain, but the cows did not give as large a production as they did when they received grain. It is not difficult to explain why this was true. The capacity of an animal is limited, and this limitation in simple words is the size of the paunch. It is impossible for a large producing cow to consume enough of this bulky material to furnish the needed nutrients for a large milk production. On the other hand, with light or medium production, it is quite possible, and naturally would follow that while the animal consumed this cheap roughage it would produce milk at a lower cost.

In a land where corn and alfalfa thrives, there certainly the production of stock and the stock products should be the business of the people.

By furnishing carbohydrates and protein, in the form of corn silage and alfalfa hay, we cannot only compete with any section of this country, but also with any section of the world. The largest expense connected with the dairy business from the producer's standpoint is the expense of feeding the cow, and to lower this expense should be the first work of the dairyman.

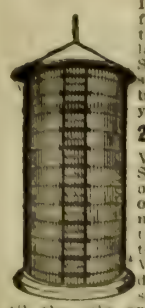
To milk and care for a cow for one year costs about $25.00, and to feed one cow for one year costs about $45.00, therefore, as it would be difficult to lower the cost of caring for the cow, the first item need not be considered, but if it is possible to cut the expense of feeding the animal, say 25 or 50 per cent, it certainly would be wise to study this feature of the business.

By the use of the silo we not only save all of the corn crop, producing butter fat from 8 to 10 per cent cheaper, but we can also greatly increase the amount of milk from our cows and keep them in much better condition. I truly believe the general use of the silo by our cream producers will add many millions of dollars to the profits of their business.



SILO MAKES THIS DAIRY HERD HIGHLY PROFITABLE.

SILOS DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO FARM



If you want the best Silo for the least money buy the Independent Silo of the largest manufacturers of Silos in the Northwest, and save the profit of the jobber and middleman for yourself.

20 to 30 per cent saved

We do not belong to the SILO COMBINE. We make our own prices. We make our silos of the finest of materials and guarantee the workmanship and materials to be first-class. We ship on approval and do not ask you to make settlement of any kind until the silo arrives at your station and are satisfied that it is exactly as represented. Write for free circular and price list.

Independent Silo Co.,
275 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

The coat that keeps out All the rain



TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat'd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET

MADE FOR SERVICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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$3.00 EVERYWHERE

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TOWER CANADIAN LTD. TORONTO.

112

5 Special Silo Propositions to You

Get these offers—then decide on a Champion. Western Made for Western Trade. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Double latch ladder secures doors and supports heaviest man. Adjustable hoops keep staves tight. Redwood doors—can't shrink or bind.



5 Money Saving Ways to Buy the Champion Silo.

No. 1—For single silo and cutter. No. 2—For two silos and cutter. No. 3—For three silos and cutter. No. 4—For four silos and cutter. No. 5—For five silos and cutter.

Write for Free Catalog. Tell me which proposition you want.

Keller J. Bell, Western Silo Co.,
135 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.

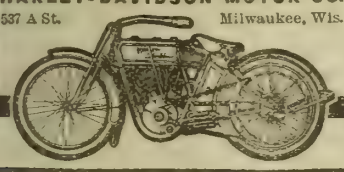
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14 Inches of Springs Between You and the Bumps

The **"Ful-Floteing"** Seat (an exclusive feature) makes this machine the most comfortable motorcycle made. No jars, no jolts, just comfort. The **"Free-Wheel"** Control (also exclusive) permits the machine to be started or stopped by the mere shifting of a lever. The Harley-Davidson holds the world's record for economy, traveling 10 miles for less than a cent. Used extensively by the United States Government. Send for catalog.

HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTOR CO.

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Business system and business methods count for success in farming same as in any other kind of business.

The up-to-date farmer needs to know farm bookkeeping, letter writing, business law, rapid calculation.

Write for information about our farm business course.

Daugherty's Business College

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SEED CORN

High Yield and Fine Quality. Our corn took 5 firsts at Kansas City Interstate Fair, and 8 Firsts, two Champions, and Grand Champion at Topeka State Fair, the only places we showed in 1911. Over 100 prizes in the past five years. Write for circular.

J. M. GILMAN & SONS,
R. 1, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Why Not Have The Best Light?



STEEL MANTLE BURNERS. Odorless, Smokeless. Make the home cheerful and bright. Three times as much light as an ordinary burner. Every one guaranteed. Just what you need! If your dealer doesn't keep them send his name and address with your name and address and we will mail you as many as you wish at 25c each. Agents Wanted everywhere.

THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO.
309 Huron Street. Toledo, Ohio

Cream Income Over $45 Per Cow.

In 1910 we sold $938.55 worth of cream, and in 1911 we sold $866.65 worth. This does not include what we used for the house. We averaged about 20 cows in milk each year.

We are milking grade Shorthorns and have a full-blood bull. This winter we are feeding silage, alfalfa and straw. This has been a hard winter on cows. I don't think we are making any more than expenses this winter. We are raising most of our feed. By feeding more grain we could increase our output, but feed is high and would not pay.

We feed our calves skim milk at about two weeks old, and give alfalfa, and they do very well. In fact they look like they were fed on grain.

We feed alfalfa while we milk. Silage is fed in a separate barn. At this writing the ground is covered with snow and has been most of the winter, something I never saw in this part of Kansas.—W. H. HAMM, Cairo, Kan.

Centrifugal Separator Advantages.

Aside from saving practically all of the butter fat contained in the milk, the centrifugal hand cream separator has other advantages over other methods of separating. Some of these are:

1. It gives better and more uniform quality of cream.
2. The richness of cream can easily be regulated as desired.
3. It saves labor in washing and handling utensils.
4. The skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding purposes.

Regarding the value of centrifugal hand separator skim milk for feeding, Prof. G. L. McKay, formerly of Ames College, Iowa, in a bulletin, says:

"No invention of recent years has benefited the dairy farmer so much as the little hand separator. By its use a saving of at least 25 cents per hundred is made over the whole milk delivery or gravity skimming system.

"Sweet, warm skim milk is one of the most perfect foods known for young animals. It brings out additional food value when fed intelligently with other feeds. When sweet it possesses high nutritive value, but when partially decayed and in a badly fermented condition it is practically useless."

The centrifugal cream separator gives you skim milk at its greatest feeding value.

Silage Cheapens Dairy Ration 50 Per Cent.

The work of our dairy herd in 1911 was the most successful in years. We have Shorthorn cows. We have been selecting the best cows for twelve years, and the result is we have a herd of fifteen splendid cows. So well we like the dairy business that we will increase the herd to 25. We like the Shorthorns because we can easily dispose of the undesirable cows and calves to the feeders or the butcher.

The most economical feed for the dairy cow is the feed that is grown on the farm, and must be in the best condition. This is my method of feeding: Forty pounds of corn silage, one-half in the morning and one-half in the evening, with all the alfalfa hay they will clean up, fed in the barn. They run to corn fodder unhusked and Kafir fodder in the yard. This is not a properly balanced ration, but is as near as can be obtained with the feeds that can be produced on the farm.

I find it does not pay to buy the commercial feeds only in the absence of alfalfa hay, when it does pay to supplement silage with a mixture of cottonseed and bran to supply the protein element. Cows fed on the above ration just can't help filling the milk pail—those that do not will get fat and must go to shambles.

I find in feeding silage the cost of feed is reduced from 40 to 50 per cent, and the flow of milk is increased and kept up. This is our second year with this silage, and it is surely a satisfactory dairy feed.

As to feeding and raising the skim milk calf, that is another and difficult proposition. With us the calf stays with its mother until the milk is good to use, then it is given whole milk for three weeks, then it is gradually changed to skim milk. The calf will soon learn to eat alfalfa hay. By putting a little corn chop in the bucket when the calf is through drinking it will soon learn to eat it. Corn will supply the fat that is taken out of the milk. The calf must have exercise, and is allowed the freedom of yard and farm. We have the best success with the fall and winter calves. Hay is better for the calf than grass. The spring calf is more or less neglected.—J. L. FREY, Windom, Kan.

Over one gallon a minute

That's the capacity of the SMALLEST BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR—the simplest, most durable and most efficient skimming machine ever made.

With a BEATRICE, Mr. Farmer, you will find that you can skim more milk, in less time, and do the job better than you can with any other separator.

If you will go to a dealer who sells this separator, he will show you that these are "provable" points about the

BEATRICE Cream Separator



If your dealer is not yet prepared to show you the BEATRICE, please let us know his name and we will gladly send you booklets giving complete information about the labor-saving, money-saving BEATRICE. $55.00 for the 550 to 600 lbs. capacity. Other sizes to fit all requirements. This is a money-saving price, as you know. You save from $25 to $40, depending on the size of BEATRICE you buy.

FREE DISC WASHING DEVICE, FREE 1-PIECE STEEL PAIL

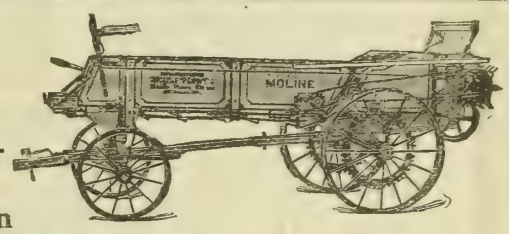
with each BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR. Don't take a substitute if you are unable to find the BEATRICE AT YOUR STORE. We'll tell you where to buy it if you don't know. You'll have the best milk and cream season you ever knew if you own a BEATRICE and that season ought to be this year.

Reminder: Send for the free booklets and complete information today.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Dept. C,
Topeka, Kan.

$69.50

Cash with order
F. O. B. Stoughton, Wisconsin



The MOLINE Wagon Box Spreader

With Special Steel Wheel Truck

A Combination Unequaled by Any Other on the Market

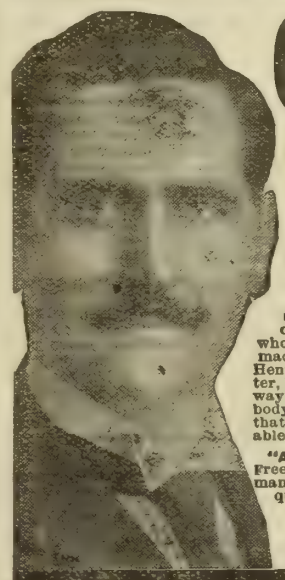
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SPREADER	TRUCK
Positive drive from both wheels	3¼ Cast Skein, Hickory Axles
Large beater. Light Draft	Angle Steel Front, Full Length
Spreads one to twenty-one loads per acre.	Rear Hounds, Steel Wheels
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GET MY PRICE

I HAVE the manure spreader *you want*—the spreader that will *make* you the most money and *save* you the most money in operation. And I'll save you from $20.00 to $50.00 *right at the start on prices*, according to size and style you choose.

GALLOWAY'S SPREADER WITH MANDT'S NEW GEAR

is the sensation of the year in *improvements*. No other spreader at any price holds a candle to it. Some single features worth $50, more than any other make.

Try a Galloway Free—90 days if you like—and get my guarantee of money back after a whole year if you haven't made money on the deal. Henry Kuhlmann, Chester, Neb., bought a Galloway and writes: "Everybody who sees it agrees that it is the most Profitable Spreader made."



"A Streak of Gold"—Free; my latest book on manure. It answers your question—"How can I make more money in 1912?" Write me for your copy now. I'll also send my big spreader book and general line catalog. Wm. Galloway, Pres.

The Wm Galloway Co., 389AX Galloway Station, Waterloo, Ia.

Standard Books

FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
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Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



The Howard Watch

The HOWARD owner is ready to match seconds with all comers. He tells you what time it *is*—and his word is authority among his associates.

Why will any practical man carry a timepiece that cannot be trusted out of sight of a jeweler's window?

Why should the prosperous farmer or stockman, of all practical folk, have to depend on "setting" his watch when he comes to town?

As a matter of fact, in the progressive farming sections of this country you will find thousands of men who carry the HOWARD Watch—just as they own the most commodious buildings and the finest stock and equipment to be had.

They will tell you that the HOWARD runs absolutely true—in spite of the extremes of heat and cold; the jolt and vibration of driving a harvester or traction plow.

The HOWARD is the finest practical watch in the world.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (*double roller*) in a Crescent *Extra* or Boss *Extra* gold-filled case at $40, to the 23-jewel at $150—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at $350.

Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. When a man makes a permanent investment like the purchase of a HOWARD Watch he naturally wants to *see* what he is buying—he wants to get the dealer's expert advice. The HOWARD Watch is sold only by legitimate jewelers—and not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—FREE—our pamphlet, THE STORY OF EDWARD HOWARD AND THE FIRST AMERICAN WATCH. It is a chapter of History that every man and boy in this country should read.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. L2 Boston, Mass.

730 TIMES A YEAR—You'll Be Mighty Glad That You Selected a GREAT WESTERN Separator

Twice a day—730 times a year—for a *lifetime*—you'll be mighty glad you chose a *Great Western* Separator instead of any other.

Whenever neighbors are around while you skim—or when you happen to be at your neighbor's when he is skimming with some other make—you'll feel *proud* of *your* judgment in selecting a *Great Western*. You'll realize then, what Great Western

Quality

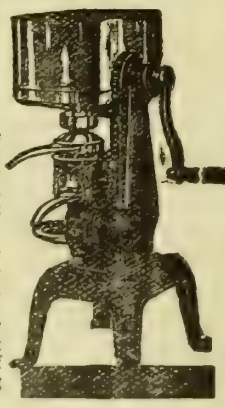
means to you. You'll realize what it means in close skimming, easy turning, easy cleaning and in bigger profits from *quality* cream and butter. Let us tell you the facts.

The Great Western *bowl* follows nature's laws by delivering the *cream* from the *top* and the *skim milk* from the bottom. There is no chance of their mixing—so you get the utmost in quantity and quality of cream—even when skimming COLD milk.

The bowl of the Great Western is self-draining and self-flushing. There are no long tubes, no minute slots, nooks, corners, crevices or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt.

The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. The balls we use are absolutely uniform in size and test 50% to 100% harder than balls others use.

The ball races in the Great Western are tempered so hard that you cannot cut them with a file. That is why the Great Western beats them all for easy running and long service—why it is positively the greatest and undisputed



Value

ever offered in a cream separator. We will arrange to give you any kind of a trial you want on any size Great Western.

Test it yourself on every point, close skimming, ease of turning, ease of cleaning, sanitary construction, quality of cream, quality of butter and every feature that means durability—the most cow profits for the longest time.

Our 5 year guarantee and Security Bond prove our confidence in the Great Western.

Write Us Now

Let us send you our big book on more dairy profits. See how you can make from $10.00 to $15.00 more each year from every cow you milk. See the only separator that follows natural laws. The only separator cleaned in a jiffy. Skims warm or cold milk to a trace.

Write for our fine book today.

Rock Island Plow Co., 245C Second Avenue Rock Island, Illinois.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

New Galloway Catalog.

The William Galloway Company, Waterloo, Iowa, has just issued a new general catalog. It has many merits as a fine book, besides the principal one of setting out the goods that are offered for sale. As usual with the other Galloway books this one is for gratuitous distribution. Your name on a postal card will bring you one of the new catalogs by return mail.

POULTRY



Galley 25—Farmer .... PLM

With snow a foot deep in Kansas, in the middle of March, early fries are bound to be at a premium.

Maybe Kansans will be forced to import their spring chickens from California, Texas or Florida, where winter does not last all through summer.

With comparatively few hens laying, therefore but a few incubators running, there undoubtedly will be a great shortage of spring broilers, but those who may happen to have them will realize a good price for them.

Therefore set your incubator as soon as you have enough eggs to fill it, and be prepared to meet the great demand for fried chicken that will surely come as soon as warm weather has struck this section of the country.

While most any kind of chickens will pay on the farm, it is certain that pure-bred chickens will pay much better. A smaller number of fowls will take less feed, less work and less housing room and still give much better results on the investment.

If you feed a moist mash in the morning it is wise not to feed more than the hens will eat up clean; for if any is left in the trough it is apt either to become sour or to get foul by the hens scratching the litter of the pen into it.

People in town complain of having to eat cold storage eggs, when there is no necessity for it. There is hardly a lot, where chickens enough to furnish the family with fresh eggs, could not be raised. And enough to feed them goes to waste daily in the table scraps of most families.

Spade up the yards as early as possible and sow them to oats. Keep out the hens for a few days till the oats begin to sprout, then let them into the yards and see the dirt fly when those hens get to digging for the oats. None of them will grow to seed.

The raising of more chickens on the average farm will not only bring in a little more revenue in the way of eggs and dressed fowls, but it is an easy and profitable way to market a part of the crop by putting it in the form of poultry. You don't have to wait long for the harvest, for you can market the surplus every week, or oftener. The by-products of skim milk and buttermilk can be fed to the hens to good advantage, and their merits as rustlers for the grain that is going to waste on the ground cannot be estimated.

Because a flock of hens has free range is no reason for supposing that a plentiful supply of gritty material is found by them. A calculation will show that when the hens are searching daily over every portion of the range only a short time is required for them to appropriate all the gritty material that can be utilized. Round gravel is not suitable. The hens should have sharp, cutting material, such as flint, broken china or earthenware, or even cut glass. Where the fowls are confined it is still more important that the matter of providing grit should not be overlooked.

When the waste products of a slaughter house can be procured they are the cheapest substances that can be used, in proportion to the services rendered, in the manufacture of eggs. For instance: Blood is largely composed of albumen, the same as the white of an egg, and if this could be saved by the butcher you could afford to pay 5 cents per pound for it when it is fresh. It may be mixed with corn meal and then cooked. Fresh blood can be bought for 1 cent per pound, as a rule, and sheep's liver, hog's liver, lights and trimmings from beef, all easily procured at a small cost, will largely add to the number of eggs, both in summer and in cold weather. An extra egg each week from every hen will more than pay for the waste products of the butchers or from hotels. Stale bread and crackers from the bakery can sometimes be had for a small sum, and the fowls will appreciate all such food. If the flock is a large one it will pay well to secure such articles, as they reduce the grain food proportionately. But it is not the reduction of cost in the grain bill that is the principal consideration. It is the adaptability of such foods to the manufacture of eggs that make them so valuable. Such good results cannot be obtained by the feeding of twice as much grain food.

Overstocking the Market.

There is a fear on the part of some people that the poultry market may be overstocked and that after a while poultry and eggs will be so low in price as to be unprofitable, and so they keep out of the poultry business. There is nothing to this, for it is the same old claim that we have heard for 30 years or more. When the railroads began to branch out in every direction and open up new avenues to market, it was thought that everything would fall in price and provisions be much cheaper. Turkeys were then driven to market on foot, and so were hogs and sheep. Eggs could be bought in some places at 6 cents per dozen, and even in winter 15 cents was considered a high price. At the present day there is no section of our country that is without railroad facilities, and yet the markets are not overstocked. Overstocking the market is not an easy matter. It requires organized effort to do so, and with all the schemes and plans for so doing, the market only remains in such condition for a day or two. If all the farmers around Chicago should combine, and each keep 1,000 hens, with incubators to assist in hatching the chicks, the Chicago market could not be overstocked a week. Let it be remembered that Chicago is but one of the number of markets that are open to the sale of poultry and eggs, to say nothing of the increased demand which is always occasioned by an unlimited supply.

The poultry market cannot be overstocked. The greater the number of eggs sent to market, the larger the number of purchasers. In proportion to cost, eggs are higher, as a usual thing, in price than any other production of the farm. Despite the increase in numbers of those who are engaging in the poultry



GUERNSEY HEIFERS MAKING GOOD IN THE DAIRY OF R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

business, the supply falls far short of the demand, and the greater the attempt to fill the demand the wider the difference between supply and demand, as may be proved by the fact that, although there is now more poultry and eggs produced than in former periods, we are compelled to import eggs from Europe in order to satisfy those who are willing to purchase.

There is no such thing as overproduction. True, there may be times when large quantities may be shipped and remain in market for a short time, being slow in selling, and depressing the price somewhat, but the market not only reverts to its normal condition, but the excess sent forward causes a corresponding reaction, which not only enhances prices but elevates the apparently overstocked market to one demanding a greater supply. The natural law which prevents an oversupply, except at the expense of an undersupply in another direction, ordains that the extra demand for a certain article lessens the demand for another, and consequently the purchasers who may be added to those preferring poultry are taken from those who formerly were producers of substitutes. The same rule governs the production and sale of commodities all over the world, and in thus admitting that there



The hanging udder. Cows with such udders are usually heavy milkers but subject to garget, bloody milk and other udder troubles. The udder gets bruised in swinging back and forth, particularly if the cow is hurried.

may be overproduction of some articles there will be no overproduction of all, and at no period can necessary articles of food be sent to market in excess without at some future time finding level. As a scarcity arises, it attracts attention, and thus enables us to maintain an equilibrium on all production, but too much cannot be produced.

But suppose, for argument's sake, that too much poultry can be produced, there never is, nor can there be, an excess in quality. There is always a demand for the best. The packing houses or cold storage plants may at times refuse to buy poor, scrawny chickens, but they never have too many of the best quality.

Good poultry will sell, even if every storehouse shall be piled with carcasses. Buyers not only demand a supply, but they are willing to pay for the best. Prices of pure-bred poultry were never higher than they are at the present time. Without taking into consideration the abnormal, and perhaps fictitious, price of $10,000 for one hen, authenticated prices of hundreds of dollars each for individual specimens of the popular breeds are not rare. And no matter about the number forthcoming, there is always a demand and an extra good price ready for the winners of the blue ribbons at our poultry shows. The prices for fresh eggs and prime specimens of poultry were never higher than they have been the past few seasons, and the old, low prices of long ago will never again be in vogue. If poultry is to be made a business, therefore, it is apparent that a small investment for a sitting of eggs from a good strain of pure-breds is but a drop in the ocean as compared with the profits to be derived from the increased price which poultry of good quality will always bring.

Kansas Jersey Dairying

We are sorry we cannot give you some figures as to what our dairy is doing. The fact is, we are milking a large number of strippers, having been in milk from a year to six months, the same being left on our hands by the slight demand for fresh heifers last spring owing to crop failures in this vicinity. These are nearly all 2-year-olds, coming 3, with first calf, and while they do as well as could be expected, are not anything to be classed as a regular dairy proposition. We feed corn and Kafir fodders, alfalfa and cottonseed meal mixed equal parts with ground Kafir or corn chop. We believe the alfalfa goes very well with the other fodders; and the grain mixture, too, has brought very good results, much better, we believe, especially for a winter ration, than wheat products.

By the first of May we will have a dairy of 40 registered cows alone, many of them large milkers. This is really the make-up of our regular dairy, the remainder simply being grades awaiting sale.

On account of the planting to corn and Kafir where wheat failed to come up last spring there was more than the average amount of fodder in this vicinity, although not of the best quality, but the local demand is already sharp and the feed beginning to be scarce. We have found it necessary to buy several carloads of alfalfa hay at $12 a ton delivered at our station, on account of shortage of roughness.—O. J. CORLISS, & SONS, Coats, Kan.

Ten Holsteins Pay Well.

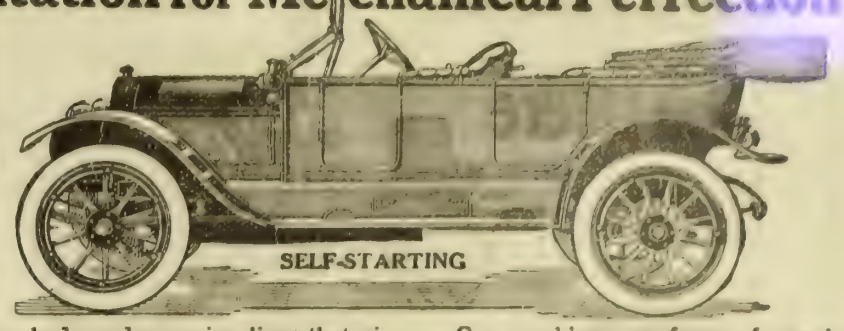
I will give you my experience on a herd of registered Holstein cattle.

During January and up to the 25th day of February I have sold $110 worth of cream from ten cows. We also made all the butter for our own use. Now, this is just about one-half of what our cows made us. The skim milk and the manure on the farm is worth about as much as the cream. We fed these cows the following ration: All the silage they wanted to eat, four pounds of corn chop per day, and five pounds of alfalfa hay per day. These cows came fresh in July, August and September.

We feed our calves whole milk for three weeks, then we use about half skim milk for two weeks longer, then turn them on skim milk altogether. Now in doing this I have not had a case of scours among my calves.

I believe every farmer in Kansas should have some cows to milk, and without stock one cannot farm profitably any more. We need manure for the land. We have been robbing our soil too long.—BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

Our 70-Year Reputation for Mechanical Perfection is Behind the GREATER CASE 40



The Greater Case—our new self-starting "40"—is a car with a name that for three generations has stood for high-class machinery.

We staked that 70-year reputation—that world-wide prestige—when we entered the automobile field.

And the car on which we risked so much has won new laurels for CASE.

The Greater Case is great in size and magnificent in appearance. It has all the elegance and style and luxurious comfort of the most expensive cars. But the dominant factor in its supremacy is the powerful, silent engine that's under the hood of the Case.

"The Car With the Famous Engine"

It took 18 years to perfect the engine that makes the Case supreme.

These 18 years devoted to designing, experimenting, refining, improving and perfecting this wonderful engine, have brought forth what we believe to be the masterpiece of America.

The engine—rated at 40 horsepower—shows 52 horsepower on brake test.

A Big, Handsome, Roomy Car

The Greater Case is big and roomy, with a straight-line body and sweeping lines that give symmetry and grace. It is richly finished and upholstered, handsomely trimmed, luxuriously appointed and up-to-the-minute in style. Its splendid lines and stunning style command universal admiration. No modern car at any price surpasses it in appearance.

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This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and a guarantee that protects. It places at the disposal of the owner of a Case Car our

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We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada.

Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you will find friends. Case agencies everywhere. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.

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The Greater Case is a high-grade car at a medium price. Fore-door ventilation—combination oil and electric side and tail lamps with storage lighting battery—reliable self-starter—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—11-inch clearance—4½ x 5¼-inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular-type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtain and dust hood—high-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump. These are some of the special features that belong to the Greater Case. If you want a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30.

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Write for catalog and prices on Case Cars. See the car at nearest Case Agency. Ride in it, at our expense, as fast and as far as you wish. Advance orders for cars are coming fast—write us today, without fail.

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(13)

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That he calls
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Send a postal sure this time for Johnson's book—the best and biggest ever in 36 years—hundreds of actual new photographs showing

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tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens. Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.



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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

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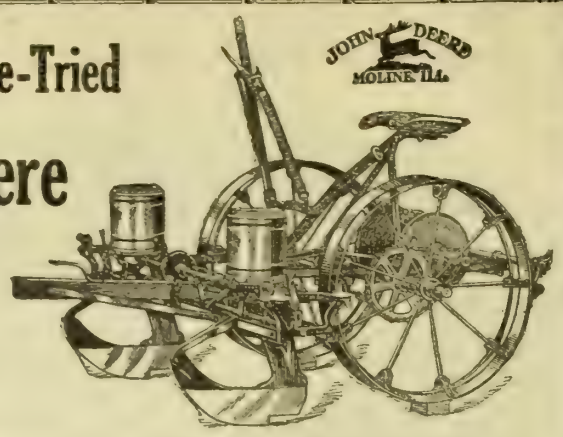
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153 Bushels per Acre

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We are the Largest Seed Corn Growers in Iowa and have in stock **Thousands of Bushels** of Extra Select, **High Testing Seed Corn of All Best Field Varieties,** White and Yellow, **Large, Medium** and **Extra Early Sorts.** All carefully sorted, hand picked, cleaned, screened, graded and tested. Behind every bushel of our seed sent out stands twenty-eight years experience as the largest growers of seed corn in the world, beside **Our Iron Clad Guarantee** that any seed corn sent out by us if not found entirely satisfactory for any cause, may be returned to us any time within ten days at our expense and purchase price will be refunded. **All Tests Show 90 to 100 Per Cent** good strong germination. **Our Big Illustrated Seed Corn,** Farm and Garden **Seed Catalog is FREE.** Send for it **NOW** so you will have time to get your seed before planting time.

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Ship us your Cow and Horse Hides. We are paying a good price for them. G. S. Hides, 11 and 12 cents; Horse Hides, $2.50 to $3.50. You should ship your Furs just as fast as you get hold of them, as the market will keep going lower as the season advances.



JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
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When You Write Advertisers Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

Kansas Dairy Jersey "Ranch"

By O. J. CORLISS & SONS, Coats, Kan.

It gives us pleasure to set forth a few facts for KANSAS FARMER concerning our experience in dairying. We can not consistently furnish a herd report, as we are not running a regular dairy, the makeup of the milch cows in our stanchions changing from day to day throughout the year, through sale of same. Our experience is not, therefore, valuable from the point of a regular working dairy.

In the fall of 1907 we shipped in two carloads of Jersey calves and yearlings from the state of Vermont, and at this writing have brought a total of 1,100 head from that source. They have in most instances found their way to homes where they are simply the family milch cow, but there is a leaning all the time toward dairying where buyers have had opportunity to appreciate the butter-making value of the Jersey kind. We handle nothing but Jerseys, and always have from 300 to 500 head, of all ages, on hand. While our principal business is with the grades, we have at this time 50 head of very well bred registered Jerseys, and it is our aim to eventually have a registered dairy of about 60 head.

Our experience leads us to believe dairying in this vicinity would be profitable, as local crops of corn, Kafir and alfalfa have proved to be excellent dairy feeds. Upon recommendation of the Kansas Agricultural College dairy department we are feeding Kafir chop and cottonseed meal in the proportion of five to one, the daily ration consisting of one pound of this mixture for each 3½ pounds of milk produced. Of course this should be varied in many instances, depending on the size and physical condition of the cow being fed, also length of lactation period, etc.

While not absolutely necessary, we believe in the silo as an important factor in dairy feeding, and hope to have one when we get settled down to dairying on a regular basis.

There is no doubt in our mind of the superior value of the Jersey breed for purely dairy purposes, and we believe Kansas will become more and more of a dairy state as soon as the agriculturists appreciate the certainty of income from dairy checks as compared with the uncertainty of crops, also realizing the value of concentrated manure as a fertilizer to insure their land from being "worn out," as in the older farming states of the east.

Alfalfa hay is an excellent milk producer, and the would-be dairyman is indeed most fortunate who has an ample acreage of the same to allow his dairy cows to eat their fill. Corn fodder and bright wheat straw go very well in connection with the alfalfa hay.

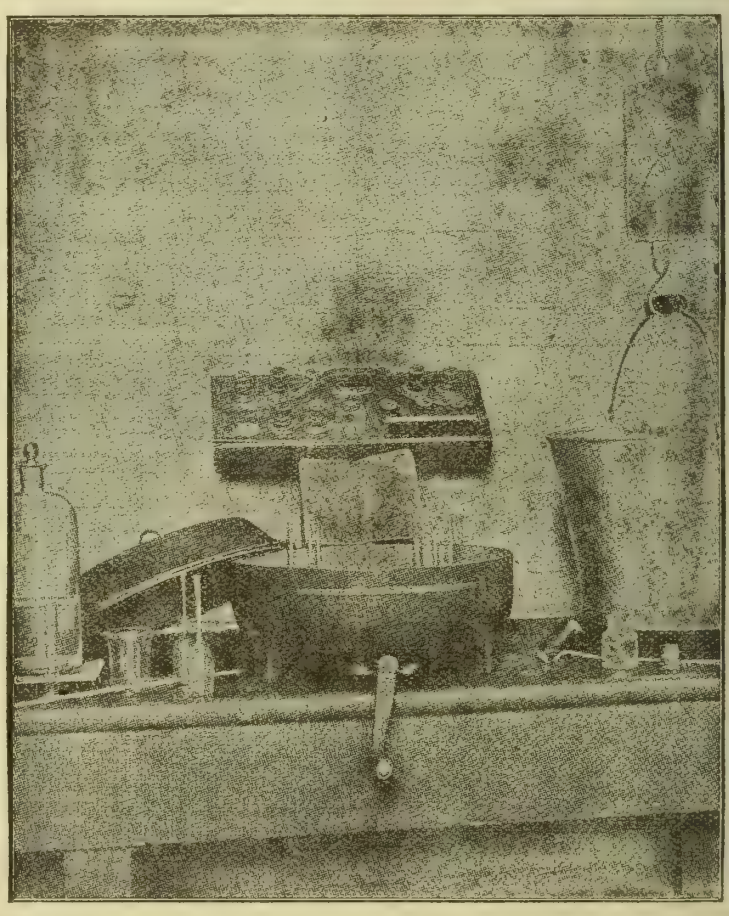
We have very good success in raising our calves on skim milk, and feed them as follows: Eight pounds of new milk (preferably from the mother of the calf) until three weeks old; four pounds of new milk and from six to eight pounds of separated milk during the next four to six weeks. The calf should then be in condition to make good growth on straight separated milk, increasing in quantity in accordance with needs of the calf. Few calves will drink more than is good for them after attaining this age. When the calf is a week or two old we make a practice of putting a very little wheat bran in the bottom of the pail when it has finished drinking its milk, and follow this up with bright prairie hay. These both assist in the early development of the calf, and break them, where two or more are confined in the same pen, of the habit of sucking ears. The prairie hay is of especial value in checking the scours, so common in milk fed calves during the first few weeks.

The little Jersey invariably "makes good." They have a good disposition and are persistent milkers; do not dry up after being milked a few months and compel the owner to keep two or three head in order to have one in milk.

While our receipts from cream run as high as $400 a month, yet the nature of our business makes it an impossibility to make a statement showing the average production per cow, cost of feeding, etc., as the change in the individuals making up our dairy herd from day to day does not leave us any basis upon which to make our deductions.

If this letter starts but one Kansan to thinking of the possibility of his becoming a dairyman, it will have performed a useful mission, for the more thoroughly he goes into the subject, so much more will he be convinced of the practicability of the idea.

We wish KANSAS FARMER deserved success in its endeavors to be of service to the agricultural interests of this great state.



FARMER'S TESTING OUTFIT FOR TESTING MILK AND CREAM. THIS OUTFIT IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD IF PROPERLY USED.

The Brood Mare.

Don't neglect the brood mare. It is right and proper to work her, but severe strains are dangerous and good care and feed should be given. Corn and millet hay do not make an ideal ration for a mare bearing a foal or suckling a colt. Some corn with oats or with some pure wheat bran and mixed hay or bright hay of clover or peas make much better ration for the mare as well as the work

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Catalpa Speciosa makes the best posts. Longest lasting in the ground, so bring highest prices. **No other good wood grows so fast.** But you must get genuine **Catalpa** — not the common "scrub" kind.

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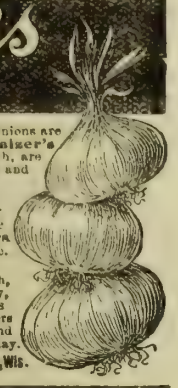
Send for it. It tells some wonderful facts. It took 20 years to write it. You can read it in an hour. You wouldn't take $5 to give up the information you will get out of it.

You can insure yourself a good income by acting on its information, just as others are now doing.

We are the largest growers of pure, genuine Catalpa Speciosa in the world. Let us give you the cold facts and figures to **prove the value** of Catalpa **right on your farm.** No special equipment or tedious care necessary. **Write us at once.**

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The largest, best keeping, handsomest Onions are produced from Northern Grown Seeds. **Salzer's Seeds** are grown in the extreme North, are pedigree stocks, and for purity vitality and yield are unsurpassed. Catalog tells.

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ZILLER'S PURE-BRED SEED CORN LEADS.

I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kansas.

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yielders, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.

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SEED CORN Hildreth Yellow Dent, Commercial White

Two best varieties, yielding 10 to 20 bushels more per acre. Write for prices, and place orders early.

C. D. RESLER,
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SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. **Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White.** Write for free catalog. **S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

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This is good stuff. We guarantee it to please you. Our supply is limited. Price, shelled and graded, per bushel, $2; in the ear, crated, per bushel, $2.50.

F. M. RIEBEL & SON, Arbela, Mo.

OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**

Success With Guernseys

Some years ago I became interested in a small way in dairying, and as many are doing at the present time, just milked "any kind" of a cow, but soon learned that to make it profitable I must use a dairy breed.

Choosing one was the next question. The test of the butter fat of the Holstein did not suit me, neither did the size of the Jersey, and I was only familiar with the Guernsey by seeing a bull that had been shipped into our county from Wisconsin.

I was very much impressed with his size and the richness in the color of his skin, and decided to thoroughly investigate the breed, so I made a trip into Wisconsin dairy districts and found them in great favor there.

The Wisconsin bull had been generally used in the neighborhood by the neighbors on different breeds of cows, and it occurred to me that my best opportunity to study the merits of the Guernsey was to come into possession of some of this bull's get, so I bought eight of his heifers that were out of



A good udder—extends well forward and well up behind, large teats squarely placed and a good distance apart. Every quarter well developed.

different breeds of cows, among them being Holsteins, Herefords, Jerseys and Shorthorns, as well as just ordinary cows.

When these heifers freshened they demonstrated all that is claimed for the pure-bred Guernsey sire—his ability to stamp the type of the breed and their producing qualities upon his get.

These heifers without exception proved themselves first class, milking from 28 to 36 pounds with first calf, and only one went below 32 pounds, and in addition to this exceeding their dams in the per cent of butter fat in the milk.

When I decided to buy pure-bred females I found very few for sale and prices very high. My first purchase was a pair of bred heifers that were bred by L. V. Axtell of Perry, Ohio. When they calved they both dropped heifers, then I bred them back to the Wisconsin bull and began to look for a bull and more females.

In selecting a bull I settled on one out of an Advanced Registry cow and sired by the noted Masher's Sequel, who has 35 daughters and 29 granddaughters in the Advanced Registry. I shipped this bull by express from Chapinville, Conn.

As time went on I added more pure-bred females, and am using him on them and also on the grades, and am crossing his get with a son of Jethro Bass, who is a half brother of the famous Dolly Dimple, whose baby calf just sold for $6,000.

In disposing of our product we sell the whole milk. We get 8 cents per quart for it bottled. This is 3 cents per quart more than our competitor gets for bulk milk from no special breed, and we have no trouble in holding our trade.

The last butter fat test of our herd was an average of 5.20 per cent. We find ready sale for all calves from both pure-bred and grades—grades at $25 to $35 at three months, and pure-breds at $50 to $150 at the same age—and believe that in time to come the Guernsey will be a general favorite in the dairy in this state, as she is in the north and east.

I am enclosing a photo of a group of my Guernseys and a glimpse of their pasture, also a photo of one of my herd bulls, Masher's Victor 14662.—R. C. KRUEGER, Burlington, Kan.

It would be interesting to KANSAS FARMER readers to have Mr. Krueger tell them how the heifers from the several crosses he mentions showed up as milkers. This letter shows the effect of a dairy-bred bull in increasing the milk flow and is a good example of grading up by the use of dairy blood. Readers of the "old reliable" will be glad to hear further from Mr. Krueger.—EDITOR.



If after you put on a roof you are a little in doubt as to the quality and do not feel certain sure that you are getting absolute protection from the rain—you always will be worried every time there is a heavy storm—you never will be satisfied till you inspect the roof and assure yourself the first thing in the morning that it has not sprung a leak during the night and damaged your property. On the other hand, if you use

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—the roof that outlasts all other roofs—you will not wake up in the middle of the night worrying whether or not your roof is tight.

Millions of rolls in use; outlasting all other styles of roofing

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I Have Quit the Game

But before retiring I want to put into the hands of my brother feeders a recipe to **prevent cholera and keep your hogs healthy.** I have used this for 25 years and know it to be the hog's friend. On receipt of $1.00 I will send you this formula with full directions and you can have your druggist fill it with very little cost to the consumer. I am only asking enough for this to cover the expense of advertising. Should your druggist not have the ingredients required, write C. C. Hayes Pharmacy, 1525 Genesee Street. Save this ad. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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My Seed Corn is grown under special contract by one of the best known and most successful growers in the West. Write quick for circular and prices. Quantity limited this year. Get **your** supply before the **BEST** is all taken! MY TESTED seed corn brought first prize State Corn Show at Manhattan, Kan., last two years; first at State Fair, Topeka, Kan., two years; Capper Ear Prize at Topeka, Kan.

I sell the very best and most carefully **tested** seed corn at lowest prices. My prize-winning stock consists of "Boone County White," "Silver Mine," "Reid's Yellow Dent," "Perfect Golden Beauty," and "Zimmerman's 80-Day"—the **earliest** large corn in the world! Write today for illustrated catalogue. Address

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DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at **FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG** mailed **FREE.** A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. **Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 69**

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for Men Women and Children

The choicest leather is selected for the uppers, the soles are of special tannage, the materials and workmanship throughout high-grade. Cannot be equalled anywhere at the price. If you want the dressiest and best wearing shoes obtainable, demand Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

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We make Honorbilt Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands—also Mayer "Yerma Cushion" and Mayer "Martha Washington Comfort Shoes."

FREE OFFER—Send the name of a dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes—we will send free a handsome picture of Martha Washington—size 15x20.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
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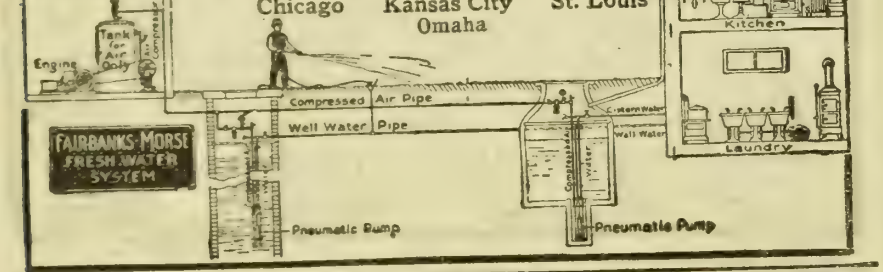
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It does the work of practically two ordinary water systems—pumps from well and cistern simultaneously by compressed air. No water storage; power plant located where you wish. Write for full information and Catalog No. 898 WT

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To $45 From Galloway



Victor Sitts, of Holt, Mich., writes: "For quality you certainly make a price on your separator that is right, and I will say that I saved from $25 to $30 by ordering from you. I will always have words of praise for the Galloway." Let me show you how much I can save for you. I just want a chance to show *you* a cold cash saving of $20 to $45 on the cream separator you need. And I want to *prove* that you'll get a *better* separator at this big saving than if you pay agent or dealer the high prices they ask.

No separator made can beat Galloway's Bath-in-Oil Cream Separator for easy turning, close skimming, quick cleaning—long service.

WANTED You and 9 or more others in your township to write for my special offer—based on placing 10 or more separators in every community. My prices are such as to make sure of the business. Answer quick.

WRITE! and get the proof—the low price—30 to 90 days free trial—long guarantee, and you return it if not satisfactory, all backed by my $25,000 Bank Bond.



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HOME CIRCLE



"Don't be selfish, Charley! Let your little brother play with your marbles."

"He wants to keep them."

"Nonsense! I am sure he doesn't."

"But, mother, he does. He's swallowed two already."

To remove obstinate stoppers from glass bottles, dip a piece of woolen cloth in boiling water and wrap tightly about neck of bottle. In a few minutes, the stopper can be removed.

When peeling Florida oranges set them in the oven to heat thoroughly for a few minutes. Then, when you peel them, you will find that the tough white skin can be easily removed with the yellow rind.

To take a cork out of a bottle when there is neither a corkscrew nor a knife at hand, stick two safety pins diagonally through the cork, opposite each other. By pulling on the upper part of the two pins, one can remove the cork with ease.

Those who have never tested the efficiency of sand paper, for cleaning cooking utensils, should try an experiment along that line. Of course, it should not be used on aluminum ware; but on granite ware, skillets, etc., it has no equal. Sometimes things get burnt and some things stick, in spite of soaking; but a supply of medium coarse sand paper banishes the worry of such conditions. Cut the sheet in small pieces, and hang them on a nail in your kitchen.

When packing a pasteboard hat box in a trunk for a journey, sew the hat to the bottom of the box. No amount of jolting of the trunk can then crush or injure the hat or trimmings, as it will remain firmly in place. This is an especially good plan where the trimming consists of expensive plumes or tips.

Few of us know or realize the necessity of relaxation. It is as much a part of our duty to ourselves to rest occasionally as it is to work. We know that any kind of machinery if run all the time soon wears out and the same thing holds true of human machinery. The women who accomplish the most in this world are the ones who have the wisdom to rest, if only for five or ten minutes at a time. Letting go for even that brief a period will work wonders. We think we have no time to rest and must keep going because we have so much to do. But if we were to pause and take breath, even in the busiest part of the day, we would find that we could renew our labor with added energy and could accomplish more and feel better in the end.

Many kimono sleeves will be worn again this summer, but the set-in sleeve is again coming into favor. However, they are not like the old set-in sleeves, for the armholes are enlarged more or less and either dropped or raised at the shoulders, and the sleeves are set in without fullness, and stitched after the



9140. Ladies Dressing Sack—Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 3 yards of 40-inch material for a 38-inch size. **9081.** Ladies' Waist—Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9102.** Ladies' Yoke Shirt Waist—Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9131.** Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3⅜ yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. **9175-8891.** Ladies' Costume—Waist 9175 cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 8891 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 8 yards of 36-inch material for the entire gown, or 15 yards of silk or velveteen 20 inches wide, for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. **9051.** Misses' Dress—Sizes 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 years. It requires 4¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 14-year size. **9097. Boy's Russian Suit.** Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Requires **4¼ yards of 27-inch material** for the 4-year size. **9135.** Girl's Dress—Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material for the 10-year size. **9098.** Ladies' Apron—Sizes, small, medium and large. Requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. **9108. Six-gore Skirt** for Misses and Small Women—Cut in sizes 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. Requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 14-year size.

manner of shirt sleeves; that is, the body part is stitched over onto the sleeve. Ruffles and deep berthas also are coming in. The berthas are not very full and the ruffles are scant or circular. Many of the waists are extended below the belt by a small-shaped peplum. The coats of the tailored suit are lengthening. Some come to the finger tips and some to the wrists when the arms are at the sides. The two-toned effect is a strong feature this season, and many beautiful things are shown in the double-faced fabrics, which afford a self trim in either suits or gowns.

Training the Child.

Prof. William A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, through his home-training bulletins, has aroused a deeper interest in child-rearing throughout the entire country. He is bringing to the attention of parents and teachers the important things in child life that tend to make better men and women. Too much cannot be said in way of commendation for the splendid service Prof. McKeever is rendering by the wide distribution he is giving these bulletins.

To date, Prof. McKeever has taken up eight subjects in connection with child training. Each is handled in a separate bulletin. The titles are: No. 1, "The Cigarette Smoking Boy;" No. 2, "Teaching the Boy to Save;" No. 3, "Training the Girl to Help in the Home;" No. 4, "Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation;" No. 5, "A Better Crop of Boys and Girls;" No. 6, "Training the Boy to Work;" No. 7, "Teaching the Girl to Save;" No. 8, "Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex."

Prof. McKeever sent out tens of thousands of these home-training bulletins free of all cost, but the demand for them has become so great that he is now compelled to make a nominal charge to all in order to help meet the heavy expense of circulating them. Samples will be sent postpaid for 2 cents each, and 10 or more of any number for 1 cent each, postpaid. They can be obtained by writing to Prof. Wm. A. McKeever, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

LIKES SHORTHORNS BEST

I have been milking from three to five cows—one a Hereford cow, one a Red Poll and the other three Shorthorns.

My Hereford cow gave a good flow of milk—about 5 gallons a day, when fresh, but failed quickly and her milk was not very rich. She would give milk for about six months after she was fresh. I considered her of not much value, and sold her to the market.

The Red Poll cow would not give very much milk—about 3 gallons per day when fresh, but held up pretty well with it for 10 months. The milk was fairly rich, but nothing extra. She kept fat most of the time, so when she went dry she went to the market, for I did not think she was a paying cow.

The three Shorthorn cows are all good milkers, giving about 5 to 6 gallons per day when fresh and holding up with their milk very well. Sometimes they are giving about a gallon and a half a day within two weeks of the time they come fresh again. They do not keep fat on the best of feed when giving milk. Their milk is good and rich, and I consider they pay well for their feed and milking.

The calves I feed skim milk from the separator. After they are 2 weeks old they do well on that and a little grain or grass, and will sell for veal from 8 to 10 weeks. I kept two of the calves for a little over a year, and they weighed 560 pounds each when I sold them.

My cows I feed a half gallon of corn meal and bran twice a day in the winter, with corn fodder and straw. In the summer they run on good pasture. They average about $1 a week the time they are giving milk.—HENRY WITT, Partridge, Kan.

Feeding Grain on Pasture.

Our subscriber, E. N. C., Humboldt, Kan., submits this question: "What is the general opinion of dairymen as to feeding milch cows, say a mixture of ground oats, chop or bran, during the summer when they have good wild grass pasture? Would it pay? And what else might be suggested to add to the keeping up of the milk late in the summer?"

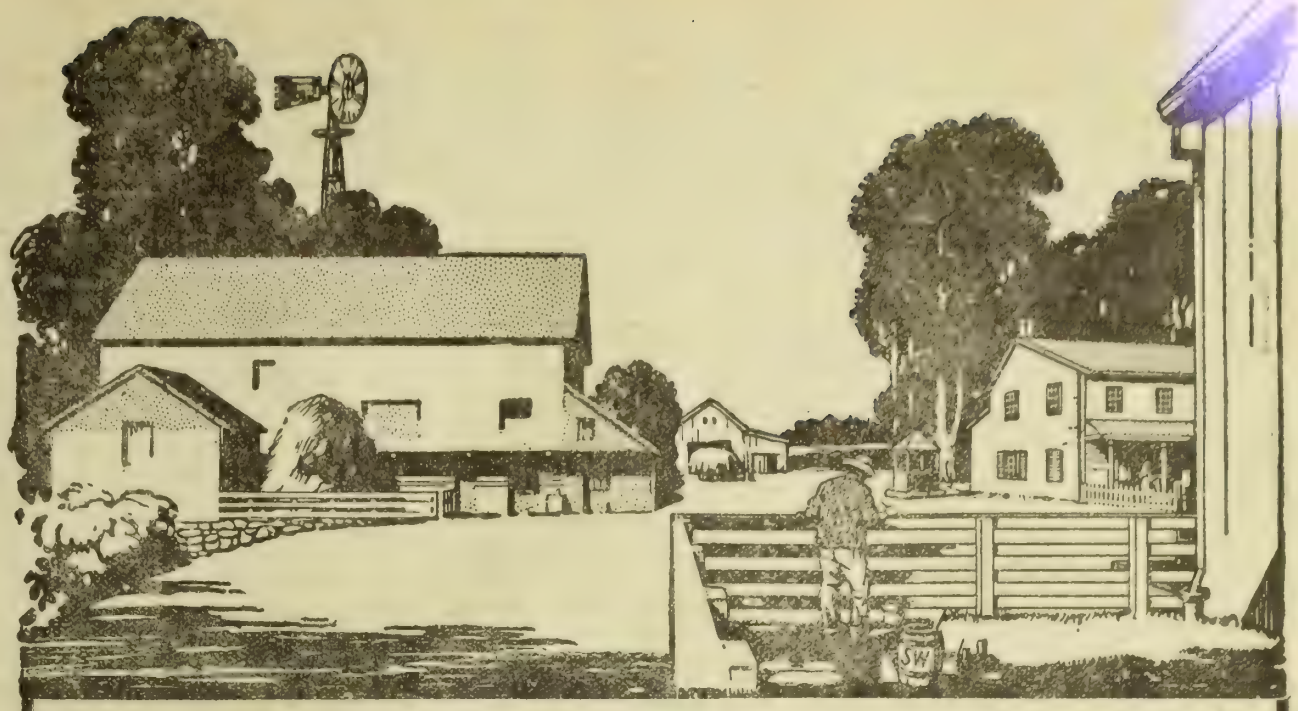
Feeding a grain ration even on the best pasture will increase the milk flow. It is very generally considered, though, that the increased flow is not worth the cost of the grain, and so such practice has long since been regarded as unprofitable. Whether or not such practice would be profitable would depend upon the value of the milk or butter fat.

When pastures are short and dry the grain ration will increase the milk flow, and while the actual value of the increase in milk might not make feeding profitable, it would be profitable to maintain the flow at almost any cost. For example, suppose pastures fail July 1, it would pay to feed in anticipation of better pastures to feed, for the reason that if the flow should shrink materially it would not be recovered when pasture again become good. If cows are freshening about August 1 or a few weeks later and pastures should not be good, it would pay to feed and thus maintain the flow until the fall feeding program was ready to begin. Keep in mind always that a lost milk flow can rarely if ever be regained, and it is worth while to maintain the flow if better feed prospects are in sight.

It is to take care of short summer and short early fall pastures that we urge the planting of some crop as a supplement to the pastures, and which can be fed green. On farms where alfalfa is grown alfalfa hay from the stack or alfalfa cut and partially cured in the field before feeding gives desired results. Early sown Kafir, sorghum or corn large enough to feed green at such times will never pay better than when fed in this way. The editor has fed hundreds of tons of this green stuff to the dairy cows as a supplement to short grass. A feed night and morning in the mangers, so that the cows only, and not the whole herd, will be fed, is a good way to do it.

In this summer feeding the silo is the ideal arrangement, provided silage has been left over from the winter feeding. It is a good plan to build a silo of such size that there will be silage left for summer and late summer feeding. On real dairy farms a summer silo is maintained. Many KANSAS FARMER readers who have silos will this spring partly fil the silo with the first cutting of alfalfa to take care of the summer's needs and have it fed out by the time corn is ready to cut for silage.

Ideas propel the world. Plenty of new ones are going all the time that will add to farm values. Are you letting some of them soak in?



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Fancy Seed Corn Tested and graded, five varieties. Manhattan College test, 96, 98 and 100. Catalog free. J. F. Haynes, Farmer-Seed Corn Grower, Box 94, Grantville, Kan.

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FOR $1 I will send you 8 apple, pear, peach, plum or cherry trees, all budded or grafted, select varieties, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants. Catalogue free. **Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.**

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

Rat Poison.

If the rats trouble you around the poultry house, try the following: Mix pulverized plaster of paris with cornmeal and put where the rats will find it, with a dish of water near by. The rats will eat the meal, drink the water and die.

Many farmers start the garden in the spring but fail to give it the attention demanded when the rush season comes upon the farm, but it will pay for a few hours or days of hired labor if such is necessary.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS COCKERELS, $1.50. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS FOR SALE—Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

FOR SALE—S. C. WHITE ORP. PULlets. Cockerels, $2.50; eggs, $2 for 15. Emma Stocking, Audubon, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $9.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—COOK strain. We hace quality, good color, good shape, good layers. Order early, $3 per 15 eggs. L. E. Hall, Bushton Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for sale; good layers; $2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE ORPINGtons—Rock Pullets, $1 to $2. Eggs, either variety, $5 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oswego, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS AND BABY CHICKS from the Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpington $30 matings. C. B. Owen, Lawrence, Kan.

EARLY BIRD BUFF ORPINGTON FARM. Orpingtons that are buff; eggs that will hatch. Send for mating list. Dr. W. I. Griffiths, Ft. Scott, Kan.

PURE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels. Eggs and baby chicks. Rose Hill Poultry Yards. Rev. W. H. Tasker, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

BUY BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS THAT are guaranteeds to hatch. The risk is ours. Circulars free. Pennington's Poultry Farm, Box KF, Sta. B. Lincoln, Neb.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, chicks. Prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write. Joe Gibbons, Thayer, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM pens headed by prize winners, $1.50, $3, $5 for 15. Birds strong in color, size, shape. Write for mating list. F. H. Church, Altoona, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Ideal U. L. quality, for laying, weight, beauty. Eggs: Top Notch, $5 per 15; No. 2, $3, 15. Try the best. O. P. T. Ewell, Kiowa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Kellerstrass strain. The kind that lay, weigh, pay and win. Egg circular free. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. My Buffs won more ribbons at Newton show than all other competitors. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM stock with good eyes, head, comb and color. Bred to lay. Mating list free. **High class** Collie bitches, bred or open. Wichham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND BARRED Rock eggs, from prize winning birds, $1, $2 and $3 per setting of 15 eggs. All poor hatches replaced at half price. W. G. Saip, Bulleville, Kan., Secretary and Treasurer Republic County Poultry Association.

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CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGtons. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, $5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

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FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE won at Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Topeka. I offer eggs from this high-class stock. Send for mating list and prices. I am a member of the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club, and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXclusively—High class stock only. Eggs, $5 and $3 per 15. Write for mating list. Our recent winnings: Central Kansas Show at Newton, 1st and 4th cockerels, 1st and 5th pullets, 2nd pen (no old stock shown), 135 buffs in the class; State Show at Wichita, 1st hen, 3rd pullet, 4th cockerel, 3rd and 5th pens, 100 buffs in the class. We will guarantee a square deal every time. Wichita Buff Orpington Yards, 1140-1250 N. Emporia Ave., Wichita, Kan.

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BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, $2.00, EXPRESS prepaid. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, $10 per 15; $5 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Franklin, Attell, Neb.

BUFF ROCK HENS, $1.00. EGGS, $1.00 and $2.00 per fifteen. C. H. Cranford, Scottsburg, Ind.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "Noftzger strain," high scoring birds. Eggs, $2 and $3 per 15. D. G. Dawson, Hennessey, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — PRIZE winners wherever shown. Eggs for hatching in season. Prices reasonable. Write F. P. Boomer, Box 39, Holton, Kan.

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PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Fifteen eggs, pen No. 1, $2.00; No. 2, $1.25. Baby chicks, 25 cents. H. A. Kuhns, Route 6, Salina, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 each; eggs, $1.50 per setting. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. R. 2, Easton, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTILity eggs, $1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS—BRED FOR BEAUTY and profit. Winners Topeka, Clay Center, Manhattan. Choice males, $3 to $5; 40 females, $1.25 to $1.50 each. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS — FIRST COCKEREL, first cock, second hen State Show; first cockerel, second hen, Leavenworth; first, second cock, first hen, Newton, this year. Eggs, $3 to $5; utility, $3.50 per 100. Illustrated circular. D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan.

ECKHARDT'S WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Rocks, Topeka, 1911, 2, 3 and 4; three entries, Eldorado, 1911, 1st cock, 1, 2, 4 pullet. Stock and eggs for sale. Write for prices. E. A. Eckhardt, Towanda, Kan., life member A. P. A.

BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains; best of blood; properly mated. Eggs, 13, $2.00; 26, $3.50; 39, $5.00; 100, $10.00. Cockerels, $3.50 to $6.00. Females, $2.50; each additional, $2.00. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

"FREMONT'S FAMOUS STRAIN"—THE Barred to the Skin Plymouth Rock, bred first to lay and premiums afterwards. One laid 297 eggs in a year and another 255. Over 25 years' breeding. Eggs for sale, $2 for 15. Incubators a matter of correspondence. G. W. D. Reynolds, Box 324, Fremont, Neb.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

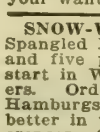
BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $2 TO $5. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

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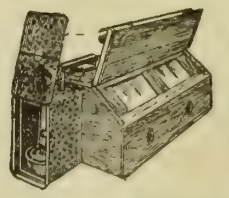
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REGISTERED HACKNEYS FOR SALE—1 imported stallion, large, 6 years, bay; 1 coming 2, black; 1 coming 1, bay; 1 filly coming 1, bay; 1 mare, 15, dark brown, dam of a winner at two state fairs; 1 mare, 14, sorrel, by the great champion, Matchless of Londsboro; 1 mare out of the named mare and sired by Stuntney Mercury, aged 14, sorrel. Would consider a trade, except for horses, as I am quitting. J. B. Brownrigg, Mount, Ida, Anderson County, Kan.

DOGS.

BULL TERRIERS GILTEDGE KENNELS, Olathe, Kan.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS—H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FINE WORKing stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

FEW OF THE LARGE-TYPE POLAND China boars left. Sons of Panorama, dam of Jumbo Girl. Immune from cholera. Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo.

SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE—BRED and open bitches by Ch. Parbold, Piccolo, Ch. Squire of Tytton, Ch. Ormskirk Artit, Ch. Wishaw Clinker, Imp. Bellfield Wonder and other leading sires. Stud dogs by Ch. Brandane Alton Monty, Imp. Ormskirk Sample. This is the very best blood in the Collie kingdom. Also puppies, prices very low. Write for bargains. W. J. Honeyman, Route 1, Madison, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—ONE CARLOAD OF HEDGE posts. All over 7 feet long, and from 4 to 8 inches diameter. One-third of them will make two or more good posts. Prices quoted F. O. B. or delivered destination. E. T. McFadden, Hall's Summit, Kan.

"Dryfarm" this year, just as though you looked for a drouth. Conserve the moisture. No matter how good the year, it will be needed, at some period, to insure the best crop.

Likes Shorthorns for Butter.

We keep Shorthorns mostly, and they are very good butter cows. In winter we feed cornfodder with the corn on it, some cottonseed meal mixed with wheat bran, half and half, and hay. My crops are corn and Kafir and wheat, but do not feed Kafir to milk cows.—W. L. ATEN, Kiowa, Kan.

Shorthorns Do Best on Silage.

I have not been dairying more than a year and I have not got the business in shape to keep a record of the cows, but hope to be so situated by September 1, this year, or not later than January 1, 1913.

We have some high-grade Shorthorn cows and are breeding them up for milkers. We are now using a registered bull of the Bates strain of Shorthorns, and he is producing some fine high-grade calves from our best milkers. Our best cows give from 3 to 4 gallons of rich looking milk per day under ordinary care and feeding, no special care being given for milk production. Have been feeding silage this winter, and cows have done better than ever before during the winter.

As to skim milk calves, we have fed several every year by using a little linseed meal with the milk, and having same green pasture for them to run on, they do almost as well as those following the cows.—A. L. BEELEY, Coldwater, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LANDS

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon; good improvements. Must sell quick. Address J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

ONE OF MY BARGAINS.
1553 acres, 400 cult., fenced, cross-fenced, 8 good houses, water plentiful, black and sandy soil, $12. McMAHON, Conroe, Texas.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington co. Write Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. SOME ONE wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.

CHOICE DAIRY OR STOCK FARM—320 acres. Small payment. A dozen other bottom and upland farms, $45 to $90. All near Topeka. J. F. True, 1620 Boswell, Topeka, Kan.

RIGHT FARM AT RIGHT PRICE—Improved Dickinson county, Kan., 160, cheap. Terms. Exceptional condition. Nearby farms selling $100 acre. Consider 80 acres, equitable exchange. Possession. Get details now. E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, level; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6-room house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; $2,500 to $3,500 will handle, balance 9 years time; near town. I. R. Krehbiel, Geneseo, Kan.

GREENWOOD COUNTY FARMS
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR TRADE.
160 a., in Anderson Co., 6 mi. from town, well improved, 140 a. bottom land, 80 rods from church and school, all nice farm land. Price, $60 per a.; will exchange for western quarter or half section and give terms on the balance. R. H. BURNS, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

IDEAL LOCATION—Failing health forces sale of fine suburban, Registered Jersey dairy farm, "The Maples," 135 acres, adjoining city limits of Nevada, Mo., 10,000 town. Big barns, sheds, cribs, silo, waterworks, etc., good climate, ideal location, paying business; herd consists of 33 head registered Jerseys. Hinton Jackson, Owner, Nevada, Mo.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

Adjoining Town Good chance to buy 159 acres Saline Valley land. Every acre tillable and in cultivation, 7-room house, with furnace and cistern, large barn, hog house, two granaries, with wagon sheds, wash house and garage, orchard of bearing apple trees, 25 acres alfalfa, improvements, 2 blocks from graded school with high school course, 3 blocks from two churches, ¼ mile to two elevators. Price, $150 per acre. Write or call on owner. W. A. LISLEY, Culver, Ottawa County, Kan.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

OREGON HOMES.

In Famous Willamette Valley, Near Portland. (Population, 225,000.)
Are here for you. Five and 10-acre tracts, all improvements. High class, within reach of industrious people with little money. Ideal climate, no irrigation, no frost, no hail, no wind. No crop failure in history of Willamette Valley. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, walnuts, etc., all kinds of berries, grain of all kinds, alfalfa, four crops each season, roses bloom in winter, right now. How is your weather?
Wonderful profits from Lambert cherries—a little care, big profits, one crop pays entire cost of St. Joe Orchard homes.
Three railroads. Surrounded three sides by beautiful Yamhill river. Short distance to Portland, 3 miles to McKinnville. St. Joe Orchard Homes soil favorably reported by Prof. Rees of Oregon Agricultural College. Full information to those interested.
GERMAN REALTY TRUST CO.,
264 Stark Street, Portland, Oregon.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.

OLD VIRGINIA FARMS!. 700 bargains. Send for catalogue. Low priced lands. Mild climate. CASSELMAN & CO., (Established 20 years), 1018 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. L. W. TARKENTON, Waurika, Okla.

FOR EXCHANGE—480 a. in Saline Co., 200 a. in cult., 80 a. bottom, 35 a. in alfalfa, splendid bldgs. Price, $40 per a. Want smaller farm in East. Kans. Give full particulars and price. Address, Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

RIVER LAND RANCH FOR TRADE—SNAP
1,000 acres, more than half river bottom, all fenced, buildings, 12 miles to railroad; fine hay meadow, shallow water. Price, $35 per acre, one-half in income property, balance cash. R. S. COX, Guymon, Okla.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms, city property, merchandise, loans, insurance. Write or call. Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.

THE BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade 400 acres, 4 mi. from Elk City, small set of imp., good orchard, 25 acres in cult., 15 acres mow land, 100 acres could be cultivated. This is a good stock farm and is worth the money. Price, $15 per acre; mtg. $2,000, runs 7 years. Will trade for merchandise or good rental property. Might consider some good stallions and jacks. W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—480 acres, 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1½ miles from Midland. 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom. No overflow land. Is watered by two never-failing streams; has 3 large barns, a large house, and numerous outbuildings, all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in eastern Kansas. A bargain at $75 per acre. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.
G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

Stafford, The Banner Wheat County In Kansas

320 acres, located 12 miles from Stafford and 3 miles from good small town; 245 acres in high state of cultivation, balance in grass pasture; 10 acres alfalfa, fenced and cross-fenced, 125 acres hog tight; dark sandy loam soil; 125 acres in wheat, one-third goes delivered, one-third of spring crop; good house, barn and outbuildings, fine orchard and grove forest trees. This is one of the prettiest farm homes in the county. Owner wants to sell on account not having help, and has priced this considerably below its value. Price, $16,000, with time on $2,800. A. H. WATSON, Real Estate, Stafford, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE BY OWNER.
160 improved, Elk Co., Kan.....$3,000
160 improved, Noble Co., Okla..... 4,000
80 Neosho Co., Kan., improved..... 3,600
Terms on either.
WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.

For SALE 160 acres of fine land, 130 acres in cultivation, 22 acres in alfalfa, 30 acres growing wheat, good 6-room house, large barn, good orchard, 5 miles from Elk City. Price, $5,000; will carry back half if desired. Possession given at once. W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES
for sale or exchange. Wheat, corn, alfalfa and pasture lands from $3 to $150 per acre. Small tracts close to Wichita. The best time to buy Wichita property. $2,000,000 union depot and elevated tracks this year. Tell us what you want to buy or exchange.
PUTNEY & DUNN,
Over 318 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

480 ACRES, nine miles from Ransom and 8 miles from Arnold; 350 acres in cultivation, all could be plowed if desired. Good soil, 50 acres fenced pasture, no waste land. Frame house 24x24, good henhouse and granary, shed, stable, 2 wells. Price, $20 per acre. Incumbrance, $1,400. Trade for eastern Kansas land.
V. E. WEST, Real Estate, Ransom, Kan.

Cedar Hill Farm For Sale 250 ACRES, 4½ mi. county seat, eastern Kansas; 10-room 2-story house, barn 40x40, cattle barn 36x100; 175 a. in cultivation, balance pasture, timothy, clover and alfalfa on farm, 50 a. hog-tight; 2 mi. market; living water; black limestone soil, lays just right; 10 a. timber. Price, $65 per a. Owner retired says he will carry back three-fourths. Best proposition on my list. Address
W. L. Morris, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.

QUICK SALES, EXCHANGES—LARGE property list. Write John L. Maurer, Omaha, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LANDS, CENtral Missouri, $10 to $40 acre, easy terms; mild, healthful climate, fruit and grazing lands. Circular free. Bakeman & Press, Richland, Mo.

WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF CASH BUYers for farms, ranches, income property, etc. We have the buyers. If you have the property we can do business. C. J. Newton, Hartford Hotel Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED, graded, tested. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

SEED OATS AND FULL LINE FIELD seeds. D. O. Coe, Topeka.

YOU NEED A BERMUDA PASTURE. Free booklet. Write F. A. Mitchell & Son, Route 5, Chandler, Okla.

CHOICE NON-IRRIGATED ALFALFA seed, $8 per bu., sacks free. Wallace Libbey, Larned, Kan.

SEED CORN—HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent. Write originator, breeder. C. E. H. Hildreth, Altamont, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND hedge posts, extra fine. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. First prize Hutchinson and Topeka State Fairs, 1911. Plymouth Rock cockerels. I refund your money if dissatisfied. E. E. Hazen, Hiawatha, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

UNWASHED WATERMELON SEED—Guaranteed pure, grown by originator. Halbert Honey, oz., 10c.; lb., $1.10. Rubber Rind, oz., 20c; lb., $2. H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—MAY 1 AND ALL summer, will have choice alfalfa to sell direct to consumer, f. o. b. Elgin, Kan., less Kansas City commission charges. George Merwin, Elgin, Kan.

Money Loser or Money Maker?

Experiment stations, without exception, declare that a separator which vibrates or runs unsteadily is the greatest cause of loss of fat of all factors in separation. A poorly running separator cannot fail to lose you money. Butter fat is too valuable to be lost through your separator being in poor condition.

What is the use of milking cows if you throw away butter fat by a poor running separator?

Taking 4,500 pounds of milk as the yearly production per cow, the following table shows the money lost in the skim milk at the several percentages of loss, if the butter fat is worth 25 cents per pound:

No. of Cows.	Five one-hundredths of 1 per cent.	One-half of one per cent.	One per cent.
4.	Loss.....$2.00	$20.00	$40.00
5.	Loss..... 2.50	25.00	50.00
6.	Loss..... 3.00	30.00	60.00
7.	Loss..... 3.50	35.00	70.00
8.	Loss..... 4.00	40.00	80.00
9.	Loss..... 4.50	45.00	90.00
10.	Loss..... 5.00	50.00	100.00
11.	Loss..... 5.50	55.00	110.00
12.	Loss..... 6.00	60.00	120.00

Can you put you finger on the loss you have? If not, send a sample of skim milk to the creamery you patronize or to the Dairy Department of your State Agricultural College, making sure sample represents a fair average of your skim milk.

Either keep your separator in proper repair and then operate it properly, or a new separator would be a good investment.

Ayshires In Butler County.

We are just starting in the Ayrshire breed, having purchased a trio of calves four years ago from Fred Tschudy & Son, of Monroe, Wis. We were so well pleased with their keeping qualities the first year that we bought four more heifers the next spring.

We now have five of those giving milk and are very well pleased with the results so far. We have kept no authentic records of the amount of milk from each one. We have one 2-year-old last year that gave between 4,000 and 5,000 pounds of milk, and she calved again in January and is giving from 25 to 28 pounds of milk a day now on a moderate kind of feed. We have others that are doing nearly as well.

We have the calves crossed with the Shorthorn, and they make as good or better beef animals as the straight Shorthorns, and with better dairy qualities.

I have been feeding alfalfa hay, with a small amount of Kafir meal, to the milk cows. The principal feed for the stock cattle has been Kafir butts with a little corn stover. Kafir was about the only crop we raised last year. We cut it with the corn binder, then headed it from the bundle with a lever-knife on the side of the wagon. These butts that are left form the principal part of our roughage, and the Ayrshire will keep in better shape on this kind of roughage than any other breed that I know.

My herd bull and some yearlings, both grades and full-bloods, have had scarcely any other feed all winter, and are in good shape now. I trust you may hear more from the Ayrshire in the future.—E. T. Harper, Augusta, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SPRING PIGS

I am now booking orders for spring pigs, either sex, sired by Captain Hutch, King Hadley 2nd, Hutch, Jr., Mouw's Longfellow Price, Panorambler and A Wonder, out of Long King's Equal sows and sows of the best big type breeding. Immense individuals in size and quality. Order early and get first choice. Pigs shipped at 3 months old. Nothing but first-class stuff shipped. Send for private sale catalog and prices. In buying at this age you save enormous express charges.

"THE HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH," C. W. JONES, SOLOMON, KAN.

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

LAMBERT'S CORRECT TYPE POLANDS.

Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.

W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS
Adrian, Mo.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH. Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. Twenty high-class, bred gilts, and 15 choice fall boars far sale, the big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs, Chinese geese, Indian R. ducks. Prices right. **M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

THE POLANDS THAT TAKE.

FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.

Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.

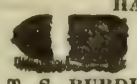
WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

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High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.

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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

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Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

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Up-to-date breeding, plenty of quality and good colors. Priced for quick sale.

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SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

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Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

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has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler, one black 6-year-old Percheron. Seven hundred dollars will take the two high-class stallions that are right every way and the right kind. Also, several good jacks, 3 to 8 years old, black with white points, 8- and 9-inch bone, 14.2 and 15 hands, good head and ear; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grows; proved breeders and prompt to serve. If interested in good stock and low prices, write

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Young registered stallions, from weanlings to 4-year-olds, outstanding in bone, size and quality. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Write for bargains.

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Mammoth Jacks and Percheron Stallions and Mares

100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

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20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
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Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.

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Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

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Percherons, Shires, Belgians.

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Write for catalog.
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Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

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Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

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I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.

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Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

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From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.

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Registered Jacks—Good performers and good breeders. Worth the money. Bruce Saunders, Route 5, Holton, Kan.

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Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.

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Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

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Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

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Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X163.. 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

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HERD BULLS.

BEAU BRUMMEL 10th 167719.
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100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.

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FOR SALE — REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calf Henry's Ard Righ of Prael 19877. Also, a number of high-class Duroc Jersey gilts and boars. Prices reasonable, breeding considered. Address, S. D. HENRY, Ard Righ Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

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High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Marysville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

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I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

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M. E. MOORE & CO.,
Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

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Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

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Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

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Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.

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Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

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Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

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Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 238026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

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Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

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Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.

JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
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LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEYS.

YOUR CHOICE of two registered Jersey bulls, 1 yearling past, one 2 years past, from cows testing over 8% butter fat; $50 and $60. Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.

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Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

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RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

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A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

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Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS—Two bulls, 15-16ths pure, 8 to 4 weeks old, sired by Admiral De Kol Wayne (51432.) Beautifully marked, and choice individuals, $20 each, crated for shipment. Also, two heifer calves. Edgewood Farm, Route 4, Whitewater, Wis.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

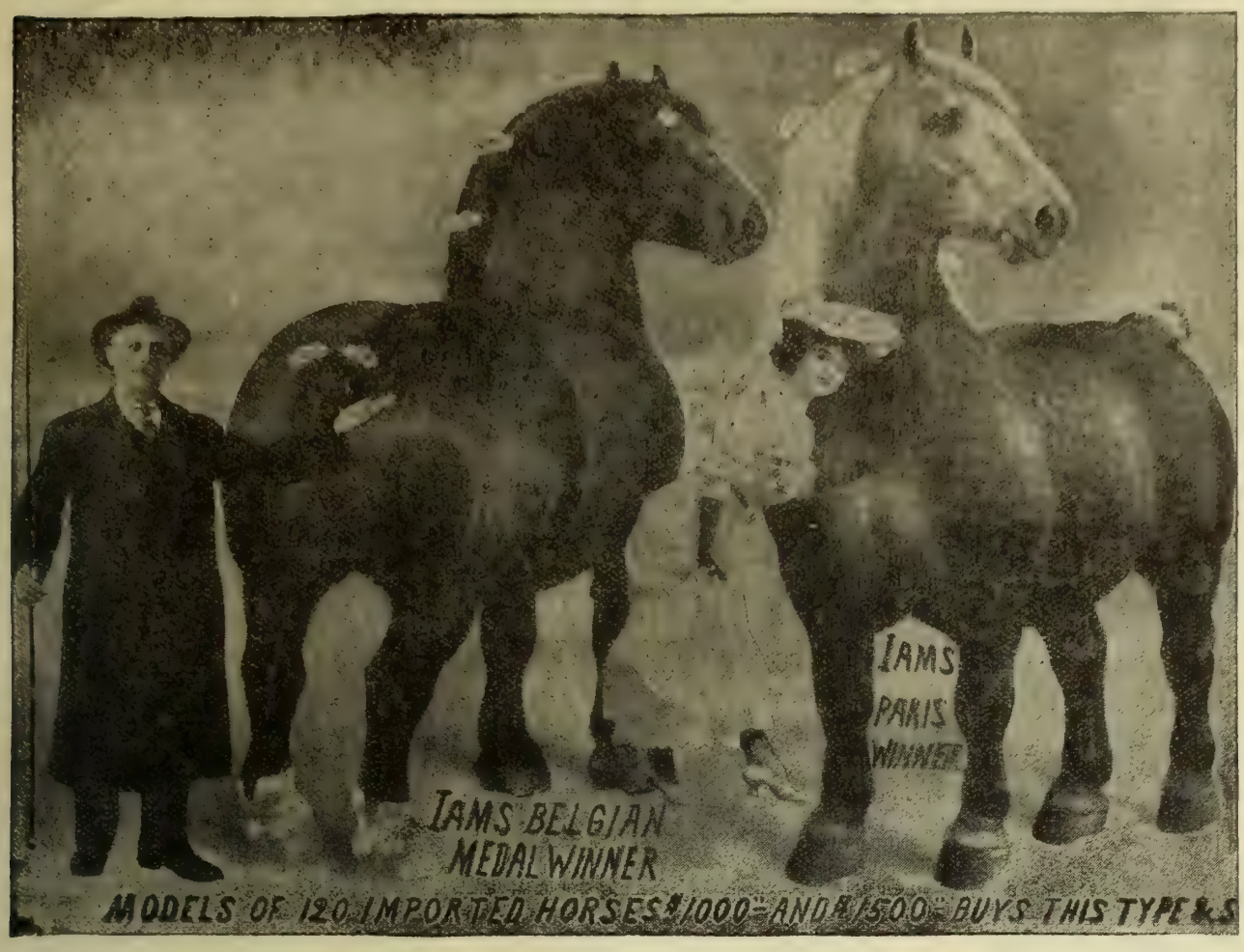
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Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

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120 Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares--120

They are *"Models"—"Humdingers."* They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty, "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat."* *"Georgie, dear," Iams* made a *"big killing* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911.* *"Dry weather,"* "bad crops," *"close money,"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prizewinners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling."* *Iams' "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices."* *Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy."* *"Ikey, boy,"* come on down town.

Get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000

on a *"top stallion,"* (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"imported horses only"*—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American-bred full bloods"*—No *"auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates stamped O. K."

by Governments of *"France and U. S. A."* Iams has the *"crack stallions and mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price.* *"Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 20 years of *successfull business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalogue is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain in every line. A *"bunch of gold"* the *"book of books,"* to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"wide-as-a-wagon drafters"*—the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. It shows *largest imported* stallions and mares in the United States, *"true to life,"* and *truths, facts, "business propositions,"* and 100 illustrations of *"topnotchers"* and the *"tricks of stallion peddlers"* and *"auction block"* salesmen. It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"Square Deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad. or catalogue good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at $1,000 and $1,400

(few higher) than is sold to *stock companies* for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 to $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,000 insurance. *IAMS buys* and *sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"topnotchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods."* *"Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each.* *"Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men"* *"hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called"* *"American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalogue.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars."* References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizen ' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

10TH ANNUAL COLLYNIE SALE

OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

At our first sale, 10 years ago, the blood of Mr. Hanna's importation and of Collynie, in particular, was not much in evidence, but each succeeding year the impression made by this noted lot of Scotch cattle direct from the Duthie and Marr herds, on our annual sales has been very marked. The last half a dozen sales have been made up quite largely of the get of Collynie.

The sale of 50 head of prime breeding cattle is made up almost altogether of descendants of Collynie, including about the very last of his bulls. The old bull was sent to market last December, after fourteen years of unusually useful life, with his constitutional vigor unimpaired, but while active and vigorous, he had failed to settle his cows for several months. This great breeding sire has passed, but his descendants are numbered by the thousands and, what is of more importance, they are every day demonstrating their ability to go on and make good under conditions and with care and feed that are possible on every stock farm in the West.

The writer, who has been making numerous visits to Mr. Hanna's farm for 20 years past, was recently there, and I do not hesitate to say that the young things now coming to maturity there are the most sappy, growthy and altogether uniform lot from the standpoint of individual excellence ever offered from Palo Duro. When old breeders, young breeders or new beginners can have the opportunity of selecting from such a lot of cattle of one type, faultlessly bred, with the prestige of the best breeeders of America and the British Isles attached, and at the present low prices for breeding cattle, it would seem that they were surely getting in on a safe basis.

Mr. Hill's start since his practical dispersion last year, has been small, but the dozen head from his herd will testify that this new start, while small in numbers, is high in quality and they are full of Collynie blood.

Mr. Cowley's herd is small, but well selected, and he, too, has profited by the use of Collynie blood.

The breeder-farmer or stockman should employ pure blood in his live stock in order to make more profitable use of the ordinary farm crops, and he must have live stock that has been bred and developed in a practical manner.

This selection of choice cattle from these herds will convince anyone that these breeders are not following fads, but are paying strict attention to utility, and the results of their careful thought, as shown in the uniform excellence of these cattle, will please practical men.

Mr. Hanna consigns 30 head, 7 of which are bulls, including his young herd bull, Prince Mistletoe, whose dam is a full sister to Captain Archer, Pride of Collynie and Sweet Mistletoe, and the best cow on the farm today. This young bull is a greater show bull, as well as a greater breeding prospect than has ever been sold from Palo Duro.

The whole consignment numbers 50 head, 14 of which are bulls. A neat catalog, giving full tabulated pedigrees for five generations, is ready to mail and may be had by applying

to H. M. HILL, LAFONTAINE, KAN.

Other contributors to sale: S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan.; W. F. Cowley, Hallowell, Kan.

Place: FREDONIA, KANSAS

Time: WEDNESDAY, APR. 10, 1912, 1 P.M.

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN D. SNYDER, J. W. SHEETS.

PUBLIC SALE

I Will Sell at Public Auction, at My Farm Joining the Town of Blue Rapids, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 26th,

the Following Stock:

HOGS—55 head of Registered Duroc Jerseys, consisting of 52 bred sows, and 3 boars. These hogs are of the best blood lines of the breed. They were brought from Northeastern Nebraska last spring, right from the neighborhood where bred sow sales have averaged around $100 this winter. Conspicuous in the pedigrees is Monarch 28395, and there are a number of his granddaughters. Monarch stood the highest of any boar in America the year of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and his dam was a litter sister to Ohio Chief, the greatest boar the breed ever produced. There are also a number of granddaughters of Dreadnaught 18229A, which sold at public auction for the highest figure of any hog of any breed—$7,200. This will afford breeders in this part of Kansas an opportunity to infuse some new and fresh blood into their herds. Besides the above registered Durocs, there will be about 80 head of stock hogs, including 10 Poland China sows, registered and eligible.

It is the opportunity of the season to procure the very best strains of Durocs that have been fed right for future results.

STALLION—There will be sold a young stallion bred by M. Callu, France, foaled May 20, 1909, imported last August by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, O. He weighs around 1,900 pounds now, and I think will make a 2,200-pound horse when matured. He is, I believe, the best young stallion in Kansas today.

E. R. MORGAN, Blue Rapids, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, OF CLEARFIELD, IA., AND COL. T. E. GORDON, OF WATERVILLE, KAN.

100 HEAD AT AUCTION, Topeka, Kan.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, APRIL 20, 1912,
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Cows, heifers, heifer calves. A number of choice young service bulls. Many cows with A. R. O. records. All from A. R. O. breeding. Big, sound, straight cattle. As good breeding as you will find anywhere. In good condition and acclimated. Ready to do business without one year's loss for acclimation. Centrally located, ready for easy shipment, any direction. Write for catalogs, which will be ready about April 5.

Every Animal Over Six Months, Tuberculin Tested.

F. J. SEARLE,

Sunflower Herd, - - - - - - - - Oskaloosa, Kansas.

Auctioneers—Col. B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N. Y.; Col. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; Col. Charles Crews, Topeka, Kan.

Peter Hangley's Durocs.

Peter Hangley's Winchester, Mo., was unable to hold his sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows as advertised, but he has since disposed of his sale stuff. He writes: "I have sold 44 bred sows and gilts, 7 males, 11 fall gilts and the herd boar, Col. B., Jr., to Thomas C. Wilson, Idaho Falls, Idaho. Mr. Wilson was represented by Mr. George Green, of Shelley, Idaho, and they shipped out a fine lot of stuff." Both of these gentlemen are extensive breeders, and they came over to get some good Missouri blood to strengthen their herds. They will sure be heard from in the near future. Mr. Hangley is still in the ring with some of the best stuff known to the breed.

W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell's

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

At Maryville, Mo.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1912

FIFTY HEAD SELECTED FROM TWO OF MISSOURI'S BEST ANGUS HERDS.

Among the lot of young bulls to go in our offering there will be a number of herd headers. The entire offering of bulls is an outstanding good lot. The cows in our offering are among the best in the two herds represented in this sale and will include a number of imported cows. The offering will include Trojan Ericas, Blackbirds, K. Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and representatives of other popular families. Our offering is one that will interest Aberdeen Angus breeders wanting high-class cows or bulls. Catalog now ready. If you have not received one, write us at once.

W. W. ANDREWS & C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL,
Maryville, Mo.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of Duke Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

WM. H. BURNS & SONS,
Concordia, Mo.

PURE MORGAN Stallions

A number of pure-bred and registered Morgan stallions, including the in-bred stallion, Joseph Huse 5594 A. M. R. These are not stallions with just Morgan blood, but are pure Justin Morgans. Prices right.

J. ED. BAILEY,
Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Aberdeen-Angus.

April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Angus Cattle.

April 26—E. M. Gates, LaPlata, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.
April 25—B. C. Settles, manager, Palmyra, Mo. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

Shorthorns.

April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

March 28—Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

Hampshires Sell Well.

The first sale of Hampshire hogs ever made in Kansas was that held by T. W. Lavelock, of Princeton, at Ottawa. It proved to be very successful and showed an average of $33.65 on 38 head. The white-belted hogs are growing in popularity.

John Fashing, of Lenexa, Kan., writes that the Jersey bull he bought from F. J. Sherman, Route 8, Topeka, is better than he expected, and he is well pleased with him. He says: "I think he is a cracker-jack." Mr. Sherman has been in the Jersey cattle business but a short time and such letters as this, together with the fact that he is selling his good young bulls to his neighbors, has greatly encouraged him. He has one cow which tests 8 per cent of butter fat.

Down at Thayer, in Neosho County, you will find a spirit of good feeling both in town and country. A new $15,000 school building and a city and Masonic hall are living monuments to the success and progressive spirit of the community. William Robbins, one of the leading real estate dealers, states that lands there he sold six years ago for $40 per acre have changed hands this last year at $80.

M. Gottswiler's Polands.

M. Gottswiler of Clarkson, Neb., is advertising a few choice Poland China boars and gilts for sale. Mr. Gottswiler has one of the good Poland China herds of Missouri, and his offering is strictly high-class. His two herd boars, Model Defender 62238 and Bolivar 55734, are a pair of great herd boars. Model Defender was sired by Defender, and his dam, Collossa Model Defender, was sired by Guy's Defender. Bolivar was sired by Meddler Corrected, dam Lady Tootsey. Both boars have a fine record as breeders. Look up Mr. Gottswiler's card and write him for prices. His stock is priced right. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Holstein Sale at Topeka.

On April 20 at the Topeka State Fair grounds there will be held the biggest sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle ever attempted in the state. About 100 head of cows, heifers and bulls will be sold from four different herds. J. W. Macrum, of Haigler, Neb., will disperse his entire herd of 33 cows, heifers and calves. Robert E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill., will consign 40 head, including a number of choice young service bulls. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., will consign a number of cows, and the Sunflower herd, owned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., will consign 30 head of cows, many with A. R. O. records and all in calf or bred to his great bull Tirania Lady Oouda 5th King 61250, whose three nearest dams each have records of 30 pounds of butter in seven days. This will be the biggest sale of the kind. Address F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for catalog.

A Wire Fence Tool.

Most every reader of Kansas Farmer has more or less wire fence on the place that has to be repaired frequently. If there is anything that will cause a man to lose his religion temporarily it is a mean piece of barb wire fence. We quote a letter from A. McDole, University Place, Neb. He says: "I have been selling Stetler's Wire Fence Tool for over six years. As an all-purpose tool for working with wire, it stands without a rival, whether in use in building or repairing fences, either woven, barb or smooth wire. There is nothing to be done with a wire fence but what it will do. Besides the work on the fence it covers a wide range of other work, such as hooping barrels, tubs, boxes, wrapping split buggy shafts, whippletrees, fork handles, or anything of like character, making coil springs, etc. It does all this work as well as if made for each particular kind of work done with it." When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Collynie is Dead.

Imp. Collynie, the great Shorthorn bull which has headed the herd of S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan., for so many years, is dead. He was imported as a calf from the famous herd of William Duthie, of Scotland. Every one of Collynie's ancestors for four generations was bred by Cruickshank, and among his progeny are some of the most noted bulls ever known in Kansas or the corn belt states. Among these are Archer, Captain Archer, Pride of Collynie, Ingle Lad and Prince Royal, and such cows as Emmeline, Emma Collynie and Sweet Mistletoe. Collynie has made more of Shorthorn history than any bull of recent years, and has sired more herd headers and prize winners than falls to the lot of most history-making bulls. There will be a considerable number of his get in the Hill-Hanna sale of Shorthorns, which will be held at Fredonia, Kan., on Wednesday, April 10. If you want a bull as a herd header or to sire market-topping steers, write to Mr. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., for a catalog, and then attend the sale or send bid. There has not been so good a chance to get into pure-bred cattle in years.

The Andrews & Caldwell Angus Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of W. W. Andrews and C. D. & E. F. Caldwell in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This sale will be held at Maryville, Mo., April 9, 1912, and the offering will include a choice lot of young bulls selected from two of the best herds of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in Missouri. Among them will be a number of herd headers. The cows to go into this sale are among the best in the two great herds represented in the sale, and will include a number of imported cows. The offering will include Blackbirds, Trojan, Ericus, K Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and other popular families. Among the young bulls offered will be Black Easton, a yearling sired by Imported Easton of Eshott 123995, and Edwin Erica Ito, sired by Prince Ito and out of an imported Erica dam. Both of these bulls are outstanding prospects. The attention of breeders is called to the herd bulls of these two great herds. They are bred right, are extra good individuals, and have records as good breeders that are second to none. If you have not received a catalog, write them at once. They will interest you if you are looking for breeding and quality combined. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. B. Brownrigg, of Mont Ida, Anderson county, Kan., is advertising Hackney horses for sale in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Better Than Others.

"Enclosed find renewal of subscription, and we wish to say that we like Kansas Farmer better than any other which we take."—Rall Bros., Zenda, Kan.

The Stewart Ball Bearing Clipping Machine advertised in this paper has a world-wide reputation for excellence. It is used in all countries and deserves a place in every farm animals and should have a clipping. far manimals and should have a clipping. It can be done easily and quickly with a Stewart machine.

Book of a Thousand Gardens.

The Henry Field Seed Co. has published a book with title as above given. It is worth reading by everyone who plants a garden, also by everyone who has a plat for a garden which is unused. Everyone who writes for a copy will get it free by return mail. Address Henry Field Seed Co., Shenandoah, Iowa.

"How to Build for Less Money."

This is the title of a booklet that every reader of this publication should see. It is written by Mr. Wilbur D. Nesbit and gives valuable information to every owner or prospective owner of a home, barn or chickens. The price of this booklet is 10 cents a copy, but the General Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill., has printed a limited edition which they will supply to our readers free of all cost. Send a postal today. Address Dept. AU-X, General Roofing Company, East St. Louis, Ill.

Col. Page Making Good.

One of the young auctioneers of the West that is fast earning a place for himself in the confidence of the best breeders of two states is Col. Ray Page, of Friend, Neb. Col. Page has just closed the most successful year he has enjoyed since engaging in the auction business. He has made sales the past season for some of the very best breeders, and has made good on every occasion. He is already booking many sales for Kansas and Nebraska breeders. Write him about terms, open dates, etc., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Some Choice Jerseys.

William H. Burns & Sons, Concordia, Mo., are offering some choice young Jersey bulls for sale. These include two grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P. 2160 H. C.; a grandson of the great show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; two sons of the Duke's Champion 85990, and two richly bred Tormentors. Here is your chance. Kansas is crying out for more pure-bred Jersey cattle, and such breeding as this should not go begging. You will note that there are only a few of each family offered, so get busy and write Mr. Burns at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Adams Gates Make Good.

The following letter from the Assistant Forest Ranger of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, dated February 27, 1912, is of interest to everyone who has use for farm gates: "Adams Gate Company, Topeka, Kan.—It was my good fortune to receive the first one of your Adams automatic gates that was shipped to this part of the country. In one month more the gate will have been in daily use at my official headquarters for two years. The gate is neat in appearance and is of great convenience. It is in perfect order and has never given any trouble whatever. The automatic opening and closing feature is practical and efficient. Very truly yours."—H. B. Hammond, Assistant Forest Ranger.

Percheron Stallions Reasonable.

This week we start advertising for Mr. G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Hamaker has a small herd of registered Percheron horses and offers, for quick sale, a half dozen very choice stallions. They are very heavy boned, clean limbed kind of horses and just right for service. Part of them are 4 years old and the remainder 3 years old. The writer has seen them, and can say that they are about the kind of Percherons that we would wish to buy were we in the market. They are blacks and roans and can be bought at a very reasonable figure and from a man who makes every guarantee or representation good. If in the market for a stallion worth the money, write Mr. Hamaker at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Buried Wire Fence.

"I bought some of your fence about 20 years ago and put it up on my farm. I took it down after several years and moved it to another field and it was just as good as ever. In fact, I moved that fence all over my farm and finally, about a year ago, took it down, dug a hole and buried it." This is from a letter received by Kitselman Bros., of Muncie, Ind. They recently wrote letters to several hundred customers who had purchased their fence from 17 to 20 years ago. Over half of the replies stated the fence was still in service and in good condition. Several reported they thought the fence was good for at least 10 years longer wear. See Kitselman Bros. advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Morgan Horses for Sale.

It is not often that one has an opportunity to buy pure-bred and registered Morgan horses in the corn belt states, and they are scarce everywhere. Morgan blood is more or less common, but pure-bred Morgan horses are not. J. Ed. Bailey, of Iowa Falls, Ia., has them, and they were brought directly from Vermont with only one breeder between himself and old Justin Morgan. He offers the intensely in-bred Morgan stallion, Prince Albert 4725, weight 1,100 pounds, 15½ hands, who is pedigreed by the American Morgan Record and by the State of Iowa. Also, a number of his get, and others like him. As Mr. Bailey is overstocked, the first man to buy from him will sure get a bargain. Note the article on "Morgan Horses" in the live stock department of this issue, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Bailey.

Tools for All Kinds of Work.

Keen Kutter tools advertising appears timely in our columns. It not only suggests tools that should be purchased this spring, if they are not already on the farm, but at the same time it suggests the best make of tools manufactured for particular uses. The Keen Kutter line of tools needs no recommendation at this day. They are used everywhere. It is universally known that they are made of finest tool steel. They are fashioned and formed right to adapt them to their special uses and to make them convenient. And they are sold with a guarantee that reaches from the Simmons Hardware Company down through the dealer to the consumer. If a Keen Kutter tool for any reason, such as a flaw, etc., is not right, it is made right. You can always take it back to the dealer who sold it to you and get your money back or receive a new tool in its place. Most all leading hardware dealers handle Keen Kutter tools. If not carried in your town, a card to the Simmons Hardware Company will bring prompt reply telling where you can be supplied. On request a free tool book will also be mailed you, showing the long line of Keen Kutter farm and carpenter tools.

Making Repairs Economically.

Every farmer has his breakdowns. The wear and tear on farm machinery as well as farm buildings and equipment is a source of great expense, to say nothing of the annoyance in waiting for repairs. Often the break is of a trivial nature, yet, for the lack of tools, the farmer has to hitch up and drive to the blacksmith or get a carpenter. The binder breaks down and the entire force has to lay off sometimes several days. The corn harvester breaks, causing days of delay when a frost is expected every night that would damage all corn standing. Or something happens to the ensilage cutter, fanning mill, windmill, cultivator or plow, always when the weather conditions make a delay for repair wellnigh impossible. These expensive daily occurrences are causing farmers to establish their own repair shops right on the farm. Many are equippin· their shops with both wood-working and iron-working tools, so that they can repair practically any breakdown that might occur, saving their time. It is remarkable how soon the outfit of good tools pays for itself. The farmer can go to his dealer and ask for any tool or lot of tools and simply say that they must all be "Keen Kutters." He knows that every tool sold under this name is absolutely guaranteed. If it proves unsatisfactory he can get a new one. He knows that "The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price Is Forgotten." Everyone will do well to demand nothing but "Keen Kutter" tools. If your dealer does not handle them write to The Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis, Mo. They will see that you are supplied.

Time for Incubators.

The late snows and cold weather have retarded chick hatching considerably this season. This has made a situation in which incubators are specially of advantage. The more so if the incubators are good ones. Among those, which in recent years, have shown marked improvement in the way of results, the X-Ray Incubator, made in Wayne, Neb., is one that is entitled to much credit. The X-Ray Incubator is different from other makes. No lamp is to be seen on the side of the X-Ray as is seen in practically all other machines. The lamp used by X-Ray people is placed underneath the egg chamber, square in the center. The operator doesn't have to worry about filling and re-filling a dirty, sooty, ill-smelling old lamp every day as with all other machines. Just four quarts of oil are all that is needed with the X-Ray to make an entire hatch. The X-Ray's patented automatic trip—found only on this machine—cuts down the flame at the burner when egg chamber becomes too hot, so there's never any excess heat escaping or oil going to waste. In talking about the X-Ray Incubator an old poultryman said: "I am not much on these new fangled ideas or innovations, so-called, but when it comes right down to money making features and horse sense, the X-Ray Incubator is the best thing I ever saw." The X-Ray people make, also, a brooder that seems to be just as popular and successful as their incubator. The X-Ray Company has just gotten out a booklet for poultry raisers. They call it the X-Ray Book No. 34. Write for this book today and get all the interesting and scientific facts about these money making life producers. The book is mailed free upon request for it.

Emens' Poland China Sale.

The W. H. Emens sale of bred Poland China sows and gilts which was held at Elmdale, Kan., on March 7, was fairly successful, considering the weather and feed conditions. There were no buyers present from outside the state, but a number of Kansas counties were represented, and prices ranged very evenly. Weather conditions have been very much against the holding of public sales this winter, but Mr. Emens can have the satisfaction of knowing that he has scattered a bunch of good seed in and about Chase county. The sales were as follows:

No.	Purchaser—	Price.
22.	Tracy Hughes, Emporia, Kan.	$24.00
17.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	27.00
14.	John Drummond, Elmdale, Kan.	26.00
3.	E. J. Glendening, Hamilton, Kan.	33.00
11.	E. J. Glendening, Hamilton, Kan.	34.00
12.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	27.00
4.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	27.00
2.	Glen Freeborn, Elmdale, Kan.	35.00
1.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	27.00
10.	Robert K. Myers, Elmdale, Kan.	24.00
19.	P. S. Thurston, Elmdale, Kan.	33.00
13.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	25.00
6.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	33.00
21.	J. W. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan.	50.00
9.	George Roniger, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	32.00
20.	A. J. Beverlin, Elmdale, Kan.	35.00
15.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	30.00
8.	Roniger Bros., Cottonwood Falls, Kan.	30.00
7.	L. C. Parsons, Elmdale, Kan.	28.00
16.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	33.00
18.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	41.00
18.	Peter McCollum, Elmdale, Kan.	41.00
34.	C. C. Roniger, Elmdale, Kan.	14.00
28.	D. M. Lessman, Olpe, Kan.	15.00
33.	H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kan.	16.00
30.	Roy Park, Elmdale, Kan.	16.00
23.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	23.00
25.	W. O. Hickok, Elmdale, Kan.	21.00
26.	Ed. Gardner, Elmdale, Kan.	15.00
35.	Tracy Hughes, Emporia, Kan.	18.50
31.	E. J. Glendening, Hamilton, Kan.	23.00
27.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	14.00
24.	Peter McCallum, Elmdale, Kan.	31.00
29.	H. M. Giger, Elmdale, Kan.	17.00
32.	H. C. Anderson, Americus, Kan.	25.00

Barnhart's Percheron Sale.

Although the day was one of the most disagreeable, with all trains late, and, although the horses had not been specially fitted, the sale of Percherons made by J. W. Barnhart, at Butler, Mo., was very satisfactory. Until about six weeks ago Mr. Barnhart had no thought of making the sale and so the horses were offered in their everyday clothes. Coco was offered in good condition and brought $1,325. Buyers were present from Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, and the sale was conducted by Cols. Cary M. Jones and James W. Sparks. The sales were as follows:

Coco 52333, U. S. Icen, Butler, Mo.		$1,325
Soquetta 75772, J. J. Woods, Harrisonville, Mo.		295
Black Carbie 76558, H. R. Butcher, Blairstown, Mo.		400
Rudee 75784, R. C. Dean, Shenandoah, Iowa		280
Darlina 66166, Donahan & Son, Morris, Kan.		280
Bonnie Fol 75768, Donahan & Son, Morris, Kan.		410
Colin 75776, Dennis Sheehan, Lewisburg, Kan.		390
Gustlal 65345, W. A. Baker & Sons, Butler, Mo.		430
Nesbit 64038, U. S. Icen, Butler, Mo.		225
Fashion 2nd 75769, M. F. Hoyt, Holcourt, Kan.		270
Jeanitt 76360, U. S. Icen, Butler, Mo.		325
McLaren 62627, Frank Anthony, Hopkins, Mo.		405
Caprice 44086, J. W. McGuire, Butler, Mo.		375
Annabell 66467, J. J. Woods, Harrisonville, Mo.		300
Abigail 66471, J. F. Hobington, Butler, Mo.		115
Chauline 75771, J. L. Huffington, Butler, Mo.		255
Lumon 66148, Frazier Bros., Rex, Mo.		425
Lublu 75777, Ed Kennedy, Butler, Mo.		360
No. 19, mare colt, H. M. Price, Butler, Mo.		150
No. 20, mare colt, C. J. Gove, Raymore, Mo.		270
No. 21, stallion colt, Charles Richards, Shenandoah, Iowa		140
No. 22, stallion colt, Wm. Douglass, Springfield, Mo.		140
No. 23, stallion colt, J. L. Huffington, Butler, Mo.		275
No. 24, stallion colt, A. F. Thomas, Butler, Mo.		200

Home of the Giants.

Bradley Bros., of Warrenton, Mo., are pricing a few large jacks [illegible] with heavy, flat bone, and broad [illegible] Bradley Bros. only handle a [illegible] ber, but the kind that [illegible] big fellow and priced right [illegible] Write or go and see them. [illegible] first-class, big jack you can find at Bradley Bros.

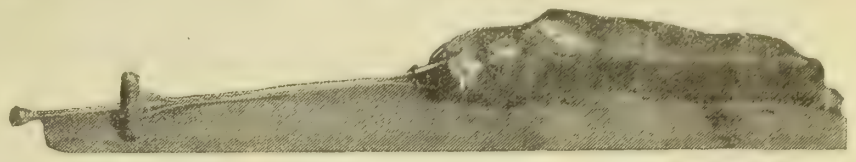
Imported and Home bred Horses.

Dr. W. H. Richards, the importer of Percheron and Belgian horses, at Emporia, Kan., is offering just [illegible] a choice lot of young stallions. They are the big, clean, stylish, heavy, quick [illegible] Dr. Richards selected them personally in Belgium and France, and bought only the best. They are all good colors, and every one is sold on absolute guarantee. If you need a good stallion in your neighborhood, call and inspect this stud. You can find what you are looking for. Please [illegible] advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas-bred Jacks.

Mr. H. T. Hineman, of Dighton, Lane county, Kan., has a number of very high-class jacks, priced to sell. Mr. Hineman has one of the best jack farms in Kansas and raises a number of good ones each year. He can make you prices on jacks from 2 years old to matured aged jacks. Everything is sold on an absolute guarantee. Please write today. Mention Kansas Farmer.

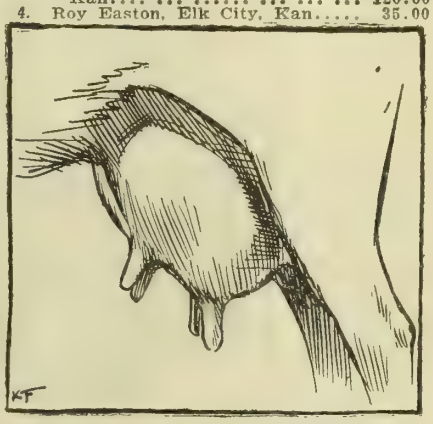


Picture showing how a Day Brothers' forceps brought a pig away, after a wire hook had been unsuccessfully used. W. T. McBride, a well known Duroc breeder of Parker, Kan., says the Day forceps here shown saved the sow's life from which the pig was taken. Write Day Brothers Forceps Co., Parker, Kan., for full information and prices of these forceps.

Drybread's Duroc Sale Averaged $32.50.

The Duroc bred sow sale held by Samuel Drybread, of Elk City, Kan., was pulled off as advertised. There was a number of breeders from a distance—four states being represented. Sows bred to B. & C.'s Col. seemed to be in strong demand. The handsome price of $120 was paid for Proud Lady, an Orian bred sow, bred to B. & C.'s Col., going to W. W. Otey, of Winfield, Kan. A number of good sows sold for less than their real value. Forty-one head, including a number of small gilts, sold for an average $32.50. The following is a report of all selling for $25 or more:

No.	Purchaser—	Price.
1.	J. J. Baker, Independence, Kan.	$ 45.00
2.	Frank Drybread, Elk City, Kan.	63.00
3.	W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.	120.00
4.	Roy Easton, Elk City, Kan.	35.00



A poor fore udder—a very common defect. Cows with such udders are likely to dry up much quicker than those with good udders.

6.	O. S. Bond, Elk City, Kan.	26.00
7.	Roy Easton	30.00
5.	O. S. Bond, Elk City, Kan.	28.00
9.	E. A. Starch, Elk City, Kan.	30.00
10.	Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.	57.00
11.	E. A. Starch	29.00
12.	L. R. Trainer, Council Grove, Kan.	27.00
13.	White Bros., Buffalo, Kan.	28.00
15.	C. B. Wood, Chetopa, Kan.	40.00
16.	E. J. Lewis, Elk City, Kan.	26.00
24.	J. Nicholson, Elk City	25.00
27.	T. P. Sylvester, Hennessey, Okla.	49.00
30.	Star Breeding Farm, El Reno, Okla.	27.00
33.	W. J. Bookster, Coffeyville, Kan.	50.00
48½.	F. A. Masten, Colorado Springs, Col.	40.00
50.	R. A. Long, Neodesha, Kan.	54.00
51.	C. L. Cox, Elk City, Kan.	29.00
54.	L. R. Trainer	30.00
55.	White Bros.	39.00
56.	C. B. Wood	34.00
57.	F. S. Ceidrick & Sons, Madison, Kan.	35.00
58.	White Bros.	36.00

E. R. Morgan's Sale.

The postponed sale of E. R. Morgan, of Blue Rapids, Kan., will be held on Tuesday, March 26, at which time he will offer 50 head of registered Duroc Jersey swine, six coming 2-year-old Shorthorn bulls, a coming 3-year-old imported Percheron stallion, and farm machinery, etc. Hogs will be sold in the afternoon, the cattle and stallion before noon. Here is a splendid opportunity, and if you cannot be present, send bids to Jesse R. Johnson, in Mr. Morgan's care.

Last Call—Dr. Stewart's Sale.

On Wednesday, March 27, Dr. R. A. Stewart, of Hutchinson, Kan., will disperse a valuable herd of Shorthorn cattle. They are a well bred lot and come from good families of heavy milkers. The catalogs are out and contain much valuable reading matter. Please arrange to attend this sale. If interested in good cattle you can make no mistake in buying from this herd.

Holstein Cows and Heifers.

J. P. Mast, of Scranton, Kan., is offering a choice lot of registered Holstein cows and heifers, just fresh, for sale. Mr. Mast has one of the best herds in Kansas. He is absolutely reliable for any statement he makes and we believe his prices are very reasonable for the high-class lot of cattle offered for sale. Please read advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Saving Little Chicks.

Of late years it has been discovered that white diarrhoea in newly-hatched chicks is preventable, and that certain remedies have been discovered which, taking the statements of those who have used them, cure the disease. One of these remedies, "Savol," advertised in this paper, by the Kay County Veterinary Hospital, Blackwell, Okla., is pronounced by hundreds of poultry raisers as highly successful for the purpose. Any remedy which operates to stop the loss of chicks from white diarrhoea is something of large note to the poultry industry. To successfully raise the chicks that are hatched from time to time means not only a direct money saving, but it also means a big saving in time. It is especially the case where a large brood has been early hatched to secure early winter layers. The saving of such a brood after hatching means money through a couple of years. So it is worth while for poultry raisers to write the Kay County Veterinary Hospital, Blackwell, Okla., for full information about "Savol." To mention this paper in writing will insure prompt attention to requests for such information.

Three Good Cows.

In the month of January from three cows I sold $22 worth of cream and made 10 pounds of butter, besides the cream we used in the house. These cows were running in cornstalks and were fed alfalfa hay, about half as much as they would eat, with a little ear corn, ground, and without silage.—Wm. H. Johnson, Irving, Kan.

Milks All Cows Help Will Permit.

We have no fine dairy stock. Just keep good grade cattle and milk as many cows as we wish and raise the calves on skim milk and ship the cream.

We raise all the feed we use on the farm. The feed consists of alfalfa, millet, oats hay, Kafir and corn stalk fields for winter use. In summer they run on a good pasture. We never feed any grain. We have kept no record of any individual cow for a whole year.

The calves have a pasture of bluegrass for summer and get alfalfa hay and prairie hay in winter.

We find that a farmer does not need a herd of registered dairy animals to milk and sell cream with profit. We have employment for each individual of the family and each one feels that he is a prime factor in the work. We are not working for "dairy fame," but for the best profit on amount invested.—Katie B. McProud, Louisville, Kan.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3@3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50@6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Save their cost every year of use

If you are milking even as few as two or three cows and are not using a De Laval Cream Separator you are wasting both quantity and quality of cream every day you go without one.

The larger your herd is the greater your loss without a De Laval Cream Separator.

This applies not only to those who have no separator but to those who are trying to get along with some separator other than the De Laval.

The De Laval saves enough over any gravity setting system in butter fat, quality of cream, sweet skimmilk, labor, time and trouble, to pay for itself every six months.

The De Laval saves enough over other separators in closer skimming, in running heavier and smoother cream, skimming cool milk, greater capacity, easier cleaning, easier running and fewer repairs, to pay for itself every year.

The 1912 Improved De Laval saves enough over De Laval machines of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years ago, in closer separation under all conditions, greater capacity, easier running and greater mechanical perfection, to pay for itself every two years.



A liberal "exchange" allowance will be made for your old De Laval Separator, or any other make, toward the purchase of an up-to-date machine. If you are using an old style De Laval or any other separator it will pay you to investigate the great improvements in our latest style machines, including automatic oiling.

De Laval Separators are not only superior to all others but are at the same time cheapest in proportion to actual capacity, while they are so much better made that they last from two to ten times longer.

More than a million and a quarter cow owners the world over have found the De Laval Cream Separator to be the best investment they ever made and 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

De Laval Cream Separators are made in all sizes and capacities from a 135-lb. an hour machine that sells for $35 to a 1,350-lb. an hour machine that sells for $160.

All farm and dairy sizes are made to run by hand, or can be furnished with attachments for operation by gasoline engine or any other kind of power.

We have agents in almost every locality who will be glad to set up a machine for you and give you a free trial, and we have an arrangement with our agents whereby the purchaser, if he desires, may make a partial payment at time of purchase and pay the balance on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of its own savings.

If you don't know a De Laval agent, write to our nearest office for his name and a catalog, which we will gladly send you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 101 Drumm St. 1016 Western Ave.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Before you buy a Cream Separator See and try a DE LAVAL

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 13. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 30, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NATURE contests man's every effort and does not tire.

Man destroys forests, exterminates savages, harnesses the lightning and curbs the waters; but nature only changes her tactics and assails him with bugs and beasts and burs, and man is always on the firing line.

Momus, the son of Night, brings his only relief, and, whether his slumbers be vociferous to the severing of friendships or he falls away through "caverns measureless to man," his sleep is the repair of mind, the balm of grief; the poor man's wealth, the prisoner's relief.

Civilized man spends one-third of his life in bed, and his mattress gives expression to his wit, his work, his worry. A good mattress brings refreshment, a poor one fatigue, and the face shows it.

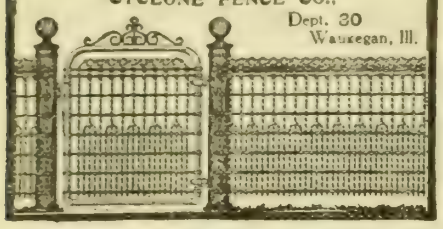
You must wear your face every day. —*I. D. G.*



Rest is as Necessary as Work. A Few Extra Dollars Spent on a Good Mattress Means Restful Sleep, Which Saves Time, Brings Health, Gives Strength

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

CYCLONE LAWN FENCE
Designed for Beauty
BUILT FOR SERVICE
Simplicity and strength generally go together. In
Cyclone Lawn Fence
they are combined with beauty, making this the most practical, economical and most widely used lawn fence on the market.
It is chosen by the most particular because of its design, and by the most careful buyers because it outlasts any other and is the cheapest fence made in the long run.
It is made of large heavily galvanized wire, rust proof; self-adjusting to uneven ground and easily put up on wood or iron posts.
We have grown and prospered until our factory is now the largest and best equipped of its kind in the country. Our progressive spirit always leads in designs and methods of construction. We stand behind every foot of fence we sell and guarantee it to satisfy you.
Get a Cyclone Fence to protect and beautify your premises. It stands for prosperity and progress. Our free books show all our designs and describe fully. Write today. We also manufacture a full line of Tubular Steel Farm Gates. Write for special Farm Gate Catalog.
CYCLONE FENCE CO.,
Dept. 30 Waukegan, Ill.



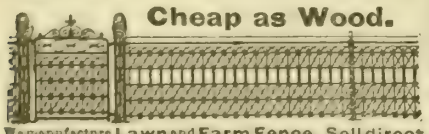
Don't Be a Human Derrick
See That Lock!
30-Day FREE Trial This offer is made to sweep away all doubts—to prove to you, without a cent's worth of risk or expense, the wonderful time, money and muscle saving features of
HALL JUMBO
Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher
With the Jumbo one can swing a 300-lb. hog into the scalder and out with perfect ease and safety. Does 40 odd jobs. Stretches wire, shifts wagon boxes, lifts weights of all kinds and holds 'em in mid-air till you say let go.
Saves Work—Earns Cost Quick
The only hoist with a safe, absolutely dependable automatic lock working on the pull rope. The heavier the load the tighter the lock grips. Locked—released by turn of wrist. Ropes—new, worn or wet—are all held tight. They CAN'T slip. Nine sizes; capacity, 400 lbs. to 5 tons. Made of best steel; thoroughly inspected, tested, guaranteed. Send your own and your dealer's name for catalog and big Free Offer.
HALL MFG. CO.
204 Main St., Monticello, Ia. (4)



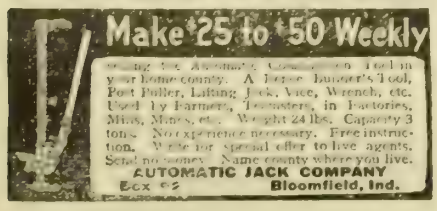
Down - and off!
TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER
THAT'S WHERE ALL THE WATER GOES
Even the front of this slicker is WATERPROOF; our Reflex edges (Pat'd) guide every drop to the bottom. Made for good hard service yet looks like an ordinary overcoat.
YOU CAN'T GET WET
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON
TOWER CANADIAN LTD.
TORONTO
$3.00
EVERYWHERE



HOG FENCE
26 inches high 16½ cents a rod
75 other styles of Hog, Farm and Lawn Fencing.
Buy from factory direct and save dealers profit. Large Catalogue FREE.
KITSELMAN BROS.
Box 61 Muncie, Ind.



Cheap as Wood.
We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.



Make $25 to $50 Weekly
Be our Agent in your home county. A Better Hammer's Tool, Post Puller, Lifting Jack, Vice, Wrench, etc. Used by Farmers, Teamsters, in Factories, Mines, Mines, etc. Weight 24 lbs. Capacity 3 tons. No experience necessary. Free instruction. Write for special offer to live agents. Send no money. Name county where you live.
AUTOMATIC JACK COMPANY
Box 62 Bloomfield, Ind.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

A Peabody, Kan., subscriber asks for a bunch of KANSAS FARMER's free petitions in opposition to the kind of oleo legislation proposed by the Lever bill, and closes with this remark: "I am glad KANSAS FARMER is standing up for the honest competition of oleo with butter. All the oleo manufacturers want to color oleo for is to get a bigger price and fool the people. Long live KANSAS FARMER. It is the best paper of its kind published." The petitions were sent. Thanks for the kind remark.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER has supplied more than 100 readers with a supply of the blank petitions addressed to senators and representatives asking them to support Haugen house bill 21225. In addition every farmers' institute organization and every Grange in Kansas has been supplied. Letters advise that hundreds of petitions have been forwarded and hundreds of personal letters written. This indicates that the farming community is thoroughly aroused in this fight to protect butter against the fraudulent sale of oleo. If you have not done your share in this work, do it now. Kansas congressmen cannot have too much support from their constituents. They need all the backing you can give them.

* * *

An Elmont, Kan., subscriber writes: "I feel inspired to write you a personal letter commending your splendid letter to our brother farmers entitled "Shall Oleo Destroy Your Market?" in KANSAS FARMER of March 16. I personally thank you for coming out and telling the farmers about such legislation as would work a serious detriment to them. I think it is your duty as editor of the best farm paper printed. I am writing my senators and congressman and having others do the same thing." It pleases me to know that my campaign elicits such expression and action. A great deal of proposed legislation beneficial to the farmer falls by the wayside because farmers do not express themselves. The farm paper usually does its part of the work, but its effort fails unless supported by its subscribers.

* * *

A Stockton, Kan., subscriber asks why I do not establish a farm inquiry department. I do not see how that subscriber could fail to note that I am answering a great many farm inquiries, each answered under the department heading to which it applies. Some papers group these inquiries under one heading. Which method to pursue is a matter of choice—I fail to see disadvantages to the reader in either plan.

* * *

While writing on this matter I cannot neglect to mention that all farm inquiries are gladly received and gladly answered. A great many are answered direct when stamp is enclosed. Those of general interest, if answered direct, are also printed in these columns. I dote on this department of our service to KANSAS FARMER readers. I do not know of another agricultural paper published in Kansas which has for its editor one who has spent 30 years on a farm doing the very same things you are doing and coming in direct contact with the same vicissitudes as yourself. I was not born with a silver spoon in my mouth and so was not trained to farm under conditions different from those of the most humble farmer. My parents were early settlers in Kansas. I was born in Kansas and have lived my life in Kansas. I have been through the early days, the training of which was well worth while. My father was a good farmer and a successful farmer. His farm training was worth more to me than any other I might have received. I have a practical farm education which the college-trained editor cannot afford to go back and get. I have not spent a day in an agricultural college as a student. My first sight of an agricultural college was when I was asked to leave my dairy herd for a few weeks and go to Manhattan as an instructor in dairy cattle judging during the short course. I did this for several successive years. But, while farming and dairying, my eyes were open, my brain active and absorbing everything possible regarding the best practice of farming and dairying. I wish I were an agricultural college graduate with my 30 years of farm experience—but not having both I would much prefer the 30 years of contact with the dirt, manure, cows, pigs, grasshoppers, hardships, etc. I do not frown on the agricultural college graduate, and would not detract one iota from the important position he occupies in the world. But, choosing the agricultural college education alone, without the practical, give me the practical, with a clear head to read and absorb and think. I make these remarks because I know that the agricultural paper as a class does not carry the prestige it should because too many are edited by fellows who know little or nothing about the actual game of farming. KANSAS FARMER will be as well edited as a farmer-editor can do the job.

* * *

A subscriber stops his paper because he has no time to read. Of course, I am sure he stopped it for some other reason, but I am taking him at his word for these remarks. I am sure Kansas farmers are reading more and better today than ever before. There is the same reason for a farmer reading and keeping himself posted on the best practice in his line as there is for the doctor, lawyer or dentist knowing what is going on in his line. That statement stands unchallenged. The developments in farming practice the past few years have been far in advance of the development in other lines. This in itself is evidence that the farmer can well afford to read up on his business. The farmer as a class is recognizing this. Now, no farmer can afford to neglect his reading—reading either for recreation or for instruction. It is easy to combine the two. The farmer, like other men, needs recreation. His body requires it. He owes it to his family to live as long as he can. An hour a day spent in reading will help the body—if not the mind and the farming. If a farmer cannot secure comfort for himself and a competency for his family without denying himself a few moments of relaxation each day, he cannot secure these things by denying himself this recreation. It is just as well to make up your mind now that you will read or relax an hour a day—except possibly during the very busy season—and see how it goes on that basis. If the hour is spent in reading, and you apply an occasional thing read to your work, you may find that you will get along better. If you do not, you can afford to take the hour anyway. There is a lot of hard work about farming—it is just as hard work doing well the job I am on—but farming, like other work, can be eased off considerably if you make up your mind to do it.

* * *

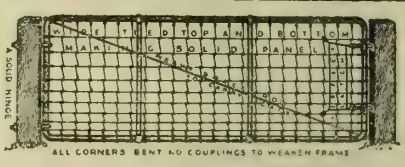
I want to say something more about farm inquiries. I am glad to have the inquiries. I am answering them by the dozens. The answer costs the inquirer nothing. If a direct answer is wanted, enclose two-cent stamp with inquiry. If an answer is desired through KANSAS FARMER no stamp is necessary. State your question clearly. Name the conditions under which you operate. You must understand I am totally ignorant of those conditions which have a bearing on your inquiry. In most every case there are certain conditions bearing directly on the inquiry which, if known, would make my answer of ten times greater value to you. If the matter is one of public interest, and the answer is printed in KANSAS FARMER, the reader is entitled to know the circumstances surrounding the inquiry. One of the reasons that so much of the material contained in the agricultural paper is not regarded as practical is because it does not apply to your particular case. In general it is necessary for the editor to write generally, leaving the reader to make his own adaptation. But in answering inquiries it is not satisfactory to the inquirer or myself to speak generally—specific answers should be given when possible. In order to do that it is necessary to have a specific inquiry. This is submitted for your good in case you ever make an inquiry.

H. A. Borman

Your Horses are Entitled to a Haircut Before the Spring Work Begins

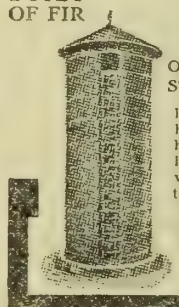


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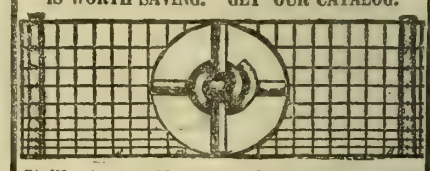


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KANSAS FARMER

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SUCCESS GOOD ROADS TRAIN.

It is doubtful if anything the Agricultural College has done in years has shown such quick reesults as has the Good Roads Special run last week by that institution in co-operation with the Santa Fe. The train visited 70 or more towns in the eastern half of Kansas and since the train's first stop, the daily papers have been printing telegrams announcing meetings to be held immediately to discuss the questions of which the College lecturers treated. Only the larger towns send in this kind of news, as a rule, so it is fair to assume that many more are feeling the same spirit of inquiry and discussion.

When the Extension Department of the College decided to send out the highway engineer of the state, who is attached to it, it was planned to present facts and figures to the people that would be convincing. W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer, prepared this date from the tax books in Topeka. The data was absolutely impregnable to attack. And, thus fortified, the train left Topeka Monday morning, March 18. The lecturing staff included J. H. Miller, director of college extension, in charge of the train; W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer; A. R. Losh, his assistant; H. B. Walker, drainage engineer; H. L. Kent, extension department, and Charles Dillon, editor of the Kansas Industrialist. Mr. Kent and Mr. Dillon talked to the high school pupils, explaining the methods and systems of county and township government. In the other cars Mr. Gearhart and the other speakers gave out, in every county, the amount collected in taxes for roads and bridges for 1910 or 1911, and what would be available in 1912. They told the farmers just how many miles of earth road should be made with this money, what kind of men should be hired and when and how to do the work.

Charts hung in every car showed examples of good and bad road building, and these charts were explained by the lecturers. Probably no train-talks ever were more convincing. Farmers seemed to enjoy them; and the fact that more than 7,800 persons heard them, at the 70 or 75 stops, is pretty fair proof of the interest, especially when the roads everywhere were almost impassable. For a part of the journey, which lasted a week, the train ran through rain or snow storms, but the crowds continued large. Here, in brief, are the main facts used in the good roads lectures, and they are as applicable in Hamilton county as in Greenwood:

Without charging anyone with improper conduct, it is safe to say that the people of Kansas are not getting the most for their money in road and bridge building.

Funds, in many cases, are spent or scattered to please anyone; there are too many pulls. Bridge contracts are not let wisely; people do not give enough attention to electing men for trustees or highway commissioners who know something about the work they are to do; too many of these commissioners or trustees appoint overseers because they (the overseers) are good fellows, or because of some political reason, or because they are too old to do anything else.

Commissioners in some cases hire too many overseers. One instance was discovered in which seven had been hired, and not one of the lot understood his business. In some cases, too, second-hand bridge material has been repainted and sold to ignorant or careless commissioners or county boards. Work is done at the wrong time and done wrong.

Every county in the state should get busy and investigate its financial situation in this respect. It should have meetings, and question the proper officials as to what is to be done in the matter of roads. It should see to it that grading is done properly. Stakes should be set; the lines should be straight; roads should not be so wide as many now are. Many counties grade the road from fence to fence—60 feet in many places—and not only waste money, but have no road when they are done. A 16-foot crown is wide enough for any road, and 30 feet from center of ditch to center of ditch is covering enough ground. The banks should not be cut straight up. They should slope backward, and the grass and weeds should be cut in April and burned. Don't scrape the trush into the center or crown and then put logs in the wagon tracks to make teams go up and work it down. Burn the trash. Have telephone poles on the fence lines. Have both fence and poles far enough back from the road ditches to prevent falling in.

You can grade a good earth road for $35 a mile, and an outfit having a traction engine and two graders should grade a mile in two days, although better time has been made. Of course, if you have a lot of rock work to do, this price will be exceeded. Get out right after every rain and drag the road. Don't go when the mud sticks to the drag. Hitch so that you drag toward the top of the crown, but don't weight the drag so that you take up too much earth in front of it. Use a light drag and ride on it. Don't walk alongside. If the road is all cut up when you take it, you might use a disk harrow to cut the clods, and then roll it with a heavy roller. A puddled top is wanted on the crown which, in two or three years, will be hard as pavement, almost, and shed a pretty heavy rain.

Every county is urged to use the engineers in the highway department of the College at Manhattan. Don't forget that these men are paid to help out and that all you have to do is to pay their traveling expenses and board and lodging. The state does not pay this part of the expenses.

Kansas has 98,300 miles of roads. Only 180 miles of all this is improved with macadam, gravel, brick or clay or oil. It has too many cheap, rattle-trap iron bridges and poorly built culverts of metal. The college is recommending concrete bridges and culverts everywhere as a matter of safety and of economy. It is not attacking anyone's product, but it is urging the people to do things that will save the people's money. That is what the college people believe they are paid to do. It showed on this trip, too, just how to handle drainage problems, straighten out crooked creeks and streams that are overflowing and ruining thousands of acres that should be under constant cultivation.

THE OLEO SITUATION.

KANSAS FARMER readers will be expecting something in this issue regarding oleomargarine legislation now pending. That Kansas farmers are interested is shown by the hundreds of requests we have received for free blank petitions. Also, by their letters telling of the circulation of petitions and the eagerness of farmers, country merchants and laborers to sign these petitions when the oleo situation is explained.

The tenor of every expression received is that oleo must be made to work its way under its own flag and not usurp the flag of butter. That is the slogan of the producer, as well as of the consumer. Butter needs no recommendation to sell. The assurance that it is butter is all the consumer wants. That is all the producer needs. If oleo has a desire to be fair, why does it want to usurp the color of butter, when that color is foreign to the ingredients which make oleo? Oleo has no desire to be fair in its competition with butter. That is the reason for this agitation.

It is believed by those who are looking after this legislation that the oleomargarine manufacturers' bill, the Lever bill, will be defeated. The Haugen bill is gaining support daily. Last week when the merits of the two bills were discussed before the agricultural committee, the friends of butter are believed to have struck telling blows. The Farmers' Grange made an especially strong showing. The Grangers were there in force from Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. The Grange representatives were very largely instrumental in turning the attention of Congressmen in general to the farmers' demand. We have no word indicating that the fight is won, but we have made headway against an early, effective campaign waged by the oleo manufacturers.

As to the Kansas delegation in Congress, we believe that when the question comes to a vote every man will vote with and for butter. Here is a resume of the replies KANSAS FARMER has from each Kansas member:

Senator Curtis: "I supported the Grout bill, which protected the producers of butter. The measure that will best protect consumers and dealers in dairy products and substitutes therefor against fraud, will have my support."

Senator Bristow: "I have your telegram of the 6th instant. The bill you refer to (H. R. 19338) has never been brought to my attention until I received your wire, therefore I have given it no consideration."

Representative Anthony: "Not being familiar with the exact provisions of the bill (Haugen bill) am unable to advise at this time whether it would receive my support; it would depend upon the wording of the bill and upon having the opportunity to inquire into all the facts."

Representative Taggart has not answered either of two KANSAS FARMER telegrams. His secretary says the Representative is not in Washington, but will reply upon his return.

Representative Campbell: "I am in favor of the Haugen bill and against the Lever bill, and will do everything I can to bring about the passage of the former bill."

Representative Young: "Have always favored any reasonable measure that benefits our dairy interests."

Representative Neeley: "I have no objection to oleo being sold for what it is, but object to its being sold for what it is not, and propose to stay with the dairy cow to bitter end."

Representative Jackson: "I am in favor of the Haugen bill and opposed to the Lever bill."

Representative Rees: "I think the Haugen bill the safer measure."

Representative Murdock has not answered KANSAS FARMER'S telegrams of March 8 and 14.

Any reader of KANSAS FARMER who has not yet written his Congressman should so do at once. The more support a Congressman has from his constituents the harder he can fight for them.

The federal department of agriculture estimates that there was in the granaries of Kansas, March 1, 15 per cent of the wheat crop raised last year, or between 7 and 8 million bushels. These figures are compared with 12 million bushels for March 1, 1911, and 15 million bushels in 1910. The department estimates that March 1, this year, there was 26 per cent of last year's corn crop in the Kansas granaries, or 32 million bushels, as compared with 71 millions in 1911, and 54 millions in 1910. The department estimates there was 28 per cent of the 1911 oats crop on hand March 1, and 20 per cent of the barley crop on hand. Kansas has less wheat on hand than the average percentage for the United States, less corn on hand than the average, less oats and more barley.

If the party who recently wrote KANSAS FARMER from Alida, Kan., in regard to a percentage method of selling live stock, will send his name, which he omitted to sign, we shall be glad to hear from him.

NOT TOO LATE FOR OATS.

The last few days many readers have asked if it is too late to sow oats. At this writing this is the only page of this week's issue open, and, while the editorial page is the holy of holies on most publications, with KANSAS FARMER its space is for the best use possible for the benefit of its readers, and it cannot be used to any better advantage than to give our opinion on these inquiries, brought about by the unusual seasonal condition.

At best, it will probably not be possible to sow oats earlier than a week or ten days from this date, thereby making the seeding season close to April 15. If seeding should be longer delayed we would not recommend sowing oats in the western two-thirds of Kansas. This is our guess. We might be wrong. Our guess is no better than yours. If we wanted a crop of oats we would not hesitate to seed as late as April 15, under the present conditions.

We would not delay sowing to plow the field, although a plowed seed bed is the best in this, as well as in other states. So soon as the field is dry enough to farm we would disk and cross-disk and sow with a disk drill, preferably, or a hoe drill. The use of the latter drill ought to be successful after double disking unless there is too much trash on the ground.

The oat is one of the hardiest of our cultivated cereals. For this reason we subject it to very unfair treatment. The seed bed for oats is given less preparation than for any other crop we grow, and the seeding usually is done in the most slipshod manner. The seed should go into the ground at least two inches and be well covered. Broadcast seeding in cornstalks and covering with cultivator and harrow are not, usually, conducive to the best results. Much seed is not covered, resulting in a poor stand, and this method is not conducive to development of a root system that will enable the plant to grow vigorously.

Seeding the first and second weeks in March have given the best yields in Kansas. Summer will be on with a rush this year, and with the ground full of moisture, and the seed well sown, we believe you are not taking long chances on a crop. We believe, as a general thing, that Kansas farmers do not sow seed enough per acre, especially so under seeding conditions whereby not all the seed sown has a chance to grow.

Oats grow on a wide range of soils. The farmer must be his own judge as to the bushels per acre, his method of seeding and his soils will permit and require. We believe that farmers, even under the best methods of seeding, could sow one to one and a half pecks more seed per acre with good results.

EX-SENATOR PEFFER'S RECOVERY.

It gives KANSAS FARMER much satisfaction to inform its readers that ex-United States Senator W. A. Peffer, who, a week ago in a local hospital suffered the amputation of a foot, is convalescent. The ex-Senator's friends were fearful that as a result of his advanced age he might not withstand the shock Today he is sitting up, reading and writing. The ex-Senator is one of the distinguished ex-editors of KANSAS FARMER, having editorially piloted the paper during the period from July 5, 1882, to January 1, 1891, about which latter date, having been elected United States Senator, he resigned. A few days ago the ex-Senator remarked to this editor that when he guided KANSAS FARMER many thought his heart right and his head wrong. Now, he says, the progressive Republicans of today think his head, also, was right and, that, altogether he was a pretty respectable citizen. Here's to the complete recovery of the ex-Senator and the hope that he may live many years.

AROUND THE FARM

Overflow of Timely Items From Other Departments

The Illinois School of Agriculture has a farmer on its board of regents. This farmer is doing on his land the things taught him by the school of which he is one of the bosses. He, like other Illinois farmers, is alfalfa crazy. On this farm is an alfalfa field which has yielded an average of three tons of alfalfa per acre for three years. This crop is valued at $45, while at the same time there has been added to the soil nitrogen which would have cost $6.44 per acre if supplied in commercial fertilizer. On the same field, corn has made an average yield of 50 bushels per acre for the same time. This crop is worth $25 per acre, and has removed from the soil fertilizing elements which it costs $8.35 to replace. In addition to this gain in money value, Mr. Abbott considers that alfalfa is worth twice as much, acre for acre, as is corn for feeding purposes.

Kansas Sweet Clover Experience.

I am interested in your paper in regard to sweet clover. I have been experimenting with it for the last two or three years, and it is fine, and is truly the first cousin to alfalfa. I believe I saw that statement fir[illegible] your paper.

In the first place, i[illegible] best plant for bees I ever saw. [illegible] years ago I sold 940 pounds of honey from sixteen stands of bees, besides what we used in the family and gave away. It was as white as white clover honey and tasted just as well.

I have tried it for pasture for cows by sowing it on alfalfa ground and disking it in. It prevents bloat, as the bitter taste of it, called corrona, prevents bloat. I have used it for hog posture. Hogs are very fond of it.

I use the yellow sweet clover. It does not grow as rank as the white variety, and is earlier. It commenced to bloom the last week in April and bloomed continuously until July 10. It will grow in the shade and in places where alfalfa will not grow. It is biennial and dies out the third year, but if allowed to seed it will reseed itself. It is quite difficult to secure the seed, as it shatters so and requires a huller to get clean seed. It will bear cutting the same as alfalfa, but must be allowed to seed itself the second year. It does not require the ground to be plowed. Disking and harrowing is all that is necessary.

Your description of sweet clover in issue of March 2 is a good description of it, and farmers will find it equal to alfalfa in many respects.—JOHN W. WILSON, Concordia, Kan.

Rape As a Pasture Crop.

Last year the necessity of a catch crop was realized by Kansas farmers and a larger acreage of catch crops was planted or sown in Kansas last fall than ever before in the state's history. KANSAS FARMER has a number of inquiries regarding rape. It can be used in this state to best advantage as a pasture for hogs, cattle and sheep. Seed about 4 pounds to the acre. It germinates readily and hence may be sown as early as oats.

Rape may be sown in the spring for hog pasture, either alone or with oats or a combination of spring grains. If sown alone, hogs should not be turned in until it is 10 or 12 inches high. When used in this way it is always preferable to have two pastures and turn the hogs into them alternately, for rape when pastured down will grow again, but they should not be turned in until the rape has considerable growth. This is the only objection to sowing it with oats, as the hogs are likely to eat it down closer than is desirable. If it does not grow with sufficient vigor after it is pastured off, it can be sown again as late as June or even up to the first of August, provided the ground is put in proper physical condition.

Again, rape can be sown in corn at the last plowing. Except in the very driest weather it will usually maintain a stand, but will not furnish much feed where the corn crop is sufficiently vigorous to produce 50 bushels or over. It will, however, make considerable growth where there is a missing hill, or where the corn has been taken by worms. In any case it will justify seeding, as the cost of the seed should not be over 30 cents per acre. Where an early variety of corn is used for early feed, or where sweet corn is grown for canning purposes, it should always be sown, and will furnish a great deal of feed, which can be used either for hogs or cattle.

Concrete Fence Posts.

Well made concrete posts add permanent value to the farm. They can be made at a cost of 22 to 25 cents a post, including materials and labor.

A square post 5 by 5 by 84 inches is an all-around economical design. Wooden forms may be used for this design at a reduced cost. They should be made in gangs of six posts each.

It is unnecessary to use expensive core reinforcements for concrete posts. Wire is just as good for that purpose, and reduces the cost of the post. Wire reinforcement spacers may be bought on the regular wire market. Pairs of number eight wire or twisted number twelve wire, ready strung with spacers, also are on the regular wire market. At least six wire reinforcements, with ends bent back, should be used to a post.

A clean grade of sand and pebbles only should be used in a ratio of two parts sand to four parts pebbles. If a clean grade of sand or pebbles is not available, a good grade of either may be easily washed. Dirt in sand weakens concrete. A good test for dirty sand is had by filling a fruit jar to the depth of four inches and adding water until nearly full. After shaking thoroughly the mud will settle on top of the sand. Sand containing more than one-half inch of dirt in this test should not be used.

If unscreened "bank run" gravel is available, it should be used in the proportion of one part cement to four parts of gravel. For crushed rock or screened gravel, the concrete should be used in proportion of one part cement to two parts sand and four parts of gravel. Definite amounts of water should be used, which may be determined after a few trials.



EVENING MILKING SCENE ON A KANSAS FARM. THE CREAM CHECK IS RECEIVED THE MORNING AFTER.

Hogs in Pawnee County.

There is no doubt in my mind that the hog situation at this time is a little fizzling and, from what I can learn from present and past experiences, the hog market will have to advance before there will be much demand for breeding stock, as the majority of people don't prepare for much business until June, and possibly not until fall, or at least until the market reaches 7 or 8 cents. I believe that those who have a good supply of hogs ready this coming fall will have the best market they have had for years. I have had several correspondents in Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and eastern Kansas, and almost every one is looking for something for late shipment, as they are afraid of cholera at the present time, or else corn is too high or hogs are too cheap. The western part of Kansas and Oklahoma are different. Where they have alfalfa they are buying hogs, as they haven't had much, if any, disease, and if they have not got corn their brood sows are in the finest shape they ever were. This winter has taught people the valuable lesson that hogs will do well on alfalfa and Kafir corn stalks—the part that cattle don't eat. I believe there will be a good demand for hogs in the western half of Kansas and Oklahoma. I called on a stockman the other day who moved from Iowa two years ago, and also looked at his sows—as fine a bunch as anyone has. Of course he had been a corn man, but he was not last year. He says he believes we can get along better without the corn than they can in Iowa without the alfalfa. I believe that is right. I wintered 75 head of hogs without a bit of grain or mill feed for four months, and never had my sows in better shape than at the present time. I began feeding 40 head of fall pigs the 20th of January, 1912, that averaged 67 pounds each and they had never had any grain or slop, as I had none on the place. The pigs are gaining more than three pounds a day, and I never was able to make this gain before on pigs that I thought were well cared for. So I think the prospect for the hog business in the west is good at the present time, and that 8-cent hogs will be here before another corn crop is ready, and the man who will not buy his sows until he sees the 8-cent market is just that much behind, as it takes spring pigs to market fall corn.—H. L. BROOKS, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Larned, Kan.

Morgan Horses.

There are a great many so-called Morgan horses scattered about the corn belt, but comparatively few that are pure-bred. Many horses have Morgan blood and are called Morgans, but the pure strain of Justin Morgan blood has been kept by but few in the corn belt.

The Morgan is the only purely American breed of horses, and for style, speed, and endurance, has never been equaled. From him has descended one of our best known branches of the track horse group, and his blood has never mingled with any other without improving it. He can pull the plow and do acres in a day. He can take your carriage and family to church at a proper gait. He can speed you to the doctor's when under the saddle. He can make your neighbors take your dust when you go out for a spin, and his blood wins on the race track.

Vermont has done much for this nation. Her sons have filled the halls of Congress with their eloquence, presided as judges of the highest courts, and brought added prestige to the flag in foreign lands, but she has done nothing of more general and lasting benefit than to give us the Morgan horse.

Silo and Silage Institutes.

Through the suggestion of G. W. Conn, superintendent of farmers' institutes for Kansas Agricultural College, who arranged the institute program and stirred up farmers' institute officers, a few weeks ago, not less than 10,000 Kansas farmers talked "Corn for Cattle" or silo and silage. They discussed the advantages of the silo, its cost and construction. The value of silage as a feed has been investigated by men who don't take things for granted, but who want to know what a thing promises in dollars and cents.

Mr. Conn says: "The silo isn't new in the world. In truth it is quite old. But it's comparatively new to farmers of Kansas. That they are anxious to form an acquaintance with this money-making, feed-saving and drouth-defying piece of architecture is abundantly evidenced by statistics. Since October, 1909, about 2,000 farmers in Kansas have built silos.

"The silo is becoming very popular and its popularity is not local. It is found now in Kansas from Kansas City to Coolidge. The farmers of extreme western Kansas see in the silo a refuge in the time of drouth. The farmer in western Kansas today who has a silo filled with Kafir is indeed to be congratulated. The full silo with a few dairy cows, pigs and chickens is agriculture's best accident insurance. It means a living for the family and a steady income to meet interest payments.

"Silos seem to increase in number in direct proportion with the increase in the price of land. There is a reason for this. Three acres of pasture are about the average in farming communities for one dairy cow. But three acres of land in an average year in eastern and central Kansas will return about 30 tons of corn silage. This is silage enough for five or six dairy cows for a year. The advantage of the silo in this case is apparent. In some older dairy countries when the price of land has become very high the pasture has practically disappeared.

"Yes, the silo has come to stay. It is an economical building. It saves space, time, money and worry. Well preserved silage makes good, cheap milk, pork, beef, mutton and eggs. The hen is one of the saving graces of farm life, and she likes silage and expresses her appreciation in more eggs for the market basket. In limited quantities it is an excellent feed and tonic for horses. But a good dairy cow with six tons of silage and two tons of alfalfa in front of her for her year's menu is the greatest promise of permanent prosperity for most of the farmers of Kansas. Then, too, several hundred beef cattle feeders have proved the value of silage for putting on beef. A feeder in Dickinson County reports a gain of four pounds a day for 37 days on 100 steers with a ration of 20 pounds chop, 20 pounds silage, 5 pounds alfalfa."

Handling Manure for Full Value.

In order to retain the full amount and get all of the value out of the farm manure, it should be hauled directly from the stall or feeding sheds and spread upon the land. The sooner it can be incorporated with the soil after spreading, the better, but this practice must be gauged or modified by other conditions. Where the practice of hauling direct to the field is followed the manure is handled but once, thus economizing labor as well as saving the important elements of fertility. The manure should be loaded directly into the wagon as taken from the stalls or barns. If as much as two or three loads a week are produced this will require a spreader or special wagon for the purpose. The saving in labor, however, will justify the expense.

The objection is often made to hauling manure directly from the barn onto the ground that weed seeds are thus spread that would be destroyed if the manure were composted. While this is true to some extent, the labor involved in killing the weeds so spread is not much, if any, greater than would be required in the extra handling were the manure composted. The loss of fertilizing material that is incurred in composting or in allowing the manure to rot in piles by the barn is also a factor that must be considered as against that practice.

The additional objection may be made that emptying the manure spreader daily or twice a week is not practicable during the winter or in busy seasons, and that land is not always available on which to spread the manure. The answer to this objection is to follow the practice so far as other operations and plans do not conflict, and when land is available. Because the plan may need to be suspended for two weeks or two months in the year does not prove that it is not good practice during the rest of the year.

Spring Grazing an Evil.

The stock can damage the pastures while the ground is soft and the grass just starting. Heavy spring grazing is about the worst thing that can be done to a pasture and should not be practiced if the dry feed will hold out.

Good seed cannot be produced cheaply, and it is foolish to buy cheap seed just because it is cheap.

THE FUTURE OF LIVE STOCK

The Shortage of Meat Producing Animals and the Depletion of Soil Call for More Cattle

By I. D. GRAHAM

Why does the average farmer take great pride in his horses and much in his hogs but none in his cattle? American conditions are such that cattle have a higher value than ever before, and this value will probably never grow less. According to Dean Davenport we are living in a transition period in the evolution of live stock husbandry in this country. The time has passed when a man on his cayuse can produce cattle by the hundreds by the simple process of herding on the public domain, and walk them into market, feeding and fattening as they go. This period is behind us, but we have not yet developed those forms of animal husbandry that will ultimately go with a finished American agriculture. It is but natural that many difficulties and not a few losses should be encountered in making an adjustment that is so radical, and that has come upon us so suddenly, and with so little warning—an adjustment moreover that calls for some radical changes in our point of view as well as in our habits and methods of carrying on the business.

* * *

Our population in this country has practically doubled every 25 years, thus enormously increasing our meat consuming capacity, while the cattle population of the country has actually decreased within the last 10 years. The number of cattle other than dairy cattle decreased 7 per cent in numbers, while hogs decreased 8 per cent in numbers, although they increased 72 per cent in value during the last census period. The only notable increases in live stock population are 20 per cent for dairy cows and 13 per cent for horses. These gains are easily explained, but the losses in numbers of meat producing animals are not so easily accounted for. Meat is the food of the Anglo Saxon, and upon this diet he has made the greatest nations of earth. Meat will continue to be his food and the changed conditions above mentioned will have to be met by the production of beef and pork upon the farm.

* * *

From their methods and farm practice one might be led to believe that farmers think that the live stock business, and particularly the cattle side of it, has come to an end and that all the land is now needed to produce grain for human food. So much has grain and hay growing monopolized the farms of this country that there is a nation-wide shortage of meat producing animals, the cost of living has greatly increased and our soils are being worn out as rapidly as the skill of man aided by modern machinery can do it. Out of this condition has grown three things: a possible meat famine, the greatly increased cost of living and the depletion of our soil fertility. These things cannot continue.

* * *

Live stock will always be an important factor in American agriculture. Our great money making crops demand this. Corn and alfalfa or clover are two of our greatest crops and they have comparatively little value except as feed for live stock. Wheat is another of our greatest crops, the whole value of which is in human food, as cotton is for clothing, but both these important crops need live stock and will gradually fail without it. All of our important crops, and indeed it might be said all of our crops, must have live stock to either consume them or supply fertility for them or both.

* * *

This question of soil fertility is second to none in present importance, and yet few seem to realize its vast importance. To illustrate: It has been estimated that there was enough of nitrogen and phosphorus and potash in Kansas soils, that were available for plant food, to last from 50 to 100 years without any renewal, but it is known that any single crop system, as wheat, for instance, will continue to draw upon some one of these more heavily than upon the others and when this one element is gone the soil is depleted, even though the others may be present. Prof. Ingle, a noted English authority, has stated the case concisely in the following table, in which is shown a different crop each year and a maximum yield of each:

			Pounds Plant Food Removed		
Year.	Crop.	Yield, acre.	Nit.	Phos. Acid.	Pot-ash.
1.	Corn	80 bush.	146	57	82
2.	Oats	75 bush.	76	28	62
3.	Wheat	35 bush.	62	21	29
4.	Clover hay	3 tons	125	23	132
5.	Pasture	3 tons	125	23	132
Total plant food removed per acre in five years			534	152	437



SUCH AS THESE WILL ALWAYS BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Now, suppose that enough live stock could be kept to give six tons of manure to the acre each year, and a considerable number must be kept to give these yields, and that a ton to the acre of green manure is plowed under with the clover and pasture, then the land would receive about 60 pounds of nitrogen, 31 pounds of phosphoric acid and 54 pounds of potash, and the fertility account would stand about as follows:

	Nit.	Phos. Acid.	Pot-ash.
Amount of plant food removed per acre in five years	534	152	437
Amount of fertility returned in manure and green crop (figuring the manure dropped by the pasturing cattle worth one-third of what it would have been if stored)	219	107	190
Acre loss in 5 years	315	45	247
Actual acre loss, 1 year	63	9	49.4

* * *

There can be no permanent system of agriculture without live stock and, with our rapidly increasing population, the abandonment of live stock for grain growing would rapidly put this nation in a class with China, which has no live stock. In that country the constant problem is to make the soil produce enough to support the population, and there is no margin of safety. When the lean years come there is starvation and pestilence. The great food crops of the country are rice, which is fertilized by the waters, and the fish taken from them.

It may be urged, as has so long been taught by those not fully informed, that alfalfa will enrich the soil. This is only partially true and the statement, as usually made, is very misleading. There is no known crop that will respond to manure better than will alfalfa. Barnyard manure is worth about $2.50 to $3 per ton when the plant food value of the three elements named alone is considered, but when the humus value and the mechanical effect this manure has upon the soil is considered, it is worth much more.

* * *

Love of animals is inherent in the races from which the American sprang, and he needs, and must have, both the food which they supply and the service they bring. When he surrounds himself with animals he not only meets a demand of his nature, but his protection against famine is absolute. By the aid of animals he can store the coarse grains and grasses of the farm, which are unfit for human food, in the compact form of the animal body where they are always available against famine. And our public school system has much to do with the necessity for live stock in American agriculture. In China, where each members of the family is considered as a wage earner, the food supplying capacity is relatively large, but in America, where each child is a liability until after his school years, the necessity for animals as storage houses and manufactories of food and to maintain the soil fertility, puts them in the class of [illegible] earners.

* * *

Heretofore, cattle raising in the West has been more or less of a speculation. With free range it was comparatively simple, as the cattle raised themselves. On the farm the problem is much more complex, as most of our farmers buy feeders to eat up their corn and hay crops. Complaint is frequently made that there is no money in cattle feeding, or that it is productive of actual loss. This may be true at times, but not generally. Such complaints usually come from men who find that their corn and alfalfa would have brought more cash if sold on the open market than when sold on the hoof. In one sense this is a loss, but if the difference between the cost of producing the corn and what the cattle paid for it is computed, the balance is generally on the right side and the farm is enriched. Cattle and hog feeding operations constitute the foundation of the market for our corn and alfalfa crops, and should these cease to any large extent their price would drop very low, and financial crisis would result. There can be [illegible] doubt that the farmer can market [illegible]rn and alfalfa on the hoof to better advantage for himself and his farm than he can by selling them in the open market. There may be exceptional seasons but, year in and year out, the man who stays by his stock will win more often than he will lose, and much more often than the grain farmer.

* * *

Kansas feeds, which are the most plentiful and the cheapest, are the best for making beef. Not long ago the experiment station showed that corn, alfalfa hay and corn stover made beef at the rate of from 2 pounds to 2.4 pounds per day when fed to steers and that, while steers fed a large corn ration made quicker gains, those which were fed a smaller corn ration made the same gains in a little longer time and at a saving of about 25 per cent of the corn. Steers fed 22.3 pounds of corn, 4.9 pounds of alfalfa hay and the same amount of corn stover per day gained 2.4 pounds in weight each day at the Nebraska Station, while those fed 13.9 pounds of corn, 10.9 pounds of alfalfa hay and 7.2 pounds of corn stover gained 2 pounds per day, required 18 days longer to make the same amount of gain, were in better condition and saved 25 per cent of the corn ration. In Indiana, steers fed 16.7 pounds of shelled corn, 3 pounds of cottonseed meal, 4 pounds clover hay and 15 pounds of ensilage gained 2.6 pounds per day and saved about one-third of the corn eaten by another lot which did not have the cottonseed meal and which did not gain quite 2 pounds per day, and sold for 30 cents more because of their better finish. Cattle feeding is a profitable winter occupation and success is ahead of him who studies to know his business, but he cannot win it with a scoopshovel.

* * *

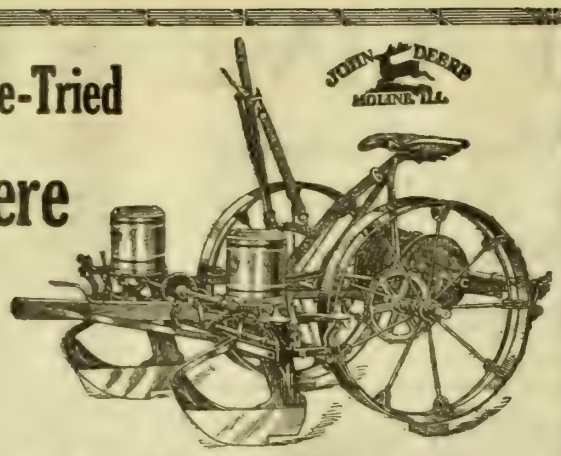
The figures above given were intended to show that with the right kind of combination in the commonest and most plentiful feedstuffs profitable feeding may be engaged in with the ordinary run of cattle, but cattle are like other machines. If they are good and well adapted to their purpose they will produce sure and profitable results. If they are scrubs little can be expected from them under present conditions. America has been importing pure-bred animals from the old countries for a great many years and yet it is astonishing how many scrubs we have all over the country. This is especially true of cattle, and much less so of horses or hogs or sheep. The average farmer knows and likes a good horse or a good hog, but he seems to be indifferent about the quality of his cattle. Recent sales of Percheron horses show averages around the $500 mark, while those of Shorthorns or Herefords have to be unusually good to reach the $200 mark, and yet the chances are that the sires of the cattle cost as much and are worth as much as those of the horses. The indifference of the farmer to cattle compels the breeders to take less for their animals than the horse breeders get for theirs, and yet, if scarcity and quality combine to make the values, the one is really worth as much as the other. Quality in cattle counts for more on the American farm today than it ever did, and no farmer can afford to handle scrubs. They are

(Continued on page 13.)



A CORN BELT MONEY MAKER, WHOSE BREEDING AND CARE GIVES A PLEASANT OCCUPATION AND STEADY PROFIT.

Buy the Time-Tried John Deere No. 9 Planter



Get Real Accuracy of Drop Combined with Simplicity and Reliability

MORE No. 9 Corn Planters are in use than any other three makes combined. This is a bare fact and in no sense a boast. Farmers everywhere praise the work of this planter.

They know from experience, how accurately it drops the corn, how easy it is on the team, how quickly it can be changed to a drill, how surely it operates and how durably it is built.

That's why it "stays put." That's why you can depend on it. That's why you should buy it. It's worth is fully proven.

Devices that change the drop "theoretically" are of no benefit, if the drop itself is not accurate and positive. They only cause loss and disappointment.

Better stick to the machine that you can depend on for accuracy. Better buy the planter that you know will do the business. Then you don't have to worry. Then you don't have to replant. Then you don't lose the price of two or three planters by getting a poor stand.

The No. 9 is built by planter specialists, in a specially equipped plant—not as a side line in some buggy, pump, or plow factory.

Write for our latest book "MORE AND BETTER CORN." Contains all the vital facts about seed corn, practical hints on preparing the seed bed and information of value to every farmer. It is mailed FREE. To be sure to get the right book ask for Package Number D-13

John Deere Plow Company : Moline, Illinois

SELECT SEED CORN

Diamond Joe's Big White Seed Corn



153 Bushels per Acre

Corn is King

Select High Grade Seed Corn That Will Grow is Scarce This Year. Upon good seed depends the prosperity of the Farmer, Merchant, Business Man and Banker. **Corn is King.** It is Bread and Meat. It feeds Man and Beast. America produces three-fourths of all the corn grown in the world. Seven states only grow a surplus above home requirements. Therefore **it is important to Every Business Interest of These States to Help the Corn Growing Farmer.**

We are the Largest Seed Corn Growers in Iowa and have in stock **Thousands of Bushels** of Extra Select, **High Testing Seed Corn of All Best Field Varieties,** White and Yellow, **Large, Medium** and **Extra Early Sorts.** All carefully sorted, hand picked, cleaned, screened, graded and tested. Behind every bushel of our seed sent out stands twenty-eight years experience as the largest growers of seed corn in the world, beside **Our Iron Clad Guarantee** that any seed corn sent out by us if not found entirely satisfactory for any cause, may be returned to us any time within ten days at our expense and purchase price will be refunded. **All Tests Show 90 to 100 Per Cent** good strong germination. **Our Big Illustrated Seed Corn, Farm and Garden Seed Catalog is FREE.** Send for it **NOW** so you will have time to get your seed before planting time.

ADDRESS

RATEKINS SEED HOUSE
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Is Your Straw Stack Green?

Then Your Threshing Was Not Done by a RED RIVER SPECIAL

All threshing machines are not alike. There is one different from all others. It has a different way of taking grain out of the straw. *It beats it out* just as you would do by hand with a pitchfork. All other machines depend upon its dropping out.

This one different machine is the RED RIVER SPECIAL and you should insist upon having it do your threshing. It will save all your grain and waste none of your time.

IT SAVES THE FARMER'S THRESH BILL.

It has the Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the patented separating grate and check plate, the greatest separating device ever built.

The Big Cylinder drives the intermingled straw, chaff and grain against the separating grate, *beating* the grain through where the check plate catches it and delivers it to the grain pan and mill.

Ninety per cent of the grain is taken out right there.

The straw goes over upon the shakers which hold it and BEAT it until all the grain is BEATEN OUT.

In all other kinds the straw is hurried out of the machine and the grain is expected to drop out.

It doesn't. Thousands of green straw stacks every year loudly say it doesn't.

The RED RIVER SPECIAL saves all this. Insist upon its doing your work this year. *It will save your thresh bill.* Write us for the proof.

NICHOLS & SHEPARD COMPANY
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.
Sole Builders of THE RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE
The Red River Special Thresher — Traction Steam Engines
OIL-GAS Tractors — Stackers, Self Feeders and Supplies

SPANISH PEANUTS

Perfectly Balanced Ration—Especially Adapted to Dry Farming Conditions

By H. M. COTTRELL, Agricultural Commissioner Rock Island Lines

The Spanish peanut is new to KANSAS FARMER readers. The editor believes the plant worthy of a field test of not less than five acres. Two or three farmers in a locality could this year give the crop a thorough trial, both in growing and feeding. No farm reader should go into the peanut business on a large scale; try it out in a small way. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station will plant Spanish peanuts at Manhattan and Hays this year. The Nebraska Station will also make a test.—Editor.

We have found the Spanish peanut to thrive wherever it has been properly handled under the greatly varying conditions of rainfall, soil and climate in those parts of the United States shown by the shaded portions on the accompanying map. These conditions vary from sea level to an altitude of 6,600 feet, from an annual rainfall ranging from 14 to 47 inches, and from a growing season between frosts of from 100 to 280 days.

The Spanish peanut waits for rain, and is particularly adapted to the dry farming sections, although it does better with good rainfall. This characteristic adapts it to every township in Kansas. In 1911, in Illinois and in Oklahoma, it stood green and fresh for 45 days without any rain and under intensely hot weather. After rains finally came it grew rapidly and made a good



SHADED AREA SHOWS REGION ADAPTED TO GROWING OF PEANUTS FOR FEED.

yield—40 bushels an acre in Oklahoma. It stood still 60 days, waiting for rain, in New Mexico, and then grew and gave a fair yield. It also yields well under a good rainfall. In Louisiana 100 bushels an acre have been raised under a favorable rainfall, and in Arkansas from 95 to 172 bushels an acre have been produced.

YIELDS WELL ON MOST SOILS.

The Spanish peanut will give a profitable yield on almost any land except that which is wet or sour. It prefers a soil strong in lime. It gives a fair yield on land too poor to raise corn and a heavy yield on fertile soils. Like alfalfa, clover and cowpeas, it enriches the soil on which it grows. It gives the highest yields on sandy soil and a profitable crop on heavy soil. It is easy to raise, and farmers like to handle it, and usually increase their acreage after the first year. I found soy beans to be a valuable crop, but farmers do not like to raise or handle them. Cowpeas are being recommended in Kansas. They make rich feed, but not many northern farmers like to handle them. Every farmer I have met who has raised Spanish peanuts likes to raise, handle and feed the crop. In a few years I expect to see most of the live stock farmers in Kansas each raise from 10 to 15 acres of Spanish peanuts. The whole plant, vines and nuts, cured together as hay, is one of our richest feeds, containing over 18 per cent of protein, over 21 per cent of fat, and 6 per cent of mineral matter. It is appetizing to all kinds of farm animals, and laxative like alfalfa hay, and good pasture.

COMPOSITION OF PEANUT.

The United States Department of Agriculture gives the following analysis of peanuts and other feeds:

	Protein.	Carbohydrates.	Fat.
Peanut kernels	26.6	16.7	42.0
Wheat bran	15.4	60.4	4.0
Corn meal	9.2	68.7	3.8
Peanut whole plant	18.4	40.1	21.5
Peanut vines	10.0	42.0	3.6
Timothy hay	7.2	52.9	2.0
Clover hay.	12.8	48.3	2.1

These analyses show that the peanut kernel has 72 per cent more protein than bran, and 189 per cent more protein than corn meal.

The whole peanut plant contains 2½ times as much protein as timothy hay, and 43 per cent more than clover hay. It contains nearly ten times as much fat as clover hay and nearly eleven times as much fat as timothy hay. Feeding tests confirm the analyses in showing the great value of the peanut as a dairy feed.

The value of the Spanish peanut to the Kansas dairyman is that it will yield well on almost any soil in the state in any kind of a season, and furnish a cheap feed that will force high yields of milk and make it unnecessary to feed much, if any, grain.

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR PEANUTS.

Prepare the ground just as you would if you intended to plant corn and secure a large crop. Thorough preparation is especially profitable for peanuts. The peanut needs thorough cultivation throughout the season, and it pays to get the land in good tilth before planting. In the dry farming sections, peanuts are planted shallow with a lister. In such cases fall plowing and harrowing and thorough working in the spring gives the needed preparation. Double listing sometimes pays, the first listing being done in the fall or very early in the spring.

VARIETY TO PLANT.

The Spanish peanut is the variety to plant for feed. It has a small pod with two nuts in each pod. The stems grow upright, making it easy to harvest them for hay. The base of the plant is thickly clustered with pods, and they cling well to the vine in harvesting, this being a great advantage. The Spanish variety is particularly well adapted for



PEANUT PLANT HARVESTED WHOLE.

a second crop in the rain belt, and is the variety usually planted under dry farming conditions.

Under favorable conditions it will mature in 90 days from planting, while the larger peanut requires 30 to 40 days longer. This trait is of great value on dry lands, for when the crop is held back several weeks by drouth it will fill out and mature quickly after the first rain falls.

It is of vital importance to plant seed adapted to the climate where the crop is to be grown. Seed grown in the south with a warm season and 45 to 60 inches of rainfall cannot produce the best yields in sections where the rainfall is 13 to 35 inches, nor in the north where the season is short. Yet many people buy peanut seed without knowing where it was raised, and then condemn the plant as not adapted to their localities if the crop is a falure. Seed grown in western Oklahoma or Texas is preferable for seed in Kansas.

PLANTING PEANUTS.

Peanuts should be planted a little later than corn. The ground should be thoroughly warm before planting, to secure quick germination. The seed should be soaked 36 to 48 hours before planting, and planted without drying. In Kansas Spanish peanuts are planted in rows three feet apart, single pods,

(Continued on page fifteen)

FARM POWER

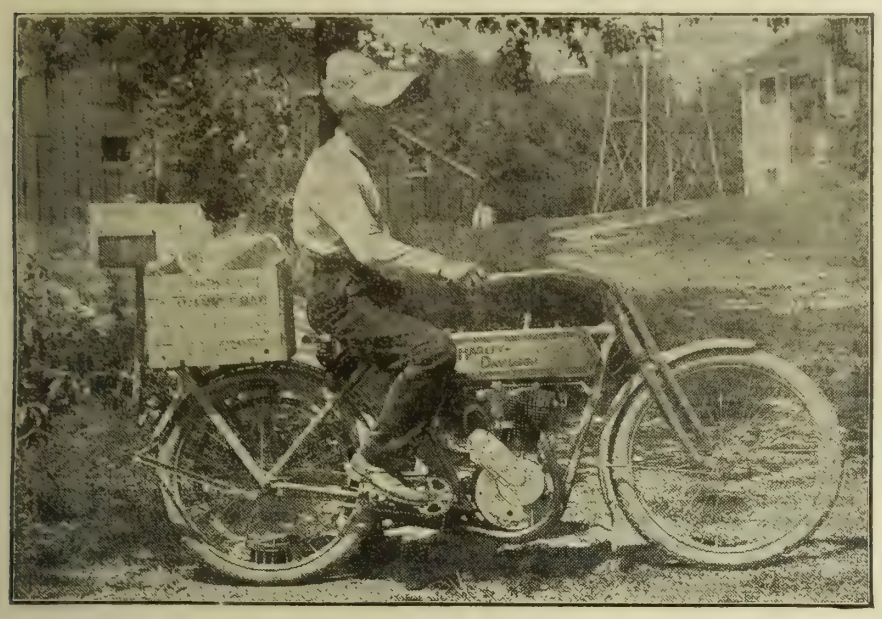
DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

Three-wheel Autos for Mail Carriers.

German postal authorities are experimenting with a small three-wheeled automobile for the use of letter carriers.

Half the Rubber Yield for Tires.

The yearly production of automobile tires and accessories now absorbs about 50 per cent of the total annual yield of crude rubber, which at present is about 75,000 tons. Rubber has become the largest individual item in point of value in the imports of the United States.



FIVE MILES TO TOWN—BEEN THERE AND BACK IN THIRTY MINUTES.

Some idea of the rate at which motor trucks are displacing horses may be gained from the statistics compiled by the Motor Wagon, a periodical devoted to that industry. At present there are 20,000 motor wagons in use, over one-half of which are operated in 47 of our largest cities. These machines are valued at about $60,000,000, and are employed by 6.800 firms. New York has 2,500 of them, valued at $6,250,000, while Chicago ranks second, with but slightly over one-half as many. With the exception of the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, the great bulk of motor wagons are in use in the western and middle western states. Over $3,000,000 have been invested in motor fire apparatus. Three hundred and one cities and towns have 594 pieces, which range in value from $3,500 to $10,000 each.

Tractor Idea New to West.

KANSAS FARMER recently printed the advertisement of the Caterpillar tractor. This tractor engine in its appearance is so different from the other tractors that several readers have asked regarding the advantages claimed for it. From the manufacturer's circular matter we quote the following:

"The Caterpillar tractor is at its greatest advantage on the farm, owing to the many different kinds of work that can be done with it. It can be used for successfully harrowing and seeding, after the land has been plowed, without packing the soil, which is a very important feature. Owing to the great tractive surface of the Caterpillar there is no slipping of wheels, and in early spring and late fall, when the ground is wet from the rains, the engine can be used as long as the ground is fit to be plowed."

Motorcycle Improvement.

There are at least 75,000 motorcycles in use in this country. The output for 1912 is estimated at 50,000. One manufacturer alone will manufacture 15,000 during the year.

One of the greatest improvements shown is an armored type of magneto, which is the same make as that used on the best automobiles, but much lower in cost. It is, however, more advanced than the car type, for it is entirely protected from water, dust or oil. No cover is necessary and even the terminals are housed, so that the instrument is now practically trouble proof.

Another improvement is the clutch. This is similar to the motor car clutch, and is operated by a convenient hand lever. Together with a double-jet carbureter, this clutch enables the rider to obtain almost any speed. He can adapt himself to any traffic conditions, and, just like a car, bring his machine to a stop without "killing" his motor.

Sensible Good Roads Platform.

The Clay County (Neb.) Good Roads Association has asked the county board of supervisors: (1) To spend the inheritance tax now in the county treasury on some road that they may select, making it permanent and substantial, instead of distributing it as they have done before in all parts of the county. (2) To appoint a county highway commissioner to look after all the roads of the county, one who knows how to make a good road. (3) To appropriate all money derived from registration of motor vehicles in Clay county to dragging the roads.

Good Roads Train Success.

The Kansas Agricultural College-Santa Fe good roads train, last week operated over the lines of the Santa Fe in Eastern Kansas, was met at each of the 100 stops by crowds of interested farmers and townspeople. This was probably the most popular of the special trains operated by the railroad and the College.

The speakers on the train were: W. S. Gearhart, State Highway Engineer; H. B. Walker, State Drainage Engineer; J. H. Miller, Superintendent Extension Service; A. R. Losh, Assistant State Highway Engineer; H. L. Kent, Extension Department; Charles J. Dillon, Industrial Journalism Department.

These gentlemen told the townspeople to enforce their city ordinances and have better streets. They told the farmers how and when to drag their roads; also, how to build a road grade so that it would drain and, with dragging, become a good dirt road.

Among other things J. H. Miller, head of the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, said: "You should have hard roads extending out from the town in every direction. These should be made of rock, or macadam, or some other substantial material, but they should be hard and serviceable for all kinds of weather. It is the best investment this town, or any other town, can make. Why, I know of towns in Kansas that have such roads leading into them, where farmers haul into town in one wagon on the hard roads what they have brought in two wagons over ordinary country roads to the improved part of the highway. Such roads make for better business. They insure a trade center. And they mean much to the families of farmers. Why, I have talked to hundreds of young men who come to our college, asking them of their aversion to farm life, when such is apparent, and almost without exception, they tell me it is because of the isolation. They cannot get away from the farms, cannot get into touch with the life of the world, the pleasant social life, as exemplified in the towns and cities. Why? Because of bad roads. They are marooned. Shut off."

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

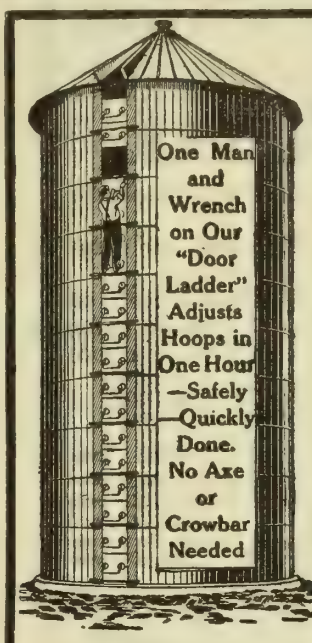
Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head **Herefords 250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.



Simple and Sensible Silo Saves You $17 Per Acre

Prof. Kennedy, at Iowa State College figures cornstalk loss for Iowa alone at $17 per acre net. Think of it. Get busy. Save that $17 or more per acre net on your corn acreage.

"Unadilla" Silo exclusive features, easiest filled, easiest kept tight.

Our fasteners being entirely on the doors they can be left in the opening at any height, merely pushed up out of the way and always where they belong. Easiest to get feed out of. Unobstructed continuous opening, 22 inches wide, makes it possible to *shove* ensilage out instead of *pitching* it *up* 2 or 3 feet like others.

Takes man or boy only 1 hour instead of a day to tighten or adjust every hoop on silo up to 12 inches while standing on ladder formed by fastener. No dangerous separate ladder needed as on others. Our safe door fastener makes a substantial ladder right under opening, rounds 15½ inches apart, stand out 6 inches from the door, solid, safe, 14 inches wide.

Pick your silo carefully. Investigate the simple and sensible

UNADILLA SILO ALL SIZES ALL PRICES

Strongest guarantee of quality lumber staves, castings, hoops; doors two thicknesses to stop warping. Withstands the hardest tests of time, heat, cold, sweating, etc. Capacity 31 tons, feeds eight cows from three acres of corn silage for 180 days up to 393 tons. Can send you hundreds of testimonials from "Unadillas" practical stock raising owners.

Prices and Savings—Costs from $120 up, according to size. Quickly put up and saves or makes you $4 or $6 per ton on feed. Often used 200 days in the year. Proves 33 per cent or more profit on cost of investment on feed alone. More than that on time and trouble saved if you have "Unadillas" practical exclusive features.

Let us send you the proofs. Then take your pencil and figure the hundreds of dollars in pocket to you right from the start. Absolutely the quickest thing on the place to pay for itself and then 10 to 20 times over again in a few years. Write. Don't delay. Find out whether you buy of us or not. Get the FACTS. *Write a Postal—Books FREE.*

DEAL-RICE LUMBER COMPANY, 501 CLAPP BUILDING, DES MOINES, IOWA

FRESH WATER WHEN YOU WANT IT— WHERE YOU WANT IT

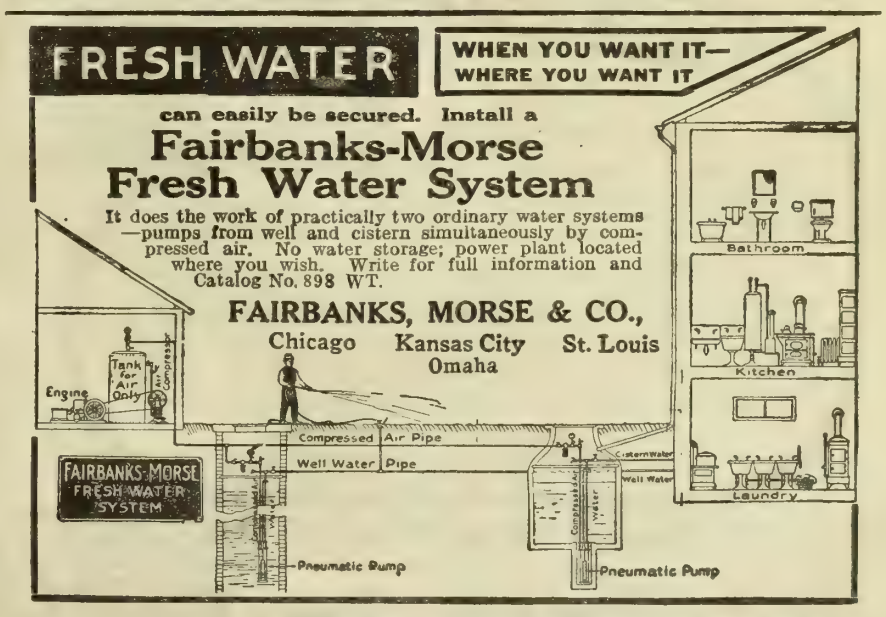
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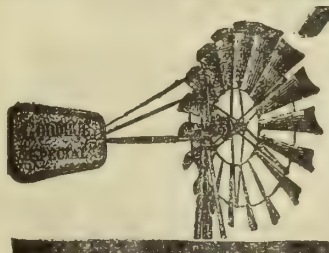
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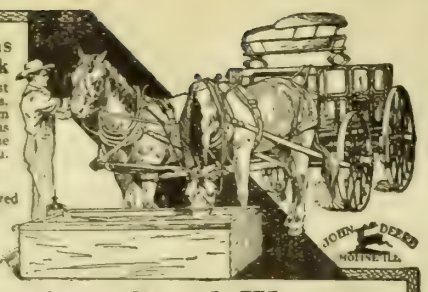
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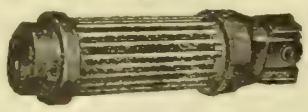
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THE FARM



Replying to D. K., Ford, Kan.: A bank barn is successful. It has numerous advantages, but some disadvantages. Special attention should be given to ventilation and lighting, the latter being somewhat difficult in a barn built far into the bank. The building of a silo in the barn is feasible, but the silo should not be square. A square silo results in too much spoiled silage in the corners. The building of square silos has been discontinued. A part of the silo may be under ground with satisfactory results. If you will make a rough sketch of the proposed building and barn the editor will be glad to advise thereupon.

Answering Olpe, Kan., subscriber: Yes, Kafir can be planted with a drill and cut with a corn binder. This is a common method of planting Kafir for forage and in harvesting it. Such method is not intended, however, as a means of securing a grain crop. While nearly every stalk will develop a head, the heads are small. This is due to the thick planting for fine—not coarse—forage. Threshing such a crop as you would bound oats or wheat is not successful. In the early days of Kafir growing in Kansas the editor tried such plan. The seed gained is not worth the loss in the forage. Besides, it is a slow and difficult job of threshing.

It will be interesting to KANSAS FARMER readers to know that the school teacher who sold his 40-acre farm and having $2,500 in cash with a desire to farm, and who asked this editor how he should begin, and which advice resulted in the receipt of dozens of letters on the small farm subject, has rented a 120-acre farm in his home neighborhood. It would be interesting to the readers of this paper to know the terms of rental, the kind of a farm rented, and how the young man expended his money for live stock and farm equipment, and most of all, how he succeeds. The editor hopes we may have the information later. Letters are still coming regarding the successful management of a small farm. Many have been printed and others will appear later. The editor's advice in this instance resulted in a lively discussion and it is doubtful if any other farm inquiry at the hands of any other paper has ever elicited so much interest. The end is not yet.

In general, the following precautions will be found to be of material benefit in increasing the yield of oats in Kansas, and if generally followed will undoubtedly aid greatly in bringing the oat crop into more general favor and will make it a more profitable crop throughout the state:

First—Better preparation of the seed bed, the seed being sown with a disc drill instead of broadcasting.

Second—As early seeding as is consistent with good preparation of the seed bed and drilling.

Third—The use of heavier seed, of varieties which have not "run out."

Fourth—The treatment of the seed for smut where they are infected.

In case of doubt as to the variety of oats to use, or when unable to secure pure seed of good quality, or for directions for treating seed for smut, write KANSAS FARMER. The oat is an important crop, and Kansas, particularly the eastern third, does not give it the attention deserved.

Several subscribers ask how to treat seed oats for smut. Loose smut is the common species found in oats. The smut ripens when the grain is in flower and is blown away, leaving the heads bare. Another form is not observed until the hull is removed, when the kernel is found to have been replaced by smut. The disease is carried by the seed, so treatment of the seed is necessary to eradicate the disease. Soak seed oats two hours in a solution of one pound of formalin in 50 gallons of water. Be sure that all the grain is thoroughly wetted by the solution. The seed is soaked in bags—the ordinary grain sack is satisfactory, but be sure the water penetrates to the middle of the sack. An open sack will permit the passage of water more easily than a close sack. After treatment the sack should be spread out on a clean floor or canvas to dry. When resacked use the soaked sack. They should be free of smut. In that the seed does not come in contact with surroundings which will again infect the seed. There are a half dozen other methods of destroying smut in seed oats, but this is the most practical.

W. A. S., Wilmore, Kan., commends KANSAS FARMER for urging that farm machinery be kept under cover. Our subscriber, however, says that we should get after the implement man and compel him to protect this same machinery from the elements while he has it in his hands. We are glad our subscriber mentioned this. The chances are that not a great many farm implement dealers of Kansas are readers of KANSAS FARMER or any other agricultural paper. Why not each KANSAS FARMER reader take the matter up with his dealer? Call his attention to the fact that farm machinery in his hands, exposed to the weather, depreciates in value as much as in the farmer's hands. That a wagon, drill or plow exposed to the wind, sun or rain for five or six months or possibly a year, is worth less to the farmer than the same implement properly housed. It is our judgment that the implement dealer desires and does house his implements as far as is possible, and that no material damage results from his neglect, but what is good for the farmer in the care of implements applies equally to the dealer.

You will soon be seeding alfalfa, and aside from the preparation of the seed bed, the other one important requisite is that of obtaining good seed. The first requisite of good seed is high germinating quality. If the seed you obtain contains a lot of brown seeds it would be safe not to use the seed. The brown seeds may sprout in a germination test, but usually fail to grow when placed in the ground. Experiment has proven this so. To test the germination of the seed is easy. It requires a simple apparatus, consisting of two pieces of flannel, or of blotting paper about six inches square, between which are placed 100 seeds. The whole, placed between two plates, should be kept moist, but not "sopping" wet, and the seeds which have sprouted counted every day. At the end of six days the total number of sprouted seeds will represent fairly well the germinating power of the sample. Good alfalfa seed should give a percentage of at least 80. The second requisite of good alfalfa seed is that it be free from weed and dodder seed. It is a good plan to send a sample of the seed to Kansas Agricultural College for examination. There are many kinds of wild seeds which only expert examination can detect. You cannot afford to incur the expense of thoroughly cleaning and preparing a seed bed and have your plans fail by sowing with the alfalfa weeds or sowing alfalfa seed which will not grow.

G. J. S., Whiting, Kan., wants to know how to provide summer pasture for hogs. The question cannot be answered to best advantage because we do not know what kind of land will be devoted to the pasture nor how many acres in the tract, or the number of hogs to be kept. Each of these will influence what the editor might regard as the best practice. To our readers we would suggest that in asking question please be specific and so far as possible report conditions surrounding your inquiry. I assume that the above inquirer has sows with spring pigs, that the pigs are to be fed corn as soon as the crop is produced, and gotten ready for late fall market, and that he has land for pasture in proportion to the requirements of the herd. I happen to know that the inquirer is on a rented farm, and may be on the farm only one year. Oats will make the earliest pasture. Some barley with the oats will improve and prolong this pasture. Plow the ground deep, pack the subsoil, and sow as early as

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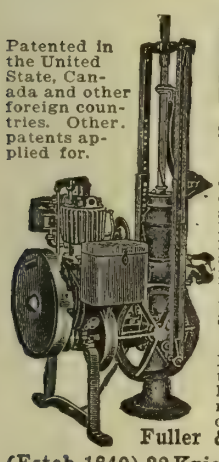
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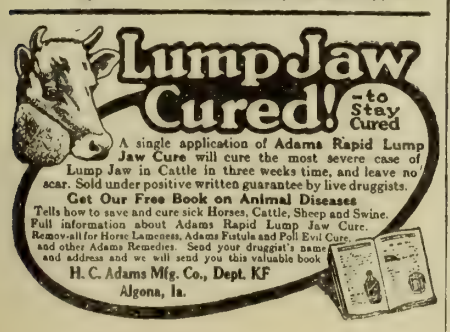
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possible. Not later than two or three weeks after seeding the above, sow another part of the lot to sorghum, and a month later another part to sorghum or rape. If the patches of each are not too closely pastured, this will provide the swine with pasturage until frost. If the pasturage is short the latter part of the season, green corn or sorghum from other fields can be cut and fed to hogs. The above arrangement will necessitate a division of the pasture by fences. When the oats or oat and barley pasture has been finished, or about July 10 to 20, seed this plat to rye and barley, which will furnish late fall and early winter and early spring pasture. If the inquirer is to remain on the farm several years, seed an alfalfa pasture this spring, but do not use until next year.

J. A. J., Wilson, Kan., says he has a few acres of nice meadow which he wishes to break this spring and seed to alfalfa. He asks if the ground could be so worked as to sow alfalfa this spring. Our inquirer does not say what kind of meadow, whether prairie grass or tame grass. The difference is this: If tame grass meadow, the land has heretofore been cultivated; if prairie grass, the virgin soil is to be dealt with. Judging from his location we assume his meadow is prairie grass and that the land has never been plowed. Readers will see that this query is not sufficiently specific to insure an intelligent answer. If this is prairie grass meadow we do not recommend attempting successful alfalfa seeding for several years. Break the sod early this spring. Prepare and plant to some sod crop which can be removed early for fall plowing. Plow deep and sow to rye and barley, pasturing during the fall and winter with hogs, calves or other stock. During the winter get some manure onto the field. Early the following spring plow again, bringing up more of the unplowed subsoil. Seed another spring crop, oats preferred. Fall seeding of alfalfa might be expected to be reasonably successful. If it is the practice in your section to seed alfalfa in the spring, follow that practice. The editor believes in spring seeding—such was most successful in his locality. But we realize that in some sections fall seeding is preferable. Do not precede alfalfa seeding with sorghum or Kafir. They draw heavily on the soil's moisture and unless the germinating season for alfalfa is extremely favorable from the standpoint of moisture, alfalfa stand is almost sure to fail.

Kafir and sorghum seed are high in price again this year, and will probably be higher before planting time. If you buy seed, demand that which is pure and keep it pure for planting next year, by gathering the heads from the stalks as they stand in the field. By such method of gathering you know what you are saving for seed. The great bulk of the farm-grown Kafir and sorghum is badly mixed with the different varieties of each and also with broom corn. A mixture of this kind is unsatisfactory for many reasons.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Queries.

Answering J. B., Higgins, Texas: Where alfalfa flourishes you will find on the roots nitrogen-gathering tubercles. The same is true of sweet clover. An examination of the roots of either will show whether tubercles exist or not. If they do not appear it is evident that the bacteria causing the tubercles do not exist in the soil. These bacteria are found in nearly all soils, but especially in soils where legumes have been grown.

It is probable that there are special forms of bacteria peculiar to each of the leguminous crops, though these bacteria readily adapt themselves to the different crops.

Inoculation of the soil with the bacteria desired can be done by sowing with the seed soil from a field where the bacteria is known to exist. The seed may be inoculated by soaking in water in which soil from a field where the legume has successfully grown, has been stirred. A commercial product known as nitrogen may be used in the inoculation by soaking the seed in water in which the nitrogen has been dissolved. This product is prepared for the particular crop for which it is to be used.

It is claimed that sweet clover when pastured does not bloat stock as does alfalfa. An Iowa correspondent says he has run cattle in sweet clover pasture under the most favorable conditions for bloating with no damaging results. This same man says it will endure the hardest kind of pasturing.



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You see the new idea is built upon faith in our own advertising. We had faith because we state nothing but facts. It was justified; and so what last season was only an idea is today a proven success.

CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special No. 5130

GUARANTEED ALL-WOOL AND FAST COLOR $15

In buying this suit you take nothing on faith. The Clothcraft guarantee absolutely assures all-wool cloth, first-class trimmings and workmanship, permanent shape, satisfactory wear and service.

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If your regular clothier doesn't sell Clothcraft, you'll thank us for directing you to one who does. Write us today for the Spring Style-Book, a sample of the 5130 serge, and the address of the nearest Clothcraft Store.

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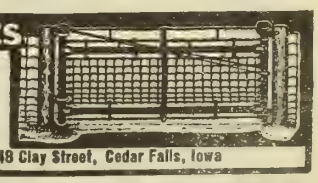
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AMERICAN FENCE is made of large, stiff wires, galvanized heavily, having the American hinged joint (patented), a fabric most flexible and wear-resisting. A square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability—three great needs in farm fences.

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where farm supplies are sold. Shipped to them direct from mills in carload lots, thus saving freight charges and enabling dealers to sell at lowest prices, giving buyer the benefit.

Send for copy of "American Fence News," also book "How to Make the Farm Pay," profusely illustrated, devoted to the interests of farmers and showing how fence may be employed to enhance the earning power of a farm. Furnished free upon application.

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Every housewife and every farmer should know the labor saving and money saving uses of Lewis' Lye. For making soap, for softening water, for disinfecting, as a hog conditioner, as a preventive of worms and cholera, etc., etc., it is unequalled.

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Remember, buy the lye in the can with the Quaker on it.

For use as a hog conditioner, mix one-fourth can of Lewis' Lye with every barrel of slop, or a teaspoonful to five gallons.

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LIVE STOCK



Build your silo so that the doors are covered for the entire height with a chute. Then have this chute open into one side or end of the stable and you will have a splendid ventilating shaft.

Sheep cannot eat silage in as great a proportionate quantity as do cattle, though no one seems to know why. However, they do well on it, and it saves a great deal of hay and other feed.

Silage sells for from $3.50 to $4 per ton in the older states if it is well made from good corn with plenty of ears. Kansas farmers have not had occasion to sell much silage as yet, so no fixed price is set on it.

Woven wire fences would save most of the cut hocks and scarred quarters that are found on about 75 per cent of our horses. Woven wire is really cheaper than any other fencing material, and is by far the most satisfactory.

Don't give too much attention to color of hair or white points or droop of ears. These are valuable points and must not be neglected, but quality counts for much more in any kind of market. Learn to like the color of a good hog.

Necessity is a priceless spur and most men do their best under its sting. Drouth teaches economy by the most forceful of object lessons. There will be more silos built in Kansas this season than ever before. Put these things together and think about them.

F. J. Searle, the Holstein breeder of Oskaloosa, Kan., has maintained his entire herd in splendid condition all winter long on a ration of silage and alfalfa. The corn brought about 50 bushels of ears to the acre, and this seems to have given the cattle all the grain they needed in the silage.

Reports from the great packing centers indicate the general belief that cattle prices have not yet reached the top, and that the highest general average will be maintained during the first half of 1912 that was ever known. If this is true the man who needs cattle cannot buy them too quick.

Each breeder should study the conditions affecting himself as an individual and should use the local, the agricultural, the stock or the dairy papers, as may seem best. The pure-bred male is the forerunner of prosperity, the missionary of success; and the main point is to advantageously place the males. Every male so placed makes of his owner a probable subscriber to the breed paper and a possible buyer of female stock; so the seller benefits not only himself, but the breed.

Men take up the breeding of pure-bred stock for the most part for the money there is in it, and, incidentally, for the improvement of the common stock of the country. Most of them also get a vast deal of pleasure from the ownership of fine animals. To make money from the sales of stock a market must be found for the breeder's surplus, and that market must be found largely among outsiders. Confine any class of breeders to sales among themselves and the business as a business will be strangled in short order. Hence the need of advertising—the need of letting the outsider know that you can benefit him and yourself at the same time.

Hogs in Douglas County.

"In this county there are a good many farmers who think there will be a large demand for stock hogs when the crops begin to grow, and for this reason I think there will be an average number of pigs farrowed in anticipation of the demand. The pure-bred business has been very good this spring, and there are several herds being started near by. The farmers are taking advantage of the low prices to stock up.—F. S. COWLES, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Lawrence, Kan.

Hog Packing This Winter.

As showing the comparative numbers of hogs packed this winter over last, and as showing the enormous increase, the Price Current gives the following figures which cover the period from November 1, 1911, to February 14, 1912:

	1911–12.	1910–11.
Chicago. . .	2,315,000	1,820,000
Kansas City	1,220,000	865,000
South Omaha	790,000	470,000
St. Louis	945,000	645,000
St. Joseph	715,000	415,000
Indianapolis. .	572,000	365,000
Milwaukee. .	190,000	225,000
Cudahy. .	292,000	144,000
Cincinnati. .	245,000	182,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	222,000	147,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	187,000	166,000
Sioux City, Iowa	355,000	255,000
St. Paul, Minn.	325,000	250,000
Cleveland, Ohio	305,000	225,000
Louisville, Ky.	65,000	51,000
Wichita, Kan.	165,000	150,000
Detroit, Mich.	235,000	175,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	60,000	45,000
Above and all other	10,425,000	7,685,000

Kansas Hog Situation.

I think the pure-bred swine business is in a better condition than it has ever been before in Kansas. The "hot air" prices are off and any farmer can afford to buy pure-bred hogs. This is getting things down to where they should be, and farmers are learning the value of pure-bred stock. But there will be very little, if any, demand for hogs of any kind in this locality until another corn crop is in sight. While there has been no disease of any kind in this part of the country there is, comparatively speaking, no hogs except a few fall shoats. Farmers who usually keep from eight to 10 brood sows you will now find with not more than two or three, if they have any at all. It is nothing uncommon to hear farmers say that they haven't a hog on the farm. This shortage is caused by the scarcity and the high price of feed. As to what I think of the future, I can best explain by saying that I am holding a few extra brood sows this year. I am also carrying over the majority of my 1911 crop of gilts. As to whether my judgment is good in this matter or not remains to be seen. But with a good corn crop this year and the scarcity of breeding hogs in the country there will surely be a good demand for pure-bred hogs this fall. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best farm papers that comes to my address, and I believe one of the best advertising mediums in the West.—J. E. BUNDY, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Goodrich, Kan.

The Hog Situation.

In my opinion hogs will be selling for $9 or $10 a hundred on the Kansas City market this summer and fall. They would be higher than that if the country was as bad off for hogs as this locality is. I know of men here who raise from one to two cars of hogs a year who haven't a hog on the place, and plenty of others that have but three or four sows and are not very anxious to buy more.

My experience has taught me that this is a big country and that, with our present shipping facilities, the minute the market gets where there is money in hogs there can be a fair run on the market when the country looks as though it was out of hogs.

With the present price of feed we ought to have $8, and I feel sure the shortage will run the market up at least one or two dollars.

There is one way to improve pure-bred hogs, and that is for breeders to be more particular what they sell for breeding purposes. I seldom attend a sale where there isn't eight or ten head, and sometimes half of the offering, that ought never be sold for breeding purposes. The good hogs bring from $50 to $75 a head. Well, the farmer buys one of these culls for $20 or $25 and says he has a pure-bred hog, and he has, and the sale made a $40 or $45 average, and was a success. However, it is up to us breeders to offer nothing but $50 hogs till the farmer sees there is a difference between pure-bred and grades. That is, we must make the difference so great that there is no question. The sooner we go to selling $50 pigs for $20 and quit selling $10 pigs for $20, the sooner we will be selling $50 pigs for $50.—I. R. BERKEY, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Louisburg, Kan.

Dip for Dollars

You actually put dollars in your pocket when you put your hogs through a bath of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Its action is swift and sure—it prevents scurvy skin—kills lice and fleas which so often hide and play havoc behind the hog's ears, between the folds of the skin, and around the abdomen.

$ Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant $

prevents mange, scab, hog cholera and all parasitic skin troubles. It is a powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer, equally effective on sheep, horses, cattle, dogs and poultry.

Prepared by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and sold under a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. One gallon of Dip makes 70 gallons solution. If your dealer can't supply you, order from us direct.

Write for Free Dip Booklet.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.



This Tool Will Pry Into Anything

Built for rough-and-tumble work. Prying joists, raising floors, wrecking pens and building, removing siding, getting "into" and "under" things generally. Greatest nail-puller on earth—pulls them straight, and high as a man can reach. Won't "chaw" or split wood. Pays for itself over and over again in nails and lumber saved.

Farmers, this is your Special tool.

BONNER Pry Bars

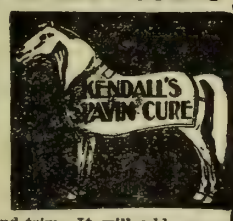
are made in two sizes: 14 inch at 75c. and 23 inch at $1.00. Made from drop-forged special-formula steel, finely tempered. Best thing you ever got your hand on. Get one today at your dealer's. If not with him, will ship you direct upon receipt of price, charges prepaid. Send dealer's name. Also makers of Bonner's Farmers' Kits.

C. E. BONNER MFG. CO., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

25 Years of Grand Results

24 Littell Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1911.
Gentlemen: I have used your Spavin Cure for twenty-five years with excellent results.
T. M. Nolan.

Kendall's Spavin Cure



Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as household remedy. At druggists, $1 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to— 12

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

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POOR CROP YIELD

No farm can afford to take chances on the year's work and crop being spoiled by water-soaked soil.

Wet land should be tiled. Tile is crop insurance. It is just as reasonable as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO
HUMBOLDT, KANS.

CONCRETE SILOS

The best Silo that can be built. Write for prices for 1912.

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

Sale of Unsound Mule.

"If a mule is put up at public sale and it is stated by the owner and the auctioneer that he is sound and the buyer discovers that the mule is parrot-mouthed, can he recover the price paid or can he be compelled to take the mule at the price bid?"

This question comes from a Kansas subscriber and is only one of many such.

If either the owner or the auctioneer makes a statement as to the soundness of an animal about to be sold and this statement proves to be false, the buyer cannot be compelled to take the animal or pay the purchase price. If he has taken the animal and paid the price before discovering the unsoundness, he can recover by due process of law. Selling an unsound animal under guaranty of soundness is fraud which the law does not tolerate. The public statement of the owner or the auctioneer, who is the owner's agent, that the animal was sound at the time of the sale is a guaranty of soundness.

"Thoroughbred" Hogs.

Many breeders continue to announce that they have "thoroughbred" hogs or "thoroughbred" poultry. There is no such thing as either. "Thoroughbred" is the name of the running race horse, as "standard bred" is the name of the pacer or trotter. Neither of these names belong to or should be applied to any other breed or kind of animals. Just as well talk of "standard bred" hogs as "thoroughbred" hogs. Of course, if your hogs are really racing animals, these names might be appropriate, but if they are used the track record should also be given. How would Masterpiece 2:04¼ or Collossus 2:02 look in print? If the animals are purely bred and registered or eligible to record, the term pure-bred should always be used. If they are purely bred, but for any reason, as the loss of record, the animals cannot be registered, the term "fullblood" should be used. A "fullblood" is just as purely bred and may be just as desirable an animal in every way as a pure-bred, but, as neither the animal nor its progeny can be recorded, they cannot be sold for pure-bred breeding stock. Fullbloods must sell as high quality grades.

Blackleg Vaccination.

By vaccination we understand the injection into the system of a minute amount of attenuated—that is, artificially weakened—blackleg virus. This virus is obtained from animals which have died from blackleg, by securing the affected muscles, cutting them into strips, and drying them in the air. When they are perfectly dry they are pulverized and mixed with water to form a paste, smeared in a thin layer on flat dishes, placed in an oven and heated for six hours at a temperature close to that of boiling water. The paste is then transformed into a hard crust, which is pulverized and sifted and distributed in packages containing either 10 or 25 doses. This constitutes the vaccine, the strength of which is thoroughly tested on experiment animals before it is distributed among the cattle owners. This vaccine, which is in the form of a brownish dry powder, is mixed with definite quantities of sterile water, filtered, and the filtrate injected by means of a hypodermic syringe under the skin in front of the shoulder of the animal to be vaccinated. The inoculation is usually followed by insignificant symptoms. In a few cases there is a slight rise of temperature, and by close observation a minute swelling may be noted at the point of inoculation. The immunity conferred in this way may last for 18 months, but animals vaccinated before they are 6 months old and those in badly infected districts should be revaccinated before the following blackleg season.—C. M. FLEISCHER, Illinois.

Power Wagon and Horse Expense.

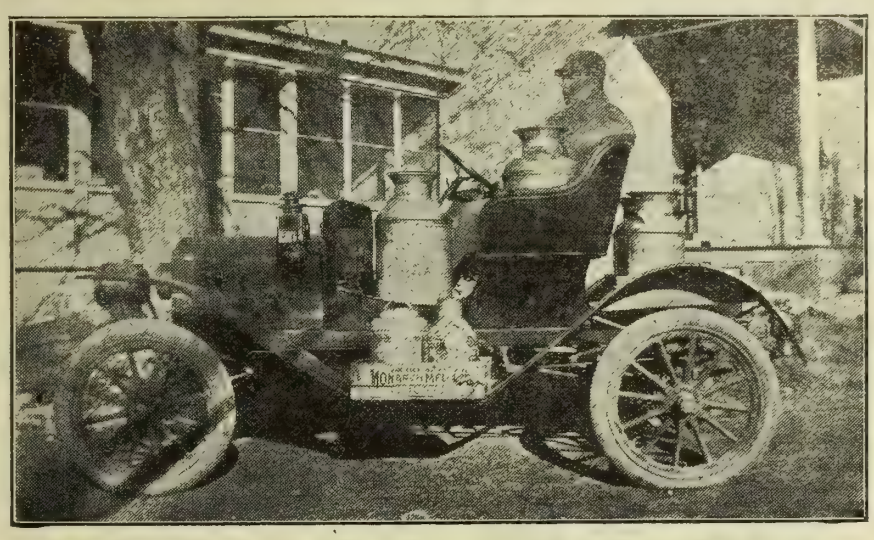
An experiment extending over a period of five years was recently concluded. All the elements of cost of operation were taken into consideration on one, two and three horse-drawn vehicles and on one, three, five and ten ton motor trucks. The resulting comparisons were:

	Per Day Cost	Miles Per Ton	Per Ton Mile.
HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES.			
1 horse	$ 1.00	11	.36
2 horses	6.00	30	.20
3 horses	8.00	45	.18
MOTOR TRUCKS.			
1 ton	8.00	40	.20
3 tons	12.00	90	.13
5 tons	15.00	120	.13
10 tons	18.00	190	.09¾

There are various elements which enter into consideration in these matters. For instance, a man whose business could be handled with one horse and a single vehicle could gain nothing by substituting a motor car. But if he is doing a business requiring the covering of a hundred or two or three hundred miles per day, motors would effect a material savings. Putting it on a percentage basis, the one-ton motor car, at an operating expense of $8 per day, will do two and a half times the work done by a horse-drawn vehicle operated at an expense of $6 per day. One of the larger Omaha creameries has been using an Avery truck to haul milk between Omaha and Millard every day, including Sundays and holidays, for two years. Carefully kept records show the following results:

Average mileage per day	50 miles
Total mileage two years	36,500
Gas consumption per day	6 gallons
Lubricating oil per day	3 quarts
Average tonnage to Omaha	3½ tons
Average tonnage from Omaha	2 tons
Average time round trip	5 hours
Total repair expense	$28.00

It would require two men and six head of horses working ten hours per day to perform the same service this truck is doing.



THIS AUTOMOBILE IS THE CHORE BOY OF THE FARM—NEVER GETS TIRED AND ALWAYS WORKS WITH PLEASURE.

Merchants Help Good Roads Cause.

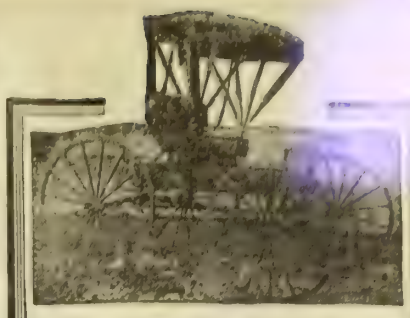
The merchants of Edgemont, S. D., have hit on a novel way to raise funds for improving roads leading to town, which, if universally followed, would make a big difference in the amount of good roads that could be built. It has been ascertained that $1,500 is annually spent by Edgemont merchants for attractive calendars to give their customers as souvenirs. Most of these are given to farmers. Several of the business men have pooled the amount of their calendar fund and will spend it on making roads.

A reader says he raises Russian sunflowers among his cucumbers and other vine crops and that he has no trouble with bugs. Ever try it? Sunflower are greedy feeders, and a few beans or radishes might fool the bugs just as well, and bring some profit.

Cheapest Gains On the Pig.

Under ordinary management, the cheapest gains made on the pig are through the mother. So it pays to pamper the mother of a good sized litter and thus force the young.

A skimping on roofing material and paint will put your farm machinery on the scrap pile.



In steady use for 15 years

THIS Kratzer buggy, owned by Mr. Jeff Thornburg, of Panora, Iowa, has been used as a livery rig for fifteen years. The only repairs worth mentioning has been the setting of one tire. It is still in everyday use and good for many years more of service.

Today Kratzer vehicles are made even *stronger* than fifteen years ago, with drop forged iron reinforcement at *every point of strain*. Kratzers are the strongest, most comfortable and most beautiful line of vehicles made. You pay less for Kratzer Quality because you buy near home, and pay no extras, no jobber profits, no transfer charge, and small freight.

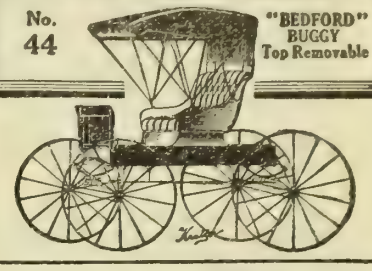
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Kratzer Vehicles

See his line. Buy of him and take no chances on satisfaction. Write for his name if you don't know. We'll also send free our handsome 56-page Catalog showing 50 styles of Kratzer Vehicles. Write today.

Kratzer Carriage Company
108 W. First St., Des Moines, Ia.

No. 44 "BEDFORD" BUGGY Top Removable

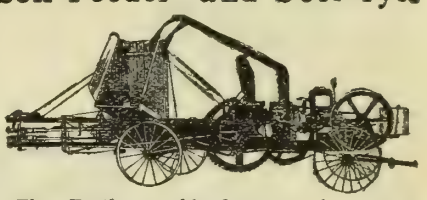


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Self-Feeder and Self-Tyer



The Tuttle combined power hay press saves you MONEY. New side self-feed and the self-tyer does it. Two men can run it. Three men is a full crew. Fully guaranteed for 12 months, SELF-TYER AND ALL.
TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO.,
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WE TEACH YOU



to operate and repair automobiles in our fully equipped modern shop, giving training in vulcanizing, drill press and lathe practice, qualifying you in 6 weeks. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School, 2354 O St., Lincoln, Neb

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Fibre is more important than pattern in the fabric of life.

"MEN WHO KNOW"
USE THE
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

Does it not mean a great deal to YOU, the prospective buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Ex-Vice Pres't United States
F. L. Houghton, Sec'y Holstein Breeders' Ass'n
Hon. Whitelaw Reid, U. S. Ambassador to England
Alfred G. Vanderbilt, of that famous family.
Hon. W. B. Barney, Iowa State Dairy Commissioner
C. F. Smith, Master Vermont State Grange
Norman B. Ream, of the Pullman Palace Car Co.
Wm. MacKenzie, Pres't Canadian Northern Railway
S. S. Carvalho, Manager the Hearst newspapers
Hon. Seth Low, Ex-Mayor of New York

and many others like them, good dairy farmers as well as great leaders in every sphere of human endeavor, each of whom is possessed of much personal experience and a thousand authoritative sources of separator information, are among the 1,375,000 satisfied users of DE LAVAL Cream Separators?

It's always a wise policy to profit by the experience of others.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



Tested Seed Corn!

We are doing the largest Seed Corn business in the West because we sell TESTED Seed only!

"Boone County White," Finest in the World

My Seed Corn is grown under special contract by one of the best known and most successful growers in the West. Write quick for circular and prices. Quantity limited this year. Get your supply before the BEST is all taken! MY TESTED seed corn brought first prize State Corn Show at Manhattan, Kan., last two years; first at State Fair, Topeka, Kan., two years; Capper Ear Prize at Topeka, Kan.

I sell the very best and most carefully tested seed corn at lowest prices. My prize-winning stock consists of "Boone County White," "Silver Mine," "Reid's Yellow Dent," "Perfect Golden Beauty," and "Zimmerman's 80-Day"—the earliest large corn in the world. Write today for illustrated catalogue. Address

ZIMMERMAN SEED CO., 625 Quincy Street, TOPEKA, KAN.

DAIRY



The hand separator should be kept in a clean, dry place. It will run easier and wear longer by so doing.

The sweet cream sold each year by Kansas farmers to the ice cream factories for ice cream making has a valuation of $300,000.

The milch cow should produce at least one pound of butter fat per day during her milking period, which should extend over at least ten months of the year. This is not too much to ask of her.

Keep the hand separator bearings clean and well oiled. Such will save enough to justify the spending of a half hour every two weeks at flushing the bearings with kerosene, which cuts out the grit.

Last week's KANSAS FARMER was pretty much given over to dairying. As reported in that issue, much good dairy material was held over. This will appear in succeeding issues. This week we cannot devote more than the usual department space to dairying.

The cow has not had as good chance as she deserved during the past winter of high butter fat prices because of the feed scarcity in many localities. It will pay to provide for the milch cow. She can't make milk without feed. A silo will help the feed situation immensely.

The ability of some cows to produce more milk than others from the same quantity of feed is not disputed. Watch the producing ability of the cow and keep for the dairy the heifer calves from those cows which give you the most for their feed.

The approximate value of skim milk produced by Kansas milch cows every 12 months is $600,000, figuring the skim milk at 10 cents per 100 pounds. It is easily worth two times as much. Are you giving the old cow credit for the calf and pig feed she produces?

The casein in milk and the white of the egg are both pure protein. The cow can put the casein in her milk only through the protein in her feed; the hen can make the white of her egg only from the protein in her feed. Some owners withhold it from both, and then wonder why cows do not give milk and why hens do not lay.

The Babcock test is reliable. Like any other test or thing, it means little or nothing when not properly handled. Every person testing milk or cream for commercial purposes is licensed for competency by the dairy commissioner of Kansas. If you are in doubt, ask to see his permit. If he is authorized by law to use the Babcock test he has such permit.

The principal defects found in cream are flavors foreign to milk and cream, such as vegetable flavors, barn odors, etc., and to high acid—the latter meaning too sour. Keep the cream in a pure atmosphere to avoid flavors and odors and cool to the temperature of well water and hold it there to keep it from becoming too sour.

KANSAS FARMER'S campaign for the protection of butter against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine is progressing nicely, thank you. That campaign created some stir, believe us. Word from the Dairy Union officials at Washington is to the effect that petitions and letters came onto Kansas congressmen like an avalanche and caused them to take notice of the Kansas situation. Have you done your share?

The use of dairy blood in Kansas herds has extended to practically all parts of the state. The beginning has been made. The start will soon leaven the entire state. KANSAS FARMER last week printed the letters of a large number of farm dairymen. Several good and typical examples of building up a dairy herd by grading up with a dairy bred bull and selecting the best heifers were given. These instances are sufficient to prove the practicability and the advantages of such method.

The average cow of the corn belt kept for dairy purposes produces about 125 pounds of butter fat. Such a production is netting little profit for the farmer. By using stock bred from large producers it would not be difficult to increase the average yield up to 250 or 300 pounds of butter fat per year. This would increase the profit several hundred per cent, and would go a long way towards building up the most profitable agriculture this state has seen.

Every day now hundreds of calves are coming into the world. They are not arriving under especially favorable conditions, either. The mother's milk is in demand for the cream check it will bring, but the calf deserves, and your pocketbook requires, that it get a good start in the world. A gallon of whole milk a day for two weeks will give the calf a good start preparatory to a ration of skim milk and grain. Give the calf an opportunity to learn to eat early in life. The way he takes hold will surprise you. Do not overlook giving him a chance to get what water he will drink.

With the dividing up of the farms, intensive methods will be used, and as dairying is intensive in nature, it will naturally find favor with the small farmer. The better the cow the greater the profit. Therefore the tendency will be to not only handle heavy producing dairy stock, but to handle the best of the specimens. There are without doubt ten animals of dairy breeding in the country now where there was one or two ten years ago, and if this increases, it will not be many years before the milk and butter of the country will be largely produced by dairy-bred animals, and not by grades and common stock.

Yellow oleomargarine is "more tempting" not because of any distinctive beauty in yellow, but because yellow is the color of butter. The oleomargarine people want to color their product, and yellow only, because they can make more money out of it if it counterfeits butter and can be sold as butter. The oleomargarine manufacturer does not care to use the color of the strawberry, prune or creme de minthe, but he wants to counterfeit butter. He is willing to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars to get that opportunity. See that he does not have a chance to counterfeit butter by having the feet of your congressman planted firmly on a platform of a square deal for butter. If you have not written each of your congressmen, do so today.

There are two methods of treating the hard-milking cow. One is to use the teat plug. These are merely plugs made so that they may be inserted in the end of the teat, where they remain between milking periods. The reason a cow milks hard is because the sphincter muscles which contract the end of the teat are rigid. The teat plugs remaining in the teat between milking hours have a tendency to gradually distend and dilate this muscle in such a way that the cow gradually becomes easy to milk. The second method is to cut the teats, thus weakening the sphincter muscle. This is accomplished with a teat slitter. It is an instrument that is inserted into the teat and by pressing the end small knives are pressed out in such a way that when the teat slitter is withdrawn the muscle is severed. The editor would dispose of the hard milking cow in preference to the practice of either method, unless the cow was valuable for her offspring. You can't afford to fool with a hard milking scrub.

It is the experience of good dairymen that the greatest economy in feeding the dairy cow results when a liberal ration is supplied the animal, since a certain amount of feed is always required for the maintenance of the animal.

THE FUTURE OF LIVE STOCK.
(Continued from page five.)

not worth his time. Pure-breds or high grades are the only kinds on which he can hope to make money, and until he arrives at a reasonable appreciation of this fact the cattle business cannot go forward. Pure-bred cattle of any one of the beef breeds ought to be worth at least as much as good horses and, if they are handled right, they will be. One of the first steps in this direction will be the use of better bulls, and their continued use for longer periods. Few people seem to think of the fact that most of the cattle of this country are sired by 2-year-old bulls or younger. Almost every request that comes to me for information about breeding bulls specifies that the animal shall be young. Of course, there is reason in this, as it gives the purchaser a longer use of the animal, but there is no ryme or reason in fattening bulls at 4 or 5 years and before their progeny is sufficiently mature to determine their quality. The question of good sires is easily settled, even by the small farmer. If he thinks he cannot afford to buy the quality he wants, he can interest his neighbors and engage in community breeding. Community buying, through the Grange and other organizations, has been in successful operation in Kansas for many years, and community selling of farm products is becoming more and more of a success. Then why not community breeding? It is successful in other states and has brought prosperity wherever tried. It will here.

* * *

The most important question before the Kansas farmer today is that of live stock and the improvement of its quality. There never is a time when it is not in demand and there never was a better time to engage in the breeding and raising of good cattle than right now, if the signs of the time count for anything. But remember that price alone does not make quality, nor does pedigree, but both are an index of it. Buy foundation stock from animals of known records of performance, pay a good price for a good animal and then feed it. You will make money.

Average Over $50 Per Head.

My cows are a mixed lot, some Jerseys, some Durhams, and some mixed with both breeds. Have never tried any special breed for milk.

I feed stuff of my own raising, which consists of silage, alfalfa and corn fodder. I give them a warm breakfast of silage, then turn them out and at noon give them fodder to pick at, then at evening again give them silage with alfalfa to eat at through the early part of the night.

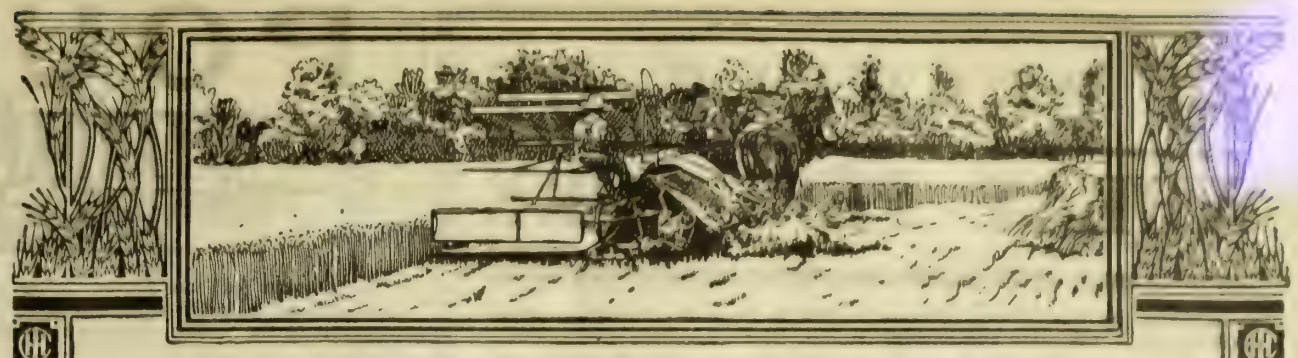
I have not done as well this year as I did in 1910, from the fact that our hay crop was very short, and I fed, I think, too much silage and not enough alfalfa. Last year, or 1910, I had plenty of alfalfa, and they were in a much better condition and made me an average return of $55.50 per head, while this year they have only made $50.00 per head average for the year. This does not include the calves in either case. Alfalfa and silage make an ideal feed, and the lack of alfalfa I think accounts for lack of return in money as against 1910.

I veal all my calves, raising them on skim milk, silage and hay. They do not make as good veals as they do running with cows, but with the butter fat from the cow the eight weeks that it takes to veal the calf on the cow, and the calf raised by hand, I get a very good return. A veal at from six to eight weeks old will bring $8 to $10. The Jersey calves bring less than the others as a rule.

I am well pleased with silage and results obtained from feeding it. I consider it the cheapest feed a farmer can put up, and the best, but of course you must use other feeds with it in order to have what they call a balanced ration.—W. H. RIGGS, Baldwin, Kan.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

It pays to buy the best, but don't invest good money and then neglect the old and young stock or you will be disappointed.



The Wheat Harvest Is Everybody's Business

MORE than a hundred million people await the report from the wheat fields. Everybody is interested. A good harvest means prosperity to all. It means more than prosperity to the man whose work lies in the city or town; to him it means existence. Two-thirds of our people depend absolutely upon the other third for the very bread they eat. Truly, the wheat harvest is everybody's business, a matter of the deepest concern to us all.

Fortunately the farmer's reward for his work in the wheat fields is reasonably sure. Scientific preparation of the soil and seed bed, rotation of crops, selection of seed, and the use of high grade farm machines, have made a good crop almost an assured fact. For work of such importance the best machines that can be made are absolutely necessary. The harvest time is short; every minute is important; delay is intolerable and expensive. The choice of machines to harvest your growing crop is your most important duty. Make your investigation thorough and complete and you will decide that the harvesting machine for you is one of the world-famous I H C line:

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

One of these will meet your harvest conditions better than any other machine made, because they have been developed in just such fields as yours. Improvements have been added year by year until I H C machines are practically perfected. They cut equally well, short, tall, standing, down, or tangled grain. They have been simplified until anyone can handle them safely and efficiently.

Because the harvest time is short and delay expensive, and because accidents to farm machines can never be foreseen, we have been careful to provide a stock of interchangeable repair parts where you can lay your hands on them at once if they should ever be needed. In choosing your harvesting machine do not overlook this most important feature. A day's delay on account of a broken part may cost you more than the price of a new binder. When you buy an I H C machine you buy it with the assurance that any needed part is no further away than your dealer's place of business.

This service does away with all unnecessary delay in the field and assures you a full harvest garnered in good season. This fact in itself is a strong reason for the purchase of an I H C harvesting or haying machine or tool.

The experience of many farmers for many years points to one of these machines as the one best buy for a man whose profit lies in the successful harvesting of a small grain or hay crop. I H C machines have been tested thoroughly under every harvest field condition, and have made good in every test. You are not asked to make any experiments, the experimenting has all been done. You take no risk, I H C experience has provided against all risks. With an I H C machine you are safeguarded against all harvesting chances except those of the weather, and very largely against them.

Of next importance to the choice of a machine is the buying of binder twine that will work without waste or trouble in that machine. Here again we have arranged to supply your needs with the best twine that can be made. Take your choice of seven brands—Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, or International, all made in four grades—Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila.

See the I H C local dealer and discuss with him the machine and twine you should buy. It is his business to help you decide right. You can rely on what he tells you about I H C machines. If for any reason you prefer to have us do so we will send you catalogues. A post card will bring them.



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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A.

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M. T. KELSEY, Prop.,
Northwood Farm, 106 Arter Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

SEED CORN
High Yield and Fine Quality. Our corn took 5 firsts at Kansas City Interstate Fair, and 8 Firsts, two Champions, and Grand Champion at Topeka State Fair, the only places we showed in 1911. Over 100 prizes in the past five years. Write for circular.
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I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.
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FOR $1 I will send you 8 apple, pear, peach, plum or cherry trees, all budded or grafted, select varieties, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants. Catalogue free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

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Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yielders, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.
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Sterling, Kan.

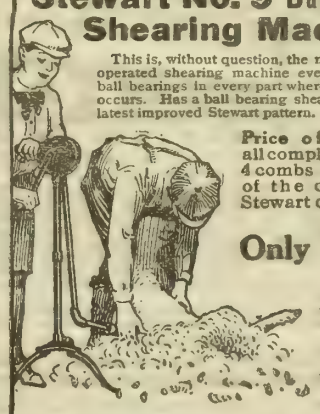
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for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a
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This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.



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accomplished by the "Henry System," a new method for raising enormous crops in wheat, rye, oats and barley.

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Wheat: 58, 59½, 59 bushels per acre with ⅔ bushel sced
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Every large or small farmer can handle the "Henry System," by using the usual implements and his own harvested seed.

No more weeds, no extra expenses, no experiments, but easy work.

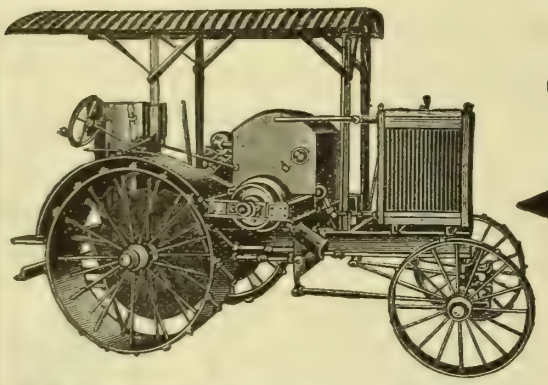
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All-Purpose Tractor

A Practical Machine for Average Size Farms

4 Cylinder Vertical Engine
30 H. P. at the Brake
15 to 20 H. P. at Draw Bar
3 Speeds Forward and Reverse
One Man Can Handle
Weighs Less—Pulls More

The Model O "Quincy" is the machine for everyday use on farms of 160 to 300 acres. Weight only 6000 pounds, yet it pulls four 14-inch plows and easily does the work of 12 horses. It is equally adapted to farm, road or belt work. Just what threshermen want to operate separators, clover hullers, shredders, large hay presses, etc. We have combined power and light weight and *built for guaranteed service.* Look into what it means for you. See your dealer or write us for Catalogue No. 19.

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I want 10 men or more in every township to write me **quick** for a special offer on the sized engine they need. When you get this offer you'll **buy.** I make it practically irresistible. Then **everybody** in your neighborhood will know the **truth** about Galloway—his quality and savings—and all will **understand** the foolish tales the dealer tells in order to get his big price and personal profit.



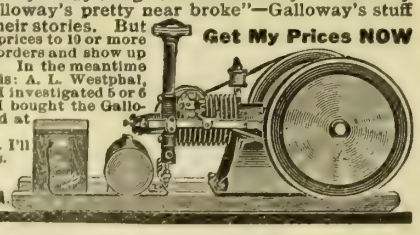
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You'll soon see the reason for the really funny things that dealers say of Galloway—"Galloway has no factory"—"Galloway's pretty near broke"—Galloway's stuff is poor quality"—those are a few of their stories. But I'm going to call their bluff and make such prices to 10 or more men in every township that will bring the orders and show up the dealers' "jokes" in their true light. In the meantime I'm getting hundreds of letters like this: A. L. Westphal, St. Francis, Minn., writes: Last winter I investigated 5 or 6 different engines on the market, but I bought the Galloway, and I am very well satisfied with it. I have saved at least $100.00 on it.

Write quick for Big Engine Catalog and special prices. I'll also send my fine new General Line Catalog in five colors.

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POULTRY



On account of the season being so cold and damp, extra care will have to be given to the young chicks when they arrive.

A warm brooder should be provided for the chicks, or, if under a hen, they should not be allowed to wander too far away from the mother hen.

Dampness is fatal to chicks, hence they should not be allowed on the wet ground, but boards should be provided for them to exercise and run about on.

Try dry feed for your chicks this season and see if they do not thrive better than when fed all kinds of sloppy and wet foods.

Cracked wheat, cracked Kafir corn, pinhead oatmeal and millet seed mixed together makes an excellent ration for young chicks. Small sized grit and charcoal should be kept before them at all times.

If dry bran is kept in a hopper where the chicks can get it at any time, you will be surprised at the amount they will eat, outside of their general rations of grain.

And this dry bran is good for them, and they thrive upon it. Their systems seem to require some bulky food, as well as the concentrated grains. Alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal is a good substitute for bran.

It would seem hardly necessary to state that pure, fresh water should be accessible to the chicks at all times, but it is oftentimes neglected, and when water is given them they gorge themselves with it to their injury.

While water at all times is necessary for the good health of the chicks, it should be in a vessel or fountain where the chicks cannot get into it to slobber or get wet. To keep them warm and dry is to keep them healthy.

Exercise is essential to the well-being of the young chick as well as to the adult fowl. Some millet seed scattered in the litter of the brooder will keep them busy. This litter should be alfalfa leaves, cut clover or finely cut hay.

After all this is done, remember that all of it may prove ineffectual if you neglect to keep the brooder clean. Absolute cleanliness is necessary in the successful raising of chicks, and without it everything will prove ruinous and disastrous.

We are conscious that we have advised most of these things before, and it would seem at times that the constant reiteration of these duties would be superfluous. But the Good Book tells us that in the morning we should sow our seed and in the afternoon not to withhold our hand. Our duty would seem to be similar to the minister's, to preach in season and out of season. And though the same doctrines are taught now that were taught in the Sermon on the Mount, they never become too old or too tedious to be repeated. The oldest of us poultrymen need a reminder of our duties every season, for we are so prone to forget and to neglect them that only a constant repetition will enable us to perform them.

White Diarrhoea.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with bowel troubles, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from this cause, tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Two years ago they began to die and I thought I would try Walker's Walko Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandotte chickens and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 8, Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise incubator chicks without it. — MRS. C. M. BRADSHAW, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Fertility of Eggs.

In last week's KANSAS FARMER, in answer to an inquiry relative to getting pure-bred eggs, you stated that the influence of the male lasted from ten to fourteen days, and advised keeping chickens separated for three weeks before saving eggs for hatching. According to my experience four weeks would be nearer the mark.

One experiment I worked out as follows: Took 20 White Leghorn pullets that had been without a male for several months and placed them in a pen with a Light Brahma male for ten days. Removed the male and after 20 days placed a White Leghorn male in the pen. After ten days, making 30 days from removal of Brahma male, I set 15 eggs laid that day; the next day 15 more, and the next day another 15. I got 11 chicks from the first setting, five of which showed Brahma blood; 14 from next setting, one showing Brahma; nine chicks from third setting, none showing Brahma. So I concluded that it was not safe to save eggs for hatching from hens that had been with different males than the one wanted to breed from, short of 32 days.

This experiment suggested to me that one service of the male must fertilize several eggs, so to test it I selected a hen from each of five varieties that had been several months without a male and allowed them one service each every 30 days from a vigorous Leghorn male. For 90 days I trap-nested these hens and incubated all the eggs, using pedigree trays. These hens were all laying from the start, which gave me a fair test. The eggs proved fertile from the third to the nineteenth day from service. The first two or three laid were never fertile, and in two instances none were fertile, because I had bred the hens before they had laid their egg for that day.

I have mated birds in pairs and trios, and in flocks of from 25 to 50 hens to one male, and have found as large a per cent of fertility from the flocks as from the pairs and trios, so have concluded that a great many more old roosters are kept around than is at all necessary, and yet I am not a suffragette.—W. A. LAMB, Manhattan, Kan.

[Mr. Lamb at one time was assistant superintendent of poultry at Manhattan Agricultural College, and whatever he says on poultry matters is of value, for it is the result of actual experiments.—EDITOR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.]

One Breed Is Enough.

One breed of fowls is enough for anyone, fancier or farmer, and especially for the latter. Sometimes a fancier wishes to have more than one breed, thinking he can make more money by having several breeds, though we think he is mistaken. But in the case of the farmer it is different, for as a rule he raises his poultry for market and for eggs, and not to sell them as fancy poultry. If one has a large number of fowls, all of one breed, there is a great saving of fences and space, as there will be no danger of contamination should they be allowed to run at large. The uniformity of the flock in color, size and general characteristics, lessens the labor required, as one can more easily understand how to manage one breed, for breeds differ, and the best mode for one may not be suitable for the other. Better prices can be secured when a coop of chickens is sent to market containing a uniform lot, and the eggs from one breed will also be more uniform. When two breeds are kept they will soon become mixed and cross-bred, as it takes quite some care to keep them separated. The result is that the breeds degenerate into scrubs. As we have frequently stated, just as soon as the farmer or poultryman begins to cross pure breeds his flock becomes scrubs. There is no necessity for crossing or keeping two breeds. A single breed kept up in vigor by careful selection will remain pure and uncontaminated, and will not only give more satisfactory results, but also more pleasure to the proprietor.

Much is written in regard to selecting the best layers among the hens, but there is more damage done or benefit derived to the flock by the use of a single

This Ad is Small But—



it will save you big money. Investigate before you buy an Incubator and Brooder. Worth $12.50, now under $9, freight paid east of the Rockies. I offer a Thousand Dollars to anyone who is able to show a better heating system than the one in the

Best Made, Metal Covered With Copper Heating System

POULTRY LEADER INCUBATOR.

I want you to have my free book and low prices whether you buy of me or not, then you will realize what a wonderful offer I am making you. Send your name—QUICK ! ! !

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The Incubator of Certainty



Operated by rule. The novice gets the same excellent results as the experienced operator. The only incubator with the open-front poultry house plan of ventilation. Only one applying the vital principle of low moisture with high temperature and high moisture when heat runs low. All regulated automatically.

Send for latest book, describing the new features—plain, practical, helpful.

Write us for mating list and prices on S. C. White Leghorn stock and eggs from the Mandy Lee farm.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1137 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies). No machines at any price are better. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for book today or send priee now and save waiting.

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FREE Booklet by E. W. Philo, entitled "A Little Poultry and a Living." Or New 96-page book, "Making Poultry Pay," 10c. Both books and the new enlarged edition of the Philo System text-book, $1.00, or all three books with our monthly magazine, Poultry Review, one year, $1.50.

E. R. PHILO, 63 North Ave., Elmira, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

F. K. REMEDY CO.
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What is the use to go to the trouble to hatch chicks and then let them die? Thousands of chicks have been saved by feeding "THE OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED." Why don't you save yours? It is a scientifically prepared balanced ration, not an experiment, but on the market for over ten years. Insist on your dealer furnishing you with the best.

THE OTTO WEISS ALFALFA STOCK FOOD CO., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

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"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

have won more prizes at the leading shows of America than all others, which stamps their superior quality. I now have the finest lot of exhibition and breeding birds I ever owned. Eggs from the world's best exhibition mating, one setting $4; two settings $7.50. F. R. Green, Lake City, Iowa. One of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in the west. At it over twenty-five years.

male than from a dozen hens. After the hatching season has passed and the chicks are well under way, they present a very unfavorable appearance on farms, being of all colors, shapes and characteristics. This could all be avoided if but one breed of fowls were kept. This diversity in the flock is not due to the keeping of a large number of hens together, but to the use of cross-bred males or to having two or three males of different kinds with the flock. The majority of farmers who place eggs under hens for hatching do not know what kind of chicks will result, but must wait until hatching time is over, only to find that no two chicks are alike in any respect. It is useless to attempt to improve a flock unless the hatching of the chicks becomes a matter of care. Every egg placed under a hen should be known to have come from selected hens that are mated with a pure-bred male of desired characteristics, and in hatching out a lot of chicks there should always be a certain object in view. It will not pay to hatch a large number of chicks and then depend on selection of the best pullets, as there is no possible way of knowing what the poultry will be when matured. The only way to have good layers is to breed for them, and to neglect to do so may occasion the loss of a large number of eggs in a year, if the flock is above the usual number.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

Continued from page six

soaked and unshelled, dropped 12 to 14 inches apart in the row.

Where a large acreage is planted a special peanut planter is used. With a small acreage the planting is done with a corn drill or a lister, taking blank plates and having them bored to fit the seed and the desired distance. The soaked seed must be put in moist soil. When planted in a dry soil the soil absorbs the moisture and the seed is ruined. One bushel of seed in the shell will plant an acre of ground at the distance mentioned.

CULTIVATING THE PEANUTS.

The peanuts need frequent shallow cultivation. The cultivation should begin as soon as the rows can be followed, and should be continued at frequent intervals up to the time of blossoming. After the pods begin to form the vines should not be disturbed. Any cultivator suitable for thorough shallow cultivation of corn is right for peanuts.

Where peanuts are to be gathered by hogs, the tops may be cut with a mower, cured in cocks and then put in the stack or barn the same as clover or alfalfa. Peanut hay made in this way is very palatable, has about the same feeding value as hay from red clover, and has the same laxative and other feeding characteristics as alfalfa hay. The yield is one to two tons to the acre in the south, and one-half to one ton in the dry farming sections in ordinary seasons.

The entire peanut plant, vine and pods, harvested and cured for hay, containing according to analysis of the United States Department of Agriculture, 18.4 per cent of protein, 40 per cent of carbohydrates, and 21.5 per cent fat, it is the hay to produce for feeding horses, mules, colts, beef and dairy cattle, growing cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. The composition will, of course, vary with the proportion between vines and pods. A two-horse plow with moldboard removed may be used to lift the vines. Shake the plants free from the soil and throw them in bunches, afterwards gathering them together in large cocks for curing.

After curing, the plants may be stacked or stored in the barn, same as alfalfa. This hay composed of the whole plant—tops and nuts cured together—is richer than alfalfa, more appetizing than corn, forces the cow to her highest milk yield, keeps her hair soft and glossy, saves a large amount of grain, and reduces the cost of producing both milk and butter fat.

W. E. Taylor, Moline, Ill., reports that a dairy herd of pure-bred cows were fed a ration of ensilage and grain that secured a high yield of milk. All the grain was taken away and the hay from the whole peanut plant, vines and nuts cured together, substituted. It was found that it was practicable to reduce the daily ration of silage one-half. The cows increased in yield of milk 12½ per cent.

In the Panhandle of Texas in 1910, the driest year since the country has been settled, a stockman pastured a large acreage of ripe peanuts with hogs and made a gain on the hogs of 1,023 pounds for each acre pastured.

With the Fairfield Incubator MAKE UP LOST TIME HATCHING CHICKS



The sure way to poultry yard profit, after this unusual backward season, is by the use of *FAIRFIELD* Incubators. No matter if you never saw any kind of an incubator before, the *FAIRFIELD* will not fail you. Prices are low. You do not need to mortgage your poultry prospects, even for one season, to own a *FAIRFIELD* outfit.

You take no risk in buying one. I do that. I guarantee your success. Have done it for all the rest of my thousands of customers. You ought to hear what they say about the *FAIRFIELD'S* work this spring.

I ship on 42 days' trial—the same day I get your order. I guarantee safe delivery, and pay all freight charges.

FAIRFIELD BROODERS.

The New Model Fairfield Brooder is an unmatched success as a chick raiser. You can order one with an incubator, or later on if you wish. The use of both will insure your 1912 poultry crop. Write me at once for catalogue and prices.

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HARRIS POULTRY COMPANY

——Successors to——

THE KANSAS CO-OPERATIVE POULTRY AND SUPPLY COMPANY

New name and new owner of an old firm. We have taken over the above-mentioned firm, and will coontinue business along the same lines as before, offering Standard Bred Poultry, Baby Chicks and Eggs, for hatching at attractive prices. This week we are offering the following birds at low prices:

Black Minorca Pullets and Cockerel; White Leghorn Cockerel (prize winner), and Pullets; White Rocks; Rhode Islands Reds.

Write for prices on this stock. We are agents for several of the best Incubators, and handle everything connected with the poultry business. Ask for our catalog.

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A GUARANTEED CURE FOR

"White Diarrhoea" Send us the names of at least five persons raising poultry and we will send our helpful hints on poultry raising. Price, $1.25 per 100 tablets, or $1.00 if five names of poultry raisers are sent with first order.

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For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.



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If you are interested in pure-bred poultry, we want you to know that you can secure roosters, hens, mated pens, or eggs for hatching from any of the best breeds of poultry in the United States without spending one cent of your own money.

We can furnish Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Langshans—in fact we can start you in any breed you wish. If you want to secure eggs for hatching this spring, write us at once for our plan of how to secure them without spending a cent of your own money. This plan is so simple that the success of any boy or girl interested in securing a start in pure-bred poultry is certain. Write us at once, stating your wants in full, and you will get a prompt reply. Address **FREE POULTRY DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Dependable Overalls.

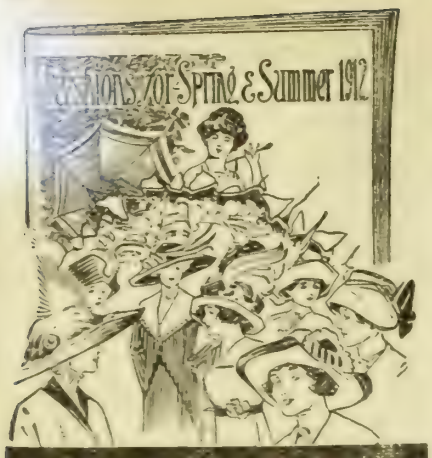
Attention of our readers is called to the advertisements of Fitz Overalls which have been appearing in Kansas Farmer twice a month for the past two years. It is impossible to look through the paper without noticing the cleverly gotten up ads which feature a large, well-fed, full-cheeked man with a smile of satisfaction on his face and wearing Fitz overalls and a Fitz jumper. Fitz overalls are sold on quality as being the best and most dependable overalls made. Fitz is all quality and made to wear so well that any reader of Kansas Farmer who once uses these overalls will always demand from his dealer Fitz overalls and accept no other make as a substitute. Fitz overalls are manufactured by Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co., Kansas City, Mo., and sold by them throughout the west to dealers in every city, town and village. If you wish to know more about Fitz overalls write for the Fitz book, which is sent postpaid on request, and mention this paper.

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L. M. PENWELL, Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
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Where Many of the Well Dressed Women Come From

In almost every community in the United States, in almost every country on the globe, there are well dressed women who buy their clothes from Montgomery Ward & Co. They buy through our Women's Fashion Book, an authority for the latest, the best creations for women's wear. The fit, the fabric, the style, the wearing qualities of their clothes are of the same high grade that is found in the clothing of the most fashionably dressed women of the big cities. And yet, these Montgomery Ward & Co. customers are paying only two-thirds, and often only one-half of what other women who buy from retail stores are paying.

And, madam you, too, can have the best quality of clothing that money and brains can manufacture if you will buy them through the pages of our WOMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER FASHION BOOK. You need only put your name and address on the coupon below and the number 30, which is the number of this book, and it will be sent to you at once, free of charge. Remember that we guarantee the fit, style, fabric, workmanship—everything—about each single garment, to please you perfectly. If for any reason you are not entirely pleased, you may return your purchase at once and we will refund your money and any transportation charges you have paid.

Put the numbers of the other books you want on the coupon also.

2. Pianos.
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4. Trunks.
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9. Wall paper.
11. Grocery List.
15. Carpets & Rugs.
17. Baby Carriages.
19. Sewing Machines.
24. Underwear Samples.
27. Baby's Dress and Toilet.
30. Women's Spring Fashion-Book.
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36. Muslin Wear.
37. Millinery.

Put the numbers of the books you need on this coupon, and your name and adress, and send it to us immediately.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY

Please send me the following books free of charge:

Book Numbers 30. .....
Name .....
P. O. 162
State .....
Send coupon to the nearer address

Special Mail Order Sale

All-Silk Foulards 58c

A very special quality, fine, soft Foulard silk in new spring patterns—24 inches wide—**colors navy, grey, lavender, tan, Dutch and martinet blue, also black**—with small, neat figures, dots and figured stripes.

Select material for your Easter gown from the samples we send on receipt of your request.

Mills Mail Order Service
THE MILLS CO., Topeka, Kansas

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and be compelled to pay to your landlord most of your hard-earned profits! Own your own farm. Secure a Free Homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or purchase land in one of these districts and bank a profit from $10.00 to $12.00 an acre every year.

160 Acre Farms in Western Canada Free

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Free homestead and pre-emption areas, as well as land held by railway and land companies, will provide homes for millions.

Adaptable soil, healthful climate, splendid schools and churches and good railways.

For settlers' rates, descriptive literature "Last Best West," how to reach the country and other particulars, write to Sup't of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian Gov't Agent.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

HOME CIRCLE



Duty makes us do things well, but love makes us do them beautifully.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Every duty we omit obscures some truth we should have known.—JOHN RUSKIN.

When finely chopped nuts are needed for cake, salads or sandwiches, run the nuts through the food chopper.

It is said that if a small quantity of bluing is added to the water when washing windows that their appearance will be greatly improved.

By rubbing nickel and silver ornaments with a woolen cloth saturated with spirits of ammonia, they may be kept very bright with but little trouble.

If shoes have been wet, don't attempt to dry them near the stove. Rub in plenty of vaseline or plain lard, and let them stand in a cool place until thoroughly dry, and much of the original oil will be restored.

French chalk and powdered magnesia is good for cleaning white beaver hats. Rub the mixture well into the beaver, cover with tissue paper and put away for a day or two, then brush and shake out. If not thoroughly clean, repeat the process.

Too few housekeepers give sufficient thought to the appearance of their kitchen. There isn't any reason why this room should not be made as bright and attractive as other rooms in the house. In fact so many hours of the day are spent there that it is important to make it so. If this is done much of the unpleasant side to the labor will be eliminated. In the matter of wall covering many use oilcloth. This comes now in many attractive patterns, resembling tiling. Some paint the walls with a good oil paint. In either case, then, the walls can be washed and kept clean and sanitary. Have simple white curtains at the windows, and cover the shelves and work tables with plain white oilcloth. The choice of cooking utensils has much to do with the appearance of the kitchen. There are so many attractive and useful things to be had now that buying things for the kitchen is a genuine pleasure to most housekeepers. The aluminum ware is splendid, and while it seems expensive, it lasts so much longer than some things it is probably cheaper in the end. But if you are buying enameled ware, choose some particular color and have everything alike. The turquoise-blue and white, or all white showing an edge either of light or dark blue, is attractive. If these little details are looked after the room cannot fail to be inviting and the care of it will be a pleasure.



9132—Girl's Apron: Cut in sizes 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the seven-year size. **9169—Misses' Waist:** Sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 16-year size. **9173—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material for the eight-year size. **9153—Ladies' Apron:** Sizes, small, medium, large. It requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. **9091-9127—Ladies' Costume:** Waist 9091 cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9127 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 7¾ yards of 40-inch material for the entire costume in a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. **9107-9106—Ladies' Coat Suit:** Coat pattern 9107 cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt pattern 9106 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Requires seven yards of 44-inch material for a medium size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each in silver or stamps. **9141—Ladies' Dressing Sack:** Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the 38-inch size. **9119—Ladies' Four-Gore Skirt:** Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for the 24-inch size. **9118—Ladies' Shirt Waist:** Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9101—Girl's Russian Dress:** Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Requires five yards of 27-inch material for the 12-year size. The price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

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10,000 KERNELS OF Selected FERTILE SEEDS for 16c

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1000 Onion	100 Parsley
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100 Tomato	1000 Carrot
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Our wall telephone, No 2696, is built especially for the farmers telephone line. Experience has proved it unequalled for sure signalling, clear talking, years of hard service. Our price is $10 10. We will ship this phone to you same day we receive your order. This is complete with standard five-bar generator, local and long distance transmitter. Every part complete. You can put this phone on the wall and talk immediately. Not to be compared with cheap "mail order" phones. Our bulletins explain plainly all about farm line building and connecting the telephone. We will help you by prompt, careful shipment, order today. If you want more detailed information, write us. Please mention this paper. Bulletins sent prepaid by first mail.

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Business system and business methods count for success in farming same as in any other kind of business.

The up-to-date farmer needs to know farm bookkeeping, letter writing, business law, rapid calculation.

Write for information about our farm business course.

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BEE SUPPLY HOUSE



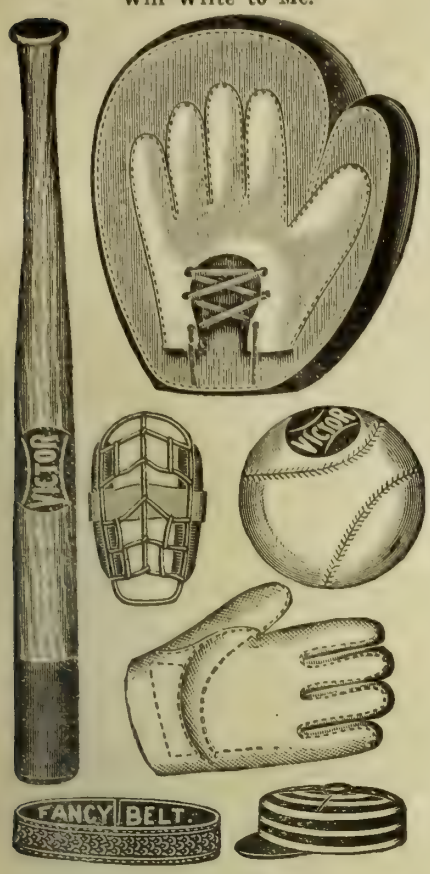
Everything for the Business. We manufacture the latest and most approved supplies and sell direct from factory at **factory prices.** We're old-time bee people in the heart of a bee country. We know your needs. Send for catalog. **Early order discounts.** Don't buy till it comes.

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Talmage Street. Higginsville, Mo.

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Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER,
362 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

SEED CORN

You desire to increase your yield per acre? Certainly! When you plant Acorn Brand Kansas grown Seed Corn you have well matured Seed of high vitality which produces heavier yields than Corn grown farther North. Our 1912 Seed Book describes the different varieties—it's free—ask for it.

Ross Bros. Seed House
317 E. Douglas Wichita, Kan.

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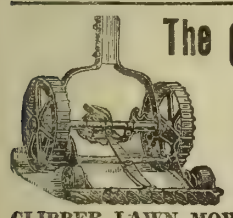
Gives Better Light at Smaller Cost.



It is guaranteed to produce a 35-candle power light, equal to three ordinary lamps. It saves oil. One cent's worth lasts 8 hours. Smokeless and odorless. No cleaning of chimneys. Fits any common lamp or lantern. Big money for AGENTS. Mail orders filled promptly. Write today for further information. FREE.

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There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.
Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

CHOICE KAFIR CORN SEED—Threshed. Giant Black Hull, White or Red. Stored in head; never been hot. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, $1.50 per bushel, sacked, delivered on cars. **H. W. Smith, Buxton, Kan.**

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

The Exile of Erin.

There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin,
The dew on his robe was heavy and chill,
For his country he sighed when at twilight repairing,
To wander alone by the wind-beaten hill.
But the day star attracted his eyes' sad devotion;
For it rose on his own native isle of the ocean,
Where once, in the flow of his youthful emotion,
He sang the bold anthem of Erin go Bragh.

O, sad is my fate, said the heart-broken stranger,
The wild deer and wolf to covert can flee,
But I have no refuge from famine or danger,
A home and a country remain not for me!
Ah, never again, in the green shady bower
Where my forefathers lived, shall I spend the sweet hours,
Or cover my harp with the wild-woven flowers,
And strike the sweet numbers of Erin go Bragh!

O, Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore;
But, alas! in a far foreign land I awaken,
And sigh for the friends that can meet me no more;
And thou, cruel Fate! wilt thou never replace me
In a mansion of peace, where no perils can chase me?
Ah, never again shall my brothers embrace me!
They died to defend me, or live to deplore.

Where now is my cabin door, so fast by the wildwood?
Sisters and sire did weep for its fall.
Where is the mother that looked on my childhood;
And where is my bosom friend—dearer than all?
Ah, my sad soul, long abandoned by pleasure!
Why did it dote on a fast-fading treasure?
Tears, like the rain, may fall without measure,
But rapture and beauty they cannot recall.

But yet, all its fond recollections suppressing,
One dying wish my fond bosom shall draw;
Erin, an exile bequeaths thee this blessing,
Land of my forefathers, Erin go Bragh!
Buried and cold, when my heart stills its motion,
Green be thy fields, sweetest isle in the ocean,
And the harp striking bards sing aloud with devotion,
Erin mavourneen! sweet Erin go Bragh.

Threads and hairs are always difficult to sweep up, but if the broom is brushed around and around lightly instead of straight along, the threads will be formed in a ball and may easily be picked off the broom.

Every housekeeper, I presume, has found cleaning spiral bed springs a tedious performance. It may be easily accomplished by the use of a dish-mop, and one should be kept just for this purpose. First get the dust out of the springs with the dry mop. Then dampen it and go over the springs a second time.

The winters of Peking, China, are intensely cold—zero being familiar, and even lower degrees—although the high walls surrounding the city protect it somewhat from the ice cold tempests.

He Did!

The hour was late and the young men at the dance had removed their gloves.

One girl present, fearing for her dainty gown as she glanced at the moist hands of her perspiring partner, said shyly: "Pardon me, would you mind using your handkerchief?"

The young man hastily drew out his handkerchief and blew his nose.

Expecting It.

A church worker in a small town was sent to the city to procure illuminated texts with which to decorate the church for Christmas. Shortly after his arrival in the city he was horrified to receive the following telegram signed by his wife:

"Another—unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet wide."

How He Managed It.

"I was in an awkward predicament yesterday morning," said a husband to another.

"What was that?"

"Why, I came home late, and my wife heard me and said, 'John, what time is it?' and I said 'Only twelve, my dear,' and just then that cuckoo clock of ours sang out three times."

"What did you do?"

"Why, I just had to stand there and cuckoo nine times more."

At the Iowa Experiment Station, corn nine parts and tankage one part was found not only one of the cheapest rations for brood sows, but also one of the best, as determined by the size and quality of the litters.

If heaven does not begin on earth it will not begin anywhere.

Readers Market Place

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These interesting buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS — BECOME GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks. $90 month. Easy work. Short hours. Steady work. Examination everywhere May 4th. Common education sufficient. Send postal at once for sample questions and list of examination places. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W88, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH-GRADE, guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyer the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plans. K. F. Hitchcock Hill & Co., Chicago.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SITUATION WANTED.

EXPERIENCED FARMER WITH FAMily, one son 18 years of age, wants to operate farm, salary or shares, everything furnished. Box 273, Washington, Kan.

WANTED—PLACE ON THE FARM, BY young married couple. Best of reference. Will agree to stay a year if employer and I are satisfied. Frank J. Macy, Florence, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, heifers, bull calves. The Oaks, Laclede, Mo.

FOR SALE—ONE REGISTERED SHORThorn bull calf, 10 months old. R. L. Skubal, R. 1, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls; good individuals, breeders and strong dehorners. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Penn.

FOR SALE—SIX 30 H. P., 4 CYLINDER gasoline auto engines, brand new, suitable for running farm machines, auto or motor boats. Write or call and see them. Will sell very cheap. Equipped complete. Topeka Motor Car Co., 104-6-8 E. Tenth St., City.

DRAFT HORSES.

BELGIAN, PERCHERON STALLIONS and Mares—The best. Come or write. Blue Valley Stock Farm, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES—WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

MAMMOTH 5-YEAR-OLD JACK, BLACK Prince 3836. O. K. in every respect. Don't need him. Also, 25 good yearling mules. J. H. Howard, Larned, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK GRADE Percheron stallion, 6 years old; also three good 14½-hand jacks, very cheap. Call on or address J. M. Davis, Bronson, Kan., R. F. D. No. 2.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD JACKS AND 15 head jennets, all registered in American Jack Association. Percheron stallion, 5 years old, dapple gray, sound and right. Colts to show. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE—MULE FOOT HOGS. GUARanteed immune from cholera. Eligible to record. Male and sow pigs, bred gilts, tried sows. Anything in Mule Foot line. D. B. Gushwa, Route 9, Lafayette, Ind.

DOGS.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS—H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FINE WORKing stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, $5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, best winter layers: 15, $1.00; 30, $1.50; 100, $4.00. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedar Vale, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Exhibition and laying strain. Write for circular. Also cockerels for sale. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

WINTER LAYING LEGHORNS—200 HUNdred paid $5.62 per hen in 6 months. Baby chicks, eggs. Catalog. O. C. Frantz, South Main, Rocky Ford, Colo.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Great laying strain. If you want quality, utility. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $5 per 100. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS—Farm range, high scoring. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Roselawn Farm, Holton, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. **Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.**

R. I. REDS, BOTH COMBS—EGGS FOR sale, $5 per 100; baby chicks, 12c each. Good, healthy, vigorous stock; fine layers; prize winners. Can fill orders for 500 chicks or more in a week's time. S. D. Metzler, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS;



baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

SEVERAL BREEDS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs, $1.50 for 15. All prize winners. Mrs. Thomas L. Anderson, R. 1, Coffeyville, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.
PAUL TAGGART,
White City, - Kansas.

EGGS — FAVORITE ROCKS — EGGS — From prize winning Buff, Partridge, Columbian and White Ivory Plymouth Rocks. Large White Ivory cockerels at $3, $5, $10 each. Mating list free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

BARRED P. ROCKS AND S. C. R. I. Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains; best of blood; properly mated. Eggs, 13, $2.00; 26, $3.50; 39, $5.00; 100, $10.00. Cockerels, $3.50 to $6.00. Females, $2.50; each additional, $2.00. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

EGGS!. EGGS—FROM TURKEYS, TOULouse and White Emden geese, Rouen, Pekin, Muscovy and Runner ducks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Houdans, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, Games, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Cochin, Pearl and White guineas, Bantams. Hen eggs, 15 for $1; by the 100, reasonable. Also, dogs, rabbits and fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

TURKEYS.

THE HARRIS POULTRY COMPANY—Successors to Kansas Co-operative Poultry and Supply Company, Topeka, Kan. Ask for catalog.

FOR CHOICE W.H. TURKEYS, T. GEESE and White Guineas, write L. J. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS' eggs, 9 for $2.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING MAMmoth White Holland turkeys, sired by a 45-pound tom. Eggs in season. Miss Lilian Schaal, Lexington, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Kilian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

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MOTTLED ANCONAS—EGGS, $1.50 FOR 15. Mrs. H. M. Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONAS, $1.50 PER 15 eggs. Myra Barricklow, Baldwin, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—GOOD QUALITY, fine layers. Eggs, $1 per 15. Carl Sandfort, Humboldt, Neb.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. REDS—DARK, rich Reds; red eyes. Eggs, $1 15; $2.50 50; $5 100. Nora Luthye, R. 6, N. Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING REDS THAT LAY eggs, both combs, $1 per 15. W. G. Goenner, Box 144, Kingman, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—PENS scoring 90 to 94. Eggs, $2 to $5—15. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winnings Reds and Runner ducks; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mo.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS, BOTH COMBS. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robert Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs for sale. Pens, $2.50; flock, $1.00 per 15. Write us quick. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM BEST SINGLE COMB Reds. All firsts and many other prizes at recent state show. Pens contain all our winners. Mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FOURTH COCKERel, first hen at Leavenworth. Eggs, $3.00 setting. Dr. W. B. Myers, 715 Michigan Ave., Leavenworth, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PEDIGREED R. I. REDS—FIRST PEN, hens; sire, Advance III, first, an ddams second at Madison Square. Mated to direct descendant of Red Cloud. Extra quality. Eggs, cut prices, $8 per 15. Second pen headed by grandson of Advance with extra pullets; $5 per 15. E. B. Cramblit, Ames, Ia.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS—EGGS, 34 VARIETIES, Sebrights, Cochins, Games, Polish, Rose Combs, Brahmas, Japanese. Send 2c stamp for circular. A. A. Fenn, Box 105, Delavan, Wis.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

GREAT BARGAIN IN BABY CHICKS— Money makers; finest thoroughbreds; 10,000 for sale from popular varieties; guaranteed alive or replaced, 12c to 50c each. C. Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—HEN OR INCUBATOR hatched. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Eggs. Get our circular. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—I HAVE TOO MANY cockerels left, and must sell. Give me $5 for a $10 bird; $3 for a $5 one. You never saw as large, fine, high scoring a lot. Also, hens and eggs. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

Whose Fowls Have Egg Records?

A valued reader, C. L. H., Galena, Kans., writes to ask KANSAS FARMER to furnish the addresses of some breeders of Single Comb Brown Leghorns whose fowls have egg records—preferably in Kansas. This reader writes further that only one advertisement of Leghorns noticed this year mentions the egg record, and that is of a flock in the state of Washington. Most advertisements of poultry, our reader goes on to state, "lay stress on being prize winners, which is nice, of course, but happens to be of no use to me."

This brings up again the much discussed question in poultry circles of placing awards in poultry shows, taking into consideration the egg-laying performance of hens, and of blood lines represented, as well as on looks, shape, color and condition at the time of showing.

The time will come, very likely, when the utility of poultry will be considered in show rooms, as well as appearances. And every time a poultry raiser brings up the question of utility, that time is brought closer to hand.

If any of our readers happen to know of any flocks of S. C. B. Leghorns which have a high record of performance as egg producers, KANSAS FARMER will be glad to hear of them, and to pass the information along for the good it may do C. L. H. and our other readers.

Uncle Sam and Good Roads.

"It appears likely that Congress will at an early time enact laws providing for federal aid for highways. The campaign of education as to the economy of good roads is having its effect. At the recent convention of good roads advocates, held in the city of Washington, many of the most prominent men of the nation expressed their views as to proposed good roads measures. From every state in the Union petitions are going to members of Congress asking that support be given to some of the numerous measures that have been introduced looking toward government aid. There are few economists in the land who do not keenly realize how great would be the benefits to the nation at large if the highways were made better," says the Motorist. "To build and maintain good roads in all parts of the country where they are now needed would require the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. But these millions would be well spent, and give such returns in adding to the nation's wealth as never need be expected from the Panama canal. Before many more sessions of Congress are held the promise is that millions of dollars will be appropriated to aid the states in road betterment. Another ten years will find the highways of the United States well advanced toward the high standard of the road systems of such countries as France, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Prof. J. G. Milward, of Wisconsin, is organizing the potato growers of the state with the purpose of producing those kinds of potatoes that are most in demand and limiting the number of varieties in each community.

Every time you cross-breed you start to tear down the work of breeders and begin to produce scrubs.

The Naylor Pulverator.

A new implement taking a new name has been on the market for some time. It has been proven of great usefulness on every farm where better farming methods are sought and practiced. The name, "pulverator," is used because the machine is at once a double disc, a harrow, a leveler and a cultivator. And it does the operations of all these separate machines. One man and four horses take the place of two men and eight horses, and do as much and better work in the field in the same time. With this new machine one mile of travel prepares an acre of ground. And it leaves no uncultivated strip of ground as a center, as the usual disc harrow does. Write the Naylor Manufacturing Co., Plano, Ill., for full particulars, prices and guarantee covering the construction and operation of the Naylor pulverator.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

CORNISH FOWLS.

EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $2 per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

HIDES and FURS

Ship us your Cow and Horse Hides. We are paying a good price for them. G. S. Hides, 11 and 12 cents; Horse Hides, $2.50 to $3.50. You should ship your Furs just as fast as you get hold of them, as the market will keep going lower as the season advances.



JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
St. Joe, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Grand Island, Neb., Joplin, Mo.

BARGAINS IN LAND

PECOS VALLEY, NEW MEXICO, IRRIGATED LAND—Either under government dam at Carlsbad or artesian wells. 160 a., 115 alfalfa, ½ mi. town, for exchange for mdse. or business. Price, $125 per a. 160 a., 3 mi. town, artesian well, 30 a. orchard, 3 to 6 yrs. old, 15 a. alfalfa, to trade for Texas or Oklahoma land. Price, $100 per a. 40 a., 4-room cottage, all under government dam. Price, $4,500; will take half in clear rental. Many other bargains for sale and trade.
ROUDEBUSH INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Room 2, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kansas.

WESTERN KANSAS LANDS—In all size tracts, improved or unimproved, close to railroads, level country, good water, rich soil and plenty moisture. One crop will pay for the land. Write or call and make me prove it. Literature free. **I. J. HOSTETLER, Syracuse, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $[illegible] per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

Jewell County—320 acres, 5½ miles from Esbon, good improvements. Must sell quick. **Address J. A. Cole, Esbon, Kan.**

Come to Comanche County. In the great wheat belt. Write for free list of choice bargains. **P. H. Thornton, Coldwater, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
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40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE—6000 a. of improved farm lands in Jefferson and Stephens counties, Okla., in tracts from 50 to 640 a., one-fourth cash, balance 1 to 10 years, title perfect. **L. W. TARKENTON, Waurika, Okla.**

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

FOR SALE BY OWNER.
160 improved, Elk Co., Kan.....$3,000
160 improved, Noble Co., Okla..... 4,000
80 Neosho Co., Kan., improved..... 3,600
Terms on either.
WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.
THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

A KANSAS BARGAIN—160 a. fine land, level; 100 acres fine wheat goes; large 6-room house, barn 32x60, granary, etc.; $2,500 to $3,500 will handle, balance 9 years time; near town. **I. R. Krehbiel, Gencseo, Kan.**

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

FOR TRADE.
160 a., in Anderson Co., 6 mi. from town, well improved, 140 a. bottom land, 80 rods from church and school, all nice farm land. Price, $60 per a.; will exchange for western quarter or half section and give terms on the balance. **R. H. BURNS, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

Cedar Hill Farm For Sale 250 ACRES, 4½ mi. county seat, eastern Kansas; 10-room 2-story house, barn 40x40, cattle barn 36x100; 175 a. in cultivation, balance pasture, timothy, clover and alfalfa on farm, 50 a. hog-tight; 2 mi. market; living water; black limestone soil, lays just right; 10 a. timber. Price, $65 per a. Owner retired says he will carry back three-fourths. Best proposition on my list. Address
W. L. Morris, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
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80 A., ALL TILLABLE, fair improvements, close to Topeka. Can sell very low, with small payment down. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map.
Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

Grain or Stock Farm.

FOR SALE—480 acres, 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1½ miles from Midland. 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom. No overflow land. Is watered by two never-failing streams; has 3 large barns, a large house, and numerous outbuildings, all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in eastern Kansas. **A bargain at $75 per acre. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.**

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Adjoining Town Good chance to buy 159 acres Saline Valley land. Every acre tillable and in cultivation, 7-room house, with furnace and cistern, large barn, hog house, two granaries, with wagon sheds, wash house and garage, orchard of bearing apple trees, 25 acres alfalfa, improvements, 2 blocks from graded school with high school course, 3 blocks from two churches, ¼ mile to two elevators. Price, $150 per acre. Write or call on owner. **W. A. LISLEY, Culver, Ottawa County, Kan.**

For Exchange

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms, city property, merchandise, loans, insurance. Write or call. **Tomson & Coover, Topeka, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
160 a., 110 a. in cultivation, good imp., close to good town. Want a livery stable. Price, $8,000. Mortgage, $2,200.
158 a., good 6-room house, good barn, 20 a. in cult., balance good pasture. Mortgage, $1,600. Will exchange for merchandise or rental property. Price, $3,200.
320 a., two good houses, three large barns, 160 a. in cult., balance good pasture, fenced hog tight, best imp. farm in the country. Price, $50. Will exchange for hardware and implements. Let us hear from you. We push things.
BRYANT REALTY CO.,
Elk City, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE

I Will Sell at Public Auction, at My Farm Joining the Town of Blue Rapids, on

THURSDAY, APRIL 4th

The Following Stock:

HOGS—55 head of Registered Duroc Jerseys, consisting of 52 bred sows, and 3 boars. These hogs are of the best blood lines of the breed. They were brought from Northeastern Nebraska last spring, right from the neighborhood where bred sow sales have averaged around $100 this winter. Conspicuous in the pedigrees is Monarch 28395, and there are a number of his granddaughters. Monarch stood the highest of any boar in America the year of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and his dam was a litter sister to Ohio Chief, the greatest boar the breed ever produced. There are also a number of granddaughters of Dreadnaught 18229A, which sold at public auction for the highest figure of any hog of any breed—$7,200. This will afford breeders in this part of Kansas an opportunity to infuse some new and fresh blood into their herds. Besides the above registered Durocs, there will be about 80 head of stock hogs, including 10 Poland China sows, registered and eligible.

It is the opportunity of the season to procure the very best strains of Durocs that have been fed right for future results.

STALLION—There will be sold a young stallion bred by M. Callu, France, foaled May 20, 1909, imported last August by McLaughlin Bros., of Columbus, O. He weighs around 1,900 pounds now, and I think will make a 2,200-pound horse when matured. He is, I believe, the best young stallion in Kansas today.

E. R. MORGAN, BLUE RAPIDS, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, OF CLEARFIELD, IA., AND COL. T. E. GORDON, OF WATERVILLE, KAN.

Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.



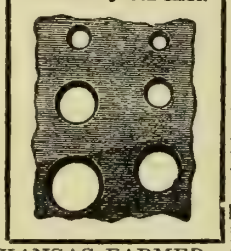
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.





Punch Blade

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Improved 160 Central Oklahoma; 4½ miles town, ½ cultivation, grows anything; mail, school convenient; fenced. Timber worth $15 acre. Encumbrance $875. Sell clear $4,800; carry $2,000. Exchange income, Kansas farm.
E. L. PERRING, Abilene, Kan.

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I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.
G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE—480 a. in Saline Co., 200 a. in cult., 80 a. bottom, 35 a. in alfalfa, splendid bldgs. Price, $40 per a. Want smaller farm in East. Kans. Give full particulars and price. Address, **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

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1,000 acres, more than half river bottom, all fenced, buildings, 12 miles to railroad; fine hay meadow, shallow water. Price, $35 per acre, one-half in income property, balance cash. **R. S. COX, Guymon, Okla.**

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POLAND CHINAS

SPRING PIGS

I am now booking orders for spring pigs, either sex, sired by Captain Hutch, King Hadley 2nd, Hutch, Jr., Mouw's Longfellow Price, Panorambler and A Wonder, out of Long King's Equal sows and sows of the best big type breeding. Immense individuals in size and quality. Order early and get first choice. Pigs shipped at 3 months old. Nothing but first-class stuff shipped. Send for private sale catalog and prices. In buying at this age you save enormous express charges.

"THE HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH," C. W. JONES, SOLOMON, KAN.

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Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.

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Ten ribbons at Topeka State Fair. The big, smooth kind. Pigs or bred sows for sale. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

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Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.

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FEW OF THE LARGE TYPE POLAND China boars left. Sons of Panorama, dam of Jumbo Girl. Immune from cholera. **Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo.**

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

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Adrian, Mo.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
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Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

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Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. **M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

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Bred for quality and size. Address,

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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

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still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

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FOR SALE—At low prices, several of Toulon Prince's spring boars. Write me quick. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.

Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

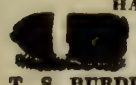
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Young boars of serviceable age. Best blood lines. Bred sows and gilts, and fall pigs, either sex.

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SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
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OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

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Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter" that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

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Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. **EMPORIA, KANSAS**

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80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

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Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.

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has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler, one black 6-year-old Percheron. Seven hundred dollars will take the two high-class stallions that are right every way and the right kind. Also, several good jacks, 3 to 8 years old, black with white points, 8- and 9-inch bone, 14.2 and 15 hands, good head and ear; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grows; proved breeders and prompt to serve. If interested in good stock and low prices, write

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Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices. **DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.**

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Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. **MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.**

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The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. **C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.**

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

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Baby bulls. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.

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100 head of Jacks, Percheron and Standard Bred Stallions and Mares for sale. Jacks from colts to 6 years old; Stallions and Mares from colts to 6 years old. Write for prices and description, and visit our farms before you buy. Farm and sales barn on 21st street, ½ miles east of Union Stock Yards.

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Mt. Ayr, - - - Iowa

WED., APRIL 3

Twelve Keno Jacks, consisting of Keno 3473, and 11 young jacks, ranging in age from 3 to 7, and from 14 to 16 hands High and with lots of bone. All black with white points and all good breeders.

W. T. TROTTER, Mt. Ayr, Iowa.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

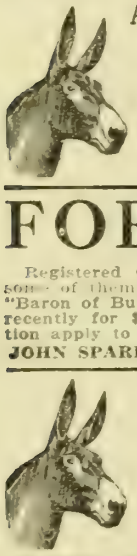


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Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses.
You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
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Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, some of them closely related to the famous "Baron of Buchlyvie" that sold in Scotland recently for $47,500. For further information apply to
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Imported and home-bred black Percheron stallions, 4 and 5-year-old ton horses. Seven big black Mammoth Jacks from 1 to 7 years old. Ten black Jennets, all ages. Come and see us. Farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. **J. P. & M. H. Malone, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.**

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M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Percherons, Shires, Belgians.

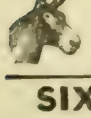
Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.
SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
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PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
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Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. **A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.**

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 Imported stallion—your choice, $1,000. **F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.**

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I have a 3-year-old imported Percheron for sale. If taken before March 1 will make price lower than could be bought for of importer. Guaranteed.
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Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
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From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
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Registered Jacks—Good performers and good breeders. Worth the money. **Bruce Saunders, Route 5, Holton, Kan.**



HOME OF THE GIANTS.
75 Head of Jacks and Jennets.
Won half the premiums, Missouri State Fair, 1911. The big, thick, big-boned kind.
BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mo. Pac. Ry., 65 mi. east of Kansas City.

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Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

SADDLE BRED STALLION
for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X163. 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

HEREFORD CATTLE

100 — Hereford Bulls — 100

Coming yearlings and twos. A choice lot of cows and heifers. One to a car load. Bred to one of the best bulls in Kansas.
SAMUEL DRYBREAD, Elk City, Kansas.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

FOR SALE — REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull calf. Henry's Ard Righ of Preel 19877. Also, a number of high-class Duroc Jersey gilts and boars. Prices reasonable, breeding considered. Address, **S. D. HENRY, Ard Righ Stock Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo.**

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. **MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.**

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875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. **Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.**

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I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write **J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.**

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A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. **G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.**

3 CARLOAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.
ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS
From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.
S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.
The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Fo otville, Wis.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Twenty head of high-class Scotch and Scotch topped bulls for sale; yearlings and 2-year-olds; all bred right and good individuals; also herd bull Victoria Prince Second 283026—a herd bull with a record as a breeder; all will be sold; worth the money and descriptions of stock guaranteed. **GEO. A. ROBINSON, Prescott Ia.**

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS
for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

M. E. MOORE & CO.,
Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. **Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.**

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

.JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of Duke Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.
WM. H. BURNS & SONS,
Concordia, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.
Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEY HERD.

Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.
JOHNSON & NORDSTROM,
Clay Center, Kan.

Your Choice—1 bull, coming 2 years, by Beatrice Stockwell; 1 7 months old, by Oomeri's Eminent, dam Guenon's Sallie M, test of milk 9 per cent butter fat. Heifers and cows from 6 months to 6 years, mostly Golden Lad and St. Lambert blood. **S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.**

REGISTERED JERSEYS.
YOUR CHOICE of two registered Jersey bulls, 1 yearling past, one 2 years past, from cows testing over 8% butter fat; $50 and $60. **Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.**

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. **W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, **"Whirlwind,"** for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, **10 young bulls**; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few **cows and heifers**, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.
Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

HOLSTEINS—Two bulls, 15-16ths pure, 8 to 4 weeks old, sired by Admiral De Kol Wayne (51432.) Beautifully marked, and choice individuals, $20 each, crated for shipment. Also, two heifer calves. **Edgewood Farm, Route 4, Whitewater, Wis.**

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Aberdeen-Angus.

April 9—W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, at Maryville, Mo.

Angus Cattle.

May 16—E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.; sale of 100 head at State Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

April 25.—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders' Henry E. Wyatt, Falls City, Neb., Manager.
April 25—B. C. Settles, manager, Palmyra, Mo. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan.

Shorthorns.

April 10—H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, and S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan. Sale at Fredonia, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.

April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
August 7—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.
August 7—Evening Sale, L. R. McLaron, Braddyville, Ia.
August 8—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

C. M. Albright, owner of the Clover Lawn herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams at Overbrook, Kan., changes his advertising card this week and offers some more dehorners.

Saddle Stallion to Trade.

G. S. Lawson, Ravenwood, Mo., is offering a saddle-bred stallion to trade. Read his offer in the advertising columns, and act quickly. His advertisement will only appear twice.

Alysdale Shorthorns.

C. W. Merriam, owner of Alysdale Shorthorns, Topeka, Kan., offers three very choice young bulls by his Archer herd bull. Mr. Merriam is a good feeder, and these bulls will please you. Note his offer in the Reader's Market Place.

Lambert's Polands.

Josias Lambert of Smith Center, Kan., has the correct type of Poland Chinas, and is advertising both pigs and bred sows for sale. He won 10 prizes at Topeka State Fair on his show herd. They are of the big, smooth kind, and you will like them. Write him.

Will Trade Boars.

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Will Trade Boars.

Mr. L. C. Walbridge, Poland China breeder, of Russell, Kan., offers to trade his noted big type boar, "Blue Valley Expansion," for another boar of equal merit and of such blood lines that he can use him on the gilts sired by Blue Valley Expansion. Mr. Walbridge will guarantee his boar fully, and it almost goes without saying that he is one of the best big boars of the breed today. Write Mr. Walbridge.

Selbert, Colo., July 6, 1910.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—In regard to the Wind-Mill you shipped me, I am more than pleased with it. It is as perfect as a mill could be and runs almost noiseless. As the price was so cheap I expected to get a cheap mill but find that instead I have a first class up-to-date mill. Yours truly,
C. H. JEWETT.

Select Seed Corn.

Owing to the heavy snows and backward weather for the time of year, many farmers have not yet secured seed corn for this spring's planting. The large advertisement of Ratekin's Seed House, Shenandoah, Iowa, on another page in this issue, will be of interest to everyone who has yet to secure his supply of reliable seed corn. Now is a good time to write for information or to place seed corn orders.

Sales' Eureka Polands and Durocs.

W. H. Sales, owner of the Eureka herds of pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at Simpson, Kan., in sending in a change of copy for his advertisement says that Kansas Farmer has sold him out of hogs, but he is still in the business. In spite of the bad weather he keeps right on selling hogs, and now has several litters of both breeds that are doing fine. Get him to book your order now and have your choice.

W. T. Trotter's Jack Sale.

W. T. Trotter of Mt. Ayr, Iowa, will hold his first annual jack sale at that place April 3. Mr. Trotter's offering will include the great jack Keno 3473, and 11 other outstanding good jacks ranging in age from three to seven years and in size from 14 to 16 hands high, with lots of bone and quality. Every jack in the offering is black with white points, and all are good breeders. This will be one of the best offerings of the season, and breeders who are on the market for a high-class jack should attend this sale. See Mr. Trotter's announcement on another page.

Red Polled Babies.

H. L. Pellet, Eudora, Kan., has a mighty good proposition. He has a large herd of registered Red Polled cattle of the best lines of breeding, and is offering young bulls ready for service and calves that have been taught to drink and that can be raised on the cow or by hand. This herd is headed by Sheridan 14700 by Major Lee 9533; Belly Buster 17776 by Belly Boy 13311 and Clark 21356 by Maypopson. Here is a splendid opportunity to get a start in this famous dual-purpose breed at a very small outlay of cash. These young bulls are cheap if taken now, and will give opportunity for you to train them as you like.

Lambert Has Bred Sows.

Mr. Josias Lambert, the very successful breeder of big, smooth type Poland Chinas, located at Smith Center, Kan., offers for sale 20 bred sows. Mr. Lambert won ten ribbons at the Kansas State Fair last year. His hogs are the big, smooth kind, and he feeds them in an intelligent manner. Mr. Lambert also has a few fall boars and gilts that he will price reasonably.

Shellabarger's Rocks and Orpingtons.

F. H. Shellabarger, the well known poultry judge, of West Liberty, Ia., has begun advertising his Blue Jacket Strain of Barred Rocks, Crystal Sstrain of White Orpingtons in this paper. The advertisements will be found in the classified poultry pages under the respective headings. Shellabarger is a breeder and judge of many years' experience, and will be glad to quote prices on eggs or stock to all who write.

Last Call for Andrews-Caldwell Sale.

Again we call attention to the Aberdeen Angus sale of W. W. Andrews and C. D. & E. F. Caldwell, to be held at Maryville, Mo., Tuesday, April 9. This offering will consist of 45 head of the best blood and individuality of the Aberdeen Angus breed to be found in the country. This select offering has been drafted from two of the best herds in the country and consists of Blackbirds, Trojan Ericas, Pride of Aberdeen, Queen Mother, Heather Bloom, and only the best, not only from a standpoint of breeding, but also individuality. The offering will include both sons and daughters of Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d 116275, a grandson of Prince Ito 50006, twice champion of the Highland Society show and the sire of more noted prize winners than any bull known to the breed, and his record price of $9,100 stands today without an equal. Send for catalog and note the pedigrees of the offering and the three great herd bulls, Undulata Blackcap 2d 116275, Black Lad 2d 96893, and Blackbird Printo 112246.

J. E. Clary & Son's Annual Sale.

The fifteenth annual stock sale of J. E. Clary & Sons of Sheridan, Mo., was held at the Clary stock farm near that place on Tuesday, March 19. Although the weather conditions were not favorable, the attendance was good. Many buyers from neighboring states were present, and Missouri was well represented, and the sale, like all former sales held by Clary & Sons, was a success. The offering consisted of horses and mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, jacks and jennets. The herd jack, Ben Hur, topped the jack sale at $1,310, and the entire offering of jacks, including the yearlings, sold at an average of $410 per head. The horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs offered brought good prices. The Clary & Sons sales have been the annual sale events in that section of Missouri, and they are already planning for the biggest sale next year in the history of Clary & Sons' stock farms. During the past year they built one of the finest stock barns in that section of the country, and they are preparing to build another barn and modern sale pavilion combined, which will be a convenience that their growing sale business demands.

Held Sale Anyway.

Although no trains were running and but few farmers could get to town on account of the condition of the roads, and with no telephone connections and a mere handful of buyers, Huber J. Griffiths made one of the very best sales of the season at Clay Center, Kan., last Saturday. The offering was good and the inquiry for catalogs indicated a good sale, but buyers were unable to attend. Mr. Griffiths, however, determined to give the few buyers present the benefit, and went ahead with the sale. The entire lot of catalogued stuff averaged $25. A partial list of buyers follows:

2—A. L. Fellows, Clay Center	$37.00
3—A. L. Fellows	36.00
4—A. L. Fellows	35.00
5—J. Z. Sterrett, Clay Center	19.50
6—Carl Brunz, Green	27.00
7—Joe Kay, Clay Center	23.00
8—T. J. Brunz, Clay Center	22.00
9—Mat Hill, Clay Center	24.50
10—R. G. Randall, Clay Center	28.00
18—Carl Christenson, Clay Center	20.00
15—J. A. Murphy, Clay Center	26.00
17—Robert Slingsby, Clay Center	26.00
20—August Smith, Clay Center	23.50
19—Robert Slingsby	21.00
26—A. J. Wood, Council Grove	21.50

The Big Shorthorn Sale.

Do not forget the big Hill-Hanna sale of Shorthorns at Fredonia, Kan., on April 10, next. Fifty head of choice cattle, representing the best lines of Scotch breeding, and not a common one in the lot. Among the jewels to be offered is the wonderful young bull, Prince Mistletoe 338508, by Prince Royal 270647, dam Mistletoe 2d by Imp. Collynie 135022. Mistletoe 2d is a full sister to Sweet Mistletoe, Pride of Collynie and Captain Archer, all very noted animals. Princess Royal 62d, the dam of Prince Royal, was especially selected by Mr. Marr, of Uppermill, Scotland, as one of the choicest representatives of his breeding and the highest priced bulls sold by Mr. Duthie in recent years have been of this family. If you don't need this bull yourself you ought to jump at the chance to buy some of those splendid cows that are bred to him or to Collynie. This breeding of Collynie stuff cannot be had in many places and the old bull is dead. It has made big money for Mr. Hanna, Mr. Hill and other breeders and farmers who have had it. It will make money for you. Get some of it when you have the chance. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., will send you a catalogue if you will mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Percheron Importing Company Selling Good Stallions.

The attention of farmers and breeders wanting high-class draft stallions is again called to the card of the Percheron Importing Co., South St. Joseph, Mo. This company has long had the reputation of importing only high-class horses, and their importation during the fall of 1911 was no exception to the rule. In fact, many competent judges pronounced the recent importation the best lot ever imported by that company, and in support of their judgment attention may be called to the list of prize winners that were in that lot. They still have a number of outstanding good stallions that will interest horsemen wanting a strictly high-class imported stallion. Among the recent sales reported by that company are the following: The champion Shire stallion, Harbling Albert, to H. I. Clevenger, Holden, Mo.; the fine dapple gray Percheron stallion, Inbus, and black Percheron Bernard, to L. Flatt, Sabetha, Kan., the black two-year-old Percheron, Imposant, to Day Bros., Endora, Kan., a dapple gray Percheron stallion to Joseph Truedel, Lyndon, Kan.; the black Percheron stallion, Japi, to W. W. Townsend, Tarkio, Mo. Other purchasers of Percheron stallions recently were Al Walters, Rock Port, Mo., Henry Schrieber, Falls City, Neb.; O. A. Patton, Laclede, Mo., a 2,100-pound two-year-old, and McCormick Bros. & Lyman, Bates City, Mo., the ton stallion Impil.

Bay Percherons Popular.

The establishment of a great herd of bay Percheron horses is an achievement and the distinction rightfully belongs to Dr. J. T. Axtell, of Newton, Kan. The herd is headed by the great bay stallion, Paragon, and numbers now about 50 head. All are registered in the Percheron Society of America. Dr. Axtell is a stickler for the bay color, and claims that it never fades, but always looks bright and clean, and will stand the heat on a hot summer day better than any other color. In the work of development of this herd, Dr. Axtell has kept uppermost his idea of individual excellence. Paragon, a dark bay with white star, is an exceptionally fine stallion, weighing about 2,250 pounds, of fine conformation, style and heavy bone. All his colts are very promising. There are now several 3-year-old stallions weighing a ton each. The herd mares comprise about 20 large mares, all in foal to Paragon. The writer spent several hours looking over this good herd, and we can assure any admirer of good horses that they would enjoy a visit to Dr. Axtell's farm and feel well paid for the trip. The breeding farm adjoins town. Dr. Axtell has just completed one of the most modern, up-to-date hospitals in our state, and expects to devote most of his time to his practice, and is offering his entire herd of valuable Percherons for sale. Anyone wanting the bay Percherons will do well to call on Dr. Axtell at Newton, Kan. Please read advertisement in this issue, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Kansas' Greatest Holstein Sale.

At the Topeka State Fair grounds on Saturday, April 20, there will be held the greatest sale of pure-bred registered Holsteins ever made in Kansas. The offering will number 100 head of very high-class animals, many of which have A. R. O. records and all are heavy producers. Frank J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., owner of the famous Sunflower herd, will manage the sale, and will contribute a large number from his business herd of cattle, which have performance records of from 13½ to 25 pounds of butter per week. Cows producing 14,000 pounds of milk or more per year are common in this herd. The Sunflower herd is headed by Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King, whose dam and sire's dam averaged 29.51 pounds of butter per week and whose milk tested 3.86. This is a wonderful bull, and his pedigree is filled with A. R. O. and high-producing cows. Mr. Searles' offering will all be bred to or sired by this great bull. J. W. Macrum of Haigler, Neb., will disperse his entire herd in this sale, and R. E. Haeger, the famous breeder of Algonquin, Ill., will contribute about 40 head of fine animals. Mr. Macrum's herd is headed by Sir Johanna Lucyra Colanthus 53403, who is the sire of all of his young stuff in the sale. R. E. Haeger is well known as a big breeder of Holsteins, and his consignment will maintain the standard set for this sale. This sale will be the biggest thing of the kind that ever happened in Kansas, and Mr. Searle hopes to make it an annual affair. All cattle over six months old are tuberculin tested. Write F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., for a catalog, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Farm Telephones.

The farm telephone can give the same good service enjoyed by towns and cities, if the proper telephone equipment is installed on the rural lines. In the cities it is the practice to run an individual line to one telephone, if the subscriber will pay the price. And many businesses pay the high price necessary for such service, owing to business needs. Then again it is a city practice in telephoning to run party lines for less money per subscriber. But these party lines usually are for not more than four telephones—in many places only two phones. But on rural lines sometimes as many as 40 telephones may be strung on one line, which makes an individual problem of farm telephoning. The farmer can not afford to pay the high price of a single telephone service, or even of a two or four-party line service. To have telephones at all it is necessary that the installation shall be one that will provide an adequate and satisfactory service, and for a cost that can be easily afforded. Until the system of "bridging" numerous telephones on one line was invented, the practice of stringing from 10 to 40 telephones on one line was pretty much a failure, as far as practical service went. And even after the "bridging" system was devised there was still much defect in extended party line service. By "bridging" is meant the system of stringing a number of telephones on one line on which any two telephones could be used without disturbing others. This was successful when inquisitive neighbors or children didn't take down too many receivers at the first sound of any signal bell. This defect proved so serious on some lines as to render telephone service almost useless. Various expedients were tried to overcome this defect. Finally the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co succeeded in bringing out a telephone equipped with a little device called a "condenser." The operation of this device is difficult to explain outside of a special article on the subject. However, the device has for a number of years proved successful, and farmers who are on lines equipped with Kellogg telephones get the benefit of the lowest cost, together with full satisfaction of service. On a line with 20 other telephones any two may talk and no others may know that any telephones are in use. Just how the system works out, why it was devised, cost of installation, in fact full particulars, will be cheerfully furnished by the Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co., from the nearest of their offices, which are at 1413 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., and in Chicago, Ill. Every farmer interested in telephones, either as a present or prospective user, should send for and read the Kellogg telephone books.

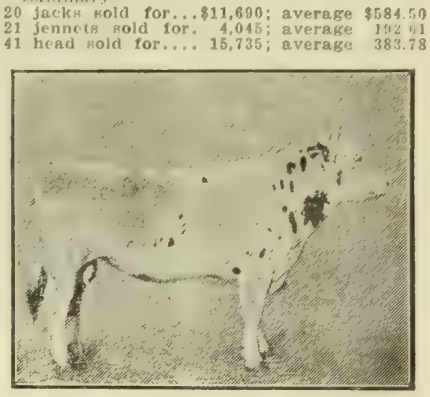
G. C. Roan Has Good Jack Sale.

G. C. Roan's third annual jack and jennet sale, which was postponed February 26 and 27 on account of the heavy snowstorm and blockade, was held at La Plata, Mo., March 14 and 15, and although the weather was very unfavorable, the sale was well attended and the offering was sold at a fair average, when the unfavorable conditions under which the sale was held is considered. Clover Leaf King 3747 topped the sale at $1,470. G. W. Cantwell of Sterling, Kan., was the purchaser. The following is a list of purchasers:

G. W. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.	
G. L. Carey, Ashland, Kan.	
O. A. Bunnell, Knox City, Mo.	
R. J. Merrifield, Minneapolis, Kan.	
Irvin Thompson, Wilmerville, Mo.	
H. McClanahan & Son, Renshaw, Ia.	
F. J. Morris, Sac City, Mo.	
J. S. Kimball, Glenwood, Mo.	
Spurgeon Bros., Williamstown, Mo.	90
John Churchill, Sterling, Neb.	
F. M. Ridgeway, Swan, Iowa	
George Witcher, Nelson, Mo.	90
French Carter, Rutledge Mo.	1,000
F. D. Lawson, Kirksville, Mo.	315
George Billings, La Plata, Mo.	600
J. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.	600
J. J. Burns, Brookfield, Mo.	600
J. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.	200
T. P. Barnett, Galesburg, Ill.	320
Jennets—	
P. H. Summers, Callao, Mo.	550
George Witcher, Nelson, Mo.	90
P. H. Summers	365
George Witcher	145
Ed Smock, Lentner, Mo.	150
George Witcher	165
Ed Smock	225
Thomas Bryan, Palmyra, Mo.	130
J. E. Burns, Brookfield, Mo.	195
Ed Smock	160
Obe Broyles, Browning, Mo.	250
Obe Broyles	270
W. T. Bailey, Elmer, Mo.	110
Ben Davis, New Boston	85
Obe Broyles	155
George Witcher	230
John Turner, Ethel, Mo.	205
Obe Broyles	135
John McQuary	250
W. H. Ronjue, La Plata, Mo.	85
Ed Smock	100

Summary—

20 jacks sold for	$11,690; average $584.50
21 jennets sold for	4,045; average 192.61
41 head sold for	15,735; average 383.78



PIETERTJE HENGERVELD NANNETTE 65571.

Herewith is shown a snapshot of the splendid young Holstein bull, Pietertje Hengerveld Nannette 65571, no wat the head of the W. C. Jones & Son's herd on Route 2, Topeka, Kan. This bull was first in class and junior champion in the state fairs at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City, and at Leavenworth county fair. He also headed the young herd which won first prize at all these fairs. Mr. Jones won 61 prizes with this bull and the young herd which he headed at these fairs. The firm has some splendid daughters of Ethel Alexander 2ds Sir Netherland 26423 that had a show record second to no other bull of the breed in Kansas, and these will be mated with the present bull for something extra fine. His great grand sire had more than 100 A. R. O. daughters and his whole pedigree is full of A. R. O. records. His dam gave nearly 40 pounds daily without extra feed. Mr. Jones is offering some of these cattle for sale. Read his advertisement and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Isaac C. Lohman's Jacks and Stallions.

Isaac C. Lohman, of Turney, Mo., is advertising several good jacks from 3 to 8-years-old, also a 6-year-old Percheron stallion and a 3-year-old saddle stallion. The jacks offered by Mr. Lohman are all black with white points, good heavy bone and good head and ear, and they range from 14½ to 15 hands high. The stallions offered are both high-class horses and Mr. Lohman is offering both stallions and jacks well worth the money. If interested in stallions ar jacks at prices that puts them in the bargain class, write for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

E. R. Morgan Sale Postponed.

E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids, Kan., whose sale of 55 registered Duroc Jerseys, 80 head of stock hogs and an imported Percheron stallion was announced for Tuesday, March 26, has been obliged to postpone the sale because of the storm and the condition of the roads, to Tuesday, April 4. Make a note of this, and be sure to attend. There will sure be some bargains. See his ad on page 20.

I would not count running water in the hog lot as wholly a blessing. If it originates outside of your own property it might bring in the germs of cholera. Hence when cholera prevails hogs should be kept from it.—J. F. DUGGAR.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12 c; No. 2, 11 c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central—No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until new he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1.000 and $1.400 (few little higher). Iams has

90—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—90

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

Kansas' Greatest Sale

Registered Holstein Cattle

STATE FAIR GROUNDS
TOPEKA, KANSAS
Saturday, April 20, 1912

From the working herds of F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., and R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., with an entire dispersion of the herd of J. W. Macrum & Son, Haigler, Neb.

100 Working Holsteins 100

including many A. R. O. cows and heifers from the leading and most fashionable families of the highest producing strains. An even lot of high-class, well grown animals, in good condition. Every animal over 6 months tuberculin tested. For catalogue, address,

F. J. SEARLE, Manager,
Oskaloosa, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER, CHARLES CREWS.

W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell's

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE

At Maryville, Mo.,
TUESDAY, APRIL 9th, 1912

FIFTY HEAD SELECTED FROM TWO OF MISSOURI'S BEST ANGUS HERDS.

Among the lot of young bulls to go in our offering there will be a number of herd headers. The entire offering of bulls is an outstanding good lot. The cows in our offering are among the best in the two herds represented in this sale and will include a number of imported cows. The offering will include Trojan Ericas, Blackbirds, K. Prides, Prides of Aberdeen, Queen Mothers and representatives of other popular families. Our offering is one that will interest Aberdeen Angus breeders wanting high-class cows or bulls. Catalog now ready. If you have not received one, write us at once.

W. W. ANDREWS & C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL,
Maryville, Mo

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100 HEAD AT AUCTION, Topeka, Kan.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, APRIL 20, 1912,
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Cows, heifers, heifer calves. A number of choice young service bulls. Many cows with A. R. O. records. All from A. R. O. breeding. Big, sound, straight cattle. As good breeding as you will find anywhere. In good condition and acclimated. Ready to do business without one year's loss for acclimation. Centrally located, ready for easy shipment, any direction. Write for catalogs, which will be ready about April 5.

Every Animal Over Six Months, Tuberculin Tested.

F. J. SEARLE,
Sunflower Herd, - - - - - - - - - Oskaloosa, Kansas.
Auctioneers—Col. B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, N. Y.; Col. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill.; Col. Charles Crews, Topeka, Kan.

Henley Ranch Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of the Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Henley Ranch Shropshire flock is the largest and most select flock in Missouri, and breeders of Shropshire sheep should investigate this offering. In addition to the large number of high-class Shropshires to select from they are offering special inducements to buyers who want a number of ewes. Write them for prices. They will interest you if you are interested in Shropshire sheep. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 14. TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 6, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

CO-OPERATION is better than competition, and as men need each other, so they need Nature.

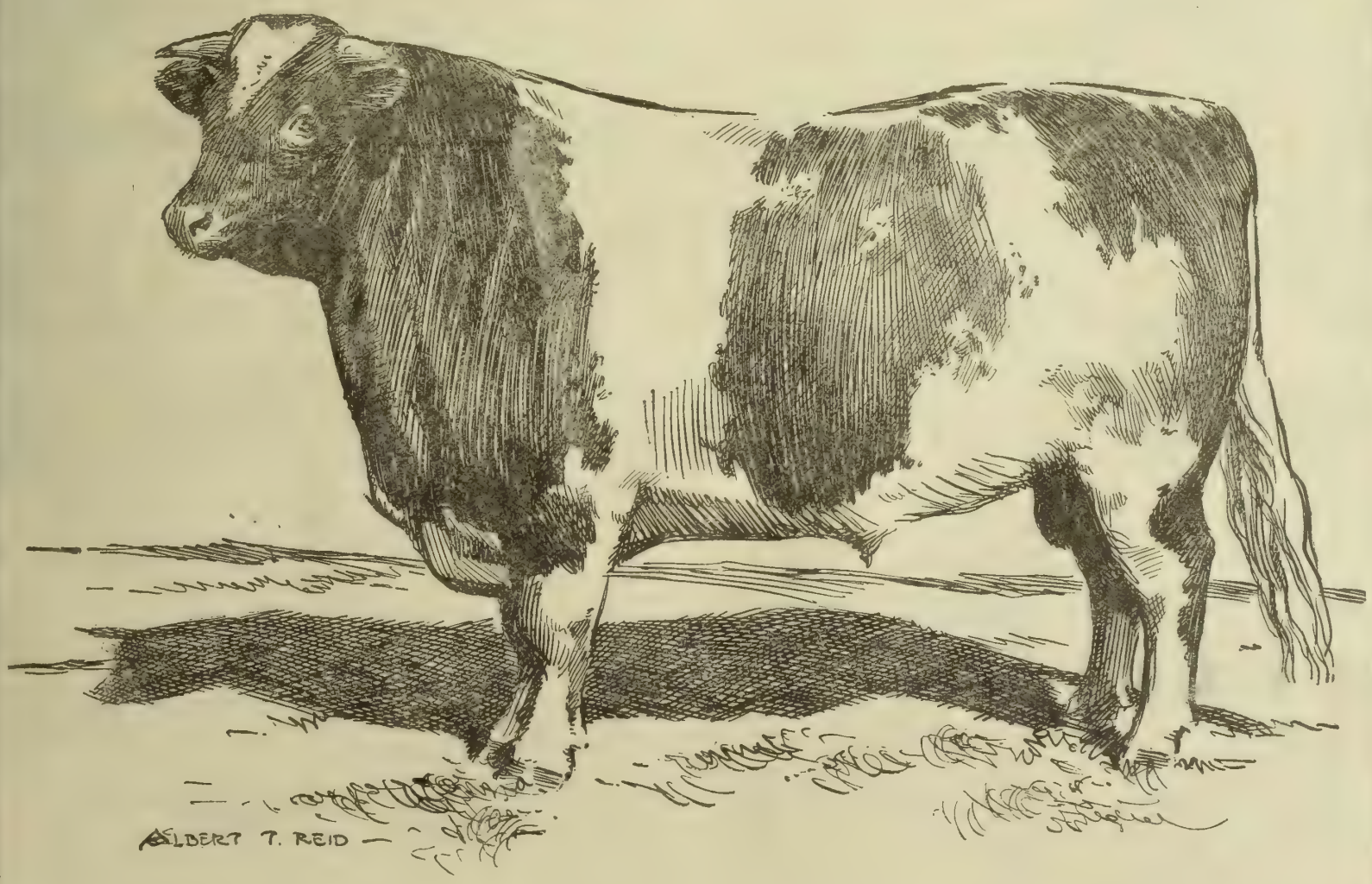
To work with Nature develops strength; to work against her, futility. Striving against her everlasting, unerring laws is *work* which embodies the curse of Adam. Working with Nature is a precious privilege and its results are the epitome of the man.

We have fought Nature, mined our soils of the golden grain and left devastation behind as we moved to new lands. Now we know that as we give to the soil so shall we receive; but to seize is to lose.

No permanent agriculture can be maintained, no economical system of soil building created, nor any effective conservation of fertility obtained without live stock. Breeding and raising of live stock is co-operating with Nature, and brings both present and permanent rewards. Farming without live stock brings attendant risks, depletes the soil, robs our children and makes of work a "necessary evil."

Abel's offering is always accepted.

—*I. D. G.*



Live Stock is Necessary to All Farms; Good Live Stock is Essential on High Priced Land

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THE most complete implement book published. Illustrates and describes the best line of farm tools made. Tells when and how to use them. It answers every question about farm machinery. No farmer can afford to be without this book. Write for it today.

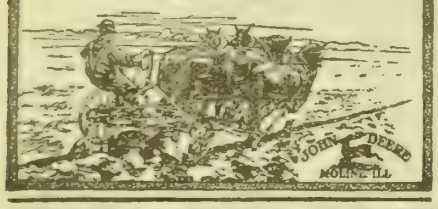
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

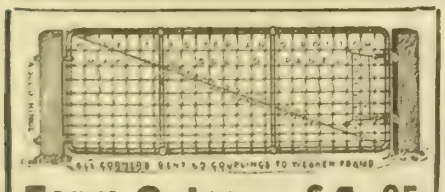
NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
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Beautify and Protect their Last Resting Place

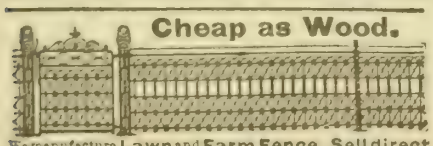
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Other standard sizes at equally low prices. Thousands in use, giving best of satisfaction. Three months' trial given, under money-back guarantee. Write for catalog. Adams Gate Co., N. Topeka, Kan.

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We manufacture Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct shipping to users only, at manufacturers' prices. No agents. Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.
UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

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MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight
The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.

KEEPING CREAM SWEET

The first step in keeping cream sweet is to keep it as clean as possible. Clean cream cannot be produced by filthy methods of milking nor by handling the cream or milk in unclean utensils. Milk cans, stirrers and pails should be thoroughly washed in lukewarm water, then thoroughly scalded in hot water and dried and exposed to the sunlight and pure air. Treat all the separator tinware, including the interior parts of the bowl, in the same way. The separator bowl should be washed thoroughly after each separation.

The next step is to remove the animal heat from the cream as soon as possible after separating. Run the cream from the separator into a convenient utensil for cooling.

Cool the cream in well water by stirring. In a few minutes it can be reduced to the temperature of the water. After the cream is cooled it can be added to the cream contained in the supply can used in delivering cream to the station. The cream supply can, while being filled and held for delivery, should be kept in water at as near the temperature of freshly pumped water as possible.

Different conditions on the farm will govern arrangements for the cooling of cream. Where windmills are used, many farms have milk houses in which can be placed a tank or half barrel through which all water is led from the windmill to the stock watering tanks. With the cream cooled and held in these tanks the arrangement is everything required.

Where windmills and milk houses are not used, a half barrel can be set near the pump and a cheap shade constructed. The water can be pumped by hand with small expenditure of time and labor. The cooling of the cream will heat the water. Run out the warm water and pump a fresh supply in which the cream can set over night or through the day before being added to the supply can. When another lot of warm cream is to be cooled, the operation can be repeated. A large box can be set over the barrel to protect the cream from the sun. The farmer's ingenuity may suggest some other protection equally as good.

There are a dozen or more arrangements, inexpensive and easily made, which can be devised on every farm for the proper care of cream. These remarks suggest only the principle of keeping the cream in good condition and with everyday facilities.

In winter cool the cream as in summer. When the atmosphere is colder than water hang the cream pail in the open air and stir until cool. Then set away in a clean, sweet place until delivery. A barrel set in the ground and banked up with dirt, with a board cover and a blanket or a piece of carpet thrown over it in the coldest weather can be used to good advantage, insuring pure atmosphere for the cream and preventing the cream from freezing.

In stirring cream for cooling use a stirrer with an up-and-down or dash motion on the principle of the dasher in the old-style dash churn. This thoroughly agitates the cream, getting the center to the outside and allowing the cream to cool through and through.

Separate a cream as heavy in butter fat as possible, testing 35 to 45 per cent fat. The heavier the cream the better it will keep sweet if proper precautions are taken in cooling. The milk in cream causes rapid deterioration and the less milk the smaller bulk for delivery and the more milk for pigs and calves.

In a few words, the principle of keeping the cream in good condition is to produce as clean cream as possible by having clean milk; by having all utensils with which the cream comes in contact thoroughly cleansed; and by the proper cooling of the cream as soon as possible after separation and the holding of it at as low a temperature as the well water will allow; and the delivering of the cream every other day at the station, and protected as much as possible from the heat in summer, and from cold and freezing in winter.

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALF

Among the various methods by which dairymen are hoping to increase their butter fat production, there is none more practical, more fundamental than that of rearing calves from the best producing cows, writes Prof. McNulty of the Colorado Station. In view of this fact, the dairyman finds himself confronted with the following problems:

First. What shall I feed in order to enable me to raise the largest percentage of my calves?

Second. What shall I feed in order to grow strong, vigorous and thrifty calves most economically?

The real object to be sought, is that of a combination of feeds, such as will result in a ration corresponding to that furnished in whole milk and at the same time be more economical. Those engaged in dairying usually have skim milk at their disposal, and their great problem is in regard to the choice of concentrates and roughages to be fed with the above by-product.

Skim milk may be defined as milk without fat. It is a trifle higher in sugar and protein than whole milk itself. Consequently, the grain or concentrate which will best supplement skim milk is the one which supplies the missing nutrient, viz., "fat." Corn, barley or a mixture of both, are the concentrates that will come the nearest to fulfilling this requirement. Occasionally a feeder has skim milk or alfalfa or clover hay on hand, and to these he adds linseed meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed. These three concentrates are all very high in protein, and when any one of them is combined with skim milk and alfalfa—both of which are high in protein—an unbalanced ration results, and scours or other digestive disorders of a more or less fatal nature follow.

Oats are a very good supplement to skim milk. They may be combined with either barley or bran. The expensiveness of oats, however, accounts for their being little used.

In any case the amount of protein-rich concentrates that can be safely and profitably fed with skim milk will depend upon the roughage fed. Calves limited to corn stover, oat straw or timothy hay, as roughage, all of which are low in protein, will respond much more readily to a ration in which there is some high protein feed, as, for example, linseed or cottonseed meal. What the feeder must do is to avoid a combination of feeds all high in the same element. Such rations seldom give good results. Even whole milk of an abnormal high fat content is a source of much trouble in feeding calves. Under natural conditions, cows produce milk of about 3 per cent fat, but because of the stress put on milk of a high fat content, they have been bred to a point where individuals will give milk testing 5 per cent. The demand of a calf, however, is still for a milk of 3 per cent, and probably this is the reason that milk very high in fat does not give good results in feeding calves.

Among other facts, it is well to remember that the digestive tract of the calf is comparatively small and that frequent feedings of small amounts during the first month is almost imperative. Not over 10 to 12 pounds of milk per day should be fed to a calf under 6 weeks of age. The amount of milk may be increased gradually, until, at the age of 3 months, 20 pounds may be fed as a minimum allowanee. Calves under 1 month of age should be fed three times a day.

During the first month, it is advisable to grind the grains fed in connection with milk. At the end of this period, however, either oats or corn may be fed unground. Hard grains like Kafir and milo will give best results when ground. All concentrates should be fed dry in a trough provided for the purpose. The practice of mixing feeds with milk is not to be recommended. Doubtless, dry feeding is preferred from the fact that calves chew and masticate their feed much better than when they gulp it down with the milk.

Do you know that the $1 subscription price of KANSAS FARMER does not pay for the white paper and the type setting, without considering the engravings and the editorial work? The advertiser makes it possible for you to get this great big dollar's worth, and the message he brings to you means money in your pocket if you will have it.

Did you ever hear a bed tick, or see a rope walk, or watch a horse fly?



Try KOW-KURE On the scant Milkers

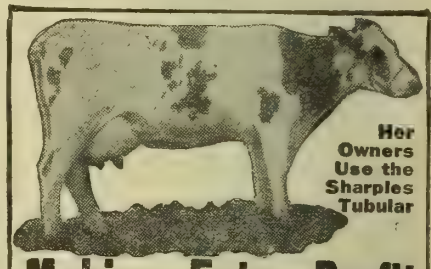
Don't condemn the "poor milker" until you are sure she is in good health. Hundreds of unprofitable cows have been made valuable by the use of KOW-KURE, the great cow remedy. KOW-KURE is not a "stock food" it is a specific medicine for the treatment of all ailments peculiar to cows. It is the only medicine in the world for cows only, and thousands of healthy and profitable herds prove its value as a cure and preventive of disease.

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Our free book, "More Money from Your Cows," gives valuable information every dairyman ought to have. Write for it.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., MFRS.
Lyndonville, Vt., U. S. A.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

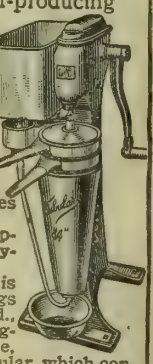


Her Owners Use the Sharples Tubular

Making Extra Profit

Like other keen farmers, you are after extra profits. Rich land pays an extra profit over poor land. High producing cows pay an extra profit over average cows. The high-producing

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



pays an extra profit no other separator can pay. Twice the skimming force. Skims twice as clean. Produces finest velvety cream.

This extra Tubular profit appeals strongly to shrewd dairymen and business men.

One instance, out of many, is the great French Lick Springs Hotel Co., French Lick, Ind., of which the Hon. Thomas Taggart is president. The simple, sanitary Sharples Dairy Tubular, which contains no disks, does the work for this great hotel and its thousands of guests. The high-grade Holstein shown above belongs to the hotel herd.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
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? ?

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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OUR GUARANTEE

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RED CEDAR WINDBREAKS.

The peculiarities of the past season have taught many lessons, and if these same lessons are added to those which will be learned anew during this remarkable spring, our fund of knowledge will be considerably increased.

One of these lessons which will be learned is the economy, if not the actual necessity, of windbreaks. Of their desirability and value there can be no question. When planted about the house they not only add to the comfort of the residents and add to the beauty and value of the farm, but they actually save fuel in winter.

When planted about the orchard the trees are protected to such an extent that fruit is harvested when unprotected orchards near by are barren. About the garden and small fruits they not only serve to keep away the storms which blast and destroy, but they cause the soil to warm up much earlier and insure earlier and better crops. About the barns and feed lots they save an immense expense in the construction of buildings for live stock. A red cedar hedge planted on the north and west sides of the barn yard is equivalent to a shelter shed for stock and avoids the labor of cleaning out each morning.

Perhaps the most important use of red cedar windbreaks lies in the fact that they save great quantities of feed, and this is one of the important matters which has commanded attention this winter. The animal body requires a certain amount of feed elements as a maintenance ration. That is, to keep the animal alive and healthful. Then the body requires a certain amount with which to make growth. Still more is required to lay on fat or to produce milk, and then the animal must be kept warm.

There are two ways of keeping an animal warm. One is by putting it in a stable where the desired result is attained. The other is by giving extra feed, which is expensive and unsatisfactory as far as results are concerned.

No animal will grow or lay on fat, or produce milk satisfactorily when the body is not kept comfortably warm. When shelter is not provided the feed bins must be drawn upon, and this is both unsatisfactory and expensive. Much of the loss of cattle and other animals in Kansas this winter was due entirely to lack of shelter. Some say it was due to shortage of feed, but if there had been proper shelter there might not have been a shortage of feed, and probably would not in most cases.

There are two ways of providing shelter for live stock. Building barns and sheds is the more common and expensive way, and planting red cedar shelter belts is nature's way and by far the more economical. Barns and sheds are necessary for both animals and implements, as well as for stored crops, but they are expensive and may be reduced to the minimum by the use of red cedar shelter belts. But why red cedar? Because it is native to Kansas; it will produce the most perfect shelter belt of any known tree; it is hardy here and sure to grow with ordinary care, and it is cheap. Red cedar nursery trees can be had for about $5 per 100, and at this price are about the most valuable trees the farmer can buy.

This matter is important right now because now is the time to plant them or lose a whole year. Go after your nurseryman at once and save a new barn or a lot of dead cattle.

The man who can dispense with the old should be happier because he can afford the new, and the man who can't should be happier because he can still make the old do.

If you rent land don't even talk to a one-year tenant. If you are a tenant have nothing to do with a one-year landlard. One year in a place spells poverty for both.

SAVE SOIL MOISTURE.

The soils of Kansas contain more water now than they have at this time of the season for many years. Every farmer should see that it is kept there until the growing crop can use it. This moisture is more valuable to the plant than an equal amount of later rainfall, because it has already absorbed an abundance of plant food from the soil. Practically all the water that is now in the ground can be saved by keeping the surface soil loose or well tilled until planting time, says W. M. Jardine, agronomist of Kansas Agricultural College.

Cultivation should begin as soon as the land can be touched. This will prevent water escaping from the soil through evaporation. A two or three-inch layer of tilled soil over the surface of a field forms a very effective lid to keep the water in the ground. The cultivator, the disk harrow, the spike-tooth harrow or any other implement the farmer may have which will loosen the top soil may be used and should be started as soon as the ground is dry enough to be worked.

If the ground was fall plowed, harrowing or possibly early disking will be best. If the ground is in stubble and is to be planted with the lister, then it should be disked and harrowed. If the ground is loose and sandy and likely to blow, it will be best to shallow list early and gradually work the ground down with an ordinary drag harrow, when the crop can be surface planted or listed in, as the farmer deems best.

Some farmers are asking if it would be wise to roll or harrow their wheat ground this spring. It certainly would, especially if a crust has formed or if the ground has cracked or heaved or is very loose. Rolling or harrowing when the ground is not wet will not do any harm; ten chances to one it will do a great deal of good. A corrugated roller is to be preferred to a smooth roller. The spikes of the harrow should be tilted backwards a little to avoid pulling up more plants than is advisable. Do not be afraid to harrow the ground thoroughly.

WHY RAILROADS PUSH.

It has probably occurred to many readers that the tonnage of farm products hauled by the railroads made up a much larger percentage of the total than the figures show. The Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show that farm products constituted 11.7 per cent of the total freight tonnage of the country last year. The farm products were divided as follows:

	Per Cent.
Animals, alive	1.4
Animal products	1.1
Cotton	0.6
Fruit and vegetables	1.1
Grain	4.1
Grain products	1.6
Hay	0.6
Sugar	0.3
Tobacco	0.1
Other vegetable matter	0.8
Total	11.7

Mine products constituted 55.6 per cent of the total freight tonnage. The products of factories took second place, 12.9 per cent. Farm products and forest products tied for third place, 11.7 per cent. All other tonnage, including freight in less than carload lots, constituted 8.1 per cent of the whole.

The comparatively small freight tonnage contributed by the farm is directly responsible for the persistent effort of the railroads to build up the agricultural interests along these lines. The railroads are an important factor in agricultural education and agricultural promotion. Without their co-operation with the agricultural colleges, in the operating of dairy trains, wheat and corn trains, cotton trains, good roads trains, etc., the colleges would be much hampered in their work of carrying the gospel of good agriculture into the remotest parts of the country. The railroads' object is to increase the tonnage of freight, both into and out of the country along their lines.

LIVE STOCK THE SALVATION.

The malady of the age in America is wastefulness. Endowed with a material wealth unknown in all history, the American has exploited the natural resources of his country as no other nation has done. For a century he has used the most relentless energy in draining the soil, the streams, the forest and the mine. With destructive spirit he has dug out and robbed, sawed and burned. He killed the buffalo for the hide and left the meat. He ruined our soil for the present wheat, and sold its fertility. He devastates our forests and burns the stumpage. He raises wheat after wheat or corn after corn, and burns straw and stalks.

We tried to fool ourselves with the belief that our soil is inexhaustible and now we are awakening to the knowledge that it is not, and we must pay for our foolishness. In our search for a remedy, we overlook the one which nature has placed ready at hand. Live stock is a necessary factor in any system of permanent agriculture, and we must establish some permanent system or fall to the state of the Chinese.

Material resources beyond human computation have been the heritage of the American farmer and, with these wasted and with the increasing demands of a population which grows faster than any ever grew, he must study ways and means. His land increases in value with the pressure of population, but not in productive power. He pays more taxes and raises smaller crops on depleted acres, and he must have relief.

Live stock brings this relief. It does more. Not only are the acres enriched, fertility restored and crops increased by the growing of live stock, but prosperity is insured, a new interest in life developed where little was before, the problem of the future of American agriculture assured and the farm boy kept on the farm.

TANKAGE FOR HOGS.

When the sow eats pigs or chickens, or when she is constantly rooting up the ground, give her tankage. When the sow approaches farrowing time, or when she is suckling her litter, give her tankage. When your hogs are in the fattening pen, feed tankage. When the pigs are growing, give them tankage. When you want to save on high-priced corn, feed tankage.

Tankage will do more to solve the question of profitable hog raising than any other one feed. It has a high nitrogen content and supplies, in concentrated form, a food element which can only be secured by the animal when eating large quantities of the ordinary farm feeds.

When the sow is cross or when she restlessly roots up the ground, or when she eats pigs or chickens, there is something wrong with her feed. There is something lacking which her system demands. This is supplied by tankage.

When the sow is caring for her young, either before or after farrowing, she needs a protein feed, and this is supplied in tankage. When pigs are growing they need a bone and muscle building feed, and they get it in tankage. When hogs are fattening they need a relish to aid them in eating and assimilating more feed, and tankage supplies it.

The use of small quantities of tankage will save corn, particularly if fed with alfalfa hay. Hog feeding with a scoop shovel is a wasteful and extravagant method, and hog feeding on corn alone is about the least profitable. Corn is the most valuable grain for use in hog feeding, but it is a fattening feed and should never be fed alone except in the finishing pen. It is too expensive in both the cost of the corn and in the poor results produced to be used as an exclusive feed for growing hogs or for brood sows. Tankage saves corn, makes better hogs and more money.

Tankage fresh from the factory never contains germs and cannot be the means of transmitting cholera, even if it were made out of cholera hogs.

CONSERVE THE MAN.

Among all the ideas that have been advanced about conservation, none seem to have included the most important of them all. The man himself is vastly more important and more worthy of conservation than any material thing he may have on the farm, or even the farm itself. Without him, all else would be of no account.

There are yet farmers who have an exalted idea of the value of muscle in farming operations and who pride themselves upon their early rising and long hours of work. Such men despise modern machinery and think its use indicates laziness. They get out of bed at 5 o'clock every morning, winter and summer, whether there is anything to do or not. They deprive themselves of opportunities for reading and self-culture because they can't keep awake after supper, and they wear out years sooner than they should.

Such men were necessary in pioneer days, when both methods and machinery were imperfect, when there were more farmers than of other classes and their products in small demand and low priced. With the crude methods and machinery of early days long hours and great physical strength and endurance were necessary. A premium was placed upon this method of living and working, and he who dared to lie in bed till rested did so under the penalty of being called lazy.

Modern knowledge, conditions and machinery have removed the necessity for such ways of living, and have taught the farmer that he is a business man, and not a day laborer, and that he may and should use business methods and hours on the farm. The successful business man works hard and puts in more hours during the year than does the farmer, but he takes care of himself. His hours of rising are fixed by habit so that he gets up when he is rested and when the day has begun. He could do nothing during the azoic hours of the very early morning, which are very profitably spent in resting. He gets to his office in time to meet other business men, and his hours are regulated by method.

With the farmer the hours must be different, as he has a different work and his business is with nature more than with men, but he can still have system and method and prosper for it. Except in the emergencies of cropping he can and should observe such hours of labor as are demanded by his business and by his physical well being. He should study and adopt systematic methods, and he should take care of himself.

Only the healthfulness of his occupation has saved many a farmer from premature breakdown and, even though saved from this, there can remain but little doubt that he wears out sooner than necessary. What can it profit a man to earn a whole section and so wear himself out that he cannot enjoy its fruits?

And this applies with intense force to the farmer's wife. The first step in true economy and conservation should be to conserve the wife, then the man, and after them the fertility of the soil. Own the farm, boss it and run it. Don't let it own and enslave you.

When you borrow tools, treat them as your own until you are through with them, and then treat them as your neighbor's—and take them home.

If the pictures in the seed catalogues look better than anything you can raise you are not onto your job. Some one raised the flowers and fruits from which these pictures were made, and you can do likewise. Keep on.

The man who feels little when he really is, may some day feel big because he really is.

FOR BETTER CREAM

Dairy Commissioner Burch Explains Relation of Cream Quality to Butter-Fat Prices

This is the first of a series of articles by State Dairy Commissioner Burch dealing with the production of better cream and showing how Kansas dairymen may earn for themselves better prices for butter fat by assisting in a movement to make Kansas butter of such high quality as always to bring the highest market price. The first-grade butter of Kansas creameries has a good reputation in the markets and sells at good prices. The trouble with the situation, however, is that not more than 40 to 60 per cent of Kansas cream makes this grade of butter. The butter made from the second-grade cream is second-grade butter and sells as such at prices ranging from 4 to 7 cents less than first-grade, and during the summer season, when the greater amount of second-grade butter is made, it is slow sale even at this reduction in price. Inasmuch as the same price is paid at the cream receiving station for second-grade cream as for first-grade, it is apparent how the general butter fat quotation is effected. A practical grading plan would result in cream selling on its merits. Since it has been demonstrated that at least 90 per cent of Kansas farmers can deliver first-grade cream if they will cool the cream immediately after separating to the temperature of their well water, it seems that the incentive of a grading plan is well worth while.—Editor.

During the year 1911, Kansas dairymen and creamery men suffered a loss amounting to not less than one million dollars as a result of low prices paid for butter fat and received for butter. This loss was caused directly by the average quality of cream produced. Since the creameries could not make from this cream butter which would bring the highest possible price, they could not pay the highest price for butter fat. It must be said to the credit of Kansas creameries that they employ the latest improved and most scientific methods of butter making and are able to make the best butter possible from the cream received. For these reasons and by superior sales methods they have given Kansas butter a satisfactory commercial standing and are netting the farmers better prices for butter fat than the same quality of cream would return if factory conditions were less highly developed. The burden of the million-dollar loss was sustained by the cream patrons, especially by those delivering the best cream, for their cream went into the same can with poor cream, and thus the best quality was brought down almost to the general average of the poor cream.

RELATION OF BUTTER FAT PRICES TO BUTTER PRICES.

The market quotations which the farmer generally reads are those for the highest grades of butter. The Elgin market deals chiefly with the best quality of butter obtainable, but a small per cent only of all the butter made comes up to the required standard of excellence. As a result, the prices paid for butter fat have generally been from two to five cents lower than the quotations for the best butter on the principal wholesale markets.

BETTER BUTTER WILL BRING MORE MONEY.

The production of more high-grade cream will not only result in better butter, which will bring a better price, but will create a further demand for Kansas butter and call the attention of the public to Kansas dairy products in general. To attract attention to the product of any locality invariably results in a greater demand for that product. Furthermore, if better butter can be made when prices are generally low, this butter will be in strong demand for storage purposes in the late spring and summer and will thus result in higher prices for cream when the largest quantity is being produced.

WHAT EXPERIMENT STATION HAS FOUND.

The Kansas Experiment Station has recently made a careful study of the cream situation and has found that a large percentage of the cream sold in the state is inferior in quality and will not make first-grade butter, but is made into a second-grade product and sold at a reduced price. The result of hundreds of tests has shown that cream which was kept in well water, running springs, and tanks of cold water, was on an average of a very good grade, but cream that was kept in cellars, caves, and uncooled or unventilated places, was on an average of such poor quality that it would not make more than second-grade butter. Nevertheless, more than two-thirds of the cream produced was kept in the latter class of places.

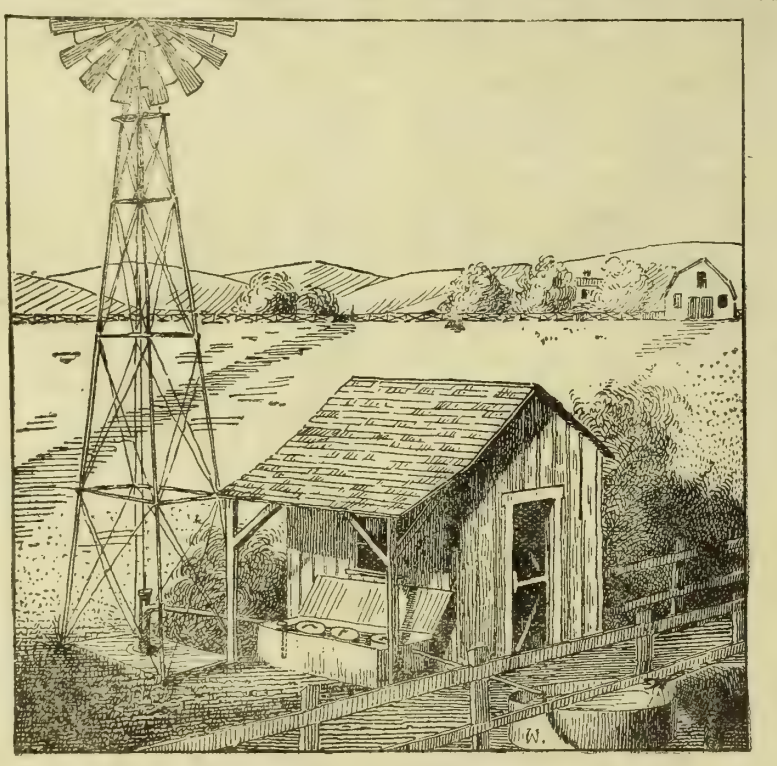
The temperature tests showed that cream kept in wells and in places cooled by running water, or by water changed frequently, was less than 60 degrees F. during the hottest days of July and August, 1911. The cream kept in cellars, caves, and other places not cooled by water, had an average temperature of 70 degrees F. The dampness of cellars and caves is often mistaken for coolness.

The souring of cream is caused by contamination with very small forms of life, such as bacteria, yeasts, and molds. The development and the increase in number of this plant life which grows in cream is greatly retarded by keeping the cream at low temperature. If cream is kept at less than 60 degrees F., which can be done by keeping the can in cold water, it will keep in a good condition for three or four days. If the temperature rises to more than 75 degrees, the bacteria will multiply rapidly, causing the cream to sour quickly and to develop flavors, some of which are not objectionable but most of which cause the cream to become strong and bitter. Such cream cannot be made into good butter.

In addition to the bad flavors caused by molds and bacteria, we have also a great deal of poorly flavored cream caused by the absorption of flavors from impure air. The butter fat in cream will very quickly absorb the odors given off by coal oil, spoiled vegetables, strongly flavored meats, and unclean stables; the butter fat is so sensitive to flavors that it also readily absorbs flavors of feed which cattle eat, such as weeds, spoiled silage, or musty hay.

The best results in the improvement of Kansas cream and butter can be brought about by paying for cream according to its quality. Just as the highest grade of butter on the market brings the highest price, so the highest grade of cream which will make the best butter should net the person producing it a better price than is paid for poorer grades. Cream should therefore be graded if the farmer is to be fairly recompensed for the cream he sells. This has never been successfully done, because it was difficult for everyone who buys cream to grade it properly and accurately according to its market value.

When we consider hand-skimmed cream, hand-separator cream, water-separator cream, cream of different ages and of different flavors, lumpy cream and smooth cream, it would appear difficult to grade it accurately according to what it is worth, but, after working on the problem for several years, the Kansas Experiment Station has shown that the different flavors and qualities of cream correspond quite closly to its sourness, or the amount of acid which develops in cream. As a result of this work a simple, accurate test was devised by which cream can be graded according to its market value and in absolute fairness to all.



THE HOME OF FIRST-GRADE CREAM

This illustration shows an excellent arrangement for properly cooling cream. The tank should be placed on the north or east side of the separator house or other shaded place.



THE HOME OF SECOND-GRADE CREAM

This illustration shows the source of many of the bad flavors found in cream. The practice of keeping cream in cellars and caves has been largely responsible for poor butter and low prices for butter fat.

ALL CAN PRODUCE FIRST-GRADE CREAM.

The standard for first-grade cream has been drawn at a point where cream is about twice as sour as sweet cream on the point of turning. Cream which comes in this class is said to be first-grade, as it will make a very good grade of butter. In several communities the dairy farmers are now having their cream graded and are receiving two cents more for first-grade cream than for second-grade cream. In some communities only two-thirds of the cream is first grade and in others nearly nine-tenths is first grade, depending on the way in which the farmers have been accustomed to care for their cream.

Those who are producing first-grade cream and are receiving the highest prices are interested in keeping their cream first grade, and those receiving the second-grade price, or two cents less, are endeavoring to take better care of it. The creameries buying the first-grade cream are obliged to pay more for it than for the general run of cream bought in other places, but they are just as willing to pay more as the farmers are to receive the extra premium money.

If good cream is worth more than poor cream, the man who produces it has a right to expect a higher price for it; and if his expectations are not fulfilled, he has a right to demand a higher price for it when his cream has been graded and shown to be first grade.

SYSTEMATIC WORK AND PLAY.

The farmer who first cares for his wife and then for himself by adopting systematic methods, proper hours of labor, kitchen and household conveniences and good farm machinery will not only be able to do a great deal more work and of better quality, but he will have time for self-improvement and social enjoyment, and will prosper as he never did before. Not only this, but he will be paying a duty to his family which he could pay in no other way. He will train his children to be like himself in any case, but with improved methods for himself he will train his children to be farmers and not laborers. The old, old rule of eight hours for labor, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation, may be broken with seeming impunity by the mature man, though he will pay the penalty, but it should never be broken with the youth and should not apply with any severity to the child. The chief business of the child is to grow into manhood or womanhood, and anything that interferes with this should not be tolerated. Play is essential to all human beings, but especially to the child. Work is essential to all human beings, and should be made a part of the training of every child, but a burden of work thrown upon the shoulders of the young who are not yet able to bear it and who are thereby deprived of their play, has driven more boys from the farm than all other causes put together. Boys and girls whose play time and school time are restricted that they may be put at unremitting toil may develop strong constitutions and much skill, but they do not develop themselves. They become laborers and not farmers. He plows well, but does not know whether he should plow deep or shallow for a particular crop. He plants, but does not know of the composition of the soil which makes his crop possible or of the mysterious chemistry which causes the seed to grow. His physical man develops, but his mind remains undeveloped from his school boy days. He becomes a laborer and not a farmer, and it is not his fault.

BREEDING UP HORSES



KATE RILEY. BLACK SQUAW. QUEEN. KEWANEE RILEY. GREELEY. OTTAWA BOY. KEWANEE KATE.

Use of Pure Bred Sires Builds Up, Any Other Will Destroy

By A. C. SHINN, Ottawa, Kan.

This is the breed history of some farm breeding operations by which the influence of the pedigreed sire, the careful adherence to type, and the judicious feeding of the foals have enabled the writer, who is one of the best known of Kansas farmers and breeders, to bring his horse stock up from an Indian pony foundation to a place in the records of the speed ring.

The author has given the facts of the record, but in this record is told a wonderful story of the possibilities in the way of improving our farm stock. By keeping a certain type in mind and breeding to horses possessing it; by using the best sires of this type that are available, and by feeding the young animals, the wonderful record told below can be duplicated on any Kansas farm. Mr. Shinn tells his story as follows:

"Mary of the first generation was traded for in the spring of 1867. She was a sorrel of about 1,000 pounds weight, of mixed breeding, and was supposed to have been brought from Missouri during the war.

"She was bred to the best available stallions from time to time until her leg was broken by a kick and she had to be killed. Among others she was bred to a stallion named Major, which came from Oregon and was said to be of trotting blood. The product of this union was a black mare of about 1,100 pounds weight, of great spirit and duty, which we named Kate. Kate was bred twice to Henry Harris, a son of Buckingham, by Hamiltonian 10, or Rysdeck's Hamiltonian. The colts were named Queen and Julia, and were the third generation. These mares made the best pair of drivers that we ever owned on the farm. They weighed from 1,200 to 1,250 pounds, were prompt and quick of foot, losing no time at corners and keeping up the motion of the machine.

"Queen was first bred to Riley Medium 2:10½, the first pedigreed horse used on the farm. Her first colt from this horse marked the fourth generation and was Tom Medium 2:16¼. Her third colt was Riley S. 2:14¾. The speed of these two horses earned for Queen a registration in Volume 13 of the American Trotting Register. They were both noble specimens of their race. Riley S. was unsexed during a depression in the horse business and was sold for a driver. The last known of Tom Medium was to the effect that he was being used as a sire for coach horses on a New York breeding farm.

"Queen's second foal from Riley Medium was a mare named Kate, Volume 14. She also produced Mae Riley and four others, none of whom were raced, but Riley Medium, Jr., 45784, is now kept for public service in Ottawa, and Greeley 33238 will be mentioned again. In her 28th year Queen choked on her feed and died in the fall of 1911. Kate Riley of the fourth generation has been owned and bred on the J. M. Conrad farm, most generally to Kewanee Boy 2:23, and has produced some very fine performers from him. Some of these are now in their prime and are well known by horsemen. Kewanee Riley P. 2:08, Kewanee Kate, 3-year-old, 2:18¼, Kewanee Medium, 3-year-old, 2:16¼, Conrad I, 3-year-old, trial 2:16¼, Black Squaw, 3-year-old, trial 2:11¼. From the stallion, Roy Tell 35731, she produced Kate Tell, with a 3-year-old trial of 2:21. By Kewanee Boy 14082, the horse Clifford Hoyt 54822, and two other promising youngsters coming on.

"Mae Riley of the fourth generation has produced from Kewanee Boy 2:23, the horse, Ottawa Boy, Kewanee Queen 2:10½, and from Zenda 29027, Glenora S., volume 19, and Toy Jones, with a 2-year-old mark of 1:25 for a half-mile trot.

"Old Gray was another of our old-time mares. She came on the farm as a part payment of a debt, at a valuation of $39. She weighed from 900 to 1,000 pounds, and was of good bone, but had apparently been stunted in growth, as is the case with many horses raised in Kansas. She raised six colts on this farm in as many years, and all good ones. Among these was Dolly, sired by a good horse of mixed breed that the farmers of our neighborhood had just begun to appreciate when he was sold to strangers, as is often done with our good breeding stock. Her weight was about 1,200 pounds and she was of solid and compact build.

"Dolly was bred to an imported Norman stallion named Cherry 2089. He was of good conformation and size, and the produce was Laura, a valuable animal weighing 1,700 pounds at maturity.

"Daisy was the third of the original mare stock whose history is here given. She was a mixed breed common pony of 600 to 650 pounds weight, bright and spirited in action and a good all round farm pony. She was bred to a small sorrel running horse, with a view to raising a small driving team. Her first colt from him was Blossom, of about 950 pounds, and a good, useful animal. She was then bred to Dewey, a medium sized stallion of great beauty and said to be part Morgan. The colt from this union was Nellie, weighing about 1,200 pounds and a good all round animal. Nellie was then bred to Greeley, mentioned above, and produced Jim, who weighed 1,500 pounds at 5 years, then a fine filly which was sold, and then George, who weighed 1,350 pounds coming 3 years old. These horses were of good merit, and Jim took first prize in the all-purpose class at the Franklin County Fair at 3 years old and over, while George took first prize at the same fair in the 1 year old and under 2 class, while Daisy of the first generation was still on the farm. We wanted a small pony for some of the grandchildren, so Daisy was bred to a small pony and the produce was Dennis, weighing 550 pounds, who affords great pleasure to the children."

Brood Sow Management

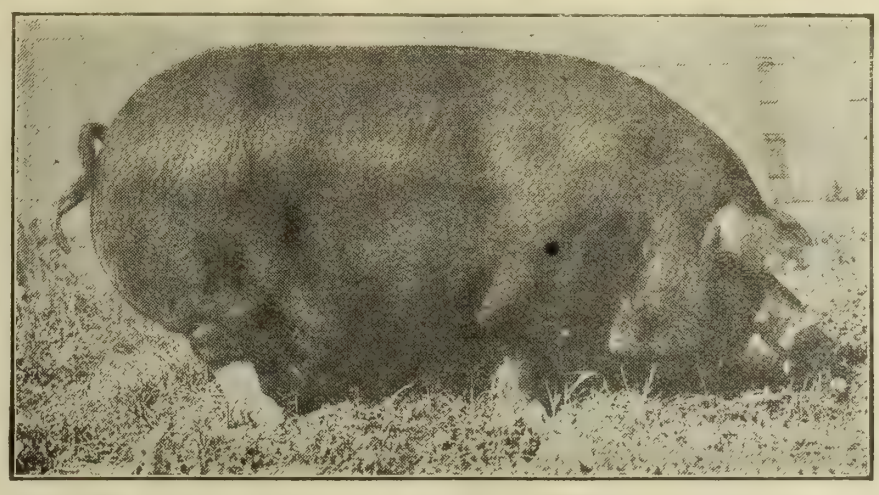
Upon the Selection, Care and Management of the Brood Sow Depends Success

By CARL CHRISTOPHER

The expression "the male is half the herd" is often quoted, but those who have studied the problems of heredity tell us that other things being equal, the sexes are equally prepotent. Therefore if the boar is one-half the herd, the sows certainly constitute the other half, and their selection is a highly important matter which should receive the same careful attention as the selection of the boar. The sows used for breeding purposes should be selected from the best animals in the herd, and should be selected from mothers which are known to be gentle in disposition, good milkers and prolific. A careful record should be kept of the herd, and sows that do not farrow and raise a reasonably large number of pigs annually should be culled out and sold for pork. While hogs do not show the strong differences of sex that we look for in other domestic animals, such as the cow and mare, these features constitute a marked feature of a good brood sow. The sow should have a smoother forehead and lighter, finer neck than the boar, showing feminine characteristics. The forehead should be broad between the eyes, the throat clean and trim, the neck moderately thin, the shoulders smooth and deep, the back wide and straight and deeply fleshed, the ribs well sprung, sides straight and deep, hams deep and well rounded, body rather long but compact, and legs moderately short and strong. There should be plenty of room for the vital organs, as indicated by a wide, deep chest, well sprung ribs, and deep, straight sides—a deep, capacious body from end to end. A sow with such a conformation is said to have a strong constitution. This is very important with brood sows, since sows that are weak in this respect cannot become the mothers of strong, hardy pigs. It is generally advised that sows with great length of body be selected for breeding purposes, length of body being regarded as an indication of fecundity. However, length of body should not be selected at the sacrifice of quality. It is not the fat, plump sows of the herd that make the best brood sows, but rather the longer bodied more vigorous sows, which show quality and have good grazing and feeding powers.

Brood sows should show considerable quality, but should not be over refined and delicate. Extremes of refinement often lead to delicacy of constitution and often accompany sterility.

It is important that a brood sow should have good assimilative powers, that is, she should be a good feeder, otherwise the litter will be small and the sow will give but little milk. It is important that the sow should give a large quantity of milk, for unless young pigs get all the milk they need during the first four to six weeks of their life they often become stunted in growth and require a long time and extra care for recovery.



BREED IS NOT SO IMPORTANT AS BREEDING INDIVIDUALITY, AND FEEDING.

The sows used for the production of hogs for the general market should be of the fat or lard hog type, and may be of any of the breeds which represent this type. They should be pure-bred or nearly so. Of course for the production of market hogs only, the sows need not be registered, but they should possess all the prominent characteristics of the breed to which they belong. The important qualifications which should be looked for are smoothly covered shoulders, a wide, straight, deeply fleshed back, well sprung ribs, straight, deep sides, broad rump and deep, well rounded hams.

A last but very important point about the brood sows of the herd is that they should be uniform in type and color, otherwise the crop of pigs will be a heterogeneous lot, not at all pleasing to the eye, and likely to prove unsatisfactory in the feed lot and unprofitable to the owner. It may truly be said that uniformity in the herd adds to the selling price of the animals when they are marketed.

Hogs require attention regardless of conditions, age or sex, but the brood sows require particular attention, and to the breeder's skill in feeding and managing his brood sows, provided they have been properly selected, will be due in a large measure his success.

Pasture and forage crops should be

(Continued on page 22.)

WHY I BREED BUFF ROCKS

Practical Talks By Practical Men On Making Buff Rocks Pay

By Wm. A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

When but a boy on the farm my parents had but a mixed flock of chickens, but they learned from experience that it paid them, and paid them well, to get some good blooded cockerels each season to breed to the flock.

This expenditure seemed to always pay them well for the extra cost they were to, and as I grew older and desired to keep chickens for myself I reasoned that if it paid them to get good blood to mix with an ordinary flock, why would it not pay still better to get the pure breed to begin with and keep it pure by having just the one kind?

After deciding upon this I made a study of the various breeds to decide the one I desired to take up. This matter I found was not to be one of hasty decision, although I had decided that I was desirous of obtaining two things from the breed I adopted.

First, I wanted a breed that would not be only good layers, but one that would be good winter layers and also layers of good-sized eggs; and, second, I wanted one that would bring a good price for meat. Thus if eggs were low in price I would still have a chance of making something on what I raised from the meat standpoint.

I figured that for quick growth, abundant size and good layers the Rocks seemed to come nearest to filling the ideal I was seeking, and of the different varieties my choice was finally placed on the Buff Plymouth Rocks. Here the beautiful golden color, which the Buffs invariably have, appealed to me, and I wish to state that all the following years I have never once had a cause to regret my starting in with pure-bred poultry or with the Buff Rock variety. I have had no occasion to double mate, which seems to me akin to keeping two breeds; I have no smoky white fowls resulting from dusting of white breeds; no conspicuous color to catch the eye of all that preys upon fowls, be it bird, varmint or man.

I have found my favorites good layers; possibly not as good summer layers as some breeds, but I think they easily make up for this by being good fall and winter layers and by laying a large-size egg and at a time when the prices of eggs are two or three times as much as in the heat of the summer. For instance, last spring eggs were as low as 11 cents per dozen here, and this winter up to 32. While I got many eggs when they were the cheapest, I also got many when they were the highest, and all winter long, and not on a forced feed proposition either.

It was but a few years since that springers and even old hens were sold on the market by the dozen. That is changed now, and they are sold by the pound. And not only by the pound, but if your hen weighs under three pounds she brings much less per pound. Look in your Kansas City papers of February 18 and you will see that hens are quoted at 11½ cents per pound; under three pounds, at only 5 cents per pound, less than half. It will be but a few years more until eggs will either be sold by the pound, or at least a dozen will be required to weigh so much, to bring best prices. You can see this agitation in almost all up-to-date farm and poultry papers of today. Therefore it is well to get or keep a breed that lays good size eggs.

Besides the eggs as a consideration for the past several years, a hen as meat has been worth considerable, and well worth one's time and consideration if one is in the business for profit as well as pleasure. Local prices here in our town last summer were as high as 13 cents per pound, making a Buff Rock hen worth better than a dollar each when sold on the open market just for meat. And this after you are through with her as far as eggs are concerned. Thus in this breed I have been able to take advantage of both the egg and meat propositions. Last year, for instance, in the latter part of January eggs took a big slump, and remained slumped for a good while, getting as low as 10 cents per dozen. If you had an egg breed exclusively you were compelled to market the eggs, and with high-priced feed the past year you would have to hustle to break even on the egg deal alone, let alone making a profit. Now, with my Buffs, instead of selling the eggs for market price, they were incubated, and at 12 weeks of age the chicks weighed about two pounds and brought around 50 cents each as broilers and frys. A neat, thrifty profit, instead of a close-shaved profit, if any at all, had I been compelled to sell eggs at the low prices.



A PARTIAL VIEW OF PAGE'S WYANDOTTE FARM, SALINA, KANSAS.

Another feature of the Buffs, and I believe the Buff varieties stand alone in this matter, as soon as they are feathered you can quite accurately tell as to how they are going to be when matured, while many varieties cannot be told until they are more developed in feathering. Being able to tell this at an early stage enables one to cull out early all unpromising ones at a good price for market just at the time the market is ripe or at its best in prices and demand. This leaves one with only his best to keep through the hot summer months and during the time that the price of feed is at its highest.

I find my favorites are not fliers—they are not wild and scary, and prefer their own home to roaming far away to nest and brood in hidden and secluded places. When I say that they are not roamers I do not mean that they are not hustlers, but to have hustlers does not mean that they should roam a mile from home to neighbors' flocks or hog lots to carry home every disease that may be found on your neighbor's farm.

Their feathers do not soil easily. They are an easy variety to judge; that is, to tell when you have a good buff bird. Their feathers should be a solid buff over their entire body. If they are not, you know you still lack a perfect-colored bird and you strive to improve each year. I mean that one does not need to be an expert poultry judge to be able to tell if you are improving your flock as the years go by. When I say they should be a solid buff I do not mean that they are not full-blooded if they are not so. They, like many other breeds, are "man made." They were originated by crossing the White and Barred Rocks and Buff Cochin—the Barred and White to give type and shape, and the black in the Barred to offset the white in the White Rock and thus give a better chance for the buff of the Buff Cochin to be reproduced.

The breeders of the Buff Rocks have made as rapid strides in the perfection of their favorites as any other in the same length of time. 'Tis true that there are still many chicks that show black or white, or both, from breeding back, but you will find this also in many older varieties. In the Barred Rocks, for instance, even among fine specimens, often appears the telltale black feather of the Black Java ancestry.

Now, while I have dwelt long enough on the color of the variety of Buff Rocks, breeders should remember that the color merely makes the variety and that the shape makes the breed, and that their Buff Rocks should have the Rock type, which is even more than the color in essentials, for it is from the type that we get the laying shape and also weight.

While mentioning the word "weight," I am reminded that the nearer you keep to the standard requirements in weight the better will be the general results. The breeding of very heavy birds to very heavy ones year after year increases the entire weight, but I believe at the expense of egg production. The last standard changed the weight of the pullets from 6½ to 6 pounds. A pullet that will weigh 6½ pounds at the early poultry shows in December, unless she is a very early hatched one, will weigh more than the standard calls for as a hen, which should be 7½ pounds.

In conclusion, it is with the Buff Rocks as with other breeds, it is in getting a good strain to begin one, from one who knows the breed, and then in keeping your best and breeding to your best, or the best you can afford to buy, that brings results. It is not quantity but quality a poultryman should always strive for. And to have quality you must know your birds as individuals, and not merely as a flock. If you have drones, get rid of them on the market; if you have weaklings, kill them. Let's do all we can to help make this noble breed better each year.



INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS ARE MONEY MAKERS FOR ANY FARMER. THE PICTURE SHOWS A NICE FLOCK OWNED BY W. A. HILANDS, OF CULVER, KANSAS.

By H. M. Stephens, Munden, Kan.

Kansas Farmer has been a regular visitor at my home for many years, and I would not like to be without it. Although I do not read every issue thoroughly, quite often I get enough out of one article to pay for a year's subscription.

I get very good results from the advertisements of my Buff Rocks and their eggs through the columns of Kansas Farmer.

I have raised Buff Plymouth Rocks exclusively for ten years, not making any change, because I thought them as good as any, and better than many.

We—that is, my wife and I (and she does most of it)—raise on an average about 150 each year. We think the early chicks are very much the best. We never had real good success with chickens hatched after June 1.

We use two incubators, 150 eggs each, and have better success and less trouble than with the same number of eggs under hens.

We make good money by selling some of our chicks early in the spring, while the price is high. As a result of our advertisement in Kansas Farmer we have sold cockerels all over Kansas and in Nebraska and Oklahoma.

We have 175 chickens now housed in five small coops, of the cloth front type. I make them as tight as I can on three sides and two feet at bottom of front or south side, and line them with tar felt. The upper part of the front is cloth. I build my houses low. I build a scratching pen at one end of the house.

We have a small brooder, but my idea of a brooder house is as follows:

Dig a hole one foot deep, eight feet wide, and 16 feet long. Around this on the inside build a solid four-inch wall of concrete two feet high and bank up on the outside. Put in a two-inch concrete floor. On this wall build a frame house two feet high on north and five feet on south, leaving the roof short so that the front, which is glass, shall slope back one foot. Put the door in one end. Make the front of two rows of window sash, four panes to a sash. Make a little chick yard in front, with a runway in the east end of the house, so the chicks can go out as soon as old enough and the weather will permit.

In the northwest corner of the house build a furnace and place a two-inch pipe running through this furnace and along the north side of the house and back, about 8 to 12 inches from floor. Over this pipe build a frame and lay some boards. Hang a blanket in front. This can be divided into three or four parts by movable partitions, making a good hover for the different sized chicks. Have east end of pipes two inches higher than west end, and have a hole there to fill with water.

For mites I use a whitewash, or coal-oil emulsion, containing a little crude carbolic acid, and spray on with a pump.

Best Breed of Chickens.

Mr. Editor—I have noticed for some time the discussion of the "best breed question" in these columns, until I feel it my honor bound duty to settle the question with as little bloodshed as possible.

When one comes to the point of choosing a breed he is only too apt to choose a breed because of some breeder's highly inflated claims, without the slightest idea of the characteristics of that particular breed. After a siege of the hen fever, which has held the writer as a victim for some ten years, I feel safe in claiming that there is no best breed, because it is the feed and care that makes the best breed possible.

The writer, after several experiments, has pinned his faith to Single Comb White Leghorns, not because they are the best breed, but because we like them.—"Flinch."

Egg-Eating Hens.

H. E. Turch, Ellinwood, Kan., writes as follows: "My boy has started in the poultry business on a small scale, raising the Rhode Island Red chickens. The hens had just commenced laying good when the boy discovered something getting the eggs, and found it was the hens eating them. Can you tell me any way to stop it, without using the ax? The hens are too valuable to kill."

The most effective way to stop hens from eating eggs is to cut off the ends of their beaks. Care should be taken, however, not to cut too deep, as this would cause bleeding. By the time the beaks have grown out the hens will have outgrown the egg-eating habit.

HORSE BREEDING IN KANSAS

In Kansas, as well as in every other place, the first and most important consideration is that of the ancestors of the foal. The value of a horse is largely its usefulness. Beauty of form, style and action have their market value only when combined with proper disposition, size and soundness to make them useful.

Hundreds of mares are unfit to breed at all on account of size, balky or nervous dispositions, or hereditary unsoundnesses. If such mares must be bred, let them raise mules and thus end their breeding. The very best mares are none too good, and are certainly the most profitable, for breeding purposes. The purer her breeding, the more uniform and valuable is the progeny.

Choosing the sire is, however, where most mistakes are made. Line breeding, as a rule, is safest and best, for when you cross breeds it is a lottery what you will get. The road horse and the draft horse are so different in structure that one would better stick to one or the other, as a mixture is likely to be a misfit for either place. There are exceptions, but they cannot be depended upon. You are probably limited in choosing the dam, but in your choice of a sire you have much greater range. Above all, choose a good pure-bred sire. Remember the individual himself counts for only one-half—his family counts for the other half.

Horses do not breed what they are as individuals, but at least half depends upon their ancestry. If one is large and another small, the foals will vary in the same way. If one is a drafter and one a trotter, the mixture will crop out in some of the offspring.

This is why grades will not do for sires. A certain grade may be as good individually as a certain pure-bred sire, but from all experience and from all laws of heredity he will not be so regular nor so good a sire. Do not be fooled by one or two of his get; half of them may be good, but they are sure to be the exception. Outcroppings of his mixed ancestry are sure to appear.

The standard-bred horse cannot be said to be a fixed type. He is bred for speed alone and his ancestors are of all shapes, sizes and colors; so his offspring is necessarily irregular in all these things. A neighbor friend of mine raised seven foals from one standard mare and all from the same sire, but no two of the seven were near enough alike to make a matched pair. They were all sizes, colors, and shapes; some were gray, some black, and some sorrel. They simply followed the rule of heredity and represented their mixed ancestry.

In our draft breeds this is different. Many of our breeds have followed a certain line through so many generations of ancestors that were practically alike in size, shape, and disposition that the offspring can be accurately depended upon. But this can never be done except with pure-bred ancestry on both sides.

Another neighbor, owning a well-bred Percheron mare, bred her for a number of years to a registered Percheron of the same color, and the mare and the foals were almost exact duplicates of one another. It cannot be otherwise when the individuals are alike and a long line of ancestry have all been the same.

More foals are lost from infection of the cord than from all other causes together. The symptoms do not always point to the cord, and the real cause of death is often not suspected. The foal when a few days old begins to droop and lie around; the joints often swell, and in a few days death takes place. The death was from infection, but there is so little trouble apparent at the cord that it is often overlooked.

Prevention consists in having the foal come in a clean grass paddock or on clean straw in a box stall, and especially in keeping your finger nails off the cord until it is dried. In lifting the foal, the hands under the abdomen come in contact with the freshly torn cord, and finger nails are always full of poisonous germs. Dusting the cord with borax and tying it up in absorbent cotton is a simple, safe way to care for it. The cord may be wrapped in the pure absorbent cotton without being touched by the fingers at all.

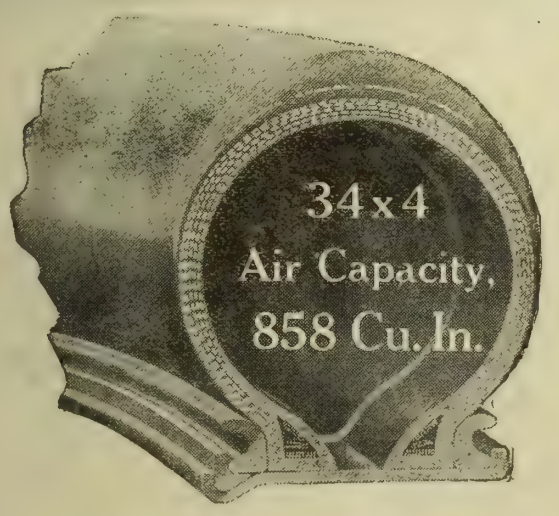
The small breeder who has use for his mares has a great advantage, as it is easy for the mare to earn her way and still raise a foal. To this end the foal must early be taught to eat and be left in a safe place with plenty of food while the mare is at work. When running with larger horses, a creep may be arranged for foals to run under to a box of grain which the larger horses cannot reach. Young foals with plenty of exercise will not eat too much and should be allowed all they will eat. They can take care of a large amount of protein food and make good use of it in producing bone and muscle. My experience is in favor of oats and alfalfa meal, half and half by bulk and mixed in a box. Diluting the grain with the ground alfalfa adds to its digestibility. Fed in this way from ten days old, the foal may be weaned without any interruption in its growth.

The first year in pasture is not enough to produce the best type of horses. They should have grain as well as pasture. Raised in this way the colts will have to be separated from the fillies when about one year old, but the colts may run together until nearly two years old. At two years of age draft colts and fillies properly raised may do light work with only benefit to themselves and thus become self-supporting.—Dr. J. T. Axtell in Report of Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.

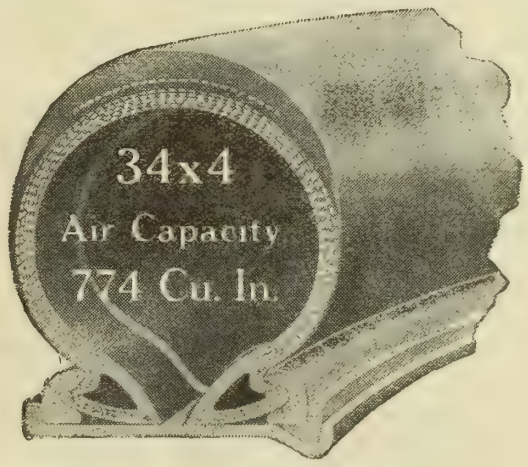
About the Shires.

In your issue of February 10, 1912, I read an article entitled "The Clydesdale On the Farm," and, like many other letters written in the interests of the breed, the idea is conveyed that the Clydesdales have swept everything before them at the International Live Stock Show, and that it is hardly worth while for competing breeds to show there any more. All these honors are claimed to have been won by grade and pure-bred Clydes. I will say, in all fairness, that grade Shire geldings could be shown with Clydes and the general public would accept them as such. Some six years ago the Percheron geldings shown at Chicago were winning almost everything hung up, and it began to look serious for breeders of Clydesdales. Alex Galbraith as president of the Clydesdale Association wrote a [illegible] able letter showing the breeding of the so-called grade Percherons, and proving beyond a question of a doubt, that several of the horses were sired by pure-bred Clyde and Shire stallions. So, in defense of the Shire horse, will say that in nearly if not all of these great Clydesdale victories, Shire geldings have been shown. One of the so-called Clyde geldings whose name was Tom, that won first at the International in 1908, was a grade Shire, bred by Robert Burgess of Winona, Ill. This horse was shown by Morris & Co. in grade Shire class, and won first prize also over all other breeds. Another grand Shire gelding bred by Mr. Ashburger of Arthur, Ill., was shown in the Morris team. It is a fact that Shire geldings have been shown for years with the Morris & Co.'s horses at Chicago. Shire breeders claim, and justly so, that they are entitled to a fair understanding before the horse breeders of America. The Shire horse is proving his worth if the markets for high-class drafters are anything to go by. Just let the horse buyer know you have some Shire geldings for sale and you will receive a price that is seldom reached by any other breed. Some sales of pure-bred Shires will be of interest to readers of KANSAS FARMER. Mr. John J. Mitchell, one of the wealthiest men in Chicago, has started to breed Shires, and the prices of some of these horses are as follows: Dan Patch at $10,000; the champion mare, Shelford Pride, at $2,500; one of Dan Patch's filly foals at $1,600; Bellingborough Belle at $6,200; Lady Bollam at $4,000; Colham Cham at $4,200. Mr. George McCray of Fithian, Ill., has been buying the best Shires money can buy. At his last sale Mr. Fowler, who owns a very large farm in Illinois, bought Wrydeland's Sunshine at $3,000 and paid $7,000 for Colham Surprise. The above prices for pure-bred Shires speak for themselves, showing that the grand old breed of English draft horse is coming into its own in this country.—SAMUEL GRATTAN, Wakefield, Kan.

There is more money in a currycomb and brush than some farmers know of.



Which Tire?



No-Rim-Cut Tire
10% Oversize

This is the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tire — the hookless tire — the oversize tire.

The tire that cuts tire bills in two.

More than one million have been tested out, on some 200,000 cars. As a result, this tire outsells any other tire that's made.

Our Patent Type

In the base of this tire run six flat bands of 126 braided wires. These make the tire base unstretchable.

The tire can't come off, because nothing can force it over the rim flange. Yet it removes, by removing a rim flange, like any quick-detachable tire.

This tire doesn't hook to the rim flanges. So your removable flanges are simply reversed—slipped to the opposite sides. They curve outward then, not inward.

Should the tire become wholly or partly deflated it rests on a rounded edge. Rim-cutting is thus made impossible.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type. That is why the demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on the Goodyear tire.

The Passing Type
No Oversize

This is the old type—the hooked-base tire—which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

It is on the same rim as the No-Rim-Cut tire, but the flanges must be set to curve inward.

23 per cent of these tires become rim-cut by these curved-in flanges.

Yet these tires — wasteful and worrisome, and of lesser capacity —cost the same as Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

Save 48 Per Cent

No-Rim-Cut tires are 10 per cent larger than these old-type tires. And that 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

They save in addition the ruin of rim-cutting, which is 23 per cent.

Tens of thousands of motorists have proved that these tires cut their tire bills right in two. And the demand for these tires, in the past 24 months, has increased by 500 per cent.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

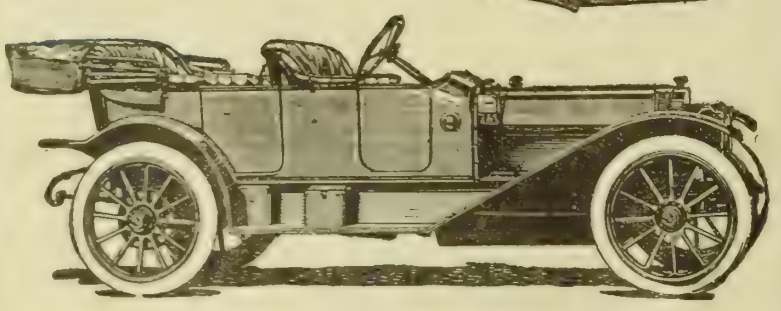
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We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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Mitchell



A farmer's reasons for buying a Mitchell car

EVERY farmer needs an automobile; most farmers realize this and many of them are buying cars.

Of course, the man who lives in the country doesn't have as good a chance to compare one car with another as the man who lives in the city, and so the farmer has to buy his automobile largely by his faith in the maker. Every farmer has faith in the famous Mitchell wagons; he can have the same faith in the Mitchell automobiles, made by the same company.

Mitchell vehicles have given satisfaction for 77 years; they'll continue to do so for another 77 years.

When you spend as much money as you have to spend to get a good automobile, you want to be sure you aren't making a mistake in the car you select.

Mitchell cars are built for the man who can't afford to make a mistake.

With a Mitchell car you can save the time of men and horses, and make trips to town, to church, to the doctor and such things in one-fifth of the time it would otherwise take.

An automobile doesn't cost anything when it is idle in the barn; you can't say this much for horses. Buy a Mitchell car and see how many comforts it adds to your life.

The Mitchell 60 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 7 passengers, $2250
The Mitchell 48 Horse Power, 6 cylinder, 5 passengers, $1750
The Mitchell 35 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 5 passengers, $1350
The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 4 passengers, $1150
The Mitchell 30 Horse Power, 4 cylinder, 2 passenger Runabout, without top, ... $950

Whatever your needs, there's one for you in that list. Mitchell cars are beauties and service givers.

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ABOUT SPANISH PEANUTS

By W. M. JARDINE, K. S. A. C.

Last week Kansas Farmer printed an illustrated article about the value of Spanish peanuts as a feed for live stock. The article was written by H. M. Cottrell, a former Kansas farmer, who should know what he is recommending to the farmers of this section. Mr. Cottrell urged a trial of this legume. The editor now presents the views on the peanut question of three writers who are familiar with our conditions, and I am sure their remarks will be read with interest. You will note that each thinks well enough of the plant to warrant giving it a trial.—Editor.

The Spanish peanut is a rather hardy type of the peanut family, and if any variety of peanuts will succeed under conditions obtaining in western Kansas it will be this one. Its performance in western Texas and in scattered districts throughout the Southwest at least warrants giving this legume a thorough trial in our state. The department of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College is distributing some 20 bushels of seed peanuts among representative dry-farmers with instructions regarding methods of preparing the seed bed and planting the seed. Another year we hope to have some first hand information on their adaptability to our conditions. Certainly we are in need of more leguminous crops to grow on our dry lands. We will be extremely fortunate if it is found that the Spanish peanut will produce profitable yields under our conditions of drouth.

One of the principal drawbacks to farming in the western third of this state is due to the fact that we have too few crops to grow—too many of the farmers are putting all of their eggs in one basket. They center their whole endeavor on wheat production or the growing of probably one other crop. We need to grow a greater variety of crops, not only in western Kansas, but in most parts of the state—crops that can be planted at different times and that will mature at different dates in order to utilize teams and labor to better advantage and distribute the work better during the year instead of having it all pile up at one time. We need to have a greater variety of crops because it is very important that every acre of land that we plant to a crop should be prepared in the very best manner possible and at exactly the right time. When we put our whole farm down to wheat or to milo, or to any other single crop, it is impossible to do this, but when we divide it into three or four fields to grow as many different crops that do not require to be planted at the same time or harvested at the same date, we can more nearly approach ideal farming conditions. The dry-farmer above all other kinds of farmers must perform each operation at exactly the right time, because a very little mistake often spells failure.

I am rather confident that we are going to find the Spanish peanut, the Mexican bean and cowpeas fairly profitable crops to grow in western Kansas. These legumes once introduced into our farming system out there will add materially to the stability of that country for farming purposes. What tests we have conducted with cowpeas and Mexican beans show them to be drouth resistant and adapted, if planted properly and given reasonable cultivation. The peanut promises to be equally as resistant to drouth, if not more so.

I would not advise farmers to plant a large acreage to peanuts this year or until we can experiment a little with them, as we are doing now, but I certainly would not discourage any farmer who is in a position to do so from planting a few acres near his house, or wherever he can get his land into fit condition. He will not need to have special machinery to do this if he grows them on a small scale. He can raise a few hogs and let them harvest the crop. Peanuts make excellent hog feed, and the hogs can root them right out in the field after they are mature. Also, peanuts make rather good eating for the family during the winter months, either baked or green.

To grow peanuts successfully the ground should be prepared in about the same way that it is prepared for corn. It should be free from trash and stubble and contain as much moisture as possible at the time of planting. Ground to be planted to peanuts this spring should be plowed at once and the plow followed immediately by the disk and harrow. During the remainder of the spring, until planting time, such cultivation as is necessary to keep down weeds and the ground in good tilth should be given. Inasmuch as peanuts do not start their growth readily until the soil becomes thoroughly warm, it is very important that they be planted in clean ground, so that weeds are kept back or so that the soil is not exhausted of the early moisture that should be used in starting the peanuts.

The most practical way of planting peanuts is in the pod. They are too small to shell—it would require too much time and is too expensive. When planted in the pod, however, they should be soaked about 36 hours and then planted immediately. About the first of June is the best and surest time to plant this crop, though this date may vary according to weather and soil moisture conditions. I would recommend that they be planted in rows about three feet apart and in hills 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Planting at this distance will require about a bushel of seed to the acre. Level planting or planting in shallow lister furrows is recommended for western Kansas. Unless special machinery is on hand it will be necessary to plant the peanuts by hand or with a corn drill or lister with special plates. Under no circumstances allow the soil to dry out before the peanuts are planted. The kind of stand obtained will be determined largely by the amount of moisture that is present at the time of planting. Plant the seed about two or three inches deep. Thorough cultivation should be maintained and continued until the pods begin to form. During the later cultivations the soil should be thrown towards the plants to provide loose earth in which the pods may grow and develop. The crop should be harvested before frost. The usual method of doing this is to plow the vines out and separate them from the pods by hand. An ordinary plow with moldboard removed is a satisfactory implement for this purpose. The vines can be placed in small cocks to cure and then stacked. Seed of Spanish peanuts could probably be obtained from reliable seed houses.

J. H. Frandsen, dairyman of Nebraska Experiment Station, says: "The Spanish peanut gives considerable promise as a drouth resisting plant. It has been grown with splendid results in the southern states. There seems to be little doubt but that it can be grown as far north as southern Nebraska. It is well to keep in mind that this is pre-eminently a southern plant, and does not adjust itself very well to conditions in the extreme north. It must also be remembered that this plant can not be grown with success in a wet or heavy soil. As far as I can ascertain it requires a loose, sandy soil.

"This plant will be thoroughly tested and tried out at our North Platte substation and also here in Lincoln this year. I shall be very glad indeed to see that you get information regarding these tests that will be made here this coming summer.

"I think that it will be very desirable to induce a few dairymen in different localities of the state to test it out in a small way this year. This in connection with the thorough test that we expect to give it ought to give us pretty definite information on which to base conclusions for the coming years. Until these tests have been carefully made I would suggest that we proceed rather slowly.

"Regarding the feeding of peanuts, will say that there certainly is no doubt but what they can be fed with splendid results in connection with corn, and most of the other available feeds in this state."

A. L. Haecker, formerly dairyman of Nebraska Experiment Station, writes:

"I have your letter asking about the Spanish peanut. I have heard of this plant, but have never had any experience, or, in fact, have never given the subject any attention. From Mr. Cottrell's description, the plant is of great commercial value as a forage and hay crop, and I have no doubt will be found of great value in many of the southern states, possibly in western Nebraska. I do not think it can compete with alfalfa for hay or forage, but no doubt it will grow where alfalfa will fail. At any rate, it would be most advisable for our western friends to try it out."

We recommend that every one of our readers who raises hogs read this advertisement all the way through, every word of it. It is full of vital facts about lye for your hogs.

Lewis' Lye is the Standard Lye and has been for Half a Century

ALL THE CLAMOR that might be raised by the many *packers* of lye could not dislodge this fact from the minds of the millions of Americans who, from their grandmothers' days, have known and used Lewis lye.

The one single fact that Lewis' Lye during many years past has gradually attained a great demand for use as a

Preventive for Hog Cholera and Worms and as a General Hog Conditioner

has led many small concerns to enter the commercial lye field in the hope of taking over part of the popular demand for Lewis' Lye. Some of these concerns have come to you asking for your patronage and making their *claims* to your patronage by statements *untrue.*



We want you to know the Truth about this whole Lye Question

WE WANT to impress indelibly on your mind the fact that Lewis' Lye is manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the first concern in the world to place a commercial lye on the market (1854) and even to this day the only lye manufacturing concern selling its own product under its own label and guarantee.

We want to impress indelibly upon your mind the fact that every other trade marked lye in the whole market except Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company Lye is sold by men or concerns who buy—here and there, hit and miss—bulk lye—buy it in drums at the lowest prices they can, put it in cans, stick a label on the can and then come out and *lay claim to superiority.*

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you prefer to rely on the trade mark and the label of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, which has been *in business longer than most men have been alive,* or on the trade mark and label which a manufacturer coming into the market overnight has put on his package of low-grade lye.

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you would choose to depend on the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company which *makes* and *sells its own product* or on the man who buys his product from *unknown makers* whose responsibilities cease the moment their output has gone into *his packages.*

Every reader of this paper must realize that Lewis' Lye attained and maintained its domination of the lye market of America over a period of more than half a century on the basis of quality and nothing in the world but quality.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, ranking among the largest manufacturing chemists in the world, maintaining at all times a great staff of expert analytical chemists experimenting year after year and year after year for no other purpose than to *maintain the quality* of Lewis' Lye *at all times* and *better it just so far as possible*—has *never* misrepresented its product.

When we tell you that Lewis' Lye is the purest, highest-grade lye ever produced we stand ready with all our resources back of us, to prove it.

The farmers and farmers' families all over America who have been using Lewis' Lye for generations in their hog feed, for making soap, for general cleaning purposes, don't *ask* us for any proof. Using Lewis' Lye year after year they *know* its quality is always the same, that its strength never varies. They have never questioned its purity.

When we say Lewis' Lye is a splendid hog conditioner, when we say it is an excellent preventive for hog cholera and worms and other hog diseases, we base this statement not merely on laboratory tests but on the long experiences of hog raisers all over America who have written us voluntarily to tell how they have kept cholera and other hog diseases away from their droves by the use of a little Lewis' Lye in their feed.



THE *value of lye in hog feed* rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor is it specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, and **let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no such special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one-quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

We haven't any fight on with anybody. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company doesn't enter into controversies, but we don't want to see the progressive hog-raisers of America hoodwinked by impossible claims and assertions.

The Quaker is on Every Can

Do not accept inferior, low-grade lye when you can get Lewis' Lye. Look for the black Quaker on the can—that's the sign of Lewis' Lye, the guarantee of greatest strength and purity, the guarantee that every can is UNIFORMLY BETTER.

At Your Grocer's, 10c

Lewis' Lye for no other reason than because it is the purest, strongest and most uniform lye, and because it is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith, is the safest preventive of hog diseases. No premium, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Manufacturing Chemists

Does it pay to own a HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR?

These Owners Certainly Think So

And their reports of every-day field tests form the surest buyer's guide you can get. Thousands of such letters reach us yearly. Maybe we can name some one nearby, and you can talk it over with him. Ask us. Anyway—read the following letters and write the signers:—

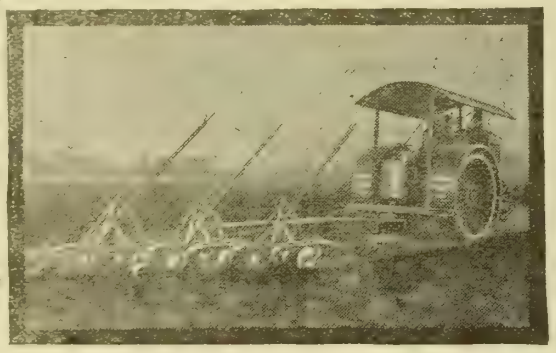
Can't Be Beat—August [illegible] I bought one of your tractors and used it very satisfactorily in [illegible]. After that it broke black, waxy sod so well I purchased three more. Broke all winter, prepared ground for seed bed in the spring, and in the fall of [illegible] with good results. In Dec., 1910 I purchased [illegible] more. For our work, both plowing and threshing, I think Hart-Parr tractors the best on the market; and for farm work [illegible] before ordering elsewhere.
A. P. BORDEN, Pierce, Tex.

Leave Them to Nebraska—Am more than pleased with my Hart-Parr Tractor—the only machine on my ranch that is better than recommended by the maker. I pulled eight 14-inch plows in all of the sod except one piece, and pulled six in that. Six good horses had failed to pull one 16-inch plow in this piece. Threshed over 5000 bushels of grain and the tractor gave power steadier than steam. Full or empty, it runs at the same speed. Have always run it myself and find it very simple.
THE BROCK CO., Mayworth, Wyo.

Paid For Itself—Since July, 1910 I have earned over $6000, which pays for the tractor, its repairs and running expenses, and leaves me a nice little sum. It has plenty of power, both in traction and belt. It's always ready—no waits for steam and water—and with cheap kerosene for fuel it costs about half the coal the steam would.
SEVERT LIABO, Irene, S. D.

It's The Actual **FIELD TESTS** That Tell The Tale

They prove absolutely that the Hart-Parr does more downright hard work—in toughest turf or soil—than any other built. And it loses less time from breakage because correctly constructed—and because *expert and repair service is available in twenty great farming centers of the Northwest.* Uses only cheapest KEROSENE. 30, 40, 60 and 80 B. H. P. *Your new 1912 catalog* is ready. Shall we send it?



HART-PARR CO.
212 Lawler Street
Charles City, Iowa, U. S. A.



Get Your Canadian Home from the Canadian Pacific

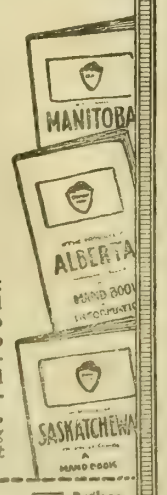
W HY FARM on high-priced, worn-out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in *Manitoba, Saskatchewan* and *Alberta*, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada? In many parts of the United States you have to spend as much money to fertilize an acre of your farm, as a fresh, rich, virgin acre will cost you in Western Canada. The first prize of $1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show—farmers on our low-priced lands won first, second and third prizes for wheat in competition with the world.

Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect health, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most—many farmers have paid for their farms with one crop—where it does not take a lifetime of drudgery to make a competence and where energetic efforts bring riches quickly.

Land from $10 to $30 an Acre Ten Years in Which to Pay

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms of payment—lands adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising—in the Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Select your own land. Decide what kind of farming you want to follow, and let the Canadian Pacific Railway put you on the road to fortune. Magnificent soil, good climate, good markets, excellent schools, good government, all are awaiting you in Western Canada; and a great Railway Company whose interest it is to help you to succeed, is offering you the pick of the best. *The best land is being taken first.* Don't wait. Ask for our [illegible] illustrated books and maps, with full information, free. Write and investigate this great proposition today. Address

J.M. Thornton, *General Agent*
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
Colonization Dept.
112 W. Adams St., Chicago
FOR SALE—Town Lots in all growing towns



☐ Book on Manitoba ☐ Book on Saskatchewan ☐ Book on Alberta
(Make a cross in the square opposite the book wanted.)

J. M. Thornton, General Agent, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Department, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago.

Please send me the books indicated above:

Name.....
Address.....
Town..... State.....

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $80 a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.

4 BUGGY WHEELS FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES $8.75
With Rubber Tires $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ½ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50, Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25. Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog 61
SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 561F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE FARM



Unless you have an alfalfa or a rye pasture for the hogs, one of the first things needing attention when ground is ready to work is to provide for such pasture. Pasture is as important today to the hog grower as is corn. Why this is so leaves no chance for argument. The right thing is an alfalfa pasture. If you do not now have it, set about getting one this season. An alfalfa pasture with Kafir or corn and a good bunch of hogs on every farm will cause things to look up.

We believe from our correspondence that a good many readers believe the King drag in the improvement of dirt roads is being worked overtime by the farm and news press. It may be interesting to Kansans to know that Kansas papers are not printing one line, where the papers of Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska print ten. May be the roads of those states need the King drag worse than those of Kansas. It is a good implement, properly used, and we can well afford to use it as occasion requires.

An exchange says: "If we are to increase largely the agricultural acreage of the country it must be in the semi-arid regions, where plants must be grown with the very minimum of moisture. We have at least 300,000,000 or 350,000,000 acres of land in this country that some day ought to yield food for man and beast, but which are now producing only a small amount of scattered and stunted grasses. We are gradually finding varieties of plants and methods of culture which meet the peculiar conditions."

More cowpeas were grown in Kansas last year than ever before in the history of the state. The inquiry for cowpea seed this spring indicates that a great many will this year be planted. Cowpeas planted in the corn after the last plowing will increase the tonnage for silage 15 to 20 per cent, and will greatly increase the feeding value of the silage. The cowpea used in this way will supply the silage with the protein ordinarily supplied by alfalfa hay to make the silage a balanced ration. Cowpeas make a good catch crop of hay planted immediately after harvest. There is an opening for the cowpea on every farm that does not have plenty of alfalfa.

Much interest has developed during the past two weeks in testing the germination of seed corn. KANSAS FARMER early in December sounded the warning on this subject. Apparently corn growers thought their seed would germinate, but at this late date have discovered otherwise. In many localities bankers and business men have made investigations and revealed the truth, with the result that many seed corn meetings have been held for discussion of the situation. Next year, whether or not we experience conditions detrimental to the best quality of seed corn, let us gather seed in the field and properly dry and store and make a germination test in good season for next year's planting.

As soon as the snow disappears every farmer will be anxious to get into the fields. Planting time for everything will be on at once this spring. On account of this anxiety many fields will be worked too wet and much damage done the soil. The result of the hurry, too, will cause poor stands. It will pay to wait until the ground is in condition to work before going at it. It will pay to let the seed bed get warm before planting. Growing temperatures are required before the seed will grow, and seed planted in cold, wet ground is very likely to rot before it germinates. Your own judgment is a good guide if you will exercise that judgment. Too often we do things without thinking, and it is such action that frequently results in disappointment and trouble.

F. W., of Tonganoxie, advises KANSAS FARMER that in his vicinity there were last year 29 of the 2x4 cribbed silos built. This statement is made to correct our report of two weeks ago when only three or four were reported. We had a visit last week from Mr. Harris, who built the first of such silos, and he is pleased with the results. However, he has built his silo substantially, using good lumber, tarring inside and out, and lining the inside with three-ply roofing which also is tarred. He will cover the outside with lap or drop siding. What Mr. Harris has done and will do with his silo proves our point, namely, that this silo must be built just as well as possible to be effective and durable. Our article took exception to the talk a lumberman made that it could be erected of any old lumber, lined with building paper, that the outside need not be covered, etc. To build cheaply is often necessary, but when the matter of only $50 to $100 stands between a durable structure and a makeshift it is advisable to erect the durable if at all possible. If you know you are building only temporarily, well and good. You then know what to expect.

J. M. B., a Pawnee Rock, Kan., subscriber, says he gets many valuable ideas from KANSAS FARMER, and asks if alfalfa will grow on a sandy soil of eight inches which is underlaid with pure sand and with sheet water at a depth of three to six feet. We do not believe a trial with alfalfa on such soil is worth while. We do not think the necessary plant food is in the soil. Besides, the water is too near the surface. Alfalfa does not do well when water is nearer the surface than about six feet. Profitable alfalfa meadows exist where it is 80 feet to water, but we know of none where the water is near the surface. Alfalfa grows well on nearly all good, well drained soils, but thrives best on a rich, sandy loam with a permeable subsoil. In our subscriber's section of the state sweet clover is being successfully grown on the kind of soil he describes, and he should investigate it. KANSAS FARMER contains much regarding sweet clover cultivation in Kansas, and recently contained information from L. H. Browne, Lakin, Kan., who has a quarter section in the Arkansas Valley devoted to sweet clover. We desire to hear from more sweet clover growers.

Several times recently in these columns we have referred to the value of the disk. In our opinion this is one of the most important of implements in up-to-date farming. Properly used it will turn more profit than any other tool. Improperly used it will result in considerable loss. The mere going over the ground with a disk harrow doesn't necessarily mean that the farmer is deriving any benefit from it, nor does it mean that he isn't. The farmer must understand the relation of moisture to the soil and growth of the plant and what is necessary to conserve moisture. This is essential to the farmer's greatest success, no matter where he farms. Plants require food, water, and air. These must be given in the right amounts to nourish the growing plant. Before the seed is deposited in the ground the seed bed must be in the proper physical condition. Different crops require special seed beds, but as a general rule the small grain crops require a shallow, finely pulverized seed bed on top, and compact, firm soil underneath. Larger crops such as corn require a deeper seed bed. But in both cases moisture and air conditions must be carefully observed. Up to the present time the disk harrow has been the most practical implement for the farmer to use in preparing a perfect seed bed. It has been demonstrated time and time again that farmers who thoroughly disk the stubble immediately after the grain is harvested, plow a few weeks later, disk the ground the next spring as soon as they can get onto the field, and follow it up at intervals to keep a soil mulch on the surface until sowing time, have harvested from 5 to 25 bushels more per acre than their neighbors who did not follow this method.

In training the colt, remember that his team-mate has nearly as much influence upon him as the driver. Use a good dispositioned horse as a team-mate, but not the slowest and stupidest one you have.

Cowpea Seed.

Farmers and seedsmen who have New Era cowpea seed for sale should use KANSAS FARMER in advertising same. We have many inquiries for such seed.

Tons in Round Hay Stack.

John Van H., Glade, Kan., wants to know how to ascertain tons of hay in round stack. Example: Stack is 20 feet in diameter and 10 feet high to beginning of top, and if top was spread out over full diameter would be 12 feet high. Multiply 20 by 20 by .7854 equals 315.16. Multiply 315.16 by 12, which equals 3781.92, and which is cubic feet in round stack of these dimensions. Well settled prairie hay runs about 300 cubic feet to ton. Divide 3781.92 by 300, which results in 12.6 tons, contents of stack. Any method of figuring hay in stack is at best a close guess.

Alfalfa Seeding.

Answering A. M., Hunter, Kan.: We would not follow this spring's planting of Kafir or sorghum with alfalfa this fall. These two crops draw heavily on the soil's moisture and the field will be too dry for successful starting of fall-seeded alfalfa. If your field was in Kafir or sorghum last season, we think you could so prepare the seed bed that seeding alfalfa this spring would be successful. We are assuming that the soil of this field is thoroughly water-soaked, also that it is free from stalks and trash, making a good seed bed possible. Whether you should seed this spring or this fall will depend upon what is most successful in your locality. We would prefer spring seeding.

Limestone for Kansas Fields.

Answering J. A. R., Winchester, Kan.: Send a sample of your limestone to Kansas University, Lawrence, to get determination as to percentage of lime. It is customary to apply about two tons of limestone per acre to land which shows acid. This to sweeten sour soil. All crops do better on a sweet soil than on sour soils. Investigations indicate that larger yields of corn and some grains are obtained in soils containing an abundance of lime, and authorities advocate liming soils. In many sections farmers are crushing limestone from their own quarries for their own use. Crushed limestone is an article of commerce, sold as fertilizers are sold.

Feeding the Lawn.

J. S. B., Emporia, Kan., wants to know what kind of fertilizer should be used on his lawn. Use nitrate of soda if quick results are desired. Apply at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre. Compute size of lawn and buy accordingly. This is sold in pulverized form and readily dissolves when the rain falls. Apply dry and, if possible, just before a rain. Other fertilizers are bone meal, wood ashes, guano wood ashes, lime, phosphate.

Well rotted manure is a good fertilizer applied in the fall before the ground freezes and the coarse raked off before the grass needs cutting. The editor is through with the use of manure on his lawn, because every application gives a fresh seeding of weeds. This spring we have used nitrate of soda.

Wasting Money on Roads.

An Ellis County reader writes: "I am in favor of good roads, and think that they could be made better at less expense. In this part of the country the road overseer is appointed more on account of friendship, and he improves the roads where he travels, while other roads are neglected. I think a state highway commission and good roads engineer would be a good thing if they would have a controlling power over the overseers and roads. The way some roads are neglected around here is a shame and disgrace to any country.

"I know of a township where its board pays the overseer about $4 per day when the law allows only $1.50 or $2 per day, and those with teams who do the hard work only get $3 per day.

"I think the work on the roads ought to be systematized and work done on all roads all over the township, taking care of the worst places first. When the overseer was elected by the people all the roads were worked more than they are now, and the boss only got $1.50 for warning out to work and $1.50 for himself, unless he worked his team all day, when he got $3.

"I would like to see laws passed that would give us the best roads at the least expense, and those laws that are too expensive and impractical repealed.

Disposing of Straw Stacks.

For years the agricultural press has been urging that farmers do not burn the straw stacks and stating that the straw should go back onto the land. This advice is wise, but it is much more easily given than followed. The ideal disposition of straw is to get it into the feed lots and barns as bedding and let it go back onto the field as manure. On hundreds of Kansas farms this is impractical and impossible.

Unless you need or can use the straw for feeding, leave as much as possible on the field as stubble by binding or heading as short as possible. The long stubble is easily disposed of by disking and plowing. The straw adds humus to the soil and helps to conserve moisture. One hundred pounds of humus will hold 150 pounds of water, while an equal weight of poor, thin soil, devoid of humus, will hold only 40 pounds.

W. M. Jardine, agronomist, Kansas Experiment Station, tells how this straw best may be put back on the land: "Several methods for scattering straw may be used. Using the header barge in windy weather is one way. Another method is to load the straw on the barge in big loads in calm weather and unload in rows behind the barge. These rows can then be scattered some windy day. But the best way, I believe, is for several farmers to co-operate. Two or three header barges and one manure spreader are required. The spreader is kept going continually and the barges haul the straw to it. The straw should be scattered thinly. It can be applied profitably to all kinds of land."

Why Not Potatoes On Every Farm?

Queer sight to see farmers buying potatoes, isn't it? Strange that many fail to grow enough for family use, anyway. But it's true in hundreds of cases, right here in Kansas. A car of potatoes unloaded in a certain small town last December was sold exclusively to farmers at the car. Another farmer in the same neighborhood grew enough potatoes on one acre, without irrigation, for his family of five. He didn't have to buy a spud until new potatoes came.

The produce dealers in one county in north central Kansas have shipped into that county since July, 1911, over 25 cars of potatoes, not counting smaller shipments. It was a bad potato season, of course, and yet one farmer in that county raised over 100 bushels of potatoes from an acre. Six rows 30 feet long in a town lot in central Kansas produced enough potatoes for a small family from August to January. In 1910, however, this same plot produced 24 bushels of good potatoes.

Why not a state-wide movement for "potatoes for the family"? Why should not every farmer give more attention to the matter of growing this staple food? Why not set aside a good half acre on every farm on which there should be grown from 50 to 100 bushels of potatoes?

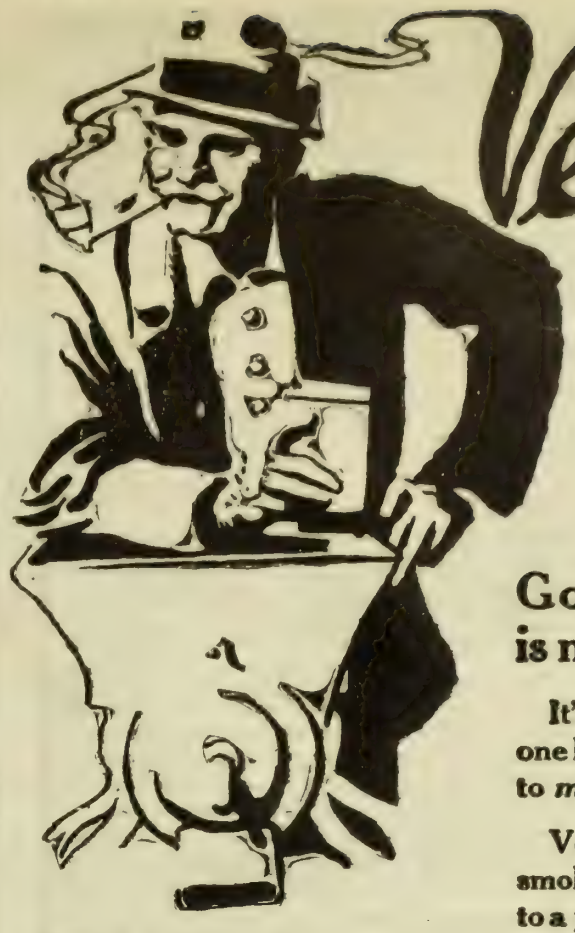
Careful of the Dynamite.

If you want to save labor and expense in putting out your young orchard, use dynamite, but first be sure you do not mistake your purpose. Contrary to popular ideas, explosives are not intended to take the place of spade or auger, but to loosen the packed layers beneath, and jar up the subsoil.

It is dangerous to set trees in the holes, just as they are left by the explosion. When the charge is lowered into the subsoil the dirt is torn from the sides of the place where the dynamite was put, little of the force going upward. This leaves a jug-shaped hole below the tree. Water collects in this cavity and the roots grow into it, making the tree grow in water. Of course, the roots soon rot and the tree dies.

Experiments have been made at the Kansas Agricultural College along these lines. At Hays a large number of trees were tried out in this manner and it was found that where no attention was given other than covering the roots in holes made by the dynamite, a very great number died. Where dynamite was used and the pot or jug filled with soil, they not only lived but did better than if the place had been made with a spade alone. Forty or 60 per cent dynamite may be used, according to the soil. It doesn't cost very much and the soil is greatly benefited.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



Good Tobacco is not an accident

It's good because some one has taken the trouble to *make* it good.

Velvet is the smoothest smoke that ever went into a pipe because *infinite care* has been given to every process of its production.

From the time the seed is planted until the big red can is in your hand, not one thing is left undone to make Velvet the most satisfying of all smokes.

Only the middle leaves of the choicest Kentucky Burley are used. These middle leaves are mature and full of deep, rich flavor.

But even after the most careful selection, the cream of Burley crops is not ready to be called Velvet until after it has been thoroughly *aged* for *two long years*.

Full size 2-ounce Tins, 10c. One-ounce Bags, convenient for cigarettes, 5c.

It is this patient aging that gives to Velvet its superior smoothness, mildness and mellowness—its freedom from all harshness, bite and burn.

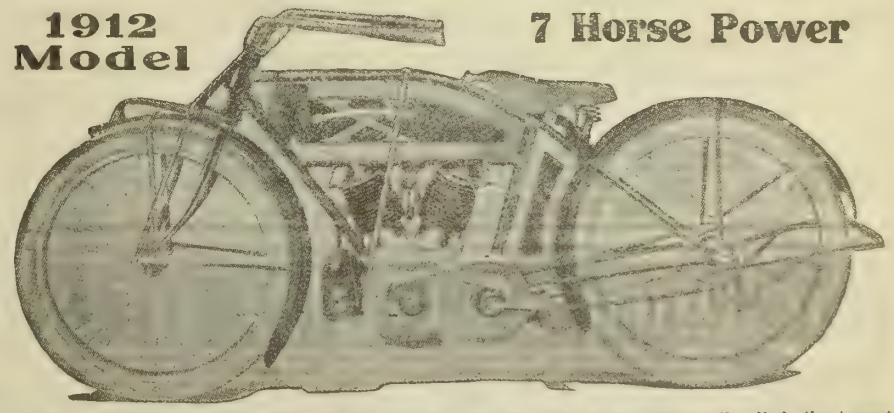


Get a tin of this genuinely good smoking tobacco from your dealer. If he hasn't it, ask him to get it for you through his jobber. No need to bother writing us.

SPAULDING & MERRICK
Chicago

$250 Motorcycle Given Away

1912 Model **7 Horse Power**



THIS is an Excelsior Motorcycle, 1912 model, 7 horse power, with wonderful speed. Rides easily, climbs the steepest hills, and is easily operated. Just the machine you want. WE ARE GOING TO GIVE IT AWAY on the easiest plan you ever heard of. Four bicycles, hundreds of sleds, base ball outfits, rifles, and many other fine prizes also given. Just think what it will mean for you to have this motorcycle and be able to travel as fast as you wish. Write today for our free offer. PEOPLE'S CO., 561 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Let Me Prove That Spraying Merry War Powdered Lye Kills Insects and Pests



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

Most Effective Spray Mixture Known For Orchard, Garden or Poultry House —Will Not Injure Vegetation.

This claim which I make for *Merry War Powdered Lye* as a spray [illegible] I speak, because I speak from a lifetime of experience, making test after test.

I want to say to you Mr. Farmer, that if you want to get the most out of your orchard and garden you owe it to yourself to at once carefully investigate and prove to your own complete satisfaction that *Merry War Powdered Lye will exterminate bugs, insects, scale or pests* which take the profits from your pocket and that, unlike Paris Green and other spray mixtures, *will not sear the foliage or poison or dwarf the yield.* Moreover, the drippings act as a fertilizer, enriching the soil—increasing the yield.

You can have absolute proof of this. First, read about the experience of another in the letter printed below—then go to your local dealer and purchase a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* and give it a common-sense trial. *Accept no substitute,* if you want results.

Read This Convincing Letter!

[illegible], Md.

Dear Sirs:—

I have given Merry War Powdered Lye a thorough test in [illegible] and have the most beautiful results. My [illegible] is now in fine, healthy condition as is my rose garden also. **James Barber.**

Follow Directions Carefully

Cut Them Out and Save For Reference

Every farmer knows that it is one constant battle to keep the pests down and the trouble with most spray mixtures is that they can not be used strong enough or often enough to keep down the pests without injury to the vegetation.

If you would have the largest possible yield, give as much time as possible to intelligent spraying of orchard and garden with *Merry War Powdered Lye.*

A potato patch sprayed weekly with *Merry War Powdered Lye* will yield an immense crop. Try it.

You can use *Merry War Powdered Lye* spray mixture as often as is necessary to keep the pests down without fear of injury to vegetation—in fact the more drippings of this spray mixture there are around the roots, the richer the soil, the larger the yields will be.

One can of *Merry War Powdered Lye* to 15 gallons of water makes a most effective mixture for most spraying purposes in orchard or garden.

Used frequently during the Winter and early Spring months, this solution will prevent or destroy San Jose Scale.

To exterminate Borers, make a solution of one can Merry War Powdered Lye to 10 gallons of water. Apply plentifully with a brush around the mouths of the burrows so that it will trickle down into the burrows.

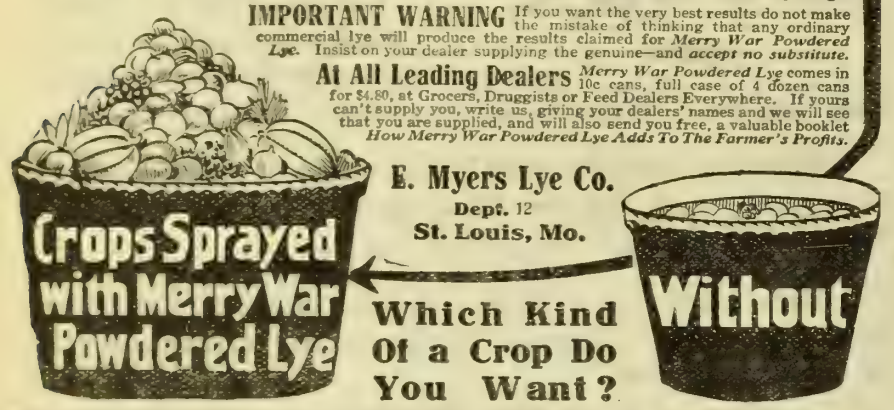
Unequaled In Poultry House

The most effective wash or spray for nests, roosts and houses is made from three teaspoonsful of *Merry War Powdered Lye* to one gallon of Water—it's death to lice, mites and vermin.

You can use a solution of *one* teaspoonful of *Merry War Powdered Lye* in one gallon of water on bodies of lice infested fowls without injury to skin or plumage.

IMPORTANT WARNING If you want the very best results do not make the mistake of thinking that any ordinary commercial lye will produce the results claimed for *Merry War Powdered Lye.* Insist on your dealer supplying the genuine—and *accept no substitute.*

At All Leading Dealers *Merry War Powdered Lye* comes in 10c cans, full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealers' names and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you free, a valuable booklet *How Merry War Powdered Lye Adds To The Farmer's Profits.*



E. Myers Lye Co.
Dept. 12
St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Of a Crop Do You Want?



Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9

is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only $11.50

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

Send for copy of new 1912 catalogue and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.



CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
206 Ontario. CHICAGO

Elkhart Vehicles and Harness

have a world-wide reputation for high quality and our prices have made them famous.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS'

experience selling to the consumer means success.

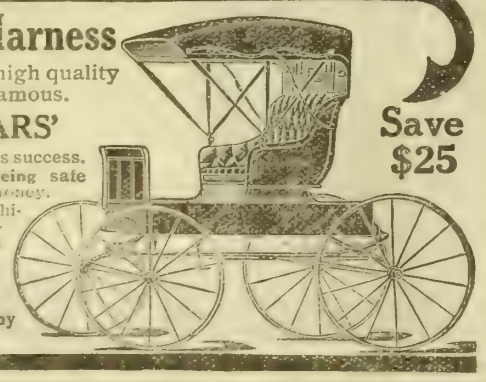
We ship for examination, guaranteeing safe delivery, satisfaction and to save you money.

Catalog shows all styles of pleasure vehicles and harness, pony vehicles and harness, spring wagons, delivery wagons and harness.

May we send you large catalog?

We also make the "Pratt-Forty" Automobile.

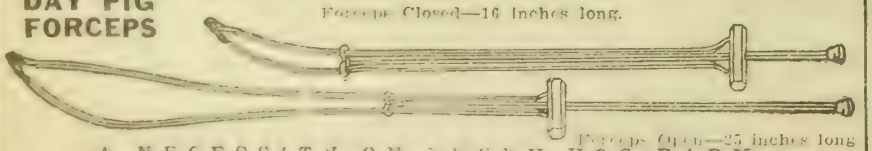
Elkhart Carriage & Harness Mfg. Company
Elkhart, Indiana



Save $25

DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.



Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

[illegible] the pig [illegible] Prof. J. H. [illegible], K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. [illegible] I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not spear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

Bickmore's Gall Cure



The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., [illegible], Maine.

LIVE STOCK



It is cowardly to beat a horse, as the horse cannot fight back, and may never know what the whipping was for.

It never pays to break horses. They should be trained, and if this is begun early, there will be better horses.

Pigs make pork faster and cheaper than hogs do. Don't let them get a setback at weaning time.

When the horse cannot pull the load, don't kick the horse—kick yourself for overloading.

This is the most trying season of the year on live stock, and if ample preparation has not been made special care must be exercised.

When the cholera hits your hogs or the cornstalk disease your cattle, don't give up. You can't farm without live stock. Clean up and get better stock to begin over again.

A little rape makes a lot of easy pork. Some farmers object that rape pasture is likely to cause skin troubles. It will not if you keep the hogs out of the rape when it is wet with dew or rain.

Don't jump into the pure-bred business and don't jump out. Money is lost both ways. Select your breed and get a few of the best animals you can buy, give them the best care you can, and study your business.

Breeding a draft sire to a light trotting-bred dam will produce a colt with legs and feet too light for the body, and he will have blemishes. On the other hand, breeding a trotting-bred stallion to a draft mare will give a light body, heavy legs and an uncertain disposition. Don't cross.

Up in Iowa they are sowing sweet clover for hay in sections where alfalfa will not grow or where it is doubtful. One writer recommends it as a good winter feed for hogs, and says that hogs can be wintered on sweet clover and corn just as well as on alfalfa and corn. Western Kansas people, especially those who live where the sheet water is of shallow depth, are sowing great areas of it as a better drouth-resister than alfalfa.

About the Pictures.

The pictures of farm animals and scenes are coming in, and will be used in these columns whenever practicable. If the owners desire it we will return the photographs after the cuts have been made. Send good, sharp pictures, which show plenty of contrast, and print them on glossy paper. Otherwise a good engraving is not so certain to result. Your kodaks of the teams, your auto, the cattle, hogs, poultry, fields, good roads, bridges, the house, the barn, the hog house, the silo, or anything that will look well in a picture. Send a brief description of the subject of the photograph.

Manure Spreader in West.

A reader who lives in the "short grass" country writes about how to manure the land in this way:

"But the biggest question was, where to apply the manure. We are usually short on moisture, and if we apply on stubble and turn under it will almost always burn up the first crop, which is a loss rather than a benefit. I apply on top in this way: The field I wish to manure I plow in the fall; harrow double, so it will not ride so rough, and then spread during the fall and winter, six loads to the acre, using a double disc drill. This will not bother at all, and in the place of burning up the crop it will hold the moisture. Another benefit is that the first crop gets the direct benefit of it by the rain washing it into the soil."

Live Stock Advertising.

Without the aid of the great live stock papers like KANSAS FARMER in this country we breeders would be helpless in locating improved live stock. I do not advocate too much advertising, nor too little, but believe that with conservative judgment both the breeder and the farmer will get good results in selling their surplus stock or crops, as well as in buying improved live stock for their herds.—FRANK ELDER, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Green, Kan.

As Mr. Elder has been very successful in breeding high-class Duroc Jerseys; as he has advertised in KANSAS FARMER ever since he has been in the business, and as he recently sold his 40-acre farm at public auction for $6,000 through KANSAS FARMER advertising, there can be no doubt that he knows what he is talking about.

Here is one thought which might be added: Too often the breeder advertises to other breeders instead of to the farmers. The farmer must always be the backbone of the breeding business, and the bulk of the sales must be made to him. Other breeders have stock of their own to sell and, while they are the best of buyers because they know the real value of the animals offered, they are not the most numerous.

Word your advertisement so as to give plenty of attention to the breeder and more to the farmer than he now gets.

Good Traits of the O. I. C.'s.

"I will endeavor, through the medium of your esteemed and valuable paper, to give to its many readers a few of what I claim to be the many advantages of the white hog. I will say in the beginning that I don't make my assertion as a mere claim. The facts are all borne out in their past records. I also make my claim after many years of experience in the breeding and raising of Poland China hogs, and after four years' experience in breeding O. I. C. hogs.

"While I claim that there are good hogs in all breeds of the large type, and have not a word to say against any other breed, I will give a few points in favor of the white hog. In the first place, they exceed all other breeds in prolificacy. I don't claim they will farrow larger litters than any other breed of hogs, but I do claim they will farrow just as large litters and will raise more of them without runts, and this is one of the main advantages which they present. My explanation of this fact is that they are such fine mothers and good sucklers, while no breed of hogs equals them in disposition. They are not only the most docile, but there is no hog that so readily and easily adapts himself to his surroundings.

"They will fatten at any age and get as large at 6 months as any other hog, or they will continue to thrive and grow on if you want to hold them. No breed has ever shown a better record in the dressed carcass test and no breed has ever shown so well by the carload. They are the only one of the prominent breeds that has not been boomed. They have, through their merits, steadily worked their way up to the front, where they are becoming known as the world's best hog, and they have done this without having been boomed.

"I have been asked how I keep my white hogs from getting mangy. I answer by saying that the kind of white hogs that I raise, with a good coat of nice, straight hair, will not have the mange worse under similar circumstances than the black hog. My experience is that the white skin and hair only enables one to see it better.

"Some time in the future I expect to send you an article on type. We should be very careful about running to extremes, as some of our friends have done in the other breeds. We cannot get a hog too large if he possesses the smoothness and quality which will enable him to fatten at any age."—J. H. HARVEY, Breeder of O. I. C. Swine, Maryville, Mo.

Conditions in Meade County.

I think we have had more snow here this winter than I ever saw anywhere, and I was raised in northeastern Ohio. I have seen colder weather and more of it, but not so much snow. We have some snow yet on March 21 that fell on December 18. We had drifts 10 feet deep, and after a few days it would be like ice so that stock could walk over

it. February 25 beat it all. I could actually not see six feet ahead of me during the afternoon. We had to dig several stallions out of their stalls in order to save them. On the morning of the 26th my hired man walked on a drift into the hay mow of the barn, but I lost no stock. My stock is all looking as well as usual except that the hogs have done no good. There have been a great many cattle die in this county, and a few horses. I have a neighbor who has lost 60 or 70 head of cattle, and I know one man who started in the winter with 100 head of cattle and has lost more than half of them already, and will probably lose half of the balance before spring. Some men lost from 10 to 20 head during the last storm. The trouble is that some men depend on the cattle living on the buffalo grass and without shelter during the winter. This winter the cattle have not been able to get at the grass much of the time. The cows and heifers that are thin in flesh and that are to freshen this spring stand a good chance of dying. People in most instances are hard up, but are holding up their heads remarkably well. The ground has not been frozen under the deep snow, and the prospects for wheat are most excellent. Hay and all kinds of grain are very high. I have bought $500 worth of hay and many dollars' worth of grain. Prairie hay is $15 per ton. We had a failure in wheat so that there has been no straw to speak of. Our people are a little hard pressed right now, but prospects for a good crop were never better.—H. N. HOLDEMAN, Breeder of Percherons, Holsteins and Poland Chinas, Meade, Kan.

Horse Breeding in Western Kansas.

The question is often asked, "Why has western Kansas a better average class of horses than farther east?" One reason is that it is a natural horse country and through the season of low prices the western man kept his best mares and bred them to the best sires obtainable, and as a rule to a registered horse of the same breed.

As the western Kansas breeder bought horses to head his own stud, he was more exacting than the man who bought with only a service fee in view. The best fillies are saved, the inferior either sold or bred to jacks; the geldings are all sold at marketable age, which is from four to six years old. They are sold to dealers who classify them and fit them for the various markets.

This gives us at the present time a brood mare averaging in size from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. These mares bred to registered horses of the same breed produce colts that will bring from $60 to $100 each at present prices. Colts as a rule are foaled in April and May. If the farmer has young geldings or dry mares sufficient to do his farm work, the colts and dams are allowed to run in the pasture together until fall, when the colts are taken from the mothers and put on good feed or wheat pasture. They should have oats, corn and alfalfa to get the best results. As our climate is warm and blessed with plenty of sunshine, horses live outdoors most of the time, and our colts being foaled out in the pasture, we are not troubled with the dreaded navel disease that takes so many young colts farther east. Horses raised this way are practically free from unsoundness except barbed wire cuts. A blind horse is practically unknown.

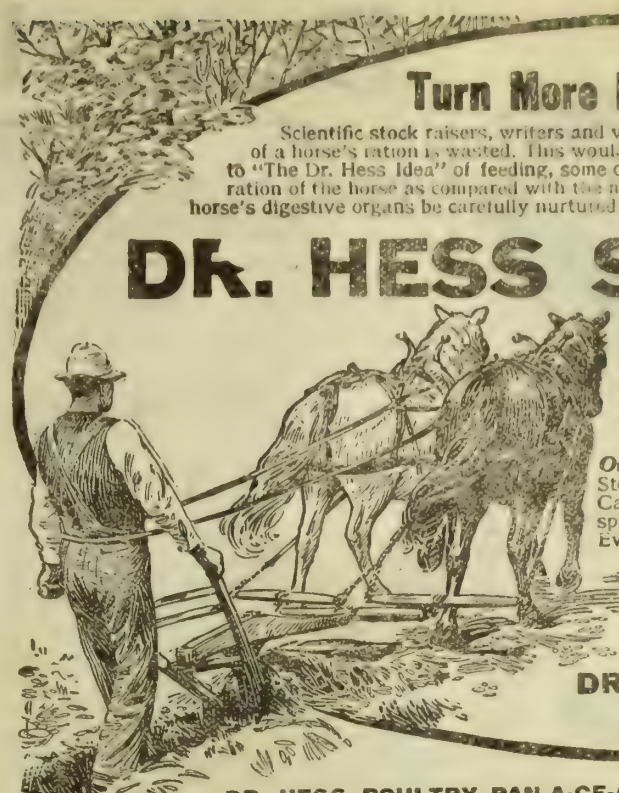
A man in western Kansas can make no better investment than a few good brood mares, if pure-bred so much the better, and the better they are the more profitable they will prove to be. Do the farm work with the brood mares and raise all the colts possible. It is all the better to work the mare up to the very day of foaling, much better than to stop work, as she is not liable to get sufficient exercise if taken from the team.

When the colt is foaled have the mare in an open pasture unless the weather is stormy, and if it is the first colt in the spring, have the mare by herself, as all the horses want to take a good look at the first colt and may fight and kill or cripple the little fellow. After they all get accustomed to a young colt there is no danger. If the weather is stormy, put the mare in a good, roomy box stall, well bedded, and keep watch over her, as there is more danger than when foaled out in the open pasture. Keep the navel of the colt well greased with carbolated vaseline for a few days to prevent navel disease. When the colt is two weeks old, the mare may be put to light, slow work. Leave the colt in the barn in a box stall, take the mother to the colt the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon to nurse.

As soon as the colt will eat grain, put plenty of oats and bran in the feed box when you take the mare out and in a short time you will be surprised at the amount it will eat. If the mare has to be away longer than the usual feeding time, halter the youngster and tie it by the side of its mother and take it along. This way three mares will do as much work and raise three good colts as two dry mares that raise no colts, and the colts will be worth more than colts whose mothers did no work but run out on pasture. When breaking a colt to eat grain it is easy to break them to the halter, and they soon become gentle and easily handled.

Do not neglect to care for the colt the first year, for a colt makes one-half its size the first twelve months of its life, and unless it has good care the first year it will not develop later as it should.

With our climate and cheap feed we need not fear if we raise the right kind and improve what we have. This horse will pay the one that grows him.—H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Kan., before Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.



Turn More Food Into Muscle

Scientific stock raisers, writers and veterinarians all agree that, ordinarily, nearly half of a horse's ration is wasted. This would be most serious if there was no remedy, but thanks to "The Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding, some of this waste can be stopped. On account of the small ration of the horse as compared with the milch cow or steer, it is of the utmost importance that the horse's digestive organs be carefully nurtured, to enable it to get the most nutrition from its food.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

will accomplish this end, because it strengthens the horse's digestive organs, assisting the stomach to assimilate the ration more thoroughly and convert the nutritious elements into muscle and flesh. For this same reason Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is good for fattening steers, hogs and sheep, and increasing cows' milk production. The use of this tonic and conditioner will keep all your farm stock strong and healthy. Sold under this written guarantee.

Our Proposition—You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at $1.60 or 100 lbs. at $5.00. (Prices slightly higher in Canada and the extreme West and South.) Use it all winter and spring. If it don't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A fowl tonic and egg producer. An absolute necessity to the setting hen. Makes the young chicks grow rapidly, prevents leg weakness, cholera, roup, gapes, etc., and cures minor poultry ailments. Been 18 years on the market under the most liberal guarantee. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls per day.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25 lb. pail $2.50. (Except in Canada and extreme West.)
Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book Free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



Increased Horse Power

Humor your horses by properly padding their collars and they will repay you with better work. **Ventiplex Pads** are the kind to use, because they are made of ventilated fabric, which allows a free circulation of air under the collar. This keeps the shoulders dry and cool, preventing gall and sores.

You can use your horses every day. Ventiplex Pads wear longer, prove more satisfactory, and cost no more than other kinds. You will be glad you bought one.

Most dealers have them, but if yours has not send us his name and we will forward a sample quickly. **Patented Sept 20, 1910.**

Our folder will interest you. It is free for the asking.

What is your address?

We also make the famous "Stay-On" Blanket.

Burlington Blanket Co.
Dept. 30
Burlington, Wis.

TRADE MARK Ventiplex PADS

11½ CTS. A ROD UP



Big, bright, close-woven **SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial.** 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.

OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

Bargains for Kansas Farmer Readers

FARM LIBRARY CLUB FOR 1912

Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

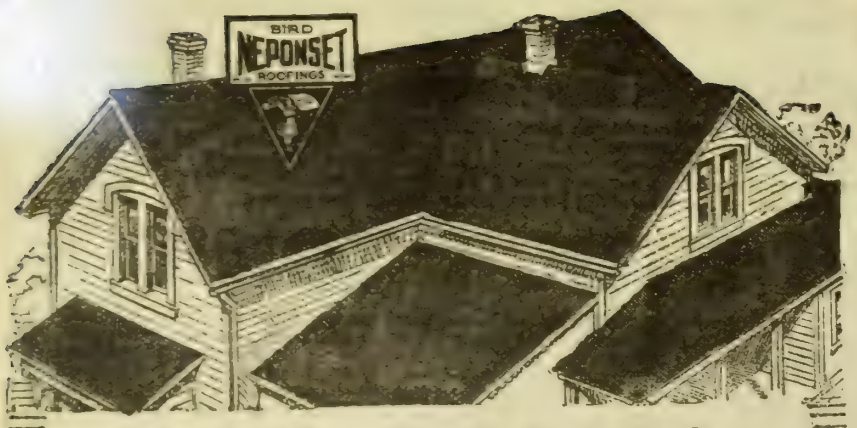
Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.



Isn't This Roof Artistic?

At last you can have a really artistic roof that resists fire and that is within the reach of the average man's pocket-book.

NEPONSET PROSLATE ROOFING

Red or Green Colors

A modification of the permanent, long-life roofing materials that we have been making for years, combined with a permanent colored surface. Made in attractive red and green colors. Meets the economic need of a durable, fire-resisting roof at a moderate price.

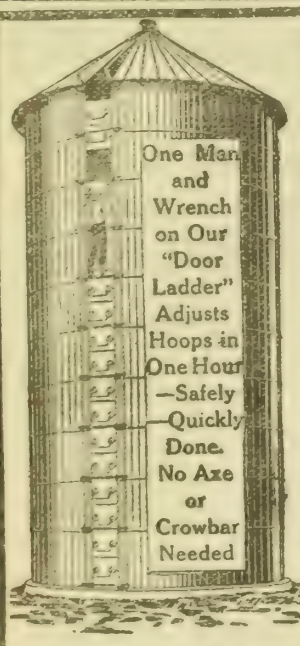
NEPONSET Proslate sets a new roofing standard. How does it look to you? Can you afford to consider the stained shingles, or even slate, when you can get such a roofing as this for less money? NEPONSET Proslate is perfectly adapted for use on *your* house.

Send for Our Free Booklet on Roofing

and the name of a NEPONSET dealer near you. He is reliable. Send postal today.

F. W. BIRD & SON (Est. 1795)
352 Neponset Street, E. Walpole, Mass.
New York Chicago Washington Portland, Ore.
San Francisco Canadian Plant: Hamilton, Ont.

Remember that we are the makers of NEPONSET Paroid Roofing for years the acknowledged standard of high-grade roofing.



Simple and Sensible Silo Saves You $17 Per Acre

Prof. Kennedy, at Iowa State College figures cornstalk loss for Iowa alone at $17 per acre net. Think of it. Get busy. Save that $17 or more per acre net on your corn acreage.

"Unadilla" Silo exclusive features, easiest filled, easiest kept tight.

Our fasteners being entirely on the doors they can be left in the opening at any height, merely pushed up out of the way and always where they belong. Easiest to get feed out of. Unobstructed continuous opening, 22 inches wide, makes it possible to *shove* ensilage out instead of *pitching* it up 2 or 3 feet like others.

Takes man or boy only 1 hour instead of a day to tighten or adjust every hoop on silo up to 12 inches while standing on ladder formed by fastener. No dangerous separate ladder needed as on others. Our safe door fastener makes a substantial ladder right under opening, rounds 15½ inches apart, stand out 6 inches from the door, solid, safe, 14 inches wide.

Pick your silo carefully. Investigate the simple and sensible

UNADILLA SILO ALL SIZES ALL PRICES

Strongest guarantee of quality lumber staves, castings, hoops; doors two thicknesses to stop warping. Withstands the hardest tests of time, heat, cold, sweating, etc. Capacity 81 tons, feeds eight cows from three acres of corn silage for 180 days up to 393 tons. Can send you hundreds of testimonials from "Unadillas" practical stock raising owners.

Prices and Savings—Costs from $120 up, according to size. Quickly put up and saves or makes you $4 or $6 per ton on feed. Often used 260 days in the year. Proves 33 per cent or more profit on cost of investment on feed alone. More than that on time and trouble saved if you have "Unadillas" practical exclusive features.

Let us send you the proofs. Then take your pencil and figure the hundreds of dollars in pocket to you right from the start. Absolutely the quickest thing on the place to pay for itself and then 10 to 20 times over again in a few years. Write. Don't delay. Find out whether you buy of us or not. Get the FACTS. *Write a Postal—Books FREE.*

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$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.



Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

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IOWA GATES NEW GALVANIZED GATES.



Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. Rust proof—wear proof. Write for my special proposition today. "Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa

DAIRY



Last fall's heifer calves, if intended for milch cows, should not be allowed to breed until next fall. Keep the bull away from them.

The oleo people have even gotten the medical associations to boosting oleomargarine. The next thing we know the ministers will be recommending it from the pulpit.

Have you noticed that in reporting the achievements of the best dairymen the silo occupies an important place in their success? That is a tip that the silo is the thing for you.

More farmers have been disappointed in their dairy operations and have quit the business on account of using a poor cow than from all other causes combined. A good cow is an essential in the dairy.

Let us, as dairy farmers, stop buying scrub sires. Let us be really in the business right, and let us, by careful selection of sires, improve our herds to such a degree of efficiency that our herds will have a tone of superiority which will inevitably bring the best results.

If the cream separator has been idle this winter, spend an hour overhauling it and getting in shape for the fresh cows. A separator in poor condition can easily lose the butter fat of one cow. The calf does not need the fat in the skim milk if you have a little grain for him.

There should be no trouble in breaking the heifer to milk if she has been reared and handled in kindness. If she is made stable wise, as she will be if fed a few weeks before calving, it will be easy and advisable to handle the udder so that milking will not be objectionable to the young cow.

According to an experiment conducted by Storr's Agricultural Experiment Station, the average bacteria in the milk, when a covered milk pail was used, was reduced from 42,400 per c.c. to 6,430 per c.c., almost wholly acid bacteria, the putrefactive germs being about the same in each case. This experiment reveals the fact that clean milk is essential to good keeping cream.

E. L. Vincent, a successful dairy farmer, writes an exchange: "An experience of more than 20 years has impressed upon me the great fact that the bull is the biggest part of the herd, and is entitled to be called its head. Sometimes he is an unworthy head; sometimes a man might better have none himself, but depend on men who have an animal fit to be used in a first-class dairy."

Under ordinary feed conditions it is good practice to keep the milch cows off pasture until the grass is well started. This spring will be an exception in most localities on account of the feed shortage. We always, all of us, must do the best we can. The lesson to be learned from the past season is to avoid a feed shortage next year by some extra effort, or may be another way of doing things.

Skim milk is deficient in fat, so it becomes necessary to furnish the calf some fat-producing feed. Such feeds as corn or Kafir meal may be used. The calf may be taught to eat grain in the month after it has finished drinking the milk. Don't allow feed to remain in the trough after the calf has finished eating. A little hay, bright prairie hay or alfalfa, may be fed. A dairy calf should not gain over a pound and a quarter a day during the first four days of its life.

The economical and comfortable stabling of cows is an important feature in successful dairying in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER will between this time and fall print plans for cheap barns and make suggestions on their building and use. We will be pleased to hear from our readers on this subject. It is a mistaken idea that an expensive barn is required to properly house a farm dairy herd. A good barn is worth all it costs, but the cows should help in providing the funds for such barn, and cheap stabling for them can be provided until they have made the money for the more pretentious structure.

If you are contemplating, as you should, the purchase of a dairy-bred bull, begin right now to correspond with breeders and get a line on what such animal will cost. Your feeling that such animal will be expensive and will cost more than you can afford will most likely be removed after you have written breeders. The big prices which have been paid for dairy bulls, and the prices of which you read, are a class of animals for which you have no use. Your kind, and by that we mean the kind which will increase the butter fat production of your herd, will cost from $100 to $200, the last being the figure which will buy a first-class calf and which would be ready for service next fall. Write a few letters to breeders and get their ideas. We are sure your postage will be well spent.

Dairy farmers can well afford to read a second time the article by Dairy Commissioner Burch on page 14 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 23. This is the first article ever appearing in print on the value of the Kansas dairy law, which has been in effect about five years. This law, as demonstrated by the State Dairy Commissioner, has been of great value to the dairy farmers of Kansas. We want you to familiarize yourself with it and know whether or not it has been of value to you so that in future legislation when the question of strengthening the dairy law or the matter of employing another inspector or two comes up, you will be able to make an intelligent expression to your representative. There are in Kansas at this time about 3,500 cream receiving stations which require inspection, and that many station operators which require investigation as to accurate testing and the proper handling of cream. At the present time two men only have this work to do, and it is impossible to make a visit to each of these stations even once per year. The Dairy Commissioner needs another inspector or two, and when he makes a call on the legislature for such inspectors you should be in a position to back up his demand. A full knowledge of the work the dairy commissioner is doing will aid you in this decision.

In those sections of Kansas where grain crops were last year a failure and where feed crops were short, the value of the milk check has this winter been realized to a greater extent than for several years past. This should have the effect of an extra effort being made this year to provide the necessary roughage for the dairy herd next winter. In the western third of the state Kafir and sorghum will come nearer giving assurance of plenty of roughage than any other crops. KANSAS FARMER urges a liberal acreage of these crops on every farm. The Kafir will furnish grain as well as forage, although we think the Kafir planted for grain should be listed about as corn is. The heads should then be harvested and threshed. The stocks should be pastured. The Kafir sown for roughage should be drilled thick in rows like corn and cultivated and cut with corn binder or sled, or, if not too coarse, with a wheat binder. The method of drilling Kafir in rows like corn, permitting of cultivation, makes the crop much more certain, and a feed assurance is what you want. In central and eastern Kansas Kafir for forage can be satisfactorily broadcasted or drilled with wheat drill. Where the amount of summer moisture is an uncertainty, and for the greatest assurance of a crop, the method of planting for forage, like corn, is by all odds the best. KANSAS FARMER does not believe in the method of endeavoring to obtain a grain and forage crop from the same planting of Kafir.

Take an enlarged interest in life so that you will put more life into the enlarging of your interests.

Economy in Use of Bull.

The bull question is important to the dairy farmer. If he has only six or seven cows it does not pay him to keep a bull, provided he is within convenient reach of such as he would use on his herd. If he is within reach of a scrub bull, only, it will not pay to keep a scrub bull. If, however, a good bull—one that will improve his dairy herd—is not within reach, then it will pay him to own a good one. The bull eats as much as a cow, is usually troublesome, and it is greater economy to keep a cow in his place and use a neighbor's bull if such is as good as one you would keep. If you must keep a bull for a small number of cows, keep a better one than your neighbors have.

A good bull can often be bought at a reasonable figure from an owner who can no longer use the animal. A four or five year old bull is no disadvantage. In fact it is an advantage to you to know just what kind of calves he gets.

Value of Good Sire.

A correspondent to the Pacific Dairy Review writes: It is becoming quite a common thing for good breeders of dairy stock to pay from $500 to several thousand dollars for sires to head their herds. Such prices may seem to be extravagant, but by a little calculation it can be seen that the investment is a good one. Supposing a man has a herd of 40 or 50 cows and buys a sire costing $1.000. Such sire would certainly increase the value of every calf from $20 to $100 each over a sire that he might buy for, say, $75 or $100. We think that a fair average of advance would be $50 per calf, and presuming the breeder would have 40 calves, the increase of value in one season alone to the calves would be $2,000, so that the breeder would make a profit on the investment of 100 per cent the first year and still have the sire left. The following year he would again be worth $2,000 to his owner, and so on for many years. If this estimate looks high to your readers, you are welcome to cut it in two and then tell us if you consider the investment a profitable one.

Kale a Garden Plant.

Answering J. W. H., Miltonvale, Kan.: Kale is a cabbage-like plant. It does not have a head, but a crown of thick leaves. It is used as a vegetable for greens in early spring and late fall. The plant is hardy and as far north as Kansas remains outdoors all winter. Kale leaves, which may be tough in the early fall, become tender and crisp after a few frosts. Soil suitable for cabbage will grow kale. Sow the seeds in drills 18 inches to two feet apart and thin the plants to 8 to 20 inches apart, according to large or small variety.

Flax Cultivation.

Answering H. A., Herington, Kan.: Flax is sown in the spring when the weather becomes settled and ground is warm. Sow two or three pecks per acre when seed is wanted; for fiber, sow one and one-half to two bushels per acre. A crop is never grown for both seed and fiber. Flax is sown broadcast, by hand or broadcast seeder, when fiber is desired. When seed is wanted, drilling is the best method. Prepare the ground as you would for millet. The ground should be clean and free from weed seed. If the ground is foul the weeds will seriously interfere with the growth of the flax for fiber, and in such event the weeds should be pulled out. The weeding should be done before the flax is six inches high. It is apparent that flax should be seeded only on clean ground.

Destroying Ground Squirrels.

Answering J. J. W., Jamestown, Kan., whose crops were last year seriously interfered with on account of damage done by ground squirrels: The eradication of squirrels must be followed up systematically or no results will be obtained from the labor. Pour an ounce of carbon bisulphide into the burrow and close the burrow immediately thereafter. The fluid may be poured into the burrow directly from a bottle. Sometimes a wad of cotton is saturated and placed in the hole. The use of strychnine in poisoning, and which is accomplished by soaking corn in a solution of strychnine and the corn placed in the runways, is sometimes effective, but is usually unsatisfactory and often dangerous on account of farm animals picking up the corn.

In all your breeding operations have both sexes of the same type, whether pure-bred or not. A cross like that of a drafter with a trotter brings you nothing.

"Scrub" Cream Separators as Unprofitable as "Scrub" Cows



This is the good advice one of the big and long experienced Western cream buying concerns gives to its farm separator patrons, being taken from a letter to one of them:

"We believe the DE LAVAL is the best separator made. We feel that anyone wishing to purchase a separator makes a great mistake unless he purchases the best machine on the market. No one can make a success of dairying by continuing to use scrub cows. Neither can he make a success of dairying by using scrub separators."

There couldn't well be a more simple, comprehensive and forceful statement of the whole cream separator proposition than this. It's just plain common sense.

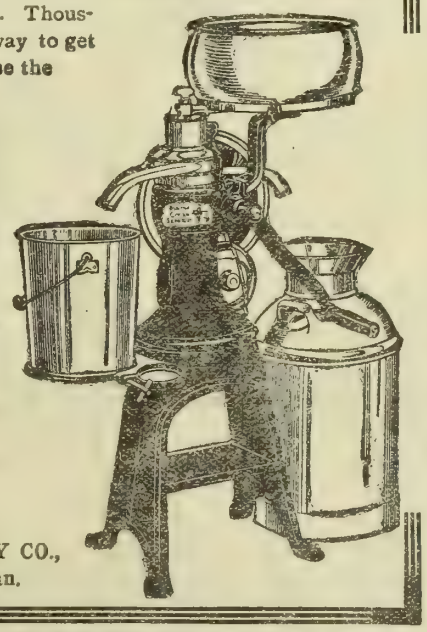
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Do Your Cows Pay Dividends?

If not, don't blame the cows. They may be ever so willing—may give rich milk abundantly—and yet, if the milk is not properly separated after you get it, the best cow will fail to return you a profit. Thousands of farmers are finding that the sure way to get dividends out of the dairy business is to use the

BEATRICE Cream Separator



It pays because it is a close, clean skimmer; because it saves time and labor; because it costs from $25 to $40 less than other standard separators; because it gives easy, profitable and complete service day after day, year after year.

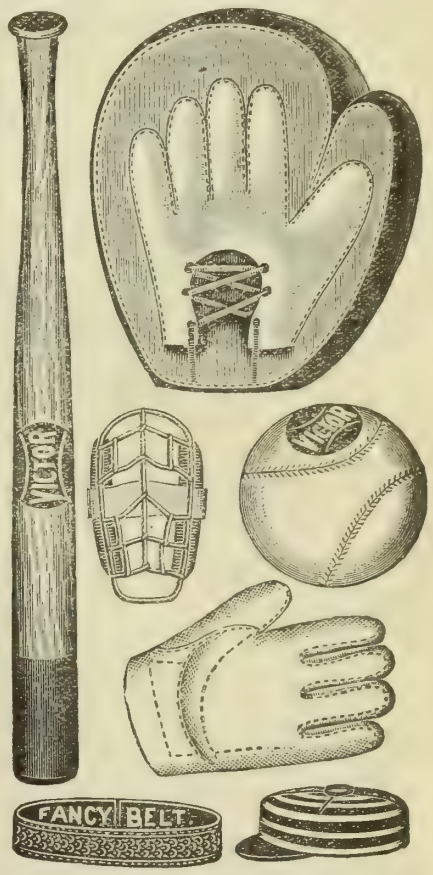
The money-saving prices: 500 to 600 lbs. capacity $55; 750 to 800 lbs., $65; 950 to 1000 lbs., $75.

Write today for free booklets, etc., and the name of a BEATRICE dealer in your neighborhood.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
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Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

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LOUDENIZE your barn and you avoid all the hard, unpleasant barn work. A Louden equipment for every barn task; sanitary and durable.

LOUDEN'S STALLS AND STANCHIONS give your cows full freedom of movement. Keep them always comfortable, and make them more profitable. Made of tubular steel; may be hung in home-made frames. We also make a full line of Feed and Litter Carriers, Hay Tools and Barn Door Hangers. All LOUDEN equipments made under original patents and guaranteed. Write for free book LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., 972 Broadway, Fairfield, Iowa.

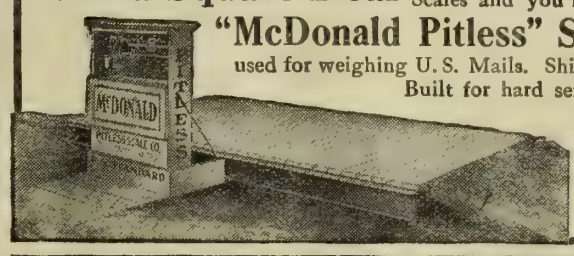
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"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless —U. S. Standard— used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. **21,942 in daily use.**



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Best feed for your baby chicks

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a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

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Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

L. C. Walbridge, of Russell, Kan., one of the biggest breeders of Poland Chinas in the west, has 50 bred sows and gilts for sale. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

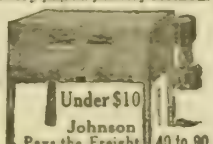


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—Send a Postal to JOHNSON

M. M. Johnson, Incubator Man, says to tell you his new book—now ready—tells more on really raising chickens than ever before—hundreds of new actual photographs—every page a poultry sermon.

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10 Years' Guarantee

Makes biggest hatches. Why pay high prices? Get the best under $10 now. All told in



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Uses Only 1 Gal. Oil to a Hatch!

Lamp is filled **only once** during entire hatch. Oil tank is **underneath—not** on side. Perfect hatching heat is always kept. **Automatic** trap in

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—cuts down flame at burner—there's no waste, no excess heat. So only one gallon of oil is required. **Old Style** machines burn 3 to 5 gallons. Glass doors on top—thermometer always in sight. Many other patented features.

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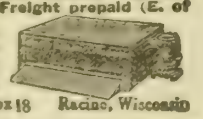
This Month Jim Rohan's POULTRY BULLETIN

tells the latest facts of the year on how you can make the most money raising chickens Get it. Send your name on a postal. Get the real World's Championship Facts from Jim Rohan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co.



$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water brooder, $4.85. Both ordered together, $11.50. **Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save time.



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Your Name Will Get $2 Eggs
For 50 Cents Per Sitting

The White and Brown Leghorns are the greatest layers in the world. I keep 2000 of the celebrated Chamberlain laying strains on my Experimental Farms, and to increase the sale of my Perfect Chick Feed, I will send to any one who will send me their name so I can send them my Perfect Chick Feed Catalogue, 2 sittings of Single Comb Brown or White Leghorn Eggs for $1 for the 2 sittings. Not less than 2 sittings sold. White or Barred Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Reds or Silver or White Wyandotte or Rose Comb Brown Leghorn or Single Comb Black Minorca Eggs, $1 per sitting. W. Orpington Eggs, $2 per sitting. 13 to a sitting. Large white Pekin Duck Eggs, $1 for 10 Eggs. Indian Runner Duck Eggs, $2 for 10 Eggs. This is a rare chance to get a start of extra fine stock. Send Post Office order on St. Louis and have your orders booked early. Get our prices on Old Trusty Incubators, freight prepaid.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN, (*The Largest Chick Feed Man*)
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POULTRY



The poultrymen are complaining of poor business this season in consequence of the lateness of spring.

The incubator manufacturers are also bewailing the dull season, for sales are very slow in coming in.

But a reaction is bound to occur, and we predict that April will be a busy month with the poultrymen and the incubator men.

While the call for pure-bred eggs has been very light so far, the poultrymen should be prepared for a rush in business this month, for as soon as the weather gets warm everybody will be wanting eggs, and wanting them all at once.

See that the hens have nice, clean nests wherein to lay their eggs. A hen hates to lay in a foul nest, but unless a clean one is provided for her, she is compelled to use the dirty one, and soiled eggs is the result of your neglect.

Plenty of litter in the poultry houses is essential to the cleanliness of the hens. If lots of straw is placed in the pens the hens will manage to keep themselves clean, even though it is sloppy and muddy out of doors.

Some one asks if bran is placed in hoppers for young chicks to feed at will, if it will not cause distended crops and prove a harmful feed? We fed bran to chicks last season with no evil results. If fed grain regularly they will not eat enough bran to hurt themselves. On the contrary, it will prove beneficial to them, for the bowels are regulated by its use, and it is a good food for growth and development.

One of the best things to keep chicks in good health is to have granulated charcoal before them at all times. It is the best corrector of the stomach that can be given them. With charcoal and grit in their boxes and the brooders kept perfectly clean, there should be no sickness among the chicks. Danger from white diarrhoea and other chick diseases will all be eliminated.

Experts tell us that malformed, abnormally-shaped and corrugated eggs will hatch as well as fine-shaped ones, but we never like to send such ill-shaped eggs to our customers. We notice that a hen will lay the same kind of malformed egg all during the season, and there must be something wrong with her. Is she not liable to transmit such a tendency to lay ill-formed eggs to her progeny? We think she might, therefore, we consign all such eggs to the cooking department.

On the general run of farms it would not be advisable, nor would it be as profitable to keep the poultry in pens as to let them have free range. But the custom of using the eggs for hatching from the promiscuous flock of hens is not a good one. One pen of chickens, at least, should be kept apart for breeding purposes. A dozen or fifteen of the best hens should be selected, with the best male obtainable, and kept apart from the general flock. Even if the hens are but graded stock, in time, by selections of the best layers, a good strain of fowls can be secured, whereas if eggs from the general run of the flock are used for hatching purposes, a deterioration of the quality is liable to ensue. A still better plan than to raise chicks from the best graded hens is to buy a pen of pure-bred fowls, keep them penned up and raise all thoroughbreds this season, then sell off all the scrub chickens and keep nothing but pure-bred fowls hereafter. Even from one pen of pure-bred several hundred chicks can be raised in one season. A cheaper way of getting a start in pure-bred poultry, and so pave the way for the elimination of the scrubs, would be to buy a hundred or two hundred eggs this season from some breeder of thoroughbred fowls.

KANSAS FARMER has some mighty good advertisers talking to you each week. Do you hear what they say?

Poultry House.

The poultry house is all cement, except the front, which is of lumber. It faces the south and is 12x26 feet, 7 feet front, 5 feet back. The floor, walls, partitions and roof are cement, walls and partitions being 4 inches thick. Two partitions divide the house into three rooms about 8x12 in the clear. The center room we use for a scratching shed, and is open in front, covered with chick wire. The other rooms have a window in each 36x45 inches. Above each window is an opening 24x45 inches, provided with a curtain to be used in cold or stormy weather. Roof rafters are 2x6 inches, 2 feet apart, and are first covered with stock boards (which we found later was a mistake and would use painted iron instead.) Then cement about 2 inches thick, except cornice, which is 4 inches. The walls were reinforced with any old iron we could find, and we found plenty. The roof was reinforced with hog wire. No part of the cement has cracked except the roof, and the swelling of the boards caused that. The cracks have since been filled by going over them several times with a brush and thin cement. Doors open from the scratching shed into the rooms, which are provided with perches hung on strap hinges and can be raised or taken off the hinges and out.

Nests are built under the windows and open on the outside. Our hens have wintered well in this house; have been very healthy and have layed all winter.

The cost of material for this house was about $40 in August. Later, on account of cement costing less, could have been built for $10 less. The work was done by the men on the farm, and is not included in cost.—MRS. WADE.

Fertility of Eggs.

I would like to know, through your valuable paper, as to the fertility of eggs.

Having a flock of pure-bred hens and having had mixed cocks with them for some time, would like to know how long I would have to wait, after shutting off the mixed cocks and replacing them with pure-bred, until I could keep the eggs and be sure of getting pure-bred fowls of them?

What would be the right number of hens to put with each cock?—FRED W. GOLDBECK, Quenemo, Kan.

ANS. In last week's KANSAS FARMER, Mr. W. A. Lamb, of Manhattan, had an article on the subject you inquire about. He claims that it will take 32 days, after placing pure-bred males with your hens, before you may be sure of pure-bred progeny. Mr. Lamb has had experience as Assistant Superintendent of Poultry at Manhattan College for several years, and his remarks are predicated upon actual experiments. Some experts claim three weeks is plenty time and, in some cases, this may be true, for there is a great difference in birds, depending on their vigor and vitality. But to be certain of the matter it is better to allow the longer time. 2nd. As to the number of hens to each male bird, it depends a great deal on the breed, and also whether the fowls are confined or not. The large breeds, such as the Asiatics, when confined, should have from seven to ten hens to a male; the Americans not over twelve, and the Mediterraneans about fifteen. When there is free range, a much larger number of hens to a male can be given; twenty-five to thirty. Note what Mr. Lamb says about finding as great fertility among the eggs of range hens where forty or fifty of them have only one male, as among five or six hens to a male when confined.

R. C. White Leghorns.

I want to write and state to the readers of KANSAS FARMER that I have raised chickens nearly all my life, and in that time I have raised a good many different breeds, but in the last twelve years I have raised the Single Comb Brown Leghorns, but today I am raising the Rose Comb White Leghorns, and I will give you my reasons. 1. They have no frosted combs. 2. They are better winter layers than the Single Combs. 3. They are heartier and true to breed to the color white: My pullets are now laying during zero weather, which my Single Combs did not do. I

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BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

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Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

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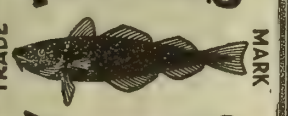
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THE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

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25¢ Quick

shipped four pullets to the Wichita State Poultry Show last January, and they were laying when I shipped them, and were at the show a week during zero weather. They came back, all four still laying. Brother Chicken Breeders, where can you beat this? If you want eggs, raise the Leghorns; if you want meat, then raise one of the larger breeds. You can raise two Leghorns at the same price of raising one of the larger breed. I raise about 500, and in the fall I advertise them in a good farm paper and in that way I dispose of all I have to sell. Poultry, if taken care of, pays better than dairy or hogs, as there is less expense and not so much work. The best feed that I find for chickens is Kafir with a bran mash in the morning in the winter, and whole Kafir or wheat or corn in the evening, for chickens are like anything else—they like a change of feed. Give them plenty of grit at all times. The poultry house that I find most convenient is the one-sided roof, as then on the south side you can have large window light, which is very important in a poultry house. For lice and mites (I never have either) use a good dip and spray pump, and spray your house once every week, and you will see no lice or mites in your chicken house. I will say my experience at poultry shows is this: If you are a judge of your breed of chickens and you know that you have them near to the Standard of Perfection, then ship them to a good poultry show, as that is a very good place to show and and let the people know just what kind and how good your chickens are. But don't think that when you take your birds to a poultry show that you ought to have first prize, because the other fellow may have a little better birds than you. Don't be disappointed, but go home and improve the weak points, and next time you will probably win.—A. G. DORR, Osage City, Kan.

The White-faced Black Spanish.

The White-faced Black Spanish is one of the oldest known breeds, but this fact does not detract from its superior qualities or well-deserved popularity. The Spanish are of a glossy greenish-black color, with large red combs and wattles and white faces and ear lobes. This, together with their graceful carriage, serves to make them a most attractive and strikingly handsome bird. The feet are of a blue or black leaden color, and harmonize with their general appearance. They are a splendid layer, their eggs being very large, with pure white shells. Ten of their eggs will equal in weight 12 Leghorn eggs, and they are non-setters. The Standard weight is 8 pounds for cocks, 6½ pounds for hens, and my birds are noted for their size. They are an excellent table fowl, and the chicks grow fast and, with proper care, mature early. They bear confinement well if necessary, and if given free range, are good foragers and are much tamer than the Leghorns. I have bred this good, old variety exclusively now for 17 years, have spared neither time or money to have the best birds in the United States and my winnings at such shows as Missouri State, Kansas State, Nebraska State and Oklahoma State, surely prove that my Spanish are the very best to be had.

I have been a blacksmith and lived in town for several years, and have bred the Spanish as a side line, but the side line always brought in about as much money as the shop and, as taking care of poultry is not as hard work as blacksmithing, and no credit business, I have sold my shop and bought a 40-acre farm 2 miles from town, where my two boys and myself expect to raise our own feed and push the Spanish to the front, where they belong. We will have about 150 breeders this spring, and will try and fill all orders for eggs and baby chicks. We will have no stock for sale this spring, at least not till after May 15. We will tell you about our open-front poultry houses and how we feed for winter eggs some time in the near future. Yours for Black Spanish.—H. W. CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Weight of New Born Lamb.

Our reader, L. B., giving no postoffice address, asks the average weight of lambs at birth. We have no record of such weights. Will say, however, that the size of the lamb at birth is influenced largely by the size of the mother, large lambs being produced by heavy ewes and vice versa. The size or breed of ram appears to have little or no influence. Male lambs are usually a little larger than ewe lambs. A 14-pound lamb, owned by the above reader, is regarded by us as larger than usual.

Big Ben



**If you'd rise early just say when
And leave your call with me—Big Ben.**

BIG BEN has something to say to people who like to get up promptly in the morning.

He guarantees to call them on the dot whenever they want and either way they want, with one prolonged steady call or with successive gentle rings.

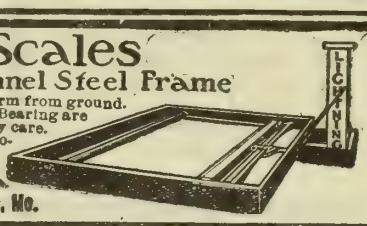
And he guarantees to do it day after day, year after year if they only have him oiled every year or so.

There are 16,000 jewelers in the country who have known him since he was *that high* and who'll vouch for everything he says.

Big Ben stands 7 inches tall. He rings steadily for 5 minutes or intermittently for 10. His price is $2.50 anywhere.--If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will bring him to you express prepaid.

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Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care.
Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity.
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We can furnish Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Cochins, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Leghorns, Langshans—in fact we can start you in any breed you wish. If you want to secure eggs for hatching this spring, write us at once for our plan of how to secure them without spending a cent of your own money. This plan is so simple that the success of any boy or girl interested in securing a start in pure-bred poultry is certain. Write us at once, stating your wants in full, and you will get a prompt reply. Address FREE POULTRY DEPARTMENT, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

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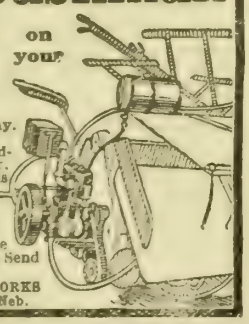
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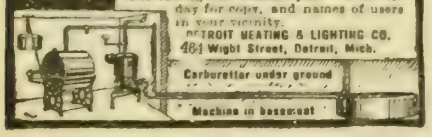


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HORTICULTURE



Ornamental Plants and Shrubs.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of articles written especially for KANSAS FARMER by E. H. Balco, of the National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Balco's intimate knowledge of Kansas conditions enables him to give expert advice on all matters pertaining to nursery stock for Kansas.]

A great awakening is happening among our thrifty and well-to-do rural population. Where ten years ago every cent the farm earned was needed to pay off notes and that mortgage, now our farmers are leaning back comfortably in their armchairs and feel safe with a nice balance in the bank. Naturally this peace of mind begets desires for many luxuries and as the result we now find modern kitchens and bath rooms, telephones, pianos and other things which greatly add to the interior attraction of the farm home.

Now that the home is attractive inside, we may turn our attention to its surroundings. In striving hard after all the comforts of civilization for the inside of the house, the nooks and corners and lawns around it have been sadly neglected. When you consider that easily eight months of the year are spent outdoors on a Kansas farm and the house is only frequented at meal and bedtimes, it seems strange that beauty around the house was completely sacrificed for comfort and appearance in the house.

Make up your mind right now to do some planting this spring. To help you in this matter I give herewith a small list of such plants and shrubs as have proven ideal for home grounds. All are hardy and will live many years. All are thrifty growers with beautiful flowers and ornamental foliage. They will require no special attention and petting, but thrive in the same place for years, pleasing you by their faithfulness each recurring spring and summer.

Among the plants that die down in the fall but have hardy roots which make new plants each year, Paeonias are the leaders. Free blooming qualities, magnificent size and form, a glorious assortment of brilliant colors and delicate fragrance make well grown Paeonias the equals of the finest roses. They bloom from the middle of May until the end of June, according to variety and weather. In hot dry weather they should be watered occasionally. For planting along driveways, along the doorsteps or around the base of the porch, they are unsurpassed. Their lustrous dark green foliage is very ornamental and entirely free from disease.

Next to Paeonias, Hardy Phloxes are the most dependable hardy plants in cultivation. They fill the gaps between the Paeonias and later flowering plants in admirable fashion. A great assortment of colors, long lasting qualities of the magnificent flower trusses and the delicate fragrance of some sorts make Hardy Phloxes ideal for many purposes. They look well in beds or borders, are fine for bouquets, and do well with little or no attention. Some sorts will bloom again in the fall if the fading flower trusses are removed promptly during the summer.

Golden Glow is one of the brightest yellow perennials in existence. It bears large ball-shaped flowers in great masses throughout the summer. For hedges or among shrubbery it is unexcelled.

More Grapes for the Farmer.

[This article written especially for KANSAS FARMER by C. V. Holsinger, horticulturist of the Extension Department, Kansas Agricultural College, is timely.]

There are a few places in Kansas, especially in the eastern half, where grapes will not grow. The writer has seen them growing thriftily on top of the bluffs overlooking the Kansas and Missouri rivers, on hillsides so steep that the rows wind around the hill, and in rocky places where one must wonder where the roots go to secure the necessary nourishment in order to mature a crop.

Vineyards may also be found in the valleys, but generally speaking it is unsafe to plant commercially in such locations, for here they are more apt to be attacked by fungus diseases and suffer greatly from late spring frosts. The ideal location for a vineyard will generally be found well elevated with almost any good soil that will grow corn, but underlaid with clay subsoil. The land should not slope too much, as the constant washing of the land will soon leave the roots exposed. The better the location, the longer-lived will be the vineyard. Of course, for the average farmer it will be impossible to get the ideal location, and he must content himself with the best he has.

Before planting, the soil should be well worked, and if not reasonably fertile, well-rotted stable manure may be added with profit.

When it comes to planting, it is sometimes confusing to prospective growers what aged plants will give the best results. Most of the grape vines that are planted by vineyardists are propagated from cuttings. Few, if any, of these are allowed to remain in the nursery longer than one year. After being dug, the largest and finest specimens are separated from the next grade, and are frequently sold as 2-year No. 1, 1-year No. 1, etc. Consequently, it makes little difference whether 2- or 1-year-old plants be used, so long as they are in a healthy condition.

DISTANCE TO PLANT.

Growers do not agree as to the distance to plant, but, generally speaking, it is well to give the vines sufficient room so that they will stand from 7 to 8 feet each way. It is not essential that the plants be in perfect squares, but the vineyard will look much better if they are so planted. It is important that the vines be in line within the row, as they will suffer less in cultivation, especially when a careless hand has hold of the plow.

It is doubtful if there is any other fruit so generally grown in Kansas as the grape. It has been reported to be successfully grown in almost every county in the state. It will withstand more abuse than anything else, and where given only moderate attention is one of the most profitable crops grown.

The writer has known of growers complaining because the price was but 3 cents per pound. The vineyardists of Michigan and New York would consider themselves fortunate could they figure on that price one year with another. Planted on suitable soil and properly cared for, a vineyard of standard varieties is good for $100 per acre per annum.

Spring frosts may come and destroy the prospective fruit crop in the orchard, and, for that matter, fruit that may have set on the grape vines, but unless the vineyard is very closely pruned there will be enough dormant buds that have not put out to make from 15 to 25 per cent of a crop.

The insect enemies of the grape ordinarily do but little damage, and fungus diseases are reduced to the minimum, although in some seasons certain localities suffer a great deal of injury from the latter cause.

In comparison with the cost of developing a small home vineyard with the value of the crop that may be grown, it is our opinion that the farmer cannot afford to neglect this phase of fruit growing. The list of varieties that may be planted is quite large. However, the prospective planter of a home vineyard would do well to confine his planting to standard varieties that have already been tested. The following sorts will do well in most parts of Kansas: Concord, Moore's Early and Worden, for black; Niagara and Green Mountain, for white, with Woodruff for a good red.

For growers who live along the southern border of our state it would be well to plant a few of Mr. Nunson's Post Oak hybrids, viz., Headlight, Fern Munson, Beacon and Dr. Colier, etc.

Questions of a horticultural nature that interest readers of this paper will be answered as far as possible on request.

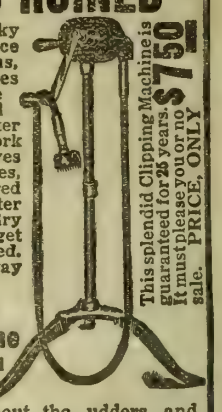
Some men beg for an inch in all humility, when what they really want is a cinch.

MANY A GOOD FARM HORSE IS RUINED

By standing in a wet, sticky coat of hair. Experience proves that the coughs, colds and other troubles that affect horses in the spring, can be avoided by clipping off the winter coat before the spring work begins. Clipping improves the appearance of horses, they bring more if offered for sale, they do better work too, because they dry out quick, rest well and get more good from their feed. The easiest, quickest way to clip is with a

STEWART Ball Bearing Machine

It clips horses, mules and cows without any change whatever.



This splendid Clipping Machine is guaranteed for 25 years. It must please you or no sale. PRICE, ONLY $7.50



About the udders and flanks of all cows should be clipped every three or four weeks so the parts can be kept clean when milking.

Complete $7.50

Get one from your dealer or send $2 and we will ship C.O.D. for balance.

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SPLENDID CROPS
in Saskatchewan (Western Canada)
800 Bushels from 20 Acres

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE



of wheat was the thresher's return from a Lloydminster farm during one season. Many fields in that as well as other districts yielded from 25 to 35 bushels of wheat to the acre. Other grains in proportion.

Large Profits are thus derived from the FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Canada.

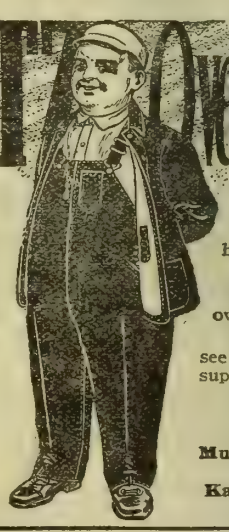
This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

Grain growing, mixed farming, cattle raising and dairying are all profitable. Free Homesteads of 160 acres are to be had in the very best districts; 160-acre pre-emption at $3.00 per acre within certain areas. Schools and churches in every settlement, climate unexcelled, soil the richest; wood, water and building material plentiful.

For settlers' low railway rates and illustrated pamphlet, "Last Best West," and other information, write to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

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125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

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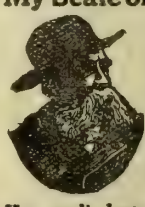


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I make all kinds of scales. Send me your name. I will send price list. You select any scale you want--I will prepay the freight and send it on 30 days' free trial. If not as represented I will take it away.

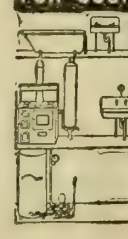


You can't lose--you don't spend a cent. I won't lose. After fifty years' experience. I won't throw money away by having a poor scale left on my hands and be out the freight,---will I?

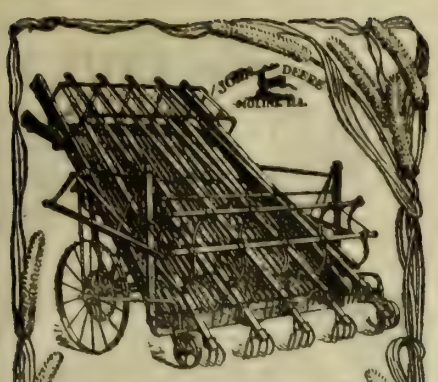


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HAY LOADER

HERE is a real Hay Loader; a genuine labor saver; not a mere hay elevator. It's rightfully called the "One Man" loader because one man is all that's needed to run it. The force delivery pushes the hay well forward on the load, where it can be easily handled by the driver.

DAIN EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES

Easy to couple to all wagons without adjustment. No long, crooked crank shaft to break or cause trouble. Geared right to insure light draft and greatest hay gathering efficiency. Gathering rakes and elevating parts operated by hammock mounted pitmans. Works equally well on swath or windrow. Caster wheels in rear lessen draft and make turning easy.

The Dain Loader is lightest draft, most simple in design and most convenient to operate. Gets all the hay; made to last from best materials. That's why it is the most popular loader built today—why it is most widely imitated and just why it should be your choice.

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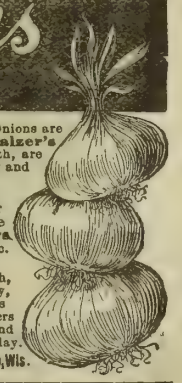
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8 MARKET SORTS, 12c.
The following are the three most popular sorts: One large package each **White Portugal, Yellow Globe Danvers** and **Red Wethersfield,** to test, 12c.

FOR 16c.
10,000 kernels of splendid Lettuce, Radish, Tomato, Cabbage, Turnip, Onion, Celery, Parsley, Carrot, Melon and Flower Seeds producing bushels of vegetables and flowers **for 16c postpaid.** Our great Plant and Seed Catalog free for the asking. Write to-day.

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I have found out by years of work and experience the best varieties for this country and the best methods of producing and taking care of seed corn properly. Five leading varieties—Hiawatha Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone County White, Legal Tender and Farmer's Interest. Also full line of garden and field seeds, raised and gathered under my personal supervision. Write for illustrated catalog.

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Fancy Seed Corn Tested and graded, five varieties.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Will Grange officers please be sure to give the postoffice address of each person named in their reports.

McPherson Pomona.

A McPherson County Pomona Grange was organized at Canton, Kan., on February 12. Delegates were present from Canton, Inman, Good Hope, Roxbury and Contention. Officers were elected, as follows: Master, W. Walstein; overseer, R. B. Hill; lecturer, Mrs. F. M. Landis; treasurer, F. L. Humble; secretary, T. F. Gard. This report was furnished by Fred M. Landis, Canton.

Grange Reports Wanted.

The Kansas State Grange has held 40 annual sessions, and there is on file in this office 31 of the 40 journals of proceedings that have been issued by the order, and as the executive committee is anxious to have bound into book form a record of all annual meetings held, we are anxious to procure copies of the other nine which are missing from our file.

Any patron or friend having a copy of any of the journals of the first, second, fourth, seventh, eighth, ninth, sixteenth, eighteenth or twentieth sessions will confer a favor on the Grange if they will communicate with the state secretary.

The object of completing the file is to have them bound and placed in keeping of the Kansas State Historical Society. Address O. F. Whitney, North Topeka, Kan.

Farmers in the Commercial Club.

Farmers believe in united effort, and this is especially true of the Grange membership. Here is a splendid new opportunity to enjoy more of its benefits. The Topeka Commercial Club, which now has a membership of about 1,000 active business men, both in and out of the city, wants more farmer members and has made a special inducement for them to join. The initiation fee is $10, and the annual dues are $12, thus making the cost of membership to the city member $22 for the first year.

On recommendation of its committee on agriculture, the Commercial Club has decided to admit farmer members who live outside the city limits, without the initiation fee and with only $6 per year for dues.

This is done in an effort to build up our city and county. It must be done through mutual effort. The city is wholly dependent upon the country, and is necessary to it. We have a county and a city of which we are justly proud. Each can and should help the other to even better things.

In the work of securing equitable railroad rates; the establishment of factories which consume the products of the farm, both as crude materials for manufacture and as food for more numerous employees; the securing of more herds of pure-bred live stock for the county; the holding of public sales; fostering the dairy business, fruit growing and truck farming; the building of good roads, and in many other ways the farmer can work with the city business man in perfect harmony and with more hope of success than if either works alone.

The Commercial Club maintains a restaurant for the use of its members, where the best meal in the city is served for 25 cents. The use of this restaurant, together with the recreation rooms, the parlors and all other facilities of the Club are available to the farmer members and their families. It is believed that this restaurant and rest room feature alone is worth more than the annual dues, and that these dues will be actually saved in the course of the year by their advantages.

Dues are payable, one-half on joining the Club and the other half six months later. Applications for membership may be sent to Committee on Agriculture, Commercial Club, Topeka, Kan., accompanied by $3.

The average ounce of salt that goes into a pound of butter helps make the price.

Good butter comes from good cream and good salt. The better the salt the tastier the butter.

That's why Worcester Salt finds favor with butter makers who get top notch prices.

Worcester Salt has an even, fine grain, that works in smoothly and evenly, dissolving instantly upon meeting the moisture.

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For dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56 pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality Irish linen. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

Write for the Worcester Cook Book. It contains recipes for all kinds of savory dishes. Prepared by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. Free on request.

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$1600 **Great Western** $1750
FORTY

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You will get service all day and every day. Past record shows economy in gasoline, oil, and almost total absence of repair expense. All owners say so. The handsomest car you ever saw. The United States Government thinks Great Western cars are about right too, for they use them in the Indian service out West for the hardest kind of service.

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I sell the very best and most carefully tested seed corn at lowest prices. My prize-winning stock consists of "Boone County White," "Silver Mine," "Reid's Yellow Dent," "Perfect Golden Beauty," and "Zimmerman's 80-Day"—the earliest large corn in the world! Write today for illustrated catalogue. Address

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Plant Good Seed Corn Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown. I have 260 bushels fine seed; all my own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. Price, $2 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka, as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to be sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.

M. T. KELSEY, Prop.,
Northwood Farm, 106 Arter Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

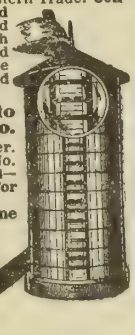
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Write for Free Catalog. Tell me which proposition you want.

Keller J. Bell, Western Silo Co., 135 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.

OLD SEED CORN

Most seed of 1911 crop will not grow. Have four varieties; can furnish ear or shell corn. Have tested my seed and will guarantee it. Write for my circular and price list. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**

SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. **Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White.** Write for free catalog. **S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

PURE-BRED YELLOW SEED CORN.

Early Monroe, Mammoth Drouth Proof, Sunflower, Hildreth, Hiawatha, Big Yielders, grown by me successfully for past five years in Central Kansas. Write for prices and other information.

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JAP ROSE SOAP
Bubbles Benefit Men



Men!

It is unnecessary to have rough and blemished skin from impure soap or hard water. JAP ROSE is a transparent, pure, vegetable oil soap—soap made to soften and cleanse the pores and remove the cause of unattractive skin. It is fine for shaving, making a very abundant lather instantly and easily in any water, hard or soft, hot or cold. It is perfectly aseptic.

Take a "bubble bath" tonight and you will use JAP ROSE SOAP always.

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Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE SOAP.

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HOME CIRCLE



Have you made anybody happy today It isn't too late—try and see.

To prevent pots and kettles from getting black, grease the bottoms before placing them on the stove.

Sweet potatoes will bake much more quickly if they are allowed to stand in very hot water for 15 minutes before being put in the oven.

If it is necessary to cut a loaf of fresh bread or cake, heat the blade of the knife first and the slices will not be broken or soggy.

A drop of glycerine will bring away any foreign substance from the eye. Simply put it in at one corner and it will spread.

If you are anxious to have gelatine harden quickly, use only half of the boiling water called for. When the gelatine is dissolved and the other ingredients added, mix in the rest of the water, cold, and in a few minutes the jelly will be cool enough to put on the ice.

Stuffed Prunes.

Take one pound of fine large prunes, wash carefully, and soak over night. Make an opening on one side of each prune, remove the stone and press in a teaspoonful of finely chopped English walnuts and almonds. Close the opening as much as possible and roll in powdered sugar.

If hot fat is spilled on the bare floor, throw cold water over it at once. This causes the grease to harden, and it can be easily scraped up instead of sinking into the floor.

Hot vinegar is said to be good to remove the "shine" from serge suits or dresses. Sponge the material with hot vinegar and then press as usual. No odor of the vinegar will remain and the garment will look like new.

Galvanized pails and tubs that have become soiled and dingy looking may be easily and quickly cleaned if they are rubbed thoroughly with gasoline or kerosene, and then scrubbed with hot water and soap.

Maple Sugar Pie.

Turn 1½ cupfuls of milk into a double boiler and add 1 cupful of maple sugar broken into small pieces. Let it boil until the sugar is dissolved, then pour some of the milk over 1 well-beaten egg; return to the boiler and stir in a dessertspoonful of cornstarch which has been dissolved in a little cold water. Stir, and cook eight or ten minutes longer. Line a deep piepan with good puff paste, turn in the mixture and bake. The yolks of two eggs can be used instead of one whole egg, and a meringue can be made of the whites. Add two spoonfuls of sugar to the stiffly beaten whites, spread on the pie after it is baked, then brown nicely in the oven.



9185—Ladies' Waist: Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and [illegible] inches bust measure. It requires 1⅝ yards of 27-inch material for the tucker and 3¼ yards for the waist, for a 36-inch size. **9189—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 1, 2, 4 and 5 years. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the 5-year size. **9188—Ladies' Dressing Sack:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material for the 36-inch size. **8964—Ladies' Apron:** Sizes, small, medium, large. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. **9217—Ladies' Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 5⅝ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9229-9179—Ladies' Coat Suit:** Coat 9229 cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Skirt 9179 cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 5 yards of 40-inch material for the 24-inch size. This illustration calls for two separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents for each pattern. **9129—Ladies' One-Piece Night Dress:** Sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 6 yards of 36-inch material for medium size. **9103—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3⅝ yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. **9196—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for the 10-year size. **9122—Girl's Apron:** Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 1¾ yard of 36-inch material for the 4-year size. The price of these patterns is 10 cents each.



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Make Home Life Happier

There's more in life than great acres and big crops. You've bought modern machinery to till your land, you've put up barns, stables and silos to benefit your stock. What have you done for your wife—your boys and girls? Come now—have you given them what they deserve? Working day in and day out, year after year, life becomes monotonous and weary. Just think what a change a handsome

CROWN PIANO

would make! It would make your wife, your children, yourself happier—your whole home bright and cheerful. When the evening's work is done you could all gather in the parlor, sing the good old songs of long ago, listen to the latest tunes and join in those sacred hymns that we all love so well. Wouldn't that make life rosier for everybody?

You and your folks will marvel at the deep, rich, mellow tone of the Crown Piano—it's a masterpiece: Well built, majestic looking, stylish—your wife will be proud to own it. The Crown Piano is priced low, quality considered. You can buy on time if desired. Write for handsome illustrated book.

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Earns Its Cost in a Month—Lasts a Lifetime

Real household economy is possible only when you have in the kitchen an

ENTERPRISE Meat and Food Chopper

Makes possible tempting dishes at low cost—saves left-overs.

The one right cutting principle—four-bladed steel knife revolving against the inner surface of a perforated steel plate. Does not mangle—cuts like shears. Parts interchangeable—tinned, cannot rust.

Also indispensable at farm killing time—to grind sausage meat, etc.

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The "Stay Satisfactory" Range



Every Tired Housewife

has looked forward to a new range, hoping that it will banish the drudgery from her kitchen. The **Monarch Malleable Range** does the work in one-half the time—because it heats quickly—needs no blacking—is easily kept clean and bright—uses less fuel—and behaves just like a *new* range every day, year after year.

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It is not a secret process nor a mysterious charm that enable **Monarch Malleable Ranges** to give the same satisfaction day after day and year after year, as when new. It is because the malleable iron and steel used are better for the service required than other metals. It is because the immense **Monarch** factory produces nothing but **Monarch Ranges**—because the **Monarch** malleable foundry is the *only one in the world* devoted *entirely* to making malleable range castings—because every workman at our plant becomes an expert by doing his small share of the work over and over again thousands of times.

The malleable iron, steel, expert workmen, **Monarch** resources, and "range sense" applied to making one thing and making it right, result in a range without comparison at a price little or no higher than ordinary ranges.

Thousands of Dealers Sell Monarch Ranges

They are used in hundreds of thousands of homes in this and foreign countries—every one more than fulfilling the claims made for it. No matter if you do think your old range is too good to throw away, investigate the **Monarch**. It will *save* enough in fuel, time and labor *the first year* to *pay back* all your old stove is worth, and besides a dividend in satisfaction hard to measure in dollars and cents.

FREE Two valuable booklets. "The Range Problem"—a handsomely illustrated 32-page booklet that will help you avoid mistakes most commonly made in selecting stoves and ranges. "Cash in on the Old Stove"—an 8-page booklet with valuable suggestions for kitchen economy and satisfaction. Both these booklets mailed free. *Write today* for them and give us the name of the cook stove you now use and how long you have had it.

Malleable Iron Range Company, 1110 Lake Street Beaver Dam, Wis.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

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THREE-PLY - **Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.**

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

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Standard Books

FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The Wolf and the Dog.

(Translated by Elizur Wright.)

A prowling wolf, whose [illegible] on
(So strict the watch of dog had been)
Had little but his bone,
Once met a mastiff dog, astray,
A prouder, fatter, sleeker Tray
No human mortal owns.
Sir Wolf, in famished plight,
Would fain have made a ration
Upon his fat relation;
But then he first must fight;
And well the dog seemed able
To save from wolfish table
His carcass rung and tight.
So then in civil conversation
The wolf expressed his admiration
Of Tray's fine case. Said Tray politely,
"Yourself, good sir, may be as sightly;
Quit but the woods, advised by me;
For all your fellows here, I see,
Are shabby wretches, lean and gaunt,
Bellike to die of haggard want.
With such a pack, of course it follows,
One fights for every bit he swallows.
Come then with me and share
On equal terms our princely fare."
"But what with you
Has one to do?"
Inquires the wolf. "Light work, indeed,"
Replies the dog; "you only need
To bark a little now and then,
To chase off duns and beggar men,
To fawn on friends that come or go forth,
Your master please, and so forth;
For which you have to eat
All sorts of well-cooked meat—
Cold pullets, pigeons, savory messes—
Besides unnumbered fond caresses."
The wolf, by force of appetite,
Accepts the terms outright.
Tears glistened in his eyes;
But faring on, he spies
A galled spot on the mastiff's neck.
"What's that?" he cries. "O, nothing but a speck."
"A speck?' Ay, ay; 'tis not enough to pain me;
Perhaps the collar's mark by which they chain me."
"Chain! chain you! What! run you not, then,
Just where you please and when?"
"Not always, sir; but what of that?"
"Enough for me to spoil your fat!
It ought to be a precious price
Which could to servile chains entice;
For me, I'll shun them while I've wit."
So ran Sir Wolf, and runneth yet.
—Jean de La Fontaine.

All He Got.

"When I was a boy," says Cohn, "there were seventeen of us at home. And being so many we had to eat at two tables. And it was always my luck to have to eat at the second table. And do you know I was sixteen years old before I knew a chicken had anything but a neck."—Fun.

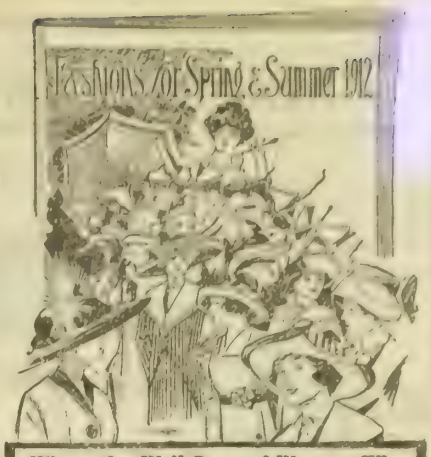


A Partridge Wyandotte Pullet, From Page's Wyandotte Farm, that Won First at the Kansas State Show, and Many Other Leading Shows.

Sausage, Baked and Boiled.

Why fry the sausage all the time? Try it baked or boiled once in a while. Put the sausage into a kettle of boiling water and boil until done, then serve with hot mashed potatoes. Pile the potatoes in a dainty mound in the center of the platter and put the sausages in rows around the outer edge. Serve hot. To bake the sausages, prick them with a fork before putting them into the baking pan. Then pour on a little boiling water to prevent burning, and bake until done. An excellent dish is baked potatoes and sausage. Peel the potatoes and put them into the baking dish with a little water and set them in the oven, basting frequently with the water. After the potatoes have been in the oven a half hour, lay the sausages on top of them and cook until the potatoes and sausage are a delicate brown. The potatoes will have an excellent flavor and the sausages cooked in this way are delicious. This, of course, calls for the sausage in cases, but the baked sausage is a dish relished by every lover of such meat. Boil an egg and mix with the sausage meat, put in a buttered baking dish and bake as you would a beef loaf. It is not only good when hot, but may be served in cold slices and used in sandwiches for the children's school lunch.

City people don't like the country. The corn has ears and the potatoes have eyes and the bean stalks.



Where the Well Dressed Women, Who Wish to Save Money, Come From

At your disposal madam, in this book, is the pick of the new spring clothing. These suits, dresses and waists, are the same pleasing designs and fabrics shown in all the first class fashion magazines and displayed in the most exclusive stores. But here is the difference—our prices are 20 to 50 per cent below what others charge. This is because we sell direct to you without your having to pay unnecessary profits to agents and dealers.

Undergarments, hats, shoes, gloves, parasols, dry goods—a full line of new, attractive, serviceable dress accessories—are also shown in this book at worth while money saving prices. Your spring and summer outfit, if you buy it from this book, will be prettier, more complete, than ever. Besides, think of the money you'll save.

Put your name and address on these two lines. Cut this coupon and send it by the next mail if possible. We will send you your copy of this money saving buying guide at once.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago Ave. Bridge CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY

NAME _____

P. O. _____ STATE _____

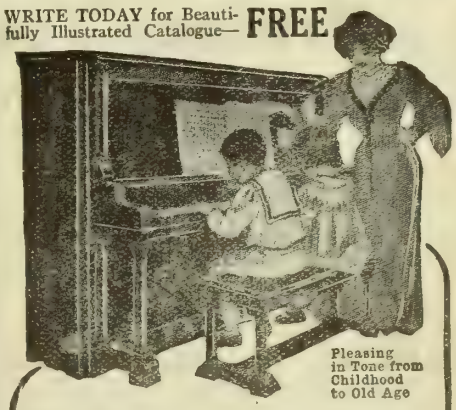
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PLENTY OF CHOICE, HIGH-TESTING seed corn for sale at the Lawndale Seed Farm. Here's the place to get your money's worth. Write today for catalog, to **JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kan.**

The Kimball

SHIPPED ON APPROVAL

WRITE TODAY for Beautifully Illustrated Catalogue— **FREE**



Pleasing in Tone from Childhood to Old Age

Mrs. Piano Buyer Before making the purchase of a piano for your home and children we are sure you will want to see our catalogue—you will want to know about our new plan of selling and distributing our pianos direct from our factory and from our various factory distributing points. Write us today for our

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and learn how easily you can secure the GENUINE Kimball Piano at factory distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience. Monthly, quarterly or annual payments can be arranged.

We make every component part of the Kimball in our great factories—recognized as the largest in the world—therefore the financially strong guarantee of the House of Kimball is back of EVERY part of EVERY Kimball Piano.

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Every essential feature of the good piano can be found in the Kimball, together with several new and important inventions of our own, such as our *hermetically sealed* metal covered pin block—the heart of the piano—impervious to dampness, unaffected by heat or cold, strings scientifically treated to prevent rusting, and other valuable features that give the Kimball that *heirloom value* and most splendid musical quality.

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There are very few persons who are not lovers of good music. Unfortunately there have been but a limited number that could produce it, but now with a Kimball Player-Piano, the young, the old and even the feeble "indoor" people can play and reproduce the "Grand Opera" at home, or play any and all of the old-time songs or popular pieces.

Why not let us send you a Kimball Player-Piano for your trial and inspection. You need not pay us one penny until you have demonstrated its splendid musical value, ease of operation, etc.

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A High Grade Spreader and a Splendid Farm Gear. Can be used in combination or separately. Every farmer needs both. Why pay as much for one alone? Why pay more for a combination not nearly so good?

The Moline Wagon Box Spreader
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should not be confused with the ordinary implements offered at about the same price. They are in a class by themselves—Flying Dutchman quality and backed by that same strong guarantee.

Note carefully the following features:

Heavy Steel Wheels	Hickory Axles
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Unquestioned quality and attractive design at exceptional prices.
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Protect Your Income

BY INSURING THE EARNING POWER OF YOUR FIELDS AGAINST HAIL STORMS.

Government statistics covering five years show that Kansas has had an average of 54 destructive hail storms per year. An average of more than two to the county. Statistics also show there is from ten to fifteen times more liability of loss of crops by hail than of loss of buildings by fire. And nearly every one insures against fire.

Hail Insurance

is, therefore, a farm necessity. Mutual insurance, properly managed, furnishes it at cost.

The Central National Mutual Hail Insurance Company, of Topeka, is organized to furnish full protection, and at the same time to "Revise Hail Insurance Rates Downward." It writes its policies equitable to the members individually as well as collectively. Get full information about our plans and rates before you write your hail insurance anywhere.

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CENTRAL NATIONAL MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.,
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Before You Milk Your Cows Again Write for the GREAT WESTERN SEPARATOR Book Sent FREE



Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts. It tells you how to get *all* the cream, *highest quality* cream, with *least work* and *biggest profits* for the *longest term of years.* It shows you in plain figures how to make from $5.00 to $15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators

Read about the Great Western. Note that the *bowl* delivers *cream* from the *top* and *skim-milk* from the *bottom*, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 50 to 100% harder than regular. Ball races tempered so file cannot touch them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove our claims are not strong enough.

Now! Just mail us your name and address on a postal for the big, fine, illustrated Great Western Book.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 247C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

The Wichita Nursery.

In this issue the Wichita Nursery are advertising a nicely illustrated book on "How to Grow Trees." This is the right time of the season to plant trees, and the Wichita Nursery have on hand an exceptionally hardy lot, grown on good soil and they are all carefully selected. Don't fail to read advertisement in this issue and send for book on "How to Grow Trees." Address, The Wichita Nursery Company, Box K. F., Wichita, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

James Arkell, Route 4, Junction City, Kan., has a choice lot of Poland China fall boars of the true Nebraska type. They are from an Expansion sire and C.'s Perfection dams. Write him.

Brood Sow Management

(Continued from page five.)

provided for the pregnant sows, because of the cheapness of this method of feeding and the desirability of keeping the sows in good form by exercise, fresh air and sunshine. Along with the pasture and forage crops some grain should be fed, especially as pregnancy advances, for best results, since the pasture and forage crops provide only about a maintenance ration. The forage crops that are especially suited to pregnant brood sows are the clovers, alfalfa, peas, beans, vetches, etc. The ordinary pasture grasses also provide a suitable pasture for brood sows.

Whether the sow should be in medium or high condition at the time of farrowing is a matter of personal choice with the breeder. However, most breeders prefer to have their sows in pretty good flesh at this time. The sow should without doubt be in good condition at this time, neither too fat nor too lean. Perhaps having the sow too fat at this time is the lesser of the two evils. The sow should receive a nutritious ration at all times, but care should be taken not to feed a too concentrated ration close to farrowing time, as the sow is likely to become constipated. This is a disorder that should be carefully avoided during pregnancy, and especially at the time of farrowing. To overcome this disorder the greater part of the grain ration should be given in the form of a slop all during pregnancy, and toward the close of the gestation period some laxative feed, such as bran, oil meal, roots, or a small amount of flax seed meal, should be introduced into the ration. It should be remembered that the digestive tract of the hog is small and that a very bulky ration cannot be used to the best advantage.

It is well to remember that the main demands upon the brood sow are those for building up new tissue, and that the kind of feed is important. To build up new tissue the sow must have protein in her ration. This may be supplied by feeding any one of a number of nitrogenous feeds. The young sow requires more of this kind of feed in her ration than the old one, because she is still growing when her first litter is born. A variety in the feeds is necessary to good results with swine. With brood sows it is particularly true that several feeds combined give better results than any single one.

For a few days previous to farrowing the feed should be limited in quantity and of a sloppy nature, and as has been previously stated, the tendency to become constipated at this time must be overcome. A box of charcoal, salt and ashes should be kept where the sow can get at it at all times, summer or winter. These materials tend to satisfy the hog's craving for mineral matter, and act as a vermifuge and preventative of disease. If the brood sows are given free access to the above mixture and are fed a varied ration which contains a sufficient amount of protein, the breeder will not be likely to be troubled with the sows eating their pigs at farrowing time.

The quantity of feed for several days after farrowing should be small. The sow should not be offered any feed of any kind until she gets up of her own accord after farrowing, and for the first day or two a thin slop will be sufficient to quench her thirst and provide all the nutrition required. Within a week or ten days after farrowing the sow should be getting a good ration of nutritious milk-producing food. If skim milk can be had at this time and fed with a ration of equal parts corn meal and shorts, good results should be obtained. About three weeks after farrowing the sow should be getting a full ration, and during the whole remaining period during which the sow is giving suck to her pigs she should be fed heavily, for the gain thus produced in the suckling pigs indirectly are made at a low cost for the feed consumed. Generally a sow with a large litter will lose in weight and condition even when given the best care and feed. These essentials should receive the greatest of attention at all times.

In general it may be said that the ration for the brood sow should be liberal in quantity and rather high in protein, should on the whole be rather succulent in nature and not too concentrated, and should be made up from a variety of feed. Correctives, such as charcoal, salt and ashes, should always be provided.

The age at which young sows or gilts should be bred depends upon the system of breeding the breeder intends to follow. If the young sows have been well cared for and have made good growth they may be bred at eight months of age. They may be left in the same lot with the market hogs up to the time in the fattening stage where the protein in the ration has been reduced to a minimum. At this time the young gilt should be removed from the fattening pen and continued on a good growing ration. If the young sow is bred at eight months of age she will drop her first litter when she is one year old. After weaning her first litter, if properly fed she will have another period of growth and should be bred to have her next litter at one and one-half years of age; by this time she will have reached maturity, and may be bred again immediately after weaning her first litter.

Good breeding sows should be kept in the herd as long as they remain breeders, which may be until they are six or eight years old. Keep the sow as long as she can produce and take care of a good litter of pigs. She is less trouble and will return a greater profit to her owner than the young gilt.

About a week before farrowing time the sow should be separated from the rest of the hogs and put in a pen by herself. At this time it is desirable to accustom the sow to be handled. She should be handled gently at all times and never allowed to become cross if gentle treatment can prevent it. It is extremely desirable that she remain gentle as long as she remains a brood sow.

At farrowing time the sow will seldom need any attention. In cold weather it may be necessary to dry the pigs as fast as they come and keep them covered up and warm for a short time after birth, but as a rule the sow will get along very nicely by herself and should not be disturbed. She should not be provided with abundant bedding at this time, as the pigs are liable to become entangled in it and be unable to reach the mother's udder.

The pigs should be allowed to run with the sow from six to eight weeks (better eight than six). At weaning time the sow should be shut up with her pigs on the day that the pigs are to be weaned and not given any feed on the morning of that day. The pigs should be allowed to drain the udder thoroughly, and then the sow should be removed to a dry lot or pasture where there is a little grass and the pigs kept away from her the first few days. On the first day the sow should have free access to water but not feed, and only a little feed on the second day. By this method the sow is speedily dried up, after which she should be put on full feed and put in good condition for breeding again. Within a short time after weaning the pigs the sow will come in heat, and if she is a mature sow may be immediately bred again.

Bone Meal for Hogs.

"I appreciate your valuable paper, and think it a great help to farmers. It keeps them posted along all lines.

"Is bone meal fertilizer worth anything as hog feed? I have always thought that meat meal was the best feed for hogs I ever saw, but the last lot I got I suppose is the cheap grade. It looks and smells very much like what we used to call bone dust or meat fertilizer. I would take a large part of it to be that. We used to think it paid well to use it for fertilizer at about $1 per hundred pounds before we came to Kansas. I am satisfied, after two weeks' trial of this, that it is worth nothing for hog feed.

"I believe my hogs would have been better off without it. They didn't like it very well at first, and the longer I fed it the less they relished it.

"The dealers may sell some good meat meal yet, but one had better know what he is buying. A large number of the manufacturers of various articles will adulterate after they get the people well started to using them."—T. J. HILL, Bancroft, Kan.

Meat meal is supposed to contain about 60 per cent of protein, while tankage may run as low as 40 per cent. Both tankage and meat meal should have the amount of the protein content stamped on the sack, and I think this is always done by reputable manufacturers. The 60 per cent tankage or meat meal will probably cost a few cents more than the 40 per cent, but it is worth the difference. I do not know whether Mr. Hill got hold of fertilizer or tankage, but if it is tankage it must be a very low grade. I think it would be better to use it as fertilizer and order a lot of 60 per cent meat meal or tankage. It evidently is not good for the hogs, but it may be good on the lawn or the asparagus bed.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT position, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "lay-offs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Excellent chance for farmers. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. A88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 10,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A69. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FARMERS — BECOME GOVERNMENT railway mail clerks. $90 month. Easy work. Short hours. Steady work. Examination everywhere May 4th. Common education sufficient. Send postal at once for sample questions and list of examination places. Coaching free. Franklin Institute, Dept. W88, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—1,000 RAILWAY MAIL STUdents immediately. Examination May 4. $1,600 yearly. Write today for free trial lesson. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, heifers, bull calves. The Oaks, Laclede, Mo.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls; good individuals, breeders and strong dehorners. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

SEND $1 FOR FORMULA OF BEST Menthol salve for man or beast. J. W. Appling, Wichita, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

STANDARD STALLION, DOMINIE 30645, 1300 pounds, splendid individual, conformation, size, disposition and bone; sure foal getter. Quick sale. David Potter, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD JACKS AND 15 head jennets, all registered in American Jack Association. Percheron stallion, 5 years old, dapple gray, sound and right. Colts to show. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

DOGS.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS—H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FINE WORKing stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

PURE-BRED SEED CORN—SELECTED, graded, tested. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

COWPEAS FOR SALE—EDWARD NUlk, Caldwell, Kan.

BERMUDA ROOTS — STOOD ZERO weather. Bran sacks, $1; six for $5, f. o. b. Theron Freeman, Helena, Okla.

HARDY BERMUDA ROOTS—75c PER sack. Howard Pendleton, Tamworth Swine Breeder, of Yukon, Okla.

CHOICE NON-IRRIGATED ALFALFA seed, $8 per bu., sacks free. Wallace Libbey, Larned, Kan.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—1911 CROP, $8.50 PER bushel, f. o. b., Lebanon, Neb. Sacks, 25c. Write for sample. M. J. Walters, Lebanon, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

UNWASHED WATERMELON SEED—Guaranteed pure, grown by originator. Halbert Honey, oz., 10c.; lb., $1.10. Rubber Rind, oz., 20c; lb., $2. H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

TRADES WANTED—WE WANT TO LIST your trade. Write for list. Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LANDS, CENtral Missouri, $10 to $40 acre, easy terms; mild, healthful climate, fruit and grazing lands. Circular free. Bakeman & Press, Richland, Mo.

INVESTIGATE WYOMING—60,000 acres, completed irrigation system, abundant water. 35,000 acres Carey Act lands; rich soil; low prices; easy terms. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND LIVE transfer and livery business in one of the best towns in the state. Invoice, $13,000; would take farm in part payment. "Transfer," care Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES.

Jerseys at Hiawatha.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of the Western Jersey Breeders' Sale of registered Jerseys at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25, 1912. The cattle consigned to this sale are a splendid lot of individuals, and are positively the best lot of Jerseys that have been offered at auction in the west for a number of years. The breeders who are holding this sale are thoroughly reliable and have the reputation of giving everybody a square deal. This is by no means a sale of culls, but an offering of real money-making Jerseys, the like of which are seldom seen in the sale ring. In blood lines the most fashionable families are represented, such as sons and daughters of such noted sires as Imp. Lucy's Noble, Sultana's Jersey Lad, Nameless Grandson, Golden Pride's Fern Lad, Fisher's Golden One, Pedro's Handsome Prince, Noble Nameless, Will's Exile, Commando, Fontaine's Eminent and others. In the sale are heifers that are milking over 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk during the very severe cold weather of February, and several cows giving 40 pounds or better. Several of these are capable of making good records or going into the Register of Merit. The sale includes two of the best bred herd bulls in the West, besides a number of high-class young bulls ready for spring service. It is hardly necessary to say that the Jersey is the most profitable butter cow, and we wish to urge those who are in the market for Jerseys to attend this sale. The sale is under the management of Mr. B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., and if interested you should send to him for a catalog, which gives the full particulars.

Anconas Yield Largest Profits

By Erle Smiley, Ancona Specialist and Judge, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

Some years ago when Anconas first came into prominence I decided to give them a trial. Having been breeding a number of other varieties I wanted to see the result of trying them alongside these breeds. Purchasing a few Anconas I penned them, as I had the others, and found to my surprise that they consumed one-third less feed, laid larger eggs and more of them, and were never idle.



FIRST PRIZE ANCONA COCK.

Topeka Show, December, 1911. Bred and owned by Erle Smiley.

On setting their eggs I found a large per cent of them fertle, and when hatched the chicks were very strong and hardy, grew very fast, and at the age of ten weeks had gained more weight than any other of the varieties I had.

The pullets started laying very early, one at the age of four months. Not only do the pullets lay good in the pullet year, but continue to do fully as well in the second and third years.



FIRST PRIZE ANCONA HEN.

Topeka Show, December, 1911. Bred and owned by Erle Smiley.

I know of nothing more attractive than a flock of mature Anconas with their large red combs, white lobes, dark, evenly mottled plumage, set off with yellow mottled legs. Also they are so alert and always busy that wherever they are seen they attract a great deal of attention. No lover of the feathered tribe can pass a flock of these beauties without stopping to admire them.

No Cholera in Tankage.

Answering L. J. S., Hamlin, Kan.: It is not probable that hogs get cholera germs through tankage. In the manufacture of tankage so high a degree of heat is maintained that it is not possible for the cholera germ to survive. Tankage is rich in protein. Careful experiment proves conclusively that it has a high value as a supplemental feed for corn in the production of pork.

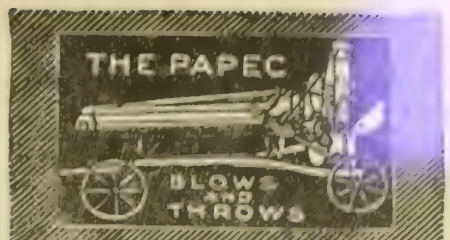
As a rule, it will pay any farmer to raise his own horses. Figure on this.

Why do city firemen always wear red suspenders? Maybe to keep their trousers up.

Sows should be bred to drop two litters of pigs each year, one in early spring and the other in September or October.

Chapin Will Sell Boars.

Grant Chapin of Green, Kan., who for years has been known as one of the leading breeders of registered Duroc Jerseys, is all sold out on bred sows and gilts, and asks us to change his card to boars. He is offering three outstanding good yearlings, two of them sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. and out of sows by old King of Col.s 2d and one sired by the noted Nebraska Wonder. All three are excellent individuals and will be priced right for this kind. Mr. Chapin also has a number of good last fall boars that he would like to sell right away. Write for descriptions and prices.



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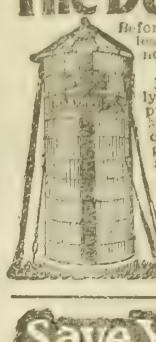
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Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.

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880 ACRE RANCH IN FORD CO., KAN.—Desirably located and highly improved, alfalfa, wheat and stock. Price, $35,000; half cash, balance terms to suit. **Thos. Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.**

MUST SELL—3 South Missouri improved farms. Acres 119, 45 and 40; all near R. R. If interested, write owner, **W. T. HACKETT, Mountain View, Mo.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

Grain or Stock Farm.

FOR SALE—480 acres, 5 miles north of Lawrence, Kan., 1½ miles from Midland. 400 acres tillable, mostly second bottom. No overflow land. Is watered by two never-failing streams; has 3 large barns, a large house, and numerous outbuildings, all in good condition. There is no better grain or stock farm in eastern Kansas. **A bargain at $75 per acre. Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.**

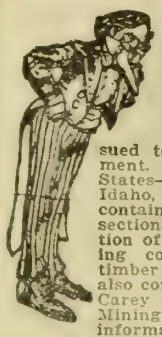
HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Adjoining Town Good chance to buy 159 acres Saline Valley land. Every acre tillable and in cultivation, 7-room house, with furnace and cistern, large barn, hog house, two granaries, with wagon sheds, wash house and garage, orchard of bearing apple trees, 25 acres alfalfa, improvements, 2 blocks from graded school with high school course, 3 blocks from two churches, ¼ mile to two elevators. Price, $150 per acre. Write or call on owner. **W. A. LISLEY, Culver, Ottawa County, Kan.**

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS



In Colorado and other Western States you have the right to file upon 160 and in some cases 320 acres of land and secure title without spending a cent except the filing fee. The land is free, and when you have lived upon it for a short period of time a permanent ownership title is issued to you by the U. S. Government. An Atlas of six Western States—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico and Montana—containing lithographed colored sectional maps, showing the location of these fertile free lands, giving complete description of soil, timber and other natural resources; also containing the Homestead laws, Carey Land act, Desert Land act, Mining Laws, and other valuable information; has at great expense just been issued by Denver Weekly Post. The price of this beautiful and invaluable Atlas is One Dollar, but if you will send fifty cents—twenty-five cents to cover cost, mailing and handling of the Atlas—and twenty-five cents for a year's subscription to Denver Weekly Post, you will receive the Atlas by return mail, and Denver Weekly Post, the best weekly paper published, for one year. Remember, you must send 25 cents for the Atlas and 25 cents for the year's subscription, 50c in all. Address, **Editor Denver Weekly Post,** Room 715, Post Building, Denver, Colo.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., ½ mi. town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price $55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

WOULD YOU SELL

If so, drop me a card for my new plan of selling real estate.

J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

100—FARMS—100

improved and unimproved, at bargains. Desirably located.

THOS. DARCEY,
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.

A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)

I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

READ THIS BARGAIN

320 ACRES fine land, well improved, leased for oil and gas at $320 per year. Price, $16,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

Alfalfa, Hog Farm, For Sale

175 a., 6 mi. county seat and 3 R. R. towns, eastern Kansas, 8-room, 2-story house, with basement 16x40, barn 30x36, new buggy shed 12x24, tenant house; other outbuildings; 120 a. bottom alfalfa land, 145 a. cultivation, 80 a. alfalfa, clover, blue grass, 55 a. prairie, 20 a. saw timber, with mill, 800 rods of woven wire fence, school ¼ mi., abundance of water, rich limestone soil. Owner moved off after 28 years of improving this farm. Price, $125 per a. Easy terms. Exclusive agency on this. Address, **W. L. MORRIS, Owners' Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.

H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

For Exchange

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 13-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FOR TRADE — Two strictly modern homes, splendidly located, in Wichita. Renting for $85 per month. One house has 17 rooms. Prefer to trade for land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. SOME ONE wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

PERCHERON PEDIGREES

Since the merger of the Percheron Registry Company, of Columbus, Ohio, with the Percheron Society of America, on February 11, 1911, the latter has been the only recognized record association for Percherons in America.

There has been much confusion in regard to the proper registration of Percheron horses and this has been due to the fact that there have been a number of fradulent record associations and, partly, at least, because of a lack of clear understanding as to the powers and duties of the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board. Men have advertised their horses as registered animals, when they only had a certificate of soundness from the Kansas Registry Board. This Board cannot and does not issue pedigree certificates and no owner can legally claim that his horse is a pure-bred registered animal unless he has a pedigree issued by or certified by the Percheron Society of America, of which Wayne Dinsmore, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill., is the secretary.

Pedigrees issued by the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, O., Charles Glenn, secretary, are perfectly good, although, as before stated, that Company is now merged with the Percheron Society of America, and no longer issues pedigree certificates.

The Kansas Live Stock Registry Board certifies as to the soundness and fitness for public service of the stallions of the state, and also as to whether they are pure-bred, cross-bred, grades or scrubs. This certification simply permits the owner to stand his stallion for public service, and nothing more.

The Percheron Society of America certifies as to the pedigrees of Percheron horses only, and no Percheron pedigree, whether foreign or American, has value unless it has been approved by Secretary Dinsmore in his official capacity.

An educated hog may not be so much on higher mathematics, but he is great when it comes to square root.

The railroads will now haul stock yard manure from the big packing centers at a very low rate. Ask your railroad agent about this.

RIVER LAND RANCH FOR TRADE—SNAP 1,000 acres, more than half river bottom, all fenced, buildings, 12 miles to railroad; fine hay meadow, shallow water. Price, $35 per acre, one-half in income property, balance cash. **R. S. COX, Guymon, Okla.**

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

Improved 160 Central Oklahoma; 4½ miles town, ½ cultivation, grows anything; mail, school convenient; fenced. Timber worth $15 acre. Encumbrance $875. Sell clear $4,800; carry $2,000. Exchange income. Kansas farm.

E. L. PERRING, Abilene, Kan.

WANT A LOCATION?

I can sell or exchange your farm for you for another farm, city property or business of any kind. If you wish to change location give me a full description of what you have to offer, what you want and where you want it. Owners only. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

160 a., 110 a. in cultivation, good imp., close to good town. Want a livery stable. Price, $8,000. Mortgage, $2,200.

158 a., good 6-room house, good barn, 20 a. in cult., balance good pasture. Mortgage, $1,600. Will exchange for merchandise or rental property. Price, $3,200.

320 a., two good houses, three large barns, 160 a. in cult., balance good pasture, fenced hog tight, best imp. farm in the country. Price, $50. Will exchange for hardware and implements. Let us hear from you. We push things.

BRYANT REALTY CO.,
Elk City, Kan.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.

G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
C. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.
MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

20—BRED SOWS—20.

Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.

I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN HERD

The big type Poland Chinas. Herd headed by Major B. Hadley, the Grand Champion at American Royal, 1911. Also Young Hadley and Big Spot. A grand lot of fall pigs for sale, priced to sell.

A. J. ERHART & SONS

Adrian, Mo.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.

POLANDS.

Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed-Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice spring boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.

Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS BRED

All sired by Helen's Wonder, S. D.'s Inventor and Crimson Model. Bred to Crimson Model, grandson old Crimson Wonder and Indian Chief by the champion Beauty's Model Top. They are good and priced right. Address,
J. F. STODDER,
Burden, Cowley County, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC HERD; Dreamland Col., the best Col. boar in the west, in service, assisted by J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender; 100 choice spring pigs for sale in pairs or trios not related; bedrock prices. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

25 DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS
for sale. Col. and Nebraska Wonder breeding. Also choice fall boars and gilts.
GRANT CHAPIN,
Green, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

JAMES T. McCULLOCH,
Clay Center, Kansas.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write Early for
Choice of Dates.

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

STALLIONS

Yes, "Stallion Price Cutter"—that's what they call me, and I am proud of the title. I want to place one or more of my stallions or mares in every township, and I have 60 head now on hand and another importation to arrive this month, and I am going to slice prices on a grand scale. Will give you the best of terms and a cash guarantee. All my horses are registered in books approved by the government. I want you to look at other horses before coming, and then it is up to me to make good to you that I am selling them worth the money. Remember, I pay your expenses if you don't say my prices are right, considering quality. Write or come and see me and I will assure you a bargain.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.

Imported—Percheron—Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal; the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

LIMESTONE RIDGE FARM

has for sale one bay 3-year-old saddler, one black 6-year-old Percheron. Seven hundred dollars will take the two high-class stallions that are right every way and the right kind. Also, several good jacks, 3 to 8 years old, black with white points, 8- and 9-inch bone, 14.2 and 15 hands, good head and ear; as good blood as Missouri and Kentucky grows; proved breeders and prompt to serve. If interested in good stock and low prices, write
ISAAC C. LOHMAN, Route 3, Turney, Clinton County, Mo.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS

W. C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

THOS. DARCEY

Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer. Eighteen Years' Experience. Offerle, Kan.

Field Notes.

Mr. T. M. Willson, proprietor of the Springbrook Stock Farm, located at Lebanon, Kan., writes us that he has just purchased a very choice big type Poland China bred gilt from G. S. Hamaker, of Pawnee City, Neb. He also reports that the little local sale of Poland Chinas which he held lately was quite a success. Mr. Willson has, besides Poland Chinas, a very choice herd of Poll Durham cattle, and is at this time in the market for a good herd bull. The winter, writes Mr. Willson, has been the worst ever, but he is feeling fine, as he always does, and will continue to breed the best of live stock.

Every Stable Should Have One.

A good clipping machine is a valuable outfit to have in the stable. Those who have studied the horse most are practically agreed that to clip at the proper time is beneficial to all horses. Before the spring work begins is a good time. Remove the winter coat. Your horses require much the same treatment that you give yourself to keep in the best health and you shed your winter clothes before you get down to the hard spring work. Treat your horses similarly. Remember nature did not oblige them to work originally and they could shed out gradually, but you make them work strenuously and you should treat them accordingly.

Something New In Timepieces.

The alarm clock of today is about 25 years old. It is essentially American, being first invented and patented by an American.

There are two kinds of luxuries—those that are still luxuries, and those that have become necessities.

It has been but little changed and improved during its life. Perhaps it is slightly lower in price and cheaper in construction, but otherwise the same old noisy day-starter. Battered by years of competitive strife, flimsy, noisy, unsightly, it has become a short-lived bargain, the constant butt of the cartoonist's joke. But out of Illinois has come a candidate for national favor along this line that is sweeping the country. This master alarm timepiece—the newest development in time recording instruments—is known as the Big Ben. It is made by the Western Clock Company, of La Salle, Ill. It is a clock of most pleasing appearance, a thin, beautiful, punctual sleepmeter, with a quiet running motor, selective alarms calls, a mellow, pleasing voice and a frank, open, attractive face. Big Ben is mounted in a massive, dust-proof, triple-plated case, with large, easy winding keys and reinforced suspension points. Farmers whose time means money to them cannot afford to rely on a cheap, inaccurate, uncertain alarm clock. Such well-known jewelers as Lebolt, of New York, Spaulding, of Chicago, and Baldwin, of San Francisco, have already endorsed the Big Ben, as well as hundreds of other jewelers and watch-makers. The Western Clock Company state that Big Ben is sold by jewelers only at the uniform price of $2.50. They publish some very interesting literature about Big Ben that would be well worth while sending for. The address of the Western Clock Company is La Salle, Ill.

Henley Ranch Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of the Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The Henley Ranch Shropshire flock is the largest and most select flock in Missouri, and breeders of Shropshire sheep should investigate this offering. In addition to the large number of high-class Shropshires to select from they are offering special inducements to buyers who want a number of ewes. Write them for prices. They will interest you if you are interested in Shropshire sheep. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas



Al. E. Smith Stock Farm

Black mammoth Jacks and Jennets. Percheron Horses.

You will find what you want in [illegible] registered, 15 to 16 hands [illegible] on fall sales. Both phones.

AL. E. SMITH,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE

Registered Clydesdale horses and mares, [illegible] related to the famous "Prince of Ballindalloch" that sold in Scotland recently for $31,000. For further information apply to

JOHN SPARROWHAWK, Wakefield, Kan.

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.

DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Percherons, Shires, Belgians.

Prospective buyers should see our 60 head of big, heavy-boned, drafty stallions and mares. Two importations this fall. We have a fine lot of American-bred Percherons that will suit, both in quality and price. All stock registered and guaranteed fully. Come to the barns or write.

SKOOG, REED & DECOW,
Holdrege, Neb.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

18—KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS—18

We will have, on 2nd of April, 18 Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and weight. We have 20 head Percheron Stallions and Mares, all ages. Write for prices and descriptions, and visit us before you buy. City office, 136 N. Market street. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, 1 mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Long distance phone, Market 2287; Farm, Market 4007-X. J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kan.

JACKS and JENNETS

Six large jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 registered saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Write us.

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REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.

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Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

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Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in [illegible]

H. T. HINEMAN,
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From 2 to 7 years old, for sale very low. Write or come.

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IMPORTED DRAFT STALLIONS, $1,000 each; home-bred, $300 to $500. HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

Registered Jacks—Good performers and good breeders. Worth the money. Bruce Saunders, Route 5. Holton, Kan.

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BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

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Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

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Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

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Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

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Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

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The Greatest Dairy Breed
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JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of The Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

WILLIAM H. BRUNS & SONS,
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Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

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Headed by Oomeri's Eminent 85865. Choice bull calves for sale.

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I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN CONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

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Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

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Two cars cows 2½ to 3 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.

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Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

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50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

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Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

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875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE EWES.

I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

J. M. Dever, real estate dealer, of Clay Center, Kan., has a card in this issue calling attention to his new method of selling land. Write at once for his plan, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

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The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

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The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

AULD BROTHERS,
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RED POLLED AND SHORTHORN CATTLE, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale. E. A. Bunton, Maysville, Mo.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Field Notes.

The Home of Captain Hutch.

There is unusual activity these days at the home of the great breeding boar, Captain Hutch. C. W. Jones has been kept busy for the past month shoveling snow and taking care of the little pigs that are now arriving daily. To date, over 150 have been farrowed and about 80 per cent of them are by Captain Hutch and are, by far, the best pigs at the age ever seen on the farm. They are unusually lengthy, and very uniform in type. It should be remembered that Mr. Jones has mated with Hutch some of the greatest sows owned in the corn belt. Mr. Jones showed some of these sows at Kansas State Fair and Kansas City Royal last year, winning some of the best prizes going. The great sow, Miss Mollie, that won championship at Kansas City Royal, has a fine litter. Granetta, another of the big sows, has a litter of 16 farrowed, 14 living, all big, husky fellows. Nemo E. L. has farrowed a good litter. All of the litters are from the very biggest sort of sows, and Mr. Jones is congratulating himself upon having so many good early litters. It looks like the demand would be extra good by fall, but the buyer can deal now with Jones and doubtless save considerable money on his pigs. Mr. Jones has issued a private sale catalog that is very interesting reading, telling all about the present litters and what each sow's previous litter did, etc. It is Mr. Jones' intention to sell the entire crop of pigs between now and weaning time. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hustle—as Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1,000 and $1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

90—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—90

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,300 lbs., 50 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

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Registered Holstein Cattle

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From the working herds of F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., and R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., with an entire dispersion of the herd of J. W. Macrum & Son, Haigler, Neb.

100 Working Holsteins 100

including many A. R. O. cows and heifers from the leading and most fashionable families of the highest producing strains. An even lot of high-class, well grown animals, in good condition. Every animal over 6 months tuberculin tested. For catalogue, address,

F. J. SEARLE, Manager,

Oskaloosa, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER, CHARLES CREWS.

700 Shropshire Ewes

MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.

TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.

Henley Ranch - 8000 Acres

Postoffice, Greencastle, Mo. Station, Castle, Mo.

SAVE YOUR PIGS

FARROWING SEASON IS HERE.





They are made from specially tempered spring wire, all nickel plated and sanitary. You cannot injure the mother and need not injure the young. Thousands have been sold on a guaranty and not one returned.

SAFE, SURE AND SANITARY

Endorsed by Instructors in Veterinary Surgery of State Universities, and State Veterinarians wherever their attention has been called to it as the best thing in its line.

Every breeder may have use for one of these instruments any day during the farrowing season. To have one on hand may mean the saving of a valuable sow and her litter.

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We will send a forceps free to any old or new subscriber sending us $1.00 for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, and 15 cents extra to partly pay cost of expressage and packing. We will send one free to anyone sending us a new yearly subscription with $1.00 in payment therefor.

Send orders at once, as our supply of forceps is limited.

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Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

Western Jersey Breeder's Sale

45 HEAD REGISTERED A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

HIAWATHA, KANSAS,

Thursday, April 25, 1912

From the Herds of

A. J. GREENWALT, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
C. D. FISHER, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.
E. L. M. BENFER, LEONA, KANSAS.

Herd Bulls

SWIFT NOBLEMAN 92452, A. J. C. C. Sire, Imp. Lucy's Noble, son of Noble of Oaklands, sold for $15,000. Dam, Swift Jill, Imp., granddaughter of Leda's Golden Lad, half brother to Stockwell, sold for $11,500.

NOBLE NAMELESS LAD 83606, A. J. C. C. Sire, Sultana's Jersey Lad, who sired Mermaid's Tiona, first prize two-year-old at St. Louis, 1904. Dam, Noble Liz of Filston, a daughter of Noble Name, half brother to Lady Viola, that sold for $7,000.

A choice selection of Bulls, Cows and Heifers, by such sires as Imp. Lucy's Noble, Sultana's Jersey Lad, Nameless' Grandson, Golden Pride's Fern Lad, Fisher's Golden One, Pedro's Handsome Prince, Commando, Fontaine's Eminent, and others.

In the sale are heifers with first calf that were milking over 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk during the severe cold weather of February. Also a number of cows giving 40 pounds or better, several of which are capable of making good records or qualifying for the Register of Merit.

Every animal over six months old has been tested for tuberculosis and certificates of health are given.

This is positively the best lot of Jerseys that have been sold in the West for a number of years.

If interested, send for beautiful catalog, which gives full particulars. Address

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
Palmyra, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. H. S. Duncan, Clearfield, Iowa; Col. C. H. Marion, Falls City, Neb.; Col. N. T. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.
Send your bids to Jesse R. Johnson, representing KANSAS FARMER.

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Buy **DUTCH BELTED CATTLE** of
G. G. GIBBS, Marksboro, New Jersey

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Angus Cattle.
May 16—E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.
April 20—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.; sale of 100 head at State Fair grounds, Topeka, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
April 25—Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., Western Jersey Cattle Breeders, B. C. Settles, Manager, Palmyra, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
April 30—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.
April 20—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
August 7—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.
August 7—Evening Sale, L. R. McLaron, Braddyville, Ia.
August 8—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

For real bargains in bred Poland China gilts of the big, broody kind, write to A. L. Albright, Waterville, Kan.

J. H. Harter, the veteran breeder of big type Poland Chinas and owner of the noted boar, Mogul's Monarch, always has stock for sale. Write him at Westmoreland, Kan.

For best prices on registered Percheron stallions, write G. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb. He has some choice individuals, 3 and 4 years old, mostly blacks.

Gets His Dollar's Worth.

I have been a reader of Kansas Farmer for some time, and find it to contain more valuable information, in that space of time, than some farm papers contain in years. I have gained so much valuable information from Kansas Farmer and its correspondents that I would like to reciprocate.—T. C. Graeser, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Creve Coeur, Mo.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5, 1912. Gentlemen—I bought a Clipper Windmill four years ago, and it has given entire satisfaction, without any expense for repairs during that period. I believe it is the best mill on the market. The mill lifts water 120 feet with apparent ease. I recently bought another, which I am putting on my farm. The first mill is erected in Atchison, Kan. Yours very truly, L. W. BIXLER.

Goodland, Kan., June 29, 1910.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Enclosed find check in payment for the last 8 ft. Wind-Mill shipped me on the 17th inst. Thanks for prompt shipment. As our old mills wear out we intend to replace them with the CURRIE double Gear, as they give us the best of satisfaction and we can depend on prompt shipments and, if we need them, repairs. Yours truly, B. J. SKINNER.

Kansas Farmer Sells Jerseys.

One of the most successful men in his line of business was here the other day from Missouri, and remarked: "I feel very well acquainted with you, as I have been a constant reader of Kansas Farmer for years. My Jersey cattle business is constantly growing, and while my sales in the past year were not so numerous, the prices were better, and a very large credit for this is due to Kansas Farmer."—R. J. Linscott, Breeder of Jersey Cattle, Holton, Kan.

Jersey Bulls.

S. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, changes his advertising copy this week and offers for quick sale, four Jersey bulls from 4 to 12 weeks old, two of which are eligible to register. The others are out of pure-bred cows, but cannot be registered. All four were sired by Kansas Stockwell by Beatrice Stockwell, that sold for $2,100, he by the $11,000 imported Stockwell. Mr. Smith also offers females of all ages. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Lest You Forget.

Next Wednesday, April 10, is the day of the Hill-Hanna-Cowley tenth annual Shorthorn sale at Fredonia, Kan., at the old fair grounds at 1 o'clock. These breeders have had a friendly rivalry in the past as to which could sell the best consignment and make the best average. This has resulted in their sale cattle being all of high quality and in the exclusion of common ones. This is the best reason why you should be there. When you have a chance to buy good ones cheap, that's the time to get in. Fredonia has Frisco, Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railroads.

Percheron Stud Book.

Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, of the Percheron Society of America, is to be congratulated upon the appearance of Vol. 13 of the Percheron Society of America stud book. In addition to the record of pedigrees of both stallions and mares recorded during the year, there is a large list of reference pedigrees of the more famous horses in Percheron history. The book also contains the winnings of Percherons at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago for the year 1900 to 1911, inclusive, and an alphabetical list of Percheron owners and breeders. Address Secretary Wayne Dinsmore, Percheron Society of America, Stock Yards Station, Chicago, Ill.

Perry O. Brown's Shorthorns.

Perry O. Brown, of Lamoni, Ia., is offering a number of very high-class Shorthorn bulls for sale. Mr. Brown owns one of Iowa's best herds of Shorthorn cattle. His herd is headed by Lord Mutineer 279228, a very high-class Scotch Shorthorn bull, and he has proven to be an excellent breeder. Shorthorn breeders on the market for a Scotch Shorthorn bull that will be a high-class herd header, should investigate Mr. Brown's offering. He is pricing the bulls for a quick sale.

Col. Bumpas Makes Good.

Col. J. E. Bumpas, the live stock auctioneer, of Windsor, Mo., is making good. He has just closed a very successful year in the auction business. Col. Bumpas has had 15 years' practical experience, both as an auctioneer and breeder of registered Poland Chinas and Jersey cattle. He is well posted on the value of all breeds and can get real values when selling on the block. Col. Bumpas starts a card in this week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Please read it, and if you have not employed an auctioneer for your fall sales it might pay you to write Col. Bumpas for date. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Lefebure's Belgians.

Henry Lefebure, the well-known importer and breeder of Belgian draft horses, at Fairfax, Ia., writes, under date of March 21, as follows: "I am pleased to inform you that my trade in Belgians is constantly on the increase. I have been enjoying a splendid patronage since the weather moderated; have sold stallions and mares to go to different parts of this and of the adjoining states. I still have a choice collection of stallions—bays, sorrels and roans, 3 to 6 years old—and it is not my intention to allow the supply to run low, not even in May. I, at the present time, have 40 head of stallions and mares on the Atlantic ocean, due to arrive here early in April. Men in need of a Belgian stallion or mare will not find, anywhere in America, a better and larger collection to pick from."

Jesse Edwards' Big Type Polands.

Attention is called to the card of Jesse Edwards, of Edgerton, Mo., one of Missouri's progressive young breeders of big type Poland Chinas. Mr. Edwards' offering at present consists of a number of Expansion bred yearling boars. They were sired by Panorama 53423 by Expansion. Panorama's dam was Bessie Corwin by Black Jumbo out of Lady Big Bone 2nd. The yearling boars are big boned, growthy fellows, with plenty of quality. They are the kind that make the great herd boars. Some of them are outstanding good ones for size and quality, and Poland China breeders or farmers wanting a strictly high-class, big type boar that, when mature will make a 1,000-pound hog, should not overlook this snap. Some of these boars have been used and are showing fine as breeders. They are immune from cholera, and for quick sale Mr. Edwards is pricing them at a bargain. Write him for prices and description if you want a high-class, big type boar at a bargain. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. Q. Edwards' Hampshire Hogs.

One of the best herds of Hampshire hogs in the west is owned by J. Q. Edwards, of Smithville, Mo. When Mr. Edwards started this noted herd several years ago he bought the best foundation stock regardless of price. His first herd boar was Munson's Duke 1327 by Major Munson 1027, dam Daisy Bell 5th. His second herd boar was Erlanger 1039 by Garrett's Choice 665, dam Jesse Lee 680. Both of these boars were fine individuals and proved to be great breeders. The present head of the herd is Pirate 4517 by



Meadow Lark 1751, dam Spring Water Lily 6th 994, a very fine type of Hampshire boar and a good breeder. Pirate is assisted by Erlanger 2d 10047, by Erlanger 1039, dam Belle Elmore 8940. Erlanger 2nd is a great young sire and will be heard from as one of the great boars of the breed. Mr. Edwards is offering an outstanding good lot of spring boars and gilts and also a number of very fine fall boars. Write him at Smithville, Mo., for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Clipper Lawn Mowers.

Dandelion, buck plantain and crab grass in some sections have secured such a hold on the lawns that it is almost impossible to keep a sod on them. The Clipper mower will drive them from your lawn in one season and give you a good, strong sod. You should start to cut the dandelions as soon as the seed tops begin to open. Pay no attention to the roots, they will soon decay and disappear. Buck plantain should be treated the same way. Crab grass should be cut before the seeds mature; you will find it goes to seed in June and August. Experimenting for years has proven the above to be correct. The Clipper mower is the only mower that will cut these weed pests and drive them from your lawn. Write Clipper Lawn Mower Company, Dixon, Ill., for further particulars.

Bargains In Ford County Land.

L. L. Taylor, of Dodge City, Kan., is offering some special propositions in improved and unimproved farm lands near Dodge City and along the right-of-way of the new railroad now under construction from Dodge City to Colmar, N. M. The writer has known Mr. Taylor for nine years and has always found him very reliable in his statements and dealings. Anyone wishing to invest in land in Ford county or southwestern Kansas can do well by corresponding with him, and his advertisement appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Please look it up, and write him or get on the train and go to Dodge City. Southwestern Kansas has had an unusual amount of moisture the past

six months and the prospects for bumper crops were never better. Mr Taylor's office burned in the big fire on March 10, and all correspondence and records were destroyed. If you have formerly listed any property with him he will consider it a favor if you will renew your correspondence.

A Time-Tried Pumping Engine.

The use of special pumping engines is rapidly on the increase. The advantages of a first-class pumping outfit are self-evident, for these engines have demonstrated their capacity and power on the farms all over the country. The Farm Pump Engine, built by the Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company of Madison, Wis., is the pioneer in this field, having been on the market several years. It is a vertical, air-cooled engine that connects direct to the pump by four bolts and requires no belts, pump-jacks, anchor-posts or arms, as is the case with practically all other small engines employed for pumping purposes. The little engine has been subjected to the most extreme tests and has made good in every instance. During the recent severe cold weather these engines have given perfect satisfaction in the hands of users. The engine has a pumping capacity of from 270 to 2,450 gallons per hour, depending on the depth of well and size of pump cylinder. It is a wonderful labor saver, relieving its owner of the tiresome job of pumping water for stock and domestic uses and furnishing power to run cream separators, etc., while pumping. Ownership of the Farm Pump Engine means that you have water on tap instantly, without the necessity of storing it in tanks. It supplies water at the proper temperature for stock to drink. It costs less to operate the engine than it does to run a tank heater. The new Farm Pump Engine catalog gives a great deal of valuable information in regard to this engine and its different uses. A copy can be secured by writing direct to Fuller & Johnson Manufacturing Company, 2 Knight Street, Madison, Wis.

Where Do the Hides Go?

The following interesting figures, showing the consumption of hides in only one large shoe factory, were submitted by the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company, manufacturers of the well known Mayer Honorbilt Shoes. These figures cover one year's operation in the big Mayer shoe factory at Milwaukee: Total number of hides consumed last year, 382,573. These are divided as follows: Steer, 55,447; sheep, 62,160; cows, 28,676; horses, 2,320; calves, 51,602; kangaroo, 1,360; goats, 181,008. All these animals placed in a single file would make an unbroken line reaching from Chicago to Detroit. The requirements for one day's operation make a line over a mile long. To work this quantity of hides into shoes requires over a thousand people, who draw enough wages to keep a city of 5,000 people well fed and happy. Milwaukee, Wis., where the factories of the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company are located, is the greatest leather market in the world, affording this company advantages in the selection of hides, one reason for the superiority of their product. Many of our readers are acquainted with the F. Mayer Boot and Shoe Company and the excellent quality of their shoes. They have been advertising extensively in this publication for years and many of us have discovered the economy of buying Mayer shoes for the whole family.

New Kansas Hail Insurance Company.

A charter for the new Central National Mutual Hail Insurance Company, of Kansas, was granted and a license issued some days ago. The granting of the charter by the state authorities is evidence, of course, that all the legal requirements, in such cases made and provided, have been duly observed and complied with. One of the principal requirements of the Kansas law, relating to the organization of mutual hail insurance companies, is that at least 5,000 acres, in at least 10 different counties of the state, must be under bona fide agreement and contract, for mutual insurance before a charter can issue. The initial 11,000 acres (6,000 more than the legal requirement), underwritten by the Central National, show that some of the largest and most widely known Kansas farmers are numbered in it. The new officials of the company have filed the required $50,000 bond with the Insurance Commissioner for the faithful performance of their several duties. Not only does this new company start out auspiciously, from the standpoint of good character, business and financial ability among members and officials of the company, but also as to its agency connections. The fact that the C. L. Sharpe Insurance Agency has taken the Kansas state agency for the new company, shows that it will be well and progressively represented throughout the state. In the four years this agency has been doing business in Kansas it has enlisted the services of something like 300 responsible agents, citizens of Kansas and of the respective communities in which they do business. These local agents all work under the personal direction of Mr. C. L. Sharpe, of Topeka, who has held the position of general manager for the Hazard & Chesley General Agency ever since they started business in the state. This agency force has, in the past, written a great deal of hail insurance in Kansas, so that the business is not a new line for it. Mr. Sharpe has personally visited many sections of the state, not only to write business, but to adjust and pay claims for losses. His record as an insurance man covers a good many years and he bears a clean title from the many thousands of policy transactions he has handled. The same is also true of his able assistant, Oscar Gohlke, who will act as his special agent in the Kansas field. Both of these men are firm believers in the principle of mutual insurance, which, beside their wide experience in the business, is good warrant for the belief that the object of the Central National Mutual Hail Insurance Company—mutual benefit and protection among members, for the lowest consistent cost—will be well attained through their agency in its allotted territory. Kansas Farmer.

Lamer Makes Record Breaking Sale.

Although the blizzard of the day previous kept many buyers away from the C. W. Lamer sale, held at Salina, Kan., Friday, March 2, there was great interest manifested by those who were present, and the sale was one of the very best ever held in this part of the west. The offering was composed quite largely of young things which, taken as a whole, were not well conditioned. The top stallion, Impetigo, brought $2,100, and went to D. Kempton & Son, of Burden, Kan. He is a horse of great merit and sold below his real value. Johnson and Ire, the young prize winning stallions, attracted much attention, both going into good hands, Johnson, the grey, to A. A. Stegeman, of Tope, and Ire to J. G. Lofy, of Belleville, Kan.

SUMMARY.

		Average.
17 stallions brought	$12,890	$758.23
22 mares brought	793,500	368.68
39 head brought	20,825	533.16

Following is a list of leading sales:

MARES.

No.	Buyer—	Price.
1.	J. M. Williams, McPherson, Kan.	$275
2.	Wm. Crowdery, Denver, Col.	325
3.	L. D. Ryan, Detroit, Kan.	375
4.	Frank Holmes, Codel, Kan.	360
5.	Wm. Crowdery	325
6.	Henry Dull, Ellis	350
7.	A. C. Williams, Lamb Springs, Ia.	350
8.	Jud Williams, McPherson	340
9.	Alex Hiser, Russell	350
10.	Walter Jensen, Vesper	355
11.	Frank Holmes	322
13.	A. A. Stegeman	675
14.	A. A. Stegeman	675
15.	Mr. Alexander, Ottawa, Kan.	380
16.	Ben Malarky, Glasco	145
17.	F. A. Gray, Kansas City, Mo.	167
19.	A. C. Williams	415

STALLIONS.

No.	Buyer—	Price.
22.	Frank Holmes	$ 740
23.	A. A. Stegeman	1,900
24.	D. Kempton & Son, Burden, Kan.	2,100
25.	J. G. Lofy, Belleville	1,250
26.	H. M. Sater, Kingsley	800
27.	Ben Malarky	1,050
28.	John Zuck, McPherson	290
30.	L. B. Funnell, McPherson	195
31.	J. R. Cooper, Alta Vista, Kan.	910
32.	B. W. Maxwell, Salina	700
34.	Chris Able, Russell	700
37.	D. G. Hards, Gypsum	250
41.	A. A. Sloan, Newton	460



Leda Hartog Twisk 6th Queen 69468, by Colantha Count, with 10 A. R. O. dams. Her record is A. R. O., 17.431 pounds in seven days. Private, 14,000 pounds milk in year, 62 pounds in one day. Bred to the Searle herd bull, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King 61250. Included in sale at Topeka, April 20, 1912.

Houchin's Saddle Horse Sale.

Missourians do love a good horse. If there is anything that could, by any chance, seem to hold a divided place with the horse in the Missourians' affections, it is his love for all other kinds of good live stock. The saddle horse is popular in Missouri and when Hon. James Houchin, of Jefferson City, Mo., who, by the way, is the most popular candidate for Governor of one of the great parties in his state, announced a sale of saddle horses from his breeding farm, there was interest at once. Forty-seven horses, mares and colts, were offered and these brought a total of $12,797, or an average of $251 per head. The chief stud horse, King of the Heavens, brought the fair price of $1,375. John Schneider, Winfield, Kan., and T. I. Woodall, of Fall River, Kan., were buyers from this state, Mr. Schneider getting the young Artist of Missouri. Sales of $200 or more were as follows:

Lady of the Moon—J. B. Houchins, Jefferson City	$ 250
King of the Heavens—E. L. Eubanks, Slater, Mo.	1,375
Black Beauty—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	240
Jack O' Hearts—Dug English, Lamar, Mo.	310
Fern H.—James Houchin, Jefferson City	255
Queen Eagle—L. M. Buckner, Mexico, Mo.	200
Missouri Chief—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	625
Big Ike—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	635
Little Queen—Ben Bond, Tipton, Mo.	350
Callaway Boy—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	225
Johnny Hook—J. T. Jack, Harlin, Ia.	355
Forrest Montrose—Dr. Louis Wells, Rich Fountain, Mo.	435
Rex Gold—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo.	240
Stonewall Squirrel—B. Coffman, Savannah, Mo.	290
Star Blees—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	385
Enzor Le Grand—R. W. Philips, Marlin, Tex.	200
Missouri Cloud—C. P. Palmer, Sturgeon, Mo.	390
Grand—Wm. Kruse, New Haven, Mo.	240
Major Mac—Ed Moore, Mexico, Mo.	335
The Master—Dug Turner, Jefferson City, Mo.	200
Tony—R. W. Phillips, Marlin, Tex.	200
The Major—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo.	250
May Morning—G. C. Buck, Waverly Mo	540
Un-named—T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.	225
No Name—Ben Middleton, Mexico, Mo	250
Wallace Estil—Clem Ware, Jefferson City	220
Scottie—J. B. Bowen, Rolla, Mo.	200
Jip—Frank Carlock, Everton, Mo.	205
No Name—R. W. Phillips	250
Coach Horse—J. B. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.	350

DR. R. A. STEWART'S DISPERSION.

Shorthorns Averaged $77.85—Victor Archer Sold For $220.

SUMMARY.

11 bulls sold for	$1,045.00
Average	95.00
33 cows sold for	2,380.00
Average	72.10
44 head sold for	3,425.00
Average	77.85

Notwithstanding the very unfavorable weather a fair sized crowd of farmers and breeders assembled at the cattle barn on the fair grounds at the hour of opening the auction. The cattle were presented in moderate flesh, a number of the cows having calves at side. These calves, which were sired by the herd bull, Victor Archer, formed an attractive feature of the offering. A good demand was evidenced in the bidding for bulls, 11 head, a number of which were too young for service, selling at an average of $95.

The good bull, Victor Archer, sold for $220, a bargain price. The quality of his calves demonstrated the excellence of Victor Archer as a breeding bull, and breeders who are in need of a bull of his class missed an opportunity. The prices received fell below the expectation of the owner. The cows, especially with the choice calves, should prove profitable investment to the buyers, and should have sold for more money, as many of them cost Dr. Stewart twice the amount they sold for.

Col. R. L. Harriman and Col. Lafe Burger were the auctioneers.

BULLS.

Victor Archer 264156, age 6 years, sold to Charles Wickham, Anthony, Kan., $220.

Proctor 346158, 2 years, E. J. Schuler, Hutchinson, Kan., $137.50.

Roderick 355817, 2 years, E. J. Ewing, Larned, Kan., $130.

Count, 8 months, J. A. Johnson, Walton, Kan., $62.50.

Victor Ideal, 1 year, Newell Bros., Stafford, Kan., $127.50.

Rupert, 1 year, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kan., $75.

Ideal Archer, 1 year, A. R. Holman, Castleman, Kan., $80.

Royal Red, 10 months, R. Richmond, Medora, Kan., $50.

Royal Orion, 2 years, W. W. Devorick, Iuka, Kan., $65.

Red Royal, 1 year, E. W. Kiemel, Sylvia, Kan., $55.

Bull calf, 6 months, Milton Royer, Newton, Kan., $42.50.

COWS.

Lady Ann 2d, 6 years, $80; Harriett, 2 years, $60; Madeline, 2 years, $70; Sibyl, 4 years, $77.50; Ninth Elder Lawn Mary, 10 years, $75; Glinda, 5 years, $52.50; Pauline, 5 years, $90; Janice, 4 years, $110; Josie Allen, 5 years, $90; Caroline, 2 years, $62.50; Sylvan Lady, 1 year, $62.50, sold to J. P. Hershberger, Harper, Kan.

Dorothy, 5 years, $75; Flora, 2 years, $62.50; Catalina, 1 year, $45, sold to J. Seyb, Pretty Prairie, Kan.

Carrie's Leslie, of Elm Park, 10 years, H. A. Nifeldt, Inman, Kan., $75.

Althea, 2 years, Henry D. Willems, Inman, Kan., $75.

Naomi, 2 years, H. M. Wible, Hazleton, Kan., $155.

Lady Josephine, 1 year, $70; Lawndale Dutchess 40th, 4 years, $87.50; Rose Barington, 10 years, $60, Mr. Hamilton, Hutchinson, Kan.

Myrtle, 6 years, J. D. Snyder, Howard, Kan., $87.50.

Viola, 9 years, J. A. Johnson, Walton, Kan., $87.50.

Reno Countess, 2 years, $70; Iona, 1 year, $67.50; Marcella, 1 year, $40, C. C. Gates, Groveland, Kan.

Lucile Gibson 4th, 2 years, H. M. Wyble, Hazelton, Kan., $80.

Roxanna, 2 years, Newell Bros., Stafford, Kan., $72.50.

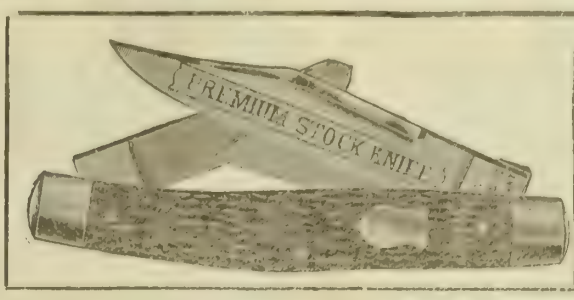
Reno Queen, 1 year, $52.50; Elnora, 1 year, $52.50, A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kan.

Eudora, 1 year, A. W. Korews, Inman, Kan., $45.

Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.



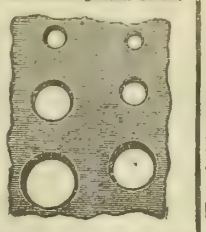
Premium Stock Knife.

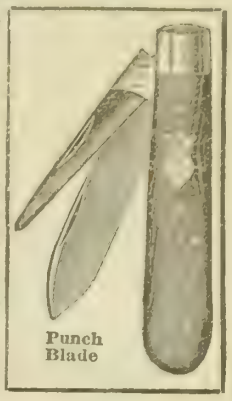
Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.





Punch Blade

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades $1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending $1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

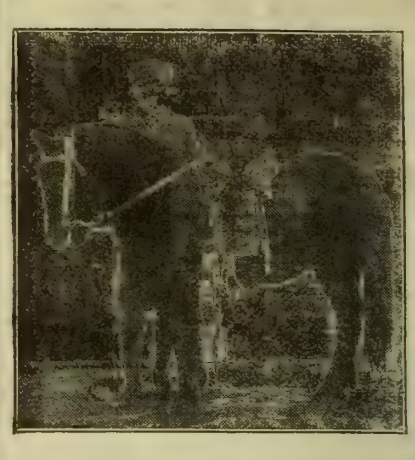
Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

DO YOU WANT A PONY AND OUTFIT?



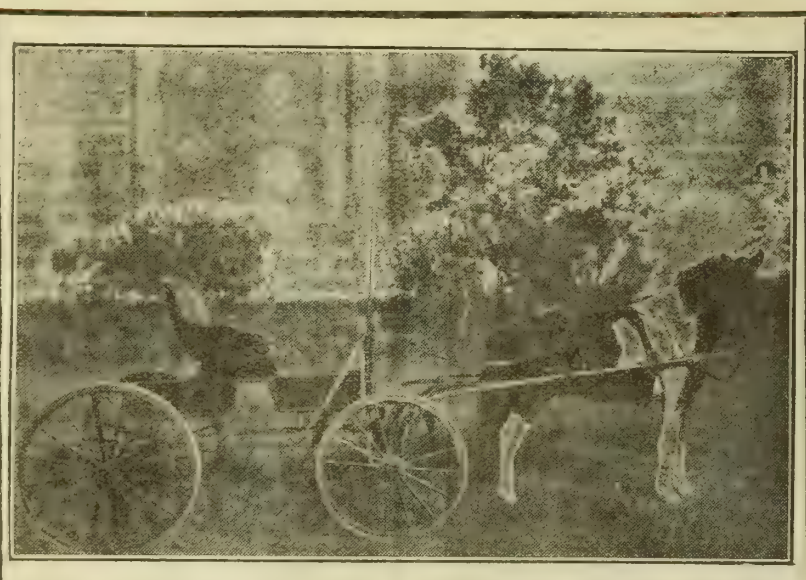




KANSAS FARMER HAS GIVEN AWAY 19 PONIES

AND WILL SOON GIVE





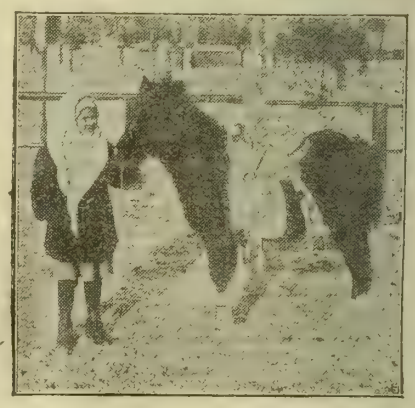


FOUR MORE PONIES AND OUTFITS

TO BOYS AND GIRLS WHO WILL HELP BOOST KANSAS FARMER







If you want one of them be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today to the Pony Boy



COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to get one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name..... Age.....

P. O..... Kan., R. R. .....

Parents' Name.....



Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 15. TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 13, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

INSPIRATION comes not because we do right but because others do wrong.

Formerly the farmer plowed, planted and reaped as his fathers had done, and the world was fed because the land was rich and the people few. He depended upon the seasons and the "labor of the olive". His idea of efficiency was to know all about a machine except what it was for.

Now the land is worn, the people are many and life is strenuous; even the planet we live on is making two motions at once, and the spur of necessity compelled that inspiration which evolved the modern farm motor.

In its varied forms the motor does his work, reduces his expenses, speeds him on business or pleasure and raises the tone of life. With it the farmer is efficient and uses brain as well as hand. It trains the man.

That man is best educated who is most useful. —*I. D. G.*



In Various Forms the Motor Solves the Help Problem, Banishes Solitude, Annihilates Distance and Keeps the Boy on the Farm

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DAIN
SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



This Machine Makes Hay
WORTH MORE
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Let hay be in the swath until the sun scorches it, reducing all its value and much of its nourishment. In the ordinary close-packed windrow, the air is shut out. Put thrown it up in a loose fluffy windrow with the

DAIN
[Steel Frame]
Side Delivery Rake

And the hay is evenly dried by the warm air. All the rich juices and natural odor are preserved. If you sell hay, get the highest price that harvest-fresh odor always commands. If you feed your hay, get the benefit of the increased feeding value to your stock.

Handles the Hay Gently

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Hay cures slowly in the swath thatch. Tedded hay falls back on the damp ground. The Dain Side Rake makes loose, open windrows and exposes the damp stubble so that it dries out and warms up. This reflected heat helps cure the hay more quickly. In "catchy" weather, quick curing is of greatest importance.

Special Features

Teeth may be raised or lowered.
Teeth turn with gentle motion.
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Easily adjusted to handle light or heavy hay.

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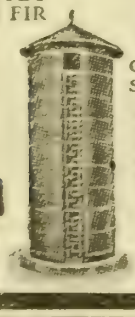
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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The Spanish peanut is sure to get a trial in Kansas this season. Since the publication of our Spanish peanut articles, no less than 100 inquiries for seed have been received. The greater part of these inquiries come from the western half of Kansas, and farmers in that section should obtain seed grown under conditions of soil and climate as closely as possible resembling those conditions under which the seed will be planted. I have furnished all inquiries with the best information obtainable regarding the location of seed for sale. These seedsmen or farmers having seed to sell will do well to advertise the same. The Barteldes Seed Company, with houses at Lawrence, Kan., Denver, Colo., and Oklahoma City, Okla., advise that it has a considerable stock of Spanish peanuts grown under dry farming conditions. We have supplied inquiries with the names of several individuals who have seed for sale. I would recommend a trial patch of at least three acres and, I think, five would be better. With many KANSAS FARMER readers the Spanish peanut may be a tried and proven crop in their locality and, if so, they can safely abide by these results which, if successful, will warrant planting as many acres as desired. KANSAS FARMER of March 30 printed H. M. Cottrell's article, and on April 6 gave the opinion held by Prof. Jardine, of Kansas, Profs. Haecker and Frazsden, each of Nebraska, regarding this plant. It will pay to reread these articles. Be it understood that in Kansas the Spanish peanut is not proven but it is my opinion that it deserves a trial.

* * *

The above indicates how the readers of agricultural papers take hold of an idea, and the 100 inquiries mentioned above will probably spend several hundred dollars in testing this crop. The "test-your-seed-corn" campaign, so vigorously pushed by KANSAS FARMER the past three or four months, has caused the testing of thousands of ears of corn, resulting in the purchase of thousands of bushels of seed corn and the expenditure of thousands of dollars therefor. These two instances are mentioned to illustrate that readers do give attention to and rely on the statements of the agricultural press, and such instances should serve notice on every editor of the care he should exercise in making his recommendations. It is in his ability to discriminate between good and bad from practice that the editor may or may not in fact be a successful editor. The editor who has the experience and who either knows or, not knowing, will sufficiently qualify his remarks, is the only editor the farmer can afford to follow. The farmer should discriminate in his selection of a farm paper, basing his conclusion on the experience and the ability of the editor to give sane and practical advice on farm topics. You engage a doctor for what he knows about the human anatomy and the practice of medicine and not for what he may know about the politics of the day. Your farm paper should be selected for what the editor knows by experience and teaching about farming and live stock as applied to your section, and not for what he may know about some other business in which he was engaged all his life prior to becoming an editor. KANSAS FARMER editor claims to know the farming and live stock business as applied to the territory in which KANSAS FARMER circulates. Our claim is based on our experience as a farmer and grower of live stock, and of 10 subsequent years of close association with every phase of agricultural activity in Kansas. The response of KANSAS FARMER readers causes me to believe that this paper has the confidence of farmers. I promise you now that I will not destroy that confidence in what I write and talk in the interest of good and better farm practice.

* * *

I must thank KANSAS FARMER readers for the interest taken and activity shown in my campaign to get the Kansas congressional delegation on record in the matter of oleomargarine legislation by which we demanded that the producer and consumer of butter be safeguarded against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine. Our readers received from KANSAS FARMER hundreds of free petitions which they circulated and addressed to their respective Congressman and to Senators Curtis and Bristow. According to the dispatches printed in newspapers, these petitions came like an avalanche onto the desks of Kansas Congressmen, and their office forces worked over time to take care of the letters and acknowledge receipt of the petitions. It is safe to say that every member of the Kansas delegation will oppose a bill which will permit oleo to be so sold that the purchaser cannot know it is oleo. Some do not like the Haugen bill—the farmers' bill—but with every Kansas Congressman upholding the principle that oleo shall not be fradulently sold, a law satisfactory to the producers and consumers of butter will be constructed. Readers of KANSAS FARMER did this work, so far as Kansas is concerned. They deserve congratulation. My part was only that of furnishing the medium through which the work was done and striking the iron while it was hot.

* * *

I cannot help but feel pleased at the results obtained through our "test-your-seed-corn" campaign. Dozens of letters telling of successful or failing germination tests convince me that my words of caution and recommendation on the seed corn question was heeded. The tests of individual farmers here and there resulted in arousing entire communities, particularly in the eastern half of Kansas, to a realization of the condition of the worthless of much of last year's corn for planting. On March 30 the Commercial-National Bank of Hutchinson, called a meeting of Reno county corn growers, which meeting resulted in the attendance of 600 of Reno's best farmers. This was a big meeting, especially so for a day when the condition of the roads made traveling extremely difficult. Prof. Jardine, agronomist of Kansas Agricultural College, made the principal address, dealing chiefly with the necessity of testing seed corn, and proper preparation of the seed bed for corn, the conservation of the now abundant moisture and the proper cultivation of the corn field. KANSAS FARMER editor discussed the necessity and the effects of uniform planting with a view of obtaining a hardy stalk in every hill and the production of a good ear on every stalk which, if such conditions were brought about, would result in a yield two times as great as our present acre average. The audience drew the editor into a discussion of the advantages of the silo—a topic properly discussed at any meeting of corn growers. The Hutchinson papers were very kind of Prof. Jardine and myself, and below is what appeared in the News regarding this editor:

HE STARTED AGITATION

TOM BORMAN THE MAN WHO GOT SEED CORN MOVEMENT AFOOT.

EDITOR OF KANSAS FARMER HERE TODAY TO ADDRESS CORN MEETING.

WHAT HIS TESTS SHOWED

GATHERED CORN AT RANDOM FROM 25 DIFFERENT SECTIONS,

AND DEMONSTRATED THAT A GREAT PART OF IT WOULD NOT PRODUCE CROP.

Tom Borman, the man who is largely responsible for this agitation in Kansas over poor seed corn, was in Hutchinson today. He was invited here to address the seed corn meeting this afternoon.

Mr. Borman, who is editor of KANSAS FARMER, is devoting his whole time to this propaganda for better corn growing in Kansas. It was last December that Mr. Borman discovered that there was really grave danger regarding the seed corn.

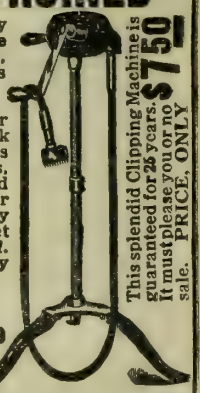
"I made a practice of picking up ears of corn here and there in traveling over the state, and finally had 25 ears from as many different sections," explained Mr. Borman. "I tested the grains for fertility and found that a very large proportion of the seed would not germinate."

He called the attention of Prof. Jardine, professor of agronomy at the Agricultural College, to this startling condition and also began a campaign in his paper to urge the testing of the seed corn.



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Thousands of alert men look to us for their clothes, knowing that we are abreast the times, and that although they live a thousand miles away, they can have the same styles, the same perfect fit and pleasing fabric as the man in New York or Chicago.
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Perhaps you desire your clothes "ready-to-wear." If so, we have a mammoth division at your service, to offer you a variety of smart styles, new, cleverly designed fabrics, at prices that will astonish you when compared to the high prices charged by retailers.
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We have two free books of interest to you:
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Men's and Boys' Ready-to-Wear Clothing.
Write today for either one or both. 164
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago Avenue Bridge, CHICAGO
19th and Campbell Sts. KANSAS CITY

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Complete $7.50
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

MORE KAFIR, CANE AND MILO.

Kansas farmers should depend more on Kafir, cane and milo. These will insure—as nearly as that is possible—the feed needed for all the live stock the farm will carry. This, from J. H. Miller, Director of the Kansas Agricultural College extension work, presents the actual situation:

There are but few counties in Kansas where I would not advise farmers to plant more acres of these non-saccharine sorghums. Seven-tenths of the farmers of Kansas push one crop to the extreme. Those of western Kansas grow too many acres of wheat, and those of eastern Kansas grow too many acres of corn. Good farm management would reduce these "one crop" acreages and divide the rush labor periods. In the first place, the wheat counties must change and grow more corn or more sorghum in order to grow more live stock. Furthermore, such a plan would reduce the summer plowing and allow every farmer to complete his plowing for wheat by August 15 and thus get a better seedbed and a bigger crop. More stock, more corn and sorghums would enable the farmer in western Kansas to keep his teams and employes busy at profitable work for more days of each year and avoid the tremendous rush of harvest and then of summer plowing.

The eastern Kansas farmer who tries each year to increase his corn acreage is equally at fault, in my judgment. Kafir will outyield corn in most years, and I think the average will be about equal for a 10-year period. The reduced corn acreage will enable the farmer to get his corn planted in better shape and in better time, and he then could plant his Kafir, and thus through the season his Kafir work would come in just a few days later than his corn work. Whenever Kafir is to be followed with corn or oats, the ground should be plowed in the fall to allow it to get more moisture. Kafir is not any harder on ground than corn, as far as fertility is concerned, but it does take more moisture, and therefore the fall plowing or fall disking. The fall work is also nicely divided.

I have been in the habit of recommending the following proportion of feed crop acreages for Kansas: Eastern sixty miles, one-fourth to Kafir, three-fourths to corn; next one hundred miles, one-half to each; next one hundred forty miles, three-fourths Kafir and cane, and one-fourth corn; last one hundred miles, nine-tenths to Kafir, cane and milo, and one-tenth (if any) to early varieties of corn. With the right kind of farming there is seldom any necessity for a loss of feed of Kafir, cane or milo. Milo should be grown on every farm in the extreme western counties.

Many farmers make two serious mistakes in the handling of Kafir: (1) They neglect to work the ground early enough in the spring, seeming to act under the impression that, because Kafir is a drouth-resistant crop, it does not need any moisture saved for it. (2) They almost universally neglect to gather seed from the field, when they could select the early ripening heads and thus, by breeding, shorten the growing period needed and also have their fields the next year ripen uniformly.

I therefore hope to see a more general planting of these non-saccharine sorghums, although I fear that farmers in some counties in south-central Kansas are tending to the extreme in that direction. Efficiency in farm management must balance farm work throughout the season.

With more moisture in the soil than ever before recorded, and with the lateness of the season which urges work in the fields, there may be a danger of plowing too soon. This will result in cloddy ground, and the labor of the summer will be increased because of it.

You can't fill a silo with a political machine.

MORE ABOUT OLEO LEGISLATION.

The Agricultural Committee of the House during the forenoon of April 4 decided to delay any further consideration of the Lever and Haugen oleomargarine bills until December 24, 1912. This decision, it is claimed by the friends of the Haugen bill and consequently the friends of the butter producer, is the wish of the oleomargarine manufacturers. The oleo supporters find that at this time the sentiment against them in the House is too great for them to overcome. They feel that, with the election over, they can then force through Congress oleo legislation somewhat like the Lever bill.

Three months ago when the oleomargarine manufacturers decided to overthrow the Grout bill, they then realized that by their active and deceptive campaign they had brought strong pressure to bear on Congressmen and believed they had a majority lined up for them. In the first round the producers and friends of butter have been victorious, and had they been strong enough to force the issue would have passed the Haugen bill. The opposition was able to secure a delay, giving themselves time to once more catch their breath. This means that again they will take up their "educational campaign" and push it vigorously. They will make another call on the women's clubs, the labor organizations, the retail grocers' associations, the country merchants and the cotton growers to get busy with petitions declaring that oleo is cheaper, more healthful, more nutritious, etc., than butter, in the endeavor to bolster up Congressmen whose farmer constituents have, during the past few weeks, made a request, the refusal of which would spell disaster in the coming elections. KANSAS FARMER does not believe that delay will result in any change in the attitude of Kansas Congressmen.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER cannot afford to lose sight of the work they have so well and successfully pushed during the last month. We must keep the work pushing forward. KANSAS FARMER will keep you informed what is to be done, when and how.

The editor has had correspondence with several of Kansas' Congressmen since we made our March 30 report on the attitude of Kansas members. A part of that correspondence follows:

Representative Murdock has not yet replied to KANSAS FARMER'S telegrams or letters. He has, however, written a number of his constituents, and several of these letters have reached us. On March 30 he wrote Stewart Campbell, Wellington, Kan., in which he said: "While I have not, as yet, had an opportunity to go over the Haugen bill carefully, I am in favor of legislation along the line which I understand it is drawn to reach." This is the first expression of Representative Murdock on oleo legislation that KANSAS FARMER has been able to give to its readers.

Representative Anthony was one of the last of the Kansas delegation to make his declaration on oleo to KANSAS FARMER. On March 21 he wrote this paper: "I have carefully looked into the merits of the two bills in question, and I shall oppose the Lever bill should it be reported from the House Committee, and will support the Haugen bill. I am against permitting the manufacturers of oleomargarine to color their product so as to enable it to masquerade as butter to the detriment of the growing dairy interests of our section of the country. I am a practical farmer myself, interested in both dairy products and in the growing of beef cattle, but I believe the butter fat from Kansas cows brings more dollars into the pockets of the Kansas farmer than he receives for the beef fat that goes into oleomargarine."

Senator Bristow writes, under date of March 27: "I am opposed to removing the present restrictions on sale of oleomargarine, and shall always oppose anything that would give the oleomargarine producers an opportunity to palm off oleomargarine as genuine butter. I never have been in favor of permitting such an imposition on the public, either in oleomargarine or anything else. I feel that the present oleomargarine law is a good one, and cannot see why there should be an effort to change it."

Representative Joseph Taggart writes: "I will oppose the Lever bill. The Haugen bill will not be reported by the committee. There was no serious complaint of the law as it is now, so far as I know, and I would rather stand my ground on making no change than vote at present to reduce the tax of 10 cents a pound on imitation butter." This is from a letter written by Representative Taggart to George White, Mound City, Kan.

KANSAS SOIL MAPS.

One of the most important works of public interest that has ever been accomplished in Kansas is that which is now producing soil maps of Kansas counties.

The work of surveying and of producing these immensely important soil maps is under the direction of Prof. W. M. Jardine, head of the Department of Agronomy of the Kansas Agricultural College. Maps of Reno and Shawnee counties are now completed and will be published shortly by the United States Department of Agriculture.

On the map of Shawnee County, which was exhibited by Professor Jardine to the Shawnee Alfalfa Club at its last meeting, there is shown every farm and the location of every farm residence; every stream and every kind of soil in the county. Each kind of soil differs from all others in plant food content, hence each is suited to some particular crop better than to others.

To illustrate: In the Kansas River valley, on the south side and to the east of Topeka, is a locality in which the soil is suited to but little other than the growing of potatoes or sorghum, while the whole of this valley on the north side of the river is particularly adapted to alfalfa and constitutes practically all of the alfalfa land of the county.

South of the Kansas River the soil is not well adapted to alfalfa, and but little is grown in this valley. Near Mission Creek was found a stretch of very rich land which is not well suited to alfalfa because the soil is acid, and this crop will not grow in an acid soil. Acidity is produced in the soil by decaying vegetation and indicates a supply of humus and rich quality. The acidity will, however, prevent the proper growth of certain crops, and needs time to correct it. Lime may be applied in the form of quicklime, slaked lime or ground limestone. The first two produce quicker results, but are not so lasting as the ground limestone.

With such a map before him the farmer knows at once the kind of soil, or soils, he has on his farm and can know the kind of treatment to give each. The making of these soil maps is by far the most important agricultural work in the history of Kansas.

Everywhere is heard the statement that it cost money to winter stock during the cold months just passed. This is true, and it is hard to see where any profit could have been made in many localities and under usual conditions. However, there may be several ways of figuring on profits, or the lack of them. Generally, the price which corn and alfalfa will bring on the market is compared with the price received for the live stock, and the conclusions reached. Feedstuffs are almost exactly the same in price that they were one year ago, so that conditions in that respect are not changed, and it is a well demonstrated fact that the live stock farmer always wins against the grain farmer. Selling crops from the land is robbing not only yourself, but your children. Farming with live stock is enriching both.

THE CATTLE SHORTAGE.

Just what this country is going to do for beef cattle is a question. Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma cattlemen have been searching in Arkansas and the south for stockers. Chicago is not shipping cattle east as usual and Kansas City has been shipping cattle west in a most unusual way. Cattlemen say there is no visible supply of young cattle in all the territory from which they usually come, and values promise such an increase that they may be prohibitive by grass time.

It takes time to stock up on cattle, and when there is a widespread shortage like that which now covers the whole country, it means higher prices for beef and a greater consumption of pork and mutton as a consequence. If these things mean anything, they mean that the man who has breeding cattle and breeding hogs is due to reap a harvest in the very near future. They also mean that there has not been so good an opportunity to get into the cattle or hog business in a great many years as there is right now.

Of course, feed is high and it hurts to have to pay such prices, but with pure-bred animals at present prices and the cost of their feed added, they must prove cheaper than they seem bound to be in a few months from now. The present situation has been brought about by abnormal weather conditions and seems to offer a special opportunity to get into the live stock business on the ground floor.

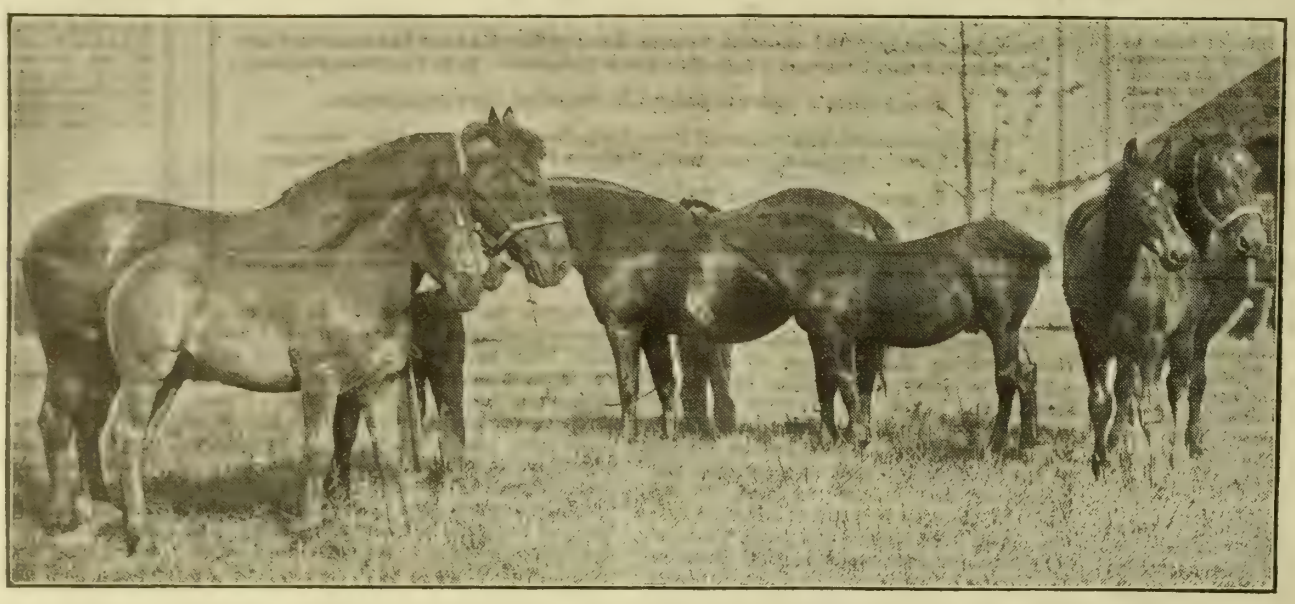
We must have live stock on our farms for the good of the farms and of the men who run them, and we must quit grain farming without live stock or rotation. Hundred dollar land cannot be depended upon to pay increased taxes, the interest on the investment and bring a profit year after year without live stock, and it cannot pay profits with scrub stock.

With the aid of the silo, western Kansas can be made the nursery of the cattle business again, as it once was, but in a different way, and it should be. Nature designed that country for live stock.

There are two big sales of dairy cattle advertised in this issue of KANSAS FARMER, and this fact is significant of the progress that has been made by this state towards better methods. Only a few years ago such sales would have been impossible, because there would have been no market for this class of cattle. Farmers have always placed a high value upon their horses and their hogs, but not upon their cattle. Those who attend farm sales would be willing to pay from $25 to $50 for good milk cows, but are appalled at the prices received at public sales of pure-bred animals. Yet a pure-bred registered dairy cow of good lineage would be a better investment at $200 than would the common cow at $25. The average cow produces about 100 pounds of butter per year, and her calf is good for nothing but beef. She "eats her head off" every year she is kept. She is a robber who takes your good feed and care and shelter and does not come near paying for it. With a cow that will produce 400 pounds of butter a year, the price would be perhaps $350, and yet she would pay a profit on her milk alone, while her calves would find ready sale at from $100 to $150, according to sex and age. Such a cow not only pays from the start, and pays well, but she keeps it up year after year. She is cheap at the price.

Seed corn tests made with hundreds of samples from all parts of the state by the Experiment Station show an average of 70 to 75 per cent. This is very low, and indicates the great risk that will be assumed by the farmers who plant without testing their seed. There is no use hunting good seed elsewhere, as the conditions of last summer were general. The only thing to do is to test the seed and know what you are doing.

Breeding Draft Horses In America



PURE-BRED DRAFT COLTS SELL A YEAR YOUNGER AND AT LARGER PRICES THAN GRADES.

Great Opportunity for Farmers in Breeding the Most Profitable Kind of Live Stock

By WAYNE DINSMORE, Sec'y. Percheron Society of America

A careful, conservative, but successful business man, who is accustomed to other lines of business than agriculture, but who has recently undertaken the development of farm lands which he owns, asked some questions which went to the very heart of the problem of draft horse breeding in America. In substance they were as follows:

Is there a demand for draft horses which is broad enough, stable enough and which will afford sufficiently remunerative prices to warrant an investment in breeding stock for draft horse production?

What kind of draft horses are demanded?

Is the demand well supplied at present, or does it materially exceed the supply?

If the demand does materially exceed the supply, why is it that farmers have not produced more animals to fill this demand?

What is the relative cost of maintenance, efficiency in work, and selling prices of the colts of mares weighing 1,200, 1,450 and 1,700 pounds, respectively?

What advantages, if any, have pure-bred draft horses over good grade draft animals?

Should I invest in pure-bred draft horses, or simply in good grades?

I need a clear and reliable answer to these questions before I can intelligently determine whether I should invest in draft horses or in some other class of work animals.

Such a broadside of questions in substance requires the draft horse industry to show cause for its existence, but the position of this business man is that of many others, who have the same questions in mind.

That there is a demand for draft horses which is broad, stable and which affords good prices, is abundantly shown by the fact that, although there has been a steadily increasing production of this class of animals for the past fifteen years, prices on heavy draft horses have steadily advanced, and have been higher during the year just past than at any time in the past twenty years.

That the demand is broad is proved also by the fact that good draft horses have never lacked for buyers at any time of the year for the past ten years. The stability of the demand is best indicated by present favorable market conditions and by the fact that the users of draft horses are steadily on the increase, both in the city and on the farm, where there is a marked increase in the use of draft animals for agricultural purposes. Modern methods of tillage and the rapid awakening of farmers to the necessity of thorough tillage will afford a steadily growing market which, in the judgment of many of the best men engaged in the horse business, will not be supplied for fifty years to come, if, indeed, it is well supplied at the end of that time.

That the prices are remunerative cannot be questioned. The average price of good grade draft geldings has ranged from $250 to $285 per head on sound, full aged horses that are at all satisfactory in conformation, and which have weight enough to go over 1,700 pounds. In fact, horses of this character, in good flesh, have been bringing from $650 to $700 per pair throughout the last year, and buyers for this sort have never been lacking. Grade draft mares in foal, sound, of good comforation, and with good feet and legs, have brought from $250 to $325 each, at farm sales for farm work, and as the expense of rearing good draft animals to 3 years of age does not exceed $150, where the dams are used for farm work, it is at once apparent that there is a very satisfactory profit in their production, and the prices must be considered quite remunerative.

Keeping mares purely for breeding purposes, however, is not so profitable, for the expense of keeping the mare must also be considered, and this is at least $60 per year, increasing the cost of rearing a colt to 3 years of age to approximately $200 and reducing the probable profit to a relatively small margin. The farmer who uses his mares enough to pay for their keep and who always has plenty of work for mares that fail to get in foal, is the man best situated for the rearing of draft horses.

First-class horses are scarce, so scarce that on the largest market in America (Chicago) they do not exceed 5 per cent of all those offered. The same general conditions are repeated when we turn to the farm markets. If we take the United States, as a whole, it is safe to say that not more than 30 per cent of all the horses in the United States will weigh, in ordinary working condition, 1,550 pounds or over at maturity, and, in fact, it is very doubtful whether the proportion is even that high.

If the demand does materially exceed the supply, why is it that farmers have not produced more animals to fill this demand? One reason is that we have not, at any time in the past, nor at the present time, had a sufficient supply of first-class breeding stock to permit of rapid, systematic improvement in our grade horses, which are, for the United States, as a whole, rather small animals, probably not averaging much over 1,100 or 1,200 pounds. A second reason is that a great many men are not good judges of horses, and have, accordingly, failed in their efforts. Their aim was in the right direction, but on account of faulty judgment, resulting in the purchase or use of inferior breeding stock, they have not produced the kind of horses the market wants. A third reason is that which lies back of all failures to produce a first-class product, viz., neglect, or unwillingness to put forth the necessary effort required in producing an article of A-1 standard. These reasons, combined, are responsible in large part for the failure of our American farmers to supply this demand for draft animals.

The selling prices of the produce, assuming sire to be the same in all classes, viz., a sound, well built Percheron sire, weighing from 1,900 to 1,950 pounds, in ordinary breeding condition, will vary greatly. From the 1,200-pound mare, with ordinary methods of development, horses weighing around 1,500 pounds can be looked for. These come into competition on the market with the glut of underweight stuff, are not heavy enough for either farm or city trade, and will do well to average from $140 to $175 at 5 years of age. The colts from the 1,450-pound mares will weigh 1,650 to 1,700 pounds at maturity. On account of their smaller size they are not marketable until approximately 5 years old, and even then come into competition with a commoner class of draft horses for city purposes. For city purposes the geldings will probably bring $200 to $240. The mares sold for farm use may bring more than this. The colts from the heavier mares should, if given proper development, weigh from 1,850 to 2,000 pounds. These will classify in the best class of draft horses, will readily sell at 3½ years of age to either farm buyers or to men who are buying for ultimate sale in the cities, and will bring at this age from $250 up, depending on the excellence of the individual. If carried on until they ar 4½, coming 5, the geldings finished for market, and the mares in foal, from $325 to $375 can be reckoned on for the geldings, and at least $300 for the mares, the latter to be disposed of to the farm trade. In other words, the heavy mares kept on farms where they are in use for a sufficient period of time throughout the year to pay for their maintenance cost in work, are decidedly more efficient in the farm operations, and produce colts that can be advantageously marketed at least one year before the colts from the smaller mares can be. The colts from these mares will bring more, even when a year younger, than the colts from the smaller mare, and if carried on until the same age, will sell for double the money that the colts from the 1,200-pound mares can be relied upon to bring, and for at least one-fourth to one-third more than the colts from the 1,450-pound mares will average. To summarize the matter, therefore, from a businsss standpoint, the heavier mares of the same quality and equally good in conformation, are decidedly more profitable.

The advantages which pure-bred horses have over grades of equal merit is chiefly in selling prices. High-grade drafters of equal weight and conformation will do the work equally as well as the pure-breds, and cost substantially the same for maintenance, but the grade draft colt must be carried along until he is 3½ or 4½ years old before he can be advantageously marketed. At this age, if he is a good one, from $250 to $300 will be realized, and possibly more if the animal is in high condition. Pure-bred draft colts of first-class stamp, however, can be marketed at 2 to 2½ years of age. Well bred Percheron colts 2½ years old will weigh, if properly developed, from 1,600 to 1,900 pounds, and it is safe to reckon on $400 as the minimum selling price, if they have been mannered and put in fit condition to go out on the stud. If satisfactory feed and pasture conditions are provided near the barns so that the feeding can be done without much extra labor cost, the expense of bringing the pure-bred stallions to 2½ years of age will be little, if any, greater than the cost of bringing the grade gelding to 3½ or 4½ years, while the price realized is at least $100 greater. If the breeder is at all successful as a salesman, the price may average $200 more than could be secured for the grade geldings. The advantage accruing from the production of a higher class market product is, therefore, the chief advantage which the production of pure-bred draft horses has over the production of good grade drafters.

Whether a man should invest in pure-bred draft horses or simply in good grade draft animals, depends on the man and his conditions. Men who are familiar with farm work, and who have already shown their success in breeding and rearing the ordinary grade horses they have used in their farm operations, can invest advantageously in a few pure-bred mares. The likelihood of success in the venture is materially greater in those cases where the man interested has already been successful in grading up his stock until they are good sized, well built, grade draft animals, for the study and care necessary in developing grade draft animals of good size and character is the best possible schooling for later work along the same lines with pure-bred drafters. To such men every possible encouragement should be given, for America is very insufficiently supplied with pure-bred draft breeding stock.

I had occasion some time ago to make some careful calculations relative to the number of pure-bred draft animals in this country. As a result of my inquiries I came to the conclusion that there are living only about 65,000 Percherons, 16,000 Clydesdales, 18,000 French Draft, 8,000 Shires, 7,000 Belgians and about 1,000 Suffolks, or a grand total of 115,000 head of pure-bred horses when all draft breeds are considered. This means that there is but one pure-bred draft animal to every 167 horses found on the farms and ranches of the United States, a proportion so slight that it is not surprising that the percentage of good horses coming to market is appallingly low.

We have, for the past ten years, spent more than 1 million dollars annually in Europe in the purchase of pure-bred horses for breeding stock. Our importations are still extremely large, as is shown by the following statement:

Horses imported for breeding purposes from January 1, 1911, to September 30, 1911, inclusive, reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Stallions.	Mares.	Total.
Percherons	921	396	1317
Belgians	328	228	556
Shire	108	63	171
Clydesdale	48	45	93
Suffolk	13	24	37

A total of 2,174 pure-bred draft horses.

(Continued on page eighteen)

Something For Every Farm

Overflow of Timely Items From Other Departments, Every Line Worth While

T. H. M., Rantoul, Kan., wants to know if it will pay to silo sorghum bagasse—the stalks of sorghum after the juice has been removed for molasses. The editor has no experience with the siloing of this product. We know of a farmer who last year, on account of feed shortage, placed sorghum bagasse in his silo. We have written for his experience and will publish his letter when received. We doubt the advisability of occupying valuable space in a silo with sorghum bagasse if other crops are available for filling. It is certain that after practically all the juice is removed from the sorghum stalks there is little feed value remaining, and at best the silage would be poor.

Kansas Farmer Helps Him.

Stewart Campbell, Wellington, Kan., writes: "There were a good many silos built here last year, and now the silo owners are the only men who are not worrying seriously over the feed supply as the winter is prolonged. At all our farmers' institutes the silo is the chief topic, as it is wherever three farmers meet. Dairying has certainly a big development just ahead in this country.

"May I say in passing that I appreciate your work in KANSAS FARMER, and especially your campaign for better dairy cows. I have just bought a high-grade Holstein bull, the only one in the immediate neighborhood. I have farmed only two years, and began on a farm that had not even a hitching post when I came to it. Be assured I find your writings of help in the problems that come to me in getting the place started."

Light for the Farm Home.

It is the ambition of every farmer to have a gasoline engine to pump his water and cut his feed. But gasoline has even greater use than that on the farm. It can be used to operate a lighting system that is as good as is found in big cities—and cheaper. The result of gasoline lighting is a brilliant, powerful, steady white light, when a proper device is installed to make the gas—for this is real gas lighting.

A good gas machine consists of three parts—a carburetter or storage tank, an air pump, and a mixer. The carburetter—which varies in capacity according to the number of lights used—is a metallic tank sunk at some distance from the house, and below the frost line. The air-pump forces into this carburetter a steady yet very gentle stream of air, which passes slowly over the surface of the gasoline, becomes saturated with the gasoline vapor or gas, rises again to the mixer where it is automatically mixed with just the right proportion of air to give the strongest possible light, and finally passes into all the "risers" and smaller pipes, which convey it to the burners all over the house.

A well made gas machine is a permanent investment. Machines installed as much as thirty years ago are still giving excellent service. They are safe, which cannot be said of all lighting devices. Nothing but malice could ever make one dangerous. Neither are they wasteful, but when the lights are not burning they automatically cease work. This machine is constructed to secure the measure of safety prescribed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

No doubt still greater uses will be found for gasoline on the farm within the next few years. And the gas machine already points out many of these, for it has a wide variety of uses, besides creating light. It can be utilized to operate a pump, to cook, even to heat, when the proper installations are made.

Greenwood County Farm Queries.

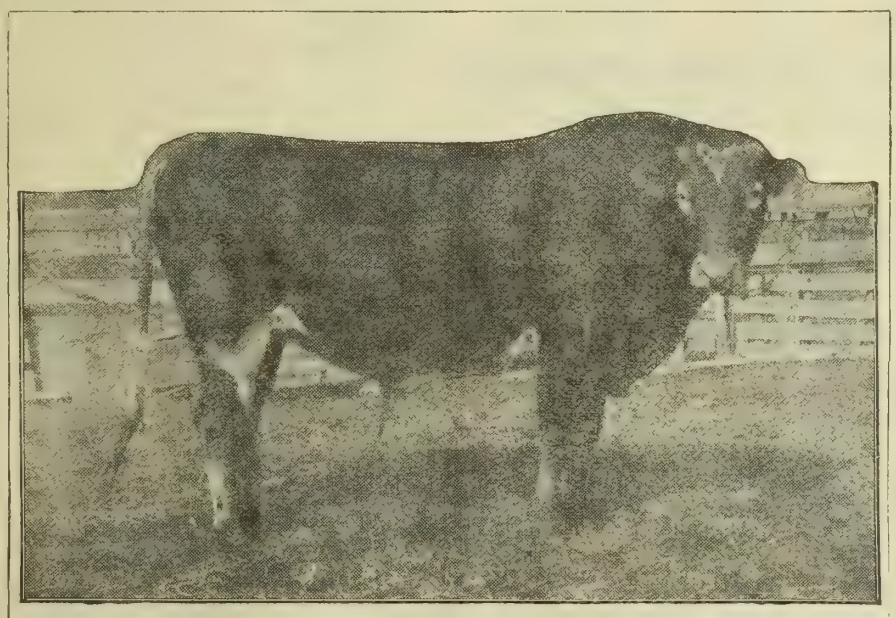
Answering our subscriber, J. C. C., Madison, Kan.: Commercial fertilizer will build up your land. You should produce all the manure possible on the farm, and get that manure back onto the field. Live stock farming, and especially dairying, will accomplish the building up of the soil most rapidly and permanently, and return to you a revenue while restoring soil fertility. The effect of the use of commercial fertilizer is lost after a few years unless you continue to fertilize. It would be well, as a beginning, to use some fertilizer and start the farm on the up grade pending your stocking the farm with cows and other cattle.

The feed you will grow for live stock will have the effect of improving the soil. The use of legumes does this. The growing of alfalfa, clover and cowpeas and rape for feed will start your soil in the right direction. The latter two do well on thin soil, and each can be plowed under. We cannot believe, without further information, that your land is so poor forage crops will not grow thereon. Kafir will provide you with the grain needed. Alfalfa will grow on your soil if gumbo, hardpan or stone do not lie too near the surface. These methods, with a crop rotation, will build up your farm. We do not believe, from your statement, that the lack of fertility in the soil is due to your failure to get a stand of alfalfa or clover. Think you can lay the blame to season and possibly to your preparation of seed bed. Rape is one of the best green manuring crops. Sow just after harvest and pasture until frost and plow under—or plow under the crop without pasturing.

Cowpeas can be plowed under for green manuring or can be cut with a mower for hay and cured as you would cure any hay crop. The cowpea is most valuable as a hay. Many acres were grown as a catch crop in Kansas last fall, with good results.

It is difficult to eradicate the morning glory. Do your best to keep the plant from seeding. The morning glory is a perennial plant—that is, has a natural existence of more than two years. The stems and roots of such plants live from year to year and grow flower stalks. If the morning glory fields can be seeded to pasture this will be the most simple means of eradication. Alfalfa in these fields would be a good exterminator. If the infested fields must be sown to spring crop, plow the ground the depth best suited to soil and crop. Deep plowing avails nothing in destroying the morning glory—its roots grow below the plow. Follow plow with harrow—teeth set straight to pull out the roots and expose the same to the sun. Sow fields to a spring crop which can be harvested before the vines seed, then plow and seed to cowpeas or rape, which will be harvested or pastured and plowed again before vines can seed. Some such campaign as this, if continued, will get the morning glory or any other weed.

Your inquiries are general and are so answered. If you have a specific inquiry, stating all conditions, we will be glad to advise further.



GUERNSEY BULL OF R. C. KRUEGER, BURLINGTON, KANSAS, WHO IS BUILDING A PROFITABLE DAIRY

Profitable Town Cow.

The profit to be made by keeping a town cow has been given a practical demonstration by a business man of Newton. Eight years ago he bought a half-breed Jersey for the sake of having a good supply of milk. He and his wife decided to put all money received from neighbors who came to the house for the surplus supply of milk into a tin cup. This was soon full of small change and was carried to a savings bank. Since then the cup has been filled and emptied many times.

After the second calf from this cow was born she was sold and her first calf took her place. Two years later the second calf began producing milk, and since then two cows have been kept. On the eighth anniversary of the experiment the savings bank account was balanced and there was $937 to the credit of the cow fund.

No account was kept of the feed bought for the original cow nor for the two of her produce succeeding her, as it is estimated that the milk used by the family more than balanced the feed bill.

Early Spring Pasture.

In many parts of Kansas roughage is scarce this spring. In parts of the state early pastures will be an absolute necessity. Rape pasture or rape and small grains in combination is the answer, says A. H. Leidigh of the agronomy department in the Kansas Agricultural College.

Rape, as grown in Kansas, is one of the best annual forage crops for temporary spring and fall pasture. The leaves are very rank and very succulent and tender. Rape seeds resemble turnip seeds in size, shape and color. Because the seed is small and cheap it is a favorite with many farmers, as 10 to 50 cents will buy enough for an acre. The seed will sprout early, even in cool spring weather. The plants are not injured by light frosts. The crop does not grow much until warm spring days come, but should nevertheless be sown early to get the best growth. Rape will not give satisfaction as a pasture when the midsummer weather is hot and dry. It may be sown late in August for fall pasture.

In growing rape the land for either spring or fall planting should be moist and mellow and in a high state of cultivation. A shallow surface mulch and a firm under seed bed should be the object in preparing plowed ground for the crop. For spring seeding if the land has not been fall plowed the spring plowing or disking ought not to be more than two and one-half or three inches deep. For fall planting early summer plowing and clean, frequent, summer tillage is most successful.

Rape alone for close planting may be seeded broadcast and harrowed in or seeded with a small grain drill. This method will require from three to five pounds of good seed to the acre. Another method is to plant in rows and cultivate. This is the only method advised in western and southwestern Kansas, and can be used to advantage in all of the state. As a general rule cultivation will give the best and the largest crops. Row planting, to give cultivation to the growing crops, needs more attention by farmers. Because of warming the soil, conserving moisture and preventing damage by tramping the crop, this method will enable the farmer to grow the crop with greater certainty in the western part of the state. When [illegible] cultivation is planned the [illegible] should be [illegible] as soon as the rows can be followed and be kept so even after pasturing commences. [illegible] can be done in corn with a corn planter equipped with special plate or a check planter may be used.

Where a spring combination for pasture is desired it is possible to use oats or barley and rape. Some growers seed winter rye and rape for the spring and state that no better pasture can be desired. It is advised that enough seed for almost a full stand of the grains should be used, and then two or three pounds of rape per acre be added.

In the western part of the state, where irrigation is impossible, rape [illegible] rape with the small grains for pasture offers an opportunity to save much hay and fodder. Sorghum is not a safe pasture crop, and rape and sorghum cannot be desired for pasture. Rape pasture may cause bloating in cattle when pastured while wet. When the vines are covered with frost, care must be exercised to see that animals are not allowed to pasture on them.

Condition of Cattle and Profitable Grazing.

A. D. Tindell, Burlingame, Kan., writes: "I have 43 head of steers averaging 980 pounds. At present I am feeding all the silage they will clean up twice a day, with about 70 pounds of Ko-Press cake on it and about three or four bales of alfalfa. I expected to put them on grass, but people tell me they will do no good when you feed silage then turn on grass. The steers have been on this feed since March 15, so will have been on it six weeks when grass time comes."

Here is the reply by G. C. Wheeler, specialist in animal husbandry of Kansas Agricultural College: "It is generally recognized that cattle to graze well must be relatively thin. Experiments conducted at the Missouri Station to test different methods of wintering yearling cattle conclusively demonstrate that there is a definite relation between the rate of gain during the wintering season and that made on pasture the following summer. They found that the more fat the animal carried to pasture, the smaller the gains made during the grazing season. It is evident that cattle should be wintered lightly, or in other words, carry very little fat when put on pasture.

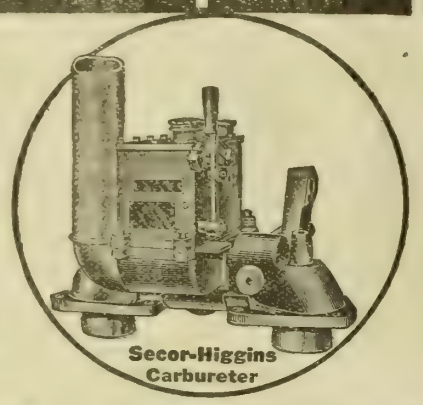
"Gains made from light feeding are relatively more costly per pound than gains made from heavier feeding. This is offset by the fact that the steer has been enhanced in value by the wintering process, although not for the same reason that the steer has been made more valuable by finishing for market. The steer which has been well wintered has just passed the relatively expensive part of the year and is right up to the possibilities of the cheaper gains of the pasture period. These small and relatively expensive winter gains are justified upon the average farm because it furnishes a market for the large quantities of coarse, rough forage, which would otherwise go to waste. It will be seen that the purpose to which the steers are to be put the following season has quite an important bearing upon the method of wintering. If too much grain is fed and the cattle accumulate a considerable amount of fat, the cheap grass which may be available for the summer gains will not be used to such advantage as where the winter gains have been less. On the other hand it is not good policy to winter steers, especially young growing cattle, so poorly that they fail to make any growth at all during the winter season and go on the grass in a weakened, emaciated condition.

"It is probable that by feeding steers heavily all winter long on corn silage, rich in grain, they would become too fat for profitable grazing. In the case of the steers which you have mentioned, there is not much chance that they will accumulate much fat during this six weeks' feeding, unless the silage is especially rich in corn. That is probably not the case, since last year corn produced relatively small amounts of grain.

"You will note from the facts given that the mere feeding of silage does not make cattle graze poorly. It depends upon the accumulation of too large an amount of fat during the rather expensive feeding portion of the year, so that the cattle do not have capacity for large gains in grazing."

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THE FARM



The seed bed for alfalfa should be in the best possible condition before seeding. If it cannot be gotten into that condition, it will usually pay to delay seeding until the required tilth of soil and freedom from weeds, grasses, etc., are secured. It rarely is worth while to endavor to thicken a stand of alfalfa. This seems quite difficult in Kansas and usually the work and seed in such efforts is thrown away. We have seen fields in which a thin stand was secured, re-seeded and a good stand obtained. These results come, however, by re-seeding newly seeded fields—not more than a year old. For example, a field seeded last spring would be in condition to re-seed this spring. Disc the field, broadcast the seed and cover with spiked-tooth harrow. If stand is thin in spots only, give the bare spots this treatment. It is not advisable or practicable to attempt to thicken up a stand of old alfalfa, since the younger plants cannot successfully compete with the old, well established plants.

* * *

It pays to cultivate alfalfa just as it pays to cultivate any other crop, and, after the first season's growth, cultivation should be given every spring. The first cultivation might better be done with a spike-toothed harrow, but as the surface becomes harder and the plants better established, a disk should be run over the ground to loosen the surface deeper and split the crowns. The presence of fresh air in the soil is necessary in order to insure the best development of alfalfa. The roots must breathe, and they require oxygen the same as those of other plants, and the alfalfa bacteria in the tubercles of the roots must have free nitrogen in order to perform their function of form-nitrates which are a food to the plant as well as fertility to the soil. Cultivation encourages all this by loosening the surface soil, permitting aeration, forming a soil mulch to conserve the moisture, killing weeds and grass and last but not least, it destroys the eggs and larvæ of many injurious insects, as grasshoppers, cut-worms, and webworms.

* * *

For months KANSAS FARMER has been urging a careful selection of seed for this spring's planting. Seed that will grow is the first requirement of good seed, of course. You want a stand in every field planted. Clean seed—that free from weeds, etc.—is a second requisite. The additional requirement, and one which should always enter into the selection of seed of any kind, is that it be pure seed of the variety you buy, obtaining always those varieties which are best adapted to your soil and climate. It pays to grow pure varieties of corn, Kafir, wheat or oats, to the same extent that it does pure-bred or high grade live stock. The pure varieties yield heavier than mixed varieties, and usually if the crop is sold for milling purposes it will bring a few cents more per bushel. But if the crop grown is pure and free from mixture it can usually be sold for seed at prices considerably in advance of the milling or feeding value. At a corn meeting recently no less than a half dozen growers told the editor that at the elevator their corn had for years sold in advance of market prices. Every cent of the advanced price was a pick-up—just like finding money. These men were able to do this because of the uniform good quality of the corn due to pure seed kept pure. For years many farmers have been selling their entire crop of wheat for seed at prices double the milling price. These farmers have obtained pure-bred seed wheat and kept it so. The demand for good seed by every farmer who sees a crop of such grain growing is in itself sufficient recommendation for the use of such seed. There is not enough pure seed, of the varieties of field crops adapted to Kansas, grown to supply the demand for the state. We have never known of a case in which the entire crop of good seed could not be sold as seed. Very often it is possible to dispose of the entire crop to seedsmen. It is not KANSAS FARMER's purpose to set every farmer up in the seed business. The growing of seed is incidental to the advantages otherwise accruing from the growing of pure varieties of our principal field crops.

During the past few years the Kansas Experiment Station has been distributing considerable quantities of seed wheat. The limited acreage of the station farm has prevented the growing of wheat sufficient to supply the demand. The station accordingly advised with the farmer who obtained its seed, instructing him in methods of seeding, harvesting, etc., and particularly with reference to preventing the seed becoming mixed, and by this co-operation large quantities of good seed have been produced. From these farmers hundreds of others have obtained their seed and within a few years it will be possible for every Kansas farmer to have the best seed of the varieties of wheat best adapted to his conditions. To keep the growth and distribution of the best seed going the experiment station authorities will again this year inspect fields. Last year 150 fields were inspected before harvest, and a list giving the names of about 200 farmers offering seed wheat for sale was supplied to those desiring it. About one-third of the growers on the list reported their seed wheat sales. From the crop of 1910 more than 35,000 bushels were reported sold direct by these farmers. The sale of about 32,000 bushels has been reported from the 1911 crop. Practically all of the wheat brought a premium over regular market grades. And the farmer who gets good, pure seed, and takes care of it, deserves a premium. If you are growing a pure variety of wheat and desire to have it listed for inspection, send in your request. The fields will be inspected between the time of heading and harvesting. In making requests farmers should send in answers to the following questions to L. A. Fitz, Manhattan, Kan.:

1. Name of variety.
2. When and where did you obtain seed of this variety?
3. How long have you grown it?
4. What has been the average yield per acre from it?
5. How does this yield compare with that from your other wheat?
6. How many acres of this variety will you harvest this season?
7. What yield do you expect?
8. What means have you used to keep it pure in growing and threshing?
9. Location of farm. Give county, with distance from nearest town or post office. (Example: 5 miles north and 4 miles east of Wichita.)
10. Give any additional information which you think would be helpful in the work.

* * *

There is a tremendous demand, as shown by the inquiries addressed to KANSAS FARMER, for cowpeas, Kafir, corn, sorghum, millet, rape, etc. This demand is no doubt augmented by the short crops of last year, but with almost every inquiry there is the demand that the seed of the variety called for be pure. In the case of Kafir and sorghum it is asked how the seed has been taken care of—whether dried thoroughly in the head before threshing and whether or not it has been heated. In some instances the inquiries have asked if the Kafir and sorghum could not be shipped in the head, the idea of the inquirer being to note whether or not the seed bought was of the variety represented, also to determine whether or not it was mixed, and as insurance against heating and consequent low germination. Almost every inquiry for seed corn has designated that the corn be shipped in the ear. The tone of inquiries in general show the demand for pure seed of high germination. For months KANSAS FARMER has been pounding on this good seed question. It is an important matter. Our correspondence and our talks with farmers indicate conclusively that the demand for good seed was never in Kansas so great as now, and that it will not be possible to fool our farmers on matters pertaining to good seeds.

* * *

Last week's KANSAS FARMER urged upon our readers the conservation of the abundant moisture now in the soil. This moisture is worth saving. It is the most valuable moisture we will this year have

available for this year's crops. The moisture now in the soil is saturated with plant food. Later rains will not supply the growing plant with food as will the moisture now existing in the soil. Just so soon as the ground is fit to work, start the disc and get a layer of fine soil on the surface, which soil will prevent the evaporation of the water from below. It will pay to so treat the corn field even if it delays planting three or four days. All Kansas can safely employ this method. By disking fields will not blow as in the case of fall plowing—a practice prevalent in many states. This year the disk, as it should be every year if properly used, will prove a valuable farm implement. By some means or other cultivate as soon as possible the surface of all fields and prevent evaporation. This same cultivation will enable the soil to take up the spring rains and make additional moisture available for the growing plant.

* * *

The growing season this year will be several weeks shorter than usual, but the chances are greatly in favor of its being long enough. The custom is to get the seed in the ground as soon as the planters will operate and danger of frost is past. This practice is good provided warm weather and growing temperatures are not delayed. It does not hasten the growing of any crop to plant the seed in cold soil and have it lying in wait a week or ten days for growing temperatures. As a rule we could each year with equal or better results delay planting a few days in order to disk the surface of the corn field. Ten years ago the editor made his first visit to Brown and Nemaha counties, Kansas. We left corn planting nearly all done in Dickinson County. In these northeastern counties farmers were disking the fields—disking and cross-disking and disking again. The fields did not contain a normal amount of moisture, but farmers were striving to save every drop possible of it—and were waiting for the ground to get warm before planting. These are corn-growing counties, too.

Sun Ruins Grindstones.

Sun is a fine thing for hogs and chickens; but it isn't good for grindstones. Its rays harden the part of the stone on which they shine and thus make the stone wear unevenly. If the grindstone is not under a shed, or if the sun strikes it, make a box cap for it—20 minutes' work. Few things are more satisfactory than a good-cutting, even-faced grindstone. Used freely, it is a great labor-saver, for dull tools make hard work. If the stone gets grooved, hold the hoes or the spade upon it. This will soon bring the face level again—and it won't hurt the hoes or the spade a bit to give them keen edges.

Delayed Small Farm Idea.

I may be too late in getting into this game of telling the young man what to do who has $2,500 but as what I have to say will be entirely different from what anyone else has said, and at the same time be true, thought maybe you would print it.

In the first place, he is a good deal wealthier to start with than the average Kansas farmer, so need not be afraid of being looked down on. He should buy his land right. Don't pay $100, nor $75, nor $50 an acre. He does not have to buy such land, because $25 an acre will buy good land in Kansas. Some perhaps a little rough, but all good pasture or plow land. Be sure and buy where hog cholera has never been known and where the water is good.

As for needing a large body of land, I will tell you the truth. Hundreds and hundreds of large farms are being run at a loss in Kansas, if it were not for the ten acres the house stands on. What I mean is this: The eggs, chickens, vegetables, fruit, etc., show a profit, while everything else shows a loss if books were kept on it. For instance, you can buy corn cheaper than you can raise it, and you will find this true all along the line.

I will tell you another way that is a sure winner. If a young man has a few hundred dollars and has a salary, hunt up a cheap piece of land and make a payment on it, then rent the land and turn all his spare money into the place. He will be surprised how soon a place will pay itself out this way. I know, for I have seen it tried many times. Don't buy a farm of a man who does not want to sell.

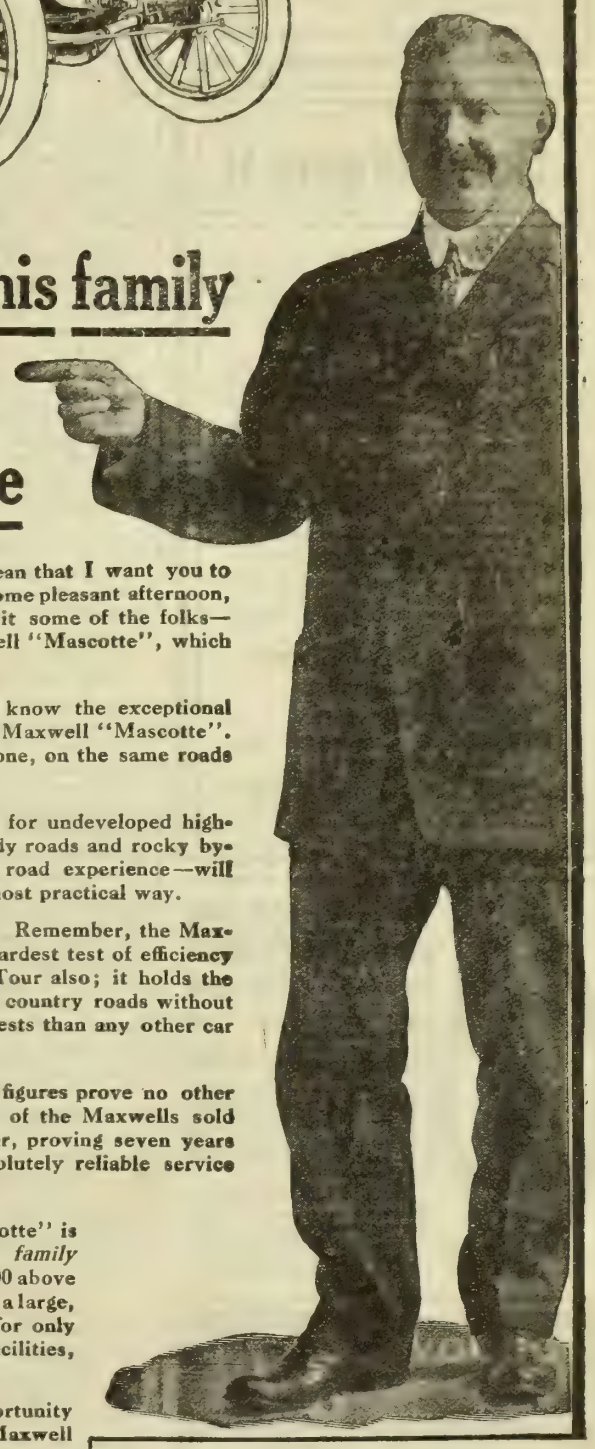
I cannot see what the object is in creating a feeling in buyers' minds that land is high in eastern Kansas, and cause people to go to some desert or swamp and pay more for land than it could be bought for right in God's country.—J. G. MITCHELL, Lafontaine, Kan.

Maxwell "Mascotte"



$980

$980 f.o.b. Factory
(top extra)



I want every farmer and his family to ride in the Maxwell "Mascotte" at my expense

I want you to take a pleasant little holiday. I don't mean that I want you to ride up and down Main Street a few times. Some pleasant afternoon, maybe, I'd like you to get the family together and go out and visit some of the folks—just as you are accustomed to doing—only this time go in a Maxwell "Mascotte", which I will arrange to place at your disposal.

I am inviting you to do this because I want you to know the exceptional qualities and wonderful value of the Maxwell "Mascotte". I want you to test it in the same way you will use it if you buy one, on the same roads—good or bad as they may be—the same hills—the same levels.

I know the "Mascotte" is the best all-around car for undeveloped highways, hills, mud and sandy roads and rocky byways. *But I want you to know it.* I know a ride—an actual road experience—will prove the many merits of this car to you and your family in the most practical way.

For reliability the Maxwell "Mascotte" is unequaled. Remember, the Maxwell won this year's Glidden Tour, the hardest test of efficiency on record. It had the best team score in last year's Glidden Tour also; it holds the world's non-stop record for traveling ten thousand miles over country roads without stopping the motor. The Maxwell has won more endurance contests than any other car in the world.

For durability the Maxwell stands supreme. Official figures prove no other car will last as long. Over 91 per cent. of the Maxwells sold in New York State during 1905-1906, are registered again this year, proving seven years of continuous service. The Maxwell will give you years of absolutely reliable service at the lowest cost of maintenance.

I want to prove to you that the Maxwell "Mascotte" is the *first real high-grade family touring car* ever sold for less than $1000. No other car within $200 above its price compares with it. It has been close figuring to build such a large, powerful and stylish car as the Maxwell "Mascotte" and sell it for only $980. No other company, lacking our wonderful manufacturing facilities, can afford to do it.

Don't fail to take advantage of my offer. I want the opportunity of entertaining you and your family in the Maxwell "Mascotte". Remember, it will not cost you a penny and involves no obligation whatsoever.

All you need do is fill out the attached coupon and send it to me personally. I will instruct our local representative to make arrangements with you for your trip. Write me today.

J. D. Maxwell

United States Motor Company
Maxwell Division
25 West 61st Street, New York

Mr. J. D. Maxwell,
25 West 61st Street, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I will be glad to accept your invitation to take a ride with my family in the Maxwell "Mascotte".

Kindly arrange to place a car at my disposal. It is understood that no expense or obligation on my part is involved.

Yours very truly,

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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Get the RED RIVER SPECIAL because it ***Beats the Grain Out.*** All others depend upon the grain dropping out while the straw is being rapidly drawn through the machine.

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Write us for the proof.

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Gives ample power for all farm uses. Only three moving parts—no cams, no gears, no valves—can't get out of order. Perfect governor—ideal cooling system. Uses kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol, distillate or gas. Sold on 15 days' trial. YOU R MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

5-year ironclad guarantee. Sizes 2½ to 20 H. P., at proportionate prices, in stock, ready to ship. Postal brings full particulars free. Write for proposition on first engine in your locality. (116)

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Diameter TEN FEET and up. Write for estimate, giving size. Address F. E. VANSANT, Gen'l Contractor, 519 West St., Topekt, Kan. Phone, Ind. 1758 White.

LIVE STOCK



Hogs in Anderson County.

I am sure the pure-bred hog business in my county will get no better until there is some prospect of feed, as feed is scarce and high, and so are hogs.

As to the pig crop: There is not a half crop of young pigs, and some farmers have lost them all from lack of sunshine and proper farrowing houses. Too much damp, cold weather.

I know of nothing which will help the pure-bred live stock business more than for KANSAS FARMER to keep right on in the same path. I think KANSAS FARMER is doing its share, if not a little more.—G. M. HULL, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Garnett, Kan.

Pure-bred Hogs in Kansas.

I, of course, do not claim to be a prophet on future prices of pork, but still at the same time most men have an opinion of the future in their business.

Have been in the hog business ever since I knew what a "porker" really was, and am safe in saying I never saw hogs so scarce. In this country farmers have sold everything, fat and poor, large and small, that they could get the shippers to take. This includes their brood sows along with the rest. They have done this in nearly all the hog country where the corn crop failed. Not only this, but the cholera has cleared up a world of hogs the past year. So, taking all in all, it looks to me as though we would see high-priced pork soon.

I think KANSAS FARMER is a good farm paper. Keep preaching co-operation to the Kansas farmer.—J. LEE DUNN, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Russell, Kan.

Hogs in Kansas.

I don't think there is anywhere near as many marketable hogs in this community as usual at this time of year. Owing to the dry weather last summer and high price of feed, a great many brood sows and young hogs were sold last fall and early winter, but I believe if we get a crop of corn throughout the corn and hog belt that the demand for hogs, and especially pure-bred hogs, will be above the supply. Most of the farmers through here bred for early farrow and, owing to snow and bad weather, generally are raising very few pigs. Have talked to several farmers and they are all having the same luck. One had 10 or 12 sows to farrow, and lost all the pigs. Another had five sows to farrow and had only two pigs. Another, out of 40 pigs farrowed, had 12 saved, and all seemed to have about the same luck. As for myself, have had about 80 farrowed, and so far have saved about half of them, but it is a hard proposition without much sunshine and a snow bank or mud hole all around the pens. Have had from two feet of snow on a level to ten feet in drifts, for the last three weeks, but it is going fast now. Hope we will have some good weather from now on.—N. E. COPELAND, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Waterville, Kan.

Hogs in McPherson County.

Relative to the pure-bred swine business in this vicinity, will say that I do not claim to be posted up to the minute, but having been a farmer and handled and raised hogs extensively, I always found it paid best to keep the best stock, and as near pure-bred as possible, and, in addition, to provide the best of shedding, warm and dry, for the hog's protection during the damp and cold winter months. Also to feed different rations of various kinds to some extent through the season when no green grass is to be had, as there is no domestic animal that will respond to good feeding and care quicker than a well-bred hog.

It seems to be the opinion of stockmen here and of farmers whom I meet every day that there is at this time a scarcity of hogs in this part of the state, and that for some time to come we may expect good, strong prices for good hogs, on account of the cholera last fall, which was so widespread all over the United States, and the shipping out of the thousands of shoats with no weight. In this vicinity there is a scarcity of brood sows, consequently there will be a short pig crop this spring.

Nearly all the farmers in this vicinity have well-bred hogs and keep their breeding stock up well all the time to as near pure-bred as possible.—ROY T. GLASS, Canton, McPherson Co., Kan.

Pure-Bred Swine in Kansas.

At the present time there appears to be quite a difference of opinion as to the future of the pure-bred swine industry in Kansas. I was a breeder and shipper of Poland China hogs at Anamosa, Iowa, for over 35 years, and in that time have experienced several ups and downs in the business. The success depends largely on the breeder himself. He must be interested in his work and give it careful attention, and then he must have the sticktoitiveness that will enable him to overcome adverse conditions. The high price of feed for the coming crop has to be considered, as every breeder knows. This spring crop of pigs will have to be grown on this high-priced feed, and the grain crop this fall will only serve for finishing. Then there is the cholera to reckon with. When it gets in its work of devastation in your herd you will wish that you had never seen a hog. I am having reports from my brother breeders all over the west, and nearly all of them say that the pig harvest will be light this spring. My advice to the local breeder is, raise all the good pigs you can; the farmers will need them. With the shipper it is different. His trade is largely among the breeders. He must cull closely and bring his stock to a high standard of excellence, besides the cost of putting them on the market and taking his chances with the cholera. One breeder in another state lost a $9,000 herd after he had fed them $1,700 worth of feed. The question of the future of the swine business is about as difficult to answer as who will be our next President.—H. H. CUNNINGHAM, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Eskridge, Kan.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Cunningham was the second breeder of big-type Poland Chinas in the United States. Peter Meouw of Iowa, whose recent sale averaged $103, was the first, and is now one of the prominent breeders of the big-type Poland Chinas.

Pure-bred Swine Prospects.

My opinion, based on the experience of past years, would indicate that we cannot look for any very strong demand for breeding stock during the present season.

In the first place it takes about one season for people who have suffered loss [illegible] cholera to gain faith in the hog. There always seems to be a tendency to wait and see what the next year will bring forth and whether there will be another outbreak of the disease or a crop of healthy porkers. If the latter, then there is a strong demand for breeding stock.

Another feature is the corn to feed those swine. The 1911 corn crop was of poor quality and that much of it was sold on the market instead of being held and fed on the farms where it was raised, as in former years.

This may be due to the lack of swine to feed the corn to, but we think that farmers had rather sell the corn at the present prices than purchase the stock at present prices and feed the corn on their farms.

Then there is the outlook for the corn crop of 1912, but, as many farmers do not think seriously of that at present, I do not think it has much influence on the swine business at present.

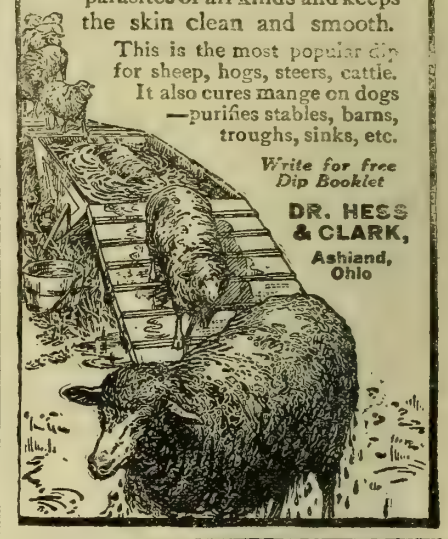
There are other things beside the short supply of hogs, and the situation in the corn market, which might influence our pork market as well as our demand for pure breeding stock. I mention only one that seems most prominent, and that is the demand for pork products. At present there seems to be a lack of business confidence, and this may continue throughout the season. There is a political unrest in the country, and not so many men on the payrolls of our great factories as in some years, and where the wage earners are not earning wages their families cannot eat much meat.

All these things incline me to believe

DR. HESS DIP
And Disinfectant

For the prevention and eradication of sheep scab Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is recognized as the most effective. It meets the requirements of the U. S. Government as an official Dip for sheep scab and its strength is always uniform. One gallon Dip makes from 50 to 100 gallons effective solution. It destroys parasites of all kinds and keeps the skin clean and smooth.

This is the most popular dip for sheep, hogs, steers, cattle. It also cures mange on dogs—purifies stables, barns, troughs, sinks, etc.



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for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.



Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

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Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

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Write for big new catalogue showing the most complete and modern line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines on earth.

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At my prices there's no reason for feeding by the expensive dry-ration method. You can get the Champion, specially made for Western farmers at a price which saves you money right at the start.

Special Propositions.

No. 1, for the man who wants a silo. **No. 2,** for the man who wants a silo and cutter. **No. 3,** for a club of 2 silos and a cutter. **No. 4,** for a club of 3 silos and a cutter. **No. 5,** for a club of 4 or more silos and a cutter between them.

Write for Catalog. Big free silo book gives full particulars.

Pick Out Offer, Write for Particulars.

Get the facts about the Champion money-saving proposition before you buy a silo. The best and most tempting silo offer ever made. Just tell me which proposition interests you.

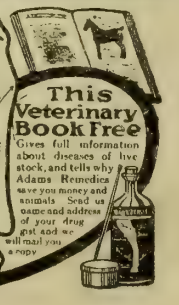


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Gives full information about diseases of live stock, and tells why Adams Remedies save you money and animals. Send us name and address of your druggist and we will mail you a copy.



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WHEN you go to church or visiting, travel in comfort and style. You've got your horses. All you need is a Kratzer Surrey—the most roomy and durable made. You'll get back its cost many times in satisfaction and pride.

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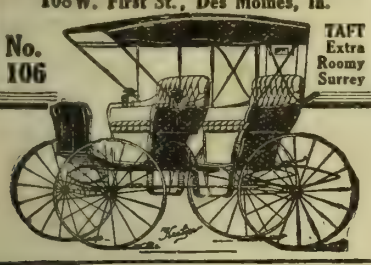
will give you years and years of service. You'll never be troubled with breakdowns and repairs. It will stay new-looking a long time. It is made purposely to stand hard travel on Middle West roads. The price that your dealer will make you will be lower than you'd pay elsewhere for a surrey of equal quality. You pay no extras. No jobber profit or transfer charges.

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When we write we'll also send you *free our handsome, new 56-page catalog* showing 50 other styles of Surreys, Buggies, Wagons and Carriages. Write today.

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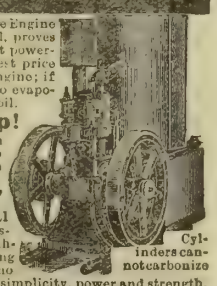
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Use KEROSENE Engine Free!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.



Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 6c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. **Prices (stripped), $29.50 up.** Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

Cylinders cannot carbonize

Detroit Engine Works, 304 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | **$14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

that within the very near future we may look for a very strong demand for pure-bred swine, if not right now.

I note your diagram on page 5 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of March 2, and note that the prices of hogs show a gradual rise between the extremes of high and low prices. I note that we are at present below the average, but are at the turning point. We may look for the next raise to go higher than the last high price, and I think this is a good time to buy.—J. B. DAVIS, Breeder of Duroc Jerseys, Fairview, Kan.

Getting Ready for State Fair.

From a race matinee of the village type to a big state fair is a far cry, but the Kansas State Fair, in a short stride of two years, has spanned the distance, and the Topeka exposition of "all that's best in Kansas" can justly lay claim to having thus soon distanced many of the older regular state fairs. It cannot be said that this was easily done, for those who shaped the course and managed the details of growth of this husky youngster liken its success to the state's motto, "Ad astra per aspera"—to the stars through difficulties.

The 1911 show was an eye-opener even to the optimistic visitor, exhibitor, concessionaire, and the oldest race track habitue. The people of Kansas had to be shown. They are writing to Secretary Cook now that they were convinced, and where hundreds came last year train loads will come every day of the 1912 fair. "You lived up to your advance notices, and we have faith in the Topeka fair," they say. Having kept faith with the patrons, the news has gone abroad, and neighboring states are becoming interested. "Our show this year will be a surprise to those who were with us in 1911," said Secretary Cook to the KANSAS FARMER representative. We have outgrown local importance and the exhibits in nearly all departments will include many states in their scope. There is no halting or dilatory tone, no seeking for inducements to come. They know the inducement is established and are looking forward to the Kansas State Fair at Topeka as one of the big stops in the western itinerary of state fairs. "Out there in Kansas" is the slogan of the big exhibitor. He does not doubt nor hesitate now; he has been convinced.

Secertary H. L. Cook's office force is preparing copy for the premium list, which will be printed early in April. The offerings therein approximate $40,000, besides scores of special premiums. In the draft horse department alone Superintendent J. H. Lee of Harveyville has personally secured over $900 worth of silver plate, cups, etc., as special prizes. What Mr. Lee has done is stirring other superintendents to greater endeavors, and the loyalty of this corps of officers is one of the biggest factors in this great educational work.

The amusement features of 1912 will be of the highest class obtainable. No extra inducements have to be held out this year to secure for the Topeka Fair noted attractions, worthy and reputable. They all want contracts, but only the best will be signed up. Then there's the races. Over $12,000 is hung up for the fast goers in horseflesh.

The offerings in running races are $1,600.

The personnel of the department superintendents is as follows, and is practically the same force that assisted in making the last big fair a success:

Tickets—Scott Hopkins, Topeka.

Admissions—Clement W. Seeley, Topeka.

Agricultural Hall—William Bradbury, Topeka.

Agriculture—A. T. Daniels, Topeka.

Horticulture—C. V. Holsinger, Manhattan.

Concessions—Charles Younggreen, Jr., Topeka.

Judging Ring—Henry McAfee, Topeka.

Machinery Department—H. H. Pugh, Topeka.

Horse Department—J. H. Lee, Harveyville.

Cattle Department—O. O. Wolf, Ottawa.

Swine Department—J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan.

Poultry Department—R. F. Palmer, Topeka.

Dairy Department—D. M. Wilson, Lawrence.

Apiary Department—J. P. Lucas, Topeka.

Fish Exhibit—Prof. L. L. Dyche, Pratt.

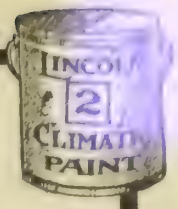
Art Department—Miss Catherine Lindsey, Topeka.

Textile Department—Mrs. C. H. Samson, Topeka.

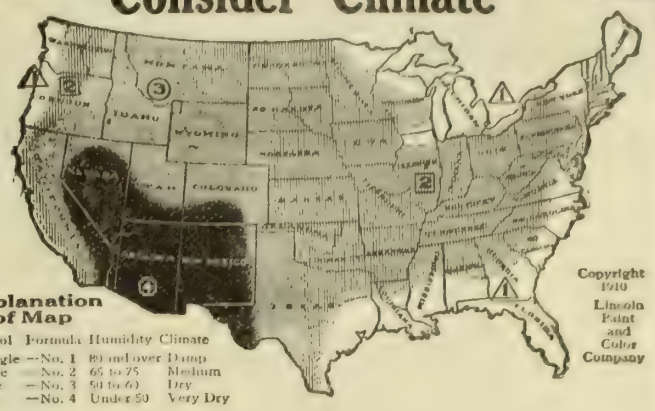
Speed Department—R. T. Kreipe, Topeka.



← For Damp Climate — For Medium Climate →



When Buying Paint Consider Climate

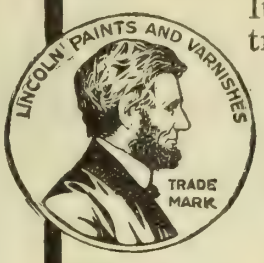


Explanation of Map

Symbol	Formula	Humidity	Climate
Triangle	—No. 1	80 and over	Damp
Square	—No. 2	65 to 75	Medium
Circle	—No. 3	50 to 60	Dry
Cross	—No. 4	Under 50	Very Dry

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WHEN you paint, use Lincoln Climatic Paint with the symbol on the can for the climate you live in. Be sure of this. It will save you much money, trouble and worry. For



Lincoln Climatic Paint

(Completely Machine Mixed and Ground)

is the only paint made on four separate formulas—to fit the four climates or degrees of dampness as indicated on the map above.

Other paints are made the same for all parts of the country—the same formula being used for damp and dry sections alike. That's why a brand of paint that's recommended by some users will work all right in one section but go all to pieces in another.

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Before ordering paint, refer to map above. Note the symbol which designates your locality. The formulas are numbered so there can be no mistake. Lincoln Climatic Paint of the formula prepared for your locality will endure—only years of wear will remove it.

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telling about the discovery of Lincoln Climatic Paint will be sent to you on postal request. Write today, and we also give you the name of dealer nearest you who has a copy of the first climatic map of the U. S. ever published. Send postal NOW.



Lincoln Paint and Color Company
Dept. 85 , **Lincoln, Nebraska**
Factories: Lincoln, Nebraska, and Dallas, Texas

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This Cover Will Save Enough in One Stack to Pay for It!

Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers not only Save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime.

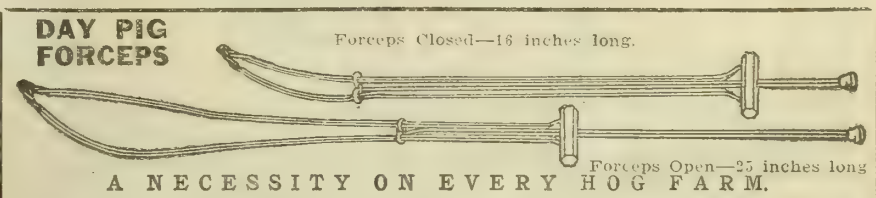
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DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.



Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used **Day Forceps.** Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. **Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.**

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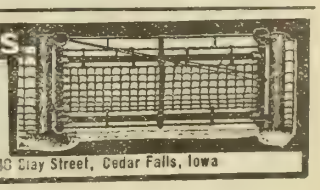
For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

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Let me ship the gates you need for **60 days free inspection and trial.** Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. **Rust proof—wear proof.** Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 46 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa



DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE THE MOST SANITARY

The up-to-date De Laval Cream Separators excel other separators not only in thoroughness of separation, ease of running, simplicity and durability—but as well in the important feature of being the easiest cleaned of all cream separators and the only cream separator which is thoroughly cleanable under ordinary every day use conditions.

The modern De Laval separator bowl is completely unassembled in cleaning and every part is smooth, visible and easily reachable, without hinge, tube, pocket or crevice anywhere. The whole bowl is washed thoroughly in a couple of minutes.

The frame is smooth and free from recesses and every part is as accessible and thoroughly cleanable as the bowl itself. The gears and bushings are protected from milk or water reaching them, and there is no slop under or around the machine.

QUALITY OF CREAM AND BUTTER DEPENDENT UPON SEPARATOR CLEANLINESS

An unclean separator bowl or filthy separator frame necessarily means a bacteria infected and inferior quality of cream. Buyers of farm separator cream and buttermaking authorities generally are constantly emphasizing this point.

One of the prize winning creamery buttermakers at the last National Dairy Show recently wrote us:

> "We are sorry for the use of so many 'mail order' and other inferior separators in our territory. It seems to be almost impossible to clean them, even though the farmers do try—and a good many of them don't even try. We wish you could do more missionary work to get these rotten separators out of the country. It is impossible for any buttermaker to make good butter from spoiled or tainted cream."

Any De Laval agent will be glad to take a modern De Laval machine apart for you so that you can see for yourself its simplicity and sanitariness of construction and how much more easily and perfectly it may be cleaned than any other separator.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

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That the highest grade saw and tool equipment is considered one of the live factors in modern farm efficiency is proven by the flood of requests for this book, "Disston Saws and Tools for the Farm," which has already necessitated a second large edition.

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DISSTON
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They possess a world-wide reputation for efficiency and dependability and have a guarantee behind them of 72 years' standing. These tools are made in the largest works of their kind in the world. This book offers many important suggestions on farm economies and improvements through efficient saw and tool equipment, and the keeping of same in proper working order.

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DAIRY



There is a lot of talk these days about diversified farming, and such farming is needed badly in Kansas. A good way to start this diversification is with a dairy herd.

An important dairy implement is a lead pencil. With a pair of very ordinary spring balances and a little Babcock tester it will tell you much of the value of your dairy operations.

We repeat our advice in regard to raising heifers from good cows. There isn't the least sign on the dairy horizon to indicate that the demand and good prices that have prevailed for dairy cattle will let up, and the dairyman who has a line of heifers coming along has something that it growing into money at a profitable rate.

The Holstein-Friesian Association now claims six cows that have produced 1,000 pounds or more of butter. In the last report there are 15 cows listed as having finished year's records of 600 pounds or more of butter fat. One cow, standing fourth in the six above mentioned, made 883.07 pounds fat from 22,811 pounds milk in one year.

The secretary of the National Dairy Union, who is looking after the interests of dairymen in the oleo fight, writes: There is a Lever bill for agricultural college extension work which is believed to be a good measure. There is a Lever oleomargarine bill which should be defeated. Readers, please write personal letters—petitions are good, but personal letters are better—to your Representatives and Senators, urging them to oppose the Lever oleomargarine bill.

We know that the work of the farm is crowding. It will crowd you harder for a few weeks than for many seasons before in Kansas. But do not forget the Farmer's Institute. You can well afford to take an occasional Saturday afternoon off to learn what your neighbors are thinking of and doing. Why should this item appear in a column devoted to dairying? Well, if you attend a real live Institute there will be some good things said about the dairy cow.

Get rid of the disagreeable job of dehorning the calves next fall by spending a little time this spring removing the button as soon as it appears. This can most easily and humanely be done by rubbing the button with caustic potash, obtained in sticks at your drug store. As soon as the button, which is the young horn, can be felt under the skin, cut off the hair, moisten the caustic and thoroughly apply to the bare spot. A treatment every few days for two weeks will thoroughly do the job. Wrap caustic with paper so as not to get it on your hands.

The Department of Agriculture reports a test at the Illinois Station where the dairy herd was divided in two lots, one which was fed 40 pounds of corn silage per cow daily, while the other lot was fed only clover hay and grain. During the course of the experiment, samples of milk from each lot were submitted to 372 persons for an opinion as to any difference in flavor, the tester being, of course kept in ignorance of which milk was silage produced. The result showed that 60 per cent readily preferred the milk from the silage-fed cows, 29 per cent the milk from cows not fed silage, while 11 per cent could not make up their minds either way.

Dean Mumford of the Missouri College of Agriculture makes the statement that cows can be maintained more cheaply on silage than they can be carried through the summer on blue grass pasture where the land costs about $100 per acre and suitable for growing corn. He says that there is very little pasture land where a cow and a calf can be pastured on less than 1½ acres, but it is entirely possible to get 12½ to 20 tons of silage from 1 acre. A cow and her calf can be carried through the summer on 2 pounds of clover hay and 35 pounds of silage per day as well or better than on a blue grass pasture. Thus, he declares, that you can carry a cow and her calf six months on less than a half acre of silage.

Eight years ago, when a man from the Experiment Station wanted to do some testing in B. Thomas' herd at Woodstock, Ill., he was sent away without his dinner. He did not go, however, until Thomas had promised to change feed for a week as an experiment. The result was such an increase in milk flow that the testing work was taken up. The first year's work showed an average production of 200 pounds butter fat. The result was that a good many of the cows were sold. A pure-bred dairy bull and some grade heifers were bought. In three years the average production was raised by 100 pounds of butter fat per cow. The original herd was worth about $45 a head. At a closing-out sale a year ago the average price, including calves, was $122.

These are days when the milking is done later in the evening and earlier in the morning. This is done to make a longer day in the field and is the reason why thousands of farmers and farmers' boys do not like dairying and take no interest in it. Do not carry early and late milking to the extreme. Make a reasonably long day in the field, and when the hour comes to stop, unhitch the team. Make the milking a part of the day's work and not a job taking an hour off each end of the period of sleep and rest. It pays, as well, and in many cases much more, to spend the hour milking as compared with field work, except, possibly, in harvest, when the crop must be taken care of. Try an equalization of the day of work and the time of rest and sleep, and see how it works.

Here is the effect of a good dairy sire on the Missouri Experiment Station herd: From dams with average records of 4,609 pounds of milk, he sired daughters whose records average 7,154 pounds. The dams averaged 238 pounds of fat per year and the daughters raised this to 348 pounds. The daughters of this bull produced $275 worth of fat per year more than their dams. Counting this on the same basis as before, thirty cows for six years, we have $4,950 worth of butter fat produced by the daughters in excess of that produced by the dams. What would be the value of this bull had he been owned by an association of neighboring dairymen where he might have had 100 daughters or more? This bull was a Jersey. His value was not recognized until after he had been sold, and now the Missouri Station would like to buy him back at a price up in the thousands.

There is something to the rearing of dairy bred cattle aside from milking twice a day and selling the cream, as shown by this from C. H. Eckles, of Missouri: "It has been reported to me by a man in a position to know that within twelve months' time $15,000 worth of Holstein cattle have been shipped out of Cameron, Mo. During the same twelve months' time Mr. Gordon, of Columbia, Mo., has sold sixty-five head of high-grade Holstein cows, the surplus of his herd, at an average of a little over $100 per head. It is reported that over $100,000 worth of dairy cattle were shipped out of a single town in Wisconsin last year. I receive an average of a letter every day asking where dairy cattle may be bought. These scattering figures indicate the great demand for cattle of this breeding at the present time and call attention to the possibility of raising and selling cows for dairy purposes as an important part of the farm income."

Farm Dairying.

The subject assigned me is the most important subject we have to deal with in Decatur County. The cow is the one animal that we need to look to to make the living for our families. There are three fundamental problems that confront us in the dairy business. The first is a good dairy cow. There is no

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Or you can pay $75 for one that has a guaranteed capacity of 950 to 1000 pounds.

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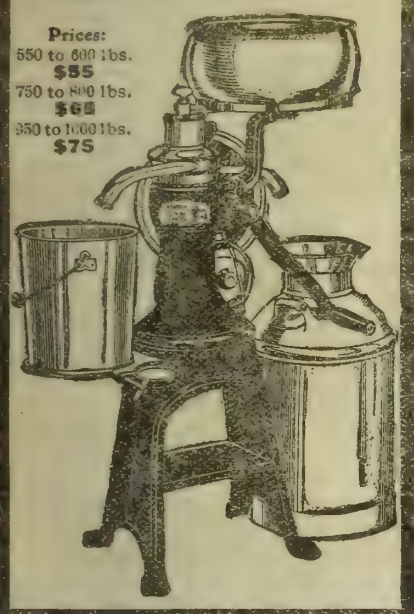
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Every BEATRICE is a masterpiece—the strongest, most durable, most efficient, most economical skimming machine in the world.

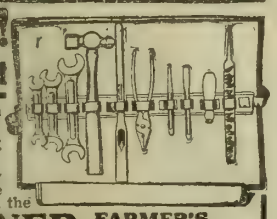
We'll tell you where you can buy it, and send you free booklet etc., if you will write.

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550 to 600 lbs. $55
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SILOS

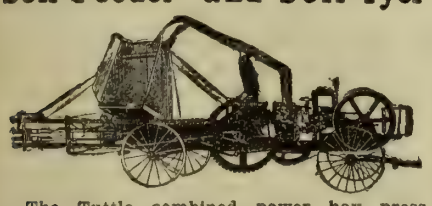
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money in the scrub cow. The scrub cow is a greater abomination than any other farm animal. Every farmer that has them will lose more money than would be necessary to replace them with good ones, and besides he doesn't get anywhere while we are endeavoring to improve everything else on the farm. Why not the milch cow? "Necessity is the mother of invention" is an old and I believe, true adage. When a man is determined he usually finds a way to effect the accomplishment. When feed is scarce and high-priced it is up to the farmers to in some way make the feed go the whole distance and to get everything out of the feed that there is in it. We have all experienced such conditions on the farm and have, by some turns, carried the stock through on a remarkably small quantity of feed, or by the use of something which ordinarily would not be regarded as feed, but I firmly believe that the happiest man in the dairy business in Kansas just now is the fellow that bought a silo and filled it last fall. I know a dairy farmer in Nebraska, and he wrote me that with 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day and 5 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay, which is all the cows will eat, that his herd is milking as well as on grass. Of course this man is stabling his cows. With a June milk flow made on a feed which heretofore has gone to waste and the butter fat selling at 30 to 35 cents a pound, there is no wonder he is smiling.

The second essential thing in the dairy business is the feed, and I believe the silo has solved the problem for the cow. The third principle is kindness; you cannot treat a cow too kindly. Get a good cow and treat her kindly and she will make you a bank account.

Mr. Gurler, the veteran Illinois dairyman, has some figures on four of his best cows. They averaged 477 pounds of butter fat per year. His four poorest last year averaged 166 pounds fat each. When a cow produces 166 pounds of fat per year at a food cost of $39, as in this case, and a labor cost of $12.50, one is worth $35. The cow that produces 400 pounds is worth $400, and the owner can make net $16 more from her after paying the interest on the $400 than he can from the $35 cow. There is, of course, a difference in the food cost. A cow can not, as a rule, produce 400 pounds on the same feed that another cow only produces 166 pounds, but this will be offset by the increased production of skim milk.

It is my idea that a farmer should keep the one of two kinds of cows, either a dairy-bred cow and feed and milk her for all she is worth, or keep the best of beef-bred cows and make or break in the business. I believe in the farmer being a specialist. The farmer who does real dairying will have some beef to sell. He will not go out of the calf business. Dairy-bred calves well cared for will sell for as much money as some poorly-reared calves of today which are said to be of beef breeding. The beef man will have some milk to sell and will get a milk check, but I do not believe that milk and beef are so combined in one animal but for one or the other the animal is a failure. I know that this question will be argued in Kansas for a good many years yet, but the time will come when our farmers will follow one or the other of the two paths.

The whole art in dairying is comprised in the word "comfort." Make the cow comfortable and keep her comfortable and she will do the rest. If her milk flow varies, if she gets off her feed, if she kicks, she is not comfortable for some reason, and the fault is your own and not hers. It is noticeable that milk farmers and dairymen who get the big milk checks are the men who have succeeded in making their cows comfortable. The percentage of butter fat depends almost entirely upon the individuality of the cow. The breed has something to do with it of course, but not so much as the individuality. Feed cuts no figure. It is possible to increase the milk flow by proper feeding, but not the percentage of butter fat. I believe the Babcock test is the only means by which this percentage can be determined, and this is a good thing to use before purchasing dairy stock.

NOTE.—The editor must apologize to the writer of the above for having lost his or her name. This article shows the high quality of the papers prepared by farmers and farmers' wives for the Kansas farm institute.—EDITOR.

Don't this weather make you think of the King drag and what a very little time and trouble it costs to make and what a very big lot of comfort and satisfaction and speed it will bring to both yourself and your team?



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The wonderful, cleansing properties of Old Dutch Cleanser, enables you to do more work in less time and with less effort than otherwise possible. And there is hardly any end to its uses — cooking and dairy utensils, floors, woodwork, metalwork, and most everything about the house and barn. There is nothing so effective.

Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser

THE SUNFLOWER STACKER



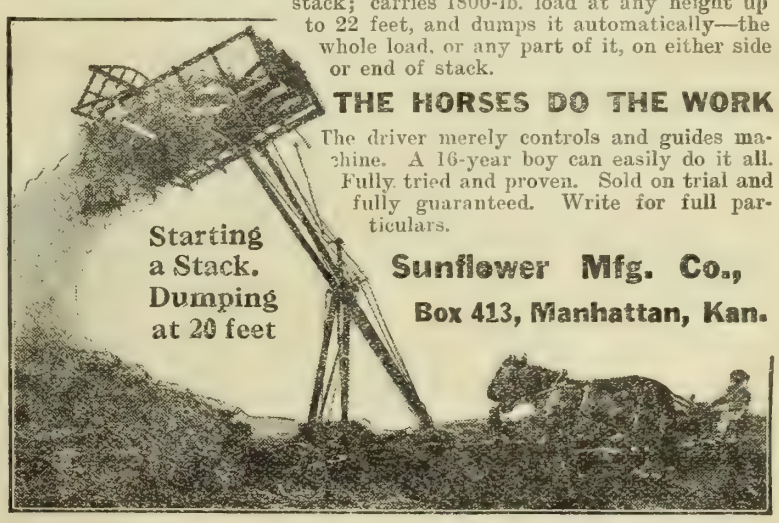
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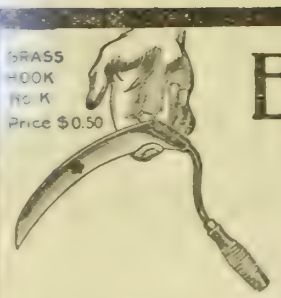
for five years will not only buy an 8' Goodhue Windmill and 30' Steel Tower, but will pay for all your pumping, buy all your repairs, and furnish you with a new mill and tower if yours is destroyed within five years by cyclone, tornado, run-away teams or any other cause except willful abuse or neglect.

You cannot even pump your water for that sum in any other way. The time you lose starting and stopping your engine will amount to more than that. You simply cannot afford to use any other power for pumping.

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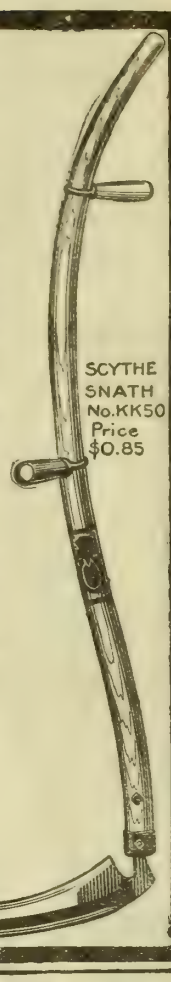
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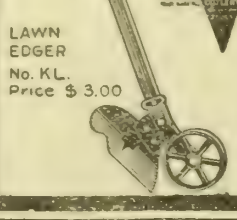


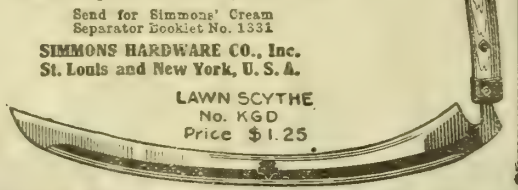
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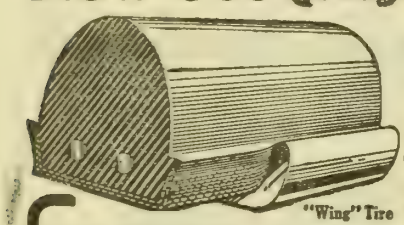
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So many carriage users have now asked for Goodyear "Wing" Tires that 74 out of every 100 makers of carriages are putting Goodyear "Wing" Tires on their carriages.

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More carriage dealers now sell Goodyear "Wing" Tires than any other kind. In 13 years we have made and sold 3,000,000 "Wing" Tires.

The Goodyear "Wing" Tire in *its* field is quite as sensational a success as the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire is in the automobile world.

The Goodyear "Wing" is far the most popular tire in existence. And only *sheer superiority* could have made it so. You'll get the utmost in service and satisfaction if you put "Wing" Tires on your carriage.

The Goodyear "Wing" Tire

Note this *patented* wing. How it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, dirt, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. *This* tire remains sound. Won't *creep* or get *loose*. Gives utmost *wear*. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Our **"Eccentric" Cushion Tire**


"Eccentric" Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center.

This increases the wearing depth of the tire over half and the life of tire by same proportion. This tire stays firm in the channel.

The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" Cushion Tire makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

Write a postal now for our latest Carriage Tire Booklet and name of dealer in your town who sells Goodyear Carriage Tires.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio
(538) Branches and agencies in 103 principal cities



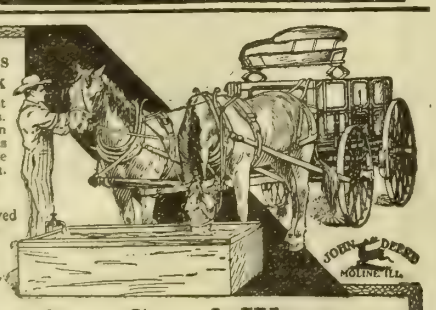
You Should Have This New John Deere Book

Illustrates and describes the most complete line of farm implements. Tells how to adjust and use them under varying conditions. It is a practical encyclopedia for the farm. It is worth dollars to you.

Mailed Free to Farmers

If you have not already received your copy of this new book, be sure to ask us for it now.

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John Deere Dealers Give Both



Davenport Roller Bearing Steel Wagons

Buy Your Wagon Once For All

There is a wagon made that is stronger, more durable and of lighter draft than any other. This wagon is

Built Like a Bridge

Entirely of steel I-Beams, Channels and Angles, solidly held together with large steel rivets, put in hot under great pressure. Like the steel railway bridge, it is [illegible] for [illegible] service. Each front gear is practically one solid piece that cannot come loose or apart.

Steel Wheels

This wagon has steel wheels that are trussed and made with a tension, the strongest known wheel construction. Every spoke is staggered and forged hot into the tire.

Regardless as to whether the spoke is at the top, side or bottom of the wheel, it always carries its share of the load.

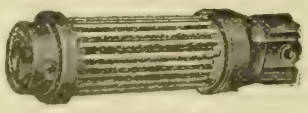
Roller Bearings

That roller bearings reduce draft is generally conceded. Of the various styles, the straight roller bearing is the simplest and most successful.

For this wagon the straight roller bearing is especially adapted.

The spindles and hubs are straight. Consequently, as this wagon is equipped with straight roller bearings it is of light draft.

A little book we'll be pleased to send free, tells of a good many more superior features this wagon has.


The Roller Bearing

Be sure to tell us whether you want your copy of "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them" and in order to get the "Wagon Book" containing full information regarding the above described wagon, ask for Package No. B-13

JOHN DEERE PLOW COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS

OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

This hopper-cooled rig is our standard engine—pump or gravity feed.

The farmer's favorite. Otto engines are sold on an absolute guarantee which fully protects you. Built in all sizes—1 h. p. up. All styles—portables—tractors—stationary. Send for our Bulletin No. 4, stating size of engine wanted and kind of work you have to do.

THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS
1205 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
3315 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

POULTRY



Eggs are getting cheaper, which is a sign that the hens are getting busier.

The main object of the poultryman now is to keep the hen busy; not to let her get a set-back.

This can be accomplished by seeing that she is kept indoors during any sudden cold storm that may happen to come.

On April 2 three Ohio River packets arrived at Pittsburg, Pa., with over 1,000,000 eggs on board, and eggs dropped in price from over 30 cents a dozen to 20 cents in less than half an hour. It is said to be the largest shipment of eggs received in Pittsburg for over two years.

Though the rush of eggs in large quantities to market will have a tendency to cause prices to go pretty low, still a reasonable price for April eggs ought to prevail, for April-packed eggs, when placed in cold storage, are considered the best kind for keeping purposes. This is because hot weather has not had a chance to decompose them, as is often the case in the hot days of May and June.

"Some Experiments With Poultry" is the title of Bulletin No. 157, issued by the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station from the station at College Park, Md. These experiments covered practically three years, and proved, among other things, that the percentage of shrink in egg production during the third year proves that birds of this age are being maintained at a serious financial loss. Trap-nest records of good producers have clearly indicated that from 80 to 90 per cent of them produce their first egg in the late fall or early winter. These facts should enable the farmer to select his good producers without the aid of trap nests, by permanently marking his hens so as to be able to weed out those that have passed the second year. A copy of this bulletin can be obtained by any of our readers who wish it by addressing as above.



A SPECIAL MATING OF WHITE ORPINGTONS
OWNED BY C. E. REED, NORTON, KAN.

A few weeks ago setting hens were at a premium, and a dollar each for any old hen that would cluck was freely offered. But soon the setting hen will become a nuisance, and means to stop her setting propensities will be in vogue, such as dowsing her in cold water, starving her, etc. To allow setting hens to remain on the nests where other hens lay their eggs is very objectionable, for not only do they take up the room of the laying hens, but are the cause of many a broken egg during the fight for the nest. Another thing that is objectionable is the fact that eggs laid by other hens, if allowed to remain under a setting hen, commence to incubate in a very few hours, and when taken from the nest they are on the road to rapid decay. Even cold storage won't save an egg that has commenced to decay—it keeps getting worse all the time. All setting hens that are not needed for hatching purposes should be placed in a coop that has a slatted bottom, and should be placed several inches above the ground so that the cold air can circulate underneath and through the coop. When placed in such a coop, setting hens will get over their setting proclivities in a few days, and be ready to lay again. They should be fed very sparingly, but plenty of pure water should be given them. Some writers claim that a setting hen should be given a clutch of eggs and be allowed to hatch out a brood of chickens, claiming that she will lay as many eggs anyway, besides raising the chicks, as when compelled to go without hatching a brood. But this is not so, for most hens, if placed in a coop such as we have described, will be ready to lay again within two weeks, whereas it would take a setting hen three weeks to hatch her eggs and four to six weeks to brood the chicks. Besides, in these days of incubators and brooders, it would be not only inadvisable, but impossible, to use all the clucking hens for setting purposes.

Fowl Cholera.

The symptoms usually noted are as follows: The bird begins to mope, remains on the roost with feathers ruffled, head down, and wings more or less droopy; the bird presents a "ball" appearance. The bird is weak, and diarrhea is present. The discharge is of a greenish-yellow color. The bird usually lives from three days to a week.

We have studied this disease and conducted experiments with it in chickens, turkeys, and ducks.

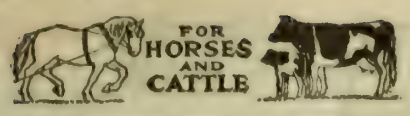
When the abdominal cavity is opened, the liver will be noted to be much larger than normal, and darker. The spleen may be enlarged. The intestines are congested and may appear inflamed.

As to treatment: The henhouse and yards should be cleaned thoroughly. The house and, so far as possible, the yard, should be sprayed once a day with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, zenoleum or creolin. Birds should be watered from drinking fountains. These should be cleaned and disinfected once a day, using disinfecting solution same strength as for house and yards. The feed should be given in troughs which are so constructed as not to allow stepping into them. These should be cleaned and disinfected once or twice a day. As the germs escape from the sick birds from the discharge, the birds, as soon as noticed to be ailing, should be destroyed and burned, or at least separated so as to prevent further distribution of the germs.

As treatment, sulphocarbonate tablets containing the sulphocarbonate of calcium, sodium and zinc, have given us the best results in our experimental work. Vaccination has also been successfully carried on.—B. F. KAUPP, Pathologist, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins.

Feeding and Caring for Incubator Chicks.

As inquiries are continually being received seeking information on the feed and care of little chicks, a few suggestions at this time may be of some benefit. I offer here the following instructions, more as a set of rules than as a



DR. NEWTON'S LINIMENT

An absolute cure for all pains, lameness, soreness, swellings, inflammations, in all cases of sprains, bruises, sore tendons, enlarged glands and joints, inflammatory swellings, cuts, abrasions, sore throat, stifle joint, hip joint, and rheumatism.

Price, $1. Sent postpaid with full directions for using, on receipt of price. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction. Agents wanted. Write for special proposition if you want the agency. Free consultation and advice to stockmen.

Try Dr. Newton's Colic, Fever and Cough Cure.

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This Ad is Small But—



it will save you big money. Investigate before you buy an Incubator and Brooder. Worth $12.50, now under $9, freight paid east of the Rockies. I offer a Thousand Dollars to anyone who is able to show a better heating system than the one in the

Best Made, Metal Covered With Copper Heating System **POULTRY LEADER INCUBATOR.**

I want you to have my free book and low prices whether you buy of me or not, then you will realize what a wonderful offer I am making you. Send your name—QUICK ! ! !

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Save Your Chicks

from RATS, VERMIN and ROUGH WEATHER

If you want top-notch profits from your chickens, get rid of those wooden coops—they soon get full of vermin, ill-smelling, soggy and they don't keep out rats and weasels.

All-Metal, Rain-Proof TRI-ANGLE Coops

Galvanized iron—rust-proof—instantly cleaned. Keep your chicks happy healthy and safe. Thoroughly ventilated, roomy, easily "get-at-able." Fold flat when not in use. Far cheaper than wooden coops—pay for themselves first season in chicks saved. Absolutely guaranteed. Fuller information on request.



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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

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that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

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511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

EGGS R. C. Reds, B. P. Rock, White Orpington, S. C. Leghorn, White Langshan, Houdans. Circulars free. Elle Lefebure, Route 2, Havensville, Kan.

general discussion, because, first, they may be tacked up in some convenient place and referred to each day until one is familiar with them, and hence they make a very good working plan; second, by constantly referring to rules the importance of the minor things in chick raising will be more appreciated.

1. Start the brooder a day or so before the incubator hatches, so as to regulate and thoroughly warm all parts.

2. Remove the chicks from the incubator when they are about 12 to 24 hours old, or when dry and sprightly. Put them in a box containing some fine chaff, and cover with a cloth until they are about 36 hours old.

3. Kill all the crippled chicks or those that are so weak that you believe they will not live. The growing period is so short that it is not worth while to attempt to raise them.

4. Put all the healthy chicks in the brooder when they are about 36 hours old. Do not put too many in the brooder so as to crowd them. Usually a brooder which is rated to hold 100 chicks will give much better results with about 60.

5. After they have been in the brooder a little while to get accustomed to it, give them their first feed. This may be done by putting it on a paper in the front part of the brooder.

6. The first feed should consist of either the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, or old dry bread soaked in milk, and allowed to drain before feeding. The infertile eggs or those that had weak germs, and which were taken from the machine during the first half of incubation, may be used.

7. Do not feed much at first, but feed every three hours during the first week. This should bring the feeds about as follows: 6 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M., 6

8. After the second day ground grain or rolled oats may be gradually substituted for eggs and soaked bread. A mixture similar to the following may be used: Ground wheat 2 parts, ground corn 1 part, ground oats or beans 1 part, beef scraps ¼ to ½ part.

9. Keep fresh water before them at all times.

10. Generally speaking the temperature of the brooder should be kept at about 90 to 95 degrees the first three or four days, then may be lowered to 82 to 90 for the next week and one-half. After this it will not be necessary to burn the lamp except at night, unless the day is cold.

11. However, watchfulness and good judgment are usually better than a thermometer. When chicks are warm and comfortable they will be scattered around under the hover, if cold they will huddle and crowd in the corners, and if too hot they will hunt the openings, spread their wings, and are liable to contract diseases from being in the drafts.

12. Be very careful not to leave the lamp turned too high, as it always crawls up after burning a little. See that it has plenty of air, as carelessness here may result in fire.

13. If any water is spilled on the floor, put in some more litter, as wet floors cause disease.

14. If the weather is cold the chicks can be kept in the brooder the first two days, then allowed to run out through the small opening, and after the third or fourth day the large opening may be used. If the weather is warm, allow them to be out from the first day.

15. Keep fine grits, oyster shell or gravel, so they can have access to it at all times.

16. Clean the brooder thoroughly every week, and spray with some disinfectant.

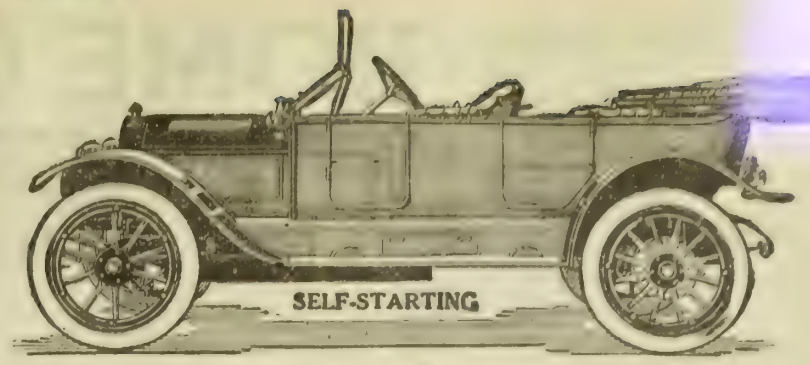
17. When the chicks are six or seven weeks old, remove the brooder and put low roosts in the brooder house.

18. Feed meat scrap, ground green bone, or any other form of animal food, together with green vegetables at least three times a week, and a little every day is better.

19. Always see that the chicks are comfortable and contented. They are usually fairly quiet if they are.

20. It is very essential that you give careful attention to the small things, as young chicks are very delicate, and carelessness will mean failure.—H. H. SIMPSON, Experiment Station, New Mexico.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



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Fore-door ventilation—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—three-quarter elliptic springs—11-inch clearance—4½ x5¼-inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtains and dust hood—self-starter—high-grade windshield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump.

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The engine—rated a "40"—actually delivers 52 horsepower.

This excess power—proved *by the brake test*—is one of the many ways in which we give full measure of honest value.

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You know the J. I. Case 70-year reputation for fair dealing and honest values.

We want you to know the Greater Case. Send for the catalog. See the car at the nearest Case Agency. Compare our quality and prices with others. Ride in it—at our expense—as fast and as far as you wish.

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Write for it TODAY. At the rate orders are coming in, we will not be able to meet the 1912 demand for GREATER CASE 40 cars. Better act at once. If interested in a lighter, less powerful car, investigate the well-known Case 30. (22)

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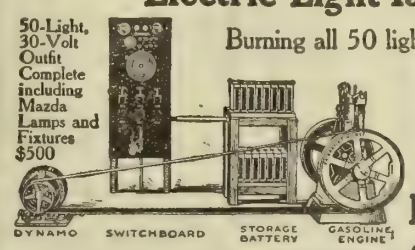
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Electric Light Is Not Expensive

50-Light, 30-Volt Outfit Complete including Mazda Lamps and Fixtures $500



Burning all 50 lights of this system for 5 hours would only cost about 10 cents for fuel oils. You would seldom burn all lights at once hence this low cost would be much reduced. Let us give you full particulars. Write for Catalog No. CD 898

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Judge this coffee

by quality alone. True, it is the most economical coffee—more cups to the pound—but give it the taste-test. You'll find that

OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

has that aromatic flavor, that fine full-body that only *real* coffee can have. Only choice coffees used in this famous blend. Carefully milled to clear away the chaff and dirt, roasted to the exact point necessary to develop the coffee oil, then into the box that holds the strength.



One pound will show you the quality that has made "Old Golden" famous.

35c at your grocers

TONE BROS.
Des Moines, Ia.

There are two kinds of coffee—TONE'S and others."

See that the seal is unbroken.

32 inch Dress Ginghams, 10c.

Our special mail order offer for this week, 10c yard for zephyr dress ginghams in new spring patterns, to make up the women's and children's patterns shown on this page (regular 12½c standard quality), full 33 inches wide, fast color stripes, plaids and checks of all sizes. **We pay postage or express on your order.** Send for our good line of samples. Plenty to choose. Dresses for the family. Remember, the price is only 10c a yard.

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Headquarters for the Bee Business. We manufacture and most approved supplies and sell direct from factory at factory prices. Write for our catalog and let us know your needs. Send for our early order discounts. Don't buy till it comes.

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Box 17, Sedalia, Mo.

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ARTHUR WHITZEL,
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SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White. Write for free catalog. S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.

Fancy Seed Corn Tested and graded, five varieties. Manhattan College test, 96, 98 and 100. Catalog free. J. F. Haynes, Farmer-Seed Corn Grower, Box 94, Grantville, Kan.

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OLD SEED CORN.

Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW will grow? I have four varieties, either ear or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be found. Price, $2.25 to $5 per bushel. Write for my circular. Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

HOME CIRCLE



A Matrimonial Plea.

Teacher—Johnny, tell me who Patrick Henry was, and what did he do?

Johnny—Patrick Henry was a young man, and he lived in Virginia. He had blue eyes and light hair. He was married and he said, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Hemstitching may be done on the machine by drawing the desired number of threads, folding them over and basting with edge in center of drawn threads. Loosen the tension of the machine and stitch as nearly on the edge of the hem as possible. Remove the basting and taking the goods in one hand and the hem in the other, pull the edge of the hem to the bottom of the drawn threads and the work is complete. This is a quick way and can scarcely be detected from the hand work. Hemstitched tucks can be made on the same principle, and these with the hem make a pleasing finish for children's clothes.

Lard pails make excellent receptacles for meal, rice, beans, etc. To clean them thoroughly and remove all odor of lard, wash them first in boiling water, then in lukewarm water and ammonia, and dry them in the oven. Paint the names of the different things they are to be used for on the side. They are not only convenient, but look well on the pantry shelves, being a decided improvement over a miscellaneous collection of bags and boxes. The same thing is true of baking powder cans for small spices and things of a like nature. The paper should be soaked off of the cans, of course.

Baked Steak.

Select a steak about two inches thick, put it into a baking pan and pour over it four tablespoonfuls of chile sauce and a few pieces of butter, and bake in a hot oven about 20 minutes.

Anent Arbor Day.

Arbor Day is becoming a day of national importance, and its results are measured largely by the efforts of teachers. Rural teachers are by no means exempt, and in fact their opportunities are so much greater they are even more responsible than their city sisters.

Begin early to create an interest in trees among the children. Have conversation hours about them at first and have the pupils bring in all the information they can about them, seeing who can bring in the longest lists of the different kinds. Have them find out what ones are local and what others could be planted and nourished. The pupils should also be encouraged to find out which trees make the best fire wood, the best charcoal, the best railroad ties, the best telephone poles, etc. Also fruit trees, telling where they are grown in the greatest quantity and where their fruit is most largely shipped, should be given their share of attention. Studied in this way the knowledge thus gained may be of great value to them in after life, and at the same time be a pleasant diversion from the regular course of study.



9171—Ladies' Dressing Sack: Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9164—Girl's Dress With or Without Shield:** Sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material for the 12-year size. **9147—Ladies' Semi-Princess Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6⅝ yards of 40-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9138—Ladies' Shirt Waist:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9136—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the eight-year size. **9130—Girl's Dress:** Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material for the eight-year size. **9181—Boy's Suit:** Sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3⅜ yards of 36-inch material for the six-year size. **9167—Misses' Dress:** Sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 1½ yard of 27-inch material for the tucker, and 5 yards of 36-inch material for the dress for a 16-year size. **9176—Ladies' Dress:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 6⅝ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9145—Misses' Skirt:** Sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 3½ yards of 44-inch material for the 18-year size.

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Mrs. Piano Buyer Before making the purchase of a piano for your home and children we are sure you will want to see our catalogue—you will want to know about our new plan of selling and distributing our pianos direct from our factory and from our various factory distributing points. Write us today for our

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and learn how easily you can secure the GENUINE Kimball Piano at factory distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience. Monthly, quarterly or annual payments can be arranged.

We make every component part of the Kimball in our great factories—recognized as the largest in the world—therefore the financially strong guarantee of the House of Kimball is back of EVERY part of EVERY Kimball Piano.

Valuable Features of the Kimball

Every essential feature of the good piano can be found in the Kimball, together with several new and important inventions of our own, such as our *hermetically sealed* metal covered pin block—the heart of the piano—impervious to dampness, unaffected by heat or cold, strings scientifically treated to prevent rusting, and other valuable features that give the Kimball that *heirloom value* and most splendid musical quality.

The Tone That Charms Your music will have a wonderful charm when you play the Kimball. The marvelously sweet, bell-like tone and elasticity of action interprets faithfully your every mood and lingers long in the memory of everyone that hears it. If you need a piano at all—and every home needs one—you want a good one. A merely pretty case with no music in it will not do. Secure at once the old reliable Kimball at FACTORY distributing prices and on terms to suit your convenience.

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There are very few persons who are not lovers of good music. Unfortunately there have been but a limited number that could produce it, but now with a Kimball Player-Piano, the young, the old and even the feeble "indoor" people can play and reproduce the "Grand Opera" at home, or play any and all of the old-time songs or popular pieces.

Why not let us send you a Kimball Player-Piano for your trial and inspection. You need not pay us one penny until you have demonstrated its splendid musical value, ease of operation, etc.

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We Stand the Freight
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Fill out the coupon below and send to us today and get FREE our handsome booklets and the Musical Herald, containing two pretty songs, words and music, also valuable piano information, our prices and terms. WRITE TODAY.

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W. W. KIMBALL CO., 3774 Kimball Hall, Chicago
Please send me free your Piano or Player-Piano Catalogues, prices and terms and the Musical Herald, containing two pretty songs, words and music.
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The Harris Poultry Co.
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Everything needed by the poultry raiser. Write for anything you need, and it will be returned to you at the earliest possible moment. Various varieties of eggs for hatching.

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Business system and business methods count for success in farming same as in any other kind of business.

The up-to-date farmer needs to know farm bookkeeping, letter writing, business law, rapid calculation.

Write for information about our farm business course.

Dougherty's Business College
114 W. 8th St., Topeka, Kan.

THE Ransomerian School **TRAIN FOR BUSINESS**

Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomerian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomerian Journal FREE.

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FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

The FARMER'S SON'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Begin now to prepare for your future prosperity and independence. A great opportunity awaits you in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, where you can secure a Free Homestead or buy land at reasonable prices.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

NOW'S THE TIME

—not a year from now, when land will be higher. The profits secured from the abundant crops of Wheat, Oats and Barley, as well as cattle raising are causing a steady advance in price. Government returns show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. during the last year was upwards of 125,000 and Immigration is constantly increasing.



Many farmers have paid for their land out of proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emption of 160 acres at $3.00 an acre. Splendid climate, good schools, excellent railway facilities, low freight rates; wood, water and lumber easily obtained. For pamphlet "Last Best West," particulars as to locations & settlers' rate apply Supt. Immig., Ottawa, Can., or Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
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THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent REFLEX EDGES, out of sight when coat is buttoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of

FISH BRAND QUALITY

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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612

SILOS AT **Factory Prices**



When you buy an INDEPENDENT SILO you buy direct from the Factory-to-Farm of the largest manufacturers of silos in the Northwest. You save the Jobbers and Middlemen's profit for yourself.

20 to 30 per cent saved

We do not belong to the SILO COMBINE. We make our own prices. We make our silos of the finest of materials and guarantee the workmanship and materials to be first-class. We ship on approval and do not ask you to make settlement of any kind until the silo arrives at your station and you are satisfied that it is exactly as represented. Write for free circular and price list.

Independent Silo Co., 275 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

OFFICIAL statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland (Private Bank), Albert Neese, Owner, at Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 2nd day of April, 1912—Resources: Loans and discounts, $110,745.23; overdrafts, $59.73; expense account, $766.06; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, $16,410.35. Total, $127,981.37. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $10,000.00; undivided profits, $10,000.00; interest, $1,833.89; exchange, $39.05; individual deposits, $43,438.62; certificates of deposit, $62,669.81. Total, $127,981.37. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee. I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of April, 1912. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.)

FOR $1 I will send you 8 apple, pear, peach, plum or cherry trees, all budded or grafted, select varieties, or 75 raspberry, blackberry or dewberry, or 20 grape, currant, gooseberry or rhubarb, or 100 asparagus or 200 strawberry plants. Catalogue free. **Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.**

PATENTS START FACTORIES. Send for free book how to get Patents. Patents secured or fee returned. **Sues & Co., 515 7th St., Washington, D. C.**

PLENTY OF CHOICE, HIGH-TESTING seed corn for sale at the Lawndale Seed Farm. Here's the place to get your money's worth. Write today for catalog, to **JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kan.**

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

"As good be out of the world as out of fashion."

We have a pattern order from Mrs. John Harden. Please state your full address, by return mail,

Don't Always Judge by Appearances.

Within the walls of an insane asylum was being erected a new building and some of the harmless and saner inmates were employed on light work. An Irishman was walking back and forth from a brick pile to the front of the building with a wheelbarrow upside down. A visitor, pausing to look at the work, noticed Pat, and thinking if he showed Pat the correct way to use the wheelbarrow that he might impress it on his mind, so he stopped the man, took the wheelbarrow, turned it right side up and walked from the building to the brick pile.

"Pat," he said, "this is the proper way to use a wheelbarrow."

Pat looked at the visitor with a twinkle in his eye.

"Begorra, you think you're smart, don't you? If I wheel that thing that way they will fill it full of bricks."

Potatoes and Cheese.

Pare and boil in salted water six large potatoes. When done drain thoroughly and let stand a few moments in the oven to dry. Then mash as finely as possible; add two large tablespoonfuls of butter, a little white pepper, and enough hot milk to make a smooth, creamy mixture. Grate half a cup of cheese and beat it into the mashed potatoes. Heap upon a baking dish, grate a thin layer of cheese over the top, and bake in the oven until browned a little.

When the Son Sets.

When the iceman came out of No. 37 he found a small boy sitting on one of his blocks of ice. "'Ere!" he roared. "Git off of it!"

The small boy raised a tear-stained face. "Was you ever a boy?" he queried, faintly.

"Of course I was!" fumed the iceman. "But——"

"And did you ever play truant?" cut in the youngster.

"Of course I did!" snarled the iceman. "Now, then, you——"

"An' when you got home, did yer father take a stick an'——"

A lump rose in the iceman's throat. "Sit where you are, my little man," he gulped. "I understand."

GIVE THE BOY A CHANCE.

For generations the school boys and girls have been taught of the great men of the world and their work. Men great in war, statesmanship, invention, business, and they have not only desired to emulate these men, but are actually taught to do so, with never a word that there are great man and



A pen of Silver Wyandottes owned by Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

greater opportunities on the farm. The children have been taught, since schools were first established, about the things which lead away from the farm. They are imprisoned in little, ill ventilated, uncomfortable school houses, taught of wars and foreign lands, with little of the intimate knowledge of our own country and nothing of the nature which surrounds them and makes life beautiful.

If the boys leave the farm it is our fault. We teach them to want to do so by holding up false or improper ideals and teaching them nothing of what they need, both for their own development and for use in the business of farming.

Kansas is better off in this respect than most states, but she has only begun to correct the work of a century done in the wrong direction. Less of history and more of nature study should be the rule. History can be read; nature must be studied, and a long lifetime is all too short in which to learn the lessons of her open book. Yet these lessons are vital to our individual success, to the development of character and to the prosperity of our nation.

Anyone in Your Home Can Now Play the Piano

Invention has found the royal road to musical knowledge. No longer do you or anyone else need to spend hours in practice and finger training. Away with music drudgery forever.



You—yes, you—though you are out of practice, or even though you never learned a note, can now play the piano like the master composer himself. The wonderful operas, the inspiring hymns, the catchy waltz or popular song, any music at all—you can now play, giving perfect interpretation.

The Crown Combinola is the Perfect Piano

It will give real enjoyment to you and to every member of the family. It is always ready—plays any piece—can be played by anyone.

Put a Crown Combinola into your home. Next to mother herself it is the greatest homemaker of all. Countless evenings of enjoyment will await you and yours.

We know you don't intend to overlook entirely the happiness, the musical needs of your family. Well, then, find out how you can own a Crown Combinola. We have thought it all out—planned it all, and we know you can do it. Our plan is made particularly for the man who thinks he can't until he learns about the remarkable opportunity we offer him.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY,
Manufacturers
220 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

'Music in the Home" Sent Free

Send for our beautiful free book "Music in the Home." It tells about the Crown Combinola and is a book for all music lovers. Besides, if you are the first to write us from your neighborhood, we have a special price offer that is a money saver—one well worth your while to write today about it.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY
220 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Tell me about your special plan to introduce one Crown Combinola Piano in my neighborhood. Also send me your beautiful piano book, free of charge.

Name _____

Address _____

Cut Up These Shoes

"PATRIOT"
Style No. 1388



Cut any pair of "Star Brand" shoes to pieces and you'll find they are honestly made of good leather. They are PURE shoes.

Many other shoes have composition heels, counters and insoles which are hidden by the inside lining or the outside finish. You can not detect these adulterations until after you wear the shoes.

But "Star Brand" shoes, from the best grades down to the lowest in price, have all leather heels, soles, counters and insoles. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

"Star Brand" shoes look better, fit better and wear longer than other shoes sold at the same price. That's why seven million pairs were sold last year—the largest sale of any shoes.

The style above shown is "Patriot" No. 1388 for men—one of the newest models for 1912. Made of tan calf leather over the popular new "custom" last.

The "Patriot" is also made in all other leathers—many different styles at $4.00 to $5.00. When judged by ordinary values they are worth a dollar more.

If your regular dealer does not sell the "Patriot" and other "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers. Look for the Star on the heel. Insist on having "Star Brand" shoes. Wear them and you will then know why

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

Write Dept. B 17 for Book of 30 Styles—Free.

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HIDES and FURS

Ship us your Cow and Horse Hides. We are paying a good price for them. G. S. Hides, 11 and 12 cents; Horse Hides, $2.50 to $3.50. You should ship your Furs just as fast as you get hold of them, as the market will keep going lower as the season advances. If you have wool to sell, write us.



JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kansas
St. Joe, Mo., Wichita, Kan., Grand Island, Neb., Joplin, Mo.

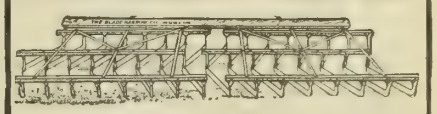
SEED CORN



150 Bu. WHITE WONDER at $2 per bu., F. O. B. Council Grove. Won 1st prize at State Corn Show. Also recommended by Kansas State Agricultural College. Write quick.

W. L. WRIGHT, Dunlap, Kan.

The Blade Harrow



SAVES HALF THE TIME OF HARROWING

DOES BETTER WORK. Harrow perfection at last achieved. Levels, packs, pulverizes and slips the trash. **As much superior to ordinary harrows as steel plow is ahead of wooden moldboard.** Let us send you the facts and the proofs. Simply send your name on a post card.

THE BLADE HARROW CO., Lawrence, Kan.

Denison's Means Perfect Drain Tile



Perfectly made-smoothly finished, hard burned shale clay tile free from lime and defects, the kind that's recognized the world over as the highest standard. Used by agricultural colleges and expert engineers. When your job of tiling is once done, it's done forever.

Ask Your Dealer

to show you Denison's Tile and see how much better it is than other kinds. If dealer has none in stock tell him to write us for free sample tile.

VALUABLE BOOK FREE

Write today and get it Find out why tiling pays. How and when to do it. Why the best tile like Denison's should be used and other valuable information.

MASON CITY BRICK & TILE CO.
415 Huntley St., Mason City, Ia.

Pure and Unadulterated Kentucky Natural Leaf

TOBACCO 20c. per Lb.

Sold direct to you, just as it comes from the farm, no sugar, flavorings or drugs added; just the genuine, old-fashioned, HOME Spun Tobacco in its natural state.

FINEST GRADE
5 lbs. Smoking or Chewing, $1.00

Wrapped in waxed paper and carefully packed in sealed cartons, preserving its original flavor. A trial 1-lb. package sent postpaid for 35c.

Traveling Men and Agents Wanted.

MAYES TOBACCO CO., Mayfield, Ky.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. **10c Gallon**

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm ***paint, preservative*** and ***disinfectant.*** It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00,

50 Gal. $5.00 **PETROSOTE MFG. CO.** Dept. C LINCOLN, NEB.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon

Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



The old, reliable remedy you can depend on for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle $1.6 for $5. "Treatise on the Horse" Free at druggist or from Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP, BY A. D. MICHENER, Syracuse, Kan., on the 26th day of March, 1912—One red motley faced steer, coming 2 years old, crop in left ear and underbit, and crop in right ear. Branded F on left side. Value, $15.

TAKEN UP, BY G. T. ROBSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 8th day of February, 1912—One [illegible] steer, weighing 600 or 700 pounds, and 10 or 12 years old. No marks or brands. Value, $20.

TAKEN UP, BY S. V. HIXSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912—One black cow and one red bull calf. Cow is 2 years old and calf about 6 months. Blotch brand on left hip of cow but no brand on calf. Both animals' ears marked with crop off right ear. Value, $30.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? The more out of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

NATIONAL WEATHERMETERS — Predicts storms, day ahead. Shows temperature, 60 below, 125 above zero. Locates directions, North, South, East, West. No home complete without one. Sent postpaid, $1. Order today. **American Directory Company, KF, Dallas, Texas.**

Big Free Catalog Our Big SEND for Free Auto Catalog. Just out. Everything for your automobile at wholesale prices. **Auto Specialty Co., Dept. E, 1516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
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Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

KANSAS FARMER Grange department would like to have a copy of the year book of each subordinate Grange in Shawnee County. Please send to I. D. Graham, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

The Committee on Agriculture of the Commercial Club of Topeka is taking a farmer vote on the desirability of a farmers' market place in this city after the style of the one now operated in Des Moines, Iowa. This would permit the farmers to sell direct to the consumers from the wagon and without driving about the city. What is your preference? Send your vote for or against such a market place to the Grange Department of KANSAS FARMER and it will be placed before the proper authorities.

April Program, Pleasant Ridge.

April 27, 8 P. M.—Music by Mrs. C. E. Kelsey; Noted Women of the Past and Today, by Mrs. L. H. Neiswender; Do the Boys and Girls of Today Have a Better Chance of Success than the Boys and Girls of Thirty Years Ago," by S. C. Landis.

April Program for Oak Grange.

April 17—Conferring degrees. Music by Mrs. F. P. Hill. Common Courtesy, by Miss Opal Holloway; Problems of the Housewife, by Mrs. Fred Engler; Public Consecration, by Hon. Robert Stone.

April 24, 8 P. M.—Items of interest. Conferring of degrees. Music by Frank W. Heim; reading, by Wallace Corbett; Modern Farm Machinery, by August Engler.

Fred Engler is Master and Miss Alice C. Buckman is Secretary of Oak Grange No. 665.

Send Reports.

Last year an appeal was sent out asking for assistance and material for this column in KANSAS FARMER. There was some effort made to comply with the request, but as a whole we did not secure the desired results. This appeal was general, and now we are to make it special.

We need the Grange news from every subordinate Grange in Kansas to make this department what it should be. Now we will ask you to respond to a specific plan we have arranged, and that is to have the subordinate Granges of two counties make reports each month. Beginning alphabetically for April with the subordinate Granges of Anderson and Coffey counties, we will ask the lecturers of the different Grances of these two counties to send to the state secretary any transactions of business or notes of interest carried on in their particular Grange, and please begin now, so that we may have such material on hand to arrange as time and space will permit.

This does not bar a State Grange officer or any other person from the privilege of participating in the good work. Sign your name to all communications, and if you do not care to have the name appear in print, just draw a line through it and we will respect your wishes, but we would rather publish any article over the name of the writer.

Highland Park Grange.

Although one of the newer Granges in Shawnee county, Highland Park Grange is doing things. They have issued a very attractive year book, with full program for each bi-monthly meeting, and the membership takes a live interest in discussing the questions of the day.

At the last meeting the question of the proposed establishment of a curb market in Topeka, where the farmers can sell their produce direct to the consumer, after the plan adopted so successfully in Des Moines, Ia., was discussed and sanctioned by a unanimous vote.

A communication from the secretary of the National Grange, urging all subordinate Granges to take action on the oleomargarine law, was read and resulted in petitions being signed by every

Ann Arbor "THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

WITH OR WITHOUT GAS ENGINE

Saves 1/3 Baling Cost

"35"

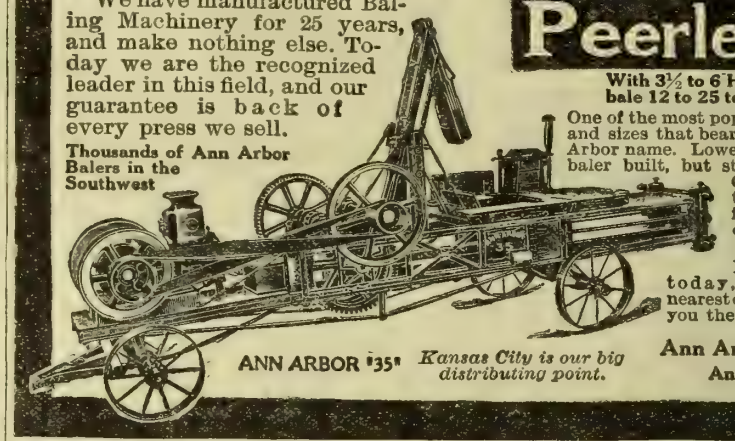
With 6 to 10 H. P. engine will bale 25 to 40 tons in 10 hours

Made especially for the South and Middle West; Handy, Speedy and Economical. You know that the faster you can turn out good, strong bales, the more money the baler is making for you.

STEEL CONSTRUCTION—Light, strong and durable; automatic feeder, simple and speedy; patented block dropper, convenient and effective; low feed hole, for baling from the windrow. Its balanced mechanical movement gives it large capacity.

We have manufactured Baling Machinery for 25 years, and make nothing else. Today we are the recognized leader in this field, and our guarantee is back of every press we sell.

Thousands of Ann Arbor Balers in the Southwest



Peerless Jr.

With 3½ to 6 H.P. engine will bale 12 to 25 tons in 10 hours.

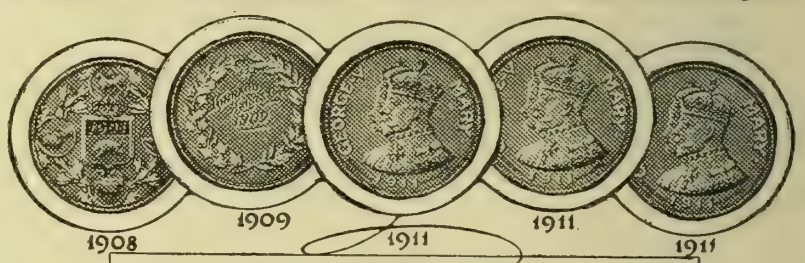
One of the most popular of the 40 styles and sizes that bear the celebrated Ann Arbor name. Lowest priced belt power baler built, but strong, and efficient. Our guarantee protects you. Let it pay for itself in a couple of seasons.

Send for our New Baler Book No. 4 today, and ask for the nearest dealer who can show you the Ann Arbor Line.

ANN ARBOR "35" *Kansas City is our big distributing point.*

Ann Arbor Machine Co.
Ann Arbor, Mich.

THE "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR



The GOLD-MEDAL Winner

Built in three sizes—20, 30 and 40 H. P. You have read what we claim for the "FLOUR CITY" Tractor. Now read what others say after two seasons' work:

Mandan, N. D., Jan. 4. 1912.

KINNARD-HAINES CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen—I have used one of your 30 H. P. "FLOUR CITY" Tractors for two seasons. The engine pulled this last spring eight 14-inch plows and a two section harrow in old ground, and six 14-inch plows in breaking. It pulled the above number of plows up some pretty stiff grades, for this is not a level country.

We also used it in threshing, pulling a 30-50 separator complete with wing feeder and blower, which it handled with power to spare.

The "FLOUR CITY" runs with less trouble or time lost than any steam or gas engine in this neighborhood. It is very easy to handle. I have seen over a dozen different gas tractors, and I think the "FLOUR CITY" is the best I've seen. It is the simplest, and simplicity is important when it comes to plowing or threshing, for the farmer has no time to look after and take care of a lot of unnecessary things which look like a net-work of pipes and works.

Yours truly, E. W. HAGEROTT.

If interested, send for our Catalog and Booklet of Testimonials.

KINNARD-HAINES CO.
846 44th Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.



KILL THE GOPHERS and OTHER GROUND SQUIRRELS WHICH DESTROY YOUR CROPS. Gopher Death will clean pocket gophers out of alfalfa. Rid your corn and wheat fields, orchards and meadow of gophers.



OUR GOPHER DEATH WILL DO THE BUSINESS.

Comes in tablet form, easy to use, safe. The gophers and squirrels eat these tablets and the poison kills. **Now is the time to use them, when the ground is dry and the squirrels are hungry.** They will eat them greedily. 1,400 tablets, $1.25; special rat tablets, 25 cts.; special mole tablets, 75 cts. Ask your druggist for them, or to get them for you, and if he will not, send direct. We will fill your order. Free booklet on **"Rodents of North America,"** describes pocket gophers, etc., sent postpaid. Ask for it.

FORT DODGE CHEMICAL COMPANY, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

WANTED!

MORE FARMERS TO CULTIVATE MORE ACRES AND PRODUCE MORE BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE AT LOWER COST BY USING THE BEATRICE TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR. WE PROVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE—YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY. WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG THAT TELLS HOW.

BEATRICE IRON WORKS, BOX Q BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, U.S.A.

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED!

Gabel's Pig Forceps are sold on 30 days' free trial, guaranteed to do the work where all others fail or money will be refunded. $1.25 buys our So E Z, with a guarantee to be worth ten times as much as any forceps not manufactured by us. Make us prove it or refund your money. Agents wanted. References, Bradstreet's Agency and First State Bank, Hawkeye. GABEL MANUFACTURING CO., HAWKEYE, IOWA.

Readers Market Place

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on **this page free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT position, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Excellent chance for farmers. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. A88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—Examination April 10. $60 monthly; many needed. Write, Ozment, 44F, St. Louis.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH-GRADE, guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyer the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plans. K. F. Hitchcock Hill & Co., Chicago.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cow, heifers, bull calves. The Oaks, Laclede, Mo.

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—HEREFORD CATTLE. REGistered bull, seven cows, mostly springers, three yearling heifers, one young heifer calf. Price, $580. C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bull, age 7 months. Come see him, see his sire, and see what his dam is doing. Backed with good A. R. O. records on both sides. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR price list. Chas. Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD JACKS AND 15 head jennets, all registered in American Jack Association. Percheron stallion, 5 years old, dapple gray, sound and right. Colts to show. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls.

H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kan., has 18 young bulls for sale, yearlings and 2 year olds. They are al lregistered and from the best Red Polled families. Please look up advertisement and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS 3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

DOGS.

FULL BLOOD BOSTON BULL PUPS—H. L. Ferris, Osage City, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FINE WORKing stock. Males, $8; females, $5. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

COWPEAS FOR SALE—EDWARD NUlik, Caldwell, Kan.

CHOICE NON-IRRIGATED ALFALFA seed, $8 per bu., sacks free. Wallace Libbey, Larned, Kan.

CLEANED SEED FOR SALE—ALFALFA and White Kafir corn. T. W. Allison, Florence, Kan.

CHOICE FIRST CROP ALFALFA SEED—No weed seed. Samples free. $8 per bu. L. S. Kirkham, McAllaster, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—SENATOR Dunlap, self-fertilizing, 40c 100. M. Cowen, Hopkins, Mo.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—1911 CROP, $8.50 PER bushel, f. o. b., Lebanon, Neb. Sacks, 25c. Write for sample. M. J. Walters, Lebanon, Neb.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

CHOICE KAFIR CORN SEED—Threshed. Giant Black Hull, White or Red. Stored in head; never been hot. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, $1.50 per bushel, sacked, delivered on cars. H. W. Smith, Buxton, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

UNWASHED WATERMELON SEED—Guaranteed pure, grown by originator. Halbert Honey, oz., 10c.; lb., $1.10. Rubber Rind, oz., 20c; lb., $2. H. A. Halbert, Coleman, Texas.

SEED CORN FOR SALE—CAREFULLY selected and graded. Reid's Yellow Dent, Shenandoah Yellow, Yellow 90-Day corn, Light Yellow 85-Day corn, Boone County White Corn, White Elephant, Imperial White, Iowa Silver Mine, Extra Early 85-Day White Dent, Red 90-Day corn. Write for prices and descriptions. Everman & Everman, Route No. 5, Gallatin, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED LANDS, CENtral Missouri, $10 to $40 acre, easy terms; mild, healthful climate, fruit and grazing lands. Circular free. Bakeman & Press, Richland, Mo.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

PRICE YOUR TWO-ROW LISTER ON cars, in good order. Supt. Haney, Boone, Colo.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.



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WHEN you buy Clothcraft Clothes at $10 to $25, ready to wear, you can be just as sure of quality as if you had paid much more.

The Clothcraft guarantee in the pocket of every Clothcraft coat is backed by dealer and maker. It assures absolutely pure wool cloth; first-class trimmings and workmanship; permanent shape; satisfactory wear and service.

Go to The Clothcraft Store and see the variety of good patterns represented. See how well the clothes fit. Ask particularly to see and try on the

CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special No 5130 GUARANTEED ALL WOOL AND FAST COLOR **$15**

It's made of the best blue serge we've ever put into a $15 suit, in more than sixty years of clothes making. It will compare favorably with suits at much higher prices—in tailoring as well as in fabric and looks.

If you don't know a Clothcraft Store, write us direct for the Spring Style Book, a sample of the 5130 serge, and the name of the nearest dealer.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.
Founded 1850—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes
641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W. Cleveland Ohio

member present and forwarded to the Kansas Senators and Congressmen at Washington. Similar action was taken on the parcels post law.

The invitation of the Topeka Commercial Club to the members of the Grange to unite with the Club under the special arrangements by which farmers are admitted without the $10 initiation fee and at only one-half the regular annual dues, was presented, and the members who desired to accept were instructed to give their names to the secretary.

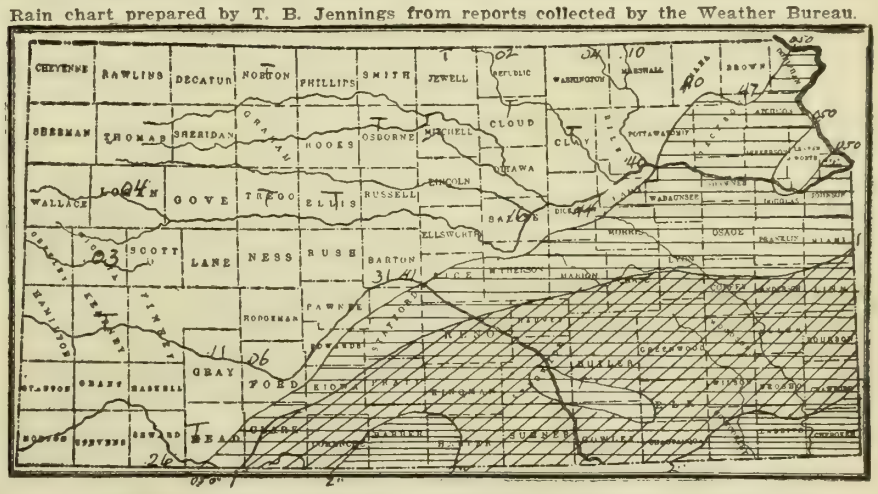
Secretary E. Leneberger, who furnished the above facts, also states that great interest is taken in all questions brought before the Grange, and predicts that great good will result through its organization in this community. A paper on "Good Roads and How to Get Them," was presented by Secretary Luenberger, and will be published in KANSAS FARMER.

In England and Canada, roots are considered an essential part of the feeding rations for cattle and sheep. When compared with silage as a succulent ration, the results are about the same, though cattle fed on silage required 763 pounds of digestible matter for each 100 pounds of gain, while those fed on roots required 900 pounds. The cost of production is much in favor of the silage and the beef cattle finish better on it.

Manure is a most valuable part of the harvest.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen.—Excessive rains have delayed plowing. Neosho river at flood stage on March 29 and April 3.

Anderson.—No farming or gardening done yet. Blue grass growing.

Barber.—Only small acreage of oats sown. Wheat good. Ground in fine condition.

Barton.—Ground in fine condition. Some wheat damaged by wind and freezing. No oats or barley sown yet.

Butler.—Farm work backward. Apples reported fair. Peaches and pears doubtful.

Clark.—Ground too wet to farm.

Clay.—Farmers report 75 to 80 per cent of wheat killed.

Coffey.—Season three weeks late. Ground too wet to work. Wheat good. No oats sown.

Crawford.—Too wet to farm. Blue grass growing. Feed scarce. Half crop of pigs.

Decatur.—Wheat and alfalfa growing. Early wheat badly damaged. Feed scarce. Stock thin.

Dickinson.—Wheat in fine condition.

Douglas.—Wheat looks fine. Blue grass and alfalfa growing. No potatoes planted yet.

Ellis.—First field work started April 2.

Elk.—Too wet for farm work. Can commence next week. Wheat looks good. Rough feed about gone.

Gray.—Wheat looking good. No oats or barley sown yet. Ground almost dry enough to work.

Harvey.—Too wet for farm work. Wheat looks fine.

Jefferson.—Wheat looks good. No oats sown yet. Some garden made. Feed scarce.

Jewell.—Ground in good condition for spring work.

Johnson.—Ground too wet to work. Oats can be sowed in two weeks if no more rain. Discouraging.

Kearney.—Crop conditions fair to good. Seeding and farm work progressing.

Kingman.—Ground in fine condition for spring crops. Season late for oats.

Leavenworth.—Plowing started April 3. Wheat excellent.

Linn.—Ground too wet to farm. Roads bad. Wheat in good condition.

Logan.—Wheat in fine shipe. Feed scarce. Considerable loss of cattle. Seeding almost over.

McPherson.—No farm work done so far.

Marion.—Ground almost dry enough to work. No oats sown. Wheat fine.

Marshall.—Ground too wet to work. Roads very bad. Grass starting.

Mitchell.—Ground in good condition.

Montgomery.—Latest spring on record. Ground too wet to work. Stock and feed scarce.

Nemaha.—Ground too wet to work. Wheat badly damaged.

Norton.—Wheat looking fine. Potatoes being planted.

Osborne.—Wheat looking good. Feed very scarce. Oats being sown.

Ottawa.—Early wheat badly damaged. Late wheat shows up well.

Pratt.—Wheat in fine condition. No oats sown yet.

Republic.—Fall sown wheat damaged. No oats sown yet. Spring work late.

Reno.—Ground in excellent condition.

Russell.—Ground in good condition for plowing. Grass growing.

Saline.—Wheat and alfalfa growing. Spring work started.

Sedgwick.—Season a month late. Ground too wet to plow. Alfalfa fields still brown.

Seward.—Late spring. Plowing just starting.

Sheridan.—Wheat looking fine.

Smith.—Ground too wet to plow. Grass growing.

Stafford.—Wheat coming out fairly well.

Washington.—Fields will soon be dry enough to work. Much wheat winter killed.

Wichita.—Ground in good shape. Wheat looking good. Spring farming begun.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $2.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Landers, Central City, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON cocks—Strictly high class. Eggs, $3 15. W. A. Allmon, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large and white, $2. Mrs. Helen Lail, Mt. Hope, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—FREE HIStory of the breed, with my mating list. Write today. M. S. Brady, Richards, Mo.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD stock. Eggs, 75c per 15; $2.25 per 50; $4 per 100. M. C. Sleeth, Farlington, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons and White Rock eggs, 10 cents each. G. W. Martin, 227 Lulu, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS AND baby chicks, good ones and cheap. Mrs. Alice Todd, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Kellerstrass strain. Kind that lay. Order early. $2.50 per 15 eggs. Ernest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Best winter layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $5.00 per 100. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

R. C. B. ORPINGTONS—KANSAS, MISsouri, Nebraska and Colorado winners. Eggs, $3 to $5 per 15. A. Flemming, Route —, Meriden, Kan.

GOLDEN GLOW S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons—Eggs from standard bred range flock, $4.50 per 100, 85% fertile. Nettie Kubik, Caldwell, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM choice, prize winning stock, $1.25 setting, $6 per 100. Mrs. Julia Halderman, R. 5, Ponca City, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—COOK strain. We hace quality, good color, good shape, good layers. Order early, $3 per 15 eggs. L. E. Hall, Bushton Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs from prize winners, $3 and $5. Fertility guaranteed. Catalog free. A. B. Collins, Yates Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Eggs for sale; good layers; $2.50 for 15. Also, a few cockerels. Clara Selfridge, Sterling, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE ORPINGtons—Rock Pullets, $1 to $2. Eggs, either variety, $5 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Pen scored 92 to 94¾ by C. A. Emry. $3 for 15 eggs. Utility, $5 per 100. Mrs. Ida Clements, Route 6, Hennessey, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

OUR WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE THE best we could get, regardless of price. Will spare a few eggs. My circular fully explains. It is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS EXclusively. Two choice trap nested pens and free range stock. Eggs, $1.50 to $3 per setting. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. J. B. Swartz, Box 73, Byron, Neb.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS FROM stock with good eyes, head, comb and color. Bred to lay. Mating list free. High class Collie bitches, bred or open. Wichham Farm, Box 426, Anthony, Kan.



CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGtons. All high scoring birds. Won 1 and 2 on cockerel, 1 on pen, and 1, 3, 4 and 5 on pullet, Chanute Show, January, 1912. Eggs, $5 for 15, express prepaid. C. R. Hoyt, Earlton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $30.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

FARRAR'S BUFF ORPINGTONS HAVE won at Kansas City, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Topeka. I offer eggs from this high-class stock. Send for mating list and prices. I am a member of the National S. C. Buff Orpington Club, and life member of the American Poultry Association. H. F. Farrar, Axtell, Kan.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

ORPINGTONS.

GUARANTEED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPington eggs; reasonable. Jas. Conrow, Burlington, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS, $1; HENhatched chicks. M. H. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 per 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, $5 and $3 per 15; range stock, $7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FARM flock, reasonable. Mrs. Walter Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM choice selected stock, $3 and $2 per setting. Geo. D. Page, R. 5, Box 20, Chickasha, Okla.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington eggs for sale. Prices reasonable. Mating list free. Mrs. R. A. Jenne, Eureka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS. Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS (COOK strain). Eggs from special mated pens, $2.50 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Hauck, Box 409, Carthage, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS —Eggs, $1.50 per 15; baby chicks, $2 per 15, $12 per 100. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, $2-$3. Eggs, $1-$3 per 15. English Red Cap cockerel, $2. Mrs. Grant Stafford, Winfield, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS— Eggs, $2 15; $5 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH SCORing Buff Rocks, $1 per 15. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EXTRA QUALITY, FARM raised. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $3.50 per 60. Mrs. M. A. Downen, Fontana, Kan.

BUFF ROCK FARM RAISED PRIZE winners—Eggs, 15, $2, express prepaid. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK—EGGS, $1.50 15. Discount on larger numbers from prize winners. Good eyes, shape, color. A. R. Olmsted, Route 1, Lawrence, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—GRAND MATINGS— Eggs, $3 per setting. Special mating, $1.50 setting or $7 per 100. E. Laney, Wellington, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED AND White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 30, $2; 100, $5. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TURkey eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, $2.50 per 15; $4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

FARM RAISED WHITE ROCKS. UTILity eggs, $1 per 15. Day old chicks. Pen eggs. Write for prices. R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WON FIRST COCKerel, first pen, second cock, second pullet, King City show. Write for mating list. O. B. Clinkenbeard, Bethany, Mo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively; choice stock; selected eggs; 100, $4; 50, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Adam A. Weir, Clay Center, Neb.

WHITE ROCKS—EGGS FROM LARGE, vigorous, prize winning, farm raised stock, $1.50 per setting of 15; $8 per 100. Gus Aaron, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 5.

BARRED ROCKS—44 PREMIUMS, 19 firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

THE BLUE JACKET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks not only produce winners, but great layers. For full particulars send for circular, which is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

WILKINSON'S WHITE ROCKS—BRED for utility and beauty. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. Illustrated mating list free. Write me your wants. W. T. Wilkinson, Box 15-K, East Des Moines, Ia.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—FIRST COCKEREL, first cock, second hen State Show; first cockerel, second hen, Leavenworth; first, second cock, first hen, Newton, this year. Eggs, $3 to $5; utility, $3.50 per 100. Illustrated circular. D. F. Drinkwater, Cedar Point, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK BABY CHICKS AND EGGS —Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, at $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs in season. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, $2 per setting, $5 per 50. The stay-white kind. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan., Box K.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATings, carefully selected. Henry Molyneaux, Palmer, Kan.

GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, $1.50 each; eggs, $1.50 per setting. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. R. 2, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, $2 FOR 15; $3.50 for 30; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, $5 for 10. Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS will give you new blood. Send for double matings. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, THOMPson strain, best layers, perfectly barred; hardy stock. Eggs, $1 for 15. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "Noftzger strain," high scoring birds. Eggs, $2 and $3 per 15. D. G. Dawson, Hennessey, Okla.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—EGGS from healthy, vigorous farm raised stock, $2 per 50, $3.50 per 100. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — PRIZE winners wherever shown. Eggs for hatching in season. Prices reasonable. Write F. P. Boomer, Box 39, Holton, Kan.

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS — Fifteen eggs, pen No. 1, $2.00; No. 2, $1.25. Baby chicks, 25 cents. H. A. Kuhns, Route 6, Salina, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — HIGH scoring birds, well mated, farm range. Eggs, 75c per 15; $4 per 100; baby chicks, 10c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR sale. The kind that will pay you because they pay me. Prices friendly. Write me. William A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY — Large, vigorous, healthy, raised in open-front houses. Eggs, $1 up. George Stark, Box 134, Arcadia, Mo.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM PEN "A", $2; pen "B", $1 per 15. From flock, 75c per 15; $3.50 per 100. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FLOCK HEADed by cockerels scoring 90 and better, by Heimlich. Eggs, $5 per 50. I prepay expressage. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGH scoring stock. Have won premiums at largest shows. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Toulouse goose eggs, $1 setting. A. G. Hammond, Vinland, Kan.

PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively. Fishel's strain. Won prizes wherever shown. Large size; good layers. Eggs: 15, $1; 100, $4. Mrs. J. Lambert, Wahoo, Neb.

WADDELL'S GOLDEN ROD BUFF Plymouth Rocks—oldest flock in Kansas. Big winners again at State Show. Choice stock and eggs reasonable. A. J. Waddell, 210 New York Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FISHEL'S PURE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rock eggs. Score, 93 to 95. $2 per 15; $3 per 30. Fifty per cent hatch guaranteed or replace at half price. W. B. Martin, Albion, Neb.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs, $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains. Best of blood, properly mated. Eggs: 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 45, $3.50; per 100, $7. Males: One, $3.50; two, $6. Females: One, $2.50; each additional, $2. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-Spangled Hamburgs. Paid $50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked — none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

DINGLEY DELL BARRED P. ROCKS— We can fill orders for setting eggs on short notice. Illustrated mating list describing our stock, free. Setting eggs from our exhibition bred-to-lay yard that contains our prize winning birds from the Kansas State Show, $3 per setting, two settings (28 eggs) for $5, and book on capons free with each order. Write George Beuoy, Box KF, Cedarvale, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

have won more prizes at the leading shows of America than all others, which stamps their superior quality. I now have the finest lot of exhibition and breeding birds I ever owned. Eggs from the world's best exhibition mating, one setting $4; two settings $7.50. F. R. Green, Lake City, Iowa. One of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in the west. At it over twenty-five years.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

PURE GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—COCKerels and eggs for sale. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON GOLDEN WYANDOTTES —Eggs from 91 to 94½, birds, $2 to $5—15. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

The 'Big Three' Poultry Farms

MYERS & STOVER, PROPS., FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Big, hardy, domestic as chickens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, $3.00 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—New standard light fawn and white, white egg strain. Ours is superb in quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $4 per 50.

R. C. R. I. RED CHICKENS—Choicest birds of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State Show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 to $3 per 15; $4.50 per 100.

Send for Free Catalog.

WYANDOTTES.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYandotte eggs, 15 eggs, $1.00; 100 eggs, $4.00. Mrs. Pantle, Route 8, Wichita, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM stock scoring to 95. $1.50 15; $2.50 30. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—STATE SHOW winners. Range flock, 15 eggs, $1; 100, $4. Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

UTILITY SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE eggs. Setting, $1; 100, $5. J. B. Fagan, R. 4, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES— Large, blocky, snow white birds. Eggs, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30. Myra Brock, Irving, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, Barred Plymouth Rocks. 15 eggs, $1; 50 for $3. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUALity, farm raised. Eggs, $1 and $2 for 15, $5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

"PIX" BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS and chicks for sale. Standard bred prize winners. Write for mating list. Geo. B. Pickering, Olathe, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH SCORing, prize winning, splendid shape, layers. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Farm raised. Anneberg, Leavenworth, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, $1 up. Eggs, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINNERS AT Sedalia, Fulton, St. Joseph, Mo. State Shows. Pure white. Fertile eggs, setting, $1.50. Chas. Galwith, Fulton, Mo.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—EGGS FROM high scoring stock, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. Philip Willhardt, De Soto and Santa Fe Sts., Leavenworth, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY LINE-BRED BLUE ribbon winning White Wyandottes, $1 to $3 per 15. Young stock for sale. Also pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. R. H. Borrey, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. R. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, $2 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES WITH A national reputation. Their show record is hard to beat. Eggs from a dandy flock in a large orchard, $1.50 for 15, $2.50 for 30. Write for mating list. Page's Wyandotte Farm, Salina, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—FIVE CAREFULly selected pens representing three distinct strains. The finest lot of breeding birds we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, 25c each. Eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4.00. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., wants your market and utility poultry. Write us. We sell all sorts of poultry supplies.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, WHITE WYANdottes and Bourbon Red Turkey eggs. Mrs. C. G. Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, $2, $3, $5 each. Eggs, special matings of prize winners, $2, $3, $4 for 15; utility flock, $1.50. Mrs. A. P. Wolverton, Topeka, Kan.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

SAVE AND RAISE ALL YOUR CHICKS.



New Model Fairfield Brooder

This new brooder will work out doors in any kind of weather, fair, windy or stormy. Self-regulating; absolutely without lamp fumes or gas to interfere with fast, healthy growth of chicks. Roomy and perfectly ventilated with warm, fresh air. Always reliable. Durable and easily handled. Priced low, but it is a **real brooder.** Its equal has never been made. Write today for fuller information and prepaid price to your town. **Sam Thompson, President Nebraska Incubator Co., Box 2312, Fairfield, Neb.**

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at state show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN HENS, PURE-BRED, farm-raised, $10 per dozen. Eggs, 10 for $1. Miss Skelley, Della, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

RANGE RAISED, LAYING LEGHORNS—Baby chicks. Eggs. Catalog free. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kan.

GUARANTEED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, good quality, good layers. John Noble, Riley, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS, 30, $1.75; 100, $4. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTILITY cockerels, $1 each; eggs, $5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN—EGGS DURING hatching season, 15, $1; $5 100. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Eggs, $3 per 100; $1 for 30. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

VIGOROUS LAYING S. C. W. LEGhorns. Eggs: 15, 60c; 30, $1. Mrs. Frank Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—15, 75c; 100, $4. Will Rockwell, Hubbard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE FLOCK OF Rose Comb White Leghorn hens, $4.50 per 100; $1.75 per 30; $1 per 15. Mrs. Charles Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, best winter layers; 15, $1.00; 30, $1.50; 100, $4.00. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, $5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

PURE S. C. REDS—EGGS, $1 PER 15; $5 per 100. J. R. McDowell, Braddyville, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS. Pen eggs, $2-$1 per 15. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. REDS—DARK, rich Reds; red eyes. Eggs, $1 15; $2.50 50; $5 100 Nora Luthye, R. 6, N. Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS THAT LAY eggs, both combs, $1 per 15. W. G. Goenner, Box 144, Kingman, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—PENS scoring 90 to 94. Eggs, $2 to $5—15. C. E. Florence, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, PRIZE winnings Reds and Runner ducks; fertility guaranteed. Mrs. W. B. Divine, Lamar, Mo.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM PURE-bred range flock, 100, $4, high scoring pen eggs, $2 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Welgle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS AND standard bred Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Mrs. I. J. Swaln, Malvern, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS — ESTABlished in 1882. Rose Comb R. I. Reds. Pens headed by males red from head to tail. Score up to 93. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PEDIGREED S. C. R. I. REDS—FIRST pen, hens; sire Advance III, first, and dams second at Madison Square. Mated to direct descendant of Red Cloud. Extra quality. Eggs, cut prices, $8 per 15. Second pen headed by grandson of Advance with extra pullets; $5 per 15. E. B. Cramblit, Ames, Ia.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, 15, $1.50; 100, $7.50. Baby chicks, 15c each. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

EGGS — PURE BLACK LANGSHANS, mated with cocks that score 92 to 93, $1.25 per 15, $2 per 30. E. D. Osterfoss, Peculiar, Mo.

FOR SALE—IMPERIAL BLACK LANGshan eggs, from prize winning stock of the leading shows. Also, Indian Runner duck eggs. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHANS— Black Langshan hens score to 96¼, pullets 96¼, ckls. 96, ck. 95. Fifty ckls. on hand. Price and mating list ready. J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS—GOOD QUALITY, fine layers. Eggs, $1.50 per 15. Carl Sandfort, Humboldt, Neb.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

ANCONAS, "BLUE RIBBON STRAIN"— None better, few as good. Catalogue, with photos from life, free. Erle Smiley, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

HAMBURGS.

PURE-BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMburgs—Strictly non-setters; best layers of all chickens. Trios, $5; eggs, $2.50 for 15. We solicit your orders. Barber Poultry Yards, Butler, Ind.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Eggs, $3.50 per 100. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—HEN OR INCUBATOR hatched. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Eggs. Get our circular. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Ia.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM STANDARD Fawn and White Indian Runner ducks, 50 for $3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. M. Gwinn, Route 7, Anderson, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS FROM my flock that lays all white eggs, $1 per 13, $1.50 per 26, $2 per 30. Correspondence solicited; satisfaction guaranteed. Henry L. Horning, Elkhart, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Killan, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN. Eggs for hatching from all of the leading breeds. Ask for catalog.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yarnell, Baker, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—FROM 2 and 3 year-old prize winning breeding stock. Write for prices. Alfred A. Nleweg, Lois, Mo.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

WHY SELL EGGS WHEN CHEAP? PREserve them for higher prices and get rich. I will send you 3 different methods for 25c, stamps or silver. Money back if eggs fail to keep for 1 year. Address, R. E. Bristol, Dept. H, Vermilion, Ohio.

FOR SALE—HIGH-GRADE EGGS FOR hatching—Cheap. From Buff and Barred Rocks, White and Black Orpingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, Bourbon Red Turkeys; also, high-grade Collie pups, male and female. Address, F. M. Kern, Springville, Ind.

S. C. RED EGGS—CAREFULLY SElected from rich, red, heavy layers, $7 per 100. Won two firsts, two seconds in four entries Missouri State, 1912. Mating list free. Baby chicks, cheap, April 1. May Felton, Blue Mound, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, $3 PER 11. Mrs. J. D. Gibson, Hamilton, Mo.

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS' eggs, 9 for $2.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

W. H. TURKEY TOMS, $5; W. H. TURkey eggs, $2 per 10; W. Guinea eggs, $1 per 13. F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan.

PERKINS' M. B. TURKEYS—HAVE 2 OF the best pens in state, headed by "Champion" and "Ive's Boy," scoring 97 and 94 points. Champion holds championship of Missouri and Kansas, winning six firsts and never defeated. Eggs, first pen, $10; second pen, $5 per setting. G. W. Perkins, Newton, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

CORNISH FOWLS.

EGGS FROM GOOD UTILITY FLOCK, $2 per 15. Few good cockerels left; cheap. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

CHICK FEED.

CHICK-O—A BALANCED RATION OF seeds and cracked grain for baby chicks. Write us. D. O. Coe, 119 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., can furnish you anything you need, either in poultry or poultry supplies.

R. I. REDS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs, $1 to $2 15; $6 to $9 100. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS — FAVORITE ROCKS — EGGS — From prize winning Buff, Partridge, Columbian and White Ivory Plymouth Rocks. Large White Ivory cockerels at $3, $5, $10

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks. Eggs, $1.50 for 15. All prize winners. Mrs. Thomas L. Anderson, R. 1, Coffeyville, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free. PAUL TAGGART, White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

EGGS!. EGGS—FROM TURKEYS, TOULouse and White Emden geese, Rouen, Pekin, Muscovy and Runner ducks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Houdans, Wyandottes, Hamburgs, Orpingtons, Games, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Cochin, Pearl and White guineas, Bantams. Hen eggs, 15 for $1; by the 100, reasonable. Also, dogs, rabbits and fancy pigeons. Write for free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

CHOICE STANDARD BRED PEKIN, Rouen and Runner Ducks; White, Buff, Golden, Silver Partridge and Columbian Wyandottes; White, Buff, Barred Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Brown, White and Buff Leghorns; Reds and Buff Orpingtons; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins. $2.50 single birds, $4.50 pairs, $6.00 trios. Toulouse Geese, $4 single, $10 trio. Bronze Turkeys, toms, $6; hens, $4. Geo. Hartman, Box 505, Freeport, Ill.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Angus Cattle.
May 16—E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
May 2—W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
April 30—American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association sale at Omaha, Neb. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.
May 2—American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association sale at Chicago. Chas. Gray, secretary, Chicago.

Poland Chinas.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
August 7—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Ia.
August 7—Evening Sale, L. R. McLaron, Braddyville, Ia.
August 8—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.
July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.

W. A. Prewitt Buys Herd Bull.

This week C. J. Woods, of Chiles, Kan., sold to W. A. Prewitt, of Asherville, Kan., a very promising 2-year-old Polled Durham bull, sired by Roan Hero and out of Golden Princess 7th by Golden Crown. This is a rich Scotch pedigree, coming from a line of show cattle on both sire and dam. Mr. Prewitt is a friend and an advertiser with Kansas Farmer and now has 12 head of registered Polled Durham cows.

Jersey Bull for Sale.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey breeders of Clay Center, Kan., change their card and offer for sale their herd bull Oomeris Eminent. This bull has sired a very choice lot of heifers for his present owners, and some of them are now about old enough to breed. The herd is too small to justify them in keeping two bulls, so in order to make the change they offer this one for sale. He was sired by Eminent Rosette, a son of Imp. Rosetta's Golden Lad and Imp. Financial Queen, a cow with a record on the island of making 1 pound 12½ ounces of butter with first calf, and 58 pounds of milk with third calf. The dam of Oomeris Eminent was sired by Guenon's Lad. She was good enough that her owner refused $1,000 for her. Write Johnson & Nordstrom about this bull.

The Ransomerian School.

There is a new school in Kansas City which is meeting with wonderful success. It has for its president and founder Mr. C. W. Ransom, author of the Ransomerian System of Penmanship and Expert Business Training which has grown in a few years from a simple home study course to a standard method of instruction recognized by the best commercial colleges, high schools, etc., and has been adopted by the Kansas City public schools and by 25 counties in Missouri, including the largest cities of the state. Ransomerian instruction goes to the root of things, cuts corners, puts practical ideas into the learners' work and provides him eventually with a fund of real helpful, useful knowledge which will always be a valuable business asset to him. The school occupies one whole floor of the Minor building, and is meeting with splendid success. This school is worth looking into by our readers who are looking toward holding the best positions. Address, The Ransomerian School, Minor Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Col. Moss B. Parsons, Auctioneer.

The card of Col. Moss B. Parsons, of Lawson, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Col. Parsons has had a number of years experience as a pure-bred stock auctioneer, and has a long list of very successful sales in Missouri and neighboring states to his credit. He is not only an experienced pure-bred stock salesman and thoroughly versed in pedigrees, but is identified with Missouri's leading breeders and, at the present time, is breeding Percheron and Belgian horses and Mammoth jacks. He also owns one of Missouri's good herds of big type Poland China hogs. His herd is headed by King of Missouri by Long King's Equal, dam Catherine 3d, a granddaughter of the famous Lady Jumbo 1st. A lot of high quality Long John, Expansion, Long King, Big Bone Mouw, Big Jumbo and sows of other big type blood lines make up a sow herd that is second to none. Write Mr. Pearson for dates for your fall sales. You will find his terms reasonable.

Gopher Death.

Now is the best time of the year to get after gophers, prairie dogs and other ground squirrels. It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the annual loss by rats is $56,000,000. On the farm we have the gopher family as well as rats to help with destruction of crops. Much corn is too thin because the seed is dug up by gophers. Many fields of wheat, oats and barley are too thin because gophers carry off bushels of the seed. Many meadows are ruined by pocket gophers. Many orchards and gardens are despoiled by their ravages. They not only rob the seed and shorten the crops, but feed on them while growing and when matured. To rid a country of gophers of any kind the entire neighborhood should labor together to that end. No person unskilled in mixing poisons should take any chances. Mr. R. W. Crawford, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, a chemist of 50 years' experience, has discovered a preparation he calls "Gopher Death" which has gained an international reputation in the six years it has been on the market. Unlike most preparations of this kind it is not costly. Anyone can afford to lay in a supply. It is put up in tablet form, and a package containing 1,400 tablets costs only $1.25. It is for sale at most drug stores, or will be sent direct to you by the Ft. Dodge Chemical Co., Fort Dodge, Iowa. On request a booklet describing "The Rodents of North America" will be mailed free, postpaid. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

(Continued on page 20.)

BARGAINS IN LAND

193 ACRES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Price, $7,000. 3½ miles from town, 140 acres all good farm land, sandy loam soil, 20 acres in timber along small creek, which is in pasture, exceptionally well fenced, 2-room house, and small stable, ¾ mile to school, building costing $12,000. Will trade for clear residence income property or land. **R. H. BURNS, 718 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $215 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS [illegible] farm, in Bates County, Mo. **A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.**

SNAP—[illegible] town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price $55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

WOULD YOU SELL

If so, drop me a card for my new plan of selling real estate.
J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE [illegible] in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We [illegible]

100—FARMS—100

[illegible] Desirably located. **THOS. DARCEY,**
Real Estate and Insurance, Offerle, Kan.

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. [illegible] **A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.

I [illegible] lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be [illegible] buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

READ THIS BARGAIN

320 ACRES [illegible] oil and gas at $320 per year. Price, $16,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS,

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and [illegible] country, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap. 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map. **Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, [illegible]
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas [illegible] revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; [illegible] acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue stem meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

A REAL BARGAIN.
128 a., well improved, 90 a. cultivation, 40 a. pasture, all tillable, all level, black loam soil, 12 miles from Wichita. Price, $75 per acre. It is worth more money. Write today or come and see me. **E. S. BRODIE, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE

1,700 acres of my 4,400-acre ranch in Kearney County, Kansas, on the Arkansas River and Santa Fe R. R.; 700 acres alfalfa land, 100 acres in alfalfa; all fenced with three and four wires; 5-room frame house, stone basement; barn 25x50 feet, part stone basement; stock sheds with iron roof, all well built and 300 yards south of Sutton Flag Station; wells at house, barn and in pasture. Reason for selling: Too big for my foreman to look after. John Shinkle will show place. Price, $20 per acre net to me. Can be in payments.
H. H. SMALLEY, Springfield, Mo.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

FOR SALE—A good chicken ranch at Boulder, Colo. For particulars, address **JOS. WAUGH, 1825 23d St., Boulder, Colo.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

10 ACRES, 4 mi. from [illegible] clear, all new land, 10 cultivated, [illegible] small house, well located. **J. S. Fassett, Belleville, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA. [illegible] **I. J. COOK, Newkirk, Okla.**

320 ACRE RANCH IN FORD CO., KAN.—Desirably located and highly improved, al[illegible] Price, $50.00; half cash, [illegible] Terms. **Thos. Darcey, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE [illegible] address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 844, Denver, Colo.**

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2½ mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, $8,500 takes it. Terms. **AIKEN, HARTRONFT & CO., Lyons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit [illegible] Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to [illegible] farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

[illegible] BARGAIN. — Extra fine land, small improvements; one of the [illegible] Colorado, adjoining [illegible] land, selling for $25 per acre. Take this under the new law, three years' residence, only 7 months out [illegible] Price only $1,250 cash; no trade. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

FOR SALE—[illegible] acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for $750 cash per year. Price, $10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-O'MEARA LAND CO., 515 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS
city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Adjoining Town

Good chance to buy 159 acres Saline Valley land. Every acre tillable and in cultivation. 7-room house, with furnace and cistern, large barn, hog house, two granaries, with wagon sheds, wash house and garage, orchard of bearing apple trees, 25 acres alfalfa, improvements, 2 blocks from graded school with high school course, 3 blocks from two churches, ¼ mile to two elevators. Price, $150 per acre. Write or call on owner. **W. A. LISLEY, Culver, Ottawa County, Kan.**

FOR SALE

Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by
F. ROCKEFELLER,
Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Herd Boars With Quality.

S. P. Chiles, of Jefferson, Kan., has nine boars that are show prospects. They are sired by Sentinel, he by 2nd Impudence and out of dams by S. P. Perfection. These husky fellows are just right to show as senior pigs next September. If you need one in this class to fill out your herd, you can find it at S. P. Chiles, at Jefferson, Kan.

For Exchange

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FOR TRADE — Two strictly modern homes, splendidly located, in Wichita. Renting for $85 per month. One house has 17 rooms. Prefer to trade for land. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

SOME ONE [illegible] **SOME ONE** [illegible] quick action and satisfaction address **J. A.** [illegible] **Hoisington, Kan.**

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider [illegible] bargains. **Gaar & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.**

Improved 160 [illegible] Oklahoma; 4½ miles town, ½ cult. [illegible] anything; mail, school [illegible] Timber worth $15 acre. Encumbrance $750. Sell clear $4,800, carry $2,000. Exchange income, Kansas farm.
S. S. PERRING, Abilene, Kan.

ARKANSAS

We have opened an office in Little Rock for the convenience of our customers wanting land for homes or for investment in Arkansas. Land here as fine as lays out doors sells at a half to a fourth what it does in Kansas. Arkansas has not been in the path of the land boomer and land values are within the reach of any industrious man who desires to own a farm of his own. Reliable information about land anywhere in Arkansas will be given free to anyone who is interested. Fredonia office will remain unchanged.
G. A. LONG, 325-6-7 Southern Trust Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas.
G. A. LONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 30,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

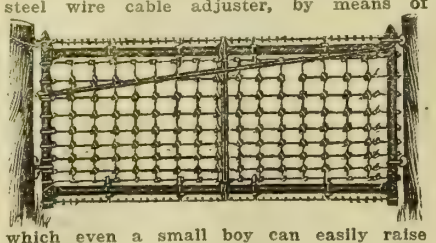
Field Notes.

Green Lawn Herd.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, owners of the Green Lawn herd at Adrian, Mo., are advertising a choice lot of fall boars for sale, which were sired by Major B. Hadley, Young Hadley, Giant Wonder and Big Spot. These young boars are large, husky fellows, and are priced right. They also offer two herd boars for sale—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. They are booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. They now have 125 spring pigs and several sows to farrow. This firm will raise about 300 head this year. They are a choice lot of breeding, all of the big, smooth kind. Anyone wanting some new blood in their herds may do themselves a good business turn by getting some of this blood. Kindly look up advertisement in this issue and write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The TroJan Steel Gate.

Farmers who are tired of gate troubles will be interested in the TroJan steel gate, which is always in order, swings over deep snows and is bull proof, horse high and hog tight. A big feature of this gate is the steel wire cable adjuster, by means of



which even a small boy can easily raise the TroJan to swing against a hill, clear deep snows or separate hogs, sheep and poultry from the large stock. By raising the gate to the desired height and dropping the ajuster the gate automatically locks itself in position. In addition to other advantages this adjuster provides against the gate being affected by sagging posts. These gates are sold direct to the farmer at factory prices, under an absolute guarantee of money back if the gate is not as represented, or fails to give satisfaction. The makers offer to send any farmer one or more of these gates on two year trial. A handsome, illustrated circular will be sent to any interested person who writes Standard Manufacturing Company, 310 State Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

S. W. Alfred's Duroc Sale.

The S. W. Alfred sale of Duroc Jerseys at Enid, Okla., was a great bargain day for the buyers. Only farmers, and but few of them, were present. Most farmers were busy putting in their oats. This sale was postponed from March 23 to March 30 on account of the blizzard. The offering was the best ever made by Mr. Alfred. It was composed of Col., Ohio Chief and Top Commodore gilts which were bred to a boar bought in Ohio last fall, thus giving a line of Ohio Chief, Col. Pilot Wonder and such breeding. Some of the April gilts weighed 350 pounds with great quality. Every gilt in the catalog was sold, with a top price of $30, and a top price on tried sows of $35. The boars were slow sale. Mr. Alfred plans to hold another sale in September, but hopes for better conditions.

BREEDING DRAFT HORSES

(Continued from page 4.)

Value, over 1 million dollars, for first nine months of 1911.

Such importations will unquestionably continue for many years, or until our American breeders produce enough first-class draft horse breeding stock to supply our own demands. There is no reason to doubt but that we will eventually accomplish this desirable end.

For the rapid improvement of the draft stock in any given community, certain things are needed:

First. A disposition on the part of the majority of the farmers in each community to decide on some one particular breed and stick to it.

Second. A good sire of that breed.

Third. Concerted work on the part of all the men in the movement to get their friends and neighbors to unite on the same breed so that within a short time that particular county will become noted as a center for pure-bred and grade draft horses of the breed selected.

Fourth. General education of farmers in the community to the fact that draft horses must be fed as well as bred.

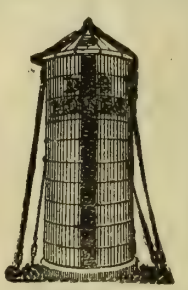
Fifth. United advertising through some central organization, preferably a county organization, of the advantages which this particular county has to offer to men who are seeking to buy pure-bred or grade drafters.

Little can be accomplished in the way of organized efforts toward improvement unless the majority of the farmers in a community are willing to agree on some particular breed of draft horses for, in most cases, counties are not densely enough populated with progressive farmers to make success probable, unless a majority of the progressive men in the community are willing to agree on one particular breed. There is no question but that our draft horse improvement in America has been immeasurably retarded by the indiscriminate use of different breeds, many of which do not cross any more satisfactorily than oil and water blend. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, as well as some parts of Iowa, are rich with object lessons of communities that had better draft stock twenty years ago than they have today. The old breeders and observing men in those communities unite in declaring that the curse of the draft horse breeding industry in their respective communities has been the indiscriminate introduction and use of other draft breeds than the one which had been brought to a high degree of excellence. Agree on some particular breed which you believe to be best adapted to your conditions and which you are satisfied you can readily market, both as regards pure-breds and as regards grades; then stick to that particular breed and fight in every way possible any introduction or use of other breeds in your community.

I am thoroughly satisfied that good drafters will continue to be in strong demand at very profitable prices, but the inferior kind are already depreciating in value and will steadily continue to do so; and remember above all things that you must feed as well as breed, if you are to produce real draft stock.

Des Moines Silo Has Inside Hoops.

The attention of the farmer is directed to the new Des Moines silo which, with its inside hoops, presents a brand new feature of construction. These hoops are of galvanized steel and are made half round so that the flat side fits against the staves and there is no angle to form air pockets. The inside hoops re-enforce those on the outside and insures that, no matter how hard the pressure of the ensilage, the staves will be held securely in position. Strong cables anchor this silo and prevent its blowing over or collapsing. It has the same kind of beveled doors as are used in refrigerators, and when closed, these doors make the silo practically air-tight. They may, at any time, be taken out and replaced without any inconvenience due to shrinking or swelling. The one-inch boards are used in each door, with the grain running in opposite directions so that it is impossible for the doors to shrink or swell. The door opening is unusually large (22x32) allowing easy access to the silo. Doors are interchangeable. The latch forms a strong continuous ladder. The makers claim for the Des Moines that it is the best made silo offered to the farmer today. They have prepared a handsome catalog, which will be sent to all interested farmers. Address, Des Moines Silo Company, Station KF, Des Moines, Ia.



(Continued on page 23.)

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.
MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. **M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. **J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.**

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

Enclosed find check to pay for advertising. The hogs are doing fine, and Kansas Farmer is selling lots of big-boned fellows for me.—J. L. GRIFFITHS, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Riley, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO., Sterling, Ill.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. **Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.**

BERKSHIRES

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. **J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.**

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

W. C. CURPHEY

Salina, Kansas LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.

Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

Holstein Dispersion

AT

GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Thursday, May 2, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,

Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. DEVINE, Fieldman.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.

Imported — Percheron — Stallions

At the 1911 shows we won Championship on both Percheron and Shire Stallions, at the American Royal, the Inter-State and the Missouri State Fairs. All our horses are imported. We sell as low as anyone on earth, quality considered. Our guarantee and insurance are the best known.
PERCHERON IMPORTING CO., South St. Joseph, Mo.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

Field Notes.

Poland China Boars.

J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo., is advertising a few fall boars for sale. They are ready for service and priced very reasonably for pedigreed Poland Chinas. Most of these boars were sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. This boar is a full brother in blood to Grand Leader. Mr. Baker is also pricing a few fall gilts that are real bargains at the prices asked. Please look up advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Baker at Butler, Mo. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



Am closing out the entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barn in town. Write.

DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, Importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of [illegible] that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

JACKS and JENNETS

[illegible] 2 to 5 years old, 3 extra good jack colts, 14 head of extra good Jennets, 1 Clyde stallion, 1 German Coach stallion, 1 [illegible] saddle stallion. For quick sale, this stock will be priced worth the money. Will sell the lot or singly. Write us.

YATES BROS., Faucett, Mo.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

18 — KENTUCKY MAMMOTH JACKS — 18

We will have, on 2nd of April, 18 Kentucky Mammoth Jacks, from 2 to 5 years old, 15 to 16 hands high, with plenty of bone and weight. We have 20 head Percheron Stallions and Mares, all ages. Write for prices and descriptions, and visit us before you buy. City office, 136 N. Market street. Farm and sale barn on 21st street, 1 mile east of Wichita Union Stock Yards. Long distance phone, Market 2887; Farm, Market 4035-X. J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kan.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.

G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

[illegible] Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in [illegible]

H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low.

W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO.,

Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of The Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

WILLIAM H. BRUNS & SONS,
Concordia, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.

Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

NEW BUTTERGASK SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.

MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

700 Shropshire Ewes

MATED TO IMPORTED RAMS.
TWO HUNDRED IMPORTED EWES and FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN EWES. Buy now, when you get the ewe, her lambs, twins or triplets, and her fleece. Winter is about over. *Wonderfully good values at $15* and up.

Henley Ranch - 8000 Acres

Postoffice, Greencastle, Mo. Station, Castle, Mo.



Buy **DUTCH BELTED CATTLE** of
G. G. GIBBS, Marksboro, New Jersey

3 CARLOAD REGISTERED HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Two cars cows 2½ to 8 years old. All A. R. O. or A. R. O. breeding. Heavy milkers, nearly all freshened since December 1. Entire herd tuberculin tested annually. Federal bill of health furnished with each animal.

ONE CARLOAD OF BULLS

From 1 month to 2 years old. All from these cows or others equally as well bred. Farm just in edge of town. Barns in city limits, one-half mile from station, 30 miles east of St. Joseph, on Rock Island.

S. W. COOKE & SON, Maysville, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Fo otville, Wis.

50 — PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.

For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Marysville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE EWES.

I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED AND SHORTHORN CATTLE, Shropshire sheep and Duroc Jersey hogs. Breeding stock for sale. E. A. Bunton, Maysville, Mo.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Western Jersey Breeder's Sale

45 HEAD REGISTERED

A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

HIAWATHA, KANSAS,

Thursday, April 25, 1912

From the Herds of

A. J. GREENWALT, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
C. D. FISHER, HAMLIN, KANSAS.
H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEBRASKA.
E. L. M. BENFER, LEONA, KANSAS.

Herd Bulls

SWIFT NOBLEMAN 92452, A. J. C. C. Sire, Imp. Lucy's Noble, son of Noble of Oaklands, sold for $15,000. Dam, Swift Jill, Imp., granddaughter of Leda's Golden Lad, half brother to Stockwell, sold for $11,500.

NOBLE NAMELESS LAD 83606, A. J. C. C. Sire, Sultana's Jersey Lad, who sired Mermaid's Tiona, first prize two-year-old at St. Louis, 1904. Dam, Noble Liz of Filston, a daughter of Noble Name, half brother to Lady Viola, that sold for $7,000.

A choice selection of **Bulls, Cows and Heifers,** by such sires as Imp. Lucy's Noble, Sultana's Jersey Lad, Nameless' Grandson, Golden Pride's Fern Lad, Fisher's Golden One, Pedro's Handsome Prince, Commando, Fontaine's Eminent, and others.

In the sale are heifers with first calf that were milking over 30 pounds of 5 per cent milk during the severe cold weather of February. Also a number of cows giving 40 pounds or better, several of which are capable of making good records or qualifying for the Register of Merit.

Every animal over six months old has been tested for tuberculosis and certificates of health are given.

This is positively the best lot of Jerseys that have been sold in the West for a number of years.

If interested, send for beautiful catalog, which gives full particulars. Address

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager,
Palmyra, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS: Col. H. S. Duncan, Clearfield, Iowa; Col. C. H. Marion, Falls City, Neb.; Col. N. T. Moore, Hiawatha, Kan.
Send your bids to Jesse R. Johnson, representing KANSAS FARMER.

DISPERSION JERSEY CATTLE SALE

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1912

At Farm, One and One-half Mile South of

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

22—HEAD OF PURE-BRED JERSEY COWS—22



Not eligible to register. Eighteen extra choice young cows, bred to freshen soon or already fresh. The others were fresh in December and January, and are also just in their prime. Four bred heifers and one 2-year-old bull. All but two head of these cattle were sired by Chester Thomas' noted bull, King of St. Lambert, perhaps the greatest bull ever owned in this part of the state. These cows were nearly all bred by Chester Thomas and are three and four gallon cows that will average 5 per cent butter fat. All of them have good udders and teats, nice fawn colors, and all have been tuberculin tested. The bull was bred at Kansas Agricultural College. I will also sell six pure-bred Duroc Jersey sows, bred for June farrow.

FRED DIAL, **Manhattan, Kansas**

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him bids, in my care. AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.

Mrs. J. E. Bundy, of Goodrich, Kan., is advertising Bourbon turkeys eggs for sale—nine for $2.50, packed for safe shipment. Write today and book your order.

C. J. Woods Polled Durhams.

With this issue, C. J. Woods, the well-known Polled Durham breeder, of Chiles, Kan., starts a card in Kansas Farmer, offering a few extra good young bulls for sale, sired by the champion Roan Hero. The writer has carefully inspected these bulls and finds them to be exceptionally good individuals and priced very reasonable. Please look up advertisement in this issue and write to Mr. Woods. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The consignment that Mr. Henry Wyatt of Falls City, Neb., is making to the Hiawatha sale April 25 will be of special interest to Jersey men because of the fact that it contains the great breeding bull, Noble Nameless Lad, and a large number of his excellent daughters. Noble Nameless Lad was sired by Sultana's Jersey Lad, one of the most noted Jersey bulls now living. He was formerly owned by C. C. Graves of Maitland, Mo., and was recently sold at 14 years of age to Mr. Munn, vice-president of the Jersey Club. Mr. Munn also bought a small bull calf by him to take his place later, and bought every female within his reach sired by the old bull. Mr. Graves and Mr. Munn are planning to show the get of Sultana's Jersey Lad at the leading shows this season.

The establishment of a great herd of Shorthorn cattle is no small achievement, and this distinction rightfully belongs to C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan. His herd is headed by the great show bull, Searchlight, assisted by Searchlight, Jr., and a son of Prince Pavonia. In the work of developing this great herd Mr. Nevius has kept uppermost the idea of individual excellence and has always bought the best animals with the best Scotch pedigrees that were to be found. Mr. Nevius is one of the oldest exhibitors of cattle in the state with a record of 14 consecutive years in the show ring. He started at the bottom of the ladder and is now nearing the top with 175 registered Scotch Shorthorns and an equally good herd of large type Poland Chinas. Please look up his advertisement and, if you want a good Shorthorn or Poland China with show records behind him, write or visit Mr. Nevius. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Andrews' stock farm herd of big, spotted Polands, at Lawson, Mo., is one of the famous herds of that state that has attracted the attention of breeders throughout the west and southwest. The present head of this herd is Spotted King 60826, sired by Budweiser Boy, by the famous Budweiser. Spotted King is a great, massive hog, high in quality, fine back, big bone, measuring 8½ inches at 6 months old. He is the real spotted kind, and a great breeder. The Budweiser, Brandywine, Billy Sunday and other sows of big spotted blood lines on the Andrews' stock farm are an extra fine and very prolific lot. Litters this spring ranged from 8 to 11. A feature of the herd at this itme is about 80 head of big, husky, early spring pigs. These pigs were sired by Budweiser, Jr., Budweiser, Big Jim and Spotted King, all noted sires of the big spotted breed.

Jacob Sparks' Polands.

A representative of Kansas Farmer recently visited the stock farm of Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo. Mr. Sparks is one of Missouri's progressive Poland China breeders and owns one of Missouri's best Poland China herd. The present head of his herd is Missouri's Prospect, sired by Prospect, he by Big Prospect. Missouri Prospect's dam was Lady Jumbo 1st. He is a great, massive, big boned, high quality boar and is proving to be one of the great breeders now in service. Mr. Sparks owns a splendid lot—Big Hadley, First Quality and Kansas Wonderful Chief sows, also sows by Major Blain and other great Poland China boars. A feature of the herd is a lot of outstanding good fall boars and gilts and a remarkably fine lot of spring pigs sired by Missouri's Prospect. They are a big boned, high class lot, with good backs, extra good heads and ears and very uniform in type and marking.

Successful Poland China Herd.

The building of a successful Poland China herd—that is, on a paying basis—requires no little amount of time and energy. We called on A. G. Erhart & Sons, of Adrian, Mo., this week and found the largest number of spring pigs it has been our pleasure to see. They now have over 125 spring pigs, with about 20 sows to farrow. A large number of the pigs are sired by Major B. Hadley, the grand champion at American Royal in 1911. Mr. Erhart has renewed his card in Kansas Farmer, and is advertising a number of fall boars sired by Major B. Hadley, Young Hadley, Giant Wonder and Big Spot. This firm is booking orders now for spring pigs, to be shipped in June. If you need a boar or a few good gilts of the large, smooth type litter, write today for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Carter Made Fair Sale.

Leon Carter's sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and boars held at Asherville, Kan., March 29, was fairly well attended and, considering the drawbacks of bad roads, etc., and the fact that it was a postponed sale, the prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Carter. All of the offerings were sold open or bred for late farrow, and owing to the very severe winter they were in poor condition to sell well. The demand was good for a part of the boars, but not enough buyers were present to take all of them. The herds boars Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender have proven their greatness as sires as shown by the class of boars and gilts raised by Mr. Carter the past season. Mr. and Mrs. Carter took care of the crowd nicely, and gave the usual good dinner, which was furnished by the ladies of one of the churches of the town. Among the buyers were John Straub, New Cambria; W. Ingraham, M. J. Farrar, A. C. Mace, Charles Miller, Roy Parrish, all of Beloit; Elmer Grecian and others, Asherville; several from Simpson and Glasco; Pearl Paggett, Beloit. J. W. Wohlfort, a prominent breeder of Waterville, Kan., bought a bargain in a boar sired by Dreamland Col. and out of a sow by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Mr. Carter is having fair luck saving his spring pigs, and will have his usual good bunch again this fall.

A Dairy Dispersion.

Mr. W. G. Merritt of Great Bend, Kan., will disperse his dairy herd of high grade Holstein cows and calves in a public sale to be held on Thursday, May 2. Included in the sale are the pure-bred registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dienwertje 45426 and Woodcraft Hartog 70421, the latter bred by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan. There will be 135 head, consisting of 42 mature cows, 34 heifers coming two to coming three years old, 28 heifer calves up to yearlings, and 29 bulls from calves to coming two-year-olds. All females old enough are bred, as it has always been Mr. Merritt's practice to have his heifers come fresh at two years old. These cattle were selected by trained experts in Wisconsin to compose a business dairy herd, and they have made good. They have been well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage, and are ready to go right out on grass and make good without loss of time to catch up after bad wintering. This herd has produced a revenue of $600 per month during the past severe winter. A complete record of production by each cow for the past 20 months will be sent free on application to Mr. Merritt. Mention Kansas Farmer and drop a card right away.

Jersey Sale At Manhattan, Kan.

On Friday, April 26, Fred Dial will make a dispersion sale of his pure-bred unregistered Jersey cattle. The offering, consisting of 22 head, comprises the best lot of dairy cows to be found anywhere in this part of the state. They were bred by Chester Thomas, of Waterville, Kan., and all but two were sired by the registered St. Lambert bull, King of St. Lambert, one of the best sires the writer ever saw. They are all out of pure-bred dams, but the register was neglected some years ago. Eighteen of them have small calves now or will freshen very soon, and the rest have been fresh since the latter part of December and in January. These have been bred again to a bull now owned by Mr. Dial and included in the sale. He was bred at the Kansas Agricultural College. There will be four choice heifers included, which will also be in calf to the above named bull. These cows are a great lot of individuals from the standpoint of butter and milk production. They will give from three to four and one-half gallons of milk daily and have an average test of 5 per cent. They are nearly all beautiful fawns in color and all are young. This sale will certainly afford a great opportunity for the man wanting good dairy cows. If unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Dial's care, at Manhattan, Kan.

The Big Holstein Sale.

Never in the history of Kansas has there been made such a sale of pure-bred registered Holstein cattle as will be held at the Kansas State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan., on Saturday, April 20.

Three herds from three states will be represented with the best of breeding animals. This sale will be managed by F. J. Searle, owner of the great Sunflower herd of Holsteins at Oskaloosa, Kan., who will contribute about one-third of the entire offering of 100 head. These cows and heifers are bred to or sired by Mr. Searle's great herd bull Tirania Lady Aonda 5th King 61250, whose sire has 17 A. R. O. daughters and whose dam has a record of 29 pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Searle's offerings in this sale will produce from 13½ to 25 pounds per week. Another third of this great offering will include an entire dispersion of the herd owned by J. W. Mccrum, Haigler, Neb. The females of this consignment are bred to his herd bull, Sir Johanna Lucyra Colanthus 53403, and the young stuff is sired by him. The balance of the 100 head are from the famous herd of Col. R. E. Haeger, Algonquin, Ill. Every animal over six months old is tuberculin tested, and the whole sale will offer the people of Kansas such an opportunity as they have never before had. Mr. Searle has a catalog for you.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

C S NEVIUS' HERDS.

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.



COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.

Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Can furnish in carload lots or less, large, young, good business dairy cows, tuberculin tested, fresh or near-by springers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of Central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

Jacks for Sale.

D. J. Hutchins, of Sterling, Kan., is offering a few choice young jacks for sale. Also, a few jennets, and one 5-year-old Percheron stallion; registered, sound and all right. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. Write today or go and see this stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

HIDES AND FUR MARKET.

(Furnished by Jas. C. Smith Hide Co., 108 East Third Street.)

HIDES—Salt cured, No. 1, 12 c; No. 2, 11 c; side brands, over 40 lbs., per lb., 10c flat; side brands, under 40 lbs., 9½c flat; bulls and stags, No. 1, 9c; No. 2, 8c; glue hides, 6c flat; horse hides, No. 1, $3 @3.50; No. 2, $2@2.50; tallow, No. 1, 5c; No. 2, 4c; sheep pelts, 35@85c. Green uncured hides, 1½c less than same grade cured. Green half cured, ¾c less than cured. Green frozen hides grade as No. 2.

FURS—Mink, Central: No. 1 large, $4.50 @6.50; No. 1, medium, $4.25@3.50; No. 1, small, $3.00@2.00. Raccoon, Central—No. 1, large, $2.00@1.25; No. 1 medium, $1.25@ 1.00; No. 1, small, 90c@65c. Skunk—Prime, black, $3.00@4.00; short stripe, $2.00@2.50; narrow stripe, $1.35@1.50; broad stripe, 75c; best unprime, 75c@$1.25. Muskrat, Central — No. 1, large, 50c@35c; No. 1 medium, 38c@30c; No. 1, small, 25c@20c. Fox, Red and Gray—No. 1 red, $5.00@1.25; No. 1, gray, 75c@2.00. Wolf, Prairie and Timber—No. 1, prairie, $4.00@ 75c; No. 1, timber, $6.00@1.00. Cat, Wild and House—No. 1, wild, $1.10@25c; No. 1, house, large, black, 20c@10c; No. 1, house, medium, colors, 10c@5c. Civet, Central—No. 1, 45c. Badger—No. 1, $1.00@30c. Early caught furs at value.

Kansas' Greatest Sale

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

STATE FAIR GROUNDS, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912



The quality of cows in this sale. Photographed in Mr. Searle's barnyard on Sunflower Herd Farm.

From the working herds of F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., and R. E. Haeger, of Algonquin, Ill., with an entire dispersion of the herd of J. W. Macrum & Son, Haigler, Neb.

100 Working Holsteins 100

including many A. R. O. cows and heifers from the leading and most fashionable families of the highest producing strains. An even lot of high-class, well grown animals, in good condition. Every animal over 6 months tuberculin tested. For catalogue, address,

F. J. SEARLE, Manager, Oskaloosa, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—B. V. KELLEY, R. E. HAEGER, CHARLES CREWS.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until new he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1,000 and $1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

90—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—90

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 16. TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 20, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

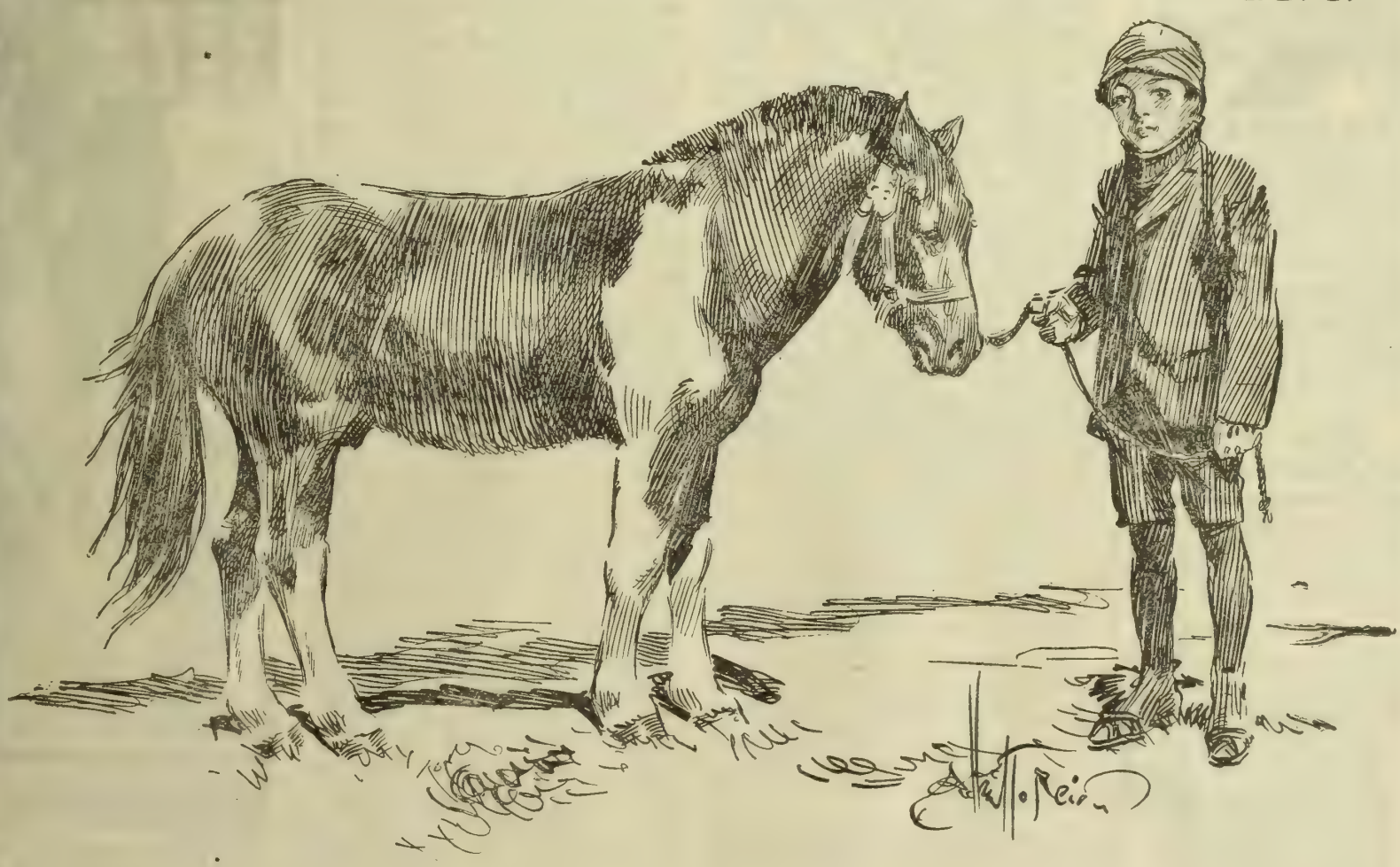
ALL work and no play not only makes Jack a dull boy, but it dwarfs the man.

The human crop is of first importance; all others should grow for and contribute toward this; yet the boys and girls are too often regarded as chattels, valued most for the money they can earn. They work as the horse works, with no ambition beyond the nooning, and little pay but the fodder. Their hours are long, the muscles sore, the mind dulled. This trains them to leave the farm and become the "faithful," easily led, ineffective tools of a hectic commerce.

But nature supplies the remedy. In her prodigal gifts of sun and rain, leaf, flower and fruit, and in the barnyard affinities—those friends with horns and hoofs and hair—she gives pets for the child and property for the man.

Animal pets, WITH OWNERSHIP, develop all that is best in the child—and he is father of the man.

—I. D. G.



Whether Pigs or Ponies, the Child's Pets Are an Emotional Part of Him and More Than Property

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THE Real Value of Cyclone Farm Gates

Every farmer who has Cyclone Farm Gates takes a conscious pride in that fact. He knows that he has made a good investment and saved money, and that every other farmer respects his good judgment and progressive spirit.

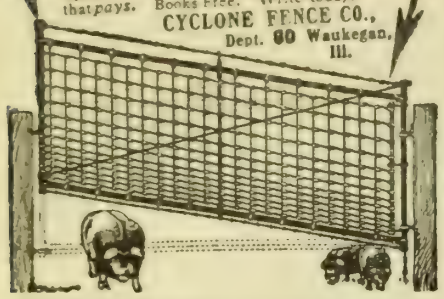
This pride and satisfaction constitute the *real value* of Cyclone Gates even more than the fact that they add ten times their cost to the value of his place.

Cyclone Farm Gates

are made *to use*—to stay in commission under the heaviest service, resist crowding stock or vicious animals and always work smooth and easily. Frame made of large size inch cartridge steel; fabric extra large heavy galvanized wire closely woven. Dependable and economical. Guaranteed. We make a full line of **Ornamental Lawn Fence.**

Cyclone Fence and Gates are an investment that *pays*. Books Free. Write today.

CYCLONE FENCE CO.,
Dept. 80 Waukegan, Ill.



Does Work of 8 Horses—Costs Less

Builds up farm profits by cutting down expenses. Farm with the work horse and farm hand of the future.

Heider Tractor

Horsepower from 1 to 12 inclusive. Will do any kind of work. It's an all purpose tractor. Built for service, power and speed; is right in weight, size and price. Easy to operate, a boy can run it. The biggest money saver you can put on your farm. Just what you have been looking for.



Saves You $1,200 a Year

Eight horses cost $800 a year for feed and upkeep. An extra hired man costs another $600 for board and wages. The Heider prevents this. It does every kind of traction or stationary work cheaper and more quickly than it can be done in any other way.

Write For Catalog

A postal card brings it. Handsomely illustrated. Shows you exactly how this Tractor will increase your farm profits.

Heider Manufacturing Co.,
470 Main St., Carroll, Iowa

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. **10c Gallon**

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

Petrosote

is an all-purpose farm ***paint, preservative*** and ***disinfectant.*** It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00,

50 Gal. $5.00 **PETROSOTE MFG. CO.** Dept. C LINCOLN, NEB.

TALK TO YOUR NEIGHBORS OVER YOUR OWN LINE



The alert business farmer today must have a good telephone in his house to connect with his town and the outside world. Kellogg phones save time, money, aid in trouble and sickness, give longest, reliable service. A neighborhood telephone line is easy to build and operate. Let us send you our bulletins, written by practical telephone men, that tell you how to build a rural line and operate; give by-laws for rural companies and valuable information. Write for these free books today. Please mention this paper.

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Kills Prairie Dogs and Gophers of all kinds. Endorsed by State Experimental Stations. 1400 tablets prepaid for $1.25. Warranted. Raticide Tablets, 25c. Ask druggist or send direct. Booklet Free. F. D. Chemical Co., Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

Showing how carefully KANSAS FARMER readers take note of farm inquiries answered in KANSAS FARMER, we submit the following, written by Joshua Kessler, El Dorado, Kan.: "The letter I wrote you on January 20 and which you published in your noble paper, caused ten or a dozen readers to write me regarding my method of handling cow peas. I wish to say that through KANSAS FARMER I saved enough money in the answer given my one inquiry to pay for the paper as long as I live. I desire to say to my farmer brethren that when you do not have or know what you want and do not know where to get it, ask KANSAS FARMER."

* * *

Ralph W. Cone, of "Conecroft Farm," Lawrence, Kan., writes: "I wish to commend most heartily the work that KANSAS FARMER is doing in advocacy of the dairy cow and the silo. The tremendous saving of feed material otherwise wasted makes the silo the most remarkable agricultural invention of recent times. Here, as elsewhere in the state, a large number of silos were built last summer, and their users are all delighted with the results. Kansas corn in the silo and Kansas alfalfa in the mow will make a good dairy cow convert them into golden butter fat, while leaving their full fertilizing value on the farm. This is an agricultural proposition that means prosperity both now and in succeeding years."

* * *

Rall Brothers, Zenda, Kan., write: "We enclose renewal of subscription and wish to say that we like KANSAS FARMER better than any of the others we take."

* * *

Charles A. Miksch, Oswego, Kan., writes: "I wish to curtail my subscriptions on farm papers, and will commence on KANSAS FARMER, as the time has expired. I wish here to express my appreciation for the many good things I have read in KANSAS FARMER, especially the agricultural part."

The editor thanks Mr. Miksch for the kind words he has for KANSAS FARMER. I am sorry, however, that in curtailing his expenditure he found it necessary or advisable to begin on this paper. For twenty years, while living on the farm, I was a reader of KANSAS FARMER, and I can recall from the memory of those days article after article, each of which was worth more than KANSAS FARMER cost during all of those years. In this column are printed a few letters which indicate what other readers think of the value of KANSAS FARMER. I know that KANSAS FARMER is as good now as it has ever been, and I know that the necessity of information regarding the best farm practice is needed to a greater extent today than ever before in the history of the state. My admonition to Mr. Miksch is that he keep coming to his home the best agricultural paper he can buy, whether KANSAS FARMER be included in the list or not. I know that every farmer needs such papers. A dollar saved by curtailing the subscription of the best farm paper is not money saved at all. It will result in the loss of many dollars during the year, I am sure.

It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER, as for any other publication, to hold every one of its readers. The stops on KANSAS FARMER, as compared with the renewals, are very small indeed, and I am confident that in general our readers approve and recommend and believe in this paper.

* * *

F. M. Golden, Sedan, Kan., writes: "KANSAS FARMER is a good paper, but its theories are beyond the reach of poor farmers."

It is frequently embarrassing and inconvenient to be poor—I know because I am one of such—but a great many of us are so unfortunately situated. The object of KANSAS FARMER is to assist the poor farmer and enable him to come into possession of his per capita of this world's goods by improving his farm and live stock methods. To help the farmer who is striving hardest to get along and make the most of what he has is our object. The rich farmer is the man who can best get along without a farm paper. The man of little means is the man we especially desire to help. He is the man who needs assistance.

I am grieved to believe that any one of KANSAS FARMER readers should feel that this is not a thoroughly practical farm publication for the farmer—large or small, rich or poor. However, we all see things from our own viewpoint, and I am asking KANSAS FARMER readers to take the liberty to write me wherein KANSAS FARMER is not practical, if they so regard it. I solicit letters on this subject. As stated before, it is my greatest desire to make KANSAS FARMER of the greatest possible value to its readers. Readers themselves know probably better than do I just what they want and need. I shall be glad to hear from readers on this subject.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER's farm inquiry service is at the command of every reader. Direct answer by mail will be given when stamp accompanies the inquiry. All answers to inquiries of general interest will be printed in KANSAS FARMER in order that all readers may receive the benefit of such answers.

* * *

Referring again to the criticism of Mr. Golden: I have in my hand the issue of April 6 of KANSAS FARMER, and take note of an article describing a simple and economical means of keeping the cream sweet. Another on saving the soil moisture. Another on brood sow management. Another from a farm poultryman as to why he breeds Buff Rock chickens, and discussing farm poultry management in general. Two columns are devoted to the Spanish peanut, and which in the main is an admonition to the effect that this plant has not been thoroughly proven in Kansas, but that we believe it meritorious and worthy of a trial to the extent of a few acres. In this article it was our purpose to guard farmers against going into the peanut business on a big scale, for the reason that the failure of the plant on account of lack of adaptability, etc., is possible, and such failure would be expensive. I find another article telling how to measure the tons of hay in a round stack, and no less than two dozen farm inquiries answered—every inquiry propounded by a farmer who wanted information. I find some twenty-five or thirty short contributions on farm topics in general, by readers who are farmers.

The above is only a partial survey of what this one issue of KANSAS FARMER contains, and I cannot see wherein the criticism above made can apply with force to this issue of the paper, and I assure our readers that it is little different from others.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER has not yet reached the point where it fulfills my idea of a farm paper. The building of an ideal farm paper is like the building of the ideal farm—it requires years to develop such a paper and such a farm. I can promise KANSAS FARMER readers that with every issue it will be a better paper, and, if possible, more practical. KANSAS FARMER is written for its readers, and not to its readers. The editor claims to be able to discriminate between the practical and the theoretical, and that discrimination is always exercised in the material which appears in KANSAS FARMER. It is easy to fill a paper with a mass of available material which comes to this office. It is more difficult to fill the paper with material which applies directly to the best farming practice in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Missouri, in which states KANSAS FARMER circulates. Advice which may apply to one section or one of these states may not apply to another. When it is possible to make a specific application, that is done. It is the province of a farm paper to in general deal with principles, leaving the application, which may be peculiar to soil, climate and rainfall, to the judgment of the reader. Neither KANSAS FARMER editor nor any other editor can think and write for every one of his readers. It is the part of the reader to be able to know how to apply principles to his particular condition. It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER to serve each reader specifically. However, in the matter of farm inquiries, when specific information is asked for and specific conditions are stated, we can give our opinion regarding such conditions, and will do so if readers will avail themselves of the service we render.

H. A. Borman



A NEW JOHN DEERE BOOK NOW READY!

Mailed Free To Farmers

Describes and illustrates completely the latest improved farm implements *CONTAINS* special articles on the care, adjustment and operation of implements, interesting to progressive farmers. It is a big book, 9"x11" in size, handsomely printed. There will be a great demand for this new big book, so write at once.

Deere & Mansur Line of Corn and Cotton Planters, Disc Harrows and Hay Loaders.

The world's best. Gold medal winners at every exposition.

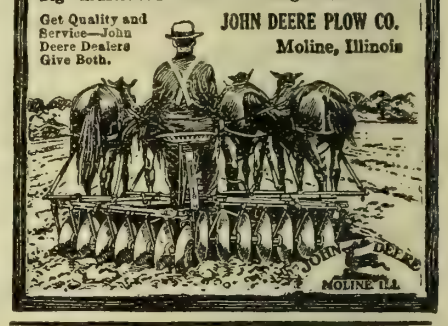
We have other beautifully illustrated special booklets. Which one do you want?

More and Better Corn—Booklet. Shows corn planters, etc.
Better Hay and How to Make It—Booklet. Shows hay loaders and rakes.
Alfalfa: Its Seeding, Culture and Curing—Booklet. Shows alfalfa cultivators, seeders, etc.
Bigger Crops from Better Seed-Beds—Booklet. Shows disc harrows, single and double action.

Tell us what implement you want to know about and which one of the special booklets you want, then be sure to ask for the big illustrated book—Package No. **X 13**

Get Quality and Service—John Deere Dealers Give Both.

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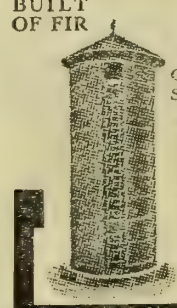
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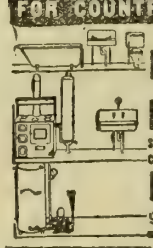


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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE.

The "test-your-seed corn" campaign certainly has taken a strong hold on the farmers of Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has already given its readers some idea of the numerous localities which have in some manner or other taken up the work of testing the germination of seed corn. Even at this late date a large number of the country weeklies reaching this office are describing undertakings along this line in their respective localities. In Missouri and in Oklahoma the campaign has become as thoroughly set in the mind of the farmer as in Kansas.

We have the Columbia (Mo.) Tribune, in which is described the work of the Neosho Commercial Club is germinating corn for farmers. This commercial club employed a short course agricultural student to do the work. He has spent a month or six weeks in testing seed corn for the farmers of one county, and the paper says that practically every farmer in the county has had his seed corn tested and, if finding that his own corn failed to meet the required standard of germination, he has secured from some nearby neighbor seed which would germinate satisfactorily. The man making this test has, of course, known where the corn of highest germinating power was to be found and he has co-operated with farmers who had such corn, in the selling, and with those who did not have it, in the buying, of the right sort of seed.

The cashier of the Bank of Commerce of the little town of McLoud, Okla., has conducted a test in about the same manner for the patrons of his bank and others in the territory immediately surrounding the town. He has been able, therefore, to render his farmers a service which should be appreciated and which should show its effect on this year's crop. The example having been set and the method of germination having been shown, it should not in these particular localities be necessary for commercial clubs and banks to another year take up the work. The farmer, now knowing how to do this work, can do it for himself more satisfactorily than would be possible by banks or commercial clubs.

It must be placed to the credit of commercial clubs, business men's leagues and individual business men, that they are so wideawake in matters pertaining to the best interest and public good of their communities. Such action is further tribute to the fact that the tiller of the soil is, after all, the man who supports the town. Unless the country is prosperous it is impossible for the town to prosper. These business organizations and individuals, representing different towns, vie with each other in an effort to secure manufacturing industries, and many towns annually spend considerable money to influence the location of such industries. It has long been our contention that the business interests of a town could better spend time and energy in developing the wealth of the contiguous country than in hoping to increase the wealth of the locality by the establishment of doubtful commercial enterprises. In an address at Manchester, Kan., ten years ago at a farmers' institute, this editor urged that the business men of that town do all they could to promote better agriculture in their territory.

It was stated that, if these same business men had even a vague idea that they could locate in their town the terminus of another branch of railroad, they would work night and day to fulfill such dream. In case they succeeded, another engine or two would be housed in the town over night and employment for possibly a half dozen families given, with the result that possibly $4,000 or $5,000 per year of additional money would be distributed in the little city. How much more would it be worth to this town or, for that matter, any other town, to point the farmers in its contiguous territory to the doubling of the corn and wheat yield and thribling of the yield of the dairy cow, etc.? Our small inland towns are not so situated that they can hope to be manufacturing centers. For most of them such development is not in the cards.

Active, energetic, bustling organizations of the small town have ample opportunity for expenditure of their energy toward tremendously increased wealth of the farming community, which is more certain and permanent than the increase of wealth by the location of factories.

FARMING THE ACRE BELOW.

A great deal is said these days about farming the acre below. This has reference to and implies deeper plowing. Fields in Kansas are regarded as being exhausted of fertility when, as a matter of fact, such fields have not been plowed, and consequently not cropped, deeper than 4 to 5 inches. For this depth the fertility may be exhausted and it is altogether likely that this is so, unless some effort has been made to replace the fertility constant cropping has removed. It is certain, however, that the fertility below the depth of plowing is not exhausted, and that deeper plowing will increase the available plant food in the field. Plants cannot use more fertility than the cultivation and the water make available. The soil has wonderful capacity for absorbing water if the soil is prepared in such way as to permit the water to get down and stay down. You cannot farm the upper surface to best advantage unless you farm well the sub-surface. That means deep plowing and the growing of deep rooted crops like clover or alfalfa, the roots of which crops will break up the surface below the plow line. Land so handled will absorb large quantities of moisture for the use of the crops and permit the roots to grow deeper and obtain more plant food. Too many are buying more land or may be leaving the country because they feel that the present farms are depleted when, as a matter of fact, they should farm beneath to the limit of the capacity of the soil.

One of the drawbacks to dairying in Kansas is the idea that in order to successfully dairy a considerable investment must be made in a dairy barn, and the prospect of such investment staggers the farmer who is thinking of it. Dairying is of little value to the Kansas farmer—or, for that matter, any other farmer—unless it will enable him to build comfortable quarters for the dairy herd. The dairy herd should, and in the older states has enabled the farmer to erect good farm buildings. In Kansas the dairy herd should and will build the barn. In the meantime comfortable stabling must be provided and on thousands of farms is provided at a minimum expenditure. Before another stabling season rolls around, KANSAS FARMER hopes to submit some plans for a cheap but efficient dairy barn. Readers who have such barns will confer a favor upon their neighbors and upon dairying in general to tell us of the cost, construction and arrangement. May we hear from you?

Whose advice do you follow? Not that of the poorest farmer in the neighborhood, surely? Do you seek the advice of the best and most successful? Do you watch such farmers? There is a reason why one man gets along better than another. Look out for the reason—find it, and practice it, if you can.

There is more good seed corn in Kansas than in any nearby state, but it must be tested. There is plenty of bad seed corn in Kansas and it cannot be distinguished by appearance.

Providence gives us the soil and rain. If the fertility of soil be maintained we must do that. If the best use is to be made of the rainfall we must make it.

CROP CHANGE VS. ROTATION.

The maintenance of soil fertility depends to a great extent on crop rotation. We must distinguish between changing of crops and a rotation of crops. In the first instance, a certain field has a different crop each year without regard to the crop, fertilizing needs or requirements, or its effect upon succeeding crops. In the second instance, we mean a certain definite sequence of crops with regard to their effect upon fertility and physical condition of the soil and their relation to each other. There cannot be a balanced rotation of crops—a rotation that will build up rather than deplete the soil—unless in that rotation there is a leguminous crop. If alfalfa or clover can be grown, one or the other of these must enter into the rotation. If neither of these can be grown, then some other legume, such as field peas, vetch, or field beans, must be substituted.

The object of the legume is two-fold. First, the legume is able to convert free nitrogen taken from the air into available plant food in the soil. No other group of plants have this power. If the legumes are left out of the rotation the deficient nitrogen must be supplied in some other form. Nitrogen is the most expensive of all fertilizer constituents. The legume offers the cheapest source of nitrogen supply. Second, on every farm on which is conducted a practical crop rotation, which must include the legumes, there should be kept sufficient stock to consume all the crops of the farm, converting them into concentrated finished products and leaving practically all the fertility removed by the crops, to be returned to the land in the form of manure. The question of crop rotation is so broad that only the fundamentals as above can be touched upon in a limited article. In the above is expressed the fundamentals of this question.

Men cannot appreciate the good things there are in the world unless he knows about them. A study of the laws of nature and their application gives him a broader outlook upon life, supplies facts which he needs in his daily business, makes him a better farmer, a better neighbor and a better man. Children should be taught the things they need and not those which are useless or which are of relatively low value. School courses are always crowded too much to admit of new studies being added, but they should be revised and the important things inserted. Perhaps agriculture cannot be taught in every school, but nature study can be, and this is the beginning of agriculture and the foundation of a training for future success, as well as future usefulness. We need to get away from the idea that success can only be indicated by the dollar sign. Dollars are necessary, but that man is a failure who knows or does nothing but make money.

Nature was content with the wild peach and the cow of the range. Man, by skill and science, evolved the blushing Elberta and the Jersey of today. Man, working along definite lines in obedience to the principles of nature, selects, breeds and evolves the type of excellence.

Farmers are driving right along with the farm work. The lateness of the season gave a good chance to get ready. Here is hoping that the work was so planned that it can be pushed without a stop. Plans well carried out go a long way in making time count.

A dollar invested in a good farm paper is one of the best investments on a farm.

Try and not get so busy that you cannot do well the work in hand.

Spraying will fill the barrel with the kind of apples that used to be placed on top only.

TILE DRAINING FOR ALFALFA.

On a tremendous acreage in southeast Kansas it has for years been impossible to grow alfalfa. This is so because of the poor drainage resulting in sour soil—a condition under which alfalfa will not exist. Alfalfa refuses to grow, likewise, in an undrained soil, or a soil so closely underlaid with water that the alfalfa roots extend into the water. Alfalfa roots go deep into the soil. This is the foundation for the statement that "alfalfa roots go to water". When alfalfa roots reach free water, the alfalfa dies. Alfalfa will not live with wet feet.

Alfalfa is now growing on much of this southeastern Kansas land, and is growing prolificly. Much of the sour soil has been sweetened by the use of lime which, together with drainage by tile, has in reality re-claimed a large Kansas acreage for all crops and which acreage heretofore has been waste land.

The statement of O. A. Rhoads, Columbus, Kan., is worth submitting in this connection: "We have been trying to raise alfalfa here for some time, but with no success whatsoever. Our soil is a sandy loam underlaid with joint clay and shale. Following rainy spells the ground would become so saturated with water, and the subsoil not permitting drainage, the alfalfa plants would die. We came to the conclusion that tile draining would overcome the difficulty, and at this writing on land we have drained, we have a thrifty field of alfalfa. This land has been dry enough to plow for several days (writing April 11) and the undrained land is still too wet".

PASTURE THE YEAR 'ROUND.

There is no one thing that will do more to add to the food production of the world than the silo. This it will do through the conservation of what is now practically waste material. It has long been known that only about 60 per cent of the feed value of the corn field is to be found in the ears, and that this 60 per cent is practically all that has been saved or utilized under present methods.

The value of corn stalks as they are now handled, though they really contain 40 per cent of the feed value of the plant, is practically nothing as compared with what they would be if made into silage and fed as a wholesome, succulent feed.

By means of the silo, 150 cattle can be wintered on a 50-acre corn field. Corn will produce from nine to ten tons of silage per acre, and an animal will eat about 30 pounds per day. One acre of fair corn will thus winter three animals, or, if the silage is used during the dry summer months, as could be done very profitable, one acre of corn will support perhaps two animals throughout the year, with the use of such pasture as may be available.

Pasture has been thought to be the most valuable part of the farm, but, with the use of the silo, it is found to be one of the least valuable parts. Land put into corn or Kafir for silage will produce much more than pasture, and will be practically a sure crop, as corn can be made into silage, even though it does not produce a satisfactory crop of ears.

By using the silo, yard feeding methods of beef production can be practiced all the year round, and results can be sure, because conditions are under absolute control. Risk of burned-out pastures in summer and of poor, weather-beaten fodder in winter, is entirely eliminated, and the cattle always have a feed on which they will do as well as on June grass. A silo is cheaper than pasture, and more lasting.

It is said that weeds cost the farmers of this country 2 billion dollars a year. They cost more than any one of our most important crops produces. Plow them under while green.

The silo is the best insurance against crop failure you can buy.

Big Kansas Dairy Success



AVERAGING 227 POUNDS BUTTER FAT EACH IN TEN MONTHS IN GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS DAIRY HERD. W. G. MERRITT, GREAT BEND, KANSAS.

Great Bend Dairy Operations Best Example Commercial Dairying

By T. A. BORMAN

An average of 7,758 pounds of milk and 281 pounds of butter fat per cow for a 12-months' period is the record of forty-five grade cows owned and milked on the farm of W. G. Merritt, near Great Bend, Kan. I believe this is the best example of commercial dairying to which Kansas is able to lay claim. This record of performance does not lack a great deal of being three times as large as that I believe to be the average of Kansas dairy herds. This dairy herd has been made to pay handsomely. It is operated for profit. It has been conducted along true dairy lines, not the fancy way, but every operation has been thoroughly practical and can be safely applied to farm dairying. Mr. Merritt has had in mind one other stration to his neighbors and the farmers of western Kansas of the possibilities of a good dairy herd, how to determine which are the best and poorest cows, and showing the difference between the two practical methods of feeding, stabling, etc.

This herd of 45 cows are all grade Holsteins except seven, which are Shorthorn, the latter being the best of Mr. Merritt's former herd which he kept on the same farm before he sold that herd and bought the grade Holsteins. These Holsteins were purchased in Wisconsin. None of their records were known. Mr. Merritt depended upon his judgment of conformation and outward appearances in the selection of these animals. This herd is a lesson in buying a dairy cow on form or outward appearances. It will be seen from the performance of these cows that even in this class of individuals there is a wide difference in ability—a difference which can be detected only by the use of scales and Babcock tester. These, Mr. Merritt has applied for a period of 20 months on each cow in the herd, and he now knows the ability of each individual cow. Knowing this, he knows which can be—with the greatest profit—retained in his herd, and he knows those the heifer calves of which are likely to be the most valuable as milkers and likewise a safe guide in selling price. This information is not only worth much to Mr. Merritt, but to any prospective purchaser who may call on him for the purchase of his surplus stock.

The best ten grade Holstein cows in the herd averaged 8,915 pounds of milk and 350 pounds of butter fat. The whole milk from this herd was aerated and cooled after each milking, and delivered every day to the creamery for sweet cream to be used in ice-cream making and for other uses to which sweet milk is put, at a selling price of $1.86 per hundred. The average income of these best ten cows, on the above basis, was $166 per cow for the twelve months' period. Had the skim milk been kept at home and the butter fat delivered two or three times per week, as is the practice in selling cream for butter-making purposes, at an average at 25 cents per pound, these ten cows would have yielded an average income of $87 per cow. Under such arrangement the 8,000 pounds of skim milk per cow for farm feeding would have been worth $40 more. On a farm butter fat selling basis these cows yielded an income of approximately $127 each. These ten cows yielding an average of 350 pounds of butter fat per cow, are worthy of a place in the best working dairy herds in this or any other country.

The ten poorest Holsteins averaged 229 pounds of butter fat per cow, or a difference of 118 pounds of butter fat, for the twelve months between the best ten and the poorest ten cows. It would be interesting to know the difference in the amount of feed consumed by the best ten as compared with the poorest ten cows. It is safe to say, however, that the difference was small. The real difference between these animals is in their ability to convert feed into milk. To know this ability in individuals is another reason why the application of the scales and Babcock tester is worth while in the dairy herd.

The best cow in Mr. Merritt's herd was a Holstein, yielding 11,387 pounds of milk and 410 pounds of butter fat, and her product as sold, resulted in an income of $210.79. This one cow is the equal in volume of product and in cash income of four or five average Kansas cows. A comparison of this cow with the poorest Holstein, which yielded only 194 pounds of butter fat, illustrates well the difference between individual cows, and this difference exists to a greater extent than is believed in the individuals in every herd.

The seven Shorthorn cows yielded an average of 7,351 pounds of milk and 275 pounds of butter fat, or 50 pounds of butter fat more than the ten poorest Holsteins and 75 pounds less than the ten best Holsteins, and six pounds of butter fat less than the average of the whole herd. These Shorthorns, too, are the best of a large herd formerly selected and milked by Mr. Merritt. This is an example of the difference between cows bred for milking purposes and those bred for beef purposes. On the basis on which Mr. Merritt sold his milk, the ten Shorthorns yielded an income of $30 per cow less than the best ten Holsteins and only $14 more per cow than the average of the poorest ten Holsteins.

The difference between the value of the Shorthorn calves and the Holstein calves, if sold for beef, would not offset the difference in the value of the milk. The butcher affords the only market for Shorthorn calves, while the dairy farmer is looking for dairy cows, the dams of which are producing 350 pounds of butter fat per year. Calves from such dams will sell as milkers at prices ranging from two to three times in excess of beef prices.

The picture at the top of this page shows a bunch of Mr. Merritt's heifers, the dams of which are the Holstein cows above spoken of, which heifers are eating silage from a trough and with alfalfa hay in racks to be eaten at liberty. These heifers have eaten this ration out of doors all winter. This has been a severe winter, and this cannot be regarded as fancy treatment, or even good farm treatment, for the heifers. These are grade Holsteins and are the calves carried by the cows when bought and are from good sires. This winter these heifers are milking for the first time.

The record of the 14 heifers for the ten months' period is worthy of special note. A bunch of grade heifers with an average milk yield of 5,651 pounds and an average yield of butter fat per heifer of 226.8 pounds for 10 months, is extraordinary.

This bunch of heifers is one of the best I have ever seen. These heifers have not had the treatment which would result in forcing their milk flow. The treatment they have received is recorded elsewhere. With first milking these heifers are doing as well, if not better, than the average of herds in other states which are kept for exclusive dairying.

The best five of these heifers' average for the period 6,807 pounds of milk and 259 pounds of butter fat. The poorest five average 4,354 pounds of milk, producing 186 pounds of butter fat. The best heifer gave 6,855 pounds of milk, which yielded 274 pounds of fat, and to April 1 had given 8,000 pounds and is now producing 32 pounds per day, with no indication of going dry soon. The poorest heifer yielded 4,264 pounds of milk and 153.5 pounds of fat.

When it is taken into consideration that these heifer records are for ten months only and one-half of this period being the winter of 1911 and 1912, it seems to me that these heifers are showing extraordinarily good performances. If these heifers are handled as they can be under practical farm dairy conditions, by the time they are 5 years old the best ten heifers will have exceeded, by considerable, the average production of the ten best cows of the herd.

Mr. Merritt was the first farmer in southwest Kansas to erect a silo. The two shown to the left in the picture are stave silos, built five years ago. They have paid for themselves many times over. Although Mr. Merritt has a half section farm, he does not pasture the dairy herd. He feeds silage as long as it lasts in the spring, then feeds green alfalfa or alfalfa hay during the summer and fall until silage is again available. This is an example of soiling the dairy herd which is unusual in Kansas.

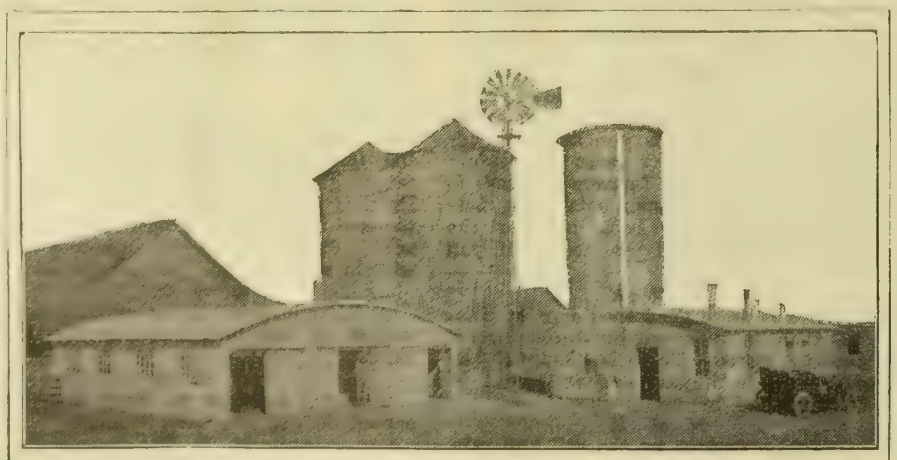
Mr. Merritt will this year erect additional silos so that he may have silage the year around, and this, with alfalfa hay, will furnish his feed. During the winter season his cows have, in addition to silage and alfalfa hay, a ration of corn meal and bran. He figures that it paid to feed this in addition to silage and alfalfa. It will be seen from the feeding methods that the herd is being economically kept, and it is my estimate that this method of feeding will not, for a ten-year period in Kansas, cost in excess of $40 per year per cow.

The picture in the center of this page shows the dairy buildings on the farm. To the left of the silos is a cement water tank which furnishes the herd and farm buildings with water. The tank is filled from the windmill. The building to the left is a concrete milk house. In this the aerating and cooling of milk is done and the milk pails and milk cans washed. The flat building in the center of the picture is the milking house. This is of cement construction, with cement floors, and the floor is washed after each milking, by water supplied by force from the tank. In this milking house twenty cows are given their grain and are milked. The milking is done by hand. When twenty cows are milked, these are turned into the lot and twenty more let in for milking. The large building to the extreme left is an open shed, with alfalfa rack through the middle and with troughs for feeding silage. The cows are not tied in this shed, but run at liberty. This shed furnishes the only protection given from storm or inclement weather.

It will be noted that the two silos are joined. Through this chute the silage is thrown into a cart below, from which cart the feeding is done.

While Mr. Merritt has made an excellent showing with this dairy herd, and as a herd it has made him money, the difference between individuals, as shown by the test and the scale, his induced him to own a hard equal to his ten best cows, and th is is the goal to which he will strive. While making this showing of profit to himself, he nevertheless has made a demonstration of tremendous value to the farm dairymen of his section and those of the state at large.

This dairy demonstration is so handily located in the center of a great territory much interested in dairying, that dairy farmers can well afford to take time to visit the farm and look into the details of the operations. More dairying and more skillful dairying will add greatly to the prosperity of farmers everywhere, and this is particularly true of these farmers living west of the 100th meridian. This is to the latter a forceful demonstration, and they should look into it.



DAIRY BUILDINGS AND SILOS ON MERRITT DAIRY FARM.

Sheep On The Farm

A Few Sheep Would Find a Profitable Place On Nearly Every Kansas Farm

By J. J. VROOMAN, Greencastle, Mo.



A KIND OF LIVE STOCK WHICH MAKES MONEY IN ANY STATE IN THE UNION.

If one stops to think, there are very few farms in the United States on which live stock is kept that there is not a place for sheep, and yet it is true that there are a great many farmers who are not keeping even a small flock. Just why this is, is hard to determine, though there are doubtless a few general objections which serve as barriers of sufficient magnitude to discourage the farmer from making the necessary start. In general we say that the higher priced the land, the more necessary it becomes to maintain or feed large numbers of live stock to make the land profitable; so it would not seem as though the high price of the land ought to be anything of a discouragement to the corn-belt farmer. On the other hand, the poorer the land and the rougher it is, the more certain it is that it is fitted for a sheep farm, though the ideal sheep farm is certainly not a succession of hillsides, but rather one of an undulating type with sufficient slope to drain the land well. Or if the land be more or less thickly scattered over with timber there is no stock that can graze it to such good advantage as sheep. Another drawback is that a great many of the farms are not fenced sheep tight and farmers are slow to rearrange their fencing and take up a new line of live stock because of the initial expense, even though they may have no doubts in their mind but that the venture would prove a profitable one.

A great many farmers feel that as they know nothing about sheep it would be folly for them to attempt to keep a flock and hope to make it a paying adjunct to the general income from the farm operations. While there is, of course, ground for this feeling, it is not true that because a man has never handled sheep he cannot learn to know them as well as he knows the other stock he handles. Let him start with a small flock and the first year have his lambs come not too early in the spring, and in this way he will soon know what are the difficulties to be met with in caring for a band of breeding ewes and their lambs. As he gains in experience he can increase his flock and have his lambs come earlier until he feels that he has reached his limitations. As a matter of fact there are no special requisites that a flockmaster must have. It is invariably true that a man who is making a success in any line of livestock production is fitted for caring for a flock of sheep. The man who has the welfare of his stock at heart and who will give them his best care and attention and a certain amount of patience at times when all is not going quite as well as was hoped for, is bound to make a success.

Nearly all of the feeds met with on the American farms are well adapted to sheep, either alone or in combination. And the same is true of the pastures that the farms afford. It is a fact that a sheep will eat 100 kinds of weeds that a steer will not even nibble at. This is a very significant truth, for it means that unless sheep are kept on the farm these weeds will thrive and multiply, and not only will they supercede the grass and in this way cause a loss, but they will themselves be of no use to any of the farm stock. There are many farms in the east that are stocked with sheep for the purpose of killing out the weeds and restoring the fertility of the worn out fields. Browsing in every nook and corner they get all there is to be had, and at the same time evenly distribute their manure in an almost ideal manner. Alfalfa and clover hay are the best of the hay crops for sheep, though an excellent feed is oat hay, the crop being cut while the milk is still in the grain. Sheep will clean this feed up to almost the last straw, and it is a very economical way of handling at least a part of the oat crop. It saves the cost of threshing, and the straw, which in so many instances is a source of little or no profit, is utilized in a most remunerative manner.

Sheep feeding is growing very popular throughout the corn belt, and because of its possibilities it is destined to become more and more common. There are scientific facts behind this kind of feeding that easily account for the growth of the practice. Without considering hogs, the only other kind of stock which is bought to fatten for the butcher is cattle. It is not very often that one can get cattle and fatten them to suit the feeder in less than 90 days, and yet this is easily accomplished with sheep, and for this reason they are growing more and more popular; also they are a means of turning the fall roughage in the way of stalk pasture and grass pasture into money. The Iowa College found upon experiment that sheep would eat more per 1,000 pounds live weight, gain more, and make larger gains for each unit of feed consumed than cattle. These facts, coupled with the fact that the sheep can be turned quickly, make them very desirable to handle in this manner. A great asset to the handling of sheep in the fall is the practice of sowing cowpeas or rape in the corn. The former should be put in with a regular attachment to the corn planter, and the latter with a special drill at the last cultivation of the corn.

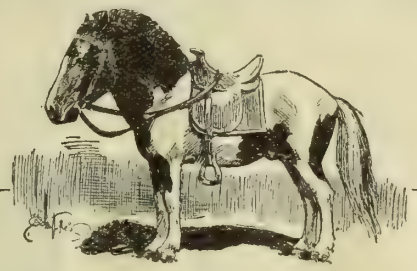
It is interesting to note that W. C. Barnes, representing the tariff board, has just recently computed the cost of raising sheep in the western states and the disposing of them and their wool to be $1.50 per head; and the returns from a single head he found to average $3.31, thus leaving a profit to the producer of $1.81 per head. These figures would vary somewhat from this when applied to the sheep of the corn belt farms, but the net results would be as great or greater than the above, and in addition there would be the beneficial results to the farm which naturally follows the handling of sheep.

Many farmers will hesitate to enter the sheep business because they say they have no barns that are adequate for sheep. It is surprising how little shelter is necessary, even in the most severe weather. So long as they have an open shed to run to which will protect them from the severity of the storm and keep their backs dry, they will thrive. And at lambing time a few small rudely constructed pens that need be but temporarily built will be all that is necessary. After the lambs are a few days old they can be turned out with the ewes and the same pen used for another ewe and her newly born lamb. They will require but little care except at lambing time, and fortunately this is just a time of year when the farmer is not crowded and can make his time count for something. May is usually the month for shearing, and wool is the only spring "crop" of which the farm has to boast, and the cash proceeds are most welcome to the farmer who has the season's expenses to meet. It is a satisfaction, too, to know that he gets another "crop" in the fall when the lambs are matured and are ready for market.

Like every other class of stock, sheep are subject to their own peculiar diseases, which have to be met with. Fortunately they are pretty generally understood and are comparatively easy to deal with. A good dipping tank is the proper panacea for nearly all the ills. When properly dipped, ticks, scabs, etc., are seldom found to any appreciable extent. Worms and other internal parasites are successfully combated by using medicated salts; and indeed it is true that all stock would be better off for having something of this kind more or less regularly. It is not because other stock does not seed such salts that they are not more generally fed, but because most farmers are ignorant of what may be the actual condition of the digestive system of their horses and cattle which do not appear to be "doing well." Sheep are the most cleanly of all the farm animals, and if allowed to do so will maintain this cleanliness, which is the basis of health.

The question of which breed of sheep to raise is one which should be given some consideration. For the corn belt farms, the dual purpose or mutton type of sheep is most practical and profitable, though for the ranges the fine wool sheep are very popular, crossed with a mutton ram. This question of cross-breeding is a dangerous one if carried beyond the first cross, because the breeder is so prone to end up with a mongrel. The corn belt farmer had better choose a certain breed and not allow any foreign blood to enter the flock. In this way, by the proper selection of rams, he will constantly improve his breeding. Of the dual purpose or middle wool sheep the Hampshires and Shropshires are perhaps the most popular, with a predominance of the latter.

Due to many reasons, the sheep market is at present at a low ebb; and there is no time to get into a staple business so profitably as when the business has a temporary downward turn. As to the future of the business, there is no phase of the live stock industry that has a greater guarantee of stability than the sheep business, for it combines two great industries. Sheep have not increased in proportion to the increase per capita, and we must all wear some woolen garments, even though we might be able to get along without the mutton. However, it is amazing to note the increasing popularity of this meat. There seems to be a growing demand for small cuts, and there are many parts of a mutton carcass that lend themselves to this class of the trade. If the growth of the sheep industry in the past is a criterion of what is to be its future growth, those who early grasp the opportunity now knocking will be the fortunate ones to reap the coming harvest.
—JOHN J. VROOMAN, Henley Ranch, Greencastle, Mo.; Putnam, Sullivan and Adair Counties.



KANSAS FARMER has made it possible within the last few months for each of nineteen Kansas boys and girls to be the proud owner of a pure-bred Shetland pony. Some with cart and harness, others with bridles and saddles. The names have been published, but if you failed to preserve the copies of Kansas Farmer containing them and want the names, we will send them to you. To become the real owner of a pony each boy and girl did a little work during spare time.

Kansas Farmer is going to give away four more of these splendid ponies. Besides the ponies there will be two pure-bred Collie dogs and a considerable number of other prizes.

The possession of a Shetland pony fills to overflowing the cup of joy for any girl or boy. Happier still is that youngster who has earned his pony. The ownership of a pony causes the boy or girl to feel his or her responsibility, and in earning it the youth develops in a business way, which gives self-dependence and assurance which otherwise might not obtain.

If you are interested in Kansas Farmer's Shetland pony proposition, be sure to write your name and address plainly and send it to the "Pony Boy," care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



Why not try them?

Inasmuch as you have no *positive proof* that United States Tires are *not* stronger and more durable than the kind you are using *why not try them?*

You might make an interesting—and profitable—discovery respecting the amount of mileage service it is possible to build into motor tires when made by a rigid *four-factory-test* method.

The experiment (if such you care to call it) would at least be made with tires that have a country-wide reputation for excellence. (United States Tires are without question the *most-used* tires in America.)

You would scarcely call the purchase of a Chickering piano an "experiment" or a "gamble," would you?—especially if you could buy it at the same price asked for ordinary pianos!

No more would you "run a risk" if you should try one or two United States Tires—

For United States Tires are made as no other tires in the world are made.

They are the product of the most scientific tire knowledge, the greatest tire skill, and the combined tire experience of four immense factory organizations, each of which formerly produced a tire that was recognized a leader in the tire field.

Today these same organizations, working with the most modern tire machinery known to the industry, are operating *as a unit* to produce a grade of tires that actually combines every element of strength and every secret of manufacture known to the experts of these four organizations.

So, in buying one or two of these tires as a "trial," you are in reality giving these four organizations, *working as a unit*, an opportunity to show you *why* tires made as only United States Tires are made are entitled to *sell* as only United States Tires sell.

Keep this in mind: The *first cost* is the same to you as though you continue to use tires made in the ordinary way. You are not asked to "take a chance"—*not even in the matter of price.*

United States Tires

Perhaps your tire experience has been satisfactory—or passably so. We hope it has been. But it may be that tires made as United States Tires are made—by *co-operative skill*—would prove even more satisfactory. Possibly *far more* satisfactory.

The possibility is certainly worth considering — especially so when several thousand motorists who are today using these tires *exclusively*, were in all probability at one time or another "on the fence" as to whether they would give them so much as a *trial*.

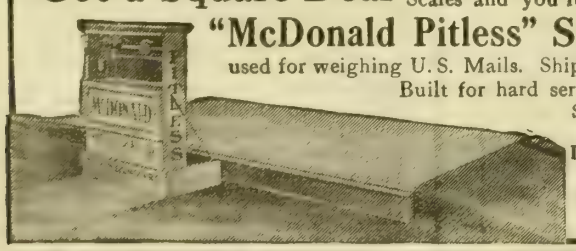
Making good is by odds the best method of making friends.

We repeat, that you might make a highly profitable discovery by the use of one or more United States Tires.

Why not try them?

All styles of fastenings and treads
Sold Everywhere
United States Tire Company, New York

Get a Square Deal Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.



"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless —U. S. Standard— used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. **21,942 in daily use.**

Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate.

Illustrated booket FREE. Write today.

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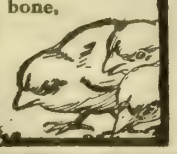
Best feed for your baby chicks



It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies



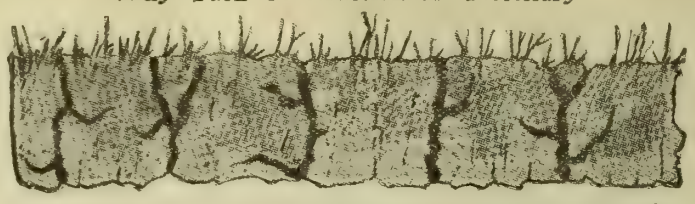
Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED!

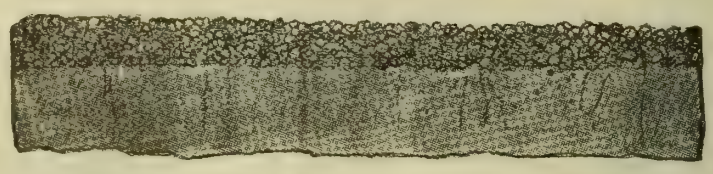
Gabel's Pig Forceps are sold on 30 days' free trial, guaranteed to do the work where all others fail or money will be refunded. $1.25 buys our **So E Z**, with a guarantee to be worth ten times as much as any forceps not manufactured by us. Make us prove it or refund your money. Agents wanted. References, Bradstreet's Agency and First State Bank, Hawkeye. **GABEL MANUFACTURING CO., HAWKEYE, IOWA.**

HOME OF THE PLANT

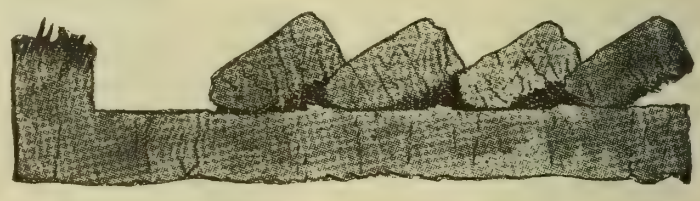
How It Should be Constructed and Why Such Construction Is Necessary



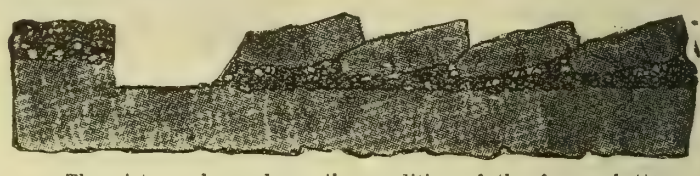
The view above shows the condition of hard, cracked, open soil, common to a greater or lesser degree in every uncultivated field. In such condition the moisture is rapidly escaping from the subsoil and will plow cloddy. In a compact soil the capillary water rapidly moves upwards and passes off in the air.



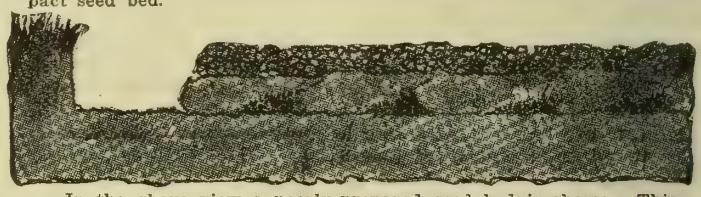
The figure above this paragraph shows a surface mulch which effectively prevents the escape of moisture. The mulch breaks the capillary attraction so that moisture cannot escape from the top of ground. The moisture will rise to the mulch and there stop and remain available for the plant roots. This is illustrated by a simple experiment. Take a lump of sugar, put on the top powdered sugar to the thickness of a quarter inch. Hold the lump so that the bottom will touch the coffee. Watch the coffee rapidly rise through the lump to the powdered sugar and then stop—requiring several minutes to moisten the layer of powdered sugar. The whole secret of conservation of moisture in the soil is demonstrated by this little experiment.



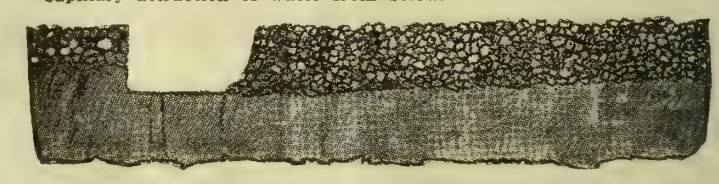
In the view above the land was not disked either before or after plowing. This shows the air spaces between the turned-over furrow slice and the furrow bottom. This air space prevents a firm and compact seed bed and prevents the movement of moisture by capillary attraction from the subsoil to the plowed land in which the plant roots feed.



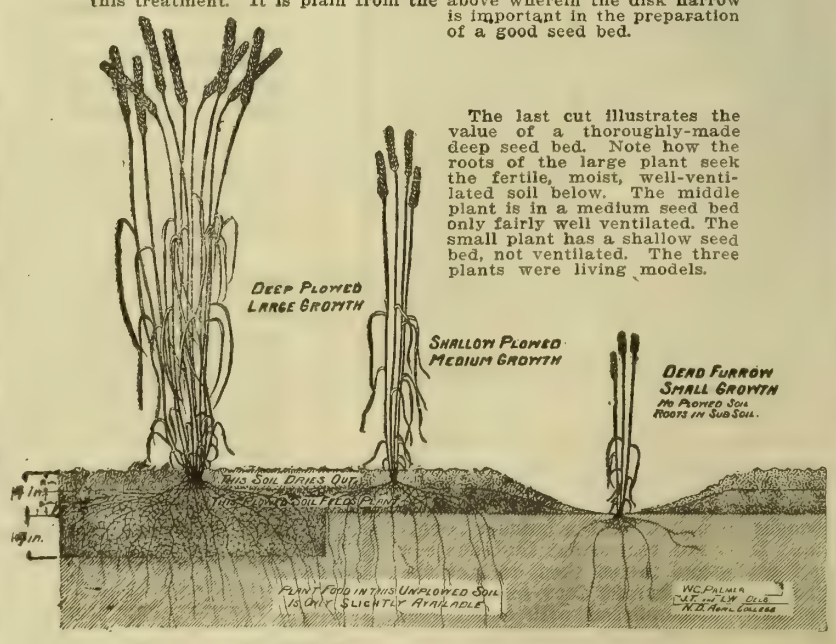
The picture above shows the condition of the furrow bottom when the land was disked before plowing. The contact of furrow slice with furrow bottom is compact. Disking the ground before it is plowed leaves a mulch of fine dirt which fills up the air spaces left between the furrow slice and the ground beneath, thus making an ideal foundation for the preparation of a firm and compact seed bed.



In the above view a poorly-prepared seed bed is shown. This land was disked after plowing. The air spaces prevent capillary attraction of moisture from below the furrow bottom. This is the condition when corn-stalk ground is plowed before being disked. The stalks and roots—or other trash—prevent the ground from becoming compact. The plowing under of stalks and stubble and weeds will add humus to the soil, but these should be packed in the soil to aid rapid decay and prevent air pockets and to promote capillary attraction of water from below.



The figure above portrays a perfect seed bed. This is the condition of the field following disking before and after plowing. When the ground is treated in this way the seed bed soon becomes compact, in a much shorter time than by other methods of treatment, and forms a perfect means of capillary attraction. Whether the season be wet or dry, the farmer is taking the least chances with this treatment. It is plain from the above wherein the disk harrow is important in the preparation of a good seed bed.



The last cut illustrates the value of a thoroughly-made deep seed bed. Note how the roots of the large plant seek the fertile, moist, well-ventilated soil below. The middle plant is in a medium seed bed only fairly well ventilated. The small plant has a shallow seed bed, not ventilated. The three plants were living models.

GOOD ROADS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD ROADS BY VERY SIMPLE METHODS

For a Road Improvement Week.

Governor Carroll, of Iowa, has announced that he will name a special road improvement week for fixing up Iowa roads, the week to be named as soon as the frost leaves the ground. The purpose of the special road improvement week is to have voluntary work done in every road district of Iowa. Last year people living along the River-to-River road set aside certain hours of one day when they all got out and dragged the road. The plan of Governor Carroll is to use the same idea on every road in the state, and take a week at putting the Iowa roads in first-class condition.

Roads Autoist Wants.

An occasional reader says the only demand for good or better roads comes from the city autoist. The Motor, an auto magazine, says: "Contrary to general and accepted opinion, the motorist is not looking for, nor does he expect, smooth, high-grade roads. All he asks for is a good, safe country road, fairly free from 'chuck' holes, ruts, water holes, or mud holes, or deep loose sand. He expects, and is prepared for more or less mud in wet weather. What he most fears is getting stalled in deep sand or in mud holes, or skidding over high-banked roads." From this it would seem that the autoist can get along with a poorer road than the farmer. Good roads will revert to the advantage of every user.

Institutes Discuss Road Building.

On April 13, some 400 or 500 Kansas farmers' institutes devoted a session to the exclusive discussion of methods of road improvement and of the Kansas road law and policies. Here is the outline of the program:

METHODS.

1. Right and wrong grading season, tools, width of roads, etc. 2. Fair average cost of grading, perfectly, one mile of road in this township. 3. Right and wrong methods of draining a road. 4. Dragging, when, how, by whom, fair cost, etc. 5. Why not contract both grading and dragging? 6. Advantages of concrete or stone bridges and culverts, durability, use of home labor, etc.

LAWS AND POLICIES.

1. Why not separate office of assessor from that of road trustee, and elect road trustees on score of fitness to supervise the building of roads, and keep them busy at least from March 1 to October? 2. Advantage of classifying roads into county and township roads, etc., according to law. 3. Why not build each year a few miles of permanent earth roads, instead of "patching" all the roads, building first the road with greatest travel? 4. Reports of funds available this year for township roads.

Why not have a county road and bridge engineer? Why not have the state engineer approve all plans for bridges and culverts costing $500 or over? Does our county use bridge plans offered free by the state highway engineer at the Agricultural College. If not, why not?

Any KANSAS FARMER reader who will express his ideas on any of these topics is invited to contribute the same to these columns. Let us hear from you.

Are Farmers Auto Crazy?

The Motor, an Omaha publication, says: "Of the nearly nine thousand automobiles sold in the state of Nebraska during the year 1911, nearly three-fourths were purchased by farmers. Less than a decade ago the average farmer looked upon the automobile as one of the many inventions the main purpose of which was to frighten horses and make a bad smell along the road. It was looked upon as something devised for the sole use and convenience of the city man. The sentiment has changed. Today the farmer views the automobile as one of the blessings that has come to make the farm a more desirable residence place, and as well to make it more remunerative; to bring it nearer to the marts of trade, and to enable the ruralite to enjoy life that heretofore was known only to the citizens of the cities. On the farm the automobile is a money-saver, a time-and-labor saver and wonderfully adds to the pleasure and comforts of farm life."

Silos on Rented Farms.

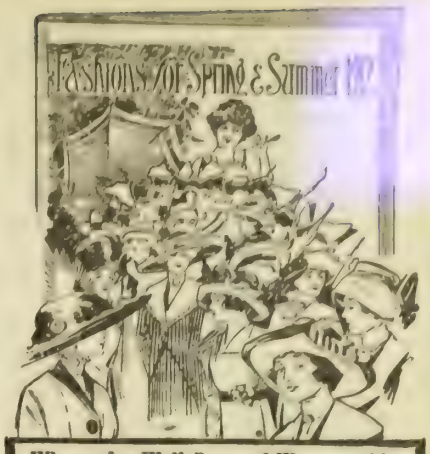
L. C. H., Hope, Kan., a renter who has a three-year lease on a farm, desires to build a silo on the farm, and wants to know whether or not he can remove such silo at the expiration of his lease.

Our reader should have an agreement with the landlord whereby he may be privileged to remove the silo when he leaves the farm. He will have no trouble in obtaining such contract from his landlord. It would be a mean landlord, indeed, who would try to hold the silo, but if the landlord felt so disposed he could do so in the absence of a contract. It is not likely that any landlord would want to retain on his farm a silo built by a renter. However, the matter can be satisfactorily adjusted by a simple contract in writing.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Moderate crowding of Kafir plants tends to lengthen the stalk and shorten the head, while wider planting shortens the stalk and thickens and lengthens the head.

The best way to guess at what you are doing is with a pair of scales. With them you can tell how much feed you use, the results attained and whether you are making or losing.



Where the Well Dressed Women, Who Wish to Save Money, Come From

At your disposal madam, in this book, is the pick of the new spring clothing. These suits, dresses and waists are the same pleasing designs and fabrics shown in all the first class fashion magazines and displayed in the most exclusive stores. But here is the difference—our prices are 20 to 50 per cent below what others charge. This is because we sell direct to you without your having to pay unnecessary profits to agents and dealers.

Undergarments, hats, shoes, gloves, parasols, dry goods—a full line of new, attractive, serviceable dress accessories—are also shown in this book at worth while money saving prices. Your spring and summer outfit, if you buy it from this book, will be prettier, more complete, than ever. Besides, think of the money you'll save.

Put your name and address on these two lines. Cut this coupon and send it by the next mail if possible. We will send you your copy of this money saving buying guide at once.

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163

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

No-Rim-Cut Tires—10% Oversize

Our Profit 8½ Per Cent

The Truth About Cost of Tires

Tires can be made to fit any price which users want to pay. The only just comparison is the cost per mile.

Cheap tires may cost far more per mile than tires at twice the price.

Tires may also be too costly—too fine in composition to endure.

The object of the expert is the lowest cost per mile. That has been our object for some 13 years.

How We Know

We make our comparisons on a tire testing machine, where four tires at a time are worn out under all sorts of road conditions. Meters record the mileage.

There we have compared some 200 fabrics, and some forty formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method and process. There we have compared rival tires with our own.

Thus we have proved that Up-River Para—the costliest rubber—is cheapest on the mileage basis.

Thus we have proved that long-fibre Sea Island cotton—the costliest material—is cheapest in the end for fabrics.

We have proved that wrapped tread tires—the costliest construction—are cheaper than moulded tires—for the user.

So we employ these things. And we use everything else which these years of test have proved most economical—in the cost per mile.

Saving 23 Per Cent

Then came the question of rim-cut tires. We examined thousands of ruined tires, of every make. And we found that 23 per cent of the clincher type were rim-cut.

So we brought out a patent new-type tire—a hookless tire—which makes rim-cutting impossible.

At first this type was expensive. It added one-fifth to our price. But our multiplied output quickly reduced it, until it now costs users no more than standard old-type tires.

This tire—called No-Rim-Cut—has ended rim-cutting forever.

Saving 25 Per Cent

Next came the question of blow-outs—caused by adding extras to the car—by overloading tires.

To avoid this we made No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size. That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these oversize tires, of the costliest construction—these tires that can't rim-cut—we met the price of standard old-type tires.

The result is this:

Last Year's Profit 8.57 Per Cent

Our profit last year on No-Rim-Cut tires was 8.57 per cent.

With the largest output—with the most modern equipment—our selling price has averaged about 8½ per cent over cost.

That in a risky business, with fluctuating materials, on a tire that's guaranteed.

The point is this:

Tires can't be made more economically than in this mammoth, modern plant.

Men can't stay in this business, with the risks it involves, on a smaller margin of profit.

In No-Rim-Cut tires you get as much for your money as any maker ever can give. And you know what you get.

If you consider that fair, it's another reason for insisting on these premier tires.

GOODYEAR
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

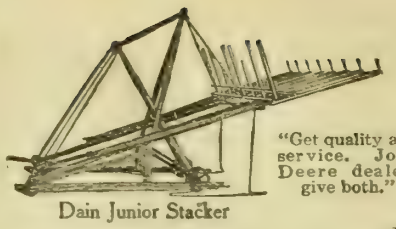
Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
Main Canadian Office, Toronto, Ont.
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
Canadian Factory, Bowmanville, Ont.

(605)

Stack Your Hay The Dain Way

A Dain Rake and Stacker for Every Requirement



Dain Junior Stacker

"Get quality and service. John Deere dealers give both."

WHAT you want is the quickest, easiest and best way of putting up hay. And that's what we've got for you—

Our Dain Stackers and Rakes.

We make seven different Dain Stackers, and five different Dain Rakes, each specially adapted to different hay-harvesting requirements; each best for its particular purpose. Each of these Dain tools works in a way that makes the hay easy to handle; easy on the men; easy on the horses.

The hay is delivered on the stack straight and even—just as it falls in the swath. It isn't rolled, or tangled; you can build a better stack that way—with less work; a rain-proof stack too; the hay will keep better.

Take the Dain Junior Stacker, made with a double-"A" frame; that gives plenty of pulley-purchase; leverage; the load "Hoists" easily, because the draft or pull is the same from the ground to the highest point of elevation; just a steady pull; the double-"A" frame equalizes the strain too.

The large compression springs return the stacker-head from the dumping to receiving position; that takes up the rebound; prevents jerking, steadies the stacker. Another thing—instead of rolling off the stacker-head, the hay is given a pitched effect by these springs, and falls in a flat mass that's easy to handle.

With most stackers the horse holds the load, but on the Dain Stackers, the pitcher-teeth can be "set" to automatically hold the load while topping out the stack.

All our Dain Stackers are light-draft; all simple; all more than strong enough to stand the severest strain.

All our Dain Rakes are so made that the horses do the work; light on the horses too; the driver always has full control of the rake-teeth; lowering and lifting them easily from the seat; the rakes get all the hay too—out of the swath, windrow or the cock.

Your implement dealer will show you how these Dain tools are made; how they "work." Or, write us. We'll tell you all about them. We'll mail you free full descriptive literature.



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Our big, valuable book *"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them,"* sent free also. Ask for package No. V 13

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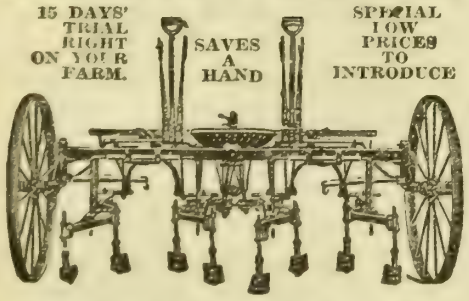
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RANKIN Two Row CULTIVATORS

15 DAYS' TRIAL RIGHT ON YOUR FARM. SAVES A HAND SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO INTRODUCE



THE ORIGINAL SUCCESSFUL TWO-ROW Cultivator in America. David Rankin's needs as the greatest corn raiser in the world, compelled its inception and developement.

RANKIN TWO-ROW CULTIVATORS are unequalled in construction, operation and efficiency. This is the original Two-Row Cultivator in America. Better today than ever. Saves a hand on every farm. Costs less to have it than to do without it. **Don't fail to write for the great special price offer, and free catalogue.**

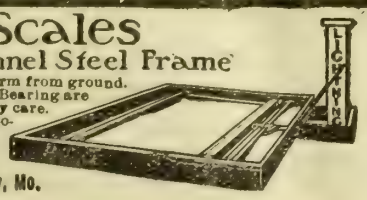
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Channels are seven inches which is the height of platform from ground. Levers are octagon in shape giving greater strength. Bearing are Toolsteel. This scale will last a life time with ordinary care. Equipped with compound Beam Free. Furnished absolutely complete except platform planks. Guaranteed accurate and tested to more than its capacity. Write for our prices and description before buying.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO., 129 Mill St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE FARM



You should determine this season to save that part of the corn stalks necessary to feed well all the live stock kept on the farm. Our method of corn growing allows a waste of 30 to 40 per cent of the feeding value of corn stalks. What business, except the growing of corn, will permit such waste? The silo furnishes the ideal arrangement for saving these corn stalks with the greatest feeding value. The value of a ton of corn stalks in a silo is close to $5. The same stalks outside the silo are worth not more than $1 per ton for feeding. The waste of corn stalks in Kansas amounts to almost one-half the value of the year's crop. This is a tremendous amount, too, when it is considered that the corn crop is the greatest of Kansas crops. The waste in the corn fields of Kansas is not in excess of the waste in other states. However, in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota and all eastern states where corn is grown, the waste has been less each successive year because of the use of the silo. The time will come when every farm in Kansas will have one or more silos. We should hasten that time by building the silo at as early a date as our finances will permit. The fact is that every farmer is each year paying for a silo—he is losing enough each feeding season to pay for such structure. It would be good business to borrow the money to erect a silo if it could not be built without borrowing. When we depend upon the corn field for the grain and the roughage necessary for our live stock, it will be found possible to keep more live stock and unnecessary to devote so many acres to the cultivation of other forages. With the silo, and depending on the corn or Kafir crop for both roughage and grain, the number of crops which the farmer may plant will be considerably reduced, labor saved, stock better fed and more money made.

* * *

An Osborne County reader who has farmed continuously one piece of land since February 15, 1871, has great faith in sorghum. It is his contention that the best variety of sorghum has alfalfa beaten a long ways for all kinds of stock and for the amount of feed. It is his plan to list in rows, shallow, about the 20th of May. He uses the Honey Drip variety. In 1910 he threshed 3,000 bushels from 10 acres of listed sorghum, and sold the seed for $1 per bushel and the roughage for $1 per ton. He says he has never had a failure of sorghum. There is little question but that sorghum is a most valuable forage crop for the western half of Kansas. The seed does not have the feeding value of Kafir or milo. We believe that there are varieties of Kafir and milo which are as sure yielders in this section as sorghum, and we are sure that the grain is worth much more as a feed. Every farmer who has not investigated the drouth-resisting qualities of either of these crops cannot afford to longer delay such investigation and experimentation. The success of the farm depends more upon the growth of abundant roughage and feed for live stock than upon any other one thing, and we are confident there are possibilities in sorghum, Kafir and milo which have as yet not been realized by most Kansas farmers.

* * *

The increasing of the acre yield of corn in Kansas certainly has a firm hold on the business people of the state. Scarcely a country weekly reaches this desk that does not contain notice of business men having offered prizes for the best acre yield of corn in the territory contiguous to their town. The increasing of the acre yield of corn is, of course, a selfish motive on the part of bankers and merchants, but being so it is no less a help and advantage to the grower of corn. Kansas' average yield per acre is now under 20 bushels. It could easily be doubled. Corn is our greatest crop. It has been said that "wheat makes us famous, but corn makes us rich." The prosperity of the country town is dependent upon a prosperous agriculture. A community cannot be prosperous agriculturally without the farmer and business people sharing in that prosperity. In the window of the National Bank in Oskaloosa, Kan., the editor last week noticed displayed a large silver loving cup which is to be given as first prize in the boys' corn-growing contest in that county. With it was shown a handsome gold watch, which is to be given by the farmers' institute as second prize, and Banker Snyder says that most of the boys in Jefferson County are hoping to win one or the other of the two prizes. Such a competition is on in nearly all the counties of Kansas.

* * *

The cost of pasture is a thing which should attract the attention of every farmer. The largest prairie grass pasture in Chase County was this spring rented at the rate of $6.50 per head for the pasture season, the highest price by 50 cents per head ever paid for pasturing cattle in the Flint Hill section of that county. Last year a few pastures were stocked with cattle at $6 per head, and that was considered the limit. Now, how do such prices as these affect the farmer who has a wornout prairie grass pasture in which he cannot run more than one head—large and small as the head goes—per acre? On such pasture can the farmer get $6 worth of animal growth from an acre? Thousands of acres of wornout prairie grass are to be found in Kansas on land two times as valuable as that of Chase County mentioned above. Will the animal growth from such wornout pastures pay a reasonable return on the value of the land per acre? This is the question to determine. On many farms the amount of live stock carried is governed entirely by the number of animals such pasture will support. If we are to keep more live stock, as seems necessary under the increasing value of lands and the necessity for consuming on the farm all the feed we can grow with the idea of getting the manure back on the land, it will be necessary that we have more and better pasture. No grass has been discovered for the western two-thirds of Kansas better adapted to climatic and soil conditions than our native wild grasses. This being so, we must look to the rejuvenation of wornout prairie grass pastures and we must look to an increase in the pasture acreage, either by allowing some of our cultivated land to go back to the native grasses or we must investigate those grasses worthy of cultivation and seed land to them for pasture purposes.

* * *

It is time for the Kansas farmer to investigate a combination of grasses for pasture. This does not worry the eastern Kansas farmer a great deal. A practical combination for him has been discovered.

For central Kansas pastures this combination, the figures indicating the number of pounds of seed per acre, is recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station:

Bromus inermis 10, orchard grass 12, western rye-grass 8, and common red clover 6, or alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 16 and alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 20. Bromus inermis cannot be recommended for general planting in southern Kansas.

Meadow fescue 15, orchard grass 15, and clover 6, or alfalfa 6, for southern Kansas, well watered lands.

For western Kansas: Bromus inermis 20.

Native prairie grasses.

Bromus inermis 14, western rye-grasses 8, and alfalfa 6.

Bromus inermis 14 and tall meadow oat-grass 12. Tall meadow oat-grass is recommended for dry climate and light soil. Bermuda grass is not considered fully hardy in Kansas, but it is now being grown successfully in the southern counties of the state. It is recommended for further trial, especially if the roots for propagation are secured from Kansas fields.

* * *

Almost without exception combinations of grasses and legumes are to be preferred to any single grass for both pasture and hay. For pasture they are especially desirable, giving more continuous grazing, greater yield, greater variety, and a better balanced feed. Another object of the combination is to afford a longer period of growth by the different

dates of maturity permitting continuous grazing and best all around results. The combinations also may be made to produce a more perfect sod and a more permanent pasture than is possible for any one grass. A little clover or alfalfa can profitably be seeded with every combination of pasture grasses. The true grasses take all of their plant food from the soil, but the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa, take from the air the free nitrogen and deposit that nitrogen in the soil, and such deposits feed the nitrogen-exhausting grasses, thereby prolonging the life of and increasing the yield of the grasses. If the combination is sown for hay, care should be exercised to select those varieties which, when sown together, mature about the same time. Otherwise it would be impossible to secure the largest yield of hay of best quality. It will be observed that exactly the reverse of this is true when grasses are combined for producing pasture. The pasture question has reached a point in Kansas where every farmer should be experimenting with a combination of grasses for pasture with a view to determining for himself at the earliest possible date a suitable combination so that he may be able to seed permanent and abundant meadows for live stock pasture. Kansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 175 is a valuable bulletin in considering this question. It is free for the asking.

* * *

The yield of farm crops is to such a great extent dependent upon good seed that KANSAS FARMER urges every reader to give more attention this year to the selection of seed than he has ever heretofore done. This admonition pertains not only to the selection of the best matured and heaviest seed, but to the proper cleaning of that seed and to the selection of the varieties best adapted to the soil and climate in which the seed is to be grown. In the general farm operations we do not believe there is anything more important than this. Before seed-gathering time next fall it will be the purpose of KANSAS FARMER to devote considerable space to the detailed discussion of this subject. In the meantime every reader should keep the matter in mind and observe not only his own crop, but that of his neighbors, with a view to determining what is best and where he can most easily obtain it.

* * *

In our travels the past week in the eastern third of Kansas we could not help but note the effective use of the disk on many farms. This editor has called attention to the use of the disk numerous times this spring. We are not disk-crazy, but we are certain that the disk is one of the most important of our farm implements. It not only expedites the work of getting the seed bed in proper condition, but its proper use will permit the conservation of more moisture with less labor than by the use of any other implement. The disk on the corn ifeld before listing will pay tremendously. The disk used on the wheat field immediately after harvest will pay equally well. The disk following the plow in the preparation of the field for wheat will pay. The disk to be effective requires plenty of horse power. Farming cannot be well done in any operation without sufficient horse power. Thousands of Kansas farmers are not using disks. However, thousands of them are, and the editor would be pleased to hear from those who are using it with a view to promoting its more general use.

* * *

This is crop planting time. Within a month from this date practically all of the spring crops will be planted in this state. The importance of good seed, proper planting, and good seed bed, cannot help but be recognized. KANSAS FARMER is devoting more space to these subjects than it has ever before devoted, and more than has ever been given by any farm publication in this section. The admonitions along these lines are not theoretical. Every one has been proven. The best farmer makes use of them as a matter of course. It is as easy, when prepared for it, to farm the right way as the wrong way. A season such as we had last year reveals the defects in our farming methods. Such seasons are to be expected almost any year. The best methods, however, are not preached or practiced as an offset to a bad year, because they pay equally well in the years of the most favorable climatic conditions.

* * *

A recent trip through Oklahoma assures us that the Oklahoma farmer is the most enthusiastic farmer in the world regarding Kafir, sorghum and milo. Some eight or nine years ago Oklahoma farmers depended upon one or the other of these crops for their grain and forage. Favorable corn producing years followed, with the result that they depended upon corn and lost sight of the above-named wonderful drouth-resisting crops. Last year corn was a failure throughout the state. The farmer who had safeguarded by planting Kafir corn or milo had feed. The acreage of these crops will this year in Oklahoma be tremendous. The Oklahoma farmer if he desires to take a little flyer in speculation with the weather, can plant corn, but he must be assured of his feed supply by depending upon Kafir, milo or sorghum. Bermuda grass is proving a wonderful boon to the Oklahoma farmer for pasture. Alfalfa is growing successfully in dozens of sections of Oklahoma, and hundreds of other sections will grow it. The Oklahoma farmer must give alfalfa a trial, and he can afford to make the trial so thorough that he will not consider the crop a failure until he is absolutely certain that it is such.



"Bull" Durham Smoke Curls Up from Millions of Pipes and Cigarettes

Every year for over 52 years the number has increased. Every day new smokers discover "Bull" Durham.

There is something about it that all smokers hanker for, whether for the friendly pipe or rolled into a "Bull" Durham cigarette. Nothing else seems to satisfy the man who once tries

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"BULL DURHAM
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Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

The flavor that has pleased three generations—that is still pleasing millions of smokers—is the pure, wholesome, natural "Bull" Durham flavor, unchanged by manufacturing processes. There is nothing artificial about "Bull" Durham. It contains no coloring, no dressing, no adulterants of any kind. It comes to you in the plain muslin sack just as generous Nature made it.

Try this grand old tobacco today. See for yourself why so many million men prefer it—why men smoke more of it than of all other high-grade tobaccos combined. See why they go on smoking it year after year—and will not be satisfied with anything else.

Sold by practically every tobacco dealer in the U. S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack.

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$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

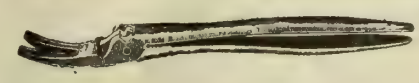
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For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

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E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

Turn Second Rate Hogs Into "Top Notchers" By Feeding Merry War Powdered Lye

You owe it to yourself *not* to raise thin, scrawny, light weight, second rate hogs. They are only fit for the soap maker and never were profitable for any hog raiser—and never will be.

The hog raiser who expects to clear *big* profits *must* raise "top notch" pork and if your pork producers are thin, scrawny, "second raters" you *must* raise their standard of quality until they can rate as "top-notchers."

My experience of over 20 years of untold experiment and the experience of thousands of Hog Raisers has amply proven that feeding *Merry War Powdered Lye* to hogs, with their daily rations, is the greatest thing the world has ever known for improving the standard of quality of your porkers—turning every ounce of feed into a grade of pork on which you can realize big, quick profits.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

Don't delay another day—for the sooner you begin to feed *Merry War Powdered Lye* the sooner I will be able to convince you that is the easiest, cheapest way to improve the quality of your pork.

It keeps your hogs on their feed and on their feet every moment, from weaning to marketing, giving them hearty appetites, toning them up, making them fat and sleek, insuring that improvement in their standard, in the shortest possible time, that brings you top notch prices.

Follow These Directions Carefully

Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for ten hogs, or half a can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix half a can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel of drinking water.

These Letters Convincing Evidence

C. M. Cooper, Grocer, Dawson, Neb. "Cholera all through our district. Those who have used Merry War Powdered Lye have escaped it."

C. F. Newman, Lebo, Kans. "Have best results with my hogs and no sickness since I've used Merry War Powdered Lye while near neighbors have lost heavily."

Melvin Bolton, Independence, Kans. "Since I commenced feeding Merry War Powdered Lye according to directions I never saw hogs fatten faster."

Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War Powdered Lye* will for hogs—*but it will not, it can't*—because no other lye maker knows the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that improves the quality of your pork producers.

Merry War Powdered Lye is the only Lye which is absolutely *safe* to feed hogs—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake of thinking any lye will do—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hog profits. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute.

For Hog Cholera, Worms, Etc.

Merry War Powdered Lye is also the best and cheapest protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases.

You are not asked to accept my statement, alone, for this. My Hog Booklet, which is yours for the asking, carries testimonials from hog raisers everywhere, regarding wonders worked by *Merry War Powdered Lye.*

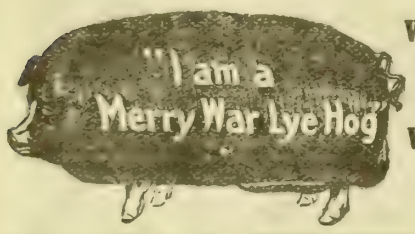
Kettle Powdered Lye for Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

At All Leading Dealers

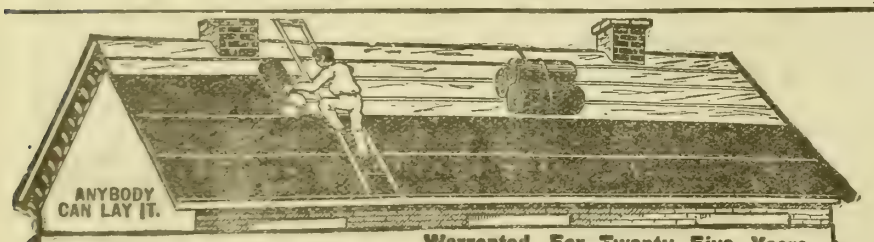
Most grocers, druggists and feed stores handle *Merry War Powdered Lye,* 10c a can, 4 dozen cans to the case, $4.80. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, stating their names and we will see that you are supplied and will also send you free, a valuable booklet on "How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12, St. Louis, Mo.



Which Kind Do You Want?





Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

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Don't Pay for This Sheep Shearing Machine Until You See and Examine it

Most dealers have it. If yours hasn't, ask him to get one for you, and when it comes have it set up and try it. If you are convinced that it is what you want, buy it and try it on your sheep with the distinct understanding that it must do the work O. K. or no sale.

This STEWART BALL BEARING MACHINE No. 9 is just the easiest of all shearing machines to turn. A boy can run it all day without tiring. It is ball bearing throughout, including a ball bearing shearing head, shears quick and evenly all over.

The price including four sets of knives is only $11.50

It is really a wonderful machine and you will be agreeably surprised at the work it does.

Get your dealer to send now, or if you prefer send $2 and we will ship C. O. D. for balance and you may try the machine and if not satisfied we will refund all you paid out.

Send for copy of new 1912 catalogue and Expert Instructions on shearing sheep.

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LOUDEN HAY TOOLS

Standard of the World for 45 Yrs.

Save *labor, money and your* Hay Crop by using Louden Hay Tools; dependable, fast, simple and most economical.

LOUDEN'S JUNIOR HAY CARRIER and BALANCE GRAPPLE FORK are a world beating combination for clover, alfalfa, straw and short stuff. Carrier is all steel and easiest working swivel carrier made. The Grapple Fork is the only one that handles everything. We also make Hay Slings, Stackers and everything needed in the Hay field. Dairy Barn Equipments & Bird Proof Barn Door Hangers.

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Save Labor of 2 to 4 MEN

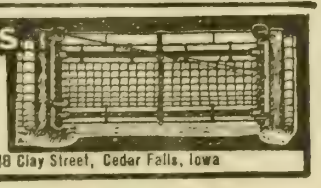
Make Hay the Easy Louden Way

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IOWA GATES

NEW GALVANIZED GATES.

Let me ship the gates you need for 60 days free inspection and trial. Save from $50 to $250 on your gate purchase. Iowa Gates are made of high carbon steel tubing and large stiff No. 9 wires. Rust proof—wear proof. Write for my special proposition today. Complete galvanized frame, also painted gates cheaper than ever before. Jos. B. Clay, Manager., IOWA GATE CO., 48 Clay Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa



LIVE STOCK.



Silage fed beef cattle not only finish better than dry fed cattle, but they finish more rapidly, do not shrink any more and kill better. Silage fed cattle have the quality of marbled meat which the packers like and are willing to pay for.

A manure shed is just as valuable as is an implement shed, and both are necessary in preventing waste. In older states whole barn yards are roofed over. Manure kept under cover does not waste and it may be hauled out during the winter season, when labor of both men and teams is of comparatively low value.

Thousands of acres are being sown to sweet clover in southern and western Kansas, even in sections where alfalfa has been grown. The wonderful vitality of this clover; the fact that it will grow on almost any kind of soil, and its large yield, make its cultivation a very tempting proposition. In feeding qualities, it is very close to alfalfa, except that it must be cut much earlier to avoid the bitterness which it contains when mature. Sweet clover is certainly a better crop than the Russian thistle and it, with the silo and plenty of live stock, will solve the problem of farming in Western Kansas in a permanent way.

"There may be bovine tuberculosis in Kansas," said F. J. Searle, the big Holstein breeder, of Oskaloosa, Kan., "but I have never had it in my herd, and I do not believe that it is common. In Kansas, with our long periods of sunshine during which the cattle are out of doors most of the time, I do not believe there is much danger from this source, especially if we have well ventilated stables. I always have my cattle tested for the satisfaction of my customers, and have never yet had a reaction. Personally, I don't believe I would bother with this test if no one but myself were concerned."

The results of a recent experiment at the Iowa Station would indicate that silage fed steers will show greater gains through the feeding period than when silage does not constitute a part of the ration. Cheaper gains were made with the silage fed steers. The ration having the largest proportion of silage was the most economical. The silage fed steers kept in better condition. It was found that they did not make as fast gains correspondingly during the last two months of the test as they did during the first three months. This was probably due to the fact that, as a steer grows fatter, a more concentrated ration is required.

Hogs in Sumner County.

Owing to the high price of feed and to the cholera and cholera scare there are fewer hogs in Sumner County than for 10 years. With the present prices of hogs and feed and with bright prospects for 9-cent hogs in the near future we have but few young hogs to feed. Many farmers who usually keep from five to fifteen brood sows are down and out, and some of them are saying that they are not wanting any hogs at the prices now prevailing. If the packers kill 3,000,000 more hogs next year than they did this, as was done during the past season, where will they get them?—J. T. HAMILTON, Breeder of Herefords and Poland Chinas, South Haven, Kan.

"Thoroughbred Hogs."

Our good friend, Arthur Mosse, of Leavenworth, objects to KANSAS FARMER'S restriction of the use of the word "thoroughbred" as a designation for running race horses only. He quotes Webster's dictionary, as follows:

"Thoroughbred, an animal, especially a horse, of pure blood, stock or race."

The latest edition of Webster's dictionary gives the following definition:

"Thoroughbred, a thorough bred animal, especially a horse. The English thoroughbred is of a race or breed of horses kept chiefly for racing (running) with an old recorded ancestry of unknown origin. * * * * The American thoroughbred is from it and practically identical."

As the word thoroughbred was originally applied especially to running race horses, and as breeders of other classes of pure-bred live stock, especially of beef cattle, disliked the use of anything which suggested speed of motion or lightness in weight, the more modern use of the word has been as a designation for the running race horse, just as Standard bred is used to designate the trotter. Perhaps it could not be considered wrong to speak of thoroughbred hogs or cattle, as the word carries with it the idea of purity of breeding, but it is certainly confusing and unnecessary. It is just as easy to say pure-bred as to say thoroughbred, and the meaning is never in doubt.

Four More Shetland Ponies.

KANSAS FARMER has just given away six pure-bred Shetland ponies to Kansas boys and girls. These make 19 altogether, and we are soon going to give away five more ponies and outfits, also some Collie dogs and other prizes. Any boy or girl living in Kansas now has an opportunity of getting one of these Shetland ponies and outfits and prizes free. If you have little folks in your home, tell them to write to the Pony Boy, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan., and he will give full particulars regarding how to get one.

Working the Draft Stallion.

There is no good reason why a draft stallion should not work, and there are a good many reasons why he should work. Any man who is a horseman in the true sense of the word can work one or even two stallions. I have two Percheron stallions that have worked together this summer and neither one was broken to harness until last spring. We hitched them together when one had been worked three times and the other five or six times. After they had been worked together a few times one man handled them alone. We kept a jockey stick on them when hitched and taught them that when they had the harness and blind bridles on there was no fooling. Many a time we unhitched from the manure spreader and took them into the barn, unharnessed them, and changed their bridles to try mares and then put them right back into the harness.

My stallion team was the talk of the country this summer. Driving a pair of stallions in a good set of harness through town is the best advertising they can get. Any horseman admires a stallion that is well broken to harness and everybody notices the driver who has sense enough to drive two stallions together.

Work is the only proof of the strength and staying qualities of a work horse. I have known draft stallions to do a good business when they were so unsound that if castrated and tried out, a horse buyer would not make a bid on them. As stallions they could fool a good many people.

The American trotter has won the admiration of the world on account of his speed and endurance as exhibited in many hard-fought battles on the track. Such endurance and speed would not have been possible except for the stamina begotten by ancestors who stood on the merits of their records and the records of their ancestors. In fact, the achievements of the American trotter and pacer are simply "the survival of the fittest," while the achievements of the American drafter are too often the survival of the fattest. An animal kept in idleness cannot be expected to possess any great amount of strength and endurance, and one of the strongest laws of breeding is "like begets like." A horse cannot transmit good qualities which he does not himself possess. In fact, not all horses can beget with any certainty the good qualities which they do possess.

If the only use of the draft horse was the butcher's block, the same as the fat steer and the fat hog, then no work would be necessary to produce the greatest amount of soft, fat flesh, but when we consider the heavy loads that are to be drawn by the offspring of our draft stallions we should choose a stallion that has size combined with action, strength and endurance. There is no way to tell whether a horse possesses these quali-

Take Any Kind of a Trial You Want—On Any Great Western Cream Separator

We will arrange to let you have a Great Western Cream Separator on any kind of a trial *you* want. Test the Great Western side by side with any other separator. Try them both on any kind of milk—warm, cold or stale. See how *much* better the Great Western is in *every* way. Then decide. We know that the Great Western beats them all. Comparison will prove it to *you*. You are safe in trying or buying a Great Western. Our

5 Year Guarantee

protects you absolutely. Write us. Let us send you our book so you can read up on butter fat facts and cream separator profits. Read about the many features that make the Great Western pay enough *more* than any other separator to pay for itself quick. $5.00 to $15.00 more on each cow every year. You should investigate now even if you have a separator.



Our Book FREE tells best methods of separating—gives results of extensive experiments and proves Great Western superiority in many ways. Mail postal now—don't decide on any machine till our book comes.

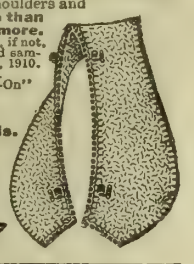
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More No Sore Shoulders



Your team will put more heart into their work and give more service if their collars are properly padded. **VENTIPLEX** is the kind to use, because it is made of ventilated fabric which allows the sweat to evaporate and keeps the shoulders cool and comfortable.

You can use all your horses all the time, because **VENTIPLEX** prevents sore shoulders and galls. **They are worth more than other pads, but cost no more.** Your dealer should have them, but, if not, send us his name and we will send sample promptly. Patented Sept. 20, 1910. Write for our interesting folder. We also make the famous "Stay-On" Blanket.



BURLINGTON BLANKET CO.
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Ventiplex PADS

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Build Your Silo Of Denison's Hollow Clay Blocks



You will then have an Everlasting Silo, the best in the world. Cheap as wood. Fire proof, wind proof, frost proof. Requires no paint or repairs.

Thousands built last year. Every one satisfactory. Endorsed by experts. Recommended by leading agricultural colleges.

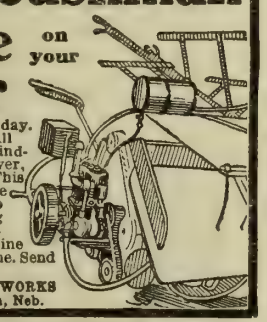
Valuable Silo Book and Sample Blocks Free.

Denison's silo blocks made in 3 styles, angle cut or curved for 4-5 and 8 inch walls. Made of finest shale clay hard burned, free from lime and defects.

Free book tells all about them. Ask your dealer to see the blocks. If he has none tell him to write us. We will send you samples.

MASON CITY BRICK & TILE CO.
515 Huntley St. Mason City, Iowa.

Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder



Operates at 30c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine for any work from 1 to 6 h.p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

The Only Windmill that is never out of fix



CLIPPER Windmills are to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.

THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kan.

ties except by putting him to the actual test.

Live stock shows are full of other demonstration tests, such as butcher tests, or block tests for the beef breeds, milk tests for dairy breeds, etc.; race horses get their tests on the track, but who ever heard of a fair or stock show offering premiums for tests of draft stallions at actual work. They offer premiums for mares and geldings hitched in pairs, fours and sixes, shown to an empty wagon, but the ton stallion competes for his ribbons at the end of a lead strap.

When the breeders of draft horses in America get to meeting at the big fairs and competing for prizes offered for the pair of registered draft stallions that can move the heaviest load or that can haul a given number of tons a mile in the shortest time, then the importer will have a hard time selling his bob-tailed horses for more money than the American breeder gets. But as long as the American drafter is bred and raised in idleness there will be a good business in bringing breeding stock from foreign countries where both stallions and mares are worked in harness.

In the fall of 1902 I bought a jack in Missouri and the following year I drove him to a buggy, hitched with a stallion, about 35 miles every week. He finished the season far better than he began it, and out of the first crop of mules I showed a pair of three-year-olds at the American Royal and won second on three-year-old pair. This jack never wore harness after that year and never reproduced a like crop of mules.

I never saw a collar and hames that would fit a draft stallion properly, but they work nicely in a good, heavy breast collar. A pitchfork handle makes a good jockey stick, and in working one stallion, fasten the jockey stick to the top of the other horse's hame. I learned this by experience. I hitched a stallion with a mule and fastened the stick to the breast strap ring on the mule. The stallion reared up on the mule and the stick would not let him get back. If he tries it with a good long stick fastened to the top of the hame, when he rears the stick pushes him out so far from the other horse that he does not try it very often.—J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kan., in Report of Live Stock Registry Board.

Hogging Kafir and Cow Peas.

E. F. Gregg, Neal, Kan., writes: "Last season I planted 20 acres of cow peas and hogged them off in the fall, plowing under the vines left in the field. I desire to do the same thing this year, but want to plant some grain crop with the peas, and should I use Kafir or Milo?"

Mr. Gregg's practice, as stated above, not only gave him excellent hog pasture, but such treatment is advantageous to the field.

We recommend planting a half stand of early variety of Kafir. Plant in listed rows. The Kafir will mature in from 80 to 100 days. Three weeks after the Kafir has been planted, drill a row of New Era cow peas between the rows of Kafir. The cow peas will mature about 60 days from date of planting and will reach maturity about the same time as Kafir. The pea vines being sufficiently green, however, for pasture, and will be eaten readily by hogs.

The ground for planting the Kafir and cow peas should be clean and free from weeds so that cultivation would not be required after the planting of the cow peas. We believe that the above combination hog pasture would be an improvement on cow peas alone.

Scratches in Horses.

When the roads become muddy, and the barn floors, corrals and stalls get wet and dirty, the skin of the extremities of horses is exposed to the irritation of dirt, filth and cold, a condition which is apt to result in an inflammation commonly known as "scratches."

The coarse breeds of horses, especially those with white feet, are most subject to the disease.

The prevention of disease is not always spectacular, but it is of far more importance than the cure.

Keep the stall free from holes which collect urine and filth. The manure should not be allowed to accumulate, and plenty of dry bedding should be provided.

If the horse has been driven over muddy roads it is advisable to allow the legs to dry before cleaning. The best method consists in scraping the most of the mud off while fresh and allowing the rest to dry, then with a brush it may be removed thoroughly and without irritation.

Feed LEWIS' Lye to Your Hogs

Feed Lewis' Lye—not just lye—but *Lewis'* Lye, because Lewis' Lye is *best for the hogs.* Now when we say it is best we are not simply making a claim. We are stating a fact which *thousands* of hog-raisers *know* and *say* is true. You ask *why* it is best? Well, this is why. Because it is the *purest* and *strongest* and most *uniform* lye made in the world. If anyone questioned this statement we would *prove it.* This greater strength, greater purity and greater uniformity makes it the safest, *surest* preventive of HOG CHOLERA AND WORMS.

Use a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed regularly, and keep cholera and other diseases away from your drove. Keep your hogs fat and healthy. Lewis' Lye will do it. It *does do it.* Has been doing it for nearly half a century.



The Quaker is on Every Can

The Value of Lye in Hog Feed

rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to the hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, **and let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

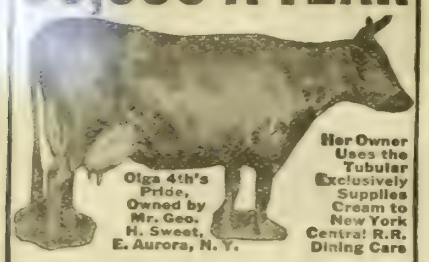
Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

Lewis' Lye is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith. No premiums, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists **PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A**

$3,000 A YEAR



Olga 4th's Pride, Owned by Mr. Geo. H. Sweet, E. Aurora, N. Y.

Her Owner Uses the Tubular Exclusively Supplies Cream to New York Central R.R. Dining Cars

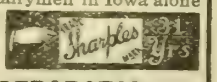
Mr. Chas. Foss, Cedarville, Ill., makes that and more on a 96-acre dairy farm. Mr. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb., has had to enlarge his dairy to meet the great demand for his cream. N. H. Locke Company, Lockeford, Cal., gets 8 to 10 cents per gallon above the highest market price for cream and won 17 prizes at the state fair. You can win like success.

These men, like others making biggest profits, use

SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separators

exclusively. This is because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim twice as clean, pay a profit no other can pay. Tubular cream and butter bring extra prices, because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop or taint the cream. For these reasons, over 100,000 dairymen in Iowa alone use Tubulars. Ask for free trial and exchange proposition. Write for Catalog 165



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA.
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore. Dallas, Tex.; Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can.

We want to give those who are interested in windmills and gas engines some valuable information. We have nothing to sell you, but we have

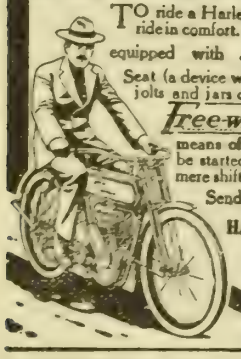
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TO ride a Harley-Davidson means to ride in comfort. It is the only machine equipped with *Ful-Floteing* Seat (a device which takes up all the jolts and jars of a rough road) and *Free-wheel* Control (by means of which machine can be started and stopped by the mere shifting of a lever).

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SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

No Repaiar Bills. No Insurance

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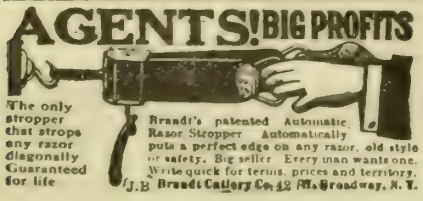


The CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

AGENTS! BIG PROFITS



The only stropper that strops any razor diagonally Guaranteed for life

Brandt's patented Automatic Razor Stropper Automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prices and territory.

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DAIRY



Are you feeding the skim milk immediately after separating? The warm milk, especially for young animals, has a greater feeding value than cold milk. The quicker the skim milk is fed, generally speaking, the more it is worth to you. You cannot afford to have the milk standing around and becoming stale before feeding.

Do you have an idea how much butter fat per year your cows are yielding? If not, it would be well worth your while to investigate. We know you are anxious to keep the best cows and save the heifer calves from the best cows. It is quite impossible to guess at the respective merits of the cows in the herd. You should make some arrangement for weighing and testing the milk of every cow.

Adjust the cream separator to deliver a 35 to 40 per cent cream. This will give you the largest quantity of skim milk for feeding, the smallest quantity of cream to cool, and take care of and deliver to the creamery, and cream of such per cent of fat will keep sweet longer than cream 15 to 20 per cent. Cream above 40 per cent is quite heavy, and the loss of butter fat in transferring it from one utensil to another is considerable.

If you desire a uniform test at your cream station, separate the milk at as nearly the same temperature as possible, turn the separator at a uniform speed, keep the separator bowl clean and the openings free from obstruction, and use about the same quantity of skim milk or water for flushing the bowl. Violation of any one of these things results in varying the cream test and very often results in dissatisfaction in the test received at the cream station.

The editor has said time and again that he would not convert every farm in Kansas into an exclusive dairy farm if it were possible for him to do so. We are not ready for any such thing in Kansas. It is our contention, however, that on every farm of a half section or less it is well worth while to milk all the good cows the help available will permit. There is ample room and good opportunity for the occasional farmer who desires to make dairying a specialty.

See that the young calf has opportunity to drink water. It requires water even though it is drinking milk, and will not do as well as it should without water. You have seen pigs leave corn or rich slop for a drink of fresh water. This was because the pig craved and needed water. The same is true of the calf. What any animal craves is quite likely to be a good thing for it, provided it is not starved to the point of craving something to satisfy an empty stomach.

We believe in farm chores. This implies the care of hogs, calves, cows and chickens. It is the editor's experience that the farmer who has the most chores is in the long run the man who gets the most money from his labor. There is good business judgment to be displayed in doing chores, as in anything else. It does not pay as well to devote attention to a poor hog or a poor calf as it does to a good one. This shows the necessity, therefore, of attending well to good stock. Such stock pays the biggest return for the labor invested.

The idea of dairying is beyond any question spreading to every section of Kansas and the west. This is not strange, because Kansas is no longer a new state, and dairying—just as sure as the world moves—finds its way to every state which has passed through its most profitable period of growing grain for market. This period passed, the necessity of intensive and live stock farming is impressed to a greater or lesser extent upon every farmer, and in the proportion that this is impressed upon him the idea of dairying cannot help but grow.

The properly regulated dairy will not interfere with crop farming. If the cows are fresh about the middle of September the milking season will come on after the rush of harvest and feed saving is past. The fall fresh cows will milk well on good pasture of the early spring, and will be dry during July, August and the first half of September, while the farm work is the heaviest. The fall fresh cow will increase her milk flow perceptibly on spring pasture, and the farmer who so regulates his dairy herd will in effect have the same cow fresh twice per year.

Kansas creameries have enlarged the Kansas farmer's market for his dairy products. The cream made into creamery butter is sold in competition with butter made throughout the United States, and Kansas cream in the form of butter is marketed in practically all of the non-producing butter states of this Union. Creameries, therefore, bring to Kansas money which heretofore has been paid to farmers of other states for butter. The creameries have made Kansas dairy products an article of commerce. Twenty years ago Kansas butter was not a commercial commodity.

Do you have the hand separator in good running condition? Does it run easily and does it save all the butter fat? If it does not run easily, the chances are that it is not doing good work. You cannot afford to operate a separator which is leaving one-fourth of the total butter fat in the skim milk. The calves and pigs can be supplied with fat cheaper than by consuming butter fat. If you are in doubt as to the work of your separator, take a sample of the skim milk to your cream station for testing. Cream separators, properly handled, will last a long time. If improperly handled they become ineffective and should either be repaired or replaced.

Dairy success depends upon the liberal feeding and comfort of the best cows we have in our present herds. Good stabling with plenty of the brightest and best feed we can grow on our farms will double the present milk yield. Alfalfa and silage of either corn, Kafir or sorghum, will furnish the best milk-producing feed. Alfalfa hay with bright, early-cut Kafir or sorghum roughage, will improve the present general feeding methods 100 per cent. Every farm in Kansas will grow a variety of feed which will compel a cow to give milk if that feed is cut at the right time and properly cared for and the cow is not exposed to the storm.

Wisconsin and Michigan papers state that hundreds of carloads of grade dairy cows are being bought there and shipped into Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. We know of a number of carloads of such cows having been sold in Kansas this year. This is an indication of the spread of the dairy cow idea, and shows that the man who will breed dairy stock in Kansas has a source of revenue through the sale of such stock. Nearly every day KANSAS FARMER receives an inquiry from some one who wants to know where he can buy eight or ten head of dairy-bred cows. It is possible for Kansas dairymen to breed these cattle and sell them and keep Kansas money out of the hands of the eastern dairymen.

Not until KANSAS FARMER, in its issue of March 23, printed an article by State Dairy Commissioner Burch on the Kansas dairy law, did many of its readers know that Kansas cream station operators were compelled to pass an examination for proficiency in cream testing and the issuance of a license or permit to test cream based on such examination. The law further requires that this permit be displayed conspicuously in the business place of the cream buyer. This shows that farmers in general have not been posted on the dairy law, which has been in force some five or six years, and demonstrates further that the force of the dairy commissioner has not been sufficiently large to impress upon the producers of dairy products the benefits resulting to them from the dairy law and the dairy commissioner's office.

Get More Wool Get Longer Wool Get More Money

for your wool by shearing with a Stewart machine because such wool has a longer fibre. Wool buyers pay more for long staple—and you get the longest by shearing with a

Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine

This is, without question, the most perfect hand operated shearing machine ever devised. Has ball bearings in every part where friction or wear occurs. Has a ball bearing shearing head of the latest improved Stewart pattern.

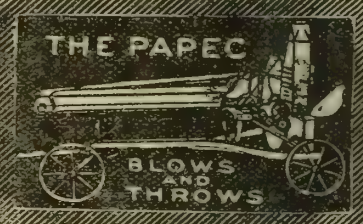


Price of machine, all complete, including 4 combs and 4 cutters of the celebrated Stewart quality is

Only $11.50

Get one from your dealer, or send $2.00 and we will ship C. O. D for balance. Money and transportation charges back if not pleased.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
206 Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.
Write for big new catalogue showing the most complete and modern line of Horse Clipping and Sheep Shearing Machines on earth.



Here's the only blower ensilage cutter that can be depended upon to do good work under all conditions.

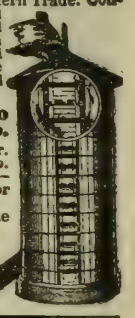
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Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.

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Distributing Points:
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5 Special Silo Propositions to You

Get these offers—then decide on a Champion. Western Made for Western Trade. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Double latch ladder secures doors and supports heaviest man. Adjustable hoops keep staves tight. Redwood doors—can't shrink or bind.



5 Money Saving Ways to Buy the Champion Silo.

No. 1—For single silo and cutter. No. 2—For two silos and cutter. No. 3—For three silos and cutter. No. 4—For four silos and cutter. No. 5—For five silos and cutter.

Write for Free Catalog. Tell me which proposition you want.

Keller J. Bell, Western Silo Co.,
135 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.





SILVERMINE and BOONE CO. WHITE OUR SEED GROWS

Grown from Kansas State Agricultural College breeding stock.

Maple Hill Farms
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IT'S easy to know beforehand that the Paris Green you buy will do what you buy it for. Order of your dealer Devoe & Raynolds Paris Green; pure, unadulterated, no waste, effective, insures results.

Devoe Arsenate of Lead and Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution are perfect sprays; you can depend on them.

Write us for the name of the nearest Devoe dealer.

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The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat'd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET

MADE FOR SERVICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

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A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON.
TOWER CANADIAN LTD. TORONTO.
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ALBERTA'S GRAIN CROP

Reports from the grain fields of Alberta, Western Canada, show splendid yields of wheat, oats and barley.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of the crop of 1911.

At exhibitions throughout the U. S. wherever the grain from this Province has been shown it has received the highest commendation.



Free Homesteads of 160 acres and adjoining pre-emptions of 160 acres (at $3 per acre) are to be had in the choicest districts. Schools convenient, climate excellent, soil of the very best, railways close at hand, building lumber cheap, fuel easy to get and reasonable in price, water easily procured, mixed farming a great success.

Write us to best place for settlement, settlers' low railway rates, pamphlet "Last Best West," and other information, to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to Can. Gov. Agt.

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St. Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLY HOUSE



Everything for the Business. We manufacture the latest and most approved supplies and sell direct from factory at factory prices. We're old-time bee people in the heart of a bee country. We know your needs. Send for catalog. Early order discounts. Don't buy till it comes.

THE LEAHY MFG. CO.,
Talmage Street. Higginsville, Mo.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Remember that success in dairying depends upon keeping the cow milking as many months of the year as possible. To do this the cow must have feed. The cow fresh this spring will give a good flow while pasture is good. When pasture fails the milk flow will fail, and once failing cannot be restored except at an unprofitable expenditure for feed. The right plan is to sow enough sorghum or Kafir or thickly planted corn in a field handy to the feed lot so that when pastures are short it will be possible to give the milking cows a feed of green stuff night and morning. The editor for years followed such practice, and is sure that no acreage of green cow feed will yield a greater revenue than when fed to milking cows in this manner. Such feed will come on just right, too, for the fall fresh cows, and will start them off well into the feeding season, and with proper feeding and care will result in a good winter flow when butter fat prices are highest and you have the most time to devote to the dairy.

Good Health Requires Ventilation.

Dairy barns are frequently poorly ventilated. The dairy cow is then not only required to live, but to work under unfavorable influences, and she often falls a victim to such diseases as tuberculosis, pneumonia, bronchitis and colds. Foul air is one of the prime factors in the production of such diseases. Since the advent of sanitary science in connection with ventilation the air space allowed for each animal has been increased, and a number of methods of ventilation have been devised. The exercise of a little care in such matters will protect the health of animals, prevent premature death, and also make possible the highest working efficiency of the herd.

The Largest Holsteins.

How large do the largest Holstein cows get? I have one, Beatrice Gerben 68098, raised by the State University of Nebraska, that weighs, at eight years of age, 1,950 pounds.

She is a half sister of Katy Gerben of the University herd, that has the world's "long distance" record. She gave me a bull calf on March 8 that weighed 120 pounds at birth. He is a dandy, three-fourths white and a grandson of Hengerveld DeKol, by Woodcrest Nig.

I would like to hear from other owners of large Holsteins.—D. E. C. BROWN, Fullerton, Neb.

Dry Cows and Dry Farming.

The Denver Field and Farm says: A plains settler who secures a few cows and makes use of the native grass when there is any, sells his butter fat at 25 and 30 cents a pound, pays his store bills in butter, eggs and such produce as he can spare and thus keeps out of debt, is doing more for the dry farming proposition than the politicians and all the experiments and lectures ever devised. This also means more for the permanent settlement of the state than the puffing by newspaper correspondents engineered by the immigration fakirs. The trouble is that too many of the settlers think it is in keeping with the spirit of dry farming to have a bunch of dry cows stuck around the ranch.

Treatment for Calf Scours.

Calves at the Wisconsin experiment farm are specially treated for calf scours. First, special care is taken to avoid scours by keeping the calves in clean, bright, well lighted and well ventilated quarters. They are fed regularly until four weeks old on two to six pounds of their mothers' milk three times daily. Care is taken to have the temperature of the milk as near that of freshly-drawn milk as possible and always to have the calf-pail scrupulously clean.

In spite of all precaution now and then there is a case of scours. For the past two years such cases have been treated as follows: As soon as symptoms appear, two or four tablespoonfuls of castor oil are mixed with one-half pint of milk and given to the calf. This is followed in four to six hours by one teaspoonful of a mixture of one part salol and two parts subnitrate of bismuth. It can also be given with one-half pint of new milk, or the powder placed on the tongue and washed down by a small amount of milk. The salol and subnitrate of bismuth can be secured from any druggist mixed in the proper proportions at the time of purchase and thus have the powder readily available for use at any time. As an additional precaution against contagious scours, it is advised that the navel of the new-born calf be wetted with a 1 to 500 solution of corrosive sublimate.

SEE AND TRY A DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

We cannot believe that there is a sensible man living who would purchase any other than a DE LAVAL Cream Separator for his own use if he would but see and try an improved DE LAVAL machine before buying.



It is a fact that 99% of all separator buyers who do SEE and TRY a DE LAVAL machine before buying purchase the DE LAVAL and will have no other. The 1% who do not buy the DE LAVAL are those who allow themselves to be influenced by something else than real genuine separator merit.

Every responsible person who wishes it may have the Free Trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatsoever. Simply ask the DE LAVAL agent in your nearest town or write direct to the nearest DE LAVAL office.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

A Better Stove at a Lower Price



400 styles—30 days' free trial and 360 days' approval—choose your style

30 Days FREE —pay *factory* price —no more. If it's not the biggest stove value you ever saw, send it back, we pay freight both ways — you won't risk a penny.

You can't make a mistake by paying factory price. 200,000 in use today. It's the *quality* stove, the KALAMAZOO.

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Factory prices on cook stoves, ranges, heating stoves, gas stoves and furnaces. Every stove shipped same day order is received. Our factory prices will *open your eyes* on the real cost of a stove. Send for this Free Factory Price Book No. 189 *today*.

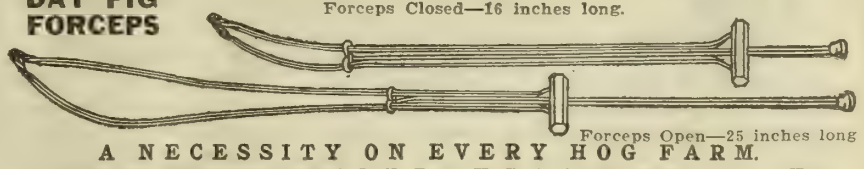
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Save $5 to $40
Cash or Credit

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" And Gas Stoves Too

DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.



Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

Anyone in Your Home Can Now Play the Piano

Invention has found the royal road to musical knowledge. No longer do you or anyone else need to spend hours in practice and finger training. Away with music drudgery forever.

You—yes, you—though you are out of practice, or even though you never learned a note, can now play the piano like the master composer himself. The wonderful operas, the inspiring hymns, the catchy waltz or popular song, any music at all—you can now play, giving perfect interpretation.



The Crown Combinola is the Perfect Piano

It will give real enjoyment to you and to every member of the family. It is always ready—plays any piece—can be played by anyone.

Put a Crown Combinola into your home. Next to mother herself it is the greatest homemaker of all. Countless evenings of enjoyment will await you and yours.

We know you don't intend to overlook entirely the happiness, the musical needs of your family. Well, then, find out how you can own a Crown Combinola. We have thought it all out—planned it all, and we know you can do it. Our plan is made particularly for the man who thinks he can't until he learns about the remarkable opportunity we offer him.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY,
Manufacturers
220 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

"Music in the Home" Sent Free

Send for our beautiful free book "Music in the Home." It tells about the Crown Combinola and is a book for all music lovers. Besides, if you are the first to write us from your neighborhood, we have a special price offer that is a money saver—one well worth your while to write today about it.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY
220 So. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Tell me about your special plan to introduce one Crown Combinola Piano in my neighborhood. Also send me your beautiful piano book, free of charge.

Name _____

Address _____



To Keep Milk Pails Clean and Sanitary

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span—"sweet" and hygienically clean.

Contains no caustic, alkali or acid to harm the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c

Just One Silo in All the World!



Has a Base Anchor and an Inner Anchoring Hoop—the Saginaw Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor is absolutely new on 1912 Saginaw Silos. *Roots* Silo to its place. No fear your Saginaw will ever blow down. Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top makes it impossible for staves to loosen or fall in. Before you buy *any* Silo, be informed about these greatest improvements on Silos. The Saginaw also has the All-Steel Door Frame, adding strength and making easiest working doors. Four big, modern factories make the scientific Saginaw. We have a FREE BOOK for you, showing the great Saginaw Silo manufacturing plants inside and out; also facts on feeding silage. Write today to factory nearest you for Circular A-H

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

(40) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

A boy or girl could not have a more faithful friend or trusty companion than a Shetland pony or a Collie dog. KANSAS FARMER has made 19 active Kansas boys and girls happy by giving each a Shetland pony. We will soon give away four more Shetland ponies and outfits, also two beautiful Collie dogs, and other prizes. If you would like to have one of these Shetland ponies, or beautiful Collie dogs, be sure to write to the Pony Boy, 625 Jackson Street, Topeka, Kan., care of KANSAS FARMER, and he will write you a letter explaining how you can become the happy possessor of one of them.

HOME CIRCLE



If—

If kindly words we almost said
Were words we said indeed.
If kindly deeds we almost wrought
Were done to those in need—
How many hearts were happy then
That now in sorrow bleed!

W. C. UNGER.

It is said that if onions are peeled from the root up they will not make the eyes smart.

To mend a tear or rip in kid gloves, first buttonhole all around it with silk the color of the glove, and then sew over and over, catching the stitch through the buttonhole edge. This prevents making a worse tear.

In pressing skirts, or any wool garment, wet brown wrapping paper, place it over the plait or crease to be pressed, and apply the hot iron. Dip the paper in water as fast as it becomes dry. The crease is laid much more firmly than when a cloth is used.

Disagreeable odors which arise from cooking and which are so hard to keep from all parts of the house can be overcome in the following manner: Fill a bowl half full of boiling water, then pour on a few drops of oil of lavender. Leave the bowl in the room for a few minutes and a delightful fragrance will be the result.

A novel way of stirring milk, porridge, custards, sauces or stews is to boil a large clean marble in them. This will automatically do the stirring while the liquid cooks. Any chance of burning is prevented without the labor and time required for constant stirring.

In some parts of China there are camphor trees which are known to be over a thousand years old.

After blankets have been washed and dried thoroughly, beat them vigorously with a carpet beater. This makes the wool light and soft.

As it will soon be time to make jelly and preserves, the following suggestion will not come amiss: When using paraffin for sealing the glass or jars, use an old teapot for putting on the paraffin. Place the teapot, into which you have put the paraffin, on the stove, and when it is melted pour it over the jelly. The teapot can be put away with whatever paraffin is left in it and is ready for future use by the simple process of again melting the paraffin.

There is much being said and done to improve the sanitary conditions of our schools and public places, which is very commendable, but how many mothers personally inspect each child's face, neck, ears and hands every morning before they are started off to school? I am afraid if this was done many mothers would be shocked at the result. Most children are so eager to be off and at play that they haven't time to give themselves a thorough scrubbing, and are apt to leave so-called "high water" marks. And the teeth are so sadly neglected in many cases. A child should early be taught the necessity of keeping the teeth and mouth clean. A really clean child is a delight to a teacher. And another important matter is to see that each child is provided with a clean handkerchief and that he is taught to use it.



9205—Girl's Dress: Sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for the 12-year size. **9207—Ladies' Coat:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9187—Girl's Coat:** Sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires 2¾ yards of 44-inch material for the 6-year size. **8764—Ladies' Apron:** Sizes, small, medium and large. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for the medium size. **9195—Misses' Dress:** Sizes, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 6 yards of 44-inch material for the 16-year size. **9197—Ladies' House Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5 yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. **9095—Ladies' House Dress:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 8 yards of 38-inch material for the 36-inch size with panel, and 6 yards without panel. **8958—Ladies' Waist with Guimpe:** Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. It requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 20-inch allover to cover sleeve and vest portions of lining as illustrated, for a 36-inch size. **8996—Girl's Dress:** Sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material for the 8-year size. **9191—Ladies' Shirt Waist:** Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2⅛ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Price of these patterns is 10 cents each.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT position, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Excellent chance for farmers. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. A88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—HEREFORD CATTLE. REGistered bull, seven cows, mostly springers, three yearling heifers, one young heifer calf. Price, $580. C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR RED POLLED BULLS old enough for service, all registered; also cows and heifers; good ones. E. B. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bull, age 7 months. Come see him, see his sire, and see what his dam is doing. Backed with good A. R. O. records on both sides. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

FOR SALE—20 HEAD JACKS AND 15 head jennets, all registered in American Jack Association. Percheron stallion, 5 years old, dapple gray, sound and right. Colts to show. Will trade this horse for mares or fillies. D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls.

H. L. Pellet, of Eudora, Kan., has 18 young bulls for sale, yearlings and 2 year olds. They are al lregistered and from the best Red Polled families. Please look up advertisement and write for prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

DOGS.

BLOODHOUNDS — PARTLY TRAINED yearlings. R. Bell, Hamilton, Mo.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

CHOICE FIRST CROP ALFALFA SEED—No weed seed. Samples free. $8 per bu. L. S. Kirkham, McAllaster, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE — CHOICE, white and yellow varieties. J. C. Mitchell, Perry, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

GIANT-BLACK-HULLED-WHITE KAFIR corn. Selected 15 years for early ripening. Guaranteed pure. Chas. Mitchell, Route 1, Lafontaine, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—1911 CROP, $8.50 PER bushel, f. o. b., Lebanon, Neb. Sacks, 25c. Write for sample. M. J. Walters, Lebanon, Neb.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

CHOICE KAFIR CORN SEED—Threshed. Giant Black Hull, White or Red. Stored in head; never been hot. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, $1.50 per bushel, sacked, delivered on cars. H. W. Smith, Buxton, Kan.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—MAY 1 AND ALL summer, will have choice alfalfa to sell direct to consumer, f. o. b. Elgin, Kan., less Kansas City commission charges. George Merwin, Elgin, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

HAPPY WYOMING HOMES — 35,000 acres guaranteed Carey Act lands. 60,000 acres under completed irrigation system. Low prices. Easy terms. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

PRICE YOUR TWO-ROW LISTER ON cars, in good order. Supt. Haney, Boone, Colo.

FOR SALE—A FEW STRONG COLONIES of bees in 10-frame hives, at $4.50 each. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or ear. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

Giving Medicines to Animals.

The drench is the most common manner of giving medicine to large animals. Use a long necked bottle; insert this between the cheek and the first back tooth. Raise the head to a level so the fluid will run back to the throat. Do not tie the horse's head so far up that it is unable to swallow. Grasp a cow around the neck and by the muzzle with the left hand, and by inserting the bottle just in front of the back teeth and cheek, the medicine will be swallowed, even by the most stubborn animal. For hogs, cut a small hole in an old shoe or boot and give the medicine very slowly. As a rule, it is not wise to drench pigs.

A thick, sweet mass of medicine is easy to give. Mix the medicine up with a thick syrup and smear the required amount on the back teeth with a small stick. This is a convenient way to give medicines to dogs, pigs and cats.

It should be remembered that medicines have no curative power themselves. They merely assist nature, and the important factors of ventilation, pure water, nutritious food and cleanliness should always be looked after.

Suggestions for Autoists.

Before you finish tuning up your car for the coming season take your casings off and examine the rims. If they are rusty don't fail to scrape and paint them. And don't put the casings back until you have made sure that the rims are absolutely true and free from dents. Sprinkle soapstone into the casings before replacing the tubes.

If the rear tires are worn get a new pair for the rear and let the old casings spend their declining days on the front wheels where the service is easier. You will be money in pocket by so doing.

Test the alignment of your axles. The easiest way is to measure between the felloes of the wheels or the edges of the rims at the point directly in front of the axle. If this measurement differs from the same measurement taken on the opposite side of the wheels it shows the axles are out of alignment. Correct this defect immediately or expect big tire bills.

Buy a good pressure gauge, and register a solemn vow to use it frequently and regularly throughout the season.

Why Plow with Dull Shares?

You wouldn't use a dull razor. Why burden your team with dull plow shares?

Ordinary soft center shares when sharpened by the blacksmith are not re-hardened. Why? Because he is cautioned against it by the manufacturer—he can't afford to take the risk.

ACME SOFT CENTER STEEL SHARES can be re-tempered any number of times, any place that fire and water can be found and at our risk. Both user and blacksmith are protected by



CAN'T BREAK THE ACME

OUR GUARANTEE

Acme steel hardened shares, shovels and shapes are warranted not to break under any condition where plowing for crop is being done. Shares guaranteed against breakage under same conditions of usage after blacksmith has drawn the temper, sharpened, heated to a cherry red and re-tempered same. Acme shares are guaranteed to wear as long as any other soft-center steel shares made.

By re-tempering, you get hard shares—hard shares wear—retain their sharp edge—reduce the cost of plowing per acre. **"Acme Shares Don't Break."**



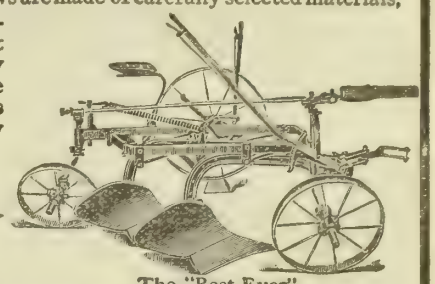
ONE BLOW BREAKS OTHERS

Note the difference in these photographs between **Acme Shares** and others.

Mr. Farmer—why not have the perfect **Acme Shares** on your plows? They cost no more than others and think how much more they are worth to you.

Where can you get **Acme Shares?** On **Moline Plows** only—The best plows in the world—The best made, the best balanced, the easiest to handle.

The "Best Ever" Sulky and Gang Plows are made of carefully selected materials, in a factory making only high-grade implements. Positive wheel control—perfect scouring qualities—light draft and many other strong features in addition to the **Acme Steel Shares** and **Moldboards** which place **Moline Plows** in a class by themselves.



The "Best Ever"

Write today for FREE FOLDER on Best Ever plows, also Acme booklet.

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Dept. 4
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

Why Work So Hard?



EVERY TIRED HOUSEWIFE has looked forward to a new range, hoping that it will *banish* the *drudgery* from her kitchen.

The Monarch Malleable Range does the work in *one-half the time*—because it *heats quickly*—needs no blacking—is easily kept clean and bright—uses *less fuel*—and behaves just like a *new range every day*, year after year.

Monarch Malleable Ranges

are different—malleable iron and steel—riveted to stay tight—no bolts or putty—Asbestos and steel linings prevent rust or corrosion. No blacking—no smutty kettles to clean—abundance of hot water all the time, —as quick to respond and as easy to control as a gas range.

There is no secret—Our Malleable Foundry makes only range castings—The Monarch is made complete in our immense plant—*we make nothing else.* Our workmen are trained specialists—*making one thing* and making it *right.* The result is a range without comparison at a price little, if any, higher than ordinary ranges.



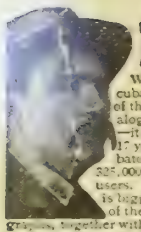
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Investigate the Monarch. No matter if you do think your old range is good enough. The Monarch will save enough in fuel, time and work the first year to pay back all your old stove is worth.

FREE Two valuable books. **"The Range Problem,"** a handsome 32-page book that tells how to avoid mistakes in selecting a range, **"Cash in on the Old Stove"**—an 8-page book about kitchen economy and satisfaction. Write for them today, giving name of cook stove you now have and how long you have had it.

Malleable Iron Range Co., 1110 Lake St., Beaver Dam, Wis.

"Make Your Cooking a Daily Pleasure"



Johnson Has a Book All Ready To Mail To You

Why not send postal card to Johnson, the Incubator Man of Clay Center, Neb., and get a copy of the latest issue of his wonderful incubator catalog. It's different from all other poultry books—it is written by Johnson himself, who has had 17 years experience in manufacturing more incubators than any other 5 makers in the world—325,000 already sold and in the hands of successful users. Johnson writes the book himself—it is bigger than the ordinary book—out of the ordinary. Has 100 photographs, together with valuable information for the poultry raiser. Johnson knows how to make a machine that every body can have a big success with—that accounts for his tremendous sales of

Old Trusty Incubators

Let Johnson's 325,000 satisfied customers be the guide to your success—write for his book—let him tell you how much less than $11 he will sell an Old Trusty.

Write now to

M. M. JOHNSON,
The Incubator Man
Clay Center, Nebraska



Save Your Chicks

from RATS, VERMIN and ROUGH WEATHER

If you want top-notch profits from your chickens, get rid of those wooden coops—they soon get full of vermin, ill-smelling, soggy and they don't keep out rats and weasels.

All-Metal, Rain-Proof TRI-ANGLE Coops

Sanitary—no cracks—rat-proof—instantly cleaned. Keep your chicks happy, healthy and safe. Thoroughly ventilated, easily portable. Fold flat when not in use. Far cheaper than wooden coops—pay for themselves first season in chicks saved. Absolutely guaranteed. Fuller information on request.

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$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; best copper tank; nursery, self-regulating. Best 140-chick hot-water Brooder, **$4.85.** Both ordered together, **$11.50. Freight prepaid (E. of Rockies).** No machines at any price are better. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** Write for book today or send price now and save waiting.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

F. K. REMEDY CO.
740 Second St. Arkansas City, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

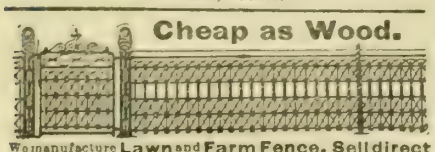
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Nearly million used. patented plans. Most successful. Hen controls everything. Makes no costly mistakes. Incubator for hen's use. Very small expense. No freight to pay. Ask for free book. Hundreds testimonials. Money back if not as represented. Address, U. U. Co., Box 48, Rivera, Calif.

Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence.** Sell direct shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 908 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

Big Free Catalog SEND for Our Big Free Auto Catalog. Just out. Everything for your automobile at wholesale prices. **Auto Specialty Co., Dept. E, 1516 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.**

POULTRY



The hens are getting down to business in earnest, and eggs are getting plentiful.

In order to keep the hens busy and doing their best, the watchful eye of the proprietor needs to be upon them constantly.

The broody hens will need attending to by placing them in a coop by themselves, or they will interfere with the laying of the other hens.

All soft food should be seasoned with a little salt. Fowls need salt the same as human beings. The old theory that it is dangerous to use salt in any soft feed fed to poultry is a delusion.

Too many want to start into the poultry business without any capital and make big profits. It's just like any other business. It takes capital and experience, but a little more of the experience is needed than capital.

One important feature in egg-production is not to disturb, scare or change your chickens from one place to another. When you go among them, move slowly and talk to them. Do not make any quick motions while about them at all. As for dogs that chase hens around, they should not be allowed on the premises.

Beware of feeding sour feed to chickens, as it is the worst thing a chick can eat. By sour feed we do not mean sour milk, as milk is all right, sweet or sour; but moist feed that is allowed to stand too long becomes sour. Not only does it supply no nourishment, but it taxes the strength already gained, to rid the system of it, thus compelling the little body to draw upon its reserves and take a step backward. It is easy to see that this is poor economy if we want the chicks to grow. A very common mistake is to mix up too much food and save that which is not fed for next time. By the next time that mixed food is well on its way to sourness, if not already sour, and is dangerous to feed. It is very easy to avoid the improper and sour food rock. Simply feed so much as will be eaten up greedily and let it be absolutely fresh and clean. The same rule applies to feeding chicks that we have so often recommended for adult fowls; feed only what will be eaten up quickly, and eaten up clean. If any food remains uneaten five minutes after feeding, they have been overfed. Feed a little at a time and feed often is the successful rule with chicks. This applies to mash feeds. If grain or bran are fed in a hopper, young chicks are not apt to overfeed themselves, and the danger from sour feed is thus obviated altogether.

Balanced Rations for Chicks.

One mixture of seeds was made as follows, at the suggestion of the poultryman: For chicks from one day to six weeks old—Mix four parts cracked oats, one of fine cracked wheat, two of rolled oats, one-half of millet seeds, one-half of broken rice and two of fine scraps.

For the first two weeks we added one pint of millet seed, leaving out scraps during the first week. Boiled eggs, three for each 50 chicks, were also fed.

After six weeks and up to ten weeks feed the following mixture: Mix four parts cracked corn, two of fine cracked corn, one of rolled oats, one-half of millet, one-half of broken rice, one of grit and two of scraps.

For chicks kept in the colony system give for grain three parts wheat and four of cracked corn. Also give the following mash three times a week and daily after ten weeks: Mix one part ground corn, one part ground oats, and one of brown shorts.

To feed the meat scraps we made the seed feed into a mash with boiling water, mixed the scraps with it and covered the mash until it was well steamed. This mash seems to hasten the growth of the chicks. While it seemed necessary to feed the youngest chicks rather oftener, those ten days old were fed on mash in the morning, green food at noon and dry seeds at night.—Rhode Island Experiment Station.

Hatching Time.

It is now in order to condemn the incubator and breed of fowls we have, and make a change, often for the worse. If the machine is tight, and all there, brush it up, clean it out; and if it did not do good work last season, change the location and have the thermometer tested or buy a tested one. The thermometer is the cause of much trouble; so be sure it is accurate.

Perhaps you don't know what good work is, and expect too much; a chick from two eggs is good enough.

Changing from the cellar to a living room, or vice versa, or providing better ventilation in the cellar, often changes luck.

Ventilation in the machine is of as much or more importance than moisture; so ventilate without sending a current of air over or through the machine. A constant current of air over or through the machine means much evaporation of the egg moisture; so prevent this as much as possible.



One of the Good White Plymouth Rock Males, Owned by Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kansas.

After the first week or so, eggs can stand a great deal of cooling off, but cooling by chilling in a cold room is a bad thing. If the room is cold, better cover the eggs with a soft cloth, or several thicknesses if necessary. Cool slowly.

Changing incubators every time we read of a better one is poor business and means more dissatisfaction. On the other hand, one machine may suit your location, condition, or personality better than some other, but if you have tried two or three, and cannot manage any of them, better give it up and go back to the old hen; she is the only incubator that is self-regulating.

Likewise, do not change breeds every time a "better one" springs up. If yours has "run out," run it back. For years you have used the early maturing pullets and most vigorous hens as hatchers, because they have laid all winter and gone broody. You have given them eggs laid by those of the flock that were slower to do business, the slower maturing or later hatched pullets and the long resting hens, and so have been perpetuating the poorer quality of the flock. To build it up, select a breeding pen of the best and use only the eggs from this pen for hatching.

Get rid of all "roosters" not needed for this pen and produce for market infertile eggs—better keeping eggs, which will mean much less loss on the market. —Colorado Agricultural College.

Found at Last.

Dear Sir:—Knowing that bowel trouble in little chicks is the worst disease we have to contend with, you may print the following if it will benefit others: "I have been in the poultry business for fifteen years, and have lost thousands of the little downy fellows with this most awful disease. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box, to the Walker Remedy Co., E6, Lamoni, Iowa, and am thankful to have at last found a preventive. It is the first medicine I have found that would prevent, also stop bowel trouble or white diarrhoea among little chicks."—Miss A. Sargent, Sarcoxie, Mo.

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Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes are strong, sturdy and lasting—they "wear like iron," give twice the wear of other shoes and cost no more. The school shoes with double leather toes—hard to wear out—soles and uppers made of extra tough, wear-resisting leather.

Mayer HONORBILT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SCHOOL SHOES

Are dressy, fit perfectly and are comfortable. All sizes and styles.

WARNING—Look for Mayer TradeMark on sole—if your dealer cannot supply you write to us.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes for men, women and children, including "Leading Lady" and "Special Merit" brands; also "Yerma Cushion" and "Martha Washington" Comfort Shoes.

Free Offer—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt School Shoes—we will send you free a handsome picture of George or Martha Washington, size 15x20.



Spanish Peanuts and Dwarf Milo Maize

Two Excellent Dry-Land Crops for Late Spring Planting.

Free sample and big catalog on request. Also special price list of all field seeds.

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Alfalfa FINEST NON-IRRIGATED SEED, FRESH AND PURE. Also Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Wheat, Rye, Barley, Turnip and other seasonable seed. Best and cheapest. Catalog free.

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Box 17, Sedalia, Mo.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

SEED CORN First prize six consecutive years at Manhattan—State Corn Show—proves I have best strains Seed Corn in the West. **Reid's Yellow Dent, Boone Co. White.** Write for free catalog. **S. G. Trent, Box K, Hiawatha, Kansas.**

OLD SEED CORN.

Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW will grow? I have four varieties, either ear or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be found. Price, $2.25 to $5 per bushel. Write for my circular. **Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.**

PLENTY OF CHOICE, HIGH-TESTING seed corn for sale at the Lawndale Seed Farm. Here's the place to get your money's worth. Write today for catalog, to **JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kan.**

Work is a great remedy. If the field or garden is full of weeds and the crops look sick, work will cure them.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head **Herefords 250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

FORD COUNTY AND S. W. KANSAS

My 10 years' experience handling southwestern Kansas land is worth something to you. Agent for Santa Fe lands near the right-of-way of the Dodge City & Cimarron Valley Railroad, now under construction through southwestern Kansas, price from $10 to $20 per acre, with eight years' time at 6 per cent. Have several choice propositions for exchange. 420 acres well improved, 1 mile from Dodge City, 340 acres in wheat, one-third delivered goes to buyer, price $35 per acre. 480 acres, 6-room house, barn for 15 horses, large granary, all buildings new, telephone and R. F. D., one-half mile to school, 220 acres in sod wheat, one-third delivered goes to purchaser, price $32 per acre, good terms; will consider exchange. 320 acres pasture land, half can be cultivated, 8 miles from Dodge City, shallow wated, price $4,800; good terms; or will consider trade for property that is clear. 1,280 acres, 12 miles southwest of Dodge City, unimproved, choice land for wheat and corn, good wells, near church and school, within 5 miles of station on new railroad; no trades considered; will sell on good terms; price, $18 per acre. 240 acres, 7 miles from Dodge City, level, fair improvements, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivation, fenced, clear, on main telephone line, all good dark loam soil, price $6,000; will consider trade for farm land that is clear. Write for full particulars concerning Santa Fe lands.
L. L. TAYLOR & CO., Dodge City, Kansas.

160 ACRE ALFALFA FARM $40 PER ACRE

Montgomery County. Ninety acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, fenced, good 5-room house, barn, sheds, plenty good water, free gas, close to railway market, all level first-class land. Write for further information.
FOSTER BROS., Independence, Kan. (Established 1870.)

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS Wheat Land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. EBHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH, Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON, Fall River, Kan.

BUTLER, HARVEY AND SEDGWICK BARGAINS.
Genuine Snap, 160 a., near good town, 1 mi. to school, all tillable, 80 a. in cult, 15 a. meadow; bal. pasture, all fenced, family orchard, nice grove, good 7 r. house, all necessary bldgs. Price only $40 per a.; easy terms. Write for new list and Kansas map.
Eberhard & Mellor, Whitewater, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

A REAL BARGAIN.
128 a., well improved, 90 a. cultivation, 40 a. pasture, all tillable, all level, black loam soil, 12 miles from Wichita. Price, $75 per acre. It is worth more money. Write today or come and see me. **E. S. BRODIE, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

READ THIS BARGAIN

320 ACRES fine land, well improved, leased for oil and gas at $320 per year. Price, $16,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

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(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2½ mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, $8,500 takes it. Terms. **AIKEN, HARTRONFT & CO., Lyons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
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COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS
city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap,—but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Hersle Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $10 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber. 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

KANSAS—For sale at a bargain, full set of abstracts of title to the lands and lots of Dickinson County, Kan., and a large safe. **W. T. Davidson, Abilene, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
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SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., ½ mi. town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price $55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

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IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
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160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Fair improvements, 40 acres shallow water alfalfa land, balance of land rolling, 8 miles small town. This is an extra fine little farm. Takes but three years to prove up under the new homestead law. If you want a good home for little money, here is your opportunity. Price, $750 cash; no trades considered. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE ESTATE.
240 acres Pecos Valley, N. M., worth $100 per acre. $60 per acre for April sale; close to two good shipping points, good schools, telephone, rural route, good buildings, fences, etc., flowing wells, 1,000 gallons a minute. Fine stock farm, 60 a. alfalfa, 15 a. orchard, good land. Corn, wheat, oats, beets, etc. **J. K. HASTIE, R. F. D. 1, Artesia, New Mexico.**

SNAP FOR CASH—160, 5 miles 2 good towns, nice, smooth country, all tillable, house 7 rooms, other bldgs., good well and mill, 200 yards school. Will sell 60 days for $3,750; owner must have cash, 10 days, pricie $2,750, with $1,750 down. If you can use it, come and see it; don't wait to write. **BUXTON, Utica, Kan., Ness County.**

LOOK HERE, PLEASE.

FOR QUICK SALE—160 acres of good land only 3½ miles from Ness City, Kan.; 115 acres in growing wheat, balance pasture and hay land. Can all be cultivated. No improvements. One-third of the wheat delivered goes to purchaser. Will sell for $3,200 and reserve the wheat. Address **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FORCED SALE—240 a., 4 mi. railroad town, eastern Kansas; R. F. D. and phone; good limestone soil; 1½-story house, barn 36x36 and other buildings; family orchard, all kinds fruit, abundance of water; 100 a. in cultivation, 60 a. prairie meadow, 60 a. tame grass, balance pasture; lays partly rolling; all fenced, 35 a. hog-tight, and is fine bottom alfalfa land, with a small creek. The owner's price was $50 per a., but says will sell for $35 inside of 10 days, with all his personal property at half price, and can give immediate possession. No trade. Clear. Is leaving state. **W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

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WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

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FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns—Eggs, $3 per 100; $1 for 30. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

VIGOROUS LAYING S. C. W. LEGhorns. Eggs: 15, 60c; 30, $1. Mrs. Frank Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—15, 75c; 100, $4. Will Rockwell, Hubbard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $4 per 100. (Foundation stock direct from Wyckoff.) Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, best winter layers; 15, $1.00; 30, $1.50; 100, $4.00. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS— Farm range, high scoring. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Roselawn Farm, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—WINTER LAYERS. At South Bend, Ind., I won 1st on cockerel; also, both shape and color specials. Eggs, $3 and $1.50 per 15. W. D. Wright, Bremen, Ind.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, $5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. **Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.**

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS;



baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

PURE S. C. REDS—EGGS, $1 PER 15; $5 per 100. J. R. McDowell, Braddyville, Iowa.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCORing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS. Pen eggs, $2-$1 per 15. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

PURE-BRED R. C. R. I. REDS—DARK, rich Reds; red eyes. Eggs, $1 15; $2.50 50; $5 100. Nora Luthye, R. 6, N. Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

BUY EGGS FROM BEST SINGLE COMB Reds. All firsts and many other prizes at recent state show. Pens contain all our winners. Mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. & S. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS, 100, $4.50; 15, $1; chicks, 10c. Mrs. Emma Leimbach, Nickerson, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or $4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM PUREbred range flock, 100, $4; high scoring pen eggs, $2 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS AND standard bred Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Mrs. I. J. Swain, Malvern, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM GOOD utility flock, farm raised, good layers. Prices right. Mrs. John Buchenan, Route 2, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS THAT LAY eggs, both combs, $1 per 15. W. G. Goenner, Box 144, Kingman, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write me. Mrs. C. B. Fagin, Lathrop, Mo.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

FOSTER'S REDS (ROSE COMB EXCLUsively), won more points at the late Topeka Show than all other competitors. Champion winners in previous seasons. Eggs for hatching. Send for free mating list. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PEDIGREED S. C. R. I. REDS—FIRST pen, hens; sire Advance III, first, and dams second at Madison Square. Mated to direct descendant of Red Cloud. Extra quality. Eggs, cut prices, $8 per 15. Second pen headed by grandson of Advance with extra pullets; $5 per 15. E. B. Cramblit, Ames, Ia.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Ia.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—INDIANapolis winners. Eggs, $2 12. Ringlet Rocks and Buff Cochin Bantams, $1 13. Charles Cue, Frankfort, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Kilian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—RECORD layers of pure white eggs, outlay hens. Eggs, $1.00 and $2.00 per setting. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and R. C. Rhode Island Reds, eggs $1.50 and $2.00 per setting. Write your wants. H. P. Scherer, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., wants your market and utility poultry. Write us. We sell all sorts of poultry supplies.

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN. Eggs for hatching from all of the leading breeds. Ask for catalog.

FOR SALE—S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, $1 per 15, $6 per 100. Mrs. Wm. Buster, Franklin, Neb.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Youssi, Baker, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—FROM 2 and 3-year-old prize winning breeding stock. Write for prices. Alfred A. Nieweg, Lois, Mo.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

WHY SELL EGGS WHEN CHEAP? PREserve them for higher prices and get rich. I will send you 3 different methods for 25c., stamps or silver. Money back if eggs fail to keep for 1 year. Address, R. E. Bristol, Dept. H, Vermilion, Ohio.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

PEARL GUINEAS—$5 A DOZEN. LLOYD Kelley, Dunlap, Kan.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., can furnish you anything you need, either in poultry or poultry supplies.

R. I. REDS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs, $1 to $2 15; $6 to $9 100. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs for setting at $1.50 per 15 eggs. Dickinson & Sons, Shelton, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS — FAVORITE ROCKS — EGGS — From prize winning Buff, Partridge, Columbian and White Ivory Plymouth Rocks. Large White Ivory cockerels at $3, $5, $10 each. Mating list free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.
PAUL TAGGART,
White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

FIFTY-FIVE BREEDS



Pure-Bred Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, also incubators, supplies, and Collie dogs. Send 4 cents for large poultry book, incubator catalog and price list.
H. H. Hiniker, Box 62, Mankato, Minn.

EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM the very best Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns. Eggs at $1 and $1.25 per 15; $5.50 and $6 per 100. Day-old chicks, $12.50 and $15 per 100. Chicks and eggs from the very best exhibition matings at a higher rate; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs and poor hatches replaced free. Drop a card for my catalog; you need it. No deal is closed until you are satisfied. Frank J. Mannette, Onahill Poultry Farm, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Farm Inquiries

Exterminating Rats.

Answering H. N. B., Lawrence, Kan.: The use of traps is a slow and tedious process where rats are plentiful, as they are likely to be about farm buildings. Poisoned bait will give best results. If rats are eating grain they are not attracted by a bait of poisoned grain. The carcass of a chicken or rabbit poisoned with arsenic and placed conveniently will be relished and accomplish results. At the same time saturate cotton, waste or rags with bisulphide of carbon and place in holes, closing the holes at once. The fumes will do the business. Work the two plans at same time and keep working them.

Cow Peas and Sorghum.

A subscriber asks if cow peas and sorghum sown together would make a good hay crop.

Such a combination would make an excellent roughage. A half bushel New Era or Whipporwill cow peas and a half bushel of Early Amber sorghum seed per acre would result in a suitable combination for Brown County, from which our subscriber writes. The peas and the sorghum should be sown at the same time. The crop, if it does well, would be difficult to cure on account of the heavy growth. The crop can be cut with a mower and cured in the swath and the curing finished in small to moderate-sized cocks. When thoroughly cured the crop should be well stacked or put under cover. This combination of roughage stacked will not turn water well. The cow peas will prevent the shedding of water. If stacked in the open the stack should be covered.

Planting Kafir.

Answering many subscribers who ask for information in general relative to the planting of Kafir:

For a seed or grain crop of Kafir drill the rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, with the seed 6 to 10 inches apart in the row, depending upon the kind of soil. For eastern Kansas satisfactory results are obtained by drilling 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows. In western Kansas 8 to 12 inches, or even 10 to 15 inches, will give best results. For eastern Kansas 6 to 7 pounds of seed per acre will be required. For western Kansas, 10 to 12 pounds will give best results.

If it is proven by germination test that not all the seed planted will grow, it is necessary to plant more seed than above and guess at the results.

Any drill or drill planter may be used. Most drills and planters are furnished with Kafir or sorghum plate. Such plate may be made from a blank.

When planting Kafir in rows for forage, one-third more stalks should be planted in the row than for grain. In the western country planting in rows to permit of cultivation will be most successful. In eastern Kansas Kafir for feed may be drilled as oats or wheat, with a wheat drill, at the rate of 1 to 1½ bushel of Kafir per acre. Planted in rows and cultivated gives greatest assurance of crop.

Kafir is a rather weak germinator. The seed is small and there is not a great deal of stored food to support the plant until the roots have taken hold in the soil. It is a plant for a warm climate, and is slow to start and grow in cool weather. For this reason the best stands of Kafir are not obtained unless the same is planted in warm, moist ground.

Our subscriber, O. W. Prather, Randall, Kan., writes that in 1910 his Kafir crop made 60 bushels per acre on thin upland. He thinks his 1911 crop was as good. The average weight of a cured head was one-half pound. He saves his seed by selecting heads from the field and hanging the heads in the shed to dry and store until ready for spring planting. This is the ideal practice in saving Kafir seed. Kafir which has been threshed in the fall is subject to heating in the bin, and if heated will fail to grow.

Oat Varieties Adapted to Kansas.

The four leading varieties of oats in Kansas are: Red Texas, which yielded an average of 51.01 bushels an acre on the Kansas Experiment Station farm for five years—1905-1909; Sixty-day oats, with an average yield of 45.82 bushels for the same time; Kherson oats, which yielded 44.72 bushels to the acre, and Burt, with a yield of 41.39. These four varieties have a relatively high feeding value and their hardiness and productiveness make them the most profitable for growing in this state. The Red Texas variety is best adapted to southern Kansas. The Sixty-day oats and the Burt variety, being good drouth resisters and very hardy, are adapted to the western half of the state. Kherson grows best in the northern part.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 156573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

SHORTHORNS

RICHLAND GROVE SHORTHORN HERD. A number of young bulls ready for service. Bulls sired by Victor Orange 312830, others by Lavender Goods 300096, and out of Daughters of Cashier and Beauty's Cruick. Priced right for quick sale. Write me for prices and description of bulls. **H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.**

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.

DR. J. T. ANTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION

for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, star in face, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1223, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable for quick action.

C. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.

Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

A. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.

Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.

W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS

for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.

E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. MOORE & CO.,

Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Can furnish in carload lots or less, large, young, good business dairy cows, tuberculin tested, fresh or near-by springers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of Central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.

F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Ferns Lad P 2160 H. C.; grandsons of the show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131; sons of The Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors. You need one of these and we need the money, so come over and let us trade. Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens.

WILLIAM H. BRUNS & SONS,
Concordia, Mo.

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.

Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad, Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS FOR SALE.

Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.

JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

MAPLE GROVE HERD SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.

PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ALLENDALE FARM BULLS.

Am offering a choice lot of young Angus bulls, sired by Even Eric 111592, ranging in age from 8 to 10 months, weighing from 600 to 800 pounds; one good 20-months-old bull. W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.

The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.

The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.

OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Fo otville, Wis.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES—50

Bishop Brothers have 25 big boned stallions that weight 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo., breeders of high class Angus cattle. Herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito II. Young bulls for sale ranging in age from 8 to 18 months. A number of them are herd headers. If you want a high-class individual that is bred right, we have them. Write us for description of what we have.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.

HEREFORD CATTLE

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.

For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X163½ 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE EWES.

I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.

H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.

Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP, BY A. D. MICHENER, Syracuse, Kan., on the 26th day of March, 1912—One red motley faced steer, coming 2 years old, crop in left ear and underbit, and crop in right ear. Branded F on left side. Value, $15.

TAKEN UP, BY G. T. ROBSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 8th day of February, 1912—One white pony, weighing 600 or 700 pounds, and 10 or 12 years old. No marks or brands. Value, $20.

TAKEN UP, BY S. V. HIXSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912—One black cow and one red bull calf. Cow is 2 years old and calf about 6 months. Blotch brand on left hip of cow but no brand on calf. Both animals' ears marked with crop off right ear. Value, $30.

OFFICIAL statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland (Private Bank), Albert Neese, Owner, at Richland, State of Kansas, at the close of business on the 2nd day of April, 1912—Resources: Loans and discounts, $110,745.23; overdrafts, $59.73; expense account, $766.06; cash and sight exchange, legal reserve, $16,410.35. Total, $127,981.37. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $10,000.00; undivided profits, $10,000.00; interest, $1,833.89; exchange, $39.05; individual deposits, $43,438.62; certificates of deposit, $62,669.81. Total, $127,981.37. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee. I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities, and is not indorser on any note or obligation, other than shown on the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, Owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of April, 1912. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. (Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1915.)

Field Notes.

Wood River, Neb., March 27, 1906.
Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen.—Find enclosed draft to pay for Wind-Mill and Grinder. Would simply sal the Wind-Mill is a Hummer, and saved me at least $12.00 by sending to you, and the Grinder is equally as good. Yours truly,
J. A. MORGAN.

Merritt's Holstein Dispersion.

W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., is going to offer some big bargains in his dispersion sale of high-grade Holstein milch cows on Thursday and Friday, May 7 and 8. The herd numbers 133 head, including two pedigreed herd bulls of fine butter breeding and 42 mature cows from which Mr. Merritt has received a monthly income of $600. Also 34 bred heifers from long yearlings to coming three-year-olds. The balance are calves and young bulls up to coming two years. With all these cows will be given a record of production which will cover 20 months' time, and from this the buyer will know exactly what each cow has done and will do. Remember that this is a money-making herd that has been kept for the profit it returned. They are sold only because of a change of plans, and this fact will give Kansas farmers an opportunity such as they have never before enjoyed. A large herd of producing cows and heifers, with two pure-bred bulls of the best lines of breeding, with the records of the cows complete and the younk stuff of this breeding will combine to make the Merritt sale a notable one. Write Mr. Merritt for the record of performance of these cows, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hiawatha Jersey Sale.

We take this opportunity of reminding our readers who are interested in Jersey cattle that in all probability the best chance of the season to buy Jersey cattle will be at the Hiawatha sale, April 25. This offering is made up from the very best of four good herds—in fact two of the consignors are dispersing, and the sale includes two of the greatest bulls ever sold at public auction in Kansas. Noble Nameless Lad, Mr. Wyatt's bull, is one of the largest and handsomest bulls the writer ever saw. His pedigree is as good as can be written, and the choice line of heifers in the sale sired by him is the best evidence of his greatness as a sire. The other bull referred to belongs to Mr. Greenwalt, and is a grandson of Noble of Oakland, and his pedigree contains the names of some of the most noted of all Jersey bulls and cows of both this country and the Island. The cows and heifers consigned by Mr. Greenwalt will be bred to this bull. Mr. Fisher consigns his entire herd, containing a very choice lot of individuals. Mr. Benfer also puts in animals worthy of a place in the best herds. Remember this date and plan to attend, or send bids to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper.

E. B. Youtsey, Pattonsburg, Mo., is offering Red Polled bulls, cows and heifers for sale.

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S MASTODON POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.
MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. **M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.**

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. **FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.**

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. **J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.**

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

DUROC JERSEYS

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.**

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. **Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. **W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.**

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD
Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. **J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.**

MONT ORR
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

COL. N. S. HOYT
MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

W. C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas **LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER**
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

JOHN D. SNYDER
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

GREAT TWO DAYS
Holstein Dispersion
AT
GREAT BEND, KANSAS
Tues. and Wed., May 7, - 8, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,
Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
DEIRLING & OTTO,
Queen City, Mo.



20—GOOD BIG AND BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS—20

Jacks from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and a few imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Prices and terms to suit. Farm and sale barn on Twenty-first street, one mile east of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. City office, 136 N. Market Street.
J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kansas

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX,
Cameron, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

FOR SALE—60,000 STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS. WICHITA LIVE STOCK COM. CO., ROOM 5, STOCK EXCHANGE, WICHITA, KAN. BRANCH OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until new he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1000 and $1200 (few little higher). Iams has

60—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—60

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1000 and $1200 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $800 Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "toy" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

DISPERSION JERSEY CATTLE SALE

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th 1912

At Farm, One and One-half Mile South of

MANHATTAN, KANSAS

22—HEAD OF PURE-BRED JERSEY COWS—22



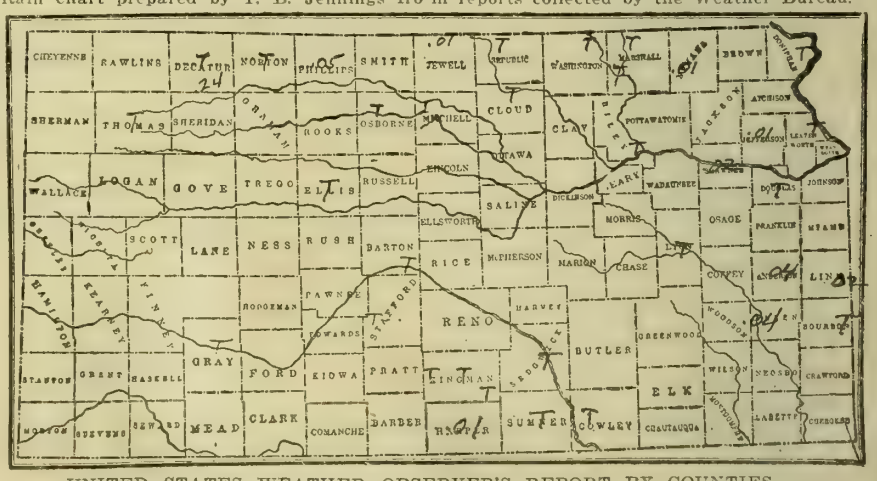
Not eligible to register. Eighteen extra choice young cows, bred to freshen soon or already fresh. The others were fresh in December and January, and are also just in their prime. Four bred heifers and one 2-year-old bull. All but two head of these cattle were sired by Chester Thomas' noted bull, King of St. Lambert, perhaps the greatest bull ever owned in this part of the state. These cows were nearly all bred by Chester Thomas and are three and four gallon cows that will average 5 per cent butter fat. All of them have good udders and teats, nice fawn colors, and all have been tuberculin tested. The bull was bred at Kansas Agricultural College. I will also sell six pure-bred Duroc Jersey sows, bred for June farrow.

FRED DIAL, **Manhattan, Kansas**

Jesse Johnson will represent KANSAS FARMER. Send him bids, in my care. AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings fro m reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

WEATHER REPORT .. .. ttZT ..

Allen—Weather favorable for growing vegetation. Light showers.

Anderson—Wheat looking fine. Ground wet in places.

Barber—Alfalfa and wheat looking fine. Apricot trees in bloom.

Barton—Wheat in poor condition. About 60 per cent unfavorable. Corn and oats being planted.

Bourbon—Warm, with showers. Potatoes and gardens being planted.

Butler—Good growing weather during past week.

Chautauqua—Spring very late. Most of wheat killed.

Decatur—Wheat growing slowly. Need rain to soften crust. Through sowing oats. Seventy-five per cent of early wheat killed.

Douglas—Not much oats being sown; 1910 corn being planted.

Ellis—Need rain for surface. Some wheat winter killed.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good.

Gray—Wheat looking fair. Some oats and barley sown.

Greenwood—Wheat and alfalfa looking fine. Plowing in dry places.

Harper—Conditions favorable for wheat and fruit.

Jefferson—Planting potatoes and gardens. Peaches not all killed. Wheat looking good.

Jewell—Oats being sown. Roads fine.

Johnson—Ground wet and cold. Conditions unfavorable.

Kearney—Season backward. Plenty of moisture. All vegetation growing.

Kingman—Ground in fine condition. Crops growing nicely.

Linn—Ground generally dry. Stock on pasture. Feed all gone.

Lyons—Pasture starting nicely. Ground in fine condition.

Marion—Oats all sown. Will begin planting corn next week.

Marshall—Trees budding. Wheat badly damaged. Farm work just starting.

Morton—Farmers disking. Season backward.

Norton—Oats all sown. Wheat looking good.

Osborne—Spring work late. Feed scarce. Wheat dying. Some alfalfa killed.

Ottawa—Fifteen to 20 per cent of wheat killed. Rain needed on account of crust.

Pawnee—Rain needed to soften crust. Wheat is spotted. Late wheat best.

Phillips—Ground crusted; need rain.

Pratt—Crops in fine condition.

Rawlins—Ground badly crusted. Barley and oats being sown.

Republic—Wheat needing rain. Oats being sown.

Rice—Planting not begun. Alfalfa growing. Needing rain.

Russell—Ground crusted. Need rain. Grass growing.

Sedgwick—Farmers plowing. Alfalfa growing.

Sumner—Oats being planted. Wheat growing nicely.

Thomas—Oats and barley being sown. Ground badly crusted. Need rain.

Wallace—Crop conditions fine. Plenty of moisture.

Washington—Trees budding. Farmers sowing oats. Some wheat killed. In need of rain.

FIELD NOTES

Stockers and Feeders.

Sixty thousand stockers and feeders for sale by the Wichita Live Stock Commission Co. See advertisement.

Harter Sells on May 2.

J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., one of the best known big-type Poland China breeders of Kansas, will hold a bred sow sale Thursday, May 2. Mr. Harter will offer an outstanding good bunch on that date. Write now for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

W. R. Huston's Durocs.

With this issue W. R. Huston starts a card offering a few choice Duroc boars for sale at very reasonable prices. The herd boars used in this herd are Golden Goods 70513 by Hogate's Model; Bell's Chief 2d 71777, a grandson of Red Chief I Am, and Nebraska Bell. Mr. Huston has a number of fall boars now ready for sale. He has about 75 spring pigs and about 150 head in the herd. They all have the very best pedigrees. Please write today for prices, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Hill-Hanna Sale Low.

The Hill & Hanna sale of Shorthorns was disappointing to the consigners. The cattle were presented in excellent condition and several extra good cows and heifers with pure Scotch pedigrees sold for less than they would have sold on the Kansas City market. All the cattle sold were worth more money, but the buyers were not there to buy them. Several more bulls could have been sold at the average price. In fact, the crowd of buyers seemed to have come to buy bulls, and the female offering was not appreciated. Thirteen bulls averaged $105.20; 24 cows averaged $80.20; the 37 head averaged $89.00. Following is report in full:

1.	W. A. McMechan, Walnut Grove, Mo.	$285.00
2.	J. C. Darling, Cherryvale, Kan.	70.00
3.	C. D. Forbes, Derby, Kan.	150.00
4.	H. M. Wible, Hazelton, Kan.	70.00
5.	A. A. Baldwin, Reece, Kan.	75.00
6.	E. T. Parker, Fredonia, Kan.	137.50
7.	M. S. Vogan	150.00
8.	W. O. Ewing, Parker, Kan.	75.00
9.	M. S. Cusick, Wayside, Kan.	70.00
10.	S. P. Savnier, Neodesha, Kan.	50.00
11.	H. E. Betts, Basil, Kan.	110.00
12.	S. P. Savnier	75.00
14.	J. W. Sterett, Fredonia, Kan.	50.00
15.	J. E. Barr, Fredonia, Kan.	75.00
16.	M. S. Vogan, Coffeyville, Kan.	115.00
17.	S. C. Hanna, Howard, Kan.	75.00
18.	G. T. Martin, Madison, Kan.	67.50
19.	G. T. Martin, Madison, Kan.	57.50
20.	J. E. Thompson, Fredonia, Kan.	65.00
21.	W. A. McMecham	75.00
22.	J. T. Martin	77.50
23.	J. T. Martin	87.50
24.	G. A. Laude & Son, Rose, Kan.	62.50
25.	J. E. Barr	87.50
26.	J. A. Burns, Nowata, Okla.	85.00
27.	W. H. M. Wible	82.50
28.	J. E. Thompson	75.00
29.	G. A. Laude & Son	112.50
30.	George McFadden, Benedict, Kan.	90.00
32.	J. A. Burnes	85.00
33.	T. J. Hudson, Fredonia, Kan.	92.50
34.	J. T. Martin	52.50
35.	W. F. Cowley, Hollowell, Kan.	65.00
36.	J. T. Martin	80.00
39.	J. W. Hyde, Altoona, Kan.	87.50
40.	J. A. Burnes	102.50
44.	M. S. Vogan, Coffeyville, Kan.	70.00
	Summary:	
24	cows sold for.	$1,925.00
13	bulls sold for.	1,367.50
37	head sold for.	3,292.50

Ikey Stallion Buyer:—At "Iams' horse town" there is "something doing" daily. Iams' big "ton," superb, classy, imported stallions and Iams' low cut prices of $100 to $500 each on "show and business stallions and mares" are the "big talk" of "stallion buyers," and Iams' new barn of 80 imported Percherons and Belgians—mostly Paris and Belgian "prize winners"—make all buyers "sit up and take notice," and can't be "driven away" until they own one of "Iams' topnotchers" at his "bargain counter" prices. Iams and the "pink lady saleslady" will not let any buyer with money or good notes get away. "Ikey," "come on along," buy imported horses today. Don't wait, as all Iams' "topnotchers" must be sold in the next 60 days. They are "big snaps"—that is why. Iams and the "pink lady saleslady" and the "peaches and cream" horse importer is reducing prices—$100 to $500 on "show and business" stallions and big mares. He made "a killing" buying these "topnotchers," and to close out and have new faces he has determined to sell and give buyers the benefit of his "good buy" in 1911. Don't wait—buy now, "Ikey boy." "Ikey horseman," Iams' six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his 1912 catalog)—they tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 30 years of successful business, his "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee—the fact that he is a "live wire" business man and expert horseman, in a "class by himself" and 20 years in advance. He makes all competitors "stammer and stutter" and get "their hammers" out for Iams. But "every knock" is a "boost" for Iams, as when stallion buyers visit "Iams' horse emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented and that Iams "makes good," and his "old customers" are his best "whole page advertisers." "Ikey boy," "get busy" quick. Buy show horses of Iams—"reduced prices" and "wear diamonds." Iams is sure taking "the curl" out of "high prices" on the best bunch of real "top-notchers" ever offered for sale in the United States; all "show horses" and at the "same prices" and "some less" than for ordinary stallions. He is making buyers "go fast" to get his big, big bargains, and his buyers will be on "Easy street" and 10 blocks in "advance" of their neighbors if they buy stallions and mares now of Iams, the "live wire horseman." "Ikey boys, and girls, too," Iams' 1912 horse catalog is an "eye-opener," with a laugh and a $1,000 bargain in every line, a "bunch of gold," the "book of books" to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of facts, truths, "business propositions" and 100 illustrations of best and largest imported stallions and mares in the United States. It shows the "tricks" of "stallion peddlers" and "auction block" salesmen. It is the finest, most elaborate and original book in the world. Iams sells stallions on honor. A boy or lady can buy as cheap as a man, and get a better horse of Iams, the "square deal horseman." If you visit him and don't find every statement in his advertisement and catalog just as represented, you can get the $500 he hangs up. Sing Iams' money-making song, "Ikey boys." Then when you wish to buy the "largest bone," real "simon pure" drafters, and save $1,000 or more, and get "square treatment" by a "horseman" that makes all competitors do all the wiggles of their own and a "few more" for 30 years, "just smoke" and buy a ticket for "Iams' horse emporium." "Waltz me around again, Ikey," and stay and learn Iams' horse song—it's a hummer. "Ikey boy," buzz around Iams' new barn of "show horses," not seen by the public before. They are all classy, show-yard winners. These top-notchers are two to six years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent black, 20 per cent beautiful dapple grays at $200 less than blacks of same size. Iams sells his show horses annually. Iams is an "easy man" to do business with. He buys and sells every stallion himself. He buys stallions by "special train load." He speaks the language, saving 20 per cent. He is not in the "stallion trust," saving you $300. He pays no "slick salesmen" $1,000 to sell you a fourth-rate stallion. He has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams' 120 imported stallions and mares are all "approved" and "stamped" by governments of France and Belgium. They have all been "inspected" by the United States government veterinarians and their certificates "stamped" and "approved" by "Chief of Animal Husbandry" of the United States. Buyers won't get "stung" at Iams' barns. He sells you a sure "peaches and cream" horse.

Friendly Warning To Silo Buyers

Facts You Should Know About the Harder Patent Before You Invest in a Silo

In response to the hundreds of inquiries received rega ding the Harder Patent, and to remove all doubt and avoid misunderstanding, we make this announcement to give you the plain facts so you can settle the silo problem in a safe legitimate manner and not innocently invest your money in a silo that infringes this patent and makes you liable.

The United States Courts

Namely, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which is the Court of last resort in Patent Cases in the case of Ryders vs. Schlichter;

The United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New York in the case of Ryders vs. Townsend, a user of an Economy Silo;

The United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, United States Silo Company vs. Beaver Silo and Box Manufacturing Company; have held the Harder patent good and valid and enjoined the manufacture of the infringing silo in these suits, thereby establishing our right to the Harder patent, as well as the right to stop by injunction all infringement, by prosecuting the manufacturers as well as the users of infringing silos.

What The Harder Patent Is

To clearly explain this, we herewith quote from the original Harder patent, the claim on which the United States Government granted the patent and which the Courts have upheld in every case which has been brought under this patent.

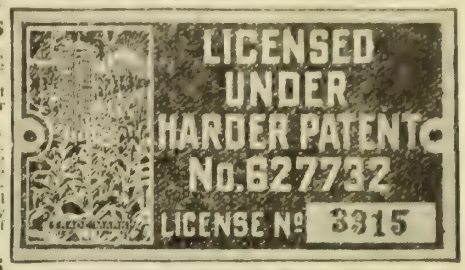
The Harder patent covers:

4. "A silo or tank having a continuous opening from top to bottom, braces between the edges of the walls forming the opening, door-sections for closing the opening and reinforcing strips for the door sections substantially as described."

The Patent Law Says

That not only the manufacturers of patented articles are liable—but the innocent purchaser as well, and as we shall have to protect our property against infringers, we must prosecute all manufacturers who infringe, and if they are not financially responsible we must exercise the right the law gives us to obtain satisfaction from the owners or users of the infringing silos we are giving all the purchasers a notice as to this warning the information to them

This Harder License Plate Is For Your Protection



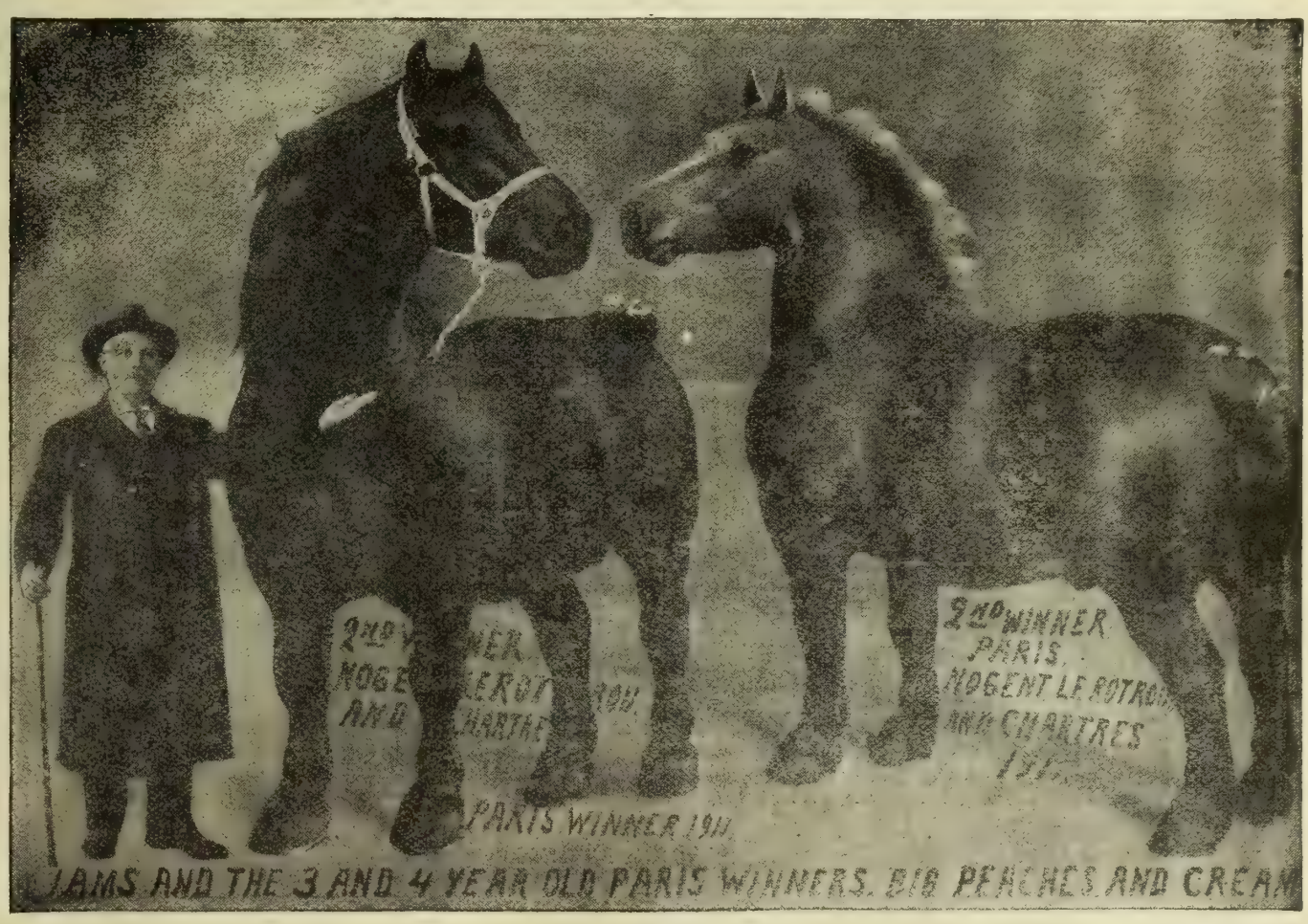
We have licensed under the Harder patent only the best and most reliable silo manufacturers in the country and for the protection of the Harder patent and these manufacturers, as well as to protect silo purchasers, we have supplied all such manufacturers with license plates like that shown herewith. All licensed manufacturers give a license plate to purchasers of their silos, thereby insuring the purchaser absolute safety against any possible infringement proceedings.

Who The Licensed Manufacturers Are

Lack of space prevents us from giving the names of all licensed manufacturers, but in order that you may get this information if you desire it, together with all facts about the Harder patent, including Court decisions, etc., we have published a special **Patent Bulletin** which gives all the facts, and this bulletin you can get free of charge by addressing

United States Silo Company,

Anderson, Indiana, or Lincoln, Nebraska.



Iams and models of eighty of his nifty big imported "peaches and cream" Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares. Prices reduced $100 to $500 on business and show horses. All have been inspected by United States veterinarians and certificates stamped "O. K." by government of the United States. See Iams and save $1,000 and buy a "hummer." He has many Paris and European prize winners.

Harter's Spring Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR

FOSTORIA and BLAINE, KAN., THURSDAY, MAY 2nd, 1912

45 Extra Choice Individuals. 6 Tried Sows. 30 Spring Gilts and Fall Yearlings. 8 Summer Boars.

FEMALES will all have litters at foot or be bred for May and June farrow to my great boars, Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, King Long by Long King's Equal, and Chief Price by Chief Price Again. The offering contains some of the best sows I have ever owned, among them daughters of Mogul's Monarch, Collossus, Big Hutch, Major Hadley, Graniteer, etc. The boars include some outstanding individuals that carry the blood of the most noted big-type sires. Usual entertainment and transportation to and from farm.

J. H. HARTER, WESTMORLAND, KANSAS

Write early for catalog. Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him bids.

Overland

Model 60 **$1200** *Model 60*

Thirty-five Horsepower Five Passenger Touring Car

NO wonder the public is scrambling for this car. Nothing in the history of this business has ever equaled it. Of all the exceptional Overland values, that you have been accustomed to, this one has proven the most conspicuous.

Think of it !

A thirty-five horsepower five-passenger touring car for $1200. ***This is the lowest priced thirty-five horsepower touring car in the world.*** Part for part—point for point—it is the equal of any $1500 car made. It has the power—the speed—the comfort—the appearance—and the construction. Take the powerful motor—the strong and rugged gear system—the Vanadium steel gears—the fine bearings—the pressed steel frame—the drop forged axles—the big tires—the superb body work—the high grade upholstery; in fact, take every item that goes into the makeup of this automobile *and you will find the duplicate of this car cannot be had below the fifteen hundred dollar mark.*

Here is a car with a powerful, silent, smooth running, thirty-five horse-power motor. Here is a car that seats five large passengers comfortably. The upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. The body is finished in our famous dark Overland blue and the wheels in battleship gray. The transmission is of selective type, three speeds and reverse—fitted with the fine F. & S. annular bearings which are used on the most expensive cars in the world. The frame is of pressed steel and has a single drop. The crank and gear casings are of aluminum. The front axle is a one piece, drop forged I section fitted with the famous Timken bearings. The tires are 34x4—quick detachable. The handsome massive lamps are finished in solid black with brilliant heavy brass trimmings. Self starter $20 extra.

The Overland center control is the one proven and practical location for both operating levers. The method enables you to operate the levers with the left hand, which gives you free use of your right hand for driving. It gives you the use of the right hand fore door, as well as the left hand fore door, which is impossible if a lever is placed one side or the other. You can get in or out of either side. It is easy to handle—no stretching out or reaching. Any one can manipulate the levers without a particle of effort.

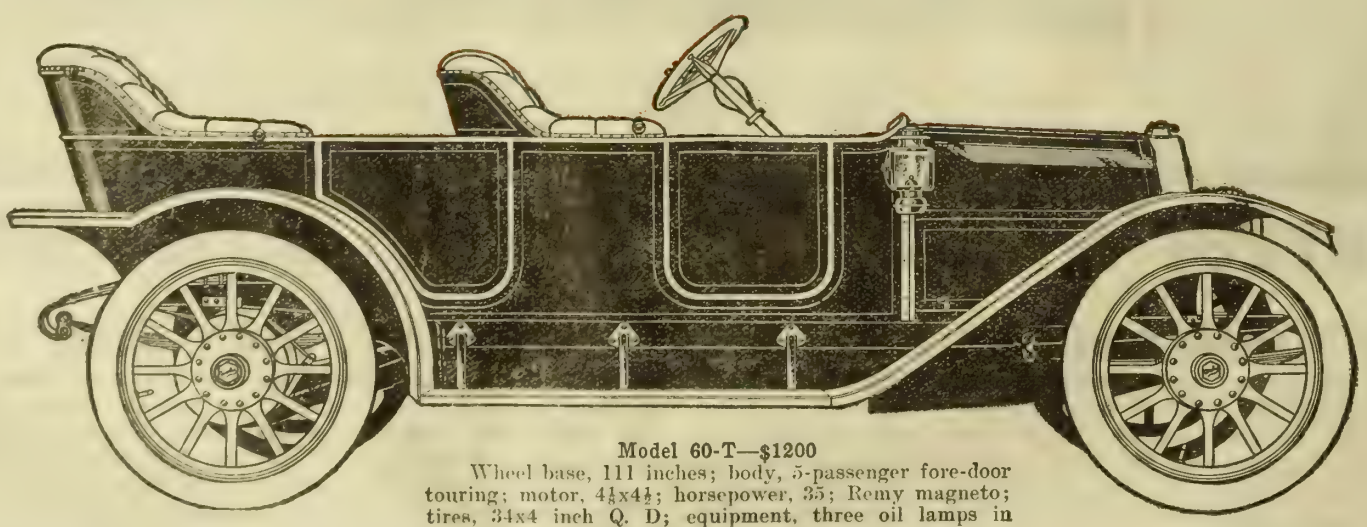
Take the specifications of this $1200 car—compare them with any $1500 car you know of and the only difference you will be able to find is the difference in price.

Why pay an additional $300 for a purely imaginary value?

Any one of our 2000 dealers will be glad to give you a thorough demonstration any time or place you say.

We have a very interesting book which explains our great organization—the biggest in the business. It is free. Write for a copy today. Please ask for book R-34.

The Willys-Overland Campany, Toledo, Ohio



Model 60-T—$1200

Wheel base, 111 inches; body, 5-passenger fore-door touring; motor, 4⅛x4½; horsepower, 35; Remy magneto; tires, 34x4 inch Q. D; equipment, three oil lamps in black and brass finish, two gas lamps, horn and generator. Self-starter, $20 extra. Top and glass front, $55.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

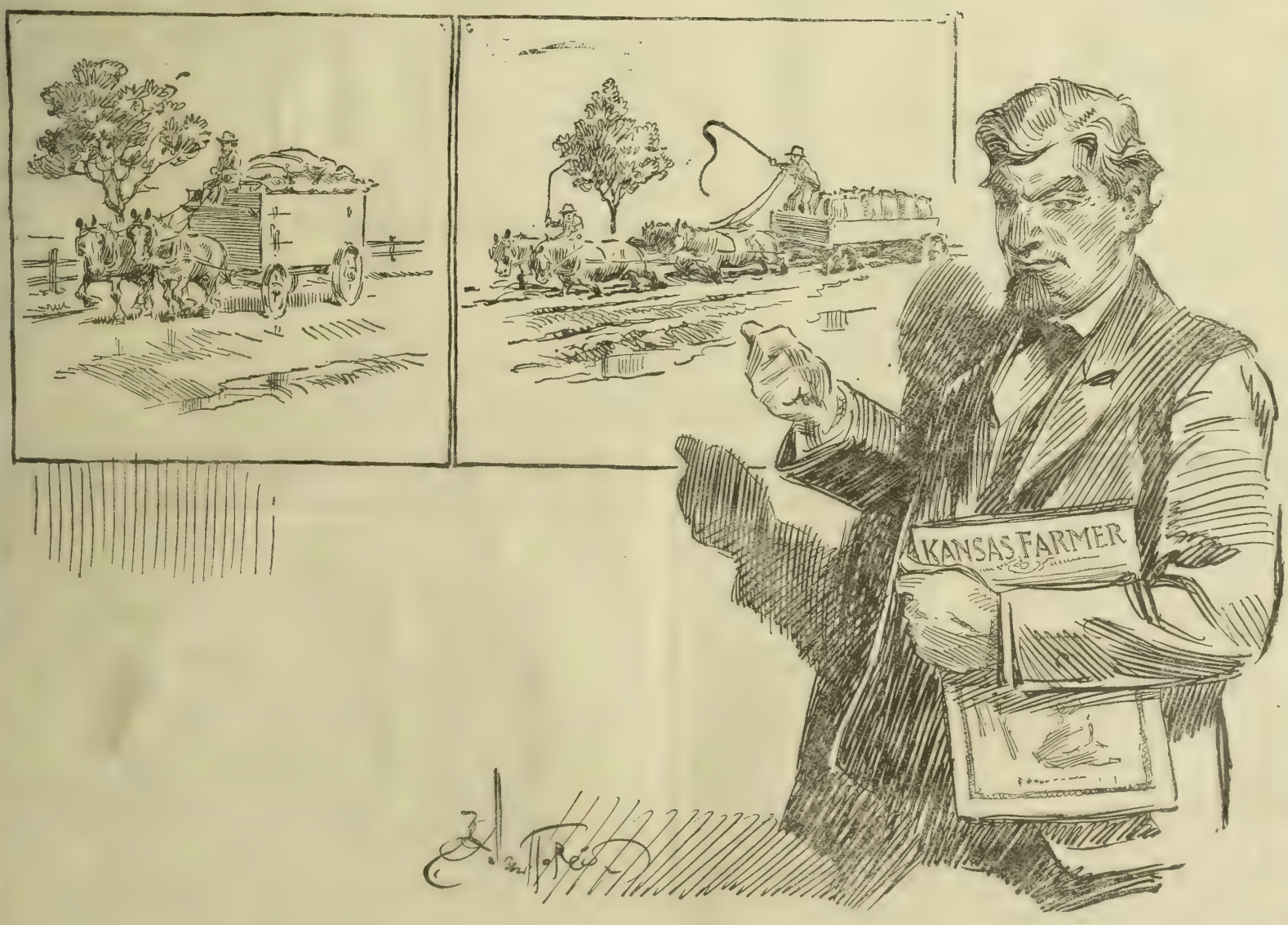
Volume 50, Number 17. TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 27, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

A HOLE is the only thing that grows the more you take out.

The wellbeing of the individual, the strength of empire, and even life itself, depend upon and are drawn from the soil. From it we build palaces, dam torrents, paint cities and grow the food of an hungry world. We soar above it as man-birds; we skim its surface with the panther tread of the rubber tire, and we are placed beneath its surface to mingle our dust with the uncounted dead.

All that we are and do is of the soil, and yet we rob it of its richness; despoil it of its products and trust to Nature to heal its hurts. The highway which bounds our ownership is our road to civilization and away from the dementia of solitude, but into its holes and ruts go much of the profits of our farms.

That man only is well paid who is well satisfied. —*I. D. G.*



The Mud Tax Reduces Farm Profits, Wears Out Horses and Vehicles, Lengthens the Road, Isolates the Family and is the Heaviest Tax Borne by the Farmer

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.





KNOWLEDGE THAT PAYS

WHEN prosperous farmers, noted for their shrewdness and foresight, buy I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools year after year, the evidence is conclusive that those machines give satisfactory service, and add to the incomes of the farmers who buy them. The reasons why these machines are investments, why they go into fields of grain and bind it all with the least waste, whether it be tall or short, standing, down, or tangled, why they last and do good work year after year, are reasons you should know. The knowledge of what I H C machines will do for you, is knowledge that pays.

On matters in which there is a community of interest, no business man in this country has a better opportunity of gathering practical knowledge about the details of his business than has the American farmer. There is ample proof that farmers are readers and students, in the constantly growing use of machines for saving time and labor on the farm, for increasing the efficiency of farm help, for conserving the fertility of the soil, and for quickly and cheaply harvesting crops of every description. Knowledge of the uses and value of farm machines leads to close study of those machines. Study and comparisons bring out features of quality. Knowledge of quality leads to the purchase of high grade I H C harvesting and haying machines and tools marked with one of the following names:

down. Each part is numbered and lettered plainly to avoid confusion in ordering. Each part is made to gauge so accurately that it fits like new and does the work it was made to do with no more than the usual adjustments. The story of these machines is told in catalogues with which every American farmer should be familiar.

There is need for the exercise of the widest knowledge and most thorough care in the harvesting of grain crops in this country. Population is increasing by leaps and bounds. The good grain growing land is about all taken up. Feeding the increased population from the same number of acres means making the most of each acre. An increasing population means better prices for grain. The profits in view for the farmer grow larger with each succeeding year. Under these conditions it is exceedingly important that there be no loss or waste at harvest time. The best way to prevent it is to purchase I H C harvesting and haying machines.

Besides selling you the most thoroughly proved machines in the world, the I H C local dealer can supply you with binder twine that can be used in those machines without trouble or waste. There are seven brands of this twine; Champion, Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, Osborne, Plano, and International—all made of four grades: sisal, standard, manila, and pure manila, each perfectly dependable.

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

More than half a century of experience is behind the building of these machines. Over fifty years of experimenting and adapting to every known harvest field condition assures you of high efficiency. These machines have been perfected to a point where they meet successfully every known harvesting or haying problem. The organization behind I H C machines secures you from unnecessary trouble and expensive delays after the harvest is begun by providing depots for repair parts so instantly available that your harvest is never delayed even by what in another machine might be a serious accident or breakdown.

A visit to the I H C local dealer will put you right on the binder question this season. He knows the conditions you have to meet and will show you why the machines and twine he sells will best meet those conditions. Now is the best time to make up your mind which machine to buy. The more thought and study you give this matter the better you will be satisfied when you buy your binder. If a visit to the dealer is not convenient, a letter or post card will bring you catalogues and literature containing full information.



INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)
CHICAGO U S A

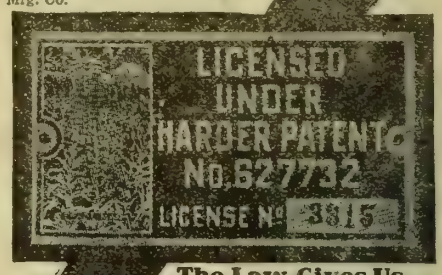
IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

This License On Your Silo Makes You Safe

The license plate shown below is furnished you only by the leading and reliable manufacturers who have licensed the manufacture of silos with the Harder patent. The plate protects you from prosecution for patent infringement.

Our rights were established by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the highest court in patent cases, United States Circuit Court Third Circuit, Ryder vs. Schlicter, United States Circuit Court Southern District of New York, Ryder vs. Townsend, United States District Court, Eastern District of Wisconsin, United States Silo Co. vs. Beaver Silo & Box Mfg. Co.



The Law Gives Us This Protection

The patent law holds that not only manufacturers but also users of silos which infringe our Harder patent are actionable and we may obtain satisfaction from owners or users of infringing silos. This announcement is published as a fair notice to all prospective silo purchasers so they may govern themselves accordingly.

The Harder Patent Is Just This:

Here, in the exact language of the original patent is the claim on which the United States Government granted the patent:

4—A silo or tank having a continuous opening from top to bottom, braces between the edges of the walls forming the opening and reinforcing strips for the door sections substantially as described.

This claim has been upheld by every Court which ever tried a Harder patent infringement case. In justice to ourselves and to the manufacturers who are legally licensed, we are bound to protect these rights and prevent infringement by either a manufacturer or user.

Our FREE Bulletin Explains Fully

It contains full particulars of the Harder patent together with United States Court decisions and a complete list of manufacturers who are authorized to use the Harder Patent on the silos they sell. It shows you just which silo you can buy without violating the law. If you care for a copy of this bulletin you can have it free by addressing

United States Silo Co.,
Anderson, Ind., or Lincoln, Neb.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Why pay double prices for Roofing?



This *Certain-teed* label found on every roll is for your protection. Look for it.

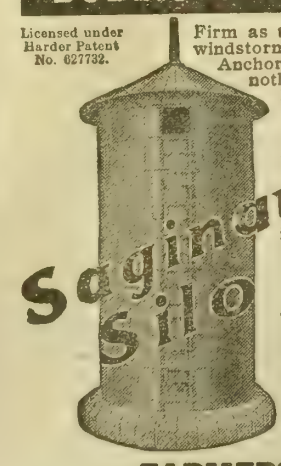
Before you buy any other roll ask your local dealer—he will quote you attractive prices on *Certain-teed* Roofing. It's a splendid product, at a reasonable price and guaranteed for 15 years.

Write for Free Book AN-4, "How to Build For LESS Money"

GENERAL ROOFING MANUFACTURING CO.
World's Largest Roofing Manufacturers
York, Pa. Marseilles, Ill. E. St. Louis, Ill. Minneapolis San Francisco

Double-Anchored Silo Defies Storm!

Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627732.



Firm as the everlasting hills, the Saginaw Silo stands against the worst windstorm that ever blew across your farm. With the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at the top and the Saginaw Base Anchor at the bottom, nothing can budge it. Staves can't fall in or fall out. Staves can't loosen. The 1912 Saginaw leads all silos of whatever construction or material—bar none. America's leading farmers tell us so.

Eventually all silo users will know that the stave silo keeps silage perfectly, and will prefer it to the silo built of any other material. No spoiled silage around the walls in the **Saginaw Stave Silo.**

The Whirlwind Silo Filler

is the only silo filler fit to go with the famous Saginaw Silo. Only machine giving utmost efficiency and perfect performance with ordinary farm gasoline engine. Patent start, stop and reverse mechanism can be operated by a boy. Note simple construction shown in cut. Only 5 gears and 4 sprockets in whole machine. Least number of parts means easiest running!



Free to You!

The greatest book on Silo Building ever published. Pictures from photographs show every part of work. Send your name on a postal. Ask for circular AH

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY (45)
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.

KANSAS FARMER will give away Four Shetland Ponies and Outfits to Kansas Boys and Girls who will help Boost KANSAS FARMER. If you want to get one of them, be sure to write at once for particulars to

THE PONY BOY, CARE KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line 14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—11 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60 000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to protect only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and it guarantees our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser. Correspondence in cases of fraud or misrepresentation of advertised articles must be received within one month after the advertisement appears.

FARM EXPERIMENT.

Good agriculture, generally speaking, is governed by a few well defined principles, applying to the cultivation of the soil. The constructing engineer is governed by exact rules. He builds his structure with absolute certainty of required strength if his rules are followed. Not so with the farmer in the application of agricultural science. He has certain principles to follow, but these principles must be varied to suit soils, climate and crop. The farmer must be able to take advantage of observation and experiment and work from the same his own situation.

Experimentation, then, must necessarily be the foundation upon which agricultural success must rest. Every farmer must be an experimenter to a greater or lesser extent. Such experimentation does not signify reckless waste of effort or crop, but means a genuine effort to arrive at the best practice for his soil and climate. Certain soils, and even certain fields, are better adapted to some particular crop than to other crops. This must be learned. The soil in one field requires one kind of cultivation—quite different, often, than an adjoining field or an adjoining farm. Experience and observation are the only teachers in these instances. Not until these facts are known can we utilize labor and effort to the best advantage.

In other words, we never know what we have in value in a piece of farm land until we find each for himself. There are in this world more than 2,000 different species of grain grass and forage plants. These plants are adapted to different soils and different conditions. They have been developed to vary in such adaptation. Is it not worth while to know what is adaptable to our farms and our climates? Different varieties of the same plant are adaptable to varying conditions, indicating the necessity and the advantage of securing the variety best adapted to those conditions of soil and climate under which we must farm.

Experimentation can be conducted to best advantage by the farmer himself. The farm paper and the agricultural expert must confine recommendations to general conditions. A specific condition of soil, as is found on the individual farm, cannot have its or his attention. Experimentation to this extent will not only lead to financial reward, but will bring about better and more intelligent farming. The production of two blades of grass or two ears of corn or two heads of wheat where one now grows should be the farmer's aim, and is the ambition of every man whose business or disposition it is to advise or recommend for the farmer's consideration.

One-fourth of all cultivated crops are destroyed by insects. This means that we pay 25 per cent more for them than we would but for their depredations. This condition increases in direct proportion to the decrease in the bird population which we are slaughtering for food, for millinery or for fun. The great bird army was one of this nation's greatest resources, but, like our forests and our fauna, it has been wasted for "fun" and we "pay the fiddler" by giving up, each year, one-fourth of the greatest farm crop produced by any nation. Such fun comes high.

Farmers are beginning to realize just what the present shortage of beef cattle means and that now is the time to stock up. It requires time to produce a crop of cattle, and those who have none now may be assured that they will buy no cheaper in the near future. Last week the farmer demand for stock cows and heifers was so great on the Kansas City market that the packers found a brisk competition which stiffened prices considerably. This is not only the time to "get into cattle," but it is a mighty good time to get in right by securing pure-bred foundation stock. Pure-bred cattle are money makers, grades are uncertain, and scrubs are boarders.

PERMANENCY OR THE PRESENT

We never knew or heard of a farmer who did not prosper financially when he made it his first object to keep up the fertility of his soil.

We have known many farmers who grow poorer each year when they made it their first, and often their only object to get a crop.

Practically all of the "hard luck" that cames to the farmer, aside from the vicissitudes of the climate, came from his greed for the immediate dollar and consequent lack of care of his soil. Crop farming without attention to the demands of the soil will put the toboggan under any farmer. It leads rapidly to lower and lower levels of life, as well as of farming. A man cannot do his best either mentally or physically when he knows he is a failure, and a failure he is sure to be who does not feed his soil as well as his horses.

Burning corn stalks is a waste of splendid material that should be in the silo or plowed under for the humus and plant food they would furnish. If used in the silo the land will get manure from the animals fed, and this shows the best use of them. Burning straw stacks is a waste of good feed or bedding or humus, from either use of which will come added worth to the soil.

He who farms for the immediate dollar may prosper while his land is new and rich, but what of his children? What of himself in his old age? He whose first object is to increase the fertility of his soil will get the immediate dollar and assure his own future and that of his children. More than this, he will get an increasing number of immediate dollars as the years go by.

We feed the horse that he may work; the dairy cow that she may produce milk, and the beef steer that he may grow into money, but we do not feed the soil, which gets just as hungry as you and upon which all else depends. The manure spreader does not travel as fast as the automobile, but it makes the automobile possible on the farm.

The ocean to ocean highway, which is so strenuously championed by the club women of the east, has behind it the argument that it would mean "a fuller and more complete social life on the farm and that its construction would afford employment to thousands of men." Such a road would cost millions of dollars and would undoubtedly give employment to thousands of men, but it would benefit the social life on the farm in a very limited and expensive way. The same amount of money, or any considerable portion of it, spent in improving the local roads, would give employment to an equal number of men and would practically revolutionize the social life of the farms of the whole country. No. We all want good roads, but we want them laid along our own front fences, and for these only are we willing to pay. If we get these we shall have several ocean to ocean roads.

Among our bird friends that are left to us Bob White stands first. From September till April he lives almost entirely upon weed seeds, of which he consumes about a half ounce per day. This means about 26 pounds of weed seed from each section of land if we count only four birds to the section. Enough to seed a bunch of land. During the remainder of the year Bob's menu includes about one-half insects and the balance seeds, so he is valuable the year round. Each bird will kill from 50 to 100 potato bugs or grasshoppers per day. Wouldn't it pay to keep a watch over the nests this spring?

For an animal that don't live in Kansas very much, the ground hog has a big pull with the Kansas weather man.

Lack of care makes the cow kick, and she always hits the tenderest spot—the pocketbook.

PIONEER FARM EDITOR GONE.

John B. Connor, who for 40 years was editor of the Indiana Farmer, died at his home in Indianapolis last week. He was one of the pioneer farm editors of this country. His life was devoted to a better and more profitable agriculture for his state, and the impress of his labors will long be seen in the farm practice of the Hoosier state. It is good to have such a man—and such men are of untold value to our agriculture.

The Indiana Farmer was established by Henry Ward Beecher, whom Mr. Connor succeeded in the conduct of the paper. The Indiana Farmer is a member of the Standard Farm Papers—an organization composed of some 12 agricultural papers, each the leader in its respective field—and of which KANSAS FARMER is one.

Sunday is the day of rest for man and beast on the farm, but not for the women. The man who would create in his household a little sunshine and who would bring about a tendency to a greater appreciation of the farm, will urge upon his women that the Sunday work be taken care of to as great an extent as possible during the week and on Saturday. The idea of a great, big meal for dinner on Sunday is all wrong. Why a big dinner on Sunday or special preparations for that day—unless, of course, company is expected—any more than for any other day during the week? Why not, instead of baking a pie or pudding Sunday morning, have a cold desert made the day before? It is the editor's idea that a cook book in every kichen will help the cook as much as an alfalfa or corn book on the sitting room table will help the farmer. A larger percentage of country women are good cooks than are found in the towns. The country women, in fact, are the best cooks in the world, but people who are getting up cook books are inventing and discovering new and palatable, and, if possible, labor-saving dainties and deserts. The same improvement has been made in domestic lines as in agricultural lines and these improvements tend toward greater ease and comfort and greater accomplishments. Why not apply the best, up-to-date methods to the kitchen as well as to the farm?

Director Miller, of the Extension Department, Kansas State Agricultural College, is taking a justified poke at the small town. He asks the question: "Why is it that in many counties the worst roads are the streets of the small towns?" As a rule, the business people of the little town as the most persistent advocates of improving the dirt roads, but they overlook doing anything for their streets and consequently lose the opportunity to set a most excellent example pointing to the improvement of the country roads by minimum of labor and expenditure. Mr. Miller, too, is going after the small town because its streets and parkings are unsightly. He is justified in doing this. From the standpoint of beauty, the small town is far behind the times. In proportion to the number of houses and yards in the small towns compared with those of the country, the small town is far behind the country in improvement. We are confident readers of KANSAS FARMER will have a good laugh when they know what Mr. Miller is doing in an effort to get the small town to clean up. This clean-up business has been kept before the farmer night and day for years, and he is the least disgressor when it comes to clean yards and orderly and well-kept buildings.

It is said that whiskers are again coming into style. The men must have some way of keeping themselves from looking like women.

The person who always says what he thinks does not always do himself credit. It is necessary to wash dirty linen, but not in public.

GOVERNMENT SUPERVISION.

There is a bill now pending before Congress which has for its object the supervision of all pedigree record associations in this country by the United States Department of Agriculture.

While such a law is thought to be very desirable, and is supported by a great many breeders as the best means of eliminating fraud and fake registry associations, there would seem to be some objections to this particular bill.

The bill provides that no animal shall be recorded unless it has at least five top crosses, but this shall be at the option of the particular association. This provision, even as a permissive, should be cut out. An animal with only five top crosses is not a pure-bred animal and should not be eligible to record. In case of race horses, where the record of performance weighs so heavily, an exception might be made, but such a general provision should not occur in the bill.

It is also proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture shall take charge of and manage all of the associations, at least for a time. This would hardly seem necessary, though strict supervision is both desirable and necessary. There should be some provision for the inspection of animals that have been imported or that have been previously registered in other associations than those generally recognized.

It is quite probable that this bill will not become a law in its present form, but the object aimed at is a good one and some such action will undoubtedly be taken. The provision of this bill that every registration of an animal must be made on the oath of the applicant and affixing a penalty, as a federal offence, for fraud or attempted fraud, is sound and will probably be retained, but the attempt to take the management of the various breed record associations out of the hands of the members would seem to be unnecessary and ill advised.

The recognized associations of this country are in the hands of capable men of high integrity who thoroughly understand their business, and no effort should be made to interfere with them beyond requiring them to comply with government regulations. It is not these, but the fake associations, from which the breeders suffer and from which protection should be afforded.

It is altogether probable that the growers of Kafir will be able to avail themselves of another use for Kafir which will extend the market for that grain. It is said that two railroads—the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe—have taken out of Kansas this year no less than 150 carloads of Kafir destined to eastern distilleries. It is claimed that Kafir makes a malt as strong as barley and that by the use of Kafir with a high grade of barley a better beer results than when barley alone is brewed. Kafir is such a valuable grain and feed crop that it needs no boost from the breweries to justify its growth, but the wider the uses to which it can be put the better for the Kafir grower.

There is a demand for trained industrial teachers which the Kansas State Agricultural College has not been able to fill. This demand comes through calls on that institution for trained teachers in agriculture, shop work and domestic science. A large proportion of the requests for teachers in agriculture come from the high schools of Kansas. To train and equip teachers for these positions the Kansas Agricultural College announces its spring and summer courses, which this year will be the most complete ever offered by that institution. The spring term began March 26 and will continue to June 12. The summer term begins June 13 and will continue to July 25. School boards will do well to insist on teachers getting the benefits of one of such courses.

City Conveniences In Farm Home

People Use Water In Direct Proportion to Their Civilization and, the Less Convenient the Supply, the Smaller Amount Used

By I. D. GRAHAM

The tenant woman who said she had a bath tub in her house but was thankful that she never had to use it, represents one extreme of our civilization, the other end of which is found in the modern city home.

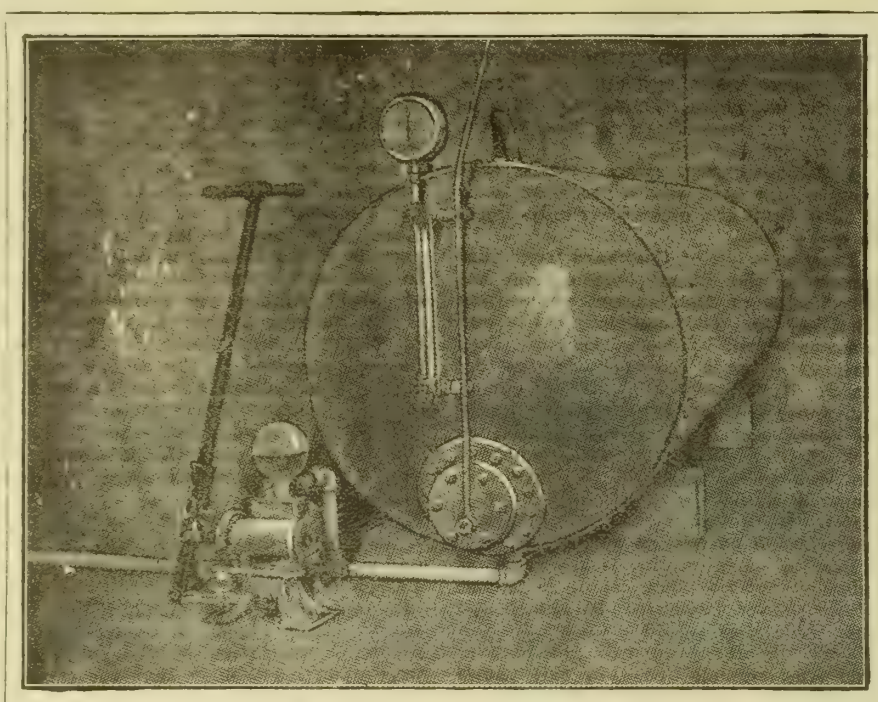
The use of water is an evidence of civilization, and the amount used for cleansing purposes is a gauge of the degree of civilization. Water that is not convenient is not used to the extent needed and desired, especially during extremes of temperature when water must be pumped and carried by hand.

Various ways have been devised for supplying the imperative need of water in the house, but it is only recently that systems have been perfected which would afford the farmer the same service which is common to the city man. Force pumps are better than buckets while they work, but the labor involved is about the same. Windmill tanks are a long step in advance but, whether the tank be placed on a tower or in the attic, the danger of freezing is considerable and the pressure is rarely sufficient for adequate fire protection.

To be efficient, a water system must be so arranged as to deliver water under pressure sufficient for fire protection. It must provide for hot as well as cold water, and it must include a satisfactory sewage system. Where water is carried by hand, the average use by each person is about three gallons per day. Where there is but one tap in the kitchen the average raises to seven gallons for each person, and where the kitchen is provided with two taps and the house with a laundry and a bath room with tub, bowl and closet, the average leaps to 25 gallons per day for each member of the family. This should be the basis upon which estimates, both for the water supply and the sewage system, are based.

The latest, most efficient and most practical means of supplying this absolute necessity is found in the underground pressure tank and the sewage disposal plant, which are illustrated herewith. The water system consists of a large reservoir, like a steam engine boiler in appearance; a force pump similar to that used in threshing outfits; a pressure gauge and the necessary piping. The supply pipe, which reaches the well or cistern, is shown in front near the pump, while the delivery pipe, which extends to the taps in bath room and kitchen, is shown above and to the rear. This delivery pipe must extend inside and nearly to the bottom of the pressure tank.

The water is pumped into the tank, which already contains air, until the air is compressed to 40 pounds or more, when the water is available in any part of the house for ordinary use or for fire protection. Power may be applied to the pump by hand, by windmill or by gasoline engine, the latter being far and away the most satisfactory and economical. In fact, when fire pressure is needed, the gasoline engine is almost imperative, as the windmill would be but a lame dependence and hand work might not be possible. For the ordinary large farm dwelling, the pressure tank should be about 10 feet long by 3 feet in diameter, which would give it a working capacity of about 360 gallons, and it may be placed in the basement of the dwelling or in a separate building, as may be desired. The one here shown is in the basement of a farm dwelling a few miles outside of Topeka. Such outfits, including tank and everything necessary for installation, would cost about $115, and are accompanied by such explicit directions that the work of assembling and putting into working order may be done by home help. If furnished and installed by the local plumber, the cost would be more, but might be cheaper in the end.



COMPRESSION TANK, FOR USE IN FARM WATER SYSTEM AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Water supply systems of this type are manufactured by different firms, and they are very simple and satisfactory. Each manufacturer sends complete directions for installing and operating his plant.

The sewage disposal system here shown is constructed on the knowledge that there are many kinds of bacteria, at least one of which works best in the dark and with but little air supply. When barnyard manure is put on the field or garden, it produces a greater vegetable growth but does not contaminate the vegetables or fruit in any way. By use of the septic tank the sewage comes from the house to the fields as clear, odorless water, and this is due to the work of the bacteria which work away from light and air. They work very rapidly, but it is necessary to have tank capacity enough to care for at least one day's sewage. Larger would be better in order to provide for emergencies.

The tank is built of stone, brick or concrete and should be about 4 feet wide and 5 feet in depth of liquid, with length enough to give the required capacity. The larger tank is provided with a partition wall to prevent a current from passing through directly and to afford two settling basins for the heavy matter until destroyed by the bacteria. It is fitted with an iron lid or a stone or concrete slab, which must be practically air tight. From the larger tank a self-acting siphon carries the sewage, periodically, into the smaller or purification tank. In the latter, both light and air are desired, as the kind of bacteria most effective here needs them both. The cover may be an open grating.

From the second, or purification tank, the water may be carried through a siphon and pipes to some proper place, or it can be carried to a system of porous, underground tile, laid below the plow line in the lawn or garden. This gives a system of sub-irrigation and of fertilization at the same time. The cost will vary with the location, the materials and the labor. The one here illustrated was located 40 feet from the residence and cost $65 exclusive of the porous drain tile for sub-irrigation.

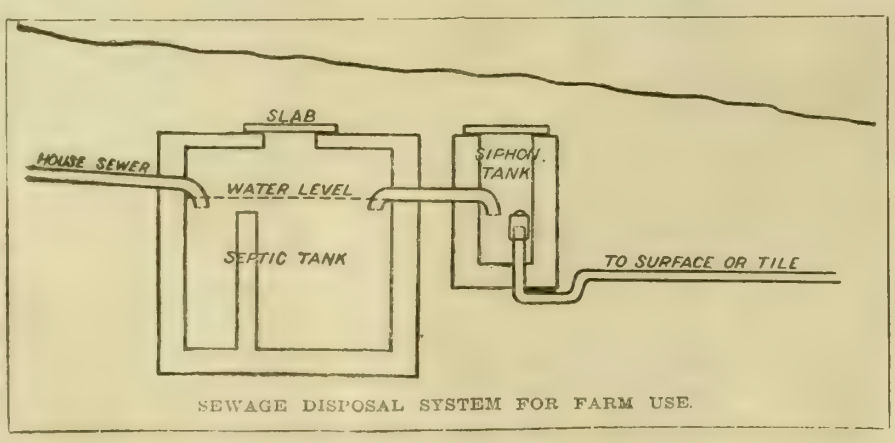
Other modern conveniences there are which belong on the farm, but none so important as the household water supply and a sewage disposal system. With these, the farmer and his family can maintain that cleanliness which is a part of godliness. Farming is dusty work and the occasional swim in the creek or the weekly bath do not serve to remove the signs and discomforts of toil nor give that vigor of mind and body which come from the daily bath. This is, however, the least valuable of the two great advantages which such a system supplies. The health, the strength and the happiness of the housewife depend, in no small degree, upon the modern conveniences of the farm home. Hot water or steam heat may be added at a comparatively low cost. Acetyline, gasoline or electric lights may be had at about the cost of an ordinary team raised on the farm, but both the heat and the light may take second place, in point of necessity, to the water and sewage system. Comfort depends upon the others, but both health and comfort depend upon the water and sewers and, perhaps, nothing can be added to the homestead in the way of permanent improvement that will pay bigger dividends.

Kafir For Two-thirds Of Kansas

A Morris county reader writes: "I would like to have a little space to give vent to my appreciation of Kafir and cane for the western two-thirds of Kansas. In eastern Kansas, along the fertile river valleys, it is not so much needed, but for the middle and western part of our great state these two crops are indispensable. In this (Morris) county we have had three years in succession that have been almost failures for the corn crop. This year in my township about the very best averages for corn were around 10 or 12 bushels, when ordinarily it is about 30 to 40. The farmers that had cane in around me made about 30 bushels to the acre and it is now worth 80 cents per bushel right from the thresher, with a possibility of its being around $1.25 about planting time. In a good year it would have made 40 bushels to the acre.

"With Kafir it is about the same, only the yield with us was about 27 bushels per acre. Kafir is selling now for about $1.30 per 100 pounds, and will go up towards spring. Why more farmers do not raise more Kafir and cane is a question. Many are ignorantly opposed and prejudiced to it. They say cane and Kafir injures land. Our own Experiment Station has proven that it is nearly all bosh. The experiments show that they planted Kafir for about ten years in succession on the same plot of ground, and that yield near the close of the experiment was as large, if not larger, than at the beginning. This much is true, however: These two crops take a much greater amount of moisture out of the ground than other crops, and if followed by corn or wheat the ground is not in good physical condition to receive another different crop, but if followed by Kafir or cane there will be no difference made; but so many farmers blame Kafir or cane for their ignorance in farm rotation.

"There is just as much chance for improvement in the yield of Kafir and cane by grading as there is in grading corn. There are grading and cleaning mills made now that will select for you the largest and heaviest kernels of Kafir and cane seed, just like the corn graders. One or two seasons' use will pay for a machine. There is one made that will take out as little as 10 per cent of the largest kernels. So I believe that for a farmer in the section of the state named above to depend entirely on corn for the farm feeding-grain is foolish. A 160-acre farmer should have in at least 25 acres of Kafir every year, and at least 10 acres of cane. There is absolutely no risk with Kafir, but a great deal with cane. Cane seed has no feeding value. Whenever the price is away up, as this year, you are all right, but there has been times within my memory when cane seed has been around 25 cents a bushel, and hardly any sale or demand for it.



SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM FOR FARM USE.

"If you choose the right variety of cane your cattle and horses will leave nearly any other fodder for cane fodder. That is, up to about Christmas time in an ordinary year. After that time the temperature at the middle of an ordinary day will thaw out the cane stalks and at night they will freeze up again and continual freezing and thawing will soon sour the cane so that it is unwise and unsafe to feed this kind of fodder. This year is exceptional in this regard, and my horses have had cane fodder up to a few weeks ago.

"There is no economy in planting cane and Kafir too far apart. The United States Department of Agriculture found that the yield was greater with about one stalk every 3 inches in the drilled row. I have not tried this distance yet, but I have sent for blank plates for my Deere lister and will have them drilled for this distance.

"Without a doubt, Black Hulled White Kafir and Early Amber cane are the two varieties best adapted to Kansas. There are one or two other varieties that are nearly as good, but they fall down on the value of the fodder.

"I know if there is more Kafir planted instead of corn in our part of the state the bank accounts at the end of the season will be on the right side of the ledger."

Something For Every Farm

Overflow of Timely Items From Other Departments, Every Line Worth While

I see in your valuable paper advice on treating oats for smut. We of North Dakota treat for smut, but do not consider it necessary to treat for two hours. My method is to take a pail or half-bushel and perforate or make a sieve with a spike or nail. One pound formalin to 40 gallons of water is placed in a barrel. Fill the pail with oats and dip it into the barrel; raise it up, swish it around or shake it so as to shake out as much water as possible. Dump the oats into a wagon box to dry. Seed treated in this manner at night can be sown next day. One can treat 50 bushel per hour in this manner.—GEORGE F. GRAHAM, Edmore, N. D.

Cowpeas and Corn for Silage.

A Marysville, Kan., subscriber asks how thick corn should be planted on newly broken alfalfa land, for the silo, and also whether or not it would be advisable to plant cowpeas after the last cultivation of corn.

Plant corn as you would on any other field equally fertile. Well eared corn makes the best silage. The amount of ears compared with stalk and leaves will not be out of proportion. It will greatly improve the silage and will increase the tonnage to plant a row of cowpeas by the side of each row of corn. Drill the cowpeas 8 or 9 inches from the corn row. This will allow the cowpeas to vine on the corn and will make the cutting of the same with the corn more easy. The cowpeas so planted should increase the tonnage of the silage 10 to 15 per cent, and will improve the feed by increasing the protein. The siloing of cowpeas with the corn would, in feed, be equal to the same tonnage of alfalfa hay. The planting of cowpeas with corn is good practice, and hundreds of fields will be so planted in Kansas for silage this year. New Era or Whip-poor-will cowpeas will prove most satisfactory for the locality of this reader.

Kafir and Sorghum Smut.

E. E. S., Eureka, Kan., asks how to kill smut on Kafir and cane seed.

The smut of these grains is of two kinds—grain smut and head smut. The first causes the formation of smutted kernels, and resembles in its effect and appearance the smut of wheat and oats. The head smut affects the whole head, making it an irregular mass, and which closely resembles corn smut. Grain smut may be prevented by soaking the seed for fifteen minutes in water at a temperature of 135. The head smut may be prevented by the same treatment as for smut in oats, namely, soaking for one to two hours in a solution of formalin containing 1 pound to 50 or 60 gallons of water. This same treatment may be used in the place of the hot water treatment mentioned above for grain smut. This latter treatment is simple and effective in preventing smut. To conveniently apply this treatment, place the seed in sacks of open mesh—like gunny sacks—and drop a sack at a time into the barrel of the above solution. After treatment the seed grain should be spread on a clean floor or canvas, to dry, being sure that it does not come in contact with smut-infected grain or bin and be re-infected. A subscriber in last week's KANSAS FARMER gave his method of applying the formalin treatment for smut.

Sweet Corn and Cow Peas.

Our subscriber, J. S. Lorimer, Olathe, Kan., says he enjoys KANSAS FARMER thoroughly and has gotten innumerable good pointers from it.

He asks if we would recommend planting sweet corn and cow peas together, removing the crop from the land early in the fall and seeding to wheat.

Our subscriber does not state whether he proposes to place the sweet corn and cow pea crop in a silo or not. This would be the ideal way of disposing of such a combination. The growth of sweet corn with cow peas will result in a satisfactory crop, however, whether placed in the silo or cut with a corn binder and shocked. In order to get the crop off the field in plenty of time for wheat, he should use an early maturing variety of sweet corn and two or three weeks after sweet corn has been planted drill a row of cow peas eight to ten inches from each row of sweet corn. The cow pea will vine and cling to the corn. If the corn matures in 90 days and the pea matures in 60 days, as it will if he uses a variety adapted to his



ZOEHNER BROS., PENOKEE, KAN., WITH MAXWELL 22, LOADED WITH FARM PRODUCE, ON WAY TO MARKET, ILLUSTRATING THE UTILITY OF AUTOMOBILE.

locality, the field will be ready for wheat in plenty of time and will be in excellent condition.

He asks if we would recommend sweet corn instead of field corn. Sweet corn will make the field available earlier for wheat. There are varieties of early maturing field corn which are similar to sweet corn, and in case such varieties of field corn could be obtained we would prefer the use of such to sweet corn. Sweet corn is a prolific producer of forage, and the grain itself has a feeding value equal to field corn, so that it makes little or no difference which is used. We know of farmers who broadcast sweet corn for forage, using it in the place of Kafir or sorghum.

Our subscriber, J. T. Van P., Washington, Kan., writes:

"You say farmers as a rule do not sow enough seed oats. Now, I believe in this particular locality there is too much seed used.

"We have determined about how thick corn ought to be planted to produce the best ear. Why not follow out the same plan in regard to oats? I think the sooner we as farmers adopt the plan of grading our small grain, and as near as possible get the best seed, just as we do in corn planting, the better it will be for us. What is the use in growing so many stalks of straw any more than there is in growing four or five stalks of corn in the hill and nothing but nubbins? The only reason for thick seeding that I know of is to keep down the weeds, and if the ground is foul that it quite hard to do anyway. Is it not a better plan in most seasons to disk the ground early and let the weeds start and then plow or disk again? This probably will be hard to do this season. As a matter of fact I do not think a late spring gives a good promise of an oat crop. I expect to sow only a few, and summer fallow for wheat on most of corn land which I wish to change.

"I have sown only a bushel of oats to the acre two different seasons, with good results, but have not threshed separately so as to tell just how much difference there is. I grade my seed and expect all to grow when put in with a drill. This is a very important question, and means much to farmers, especially when seed is as high as it is this spring. Our oat crop has been very light generally for several years with the exception of two years ago.

"I was interested in the article on sweet clover. I have been sowing it for several years, and consider it fine to sow, especially on poor soils. However, it is not good mixed with alfalfa, for the reason that when the alfalfa is fit to cut the sweet clover is too woody. It surely makes good in pasture, and in the spring when it comes up it will make good feed, although my stock do not like it as well as bluegrass or timothy.

"In regard to cattle bloating on alfalfa, I have a little timothy with mine and have not had any trouble along that line."

Expense in Surveying.

A reader is opposed to paying his proportion of the surveyor's expenses in locating the corners and boundaries of farms in his section, because he was one of the parties desiring such locations.

Section 222 of Kansas general statutes 1909 says: "Whenever the owner, owners or occupants of one or more tracts of land shall desire to permanently establish the corners and boundaries thereof, he or they shall notify the county surveyor to make the survey thereof and establish such corners and boundaries, and shall furnish him the name and address of all persons residing in the county and elsewhere, so far as known, who may be affected by such survey."

Section 2276 of same says: "The county surveyor shall apportion the cost of the survey among the land owners interested according to their respective interests."



THIS E. M. F. 30, OWNED BY ZOEHNER BROS., PROPRIETORS PRAIRIE VIEW STOCK FARM, PENOKEE, KAN., ON WAY TO TOWN WITH THE FAMILY.

Answering I. L., Rose Hill, Kan.: The cause for silage spoiling next to silo wall is in all probability due to failure to tramp silage well next to wall when filling silo. Silage to keep well in any silo must be well tramped on outer edge. As filling progresses, spread the silage around, and the most successful practice is to keep the outside higher than the center and do the greater part of the tramping at and close to the sides. The friction of the walls tends to prevent as rapid settling as takes place in the center. For this reason tramping at the outside is necessary, while little or no tramping is required in the center.

Alfalfa, like all other legumes, requires for its proper development certain species of bacteria which work upon its roots and gather nitrogen for it from the atmosphere. If these bacteria are not present the alfalfa will have to depend for its nitrogen upon the supply in the soil, which may not be sufficient to insure a thrifty growth. The inoculation required may be successfully done by obtaining soil from an old alfalfa field where the bacteria are known to exist in abundance. Such inoculation requires two to three hundred pounds of such soil per acre. Obtain soil from a field free from weeds or alfalfa plant diseases. Guard against exposing the soil to sunlight for too long a time before sowing and harrowing it in. The inoculation may be effected by mixing the soil with the alfalfa seed and drilling. The soil may be sown broadcast by hand or may be distributed with a manure spreader, or for that matter any other method of distribution which might seem expedient. Soil from sweet clover fields may be used for inoculating the alfalfa fields. In obtaining sweet clover soil, the surface of the soil to the depth of two or three inches should be removed to insure that sweet clover seed is not transferred to the alfalfa field. If the alfalfa is to be grown on land on which a dressing of manure has been given and alfalfa, cowpeas, sweet clover and other legumes have been fed on the farm, the alfalfa field will be inoculated from such manure. The use of pure cultures or commercial cultures has been generally satisfactory when good cultures have been obtained and the same have been handled properly by the farmer.

Russian brome grass, or bromus inermis, is a perennial grass, spreading by underground root stems which produce numerous shoots and a very dense, fibrous growth of roots that often fill the soil completely to a depth of five or six feet. It thickens rapidly even though the stand may be at first thin. It soon forms a tough, thick sod. Brome grass succeeds well on lighter, sandier soils and drier lands, but, like other grasses, grows better on a deep, rich, fertile loam, well supplied with moisture. The grass may be sown either early in the fall or early in the spring.

In view of the statements of our subscriber as to his failure to secure a stand of brome grass, we recommend that he seed with oats so as to sow about one bushel of oats with the required amount of brome grass seed per acre. On soils which are inclined to drift with wind the oats serve to protect the soil and the brome grass. The oats should be cut early for hay in order that the young grass plants may not be destroyed by drouth or shade. As a rule the seed should not be covered over one-half to one inch deep. If the ground is dry when the seed is sown, rolling will be beneficial, but the harrow should follow the roller. It is important that the brome grass seed be tested for germination. Much impure and poor seed has been sown in Kansas, and this condition is responsible, we believe, for more failures than any other condition. Brome grass may be sown with alfalfa or clover. KANSAS FARMER last week gave combinations of pasture grasses adapted to different sections of Kansas. This subscriber desiring permanent pasture, we recommend 16 pounds of bromus inermis and 6 pounds of alfalfa, or bromus inermis 10 pounds, orchard grass 12, western rye grass 8 and alfalfa or red clover 6 pounds.

Our subscriber should obtain this seed from some reliable seed house. It would be a good idea to obtain from the seedsman sample, sending this to the Agronomy Department of Kansas Agricultural College for a test for germination and to determine its freedom from weeds and adulterants.



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You have seen many green straw stacks. They are positive proof of indifferent threshing—sometimes it is the result of careless handling but too often it is the result of work done by an incompetent, out-of-date machine, a machine which hurries the straw to the stack and does not *beat the grain out* of it.

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KANSAS CROP FIGURES

How Accuracy is Sought in Compilation of Kansas Statistics

Every few weeks some KANSAS FARMER reader complains of the accuracy of the statistics compiled by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. At the outset, permit us to say that outside of Kansas our statistics are regarded more accurate than those compiled for other states. The complaints regarding Kansas' figures are almost wholly from people within the state. We do not assert that the Kansas State Board of Agriculture is error proof. Few methods or boards are. All statistical and crop reporting work probably will always have its imperfections. Well directed criticism should prove helpful and would doubtless be acceptable to the Board of Agriculture, which, we are sure, is quite ready to adopt any suggestions giving assurance of betterment. In fact, with that end in view the procedure is amended or revised whenever the prospect is that a new way will improve the work.

The methods employed in Kansas are, in the main, along lines established more than a third of a century ago. During this time they have been, of course, perfected and improved. It seems plausible to assume that there is nothing radically wrong with the present system. In order that the reader may judge for himself, it may be said that the acres in crops and the numbers of live stock are obtained each year in a house-to-house canvass by the assessor at the same time he is making his rounds listing property for taxation. He is required by law and his oath of office to gather these agricultural statistics, and attest their accuracy by affidavit. These sworn returns are the foundation of the Board's statistical work.

As to conditions, yields and values, each report is a consensus of the opinions of 1,600 to 2,000 representative farmers and others thoroughly tested for their intelligence, careful observation and conservatism, on the ground and in the fields practically throughout the year—the producers themselves. Reports on yields are never asked for until crops have been harvested and it is known by measure and weight just how they are turning out. The average of what 15 or more farmers report as to the yield per acre of wheat in their county, for instance, is applied to the total acreage of wheat in that county, as shown by the assessors' sworn returns, certified to the Board by the county clerk. Each county in the state is treated similarly for each crop. The secretary of the Board has nothing to do with the figures except to carefully compile and clarify the information and give it to the public. The Board is the official clearing house for authentic crop data, and the secretary is its executive.

Occasional suggestions from farmers are that the returns are too high and to offset these are the professions of the millers that they are too low. The chances are that both are probably influenced either by environment or from selfish motives, the assumption being that if less wheat were reported, the price would be higher to the farmer and if more wheat were reported it would mean lower priced grain for the miller.

As between these two interests the Board's statistics seem to strike the happy medium, and the logic of that position would seem to bear out their fairness andaccuracy. As a matter of fact, instead of overstating yields, the Kansas Board always leans towards conservatism so strongly that one might more plausibly insist that crops were understated. This is borne out, too, by the following table, comparing wheat yields of Kansas, as reported by the State Board and the United States Department of Agriculture:

KANSAS WHEAT PRODUCTION.

	Kansas State Report, Bu.	United States Report, Bu.
1911	51,365,000	53,438,000
1910	61,017,339	62,068,000
1909	80,958,740	87,203,000
1908	76,808,922	79,282,000

It is well known that if discretion is exercised in the matter, it is really toward conservatism, to understate, rather than overstate; to make sure Kansas can deliver just a little more goods than have been advertised. That is the Board's policy and it is strictly adhered to. The Board's reports are intended to inform the world how much of our goods are available to supply demands. In this way they facilitate trade between the owner and purchaser, and at the same time record without bias, the state's growth, development and wealth. They are a safeguard, too, to various interests. Were it not for accurate, truthful official reports from unbiased sources, the schemes and fakes, the crop-killing and crop-boosting the warring grain speculators would put through would leave the producer in the dark, and make him and the public a prey of sharks.

The Board of Agriculture never anticipates, prophesies or predicts; it deals only with "what is." Collectively, its crop reports constitute the state's balance wheel of business. They show the buyers where the goods are and purchasers compete for them, strengthening prices. And when prices are founded on its reports they are of sound base, and are so regarded not only in Kansas but wherever her productions are sought.

It should have a wholesome effect if our people were more familiar with the methods and aims of the State Board of Agriculture in its statistical and crop-reporting work, and in order that this may be brought about KANSAS FARMER presents the foregoing statements.

WOULD RENT LARGE FARM

KANSAS FARMER'S advice to the young man in issue of January 20 is in part good—very good.

More money can be made from a 10-acre tract than from much larger farms, but it involves much more strenuous effort, for it must be devoted to the growing of vegetables or fruits, and knowing this, most of us are not willing to pay the price for the land. The limit of success on a small farm is gauged by the capacity of the man.

My advice would be to rent at least 160 acres. Plant as much corn as could be cultivated well. The balance of tillable land sow to wheat, oats, barley, speltz, and if needed for stock, some of the non-saccharine forage crops.

I recommend renting the larger farm because the same can be worked with less labor, easier on both man and horses, less expense, and even in less time devoted to the same crops on fewer acres. Instead of three mares—four or more, according to number of acres—bought cheaper on account of age, if breeders, would be better business than the same money invested in two or three younger and higher-priced animals. The advice as to the other stock is such as I would give, only I would prefer to pay more per head and get registered stock, particularly cows. If cream is to be sold, or butter made, a separator will more than pay for itself if five cows are milked.

As to the implements—gang plow, 8-foot disc, 24-foot spiketooth harrow if of the right sort, two-row corn cultivator, disc drill and harvester can all be operated with four 1,000-pound horses. The time saved with these wide-sweeping implements is really secondary to the amount of moisture they conserve by getting over the ground in the short time nature allows in a dry time. Study well the implement question, and see that they measure up to the requirements. With sufficient horsepower, and with little change, but with no greater number of implements than would be required on an 80-acre farm as outlined by the editor, a man could easily care for the stock advised to make a start on the 80, and put in an additional 80 in small grain during the fall and early spring.

I operated 160 acres in Nebraska for a number of years. Much of the time I milked from seven to twelve cows and did my own farm work, except in haying and harvesting. I commenced with six cows and six heifer calves. In five years they increased to 65 head, besides selling from two to ten steers a year. I also bred my mares, and had some 14 head of horses and colts, which, with the bull, gave me 80 head, besides a few hogs. I kept a hired man during haying and harvesting and corn gathering.

Keep the question, "Why?" uppermost, and in digging for the answer the reasoning faculties will be developed and much that is hidden will be revealed. Take not only one, but a number of the best agricultural papers—also get bulletins issued, but many of the experiments are conducted without regard to the cost of production.—F. C. JOHNSON, Akron,

Farm Inquiries

Nature's Cleanser.

A subscriber asks: "What is Old Dutch Cleanser?" It is a fine, white powder found in various sections of western Nebraska. In prehistoric periods the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains were racked by terrific volcanic eruptions, and as a result, there are found today deposits of a curious, fine volcanic dust which geologists say must have been at one time a boiling, seething mass of whitish rock, so agitated and so active that, rising in a foam-like state, it was thrown forth in the form of a mist, which, cooling, settled to the earth in the form of a fine white powder. Each minute speck of this powder is of a flaky, porous condition, with fine feathery edges, and of very remarkable soapine activity.

Moisture Conservation.

Our subscriber, T. C. G., Creve Coeur, Mo., gives his method of cultivation to retain moisture in case of dry season. He says:

"I have found it to be very good in raising late potatoes in our locality. I plow the ground during May, disk and roll after each rain until planting time, which is from June 15 until July 1. The past season I planted on the 3rd of July and yielded over 200 bushels per acre. I have had seasons when I raised more per acre when the potatoes had but one rain during the whole season of growth.

"When planting, I take a two-horse disk cultivator, set the disks close together and throw out a furrow which leaves the ground in ridges about three feet apart. Then I take a single shovel plow and draw the furrow in bottom of depression, which puts the potatoes quite deep in ground. I cover with small plow to the depth of about three inches, and as the potatoes grow I work them very shallow with cultivator so that by the time the bushes are too large to work the ground is level and has no ridge to dry out.

"I also use this same method for corn when the lay of ground allows for proper drainage and where ground will not wash."

Cowpea Cultivation.

A. A. B., St. John, Kan., writes regarding cowpeas:

"Our land is a black sandy loam. Wheat and corn are our main crops. Kafir, cane, corn fodder and straw are our principal feeds. Alfalfa is limited. The last two years have not been very favorable for growing hay or feed.

"I find ground on which I have grown cowpeas much richer for growing potatoes and field crops. I have found cowpeas equal to alfalfa for feeding stock. Chickens relish them. My horses will do more hard work on cowpeas than on any other hay. For producing milk and cream they are hard to beat. From February 1, 1911, until September 15, 1911, three cows netted us $83, besides butter and milk for home use. We received for the butter 10 cents to 12½ cents during the late summer. During winter and spring we sold cream which tested an average of 48 per cent butter fat, the test dropping to 30 per cent in summer on grass. I fed no grain with the cowpeas and raised the calves, which were worth $45.

"In 1910 I listed cowpeas about the first of June. They grew rapidly until the drouth in July checked their growth. They averaged about 5 tons per acre. In 1911 I prepared cowpea ground by disking often until May 30. I used a wheat drill, closing holes to make rows 26 inches apart. I cultivated with an A harrow until the peas began to cover the ground. I employ surface cultivation to retain moisture. This was the object in harrowing. This crop yielded at the rate of 6 tons per acre.

Another field I drilled, closing every other hole of the drill. These did not have room to vine, and only yielded 4 tons per acre. This method required much more seed.

"I cut cowpeas just before the pods began to turn. After wilting, I raked them into wind rows and placed in small cocks for about three days. Then I put them in the barn. They got so warm I thought they would mould, but they came out fine and bright.

"With high-priced land and labor, the problem is solved with a few cows, a silo and pea hay. I plant New Era variety of cowpeas, as they are the early kind."

Flax in Colorado.

To demonstrate what flax will do on spring broken sod, Campbell, the dry farming expert, in connection with the M. Rumely Company, manufacturers of Oil Pull, will this spring break and sow to flax 400 acres just east of Akron, on the main line of the Burlington, some 90 miles east of Denver. This demonstration will not only show what can be done with flax under the conditions prevailing over most of the plains country, but it will be used also to show what can be done by the modern tractors in the breaking and preparation of the soil. This demonstration is for the purpose of determining what flax will do as a first crop, and what it will cost per bushel to produce it. If this demonstration on a large scale proves a success, it will mean the salvation of many homesteaders and millions of dollars to the wealth of Colorado and western Kansas and Nebraska, and, in fact, to every land owner located west of the 100th meridian.

Care of Seed Corn.

A letter from S. R. McC., Rich Hill, Mo., and bringing to the editor five grains of germinated corn, states that these kernels were from an ear which had been exposed all winter to the freezing weather of that locality. The writer's argument is that cold does not affect the germination of corn. The letter, however, describes the care of the ear, as follows: The ear was gathered early in October and hung in a tree where it remained until March 18, and during this time the temperature ranged from 65 above zero to 23 below. The care this ear received proves that if the corn is gathered early and thoroughly dried prior to freezing weather, low temperatures will have no bad effect on germination. The husks were on this ear and were sufficient protection against the absorption of moisture. This instance, however, pretty clearly illustrates that corn is not a hothouse plant and that in the proper care of seed no hothouse methods need be employed. Gather the seed corn early in the fall—as soon as it has matured—thoroughly dry it, and it will withstand the lowest temperatures.

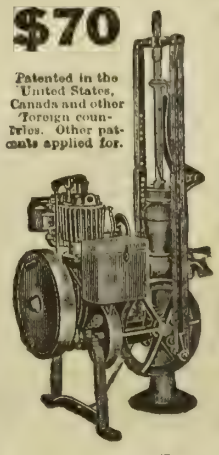
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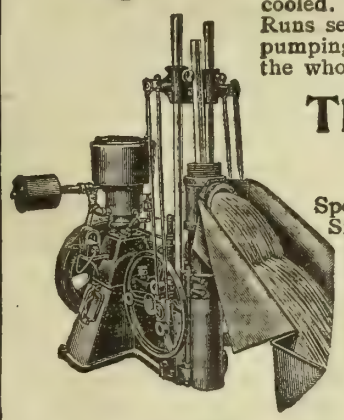


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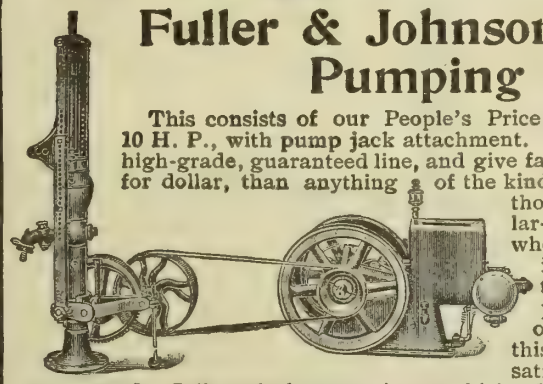
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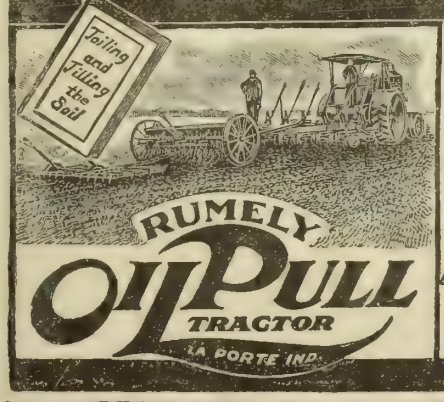
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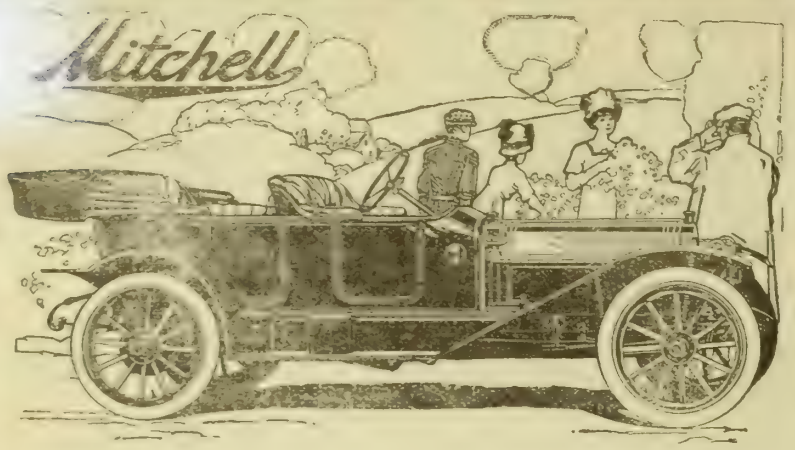


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THE FARM



It is our belief that poor care contributes more toward poor stock than does poor breeding. The best of breeding is a failure unless supported by good care and good feeding. These are necessary to make blood tell. Common to inferior blood, with good feed and care, will result in gain and profit in excess of the best breeding with poor feed and poor care. The best cross to be made on many herds is that of the common stock already on the farm with the corn crib and alfalfa stack.

A subscriber writes that while the tendency may just now be toward smaller farms in Kansas and in the middle west, he is certain that within a few years the tendency will be toward larger farms, for the reason that the wealthy farmer of today will add to his present land holdings by the purchase of the farms of farmers who at this time are not able to farm profitably. The right of the man of means to buy land can never be denied him. His judgment in putting his surplus of cash into land is good, but that land must after it passes into his hands yield him a satisfactory return on his investment. Such land to yield such income must be farmed, and it must be farmed well. It is our contention, therefore, that such farms as he purchases will not lose their identity by consolidation with other tracts of land, but on the other hand to yield the largest return must be farmed intensively, and intensive farming as a practical operation cannot be applied to large areas. The land-holder will find the necessity of improving these farms with comfortable buildings for the tenant, and will ultimately find the necessity of becoming a partner with the tenant in the operation of such farms. He will become a partner to the extent of furnishing implements and live stock for the operation of the farm, and also a partner to the extent of advising and possibly governing the farm operations as to crops grown, method of cultivation, etc.

The beef of the future must be produced on the farms of the corn belt, which farms will average a quarter section. There is no reason why we cannot in the corn belt produce beef economically. This is now being done and has been for years on the farms of the east, and conditions on these farms do not point to such economical production as on the farms of the middle west. The farmer west of the 100th meridian will produce feeders—a thing he is now doing to a large degree. These stockers and feeders will continue to go to the farms of the corn belt, as they are now doing, except that in the future the corn belt farms will feed and fatten more cattle than they are now doing. The above is the natural and in fact the only source of beef supply this country has left. This condition is not to be deprecated because good stockers will yield the producer more good money than grain for market, and the corn belt farmer cannot market his grain to a better advantage than on the farm to good stock. He cannot maintain the fertility of his corn growing farms more easily or more cheaply than by producing beef on these farms and the returning of the manure from the feed lot to the field.

The most effective mulch in the conservation of moisture in the corn field is a well cultivated surface one to three inches in depth. This can be made by a small shoveled shallow running implement that will leave the ground perfectly level. A one-horse spring tooth cultivator used after the corn is too big to cultivate with the two-horse plow will answer the purpose. A six or eight-shovel spring tooth cultivator is made for such purpose, and it is successful. Any implement which will run shallow and not disturb the corn roots, but cover the entire surface between the corn rows, can be successfully used. Hundreds of corn fields coming under the immediate notice of the editor, and about Topeka, were made to yield 15 to 20 bushels more corn per acre last year than would otherwise have been yielded had this surface cultivation not been diligently and persistently practiced. There are seasons of abundant rainfall when such cultivation is not necessary, but in most seasons throughout Kansas cultivation resulting in this soil mulch will conserve such moisture as will increase the production. This applies not only to corn, Kafir and sorghum for grain, but the farming of these crops for roughage. If we will pursue the same farming policy in the production of roughage as we do in the case of grain, we will be insured to a much greater extent than at present in having sufficient available roughage for farm stock.

The spring cultivation of winter wheat is a question regarding which several inquiries have been received. In those sections where conservation of moisture is important and where there is likely to be a scarcity of rainfall during the growing season, it seems a good plan to go over the wheat once with a harrow, the teeth of which are set slanting, and the harrowing to be done with the wheat rows as drilled. In those fields where a crust has formed or where the ground has cracked, the harrowing will be beneficial. These remarks will apply generally to fields west of the 98th meridian, and, in fact, to fields which are in one or the other of the conditions above named. In the western section the principal objection to harrowing wheat is the pulverization and the loosening of the surface soil, making it susceptible to blowing. The lay of the field and the condition of the soil must be taken into consideration in such harrowing. If the wheat was disked into wheat stubble, harrowing will not result in blowing, and should accomplish much good. In those sections east of the 98th meridian, spring harrowing does not seem generally beneficial. At any rate the Nebraska Experiment Station has so found. For four successive years harrowing winter wheat showed an average loss in the yield of grain, varying from nine-tenths to 9.2 bushels per acre as compared with no cultivation. When it came to rolling the wheat quite different results were observed. At this station rolling drilled wheat in the spring increased the yield 5.1 bushels per acre more than in the case of unrolled wheat. The rolling was done as soon as the ground was dry enough to work nicely. A corrugated roller rather than a smooth roller should be used, so that the furrows created will minimize blowing. There is a wide diversity of opinion among farmers as to the advantages of spring harrowing or rolling of winter wheat. The experience of the most successful wheat growers in each locality is the best guide with reference to spring cultivation of wheat.

We have a letter from a subscriber who says he is tired of newspaper talk to the effect that the farmer is urged to produce larger crops. He claims that the production of more wheat and corn per acre can result in one thing only, namely, a reduction in the price. It seems unreasonable almost that anyone should take this view. When it is realized that the consumption of all farm products in this country is increasing in a greater proportion than production, it does not seem possible that increased production would have the effect of reducing prices, barring the usual year to year fluctuation. The increased production of our staple farm crops even at a small reduction in price will result in greater profit from each field. For instance, 40 bushels of corn produced per acre, selling at 50 cents per bushel, will make the farmer more money than the production of 20 bushels at 60 cents per bushel. The interest and taxes on land, farming equipment, expense of cultivation, being the same in the case of the 40-bushel crop as the 20-bushel crop. In other words, the old principle, namely, maximum production resulting in the minimum cost of production, will apply to farm crops as well as to factory methods. It is very certain that the farms of the United States will never be called upon to produce corn or wheat in excess of consumption at profitable prices to the farmer for producing the

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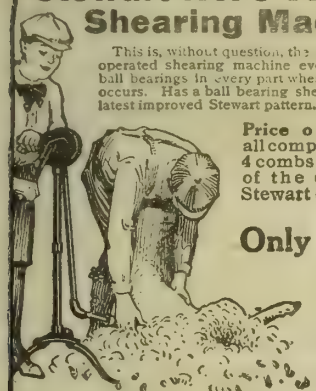
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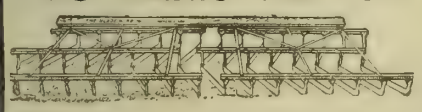
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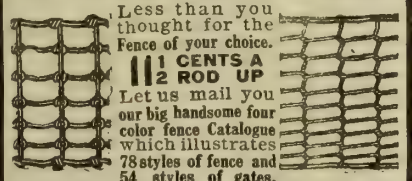
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Green Manure.

At a farmers' institute recently the question of advisability of sowing clover, cow peas, rape, etc., to plow under green for the building up of the soil, was discussed.

To do the thing suggested above is a good practice, but not until all the barn yard manure produced on the farm and all that it is possible to produce there has been used. In making the statement it is not our desire to discourage the growing of the legumes mentioned and the plowing under of the same. It is advisable to grow five or six times as many legumes on our lands as we are now growing, but we believe in feeding these legumes to live stock and the return of the manure to the fields. In this connection, all the straw and other litter produced on the farm should be worked into manure through the barns and gotten onto the fields.

Early Plowing Pays.

Speaking of his success with a tractor for plowing, E. C. Powers, Hamby, Texas, writes: "My Hart-Parr engine is a perfect success. On August 22, 1911, we began plowing 1,500 acres, finishing up November 1. Our engine is 22 horsepower. We pulled 16 disks and three sections of harrows. We were green hands, having no experience with gas power. We had no trouble which we could not overcome without the aid of anyone. The cost of fuel is about one-half, and not more than two-thirds under any circumstances, compared with steam. My judgment would be that the expense of team and steam plowing is about equal under normal conditions. For threshing, the Hart-Parr is an ideal thing for power. The expense for fuel for plowing in this section ranges from 15 to 20 cents per acre.

"The advantage in early plowing is great in this section. This is a dry country. Often the early plowing will make double the crop as compared with late plowing. I once had a piece of wheat which made 18 bushels with early plowing, where late plowing in the same field, side by side, made only five bushels."

Alfalfa Silage.

Many inquiries are received as to whether or not alfalfa makes good silage. Alfalfa does make good silage, but alfalfa is so good as hay and outside of the silo that it is not advisable to place it in a silo except as a means of saving its fullest feeding value in case it is impossible, on account of rainy weather, to cure the crop for stacking. Alfalfa is one of the few plants which, as hay, is succulent. Placing alfalfa in a silo does not add to its feeding value to the extent of cost of siloing.

Many Kansas farmers are buying and erecting silos early this spring in order that in case the first crop of alfalfa is difficult to cure they may place such crop in the silo and in this way save its greatest value. Such farmers figure on feeding out the alfalfa silage when pastures get short early next fall, and have the silo empty and ready for the corn or Kafir crop when it is ready for the silo.

The silo handled in this way offers a tremendous advantage in the saving of the first crop of alfalfa, which, in eastern Kansas in particular, is difficult to cure on account of the wet soil and the early rains, and a further advantage in providing conveniently a succulent late summer and early fall feed when pastures fail.

The Kansas Experiment Station has saved a crop of alfalfa which after being placed in the cock had been rained on and with no chance of its drying out the same was placed in the silo while still wet from the rains. The feeding results were satisfactory.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



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This network of telephone lines, following the trails of the Indians, connects with the telegraph to carry messages throughout the world.

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You can put up your own *Cyclone Fence*—no expert workmen or special machinery are required. It will go up smooth, straight and tight, whether you use wood or iron posts and no matter how uneven the ground. And once it is up your fence troubles and expenses are *ended* for the rest of your life—for Cyclone fence—especially when put up on our iron posts with wrought bases is *absolutely permanent* and *repair-proof*.

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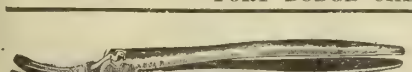


KILL THE GOPHERS and OTHER GROUND SQUIRRELS WHICH DESTROY YOUR CROPS. Gopher Death will clean pocket gophers out of alfalfa. Rid your corn and wheat fields, orchards and meadow of gophers.

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Comes in tablet form, easy to use, safe. The gophers and squirrels eat these tablets and the poison kills. Now is the time to use them, when the ground is dry and the squirrels are hungry. They will eat them greedily. 1,400 tablets, $1.25; special rat tablets, 25 cts.; special mole tablets, 75 cts. Ask your druggist for them, or to get them for you, and if he will not, send direct. We will fill your order. Free booklet on "Rodents of North America," describes pocket gophers, etc., sent postpaid. Ask for it.

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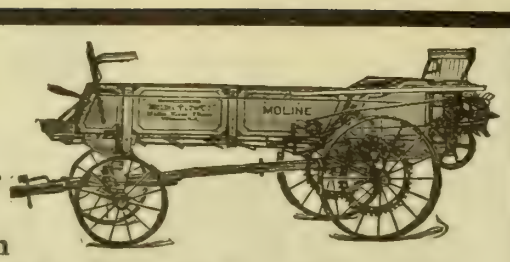
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With Special Steel Wheel Truck
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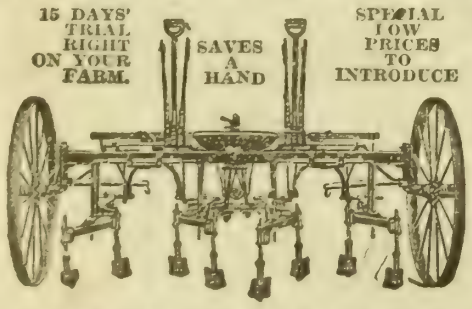
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RANKIN TWO-ROW CULTIVATORS are unequalled in construction, operation and efficiency. This is the original Two-Row Cultivator in America. Better today than ever. Saves a hand on every farm. Costs less to have it than to do without it. Don't fail to write for the great special price offer, and free catalogue.

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for five years will not only buy an 8' Goodhue Windmill and 30' Steel Tower, but will pay for all your pumping, buy all your repairs, and furnish you with a new mill and tower if yours is destroyed within five years by cyclone, tornado, run-away teams or any other cause except willful abuse or neglect.

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Goodhue Windmills are strong, durable and safe, are self-oiling, close governing and will get the most power out of any wind. Write us today for our catalogue and the details of our really remarkable proposition. Delays are expensive. Do not delay.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 319 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

LIVE STOCK



Among other things, look for the sows that have quiet dispositions and are good mothers. Don't sell these.

If the sow does not clean the trough, be sure to clean it yourself before the pigs are fed. Soured swill will make pigs sick.

When pigs are a week old see that both the sow and the pigs get plenty of exercise. Don't let the pigs form the habit of getting under the straw and staying there. This brings disease.

It takes about 800 men to man a modern battleship. Wonder just how much corn and alfalfa those warship fellows could raise and feed to cattle and hogs "out there in Kansas." They would become producers and add to the wealth of the country out here.

In breeding operations the successful man is he who sells what his customers want. Select your breed and then get the blood lines, type and quality that are most in demand by buyers. Have a variety so that the buyer may get good stuff to nick with his own.

Oats and rape will take care of the early pasture question for hogs. It is not too late to sow a patch of rape yet, and it will be good all summer if not pastured too close. Hurdles can be built across the field so that only a part of it need be used while the other part grows again

KANSAS [illegible] of April 13 has just reached me, and I wish to thank you for the [illegible] manner in which my article is presented and for the very good illustration which accompanies the same. — WAYNE DINSMORE, Secretary Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill.

I like the live stock department of KANSAS FARMER and want especially to commend the stand you are taking on the beef cattle situation and the good work you are doing for pure-bred live stock.—PROF. G. C. WHEELER, expert in Animal Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College.

J. L. Francis, Severton, Kan., sold a bunch of 175 high-grade dehorned Hereford steers at Kansas City for $7.40. These steers weighed 1,077 pounds and went to a Clay County, Missouri, farmer who will put them on full feed for the market-topping class. This is the highest price paid for feeders in several months.

The winter was a hard one, and some losses among farm animals occurred, but the spring is the dangerous season. Green grass in the early season amounts to little more than green water, and even animals that have been well wintered will starve on it. If the animals come out of the winter thin and weak and their owners depend upon early grass alone, the losses will probably be heavy.

Hogs in Dickinson County.

My hogs are all in good health and I now have 180 head, 60 fall pigs and 70 spring pigs. The early March litters were not so good because of bad weather, but the April litters were all good. There has not been over 35 per cent of the spring farrow saved in Dickinson County, and there are scads of farmers who have no hogs. Hogs were never before so scarce in this county. My opinion is that if we get a fair corn crop, the hog business will be O. K. I still have 15 more sows to farrow, and also have a few good fall boars for my customers.—J. J. HARTMAN, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Elmo, Kan.

Will Have New Mexican Steers.

J. T. Robb, who feeds out a good many cattle on his big farm near Wakarusa, Kan., has arranged to ship in 1,000 head of good New Mexican steers which he bought last winter.

"I am not going to ship these steers to arrive before the first of May," said Mr. Robb. "I think a great mistake is very often made by allowing cattle to be shipped to Kansas pastures before the grass is large enough to keep them properly. My steers are the aged kind, and exceptionally good in quality. By running on good range all winter, they are in pretty good flesh now, and will reach my pasture in very nice good shape."

These steers wlil cost Mr. Robb laid down right at $50 a head.

Kafir Corn for Sheep.

While the past winter was a severe one, and while stock feed ran short in some localities, reports indicate that those farmers who handled sheep have been fairly successful even though they had little or no previous experience.

The peculiar season last summer brought out many perplexing problems and solved others. Among the latter was a demonstration of the real worth of Kafir corn. This crop grew and yielded well where corn was a failure, and many a farmer who had the foresight to plant Kafir when the weather threatened the corn crop has had reason to be thankful.

During the winter much of this Kafir was fed to sheep and, in some localities, they are reported as doing remarkably well on Kafir and prairie hay alone.

Whole heads are fed in the morning, and the grain with prairie hay for the evening ration. Sheep will eat Kafir and grind every grain of it perfectly so that it is not necessary to grind it for them. Every Kansas farmer should plan to include Kafir as a part of his yearly crop.

Sheep Did It.

"I lost about $1,000 worth of hogs last fall, but my sheep have more than made good," said Mr. James Lunger of Mayetta, Kan. "My lambs were bought on the market and turned into the cornfield to clean up. The first shipment I made netted me over $1 per head and cost me absolutely nothing, as they put on all their gain from waste materials. The last shipment I made netted me $2.50 per head, but they were older and heavier. I still have a nice bunch to market, and their gains warrant me in saying that they will make even a better profit.

"There are almost no cattle in the country, and hogs are few. They will both be at a premium in a short time, as it takes some time to stock up on cattle, and the pig farrows have not been saved this spring on account of the cold, damp weather. The man who gets into either hogs or cattle now will make money, and I think the sheep proposition will receive more attention in Kansas than heretofore."

Pure-Bred Hogs for Pork.

One of the largest hog feeders in Ohio, who feeds more than 1,000 head for market each year, has made a report on his operations which is of special interest. After feeding hogs of no breeding and grades for many years and then changing to pure-breds, he carefully compared results. He is a careful bookkeeper and weighed his feed in and the hogs out, and knows what he is talking about. After long experience and careful work he finds that the pure-bred hog brings a profit of $2 to $5 per head more than he can get from grades. This is perhaps unusual, because so few people breed and feed pure-bred hogs for market, but it is not surprising. That is just what a pure-bred hog is for, but they are so few in numbers that we can barely produce enough for breeding purposes.

Every farmer will admit that good blood helps the market hog, but comparatively few are willing to seriously consider the idea of using only pure-bred hogs for market. Yet that is just the thing to do, especially on high priced land where money is to be made only by aid of the best machinery.

The pure-bred hog will feed better and fatten quicker than the grade, and he will put on more pounds of gain for feed given than anything his inferior. Scrubs have no place on Kansas farms, but good money is made on grades because of the element of good blood which they contain. The more of this blood they possess, the better machines they are for manufacturing corn and alfalfa into money.

Hog Wallow Prevents Disease

THE hot weather is a trying time for hogs. In addition to the heat, they have to stand the attacks of hog cholera, scurvy and lice.

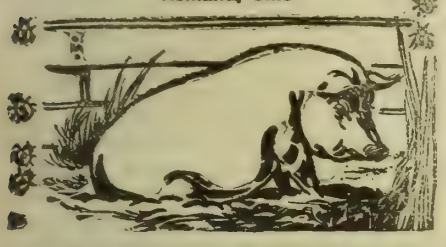
Build a hog wallow and let your hogs wallow in a solution of

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

It prevents hog cholera, it is a sure lice killer, keeps the skin smooth and purifies the air. Prevents mange and kills lice on dogs. It meets the U. S. Gov. requirements as an official dip for Sheep Scab.

Use it aplenty for disinfecting sewers, stables, barns, henneries, hog pens, sinks. One gallon dip makes 75 to 100 gallons effective solution. Ask your dealer for Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant. Send for Free Dip Booklet.

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The Modern Silo For Modern Farms

Silos are an assured success. The question for you to settle now is what kind of Silo to get.

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The Market Hog.

In his address before the recent Berkshire Congress, Prof. J. J. Ferguson, of Chicago, said:

"With prices for good hogs at levels which have prevailed during the past year, it seems almost unnecessary from a breeder's or feeder's standpoint to make any close comparisons, as to type, as all the hogs that have come forward have been taken at good prices. While no one can predict the future of the hog market, it looks as though the hog man would have his innings for this year at least.

"We have in this country a great variety of natural conditions, resulting in a wide range of crop production. This leads to a marked difference in the character and quality of hogs produced in different sections, consequently we can readily divide our hog-producing territory into well defined areas, each producing a characteristic type of market hog. The corn belt states of the Middle West have given us lard hogs; New York and New England states have produced a medium type between lard and bacon hogs, while the grain country of the Northwest produced the highest grade of export bacon. A swine breeder, aiming for best results, should carefully study conditions of soil, climate and crop production in his territory and select the breed or class of hogs which has been known to thrive under similar conditions in other territory. It would be a mistake to endeavor to produce high-grade lard hogs in Minnesota and North Dakota; likewise it would be impossible to maintain a standard in production of high-grade bacon in Illinois and Iowa. I cannot see any advantage in the multiplication of breeds, where there is a permanent place for all recognized breeds.

"In handling droves of hogs at large markets do not discriminate along breeding lines; they handle pure-breds and grades of all recognized breeds. Through wide market connections they are able to find an outlet for the product of all classes of hogs. There is, however, a class of hogs which, while profitable for the feeder to produce, is also a desirable hog in the packing house and in the store of the retail dealer.

"A good barrow should be smooth and well finished, possessing a symmetrical outline, with well balanced development in all parts. He should stand squarely on sound limbs, showing dense, firm bone, strong enough to carry him to a desirable finish weight without breaking down. The head and neck should be of medium weight; the shoulders and hams smooth and laid evenly with the sides, shoulders free from shield and hams firm and compact. There should be no surplus fat behind the shoulders, over the loins, around the tail-head or along the bottom lines. While the most desirable weight changes from time to time, depending on the demand for lard and provisions, a good packer hog should weigh between 225 and 275 pounds, with an average of 250 pounds. During the past ten years there has been a fairly steady decline in the average weight of hogs received at Western markets.

"The ideal market hog comes from no particular breed, nor is he the result of any particular system of grading or cross-breeding, but it is true that some breeds show a high percentage of desirable market grades. While the number of market hogs showing Berkshire blood is relatively small at Western markets, the quality of Berkshire grades and crosses is unusually high. They have long been recognized as profitable killers, cutting out good hams, tidy shoulders, extra good backs and loins, with a high proportion of side and belly cuts; in fact, many Berkshire grades are almost ideal hogs for bacon production. The demand both from foreign and domestic markets is for lighter, leaner meats finished at earlier ages. Berkshires are right in line with this demand, as they will stand liberal feeding and come to market at 8 to 10 months in prime condition for slaughter without being overfat.

"Breeders of Berkshire swine should keep closely in touch with market conditions, and as in the past should endeavor to supply breeding stock which will produce the highest grade of market hogs. While size, scale and strength of bone are desirable, these should not be developed to the point of injuring quality in the finished meat product. We recognize the Berkshire as being medium in type and believe if Berkshires are maintained as such there will be a steadily increasing demand for pure-bred Berkshires for improving the common stock of the country."

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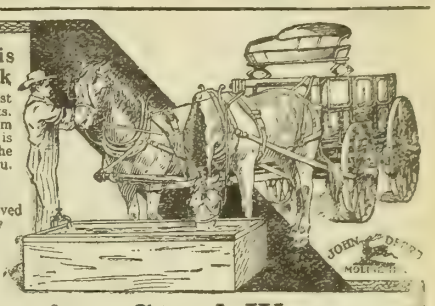
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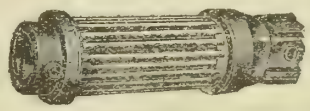
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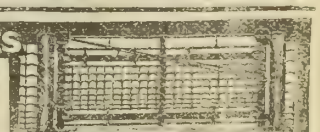
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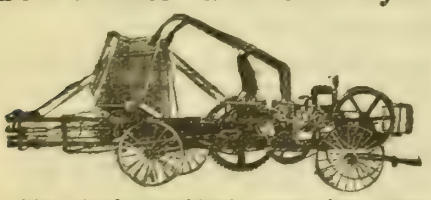
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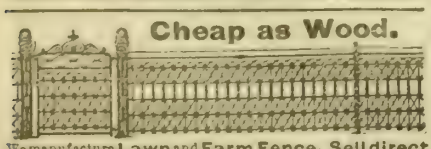
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DAIRY



If the boy has a desire to give some special attention to the dairy herd and dairying, encourage him by permitting him to try his hand. The boys of today will be the men of tomorrow, and the bright boy of today, 15 to 17 years of age, if he is a reader and an observer, is likely to be pretty well posted on a lot of subjects, and dairying may be his specialty. Give the boy a chance.

Milk fever almost without exception attacks the best cows. In the editor's personal experience he never knew an inferior milker to have milk fever. This trouble can be avoided by giving the cow proper attention before calving. A feed which has the effect of loosening the bowels should be given before calving for a period of ten days to two weeks, and should be continued for a week following calving.

The dairy cow deserves a rest of four to six weeks between lactation periods. In proportion to her ability as a milk producer, however, the period of rest she takes will be reduced. If a cow persists in giving milk from one calving to another you can afford to take no risk of injury to the udder by forcing her dry. It is well in the case of such cow to withdraw the liberal ration for a few weeks before calving, the idea being not to stimulate the milk flow.

The cow cannot be regarded as anything other than a market for the grains and the roughage of the farm. The question to determine is whether or not the cow we have is the most profitable market we can obtain. It is recognized, of course, that the cow furnishes a market for otherwise unmarketable roughage, but for such forages for which there is an actual cash market—alfalfa hay, for example—and which are fed to the cow, the cow should be giving in her milk and butter fat a return equal to the market of which we might otherwise avail ourselves.

The poor cow is an extravagance which no farmer can afford, especially so if he feeds and cares for that cow for dairy purposes. If the cow is worth keeping she is worth all the feed she can consume and good stabling, and if she does not return a profit on such care she ought to be replaced by a better cow. We have said time and again that as a rule the average farm cow is not so poor as our methods of feeding and care-taking. We cannot judge a cow until she has had proper care and proper feed. We must brush up on our feed and care, thereby giving the cow a chance, and if she does not make good, replace her with something better.

A dairyman writes asking if it is not advisable to place a drain in the bottom of the silo so that the surplus of juices which collect in the bottom of the silo might run off. The silo should not be drained. It is a mistake to place corn in a silo from which the juices will escape and accumulate in large quantities in the bottom of the silo. The corn should be grown to the point of maturity where there will be no surplusage of juices when the silage settles. Keep in mind that the more mature the crop, to the right point, used in silage, the greater the feeding value. It is an immature crop placed in the silo that will result in the accumulation of juices in the bottom of the silo.

Ex-Governor Hoard on his Wisconsin dairy farms last fall and winter demonstrated a valuable seed corn lesson. He gathered seed corn before the early fall freezes, and this he dried thoroughly before freezing weather. This spring this dried corn tested 97 per cent of germination. Some of the same kind of corn from the same field was left standing through the fall rains and the early freezes. It was then gathered and dried and stored in the same manner as that first above mentioned, with the result that this corn showed a germination test of 70 per cent. Ex-Governor Hoard says that hereafter all his seed corn will be gathered as early as possible from the standing row and housed at once, protected from moisture and frost.

Last week in our writeup of the dairy herd of W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., was shown the effect of dairy breeding and the judgment of a man who could buy and assemble such animals, his judgment being governed by dairy conformation or outward appearances. This was one of the important lessons to be taught in that article. Mr. Merritt's success in selecting this herd of 45 cows demonstrates how closely dairy conformation is related to profitable dairy production. Conformation is not an absolutely sure guide to dairy performance, but next to the use of the Babcock test and scales it is the most certain known to modern dairy practice.

The breeders of pure-bred dairy stock are doing a great service to the dairy industry. About the only way they could increase the value of this service would be to breed a greater number of pure-bred animals. There is a great demand for pure-bred dairy sires. This demand is increasing. The logical way for the farmer to improve his herd is by the use of such a sire. In many instances when the results of such improvement have become apparent, the dairyman then wants a few pure-bred females. The results of successful dairying are cumulative and progress can be made only as the supply of dairy stock to meet the demand is provided. There is a wider field for breeders of dairy stock than they are now occupying, and there is a field for more breeders.

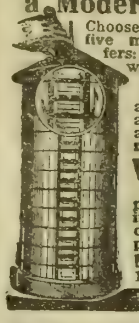
Mr. E. B. Merriam of Topeka has a farm of 30 acres on which he is now keeping 20 cows and four or five head of young stock, the feed for which is all being grown on the farm. Mr. Merriam is now erecting his second silo, and within a year from this time will be supporting 40 high grade dairy cows on this little tract, or more, with the young stock one and a half head per acre. He will grow a mixture of field peas and oats for early summer soiling this year, his one silo not furnishing the silage necessary to run the herd until corn silage is available next fall. He will also soil with green alfalfa. He is building the second silo and will have one for winter and one for summer feeding. Mr. Merriam sells his milk to the creamery. The above shows the possibilities of the small farm, which has been much discussed in KANSAS FARMER the past year.

A reader asks whether it would be advisable to borrow money to buy cows. The reader proposes to buy a half dozen pure-bred cows which would produce 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat per year. Unless the inquirer is a good judge of dairy animals and could buy these cows here and there and develop the same, it is probable that he would have to pay $100 to $125 for such cows, making his outlay $600 to $800. If he were compelled to go to breeders such cows would cost $200 each. It is a matter of considerable delicacy to advise borrowing money for any purpose. However, such action is safe if backed by good business judgment. There are two things for which we believe the farmer can better afford to borrow money than for anything else. These are good dairy cows and a silo. If the inquirer is a judge of cows—if he knows the feeding and the handling of such cows, and buys as first mentioned—he can borrow and pay the debt and have the cows and the offspring clear within three years. Whether it is advisable to go into debt depends upon the buying ability of the borrower and his ability to handle the cows and their offspring after he gets them. Unless the inquirer has such ability we would recommend his buying the best common cows, purchase a pure-bred dairy sire from a large producing family, and start the grading up of a herd from such beginning. In this operation he will learn by experience the proper feeding and handling of the dairy herd, and the risk will be materially lessened.

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William N. Hanschell, Morrowville, Kan., writes: "Enclosed find check for renewal of KANSAS FARMER, which I could not do without.

Thinks Well Of Kansas Farmer.

Blaine Hall, Mt. Pleasant, Texas, writes: "I am a native of Kansas and lived in Kansas all my life until January a year ago, when I moved to Texas, and am now engaged in fruit and truck farming. My father, J. H. W. Hall, has been taking KANSAS FARMER ever since I can remember, and is still taking it. I am also a subscriber. We have derived much valuable information from these columns."

Cost of Cow Keep in Minnesota.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has concluded a very thorough inquiry into the cost of food maintenance on 25 dairy farms in that state. Following is result of the inquiry:

In the vicinity of Halsted, Minn., in 1904 the cost was $42.20 per cow; in 1905, it was $42.59; in 1906, $46.34; in 1907, $57.42; in 1908, $53.76; in 1909, $58.91.

In the vicinity of Marshall, the cost for 1906 was $40.46; 1907, $51.35; 1908, $43.99; 1909, $47.87.

In the vicinity of Northfield, the cost was: 1905, $54.42; 1906, $54.40; 1907, $54.84; 1908, $72.35; 1909, $66.82.

Grade Shorthorn Dairying.

This writeup of dairying with Shorthorn grades by our Farnsworth, Kan., subscriber will be of interest to every farm dairyman:

We started the dairy business in 1901 with a small bunch of grade Shorthorn cows picked from our herd of stock cattle. We purchased a registered male from one of the milk strains of this breed, and today have a good herd of dairy cows. During 1911 we milked on an average of 30 cows, and they netted us about $700 from the sale of cream. Besides this, we used milk and butter for a large family and had milk enough after feeding to raise five hogs to the fattening period.

Our main feed is buffalo grass and alfalfa. The cows get no feed from the time grass starts until about the first of October, when they are fed a light ration of alfalfa at night. During the winter months we use the fodders, preferably corn and Kafir, to vary the feed. No grain is fed except when other feed is scarce. When we do use grain it is bran and shorts mixed in equal parts. But this winter we found that alfalfa meal was a good substitute for bran, and some cheaper. We grow all our own feed except when we have to resort to grain.

As soon as the calf is taken from the cow, usually the second day, he is put in a small pen by himself until thoroughly accustomed to drinking from the bucket. Then he is put into a large pen with the others and all are fastened in stanchions while being fed. Each calf is given his special quantity of milk, as some can take more than others.

We use blood meal to keep the calves in good condition and put it into the milk. After they have had their milk they are fed about one-half quart of ground grain, whatever is convenient, Kafir chop preferred, and at all times have bright prairie hay. Alfalfa is fed sparingly, as it gives a tendency to scours. During 1911 we lost but two calves out of 37. This is the best record we have made in raising calves on skim milk. We have a nice bunch of heifers coming on, and expect soon to be able to sell some very choice cows for dairy purposes.

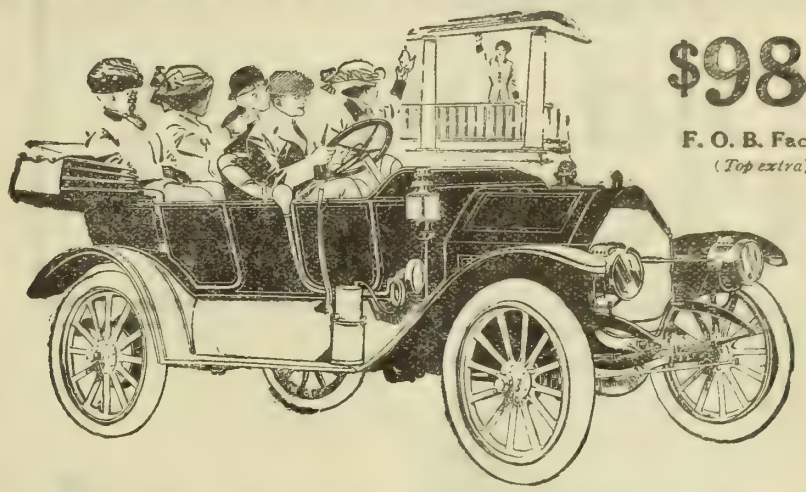
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The responses to my invitation are great in number, but some parts of the country are not as well represented as I want them to be. So I am repeating my invitation, and if you have not yet accepted, do so now.

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25 West 61st St., N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I will be glad to accept your invitation to take a ride with my family in the Maxwell "Mascotte."

Kindly arrange to place a car at my disposal. It is understood that no expense or obligation on my part is involved.

Yours very truly,

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

State ....

K. F. 4-27-12

I am sure you will immediately see what an ideal car the "Mascotte" is for the farmer and his family—if you once take your family for a ride in it.

The average automobile "demonstration" falls far short of really showing what a car will do, so I don't want to demonstrate the "Mascotte" in that way. I want you to ride around the country-side some nice afternoon—up hill and down dale—over the roads you travel in your daily life. If you do this, you should be able to know when you get home in the evening just what kind of a car the "Mascotte" is and how well it is suited for use in your daily life. I want the family to go with you, too—the wife and the children. I designed the "Mascotte" to be a real family car and it is just that—a car for the whole family.

You may know something about Maxwell reliability and durability—you may know that nine out of ten Maxwells in use in New York State in 1905 are still in use today, after seven years of continuous service. Few cars come anywhere near this record.

You may know how sweeping was the Maxwell victory in the recent Glidden Tour—the hardest tour in history—in which the Maxwell was the only team to finish with a perfect score after 1450 miles of travel over the worst roads in the country. The Maxwell beat practically every other American car, some of which sell for as much as $6000. You may be familiar with the marvelous non-stop record of the Maxwell, when it traveled 10,000 miles over country roads without once stopping the motor. If you know these things, you will know what to expect in the Maxwell "Mascotte".

The Maxwell "Mascotte" costs $980, and I can safely say that no other car within $200 of its price compares with it.

If I haven't had your acceptance to my invitation for you and your family to ride in the "Mascotte", send it to me today. Send it to me personally—fill out the attached coupon and I will instruct our representative near you to arrange with you and your family for a trip.

Write me today.

J. D. Maxwell

UNITED STATES MOTOR COMPANY
(*Maxwell Division*)
25 West 61st Street New York City

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The best of all dairy Investments
Save $10. to $15. per cow every year

The De Laval Separator Co.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE MONTREAL WINNIPEG

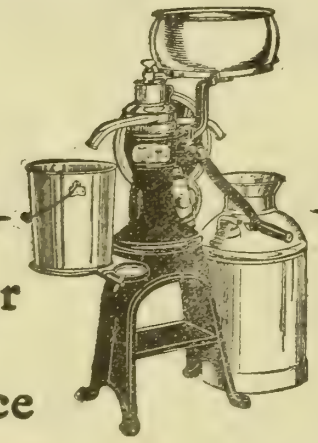


All the Hard Work Taken Out of Scrubbing

Mop the floor — sprinkle on Old Dutch Cleanser and scrub well. Dirt and spots go flying; for the fine particles of Old Dutch Cleanser get down into the cracks and crevices, that are so hard to get at ordinarily, and take out all the dirt.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c.



Higher in Service

Lower in Price

BEATRICE Cream Separator

There isn't any question about the way Cream Separators are ranked when the BEATRICE is in the list.

Ask any farmer who uses the BEATRICE, and who has used other Separators, and he will place the BEATRICE first.

In quality, efficiency, economy, durability and year-round reliability it is first—every time.

There's one list that the BEATRICE does not "top," and that is the price list. The cost of the BEATRICE is remarkably low, with capacity, quality and service guaranteed.

Dealers sell the BEATRICE. If your dealer is not yet prepared to show it to you, please write us at once. We will tell you where you can buy, send you valuable booklets and complete facts, and give you prices of various sizes.

The Continental Creamery Co.,

Dept. C., Topeka, Kan.

OUR OWN SPECIAL MAKE OF FINE LONG CLOTH

For making corset covers, and other fine underware—An excellent quality, soft, light weight, even-thread, good wearing long cloth—made expressly for the Mills Co. and offered as a special. Postage or express paid in Kansas.

BOLT OF 10 YARDS FOR 90c

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO., Topeka, Kansas

HOME CIRCLE



A Lyke-Wake Dirge.

(Popular beliefs common in Asiatic and European races, as to the trials of the dead.)

"This ae nighte, this ae nighte,
Every nighte and alle;
Fire and sleet and candle lighte,
And Christe receive thy saule.

When thou from hence away are paste,
Every nighte and alle;
To WhinnyMuir thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If ever thou gavest hosen and shoon,
Every nighte and alle;
Sit thee down and put them on;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If hosen and shoon thou ne'er gavest nane;
Every nighte and alle;
The whinnes shall pricke thee to the bare bane;
And Christe receive thy saule.

From Whinny-Muir when thou mayst passe,
Every nighte and alle;
To Brigg o' Dread thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

From Brigg o' Dread when thou mayest passe,
Every nighte and alle;
To purgatory fire thou comest at laste;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If ever thou gavest meate or drinke,
Every nighte and alle;
The fire shall never make thee shrinke;
And Christe receive thy saule.

If meate or drinke thou ne'er gav'st nane,
Every nighte and alle;
The fire will burn thee to the bare bane;
And Christe receive thy saule.

This ae righte, this ae nighte,
Every nighte and alle;
Fire and sleet and candle light,
And Christe receive thy saule.

—Author Unknown.

Old stocking tops make good sleeve protectors for use when busy in the kitchen.

It is said a tablespoonful of common soda and a cup of acid vinegar poured down the sink will clean out the most stubborn of clogged pipes.

Common baking soda is good for cleaning wash basins, bath tubs and such like. Dip a cloth into the soda and rub over the surface to be cleaned.

Butter can be made directly from grass, says a scientist. All that is needed ,we suppose, is a good cow and a churn.—Dayton Journal.

Fifty years after the civil war the women who played such a conspicuous part in it are to be accorded some real recognition. The military order of the Loyal Legion has started a movement to raise $500,000 for a national monument to these heroines, to be erected in Washington.

Stamps which have become stuck together can be easily separated by heating them as follows: Lay a thin piece of paper over them, then pass a hot iron over it. They will come apart and the glue will be intact.

Rebuked.

"What dirty hands you have, Johnnie!" said his teacher. "What would you say if I should come to school that way?"

"I wouldn't say nothin'," replied Johnnie. "I'd be too politete."—Delineator.

Her Mother's Daughter.

"You must not talk all the time, Ethel," said the mother who had been interrupted.

"When will I be old enough to, mama?" asked the little girl.—Yonkers Statesman.

Good Reason.

"Hear that hen of mine cackling? She just laid an egg," said the first woman.

"Hear that husband of mine cackling? He's just laid a carpet!" said the other.—McCall's Magazine.

An Old, Old Practice.

A little fellow who had just felt the hard side of the slipper turned to his mother for consolation.

"Mother," he asked, "did grandpa thrash father when he was a little boy?"

"Yes," answered his mother, impressively.

"And did his father thrash him when he was little?"

"Yes."

"And did his father thrash him?"

"Yes."

A pause.

"Well, who started this thing, anyway?"

Not So Easy.

The supervisor of a school was trying to prove that children are lacking in observation. To the children he said: "Now, children, tell me a number to put on the board."

Some child said "Thirty-six." The supervisor wrote sixty-three.

He asked for another number, and seventh-six was given. He wrote sixty-seven.

When a third number was asked, a child who apparently had paid no attention, called out:

"Theventy-theven. Change that, you darned thucker."



4616. **Boy's Russian Dress**—All little boys now wear the Russia suit, and the style is both becoming and manly. The illustration shows one of the more simple varieties—one that no mother need hesitate about trying to make, as it is extremely simple of construction and takes only a scrap of material. The blouse or jacket is plain, opening in the center of the front; in the neck there is a small removable shield with a small standing collar. These suits are made of serge, brilliantine, and lightweight woolen materials, also wash materials. The pattern, 4616, is cut in sizes 1, 2 and 3 years. Two-year size requires 1⅝ yards of material 36 inches wide. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper. **4091. Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover**—A charming model which may be made in an hour from flouncing, which now comes with a beading ready for the ribbon. Plain batiste or cambric may also be used, and the edges trimmed with lace. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 17-inch flouncing. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appeared, with description of pattern, and size wanted.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.
SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.**

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail courses, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick, enclosing stamp. Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT position, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Excellent chance for farmers. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. A88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L473 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, 10 and 15 months old; Duroc Jersey sows and fall pigs. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kan.

RED POLLS—27 YEAR BREEDER OF best farmers' cattle that live. Bulls for sale. D. F. Van Buskirk, Bluemound, Kan.

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

JERSEY CATTLE, COLLIES, POLAND Chinas and White Wyandottes; cockerels and eggs for sale; Scotch Collie puppies for sale, females. U. A. Gore, Seward, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

FIELD SEEDS—DO YOU WANT TO BUY or sell? Write D. O. Coe, Topeka.

CHOICE FIRST CROP ALFALFA SEED—No weed seed. Samples free. $8 per bu. L. S. Kirkham, McAllaster, Kan.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

ALFALFA SEED—1911 CROP, $8.50 PER bushel, f. o. b., Lebanon, Neb. Sacks, 25c. Write for sample. M. J. Walters, Lebanon, Neb.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

ALFALFA FOR SALE—MAY 1 AND ALL summer, will have choice alfalfa to sell direct to consumer, f. o. b. Elgin, Kan., less Kansas City commission charges. George Merwin, Elgin, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

CHOICE O. I. C. YEARLING BOARS—Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

DUROC SOWS AND PIGS. BRONZE turkeys finely marked. Barred Rocks and Brown and White Leghorns. J. M. Young, Fall River, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

CASH FOR PRODUCE—17C FOR EGGS; hens, 12c, delivered before next issue this paper. Coops loaned free. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

PRICE YOUR TWO-ROW LISTER ON cars, in good order. Supt. Haney, Boone, Colo.

FOR SALE—A FEW STRONG COLONIES of bees in 10-frame hives, at $4.50 each. O. A. Keene, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or ear. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

Farm-Bred Cattle Pay.

Willis J. Sayre of Cedar Point, Kan., believes he has demonstrated the profitableness of raising good cattle on the farm for market. He sold today 32 yearling steers and heifers averaging 751 pounds for $7.75—the top of the market for yearlings, says the Telegram.

"This has been a very unfavorable season for feeding," said Mr. Sayre, "but I am confident the young stock made me good profits. The sale is the second best I have made since I began raising yearlings for market three years ago. Two years ago I sold a bunch of yearlings from my cows at $8. My profits that year were about $40 a head.

"I paid $250 for a Shorthorn bull with which to raise calves for market. Some believe that too large an investment, but it has paid me well. I have a good grade of cows.

"On a ration averaging about nine pounds a day from weaning time, the bunch of yearlings I marketed today gained about two pounds daily. I fed a little cold pressed cottonseed cake this winter, with alfalfa hay and corn. I am enthusiastic over the growing of calves for market, considering that I am comparatively only a beginner."

Berkshire Record.

Secretary Frank S. Springer, of the American Berkshire Association, has just issued volume No. 39 of the American Berkshire Record from his office at Springfield, Ill. Pedigree records numbered 155,001 to 160,000 are included along with rules of entry, names of officers, index to breeders and owners, etc. Address Secretary Springer for this or preceding volumes.

Western Kansas Farming Pays.

Our subscriber, George Jesse, McPherson, Kan., writes: Mr. Webster, director Kansas Experiment Stations, says western Kansas is out of the wheat belt. I know this of the southwest township of Trego county, where my son, Ernest Jesse, has as many good crops of wheat as we have here. He has lived there twenty-one years. He has sowed wheat and had none to harvest, and the next year he had thousands of bushels, lots of it making 10 bushels per acre. The fall of 1910 he sowed 300 acres and in the spring 100 acres oats. He did not



White Plymouth Rock Cock, "Revelation." Won 2nd at Kansas State Show, January, 1911. Bred and owned by R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan. This cock was also second to Mr. Lane's 1st prize cock at State Show, January, 1912.

have any harvest. When the first rain came he sowed Kafir and cane. All he got was five dead cows from acid poisoning. He was here last fall when he shipped his cattle. I said to him: "I suppose you will need help." He answered: "I can worry through, as I sold mules for $650, and my cattle brought over $2,000." He sold all but sixty cows. He would not have sold his calves only on account of feed. Three years ago he sold over 3,000 bushels of corn. This young man owns nine quarter sections. He made it by crop farming in connection with cattle. He built a barn 40x80. They milk cows and keep hens to live as they go. This kid of mine is beating me. He has everything to work with and is out of debt.

Field Notes.

Wedd & Nevius' Sale.

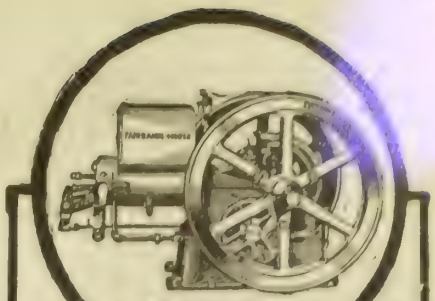
On May 14 George Wedd & Son, Springhill, and C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., will sell a useful lot of Poland China bred sows and gilts. All are bred for summer litters. The offering will consist of sows sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer and Gov. Forrest. All will be bred to the big herd boar, Prince Ito, and others. Mr. Nevius will sell a number of good Designer, Major Look and Good Metal sows. Please note advertisement in April 27 issue and write to either consignor for catalog.

Matt Alton's Poland China Sale.

On May 15 Matt Alton, of Erie, Kan., will sell a draft of useful Poland China bred sows. This will be Mr. Alton's first sale, and he has gotten together as useful a lot of bred sows and gilts as will be sold this spring. The sale will be held at the farm, 6 miles from Erie and 1½ miles from Trent, on the Santa Fe railway. The offering will consist of 28 bred sows and yearling gilts, all bred for summer litters, 15 open gilts, seven young boars and a yearling boar by Blain's Wonder. This young hog will suit any breeder wanting a herd boar. A number of the sows are tried brood sows that have raised litters and are bred back to the prize boar, Grandeur, that was placed first at the State Fair at Topeka in 1911. This hog was sired by One Price 51563, and his dam was Corwin Bell, tracing back to the old Tom Corwin family. The gilts are large and growthy, with lots of quality. Any farmer or breeder would be pleased with any of them. Please look up advertisement in this issue and send for a catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Harter Sells on May 2.

J. H. Harter, the big-type Poland China breeder of Westmoreland, Kan., will hold a bred sow sale at the farm near Blaine and Fostoria, Kan., on Thursday, May 2. In this sale Mr. Harter is selling some of the best things he has ever owned in the way of tried sows. Among them is the great sow Beatrice 6th 12472, a daughter of the noted Big Hutch; Lady Webb 146100 by Major Hadley, one of the heaviest-boned sows we ever saw; Collossus Bell by Collossus, one of the noted litter raised by T. J. Dawe of Troy, Kan., whose brothers are all heading good herds, and Lady Faultless by Graniteer. All of these sows are extra choice individuals. In fact it will afford a surprise to the average breeder who attends this sale to see such good ones included in a sale at this time of year. But Mr. Harter has around 100 head and must reduce the size of the herd. The spring gilts and fall yearlings are by boars like Mogul's Monarch, Captain Hutch, Prince Hadley, etc. All of the females will have litters at foot or will be bred to some one of Mr. Harter's great boars for May or June farrow. In the breeding the young boars King Long and Chief Price have been used quite extensively, thus giving new breeding to old customers. The boar Gephart has also been much in evidence. He has developed into a great sire, and a litter by him will make its owner lots of money this year. With the outlook as it is this sale should attract farmers and breeders from several states. Write now for catalog and either come or send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Harter's care at Westmoreland, Kan.



2 H.P., Type "H"

A Fairbanks-Morse Engine will give you the kind of service you counted on when you planned to buy an engine. It fulfills every purpose for which you so much need reliable power.

Fairbanks-Morse Engines

do more. They give you years and years of low-cost service. They are absolutely guaranteed as to material, workmanship and power.

The Fairbanks-Morse is a four cycle, long stroke, perfectly balanced, smooth running engine that develops full power at slow speed. There's no racking or pounding; no overstrain to carry the load. It stands up where other engines fall down.

Engines built for operation on gasoline, kerosene, gas or low grade oils. Vertical and horizontal types.

Write for Catalog No. NA 898 and state size you need

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Omaha

Famous Bailor 2 Row 3 Horse Cultivator

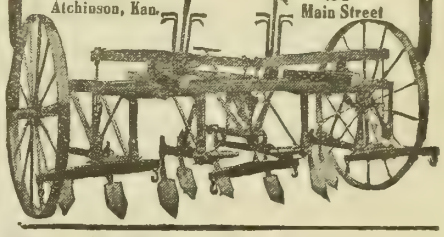
Time Saver and Money Maker

One man, three horses and this machine cultivate 18 acres a day. Never misses a hill, straight rows or crooked. Cultivates same depth on level or rolling ground or against side hills. Weight 600 lbs. Balance frame. Perfect evener. Direct hitch. No neck weight. A big time and money saver.

Ask Your Dealer

Or write us for name of dealer and handsomely illustrated catalog. It tells how the Bailor is helping other farmers make their land pay big profits.

BAILOR PLOW CO. 25 Main Street Atchinson, Kan.



Huiskamps Barnyard Shoes

Specially tanned leather. Can't rot or break through from manure acids. The ideal shoe for farmer and stockman.

The World's Best Farm Shoe

Guaranteed manure proof. Cost no more than ordinary shoes but last twice as long. Comfortable, durable—actually good looking.

Ask Your Dealer

Free bottle of special preserving oil with each pair. If your dealer doesn't handle them write for literature and name of dealer who does.

The Huiskamp Bros. Co.,
213 Johnston St., Keokuk, Iowa



OUR SPECIAL OFFER

So that you may know the great strength and value in

TONE SPICES

we make this offer: Send us 10c and you will receive, postage prepaid, a full size package of any kind of spice you may select. We will send also a copy of our recipe book "Tone's Spicy Talks."

Take advantage of this offer and see what *pure, perfectly milled, full-strength* spice means for your cooking.

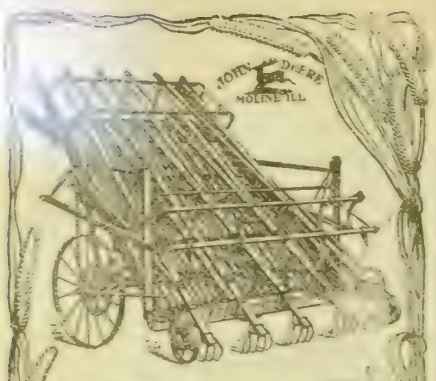
Always 10c at grocers

TONE BROS., Des Moines, Iowa

Blenders of the famous Old Golden Coffee.

"It may be four years, or it may be forever," is said to be a favorite song with an office seeker.

We like KANSAS FARMER, and think you are helping the farmer more than any other farmer's paper we have read—MRS. WM. WHITE, Seneca, Kan.



DAIN THE LIGHT DRAFT "ONE MAN" HAY LOADER

HERE is a real Hay Loader a gre[at] saver; not a mere hay elevator. [It] fully called the "One Man" loader [—] one man is all that's needed to run it. [It] elevator pushes the hay well forward on [the] where it can be easily handled by the driv[er].

DAIN EXCLUSIVE ADVANTAGES

Easy to couple to all wagons without adjustment. No long crooked crank shaft to break or cause trouble. Geared right to insure easy draft and greatest hay gathering efficiency. Gathering rakes and elevating parts operated by hammock mounted pitmans. Works equally well on swath or windrow. Caster wheels in rear lessen draft and make turning easy.

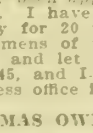
The Dain Loader is lightest draft, most simple in design and most convenient to operate. Gets all the hay; made to last from best materials. That's why it is the most popular loader built today—why it is most widely imitated and just why it should be your choice.

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White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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SAVE YOUR CHICKS.

We can help you. Send names and addresses of ten poultry friends and receive our 32-page book on WHITE DIARRHOEA, the greatest foe to chick life. This book makes poultry profits possible. Gives care and feeding of chicks; also gives cause and guaranteed cure for bowel trouble. Above book and sample of F. K. Tablets FREE, postpaid, for the names. Write today. The value will surprise you.

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that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. [Eggs] $3 per 15. "LUSTROUS" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

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Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW will grow? I have four varieties, either ear or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be found. Price, $2.25 to $5 per bushel. Write for my circular. Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

PLENTY OF CHOICE, HIGH-TESTING seed corn for sale at the Lawndale Seed Farm. Here's the place to get your money's worth. Write today for catalog, to JOHN D. ZILLER, Hiawatha, Kan.

POULTRY



Young chicks should now be numerous in every poultry yard.

The chirp of the healthy chick is a pleasant sound, but the "peep, peep" of the weak and sickly chick is an admonition of disease and death.

It is much easier to keep chickens healthy than it is to cure them after they get sick, but many do not realize it till the sickness comes.

We already hear of white diahhea being prevalent among some flocks of chicks. This is a disease of prevention rather than cure. Be sure the surrounding are clean and have plenty of grit and charcoal for the chicks, and the chances of white diarrhea are remote.

If chicks are kept on hard board floors, without a chance of running on the ground, they are very apt to have leg weakness, and a weak, wobbly chick rarely grows into a strong, healthy fowl.

The natural food of the hen is grain, seeds, insects, bugs and green stuff; a pretty well balanced ration. If this kind of food is not supplied, little success in egg production will be obtained. When these necessities are not supplied, the proper egg-forming material is not available and the hen finds it quite impossible to produce the eggs.

G. W. D. Reynolds, one of Nebraska's oldest breeders of Barred Plymouth Rocks, has sold his poultry business and entire flock of poultry to Thomas Dooley, Jr., of Papillion, Neb. This will explain why Mr. Reynolds' advertisement no longer appears in KANSAS FARMER. The advertising is being continued by Mr. Dooley, who is prepared to fill orders for eggs for hatching.

Every brooder ought to have two compartments; one where the chicks hover and sleep and another where they can run on and exercise. The floor of the latter should be composed of fresh earth, with an occasional sod for the chicks to pick at. This earth should be renewed every three or four days, so as to keep the place sweet and clean. There is no better deodorizer than clean, dry earth. When the chicks are two weeks old they should be allowed to run out of doors in warm, sunshiny weather.

If chicks are mothered by the hen they are more apt to get the run of the ground than the brooder-raised chicks, which is good for them. But the coop provided for the hen and chicks is often too small for their proper accommodation. In ordinary good weather a small coop would not be a great inconvenience, but when storms come of several days' duration, the chicks must be confined to the coop. Then the folly of a small coop is easily seen.

The question of fertile eggs with the breeder is one of great importance. This season there is much complaint of infertile eggs. We attribute this mostly to the very cold weather we have had this spring, and feel pretty sure that the eggs of the later hatches will be much more fertile than those of the early ones. But outside of the weather, which the breeder cannot control, are other considerations to be taken when wanting fertile eggs. To have hens lay, and to have them lay eggs that will bring out good, healthy chicks, are two points that are not always associated together. Proper mating is very important, but this does not always insure eggs that will give satisfactory results; proper feeding and plenty of exercise are of equal importance. Only by experience can we gain knowledge on these important points. In having hens lay well, The main point to be observed is the maintenance of natural conditions or surroundings, as much as possible. It is the nature of the light and medium-sized breeds to scratch and be on the move, and it is also their nature to lay when they feel free and easy, and are surrounded by those things which tend to their comfort. When such conditions exist it is in keeping with nature for the hens to be healthy, and to lay eggs that will produce vigorous chickens. It is not good policy to force the breeding stock. We may, perhaps, get more eggs if we feed highly on stimulating food, but we doubt whether we would be able to hatch, or to raise as many chickens. Arrange the breeding pens so that the hens will have plenty of room for exercise, and then see that they have exercise. Give a mess of oats, boiled or soaked, three times a week, plenty of meat and vegetables, and keep grit before them all the time and there ought to be no lack of fertile eggs. Sometimes, in the early part of the season, the hens are too fat to lay fertile eggs, and the only remedy then is to wait awhile, till they have laid their first clutch of eggs, then the eggs will be all right. But again, for all the breeder can do, owing to cold weather, the eggs will not hatch. This has been the main cause of infertility this season. With snow a foot deep on the ground and everything



The above illustration appeared in Kansas Farmer April 13, and was erroneously referred to as "A pen of Silver Wyandottes owned by Mrs. C. C. Henderson, Solomon, Kan." The illustration shows three very fine White Orpington hens, showing the high quality of the birds owned by Mrs. R. A. Jenne, Eureka, Kan.

frozen, the fowls did not get enlivened up till the weather got warm, when conditions got better for fertile eggs. While the breeders who sell eggs for hatching deplore the fact that the eggs are infertile, they must not be blamed for what they could not help or could not foresee themselves, and we have no doubt but what they will be willing to make things right with their customers by duplicating the orders at half price or less, according to the degree of infertility of the eggs.

Points in Turkey Culture.

Never let the young turkeys get wet. The slightest dampness is fatal.

Feed nothing the first 24 hours after they are hatched.

Before putting them in the coop see that it is perfectly clean and free from lice, and dust them three times a week with Persian insect powder.

Be sure the hen is free from lice. Dust her, too.

Look out for mites and the large lice on the heads, neck and vents. Grease heads, necks and vents with lard, but avoid kerosene.

Nine-tenths of the young turkeys die from lice. Remember that.

Filth will soon make short work of them. Feed on clean surfaces. Give water in a manner so they can only wet their beaks.

The first week, feed a mixture of one egg beaten, and sifted ground oats or rolled oats, mixed with salt to taste, and cooked as bread, then crumbled for them; with milk or curds so they can drink all they want. Feed every two hours early and late.

Give a little raw meat every day; also finely chopped onions or other tender green food.

After the first week keep wheat and ground bone in boxes before them all the time, but feed them three times a day on a mixture of cornmeal, wheat middlings, ground oats, all cooked, and to which chopped green food is added.

Mashed potatoes, cooked turnips, cold rice and such will always be in order.

Too much of hard-boiled egg will cause bowel disease.

Remove coop to fresh ground often in order to avoid filth.

Ground bone, fine gravel, ground shells and a dust bath must be provided.

A PAINT THAT PRESERVES. 10c Gallon

A paint that gives better service, at less cost, for barns, silos, etc., and for dipping posts and poles.

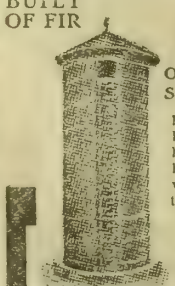
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is an all-purpose farm *paint, preservative* and *disinfectant.* It kills lice, mites and vermin. Hundreds of farmers find it worth many times its cost. Our free booklets give complete uses, directions and testimonials. Write for them today. Trial can, five gallons $1.00,

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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



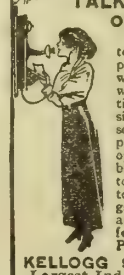
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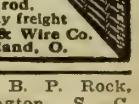


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EGGS R. C. Reds, B. P. Rock, White Orpington, S. C. Leghorn, White Langshan, Houdans. Circulars free. Elle Lefebure, Route 2, Stevensville, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch For Sale

LOCATED IN KIOWA COUNTY, KANSAS, NEAR BELVIDERE.

Offered either as a whole or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable.. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about 250 head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females), and about 300 head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is NO PROPERTY of its character equal to it in the western country for farming, grazing or stock raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

160 ACRE ALFALFA FARM $40 PER ACRE

Montgomery County. Ninety acres in cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, fenced, good 5-room house, barn, sheds, plenty good water, free gas, close to railway market, all level first-class land. Write for further information.
FOSTER BROS., Independence, Kan. (Established 1870.)

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS Wheat Land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2½ mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, $8,500 takes it. Terms. **AIKEN, HARTRONFT & CO., Lyons, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

Farm of 240 a., 7 mi. from city, all fenced and cross-fenced, 90 a. in cult., 50 a. hog-tight, bal. native grass meadow and pasture. Fine 2-story house, good barn, feed lots, cribs, etc.; large bearing orchard; plenty of good water; half mi. to school, good road to town. Easy terms. $30 per a. Fine bargain. Write quick.
W. A. NELSON,
Fall River, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

SNAP—Fine farm, finely imp., ½ mi. town; 35 a. past., bal. cult. Nice smooth, level, no waste land. Fine home. Price $55 per a. Write **GILE & BONSALL, South Haven, Sumner Co., Kan.**

READ THIS BARGAIN

320 ACRES fine land, well improved, leased for oil and gas at $320 per year. Price, $16,000. Get our list. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

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A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

SNAP FOR CASH—160, 5 miles 2 good towns, nice, smooth country, all tillable, house 7 rooms, other bldgs., good well and mill, 200 yards school. Will sell 60 days for $3,750; owner must have cash, 10 days, pricie $2,750, with $1,750 down. If you can use it, come and see it; don't wait to write. **BUXTON, Utica, Kan., Ness County.**

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT — Extra fine land, small improvements; one of the choicest pieces in eastern Colorado, adjoining unimproved deeded land, selling for $25 per acre. Take this under the new law, three years' residence, only 7 months out of year residence required. Price only $1,250 cash; no trade. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

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160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
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160 A. Large house and barn, 100 a. wheat goes, $11.500, $3,000 cash, balance 10 years 6 per cent. **160 A.** 5-room house, 20 alfalfa, $8500, fine terms. **480 A..** Fine stock farm, $10,000, terms. **160 A.** 9-room house, implements, 28 horses and hogs, $8,500, $2,000 cash. Every one of these a bargain. **I. R. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kan.**

FOR SALE—328 acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for $750 cash per year. Price, $10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-O'MEARA LAND CO., 515 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

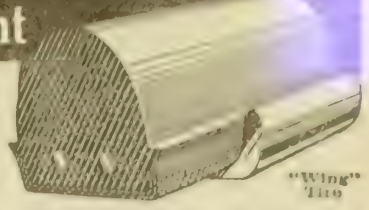
COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

LOOK HERE, PLEASE.

FOR QUICK SALE — 160 acres of good land only 3½ miles from Ness City, Kan.; 115 acres in growing wheat, balance pasture and hay land. Can all be cultivated. No improvements. One-third of the wheat delivered goes to purchaser. Will sell for $3,200 and reserve the wheat. Address **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FORCED SALE—240 a., 4 mi. railroad town, eastern Kansas; R. F. D. and phone; good limestone soil; 1½-story house, barn 36x36 and other buildings; family orchard, all kinds fruit, abundance of water; 100 a. in cultivation, 60 a. prairie meadow, 60 a. tame grass, balance pasture; lays partly rolling; all fenced, 35 a. hog-tight, and is fine bottom alfalfa land, with a small creek. The owner's price was $50 per a., but says will sell for $35 inside of 10 days, with all his personal property at half price, and can give immediate possession. No trade. Clear. Is leaving state. **W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

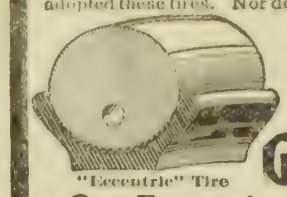
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Note this patented "wing"—how it presses against the channel, thus preventing mud, grit or water from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

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A feature that does away with all bumps and jars. It alone is built with a Free-Wheel Control, which does away with tiresome pedaling or running alongside to start. Holds world record for economy and many other records. Send for booklet.

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O. M. ELLIOTT,
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FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER.
400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, ¾ mile to station, no buildings, in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.**

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TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

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1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

SALINE CO. BARGAIN—160 a., 5 mi. of town, 70 in cult., 20 of bottom, 10 in alfalfa, quite good improvements. Price $4800. Terms to suit. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FINE 80 acres in Elk Co., Kan. 40 a. under cultivation, 75 per cent first class tillable land and improved. Will exchange for western land or clear city property. Price only $4,500. **R. H. BURNS, 718 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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The Black-tailed Japanese Bantams.

In reality, these Bantams are small in size, according to the other varieties of Bantams. The cock birds weigh only 26 ounces and the hens weigh but 22 ounces. These Bantams are very beautiful and are now attracting attention, as you will see if you visit any of the large poultry shows. The male birds are especially beautiful because of their tails, which are black except the long sickle feathers, which are black and edged with white. When the sickle feathers are to their full growth they are to such a length as to come in contact with the head. The coverts of the wings are of a pure white color, the secondaries of the wings are black and edged with white, but when the wings are folded only the white plumage can be seen. The female, in shape and color, is the same as the male, except the tail, which is black; that is, the main feathers are black, and the coverts, which do not extend up as far as the other feathers, are white. The head and body is white; any other colors are disqualifications. The comb is single, and has five distinct points. The back is short and the saddle feathers are abundant, which are white. The shanks and toes are yellow and are free of any feathers.

These little Bantams are great egg layers, laying a very large, white egg for a Bantam. These Bantams are also the greatest pets on earth for the children. The male birds can be taught to stand on your hand and crow, if you will give him some corn to eat. And if the children had a few of these Bantams to get up and feed and water, they would not be laying in bed, but would be out and getting fresh air. This does not mean that they will have to do this the year around, because they won't have to take care of them in the summer time if they are given plenty of range. These little Bantams make the best of mothers, as they hatch and brood chicks. As they are small they are bound to be careful and they, therefore, are not always breaking and smashing two or three eggs a day. Many people think that these little mothers cannot cover more than three or four eggs, but in this they are mistaken, for they can easily cover a dozen large hen eggs.

As I said before, these Bantams are attracting the attention of all and are now coming fast to the front, where they have so long belonged. In the past winter we have won many first and second premiums. At Atchison, we won the silver cup for the highest scoring pen of Bantams in the show. We also won first at the Oklahoma State Show at Enid, and at the Kansas State Show at Wichita, and at Topeka, and now, if you want a prize winning breed, one that will win the prizes and attract the attention of all, send for eggs and Bantam baby chicks.—EARLY CHESTNUT, Centralia, Kan.

Not only is baby beef the best, but it is the most profitable. With the silo to supply summer pasture and winter feed, baby beef is possible to every farmer.

BUY THIS 160 acres, 2½ miles from a thrifty town; 140 acres in cultivation, 10 acres meadow, good water, orchard, house and other improvements. Will sell with or without equipment. With equipment, $65 acre. Terms.
JULIA ZLATNIK,
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WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

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SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $9.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON cocks—Strictly high class. Eggs, $3 15. W. A. Allmon, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS AND baby chicks, good ones and cheap. Mrs. Alice Todd, Emporia, Kan.

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S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, $5 and $3 per 15; range stock, $7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

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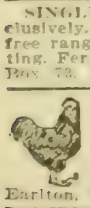
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have won more prizes at the leading shows of America than all others, which stamps their superior quality. I now have the finest lot of exhibition and breeding birds I ever owned. Eggs from the world's best exhibition mating, one setting $4; two settings $7.50. F. R. Green, Lake City, Iowa. One of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in the west. At it over twenty-five years.

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EGGS—PURE BLACK LANGSHANS, mated with cocks that score 92 to 93, $1.25 per 15; $2 per 30. E. D. Osterfoss, Peculiar, Mo.

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S. C. B. LEGHORN—EGGS DURING hatching season, 15, $1; $5 100. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN Leghorn chickens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

VIGOROUS LAYING S. C. W. LEGhorns. Eggs: 15, 60c; 30, $1. Mrs. Frank Jennings, Lebo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—15, 75c; 100, $4. Will Rockwell, Hubbard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $4 per 100. (Foundation stock direct from Wyckoff.) Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs, best winter layers; 15, $1.00; 30, $1.50; 100, $4.00. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SINGLE Comb White Leghorns. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, 6c. Babies, 12c. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE FLOCK OF Rose Comb White Leghorn hens, $4.50 per 100; $1.75 per 30; $1 per 15. Mrs. Charles Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Twenty years careful selecting and mating. Eggs, $5 per 100. For further information write Fairfield Poultry Ranch, J. J. Keefe, Proprietor, Fairfield, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. **Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.**



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—THE poultry for profit. Eggs, 75c for 15; $4 per 100. J. A. Clark, Route 3, Marysville, Mo.

PURE S. C. REDS—EGGS, $1 PER 15; $5 per 100. J. R. McDowell, Braddyville, Iowa.

ROSE COMB REDS—PRIZE WINNERS. Pen eggs, $2-$1 per 15. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED PRIZE WINNING deep red R. C. Reds, score 91 to 94. Cockerels, pullets, eggs, circulars. Highland Poultry Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching. First pen, 75c for 15; second pen, 50c. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winners at Kansas City, Topeka, Leavenworth and elsewhere. Eggs, $3.00 per 15. Send for mating list. Fred T. Nye, Leavenworth, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS— Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for $1; $4 per 100. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs—From pens headed by cock birds costing from $10 to $25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—$1 per setting, $5 per 100. Address, Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. & S. C. R. I. REDS—EGGS, 100, $4.50; 15, $1; chicks, 10c. Mrs. Emma Lehmbach, Nickerson, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or $4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM PURE-bred range flock, 100, $4; high scoring pen eggs, $2 per 15. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB REDS AND standard bred Indian Runner ducks. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 per setting. Mrs. I. J. Swain, Malvern, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Genesco, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yaussi, Baker, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS THAT LAY eggs, both combs, $1 per 15. W. G. Goenner, Box 144, Kingman, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

ROSE COMB REDS—WINTER LAYERS. At South Bend, Ind., I won 1st on cockerel; also, both shape and color specials. Eggs, $3 and $1.50 per 15. W. D. Wright, Bremen, Ind.

FOSTER'S REDS (ROSE COMB EXCLUsively), won more points at the late Topeka Show than all other competitors. Champion winners in previous seasons. Eggs for hatching. Send for free mating list. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE Island Reds. We have bred them in line for 10 years. Ten matings to furnish eggs for hatching. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Free mating list, with prices within the reach of all. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — COLUMBIAN Wyandottes. Winners and heavy layers. Won again 45 prizes at two shows this winter. Also, Golden Seabright Bantams and Indian Runner Ducks. Eggs, $1 to $5 per 15. Mating list free. A. D. Willems, Minneola, Kan.

FOR SALE—ABSOLUTELY THE BEST prize winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, line bred from stock that has been winning first at Chicago for years. Stock, $3 to $25 each. Eggs, $1 to $5 per setting. Babies, 15c. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, $1 13; ducklings, 15c each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; WHITE ORPingtons; White Wyandottes; $1 and $2 per 15 eggs. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00, 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50, 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. Excellent stock. Eggs, $1. George Wasson, Anness, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PURE FAWN and white, heavy layers of white eggs. Eggs, $1.50 for 13; $5 for 100. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Route 1, Carlton, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—$1 PER setting. Also, Imperial Black Langshan eggs, from prize-winning stock of the leading shows. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Kilian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS— "Hilldorfer's Jumbo Strain." Winners wherever shown. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

PURE BRED POULTRY

EGGS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN. Eggs for hatching from all of the leading breeds. Ask for catalog.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH scoring Sigle Comb White Leghorns, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Vina Bailey, Linsley, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS—FROM 2 and 3-year-old prize winning breeding stock. Write for prices. Alfred A. Nieweg, Lous, Mo.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., can furnish you anything you need, either in poultry or poultry supplies.

R. I. REDS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs, $1 to $2 15; $6 to $9 100. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF choice birds. French Houdans, Anconas, Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Prices reasonable. S. Durand, Millersville, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING
White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free.
PAUL TAGGART,
White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

SUNNY DELL FARM HAS EGGS FOR hatching from the following: Bourbon Red turkeys, $2.50 per 11; S. C. R. I. Red chickens, $1 and $1.50 per 15, $5 per 100; S. C. B. Leghorns, $1 per 15, $4 per 100. All extra fine penned, scored and prize winners. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. I. Woodall, Fall River, Kan.

CHICK FEED.

CHICK-O—FOR BABY CHICKS. A BALanced ration of seeds and grain. Write D. O. Coe, Topeka.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

HARRIS POULTRY CO., TOPEKA, KAN., wants your market and utility poultry. Write us. We sell all sorts of poultry supplies.

FIELD NOTES.

F. J. Howard of Solsville, N. Y., has large, fully developed, heavy milking cows that are fresh, or will freshen within 60 days, well marked and fine individuals, at from $65 to $90 per head. These cows are cows that are capable of giving from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk per year, and will weigh from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds each. He writes: "We have here in Madison County, N. Y., the largest number of registered Holsteins that can be found anywhere, consequently we have the very choicest grades and nearly all bred to registered bulls. Two and three-year-old heifers, large, well marked, heavy milking type, out of high-grade dams, fresh and those to freshen in the next three months at $50 to $65 per head. These heifers will weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds each. Yearling heifers, not bred, out of high-grade dams, at $25 and up. When writing state fully the kind of cows you want, as to size, age, and whether fresh or springers, and if tuberculin tested, and I will give the exact price on this class of stock. Will assure you that you will have a square deal and cows that will give satisfaction." Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Roofing.

Attention is called to the roofing advertisement of the Steel Roofing and Metal Works, Des Moines, Iowa. A great deal of metal roofing is being used, and Mr. W. F. Hanson, the manager of this concern, has built up a nice trade among the farmers of the southwest, selling direct to the consu... [illegible] ...metal roofing comes in ... [illegible] ... farm trade and explains so that ... [illegible] ... prospective buyer might easily be ... to buy roofing which looks good ... also, pictures but ... [illegible] ... be in quality. To avoid any difficulty of this kind Mr. Hanson puts out and ... [illegible] ... of metal roofing, and then of the ... lity and full weight ... so light ... handled. Anyone who wants to put metal roofing on a building has only to state the size of roof and give dimensions. Before it leaves the shop it is all cut in right lengths and each piece cut to fit any shape. Painstaking care of individual orders, best quality and full weight has been the means of holding customers and building up a big trade for this concern. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Running Water In the House.

A farm water system, which puts running water in the house, barns and other buildings where needed, is a two-fold convenience. Also, a safety measure. First, it saves carrying water in summer as well as winter. Second, it furnishes better water for the stock, because the water supply is kept in an air-tight tank. The tank is set below the frost line, which provides warm water in the winter and cool water in the summer. In case of fire, the pressure stored up, by means of a hose, is at once available to fight the fire. Then there is the greater convenience of watering the lawn or the garden which, in many seasons, is worth the whole value of the plant necessary to provide the convenience. Such a plant need not cost very much money. It can be bought direct from the manufacturer and installed by the farmer himself. Nowadays pipe fitting can be done by anyone of a little ingenuity, because so many parts come ready made. Every farm owner who reads this can get full and detailed information on a farm water system at a very low cost, by writing to the Missouri Steam and Water Supply Company, 930 South Sixth Street, St. Joseph, Mo.



"Senorita," 1st prize White Plymouth Rock pullet at Central Kansas Show, Newton, December, 1911. Bred and owned by R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan. See Mr. Lane's advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

Power Required for Farm Work.

The use of farm power is much discussed, but often the farmer has little idea of the power required for the various purposes he would use it.

Six horse power will run a feed mill grinding 20 bushels of corn an hour.

Five horse power grinds 25 to 40 bushels of feed, or 10 to 12 bushels of ear corn an hour.

Seven horse power drives an 18-inch separator, burr mill and corn cob crusher and corn sheller, grinding from 12 to 15 bushels of good fine meal.

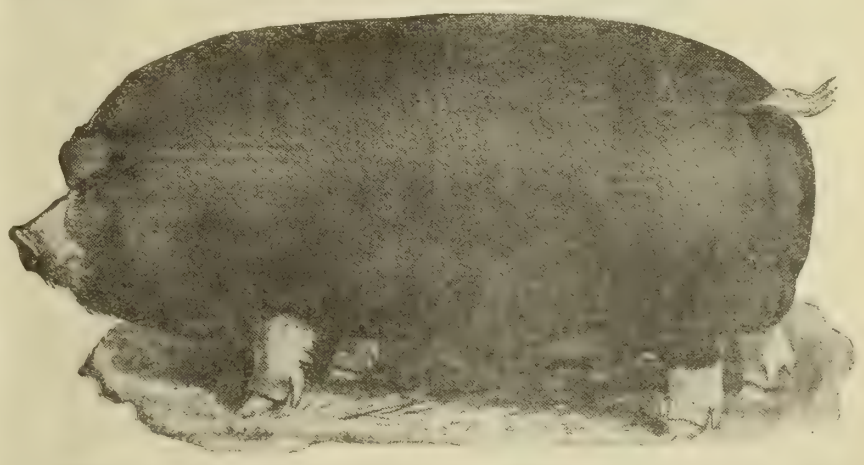
Six horse power runs a heavy apple grater, grinding and pressing 200 to 250 bushels of apples an hour.

Five horse power will drive a 30-inch circular saw, sawing from 50 to 75 cords of stove wood and from hard oak in 10 hours.

Twelve horse power will drive a 50-inch circular saw, sawing 4,000 feet of oak or 5,000 feet of poplar in a day.

Ten horse power will run a 16-inch cutter and blower, and elevate the silage into a silo 30 feet high at the rate of seven tons per hour.

One horse power will pump water from a well of ordinary depth in sufficient quantity to supply an ordinary farm house and all the buildings with water for all the ordinary uses.



Expansion Wonder, the grand champion of Missouri State Fair, at the head of W. B. Wallace's herd at Bunceton, Mo. Mr. Wallace will hold a May sale and sell a number of choice brood sows bred to this great sire. Sale May 15.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale barns in town. Write.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

FORT LARNED HERD.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS for sale. Fifteen choice registered bulls 10 to 20 months old.
E. E. FRIZELL, Larned, Kansas.

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling Holstein bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS

Can furnish in carload lots or less, large, young, good business dairy cows, tuberculin tested, fresh or near-by springers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of Central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.
Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

SHORTHORN HERD BULL

Pure Scotch Bull, "Whirlwind," for sale. Solid red with lots of scale. Also, 10 young bulls; Scotch and Scotch topped. Ready for service. And a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE — High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.
MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

SHORTHORNS New Buttegask Herd, headed by Snowflake's Stamp and Snowflake's Star, the latter the cup winner at the 1911 Mitchell County State-Wide Fair. Straight Scotch and Scotch-topped bulls for sale.
MEALL BROS., Props., Cawker City, Kan.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Maple Grove Herd Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 711 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

GUERNSEYS.
For Sale—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain. MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.
The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Fo otville, Wis.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.

RICHLAND GROVE SHORTHORN HERD. A number of young bulls ready for service. Bulls sired by Victor Orange 312830, others by Lavender Goods 300096, and out of Daughters of Cashier and Beauty's Cruick. Priced right for quick sale. Write me for prices and description of bulls. H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD BULLS

From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.
C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

875 Breeding Shropshires

High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

Shropshire Ewes I have a choice lot of Shropshire ewes, registered, for sale. They are from yearlings to five years old. These ewes are all bred to imported rams. Prices reasonable. Write J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The only dual purpose cattle and the most profitable for the farmer. Choice bulls for sale.
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d, Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,

spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

TAKEN UP, BY A. D. MICHENER, Syracuse, Kan., on the 26th day of March, 1912—One red motley faced steer, coming 2 years old, crop in left ear and underbit, and crop in right ear. Branded F on left side. Value, $15.

TAKEN UP, BY G. T. ROBSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 8th day of February, 1912—One white pony, weighing 600 or 700 pounds, and 10 or 12 years old. No marks or brands. Value, $20.

TAKEN UP, BY S. V. HIXSON, OF Kendall, Kan., on the 10th day of February, 1912—One black cow and one red bull calf. Cow is 2 years old and calf about 6 months. Blotch brand on left hip of cow but no brand on calf. Both animals' ears marked with crop off right ear. Value, $30.

Field Notes.

L. E. Klein, Poland China breeder, Zeandale, Kan., offers 50 choice fall boars and gilts sired by his big boar, Tulon Prince, and Big Mogul. Write him quick.

Capital View Galloways.

The writer recently paid a visit to the Capital View herd of over 400 Galloways at Topeka, and found the cattle in the best of shape after the severe winter, with nearly 100 head of young calves already dropped. Mr. Clark reports a brisk trade and all surplus cows sold. He still has a nice bunch of Imported Campfollower 3d 30938 (8407), Imported Starlight of Tarbreoch 24473, Meadow Lawn Medalist 28750, and Captain of Meadow Lawn 32200 bulls from 12 to 18 months of age, and parties wanting from one to a carload should get in touch with Mr. Clark at once, as this will be the last chance for an imported calf. Address G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan., for prices and description of these young bulls.

The Charter Oak Polands.

While this is the writer's first opportunity to say to Kansas Farmer readers anything about the Charter Oak herd, or Mr. W. H. Charters, Jr., we have for several years known of the kind of hog Mr. Charters was breeding and selling. Mr. Charters bred Grand Leader, Charter Oak Model, Massive Look, and Charters' Grand Look. All these boars now head good herds, and are doing credit to their breeder. At the head of the Charter Oak herd now at Butler, Mo., is Long Price by Big Tom, the first prize boar at the Nebraska State Fair, 1911. Long Price is assisted by the great boar, Charters' Grand Look by Grand Look Jr. Mr. Charters has now about 100 spring pigs, sired by these two boars, and from as good a collection of sows as you will find in any state. An October sale date will be claimed later, at which time the public will be given an opportunity to buy from this herd of strictly large Poland Chinas. Later mention will be made in Kansas Farmer about this sale. If interested, write Mr. W. H. Charters, Jr., at Butler, Mo., about his herd, and mention Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

DEAN'S POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty Mastodon Poland China bred sows sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow—all in the big class. Sows bred to Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder 5th and sons of Gritter's Longfellow. Bred to farrow early March to May. Also have a few choice boars and some choice Herefords, males and females.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo.,

Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.

MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands.

Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 166573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.

W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.

A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.

W. C. Milligan, Clay Center, Kansas.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Limestone Farm, Clarksdale, Mo., for big type Polands, Shropshire sheep. A few high-class, bred gilts, and choice fall boars for sale. The big, mellow kind. Buff Orpington and S. C. Brown Leghorn eggs. Prices right. M. Gottswiler, Clarksdale, Mo.

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands

Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM

still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

W. Z. BAKER, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

A few choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale, bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

C S NEVIUS' HERDS.
Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.



C. S. NEVIUS, Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

C. F. BEARD

Live Stock Auctioneer, Parsons, Kan. Continually selling for the best breeders of several states. Write, wire or telephone. Home phone 2702.

LAFE BURGER, Live Stock Auctioneer, Wellington, Kansas—15 years of success in selling pure bred live stock.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

COL. N. S. HOYT

MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

W. C. CURPHEY

Salina, Kansas
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

JOHN D. SNYDER

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

GREAT TWO DAYS

Holstein Dispersion

AT

GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Tues. and Wed., May 7, - 8, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,

Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS

IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.

Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.

80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80

From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.

LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

Mammoth Jacks For Sale

Twenty jacks from 14.3 to 16 hands high, all good, and including some of the best we ever had. The highest priced jack at public sale last year was from our herd, and also the famous champion Missouri Queen. Call or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

DEIRLING & OTTO, Queen City, Mo.



20—GOOD BIG AND BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS—20

Jacks from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and a few imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Prices and terms to suit. Farm and sale barn on Twenty-first street, one mile east of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. City office, 136 N. Market Street.

J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kansas

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

FOR SALE—60,000 STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS. WICHITA LIVE STOCK COM. CO., ROOM 5, STOCK EXCHANGE, WICHITA, KAN. BRANCH OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

Frank Iams' Reduced Prices



Are the *"big talk"* of *"horse buyers"* —*Iams* has *"cut prices"* — To close *out* his *stallions* and *mares* at from *"$100 to $500" each on "BUSINESS" and "SHOW HORSES"—"Iams"* and the *"Pink Lady"* are *"up to the minute"* as *"salesmen"* and *his horses* will *positively be sold.* They are *"ten years in advance"* of *these* so-called *"ordinary imported horses"* and *"cheap, American bred"* horses of *"questionable breeding."* They are the *"Drafty, big-boned tops"—Nifty, big "Black Boys"*—the *real "medal winners"* — sensational *show and business horses* of note, *"ripe peaches"* from the *"select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys."* The *"Iams Brand"* of *"top notchers."*- Iams' 1911 *importation of Percheron* and *Belgian stallions* and *mares* are in the *"Pink of Condition"* and ready for a good selling. *"Ikey Boy," smile sweetly,* and hundreds of *Iams'* satisfied customers *"will sit up and take notice"* that *Iams,* the *"King Pin"* horse importer is still *"doing business"* at the *"old stand"* (*and good for 50 years more*). *Iams* is *"pushing"* his horses to the front. The big *"Peaches and Cream"* "Boys and Girls" are *attractions* that can't be *overlooked.* Iams *mesmerizes buyers* with *"real drafters,"* at *"bargain prices,"* and having the *"horses as advertised."* Iams' *"competitors"* and "hammer knockers" are *"boosting Iams"* by their "knocks" until *now* he is *known* as the *Millionaire Horseman,"* and on *"Easy Street,"* and growing fast. *Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song.* He is selling these *"aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper* than ever —or *better* horses *for less money—$1,000 and $1,200* (few little higher).

Iams has 60 - Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares - 60

They are *"Models"—"Humdingers."* They are two to five years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All *"approved* and *stamped"* by *European government.* Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many *"prize-winners"* and *"gold medal horses."* Big, *Drafty, "top-notchers,"* with big bone, quality, style, finish and *action to burn.* They are *"Eye-openers."* Larger and better horses than seen *elsewhere.* Big *"business propositions"* that make *"the wheels work fast"* under a *"Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams* made a *"big killing* by buying his horses in Europe in *October, 1911. "Dry weather," "*bad crops," *"close money,"* and *"Iams' cash"* caused the *"prizewinners"* and *"tops"* to be thrown on the *market* for a *"good selling." Iams' "cut the melon"* and bought the *"rippers"* at *"knockout prices." Iams* will give his customers the benefit of his *"good buy." "Ikey, boy,"* come on down town.

Get into Iams' "Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000

on a *"top stallion;"* (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a *"big fly in the ointment"* in the horse world. "He keeps the gang guessing." *Iams* sells *"imported horses only"*—(They win 90 per cent of prizes at big horse shows). *No "American-bred full bloods"*—No *"auction stuff"* or *"peddlers' horses"*—only *"choice drafters"* of big size, bone, quality and finish. Iams cut prices and "Sensational Bargains"—Paris winners" and his largest and best horses are in his barns and must be sold.

Iams' Imported horses are "approved" "branded," "inspected" and "Certificates stamped O. K."

by Governments of *"France and U. S. A."* Iams has the *"crack stallions and mares"* you *"read about."* Buy horses of *Iams* and you won't *"get stung"* in *horse* or *price. "Dolly D,"* waltz me around *once* again *"Ikey;"* land me at *Iams' box office* and *importing barns.* Full to "the roof" with *"Black Boys"* (and all must be sold). *Reduced prices.* All the world knows Iams and his *"Peaches and Cream" horses.* 1911 was Iams' best business year. 1912 *promises* to be a *bumper* year to *Iams* and *his customers.* He saved *$300,000 to stallion buyers* in 1911. Watch *"Iams' smoke" in 1912.* Iams' 30 years of *successfull business* makes him a *safe man* to do business with. *Iams sells horses "on honor."* A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

Iams' 1912 Horse Catalogue is an "eye-opener."

It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain in every line. A *"bunch of gold"* the *"book of books,"* to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of *"wide-as-a-wagon drafters"* —the real *"peaches and cream"* stallions. It shows *largest imported* stallions and mares in the United States, *"true to life,"* and *truths, facts, "business propositions,"* and 100 illustrations of *"topnotchers"* and the *"tricks of stallion peddlers"* and *"auction block"* salesmen. It is the *finest, most elaborate,* and *original up-to-date book* in the *world.* Iams, the *"Square Deal" horseman,* makes every statement in *ad. or catalogue good*—or you get the $500 he *hangs up. Iams* guarantees to sell you a

Better Imported Stallion at $1,000 and $1,200

(few higher) than is sold to *stock companies* for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 to $800. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,000 insurance. *IAMS buys* and *sells every stallion himself.* Saves buyers $1,000 in *commissions* and *middlemen's profits.* He buys stallions by *"trainload."* He speaks the languages—saving 20 per cent). He is *not* in the *"Stallion Trust."* He pays no *"Slick Salesman"* a commission to *help "do you."* He has no *2* to *10 partners*—to share profits. He *"pays cash"* for his horses—and sells *"topnotchers"* by *"hot advertising"* and having *"the goods." "Big Ikey,"* leave your *"happy"* home and buy a *"top"* stallion or pair of *imported mares* (of *Iams*) that bring colts that sell at *$500 each. "Papa,"* don't let those *"auction men" "hand you a lemon"* in one of those *"so-called" "American full-bloods"* of *questionable breeding.* Buy an *imported horse* of *Iams,* the *"reliable horseman."* Then we will *"all wear diamonds."* Iams' *"selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million dollar horse catalogue.* Iams won't let you go without a *Peaches and Cream* stallion or mare. *"He sells the tails off them."* Iams' guarantees are backed by *"half-million dollars."* References—1st National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Packers' National Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens' State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, *St. Paul, Neb.* Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

(Money to Loan on Improved Iowa, Kansas or South Dakota Farms. No Commissions.)

ST. PAUL, - - - NEBRASKA

MATT ALTON'S POAND CHINA SALE

AT ERIE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

50—Mammoth Poland Chinas—50

Eight tried sows bred for summer litter, 20 yearling gilts bred for June and July litter, 15 open gilts, 7 young boars, including one herd boar, a son of Blain's Wonder. The sows were sired by Mammoth Ex, John Long, Bellville Chief, Orphan Chief, and are bred to the great herd boar, Grandeur 60549. This hog was placed first in class at the State Fair at Topeka, 1911. A number of the gilts are bred to Blain's Wonder's Son, which I consider the best son living, sired by Blain's Wonder. Sale will be held at my farm, 6 miles from Erie, Kan., and 1½ miles from Trent Station, on the Santa Fe. My catalog is ready to mail out, and I would be glad to mail it to everyone interested in breeding good Poland Chinas. I would be pleased to have all farmers and breeders attend my sale, whether you buy or not. Write today for catalog, and arrange to attend sale. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care. For catalog, apply to

AUCTIONEERS—F. J. ZAUN, C. F. BAIRD AND ASA DORSEY. **MATT ALTON, Erie, Kan,**

Harter's Spring Bred Sow Sale

AT FARM NEAR

FOSTORIA and BLAINE, KAN., THURSDAY, MAY 2nd, 1912

45 Extra Choice Individuals. 6 Tried Sows. 30 Spring Gilts and Fall Yearlings. 8 Summer Boars.

FEMALES will all have litters at foot or be bred for May and June farrow to my great boars, Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, King Long by Long King's Equal, and Chief Price by Chief Price Again. The offering contains some of the best sows I have ever owned, among them daughters of Mogul's Monarch, Collossus, Big Hutch, Major Hadley, Graniteer, etc. The boars include some outstanding individuals that carry the blood of the most noted big-type sires. Usual entertainment and transportation to and from farm.

J. H. HARTER, :: :: :: :: :: **WESTMORLAND, KANSAS**

Write early for catalog. Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, W. C. Curphey.

Jesse Johnson will represent Kansas Farmer. Send him bids.

WEDD & NEVIUS

POLAND CHINA SALE

AT SPRING HILL, KANSAS

Tuesday, May 14, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—50

Six mature sows by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas Wonder, and bred to Wedd's Long King and Wedd's Expansion. Twenty gilts bred to Wedd's Expansion and Black Prince by Prince Ito. The twenty gilts are sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer, Gov. Forest, by Gov. Hadley, and all are bred for June and July litters. C. S. Nevius is offering twenty-five bred sows and gilts sired by Designer, Major Look and Good Metal, and cross-bred to these boars. The offering is in fine condition and the tops from these two herds. Please send for catalog, and come and spend a day with us. Sale will be held at George Wedd & Son's farm adjoining the town of Spring Hill. For catalogs, write to

GEO. WEDD & SON, SPRING HILL, KAN., or C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER

heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick. E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Field Notes.

Morgan's Duroc Sale.

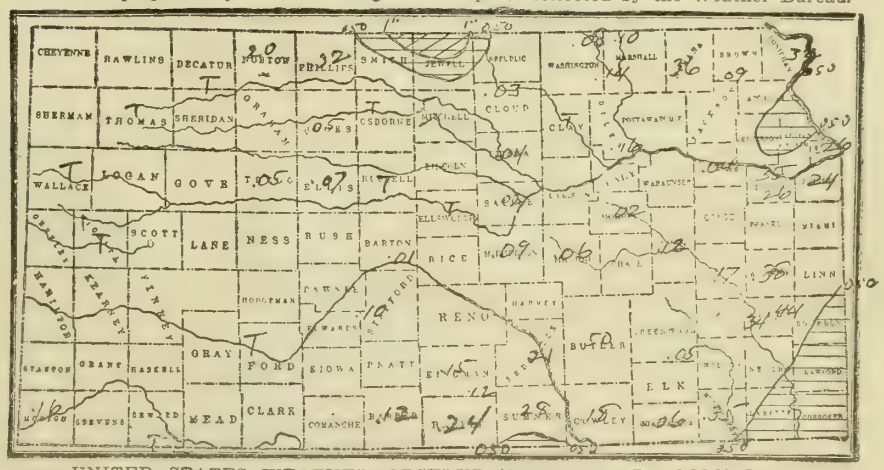
The E. R. Morgan Duroc Jersey bred sow sale held at Blue Rapids, Kan., April 4, was as good as could be expected in view of the fact that the sale had been twice postponed. The sows were all bred for very late farrow, and a big per cent of them were young gilts. Prices ranged from $20 to $50. Most of the buyers were from Marshall County, among them being John Frost, John Ewing, George Layton, Milo Rice, Ben Wells, Charles Waters, L. Honneycut and Roy Arnold of Blue Rapids; C. G. Michael, Linn; C. D. Knight, Oketo; Joe Nider, Manhattan, and E. A. Wood, Lincoln, Kan.

Sharpen your wits with a file—of KANSAS FARMER.

Good blood and good feed will make money where the scrubs fail.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Showers, followed by frost. Soil moist. Wheat in good condition.

Anderson—Farm work progressing. Fruit trees blooming.

Barber—Wheat and alfalfa in good condition. In need of rain.

Barton—Wheat prospects poor. Frost on 18th.

Bourbon—One-half peach trees in bloom. All other fruit trees in full bloom.

Brown—Oats being sown. In need of rain.

Butler—Prospect for apple crop good. Vegetation growing slowly.

Coffey—Wheat and alfalfa looking good. Lowlands too wet to plow.

Decatur—Heavy frosts with ice. Twenty-five per cent of wheat damaged. Rain needed.

Doniphan—Conditions favorable. No frost.

Douglas—Some oats up. Farm work progressing slowly.

Ellis—Wheat damaged by wind. Needing rain.

Ellsworth—Wheat looking good. Pasture needs rain.

Ford—Crops needing rain.

Greenwood—Farm work progressing. Fruit prospects good. Some corn being planted.

Hamilton—Fruit prospects fine. Plenty of moisture. Conditions good.

Harper—Wheat crop probably damaged. Conditions generally favorable.

Harvey—Oats being sown. Wheat spotted. Fruit trees blooming.

Jefferson—Wheat needing rain. Stock on pasture. Pasture fair.

Jewell—Cool and cloudy. Some oats planted.

Johnson—Few oats sown. Wheat looking good. Spring backward.

Kingman—Wheat looking fine. Corn being planted. Oats all sown.

Leavenworth—Potatoes all planted. Hot-bed vegetables being set out.

Logan—Wheat damaged by wind. Grass growing slowly.

Lyon—Wheat and alfalfa looking good. Some corn planted.

Marshall—Fruit trees blooming. Forty to 60 per cent of fall wheat killed.

Montgomery—Little oats planted. Fruit prospects good.

Morris—Alfalfa doing nicely. Potatoes being planted.

Nemaha—Grass growing slowly. Seventy-five per cent wheat killed. Needing rain.

Norton—Lots of wheat killed. Some corn being planted. Fruit trees in bloom.

Osborne—Beginning to need rain.

Ottawa—Much wheat killed. Remainder looks good. Fruit promising.

Phillips—Cool with frost. Dust storm on 13th.

Rawlins—Dust storms. Grass starting. Wheat fair.

Republic—Needing rain. Wheat and alfalfa damaged 25 per cent.

Riley—Grass growing nicely. Ground in good condition. Fruit prospects good.

Rooks—Fifty per cent of upland wheat killed. Remainder looking good.

Rush—Need rain badly. Wheat damaged. Soil in good condition.

Russell—Needing rain.

Saline—Wheat and alfalfa doing well. Needing rain.

Sedgwick—Alfalfa good. Fruit promising. Much late wheat killed.

Seward—Wheat in good condition. Some blowing out.

Sumner—Corn being planted. Alfalfa growing nicely. Fruit prospects fine.

Wallace—Wheat growing slowly. No corn planted.

Washington—Almost through sowing oats. Much wheat winter killed.

Wichita—Crop prospects good.

Woodson—No farm work done yet. Ground too wet.

Holsteins at Great Bend.

One hundred forty-three head of high-grade Holsteins and two pure-bred, registered bulls will be sold by W. G. Merritt at Great Bend, Kan., on May 7 and 8. This will be a dispersion of the working dairy herd which has brought in $600 per month for the owner. This is a splendid producing herd and is to be dispersed only because of a change of business plans. A complete record of production fo reach cow, covering a period of 20 months, will be mailed you if you want it. Write W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., at once, and ... to attend the sale.

Reo the Fifth—$1,055

It Took 25 Years to Build It

By R. E. Olds, Designer

I have spent 25 years in building automobiles. Reo the Fifth is my 24th model.

I have watched every improvement, all the world over, from the very start of this industry.

I have had actual experience with tens of thousands of cars, under every condition that motorists meet.

All I have learned in those 25 years is embodied in this car. And I know of no other engineer in the business who builds cars as I build this.

My Precautions

What I mean is this:

The need for infinite care, for utter exactness, for big margins of safety is taught by experience only.

Countless things which theory approves are by use proved insufficient.

Splendid cars fall down on little points. The maker corrects them. Then something else shows unexpected shortcomings.

Perfection is reached only through endless improvements. It comes only with years of experience. Were I buying a car I would want it built by the oldest man in the business.

For Example

All the steel I use is analyzed, so I know its exact alloy.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity. Thus I know to exactness what each gear will stand. I used to test them, as others do, with a hammer.

I use Nickel Steel for the axles and driving shaft, and make them much larger than necessary. These parts can't be too strong.

I use Vanadium Steel for connections.

One after another I have cut out ball bearings, because they don't stand the test. I use roller bearings — Timken and Hyatt High Duty. There are only three ball bearings in this whole car, and two are in the fan.

I test my magneto under tremendous compression, and for ten hours at a time. My carburetor is doubly heated—with hot air and hot water. Half the troubles come from low grade gasoline, and this double heating avoids them.

I insist on utter exactness, a thousand inspections, tests of every part. As a result, errors don't develop when the car gets on the road.

Costly Care

I give to the body the same care as the chassis, for men like impressive cars.

The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is deep. It is made of genuine leather and filled with hair.

The lamps are enameled. Even the engine is nickel trimmed. I finish each car like a show car.

The wheels are large, the car is over-tired. The wheel base is long, the tonneau is roomy, there is plenty of room for the driver's feet.

All the petty economies, which are so common, are avoided in Reo the Fifth.

My Level Best

This car embodies the best I know. It is built, above all, to justify men's faith in my designing.

Not one detail has been stinted. Not one could be improved by me if the car was to sell for $2,000.

Reo the Fifth marks my limit. I will yield my place as the dean of designers to a man who can build a car better.

Center Control
No Side Levers

In this car I bring out my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by moving this handle less than three inches in each of four directions.

There are no side levers, so the entrance in front is clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, one of which also operates the clutch.

This fact permits of the left side drive. The driver may sit, as he should sit, close to the cars he passes—on the up side of the road. This was formerly possible in electric cars only.

The Little Price

The initial price on this car has been fixed at $1,055. But our contracts with dealers provide for instant advance.

This price, in the long run, I regard as impossible. It is based on maximum output, on minimum cost for materials.

We have a model factory, splendidly equipped. Our output is enormous. We have spent many years in cutting cost of production. And this year we save about 20 per cent by building only one chassis in this great plant.

We can undersell others, and always will. But the present price is too low under average conditions. I am sure it must be advanced, and those who delay must expect it.

This car will never be skimped, while I build it, to keep within an altruistic price.

You Can See It
In a Thousand Towns

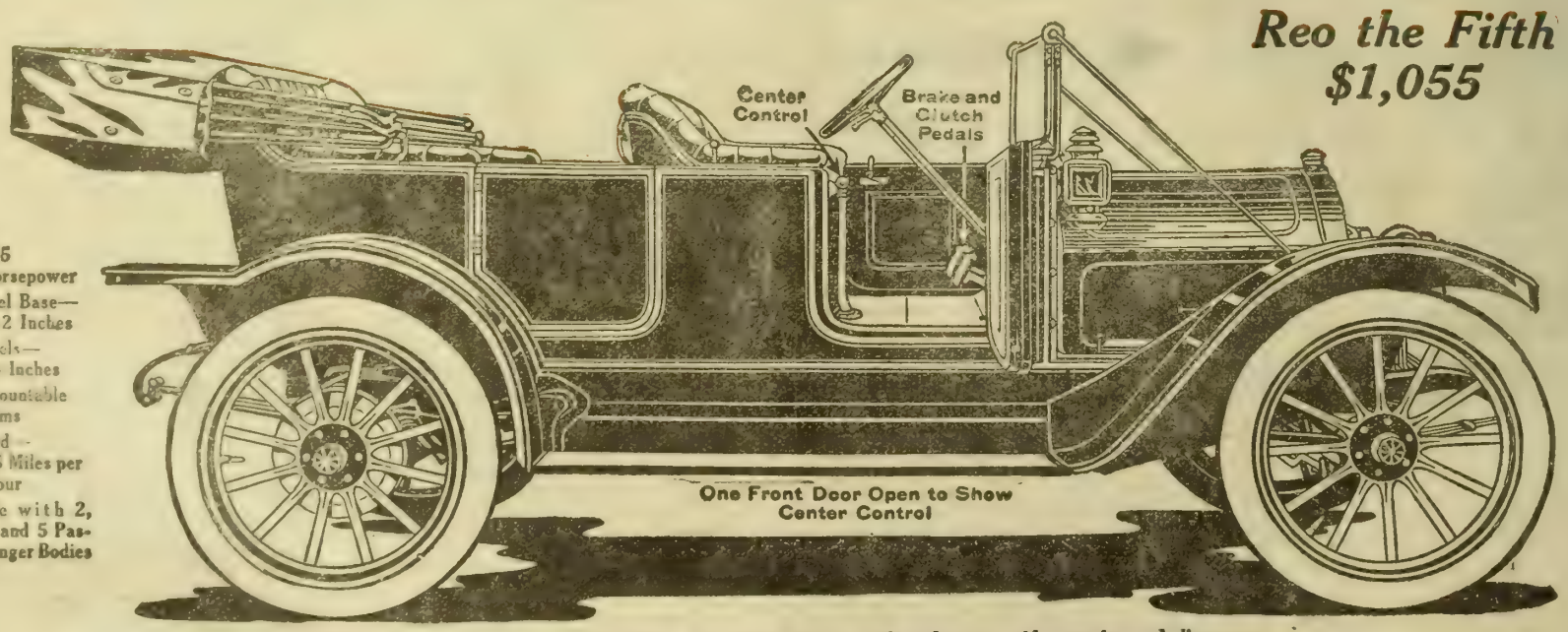
We have dealers in a thousand towns. When you write us for catalog we will tell you the nearest.

Write today for this book. It pictures the various up-to-date bodies, and shows all the interesting facts. The Roadster type sells for $1,000.

Never was a car in all my experience made so welcome as Reo the Fifth. Men miss a treat who fail to see this car. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ontario



One Front Door Open to Show Center Control

Reo the Fifth
$1,055

30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Wheels—34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip-cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

(63)

KFI

KANSAS FARMER

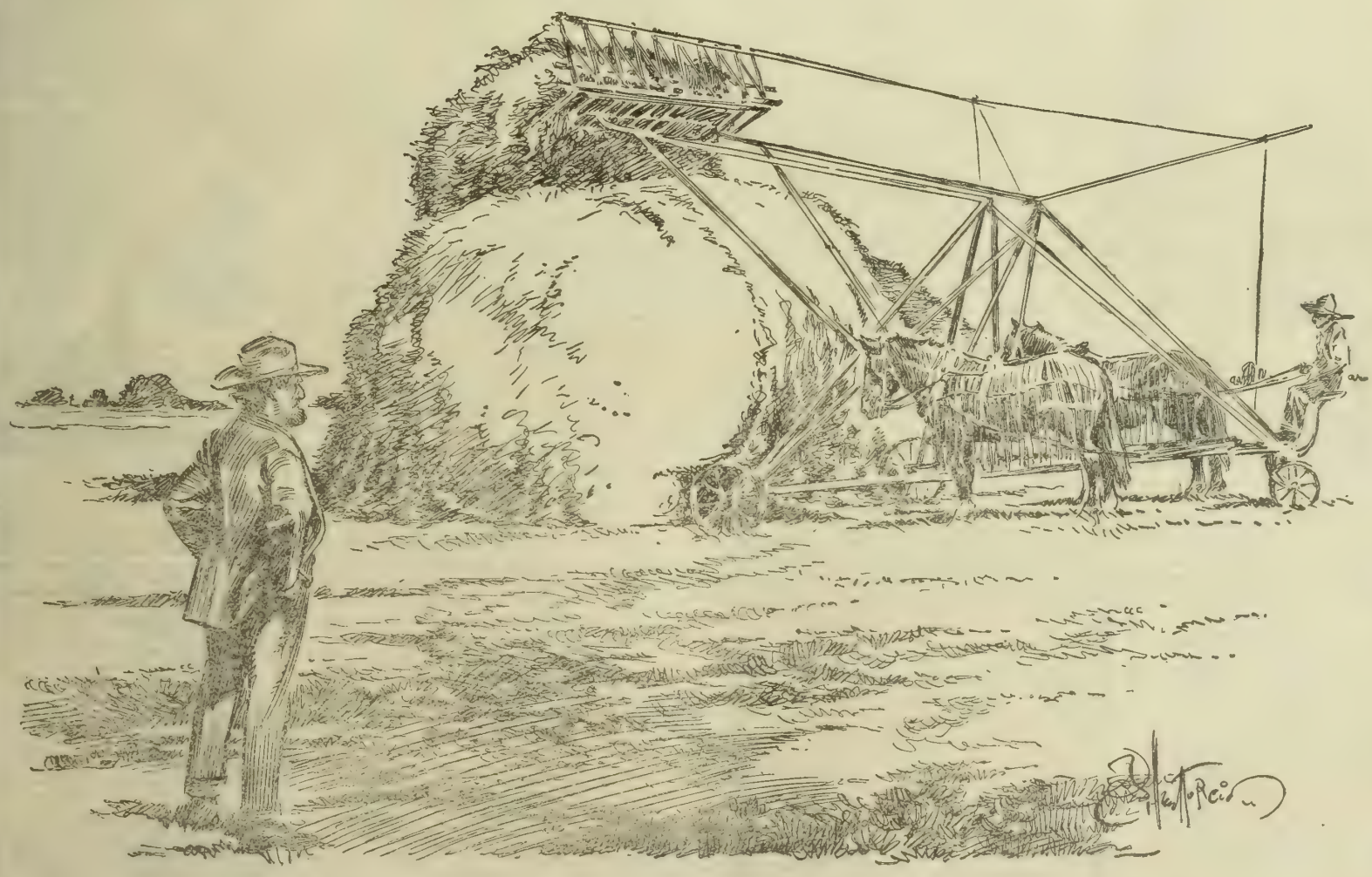
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 18. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 4, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NATURE makes the land, man the acre. The size of an acre depends upon the man. In Kansas's infancy when men swung the cradle and women the shuttle, the pioneer came westward to escape the cramp of the narrowed acre. Toward the setting sun he found compelling opportunities in the new-made acres of a virgin soil. This land was large, and men grew large, but in this growth they dwarfed their acres.

Urban properties may come and go ; stocks and bonds are ethereal; but a dynasty may be founded on land, while he who owns it and conserves it is the sustaining force of society. His alfalfa broadens and deepens his acres ; his stacker, with alar fingers, conserves at once his crop and himself.

An acre is big as the man is big. —*I. D. G.*



Under Existing Conditions Modern Agriculture is Only Possible by the Use of Modern Machinery. The Stacker That Will Handle the Heavy Alfalfa Crop is One of the Most Valuable Tools.

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Is a Clean Cutter

Its compensating gears and cutter bar reliability device are successful examples of the wonderful inventive genius of Mr. Joseph Dain. The gears are so mounted in relation to each other that perfect balance and true mesh are permanently insured and the crank shaft is relieved of all end thrust, preventing lost motion, reducing draft and multiplying cutting power. That is why the Dain Mower runs lightly and cuts more others fail.

It is the only thing you can reclaim, yourself, right in the field with your wrench. This practical adjustment for maintaining the cutter bar in line with the pitman, means added efficiency and years of extra service.

A Real Vertical Lift

Notice the spade handle on the lever. Easy to grasp, no twisting. One movement of one lever raises the bar, knife throws in and out of gear automatically as bar is raised and lowered. The large coil flexible spring floats the cutter bar, does practically all the work in lifting with the foot at corners and helps in raising the bar vertically.

Consult the nearest John Deere dealer; learn all about this greatest of all Mowers, and about the entire line of Dain Hay Tools, Loaders, Side Delivery Rakes, Stackers, Sweep Rakes, Presses, every one the best of its kind.

Dain makes the best hay tools. They have been specializing on them for over a quarter of a century.

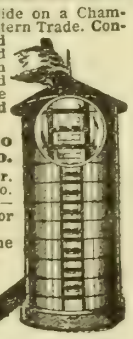
Send for full particulars and a free copy of "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them," the most complete and practical book ever written. Write today.
Ask for package No R 13

John Deere Plow Co.
Moline, Illinois

"Get Quality and Service, John Deere Dealers Own Both"

5 Special Silo Propositions to You

Get these offers—then decide on a Champion. Western Made for Western Trade. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Double latch ladder secures doors and supports heaviest man. Adjustable hoops keep staves tight. Redwood doors—can't shrink or bind.



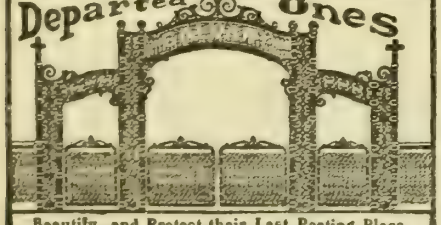
5 Money Saving Ways to Buy the Champion Silo.

No. 1—For single silo and cutter. No. 2—For two silos and cutter. No. 3—For three silos and cutter. No. 4—For four silos and cutter. No. 5—For five silos and cutter.

Write for Free Catalog. Tell me which proposition you want.

Keller J. Bell, Western Silo Co.,
135 11th St., Des Moines, Ia.

If You Love Your Departed Ones



Beautify and Protect their Last Resting Place

Cyclone Ornamental Fence combines beauty and lasting qualities: for cemeteries, public parks or private grounds. Strongly built: less costly than wood. Special prices to churches and cemetery associations. Write for catalog.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., Dept 30. Waukegan, Ill.

We want to give those who are interested in windmills and gas engines some valuable information. We have nothing to sell you, but we have

A BOOK TO GIVE YOU

It reveals facts that you should know about windmills and gas engines. Write for it today.

NOTHING TO SELL YOU

Graphite Lubricating Company

Box E Bound Brook, N. J.

The CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

In April 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER I prepared an illustrated article entitled, "Home of the Plant," and which was illustrated by some six or seven cuts showing the condition of the seed bed as a result of the different methods of cultivation before and after plowing. The editor thought this a valuable article. I hope that every reader of Kansas Farmer has studied it and obtained the lessons it designed to teach. Each picture tells a story more forcibly than could one column of type. As evidence of the value of this article, I have a communication from the Gale Manufacturing Company, makers of agricultural implements, and which concern has thoroughly studied correct cultivation methods, and their letter reads as follows: "The 'Home of the Plant' in April 20 issue of KANSAS FARMER we consider high-class farm paper work and the same is true of the article, 'Farm the Acre Below'."

* * *

I am still receiving requests for copies of Kansas Farmer of January 27 which gave special attention to the silo. Speaking of this silo number and giving the idea of an expert regarding it, I quote from a letter received from J. M. Preston, President of the National Silo Manufacturers: "I wish to congratulate you on the success of your silo issue of January 27, for there are many interesting articles in that issue which I feel sure your subscribers will be pleased to have, as many of them are interested in silos and eager to gain all the knowledge they can of the different constructions and the handling of the feed." I might quote still further letters from this class of readers, but this is sufficient, I am sure, to illustrate the point I desire to make, namely, that those who are thoroughly schooled in the different branches of agricultural improvement do not hesitate to place their stamp of approval on KANSAS FARMER.

* * *

There is a demand among KANSAS FARMER readers for farmers' experience regarding tractor plowing, and particularly with reference to the practicability of tractors for farms of 160 to 640 acres. I am printing occasional letters from farmers who are using tractors, and these appear from time to time, as received. Many letters do not appear in print because the writer states only that he likes his tractor first rate. We are looking for letters which go into detail with reference to cost of plowing per acre, adaptability of tractor for use in disking, harrowing and seeding, the size of tractor used, the acres plowed, the advantages of early plowing, etc. You will do KANSAS FARMER readers and brother farmers a favor if you will contribute your experience.

* * *

I have asked the circulation department to make a resume of its weekly statements to show me to what extent KANSAS FARMER readers are renewing their subscriptions and also to show me the number of new subscribers obtained during the past twelve months. I learn from the reports submitted that during the past year the percentage of renewals have been larger than ever before. The importance of this to me is that our readers are pleased with KANSAS FARMER and that they renew their subscriptions because they want to read KANSAS FARMER, and by their renewals place the stamp of approval upon the paper. You can see where this information is valuable to me. It gives me a working basis and can lead to no conclusion other than the old reliable is the kind of paper our readers want and regard as valuable. I find also that during the past twelve months KANSAS FARMER has acquired more than six thousand new Kansas subscribers, all farmers, and if the experience of the future can be determined by the experience of the past, these six thousand new Kansas subscribers will continue and become permanent members of our family. In this connection I note some printed matter from other farm publications in Kansas, which printed matter and statements indicate that among the farmers of Kansas these publications have not the past twelve months held their own in the favor of Kansas farmers.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER is especially written for the man whose farming operations are in Kansas. Very naturally northern Oklahoma conditions are very similar to those of southern Kansas; eastern Colorado conditions similar to those of western Kansas; southern Nebraska conditions are similar to those of northern Kansas, and western Missouri conditions similar to those of eastern Kansas, and it is only logical that in these territories KANSAS FARMER should be as well adapted to the readers as though he were a Kansas farmer. So the "Old Reliable" has a considerable sprinkling of subscribers in these territories adjoining Kansas. Our correspondence will show that the farmers in these adjoining territories are as much interested and as wide awake to the value of KANSAS FARMER as are those readers of Kansas. I am a native Kansan. Almost thirty years of my life was spent on a Kansas farm. I am ambitious to make KANSAS FARMER a household word in just as many Kansas farm homes as possible. That's the reason I am interested in our circulation department maintaining all of its Kansas readers, and getting as many more as possible. You can help me and you can help this paper and help yourselves also by making the fullest possible use of KANSAS FARMER and by recommending it to your neighbors.

* * *

In this connection I am sure it will be interesting to readers to know that 95 per cent of KANSAS FARMER circulation is secured by mail, at full regular rates. When this statement is taken into consideration the impression KANSAS FARMER makes upon its readers is more fully realized. It shows that its readers regard the paper as worth while, and they will continue to read it by renewing their subscriptions, by sending check or money order and without the solicitation of a traveler and without the use of a premium. I want to give every Kansas farmer value received—yes, indeed, 25 times the one dollar subscription price—in KANSAS FARMER alone, and I cannot help but feel that I am on the right track.

* * *

A little investigation conducted by this office regarding the class of farmers who make up KANSAS FARMER subscription list, and which report was made by a banker of each of the several communities in which the investigation was made, shows that the average individual wealth of KANSAS FARMER readers is above $15,000, and that 90 per cent of KANSAS FARMER'S circulation in Kansas is among farm owners. Just a little figuring tells me that it would take a billion dollars to buy all the property owned by KANSAS FARMER readers in Kansas and that, consequently, these readers spend in the neighborhood of 60 million dollars annually.

* * *

In the face of this and of other evidence I have and in which you, as a readers, would not be interested, I am confident that KANSAS FARMER has the confidence and appreciation and respect of Kansas farmers—a paper whose editors are practical Kansas farmers of wide and successful experience, and whose management will print no booze, medical or other questionable or misleading advertising, and every ad appearing in its columns is edited carefully and the responsibility of the advertiser guaranteed. I can work as hard and as long on this job as any one in the world. I need your encouragement and feel that I have it, but do not forget that your encouragement expressed in a letter occasionally will help me wonderfully.

* * *

The farm library has been without the book which tells plainly and briefly what everyone wants to know about the growing of vegetables. Such work, however, has recently been supplied by the Orange Judd Company, New York, which is entitled, "Vegetable Gardening." This is a complete, concise and authentic book covering every phase of gardening. It is a hand book for practical growers. The author is R. L. Watts, a practical market Gardener. The book is profusely illustrated, 5½x8 inches, 500 pages, bound in cloth and can be had for $1.75, net.

J. A. Bottmer

Huiskamp's Barnyard Shoes

Guaranteed Manure And Ammonia Proof

Specially tanned by secret process. Proof against ammonia and other acids of manure and barnyard. Lasts twice as long for barnyard service as ordinary shoes. Don't rot or break through. The ideal shoe for farmers and stockmen.

From a Dealer

Valley, Neb.
We have handled the Barnyard shoes ever since you have been making them and have had the best of results. One of our customers said he had worn one pair 18 months. Several others reported similar occurrences.
W. S. EDDY.

Ask Your Dealer

If he can't show you the Barnyard line write us. We'll send you descriptive literature and give you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Free Bottle of special shoe oil with each pair.

The Huiskamp Bros. Co.,
213 Johnston St., Keokuk, Iowa

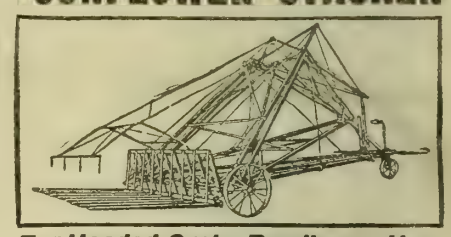


Look for the Trade Mark

Save $10.00 A Day

With the

"SUNFLOWER" STACKER



For Headed Grain, Bundles or Hay.

Three men and a Sunflower Stacker can handle 25 tons of hay a day and do it easily. The same labor without the Stacker can only handle 10 tons a day—this is a clear saving of $10 to $15 a day *during the season* when labor is *hard* to get at *any price*.

The Sunflower Stacker is strong in construction, practical in principle, simple in operation; made with fork attachment for hay, and box for grain, which saves wheat-farmers hundreds of dollars annually. The only Stacker made that handles headed grain satisfactorily. Will lift 1800 pound load and top out stack 20 feet high.

"BEST I EVER USED."

"I have used the "Sunflower" all this season and consider it the best time and money saving tool I ever used."—J. W. TATMAN, Manhattan, Kansas.

FREE Scores of others say the same. Write us today for valuable FREE information regarding the Sunflower Stacker. You'll be interested. SEND YOUR NAME NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO.,
Box K, Manhattan, Kansas.

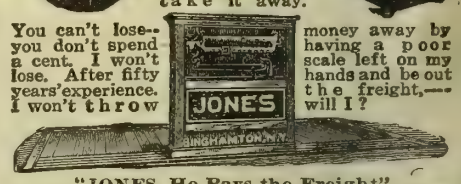
My Scale on Trial, Freight Prepaid



I make all kinds of scales. Send me your name. I will send price list. You select any scale you want—I will prepay the freight and send it on 30 days' free trial. If not as represented I will take it away.



You can't lose—you don't spend a cent. I won't lose. After fifty years' experience. I won't throw money away by having a poor scale left on my hands and be out the freight,—will I?



"JONES, He Pays the Freight"
255 King St. Binghamton, N. Y.

Start a Band



BIG PAY Easy to Learn By our New Plan

You can easily learn to play any instrument. We give a fifty lesson certificate FREE to customers. Organize a band or orchestra in your town. Lots of pleasure and you get big pay. We are one of the oldest and largest instrument houses in America. We have everything and we guarantee our goods to be right in price and quality. Send your name and address today and we will give you full particulars and free catalog explaining everything. Don't buy anywhere at any price until you hear from us. Write a letter today saying: "Please send me Free catalog of musical instruments."

JENKINS MUSIC CO., 111 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Only Windmill that is never out of fix



CLIPPER Windmills are Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.

THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—6 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to print only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss from fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.

HARDER SILO PATENT.

We have received quite a number of letters recently from subscribers asking what part of the stave silo is covered by the Harder patent. These inquiries were doubtless prompted by a lot of loose conversation on the part of both dealers and salesmen who know of the existence of such patent but who do not know what it is, and so claim that the round stave silo is covered by patent.

KANSAS FARMER has obtained a copy of the Harder patent papers. There is nothing in it covering or attempting to cover a simple circular stave silo. Mr. Harder, the patentee, in his application expressly points out that he does not claim either the circular construction or the continuous door opening, but limits his claim as shown in the following quoted paragraph: "My invention relates particularly to the special form of brace or stay piece for holding the edges of the opening at the proper distance from each other to prevent collapse and further in the special means of holding the sections of the doors firmly in place."

We have not the space to permit printing the patentee's description and specifications in detail, and if we should make such presentation it is doubtful if the casual reader would understand the same. The editor himself is unable to fully understand the specifications without considerable further study.

After digesting the claims as granted by the Patent Office, it appears to us that these claims pertain to the peculiar construction of reinforcement at the edges of the continuous opening and which overlaps and reinforces the staves and also the braces which engage against the edge of these overlapping strips and which make the door frame.

We cannot answer the question as to whether or not in any particular make of silo these claims are infringed upon, not being sufficiently familiar with the construction of the opening in the several silos, and further because of lack of technical knowledge with reference to patents in general.

The Harder patent was granted in 1904 and since the granting of such patent there has been a long drawn out legal battle on the part of some silo manufacturers to overthrow the patent. Decisions have been rendered by the United States District Court of Maryland, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York, and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of Pennsylvania. Each of these courts has held the patent good. A considerable number of silo manufacturers have been licensed to use the Harder patent. These companies give each silo purchaser a license plate which shows that the owner is lawfully entitled to use the Harder patent and shall be free from prosecution and other annoyance because of the patent.

The owner of the Harder patent under the laws of the United States can collect from the innocent purchaser the same as he does from those who manufacture or sell a structure which infringes upon the patent. Should the owner of the patent demand recompense from innocent purchasers—as he has the right in law to do—there is no question but that he could recover to the amount to which he has been damaged.

KANSAS FARMER is not recommending any particular kind of silo, but in its publication heretofore has given the result of the editor's investigation. From an impartial observation it seems there is but one of two things that can be safely done. Either get a silo which does not infringe upon the Harder patent, or buy from a silo manufacturer who has the right to use the Harder patent and who can give you a license plate showing that you are clearly and unquestionably within your rights when you use his silo.

* * *

Some families consist of a man, his wife, and a cat.

BUSINESS MEN SHOULD HELP.

Following a thought suggested in last week's KANSAS FARMER, we urge upon business men—those of the small town as well as the city—to interest themselves in movements which are intended to increase the efficiency of soil and cultivation. The fields of Kansas must create the wealth of the state. It is safe to say that Kansas soil, generally speaking, is not producing more than one-half as much as it should. This has been demonstrated over and over by the best farmers of every locality. If the combined influence of business men and farmers can result in the territory tributary to every town contributing double its present yield, the effects of this increased wealth can be at once seen on town and country alike.

Can any business man conceive of a factory located in his town which would have a wealth-creating power equal to the doubling of the agricultural products of the farm? Manufacturing will be done where cheap power and cheap and competent labor is most available. Ninety-nine of every hundred small towns are precluded from the possibility of becoming manufacturing centers. The only chance, therefore, for increasing the wealth of a locality is through increasing the productiveness of the soil.

Business men can well and legitimately encourage the drainage of land that is non-productive. They should encourage the building of silos which will save at least one-third of the feeding value of the greatest crop of the corn belt. They should encourage better live stock and better agricultural methods in general. Business men should become members of the many organizations that are striving to arouse better methods in all these lines and, doing this, they are building up their town and community, helping themselves and broadening their own viewpoint. The merchant, the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, are engaged in a perfectly legitimate effort when they set about to improve agricultural conditions.

The farmer should not frown upon the interest of such men in agricultural welfare. The interest of business men will most likely be selfish to a considerable extent, but they cannot help themselves without helping the farmer first, and they are willing, as a rule, to devote a part of their means to the promotion and development of the things mentioned. The farmer need not worry but that he will receive his full measure of benefit from the efforts of those who are interested in him but who are not engaged in actually tilling the soil.

* * *

THE BUSINESS SIDE.

With all the great enginery of the Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations, the farm papers, farmers' institutes and clubs, working for the advancement of agriculture and agricultural knowledge, is it not possible that our agricultural education may be one-sided? Do we spend too much brains and energy and money in developing methods of production and give but scant attention to the cost of production?

Like any other business, the work of the farm will succeed just in proportion to the business sense of the farmer. There is no other business in the world that will stand the losses, the leaks and the lack of method that the business of farming has stood in the past. Now that the consumption of farm products has overtaken their production in America, these leaks must be stopped, and serious attention given to the business side of farming. This includes the saving and using of manure as a part of the yearly crop; the conservation of moisture and fertility, and the adoption of machinery where production can be cheapened.

Larger crops to the acre are needed, but not when it costs more to produce them in labor and soil fertility than they are worth.

COUNTY FARM ADVISER.

We have this spring printed several articles regarding the county farm adviser and how the maintenance of such competent official would be worth much to every county. Correspondence following these articles has been both favorable and in opposition thereto, the principal opposition being on account of the increased taxes necessary to maintain such adviser. However, there are counties in Kansas which seem determined to have such adviser, and one of these is Allen County. This county has availed itself of the services of P. E. Crabtree and others of the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College, with which gentleman an arrangement has been made by the citizens of Allen County to spend two or three weeks visiting not less than two farms per day, giving preference to such farmers as have problems deserving serious attention.

Mr. Crabtree and his force will spend a week in Neosho County and another week in Leavenworth County. It has been the work of Mr. Crabtree and his force to render such service for several years, but in no instances heretofore has the work been organized on the large scale as in the counties above mentioned. The several counties take care of the expenses of Mr. Crabtree and his assistants while rendering this service.

The services of this force have not been engaged for the entire summer. Applications for the services of these men can be filed and will receive attention in the order of their receipt. Mr. Crabtree gives expert advice on farm management, rotation of crops, erecting farm buildings, machinery sheds, etc. Mr. Crabtree is the owner of a large and profitable farm. His work as a lecturer on farm management is in satisfaction of a hobby long entertained by him. His wide experience should make his advice valuable.

The county farm adviser idea contemplates the employment of a man the year around by the county to advise with farmers pertaining to all agricultural matters and would invoive an expense of two thousand to twenty-five hundred dollars per year. Mr. Crabtree and those of his force in the service above mentioned incur a small expense, which in the above counties is taken care of by public spirited citizens. Counties thinking of trying out the farm adviser idea can be given a demonstration at little expense by Mr. Crabtree and his force.

* * *

The farmer bears a tremendous burden. He has to deal with nature and the element and the control of these is beyond his power. The farmer has to combat dry and wet weather, unfavorable conditions of soil, chinch bugs, grasshoppers, web worms, San Jose scale, and a thousand and one other things. The scientist is the man who works with these. He is the man who takes the time to experiment and find out the best means offsetting the ravages of pests. Very often the scientist spends his whole life solving one problem of importance to the farmer. It seems that his investigation and his results should be more appreciated and more generally applied to farm operations than they are. It is up to the scientist to work out these things. That is his business, just as it is the doctor's business to work out the remedy for the different fevers. When we are sick—whether it be from some pest which is destroying our crop or whether it be from the evaporation of the moisture of the soil and the threatened destruction of every growing thing—is it not as reasonable to turn to the entomologist or the agriculturist for advice as it is reasonable to employ a doctor in the case of typhoid?

* * *

The solution of the problems of the American farm are embraced in legumes and live stock. Both enrich the soil as well as the owner.

THE SMALL FARM.

In the United States the largest number of farms is in the class which includes from 100 to 174 acres. In Kansas the largest number of farms is in the class which includes from 175 to 499 acres, and this class has increased 10,349 farms in the last ten years. It is now greater in number by 16,528 farms than all the classes of farms which include 99 acres or less. There are 3,343 farms of 1,000 acres or more in Kansas, and only 49,604 of this size in the whole country. Kansas has more than three times the average of large farms of 1,000 acres or over, and nearly double the average of farms including 175 to 499 acres.

This condition of things has been a matter of congratulation among Kansans, and we "point with pride" to the fact that the farms in Kansas are real, man-sized farms, while those in states back east are more like truck patches in size, and yet—

Have we so much cause for self-congratulation? Are we really farming these large farms and do the returns from our acres justify such large holdings? From the last census we learn that in both acreage and production of wheat Kansas stood second in the list of states, but her yield per acre was only 13 bushels, which is the lowest yield in the country with just two exceptions.

In corn acreage Kansas stood third, and in production, seventh, in the list of states, yet she only had 19 bushels per acre. The average for the United States was 25.1 bushels per acre. Ohio averaged 40 bushels per acre. Connecticut averaged 47 bushels.

Now these figures mean something. They mean much. They mean that our farms are too large. Large farms rarely produce the best results, and in too many cases they are held for their speculative value rather than their crop-producing value. Large farms prevent increase of rural land-owning population and offer inducements only to hired men. Such citizens cannot have the same interest in the community life as do the land owners, and this class they are prevented from joining by the large individual ownerships.

Large farms encourage lax methods. They are farmed by the mile, and not by the acre. Small farms compel more careful methods. Even where large farms are successfully managed their product is frequently less per acre than that of moderate sized ones.

All these quoted figures mean another thing to which our farmers are just awakening. Too much land is put into corn each year that should never be put in corn. Kafir or milo yields about as much grain in the western two-thirds of the state as does corn in the eastern third, and they are much safer crops. Corn is not a sure crop in all parts of Kansas, and yet it is planted in every county. The figure men take the total acreage planted and compare with the yield, and 19 bushels per acre is the result.

If Kansas keeps in the lead she must have less grain and more live stock farming. She must use better methods and better seeds, and she must have smaller farms and more land-owning farmers.

* * *

Kansas horticulturists have lost the services of a good man. C. V. Holsinger of Kansas Agricultural College Extension Department, who has done a large amount of effective work among the horticulturists of Kansas the last few years, has been appointed head of the Horticultural Department of the new Agricultural County High School at Milwaukee, Wis., and leaves Kansas soon to take charge of his new work.

* * *

Your farm should afford a good, comfortable home for yourself and family. Do not spend your care on a hundred dollar cow and neglect a million dollar wife.

HAYING BIG CHORE

Machinery Hastens Work—Saves Hay and Labor—Increases Hay Crop Values

Hay-making is the biggest annual chore on the Kansas farm. The farmers of Kansas will this year be called upon to harvest no less than one million acres of alfalfa, one million acres of wild hay, one-half million of timothy and clover, a quarter million of tame grass and another quarter million of millet, making all told no less than three million acres of hay crop, every ton of which must and will either be put into the stack, hay-shed or mow. The value of the tame hay will run close to 19 millions per year and wild hay will have a value of close to 10 million dollars. Our 1911 hay crop was worth about three million dollars less than half the value of our winter wheat and was equal to one-third the value of our corn for the same year.

The actual worth of the hay crop—since the large percentage of it is fed on the farm—is measured by its value in maintaining growing or fattening live stock. The feeding value depends upon cutting at the right time, the proper curing and stacking without exposure and damage by heavy dews and rains. Hay exposed to excessive rains is greatly injured in quality and depreciated in feeding value. This is especially true of clover and alfalfa and all other tame hays. Our wild grass hays have a greater feeding value than is generally accredited them. We neglect our wild hays. We too often delay cutting and fail to exercise due precaution in curing.

* * *

Rain causes the hay to bleach and mold, and robs it of the natural aroma and palatability. On the other hand, hay cured too much in the sun bleaches and loses leaves by becoming too dry and less palatable. In the curing of any hay the aim should be to expose it to the sun no more than absolutely necessary and to protect it from the dews and rain. Hay is much more likely to be damaged in quality and feeding value by moisture on it than by moisture in it. Here is an invariable rule well worth observing: Hay should not be raked or bunched or placed in the stack or mow when there is moisture on it. Wet hay is sure to mold in the cock or in the mow.

These are sufficient arguments to convince the hay grower that when hay is ready for harvest the caring for the same should be expedited. The elements cannot be controlled, so preparations which will best take advantage of the good weather must be made. If help is short, as it usually is in haying time, provide haying machinery which will give the maximum results with the use of the smallest amount of man power. That phase of haying which is susceptible to greatest improvement is in the matter of getting the hay from the field to the stack or shed and into the shed or onto the stack. There are a large number of implements in practical and general use which will expedite and minimize this work. The most rapid methods of putting up hay are by the use of sweep rakes and sweep stackers or swinging stackers. One or the other of these methods is especially adapted to every farm on which hay is made. Hay-stacking machinery is of late invention, and great progress in development in stackers has been made the last few years, and it is gratifying to note that in this progress the inventive genius of Kansas has figured conspicuously. Is it any wonder that Kansas, with the largest acreage of the most valuable hay—alfalfa—should be in the front ranks in providing expeditious methods of saving the hay crop?

On the average farm the method most in vogue is that of loading on wagons and hauling to the stack or mow. Many farmers use a hay loader. The hay is removed from the wagon into the mow by hay fork or sling. For barn or shed storing a carrier and track are usually most convenient. For field stacking, poles with hay fork operated by pulley and rope with cable track, are commonly used. This method is shown in picture on this page and until recent years—since the invention of the hay stacker—proved a tremendous boon to haymakers and even now is a good and efficient means of hastening the work and minimizing the labor. For the larger farms there is no haying tool which hastens the work and reduces labor more than the modern stacker, of which there are numerous practical and successful types.

A large stack is essential to the best preservation of hay. It is claimed that the loss in tonnage of alfalfa from small and carelessly made stacks will average 20 per cent, and in many instances, as much as 40 per cent, of the entire alfalfa crop, the loss varying with care in stacking and with the season. Alfalfa does not turn water well. For this reason a considerable part of the top of the stack spoils, likewise a considerable loss occurs on the sides. The loss in stack bottom is considerable, too. The larger the stack, the smaller in proportion is the top and sides, and consequently the smaller the loss. Make just as large stacks as the crop will warrant. If you have 20 acres of hay it is better to put it in one stack than to distribute it over the field in two or three stacks.

The use of the modern stacker makes it possible to construct large stacks; in fact, as large as may be desired. A stack 20 feet wide may be made with one man on the stack—this because the stacker dumps the load anywhere wanted on the stack. The stack may be built 20 feet high. A stack built by stacker is more solid, too, as a result of the hay going into the stack in large loads. The use of the stacker keeps the middle full and solid, a principle recognized throughout the world as essential in good stacking.

* * *

The modern stacker in the case of alfalfa or clover will save its cost in a year as a result of minimizing the handling of the hay. The more alfalfa hay is handled the greater is the loss of leaves. The modern stacker takes the hay out of the windrow and carries it, clear of the ground, to the stack. The whole load is then dumped onto the stack as though it were only a forkful. There is, in fact, only one handling and no pitching. The same principle applies in taking care of clover and millet, and for that matter in the case of all hay, for where there are no leaves on the hay to be lost, there are stems to be ground to powder and lost in frequent handling.

In one other essential respect the stacker is an important haying implement, for the reason that with it the crop can be stacked so much more rapidly than by pitching, whether the hay is loaded on wagon or hauled with buck rake or go-devil to the stack. When the hay is cut and lies in the windrow, cured, ready for stacking, it should go into the stack with all possible haste. With the aid of the modern stacker, two boys and a man will in three hours dispose of more hay and get it safely in the stack than could be disposed of by old methods in a day. Often if the hay can be taken care of in a few hours the entire cutting is saved from rain. This saving of time, not only in taking care of the hay alone, is a big item on every farm.

One reason why two times as much alfalfa as at present is not grown in Kansas is because, with 35 to 40 acres of alfalfa, the farmer is haying all summer long. This fact is a good recommendation for the alfalfa plant, and while many farmers could not spend their time to better advantage than by haying all summer, nevertheless there are of necessity other crops to be grown and harvested. A modern stacker will reduce the labor and time involved in taking care of the alfalfa crop very close to 50 per cent.

The stacker can be used with the hay barn. In some instances hay barns of special construction have been made for the use of a particular kind of stacker. In the picture accompanying this article is an alfalfa barn closed on three sides and open on one side. A portable stacker will be seen in operation, dumping the hay between the posts into the center of the barn; or, for that matter, on the sides if desired. The same stacker can be used to good advantage on hay barns which are open on the side or partly open, and which have been designed for the hay sling or the hay fork. This stacker will fill the lower part of the barn if only part of the sides is open, or the side can be removed and the hay barn filled to the square. The stacker in the picture referred to is that make which gathers the hay from the windrow and transports it to the stack, saving all the labor of loading and pitching and protecting the hay from contact with the ground while en route from the field to the stack.

* * *

In another picture is shown the use of a stacker successful in the handling of alfalfa and all other kinds of hay, but which stacker, in addition to this, is adaptable to the handling of headed grain. This is a combined stacker and header barge. When the grain attachment or barge is loaded from the header it drives to the stack, elevating its load to the stack height and dumps it where desired, without any more labor than throwing a trip.

The two types of stackers mentioned, each of which is a Kansas product, carry a load varying in weight from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds.

KANSAS FARMER readers are familiar with the stationary side delivery and overshot stackers, which are constructed to operate by a cable and which, with the aid of a boy and horse, take the hay from the wagon or go-devil and deposit the same on the stack. The use of such stackers is more general probably than the use of other stackers, and serve well in pushing the haying and taking care of the hay crop to the best advantage.

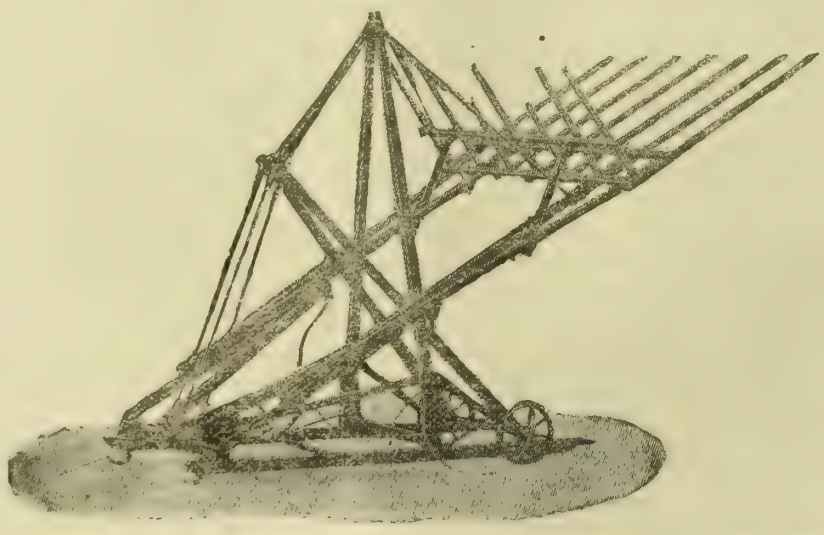
The home-made stacker shown herewith is, in fact, an elevator operated by gasoline engine, and serves the purpose of elevating the grain or hay, requiring pitching on to the elevator and the distribution of the same on the stack, which is more laborious than in the case of the stackers first mentioned.



JAYHAWK PORTABLE STACKER, WITH LOAD READY FOR DUMPING.



HOME-MADE STACKER—ELEVATOR OPERATED BY GASOLINE ENGINE—IDEA OF ZOEHNER BROS., FARMERS, PENOKEE, KANSAS.



BARN STACKER—COMMON AND WIDELY USED TYPE.

The United States Census Bureau has issued a statement giving values of farm property in 1910 and 1900. The number of farms has increased 10.9 per cent in the decade, while the rural population has increased 11.2 per cent. The average size of American farms decreased 5.5 per cent, but the improved acreage per farm increased 4.2 per cent, suggesting that the smaller farms are more fully worked. Land shows an increase in value of 118.1 per cent, buildings of 77.8 per cent, machinery 68.7 per cent, and live stock 60.1 per cent. The average farm and equipment in 1910 represented a value of $6,444 against $3,563 in 1900. The report says that the increase in value of buildings and machinery is due in large part to actual improvements and additions to the equipment of farms, which shows that in the ten years farmers have been improving their business equipment and their homes. The same statement concludes that the increased value in live stock is due wholly to higher values per head. This is the most remarkable of all statistical compilations. Is it any wonder that meats are higher when cognizance is taken of this statement? Is not the admonition to produce more and better live stock sound and timely? Are not prospects for the stock grower better than ever before?

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



POLE AND HAY FORK COMMON TO MOST EVERY HAY FIELD.

W. R. Kintner, Kinsley, Kan., writes: "With my tractor I can plow an acre with engine distillate for 9 cents. The softer the ground the greater the cost per acre. I have used as high as 15 cents' worth of oil. My Hart-Parr engine will use less distillate than it will gasoline and furnish more power. I have threshed, plowed, pulled trees and shelled corn with it. Ours is a success anywhere I have worked it."

Some Poor Seed Corn.

Good seed corn should give a germination of at least 95 per cent. A few weeks ago the Kansas Experiment Station announced the result of a test of 91 samples of Kansas-grown corn and which was intended for planting. These samples showed an average germination of only 78 per cent. Twenty-nine of the samples came from Ottawa County, which averaged 75 per cent. Sixty-two samples were from Osawatomie and averaged 82 per cent.

Tremendous Cornstalk Waste.

Our subscriber, W. G. M., Great Bend, Kan., dairy farmer, who has been doing considerable traveling of late, writes: "During the last thirty days I have been impressed with the tremendous loss of feed in Kansas through the waste of cornstalks. Almost every man, except the one who has a silo, is short of feed, yet on most farms enough corn, Kafir and sorghum was grown which, if put in a silo, would have provided abundant feed. The pasturing of cornstalks probably causes more loss than any gain therefrom. Several farmers agree with me in this conclusion. When we consider that 40 per cent of the corn crop of Kansas is going to waste, it certainly seems to me that some better methods should be adopted."

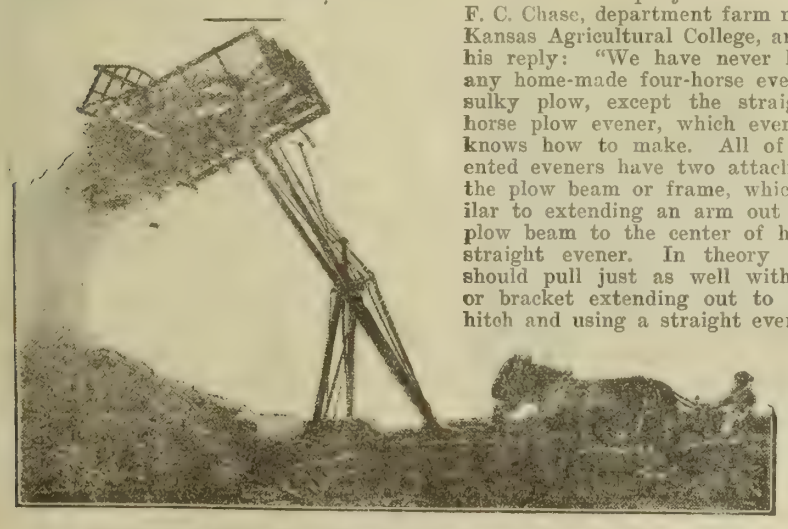
Kafir Planting.

Our subscriber, O. W. P., of Randall, Kan., who is a successful grower of Kafir, and several letters from whom have been printed in KANSAS FARMER, says that two pounds of Kafir seed will plant an acre, making one grain every 5½ inches, which makes the stand plenty thick. Under such method of planting our subscriber says he takes extra precaution to see that the seed is perfectly clean and free from chaff and weeds and that the seed has a high germination test. The Kafir he is planting this year tested 90 per cent.

The subscriber states further that the seed corn he is planting this year tested 100 per cent, and that it is 1910 seed. This corn was taken from a crib which has a cement floor. He says it is the common feeling in his neighborhood that a cement floor will rot any grain stored on it, and he says his experience disproves this idea.

Bermuda Great Success.

Our subscriber, J. C. M., Baxter Springs, Kan., writes: "I have been growing Bermuda grass for fifteen years. It is liked by all kinds of stock. It will grow on any kind of soil, anywhere you plant it except in shaded places. It makes hay equal to timothy. It is the only grass that stood last summer's drouth. After you get it well sodded it is impossible to kill it out by grazing. It makes a sod that hogs cannot root up; the more they root the better it grows. It will get sod-bound and need disking or plowing early in the spring and sowing to oats. Then when you take the oats off, it will grow up again. If you wish to use the land for crops, sow to wheat and then to corn. If the winters have not been too cold it will come back. Planted along draws it will stop washing, and weedy corners planted with it will stop growing weeds; no weed can grow in it after it becomes thoroughly sodded."



SUNFLOWER STACKER DUMPING LOAD FROM HEADER ON STACK.

Charges for Filling Silo.

Subscriber M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., writes: "I have gathered many valuable ideas and facts from KANSAS FARMER. I wish to know what I should charge per ton for filling silos when I furnish the engine and cutter, including an engineer and my own services in the supervision of engine and cutter."

KANSAS FARMER has no data which would enable it to give an intelligent answer to this inquiry. We have not known of parties who furnished both engine and cutter. We know of two instances near Topeka, last fall, in which a charge of $7.50 per day was made for a steam engine for running silage cutter. The farmer furnished coal and water.

We recently talked with a man who is figuring on buying a 10 horse-power gasoline engine mounted on a truck, and a cutter, who thought he could do the cutting at from 25 cents to 35 cents per ton. We read, from the catalogue of a silo manufacturing concern that parties owning an engine and cutter can afford to cut silage for 35 cents per ton.

Will KANSAS FARMER readers who have had experience in hiring engines and cutters, or those who own engines and cutters and make a business of filling silos, kindly favor our readers with their views on this subject?

Home-Made Four-Horse Evener.

A subscriber asks for design for home-made four-horse evener that will work one horse in the furrow and three on unplowed land. Such patented eveners are on the market and have been advertised in KANSAS FARMER. The editor cannot submit a design for such home-made evener. We will be glad to hear from subscribers who have made such evener.

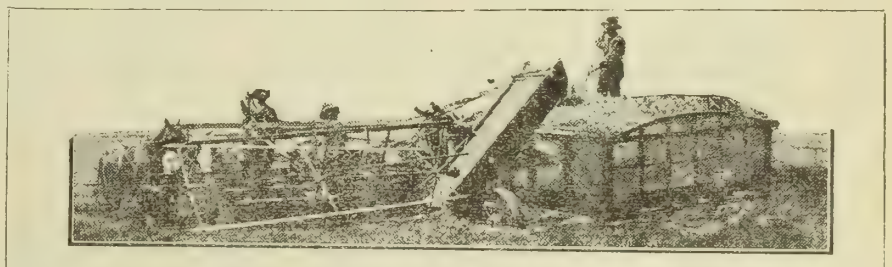
The above inquiry was submitted to F. C. Chase, department farm mechanics, Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply: "We have never known of any home-made four-horse evener for a sulky plow, except the straight four-horse plow evener, which every farmer knows how to make. All of the patented eveners have two attachments to the plow beam or frame, which is similar to extending an arm out from the plow beam to the center of hitch of a straight evener. In theory the plow should pull just as well with an arm or bracket extending out to center of hitch and using a straight evener as by using a patented evener which has the two attachments. The only reason why it would not be is because of a single clevis and the lifting of the horses on the evener would not tend to hold the plow level. I am sorry to say that we have never given this a trial, but I can see no reason why it will not work as satisfactorily as a patented evener."

Silage Spoiling.

An Osage City subscriber who sold 50 tons of silage for enough money to pay for his silo, complains that his silage is spoiling, stating that the silo is 12 feet in diameter and that he is feeding three cows therefrom. The silage which was removed as a result of the sale mentioned above was in perfect condition. The subscriber is not feeding a sufficient quantity of silage per day to prevent considerable loss. The measure of the silo suitable for feeding with smallest loss should be governed by the size of the herd and which should permit the feeding of three or four inches of silage per day from the entire surface of the silo.

The probabilities are that this subscriber, in feeding his three cows, is digging a hole in the silo opposite the doors, and by taking out only a small quantity of silage per day. This results in silage spoiling on the sides of the hole as well as over the entire undisturbed surface. This decay will continue until the quantity of decayed silage excludes the air and prevents further damage. The depth of decayed silage will be 8 to 10 inches.

Silage keeps only because the air is excluded. The silage in the top of the silo, unless it is covered and the air excluded, will spoil to a depth of 8 to 10 inches between the time of filling and the time of feeding, but if the silo is so adapted to the herd that some silage may be taken off the entire surface daily there will be none spoiled.



SUNFLOWER STACKER LOADING FROM HEADER.

Oriental Grass.

A subscriber inquires as to the value and adaptation of Panicum Crusgalli, commonly known as oriental grass, to Kansas conditions. The editor, having had no experience with this grass and knowing nothing regarding it except that which he could find in books, submitted the inquiry to W. M. Jardine, Agronomist, Kansas Agricultural College, and here is his reply:

"Panicum Cruskalli—to quote direct from Hunt's Forage and Fiber Crops in America—is a common, annual barnyard weed usually called barnyard [illegible] a weed it is widely distributed [illegible] out the United States. [illegible] chusetts Station has imported and recommended a Japanese variety of this species. It is a coarse growing form with a heavy herbage and compact beardless heads. * * * Does best on moist rich lowlands, but does not endure drouth well.

"The picture on the circular which you enclose is not that of the typical Panicum Cru-galli, but comes much more nearly resembling that of the ordinary broom corn or hog millet, Panicum Miliaceum, or perhaps the introduced form of a Japanese Panicum greatly exaggerated. Even if it is the Japanese form, I could not recommend it as a general rule throughout Kansas, except under irrigation or in moist, protected, fertile spots in the northeastern part of the state."

Destroying Prairie Dogs.

C. L. H., Norton, Kan., asks for the best methods of destroying prairie dogs: We have caused to be sent him Circular No. 4, from the Kansas Experiment Station, which circular contains full information as to the most successful method of combating this troublesome and destructive little animal.

The Kansas Experiment Station has obtained the right to use a poisonous mixture the formula for which is patented. The Experiment Station sells this mixture in quart and half gallon cans. The mixture is intended to be used with wheat or Kafir as a bait. The quart can sells at $1.10 and the half gallon can at $2.

The sale of this poison is not for the commercial benefit of the Experiment Station and the mixture is distributed at its cost to the Station. The formula being covered by letters patent and this formula having been bought by the state for use in Kansas, makes it necessary that the poison be handled through some such means as this. Directions are printed on the label of each can. A quart of syrup will poison a half bushel of clean wheat or Kafir. This quantity of grain will furnish the poison for 500 to 600 holes.

Many farmers are using this same poison for destroying the striped ground squirrel which animal, last year in particular, caused great damage to alfalfa fields in many sections. The prairie dog poison is not best adapted to the destruction of ground squirrels. It lacks one element of poison which is necessary to destroy these. Consequently the Experiment Station has prepared poison adapted to rats, mice and ground squirrels. This poison is put up in quart cans only.

It seems that this is all that it is necessary in answer to our subscriber's inquiry. There is much more that can be said, but inasmuch as the Experiment Station poison is the most successful poison so far prepared and handled as it is through the Experiment Station, with full directions sent with each lot, further explanation would in this article be surplusage.

Boy Corn Clubs Work Well.

Republic County has 18 boys' corn clubs in working order. These clubs are under the supervision of the county farmers' institute, in co-operation with the county Y. M. C. A. Membership requires a boy to plant and cultivate one acre of corn and exhibit 10 ears at the county farmers' institute in competition for prizes.

A. B. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan., submits an inquiry, which has been answered by mail, and in his letter says: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for many years. I find it the most valuable farm paper I receive."

IN THE PENS AND FEED LOTS

Good Things About Live Stock From Practical Experience From Breeders

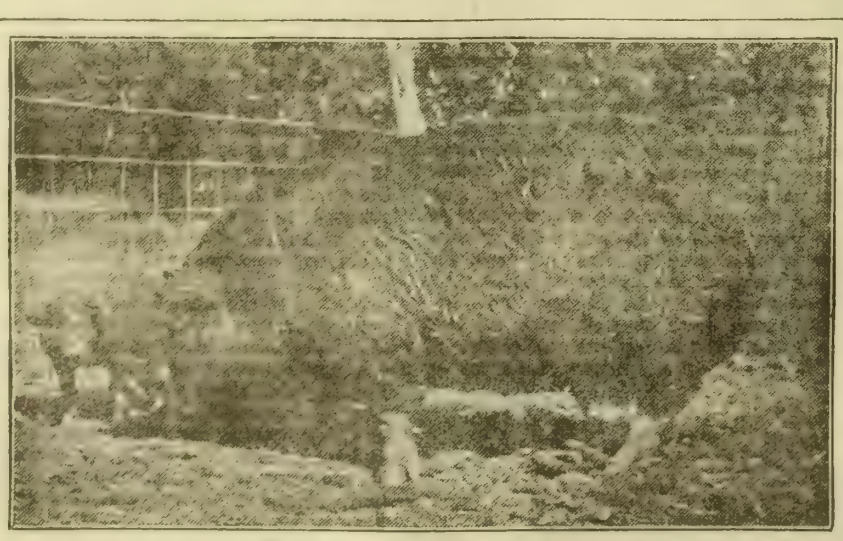


A BUNCH OF KANSAS MONEY-MAKERS.

In regard to pure-bred hogs, I don't think there will be much demand for breeding stock until we have another corn crop in sight. Hogs all through central Kansas are very scarce, and I think now is a good time to raise a lot of pigs and be ready for future business. If the corn crop bids fair to be good, people who have ever been in the hog business at any time will be eager to buy, and they will be a good price. There has not been many hogs raised, on account of the scarcity of feed, while the cholera scare caused many breeders to sell off everything that would do to sell. I was out at the fairs for eleven weeks last fall with our show herd of hogs. I heard the hog business discussed from every point of view during that time, and heard many say they were out of the hog business until they got another corn crop. I have been attending the fairs for several years with hogs, and I have never seen the time when inquiry for breeding hogs was so dull as it was last fall. I think a rest from the hog business will make people anxious to get back just as soon as there is a good prospect for a corn crop. I don't mean to go wild and pay hot air prices at some hog sale, for there are enough good breeders who are raising hogs who are advertising and selling at private sale through correspondence to people who do not have time to follow the sale circuits, and I have found out that this is the most satisfactory way to sell or buy hogs, for the people who read our home papers, such as KANSAS FARMER, are always willing to rely on the breeders treating them fairly. I will give you a brief outline of the way we got into the pure-bred hog business. Eleven years ago last fall we showed 11 head of red hogs at the Hutchinson fair. We thought our hogs were about right, but the judge did not favor us with a single ribbon. I was awfully sore at the judge, and I want to say right here that the only way to promote good breeding is to compete with the best. My wife and I talked over the probability of our getting some good stock and trying it again. We were taking KANSAS FARMER, and we bought a bred gilt from one man who was advertising Durocs in KANSAS FARMER. She cost $25 and $1.35 express charges, making the total cost $26.35. This was in March, 1902. She farrowed 13 pigs in May and raised nine of them. I showed this sow and litter at Hutchinson, Sterling and Wichita fairs, sold eight of the pigs for $20 each, kept the best gilt, and got $48 premiums on the sow and litter. The sow was bred again, as she was such a good sow, and her pigs showed so well. A man from Lamont, Okla., gave me a $10 option on choice of the litter she was to farrow. She farrowed 12 pigs in November and saved 10 of them. My man was to give $25 for choice of male pigs, but I got a letter from him some time that fall saying they had sold their ranch and at some future time he would give us an order and let the $10 he had paid apply on that. Anyone can see this was a good purchase, for in less than six months we had $218 in money, the sow worth a lot more than when we bought her, and her best gilt that we had refused $25 for at different times. We were so well pleased with the result that we gave Mr. I. D. Graham, of KANSAS FARMER, permission to buy us some more sows. He bought us two bred gilts at J. B. Davis' sale, paying $71 for the two. The hog trade had grown so that we could sell all we could raise without making a public sale. We bought a big boar for $50 from J. N. Howe in the spring of 1904. I won $60 in premiums on him at the Hutchinson fair that fall, $10 as the best Duroc boar over two years, $10 as best boar any age or breed, and $40 as best boar any breed and his get. The fieldmen were there and reported the winnings, and then published in the next week's paper. We got inquiry for the big hog and sold him for $100. He went to H. G. Myers at Hardy, Neb. I am just mentioning this to show what can be done in the hog business by careful work, feeding, care, management and advertising. I don't think much of the public sales of pure-breds, for I think they get the prices too high to be profitable at some of the hog sales. I want to relate an incident that occurred at a hog sale a few years ago. I was attending the sale. Mr. Devine, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER, was there. Some men had sent him a sealed bid of $45 an a certain sow catalogued in the sale, and when they drove her out she was a fine sow, but Mr. Devine did not pay the limit for her, and treated the man just as though he was buying for himself. I think an advertisement in a good farm journal like KANSAS FARMER is money well spent. We have carried an advertisement in the paper for years, and in the year 1906 sold 141 boars and almost as many sows and gilts. We are going to try and have a lot of good Durocs to sell next fall, and you will see our advertisement again, for I think KANSAS FARMER the best paper to advertise in, for the owners and managers are always working for the good of the paper and ready to assist their patrons. It is the oldest and most reliable farm paper we have, and is not neglecting the paper and getting into politics, as some of our farm papers are doing.—W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kan.

Methods With the Big Type.

Green Lawn herd of big-type Poland Chinas was established on what we believe to be a firm foundation. In the first place we fixed our ideal of what a hog should be, and then we began a search for this hog, and at last found it in the big-type Poland China, the hog that we believe is the farmer's hog; the hog that will put the most money in the farmer's pocket, in the shortest time, and on the least amount of feed. The hog that is our ideal is the hog that will fatten at any age, and that will continue to grow and pay a profit to the feeder until he is two or three years old. A hog that will make 700 to a 1,000 pounds with quality, that stands on a good bone, has wide head, good arched back, good length, straight side lines, good bulging hams, and is low down, but at the same time has stretch and scale to grow large. After you get your ideal hog, the race is not half won. The question of mating and feeding are the most vital ones, for the best of animals can be quickly ruined by poor feeding and bad mating. It is our aim to carefully study our hogs and mate them so as to blot out, if possible, any objectionable features that they might possess. And then comes the critical time, from mating until after weaning of pigs. We aim to give our sows, after-mating, all the exercise possible, with a feed that will keep them vigorous and healthy, and at the same time not to get them too fat. The feed we use is a mixed feed of bran, shorts, meat meal, and some corn, with some kind of pasture or a wheat or rye field for them to range over and get some green stuff whenever possible. At farrowing time we aim to be with each sow and see that each pig is dried off nicely and gets a good fill of milk, then they will take care of themselves if the sow is a good mother. We aim to have our sows farrow in pens that have side rails in them to keep the sows from mashing the pigs against the side of the pen. Our hog barn for farrowing is 20x50 feet, with 4-foot feedway in center, giving us 16 farrowing pens, eight on each side. We have a large base burner in this barn that we keep going in cold weather, so that we can save pigs most any time. After farrowing is the critical time, as most of us fall into the too common error of feeding our sows too much. We never feed our sows anything for 24 hours after farrowing, and then only a small amount of corn, with plenty of pure water, for several days, and gradually increase the feed until the pigs begin to eat, which will be in about three or four weeks. Then we commence working with the pigs, giving them something to eat that will tempt them and at the same time not scour them. After they begin to eat well, we give them a mixed feed of shorts, chop, oil meal and meat meal, with an occasional feed of some good stock powder. We aim to give the pigs a good strong feed, for the more growth we get before weaning, the better we like them, and the better they do afterwards. We aim to keep our pigs growing from the time they will eat until someone else gets them. We aim to give them all the good pasture that we can, so they will grow heavy bone. We have at the head of our herd the grand champion boar at American Royal at Kansas City in 1911. He is a 1,000-pound hog at two years of age, and stands on a 11-inch bone. We now have about 75 head of February and March pigs, and with 25 sows to farrow in the next 30 days we hope to show 250 spring pigs this fall the equal of which will be hard to find. We are glad to extend to all interested readers of KANSAS FARMER a cordial invitation to visit Green Lawn Farm, and inspect our herd, and see the results of our work.—A. J. ERHART, Adrian, Mo.



THEY CANNOT HELP BEING BIG TYPE "OUT THERE IN KANSAS".

The Mule on the Farm.

For generations the mule has been used exclusively on the farm in the South. They seem not to be in favor to so great an extent on the farms in the North and West. This seems a pity, as the 1,000-pound mule will do as much work, live on less and last longer at hard work, than the 1,200-pound horse, says J. M. Bell in an exchange.

There is an old saying in the South to this effect: "Two sets of mules will last a farmer his lifetime." For instance, a farmer starting out at 21 years of age buys a team of mules 3 years old. They are ready to go to work. Four or five years of age might be better, but at 3 years they are capable of doing steady farm or road work if properly cared for.

The writer has known them to be put to regular work at two and a half years of age, and kept at it until they had crossed the quarter century mark.

But to get back to the young farmer. He starts out at 21 years of age with his team of 3-year-old mules. For 20 years, or possibly with care, 25 years, they will do good work. At the end of that time they will, at the present prices, if fat and sleek, bring from $50 to $75 each.

The farmer is now 47 years of age. He buys another set of mules; they last him 25 years. By this time the owner is 72 years and probably through with the daily struggle for existence; in fact, is in a position to "rest on his oars," as the saying is, leaving to a servant, no doubt, the management of the farm.

The longevity of the mule has been a well established fact for so long that like the common law, the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary.

Pliny, in his writings, mentions the mule that had been used to carry grain to the markets of Rome until he was 60 years of age, turned out as too old to follow his daily labor, and this aged but faithful beast declined to be shelved, but insisted upon making the regular trip to the market place, although free and unloaded, falling in line as the other beasts of burden began their journey.

The writer recalls a mule 33 years of age that did her daily tasks on a large Southern plantation along with other mules varying from 20 to 25 years younger.

It may be safely asserted that a mule will last as long as its teeth and it is only when, from advanced age, their grinders fail to allow them to thoroughly masticate their food that their daily usefulness ceases.

Their immunity from accident and disease is proverbial, and so true is this that it is seldom that one ever hears of a mule being seriously injured unless by gross carelessness or neglect.

They are not subject supposedly to glanders or farcy, the two most fatal diseases of horses. The conformation and texture of their hoofs renders them much less liable to lameness than horses and when used regularly on the farm and even occasionally on the road, they will not require shoes.

Another thing in their favor is that they can be stabled without haltering; a stable of 20 head of mules turned loose will not give the trouble of three horses turned loose, as the former will not fight but will live peaceably together, as a visit to any big sale stable will prove, as here the mules are always kept in pens, free and turned loose, while each horse is haltered in his stall.

In feeding mules it may be well to remember that they will keep fat on about three-fourths the allowance of a horse of the same weight, that they will eat up roughage and that their grain ration will only be about two-thirds that of a horse.

You will find them easier to raise, easier to break and cheaper to keep than horse colts. And, when you want to dispose of them they are always in demand.

How to Hold a Sale of Breeding Cattle

How can we have a successful sale of breeding cattle? There is no patent medicine recipe about how to make a successful pure-bred cattle sale. If there was, I no doubt would have invested some years ago. No one can hold a sale by himself. A breeder might have a thousand high-class cattle, but, unless he finds someone in the market to buy his product, his great herd would not even be self-supporting. First, to have a successful sale means that you must get in touch with intended buyers. Second, you must produce that class of product which is being sought by the public. Third, you must have the cattle in condition so they will appeal to the eye of the intending purchaser when he finds at the place of sale. The public sale problem is a problem that every producer of registered stock must contront and solve for himself. Methods pursued by one may not bring good results when pursued by another. The beginner can not hope to command the volume of trade that the old reliable breeder has acquired by years of honest toil.

How are we going to get in touch with intending buyers? The first thought coming to your mind will be to advertise. But it will require more than stock paper advertising to gather buyers for your sale, if you are to have a successful sale. You must sell in season when the public demands are right; selling out of season often results in disappointing sales. You will want to establish a herd that has been history making. This necessarily does not mean that we must all show cattle at our fairs and expositions and win prizes, but it does mean that honest, upright dealing, giving the purchaser one hundred cents for every dollar, has much to do if you wish to acquire a reputation that is a drawing card.

The advertising medium, no matter how good, can not overcome your personal faults and misconduct, and a great many of our stock breeders are not honest with the purchaser, and hence he never returns. The breeder who sells a man his third herd bull has a satisfaction of knowing that his cattle are making good. The constructive breeder must fight his own battle, and he is often held accountable for the evil done by the destructive breeder. It will be impossible to hold a successful sale unless you impress on the minds of the buyers that you are offering a product that is worthy—something that will promote progression.

Human mind has never been content, but is always striving for improvement, hence the purchaser at your sale has a desire to satisfy, a hope of building better. See that you produce the kind of cattle that meets this demand and inspire this instructive breeder's hope. In order to acquaint the public with what you have it is necessary to compile a catalog. See that your catalog is not misleading, and that facts stated will be substantiated. No description should be misleading, and all guarantees should be printed, and then lived up to. Without the aid of a catalog it would be impossible for the buyer to know and learn the superior blood lines of one animal as compared with another. Your catalog is your advance salesman. See that it makes a good impression. Catalogs should be mailed to each association member and those inquiring for them.

Just here I will mention the fallacy of mailing out yearly hundreds of catalogs to members belonging to the dead letter list—those who have retired from or are not actively engaged in the breeding of cattle. The secretary of our national association should be instructed to compile an up-to-date list of members of our association who are actively engaged in the production of Angus cattle, and this list should be sent out to such members as inquire for it. By taking this step, breeders holding sales will yearly save a considerable sum in postage stamps, and this same literature might be sent to others where it would prove a benefit.

The sale should be held at a point easily accessible. This may be at the farm or some sale center. Some prefer the farm so the buyers may acquaint themselves with the entire herd and its every day surroundings, where the beginner receives inspiration that can only be obtained by coming in contact with farm conditions. The only benefits of the sale center is better shipping facilities and the saving of time and freight when having access to all lines of railroad.

The features of entertainment have much to do as a stimulus to a public sale. It will not be necessary to have songs and dances, but provide your guests with comfort and treat them with courtesy. A comfortable and well fed buyer will always prove a ready bidder. Cattle should be well conditioned. Do not overfeed and produce patchiness, as such conditions never appeal to the buyer who is a thorough cattleman. Over-fat retards the growth and productiveness of your animal. Cattle should be gentle and well halter-broke so they will cause no disturbance when passing through the sale ring.

To hold a successful cattle sale it will be found the same as in all other lines of business. Three words constitute the keynote of success — honesty, industry and frugality.—CHARLES ESCHER, before Iowa Angus Association.

Alfalfa and Sweet Clover.

F. H. Hull, Mankato, Kan., asks if sweet clover can be pastured the first year.

When seeded in the spring, sweet clover may be pastured during the first summer and in the fall until killing frost. If pasturing is not sufficient to keep the young plants eaten back, a cutting of hay should be made when the growth ceases in the fall. Apparently it is not necessary to allow more than usual of the top growth to remain on the plants when they go into the winter. If it should be necessary to clip the growth during the summer in order to destroy weeds, this clipping should be done at the height of five or six inches. This clipping will induce the sweet clover plants to stool instead of producing a slender plant. Unless the clover is pastured it should be clipped, with the idea of forcing it to stool.

Our Concordia reader in reporting his experience in March 30 issue of KANSAS FARMER, said he seeded sweet clover on alfalfa ground [illegible] in the winter wheat. He does not state what portion of alfalfa to sweet clover [illegible] sisted, and we would infer that his [illegible] was to thicken a thin stand of alfalfa. We have just received a letter from T. Van Petten, Washington, Kan., says that the seeding of alfalfa and sweet clover together is not advisable for the reason that when alfalfa is ready to cut the sweet clover is too woody. While this objection might hold good in hay, it would not necessarily hold good in pasture.

However it is the field of our subscribers will grow alfalfa, we recommend growing alfalfa and not mixing sweet clover with it. Sweet clover undoubtedly has a place on certain soils and under certain conditions in Kansas, but it will not displace alfalfa when alfalfa does well.

We have reports from Nebraska and Iowa of sweet clover being seeded with timothy and broom grass with very satisfactory results for hay and for pasture.

There are several varieties of sweet clover, a number of which have no value for pasture or for hay. This clover grows in nearly every type, from early to very late and very coarse to very fine. Some grows eight to ten feet high, while a variety can be had that grows only 12 inches high at its best and probably averages about eight inches.

Frank Coverdale of Delmar, Iowa, is a sweet clover specialist, and he has selected for his use a medium tall and slender, rapid grower, as meeting the requirements for pasture and hay. This variety, he says, is hardy, stands pasture better than any of the clover, and has yielded for him as much as three tons of hay per acre. He could give you the name of this variety.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Our Average Profit on No-Rim-Cut Tires Is 8½ Per Cent

Last year our average profit on No-Rim-Cut Tires was 8½ per cent. Every penny we got, save a profit of 8½ per cent, went into size and quality.

That in a factory with the largest output and most modern equipment ever known in this industry. That in a risky business, with fluctuating materials, on a tire that's guaranteed.

You will never get more for your money—more mileage per dollar spent—than in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tires.

Far Outsell All Rivals

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires now hold the topmost place. They far outsell all rivals.

In the past 24 months the demand has increased by over 500 per cent.

Over one million of these tires have been tested, on some 200,000 cars.

The demand today—after all that experience—is three times larger than one year ago.

That astounding record—rarely excelled in all the history of business—marks a tire, Mr. Motorist, which you ought to know.

10 Years Spent Getting Ready

The success of this tire is a sudden sensation. But we began to perfect it 13 years ago.

We started with the idea that he who gives most will get most.

So we surrounded ourselves with experts—the ablest men we could find. And we told them to secure the maximum mileage, without any regard to expense.

It was years before we approached tire perfection. It was ten years from the start before tire buyers realized what the Goodyear concern had done. Then came this avalanche of trade.

Mileage Tests

To learn facts quickly we did two things.

We put Goodyear tires on thousands of taxicabs—where mileage is known, where conditions are arduous, where comparisons are quickly made.

And we built in our shops a tire testing machine. There four tires at a time are constantly worn out, under all road conditions, while meters record the mileage.

Thus we compared every fabric and formula, every grade of material, every method of wrapping and vulcanizing.

Thus every idea which our experts developed was put to the mileage test. Thus rival tires were compared with our own.

Thus year after year Goodyear tires were made better. In the course of time we got close to finality.

Rim-Cutting Ended

Then we found a way to end rim-cutting—a method controlled by our patents.

We examined thousands of ruined old-type tires, and we found that 23 per cent had been rim-cut. By ending this trouble—at vast expense—we saved that 23 per cent.

In seven years' experience with No-Rim-Cut tires there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

Adding 25 Per Cent to the Mileage

Then we found that extras added to cars were overloading tires.

So we made these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size.

That meant 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

With these tires of maximum quality—made oversize, made so they can't rim-cut—we met the prices of other standard tires.

Investigate These Tires

In view of these momentous tire facts, don't you think, Mr. Motorist, that you ought to investigate Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires?

Send for our 1912 Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making.

GOODYEAR

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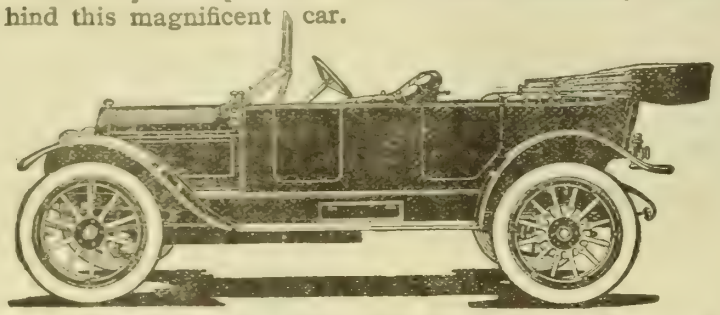
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An Auto Your Wife Can Run

A woman can easily manage this great big, powerful car. The mechanism is simple in the extreme. A very little practice gives complete mastery of the ***Greater Case 40***—the largest, handsomest, high-grade, moderate-priced car on the market.

The 70-year reputation of J. I. Case machinery is behind this magnificent car.



"The Car With the Famous Engine"

The Greater Case Car is always ready to go. The engine always runs. It took 18 years to perfect this simple, reliable engine which makes the car supreme.

Case Nation-Wide Service

We have 10,000 Case Agents and 65 big Branch Houses scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Wherever you carry the Case Eagle you will find friends. Case agencies everywhere. No other automobile concern in the world can duplicate Case Service.

The Case "Eagle" Stands for Quality

This emblem on an automobile has the same significance as the STERLING MARK on silver. It stands for highest quality and guarantee that protects.

Splendid Special Features

Fore-door ventilation—36x4-in. tires — 120-in. wheel base—4½x5¼-in. cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Timken full-floating axles—cellular type radiator—regulation trimmings — demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtains and dust hood—self-starter — high-grade wind-shield—12-in. acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump.

J. I. CASE T. M. CO., Inc., Dept. 34 Racine, Wis. (38)

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"The Car With the Famous Engine"

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$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.



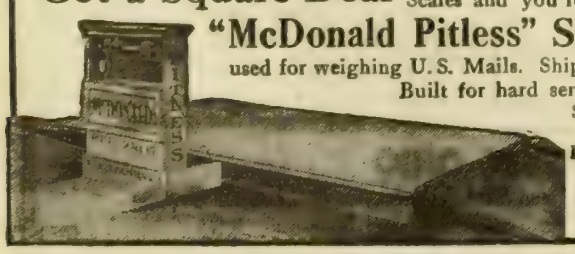
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Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
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Get a Square Deal Weigh your stock and grain on your own Scales and you're sure to get a square deal.

"McDonald Pitless" Scale The Original Pitless —U. S. Standard— used for weighing U. S. Mails. Shipped complete except flooring. Built for hard service. **21,942 in daily use.**



Steel frame and protected bearings make them always accurate.

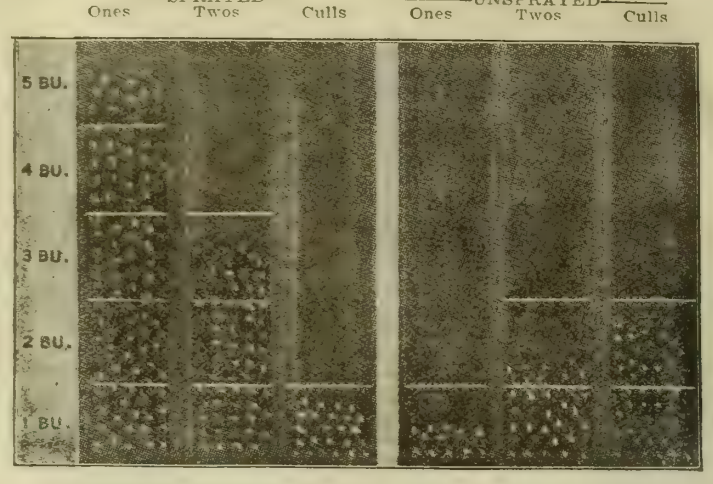
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SPRAYING THE ORCHARD

By ALBERT DICKENS, Horticulturist, and
T. D. HEADLEE, Entomologist, K. S. A. C.



AVERAGE YIELD PER TREE, MARKETABLE FRUIT, 1911

Have you San Jose scale? Then spray between now and the opening of the buds with winter-strength lime-sulphur solution.

Had you cankerworms last season? Sprays 1 and 2 will destroy them this year.

Have you curculio? Sprays 1, 2 and 3 will prevent 72 or more per cent of their damage.

Have you codling moth? Sprays 2, 4 and 5 will make almost all picked apples free from damage.

Have you apple scab? Sprays 1, 2 4 will prevent practically all of the trouble.

Have you apple blotch? Sprays 2, 3, 4 and 5 will prevent practically all of the damage.

SPRAYS.

1. CLUSTER CUP—This spray is composed of lime-sulphur-lead-arsenate, and is applied between the opening of the cluster buds and the opening of the blossoms. In our experiments it prevented 20 per cent of the normal curculio damage. It is also known to reduce apple scab.

2. BLOSSOM-FALL—This spray has the same composition as No. 1, and is applied between the dropping of the petals and the closing of the calyx. It prevented 67 per cent of the normal codling moth damage in 1910 and 1911, 43 per cent of the normal curculio damage in 1911, and effected a small reduction in apple blotch in the same year.

3. TEN-DAYS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL—This spray has the same composition as No. 1 and is applied ten days after the blossoms fall. In 1911 it reduced codling moth by 9 per cent, curculio by 9 per cent and apple blotch by 57 per cent. During the same year in another part of the state, where curculio damaged 67 per cent of all the unsprayed fruit, this spray reduced it as much as 40 per cent. If the weather should be dry and promises to remain so when the time for this spraying arrives, the Bordeaux-lead-arsenate should be used. This is particularly true when apple blotch is expected.

4. THREE-WEEKS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL—This spray is composed of Bordeaux-lead-arsenate, and is applied three weeks after the blossoms fall. In 1911 it reduced the normal codling moth damage by 12 per cent. When taken with No. 5 reduced the normal apple blotch damage by 37 per cent, and is known to reduce apple scab.

5. TEN-WEEKS-AFTER-BLOSSOM-FALL—This spray is composed of arsenate of lead at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and is applied ten weeks after the blossoms fall. It reduces the normal codling moth damage. When apple blotch is serious, or bitter rot is anticipated, No. 5 should consist of Bordeaux plus arsenate of lead. If the latter is expected, another application of Bordeaux should be made two weeks later, and perhaps still another two weeks after that. In years of greater rainfall this last spray would probably show greater value in reduction of codling moth.

NOTE—The percentage of normal damage prevented are in all cases made up from the consideration of all the apples that set on the experimental trees.

METHOD OF APPLICATION.

In all the spraying except No. 2, the effort should be to give the foliage and fruit an even and complete coating with the mixture. The spray should be delivered under pressure, as a fine mist, and the trees should be thoroughly treated. Too heavy treatment is likely to defeat the end desired because the mist droplets, if too numerous, will run together and the liquid will run from the tree. In the application of No. 2, every effort should be made to fill the calices of all the apples, and sufficient time should be taken to do this well. Trees from 12 to 15 years old will require from three to five gallons, and others in proportion.

MATERIALS.

Arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons water is the usual dosage, but for half-grown cankerworms, 3 to 5 pounds is recommended.

Bordeaux made of 3 pounds of copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds of good lime, and water to make 50 gallons in the usual manner, has given excellent results. Commercial lime-sulphur testing 33° Beaume, has proven satisfactory. It should be used at the rate of 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water for summer spraying and at the rate of 1 gallon to 8 for dormant treatment. Home-made lime-sulphur is efficient, but troublesome to prepare. In combining arsenate of lead and lime-sulphur, the latter should be kept in a state of violent agitation.

BURNING.

Spray burn is liable to follow the application of Bordeaux mixture made during damp weather, or when rain falls soon after the application. Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead is liable to cause severe burning if applied during hot, dry weather.



A 9½-pound Black Langshan cock, bred and owned by J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan. This fine bird is the sire of a number of pullets that scored from 95 to 96½, and one 96-point cockerel, and is at the head of one of Mr. Lovette's pens this season. Mr. Lovett has made a specialty of Black Langshans for the past twelve years, and for the past eight years he has also bred Buff Langshans, which variety is somewhat rare. Mr. Lovette informs us that he has Buff Langshans with as good color as can be found on any other buff-colored breed of chickens.

We recommend that every one of our readers who raises hogs read this advertisement all the way through, every word of it. It is full of vital facts about lye for your hogs.

Lewis' Lye is the Standard Lye and has been for Half a Century

ALL THE CLAMOR that might be raised by the many *packers* of lye could not dislodge this fact from the minds of the millions of Americans who, from their grandmothers' days, have known and used Lewis lye.

The one single fact that Lewis' Lye during many years past has gradually attained a great demand for use as a

Preventive for Hog Cholera and Worms and as a General Hog Conditioner

has led many small concerns to enter the commercial lye field in the hope of taking over part of the popular demand for Lewis' Lye. Some of these concerns have come to you asking for your patronage and making their *claims* to your patronage by statements *untrue.*



We want you to know the Truth about this whole Lye Question

WE WANT to impress indelibly on your mind the fact that Lewis' Lye is manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the first concern in the world to place a commercial lye on the market (1854) and even to this day the only lye manufacturing concern selling its own product under its own label and guarantee.

We want to impress indelibly upon your mind the fact that every other trade marked lye in the whole market except Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company Lye is sold by men or concerns who buy—here and there, hit and miss—bulk lye—buy it in drums at the lowest prices they can, put it in cans, stick a label on the can and then come out and *lay claim to superiority.*

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you prefer to rely on the trade mark and the label of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, which has been *in business longer than most men have been alive,* or on the trade mark and label which a manufacturer coming into the market overnight has put on his package of low-grade lye.

We want to put it squarely up to you whether you would choose to depend on the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company which *makes* and *sells its own product* or on the man who buys his product from *unknown makers* whose responsibilities cease the moment their output has gone into *his packages.*

Every reader of this paper must realize that Lewis' Lye attained and maintained its domination of the lye market of America over a period of more than half a century on the basis of quality and nothing in the world but quality.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, ranking among the largest manufacturing chemists in the world, maintaining at all times a great staff of expert analytical chemists experimenting year after year and year after year for no other purpose than to *maintain the quality* of Lewis' Lye *at all times* and *better it just so far as possible*—has *never* misrepresented its product.

When we tell you that Lewis' Lye is the purest, highest-grade lye ever produced we stand ready with all our resources back of us, to prove it.

The farmers and farmers' families all over America who have been using Lewis' Lye for generations in their hog feed, for making soap, for general cleaning purposes, don't *ask* us for any proof. Using Lewis' Lye year after year they *know* its quality is always the same, that its strength never varies. They have never questioned its purity.

When we say Lewis' Lye is a splendid hog conditioner, when we say it is an excellent preventive for hog cholera and worms and other hog diseases, we base this statement not merely on laboratory tests but on the long experiences of hog raisers all over America who have written us voluntarily to tell how they have kept cholera and other hog diseases away from their droves by the use of a little Lewis' Lye in their feed.



THE *value of lye in hog feed* rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor is it specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, and **let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no such special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one-quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs—"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

We haven't any fight on with anybody. The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company doesn't enter into controversies, but we don't want to see the progressive hog-raisers of America hoodwinked by impossible claims and assertions.

The Quaker is on Every Can

Do not accept inferior, low-grade lye when you can get Lewis' Lye. Look for the black Quaker on the can—that's the sign of Lewis' Lye, the guarantee of greatest strength and purity, the guarantee that every can is UNIFORMLY BETTER.

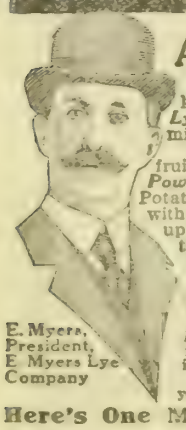
At Your Grocer's, 10c

Lewis' Lye for no other reason than because it is the purest, strongest and most uniform lye, and because it is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith, is the safest preventive of hog diseases. No premium, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

Manufacturing Chemists

Get All the Crop Profits—Kill Insect Pests—Spraying Merry War Powdered Lye



E. Myers, President, E Myers Lye Company

And It Will Not Injure Vegetation

I have spent more than 20 years making all manner of tests so that I know what I am talking about when I claim that *Merry War Powdered Lye* makes the most effective, most economical, safest and surest spray mixture you can use in orchard, garden or poultry house.

And my claim is backed by the experience of thousands and thousands of fruit growers and truck farmers everywhere who have used *Merry War Powdered Lye* as a spray mixture to exterminate San Jose Scale, Borers, Potato Bugs and other profit-eating insect pests in orchard or garden—and with wonderful results. Don't wait until your trees and plants are half eaten up with the pests. If you want the best results begin now when you know the first signs are due—and devote all the time you can spare to systematic spraying with *Merry War Powdered Lye.*

Every farmer knows that it is a constant battle for extermination. The trouble with many spray mixtures, like Paris Green, lies in the fact that they cannot be used strong enough and frequently enough to destroy the pests without searing foliage and poisoning and dwarfing the yield. The farmer who sprays with *Merry War Powdered Lye* need have no such fear—it will kill the pests without injuring either foliage or yield. The dripplings act as a fertilizer, enriching the soil around the roots, increasing both the size and quality of the yield.

It's up to you to get *all* the profits—don't let insect pests eat the profits when you can exterminate them with *Merry War Powdered Lye*—without injury to plant life.

Here's One Man's Experience

Dear Sirs:— Vale Summit, Md.

I have given Merry War Powdered Lye a thorough test in removing San Jose Scale and have the most [illegible] results. My orchard is now in fine, healthy condition [illegible] James Barber.

Cut Out And Save These Directions And Follow Carefully

One can of *Merry War Powdered Lye* to 15 gallons of water makes a most effective mixture for most spraying purposes in orchard or garden. Used frequently during Winter and early Spring months, this solution will prevent or destroy San Jose Scale.

To exterminate Borers, make a solution of one can Merry War Powdered Lye to 10 gallons of water. Apply plentifully with a brush around the mouths of the burrows so that it will trickle down into the burrows.

A potato patch sprayed weekly with *Merry War Powdered Lye* will yield an immense crop. Try it.

Spray as often as necessary to keep down the pests—regular spraying gives best results. Use any kind of spraying device you like.

Unequaled In Poultry House

The most effective wash or spray for nests, roosts and poultry houses is made from three teaspoonfuls of *Merry War Powdered Lye* to one gallon of water—it's death to lice, mites and vermin.

You can use a solution of *one* teaspoonful of *Merry War Powdered Lye* in one gallon of water on bodies of lice infested fowls without injury to skin or plumage.

My Warning Important—Heed It

If you want the very best results do not make the mistake of thinking that any ordinary commercial lye will produce the results claimed for *Merry War Powdered Lye.* Insist on dealer supplying the genuine—and *accept no substitute.*

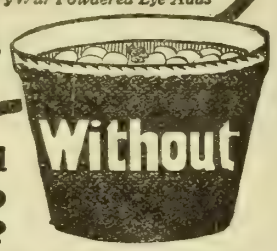
Sold By Leading Dealers Everywhere

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans, full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealers' names and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you free, a valuable booklet on *How Merry War Powdered Lye Adds To The Farmer's Profits.*



E. Myers Lye Co.
Dept. 12
St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Of a Crop Do You Want?



Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO



Aged for two whole years.

Two years would be a long time to wait for a smoke—but every time you fill your pipe with Velvet you smoke tobacco that has been cured for two years.

Old Father Time is the only one who really knows how to cure tobacco, and it takes him *two full years* to remove all the bite and burn and make tobacco like Velvet.

So-called patent processes cannot produce the same mature, ripe flavor and smoothness that is secured by this tedious, old-fashioned aging.

Velvet is made from carefully selected middle leaves of choice Burley. It contains no stems or sticks or scraps.

If your dealer hasn't it, ask him to get it for you from his jobber.

Full size 2-ounce Tins—10 cents.
One-ounce Bags—convenient for cigarettes—5 cents.

SPAULDING & MERRICK

(Stock owned by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.)

Bailor 2-Row Cultivator Saves One Man And One Horse



Cultivates 18 acres a day with 3 horses and 1 man. Pays for itself in one season on 80 acres. Saves good sums on smaller tracts. A guaranteed machine.

Cultivates crooked rows without [illegible]sing a fill. Digs same depth on level or rolling ground or against side hills. Weight 600 lbs. Adjustable [illegible]is. No neck weight. Close hitch and chain evener make each horse pull full strength. Ask your local dealer today.

Bailor Plow Company,
1325 Main St., Atchison, Kan.

LIVE STOCK



Lime don't cost much, nor does carbolic acid, but both are worth much about the hog trough and pen, the chicken house and the cellar.

The skin of man or beast is a sure index of health, and often of disease. A healthy animal has a good skin, whether it be hog or human.

The largest profits in the dairy will come from a herd of uniformly good cows—not from a herd in which there are a few extra good cows and a few very poor ones.

In selecting breeding stock of any kind, look to the performance records of the ancestors. Save the gilts from prolific dams, the calves from dams with strong milking abilities, and this applies to seed corn as well.

The bacon type of hog is not so popular in the corn belt, yet there is a good market for him here and just the feed to make him in Kansas alfalfa fields. He needs the protein of the alfalfa rather than the fat and starch of the corn.

Recently a number of Iowa farmers went down into southern Missouri and bought several carloads of shoats. These men were willing to buy hogs at present prices, pay freight for the long haul, and feed them on 80-cent corn. And they will win.

In six years nearly 150,000 square miles of territory have been so nearly cleared of cattle ticks as to be placed above the quarantine line. Every southern state has made progress in fighting this pest except Alabama, Florida and Louisiana.

Eighty-cent corn and $8 hogs afford as good a margin for profit as is usual in the hog business, if not better. Many farmers hesitate to stock up with brood sows now because corn is so high, when, as a matter of fact, the margin of profit is good at present prices and hogs will go higher before they go lower.

Beef men are taking to the silo as strongly as dairymen, and with equal profit. Economy in feeding operations is getting more and more necessary and the silo saves a lot from waste, increases the convenience in feeding, makes the feed more palatable, and fattens the steers better and quicker.

Some Nemaha County farmers are planning to put in stone, brick or cement paving in their feed lots. It is stated that the mud was so deep that the cattle and hogs were in it constantly with no place to lie down, and some farmers made sacrifice shipments on this account.

It is just as easy to make money on hogs when corn is high in price as it is when it is cheap, provided the price of hogs is also high. The relation between 80-cent corn and $8 hogs is just the same as it would be between 20-cent corn and $2 hogs, but the incentive to feed carefully and right is greater now, so this is the better time to go into the hog business.

Cattlemen who have every opportunity to know the situation state that there is every prospect that the big Kansas pastures will be well stocked this summer. Cattle are being shipped in trainloads to the grazing grounds of Cowley, Greenwood and Wabaunsee counties, and the grass is far enough along so that they will do well from now on.

The American farmer must learn that it is not profitable to produce so-called beef cattle that requires four or more years to develop, but must raise the thick-fleshed, quick-maturing cattle of the highest quality. The high prices that have been paid during recent years have never been handed out to the owner of "razor backs." It is steers that have the quality that bring the extreme prices. It is true that beef cattle on many farms have made good returns, but the pure-bred products have not commanded the price they should, and that they are sure to command in the very near future.

The spring pig crop will be much below normal, due to adverse weather conditions and especially to lack of sunshine and to muddy quarters. It is possible that this crop of pigs will prove to have been the smallest in many years, yet the optimists can see some good in it. If hogs are scarce the price will be high, and this is good for the seller. If the cholera scare does not frighten hogs onto the market too early, it is but natural that hog owners should give good care and feed to what hogs they have, and this will mean heavier weights on the market. Heavy weights and an advanced price will perhaps bring up the profit side of the ledger.

The Pure-Bred.

The pure-bred animal is not one that will make good on poor feed and care. The scrub will beat the pure-bred every time when it comes to "rustling" its own way. But the scrub will not and can not make money for its owner. And right here is where the pure-bred exceeds. He has capacity which the scrub has not. Give the pure-bred animal good feed and care and he will make money and do it quickly.

At least three crops of pure-bred beef animals can be turned out ready for market to every two crops of scrubs or grades.

Grades make money for their owners, sometimes, but the amount and the quickness with which results are attained are in direct proportion to the infusion of pure blood, which makes them grades and better than scrubs.

Live Stock Losses.

The Department of Agriculture places the April 1 condition of live stock as 91.5 for cattle, against a 10-year average of 94; 89.9 for hogs, the 10-year average being 95.3; 92.9 for sheep, the 10-year average being 94.4.

The losses from winter exposure were unusually heavy, being 21.5 cattle and 46.6 sheep in 1,000 head.

Hog cholera cost the country $46,675,000 the past year. Losses from this disease were 90 in every 1,000 head, being the heaviest since 1896, when the losses were 127 per 1,000. Illinois was the heaviest loser the past year, her mortality being 215 per 1,000 head.

Losses of horses from diseases averaged 22.9 per 1,000 head, compared with 19 the preceding winter and a 10-year average of 18.8. In the states of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, where stalk poisoning was disastrous in places, the losses were unusually heavy. Fatalities among horses in Kansas are placed at 25 per 1,000, against 16 the previous winter. Missouri losses were 29 per 1,000, against 16 last year. Wyoming losses are placed at 68 per 1,000, against 18 a year ago. Mule losses over the United States are only 17.1 head.

Work the Stallion.

"Lack of exercise, with high feeding, is the cause of 75 per cent of poor foal getters," said Dr. C. W. McCampbell, assistant in animal husbandry at the Kansas Agricultural College. "Exercise stimulates and strengthens every organ and function in the body. It is very essential in keeping the animal in good condition. The best kind of exercise is honest labor in the harness. Working the stallion not only improves his health, but makes him more easily handled.

"In beginning to work stallions, it must be remembered that the average American stallion is more or less pampered and is therefore soft and fat, and must become accustomed to work. After he is once accustomed to work he can do more than any other horse on the place.

"If the keeper has no work for the stallion, he should drive him from four to eight miles every day, in and out of season. The animal should be allowed to rest for an hour before breeding. Some owners work their stallions only half a day at a time during the season, and patrons, knowing that, come at the time when the animal is not working."

The production of cream throughout Kansas is at this writing much lighter than it has been for many years past. This is due to one cause, and that only, namely, the scarcity of feed. It is too late this year to remedy this condition. Nothing will bring about a normal production of dairy products until pastures become good. This will not be for a month or six weeks. The production has been light during the late winter and the entire spring, and on account of this the income per cow on practically every farm has been reduced at least one-third for the year. This is a lost opportunity which cannot be regained. The best we can do is to guard against a condition of this kind in the planting of feed crops this spring. An important point on every farm is the matter of growing plenty of feed—not only for the dairy cows, but for all the live stock. An extra effort will be required to get the feed situation properly adjusted on every farm, and this is the year to make that adjustment. A silo will be the most important adjunct in correcting the feed situation. If a silo is not constructed, a larger acreage of feed should be grown and methods of cultivation employed to make the crop most sure.

Hogs in Pottawatomie County.

I will try to give my opinion of the outlook for the hog business for the next 18 months, at least. Judging from my past experience and what I know to prevail in the surrounding country, there has been but little disease in Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties, but over the state, as you are aware, there was great loss from disease. Besides this, a large number of sows were bred to farrow in February and March and the weather was such that, even when provided with good buildings, the breeders and farmers lost nearly every pig and occasionally a good sow.

"Some got disgusted and discouraged, fed the sows a few days longer, and put them on the market. So it looks to me as though breeding stock will not boom any under present conditions. If there is a good corn crop in sight the demand will be beyond the supply. Stock hogs and shoats are always in demand at this time of year and at about the prices of fat hogs. My opinion is that well finished fat hogs will sell as high as we have ever seen them go. I sold all of my bred sows in February, and only have a small number of young hogs on the farm, so you see I am not in it.

During the past few years, even with the high price of feed, some men have made money, but it requires judgment in breeding, feeding and handling to make a success of it. This is as I see it. —C. J. HUGGINS, Breeder of Poland Chinas, Wamego, Kan.

Buying Feed.

The prices of feedstuffs are high, and some seem much higher than others. This, however, is only a seeming, as they are about all equal in price when the real feeding value is considered.

This is fortunate for those who must buy feed, as it gives them a chance to secure a variety of feeds for their farm animals which they so much need and relish and at practically the same cost for each.

Now that the heavy strain of field work is put upon the teams when they are soft from their winter's rest, they need feed according to their work. Corn and hay will support life, but are a poorly balanced ration. Corn and alfalfa make a good ration, but lack variety, which is so much appreciated by both man and beast.

A reader states that he is using a mixture of wheat, bran, shorts, shelled corn, alfalfa meal with molasses and hay—seven distinct feeds—for his work horses. This is varied several times each week by substituting single feeds of oats, and, while he does not claim that he is feeding a perfectly balanced ration, he does claim that he is feeding a variety which is highly relished by the horses and that they are in the pink of condition.

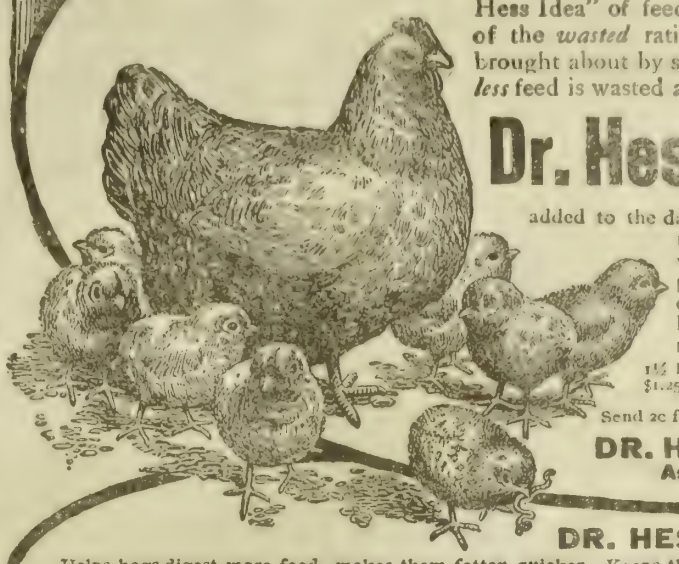
The brood sow has to sustain heavy drafts upon her system at this season, and should be fed a comparatively narrow ration which will furnish flesh and bone-forming materials for her pigs as well as support herself in good condition. Any animal must have a keen appetite and relish for feed in order to do well. This condition can only be created and fostered by giving a variety of feeds.

That animal is best and most profitable which will eat the most feed and assimilate it.

If you are optimistic, credit your wife. If you are pessimistic, blame yourself.

There's Money in Chicks That are Healthily Fed

Most of the big poultry men of to-day started in a small way, but they started right by mastering the health question. Thousands have proved the sound principle of "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which has for its basis the decreasing of the *wasted* ration, and the increased *consumption* of food brought about by strong digestion. By strengthening the fowl's digestion *less* feed is wasted and *more* is converted into flesh, blood, feathers and eggs.



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

added to the daily mash helps chickens to extract more nutrition from the ration. With this extra nutrition they are strong enough to ward off cholera, gapes, roup, leg weakness and other poultry ailments. On the same principle of increased digestion, Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A makes hens lay more eggs—fattens poultry for market rapidly and keeps fowl in robust health.

1½ lbs. 25c, mail or express 40c; 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25 lb. pail $2.50. Except in Canada and extreme West

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page Poultry Book free.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

Helps hogs digest more food—makes them fatten quicker. Keeps the stomach and intestines clean—remember that, because worms and cholera germs start trouble this time of the year, and only strong, clean, healthy hogs can ward off disease. Only *healthy* hogs pay. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic keeps hogs healthy, by strengthening the digestion and cleansing the functional organs. 100 lbs. $5.00; 25 lb. pail $1.60. Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free. Guaranteed just like DR. HESS PAN-A-CE-A.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—DR. HESS (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals.
96 page Veterinary Book Free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

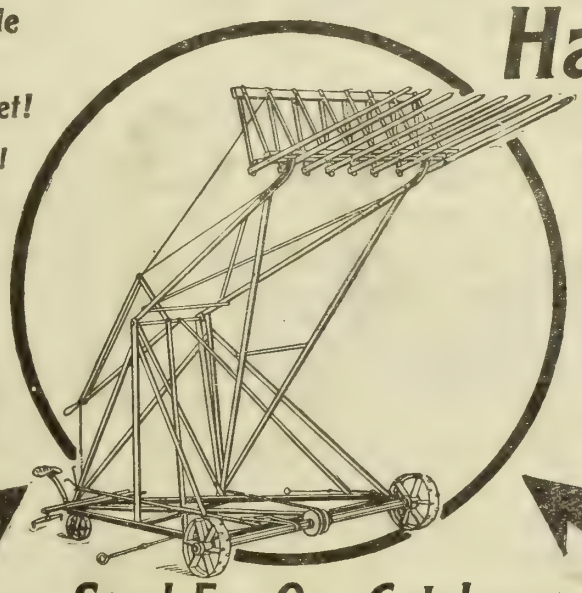
The "Jayhawk" Announcement To the Farmers!!

First Successful Portable Stacker Ever Made!

Nine Years on the Market!

Every Machine Warranted!

OUR FULL LINE OF Hay Tools



Will Be Sold Direct to You This Season at Factory Prices!

Saves You 15 to 25 Per Cent

Read What One Man Says:

Kaycee, Wyoming, Jan. 1, 1912.
F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kan.
Dear Sirs: Your stacker is the only successful portable hay stacker I have ever seen. With the "Jayhawk" Stacker and ONE BUCK RAKE, with one team to each, we can put up TEN ACRES of alfalfa hay in one day. The "Jayhawk" Stacker does most of the work. It works fine.
Respectfully, L. L. BROWN.

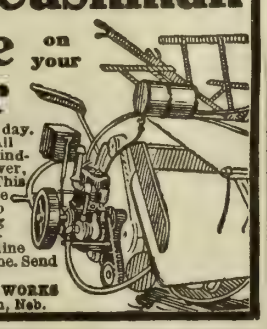
You Cannot Afford to Let This Offer Go By You!

Send For Our Catalogue

It tells you what our machine will do and how it is made. THERE ARE MANY IMITATIONS ON THE MARKET. LOOK FOR THE TRADEMARK and get a machine that has been tried by the haymen for nine years and has been proven a success.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

Put a Cushman Engine on your Binder

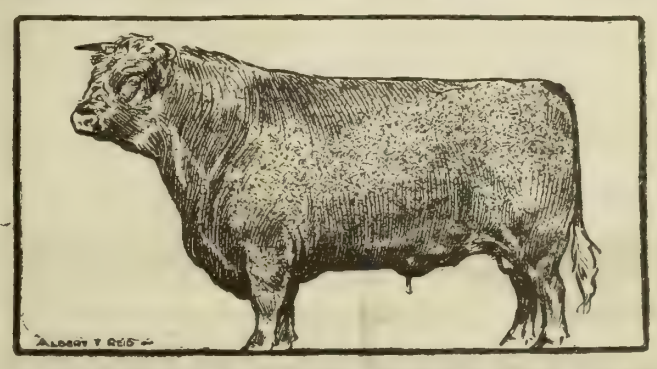


Operates at 30c to 50c a day. Saves horse flesh. All horses do is draw the binder. Always ample power, weighs under 200 lbs. This is an all-purpose engine for any work from 1 to 5 h.p., as well as being the original binder engine. Consumes gasoline according to work done. Send for free book.
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.



THE FENN HARD-PAN POSTHOLE AUGER

is sold on the guaranty that it will dig postholes in all soils, faster than any other posthole tool made. Free booklet on request. THE FENN MFG. CO., Charlotte, Mich.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

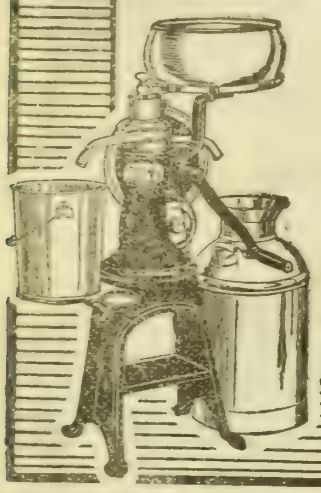
These Days of Cream Profits

It hasn't been many years since a farmer's profits on his milk supply were very uncertain—with heavy losses through hand skimming and the feeding of valuable butterfat to stock.

The Centrifugal Cream Separator—even in its crudest form—changed this condition in a very large measure.

But the day of the largest and most dependable profits the milk producer has ever known came with the

BEATRICE Cream Separator



The BEATRICE is as far above the common run of Separators as the first Centrifugal machine was above the old methods of hand skimming and cold water separators.

Cream profits are the rule, instead of the exception, when the BEATRICE is used. You will know complete Separator satisfaction—in year-round service, every-day efficiency, low repair cost, economical use—when you operate a BEATRICE.

And the initial cost is remarkably low, for a Separator that is really Standard. Here are the prices:

550 to 600 lbs. Capacity, **$55.**
750 to 800 lbs. Capacity, **$65.**
950 to 1000 lbs. Capacity, **$75.**

If your dealer cannot show you the BEATRICE, we'll be glad to send you booklets and complete information, and tell you where you can buy.

The Continental Creamery Company

Dept. C— Topeka, Kan.

Mr. Farmer!

GET TOP PRICES FOR EVERYTHING. KEEP POSTED ON THE MARKET.

Use "Long Distance"

Most all rural telephones connect with the Bell System for Long Distance Service.

The Bell System reaches all markets

Missouri and Kansas Telephone Company

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Bickmore's Gall Cure

The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE FARM



Our theory is that riding implements should, so far as is possible, be used. We believe in riding cultivators, riding plows, riding listers, riding wheat drills and a harrow truck so that the driver may ride while harrowing. Riding implements require a little more horse power, but as a rule they do better work and they certainly are easier on the man. Horse power is cheaper than leg power. We believe, too, in the gang plow and the two-row cultivator. Larger implements and riding implements accomplish more work at a proportionately decreased expense.

A great many plows are so cast that the draft on the team is much greater than it need be. Adjust the plow so that with a steady pull the heel does not press heavily against the soil. If the plow is properly set and the ground is not too hard it will run under favorable conditions without touching the handle. The walking plow is much more easily adjusted than the sulky plow. When the sulky is properly adjusted it will pull steadily through the soil without shifting from side to side. We are confident that these points are not new to any considerable proportion of KANSAS FARMER readers, still it is not unusual to find a plow unnecessarily working the team and doing a poor job of plowing because of failure to hook it up as it should be.

Testing seed corn is at this late date receiving a tremendous amount of space through the farm papers. The use of such space will not be amiss if the valuable information is kept in mind and applied to next year's operations, but it is too late to do much good this year. KANSAS FARMER took up the Kansas seed corn situation early in December and in plenty of time to result in a seed corn awakening throughout Kansas. Other Kansas papers took their pointers from us and got busy, but not until too late to be of much real value. The matter of selecting seed corn, storing, grading, planting, cultivation, etc., coming at regular seasonal intervals in the farm paper, to be of value to its readers must bear down hard on its recommendations a few months before the work is actually to be done.

The disk has been given considerable space in KANSAS FARMER the past few months because we believe it to be one of the most useful and profitable farm implements. There is another implement which can be used with equal profit in Kansas, and that is the sub-surface packer. The use of the harrow less and the sub-surface packer more will result in tremendous advantage to the farmers of the western two-thirds of Kansas—those sections in which the spring and fall winds are oftentimes damaging. The harrow on the plowed field too often has the effect of pulverizing the surface and making the same susceptible to immense damage by blowing. The sub-surface packer packs the subsoil, making a firm seed bed, without pulverizing the surface to a dust. Investigate the sub-surface packer. It is a worthy implement.

Our subscriber, B. R. C., Solomon, Kan., writes: "In the last issue of KANSAS FARMER I notice one man says the advice of your paper is for the rich man and not for the poor. I think he is wrong. He may want to have everything that your paper recommends as good without wanting to wait and work for it. The silo, the manure spreader and all latest machinery, with good buildings, etc., are desired by all farmers, but to get them takes time and work. I think KANSAS FARMER is a good paper to follow, as it has the experience of the best and most practical farmers in the state. My wife was brought up in the city, but every week she tells me of something I am doing wrong because 'KANSAS FARMER' says it should be done the other way. I was formerly in the creamery business, and several years later in the laundry business, but am now farming and getting along very well and have reached the conclusion that farming is the best business yet."

A letter from a subscriber is to the effect that it is sheer foolishness for KANSAS FARMER to state or even suggest that it is possible for the 20-bushels-per-acre average corn yield of Kansas to be doubled. The answer to this subscriber is that in practically every community there is one or more corn growers who are producing two times as much, and often three times as many bushels as the average of his community. Such men and their achievements furnish the incentive to and the foundation for our statement that the corn yield can be doubled by the right methods. The doubling of the corn yield on farms here and there is the best evidence that the yield throughout the corn belt can be doubled. The experience of these men show that the doubling of the corn yield is not at all theoretical, that it is a possible and a practical achievement. Every community has its best corn grower, its best wheat grower, its best dairyman, its best swine grower, each being evidence to the possibility of success in each line if proper methods are pursued.

While talking about saving of labor—a thing every farmer, as well as the man in every other walk of life, is forced to do—have you ever thought of the loss resulting from allowing plowing done July first to remain without harrowing and preparation for the seed until a week or ten days before wheat sowing time, then requiring two or three harrowings, and possibly more, to pulverize the clods and get the field ready for seeding and then planting in a loose, poorly prepared seed bed? Would it not save labor to harrow each day's plowing before the team leaves the field at night? It certainly would make a better seed bed. We know of farmers who practice the method of following the plow with the harrow who claim that for a ten-year average this method will save half the labor of harrowing, and that it results in a seed bed otherwise impossible to obtain except during years of heavy rainfall. In preference to harrowing, we recommend the use of a packer which will settle the freshly plowed ground, pulverize the larger clods, but leave the surface not subject to blowing.

A land owner writes an Ohio exchange that he has solved the tenant problem in so far as he himself is concerned. He pays a cash wage of $30 a month to tenant for the labor and gives the tenant one-fourth of the annual crops and of the increase in live stock. The land owner, of course, furnishes equipment and live stock necessary to get the best results from the farm. He claims the tenant took over the farm three years ago without capital or property, and has done well. The owner says he is satisfied with his income and finds his farm in better condition than before. The statement does not contain a sufficient amount of detail in connection with this operation to warrant KANSAS FARMER in recommending or condemning the plan, but the same is submitted for the consideration of readers. A plan of rental successful and satisfactory to one land owner may not prove satisfactory to another. One plan may be advantageous to one tenant and not to another. The landlord and tenant problem is one which cannot be given general application. It must be made to fit individuals. However, landlords cannot expect the tenant to do well with nothing on the farm. The tenant is entitled to a living and a reasonable profit in addition, else he can not be interested. Tenant and landlord must get together on a more mutually beneficial basis than has heretofore been generally considered throughout this section. The older agricultural districts made greater progress in solving the landlord and tenant question than has the west, because the landlord has learned that a good tenant must have a good show, and to obtain a good show the tenant must render the landlord good service.

How some men do hate to break in a clean towel!

Join in Boosting Standard.

The extension department of the Kansas Agricultural College is pushing several boys' and girls' contests. The object of such contests is that of elevating the standards in the several lines along which the contests are diverted. The average acre yield of corn in Kansas is only about 22 bushels, while boys in Kansas have raised over 40 bushels from a one-fourth acre plot, and 'way over 100 bushels from a single acre. In every county in the corn-growing section both boys and men every year produce yields much above the average, of course. The contests, especially among the boys, serve to fix new standards as to the possibility.

The local contest in connection with the local farmers' institute has a much greater value than contests privately conducted, because there all the boys and the men see the best corn, see the judging, hear the explanations of the judges and hear a special lecture on corn growing with discussions by the best and most successful farmers of the community. Then, the practice, now quite general in Kansas, of sending a few of the winners in the A class to the state farmers' institute cannot be too highly recommended. At the state meeting there are usually about 500 boys from all over the state; instruction is given daily in corn and stock judging, and lectures are to be heard on many subjects of great importance to the hearer and to the state.

"I wish to urge upon all public spirited citizens of Kansas the importance of supporting the local contests held by the local farmers' institutes," says Director Miller of Kansas Agricultural College Extension. "Money invested in prizes will be a mighty good investment. A good many bankers and many grain dealers have already offered through their local institutes to send one or more boys to the state meeting next December, paying all expenses. Those who have not done anything to help boost the local boys' and girls' corn, garden and bread contests should 'get into the game' at once. This month is the time to show their interest."

Spanish Peanut Inquiry Answered.

George Murray, Goodland, Kan., writes: "We like KANSAS FARMER fine. There is so much good advice in it. We read it from front to back and find it full of good."

Mr. Murray, like dozens of others, since KANSAS FARMER printed articles on the Spanish peanut for feed, makes inquiry as to where the seed can be had.

The following seedsmen and individuals are offering Spanish peanut seed for sale, but we are not advised of prices: Barteldes Seed Company, with houses at Denver, Col.; Lawrence, Kan.; and Oklahoma City, Okla., have a large stock of seed grown under dry farming conditions.

Seed grown under dry conditions is also for sale by the Pierce Seed Co., Pueblo, Col.; the L. M. Hunt Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Col., and by the Seldomridge Grain Co., Colorado Springs, Col.

January 1, 1912, the following men at Comanche, Okla., had Spanish peanuts grown under extremely dry conditions:

J. B. Leach, 1,000 bushels; Calvin Green, 500 bushels; Richard Box, 600 bushels, and A. McCoy, 600 bushels.

The Barnhart Mercantile Co., Denison, Texas, are jobbers that handle a large amount of Spanish peanuts, both those grown in dry farming sections and those grown in the rain belt.

Mr. Murray asks whether it would be advisable to plant Spanish peanuts on ground that was listed to corn last year and kept free from weeds, or on ground that has gone back several years. He should by all means plant on the ground which was listed last year. As soon as the ground is dry enough to work it would be well to disk and cross-disk. This will ventilate the soil and gives it a chance to get warm, at the save time conserving the moisture. The peanut is a little slow in its early growth. For this reason the ground should be warm and well prepared before the seed is planted. The peanut will do best in a shallow lister furrow. This gives the young plant protection afforded by the furrow and the needed warmth of the surface soil. It puts the seed in contact with the moisture of the subsoil without the danger of getting cold feet from the too deep planting. Prepare the ground as you would for corn, with a view to securing a bumper crop.

Spanish peanuts for feed should be planted a little later than corn. The seed should be soaked 36 to 48 hours before planting and planted without drying. The Arkansas Experiment Station advises planting of Spanish peanuts in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping unshelled soaked pods, eight to ten inches apart in the row.

It is of vital importance to plant seed adapted to the climate and soil of the field where the crop is to be grown. For example, seed grown in the south, with a long, warm season and abundant rainfall, will not produce the best yields in dry farming sections where rainfall is scanty, nor in the north, where the season is short.

Seed grown in western Oklahoma or Texas is preferable for northwest Kansas or wherever the annual rainfall is less than 30 inches, and is absolutely necessary to produce a good crop where the annual precipitation is 20 inches or less. Such seed is best adapted to high altitude and northern climates. Unless Mr. Murray can obtain seed grown nearer home than Oklahoma or Texas, the seed from either of these two sections is recommended.

Destroying Weed Nuisances.

The methods of controlling weeds are: First, prevention of germination; second, bodily removal; and third, prevention of seeding.

In removing dandelions and plantain an instrument has been devised consisting of a can of gasoline and a tube at the end of which is fixed a two-pronged knife. The weed is cut off with the knife and pressure upon a button opens a valve and deposits a few drops of gasoline upon the root. This requires a good deal of labor, but has worked quite satisfactorily upon many lawns.

The third method, that of prevention of seeding, is particularly useful in the fight against weeds which infest meadows and pastures. Any old mowing machine may be worth many times its value as old scrap iron if equipped with stout sections and strong guards and used to cut weeds in the pasture. It is surprising what heavy brush can be cut with a strong team going at a good rate of speed if taken just when the brush is full of sap. Many of the pastures throughout the country have been seriously injured by overstocking, and one of the great needs on every farm is more grass. It is doubtful if any work will produce larger results than this mowing of the pastures at intervals during the summer.

The seeding of ground along ravines to grass or planting trees in such locations might very materially reduce upon many farms the number of seed weeds produced. In addition to being the first cause of good, thorough cultivation on many farms, weeds probably result in as much rotation of crops as all the lectures that have ever been delivered. The man who has been beaten in his corn-raising by cockleburrs soon finds that he can control this weed much more easily by sowing small grain. If the ground is well plowed in the fall and disked and drilled in oats in the spring the oats will get started before the cockleburrs germinate, and then if the ground is plowed soon after harvest the crop of cockleburrs will be very materially reduced. The farmer who has ground in this condition will usually find that one or two thorough workings with the disk and harrow will put the ground in good condition for fall wheat, or, if abundant moisture is present by the last of August or September 1, his chance for a stand of alfalfa will be first class. Alfalfa is the great weed exterminator. The only weeds that can conquer alfalfa are of the grass family. Crab grass, foxtail, wild millet, and in some sections of the state bluegrass, are the cause of a light crop, particularly the third crop of alfalfa. The need of disking or cultivation of the alfalfa is indicated, but better still, if the alfalfa can be plowed up and used for a corn field and a new field sown, will the great value of crop rotation be apparent. The destruction of weeds along the roadside is now demanded by the laws of Kansas. Farmers should see that these laws are enforced, as well as the laws against selling whisky or stealing horses.

Loss by Three Skimming Methods.

J. M. Palmer, Manhattan, Kan., writes: "About 917,700,000 pounds of milk were produced in Kansas for the year 1909, according to the Kansas Board of Agriculture report. If all this milk were separated by the dilution system it would mean a loss of 10,094,700 pounds of butter fat. The shallow pan system would show a loss of 7,341,600 pounds, the deep setting system 3,770,800 pounds, and the centrifugal system 458,850 pounds, or a saving of 9,635,850 pounds by the centrifugal system as compared with the shallow pan system."



Here's
The Road to Comfort

A vanished thirst—a cool body and a refreshed one; the sure way—the *only* way is via a glass or bottle of

Coca-Cola

Ideally delicious—pure as purity—crisp and sparkling as frost.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO.
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Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 377, East St. Louis, Ills.

Before You Milk Your Cows Again Write for the

GREAT WESTERN SEPARATOR Book Sent FREE



Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter-profit facts. It tells you how to get *all* the cream, *highest quality* cream, with *least work* and *biggest profits* for the *longest term of years*. It shows you in plain figures how to make from $5.00 to $15.00 more from every cow, per year, whether you now own a cream separator or not. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators

Read about the Great Western. Note that the *bowl* delivers *cream* from the *top* and *skim-milk* from the *bottom*, so there's no chance of their mixing. It is self-draining and self-flushing; there are no long tubes, no minute slots, corners, crevices, or ragged edges to hold milk and collect dirt. The Great Western is ball-bearing throughout. Perfectly uniform balls, 50 to 100% harder than regular. Ball races tempered so file cannot touch them. We will arrange for you to get a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove our claims are not strong enough.

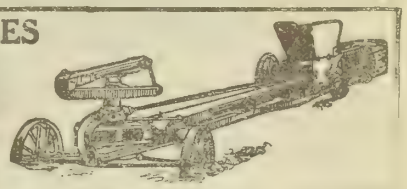
Now! Just mail us your name and address on a postal for the big, fine, illustrated Great Western Book.

ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 247C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.

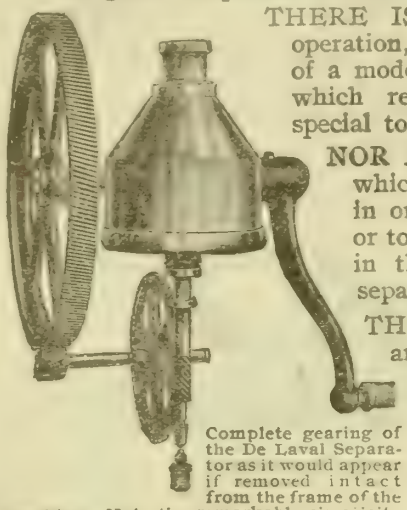


KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Their Great Simplicity

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS EXCEL ALL OTHER separators not only in thoroughness of separation, sanitary cleanliness, ease of running and durability—but as well in their great simplicity.



Complete gearing of the De Laval Separator as it would appear if removed intact from the frame of the machine. Note the remarkable simplicity of construction.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE operation, cleaning, adjustment or repair of a modern De Laval Cream Separator which requires expert knowledge or special tools.

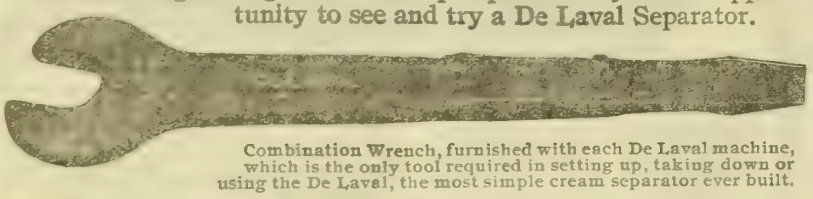
NOR ARE THERE ANY PARTS which require frequent adjustment in order to maintain good running or to conform to varying conditions in the every-day use of a cream separator.

THERE IS NO NEED TO FIT and adjust parts to get them together right. They are so carefully and accurately made that they cannot help go together right. All bearings and bushings are easy to replace. There are no complicated springs, keys, ball bearings or other fittings, that only an expert can properly adjust.

IN FACT, SO SIMPLE IS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A De Laval machine that a person who has never touched a separator before can, if need be, take a modern De Laval machine completely apart within a few minutes and then put it together again as quickly. This is something which cannot be done outside a shop with any other separator.

THERE IS NOTHING ABOUT THE MACHINE THAT cannot be taken apart, removed or replaced by any one who can use a wrench or screw driver. In fact, the only tool which is needed in the use and operation of a De Laval Cream Separator is the combination wrench and screw driver illustrated below.

THE ONLY WAY TO PROPERLY UNDERSTAND AND appreciate De Laval superiority to other separators, is to look over, and better still to try, a 1912 De Laval machine. Every De Laval agent is glad to afford prospective buyers the opportunity to see and try a De Laval Separator.

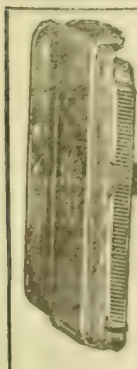


Combination Wrench, furnished with each De Laval machine, which is the only tool required in setting up, taking down or using the De Laval, the most simple cream separator ever built.

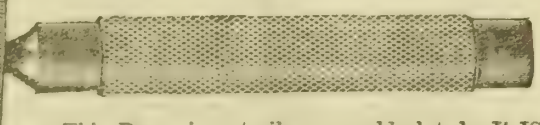
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

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Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades $1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending $1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



STETLER'S COMBINATION
Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

DAIRY



The true dairy farmer is a dairy breeder. He should by all means grow the heifer calves from his best cows whether they are needed in his dairy or not. Such heifers when milking will sell at prices which will pay better than an animal of the same age sold for beef.

Kansas creamerymen and cream patrons are invited by State Dairy Commissioner Burch to meet with him at Manhattan, Kan., the afternoon of May 17 and the morning of May 18 for the purpose of discussing the Kansas cream grading test and to witness a thorough demonstration of its use. All persons interested in the improvement of cream quality and in commercial dairying are invited to attend.

The dairy cow is a mysterious animal. Just why it is that two cows stand side by side, eating the same feeds in the same quantity, and one cow giving twice as much milk per day as the other, is a mystery not yet fathomed. The reasonableness of saving the heifer calf from the best cow for building up the dairy is apparent. The heifer calf from such cow is most likely to inherit the traits of the mother. The whole theory of dairy breeding is that like begets like.

Sunlight is the best natural disinfectant and in fact the only disinfectant required if the stables are kept clean. This applies not only to the dairy barn, but to the horse barn, calf barn and the hog sheds. When these buildings are not disinfected by the sun's rays, commercial disinfectants should be used. Good health in the live stock is as necessary for the best results as is good health in the case of the farm hand if he is to do a good day's work.

A breeder of high-class dairy cattle was in this office last Saturday and stated to the editor that within the next three years the 40-pound butter cow would be a reality. What he meant was that a cow would be bred and developed which would produce 40 pounds of butter in seven days. The 30-pound cow is a development of the present day. When this editor was first interested in dairying, the 20-pound cow was the big cow. That was 20 years ago. It is not unreasonable to assume that the 40-pound cow is not far in the future.

There are now 350,000 dairy cows in New Zealand. An exchange says there will soon be a million. New Zealand is coming to the front wonderfully in dairying. This has been done by the use of dairy breeds. New Zealand sells her butter principally in London. Ten years ago the United States exported considerable butter to London. The last few years the United States has contributed no butter to the English market, all the butter made in this country being needed at home. The consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing much more rapidly than production is increasing. No dairy farmer of the present day need worry about overdoing the dairy business in the United States.

Systematic grading up of our common stock with a pure-bred male from large producing ancestry, will result in a highly profitable dairy herd in five to seven years. The greatest improvement should result in the first cross and we are confident that the right kind of sire will increase the milk yield of first generation 50 per cent over the yield of the best common cows. The percentage named is conservative. We have seen instances in which the increase was 100 per cent in the heifer's first milking. This, of course, is unusual, but a 50 per cent increase should not prove in the least disappointing. By the use of the right kind of sires the milk and butter fat yield of each succeeding generation can be increased with absolute certainty.

An auction sale of Holstein cattle was held in Topeka April 20. The stock was eagerly sought and good prices paid. In the sale were many good animals, and we have no doubt that every animal sold will give satisfactory results to its owner if given a chance. Breeding and ability are desired and required in every dairy animal worth the name. These, however, are of little value unless given proper care and good feed is given to enable each animal to show its breeding and ability to fill the milk pail. The chances are that the greater part of the animals above mentioned fell into the hands of experienced dairymen, but the pith of this paragraph applies to the men who come into possession of dairy stock of whatsoever breed and regardless of the manner in which obtained.

An occasional inquiry is received as to the advisability of buying a grade sire for the dairy herd. The use of a grade male in improving the dairy herd must be deprecated. The sire is obtained for the express improvement of the milking qualities of the herd. In such instances it is little more than foolish to use a grade when pure-bred males can be bought at reasonable prices. The value of pure blood as compared with a grade lies in the fact that the pure blood is much more likely to produce its kind than is that of the grade to perpetuate his best and what you are looking for. A dairyman with whom we talked not long since had an experience along this line. He invested $150 in a grade Holstein sire and no advantages resulted to his herd. Following this experience he went to the other extreme and invested $400 in the best male he could locate. His report is that the $400 animal improved the herd to a much greater extent than he expected, and was by far the cheapest bull.

Dairy farmers of the east are falling over themselves to obtain alfalfa hay for feeding dairy cows, and to get alfalfa successfully set on their farms. Eastern farm papers have more to say about the possibilities of alfalfa and the proper methods of seeding in their respective territories than on any other one subject. Does it not seem strange that Kansas farmers, who know the value of alfalfa and who have soil and climate naturally admirably adapted to its cultivation, are slow in furnishing their cows and other live stock with all the good alfalfa hay they can eat? The dairyman of the east does not buy alfalfa at cost of $22 to $25 per ton laid down at his station, as he does most years, without acknowledging the superiority of alfalfa as a dairy feed. When Kansas farmers can produce it as they do, at a cost of $6 to $8 per ton, allowing the market price, does it not seem reasonable that we are overlooking a bet in failing to provide our live stock with all of this excellent hay needed?

The editor very well remembers when country butter was a drug on the market at 5 to 7 cents a pound. The country merchant did not want it then, and would not have taken it except as an accommodation to his customer in merchandise lines. The creamery business in Kansas has changed all this. The creameries have made butter fat worth an average of 20 to 25 cents the year around, and have greatly reduced the labor in its production and delivery to market. The large quantities of cream sold and shipped the creameries and made into creamery butter has resulted in decreasing the supply of country butter to a point where country butter is salable for consumption in the small country town at prices four or five times as high as before the advent of the creamery. There will always be a demand in the towns for country butter at prices closely approximating creamery butter. That demand, however, is limited, and is easily overdone. Just so soon as more butter is delivered to the country merchant than he can sell for consumption in his town, the price paid the farmer for the same immediately falls to the price of packing stock, which price is considerably below the price paid for butter fat in cream.

You cannot hire a substitute in the battle of life. You must either fight or desert and take the consequences.

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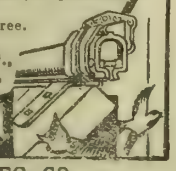
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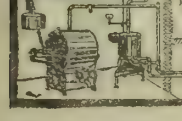
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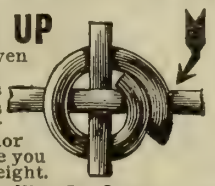
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Best and Poorest Herds Compared.

The cow census compiled among its patrons by a New York creamery shows the five best dairies, made up of 116 cows, as averaging 6,006 pounds of milk and 316 pounds of butter per cow per year. The five poorest dairies contained 107 cows with an average milk yield of 1,887 pounds of milk and 100 pounds of butter per cow per year. The average produce of 6,250 cows per year was 4,236 pounds of milk and 228 pounds of butter per cow per year. Note that the above figures are butter and not butter fat. To arrive at the butter fat reduce the butter figures one-sixth.

The creamery owners have undertaken the plan of distributing among its patrons pure-bred dairy sires of high quality with the idea of improving the herds and increasing the product. A herd of 110 cows, young and old, owned and cared for by the creamery owners, averaged 6,949 pounds of milk per cow and 414 pounds of butter per cow per year.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.

Subscriber C. T., Genesco, Kan., asks what can be done for a cow giving bloody milk. This inquiry, like a great many others received, is not sufficiently specific to make it possible to answer to the greatest satisfaction of the inquirer.

Bloody milk is often seen soon after calving and is the result of a rupture of some of the tiny blood vessels of the udder. Such milk may be due also to a local injury. The udder may have been injured by the butting of another animal or it may have been stepped upon or otherwise injured. Bloody milk also results from tumors or tuberculosis of the udder. If the bloody milk is due to the first causes mentioned, recovery by nature is usually certain. Frequent milking will aid in recovery. In cases of severe injury, bathing with hot water will help. If the appearance of bloody milk is continued it indicates a chronic trouble and a diseased udder and recovery is not probable. Under this condition the cow might as well be fattened and butchered.

Cream Grading Results.

The effects of the experimental cream grading which is operative at some 18 or 20 cream receiving stations in Kansas and regarding which plan KANSAS FARMER has printed several articles from the pen of Dairy Commissioner Burch, are shown by the following figures: The percentage of first grade cream for these stations during the month of January was 74.7; February, 77.6, and March, 79.7. The greatest amount of first grade cream received in any town was in the month of March, when that town showed 90.8 per cent of first grade cream. The lowest percentage was in February, when one town reported 61.9 per cent. The above results show that at cream stations where the Kansas cream grade test has been inaugurated 75 per cent more first grade cream is being delivered than at stations where the grading test has not been inaugurated. Reports from cream buyers are to the effect that cream grading meets the approval of the patron.

Brown Swiss for Dairy.

The Brown Swiss is the oldest breed of dairy cattle, having been bred in Switzerland for centuries. In their native country they are fed exclusively on grass, roughing it on the mountain sides and along the valleys. It is claimed for this reason a Swiss cow will give more milk on a hay ration than will a cow of any other breed, thereby producing butter fat at less cost.

In milking condition the cows weigh from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds. Bulls weigh from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds. It is not uncommon for a calf to weigh 100 pounds at birth and grow rapidly, making fine veal calves. Grade steers are excellent feeders and will keep fat on good roughness without any grain whatever, and will sell on the Kansas City market as good as the Shorthorn or Hereford.

In Kansas, where we can raise so much cheap roughage, it pays to raise the steer calves. Of course, the Jerseys are all right for milk and butter, but the steer calves are not worth raising, and it seems that about two-thirds of them are steers.

A man in a lifetime can grade up and cull out and get a very good herd of dairy cows from Shorthorns, but life is too short. Why not get the breed that has been graded and culled for centuries and save time and expense and make money right from the start? Take them all around, the Brown Swiss is the best breed on earth.—J. W. COOL, Columbus, Kan.

Can Affords to Grow Calves.

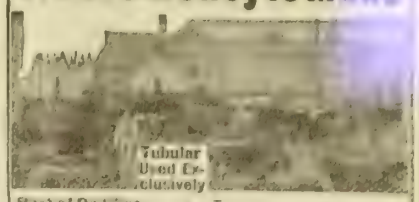
A Kansas farmer who is a patron of a milk condensery and who has a high-grade dairy herd, was in this office recently. He said he could not raise his calves because he sold whole milk and had no skim milk. Our advice to this patron was to retain such whole milk as was necessary to grow his best heifer calves. If extra care is taken this whole milk need not be required longer than six weeks, and even during this time it can be fed with such economy as will not make the cost of the calf growth excessive. When this patron left our office he had determined to weigh and sample the milk from each cow so that he could know, with an absolute certainty, which were the best cows and from which he should keep the heifer calves. The calves from the best cows he was determined to keep and feed such whole milk as they should require, regardless of the price at which the milk could be sold. The fact is that this man knows that he can raise better cows than he can buy, and that the well raised, home-grown calf will give him the best satisfaction in the dairy. We are strongly in favor of the farmer producing his own cows after he has obtained worthy foundation stock.



THE QUEEN OF THE DAIRY.

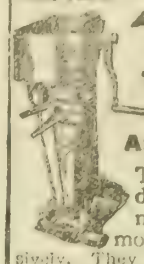
With a record of 1058.34 pounds of butter fat produced in 365 days, Banostine Belle De Kol, a 5-year-old Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Dan Dimmick & Brother, East Claridon, O., becomes the new "Queen of the Dairy World." This wonderful cow produced during the year 27,404.4 pounds of milk testing 3.86 per cent fat. This means over 9 gallons of milk per day, or enough to supply 36 families each with a quart of milk daily. If made into butter, her fat production would equal 1322.925 pounds of butter, or over 3½ pounds per day for 365 days. This is all the more remarkable because it was made without her being dry at all before freshening. No other cow in the world has ever produced such an enormous amount of butter fat in a yearly test, and only one other has ever exceeded Banostine's milk record. During the time that Banostine Belle De Kol was in test she received nearly, if not all the time, more or less silage and alfalfa.

Where Money Is Made



Part of Dr. Cline, 500's great dairy of 220 cows at Kirksville, Mo. The Tubular has been used here exclusively for many years.

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There is good reason why dairymen wanting most money and making most money use Tubulars exclusively. They know by investigation and experience that Tubulars have twice the skimming force and therefore skim twice as clean as others, thus paying a profit no other separator can pay. And they know that dairy Tubulars contain no disks and therefore produce finer, smoother, higher quality cream than others. Many of these men have discarded other separators for Tubulars.

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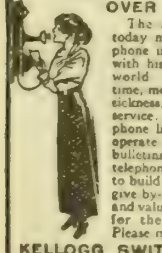


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OLD SEED CORN.

Why not buy seed corn that you KNOW will grow? I have four varieties, either ear or shell, and graded. Home-grown, tested and guaranteed. Better seed cannot be found. Price, $2.25 to $5 per bushel. Write for my circular Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb.

POULTRY



The month of May ought to be a great month for raising chicks.

April is usually the chick month, but the hatching season is fully a month late this year.

The chicks should be crowded for all that is out; keep them growing right along, for a late spring is not always a forerunner of a late fall.

When eggs are soiled in the nests they should be cleaned as soon as gathered, for if the impurity is allowed to stand on them the eggs will absorb the same in a very short while.

Dirty eggs should never be sold, either for market or for hatching. Nothing shows the carelessness and slip-shod methods of the breeder so much as to allow filthy looking eggs to be taken away from the premises.

By catering to a select trade and selling only strictly fresh eggs a much better price can be obtained for the product than when sold to the grocer. We know of several persons who are doing this in the vicinity of Topeka.

We have had so little rain so far this season that the chances are there will be many a rain storm during the month of May. The breeder should be certain that his chicks are well protected during the bad spells, or there certainly will be a heavy loss among them.

During the wet days ample room should be provided for the chicks to scratch and exercise. Young turks and their mother, especially, should be given lots of room, as they do not stand confinement very well and they must be kept out of the wet or they will dwindle away very fast.

We presume that it is the supply and demand that regulate the price of eggs, as it does the prices of most everything else, but we think the high price of feed ought to be taken into consideration when the price of eggs keeps going lower and lower. Eggs now in Topeka are getting pretty near the 15-cent mark, the ordinary price for summer eggs; but the price of chicken feed is way above the ordinary price. In fact, we never knew it so high. Mixed chicken feed costs from $2 to $2.50 a hundred, and shelled corn sells at 90 cents per bushel. It is true the farmers don't pay that price for their chicken feed, because they raise it themselves, but they could get that price for it in the market; and it might be better for them to sell their grain rather than to feed it to chickens and sell eggs below 15 cents per dozen.

With poultry, as with everything else on the farm, the rule should be to sell when a fair price can be realized. With young poultry early in the spring this is especially the case. While weight is always an item, in many cases at this time, it will be better to sell a little earlier and secure the better prices than to feed longer for heavier weight and then be obliged to sell at a lower price. One of the important items in the profit of raising early broilers for market is earliness. It pays to crowd all the flesh on them one possibly can, so as to get them in marketable shape at the earliest possible period. The earliest fries often sell for 75 cents each, while if kept a few weeks longer and weighing a third more will not sell for more than half this price. The broilers, usually a weight of one and a half or two pounds, will be most desirable and in nearly all cases it will be better to sell when this weight is reached, and especially so when good prices can be obtained. In many cases even a few days' delay will make a considerable difference in the price it is possible to realize. Try to be the first one in the market and you are certain to get the best price. The cost of growing chicks until they will average two pounds is nearly or quite the same, whether they are in good season or a little late, and the manner of feeding is an important factor in securing a quick growth. They should never be stunted, but pushed for all that is out from the time they are hatched till they are ready to be sold. They should be plump and fat; a lean, scrawny chick is an abomination. A safe rule ordinarily is to let the price determine when they shall be sold. If a good price is offered, sell at once, rather than hold out expecting a higher price in the future, which may never come.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.

This is a comparatively new breed—but recently admitted to the Standard. In color, they are a deep brownish red, with the main wing feathers white, and some white in the tail. Their stately carriage makes them an ornament to any country place.

These turkeys are of a gentle disposition and are not inclined to wander away as are other turkeys. Although they are not immune to disease, they are extremely hardy.

The hens are good layers. I only had two hens last year and they laid 124 eggs. And, best of all, the poults are easily raised. As a breed, some claim that the Bourbon Reds are not as large as the Bronze, but my gobbler last year was the largest turkey I ever saw of any breed. I think there is a great future for the Bourbon Red turkeys.—MRS. L. E. BUNDY, Goodrich, Kan.

Points in Turkey Culture.

They must be carefully attended to until well feathered.

Finely cut fresh bones from the butchers, with adhering meat, are excellent.

Give them liberty on dry, warm days.

A high roost in an open shed, which faces the south, is better than a closed house for grown turkeys.

A single union of a male and female fertilizes all the eggs the hen will lay for the season, hence one gobbler will suffice for twenty or more hens.

Two-year-old gobblers with pullets or a yearling gobbler with two-year-old hens is good mating.

Turkeys can be hatched in an incubator and raised to the age of three months in a brooder, but only in lots of 25, as they require constant care.

Capons make excellent nurses for turkeys and chicks.

It is not advisable to mate a 40-pound gobbler with common hens, as the result will be an injury. A medium-sized gobbler is better.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, carcunculated on the head, and a development of the "tassels" on the breast. A little experience may be required at first.

Adult turkeys cannot be kept in confinement, as they will pine away. By feeding them in the barnyard a little night and morning, they will not stray off very far, but they cannot be entirely prevented from roaming, and the hen prefers to make her own nest.

Gobblers and hens of the same age may be mated, but it is better to have a difference in the age.

Change in Farm Products Market.

H. C. Talbott of Green Bend, Kan., refers to the changes in marketing farm products. Within his recollection this change has come out in the great wheat belt of that state. "Formerly," he explained, "all of our surplus farm products were shipped east. There was no other way to send it. But now trainloads of farm products go west. All the alfalfa shipped from that section now goes west. Grain goes south, and so the difference in the trade centers are shown in this movement of farm crops."

It costs more money to fight weeds than it does to pay taxes, yet the men who kick hardest against the taxes are often the ones who fight least against the weeds.

A dairy cow should not be judged by her good pints, but by her good quarts.

Can the cook who always leaves on short notice be called a fireless cooker?

FITZ Overalls

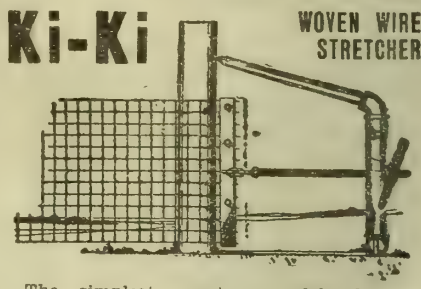


Are made to fit all from a three-year-old boy to a 500-pound man. The FITZ reserve stock is always complete—insist on FITZ

If your home dealer does not carry FITZ overalls write and we will see that you are supplied. Free FITZ book on request.

Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

Ki-Ki WOVEN WIRE STRETCHER



The simplest, most powerful, durable, easiest operated stretcher for woven wire fence made. Nothing to get out of order; made entirely of iron and gas pipe. The only stretcher that pulls the wire past the end or corner post, avoiding the necessity of setting an extra post or anchor from which to pull. You'll like this stretcher. Write today for circular.

J. H. MATTHEWS, Monticello, Iowa.

Save Your Chicks
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If you want top-notch profits from your chickens, get rid of those wooden coops—they soon get full of vermin, ill-smelling, soggy and they don't keep out rats and weasels.

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Galvanized iron—rust-proof—instantly cleaned. Keep your chicks happy, healthy and safe. Thoroughly ventilated, roomy, easily "get-at-able." Fold flat when not in use. Far cheaper than wooden coops—pay for themselves first season in chicks saved. Absolutely guaranteed. Fuller information on request.



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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

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SILVERMINE and BOONE CO. WHITE OUR SEED GROWS

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BUFF ROCKS THE STRAIN

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

Why I Prefer Rhode Island Reds

Likes Them Best for the Reason They Have Given Best Results

By H. A. SIBLEY, Lawrence, Kansas

Rhode Island Reds come nearer suiting us than any breed of pure-bred fowls that we have handled in the past fifteen years.

It is not my purpose or intent to say a harmful word against any of the pure-bred breeds, for they are all good, and my advice to all that ask me which is the best for them to start with, is the breed they think they would like the best, as they would give them better care and attention.

We like the Reds the best for the reason they have given us the best results. It might be that we have given them better care, for that is what brings out the good points and profits in any flock or herd.

We have found the strain that we have to be good layers, especially in the winter when eggs are high in price; hatch strong, make a quick growth with plump bodies. Also, a good table fowl sell for more than one gallon of milk, if sold at a creamery, or two pounds of pork. One dozen eggs will sell for more money on the open market today (January 16, 1912) than two gallons of milk or five pounds of pork on foot.

Which is the easiest to raise?

Our poultry houses are all 16 feet wide and vary in length from 12 to 60 feet. The longer houses are divided into rooms 12x16 feet, with runways the same width, 75 to 100 feet in length. The houses are 8 foot centers and 6 foot sides, which gives plenty of head room and no extra cold air space to keep warm in cold weather. The roof slopes both ways from center, with 2-foot fall. Will take care of all storm water. Roofs are boarded tight and covered with asphalt roofing. Windows in south, part glass, part muslin. All houses have cement floors, movable nest boxes, roosts and dropping boards elevated high enough to use all floor space for scratching.



SINGLE COMB AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS.

First prize winners, bred, owned and now mated on Sibley's Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

We feed all kinds of sound, clean grain, alfalfa, clover, vegetables and sprouted oats in winter. The fowls will tell you which they like the best, and that is the kind of feed, if you do not overdo it. Good results cannot be obtained by feeding sour or musty feed or grain.

We never let lice, mites or other vermin get much of a start; cleansing with coal oil and crude carbolic acid will keep them out.

The best remedy we have found for white diarrhoea, roup and other diseases is the hatchet before they get much of a start.

My experience at Kansas poultry shows, as an exhibitor, has always been satisfactory. Have always got all I thought was coming to me, and that was a good share of the awards.

We use both incubators and brooders, and hens, for hatching and raising chickens. Have found hens to be the most satisfactory, although we raise a good many incubator hatched chickens.

We have capacity so we can raise 1,000 or more chickens a year, but fall below that number some seasons. What we do not cull out and sell for table use through the summer months, are sold for breeding purposes, mostly in Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Nebraska, and some are shipped to other states.

My estimate of pure-bred fowls over scrubs, for farm or town lot use, is that one pure-bred is worth a half dozen scrubs or mongrels. If the same attention on the farm was given to poultry that is given to dairying and hog raising, my opinion is that it would bring in more money with less work. One pound of chicken can be produced at a lower cost than one gallon of milk, after one gets a flock of pure-breds started. And two pounds of chicken can be grown on less feed than it takes to make one pound of pork. One pound of chicken if hatched, grown and sold right, will

Setting Bermuda Grass

In answer to a number of inquiries made by KANSAS FARMER readers asking about the setting of Bermuda, we give below the answer of F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., who knows everything about that grass:

"There is no best way of setting Bermuda. There are many good ways. The best way for us is with a manure spreader. Plow around the land in the Bermuda sod about three furrows. Drive spreader upon green sward, load sods with forks into spreader, drive to field, place in gear, distribute from 6 to 10 tons per acre. Follow with stirring plow. Firm them under, covering about 4 inches deep, harrow and continue to harrow at suitable intervals until the grass covers the ground.

"In this manner two men with teams will set two or three acres a day. Don't be afraid of covering the roots. Only be afraid that the dirt will not be sufficiently packed around them. Do the work well if you desire the best of results. Another good way is to have the roots in boxes where they may be kept moist. A plow and a man to follow, dropping the roots into the newly made furrow. The roots will be covered at the next round. When the team overtakes the man doing the dropping let him step aside until the team passes. In this way with the roots in boxes conveniently located one man can drop as much as a team can plow. The time required to prepare the roots depends upon the skill of the man and the character of the soil from which they are taken. If your roots are purchased from a dealer this is a most excellent way. Future cultivations with the harrow. Never mind whether the rows are straight or not. There won't be any rows by July, nor vacant places upon the ground. With good conditions, the ground will be covered.

"Another method which is very popular with us is to list the ground as for corn, two or three men drop roots in newly listed furrows. Cover with cultivator 3 or more inches deep. At convenient times harrow ridges until the grass covers the ground. Such an outfit will set from five to seven acres a day. As much as team can list or cultivate."

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,000 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

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Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-16 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.

"Ann Arbor "35," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.

Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "20," with 3½-6 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine.

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Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.



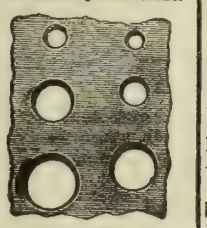
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.





Punch Blade

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

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Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

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FARROWING SEASON IS HERE.





They are made from specially tempered spring wire, all nickel plated and sanitary. You cannot injure the mother and need not injure the young. Thousands have been sold on a guaranty and not one returned.

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Endorsed by Instructors in Veterinary Surgery of State Universities, and State Veterinarians wherever their attention has been called to it as the best thing in its line.

Every breeder may have use for one of these instruments any day during the farrowing season. To have one on hand may mean the saving of a valuable sow and her litter.

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We will send a forceps free to any old or new subscriber sending us $1.00 for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, and 15 cents extra to partly pay cost of expressage and packing. We will send one free to anyone sending us a new yearly subscription with $1.00 in payment therefor.

Send orders at once, as our supply of forceps is limited.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Distinctions.

When Mr. Man looks out and sees
The glint of sunshine on the trees
He shuts his desk and says it's just
Another case of "wanderlust."

When Mrs. Lady hates the cares
Of home and for a scene prepares
Which will express her discontent,
That is a case of temperament.

But when, as vernal days draw near,
The hired man shirks his toil severe
And turns up peevish, more or less,
That's ordinary laziness.

Mother—If you're very good, Edith, I'll take you to the circus.

Little Girl—Do you really mean it, mother, or is it just a promise?—Life.

Judge—"You are a freeholder?"

Talesman—"Yes, sir; I am."

"Married or single?"

"Married three years last June."

"Have you formed or expressed any opinion?"

"Not for three years, your honor."

"Dat's an uncommon fine goose yo' got dere, brer Williams," he said to his host. "Where'd yo' git it?"

"Well, now, Mistah Rawly," he answered with sudden dignity, "when yo' preaches a special fine sermon does I ask yo' where yo' done git it?"

From Coffey County.

Coffey County Pomona Grange doing good work, discussing all the live issues of now. Next meeting to be held in Burlington on May 11. Subject: "County Co-operation," "Feedstuffs" and "Topics" to be presented by different subordinate granges.

Yearly Program.

The Worthy Lecturer of Kansas State Grange has now in press a yearly program with a very able introduction on Grange Principles and other matters pertaining to the advancement of the order. This program will be of much service to those granges which have, as a general thing, given more time to the financial part of our order than to be a rigid guide to all of the subordinate granges.

This is the first effort that has been put forth for a state-wide program, and it will certainly fill a long-felt want. Just as soon as the book is received from the printer is will be mailed to the lecturer of the subordinate granges. The State Lecturer will be pleased to receive any suggestions that may be offered by any of the members or officers in regard to material for the one for the coming year.

Programs for May.

OAK GRANGE.

May 1. Roll call, "My Favorite Periodical;" Music, Miss Mabel Buckman; "Pioneer Reminiscences," Mrs. M. L. Halloway; "Everything for the Garden," Mrs. J. M. Vrooman; "The Automobile on the Farm," Roy Daum.

May 15. Music, by the Grange; "Turkeys," Mrs. O. W. Blanchard; address, by Mrs. J. D. Corbet; "Home Conservation," Mrs. William Little.

May 22. Picnic.

INDIAN CREEK GRANGE.

May 7. Conferring degrees; current events; "Care of the Home," Mrs. J. F. Cecil and Mrs. J. O. Browning; lecture.

May 21. Address, by Robert Tasker; music, arranged by Irean Wirmer; refreshments.

HIGHLAND PARK GRANGE.

May 14. Conferring degrees; music; current events; "How to Beautify the Yard and the Farm," H. W. Hanna, J. M. Kessler, J. W. Bigger, W. A. Smith, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mrs. Fred Iles.

May 28. Recitation, Miss May Lott; roll call; "Why Is Rural Progress Slow?" Mrs. C. M. Williams, J. K. Wickam, J. M. Rhodes, A. B. Williams.

PLEASANT RIDGE GRANGE.

May 11. Business and conferring of degrees; "Floriculture," by Robert Rigdon.

May 25. Evening session. Vocal solo, Mrs. Roy Smith; recitation, Mrs. W. T. Rogers; "Possibilities of Electric Power on the Farm," W. C. Johnston; business session.

Field Meetings.

Now is the time to prepare for the field meetings. Send in your orders early, so that we may arrange our circuit to the best advantage. When we pay the railroad fare to get a speaker from out of the state we ought to be able to keep him busy for two or three weeks. We were fortunate in securing speakers last year, and hope to do as well this.

These fields meetings are great helps in keeping our order before the people, and will keep up the interest in our ranks. The Pomona Granges, and we have six in the state, should take this subject up and map out the number of places in their county which should have a meeting, and notify this office.

Those counties where there is no Pomona can, through the deputy and subordinate granges, arrange for as many meetings as they think may successfully be held. Do not be afraid to select plenty of places, and then be sure to have the meetings well advertised and plenty of accommodations for the public and speakers.

Organization for Farmers.

Organization for the farmer is in the air. We hear of it from everywhere. Why should it not be so? Of all the important industries, agriculture is the only one that is unorganized. When the farmer will take time to seriously consider the question he will see that he is the only business man in this country who is without an organization and the only manufacturer who goes to the markets of the world and says, "What will you give me?" History has yet to record the offer that has been financially too high.

Results show that organization now is more thoughtfully considered by the agricultural class than ever before. When a farmer joins the Grange he joins for results, and not because his neighbor asks him to.

The State Grange was fortunate enough to secure the services of Charles B. Hoyt, national organizer for the Grange, and he was assigned to McPherson County. Now this county had had only one Grange for years, and it had made no growth to speak of, but had held together because the members realized the necessity of organization.

Brother Hoyt was hampered by the coldest January and February that we have had for years, yet the results have been more than gratifying. The county is now well organized and the subordinate Granges have been organized into a Pomona Grange. Pawnee County has also a Pomona.

Our veteran patron and state lecturer, A. P. Reardon, is bringing Jefferson County to the front, having a new Grange at Grantville, one at Thompsonville, and just ready to place one in the field at Williamstown. Brother Reardon expects to soon see the entire valley of the Kaw organized from its mouth to Junction City.

Shawnee County has nearly 2,000 members in the eleven Granges, and there will be two more Granges in a very short time.

Organization is in the air, and all any live deputy has to do is to concentrate that idea into an intelligent mass and then you have the material of which to make a good live Grange, which will help you, help your community and advance civilization.

Effective Grange work in any county depends largely upon the activity of the deputy master of that county. At the last state meeting there was a provision made for the inspection of each Grange in the county by the deputy of the county, and this provision also made arrangement for the payment of such inspection by the State Grange, and not, as formerly, by the Grange inspected. For the inspection the deputy will receive $1.50 and railroad fare, or 5 cents per mile when driving overland. Necessary blanks will soon be furnished for such inspection.

This must and will be a banner year for the Grange in Kansas. The State Grange expects many good results from this inspection.

The fastest time is made over the road from affluence to poverty.

HORTICULTURE

Small Fruit for the Farm Garden.

Many farmers and residents of small towns have neglected a good opportunity for growing small or bush fruit. They are easily grown, especially in the eastern part of the state. There are few things grown on the farm that affords the satisfaction like an ample supply of small fruit. An available supply of fruit greatly simplifies the work of the housewife in preparing a meal, besides furnishing the body with nature's best tonic. Another side to this subject, and one that does not necessarily apply to Kansas as it does to some other states, is that you will seldom find an individual who uses alcohol to excess who is a fruit consumer.

I have been told by many people that it is cheaper to buy fruit than to raise it, but when it comes to paying 12½ cents to 25 cents a quart for small fruit, the individual who advances this argument is not the fellow who indulges his family at all frequent.

There is not a county in the state where strawberries cannot be grown with greater or less success. When given good treatment, the average yield per acre secured by commercial growers will be in the neighborhood of 200 crates per acre. Half a dozen rows 100 feet long and planted to the high yielding sorts, viz., Warfield, Senator Dunlap, Aroma, Beederwood, Haverland and William Belt, will furnish fruit in ample quantities during the strawberry season.

Best results are usually obtained by planting early in March, before the plants put out. If care is used, planting may extend over a period of two months. Those who expect to plant will do well to order immediately. Owing to the lateness of the season (1912) growers will probably be unable to dig many of the plants before the first of April. In order to lengthen out the fruit bearing season order enough each for a couple of rows of raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and some currants.

Raspberries should be placed about 2 feet apart in the row, rows to be 6 feet apart. Cultivate vigorously and nip off the new growth when 12 inches high. This will force out a growth of laterals that will furnish the bearing wood. About half a crop may be secured the first year after planting. The varieties best suited are (Black Cap) Kansas and Cumberland; for red raspberries, Miller, Loudon and Thwack; Cardina, the best purple and of Kansas origin, should have a place in every garden.

Blackberries should be treated not unlike the raspberries, excepting that they require a little more room. Steer clear of new fangled sorts. Varieties that have given the best results are Early Harvest, Snyder and Mercereau. The latter has yielded at the rate of 300 crates per acre, but it is more subject to rust than the other two sorts. For the northern border of Kansas it is doubtful if Early Harvest should be planted, as it winter kills badly in severe weather.

Gooseberries will stand considerable ill treatment, but, like other fruits, they respond readily with good care. Avoid planting any of the large English varieties, for they are subject to mildew and will not give satisfaction. Houghton is by long odds the best sort for Kansas conditions. Downing, which is one of the larger sorts, sometimes gives very good results, but it is not nearly so prolific as the Houghton. Parties who wish to go into this subject further, will be furnished the desired information upon request.—C. V. HOLSINGER, Kansas Agricultural College.

Ornamental Plants and Shrubs.

Let me give a word of advice to the reader, which, if it is taken, will tend to make the farm flower garden the source of complete satisfaction. Give hardy plants and shrubs the preference over annuals or flowers that die in the fall and have to be sown again the following spring. Hardy plants and shrubs will remain in the garden year after year. Most conspicuous among hardy shrubs are roses. Plant roses to beautify the farm home, since they are so easily grown, perfectly hardy, produce lots of beautiful flowers and require less care and nursing than geraniums, verbenas, salvias or many other of the popular flowers generally grown in home gardens.

Many people do not grow roses because they think it is too difficult. Nothing is more erroneous. Get strong, healthy plants to start with and bestow a reasonable amount of care upon them during the first year or two. They will soon develop into magnificent, thrifty bushes which will be loaded with blossoms of lovely color and fragrance year after year. The farm home is the ideal place for roses. While going past small city yards, I often notice that attempts are made to grow roses in poor and scantily nourished soils. I wonder how those poor, tiny rose bushes would look after growing for a year or two in the rich soil of the farm, with plenty of sunshine and space and an occasional application of good manure.

We all remember those grand old rose bushes that used to grow on the old farm, and, while we wish we had some like them, we hesitate to make a start, never thinking that if we want more roses we must plant more bushes. It is the start that holds back most people, and I would like to give readers of KANSAS FARMER a few hints that may encourage them to start a rose garden.

Most essential, of course, are good, thrifty plants to start with. Set them out in rich soil, liberally enriched with well-rotted manure, taking care that no manure comes in contact with the roots. Give the plants an abundant water supply during dry days and protect those plants that are grown in an exposed situation with straw or dry leaves during the winter months. With these things in mind, a perfect rose garden can be established on every farm. Year after year the plants will increase in size and beauty, and each year will bring renewed gladness to the heart of the mother and girls in that the rose garden is a fact and not a thing to be left to the imagination.

There are roses for many purposes. Bedding roses that afford masses of bright colors; hedge roses, that rival the old-fashioned honeysuckle in fragrance and surpass it in beauty and splendor; climbing roses for archways, fences or arbors; standard or tree roses, with which walks may be lined, giving them a unique and attractive appearance. There is no limit to the uses of roses for beautifying the farm home. If they are not appreciated in the garden, cut the flowers and bring them in the house, where they will fill the air with fragrance. If they are not wanted in the house, take them to market and sell them. Few city folks can resist the temptation of a bunch of these freshly-cut beauties. When they see them they will want them, and they are willing to pay the price to get them. Apart from the fact that the rose bushes at home add greatly to the appearance and value of the farm, the flowers may be made a source of income which will be highly welcomed by the mothers and girls who so faithfully nursed the roses until they rewarded their efforts.

Make up your mind to have a rose garden next summer. Plant a few good, strong bushes, gradually adding to your collection until your garden contains all the old-time favorites and as many of the newer kinds as you may care to have.—E. H. BALCO, Lawrence, Kan.

Starting Gas Engine.

A boy, writing an exchange, says: "I am a farmer's boy, 13 years old. We have a pump engine that cranks with a handle on the fly wheel. I could not start the engine because it would hurt my hand, so I ran a string from the switch on the battery box and over to the engine. In starting, you turn the engine over several times, pull the string to throw the switch, and the engine starts right away. It seems that the battery throws a hotter spark just as the switch is thrown, and this method is not only safer, but quicker, than the old way."



What Do *You* Ask of a Roof?

WHEN you were a boy there was *one* universal test for a roof:—"will it keep out the weather?" Shingles gave that protection, they were cheap—good shingle timber was plentiful and every one was satisfied.

Roofing today must not only keep off the rain and snow, but should offer protection against fire as well. Farmers everywhere are now turning naturally to

NEPONSET
PAROID ROOFING

In 1898 the United States Government put NEPONSET Paroid on a storehouse—in 1911 (thirteen years later) the building was torn down but the roof was still in good condition. NEPONSET Paroid is used by the great railways because of the protection it gives against fire. Put it on all *your* farm buildings if you want to be free from worry over roof-leaks and repair bills as well as from risk of fire from sparks.

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It gives many interesting roofing facts and tells how many farmers are saving money by using NEPONSET Paroid and laying it themselves. We will also give you the name of the NEPONSET dealer near you.

NEPONSET Proslate Roofing makes a handsome red or green roof for houses.

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Why Plow with Dull Shares?

You wouldn't use a dull razor. Why burden your team with dull plow shares?

Ordinary soft center shares when sharpened by the blacksmith are not re-hardened. Why? Because he is cautioned against it by the manufacturer—he can't afford to take the risk.

ACME SOFT CENTER STEEL SHARES can be re-tempered **any number of times,** any place that fire and water can be found and **at our risk.** Both user and blacksmith are protected by


CAN'T BREAK THE ACME

OUR GUARANTEE

Acme steel hardened shares, shovels and shapes are warranted not to break under any condition where plowing for crop is being done. Shares guaranteed against breakage under same conditions of usage after blacksmith has drawn the temper, sharpened, heated to a cherry red and re-tempered same. Acme shares are guaranteed to wear as long as any other soft-center steel shares made.

By re-tempering, you get hard shares—hard shares wear—retain their sharp edge—reduce the cost of plowing per acre. **"Acme Shares Don't Break."**


ONE BLOW BREAKS OTHERS

Note the difference in these photographs between **Acme Shares** and others.

Mr. Farmer—why not have the perfect **Acme Shares** on your plows? They cost no more than others and think how much more they are worth to you.

Where can you get **Acme Shares?** On **Moline Plows** only—The best plows in the world—The best made, the best balanced, the easiest to handle.

The **"Best Ever"** Sulky and Gang Plows are made of carefully selected materials, in a factory making only high-grade implements. Positive wheel control—perfect scouring qualities—light draft and many other strong features in addition to the **Acme Steel Shares** and **Moldboards** which place **Moline Plows** in a class by themselves.


The "Best Ever"

Write today for FREE FOLDER on Best Ever plows, also Acme booklet.

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Purify Your Pores with Bubbly

JAP ROSE SOAP

in hot weather. It improves your complexion all the year.

With every pore clean and breathing—unhampered in its natural action—the body is kept healthy and the skin perfect. JAP ROSE lathers instantly and abundantly in hardest hot or cold water. It is made of vegetable oils known for their skin benefits and water softening qualities.

The bubbly lather softens and cleanses the skin, but washes entirely away. Regular baths in it cause a noticeable improvement in the skin's looks and feeling. Try it. Remember it is **really** quick lathering—hard water soap.

All Dealer's Sell It

MADE BY KIRK CHICAGO U.S.A.

A Large Transparent Cake 10c

Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE Soap.

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212 Michigan St., Chicago
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THEREFORE

BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

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THE SECRETARY.

HOME CIRCLE



Oh, Susanna.

I came from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee,
I'm g'wan to Louisiana my true love for to see.
It rained all night the day I left,
The weather it was dry,
The sun so hot I froze to death,
Susanna, don't you cry.
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I jumped aboard de telegraph and trabeled down de ribber,
De 'lectric fluid magnified and killed five hundred nigger.
De bullgine bust, de horse runs off,
I really thought I'd die.
I shut my eyes to hold my breath,
Susanna, don't you cry.
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I had a dream de odder night when eb'rything was still,
I thought I saw Susanna a-coming down the hill,
De buckwheat cake war in her mouth,
De tear was in her eye.
Says I, I'm coming from the South,
Susanna, don't you cry.
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

I soon will be in New Orleans,
And then I'll look all round,
And when I find Susanna
I'll fall upon the ground.
But if I do not find her dere,
Dis darkie'll surely die;
And when I'm dead and buried,
Susanna, don't you cry.
Oh, Susanna! Oh, don't you cry for me,
I've come from Alabama wid my banjo on my knee.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

Stains and tarnish on silverware may be removed by putting the articles in buttermilk and letting them remain over night.

Old brass may be cleaned by pouring strong ammonia on it and then scrubbing with a brush and rinsing in cold water. After it has been dried and polished the results will be most pleasing.

It is said that before using gasolene to remove spots from colored silks, a little salt should be sprinkled on the soiled place. This will prevent the color from running and the gasolene will not leave a mark.

A pleasing variety from just canned peaches as a dessert may be obtained in the following way: Serve half a peach on a plate and top it generously with whipped cream sprinkled with crumbled macaroons.

To make a floor polisher from an ordinary mop buy 15 cents' worth of paraffin oil and soak the mop in it until it is thoroughly saturated. This one application of the oil should last for several months, then treat the mop as before. This will keep the floors in good condition.

If everyone has as much trouble as I do in keeping track of my holders when preparing and taking up a meal, the following suggestion may be of some assistance: Attach a holder to each end of a tape one and a half yards long. This can be hung around the neck and will be found to be quite convenient.

Pieces of barrel hoops from 10 to 18 inches long, can be made to do excellent service on ironing day. They can be used to hang freshly ironed waists and dresses on. Put one end into the armhole, pass the other up over a line hung for this purpose and put it in the other armhole. This not only keeps them in shape while drying, but takes up much less room than hanging them on the bars or on the backs of chairs.

A Handy Calculator.

Johnny—Say, git wise ter dis. Eight pounds uv 10-cent prunes, five pounds uv 6-cent rice, three 15-cent pies, four 2-cent candles and seven pounds uv 13-cent candy. How much is it?

Grocer—Two dollars and fifty-four cents.

Johnny—Thanks, dat's me 'rithmetic fer termorrer.

Graham Gems.

One-half cupful of sour cream, ½ cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 egg, a pinch of salt, 1 cupful of white flour, and ½ cupful of Graham flour. Beat well, and cook in gem pans. Bake about twenty minutes, and serve hot with plenty of honey. A delicious breakfast dish.

Made Ground.

"My garden didn't turn out very well this year. I think I'll have the soil of my back yard analyzed."

"I can give you an offhand analysis right now, old man. That soil contains too much tin, glass, putty and builder's lime."



5247—Ladies' Eight-Gore Skirt: The skirt illustrated has many possibilities. It may be made with normal or empire waist line, and in round or instep length, thus furnishing either a dressy or utility model. The closing is placed at the left of the panel which forms the front of the skirt. There is a similar panel in the back and the closing may be made at one side of it if preferred. The design is equally suitable for silk, satin, crepe, broadcloth, camel's hair or serge. It will be a good model for linen and other wash materials. The pattern 5247 is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 2⅞ yards of 44-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

2508—Ladies' Apron: A very neat model for the home worker. The pockets are an especially desirable feature. These aprons are usually made of checked gingham, as this gives such good, serviceable wear, but some people always want white, and for these the white crossbar muslin is the best material. The pattern 2508 is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appeared, with description of pattern, and size wanted.



Where the Well Dressed Women, Who Wish to Save Money, Come From

At your disposal madam, in this book, is the pick of the new spring clothing. These suits, dresses and waists are the same pleasing designs and fabrics shown in all the first class fashion magazines and displayed in the most exclusive stores. But here is the difference—our prices are 20 to 50 per cent below what others charge. This is because we sell direct to you without your having to pay unnecessary profits to agents and dealers.

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Put your name and address on these two lines. Cut this coupon and send it by the next mail if possible. We will send you your copy of this money saving buying guide at once.

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Here is a Crown For Your Home

This beautiful piano, with its simple and straight line effect, will grace any home, particularly if it is furnished in accordance with the ideas of simplicity that now prevail.

This instrument is fitly called "A Little Gem." It is a most desirable home piano. It is small in dimensions, but big in volume of tone and in piano satisfaction.

Many other styles of upright pianos, and the George P. Bent Grand. With every Crown Piano *quality goes in before the name goes on.*

The Crown Piano

is unexcelled in tone, action, style, finish or durability. We have been building pianos for nearly forty years and we put into the Crown all that experience has taught us, together with the best materials money will buy. It takes over six months to make a Crown Piano, while many pianos are made in a month or two.

Consider whether you wish a piano for appearance or for appearance and service; for a year or two or for a lifetime.

We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally.



Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY
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— STOP —

Washing by Hand

Let Your Engine or Motor Do It.

Use the ROANOKE Power Washer and Wringer



Saves Health, Strength and Nerves

The Roanoke Power Washer washes one batch of clothes and wrings another at the *same time.* The original washer with reversible ball bearing wringer which slides along wash stand and wrings either from wash tub or rinse tub; starts, stops, runs forward or backward at a touch of one hand lever. Noiseless belt drive, which is superior to all cogs, chains and sprockets. Nothing to catch in—*all machinery harmless, noiseless, enclosed.* Runs by gasoline engine or electric motor. *Recognized as best washer made*

Write for FREE interesting booklet "Washing Made Easy" and name of our nearest dealer.

Altorfer Bros. Co. Dept. 455, Roanoke, Ill.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

VACUUM CLEANERS — Something new; just out; save carpets; guaranteed 3 years; $5.00. Write today. **B. A. Wolfe Supply Co.,** 3525 Colorado Ave., **Chicago, Ill.**

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

Some Machines That Help Women.

Among the more noteworthy helps that have recently been placed within the reach of the farmer's wife is the gasoline engine. It pumps the water for cooking and other purposes and makes it possible for the country home to be lighted by electricity. The gasoline engine is also utilized to operate the cream separator, washing machine and churn, and this in a large measure removes drudgery from the woman's work on the farm. Where the farm is equipped with all these modern appliances the children can be a material help and learn to do many things that will be of service to them in after years.

Rubber and Steel Tires.

A test is being made on the effect of rubber and steel tires on the life of buggies and carriages. The following arguments for the rubber tire are held to be self evident:

Rubber carriage tires makes easier work for the horse. The life and bounce of the rubber cushion makes carriage loads much easier to move than with the steel tire, and incidentally make for much greater comfort for the occupants of the carriage. Noise is absolutely eliminated. Rubber tires make a carriage run softly.

The work of changing over a carriage from steel to rubber tires occupies only a few hours. Nearly every carriage dealer in the country, and many carriage blacksmiths as well, are now equipped with tire applying machines. The carriage tire business is steadily growing larger year after year. Officials of the company attribute this success as much to the wearing qualities of the rubber. All carriage tire rubber is guaranteed for one year.

Present Road Laws Good.

Our subscriber, F. A. Lupher, Linn., Kan., writes: "I am a Kansas farmer and have been road overseer about one-half of the time since 1873.

"I think the present road laws are good. I haven't any trouble getting men and team, as we work each man as near home as possible. We grade our road district of 17 miles every two years. Our farmers are interested in their roads and do a good day's work, grading from one mile to one and one-half per day with eight horses.

"Each road district ought to have a grader, as the time is too short for two districts to use one grader before the rush of farm work.

"We are replacing all bridges and culverts with cement. We need more cash for cement work. We have 100 bridges and culverts in this road districts that could be replaced with cement in four years without any kick coming from the farmers if they got their money's worth. We want every road to be a good road, and it can be done with 2 mills added to our road tax for four years."

Tractor Design.

There is one thing in the matter of tractor design that many people do not consider. They look at one of these crude machines and compare it with a fine stationary engine or automobile and immediately conclude that what is needed in the tractor field is refinement of the design and better workmanship. Fine design for the heaviest, roughest work would not do at all. The type of construction used in a locomotive is crude in comparison with that in a triple expansion, high speed steam engine. The latter is a marvel of fine workmanship, exquisite design and high economy. If the same ideas of design and construction were carried out in the locomotive the results would be mighty disappointing. Exposed to the dust and grit and vibration of the road, a fine built machine would soon go to pieces. Engineers who examine and criticise agricultural machinery, and especially tractors, must never forget that the best engineering consists in adapting the machine to the work where it will be used.

Plowing by Tractor.

The following is from the Industrialist, the official publication of the Kansas Agricultural College:

If you have a section of good, tillable prairie land, and money enough to make two-thirds payment on a traction plowing outfit costing $1,800 to $2,400, it will pay to make the investment.

The cost of plowing by the acre for either horse or traction power varies from less than a dollar an acre to $1.50. The tractor can be used for subsequent tillage purposes. The average life of a tractor of any standard make is 1,000 days—working days.

It is true that horse power equipment represents an investment of about 50 cents to the acre, while traction plowing equipment represents an annual investment of a dollar an acre, according to the size of the plow. The great advantage in traction plowing is the convenience of getting a large amount of work done at the right time.

Auto-plows that have reached the market stage of development are designed for work in very small fields, and for turning in small quarters. The principle of development of these tractors is the sacrificing of weight and durability for efficiency and economy.

Just now it is a question which is the more economical of either, this type of tractor or the horse for plowing and breaking. At present, horse-power plowing is less expensive in first cost and is more economical in maintenance. Until this type of tractor reaches a higher state of development, their use in small 10 and 20-acre tracts is not yet justifiable if plenty of horse-power is available.

More Tractor Plowing.

I have used my 45-horsepower Hart-Parr engine for plowing and drilling and am well pleased with the work it has done. I bought the engine last May. The first work I did was to turn 500 acres of stubble with a 10-foot Emerson disk plow of fourteen disks. Three hundred acres of this was pretty well set in Johnson grass and had not been plowed for two years. The land is black and rolling, so we have had some pretty steep grades to pull. The engine had plenty of power to pull this plow with a three-section tooth harrow behind. At times it must have developed at least 30 horsepower at the drawbar. I also turned about 75 acres of cornstalk land, hiding everything. I found the engine very useful in drilling. I used only three large drills with harrows behind, which was only about half a load. By sending dinner for the two men in the field we did not stop the engine at noon except to take oil. The engine gears show very little wear. I used naphtha for fuel, which cost me 9 cents delivered. Used two gallons to an acre in plowing. Fifty cents an acre covered all expense for plowing, and about 20 cents for drilling. The engine is simple and strong and my 15-year-old boy soon mastered it so that with a man to guide and help fill up, he did all the work. We had no breakage except one or two valve springs. One great advantage of an engine is that it takes the hard work off the horse; also two men can take the engine and do the breaking and harrowing while the teams can go on with the cultivator or the wagon. In our black land it is a great advantage to turn the stubble in the summer before the vegetation goes to seed and while the ground is dry. And then at 20 to 25 acres a day it soon finishes the task. The engine is also a great success at any belt work.—HAMLYN MORGAN, Hebron, Texas.

Learned From Kansas Farmer.

I am not farming and have concluded not to take KANSAS FARMER this year, although I think it is the best friend a farmer ever had in the way of a paper. I am satisfied it did me one hundred dollars' worth of good a year, and I will tell you how.

I used to do the old style of haphazard farming. We thought if it rained we would get a crop and if it did not rain we would not get anything, no matter how much work we put in. But after a while I noticed a few men raising better wheat on the same kind of ground as my own. These same men kept their mouths shut, but at the same time they were reading KANSAS FARMER and profiting by it, and that made me more anxious than ever to see if I could not do a little better, and I did.

Kansas is the dearest place on earth to me, and if I ever get back there I will stay there, I think, and the first paper I will subscribe for will be KANSAS FARMER. The most prosperous men are the ones who speak the loudest in its praise. That alone ought to be proof enough that it is an ideal paper.—LUTHER R. JOHNSON, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

A One Man Outfit

For "Corn Belt" Farmers

To any farmer with 160 or more acres, adaptable for active cultivation, the ownership of a HART-PARR OIL TRACTOR means:—bigger, better crops! A better day's work with less drudgery! More money to lay by for old age!

You can't get these same results with even the sturdiest horse flesh. You've tried that method, year after year, with only meagre returns. So resolve, right now, to sell most of your horses, get rid of some of your hired help and instead, put a

Hart-Parr "Corn Belt" Tractor

on the job. Then you have taken the step that makes the hardest kind of farm work a pleasure, as well as more profitable.

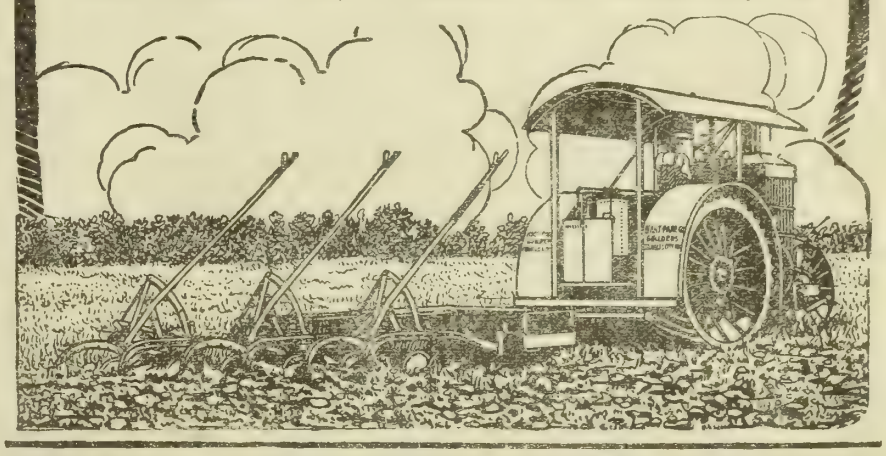
This Modern Farm Horse of 30 or 40 brake horse power size, will furnish you ample power for nearly every purpose—plowing, discing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, operating belt driven machinery, etc. And *you, alone,* without help or worry, can operate it. You can complete your season's work on time, plow deeper, seed promptly and gather bigger, better crops. This giant of steel never tires, but gives excellent results under hard, continuous service. Does its work with steady, sturdy, even pulls—covers the ground quicker and more economically than horses.

Uses Cheap Kerosene —A Hart-Parr *One Man Outfit* operates successfully and efficiently on the cheapest kerosene, no matter what the load. Delivers full power for every gallon of fuel. It is always ready for instant service—just start the engine. When idle, fuel expense stops at once.

Substantial Construction —Hart-Parr Tractors are *the only all steel, oil tractors made*—a feature original with us. Durable, sturdy construction. Two speeds. Spring mounted, front and back. Cost little for up-keep. The ideal, general purpose tractors for *you.* Increase crop yields 20 to 30%. Pay for themselves in one or two seasons.

Write today for big, new catalog and other convincing literature.

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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE



One man in Illinois gets five cents a pound more for his butter than the highest market price.

—simply because his butter has the taste to it.

He uses good cream and Worcester Salt.

The fine texture and even grains of Worcester Salt make it the perfect dairy salt. It works in evenly and easily. It is remarkable for its sweetness.

Worcester Salt will not "work out" readily because it dissolves quickly and uniformly during the working-in process.

If you are not using it try a 28-pound bag and note the difference.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor



For dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56 pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

Write for the Worcester Cook Book. It contains recipes for all kinds of savory dishes. Prepared by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. Free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY

Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World

NEW YORK

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over a quarter of a million readers for 25c a line for one week; 50c a line for two weeks; 75c a line for three weeks; 80c a line for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 20c a line per week. **Count 6 words to make one line.** No "ad" taken for less than 50c. All "ads" sets in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted on this page free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail courses, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship. Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick, enclosing stamp. Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions, $80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B. 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS, rural and city carriers, postoffice clerks. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial lesson free. Write, Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLstein bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

FIVE JERSEY BULL CALVES FROM Register of Merit dams. Sire's dam, 837 pounds butter one year. W. L. Hunter, Raymond, Neb.

FOR SALE—30 HIGH GRADE HOLstein cows, all young, some milking, others to freshen soon. Money makers. Address, W. C. Foley, Derby, Kan.

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF YOUNG Holsteins; cows or heifers, to be fresh this spring or summer. Joe Horsley, Sheridan, Wyo.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HOLSTEINS—High-grade, heavy producing dairy cows and heifers, fresh or near-by springers. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, New York.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

CHOICE O. I. C. YEARLING BOARS—Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. **Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.**

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

HAPPY WYOMING HOMES — 35,000 acres guaranteed Carey Act lands. 60,000 acres under completed irrigation system. Low prices. Easy terms. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

A 25-ACRE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE OR trade for land in Kansas. A small tract, well improved near a good town. Central Kansas preferred. Address, O. M. Daniel, Route 3, Rogers, Ark.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

60 ACRES, 5 MILES S. W. FROM CENter of Topeka, $115 per acre. W. R. Axtell, R. R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

WANTED—ALFALFA HAY. CARLOAD lots. State quality and price. Borden Stock Farm, Tonti, Illinois.

ASH GROVE ALFALFA SEED—$10 PER bushel; sacks free. Non-irrigated, guaranteed free of dodder and Russian thistles. K. C. Knudson, Gem, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 25c per 100; 25 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Beauty, Matchless Stone, 30c per 100; $2.50 per M.

Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M.; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen and Yellow Golden, 30c per 100; $2.25 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or ear. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM—Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell. Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better. You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement on this page. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUROC SPRING PIGS.

Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. **J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.**

Save Your Hogs

If you want to know how to make and use Anti-Hog Cholera Serum, send 4 cents for postage and receive a booklet from The National Hog Cholera Serum Co., Room 809, Live Stock Exchange Building. **Mason S. Peters, Manager; Dr. G. I. Blanchard, Veterinary.**

POLAND CHINAS.

Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
T. E. DURBIN,
King City, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE FOR SALE.

We have 9 young bulls, service age, 2 grandsons of May Rose King, 3 of Gov. of the Chene., 2 of Galoxy's Sequel, 1 of Masher Sequel and 1 of Glenwood Boy of Haddon. Also a few females of same families, all ages. All stock tuberculin tested and will bear closest inspection.
WILCOX & STUBBS CO.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

SILO ECONOMY

Here is part of a paper written by John F. Reynard, Franklin County, before the Elm Grove farmers' institute March 9:

"I have never taken feed from a mow or a crib with a greater degree of satisfaction or better results in growth of young stock or production of milk, for the value of feed consumed, than silage has given us thus far.

"The silo should stand on a cement foundation, 12 inches wide, with a drop of one-half inch from the center of wall, each way, and the floor should be of the same material with a finish coat one-half inch of half cement and half sand mixture; this will keep out the water. An excavation of three feet below the surface gives additional storage room at but little extra cost.

"In feeding fodder from the shock we lose 40 per cent of the feeding value, according to the chemical analysis. Then why not save this waste and have better feed by putting the corn in the silo? From three to five tons per acre was about the average siloed corn in our neighborhood last fall. We put 30 acres of corn in our silo, and it cost 70 cents per ton to put the feed in, and I value it as highly as any feed we have, although we have cowpeas, alfalfa and timothy hay in limited quantities.

"The question is frequently asked, Will the silage taint the milk? We have never had any complaint from it. We always feed the silage in bunks in the lots. I think it would taint the milk if fed in the cow stable where the milking is done. We feed hay in the stable and straw in the sheds.

"We have not fed a bushel of corn or mill feed to our cows or stock cattle this winter, while in other winters we have fed one peck of cob and corn meal per cow per day. The silage fed has kept the flow of milk equal to that of summer grass. We feed about 35 pounds of silage per cow per day, and a less amount to the small cattle. A bushel basket will hold 35 pounds of silage. Cattle will consume more salt while being fed on ensilage than on any other feed.

"I was in P. I. McEchron's silo not long ago. The lower half was filled with corn and the upper half with Kafir corn. He was feeding the Kafir silage at that time, and finer looking feed I have never seen. It was green as June grass, soft and juicy, with the grains of the Kafir cooked soft and all seemingly evenly distributed with the other part of the feed.

"Mr. McEchron recently told me that he thought his calves did better on the Kafir silage than on the corn silage, which he is feeding at present, and that he valued his silage at $10 per ton.

"About six inches of the top of our silage formed a white moldy decay. On this was about a foot of cut straw. I think if the straw had been thoroughly wet the waste would have been much less.

"I believe the corn should go into the silo about the time the corn is glazing and when the husks on the ears of corn show their first tinge of ripening, the nutrition being the highest at this period. As the feed is blown into the silo it should be distributed evenly over the surface and thoroughly tramped. Some farmers use a heavy wooden maul to tramp it. Changing work with neighbors in filling the silo will greatly lessen the expense.

"The problem of today—with the high prices of land—is to provide cheap feed for the larger population of the future. To prepare for this is one of the duties of the present time. I can see the solution of this problem in the cheaper production of beef, pork, butter, cream—and even the old hen drops her golden eggs more readily by having her daily rations from the silo.

"I have never before had young cattle and colts make as good growth in winter as in summer and with so little grain or hay consumed. We have fed 45 head of cattle and horses on 31 acres of corn silage and have one-third of it yet to feed.

"Another factor in favor of feeding silage is that there is no exposure in bad weather to the person feeding it.

"Economy in space must be looked after. Ten tons of silage will go in the same space that one ton of hay occupies. The feed is always ready—no matter if it snows or rains—and it is easy to get."

Read Dante's Inferno and then think whether any of the inhabitants burned their straw stacks and corn stalks just to save a little trouble while on earth.



The Aermotor with the automatic regulator stops when the tank is full and starts when the water is lowered 4 inches. You oil it once a week. A gasoline engine has to be started and stopped and oiled and attended almost constantly, and you have large expense for gasoline and oil. The wind is free.

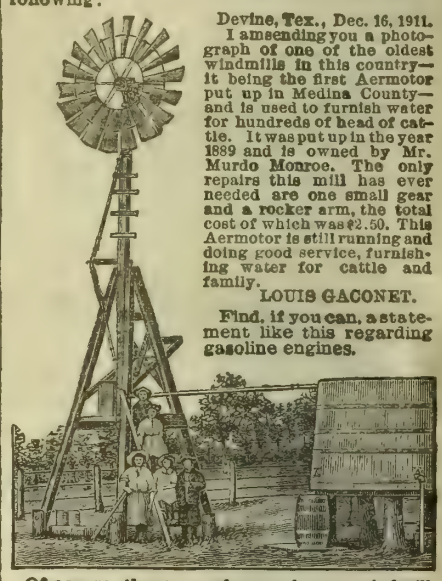
We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aermotor with a storage tank,—which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aermotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:

Devine, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.
I amsending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aermotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was $2.50. This Aermotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.
LOUIS GACONET.

Find, if you can, a statement like this regarding gasoline engines.



Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but $37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for $6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine.

Send for catalogue giving full information about water supply. Aermotor Co., Chicago. Branch Houses: Oakland, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Boys, Look Here

Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

BARGAINS IN LAND

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $12.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the West rn country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER,
Osborn Building. Cleveland, Ohio.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS Wheat Land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

WELL IMPROVED 160 A., 4 mi. from Lyons, Kan., 2½ mi. good market, 110 a. cultivation, 50 a. pasture, good 2-story house. If sold in 30 days, $8,500 takes it. Terms. **AIKEN, HARTRONFT & CO., Lyons, Kan.**

STAFFORD COUNTY, KANSAS. One of the best farming sections in the state; write me for descriptions and full particulars about some of the fine farms I have for sale in this section; good crops all the time.
A. L. McMILLAN, Stafford, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE—328 acres, fine prairie land, all fenced and in cultivation, near Lake Charles, La., and 5 miles from two thriving towns on Southern Pacific railroad. This place is now rented for $750 cash per year. Price, $10,000; good terms. This is in the alluvial belt of Louisiana, the richest land in the world. Have many other bargains in Louisiana lands. **CHANEY-O'MEARA LAND CO., 515 New England Building, Topeka, Kansas.**

HOMESTEADS

Homestead and Desert land relinquishments in Weld county, near Greeley, Colo. Claims in the rain belt or subject to irrigation, from $100 to $1,000 for 160 acres, unimproved and improved places. Write for particulars. **Will W. Lorimer, Box 834, Denver, Colo.**

80 A. FARM—6 mi. from Topeka, well improved, plenty fruit, alfalfa, blue grass. This farm is offered at a bargain, and can give possession at once. Reasonable terms.
O. M. ELLIOTT,
435 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER.
400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, ¾ mile to station, no buildings, in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.**

SNAP FOR CASH—160, 5 miles 2 good towns, nice, smooth country, all tillable, house 7 rooms, other bldgs., good well and mill, 200 yards school. Will sell 60 days for $3,750; owner must have cash, 10 days, pricie $2,750, with $1,750 down. If you can use it, come and see it; don't wait to write. **BUXTON, Utica, Kan., Ness County.**

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

WHEAT FARM SNAP.

160 a., 6½ mi. S. W. of Liberal, Kan., and 5½ E. of Tyrone, Okla. 100 a. in wheat this year. Fenced 2 wires all around. Some fruit on place. Price, $20 per acre. $1,300 will be carried at 6 per cent.
G. E. MATKIN, Lewis, Kan.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Fair improvements, 40 acres shallow water alfalfa land, balance of land rolling, 8 miles small town. This is an extra fine little farm. Takes but three years to prove up under the new homestead law. If you want a good home for little money, here is your opportunity. Price, $750 cash; no trades considered. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

FOUR BARGAINS

160 A. Large house and barn, 100 a. wheat goes, $11.500, $3,000 cash, balance 16 years 6 per cent. **160 A.** 5-room house, 20 alfalfa, $8500, fine terms. **480 A.**, Fine stock farm, $10,000, terms. **160 A.** 9-room house, implements, 28 horses and hogs, $8,500, $2,000 cash. Every one of these a bargain. **I. R. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. **The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Farms and mdse stock for western land. Write or call. **C. L. SAYLOR, Topeka, Kan.**

TRADES WANTED—We want to list your property, and to mail you list of trades. Try us. **Owners' Exchange, Salina, Kan.**

WANTED—Farm in northeast Kansas in exchange for well improved 320 in Washington Co. Write **Lock Box 71, Morrowville, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

FOR TRADE—440 a. in Cowley Co., 5 mi. from town, 160 a. in cult. G. 5 r. house, barn for 12 horses, orchard and nat. timber, close to school and church, will raise corn, alfalfa, oats, wheat. Cash price, $16,000; will trade for small imp. farm. **TOEVS REALTY CO., Newton, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE — 320 acres in eastern Colorado; good soil, fine water, fenced, 85 acres in cultivation, other improvements. Clear. Price, $15 per acre; terms. Also a good relinquishment, priced right. For particulars, write **A. J. York, Route 1, Berthoud, Colo.**

Three Good Farms
At Auction

5 0 0 ACRES Sale will he held in the hall above the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

Desiring to get my land in a body, I will sell the following described farms:

No. 1 100 acres, 2½ miles N. and 2 miles E. of Wetmore. The south ½ of the N. W. ¼—29, 4, 15, Brown Co., Kan. Rented for one-half. Will easily rent for $400 cash. Chas. McRoberts farms it. Rich, loamy soil, 14 acres clover, 26 pasture, rest in corn. No waste land. Lays nice. Never-failing spring rises on place. Two good wells. Four-acre orchard. Five-room house, hay barn for 12 horses, hen house, crib, cow and hog sheds, and other buildings. On R. F. D.; ½ mile to school. Sold subject to a $4,000 mortgage at 5½% for four years from March 1st, 1912.

No. 2 160 acres. N. E. ¼—36, 5, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Twenty acres hog pasture (woven wire), 30 clover, 15 native meadow, rest in corn and oats. No waste, lays well. One-half mile rows of corn on west 80. Five-room house, stable for 10 horses, new granary, hen house, good well of water near house. On R. F. D., 4 miles S. and ½ E. of Wetmore. Occupied by Frank Tatman at a cash rental of $500. When rented for grain, will produce $800 to $1,200 annually. Sold subject to $4,500 mortgage at 5 and 1 per cent, for five years, from October 1, 1911.

No. 3 240 acres. Six miles N. W. of Wetmore, 3½ miles N. E. of Goff. Occupied by Newton Henry. This is a splendid stock, dairy or grain farm. The N. W. ¼ and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼—20, 4, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Seventy-five acres meadow and blue grass pasture, 60 oats, some alfalfa, 4 orchard, rest in corn. On R. F. D., ¼ mi. to school. Five-room house, stable for 8 horses, cattle shed 20x100 ft. Good cellar; crib room for 4000 bu. corn; other buildings; 2 good wells, 1 windmill, running water. All kinds of fruit. Sold subject to a $5000 mortgage at 6 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1913. Will rent for $800 cash, annually, or $1200 to $1500 when rented for grain rent under ordinary circumstances.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation. They are served by R. F. D. and are on telephone lines. Land near these farms is priced at from $80 to $100 per acre. The titles are approved by loan companies and are strictly first class. If for any reason you cannot be present, leave bids and draft at the Wetmore State Bank, who will attend to it for you.

Terms One-fourth of purchase price on day of sale; balance, due Jan. 1, 1913, without interest on my equity, purchaser paying all accrued interest on mortgage or mortgages from March 1, 1912, and taxes, and getting all rents for 1912. Warranty deed turned over on day of settlement, Jan. 1, 1913.

Should you desire any different terms, please submit your proposition before day of sale. I can grant you any reasonable terms.

Come, bring your friends, look this land over; ask the neighbors how it produces. Satisfy yourself as to its value. Seldom do you get a chance to get a good farm on these terms at your own price. CROP FAILURES ARE NOT KNOWN HERE. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, clover and all kinds of stock do splendidly here. SALE TO TAKE PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE.

JAMES WILTSE, Owner, Wetmore, Kansas

J. G. WHITAKER, Auctioneer, Falls City, Neb.
JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

SALINE CO. BARGAIN—160 a., 5 mi. of town, 70 in cult., 20 of bottom, 10 in alfalfa, quite good improvements. Price $4800. Terms to suit. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

WANT WESTERN KANSAS LAND for improved 160, Pottawatomie County, Okla., $4.800; modern rental equity, $3,100. Exchanges a specialty. Exclusive high-class properties. Business stocks. Facilitated for negotiating the larger transactions. **E. L. Perring, Abilene, Kan.**

Forest Tent Caterpillar in Southern Kansas.

It now seems likely that southern Kansas from Sumner County east may this spring and summer experience another outbreak of the forest tent caterpillar. The egg masses now coming to the Agricultural College show that from 50 to 70 per cent of the eggs contain tiny living worms ready to hatch with the advent of mild weather.

This is the creature that during the month of May overran the farmsteads in many parts of southern Kansas. In places, particularly about Sedan, the worms were so abundant that they defoliated orchards, invaded barns, houses, and outbuildings, and contaminated cisterns and wells. They collected on fence and telephone posts until these were completely covered.

Soon after the caterpillars appeared in such enormous numbers they began to crawl into cracks and crevices everywhere, and to enclose themselves in oval creamy silken cocoons, from which later the adult moths emerged. These moths flew about and deposited their bands of eggs on the twigs of trees. Before cold weather began last fall each of these eggs that was healthy had developed a tiny caterpillar, and these caterpillars instead of hatching have remained in the shells until this spring.

The egg masses laid in June and July by last summer's brood are found as ring-like bands about the smaller twigs of fruit, forest and shade trees. The only other egg masses which look like these are those deposited by the apple tree tent caterpillar, but they may be distinguished by the fact that the egg rings of these creatures have abrupt edges, while these of the apple tree tent caterpillar form a gentle incline from the level of the egg masses to the twig on which they are placed.

The situation this spring differs from that of last year in that far more worms will start directly in the orchards and on the shade trees.

With our present knowledge of methods, it is hardly practicable to attempt the destruction of those worms that hatch and feed in the forest, but those that start on fruit and shade trees may and should be killed by pruning off the egg masses within reach before the caterpillars hatch and by spraying the foliage of infested trees with lead arsenate. Just as soon as the foliage emerges sufficiently for the worms to feed upon it, the infested trees should be thoroughly sprayed with arsenate of lead mixture made up at the rate of from three to five pounds to 50 gallons of water.

When those caterpillars that have grown undisturbed on neighboring plantings begin to migrate, the trunks of protected trees should have a thick strip of cotton batting tied about each and that part of the batting above the string turned down and allowed to hang loosely. A broad, thick band of tree tanglefoot spread on tough paper and fastened tightly about the trunk of the trees will serve the same purpose. When the invasion becomes so serious that the worms collect on the sides of buildings, trunks of trees, and fence posts, they should be destroyed by crushing or by burning with a gasoline torch.—T. J. Headlee and J. W. McCulloch, Kansas Experiment Station.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULlets, $1, $1.50. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

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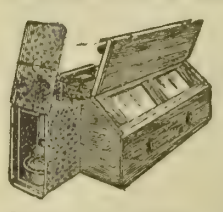
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EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free. **PAUL TAGGART, White City, - Kansas.**

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM the very best Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns. Eggs at $1 and $1.25 per 15; $5.50 and $6 per 100. Day-old chicks, $12.50 and $15 per 100. Chicks and eggs from the very best exhibition matings at a higher rate; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs and poor hatches replaced free. Drop a card for my catalog; you need it. No deal is closed until you are satisfied. Frank J. Mannette, Onahill Poultry Farm, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

The early influence of parents upon children is closer on the farm than elsewhere because of the closer relationship. Always have in mind the fact that you are your son's model.

A boy cannot learn to swim by taking a course in a correspondence school any more than he can learn business methods with no business to transact. Give him a pig, and don't you dare touch the profits from it.

INCREASE WHEAT YIELD

Some 500 farmers' institutes of Kansas will next Saturday, May 11, discuss methods of growing more and better wheat. The program has been sent out by Superintendent Miller. Kansas wheat average less than 15 bushels per acre, and it is easily possible to increase the yield to 25 bushels. Here are the questions proposed for discussion. Go to your institute determined to present your experience:

1. Does it pay to disk stubble immediately after the binder or header? Will the results be more favorable from early plowing than from medium early plowing or late plowing? Which is the better practice, to disk immediately after the binder or header and plow as soon as possible thereafter, or to plow immediately after the header and then disk the plowed ground? Why is it that better results can be obtained from land early plowed, or early disked and then early plowed, than from land plowed in September that has not been disked previously? Experience in central and western Kansas with listing for wheat. Will it not pay to disk ahead of lister?

2. Does it pay, and if so, in what part of the state, to plant winter wheat between corn rows while the corn is still standing? Does it pay to plant wheat on corn land after removing the crops? What are the principal objections to planting wheat after corn or between corn rows?

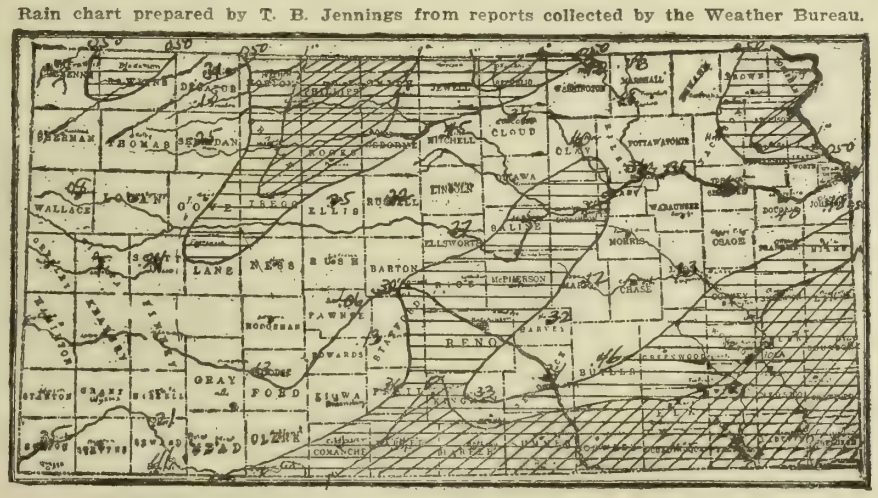
3. Does it pay to plant wheat on summer fallow in western Kansas? What are some of the objections and what are some of the advantages to summer fallowing land for wheat in western Kansas? What is a good rotation for wheat in THIS county? When does deep plowing for wheat give best results, and why? Why not in western Kansas spread straw over fields after seeding, between October and January.

4. When is the best time to plant wheat in this county? Why? Does it or does it not pay and under what conditions might it pay to harrow in the fall after seeding? In the spring? Does it pay to fan or grade wheat for planting? Does it pay to send out of the state for seed wheat?

Some women take in so much washing that they cannot give their husbands respectful attention.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good growing weather. Prospects favorable for fruit.

Anderson—Fruit prospects good. Little corn planted.

Barber—Ground in fine condition. Wheat and alfalfa good. One-third of corn planted.

Barton—Corn planting begun. Fruit prospect good. Alfalfa fine.

Bourbon—Farmers planting corn. All vegetation growing nicely.

Brown—Weather favorable for farm work. Wheat badly damaged.

Decatur—Rain helped wheat and oats. Dust storms prevalent.

Douglas—Oats look good. Alfalfa coming up. No corn planted yet.

Ellsworth—Fruit prospects good. Pastures needing rain.

Gray—Wheat looking good. No corn planted.

Jefferson—Crops growing nicely. Fruit prospects good.

Jewell—Farm work progressing slowly. Wheat fine.

Johnson—Grass doing fairly well. Some wheat damaged. Needing rain.

Kingman—Some wheat damaged. Some corn planted. Some cattle on grass.

Lane—Wheat poor. Stock doing well.

Linn—Cattle on pasture. Wheat generally good.

Lyon—Alfalfa and pastures good. No corn planted yet.

McPherson—Oats coming up. Corn being planted. Fruit prospect good.

Marion—Crops needing rain. Some corn planted. Alfalfa good.

Marshall—Sowing oats and spring wheat. Needing rain.

Montgomery—Good growing week. Corn being planted. Alfalfa good.

Morton—No planting yet. Stock thin but doing well.

Norton—Wheat growing slowly. Oats looking good. Corn planting begun.

Osborne—Ground in good condition. Corn being planted.

Pawnee—Needing rain. Wheat spotted. Will be much corn planted.

Phillips—Wheat looking fine. Fruit prospects good.

Pottawatomie—Wheat spotted. Oats coming up. Potatoes planted late.

Pratt—Crops in fine condition.

Rawlins—Wheat doing fine. Some barley and oats to be sown yet.

Republic—Good growing weather. Good stand of oats. Wheat improving.

Rice—Corn planting begun. Alfalfa fine. Oats coming up.

Rush—Need rain badly. Corn being planted. Wheat spotted.

Russell—Alfalfa growing fine. Needing rain.

Sedgwick—Alfalfa growing nicely. Oats were planted during week.

Sumner—All vegetation growing nicely. Oats being planted.

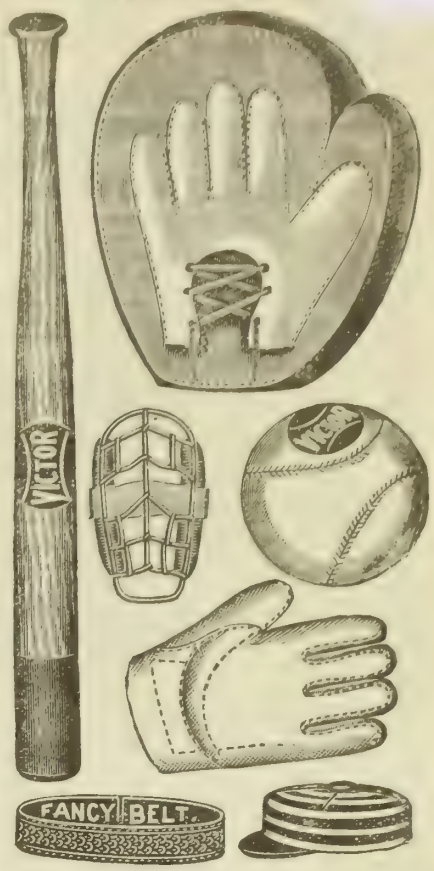
Wallace—Wheat fair. Krass short. No crops plants on account of cold.

Wichita—Needing rain. About 50 per cent of wheat crop. Feed scarce.

Woodson—Ground in good condition. Oats all sown. Cattle on pasture.

Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER.
302 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

PROFITABLE POULTRY SELLING

That is the name of a booklet we have just printed. It ought to be read by poultry breeders everywhere.

Present high prices of poultry and eggs are stimulating the demand for good breeding stock.

In Kansas, where crops have been short, poultry is the stand-by to tide over the tight places.

Poultry raisers know it costs as much to feed a lazy scrub as a pure-bred that lays and pays.

If you have a surplus of breeding stock, a small ad in these pages will find you ready buyers—if your stock and prices are right. The same is true of eggs for hatching.

Let us tell you what 100 breeders say who have tried this paper for selling poultry and eggs. Send us your name for the booklet, **"PROFITABLE POULTRY SELLING."** It shows how others have done it.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



Be A Good Indian

Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,

Indian Boy
—CARE—
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kans.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER.
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED BAY PERCHERONS



Am closing out my entire herd. All registered in Percheron Society of America. Stallions, Brood Mares, Fillies and Colts. Sale at my own barn. Write.
DR. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, importer and breeder of high-class Percheron horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have them.
M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS.
Six head, 3's and 4's, blacks and roans, and extra good individuals. Will be sold reasonable if sold soon.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
M. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

SIX - JACKS - SIX

From 3 to 7 years old, for sale very low. We raise them.
W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, Linn Co., Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. C. E. CHARRS, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the money.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling Holstein bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

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Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER

Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE.
Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.
HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

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Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

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Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

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Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
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High grade black faced breeding ewes. All young, from yearlings up. A number of good young mares, draft bred and some good young work mules. 185 head good stock cows. Can furnish car lots of any class of stock. Maryville branch U. P., station on farm. Aikin Ranche, F. T. Grimes, Manager; Railway Station, Aikin, Kan.; P. O., Emmett, Kan.

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The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
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The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

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GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

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From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.
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Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1633 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
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A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
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Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
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Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
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A noticeable feature in the buying at the Kansas City stock yards during the past two weeks was the decided preference country buyers have shown for stock cows and heifers. So great has been this demand that competition has existed between the country buyers and the local packers, which has had a tendency to force prices up to almost a record point on this class of cattle.

Beautiful surroundings will influence character just as much as ugly ones will. Beauty has a money value on the farm as well as in the city. Beauty is a state asset as well as an individual asset.

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MAPLE LEAF FARM, JESSE EDWARDS, Edgerton, Mo.

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 156573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS
A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM
A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE
Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.
A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

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Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

DISPERSION SALE.
I offer at private treaty my entire herd of Poland Chinas, young boars, tried sows and gilts, open or bred to Giant Monarch, the king of big type boars. Some great ones at a bargain. Write.
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L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.
Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

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Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
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VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS
Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

WALNUT GROVE FARM
still has a few choice fall boars for sale. Sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion and C's Perfection dams.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER
heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

LANGFORD'S
Big Type Polands
An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.
T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS—100 choice spring and fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related, best of breeding. Sired by Jackson Chief 2d. Ken Garnett 2d and Bode's Model. Priced right. W. H. LYNCH, Reading, Kan., Box 36.

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, $25; pigs, 2 months, $10. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

100 HAMPSHIRE SOWS,
spring gilts, fall gilts and mature sows. Sired by sons of champions; some of them bred to a winner of the blue at the Ohio State Fair this year, the rest bred to sons of champions. Best of breeding and best of individuals, and priced right down to bedrock. Write us.
WOODLAWN FARM CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

GREAT TWO DAYS
Holstein Dispersion
AT
GREAT BEND, KANSAS
Tues. and Wed., May 7, - 8, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,
Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. Devine, Fieldman. Col. Jas T. McCulloch, Auct.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.



20—GOOD BIG AND BIG-BONED MAMMOTH JACKS—20
Jacks from 2 to 5 years old, from 15 to 16 hands high, and a few imported and American-bred Percheron stallions and mares for sale. Prices and terms to suit. Farm and sale barn on Twenty-first street, one mile east of the Wichita Union Stock Yards. City office, 136 N. Market Street.
J. C. KERR & CO., Wichita, Kansas

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE
Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM
High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

FOR SALE—60,000 STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS. WICHITA LIVE STOCK COM. CO., ROOM 5, STOCK EXCHANGE, WICHITA, KAN. BRANCH OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

Standard Books
For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.
Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

FRANK IAMS' REDUCED PRICES



Are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices"—To close out his stallions and mares at from $100 to $500 each on "Business" and "Show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold. They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the real "medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "topnotchers." Iams "Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that "Iams, the King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until new he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1000 and $1200 (few little higher). Iams has

60—PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES—60

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "approved" and stamped" by "European government." Registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty, "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling." Iams "cut the melon" and bought the "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the jelly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at big horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' imported horses are "approved"—"branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Watch "Iams' smoke" in 1912. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with Iams' sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1000 and $1200 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $800 Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of these "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

MATT ALTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

AT ERIE, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

50—Mammoth Poland Chinas—50

Eight tried sows bred for summer litter, 20 yearling gilts bred for June and July litter, 15 open gilts, 7 young boars, including one herd boar, a son of Blain's Wonder. The sows were sired by Mammoth Ex, John Long, Bellville Chief, Orphan Chief, and are bred to the great herd boar, Grandeur 60549. This hog was placed first in class at the State Fair at Topeka, 1911. A number of the gilts are bred to Blain's Wonder's Son, which I consider the best son living, sired by Blain's Wonder. Sale will be held at my farm, 6 miles from Erie, Kan., and 1½ miles from Trent Station, on the Santa Fe. My catalog is ready to mail out, and I would be glad to mail it to everyone interested in breeding good Poland Chinas. I would be pleased to have all farmers and breeders attend my sale, whether you buy or not. Write today for catalog, and arrange to attend sale. Bids may be sent to auctioneers or O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer, in my care. For catalog, apply to

AUCTIONEERS—F. J. ZAUN, C. F. BAIRD AND ASA DORSEY. **MATT ALTON, Erie, Kan,**

Aberdeen Angus Sale

AT LA PLATA, MO., MAY 16, 1912

FORTY HEAD OF HIGH CLASS ANGUS CATTLE

Twenty-four females and 16 bulls; 15 cows with calves at side; a number of choice open heifers of breeding age. Bulls range in age from 12 to 18 months, and are a remarkably fine lot. The great bull, Lord Roberts 3rd, will be represented in this sale. Nearly the entire offering is by this bull or bred to him, and he is one of the best Angus bulls in service today. The female offering consists of a high-class lot of Queen Mothers, Heatherbloom's Prides, Nosegays, and other popular families. The entire offering is one that will make good. Write me for catalog.

W. J. CODY, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

Need More Pasture.

It is imperative that grass growing be revolutionized on most farms in Kansas. We must have more and better pasture. We have plenty of acres in pasture, but these acres do not support a sufficiently large number of animals to make pasturage profitable at present prices of land in any part of this state. KANSAS FARMER last week printed the combinations of pasture grasses which to this time have been found the best applicable to the different sections of Kansas. No grass is so well adapted to our soil and climate as the native grasses. In the central part of Kansas the native bluestem pastures are worn out. These can be rejuvenated to a considerable extent by disking in the spring and by keeping the weeds mowed during the summer and by not too heavy pasturing until the grass recuperates. These prairie grass pastures should be so handled. In addition to this, experimentation should at once begin as to the combination of tame grasses best adapted to the soil and climate of each farm. The eastern Kansas farmer has clover, timothy, orchard grass, bluegrass and half a dozen other kinds of grasses which have been proven in his locality, and the only admonition to him is to use what he already knows to be good and get a sufficient acreage into pasture to take care of the stock he will run. The pasture problem west of the 100th meridian is not so simple, and in fact is by no means easy of solution. The grass native to that section is the best adapted and is probably the best that will ever be found, but it does not supply feed per acre consistent with the price of land and the number of animals it will keep during the pasture season. In this area experimentation with combinations of tame grasses mentioned in KANSAS FARMER recently should be diligently and persistently followed with the hope of obtaining a combination adapted to soil and climate and which will produce more feed than the native grasses. This pasture problem is important to the western two-thirds of Kansas. In fact it is the most important problem in connection with increasing the live stock of the west and more profitable farming. The silo, with sorghum and Kafir, will maintain stock through the feeding season, but pasture is essential in our present development and it is of such importance as demands and makes necessary immediate experiment with the view and the hope of arriving at a satisfactory pasture.

Red Cedars for Western Kansas.

Our subscriber W. H. W., Jennings, Kan., writes regarding red cedars:

"In last week's KANSAS FARMER you wrote of red cedars for windbreaks. There is nothing more profitable from the standpoint of usefulness and beauty than the growing of red cedars, as you suggest. But you wrote as though these could be grown as they are generally shipped from the nurseries. Right here is where the great cause of failure lays. A cedar should be dug from the nursery row, its roots carefully puddled, packed in wet packing material and sent at once to its destination. Immediately upon arrival it must be unpacked, without the roots being exposed to the sun and wind for a single second, re-puddled and set at once, or if necessary they might be heeled in for a short time in some protected location. Nothing but transplanted cedars should be accepted; cedars that have been crowded in the nursery and which grow very slim should be ignored, and only stalky, well limbed trees should be chosen. For general planting, trees from 12 to 15 inches in height I consider ideal. How to be sure you obtain these trees of the above description and condition is the greatest question. I think if I ever get any more cedars I will find a nursery that has them standing in the nursery row; then go and help dig, puddle at once, and properly pack, also ship at once. In case several farmers were setting or buying, this expense would be minimized. In setting I believe they should be about nine feet apart and double rows, or about eight feet single rows. After these trees have had a good five years' growth no one would consent to have them removed for $5 per tree. Allow all the limbs to remain on except those that touch the ground, removing only what brush the ground, and for the first five years clip only branches making an extreme growth.

"When I came here in 1888 I set 100 cedars. All but two of them grew, one being set in a ravine and which washed out, the other shaking loose when the ground was wet. Several years later I set another 100 trees and 90 grew. These trees came from a nursery in northern Illinois which at that time sent out thrifty trees, but I have since sent to the same place and have gotten the ordinary shipping stock and all have died.

"In selecting trees from nursery row, select trees stalky and conical. The lower branches from tip to tip should measure at least one-half the height of tree. Set the trees in hole just large enough to take in the roots. Lay roots in natural position. Fill in loose soil, tramp solidly, but leave depression enough to hold at least one-half gallon of water. After water settles fill hole, but do not tramp it."

About Farm Tools.

A Morris County reader writes: "I read in your paper an article on being prepared for spring work. It was good and seasonable. The first thing that will be used will be the disk. Nearly all of the later model disks have maple wood bearings, and unless these are taken out and examined once or twice a season there is great danger of the oil pipes and holes getting clogged up with dirt and with the attendant wearing out of boxes and horse flesh. Several weeks ago I took mine apart and found that nearly all the pipes were half full of dirt and oil, and the bearings had been running dry. New boxes complete cost only about 75 cents to $1, and they will wear nearly five years, with good care. Before I put my disk oil pipes together again I am going to try packing around the pipe connections with a little cotton or string and try to prevent the dust getting into the boxes.

"There is a farm tool grinder made by two or three different companies that means a good deal to the farmer. I use one that cost about $13 in Chicago, and it will pay for itself in about two seasons. It will sharpen a set of disks perfectly in about two or three hours' work. It will put a perfect edge on a mower sickle in 15 minutes after the first bevel is made, where it formerly took me an hour to do a good job on a grindstone. It will gum a saw in no time, etc. They are all right. I can polish and sharpen my cultivator shovels in a hurry.

"Another implement that will be used first is the harrow. The harrow will appreciate a coat of cheap paint as much as any other implement, although it will take a careless farmer a long time to rust out a steel harrow. Nowadays when land is high-priced, as well as farm help hard to get, I don't see how any up-to-the-minute farmer can afford to do without a high-wheeled pivot axle harrow cart. A standard make can be obtained from your home dealer for about $6 to $8, and they will last a generation or two. Your little boys can do as much work by using one as you could.

"Last season I tried plowing with four horses and a 13-inch gang plow. Some of my neighbors use four horses on a sulky plow and do as much work and deeper plowing with it than a man with four average horses and a gang plow. I am going to try out the new four-horse idea on a sulky Deere plow this spring, and I believe I will like it better and get much more work done with the same horses. I would like to see a discussion in KANSAS FARMER as to how deep to plow as late as March or April for corn or Kafir. I think that deeper than six inches would be too deep for spring planting. I have a Langley loose ground lister, and this will make some difference.

"There is little to get ready about the corn planter or lister except to see that it will drop seed the right distance and not two kernels where only one is intended. I have an edge drop Deere lister, but even with a fine-edge drop-plate, unless you thoroughly grade your corn in a good, well-made grader, you will lose the benefit of the edge drop. If not graded I can take out a quart of corn that will not pass through the plate every few hours, and this is bound to keep lots of other grains from falling into the edge-drop holes. I believe an edge drop with graded corn will drop at least 98 times correct out of 100."

IF YOU WANT TO SELL YOUR FARM.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week, there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

WEDD & NEVIUS

POLAND CHINA SALE

AT SPRING HILL, KANSAS

Tuesday, May 14, 1912

50—HEAD OF BRED SOWS AND GILTS—50

Six mature sows by Wedd's Expansion and Kansas Wonder, and bred to Wedd's Long King and Wedd's Expansion. Twenty gilts bred to Wedd's Expansion and Black Prince by Prince Ito. The twenty gilts are sired by Kansas Wonder, Wedd's Expansion, Big Hadley's Model, Hummer, Gov. Forest, by Gov. Hadley, and all are bred for June and July litters. C. S. Nevius is offering twenty-five bred sows and gilts sired by Designer, Major Look and Good Metal, and cross-bred to these boars. The offering is in fine condition and the tops from these two herds. Please send for catalog, and come and spend a day with us. Sale will be held at George Wedd & Son's farm adjoining the town of Spring Hill. For catalogs, write to

GEO. WEDD & SON, SPRING HILL, KAN., or C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

PLANT GOOD SEED CORN Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown—all myp own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. Price, $1.75 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka, as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to sent sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.

M. T. KELSEY, Proprietor Northwood Farm.

106 Arter Avenue - - - - - - - - - - - - Topeka, Kansas.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter --- Send Your Order To Us. Now.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year.. 3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$5.60
Our price for all..... 3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
The Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20

Total, regular price.....$7.45
Our price for all..... 5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total, regular price.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$3.00
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year..... 2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$4.25
Our price for all..... 2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year..... 1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Woman's Home Companion, one year.. 1.50

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine $1.50
Garden Magazine 1.50
Everybody's Magazine 1.50
McClure's Magazine 1.50
Pearson's Magazine 1.50
Good Housekeeping 1.50
Cosmopolitan: 1.50
Delineator. 1.50
Etude. 1.50
Metropolitan Magazine 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
World's Work 3.00

Total.....$4.75
Our price for all..... 3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....$3.00
Suburban Life 3.00
The Literary Digest 3.00
The Independent. 3.00
The Review of Reviews 3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
American Boy..... 1.00

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.75

Any Dollar Magazine published may be substituted for the American Boy in above club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
McCall's Magazine, one year..... .50

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Country Life in America, one year.... 4.00

Total.....$6.00
Our price for all..... 4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
Sunset Magazine, one year..... 1.50

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders

TO SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Brood Mares.

May 9—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan.

Angus Cattle.

May 16—E. M. Oster, La Plata, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

May 8—Ross Jansen, Scott County, Kan.
May 14—George Wedd and C. S. Nevius. Sale at Spring Hill, Kan.
May 14—Nevius & Wedd, Chiles, Kan.
May 15—Matt Alton, Erie, Kan.
May 15—[illegible] Watson, Mo.
May 16—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
[illegible]
[illegible] Bradd[illegible]
[illegible] Braddyville, Ia.
[illegible] W. Prather & Sons, [illegible]
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, [illegible]
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Ben[illegible]
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
[illegible], Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
[illegible] Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Jan. 28, 1913—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
[illegible] Americus, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

J. B. Franklin, Melvern, Kan., has two young Holstein bulls for sale.

Poland China Boars Priced to Sell.

J. H. Baker of Butler, Mo., is offering a choice lot of fall boars at farmer's prices. Please read ad in Kansas Farmer and write Mr. Baker for prices and descriptions.

Polled Durham Bulls.

C. J. Woods of Chiles, Kan., is advertising a choice lot of herd bulls for sale. A few are sired by the champon Roan Hero. See ad in this issue and write for prices.

Jerseys for Sale.

W. N. Banks of Independence, Kan., is offering a number of Jersey bulls for sale. They are from high testing sires and dams [illegible] every [illegible] desired. Prices very reasonable for quick sale. Please write for prices.

Col. Burger Booking Fall Dates.

Col. Lafe Burger, the live stock auctioneer of Wellington, Kan., is booking fall dates. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale it might pay you to write Col. Burger for date or consult him about holding your next sale. Please see ad in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Amcoat's Shorthorns.

Note the change in the advertising card of S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan. Mr. Amcoats has sold his herd bull, Whirlwind, that he advertised in Kansas Farmer, and now offers young bulls and a few females. Tudor Charles of Republic, Kan., was the lucky purchaser of Whirlwind.

The International.

The board of directors of the International Live Stock Exposition will use practically the same classification as last year except that an Atlantic Coast district was created for the car lot exhibits and the Romney-Marsh sheep were given recognition in the premium list.

Recommends Kendall's.

Kathryn, N. Dak., Dec. 27, 1911.

Dr. J. B. Kendall Co.

Gentlemen:—Please send me a copy of your Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases. I am a horse owner and having had experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure would strongly recommend it for all ailments which you mention. Yours very truly, E. C. EKERN, Box 17.

Harvard, Neb., June 16, 1906.

CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.

Gentlemen—I take pleasure in sending you payment for the Wind-Mill. Will be glad to recommend your Mill to anyone. It is a better Mill than those the implement men here want $35.00 for. I like the double gearing. Yours truly.

J. P. NELSON.

Walter Sells Boar.

H. B. Walter of Effingham, Kan., one of the state's foremost big-type Poland China breeders, has recently sold to Mr. John Kemmerer of Mankato, Kan., a very promising spring yearling boar sired by the noted boar Expansive and out of Mr. Walter's great sow Miss Jumbo U. S. Mr. Walter still has a few choice fall boars for sale sired by Expansive.

How to Grow Trees.

The nicely illustrated book on how to grow fruit trees, published and mailed out by the Wichita Nursery Company at Wichita, is giving perfect satisfaction to those who have asked for one. The book is a valuable work on how to grow trees, written by men who have spent a lifetime in the nursery business. This valuable book can be had by writing a post card to the Wichita Nursery Co., Box KF, Wichita, Kan.

O. I. C. Pigs for Sale.

With this issue R. W. Gage of Garnett, Kan., is starting a card in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Gage has at the head of his herd White Frost and Kansas King. The herd sows are an exceptionally well bred lot, consisting of the blood lines of Jackson Chief, Norway Chief, White Oak and several other good boars. Mr. Gage is offering a few choice gilts either bred or open, and also booking orders for spring pigs. If you need some new blood in your herd, better write Mr. Gage. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Double Standard Polled Durhams.

D. C. Vannice of Richland, Shawnee County, Kansas, is offering a choice lot of young bulls sired by Belvidere X 2712-19508. Also a few young bull calves sired by the champion, Roon Hero. Mr. Vannice has one of the best herds of Double Standard Polled Durhams in Kansas, and his prices are always reasonable. Please see ad in this issue and write him.

Larke Type Poland China Boars.

W. Z. Baker at Rich Hill, Mo., is offering a few choice boars ready to use. Also a few gilts bred to King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2nd. Mr. Baker has the large, smooth Polands, with size and quality. They are the kind that grow into money quick. Please write for prices and description. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Expansive Polands.

A trip to the H. B. Walter farm is always an occasion of unusual interest to the man that notes carefully the real progress that breeders make. H. B. Walter always has some new suggestions concerning methods, etc., and shows his Expansive Poland Chinas to the visitor in a way that always creates renewed interest. Mr. Walter has a fine lot of fall boars and gilts, mostly by the great old Expansive, and a fairly good sized bunch of spring pigs by several different boars. Mr. Walter is a genius when it comes to developing, and it goes without saying that his October 17 sale will be full of attractions.

Saginaw Silos.

The Farmers' Handy Wagon Co., Saginaw, Mich., and Des Moines, Iowa, advertise the Saginaw Silo in this paper. This is one of the old standbys in the silo trade, having been on the market for a number of years. There are a number of these silos in use in Kansas and adjoining states, and reports from the users of these show that the Saginaw makes good wherever built. Everyone interested in silos should write for the Saginaw silo books, which are sent free on request to either of the above named addresses.

The Large Western Poland.

With this issue W. A. Baker & Son of Butler, Mo., are starting an advertisement for their Poland Chinas. Baker & Son have always bred the large, smooth Poland Chinas, the kind that gives satisfaction. In their advertisement they say, "If you are not satisfied, send the hog back and get your money back." At the head of this herd are two great boars, Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder out of Big Mary 2nd, and John Hadley by Big Hadley out of Sister Sue, she by Erie Model by Blain's Wonder. Anyone wanting first-class stock can do well to write W. A. Baker & Son at Butler, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Graner Visited.

H. C. Graner of Lancaster, Kan., was visited by a Kansas Farmer representative recently. Mr. Graner, like most Kansas breeders, has had rather poor success saving the spring pigs, but the herd is doing well and what pigs he has will be in demand by the time they are old enough to sell. The herd numbers about 100 and includes some of the great boars and sows of the state. Mr. Graner's principal herd boars are Kansas Victor by Big Victor, Guy's Monarch, and Long King's Best. The sows in the herd are the big, motherly kind, and are daughters of Guy's Monarch, Collossus, Expansive, Expansion's Son, etc. Mr. Graner will hold his annual fall sale October 16 on the farm.

What Fitz Says.

Here is what Fitz says when introducing himself to strangers: "My name is Fitz. I came from the most thoroughly up-to-date factory in the west, where modern equipment and western skill have combined to insure my long life. I was made for hard work—nothing else. I am the biggest thing of the kind on earth. I am not afraid of the washtub, and will stay with you through thick and thin. My quality and size are always the same. If I rip—your money back. Should I wear out you will find another to take my place at the same store under the same old number. Ask your dealer it if fits. If it does, it's me. Fitz Overalls."

Good Aberdeen-Angus Bulls.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo., are offering a number of outstanding good Aberdeen-Angus bulls for sale. Angus breeders wanting a high-class bull can well afford to investigate this offering before purchasing a herd bull. The Caldwell herd is one of the best in the country. It is headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2nd 116275, without doubt one of the greatest Aberdeen-Angus herd bulls in service today, and the cow herd is second to none in breeding and individuality. The bulls offered for sale are the kind that make the prize winners and that add to the prestige of the Angus breed. They have been handled right, are gentle and well broke, and are in every way calculated to make good. Write for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Hildwein Visited.

Walter Hildwein, of Fairview, Kan., has at this time the best lot of spring pigs ever seen on the farm, about 60 of them out of quite a variety of sows. Pigs by boars such as Big Look, Sunflower King, Mammoth Ideal, Young Victor, and others. The dams are sows bought at some of the leading sales of the past winter, and are daughters of Expansive, Collossus, Long Long King's Best, Long's Mogul, Expansion Chief, etc. Mr. Hildwein is one of the progressive breeders of the territory and always buys liberally from the best breeders. He will hold his annual fall sale November 1. His card will appear in Kansas Farmer soon. In the meantime keep in touch with him by letter, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Biggest Herd.

The visit Herman Gronniger & Sons at the farm near Bendena, Kan., is to understand what it is to breed pure-bred Poland Chinas on a big scale. The Cronniger firm, consisting of father and six sons, lead all Kansas breeders when it comes to raising annually large numbers of Polands. The herd, which was established 30 years ago, numbers at this time about 300 head, consisting of breeding stock, about 50 last spring and summer gilts, a fine lot of fall boars and the spring crop of pigs. Every well-kown big type pedigree is represented in this grea therd. The principal herd boars are Exalter by Expensive; Defensive by Defender; Big Look, the last son of the noted Grand Look; Big Hadley's Likeness, and others. Mr. Gronniger will hold two fall sales and always has stock for sale privately.

W. A. Holt's Angus Bulls.

W. A. Holt of Savannah, Mo., owner of the Allendale Farm herd of Angus cattle, one of the best in Missouri, is offering a number of high-class young bulls for sale. These bulls were sired by Even Eric 111592, one of the good Aberdeen-Angus sires now in use. They are big fellows with quality and are ready for service, and every one of the lot offered is of the type that make good at the head of a herd. Parties interested in Angus cattle should not overlook Mr. Holt's offering. He is pricing them well worth the money. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A. C. Buckingham's Durocs.

A. C. Buckingham of Jamesport, Mo., a progressive young breeder, owns one of the good herds of Duroc Jersey hogs. His herd is headed by Crimson Chief, sired by Ohio Chief King by Ohio Chief. Missouri Chief's dam was Miss Crimson Wonder I Am by Crimson Wonder. A second herd boar is a son of Bell's High Notcher, his dam being a strongly bred Col. sow sired by Col. Primm. A lot of high-class Top Nitcher, Orion and Col. bred sows are included in a herd of Duroc Jersey sows that are second to none in the west. Mr. Buckingham will have some very high-class spring pigs for the fall trade, and breeders and farmers wanting Duroc-Jersey breeding stock with size and quality should remember this herd.

P. L. Ware & Son.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the P. L. Ware farm at Paola, Kan., and found a fine lot of Poland Chinas of the large, smooth kind. Ware & Son have about all there is to be had in a large Poland China. They have some as big, smooth sows of the Perfection blood lines as can be found in the corn belt, and are using a Big Hadley boar. Their crop of spring pigs is doing fine, and they are very even litters. Ware & Son are advertising a few choice fall boars for sale; also, a few yearling gilts, bred. If you want good hogs at a very reasonable price you can find them at the Ware farm. Please look up advertisement in this issue and write your wants. We know the price will be made right. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Curry's Polands.

John T. Curry, the successful big-type Poland China breeder of Winchester, Kan., comes back to our advertising columns this week. Mr. Curry owns the outstanding big boar M.'s Giant Wonder by Prince Wonder by Surprise Wonder. His dam, Orange Lady, was sired by Orange Chief. All but two litters of the spring crop of pigs were sired by this boar. And all of them are out of big, mature sows. One litter was sired by Giant Monarch and one by Sampson. A year has added greatly to the merit of Mr. Curry's herd, and his pigs show up well considering the time of year. Mr. Curry will hold a public sale September 27. Write Mr. Curry about the hogs and keep in touch with what he is doing along this line. Always mention Kansas Farmer.

Saves All the Hay.

For the farmer who raises hay there are few, if any, money and labor savers that compare with Corrugated Galvanized Stack Covers. They avoid hauling hay to barns, save barn and shed room, save all the hay, can be quickly put over an unfinished stack in event of rain; take but little space when not in use, as the sheets intermesh. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Hay men prefer them to barns because of economy and convenience. Saving on one stack will pay for the cover. Can't be blown off by wind, and water-tight—lasts a lifetime—rust-proof. Many hay raisers bale and stack in the field and cover till wanted for market or use, when cover can be taken off in sections as desired. Circulars, if interested, will be sent free by the Martin Metal Manufacturing Co., Wichita, Kan.

C. C. Schmitt & Son's Polands.

C. C. Schmitt & Son of Savannah, Mo., are the owners of one of Missouri's good Poland China herds. Their herd is headed by Expansion K 62733, sired by Expansion's Son 51539, dam Bessie K., and Missouri Jumbo by Expansion's Son, dam Lady Jumbo 2nd. Both of them have proved to be good breeders, and are making good. Giantess 125532 sired by John L. Ex., dam Black Giantess; Long Bess 135069, by Napoleon 36347, dam Lengthy Bess 89564; Virginia B. 136233, by Big Pete 51164, dam Miss Corwin 2nd 128882; Hadley's Giantess, sired by Hadley's Wonder; Odessa 2nd, by Pawnee Allerton Gates, and Thickset Lady, by Thousand Pound Jumbo, are among the good herd sows owned by Schmitt & Son, who expect to be ready for the fall trade with an extra lot of spring pigs sired by Expansion K., Missouri Jumbo and Hadley's Special 62734 by Hadley's Chief.

H. R. Coffer's Shorthorn Bulls.

Attention is called to the card of H. R. Coffer in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Coffer is one of Missouri's progressive breeders of Shorthorn cattle and owns one of the high-class herds of that state. At present he is offering a number of high-class young bulls ready for service and the type that makes good. A part of the bulls offered were sired by Victor Orange 312830 by Victorious 24699. Others were sired by Lavender Goods 300096 by White Goods 234975, two Shorthorn bulls with records as great sires. Some bulls offered are out of dauhgters of Cashier, and others are out of daughters of Beauty's Cruick. Farmers or breeders wanting a high-class bull will find it to their interest to investigate this offering. Mr. Coffer is pricing his bulls for quick sale. Write him for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The New Blade Harrow.

New inventions never cease. This time another Kansas man—a Kansas farmer—scores with a new invention that is of marked importance to every farmer. Every farmer has use for a harrow, and, strange to say, improvement in harrows has been slow, and when made did not much improve. Now, however, there is at last a real, worth while improvement, or rather a new harrow. Instead of scratching, it shears and cuts, and does the full work for which a harrow is bought and used—it levels, packs, pulverizes, slipping all trash while doing it. Also it cultivates listed corn, uncovers potatoes, smooths roads and does many other duties well which the ordinary harrow does not do at all, or at least but indifferently well. The new harrow is made in Kansas, by Kansas men, which means a well-made implement, and that it has been tried out very thoroughly before being offered for sale. Full particulars will be cheerfully sent to every farmer who will send his name to the manufacturers, the Blade Harrow Co., Lawrence, Kan.

S. H. Dixon's Durocs.

S. H. Dixon of Shenandoah, Iowa, a pioneer breeder of southwestern Iowa, is the owner of one of Iowa's high-class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs. The present head of his herd is Red Climax, sired by Climax 3rd, by Climax 2nd, by Climax D. Red Climax is a heavy-boned, massive boar, with plenty of quality, and he is one of the extra good Duroc Jersey boars now in service. Mr. Dixon's sow herd is made up of Ohio Chief, Harding's King of Cols., Buddy K. and sows of other popular blood lines. His many years experience as a breeder and his careful study of the business qualifies him as one of the best judges of individuals, and his extra good herd of sows is the result of his care in selecting his breeding stock. He expects to be ready for fall trade with an extra good lot of spring pigs. Watch for his announcement later.

James G. Long's Mastodon Polands.

The card of James G. Long of Harlan, Iowa, starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Long owns one of the best big-type Poland China herds in Iowa and some of the best big-type herds in the country are headed by Mastodon boars bred on Maple Hill Farm. B. Wonder 15673 and Mastodon Leader 169055, the two boars at the head of this herd, are two of the great Poland China sires now in service. Both are great, massive boars, of the mellow, easy feeding kind. B. Wonder was sired by A. Wonder, dam Lady Mastodon 85th. Mastodon Leader was sired by Mastodon Sign by Mastodon M. The herd of Mastodon sows on Maple Hill Farm is one of the best in Iowa, and Mr. Long is now offering a lot of very high-class fall and spring boars sired by his great herd boars and out of his best big-type sows. Write for description and prices. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

New Silo Firm.

We want to recommend to our readers the Deal-Rice Lumber Co. of Des Moines, Iowa, who are handling the Unadilla silo in Kansas and all territory south of Iowa west of Illinois. Their advertisement appears regularly in this journal. The Deal-Rice Lumber Company is a very large and responsible concern doing an extensive wholesale lumber business in the state of Iowa. Being producers of lumber in huge quantities and having direct selling connections with a number of lumber yards, this firm is in position to buy lumber suitable for silo construction in trainload lots and command the closest price. They make many claims for the Unadilla in their ads which are worth investigating by those who contemplate putting up silos this year. When writing mention this paper.

Woven Wire Stretcher.

Every farm in Kansas has from a few rods to a mile or more of woven wire. This fence requires more or less attention and often it becomes necessary to reconstruct the entire fence or remove the woven wire to another part of the farm. Whether the task is to reconstruct a woven wire fence that has been on posts for some time, or to put up a new fence, some such device as the Matthews Woven Wire Stretcher will be a big help toward making the job easier and saving time and trouble. This stretcher, as will be seen by the ad on another page, is very simple and light in weight, sets flat on the ground, and the greater the pull the closer it hugs the ground, enabling one to stretch woven wire past the end or corner post as easily as from any other post in the fence. See picture in the advertisement. When you write, mention Kansas Farmer.

Concerning Bees.

If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees and how interesting the work, there wouldn't be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States. Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasturage. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling. Bees are little trouble, and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most on the farm. Every reader of this paper ought to look into this matter of bee-keeping, and find out about its possibilities. The best way is to send 25 cents for a six months trial subscription to Gleanings in Bee Culture, published by the A. I. Root Company, Medina, Ohio. They are headquarters for everything connected with bee culture, and are always glad to answer all questions relating to this fascinating pursuit.

E. B. Youtsey's Red Polled Cattle.

The card of E. B. Youtsey of Pattonsburg, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Youtsey is one of Missouri's oldest breeders of Red Polled cattle and owns one of the best herds in the west, and herd bulls from his herd are at the head of many of the best herds in the country. In selecting herd bulls to head his herd he has always bought the best, regardless of price. In selecting cows for the herd he has always followed the same rule, which accounts for the high standard of his herd. At this time Mr. Youtsey is offering a number of outstanding good young bulls, ready for service. They are the kind that he has sent out to head the best herds. The bulls offered were sired by the 2,300-pound bull, Taft 17554, sired by Francis 10356. They are out of cows sired by Oom Paul 8524. He is also offering a number of extra good cows and heifers out of his best Oom Paul cows and is pricing the stock for a quick sale, and will be pleased to have breeders wanting a high-class bull inspect his offering. Write for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.

Attention is called to the card of H. L. Faulkner of Highview Farm, Jamesport, Mo., which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Highview Farm is known throughout the United States as the home of the old, original, big-boned, spotted Poland Chinas. The breed has made good for Mr. Faulkner and hundreds of farmers throughout the United States who have purchased breeding stock from Highview Farm, and the breed that has made Mr. Faulkner and Jamesport, Mo., famous. At present Mr. Faulkner is offering the finest lot of spring pigs ever raised on his breeding farm. They are big-boned, rugged pigs, high in quality, and every one of the youngsters is a real spotted Poland—not a single black pig in the large number now on Highview Farm. A part of the offering was sired by Budweiser, others by Brandywine, some by Billy Sunday, a number by Big Jim, and a few by Lucky Judge, the five great sires of the old original, big-boned, spotted Poland China breed and boars that are famous throughout the corn belt. The pigs are from the best lot of big, spotted sows ever owned by Mr. Faulkner. He can sell you pairs or trios no kin. The old, original, big-boned, spotted Polands have made good and will continue to do so. Now is the time to visit Highview Farm or write Mr. Faulkner for prices for breeding stock that never fails to make good to the buyer. Please mention Kansas Farmer

Ganzdale Holstein Herd.

One of the great herds of Holstein cattle that is attracting the attention of the leading breeders in several states is the Ganzdale herd, owned by Casper A. Gantz, of King City, Mo. This herd is now headed by the great Holstein sire, Pieterjte Count, one of the famous sires of the breed. The Ganzdale herd of cows is made up of the best Holstein blood. They are a great lot as individuals and are backed by records as producers that makes breeding stock from this herd very desirable and the kind that will interest breeders wanting record makers. At present, Mr. Gantz is offering a number of young cows bred to Pieterjte Count and out of dams with high records; also, a few bulls sired by Pieterjte Count and out of dams with high records. The offering is priced reasonable, when the quality of the offering is considered. Write Mr. Gantz, at King City, for description of stock and prices. He will sure interest breeders wanting producers. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

E. C. Jonagan's Durocs.

One of the high class herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in Missouri is owned by E. C. Jonagan, of Albany. The head of this herd, Missouri Chief 14239, was sired by I Am Bell's Chief 73543 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Constant's Special 200278. Missouri Chief is one of the big Duroc boars. He is good all around, and is remarkable for his quality and is one of the best breeders in Missouri. Mr. Jonagan owns a very select lot of sows, among them Mabel 294952, sired by G. C.'s Col. 63433, dam Model's Beauty; Elder's Beauty by G. C.'s Col. out of Model's Beauty; Ideal Belle by Red Chief, dam Ideal Rose. Also, sows sired by W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols. Others sired by John Belle's Chief, some by Crimson Royal out of Bessie H by Melvin out of Model Queen, and others equally as good. Mr. Johagan has a very fine lot of spring pigs this year, and his offering to the fall trade will be high class in every way.

Real Ohio Chief Durocs.

J. B. Thompson, of Columbia Station, O., who is advertising Ohio Chief Duroc Jerseys in this issue of Kansas Farmer, writes: "At 50 years of age I can see where I have fallen short in judgment in many things. One was that I have sold four Kansas farms of 160 acres each for a mere song, when now any one of them is worth as much money as the same number of acres in Ohio. But when I went into the Duroc Jersey business I did use good judgment. The best thing I ever did in my life was when I bought a son of Ohio Chief, the immortal world's champion that sold for $6,000, to head my herd. I can only find six of his sons living, and my boar is one of them. As Ohio Chief has been dead for some time his grandsons and granddaughters are at the toy of every sale and nearly all are included among the champions and grand champions of the world. When I advertise his real grandsons and granddaughters to your subscribers at $25 each, I think I am doing them a favor." So you are.

Harry Foster's Mastodon Polands.

Harry H. Foster, of King City, of Missouri's progressive young breeders and owners of the good herds of big type Poland Chinas, has been fortunate this year in saving a large per cent of spring pigs, and now has the best lot of youngsters he has ever raised. They are a remarkably uniform lot, big, rugged pigs of extra quality. They were sired by Mr. Foster's good young herd boar, Mastodon by Columbia Chief, dam Lady Mastodon. This young boar is not only a good individual, but has proved to be one of the good breeders now in use. The spring pigs are out of a lot of good Mastodon, Big Hadley, Black Diamond, Expansion and DeKalb's Corrector sows, and are a lot that will interest all breeders of big type Polands who want both size and quality. Mr. Foster will be ready for the fall trade with the best offering he has ever had. Watch for his announcement later. His offering will be one of the best.

E. M. Gate's Angus Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Mr. E. M. Gates, of La Plata, Mo. On May 16 Mr. Gates will sell 40 head of high class Angus cattle consisting of cows with calves at foot, bred heifers and open heifers of breeding age; also, a fine lot of young bulls ranging in age from 12 to 18 months. Nearly all of this offering was sired or is bred to Lord Roberts 3rd, undoubtedly one of the very best Angus bulls in service at the present time, not only as an individual but as a breeder as well. The young bulls in this offering is one of the best Angus bull offerings of the season. They are a remarkably good lot and the kind that go out and make good. It is an offering that Angus breeders wanting high class stock should not overlook. A fine lot of cows with calves at foot will be a feature of the offering; also, an extra good lot of bred and open heifers. Remember the date of this sale. Send for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog. La Plata is on main line of Santa Fe railroad ,east of Kansas City.

Noll's Mastodon Polands.

One of the young Poland China breeders that is fast forging to the front is Mr. John W. Noll of Winchester, Kan. Mr. Noll has bought intelligently and heavily from the best big-type breeders of Iowa. His herd boar, Pfander's King by Long King, is one of the best young boars now doing service. His dam was a great sow sired by Chieftain. Pfander's King was the top fall boar sold at Mr. Pfander's sale last August. All of the spring litters on farm but three were sired by this boar. Mr. Noll's herd contains many outstanding sows. Three of them are daughters of the noted A. Wonder, one by Long King, two by Columbia Chief 2nd, and one by King Mastodon. Mr. Noll's sows are very smooth and have a lot of scale. The sow herd will average 600 pounds in good flesh. Three of them were bought at W. W. Wheeler's dispersion sale. Lady Mastodon 96, one of the best sows in the herd, topped the Lee Gross sale at $225. Mr. Noll owns a fine, well improved farm, and understands the art of feeding breeding stock to the best advantage. Mr. Noll's card will start in a short time, and he claims October 22 for his fall sale.

Jeff Constant & Son's Durocs.

Jeff Constant & Son, of Denver, Mo., are the owners of one of the great Duroc herds in the west. Jeff Constant, the senior member of this firm, is one of the oldest Duroc breeders in Missouri and his years of experience and close study of the business has resulted in building up a herd second to none, both in breeding and individuality. The head of this herd is I Am Bell's Chief 78543, sired by Ohio Chief Again by Ohio Chief. His dam was Lelah, sired by Prince Lad. I Am Bell's Chief was the grand champion boar at the Interstate Show at St Joseph. He is a very large, heavy boned boar, extra good head an dear, fine back and is a show boar from start to finish, and is one of the best breeders in the west, and his sons head a number of Missouri's best herds. In show shape he will weigh 1,000 pounds. The second herd boar is W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., sired by Prince of Cols. 13571. This boar has extra heavy bone and is in every way a good one that is proving to be a fine breeder. The sows of the herd are in a class with the best in the corn belt. The herd is made up of sows sired by I Am Bell's Chief, Model Ohio Chief, Ohio Chief, Crimson Wonder Again, Missouri Wonder, and other noted sires. A feature of the herd is the large number of early spring pigs, one of the best lots to be seen this year.

Smith Buys Herd Bull.

S. S. Smith, the successful Jersey cattle breeder of Clay Center, Kan., writes us as follows: "I have recently purchased from an old breeder the outstanding Jersey bull, 'Blue Boy Baron,' sired by Blue Bell's Blue Boy, a son of Blue Bell's Blue Fox, the sire of Noble of Oakland's, one of the most famous bulls of the Island his owner selling him for $15,000. The dam of 'Blue Boy Baron,' baronetti of Alfalfa, a Golden Lad bred cow, had a record of 259 pounds of milk and over 18 pounds of butter for seven days, and her dam made 21 pounds of butter in seven days, and her granddam 23 pounds in the same number of days. The granddam of my bull on sire's side gave 40 pounds of milk daily with her second calf, and her dam made 442.12 pounds of butter in one year. His five nearest dams on his dam's sire had an average butter record of over 20 pounds of butter for seven days. We are getting lots of inquiries from our card in Kansas Farmer, and are selling quite a number of animals. Sold four head to Mr. Capper of Ames, Kan., yesterday, and two head the day before to Mr. Heimerich of this place.

Verney Daniels' Big Polands.

Verney Daniels of Gower, Mo., is one of Missouri's young Poland China breeders that is rapidly coming to the front as a breeder of high-class, big-type Polands. Mr. Daniels laid the foundation for his herd by buying the best breeding stock that money would buy, and today owns one of the good herds in the corn belt. His herd is headed by Daniels' Long King, sired by Long King's Equal, dam Corwin's Lady. He is a big boar and has all the quality of the show type, and is without a doubt one of the great sons of a great sire that will make a record. Among the great sows of this herd is Lady Jumbo 3rd 143083, sired by Prospect 46193, dam Lady Jumbo 2nd 111442; Lady Prospect 3rd, sired by Wonderful 58092, dam Lady Prospect 143085, and other extra good sows by Expansion's Son 515391, Big Hadley's Likeness 51414, Pawnee Giant 47069, and other great sires. Mr. Daniels has a fine lot of spring pigs and among them may be mentioned the outstanding good litters out of Lady Jumbo 3rd by Long King's Equal. This is a great litter. They are not only large, but they have the quality. The entire litter is remarkably uniform in size and are nicely marked, and its equal as a litter will be hard to find. Another litter by Long King's Equal and out of Lady Prospect 3rd is a close second. Mr. Daniels will have an offering for the fall trade that will be second to none, and breeders should keep this herd in mind.

Acker's Herefords.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer will be found the advertisement of Mr. William Acker, Hereford cattle breeder of Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan. This county was once noted for its large number of Hereford herds, and Mr. Acker was among the first to establish a herd in this section of Kansas and has been on the job constantly ever since, owning at different times some of the best sires obtainable and always steadily improving the quality of his stock. At this time the herd numbers about 100 head. Each year a bunch of the older and less chaice individuals are fed for the market, so the herd has shown an unusual improvement. Abercrombie 85997 was perhaps the greatest bull that ever did service in this herd, and in the opinion of many good judges few better breeding bulls have ever been owned in the central west. On sire's side he traces to The Grove 3rd, and his dam was a daughter of the noted Wild Tom. Although Abercrombie is no longer living, he has left his impress, and a large number of the best cows in the herd are his daughters. They have the best of heads, with correct shaped horns and very heavy coats. Mr. Acker's herd, taken as a whole, has lots of scale. Other bulls that have helped to bring the Acker herd to its present state of merit are Weston Stamp 9th, Sir Frederick, and Twilight by Hesiod 6th. All of these bulls have very rich pedigrees and have been selected with very great care by Mr. Acker. At present there are for sale about ten choice young bulls, most of them old enough for service. They are good individuals and in good breeding form. Mr. Acker will also sell a limited number of females, cows and heifers. Write Mr. Acker for his book on Herefords and description of what he has for sale, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

T. T. Langford's Big-Type Polands.

The card of T. T. Langford of Jamesport, Mo., and one of the leading Poland China breeders of that state, appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Langford is a pioneer Poland China breeder and has spent years in building up his excellent herd, and breeders buying stock from this herd will get the benefit of Mr. Langford's years of experience. C. Wonder, Spotted King and Pastime King 2nd, the three herd boars now in use in his herd, are a trio of big-type boars that have made good as breeders. They are big boars, heavy boned, and have the desired quality that insures easy feeders. C. Wonder was sired by B. Wonder by A. Wonder. Spotted King was sired by Big King and out of a Brandywine dam. Pastime King 2nd was sired by Pastime King by King Blain by Blain's Wonder. His dam was Big Bill Taft. Mr. Langford has a very fine herd of Brandywine, Pawnee Chief Hadley and Improver sows, also sows sired by the noted spotted boar Clipper. His offering of fall gilts is one that will interest breeders or farmers wanting big-type sows with quality and from a herd that has a record for prolific qualities. Write Mr. Langford at Jamesport, Mo. He is pricing this offering to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.

The card of T. F. Durbin, of King City, one of Missouri's reliable breeders of big type Polands, is in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Durbin is the proprietor of the Old Trusty Poland China herd of big type Polands and during his 25 years' experience as a breeder has succeeded in building up a great herd and a reputation for fair dealing with every customer that is known throughout the corn belt. At this time he is offering an extra fine lot of fall boars sired by Blue Valley Jr. by Expansion, dam Blue Valley Pride by Blue Valley Quality. Blue Valley Jr. is one of the good Poland China boars now in service and, of the many good boars used in the Old Trusty herds, none have proven more satisfactory breeders. The herd of Missouri Metal, Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Jumbo Jr., Chief Thompson and Thousand Pound Jumbo sows and an extra fine lot of spring pigs are a feature of the Old Trusty herd. The boars offered are out of Major Blain, Big Hadley, Missouri Metal and Thousand Pound Jumbo sows. They are a lot of big, healthy, high-class fellows, and Mr. Durbin is pricing them right. Write him for prices and description. His description of stock is guaranteed, and his guarantee is good. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Start the Day on Time.

"Plow deep while sluggards sleep," said wise old Ben Franklin. He knew that the farmer who is first in the field is generally first in other things. By starting the day right your progress will be smoother and quicker. Many a farmer has been rudely jolted out of a sound sleep by the ear-piercing whr-r-r of a cheap, noisy alarm clock. Such an awakening is not desirable, for obvious reasons. One of the newest developments in alarm timepieces is Big Ben, the clock made by the Western Clock Manufacturing Co., of La Salle, Illinois. This clock, the evolution of many years of clock-making skill and experience, is different from anything of its kind ever manufactured before. It is known as the "big watch with a breakfast bell." The bell rings steadily until the sleeper is wide awake, or gives a short ring at the appointed hour and several reminder rings at intervals of several minutes. Such a sleep-meter as this is just the thing for farmers. It gets them bright and early in the field each morning. It will get the farm hands out, too, thus saving much time that is usually lost waiting for them. By beginning your work on time you'll get the most done every day. This means bigger yields. Big Ben is endorsed by such nationally known jewelers as Lebolt, New York, and Baldwin of San Francisco. The Western Clock Company say that Big Ben is sold only by jewelers, at a uniform price of $2.50. Where the local jeweler doesn't handle Big Ben they ship direct, express paid, from their factory at La Salle, Illinois.

The Big Holstein Sale.

The biggest thing in the way of a public sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle that ever occurred in Kansas was pulled off at the Kansas State Fair ground on Saturday, April 20. This sale was under the management of Frank J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., who contributed about one-third of the entire offering. J. W. Macrum & Son, of Haigler, Neb., dispersed their entire herd, and R. E. Haeger and others, of Algonquin, Ill., brought up the total number to 110 head. The animals were of all ages and included a number of very young calves, and this caused the average price to seem lower than it really was. The top price was brought by an 8-year-old cow, which went to Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., at $300. The large crowd and the keen interest displayed in the bidding were the best evidence of the growth of the dairy interest in Kansas, and no one can estimate the vast amount of good that has been done by spreading out this offering of pure-bred cattle over Kansas and adjoining states. The cattle, including calves, which were consigned by F. J. Searle, were sold as follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
2.	G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.	$250
3.	Chas. A. Hern, Abilene, Kan.	155
4.	Willis Eshom, Donevant, Kan.	170
5.	R. C. Mellenbruch, Fairview, Kan.	150
6.	F. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.	190
7.	Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.	170
8.	Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.	150
9.	Ben Schneider	210
10.	Gilbert Smith, Independence, Kan.	175
11.	Henderson Long	205
12.	A. S. Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.	175
13.	G. Regier	150
14.	G. Regier	205
15.	Willis Eshom	180
17.	Henderson Long	155
19.	Henderson Long	195
20.	Henderson Long	200
22.	C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kan.	205
23.	R. B. Noland, Parkville, Mo.	175
24.	Charles A. Hern	185

Summary for entire sale:
89 females sold for $13,815; average, $155.16
21 bulls sold for 1,735; average, $2.62
110 head sold for 15,550; average, 141.36
The top price for a cow was $300.

Andrews & Caldwell Angus Sale.

The Aberdeen-Angus sale of W. W. Andrews and C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, held at Maryville, Mo., April 9, was fairly well attended by Angus breeders. The offering, which was selected from the Andrews and Caldwell herds, was one of the high-class offerings of the season, and the average was not what it should have been when the high quality of the offering is considered. The average for the entire offering, including yearlings and calves, was $101 per head. Seven head of the offering were taken by Kansas breeders. The following is a list of the principal buyers:

Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa	$125.00
C. H. Caldwell, Burlington Junction, Mo.	117.50
Escher & Son	100.00
Jasper Auldridge & Son, Pattonsburg, Mo.	100.00
W. N. Caylor, Unionville, Iowa	82.50
F. B. Wilson & Son, Union Star, Mo.	145.00
George Jones, Burlington Junction, Mo.	190.00
Jasper Auldridge & Son	80.00
W. R. Webb, Bendena, Kan.	165.00
Escher & Son	85.00
A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa	87.50
A. C. Binnie	62.50
J. B. Polka, Smith Center, Kan.	150.00
L. H. Lamar, Storm Lake, Iowa	70.00
J. B. Robinson, Maryville, Mo.	150.00
Jasper Auldridge & Son	97.50
W. A. Holt, Savannah, Mo.	65.00
Escher & Son	150.00
J. B. Robinson	100.00
T. F. Bishop, Ravenwood, Mo.	125.00
E. F. Bishop	70.00
J. L. Reed, Kent, Iowa	85.00
J. L. Reed	85.00
George Jones	147.50
J. B. Polka	70.00
W. N. Caylor, Unionville, Iowa	42.50
J. B. Polka, Smith Center, Kan.	125.00
E. F. Bishop	62.50
J. B. Polka	90.00
George Jones	105.00
T. F. Bishop	75.00
J. B. Polka	75.00
T. F. Bishop	70.00
E. T. Denton, Denton, Kan.	85.00

Alton's Poland China Sale.

Don't forget Mart Alton's sale of 50 head of mammoth Poland Chinas, to be held at Alton, Kan., on Wednesday, May 15. Get your dog and arrange to attend, or send bids to our fieldman.

A Good Jersey Sale.

The public sale of unregistered Jersey Cattle held at Manhattan, Kan., on April 17 was very well attended and good prices prevailed. The cattle were present in very poor condition, but were well fitted to be the better present. The cows offering averaged nearly $80 per head. Among the principal buyers were: Geo. W. Morehead, Beloit; W. W. Spencer, Manhatto, Alvin Wheeler, H. Strong, Robert Graham and Antone Bomitz, all of Manhattan.

One Hundred Thirty Good Pigs.

Thompson Brothers, Poland China breeders, of Marceline, Mo., are to be congratulated upon their splendid success in saving pigs this spring. Although nearly every cow farrowed during March, in the cold, stormy weather, 130 pigs have been saved. That they will develop into the most desirable kind of big, smooth Poland Chinas everyone knows who has watched the Thompson Brothers' success for the past dozen years. Thompson Brothers claim October 3 and February 5 for their public sales.

Long's Big Ones.

W. T. Long, who was visited recently at his big stock farm near Meriden, Kan., has had very good luck saving pigs, considering the very unfavorable spring. He has about 50 of them, and a good fall pig. Most of both the spring and fall pigs were sired by his great young boar King Mastodon 2nd, by King Mastodon, and out of an A Wonder dam. A number of the best litters are by the young boar, Long's Wonder 143421, by A. Wonder, Mr. Ellerbeck's noted boar, and his dam is by Presmeyer's A Wonder. Both these boars are of the very largest strains and are making good as breeders. Mr. Long has one of the best sow herds to be found anywhere. They are also bred along big lines. The annual fall sale will be held at the farm October 18.

Haynes' O. I. C.'s.

A Kansas Farmer representative recently visited the good O. I. C. breeder, Mr. H. W. Haynes, of Meriden, Kan. Mr. Haynes is a young man of intelligence and ability, and is making good as a breeder of his favorite breed of swine. His herd boar, Brigham 34175, was bred by the well-known Silver Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Haynes has also bought sows from this great breeding establishment. His sows, while not highly fitted, are in just the condition to raise good, strong pigs. All of them show good breeding and lots of motherly quality. The sow herd came from the good herds of Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth; Alvery Brothers, Neriden; A. T. Garth, Larned, and other good herds. In his advertisement, which appears in this issue, Mr. Haynes offers for sale a limited number of bred sows. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

Triggs Makes Sales.

From now on the card of Col. John R. Triggs will appear regularly in the columns of Kansas Sarmer, and it is a pleasure for this paper and the working force connected with it to recommend Mr. Triggs to parties needing the services of an auctioneer. Although still a young man, Mr. Triggs has had more practical experience than the majority of men have, even though they live out their allotted time. Mr. Triggs was for years one of the successful Poland China breeders of Nebraska, and enjoys the distinction of being one of the first to advocate and stand firmly in favor of what is now commonly and favorably known as the big type. Mr. Triggs owned and developed the noted big boar, Major M. He has a thorough knowledge of pedigrees and all the natural requirements for the work in which he is engaged, and added to this he has displomas from two of the best auction schools in America. Mr. Triggs is no experiment. He has made good on every occasion and has a nice line of sales already booked for this season. He is a gentleman as well as a good auctioneer, and worthy of every confidence. Write him for any information concerning the auction or breeding business.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Jerseys Sell Well at Hiawatha.

The combination Jersey cattle sale held at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25, was one of the most successful Jersey sales ever held in Kansas. Buyers were present from many parts of Kansas and Nebraska. The good stuff was in demand and the bidding was quite brisk. Prof. O. E. Reed of the Kansas Agricultural College was present and a bidder on several outstanding individuals. The top price paid was $255 for the choice cow, "Fern's Revelation," in Mr. Greenwalt's consignment. She was pruchased by O. E. Nichols of Abilene, Kan. Thirty-four females, including calves, averaged $119.11; ten bulls averaged $44.05; 44 head averaged $102.05. Following is a partial list of sales:

1	Bull, John Benschoter, Falls City Neb.	$145.00
2	Bull, Elmer Coon, Falls City	80.00
3	Cow, John Benschoter	145.00
4	Cow, O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.	150.00
6	Cow, O. E. Nichols	255.00
7	Cow, O. E. Nichols	250.00
8	Heifer, Elmer Coon, Falls City	170.00
9	Heifer, B. K. Hamm, Horton, Kan.	75.00
10	Cow, Mrs. Minnie Olson, Hiawatha.	85.00
11	Cow, Ed Gephert, Verden, Neb.	115.00
12	Cow, D. F. Honsted, Hiawatha	135.00
13	Heifer, A. Thompson, Morrill	150.00
14	Calf, B. K. Hamm	47.50
15	Cow, H. C. Kimmel, Leona, Kan.	145.00
15½	Calf, Evert Hays, Hiawatha	42.50
17	Heifer, Wm. Flowers, Falls City	105.00
18	Heifer, C. W. Scott, Kinsley	90.00
19	Cow, D. F. Honsted	100.00
20	Cow, O. E. Nichols	105.00
21	Calf, O. P. Dovel, Auburn, Neb.	55.00
22	Cow, Ross Wills, Falls City	90.00
24	Bull, O. E. Nichols	42.50
27	Heifer, Elmer Coon	145.00
28	Heifer, C. W. Scott	150.00
29	Cow, Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	165.00
30	Cow, A. E. Stoner, Hamlin	95.00
31	Bull, Whitaker, Falls City	40.00
34	Cow, Emerson Bowser, Verden, Neb.	140.00
35	Bull, C. W. Scott	40.00
36	Cow, H. D. Bartley, Robinson	90.00
37	Heifer, Earl Eager, Beaver Crossing, Neb.	125.00
39	Cow, J. B. McConnell, Hiawatha.	150.00
40	Cow, R. B. Davis, Hiawatha	200.00
41	Cow, John Benschoter	145.00

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

FOUR

KANSAS FARMER HAS ALREADY GIVEN AWAY NINETEEN SHETLAND PONIES TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND WE WILL SOON GIVE FOUR MORE. WE ARE SHOWING ON THIS PAGE THE PICTURES OF SOME OF THEM AND THEIR OWNERS. WE WILL PUBLISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE PICTURES OF OTHERS WHO WERE RECENTLY GIVEN PONIES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS FOR YOUR OWN, AND TO GET IT WITHOUT COSTING YOU ONE CENT, BE SURE TO READ ALL ON THIS PAGE. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU THE NAMES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PONIES BY KANSAS FARMER AND JUST HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY

FREE

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES

All are young, but gentle and well broken, and are just the right age to teach many interesting tricks. They are just as pretty and intelligent as any circus pony you ever saw. A boy or girl has no better friend in the animal kingdom than a Shetland pony, and that is the reason why every child wants one. A pony is not only a good playmate and useful pet, but also a faithful friend. Just think how proud and happy you would be to have a pony of your own, and of the many good times you could have with one. You now have an opportunity to get a pony and outfit without costing you a cent of your own money. We bought these ponies and are positively going to give them away to the four boys and girls who prove that they want them most. If you want to be the happy owner of one of the four which we will soon give away to Kansas boys and girls, be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today.



"FRECKLES" Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



"BEAUTY"
Given to Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kan.



"CHECKERS"
Given to Emma Kinkel, Wilsey, Kan.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

You Can Get One of Our Ponies



"CRICKET"
Given to Helen Crane, Horton, Kan.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will give two pure-bred Collie dogs, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other prizes which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name _____ Age___

P. O._____, Kan., R. R.___

Parents' Name _____

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon opposite this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you to get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

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K H

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 19. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 11, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE only thing which the drama cannot depict is a hard day's work.

Wealth, distinction, success, come by work. There is no other way. Every great fortune, reputation or accomplishment in the world is the direct result of work done by somebody. As man is turned in the lathe of Time he learns that he cannot always command success. But he can do more—he can deserve it.

Distinctions come, and there are many trailers to each trolley. Men strive as best they can, only to find life all too short for them to get above the deadly average. Others win, and in their victories conserve themselves, their abilities, their chattels. Man can get no profit from his sweat if he leaves his costly implements or his alfalfa to the wasting weather.

A canvas cover will save each, and its possession will indicate whether you are to be a What or a Who.

—*I. D. G.*



What Shall it Profit a Man if He Gain the Whole Township and Lose His Own Crops? Labor Without Conservation is Wasted Effort

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

This letter from S. S. Reachy, Garnett, Kan., is full of food for reflection. What do KANSAS FARMER readers think on this subject:

"I think that leaving the farm and moving to town is contrary to the laws of nature. We have a clear example of what I mean in Mother Eve, when she was not satisfied with her position.

"I know three farmers. I will name one A, one B, and another C. A has been a farmer all his life and is 85 years old. He is living with his wife on the old homestead, now owned by his son. The son has a large family and three of his sons are now married and live on farms near by. The old man enjoys assisting the son and grandsons in laying plans, such as building, general farming, and stock raising.

"Farmer B has rented his farm and has moved to town. He has one cow and some chickens. Sometimes he experiences trouble with his tenant. I can occasionally hear him explain with sadness how the old home is going down. His boys are educated and scattered over many states. A short time ago he received a dispatch stating one son, an engineer, was seriously hurt in a wreck. The old folks look pale and sickly. I presume one week on the old homestead —such a life as Farmer A enjoys—would bring about a grand change in the worried, lonely look of these dear old people.

"Farmer C is living on his farm. His boys are going to high school. The parents are slaving to pay their way through school. I can see a lot of shock corn at this late date—March 4—yet in the field. On Saturdays, when one of the boys comes home, the father and son go to the field with team and wagon, regardless of weather conditions, to bring up feed for another week. In short, this farmer gives more attention to the educating of his boys than to his farm.

"While Farmer A may have paid a fine for not highly educating his boys—he believed in schooling, but not so much as to steal his boys away from the farm —he kept his boys interested on the farm, reading agricultural papers, books of farm engineering and of farm machinery, attending to improved live stock, etc.

"Farmer A and son and grandsons' farms and live stock are in first class condition on and near the old homestead. They use gasoline engines—one for washing, churning, etc.; one for pumping water for stock; one large tractor for shelling and grinding corn. This land is tile-drained, fences in good repair, plenty of the finest improved fruit and berries are grown on this farm, and those old grandparents are enjoying a life worth living and one which for them cannot be found in the city."

* * *

Now, what do you think of the argument of Mr. Reachy? Do you believe that the man who has been so active all his life as a successful farmer must have been, will or can be contented by a residence in the city or small town? Editors of farm papers have written much and expressed many views on this matter. The editors think a comfortable home and garden patch and a cow and a pig and horse and buggy on the old homestead will give to the retired farmer the best satisfaction, greatest ease of mind and contentment. I am not venturing an opinion, although I believe I know what I would do were it to me to elect my choice. Here in Kansas I am sure that most farmers retire to the towns. I am told that in other states this is not so. What are your ideas? You are too busy now to write, maybe, but let me hear from you at your leisure.

* * *

Henry Sorge, Ringwood, Okla., upon renewing his subscription to KANSAS FARMER, writes as follows: "Have been a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for about 20 years and would not give up the paper. The issue of February 24 is surely very excellent, and could not have been better. There are several articles in this issue worthy of special mention. They are: 'Sheep and Conservation,' 'The Wheat Barn,' and 'We Pay the Penalty,' etc.

"Having come to this country from Belgium, where the common people are born gardeners, truck farmers and horticulturists, we greatly favor all kinds of conservation, intensive culture, etc. There is great opportunity in this country for improving in these lines, and the time has come for the people of the United States to more fully adopt the fundamental principles of agriculture. Old countries have been obliged to adopt them and without which they would not have prospered at all.

"It is our wish that KANSAS FARMER may prosper more and more and continue to be the great blessing it is to its numerous readers."

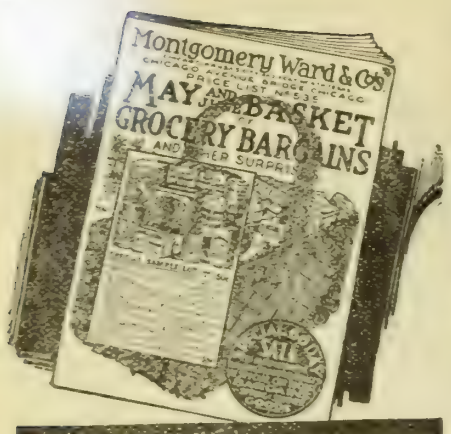
* * *

I am more than gratified with the reception which KANSAS FARMER is receiving at the hands of the most progressive breeders and feeders of live stock and at the hands of the most successful farmers. The past few weeks I have received numerous letters from men well up in each of the above lines, asking for more detailed information regarding subjects recently discussed in this paper. When men of such character as these write, I know that I am putting into KANSAS FARMER material dealing with live, up-to-date and important problems, and what I say regarding them has the approval of men who have thought deeply on these subjects. The correspondence with such parties as above is no more important—in fact, to me, not so important as is the correspondence with the less fortunate farmer—the man who has not accumulated a great deal of this world's goods, but who is prospering in a smaller way and who is doing his best to get further ahead. My correspondence with the latter, in value, far overshadows that of the first named, both in so far as quality is concerned and in so far as importance is concerned. To the small farmer KANSAS FARMER especially desires to be valuable, and I am confident it is. However, one of the best recommendations I can offer the small farmer as to the value of KANSAS FARMER is the commendation of those readers who have succeeded in a measure in excess of that of the average in their respective lines. Fortune does not smile upon all men alike—but with Fortune grinning a little now and then, the man who does the best he knows, will, through his own intelligent efforts, get there just the same, and KANSAS FARMER is a valuable aid along the way.

* * *

I am in receipt of a letter from F. H. Demaree, agronomist for the J. I. Case Plow Works, in which he commends KANSAS FARMER for the activity and thoroughness of its better seed corn campaign in Kansas. He states that his company, through its dealers everywhere, this spring distributed large quantities of literature regarding the necessity of testing seed corn and the methods of testing it. He says that this company regards it as necessary that it do its share of the pioneer work in many lines of better agriculture. With this seed corn literature, the company is putting out literature with reference to soil cultivation, conservation of moisture, etc. I mention this, not for the purpose of quoting the J. I. Case Plow Company, but as an example of the firms which are commending KANSAS FARMER'S activity and at the same time to show that the matters above mentioned are regarded by manufacturers of farm implements as pertinent and important to the present time. Such work is not engaged in alone by manufacturers of agricultural implements, but by railroads and numerous organizations composed of business men in practically every walk. It must be conceded that the men representing these interests have given the agricultural situation more than passing thought, and when such men and such organizations spend their time and money in an effort to further agricultural progress, the effort should not be frowned upon, but instead should have commendation. The inauguration of the campaign mentioned and the distribution of the literature mentioned is not necessarily a reflection on our present method and manner of doing things, but rather is an indication that the situation as existing at present is such as will not meet the needs of a rapidly increasing consuming public and that a larger return from the soil is necessary to feed the consumer; and further, that if a larger return from the soil is to be had it must be given better care and farmed to the best possible advantage.

H. A. Borman



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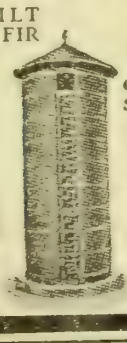
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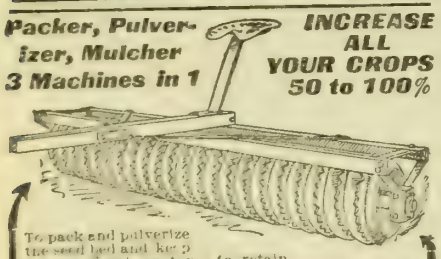
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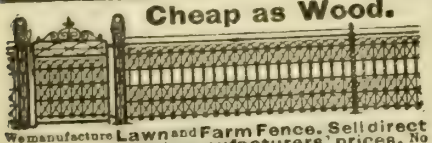
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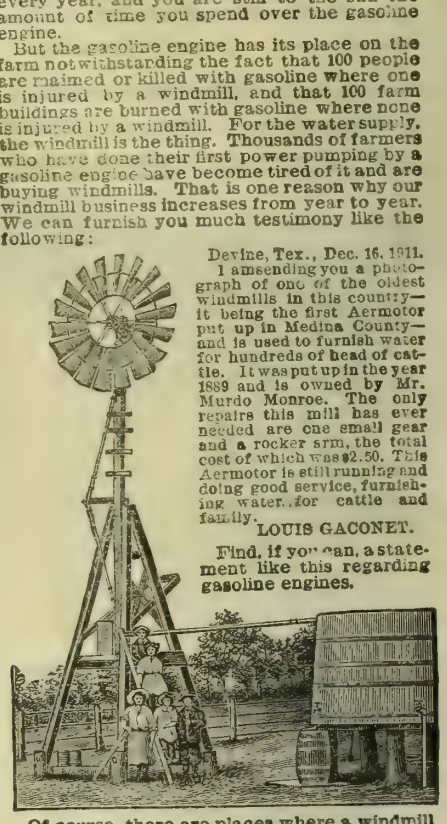
We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aermotor with a storage tank,—which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aermotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:

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I amsending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aermotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was $2.50. This Aermotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.
LOUIS GACONET.

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Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but $37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for $6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine.

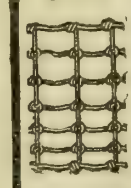
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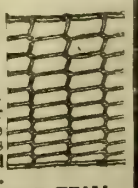
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ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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KANSAS CHEESE SITUATION.

A dairy farmer living in the locality where the establishing of a cheese factory is being considered, asks KANSAS FARMER why Kansas is not producing more cheese and why it does not have a number of cheese factories.

The editor recalls a time ten or twelve years ago when there were possibly fifty cheese factories in operation in Kansas. This was in the day when the dairy business of the state was young and when the creamery business was conducted on the skimming station plan, necessitating the hauling of the whole milk daily to the skimming station. This also was at a time in advance of the general introduction of the hand cream separator.

When the economic advantages of the hand cream separator were fully understood and the same became generally used, the cheese factories began to grow less in number. This was so for the reason that farmers would not haul whole milk daily to the cheese factory when they could separate the milk at home and deliver the cream two or three times per week. This same situation resulted in putting out of business some 300 or 400 complete skimming stations, which, together with the value of cheese factories, amounted to thousands upon thousands of dollars. The value of the cheese factory and skimming station equipment was absolutely wiped out.

Aside from the inconvenience of hauling whole milk and which operated against both the cheese factory and the skimming station, was the small value of the by-product returned to the farm. In the case of the cheese factory the by-product was whey, which has small feeding value and which was worthless in the rearing of young calves, but which had some value in feeding hogs and older calves. The value of this whey as compared with the warm, sweet skim milk from the farm separator was of little account. Thus the cheese factory was opposed by the farmer, and passed away because it could not endure the competition and the economic advantages of the farm cream separator.

The manufacture of cheese in Kansas was never a really successful commercial enterprise. This was so for the reason that the cheese made was not of the best quality. The cheese was gassy and sour and bitter, because milk of fine quality and free from objectionable odors and flavors was not delivered. Short pastures, and hot weather operated against the quality of the milk. Likewise, poor care resulted in a poorer quality of milk than otherwise would have been necessary. Milk for good cheese requires special attention, particularly in cooling—removing the animal heat—and in its delivery to the cheese factory with the lowest possible acid content.

After the cheese was made it was difficult to properly cure in Kansas climate. It was impossible to build satisfactory curing rooms without providing artificial methods of cooling which were expensive and for the small cheese factory were quite out of the question. The production of a satisfactory cheese depends not only upon good raw material to begin with, but also upon its curing for six weeks or two months at a comparatively low summer temperature.

On account of these difficulties surrounding the production of cheese, Kansas cheese factories sold their product quite fresh and consequently green. Considerable local demand for cheese of this quality was worked up. Kansas people seemed to like this green cheese. At least so for a time, but where it was necessary for this cheese to come in competition with the well made and well cured cheese of the eastern states—which states have more favorable natural conditions for the production of good milk and for properly curing cheese—the Kansas cheese received very little consideration.

The above, in short, are the reasons for the passing of the cheese business in Kansas. The editor does not at this time know of a single cheese factory in Kansas. He believes there are none operated on any considerable scale.

IF YOU WANTED TO SELL.

If you wanted to sell your farm, you would naturally want to get the best possible price for it. In order to do this the first thing you would do when you made your offer public would be to fix up a little. Mow the weeds along the road, trim the hedges, repair the gates and fences, fix up the barn doors, and maybe do a little painting. Trim the trees, drag the roads and drives, and have everything look as nice and comfortable as possible.

It would pay to do this, because your farm would be worth dollars per acre more to the prospective buyer than if it were not done, and you would attract a better class of buyers.

After the cleaning up is all done, just ask yourself this question: Is my farm worth more to the buyer than it is to me? If you should read a land agent's description of your farm after the cleaning up, would it not describe just the kind of place you would want to buy?

You may never want to sell. I hope you never will, but if you keep your farm in shape all the time you will never have to hunt for buyers and you will be able to demand a better price and get it. Besides this, if you never sell, the keeping of your place in order will give you better neighbors. Your example will be followed by them more or less and, as changes in the ownership of adjacent farms occur, a better class of buyers will be attracted just because your place is attractive.

But the cost of doing all this! There is no cost—it is an investment, and a mighty profitable one. Beauty has a commercial value which can be written in dollars and cents, and it has a moral value that cannot be estimated. A slovenly appearance invites slovenly actions, while a neat and attractive appearance is an inspiration, whether it be in a farm or a family.

The Citizens' League of Kansas, of which C. M. Harger, Abilene, is president, is sending out convincing literature on the necessity of banking and currency reform—a live topic. Business and civic organizations in more than fifty counties of Kansas have undertaken the work of extending education on currency problems, with a view to securing a more sound monetary system. Literature is being distributed in great quantities and is free for the asking. Address Arthur Hurd, Secretary, Citizens' League of Kansas, Abilene, Kan., for printed matter.

Senator Curtis has proposed an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which provides for an appropriation with which to conduct experiments in irrigation in western Kansas. His experiments would pertain principally to investigation as to the underflow with a view to determining its extent and possibilities for irrigating purposes as well as the best methods for utilizing it in this way.

Potato growers in the Kaw Valley predict this year the largest crop in the history of Kansas potato growing. The acreage is normal. On account of the scarcity of potatoes, due to the short crop of last year, it has cost as much as $20 per acre for seed this season. The crop has been planted three weeks later than usual, which is regarded as a guarantee against frosts which so often affect the crop. Do KANSAS FARMER readers know that the Kaw Valley is famous for its potatoes?

One of our exchanges heads an article, "Canning and Preserving Hints." That's right! Can the hints of no value and preserve those of worth.

KANSANS GO TO CANADA.

Government advertising and the reports of the immense yields of wheat which come from the prairie provinces of Canada have induced thousands of Americans and millions of American money to go to Canada for a permanent stay.

Climatic conditions, the short seasons and the limited number of crops which can be raised in the prairie provinces have brought dissatisfaction, and many of these same Americans are now being piloted by promoters to the newer states of the southwest, notably New Mexico and Arizona.

In order that Kansas may stand the peer of her sister states and of foreign countries and that she may show to Canadian emigrants her superior productive power, strong efforts will be made to have this state fittingly represented in this greatest of all international expositions of dry farming products.

To this end, Secretary John T. Burns, of the International Dry Farming Congress, and Prof. W. M. Jardine, Executive Committee for Kansas, visited Topeka for the purpose of laying plans for such an exhibit of Kansas resources. A conference with the Topeka Commercial Club, the Kansas Real Estate Dealers' Association, Kansas State Fair, Kansas Association of County and District Fair Managers, Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and a number of state and railroad officials, together with the farm papers, was held and plans gotten under way.

These plans will be announced shortly, but each farmer can lay his plans now. Plant and grow something for your county fair. Show this at the State Fair, and then make your exhibit a part of the state exhibit which shall go to Lethebridge.

Kansas needs more people, and the best way to get them is to "show them."

Plants are slow in starting this spring. This is so because the soil has warmed up slowly, being the result of an unusually large amount of moisture in the soil and little warm weather prior to a week ago. Seeds germinate best at from 70 to 85 degrees F. The best temperature for wheat is 84 degrees and for corn 93 degrees. At lower temperatures, however, the seed germinates, but will grow slowly. Growth in the case of most cultivated crops will not result until the soil has attained a temperature of from 45 to 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The formation of nitrates and other plant foods does not begin until the temperature is higher than 41 degrees Fahrenheit, and plant food is not abundant until the temperature is much higher and exists in the greatest quantity and is most easily used when a temperature of 98 degrees F. is reached. It will be apparent from the above that it is no advantage and, in fact, many seasons is quite damaging, to plant the crop early and before favorable seasonal conditions have arrived. The planting of the seed in the cold ground very often has the effect of germination and the loss of the plant through lack of growing temperature and inability to obtain food to support the plant. In the case of late seasons the more cultivation the ground is given in advance of planting, the more quickly the ground will warm up and the crop will start after planting. There is little to be gained by planting any crop so early in the spring that it is planted out of season. Certain natural growing conditions as above explained, are necessary for the germination of the seed, and germination will not take place and the crop will not grow until the required condition of soil is obtained. These conditions can be brought about a few days earlier in the case of late seasons by cultivation which has the effect of loosening up the soil and permitting the warm air and the sunlight to reach the seed bed.

KANSAS WHEAT OUTLOOK.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture on the condition of Kansas wheat May 1, gives an average of 81.2 per cent, as against 78.5 per cent last year. The real situation existing now as compared with last year in considerably more favorable than indicated by the figures, for the reason that at this time the ground is full of moisture and the rains of last week have put the surface in excellent condition. Last year this time the conditions of soil were just the reverse.

The report indicates that an acreage of 6,065,000 will this year be harvested, as against 5,300,000 in 1911. Until the rains of the latter part of last week, KANSAS FARMER correspondents have regarded the wheat outlook with considerable apprehension. This on account of the freezing out of the plant in some localities, but principally on account of the impervious crust which covered practically all the wheat fields of the state and which it was feared would prevent late-sown seed from reaching the surface and which was to a considerable extent retarding the growth in all early-sown fields except those which had been harrowed or rolled. The state-wide rains of last week have relieved the situation in general, and wheat growers are feeling much easier. In some sections of the state unusually high winds prevailed for a few days, but the usual damage to wheat was not done, on account of the crust spoken of, and which had the effect of preventing the wind from uncovering the wheat roots.

Considerable damage was done wheat in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas as a result of overpasturage last fall. This, with other conditions spoken of, causes the wheat prospect to present a wide range of conditions and shows that local as well as general conditions are what may be termed "spotted". Fields believed to have been worthless a month ago are coming forward surprisingly.

Kansas wheat and Kansas soil possess marvelous recuperative power. It is advisable always to give the wheat field a chance and not act hastily in plowing up and planting to other crops. There is yet ample time for the planting of catch crops on wheat ground, should it be necessary so to do. It is our recommendation that you not be in a big hurry to dispose of unpromising fields of wheat.

It is altogether probable that Kansas will this year harvest 80 to 90 million bushels of wheat.

The Kansas Experiment Station has recently started out three parties to make soil surveys. The counties to be surveyed are Jewell, Sedgwick and Labette. The work in each of these three counties will be finished this summer and the report can be expected next year at this time. The Experiment Station has completed soil surveys of Shawnee and Reno counties, as has already been mentioned in KANSAS FARMER.

It is just a little bit early to talk about stacking wheat, but wheat cutting time will be here before we realize it. Most of the wheat of Kansas is cut with a binder. Little of this wheat is threshed within a week after shocking. Usually, a considerable part of the wheat which is intended to be threshed out of the shock stands through one of more rains. Every rain on the shocked wheat costs money. It is the best practice to stack wheat immediately after harvesting. When wheat is in the stack it is protected from the rains and plowing can begin earlier. Early plowing is proven asessential in the production of the best wheat crops. The waste through exposure of wheat to rain in the shock, should be saved.

Read much and think more. Read good matter only. Poor stuff is not worth [illegible]

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

General inquiries would indicate that the writers had determined to do deeper plowing and ask how much of the new soil should be brought to the surface. It is our judgment that not more than one to one and one-half inches of new soil should be brought to the surface at any one plowing. To bring up more would, in our judgment, not be conducive to the best crops. When the subsoil is brought to the surface it should be thoroughly mixed with the other soil.

While talking about deep plowing, it is not intended that the admonition should be observed to the point of going as deep as the team or engine will drag the plow the first time that deeper plowing is attempted. Go down gradually, and eventually you will have a deep permanent and moist seed bed, which will store moisture that should produce a fairly good crop during the driest year. Thoroughly pulverized and deep seed beds act exactly like a sponge. The water soaks in because there is room for it.

The humus worked down into the lower soil enables the soil to absorb and hold water which, in the absence of humus, it would not absorb and hold. The deeper the cultivation and the deeper the seed bed, the more easily the ground takes up the rainfall and the better it is saturated.

Harrowing Wheat.

This spring KANSAS FARMER has several times made mention of the advisability of harrowing wheat, and calling attention to the greater necessity for so doing this spring than for several years past. On this subject, W. M. Jardine, Agronomist, Kansas Experiment Station, writes KANSAS FARMER as follows:

"The snow covering protected the wheat during the hard freezes and then most of it melted and went into the ground. Later snows packed and crusted the soil. The crust keeps out air which the roots need, and it increases the evaporation. Cultivation to break this crust is necessary to produce a bumper crop.

"Harrowing wheat early in the spring almost always is advisable. Such treatment will never do any harm and likely will increase the yield materially. This year the ground has crusted as a result of the heavy snows followed by drying winds. The harrow does not break this crust effectively, so the corrugated roller the subsurface packer or the spike-tooth alfalfa renovator are recommended in preference to it. In ordinary years the harrow would accomplish the purpose. The implements should be driven at right angles to the drill rows. The discs of the disc harrow should be set straight up and down so as not to tear out too much of the wheat."

Cowpeas as a Catch Crop.

J. A. S., Ozark, Ill., writes: "Owing to the various localities throughout the west being often stricken by drouth in the late spring and early summer, it behooves every farmer in such localities to provide himself with the seed for some kind of a catch crop, and there is no better catch crop to follow where oats, corn and other crops have made a failure than the cowpea. Peas will mature in from 80 to 90 days, hence they may be sown long after it is too late for the crops that require longer time to maure.

"Owing to the very dry weather in the season of 1911, there was a 10-acre field of fertile soil on the south side of my farm which I did not get to plant in corn. Six weeks after corn planting time, the drouth was broken by showers, and we plowed the field and pulverized it with the harrow and land roller. We then seeded it to cowpeas and it made a very satisfactory crop. In short, it made the best, cleanest and cheapest hay we had. No better or richer hay can be grown as a catch crop than cowpeas. All kinds of live stock relish it and it gives very satisfactory results to feeders. Pea hay is an excellent feed for the milk cow, and it is my opinion that every farmer would profit by raising a few acres of peas for his cows. Peas will cause an increased flow of milk when all other bulky feeds fail."

Regarding Tame Grass Pasture.

Several letters have recently been received from subscribers asking if they can set permanent pastures this spring and have the pasture available for this season's use. A. B. F., Williamsburg, Kan., has an 8-acre patch in the middle of his wild grass pasture which he desires to get into tame pasture for use as above stated.

It will be impossible at this late date to seed any combination of grasses which will furnish pasture this year. Our recommendation to the above inquirer is that he use this 8-acre patch for soiling this season, planting the same to cowpeas and oats, directions for which have at numerous times been given in KANSAS FARMER. The planting, however, should have been done a month earlier than this. This crop will yield the earliest and best soiling crop. When the oats have reached the dough stage they should be cut for hay and this hay used as a supplement for the short wild grass pasture.

The idea in planting the entire 8 acres to oats and peas is to mature the earliest feed possible and get the crop off the land so that the land can be prepared for grass seed. Oats and peas should be off by July 1, and by the middle of July it will be possible to seed any one of the several combinations of pasture grasses given on page 8 of KANSAS FARMER April 20. We recommend Bromus inermis and alfalfa, 16 pounds of seed to the acre of the former being used, and 6 pounds to the acre of the latter. This combination should be available for pasture next spring.

It is unfortunate, however, for this subscriber that his 8-acre patch of tame grass pasture will be located in the center of his wild grass pasture, for the reason that the tame grass will be overpastured. In the case of practically all tame grass pastures it is necessary to regulate the pasurage, depending upon the season, condition of land, etc.

If, however, our subscriber is desirous of getting the largest amount of feed from the 8 acres, he should leave it fenced as it is and use soiling crops exclusively. The location of the tract in the center of his wild grass pasture would then be an advantageous location. Kafir and sorghum would yield heavier return for soiling, but if these were used he would not have the field available for early fall seeding of grass.

Test of Alfalfa Seed.

William Boldt, May, Okla., sends KANSAS FARMER sample of alfalfa seed for germination test. A test of this seed showed that slightly more than 50 per cent of the sample would germinate. This is a low germination test. The sample received was free from weed seed.

Alfalfa seed, generally speaking, does not possess high germination and seed should germinate at least 75 per cent if it is to be sown. The quality of alfalfa seed depends largely upon the manner in which it is harvested and handled. The second crop of alfalfa is the best for seed for the reason that by this time there are sufficient insects in the field to fertilize the blossom. Blossoms which have not been fertilized fail to produce seed that will grow Seed from unfertilized plants usually show up as brown and shrunken. If seed bought for sowing shows a considerable number of such seed, the amount sowed per acre should be increased as compared with the amount of good seed sown.

Farmers generally sow about 20 pounds of alfalfa per acre. This is fully two times as much more than is needed if every seed should grow. This quantity of seeding is, no doubt, due to the fact that farmers have recognized alfalfa as a low germinating seed and figure on sowing enough to get a good stand.

Moderate age is no drawback to the value of alfalfa seed. Tests of 6-year-old seed have shown a 93 per cent germination. As the seed grows older it turns yellowish brown. Good, new seed is greenish orange yellow. Reddish brown or black seed has been injured in the stack by heating or is immature seed.

It has been calculated that 20 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre, in case all seeds germinated, would produce 2½ to 3 million plants, whereas ¼ million to the acre is ample. If 15 pounds of clean seed of high germination should be sowed to the acre and each seed made a plant, there would be 44 plants to the square foot of land, or fully five times as many as would thrive after 2 years old. These figures indicate somewhat the reckless extravagance in the purchase of alfalfa seed and the seeding of same.

Lime For Kansas Soils.

E. Haworth, State Geologist, Lawrence, Kan., writes KANSAS FARMER the following letter. It is hoped that farmers who are in doubt as to the composition of their soils and are endeavoring to supply such soils with the elements needed for the best production of crops, will avail themselves of the information possessed by the State Geologist:

"In a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER I noticed an item regarding some reader making an inquiry about limestone for soil fertilizer, and your comment to the effect that probably if a sample of the limestone were sent to the State University it could be analyzed.

"Our State Geological Survey has studied the limestones of Kansas so extensively and has made so many chemical examinations, that probably we have already a record of the composition of more than half of all the samples which might be sent. Our State Geological Survey will undertake the task, free of charge, of giving information about the chemical composition of any and all limestones in the state.

"From the standpoint of a soil fertilizer, it is not necessary to know the exact composition of a limestone. I am thoroughly satisfied that we have no limestones in Kansas carrying impurities which would act as a soil poison. The only question at issue is the strength of the limestone. A chemically pure limestone has exactly 56 per cent of quicklime in it, the remaining 44 per cent being carbonic acid gas. In general, our Kansas limestones are from 90 per cent to 94 per cent pure, yielding from 50 per cent to 53 per cent quicklime. Some of them, of course, are considerably weaker and in a few cases a yield as low as 45 per cent quick-lime might be reached.

"It will be seen from the above that practically any limestone in Kansas would be suitable for use as a soil fertilizer on acid soils. The ultimate result is the same whether the limestone is applied raw or as lime, but if it were burned, the desired results would be obtained much quicker. If, for example, quick-lime were spread on an acid soil and cultivated in to a depth of 6 or 8 inches, it would correct the acidity of the soil to a large degree the first year. If pulverized lime-stone, without being burned, were used, it would take a much longer time, but the length of time here would depend upon the degree of fineness to which the rock were ground."

Improved Farm Implements.

The mould-board plow and the drag harrow are among the oldest of our farm implements in use today. They have served well the purpose for which they were intended, but since their invention we have learned things about soil cultivation which require a considerable change in their use as compared with former years. We have learned that deeper plowing is essential and deep tilling machines of the disk type are taking the place of the plow. The disk harrow, too, is doing a great deal of work more effectively than the mould-board plow and at a less acre cost. The sub-surface packer in many sections is doing much of the work the harrow formerly did, and in a much more efficient manner. Is it not reasonable that with improved cultivation methods a change in the class of machinery used should be brought about? The increased cost and scarcity of labor has resulted in the invention of the gang plow, the two-row cultivator, etc. Progress in one line of our development is very likely to demand and force progress in other lines. We must keep our eyes open for the best and most effective tools.

No Substitute for Babcock Test.

There are few men in Kansas who have talked the use of scales and Babcock test in the dairy herd longer and louder than has the editor of KANSAS FARMER. We know that the weighing, sampling and testing of milk is a chore which the large majority of dairy farmers are not looking for. This situation has necessarily caused not only ourselves but every other individual interested in the upbuilding of the dairy business to think of other methods by which the relative merit of dairy cows might be determined. Continued thought along this line has failed to develop any other plan. There is no other known method by which the best cows may be known from the poorer cows. There are shotcut methods in weighing and testing. For instance, the weighing of one week's milk a month, which will accomplish approximate results, the employment of which method is much better than no effort made in this direction. However, the scales and the test are the only known means of determining cow value, and anyone who is desirous of knowing the real value of one cow as compared with another, cannot escape their use.

There has never been but one real religion and that religion is "to be good and do good."—Charles P. Dole.

LOGAN COUNTY HOG GROWER



HERE is a picture of 80 nice Berkshires grown by A. B. Miller, of Logan, Kan. These hogs were shipped to Kansas City, and topped the market for the day at $6.10. The average weight was 200 pounds. Mr. Miller is a very successful farmer and hog raiser. He came west in 1872 and homesteaded on the farm where he now resides. He owns 640 acres of as good land as there is in Phillips county and has no desire whatever to leave the old homestead where he has lived continuously all these 40 years. Mr. Miller has now taken KANSAS FARMER for 10 years, and thinks it is a paper well worth the price to any farmer.

HEAVY HORSES—FARM WORK

Before Kansas Live Stock Registry Board at Manhattan, Kansas

By R. G. McKINNIE, Glen Elder, Kan.

There are a great many who farm more acres and a great many who farm fewer than I do, but with the exception of the large ranches where extensive breeding operations are being carried on as well as large farming operations, the kind and the variety of work performed on my 320 acre farm are about the same as those on the average stock and grain farm. The routine of work that the horses on this farm have gone through in a year includes about everything that could be found on a Kansas stock and grain farm.

Several years ago I began farming operations for myself with a mixed lot of work animals, which included mules, drivers and some rather light draft and a few heavier horses, these latter being mostly geldings weighing from 1,600 to 1,750 pounds.

As the farm work had to be done by myself and hired help, it soon became evident that everything on the driving order failed to fill the bill. In the first place, this kind of horse was generally too spirited to be handled, without being ruined by any but the most trustworthy men. In the second place, too many horses of this kind were required to pull the present-day machinery used. One could not care for so many horses and get ready in time to do a day's work in the field. In the third place, either the hired help or I had this kind of horse on the road too much after a day's work, for the good of the horse, the help or myself.

I soon found that it was no easy matter to replace, with desirable young horses, the ones sold. I therefore concluded to raise my own work stock, especially as it seemed the time had again arrived when any surplus, if of the right kind, would find a welcome market.

It was the heavy stuff, other things being equal, that the market demanded, so the question arose, could the farm work be done as profitably with the heavy mares as with lighter draft mares, or would the lighter mares earn more than enough to pay the difference in the market value between their colts and the colts from the heavy mares? I believed that all the necessary farm work could be done as well with heavy mares each of which could raise a colt that would bring a higher price. Several years' experience has shown that my reasoning was sound. It would be a serious mistake to go back from heavy mares to lighter ones for my own work.

My mares, with one or two exceptions, range from 2-year-olds, weighing from 1,450 pounds to 1,600 pounds, to aged mares, weighing from 1,800 pounds to nearly a ton. While raising colts the mares have done all the farm work.

There are a good many reasons why heavy draft mares are to be preferred to lighter ones for general farm work, aside from the fact that they produce foals that grow into larger horses and that bring more money in the horse market. Owing to their weight, three heavy horses will do the work of four lighter horses and do it more easily. The lister can be run with three heavy horses, while four lighter one would be necessary for the same work; three heavy horses will take the place of four lighter ones on a binder; one heavy horse can be used instead of two lighter ones on the stacker; and two heavy horses will pull a 6-foot mower more easily than a lighter team will handle a 5-foot cut. A pair of good, heavy Percheron mares will swing along easily with the biggest manure spreader if the ground is not so soft that the wheels of the spreader slip. In the feed lot nothing has been found so satisfactory as a part of these big, docile, easy-moving, almost human creatures. All this means economy in time, labor and equipment.

The hired man can get a three-horse team ready for work more quickly, and handle it more easily in the field, than he can a four-horse team. The saving of half a set of harness equipment is also something nowadays.

The heavy mare is by her very nature docile and teachable, steady and true, and will not subject her worker to the irritation so frequently the case with the light, high-strung mare not of the strictly draft breed. The heavy animal will, therefore, not be abused by any man that has in him a spark of love for a horse.

One of the principal objections urged against this class of work mares is that they are too slow, cannot be trotted out on the road, or will not turn corners quickly enough. We all know the fable of the hare and the tortoise, and which of them won. We do too much rabbit farming in this state. You will be surprised, however, after working heavy mares awhile, how much work they can turn out and how quickly they can move around if bred for action as well as for size, and if properly broken and handled. The big horse, if properly bred and properly broken, will surprise you with his long business stride. He does not lift his big feet so often as a shorter, smaller horse, but he does not need to, for, as a rule, one of his steps equals about one and a half steps of some of the smaller variety, and, if necessary, he can be put into a pretty comfortable trot without any damage being done.

Another objection sometimes raised against the heavy brood mare is that she will not stand the heat so well as a lighter one. My experience is that this is largely a matter of care and proper feeding. Of course, I would not be so foolish as to argue that any mare can carry a colt, suckle a foal, and do as much work as a mule or gelding. The worth of the colt will, however, more than recompense the owner for any difference between the two classes so far as the value of the work performed is concerned. Moreover, if during the summer's work a little extra care is taken, it is surprising what an amount of heat a heavy, sound mare can stand.

Take to the field a barrel of water for the horses as well as a jug for yourself. If, after turning their heads to the wind, you give them a drink every time you take one yourself or every time you oil the machine, you will be surprised what an effect it will have upon the team. In addition to being kept fresher in the field, the horses will not gorge themselves at the tank when they come in, and will be in much better shape internally to handle their feed. This is an old practice and is, of course, not original with me. Plenty of good water never hurts a horse if the water was given frequently instead of waiting until the animal became half exhausted from thirst. The time consumed in putting the water upon the wagon in the morning and in giving it to the team in the field will not exceed half an hour a day. This will more than be made up in the extra amount of work the team will perform and the lessened number of calls for the veterinarian to treat colic and kindred forms of indigestion.



KANSAS PURE-BRED PERCHERONS WHICH WERE RAISED ON ALFALFA HAY AND PASTURE.

Being of a quiet disposition, heavy brood mares are easily put into shape for market whenever one is ready to cash them in. They have an immense reserve power that is seldom entirely called into use in doing the ordinary farm work, such as I have described, and so their work is really little more than good exercise. This makes them susceptible to feed, and, when the cooler fall weather comes, they can, on a surprisingly small amount of grain, given regularly and in proper proportion, be readily fattened for sale.

Many farmers who refuse to attempt colt raising give as one of their reasons the fact that they are dependent on hired help for the greater part of their work. They say that the loss from the abuse of their mares would be greater than their revenues from colts. On exceptionally large farms and ranches where the sole object is to do all the work possible and push everything and everybody to the limit, this argument may be well founded. But it is not true at all on the diversified farms of from 80 to 640 acres.

My own experience has been that the better the horses and their equipment, the better help have I been able to secure. In fact, it is no unusual thing for a man who has worked for me to stop and inquire particularly about every horse and colt on the place, at intervals even to come back for the express purpose of seeing the mares and colts. Several times when I have sold teams, farmer help or the help then working for me would ask how I could part with their favorite team or would express the wish that they could have been the purchasers.

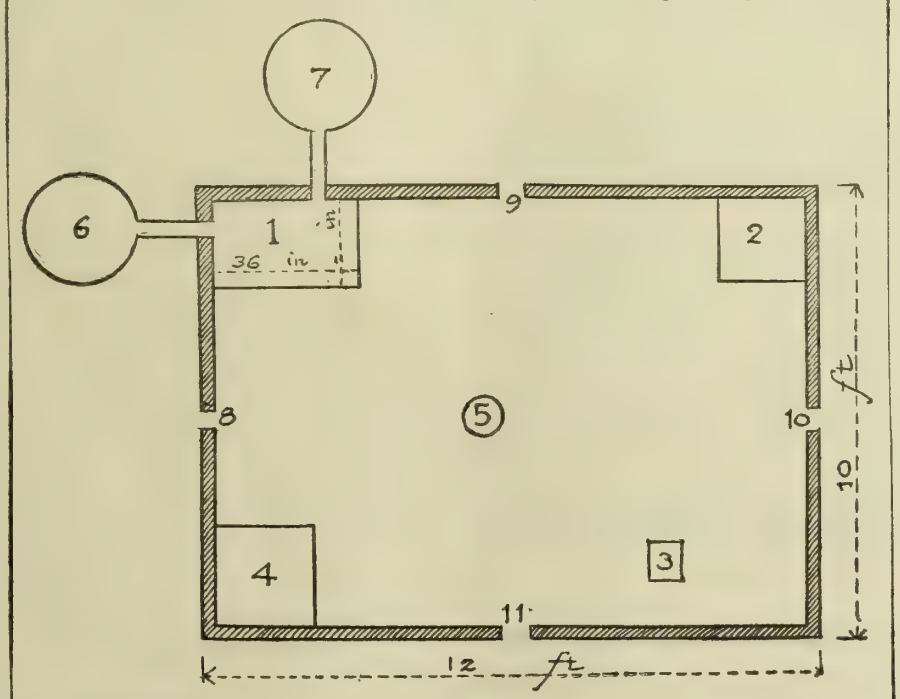
Put the matter right up to the hired man. Give him a big, good-looking, well-matched team, equipped with the right kind of harness, well fitted; let him understand that he is assuming a responsibility, that, while you expect him to do a day's work, you will appreciate his care of the team. If he is made of the stuff that good help is made of, your only worry need be that he will, if such a thing be possible, take too good care of the horses.

Good teams and good equipments have an inestimable value for a farmer and for the community in which he lives. If business corporations that look at everything from the dollar standpoint can afford to spend big money for good teams, not only for the work the teams can do, but for the advertising value as well, why can't we who raise them afford to keep at least some of the best? And it is really surprising how much interest your friends not directly concerned about stock or farming will take in your horses if you try to have good ones. They will be elated at your success and sympathize with you when you have failures. I have had more heartfelt regrets expressed at the loss of a colt from a well-known brood mare than at the loss of a whole crop of feed or grain.

It would not be advisable, however, for anyone who has not had considerable experience to plunge at once into the business of using heavy mares for his farm work and raising colts from them. Start with one pair of heavy mares, preferably pure-breds; work them a year and raise their colts. One will know by that time how he likes them. If they are satisfactory, he can purchase more of the same kind later. If he buys pure-breds, it will pay him well to see not only that he gets a pedigree with every horse, but also that he gets a horse with every pedigree. A pile of papers with poor horses is a sorry combination. Having purchased a good pair of mares, one should look well to the care of them and their colts.

We farmers need to study the art of horse raising and horse handling more thoroughly, to give more attention to the care and comfort of the horse, to watch their feeding, and, above all, to keep their quarters clean and sanitary. Helpful hints from farm and stock journals, veterinary bulletins, agricultural bulletins, some of the best of which come from our own College, some good books, and the experience of neighbors—all these will be found useful. The acquaintance of the local veterinarian should also be cultivated.

PLANS FOR FARM MILK HOUSE



1. Cooling Tank.
2. Wash Tank.
3. Separator.
4. Cooler and Aerator.
5. Sink Hole.
6. Watering Tank.
7. Windmill.
8. Door.
9. Door.
10. Window.
11. Window.

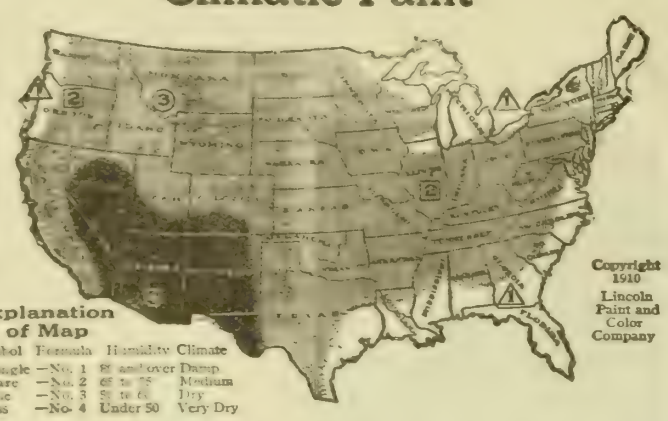
The above plan was prepared by J. M. Palmer, agricultural student at Kansas Agricultural College.



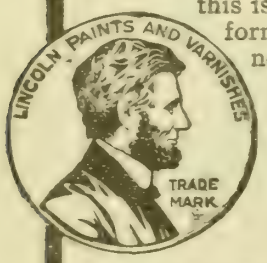
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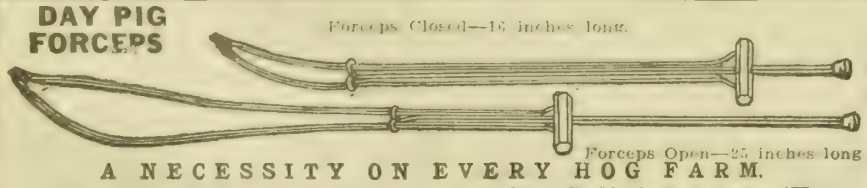
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THE FARM



Name and Address Wanted.

Will the Osborne county reader who grows "Honey-Dip" sorghum and whose success in sorghum cultivation was mentioned in Farm Notes of KANSAS FARMER April 20, please send KANSAS FARMER his name and address?

Cure for Egg-eating Hens.

A Colby (Kan.) subscriber submits this: "Make a hole in the shell of one egg and draw out the white. Beat the yolk inside and fill the shell with ammonia. Place the shell so loaded in the poultry house or poultry yard. The egg-eating fowls will make a rush for the egg, take one swallow, shake their heads and walk off, never to eat another egg. The cure is harmless and effective."

Colorado Sugar Beet Experience.

James G. Close, Ordway, Col., tried a comparison on an 80-acre tract of 24 acres of sugar beets, and 50 acres of alfalfa. His beets, 398 tons, sold at $5.50, brought him, with the sale of the tops for fodder, $2,239, a net profit for the crop of $1,238.80, or roughly $500 an acre. His alfalfa netted $1,289.08, or roughly $250 an acre. The tops of the sugar beets, used for stock food, prove the finest food for dairy cattle or for meat animals.

Big Tile Draining Experience.

Our subscriber, F. G. B., Buffalo, Kan., writes that he has 445 acres of land, all of which needs tile draining, but that the job has not yet been completed. He has a steam ditcher at work and has placed six carloads of tile drain on 80 acre. On this tract the tile is working nicely, and he says there is no doubt in his mind as to the ultimate success of drainage on this land. He will proceed as rapidly as possible to drain the remaining acres.

Wheat Conditions.

Kansas will likely produce 80 to 90 million bushels of wheat this year unless, of course, some unforeseen condition arises which has a damaging effect on the present outlook. The acreage is nearly 6 million and the state average of around 15 bushels per acre is likely to be maintained. The government wheat reports show the condition of Kansas wheat as being 85 per cent, against a 10-year average of 84 per cent. The government report a year ago this time was 75 per cent.

Another Big Man Is Farmer.

Doctor Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, and who is now a contributing editor to a prominent magazine, and who, as a lecturer and pure food expert, has made his name a household word, contends that his main occupation is that of tilling the soil. It is claimed that he has always taken more interest in the operation of his Virginia farm than in any other one thing with which he has had to do. It is said that his farm is a model of its kind, although it is not stated whether he runs to some specialty or is a general farmer.

Kafir Inquiries From Iowa.

To demonstrate the interest in Kafir and further to show that those not familiar with Kafir realize that through KANSAS FARMER they can best obtain such information, we have the past week answered a number of letters from Iowa, which letters are from farmers who at the time of writing were not subscribers. We have written such inquirers at length regarding Kafir, and have placed in their hands copies of KANSAS FARMER which gives additional information regarding this wonderful plant. Kafir will help the Iowa farmer tremendously and it is encouraging and gratifying to note that he is investigating Kafir cultivation.

Bermuda as Lawn Grass.

The governing board of the State Capitol lawn has planted a part of the lawn to Bermuda grass. It is not known just why this grass should have been planted, inasmuch as the principal lawn is beautifully set with blue grass, and soil and climatic conditions are favorable to the same. KANSAS FARMER, however is glad that the Bermuda has been planted, for this gives us an opportunity to watch its growth and report from personal observation to our readers of its success. It is certain that on the State House lawn there was no necessity for the use of Bermuda. In Oklahoma City and other Oklahoma towns, Bermuda is used as a lawn grass and well serves the purpose.

Subsoiling vs. Deep Soiling.

A subscriber asks why he hears nothing about subsoiling, but a great deal about deep plowing. By deep plowing we mean plowing 12 to 16 inches and the double disk implement is the only plow known to us which will actually plow the soil this deep. The subsoil plow following the ordinary plow has the effect of breaking up the lower soil 4 to 8 inches in depth, but it does not get the subsoil to the top of the ground where its fertility is available for the plant. The disk plow stirs the upper furrow and the lower furrow and mixes them well. Plant growth, therefore, is not retarded as it would be if the bottom soil was thrown on top and not mixed with the older cultivated soil.

Hoard's Oat and Pea Hay.

Writing of his experience in growing oats and pea hay, ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, say that he broadcasts 1½ to 2 bushels of cowpeas per acre and plows the peas under to the depth of about 5 inches. A week later he sows a bushel and a half of oats broadcast to the acre and harrows the same in. This method, he says, will bring the oats and peas along at about the same stage of ripening for cutting. His contention is that the plowing of peas under in this way enables them to stand the heat and dry weather much better on account of their being deeper rooted. It is his idea that this combination should be gotten into the ground as early as possible in the spring of the year.

Practical Corn Book.

Because farmers generally are interested in better corn cultivation and larger crops, many corn books have appeared the last few years. We are just in receipt of a book, "How to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn Per Acre on Worn Soil," which is worthy of the attention of every corn grower. The author is William C. Smith, a practical farmer living in northern Indiana. The principal point elaborated upon in this book is that of rejuvenating worn soils by practical methods of crop rotation and green manuring. Mr. Smith, the author, according to his statement, has met with wonderful success in the improvement of soils and the growth of large corn crops. The book can be had through Stewart & Kidd Co., Publishers, Cincinnati, O., for $1.25.

Thickening Alfalfa Stand.

Our subscriber, E. B. G., Fort Scott, Kan., writes that during the past winter his alfalfa badly froze out, and asks how the stands can be thickened.

If it is a question of thickening the stand on the entire field, the problem is simple. Disk the ground and harrow and sow the amount of seed required. If this spring's growth of the alfalfa is as far advanced in the vicinity of Fort Scott as it is surrounding Topeka, it is now too late to re-seed without losing the first hay crop. If it is desired to get as much hay as possible from the field this summer, the re-seeding had best be delayed until fall.

We would use the common disk in preference to the spike-tooth disk for this work. The use of a disk harrow is advantageous to and influences stand of alfalfa. The disking splits the crowns and the apparent injury done the roots lends vigor to the growth of the plant. Wherever the disk cuts or bruises the crown, many new buds are formed and thus the number of shoots materially increased.

To re-seed bare spots in the alfalfa field is much more difficult and unless the spots are large it is scarcely worth the while attempting to re-seed them.

Deep Tilling Machinery.

Answering L. K. L., Emporia, Kan.: The Spalding deep tilling machine is especially designed and adapted to plowing and pulverizing the soil 12 to 16 inches deep and to prepare a thoroughly good and well drained seed bed at a single operation. The Spalding is a machine having two disks, the first disk running say, 6 inches deep and the other disk getting the remaining 6 inches of a furrow 12 inches deep. It is claimed that it will successfully operate in land so dry and so hard as would not be practicable to plow in the ordinary way. The manufacturers claim that it does a better job of burying trash than any other implement made. It is said that the machine will operate successfully at a depth of 20 inches.

Hays Station Wheat Investigation.

The Fort Hays Experiment Station is doing a great deal of work in connection with wheat growing for western Kansas in experimentation regarding the proper preparation of the seed bed and the proper sowing of winter wheat under western conditions. Last year the Station distributed pure-bred Kharkof seed wheat to the amount of 6,400 bushels among western farmers of the state. The Station distributed 1,500 bushels of seed of other crops. These seed grains were sold to the farmers of the state and the Station realized an income of more than $11,000 from this source.

In wheat culture the Station is carrying on an experiment to determine the value of green manure for wheat. A green manure crop is grown every other year on the land and the total yield of wheat through a series of years will be compared with the yield obtained from adjoining plots which have been cropped continuously. The crops which are being tested for green manuring are rye, sweet clover and winter vetch, for fall seeding, and field peas for spring seeding. This experiment will be watched with interest.

Kansas Societies on Free Sugar.

Organizations of beet growers, farmers and business people representing sugar producing states, are much interested in the pending sugar legislation and which points toward free sugar. It is claimed that if the free sugar bill is passed that it will wipe out the sugar industry in this country. Kansas is considerably interested in the production of sugar from beets. The Kansas industry is young, but is developing rapidly and will develop to immense proportions. Senator Curtis and Senator Bristow are each opposed to free sugar, and for the support and upbuilding of the sugar industry in Kansas.

The House of Representatives has voted on the free sugar bill, and Representatives Young and Murdock supported the free sugar bill. Other Kansas representatives were opposed to it. The free sugar bill must be killed in the Senate, if killed at all. The advices from Washington are to the effect that the Senate will not pass the bill. Many Senators at first supposed to be in favor of free sugar, are now opposed to it.

Maintain Good Post Roads.

Every spring the Postal Department throws a scare into rural route patrons in the form of a warning that, unless roads are kept in proper condition for travel, whole or parts of rural routes may be discontinued.

The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is sending out such notice to all Kansas postoffices from which rural routes start, and instructing postmasters to notify the patrons of the rural routes that the roads must be kept in good condition. This is what the notice says: "The great economic advantages of good roads, as well as the benefits derived by the residents of rural districts from the extension of mail delivery service, should be sufficiently apparent to cause them to make every effort to maintain the highways in proper condition. Patrons should remember that rural carriers must travel their routes on a fixed schedule, and the fact that carriers can 'get over' the roads is no argument that such roads are fit for rural delivery service. If the continuation of the service is desired, the roads should be placed in condition to be traveled with facility and regularity."

Farmer and Automobile.

The editor has just come across a statement to the effect that of the seventy-two thousand autos manufactured in 1909, twenty-seven thousand were designed specially for use on the farm, and that in 1910 one western dealer sold, in one month, 400 machines, every one going to a farmer.

In the good roads campaign, which is sweeping the country from one end to the other, it is common for the farmer to claim that it is the city autoist who is clamoring for good roads and the farmer regards such clamor as an imposition upon him in the form of increased taxes, labor, etc. The figures, emanating principally from the automobile industry, indicates that the farmer is the biggest buyer of automobiles, and has been such for some three or four years.

The editor has not until recently in has travels taken special note of the use of automobiles by farmers, but our observation is that the farmer is making good use of the auto. A few days ago, in a trip of some three or four miles out of Topeka on one of the leading roads, the editor passed twelve automobiles owned by farmers, each carrying the farmer's family and some produce to the city. In a little western on one Saturday afternoon was recently in one Saturday afternoon there were forty farmers' automobiles on the streets. It seem to the editor, therefore, that the farmer is, in fact, the man who is making the best use of the auto and that of all classes of people it is he who in the future will buy and use the greatest number of these machines. The farmer—particularly in the west—has seen the feasibility of the automobile, both from the viewpoint of pleasure and utility.



A Glance Backward

OUR experience with harvesting machines began eighty-one years ago, away back in 1831. In that year the first practical reaper was invented. Probably not one thousand of the millions of farmers who read this have any distinct recollection of agricultural conditions in this country at that time. Wheat fields were small, because there was no way of harvesting large crops. Ninety-seven men out of every hundred worked in the fields and tilled the soil to secure a scanty subsistence. They could raise just about enough wheat to feed the workers. There was none to export; there was none to store.

Into the midst of these conditions came the inventor of the reaper. He was a farmer who had worked through the sixteen-hour-a-day harvest time, swinging a cradle, gathering sheaves, and building shocks. He knew farm work. He knew its cost in time and labor. He figured out a way to save that time and labor. He built a practical reaper, which made it possible to grow more wheat and harvest it in season; a machine which would increase the value of farm lands, release an army of men from drudgery and put them to work in other gainful occupations. This machine, the same in principle but vastly improved in form and capacity, is marketed today under the following names:

Champion
Deering

McCormick
Milwaukee

Osborne
Plano

The inventor had supreme faith in the future of farming in this country. The strength of his belief is shown by the record of the ten years following the invention of his reaper—ten years devoted to a desperate struggle with custom, habit, and prejudice, before he found a farmer who would buy one of his machines; ten years of discouraging, disheartening effort that would have broken the spirit of a man with less faith in himself and his machine. That his faith was well based and his foresight clear was quickly proved when the first strenuous fight was over. He lived to see his dreams come true in great seas of billowy grain that demanded machines for their harvesting, in the enrichment of the tillers of the soil, in the passing of harvest drudgery.

The harvesting machine has become the farmers' standby at the critical time when the reward of his season's work is in sight. It has made good in every way.

I H C binders, improved by every device that the ingenuity of practical farmers and trained mechanics could suggest, meet successfully every harvest-time condition. They reap and bind all the grain; short and tall, long, tangled, and down, yet they are so simple that they may be placed safely in the hands of unskilled help. In case of accident, duplicate repair parts that will fit, can always be obtained quickly. The organization behind I H C machines lets nothing stand in the way of service to farmers who use our line of machines. The harvest must be garnered without interruption or delay.

We have been in this business since the first practical reaper was built. The standard of the past is our standard of the present—only the best machines, durable, dependable, meeting every harvest or hay field condition. You take no risk when you buy harvesting and haying machines and tools bearing the I H C trade-mark.

In binder twine also our standard is the highest. We have seven brands, Champion, McCormick, Osborne, Deering, Milwaukee, Plano, International, all made in Sisal, Standard, Manila, and Pure Manila grades.

See the I H C local dealer for catalogues and full information. To secure the benefit of our years of experience, purchase an I H C binder and your twine from our local agent. If we can assist you to decide, please write us.

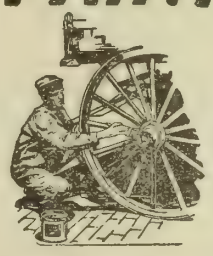
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Chicago **U S A**

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquires specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



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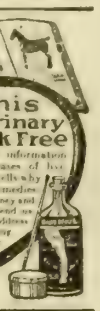
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LIVE STOCK



Which pays you best, your cattle, your hogs or your chickens? A little bookkeeping will not only answer this question, but will also tell whether either of them is paying.

Race, type and quality are among the big things in the breeder's art, but nothing is more important than early maturity. Without race, type and quality there can be no early maturity, so that all these are equally valuable.

In a state of nature the cow gives scarcely enough milk to support her young, but with increased care and feed she not only gives enough to support many calves, but it is richer milk. She is profitable.

If your animals must "rough it," then the grade or scrub will live as well as the pure-bred. But domestic animals should not "rough it," and with any decent care and feed the pure-bred will make money while the scrub will rob you.

As long as a beef animal is only fed enough to maintain life there will be no increase in weight and no profit. Under these conditions a scrub is just as good. But when properly fed and cared for, the superiority of the pure-bred becomes at once apparent in quick maturity and flesh production.

The value of the pure-bred animal lies in his ability to consumer and digest large quantities of feed and turn it into meat quickly. Formerly a beef steer had to be 4 years old before it could be marketed. Now, it is a better animal at 18 months, a clean saving of two and one-half years in risk and feed in favor of the pure-bred.

The Colorado Agricultural College is dispensing anti-hog cholera serum which is manufactured by a well-known firm of manufacturing chemists. The College is not provided with funds for the manufacture of this serum, and thus it puts the seal of approval upon the commercial product.

A pure-bred animal is the result of care and feed. Protected from enemies and the weather she becomes quiet. Given an abundance of good feed she develops a greater capacity for consuming and assimilating her feed. With a quiet nature and large feeding capacity she does her best and, when properly mated, her calves will do better.

Duroc Jerseys.

The Durocs are the only hogs that do not fight each other. They will run in herds as peaceably and quietly as sheep. They will thrive and do better on forage than others and they will raise from 8 to 14 pigs to the litter. If you get the right type you are sure to like them and will never go back to the old-fashioned breeds.

Here is the month of May, and not an oat sown or a furrow plowed in our township yet. Winter wheat looks as bare as the back of your hand and there was only one-fifth the acreage sown last fall, as it was so wet after September 1 and winter set in on November 1, and has been with us ever since. Potatoes are $1.50 to $1.60 per bushel here.—J. B. THOMPSON, Breeder of Ohio Chief Duroc Jerseys, Columbia Station, Ohio.

Rape for Hog Pasture.

Our subscriber, E. S. McC., Oak, Neb., writes for information regarding rape as hog pasture. His alfalfa pasture has winter killed and must have hog pasture as soon as it can be obtained. He says his neighbors have tried rape and hogs would not eat it.

Rape should be seeded early in the spring, and grows best on soils rich in humus and vegetable matter. Dwarf varieties are adapted to lighter and less rich soil. The ground should be put in fine tilth before seeding. The crop matures for feeding in about two months from time of seeding. Seed is sown broadcast at the rate of 3 pounds per acre or 2 pounds per acre in drills 30 inches apart. When broadcasted, seed should be covered with light harrow.

Rape seeded ten days after sowing oats yields well and is a pasture to be recommended. This method is most common for seeding in the spring. For the late summer and fall pasture rape is seeded immediately following wheat or oat harvest. Dwarf Essex rape, will, we think, give our subscriber best results. There is no difference in the palatability of the different varieties of rape. The varieties differ principally in size, the larger varieties growing well in cool, moist climates and dwarf varieties best adapted to warm and drier climates.

Rape is relished by hogs after they learn to eat it. They will soon acquire an appetite for it. The editor has seen well-fed dairy cows tramp several days over an alfalfa field before they would eat the green alfalfa, while cows not so well fed would eat the green alfalfa ravenously. This same idea is true with hogs or other stock in pasturing rape. Rape is widely used as hog and sheep pasture. The swine will soon learn to eat it.

Buying Pure-Bred Hogs.

The best way is for the seller to describe pig, and guarantee description, and the buyer dealing with strangers should not omit to require this. If then you receive an inferior or misrepresented animal, don't say harsh things when you write to the seller. And don't write anyway until you have fed the pig ten days. Maybe you will want to keep him. If not, propose to return the pig, paying express one way, and he will do it. Then when you get your money, wipe up the earth with him (by mail, I mean), and don't trade with him any more. Both sides should be guided in a trade by fair-mindedness.

I know both sides of this subject, having bought from all parts of the west and north 12 to 20 hogs by mail order, each year, and shipped from 70 to 100. My latest purchases were nine bred sows and a boar, the express alone on which cost me $112. I had only one disappointment, and I did not ask for anything, being so well pleased with the others.

The foremost cause, in my mind, for disappointment in purchases, is the half-hearted way some men go at improved hogs. They are hard to get to bite and when they do it is only a nibble. They hunt the cheapest bargain to be found. Such pigs rarely satisfy, or do any good, so this man is done with fine hogs just because he has been bit, and does not stop to think that the breeder was tempted to sell a doubtful prospect by his agreeing to take it. Both committed a sin against progressiveness.

I would like so much to convince every interested reader of this—the true worth in dollars and cents of a really good male pig, and how very glad a good breeder of pure-bred hogs is to deliver his best at a price entirely consistent with its cost to grow, and a reasonable profit for his pains.

It is a mistake to think that really good hogs are priced too high.—T. W. JONES.

Our County Breeders' Association.

The Woodson County Pure Bred Stock Breeders' Association was organized four years ago with twenty-one members; we now have 125 members, all actively engaged in raising pure bred cattle and hogs. Any one may become a member who owns at least one registered animal, by paying an annual fee of fifty cents. We hold a stock show and sale the week before the American Royal. The public sale amounts each year to over $7000. In connection with a fair association we have built a cattle barn with stalls for 200 head, a horse barn with box stalls for 40 horses, a hog house with 100 pens, and a sale pavilion that will seat 2,000—all permanent buildings—on our own grounds; lighted by electricity and connected with the local telephone lines, convenient to the switch tracks on both railroads, and all paid for with cash on hand. There is no entrance fee, a nominal stall rent with free bedding for stock, ten cents admission to the grounds, no fak-

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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PUT the money into your pocket which the wasted grain in your straw pile is worth. How? By hiring a thresher which *beats out* all the grain just as you would do if you were separating by hand with a pitchfork.

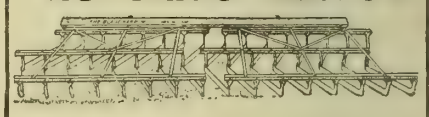
There is only one such machine. All others wait for the grain to drop out. The RED RIVER SPECIAL *beats it out.* It saves all the grain, because it has the only true and correct method of separating. The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun" and the uplifting shakers don't let any escape.

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Sole Builders of The RED RIVER SPECIAL LINE
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DOES BETTER WORK. Harrow perfection at last achieved. Levels, packs, pulverizes and slips the trash. As much superior to ordinary harrows as steel plow is ahead of wooden moldboard. Let us send you the facts and the proofs. Simply send your name on a post card.

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irs, stands or anything else allowed inside. A merry-go-round on an adjoining block has been compelled to stop on account of lack of patronage while our sales were in progress. Our aim is a pure bred stock show, not a fair. The premiums have always been small but well contested for. Sometimes twenty in a class lined up before the judge, and the winner in our show has been good enough to get second class at the Royal, and to be inside the money at Chicago. Professor Wheeler of K. S. A. C. placed the ribbons one year; at other times we have had experts in stock judging sent by the Manhattan College. All have given excellent satisfaction; no kicking on awards, and no attempt at any kind of trickery has ever marred our shows or sales.

We have had the pleasure of having with us such men as President Waters and Prof. G. C. Wheeler, of the Agricultural College; Director Ed H. Webster, of the Experiment Station (we claim him as a Woodson county product); United States Senator Charles Curtis, and others. I think the greatest compliment ever paid to our organization was paid last year when Mr. Protens brought here the Angus show herd from the Sutton farm at Lawrence.

I will say to the owner of any show herd in the state: We will be pleased to have you with us. Do us the honor to bring the best you have and we will make you welcome to win all our blue ribbons if you bring the goods.

We were forced into pure-bred stock by the iron heel of necessity. We cannot raise grain, neither corn nor wheat, and in order to pay the taxes and the interest on the mortgage we had to keep stock, and with all the grain coming to us in box cars we had to feed it to something besides scrub cattle and hogs in order to break even.

This will show what we have done in the poorest county—agriculturally—of the poorest section of the state. From my place to Yates Center—5 miles—every farm home has some registered stock. We practice community breeding. For instance, I have Galloway cattle; my neighbor on one side has Herefords, on the other side Angus; another has Shorthorns; the next Polled Durham, and another a dairy herd.

KANSAS FARMER has been in favor of the small farm. We are a lot of small breeders with but a few hogs or cattle each. The first years we advertised some in KANSAS FARMER and other state papers. Last year we dropped all outside advertisements, because we have a home demand for all and more than we can supply.

What we are doing for that "better crop"—the one on which we all think Kansas stands first, and there is no second—the crop of honest, intelligent American citizens? There are on our list of members five firm names like this: Mr. Shorthorn Breeder & Sons, Mr. Angus Breeder & Sons. We make the claim that we have the youngest Angus breeder showman and sweepstakes winner in the state.—W. H. WIRICK, Superintendent Angus Department, Woodson County Breeders' Association.

Manure Shipped By Rail.

It is interesting to note that the Stock Yards Company, of South Omaha, has under consideration the construction of a plant to burn the accumulations of manure of its yards. Within easy driving distance of Omaha a small quantity of the accumulated manure has been used by florists and gardeners. Its use at further distances would involve distribution by rail and to ascertain whether or not the manure could be profitably shipped, the Stock Yards Company asked for a railroad rate. The following rate was given: Twenty miles and under, 2 cents per cwt.; over 20 miles and under 35 miles, 2½ cents per cwt.; over 35 and under 50 miles, 3 cents per cwt. These rates would make the transportation charge 40 to 60 cents per ton on such manure delivered within 20 to 50 miles of Omaha, and it would seem that at such rates there should be considerable demand for the manure within the 50-mile zone.

This is the first rate the editor has known of as being quoted on the transportation of manure, and this mention should be interesting as indicating that the transportation of manure by rail from points where manure accumulates to nearby farms is not a great way in the future. According to the figures which are given us on the value of manure, it looks as though this stock yards product had a value of $2.50 to $3 per ton.

Yes, Sir! The "Jayhawk" Hay Tools

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices

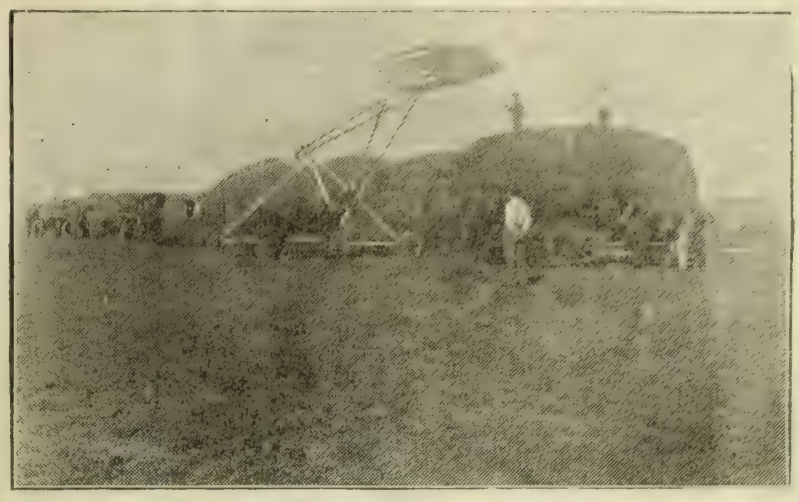
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The "Jayhawk" Stacker

Somerton, Arizona, Dec. 29, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sir. I can say that the "Jayhawk" Stacker is the best laborsaver I have ever used. In this hot climate the labor question is a serious one, but since we have the "Jayhawk" *haying time is about the easiest work we have.* It is just the thing to handle *alfalfa seed* with.
LATER – March 5, 1912. Enclosed exchange for $75. Please ship another STEEL STACKER at once.
O. P. Culbertson.

We have a good proposition for you this season. Be sure and write us before you buy. Send for our catalog, which gives full description of the "Jayhawk" and what it will do.



Nine Years on the Market!

All Machines Fully Warranted!

What One Man Says:

[illegible] Nov. [illegible], 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Gentlemen: I have used the [illegible] for [illegible] years and it is the best [illegible] I ever had on a farm, and the cheapest. I [illegible] power to run a [illegible] ditcher easier than the ordinary sweep rake. Your stacker with one sweep rake, two horses and [illegible] man makes [illegible] stacks.
J. W. Murray.

The First Successful Portable Hay Stacker Ever Made!

Look Out for Imitations!

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

I'll Stop Your Worm Losses



President S. R. FEIL Reg. Pharmacist and Graduate Chemist

READ THIS LETTER

"Ship us at once another 300-lb. barrel of Sal-Vet. We find it an invaluable asset to successful sheep farming. Every sheep on our place is in excellent, thrifty condition."—Geo. McKerrow & Sons, Pewaukee, Wis.

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay

I want the privilege of sending you a 60-day supply of SAL-VET, the great worm destroyer and conditioner, at my risk and without asking you a single penny in advance.

If your stock (especially sheep and hogs) cough, look gaunt and thin, have dull eyes, laggard steps and drooping ears—look out for worms. They are stealing your stock profits and keeping your animals from thriving and putting on money-making flesh. Some may even die. I'll stop these losses, or no pay.

SAL-VET

I never ask any man to pay me a penny for Sal-Vet until he has convinced himself that it has rid his stock of worms—stopped his losses and increased his profits. Read this liberal offer, already accepted by hundreds of thousands of farmers:

PRICES

40 lbs. $2.25; 100 lbs. $5.00; 200 lbs. $9.00; 300 lbs. $13; 500 lbs. $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs.

Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked "SAL-VET" packages.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Just fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have; mail it to me today. I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all your stock 60 days. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives; when the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-vet does not do all I claim, I'll cancel the charge; you won't owe me a penny. Send no money, just the coupon. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. KF., Cleveland, O.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. The S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, O.
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it. If it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge.
Name..... P. O..... Shipping Sta..... State..... Hogs..... Sheep..... Cattle..... Horses.....
K. F. 5-11-12

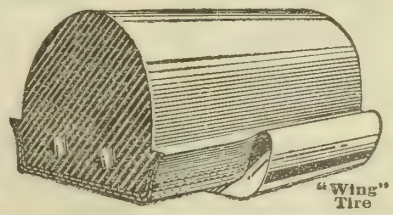
GOODYEAR Rubber Carriage Tires—3,724,000 Sold

Goodyear Carriage Tire Sales have now touched the 3¾-million mark. Three out of every four carriage makers have adopted them. More retail dealers sell them than any other kind. Last season 24% more "Goodyears" were called for than the year before. The present season's sales promise to almost *double* last season's.

Thus, "Goodyears" are the tires that carriage owners want. Because for 13 years these tires have shown themselves more serviceable and more dependable than any other kind.

Our "Wing" Tire

Note the patented "Wing." How it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

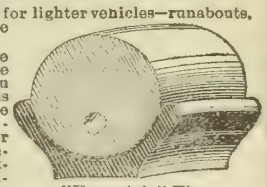


"Wing" Tire

Our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is below the center.

This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.



"Eccentric" Tire

Write us a postal today for circular, prices and name of our agent in your locality.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Akron, O.

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities

(609)

Flies! Flies! Flies!



Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of *Tanglefoot Fly Paper.* There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on *Tanglefoot* than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the **best** and **cheapest** fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. **Ask for Tanglefoot.**

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans. Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.

WHITMAN'S HAY PRESS

40 Years Standard of the World



New Model Steel Beauty ALL STEEL

Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we make largest line of Bailers in the world. Write today for big *free* catalog.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., 6950 S. Broadway, St. Louis

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

More Than 1,375,000 Now In Use

Those Who KNOW Buy De Laval Separators

Creamerymen—Because they are experts in the handling of cream and know by long experience that the De Laval skims cleanest and wears longest. That is why 98% of the World's creameries use the De Laval exclusively.

Experienced Dairymen—The De Laval is the universal favorite among big dairymen. They know that no other separator will give them such satisfactory service.

Old De Laval Users—Whenever a man who has used an old model De Laval decides to purchase a later style machine he invariably buys another De Laval.



Men Who Investigate — If anyone takes the time to investigate the merits of the various cream separators, either by finding out from other users what kind of service their machines have given or by testing other machines out against the De Laval, the chances are a hundred to one that his choice will be the De Laval.

More De Laval machines are in use than any other make. There is a reason. Any De Laval Agent will tell you why, or write to the nearest De Laval office below.

Easiest to turn, easiest to wash, skims the cleanest lasts the longest

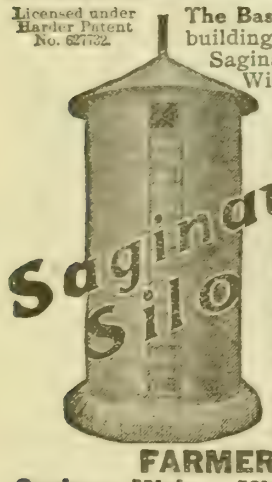
SOONER OR LATER YOU WILL BUY A DE LAVAL

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Base-Anchored Silo! Whirlwind Silo Filler!

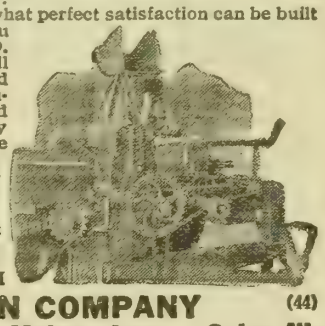
Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627732



The Base-Anchored Saginaw is the sensation of the year in silo building. Only one other silo improvement compares with the Saginaw Base Anchor—the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop. With these two anchoring devices the silo is as firmly planted as if it had grown out of the ground like an oak.

No fear that a Saginaw will ever blow down, collapse or bulge! You don't know how good a silo can be built until you know about the Double-Anchored Saginaw.

And you don't know what perfect satisfaction can be built into a Silo Filler until you see the WHIRLWIND. Only filler that runs full rated power and speed, operated by ordinary farm gasoline engine. Patent start, stop and reverse mechanism that a boy can operate. One-piece knife and blower wheel—simplest knife adjustment. Whole machine has only 5 gears and 4 sprockets.



A FREE copy of the greatest book on silo building ever published is ready for you. Send for it today. Ask for circular AH

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY (44)

Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.

FRESH WATER

WHEN YOU WANT IT— WHERE YOU WANT IT

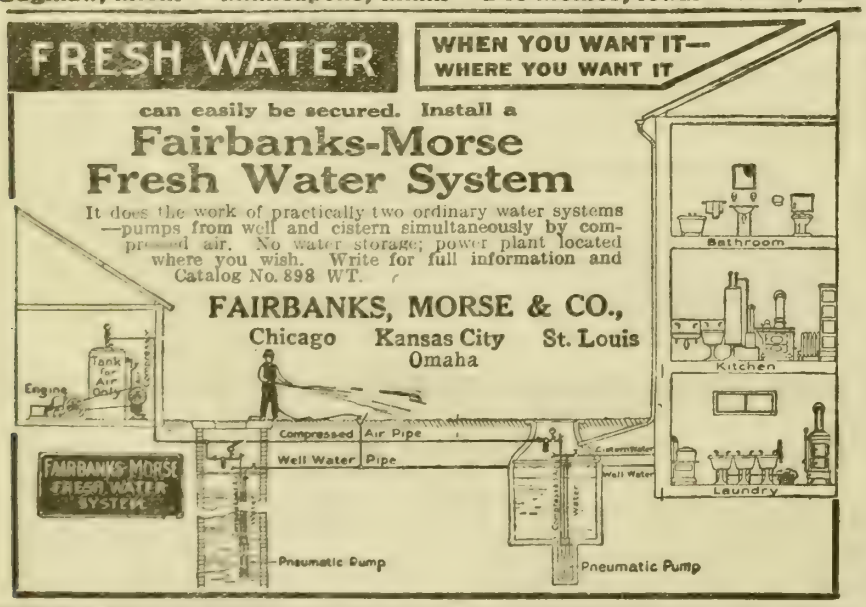
can easily be secured. Install a

Fairbanks-Morse Fresh Water System

It does the work of practically two ordinary water systems—pumps from well and cistern simultaneously by compressed air. No water storage; power plant located where you wish. Write for full information and Catalog No. 898 WT.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Omaha



Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

DAIRY



A dairy farmer writing Hoard's Dairyman says that in 99 cases out of 100 soil that has been under cultivation 40 years can not be made to produce more than 75 per cent of its crop without the use of lime.

R. A. Pearson, formerly Assistant Chief of the Federal Dairy Division, and later Commissioner of Agriculture of New York, and who is well known to many Kansans, has recently been elected president of the Agricultural College of Iowa. Iowa has secured a good man.

There are short-cut methods of testing the dairy herd; for instance, the weighing of the night's and morning's milk each day for a week and the testing of a composite sample of such milk at the end of the week, and a continuation of this method through each month of the cow's milking period. This will give the farm dairyman some idea of the relative merits of the cows in the herd, but it lacks much of telling the whole truth, and is a makeshift method.

In the United States there are in round numbers 21,000,000 milch cows. Wisconsin leads with 1,500,000; Nevada has the smallest number—20,000. The highest average cow value prevails in Washington, which is $54. The above figures show that when we refer to the value of the dairy cow and the annual product of milk, butter and cheese, it is necessary to think in large figures. Where you find the most dairy cows you see the best farms, the best homes and the happiest people.

From the office of the State Dairy Commissioner has recently been issued Bulletin No. 2, which is intended especially for persons who are about to engage in the purchase and shipping of cream for creameries. The bulletin contains full instruction regarding sampling and testing cream in compliance with the Kansas State Dairy Law. The bulletin has much information valuable to the patrons or to the party selling cream. This bulletin is free for the asking. Address, State Dairy Commissioner, Manhattan, Kan.

A Moline, Kan., reader who does not sign his name, asks whether or not the milking machine is practical. The editor knows of several milking machines installed in Kansas some four or five years ago, the use of which has since been discontinued, and the milking on these farms is done by hand. There was a time when there were 15 to 20 milking machines in this state. KANSAS FARMER does not know whether or not any of these are now in use. Kansas farmers who are using milking machines are invited to write us their experiences.

The difficulties attendant upon dairying in one part of Mexico are worth noting. A dairyman of that section is feeding his cows alfalfa cut green from the field. This is cut daily at 4 in the morning and placed in nets of about 110 pounds per net, and loaded on burros and packed through the sun a distance of eight miles, reaching the cow barn at noon for the day's feeding. This is dairying under some difficulty. The Kansas farmers would be justified in sidestepping dairying if it were necessary to operate under such conditions as these.

To demonstrate the cost of the production as between the cow producing 400 pounds of butter fat per year and the cow producing 200 pounds of butter fat per year, the following figures are interesting: A 200-pound cow, 27.1 cents per pound butter fat; 250-pound cow, 21.7 cents; 300-pound cow, 18.1 cents; 350-pound cow, 15.5 cents; 400-pound cow, 13.5 cents. The above figures show that a 400-pound cow produces butter fat at a cost of less than one-half as much as the 200-pound cow charges for her fat. It makes no difference what the price of feed was in the experiment from which the above figures were taken. The fact will hold good whether feed was low-priced or high-priced.

The State Dairy Commissioner has ruled that on and after July 1 cream buyers must discontinue the use of the pipette for measuring the amount of cream to be used in testing. His ruling is to the effect that persons testing cream shall weigh the samples on a cream scale to be approved by the commissioner. He further states that proper sampling is the foundation of accurate testing, and no cream buyer, however skillful, can arrive at the proper test of a delivery of cream if the sample is improperly taken. The commissioner has promulgated a set of rules governing the test and which rules are for the use of cream buyers, and these rules must be followed or the cream buyer's state license permitting him to test cream will be revoked.

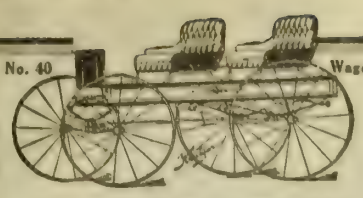
A cream seller asks: "What protection has the patron against inaccurate testing?" All persons paying for cream on the basis of the Babcock test must first pass an examination and secure a permit granted by the State Dairy Commissioner. Every cream buyer is examined at least once every three years. The Babcock test is accurate if properly handled. The Kansas examination for cream buyers and the granting of permits or licenses if efficiency in the operation of the Babcock test is shown by the applicant, is the best safeguard possible to give the cream seller. The cream patron, however, can equip himself with a farm tester which will enable him to test his cream and determine with reasonable accuracy the amount of butter fat it contains in advance of delivery, if he has a desire so to do.

The average congressman can be depended upon at some time or other in his career as proposing some foolish legislation. Such is proposed by Congressman Hamilton of Michigan, who has introduced a bill providing that no calf under six weeks of age may be shipped by any person or accepted by any carrier for shipment unless accompanied by its mother. The bill provides a fine of $25 for each calf so shipped or accepted for shipment.

Congressman Hamilton's argument is that the bill will prevent cruelty and needless suffering by young animals in shipment. There is no danger of this bill ever becoming a law. Such law would seriously affect the dairy cattle breeders. It would have been more sensible to have drawn a bill providing for a time limit that a calf of such age might be in transit, or the length of time which it might be without food. There is no necessity for any such legislation as this.

Even in years of normal alfalfa production, alfalfa hay from Kansas costs the eastern dairyman $25 a ton by the time he gets it into his barn. If alfalfa hay is not a superior milk-producing hay, does it stand to reason that the dairyman of the east would buy Kansas alfalfa at such prices? Under these conditions, is it not reasonable to conclude that every Kansas dairy farmer is justified in growing all the alfalfa hay his cows can eat? The only difference between the eastern dairyman and the western dairyman is that difference which exists between the best of dairy animals and such as we have in Kansas. The eastern dairyman has no better market for his dairy products than has the Kansas farmer. If $25 per ton alfalfa hay will make its feeder money when given to a good cow, will not alfalfa hay which has a market value ordinarily of $8 to $10 per ton in Kansas, not yield a much greater profit to the Kansas dairyman if he has a cow equal to the eastern cow?

The citizens of Augusta are anxious for a milk condensery and are endeavoring to locate a branch of some big concern in their town. The editor of the Mulvane News hits the nail on the head when he says that if the people of Augusta cannot get a condensery, they should go into the dairy business, anyway. He says they should breed a bunch



You can't wear out this

Kratzer
Democrat Wagon

WITH ordinary care you can use this spring wagon as long as you need it and pass it on to your children. There are Kratzer Wagons still doing faithful duty after 10, 15 and 20 years of steady service. They are made stronger today than ever before.

The *wheels* are clean, straight, select hickory The tires are *hot-set* and protect the rims by projecting over them nearly ¾ in. The *axles* are all-steel—1⅛ in. at ends and 1⅜ in. in center. They will stand up under your heaviest loads. The *springs* are 1½ in. wide, with plenty of plates and the right shape to be both strong and easy riding. The *body* is braced every place where strength can be added. The seat corners are iron-bound. Can't wear out.

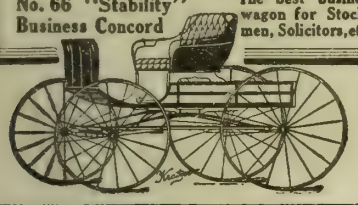
In every way this wagon is made better than others think necessary, yet the price is no more than is asked for wagons not nearly as good.

A dealer near you sells Kratzer Vehicles

Have him show you this wagon, the strong one-seat wagon shown below, or any other vehicle you need. Write for his name if you don't know. We'll also send, **free, our handsome 56-page catalog.** Write today.

Kratzer Carriage Company
108 W. First St., Des Moines, Ia.

No. 66 "Stability" Business Concord — **The best business wagon for Stockmen, Solicitors, etc.**



Don't Buy A Silo Until You Get My Special Propositions

Get the best silo at the best price. The Champion is Western Made for Western Trade, has continuous iron frame, trussed and braced, double latch ladder and other important features.

Every Farmer Can Now Own a Modern Champion Silo.



Choose any one of these five money-saving offers: **1**, for the man who wants a silo. **2**, for the man who wants a silo and cutter. **3**, for a club of 2 silos and a cutter. **4**, for a club of 3 silos and a cutter. **5**, for a club of 4 or more silos and a cutter.

Write for Free Catalog.

Shows why the Champion silo is peculiarly adapted to western feeding conditions. State which special offer interests you and I'll send you particulars Write today.

Keller J. Bell, Mgr., Western Silo Co.
135 11th St, Des Moines, Iowa.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER



THE SERVICE COAT THAT KEEPS OUT ALL THE RAIN

Even the front of this Slicker is WATERPROOF. See our patent REFLEX EDGES, out of sight when coat is buttoned, that guide every drop down and off. Another proof of

FISH BRAND QUALITY

$3.00 EVERYWHERE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON.
TOWER CANADIAN LTD. TORONTO.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

"falcon" BEE SUPPLIES

We want every bee keeper to use these goods. On account of the bad season last year we will give a discount of 8%, in addition to the usual 2% cash discount, making a total discount of 10% on all goods bought between now and July 1. Send for our big red catalog.

C. C. CLEMONS PRODUCE CO.
132 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

of good cows, build some silos and make money out of their dairy herds, anyway. Nothing else will pay better and the town that gets the best start in dairy-bred animals and a big volume of dairy products in its locality will have a milk condensery in the near future without asking for it. The Mulvane editor writes knowingly, for he understands the cause of the success of the condensery business at his own town. When there is ample volume of product that locality attracts the attention of people who have money to invest in dairy manufacturing enterprises.

Pasture will soon be good and cows will be giving milk in abundance. It is well for the dairyman who wants a good flow of winter milk to give some study to the June conditions which cause the cow to yield more milk than at any other time of the year. June pasture is appetizing; it has a good flavor and pleasant aroma; it is extremely palatable. This is a condition which must be sought and accomplished in winter feeding. The June grass is a laxative feed; this is another condition which must be sought in the winter feed. In June the cow is thoroughly comfortable because the temperature is agreeable and the air is pure. The cow must be made comfortable in the winter time and must be surrounded by pure air. The dairyman who can nearest approach June conditions during the winter is the man whose cows will nearest approach a June flow of milk. Bright alfalfa hay and corn silage will furnish the food constituents of June grass and as near as is possible the same palatability. It then remains for the cow to be made comfortable by proper stabling. In this paragraph is the meat of the success of big winter milk flow.

Cotton Growing and Dairying.

Southern farmers and congressmen favorable to the oleomargarine manufacturers have a great deal to say about the value of the oleomargarine industry to the southern farmer. At a recent hearing on the oleomargarine question it was shown that the 11 cotton growing states, according to the 1900 census, produced butter worth fifty-three million dollars. The value of cottonseed oil used in the manufacture of oleomargarine in the year 1908 was five hundred thousand dollars. This oil was supplied by the same states as produced the butter value above named. The value of butter made in the southern cotton states is to the value of cottonseed oil used in oleomargarine, on a careful 1912 estimate, is as 144 to 1. It is apparent, therefore, that the importance of the cottonseed oil industry to the southern farmer is small as compared with the importance of his dairy industry, which at the present time is small but which is growing and must continue to grow in order to bring back to the cotton growing states the fertility which has been farmed out and which is necessary for profitable crop production.

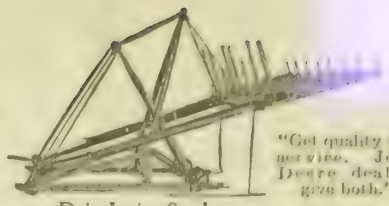
Test Aids Dairy Progress.

The scales and the Babcock test, as means of determining the value of the cow, have proven a tremendous boon to dairymen in general. Testing the cow today is as easy as rolling off a log. For the dairyman and dairy breeder of 25 years ago to test his cows within a reasonable degree of accuracy was a tremendous problem. Testing in those days involved the setting of the milk, the skimming of the cream and the churning of the butter. These methods resulted in much loss and were subject to such variation on account of the lack of uniformity in churning methods, that the records were of little or no value. However, dairy breeding and improvement of dairy herds progressed under such methods, but when the Babcock test was invented, the dairy breeder had found what he was long looking for. Beginning with the use of the Babcock test, greater progress in the last 20 years has been possible than in the 50 or 75 years preceding. The breeder cannot get along without the scales and the Babcock test, neither can the farm dairyman if he is going to increase the output of his dairy.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Stack Your Hay The Dain Way

A Dain Rake and Stacker for Every Requirement



Dain Junior Stacker

"Get quality and service. John Deere dealers give both."

WHAT you want in the quickest, easiest and best way of putting up hay. And that's what we've got for you—

Our Dain Stackers and Rakes.

We make **seven** different Dain Stackers, and **five** different Dain Rakes, each specially adapted to different hay-harvesting requirements; each **best** for its particular purpose. Each of these Dain tools works in a way that **makes the hay easy to handle**; easy on the men; easy on the horses.

The hay is delivered on the stack straight and even—just as it falls in the swath. It isn't rolled, or tangled; you can build a better stack that way—with less work; a rain-proof stack too; the hay will **keep** better.

Take the **Dain Junior Stacker**, made with a double-"A" frame; that gives plenty of pulley-purchase; leverage; the load **"Hoists"** easily, because the **draft or pull is the same** from the ground to the **highest** point of elevation; just a steady pull; the double-"A" frame equalizes the **strain** too.

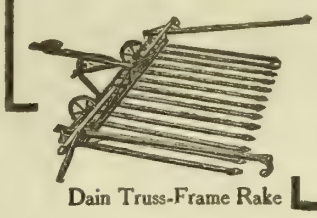
The large compression springs return the stacker-head from the dumping to receiving position; that takes up the rebound; prevents jerking, steadies the stacker. Another thing—instead of rolling off the stacker-head, the hay is given a pitched effect by the compression springs, and falls in a flat mass that's easy to handle.

With **most** stackers the horse holds the load, but on the Dain Stackers, the pitcher-teeth can be "set" to automatically hold the load while topping out the stack.

All our Dain Stackers are light-draft; **all** simple; all **more** than strong enough to stand the severest strain.

All our Dain Rakes are so made that the **horses** do the work; **light** on the horses too; the driver always has full control of the rake-teeth; lowering and lifting them easily from the seat; the rakes get all the hay too—out of the swath, windrow or the cock.

Your implement dealer will show you **how** these Dain tools are made; how they "work." Or, write us. We'll tell you all about them. We'll mail you free full descriptive literature.



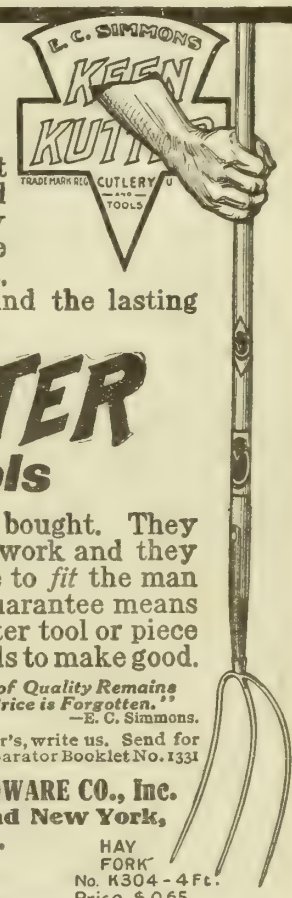
Dain Truss-Frame Rake

Our big, valuable book *"Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them,"* sent free also. Ask for package No. V I3

John Deere Plow Co.
Moline, Illinois

JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

Good Tools That Save Strength



Keen Kutter farming tools are light and strong; they are easy to use and *never* clumsy to handle, because they are made on *correct* principles. The hang and pliability of the handles, the elastic property of the steel; and the lasting qualities of all

KEEN KUTTER
Farming Tools

mark them as the best that can be bought. They save strength because they lighten work and they lighten work because they are made to *fit* the man and his work. The Keen Kutter guarantee means your money back for *any* Keen Kutter tool or piece of cutlery that fails to make good.



"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
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Price $0.65

Saves 1/3 Baling Cost

Ann Arbor
"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET
Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

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Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-16 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.
"Ann Arbor "35," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.
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THE WINDROW BALER

Manfd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED!

MORE FARMERS TO CULTIVATE MORE ACRES AND PRODUCE MORE BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE AT LOWER COST BY USING THE BEATRICE TWO-ROW CULTIVATOR.
WE PROVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE—YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY.
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG THAT TELLS HOW.
BEATRICE IRON WORKS, BOX Q BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, U.S.A.

Deep Plowing Is Half the Crop Battle

NOW you can afford to plow deep. Now you can tap that rich new reservoir of fertility in the sub-soil and get bumper crops. The OIL PULL is the key to the situation. You can't afford to plow deeper than five inches with horses, yet you know it would be better to plow from one to five inches deeper. Even with shallow plowing the average farm horse is idle eight hours out of every nine according to Government reports. Add enough extra horses for deep plowing and they'll be idle 19 hours out of 20. You must feed these horses whether they're working or not.

Compare the cost of horse feed with the fuel of the OIL PULL which is "fed" only when working, and then uses kerosene at five to seven cents a gallon, or crude distillate and other cheaper fuels. Not a penny wasted for maintenance through slack or idle seasons. As you know, plowing takes practically one-half of all the power you expend on a corn crop, including the haul to market. You can easily see how an OIL PULL builds up your profits by reducing plowing costs alone.

RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR LA PORTE IND.

Finishes Plowing On Time

No matter how deep you plow, no matter how many acres you have to turn, no matter how short the season—*the OIL PULL Finishes the plowing ON TIME.* After a winter of idleness your horses are unfit for spring plowing—they must be broken into it gradually. But the OIL PULL is ready for 24-hours a day plowing right from the start. Wait until the soil is ready—plow deep with an OIL PULL—and you finish 'way ahead of your neighbor who started with his teams days before you did. You'll have a deeper, richer, more uniform seed bed—a bigger yield from every acre.

Keep in mind the fact that there are dozens of other farm jobs besides plowing that the OIL PULL does more efficiently and economically than any other power. You finish your shredding and shelling before the fall rains and snow. You get your corn into the silo neither too green nor too dry. The OIL PULL will thresh, pull binders, haul hay to the stack, bale the stack, grade roads, grind feed, saw wood. *Write for* OIL PULL catalog with tractor facts you need. It's free.

M. RUMELY CO.

5052 Main Street, La Porte, Indiana

Catalog Free



Use This Catalog Coupon

M. RUMELY CO.

5052 Main Street, La Porte, Ind.

Please send me your tractor catalog.....

I farm.....Acres.

Name.....

Town.....

State.....R. F. D.....

Haying, Harvesting and all Hurry Work

The Time to Use a Low Wheel Wagon



ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS

SOLVE THE PROBLEM

WRITE TO-DAY. We send free, upon request, rule and calipers, with full explanation how to measure spindles so that new steel wheels will fit old wagons perfectly. In this way you can order right off. We will also tell all about our steel wheel wagons.

QUICK SHIPMENT—NO DELAYS

Perhaps you do not know what steel wheels mean—no repairs—no expense—always ready for use. A thousand advantages. Let us explain. You have a hundred and one hauling jobs before you. All summer and fall your wagon will be going, the wheels are not in any too good shape now and may go to pieces on you in the busy season.

FILL OUT THIS COUPON,

or write us a postal. We will make it easy for you to order.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.
Box 34
Quincy, Illinois

Fill out, cut off and send this COUPON to
Electric Wheel Co., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

I am interested in knowing how to get a set of steel wheels or handy wagon QUICK. If rule and calipers are wanted, put x mark here. ☐

Name_____

Address_____

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTE FOR Five Years.



Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 16 5 East St. Louis, Ill.

PLANT GOOD SEED CORN Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown—all myp own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. **Price, $2.00 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka,** as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to sent sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.

M. T. KELSEY, Proprietor Northwood Farm.
106 Arter Avenue - - - - - - - - - - - - Topeka, Kansas.

Standard Books FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



After the hatching of the chick, the next problem is the raising of it.

And the raising of it is much the more important of the two problems.

For what is a hatched chick worth unless you can raise it to a profitable age?

Luck may have a part in the hatching of chicks, but it takes more than luck to raise them.

The growing chicks will need your constant care and attention from the day they are first hatched till the day they are full grown.

Chicks need your care to keep their brooding houses and runs scrupulously clean, so as to be always in a first-class sanitary condition.

Chicks need your care to provide for them all the necessary food to promote growth and to keep them at all times in good health.

Chicks need your care to protect them from enemies. First of these are lice; then rats, then skunks and minks and other vermin, including the household cat.

The prepared chick feed usually sold in poultry supply houses makes a fairly good ration for young chicks, though there are ofttimes some very obnoxious seeds among it. These the chicks will not eat and they are liable to be scattered and propagated over the farm unless the refuse is burned.



A PEN OF SILVER WYANDOTTES OWNED BY MRS. C. C. HENDERSON, SOLOMON, KAN.

If coarse oatmeal can be procured at a reasonable price, it makes one of the best feeds that can be given to young chicks and we would feed more of it than any other food. Broken rice is also a very good chick feed, though too much of it might injure them, as it swells considerably after being taken into the crop. Rice had better be fed the last thing at night, for it takes a long time to digest.

In answer to an inquirer, would state the reason the chicks "gum up" behind is because they have bowel trouble, though not necessarily the "white diarrhea." Take off the gummed part, and wash with warm soapsuds, then inject a few drops of olive oil with a small syringe. A good preventive of bowel trouble in chicks is to feed bread moistened with olive oil, two or three times a day. The chicks should be moved to fresh ground and their brooders and coops thoroughly disinfected, or there is a liability of the recurrence of the trouble.

Though all our remarks this week have been devoted to the welfare of the young chicks, it must not be forgotten that the old hens need some care and attention. With the constant care of the youngsters upon our hands, we are apt to forget that there may be an ailing old hen in the yards that needs special attention. All hens that are not laying these days should be noted and weeded out, for it is unprofitable to keep them. Those wanting to set should be broken of the habit as soon as discovered, unless they are wanted for setting purposes. By placing them in a slatted coop, where the air can freely circulate underneath them, they can be broken up of their propensity to set and be ready for laying again in a few days. All hens that have quit laying for the season, and that are not needed for next year's layers, should be sent to market at once, for every day they are kept in idleness is a waste of money for good feed. As soon as you have hatched all the chicks you want this season, separate the male birds from the hens. If you want some of them for next season, pen them up by themselves, but dispose of the rest as soon as possible.

Eggs and Their Make-up.

To the farmer's wife usually falls the duty of taking care of the chickens, and the cash received for eggs sold is commonly regarded as her special perquisite. With the "egg money" she buys her dresses and the few simple luxuries that signify so much to her in the way of comfort. Indeed, what the rural housewife does not know about hens and eggs would seem to be hardly worth knowing.

And yet it would appear that even she might learn a thing or two from certain investigations which experts of the Department of Agriculture have been making recently. Take, for example the make-up of an egg, considered with reference to its food value. Sixty-six per cent of it, the experts have learned, is just ordinary water; a little over 10 per cent is shell and 1 per cent more is mineral matter contained in the material of the inside. This calculation leaves 23 per cent of food substance, of which two-thirds is muscle-forming stuff, the remaining third being fat.

Now, it is often said that there is as much nourishment in one egg as in a pound of meat. This the experts declare is not true. Eggs are just about as nutritious as lean beaf, pound for pound, but an egg weighs only 2 ounces. Accordingly, it would appear that eight eggs are required to furnish the equivalent of a pound of meat as food for a working man.

Another popular notion, long accepted, has been exploded by the investigators, namely, that brown-shelled eggs are more nutritious than white-shelled eggs. In order to make sure of the facts in this case, the experts analyzed the brown eggs of Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, Black Langshans, Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks and the white eggs of Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas and Black Minorcas. As a result, it was found that there was no difference between white eggs and brown eggs in respect to food value.

Next, experiments were made with the eggs of several breeds of hens, to find out if those laid by any peculiar variety had superior food value. It was proved, however, that they were all about the same in this respect. Then the effect of various kinds of rations on the composition of eggs was tested, some of the hens being fed on meat scraps, others on wheat, and others yet on corn and rice meal. It did not appear that the diet made any difference in this regard. Lastly, it was ascertained that, by boiling eggs different lengths of time and digesting them artificially in a pepsin solution, that hard-boiled eggs are quite as digestible as soft-boiled eggs—a conclusion directly opposite to long accepted theory.

The old-fashioned "school marm" used to teach her pupils that the bones and beak of a newly-hatched chicken were made out of the white of the eggs and the flesh and feathers out of the yolk. It is safe to say that the average farmer's wife today knows a great deal better than that. She is probably aware that the white spots on one side of the yolk is the germ of the fowl that is to be, and that the developing bird derives its sustenance first from the yolk and next from the white. When the food supply thus provided by nature is exhausted the chick is ready to chip the shell.

If a human infant 1 day old were able to walk about and pick up a living, the case would be considered marvelous. The chick, however, unlike the child, inherits experience, and when it emerges from its shell has already solved a variety of problems, including those of locomotion on two legs, the edible properties of many food substances and the vocabulary of its mother This, however, is not a discussion of chickens, but of eggs, and it ought not

On Baking Day

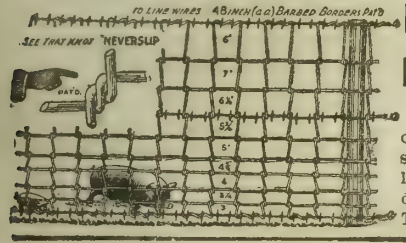
Utensils Quickly Cleaned and Cleared away with

Old Dutch Cleanser



A dash of Old Dutch Cleanser on a damp cloth quickly removes the caked flour from the rolling-pin and the bread-board, cuts away the burnt-in crusts on the baking-pans.

Many other uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c



Beatrice Barbed Border Hog and Corral Fences

NOW REINFORCED, with or without additional center barb wire cable, actually woven into them, **saving the extra cost of barb wire,** staples and labor required on all smooth fencing. Write for descriptive circulars and prices to

THE JOHN H. VON STEEN CO., Beatrice, Neb.



STETLER'S COMBINATION Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

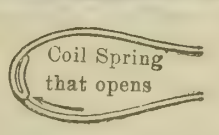
SAVE YOUR PIGS

FARROWING SEASON IS HERE.





NO PRONGS TONGS



OR THONGS



They are made from specially tempered spring wire, all nickel plated and sanitary. You cannot injure the mother and need not injure the young. Thousands have been sold on a guaranty and not one returned.

SAFE, SURE AND SANITARY

Endorsed by Instructors in Veterinary Surgery of State Universities, and State Veterinarians wherever their attention has been called to it as the best thing in its line.

Every breeder may have use for one of these instruments any day during the farrowing season. To have one on hand may mean the saving of a valuable sow and her litter.

OUR OFFER

We will send a forceps free to any old or new subscriber sending us $1.00 for one year's subscription to KANSAS FARMER, and 15 cents extra to partly pay cost of expressage and packing. We will send one free to anyone sending us a new yearly subscription with $1.00 in payment therefor.

Send orders at once, as our supply of forceps is limited.

KANSAS FARMER - - - TOPEKA, KAN.

When You Write Advertisers Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

to be brought to a conclusion without some reference to the art of preserving eggs, upon which so much attention has been bestowed within the last few years.

Eggs, of course, are vastly cheaper and more plentiful in summer than in winter, and wholesale dealers in the cities have adopted the practice of gathering them up by the millions from the farmers in the warm season and holding them over for sale during the cold months. Indeed, bakers and confectioners depend almost entirely upon preserved eggs for their winter supply. Up to date no thoroughly successful method of accomplishing this sort of preserving has been discovered, though a gigantic fortune awaits the inventor of a satisfactory process. Cold storage does fairly well, but the eggs must not be frozen and so decomposition is arrested only to a certain extent. Varnishes of vaseline and other substances have been tried, but the difficulty always lies in the fact that each egg encloses some air and with the air germs of decay. The best process found thus far is to keep the egg in lime water, and in this way immense numbers are preserved annually. It is obvious that anybody who can buy summer eggs at 12 cents a dozen and sell them in winter, strictly fresh, at 30 cents a dozen, will soon be a millionaire.

From the wide "jungle fowl" of India, which lays only a few small white eggs annually, all modern varieties of chickens are known to be descended. Out of this bird, by breeding, has been developed a feathered creature that lays nearly all the year round, and which produces its own weight in eggs in six weeks! The individual egg, be it realized, has been multiplied in weight by five. Thus the modern hen's egg may be regarded, in a sense, as an artificial product. To accomplish this wonderful result many thousands of years have been required, and it is known that the Chinese, long before the beginning of the Christian era, bred chickens and domesticated several improved varieties of them. Even in those days they understood the use of incubators.

People who live in cities complain that they find it very difficult to get fresh eggs at any cost. This is because so many buyers and sellers intervene between the hens and the consumer. Eggs are sometimes collected from farmers by men who drive about in buggies and gather them at a stated price. One farmer may have 13 and another may have 13 dozen; there is nothing regular about the crop and the eggs may have been accumulating for a period greater or less. Other eggs are exchanged by the farmers' wives for goods at the village stores, and in this way millions are brought to market, the storekeepers having relations with wholesalers' agents. Eventually, whatever may be the method, the eggs arrive at the wholesale houses in the cities, where they undergo, first of all, a process of classification.

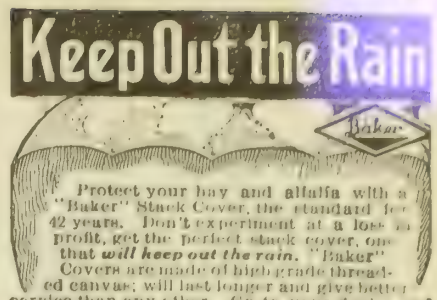
This process is accomplished by what is known as "candling." That is to say, an expert, in classifying the eggs, holds each one for a moment between his eye and a candle. If perfectly fresh, all parts of it will appear clearly illuminated. The slightest staleness will be shown by a certain degree of opacity. So easy is it to test eggs in this way, in a dark room, that any housewife can do it satisfactorily for herself without any practice at all. An adept in the business, however, is able to "candle" in a day's work of 10 hours 15 barrels of eggs. Improved methods of candling have been adopted recently, one of which consists in putting the eggs in a wire create and placing the latter upon a sheet of glass, through which a powerful electric light shines from beneath. This instantly betrays any stale specimens, which are readily removed.

The cracked eggs go to bakers and to cheap restaurants at half price. The hopelessly rotten ones are bought by leather manufacturers. Those which are only partly "gone" are sold mostly to poor Hebrews at 5 cents a dozen wholesale. In the large cities eggs of this class are retailed afterwards by liquid measure at so much a pint, being separated from the shells. They may not be specially appetizing, but they afford a great deal of nutriment in proportion to their cost.

A Correction.

In printing the seed corn advertisement of M. T. Kelsey, proprietor Northwood Farm, Topeka, Kan., in our issue of last week, the price was given as $1.75 a bushel. It should have been $2 a bushel, as that was the price Mr. Kelsey named in his copy for the printer.

Keep Out the Rain



Protect your hay and alfalfa with a "Baker" Stack Cover, the standard for 42 years. Don't experiment at a loss in profit, get the perfect stack cover, one that ***will keep out the rain.*** "Baker" Covers are made of high grade threaded canvas; will last longer and give better service than any other. Go to your dealer and ***insist*** that he sell you a

"BAKER" STACK COVER

(Guaranteed Full Weight)

The fortunate owner of "Baker" Stack Covers saves the cost of the covers many times over in the protection from mildew and dampness to his hay stacks.

Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect stack cover; see that you get a "Baker." If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us.

FREE Send for booklet, *"Insured Hay Stacks"*, its contains valuable information you should know. Write today—it's free.

Baker-Lockwood Mfg. Co.
(Established 42 Years)
619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

INSURE HAY STACKS

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



THE Ransomerian School — **TRAIN FOR BUSINESS**

Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomerian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomerian Journal FREE.

Ransomerian Expert Training School,
C. W. RANSOM, Pres., 806 Minor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Eli Power Press

With Engine Platform

The Hay Press with record of 3 bales per minute. Platform permits setting any stationery engine on same truck with press. **Can furnish with or without engine.** Has friction safety clutch—automatic block placer—condenser feed. *Also complete line Horse Power and Motor Balers.*



Collins Plow Co.
2032 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

BROWN FENCE

MOST durable fence made. Heaviest wires. Double galvanized. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 13 to 35c per rod. Sample free. We pay freight. The Brown Fence & Wire Co. Dept. 39 Cleveland, O.



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?

If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.



Don't set your mind, set Big Ben

You ought to go to sleep at night with a *clear brain*—untroubled and free from getting-up worries. Such a little thing as "deciding to get up at a certain time in the morning" and *keeping* it on *your mind* often spoils a needed night's rest and makes a bad "next day."

Big Ben is not the usual alarm. He's a timekeeper; a good, all-purpose clock for *every day* and *all day* use and for years of service.

He stands seven inches tall. He rings with one long, loud ring for 5 minutes *straight*, or for 10 minutes at *intervals* of 30 seconds unless you shut him off.

His big, bold figures and hands are *easy to read* in the dim morning light; his large, strong keys are *easy to wind*. His price, $2.50, is *easy to pay* because his advantages are so *easy to see*. See them at your jeweler's.

Big Ben is sold by 16,000 watchmakers. If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to his designers, *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you express charges prepaid. [130]

BIG BEN

Drink a cup of this coffee

Note its rich aroma, its fine full body, its rare smoothness. That is the *blend*. Just the coffees required to give you that splendid cup-quality, have been carefully picked to make

TONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

Only tremendous popularity and wide sale make possible so great a coffee value. More cups to the pound than in ordinary coffee, and every cup a new taste-delight. See that the seal is unbroken.



35c a pound at your grocer's

TONE BROS.
Des Moines, Ia.

There are two kinds of Spices, TONE'S and "other kinds"

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass. Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. 15c each at dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.



HAROLD SOMERS
160 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn N. Y.

VACUUM CLEANERS — Something new; just out; save carpets; guaranteed 3 years; $5.00. Write today. **B. A. Wolfe Supply Co., 3525 Colorado Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

HOME CIRCLE



Currants, raisins, citron and such fruits which harden from standing, may be softened by putting them for a time in a warm oven.

To avoid having the corners of household linens whipped out, hang them on the line in the usual way, then take up each corner and pin it on the line also.

If you find yourself out of pulverized sugar and need some in a hurry, try putting some granulated sugar through the coffee mill, first thoroughly cleansing the mill by putting some corn meal through it.

When washing out a chamois skin wring it out of clean soapy water without rinsing. This will leave the skin as soft and serviceable as when new. Also, care should be taken in the drying not to expose them to great heat.

All bacon rinds (cut off before cooking the bacon) should be saved. Wash them carefully and place them in a preserve jar. They will be found delicious for seasoning all the spring greens, also boiled or fricasseed chickens.

When cleaning brass articles with a paste made of salt and lemon juice, warm the article in the oven and have the paste as hot as it can be handled. The result is said to be most satisfactory, besides making the work much easier.

The pinch of salt which is so necessary to most dishes should not be added until the last, especially where milk is one of the principal ingredients. If this rule is followed, many curdled failures may be avoided. But if this should happen, a vigorous beating with the egg-beater will often make the dish fit to serve.

Time to Run.

While motoring through North Carolina a gentleman met an old negro man driving a mule, which became frightened at the automobile and tried to run away. The gentleman stopped his machine until the negro drove by, then asked:

"Old man, what makes your mule so afraid of an automobile?"

"Well, boss, you see, it's like dis: If you were walkin' down de road and met a pair o' breeches running and snorting like de devil was a'ter them, you'd take to your heels, too; wouldn't you?"

Excellent milk strainers can be made from embroidery rings. Tear the felt strips from the ring, fold a clean piece of white cheese cloth twice and put into the ring, making it bag a little. When you strain the milk, the rings need not even be wet. After the milk is strained you can turn the strainer over and pour cold water through it, take out the cloth, wash and scald. There are no seams in this strainer and it is, therefore, more sanitary than the usual kind.

Just One More.

"Now, Willie, promise me you won't fight any more."

"Can't you wait till tomorrow, mother? I've only got one more boy to lick an' then I'll be through."

Asparagus with Cheese.

Tie the asparagus stalks together in bunches of six, trim them to an even length, set upright in a saucepan, and cook in rapidly boiling water for ten minutes.

Then put in layers in a buttered pudding dish with rich white sauce and grated cheese between. Lightly brown one tablespoonful of chopped onion in two tablespoonfuls of hot butter and pour over the top layer. Sprinkle with grated cheese and brown in a hot oven.

Dandelions have become such a pest, and their extermination seems a hopeless task. Digging usually does little good, as the roots go so deep they are hard to get, and simply taking off their heads doesn't kill the plant. In the past year or so spraying has been resorted to with more or less success, and a spraying solution which has proven quite good is one made with sulphate of iron (copperas). Make the solution in the proportion of one and three quarter pounds of copperas to a gallon of water. Spray the lawn or infested area every ten days with this solution. Use a spray that has a strong pressure and use it when the day is bright and warm. If the first few applications don't give any results, make the solution somewhat stronger. The grass may become somewhat blackened, but it will do no permanent damage. However, care should be taken to keep the spray off of cement walks, as it will discolor them. As the copperas is not expensive, costing only two or three cents a pound, this method is not only inexpensive, but much easier than the old way of crawling around on your knees and digging until both arms and back are worn out.





5189. Ladies' Shirt Waist—This waist is cut without a shoulder seam, but the use of an underarm gore insures comfort. The closing may be placed in either front or back, as there is an opening at both places. Satin, silk, madras or linen can be used for this waist. The pattern, 5,189, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper. **4949. For a Dainty Little Maid**—The frock which we illustrate in the accompanying cut will make up very pretty in any of the wash materials. It may be trimmed with a contrasting color. This dress has the broad effect in both front and back produced by the use of Gibson pleats at the shoulders, and these extend all the way to the waist line. The skirt is arranged in kilts, but may be gathered if desired, and attached to the belt. The fancy collar adds a fancy touch to the little dress and if the band along the opening and the belt and cuffs are of the same fabric, the costume will be very smart. The pattern, 4949, is cut in sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting material to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appeared, with description of pattern, number and size wanted.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter
Send Your Order to Us.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year	3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$5.60
Our price for all	3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
The Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week)	5.20
Total, regular price	$7.45
Our price for all	5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year	1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total, regular price	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year	1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$3.00
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year	2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
American Swineherd, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$4.25
Our price for all	2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year	1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Woman's Home Companion, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine	$1.50
Garden Magazine	1.50
Everybody's Magazine	1.50
McClure's Magazine	1.50
Pearson's Magazine	1.50
Good Housekeeping	1.50
Cosmopolitan	1.50
Delineator	1.50
Etude	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
World's Work	3.00
Total	$4.75
Our price for all	3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today	$3.00
Suburban Life	3.00
The Literary Digest	3.00
The Independent	3.00
The Review of Reviews	3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
American Boy	1.00
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.75

Any Dollar Magazine published may be substituted for the American Boy in above club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
McCall's Magazine, one year	.50
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Country Life in America, one year	4.00
Total	$6.00
Our price for all	4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Sunset Magazine, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head **Herefords 250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

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40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR KANSAS Wheat Land—1,086 acres, well improved farm, in Bates County, Mo.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER.
400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, ¾ mile to station, no buildings, in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.

J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ESTATE FOR SALE.
Buy direct and save commissions. 460 acres of fine valley land; 3 miles from county seat, best town in the gas belt. Gas belongs to land; revenue of $250 to $300 per year. Well improved; nice house, large barn; 160 acres now under cultivation, balance fine blue steam meadow and pasture. Want to sell by March 1. Quick cash price, $45 per acre. **Lock Box No. 926, Fredonia, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

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80 A., IN MABAUNSEE CO., close to good town, 60 a. in cultivation. Will exchange for western land or Topeka property. **O. M. ELLIOT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

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160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

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50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.
Wheat, corn, alfalfa land, and city property. Write for price list. **SOUTHWEST LAND CO., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.

W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

BUY OF OWNER.

295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches ½ mi. Price, $60 per a.
HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

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600 A. RANCH IN NORTON CO., fair improvements, close to school and store, 8 miles from railroad town, 150 a. alfalfa ground, 50 a. set, balance pasture and farm land. The Solomon river runs through the ranch, thus making it ideal for stock. Will exchange this for good income property or eastern Kansas land. **O. M. ELLIOT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WHEAT FARM SNAP.

160 a., 6½ mi. S. W. of Liberal, Kan., and 5½ E. of Tyrone, Okla. 100 a. in wheat this year. Fenced 2 wires all around. Some fruit on place. Price, $20 per acre. $1,300 will be carried at 6 per cent.
G. E. MATKIN, Lewis, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

RANCH BARGAIN.
2,720 acres, 1,000 of which is bottom land well adapted for the growing of alfalfa. Running water and lots of it. The best stock ranch proposition in the west for the man wanting to handle live stock. Cheap as dirt at $12.50 per acre, on easy terms. Write,
S. J. BAKER,
Grainfield, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE.
Choice 40 of excellent soil, smooth, and only 1½ miles from good railroad town. Fine roads, good gas prospect. Has 25 acres of good apple orchard 12 years old, just right to bear, 10 acres for alfalfa or grains, 5 acres prairie hay meadow. Good values and will sell quick at $55 per acre. Reasonable terms.
M. T. SPONZ, Fredonia, Kan.

Three Good Farms
At Auction

5 0 0 ACRES **Sale will he held in the hall above the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m. on**

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

Desiring to get my land in a body, I will sell the following described farms:

No. 1 **100 acres,** 2½ miles N. and 2 miles E. of Wetmore. The south ½ of the N. W. ¼—29, 4, 15, Brown Co., Kan. Rented for one-half. Will easily rent for $400 cash. Chas. McRoberts farms it. Rich, loamy soil, 14 acres clover, 26 pasture, rest in corn. No waste land. Lays nice. Never-failing spring rises on place. Two good wells. Four-acre orchard. Five-room house, hay barn for 12 horses, hen house, crib, cow and hog sheds, and other buildings. On R. F. D.; ½ mile to school. Sold subject to a $4,000 mortgage at 5½% for four years from March 1st, 1912.

No. 2 **160 acres.** N. E. ¼—36, 5, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Twenty acres hog pasture (woven wire), 30 clover, 15 native meadow, rest in corn and oats. No waste, lays well. One-half mile rows of corn on west 80. Five-room house, stable for 10 horses, new granary, hen house, good well of water near house. On R. F. D., 4 miles S. and ½ E. of Wetmore. Occupied by Frank Tatman at a cash rental of $500. When rented for grain, will produce $800 to $1,200 annually. Sold subject to $4,500 mortgage at 5 and 1 per cent, for five years, from October 1, 1911.

No. 3 **240 acres.** Six miles N. W. of Wetmore, 3½ miles N. E. of Goff. Occupied by Newton Henry. This is a splendid stock, dairy or grain farm. The N. W. ¼ and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼—20, 4, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Seventy-five acres meadow and blue grass pasture, 60 oats, some alfalfa, 4 orchard, rest in corn. On R. F. D., ½ mi. to school. Five-room house, stable for 8 horses, cattle shed 20x100 ft. Good cellar; crib room for 4000 bu. corn; other buildings; 2 good wells, 1 windmill, running water. All kinds of fruit. Sold subject to a $5000 mortgage at 6 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1913. Will rent for $800 cash, annually, or $1200 to $1500 when rented for grain rent under ordinary circumstances.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation. They are served by R. F. D. and are on telephone lines. Land near these farms is priced at from $80 to $100 per acre. The titles are approved by loan companies and are strictly first class. If for any reason you cannot be present, leave bids and draft at the Wetmore State Bank, who will attend to it for you.

Terms One-fourth of purchase price on day of sale; balance, due Jan. 1, 1913, without interest on my equity, purchaser paying all accrued interest on mortgage or mortgages from March 1, 1912, and taxes, and getting all rents for 1912. Warranty deed turned over on day of settlement, Jan. 1, 1913.

Should you desire any different terms, please submit your proposition before day of sale. I can grant you any reasonable terms.

Come, bring your friends, look this land over; ask the neighbors how it produces. Satisfy yourself as to its value. Seldom do you get a chance to get a good farm on these terms at your own price. CROP FAILURES ARE NOT KNOWN HERE. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, clover and all kinds of stock do splendidly here. **SALE TO TAKE PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE.**

JAMES WILTSE, Owner, Wetmore, Kansas

J. G. WHITAKER, Auctioneer, Falls City, Neb.
JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN., quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa, ½ cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. PERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

TRADE IT; YOU CAN'T SELL IT, so let us know what you have, full details first letter, and what you are willing to pay for a deal. Let us know what you want and where you want it. We do the rest. **BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kan.**

160-A C R E RELINQUISHMENT — Extra fine land, small improvements; one of the choicest pieces in eastern Colorado, adjoining unimproved deeded land, selling for $25 per acre. Take this under the new law, three years' residence, only 7 months out of year residence required. Price only $1,250 cash; no trade. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

FOR EXCHANGE

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANY-where. **The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE — 320 acres in eastern Colorado; good soil, fine water, fenced, 85 acres in cultivation, other improvements. Clear. Price, $15 per acre; terms. Also a good relinquishment, priced right. For particulars, write **A. J. York, Route 1, Berthoud, Colo.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

SALINE CO. BARGAIN—160 a., 5 mi. of town, 70 in cult., 20 of bottom, 10 in alfalfa, quite good improvements. Price $4800. Terms to suit. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

How to Check Corn.

Now, it is impossible to set a planter at the factory so that it will check accurately under all conditions. Just take hold of the pole of your planter and lift it up high. You see that the shoes angle very little. The corn will drop almost straight down. Lower the pole and the bottom of the shoe is several inches back of the seed can. The relative position of the shoe to the button on the wire means a good check or a poor one.

In order to be sure that you have a proper relation between these two parts, it is necessary, after you have planted the first two rows and gone back several rods on the second two, to get down and dig up several hills of corn. The corn should be found an inch or an inch and a half behind the button. The phrase "behind the button" is used in reference to the way the team is headed. If it is found that the corn is not being dropped quickly enough—that is, less than an inch and a half behind the button—then loosen the bolt that passes through the pole and uprights on the front frame bar and raise the pole higher. This will make the shoe stand back and allow the corn to drop approximately at the desired point. If the planter is dropping too quickly—that is, more than an inch and a half behind the button—reverse the pole adjustment.

After turning at the end of the row, you pull the wire up to about the same tension as before, but the pull of the planter brings the buttons back past the spot where they were pulled by the planter on its opposite trip, consequently, unless the corn drops behind each time, it will be badly out of line. A little care in the beginning will insure the results you wish to obtain.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

Classified Ads on This Page, Pay

K. C. Knudson, Route 1, proprietor of Ash Grove Alfalfa Farm, Gem, Kan., writes under date of April 29, 1912:

"I have sold all my alfalfa seed and want my ad taken out of KANSAS FARMER. *I obtained wonderful results from that small ad.* I sold lots of small amounts and today a seed house bought the balance, through the same ad."

The market opened by the Classified Ads on this page is always ready to take at good prices extra seeds, grain, hay, implements and animals for which farmers every day are looking for buyers. The advertising cost is small and the extra price which may be obtained will more than pay all the advertising cost. The same little ads are also good farm sellers, both for owners and real estate dealers. See top of these columns for advertising rate.

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail Courses, Expert Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Banking. Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick. Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions, $80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B. 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, WORKING foreman for my farm. We raise alfalfa and stock. Give references and salary. Reply to X. Y. Z., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18 TO 35, TO PREpare for firemen and brakemen on railroads in Topeka vicinity, $80 to $100 monthly. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion—engineer or conductor, $150 to $200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association Dept. 514—227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLstein bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—30 HIGH GRADE HOLstein cows, all young, some milking, others to freshen soon. Money makers. Address, W. C. Foley, Derby, Kan.

WANTED—A CARLOAD OF YOUNG Holsteins; cows or heifers, to be fresh this spring or summer. Joe Horsley, Sheridan, Wyo.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

JERSEYS — YEARLING BULLS; EXcellent conformation and quality. Advanced registry dams and ancestry. Tuberculin tested. Never had a reaction. Price reasonable. H. T. Borden, Mickleton, N. J.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

AYRSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

CHOICE O. I. C. YEARLING BOARS—Best blood lines. Prices reasonable. J. F. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

[illegible] shires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES [illegible] BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SCOTCH COLLIE [illegible] READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

BERMUDA—FREE BOOKLET. WRITE Mitchell & Son, Chandler, Okla.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, $2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

SEED CORN—SEVEN VARIETIES—ALL good. D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 30c per 100; $2.50 per M.

Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M.; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen and Yellow Golden, 30c per 100; $2.25 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL HOME, 120 A., with all conveniences, well improved, buildings new. A bargain if sold soon. Address owner, H. Kinderfather, R. 1, Hallowell, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at $52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

BEAT IT—IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

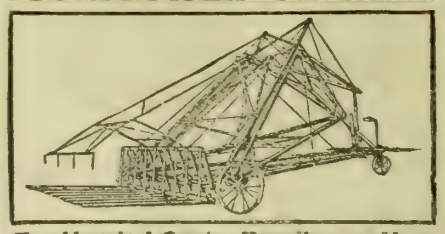
WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

LAND AGENTS — IMPORTANT—LEARN the truth about Florida lands. Get the facts about the greatest land proposition ever put up to enterprising land agents. We control 180,000 acres of the richest, choicest virgin land in Florida, now being divided into 20-acre tracts. Prices low, terms easy. Let us show you how you can make big money — become independent — representing us. Our interesting educational book gives all the facts; explains why Florida is today attracting larger numbers of desirable settlers than any other state in the Union. Gives accurate information regarding soil and climatic conditions. Proves that Florida soil is the most productive and adapted to wider diversity of crops than other in U. S. From $100 to $1,000 yearly net profit per acre from grape fruit, oranges, pineapples and other fruits and garden truck. Write today for your free copy of this most instructive book and full particulars of our selling plan. Address Martin-Borders Land Co., Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Save $10.00 A Day

With the

"SUNFLOWER" STACKER



For Headed Grain, Bundles or Hay.

Three men and a Sunflower Stacker can handle 25 tons of hay a day and do it easily. The same labor without the Stacker can only handle 10 tons a day—this is a clear saving of $10 to $15 a day *during the season* when labor is *hard to get at any price.*

The Sunflower Stacker is strong in construction, practical in principle, simple in operation; made with fork attachment for hay, and box for grain which saves wheat-farmers hundreds of dollars annually. The only Stacker made that handles headed grain satisfactorily. Will lift 1800 pound load and top out stack 20 feet high.

"BEST I EVER USED."

"I have used the "Sunflower" all this season and consider it the best time and money saving tool I ever used."—J. W. TATMAN, Manhattan, Kansas.

FREE Scores of others say the same. Write us today for valuable FREE information regarding the Sunflower Stacker. You'll be interested. SEND YOUR NAME NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO.,
Box K, Manhattan, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

JUST TO ADVERTISE, FREE AND postpaid, a map of Arkansas if you mention this paper. Everton Land Co., Everton, Ark.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

FEEDERS, NOTICE—FOUR THOUSAND bushels of good, sound, dry corn. Shelled or ear. Can load in cars. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kan.

Sheep and Lamb Experience.

Our subscribers, J. C. L. & Son, Meriden, Kan., write: A subscriber to your paper a few weeks back reported that he had a 14-pound lamb and asked if a lamb of this size was not unusually large. He did not say what the breed was. If it was a Southdown or a Shropshire lamb, it was large for those breeds. If a Hampshire or an Oxford it was not unusually large. We have a pure-bred Shropshire that bore us a ewe lamb weighing 12½ pounds. I weighed a lamb that came on March 11 and which was just after reading KANSAS FARMER'S article, and today, April 26, this lamb, 46 days old, weighed 55 pounds. We have others fully as large. My sheep rations were corn fodder and alfalfa. They received no grain until March 1, when I began feeding 1 pound per head per day until lambing time. We then cut the ewes out as fast as the lambs came, and gave 2 pounds of oats and corn per head per day. We are now shearing and the ewes shear 8 to 12 pounds."

For the information of sheep breeders, we have the following from Ontario Agricultural College regarding the weight of lambs at birth of the several breeds: Lincoln, 9; Leicester, 9¼; Cotswold, 7; Highland, 7¼; Cheviot, 12; Oxford, 11; Shropshire, 9⅓; Hampshire, 9; Southdown, 7½; Merino, 8. The above are weights of pure-bred and grade lambs from Canadian ewes. The weight of lambs at birth varying with the breed, are reported by this Station as ranging from 5½ to 12 and even 15 pounds, the latter weight being unusual. The above weights are averages.

Curing Alkali Spots.

Our subscriber, F. G., Clifton, Kan., asks how he can make alkali spots in his field productive. Drainage is the only permanent cure for alkali spots. The cure is not even then immediately effected. With the drainage the rain will eventually wash the alkali out of the soil, but it is doubtful if drainage in this case is practicable. The source of alkali is in the deeper strata of soil and capillary attraction carries the alkali to the surface.

Thorough cultivation of the soil will make evaporation less rapid and will tend to prevent accumulation of alkali at the surface where it does harm. Where the alkali shows the chief ingredients to be epsom salts, lime has a corrective effect. Where the alkali is sulphate of soda, gypsum has no effect. Analyses of the soil only will determine the form of alkali existing. The application of lime or gypsum is only temporary and these do not remove the alkali from the soil. Tile drainage only will do this, and such drainage is very rarely practicable on prairie fields.

The plants which best tolerate alkali soils are so-called salt bushes, salt grasses and some weeds which have no value. Among cultivated plants the most tolerant are alfalfa, sugar beets and sweet clover, alfalfa being the least tolerant of these. Our cereals will not do well on alkali spots. Rye and barley, however, are the most resistant to alkali.

Drainage must be the ultimate remedy for any alkali land. It is also clear that whatever means will prevent the excessive evaporation of water from the surface will lessen the concentration of alkali on the surface and consequent frequent and deep cultivation will lessen the rise of water from the soil beneath and the source of alkali supply, and in this way permit crops to be grown.

Dairy and Live Stock Train.

Certain parts of Kansas are suited almost exclusively to live stock, forage crops and dairying. In some of these sections farmers have tried vainly for years to grow wheat. To help them in the right direction, the Kansas Agricultural College and the Union Pacific Railway will run a "Dairy and Live Stock Train" the week of May 27. This train will carry lecturers from the Kansas Agricultural College who will talk for 30 minutes at 75 or 80 stations.

The first day's work will be between Culver, on the Lincoln branch, and Plainville; the second day, between Palco and Sharon Springs; third day, Wallace to Ellis; fourth day, Hays to Salina; fifth day, Solomon to Wheaton; sixth day, Onaga to Easton. The five days' journey from Solomon to Wheaton will be by way of Clay Center, over the L. K. & W.

"On the eastern end of this trip we shall talk mostly of dairy work," said J. H. Miller, director of the Extension Department. "On the L. K. & W. extension it will be largely dairy work. Our purpose is to encourage more and better live stock, and in western Kansas to urge the growing of more forage crops and less wheat."

There will be a car for children in which H. L. Kent and one or two others will give simplified lectures; one car for women and girls, to be in charge of Miss Frances L. Brown and Mrs. Mary Simmons, and two cars for men in which E. H. Webster, dean of agriculture, O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry, George S. Hine, silo expert, and G. C. Wheeler, animal husbandry and silo, will do the talking. This train will pass over the Union Pacific track in Kansas.

Spring Cultivation of Wheat.

In spite of KANSAS FARMER'S admonition to start the disks and the plows as early as the fields would permit, breaking capillary attraction and thereby conserving the moisture, a tremendous amount of the winter's rain and snowfall has already been lost as a result of failure to do these things. Not long since in Dickinson County we observed a field of wheat which had badly blown out during the high wind of Saturday and Sunday a couple of weeks ago. An adjoining field, the surface of which had not been placed in such fine tilth last fall and which this spring, as soon as the ground was dry enough to let the teams get on it, had been harrowed, escaped the ravages of the wind and so far as we could see had a good stand of wheat in a perfectly healthful condition. The surface soil of the latter field was sufficiently moist to prevent blowing, and this, together with the rougher surface, had up to that time saved the wheat stand. The two fields were of light soil and on a slope which permitted the wind to get a clean sweep. The harrowing of wheat is not generally practiced in Kansas, but unquestionably there are conditions under which this can be favorably done. The successful farmer is very often—and in fact most likely to be—a man who watches his fields and the condition of the same and does the thing which seems best under such conditions. In another field in the same community complaint was made of the condition of the wheat because the surface was covered with a crust and the ground was cracking. This condition could have been remedied by the use of the harrow or the corrugated roller—a thing which is recommended for wheat cultivation. We believe that the proper methods of soil cultivation are just now beginning to dawn upon us and that during the next few years tremendous advances will be made in this phase of our agriculture.

FRANK IAMS' CLOSING OUT PRICES



Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices" "to cost"—to close out his stallions and mares at from $200 to $700 each on "Business" and "show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold.

They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the "real medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "top notchers." Iams' Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "selling horses." The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$900 and $1,200 (few little higher). Iams has

50 — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," Iams is making "closing out prices" at about cost. Buy now, "cut the melon" and buy "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will divide the "Peaches and Cream." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported Horses are "Approved"—"Branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate Stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world.

BETTER IMPORTED STALLION AT $900 AND $1,200

(few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $700. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen. Money to loan on improved farms—(no commission.)

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

ATTEND THIS GREAT HOG SALE
OF WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS
AT BUNCETON, MO., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1912

At my farm, 3 miles west of Bunceton, Mo., I will sell 50 head of Grand Brood Sows and Young Boars from my large herd of 500 head of Big Type Poland Chinas. These are of my own breeding, and I think they are the best bred lot of hogs I have ever been able to offer in any of my sales.

The offering consists of 40 Splendid Young Sows and 10 Young Boars, sired by my great herd boars, Expansion Wonder and Grand Leader, and out of my best brood sows. The daughters of Expansion Wonder are bred to Grand Leader, and vice versa. A number of them have fine litters of pigs now at foot. The others are bred for May and June farrow.

Now is the time to buy hogs. They are getting scarcer and higher every day. Hogs will be worth 10 cents next fall and winter.

REMEMBER I SELL THE HOGS WITH AN ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE AS TO HEALTH AND FUTURE USEFULNESS

Dinner at the farm for all. Farmers and stockmen are especially invited to visit the farm and inspect the herd.

W. B. WALLACE, **Bunceton, Missouri**

AUCTIONEER—R. L. HARRIMAN. CLERK—HI. MEEKER. FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE. SALE BEGINS AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

Aberdeen Angus Sale
AT LA PLATA, MO., MAY 16, 1912

FORTY HEAD OF HIGH CLASS ANGUS CATTLE

Twenty-four females and 16 bulls; 15 cows with calves at side; a number of choice open heifers of breeding age. Bulls range in age from 12 to 18 months, and are a remarkably fine lot. The great bull, Lord Roberts 3rd, will be represented in this sale. Nearly the entire offering is by this bull or bred to him, and he is one of the best Angus bulls in service today. The female offering consists of a high-class lot of Queen Mothers, Heatherbloom's Prides, Nosegays, and other popular families. The entire offering is one that will make good. Write me for catalog.

W. J. CODY, Fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

E. M. Gates, La Plata, Mo.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULLETS, $1, $1.50. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, 10 cents, from $17 Cook cockerel. Goldie Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH SCORING Buff Rocks, $1 per 15. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Iuka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $2.50, 15 eggs, $1.50, thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTON. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

GUARANTEED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON eggs; reasonable. Jas. Conrow, Burlington, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS, 75c. Hen hatched chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, $5 and $3 per 15; range stock, $7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Fine stock. Good layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.25; $2.00 for 30. Circulars free. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS— Kellerstrass strain. Kind that lay. Order early. $2.50 per 15 eggs. Ernest Sewell, Independence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS. Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, $2.50 per 15; $4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Mrs. John Bell, Ackerland, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPINGTONS. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS —Eggs, $1.50 per 15; baby chicks, $2 per 15, $12 per 100. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

OUR WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE THE best we could get, regardless of price. Will spare a few eggs. My circular fully explains. It is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $20.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, $1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCKS—EGGS, $2 per setting, $5 per 50. The stay-white kind. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan., Box K.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUsively. Eggs, 15, 60c; 100, $3. Mrs. S. B. Shaw, Goff, Kan., Route 3.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, $1.50 per 15; $5 per 100. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. 2, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATings carefully selected. Henry Molyneaux, Penner, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, $2 FOR 15; $3.50 for 30; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, $5 for 10. Geo O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, "Holtzer strain," high scoring birds. Eggs, $2 and $3 per 15. D. G. Dawson, Hennessey, Okla.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS will give you new blood. Send for double mating. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 20 years. Excellent birds. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Morrison Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

BREEDERS OF BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks and White Cochin Bantams. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—44 PREMIUMS at 7 shows. Pen eggs, $2 15; range, 15, $1; 50, $2.50. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED AND White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 30, $2; 100, $5. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TURkey eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, THOMPson strain, best layers, perfectly barred; hardy stock. Eggs, $1 for 15. Tracy's, Conway Springs, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FLOCK HEADed by cockerels scoring 90 and better, by Heimlich. Eggs, $5 per 50. I prepay expressage. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—44 PREMIUMS, 19 firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

WILKINSON'S WHITE ROCKS—BRED for utility and beauty. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. Illustrated mating list free. Write me your wants. W. T. Wilkinson, Box 15-K, East Des Moines, Ia.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains. Best of blood, properly mated. Eggs: 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 45, $3.50; per 100, $7. Males: One, $3.50; two, $6. Females: One, $2.50; each additional, $2. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or $4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Winter layers. Eggs, $1 for 15; $6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yaussi, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, 15 for $1; 100 for $5. Send for mating list. Frank Borchers, German Valley, Ill.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs, 6 cents; babies, 12 cents; stock, $2 to $25 each. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—YARD A, HEADED by Red Boy, son of Kansas City Boy, valued at $500. Eggs, $5 per 15. After April 1, $3. Write for matings. Amy Bartlett, Lonejack, Mo.

FOSTER'S REDS (ROSE COMB EXCLUsively), won more points at the late Topeka Show than all other competitors. Champion winners in previous seasons. Eggs for hatching. Send for free mating list. Frank H. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

FREE MATING LIST, BOTH COMBS. Booklet on breeding Reds, 25 cents. Females for sale at all times; a few cockerels left. Eggs, $6.00 to $10.00 per 100. The leading strains represented. Mrs. F. W. McIntyre, Red Oak, Iowa.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS— Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for $1; $4 per 100. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

Value Received

Mrs. C. H. Myers, of Fredonia, Kan., writes, under date of April 27, 1912:

"I never paid an advertising account where I felt that I had truly received such 'value received' as from our ad of the 'Big Three Poultry Farms,' in KANSAS FARMER. We sincerely thank you for your painstaking care in arranging and running this ad as you have. *Do not discontinue* it, until we so notify you."

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING, $2.25. Harris Poultry Co., Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT ENtire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, $2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs, $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

THE BLUE JACKET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks not only produce winners, but great layers. For full particulars send for circular, which is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

"RINGLET" BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

have won more prizes at the leading shows of America than all others, which stamps their superior quality. I now have the finest lot of exhibition and breeding birds I ever owned. Eggs from the world's best exhibition mating, one setting $4; two settings $7.50. F. R. Green, Lake City, Iowa. One of the oldest breeders of Barred Rocks in the west. At it over twenty-five years.

SETTING EGGS, HALF PRICE—DINGley Dell Barred Rocks. Cut this advertisement out and return to me with your order on or after May 10, and I will let you have my best eggs for half the regular price, from yards that contain our Kansas State Show and National Show winners. Regular price of eggs from above yards, $3 per setting; two settings, for $5. Order now and get this good stock at half price. George Benoy, R. F. D. No. 3, Box K. F., Cedarvale, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS— "Hilldorfer's Jumbo Strain." Winners wherever shown. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, FROM HIGH scoring birds, $2 per setting. Harris Poultry Co., Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY— Range eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS—15, $1; 100, $5. Henry Neidig, Madison, Neb.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, BABY chicks. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, $1 PER 15; baby chicks, 20c each. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH glossy Black Langshans. Black eyes. Score 92 to 95½. Good hatch, good stock guaranteed. Circular. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

BUFF AND BLACK LANGSHAN— Pullets score to 96¼; ckls., 96. Finest strains. Egg orders filled promptly at $1 to $2 per setting and $5 per 100. J. A. Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—S. C. RHODE I. REDS, S. C. White Leghorns, B. Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs. All pure-bred and guaranteed. Have 2,400 eggs in incubator and can fill orders promptly. Express charges paid on all orders amounting to $5 or more. Write for prices. Joseph B. Moyers, 111 Cherokee St., Topeka, Kan.

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BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

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MYERS & STOVER, PROPS., FREDONIA, KAN.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Big, hardy, domestic as chickens. Eight years a breeder. Grand in color. Eggs, $3 per 11.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—New standard light fawn and white, white egg strain. Ours is superb in quality. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $4 per 50.

R. C. R. I. RED CHICKENS—Choicest birds of correct color, shape and size. Pens headed by State Show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 to $3 per 15; $4.50 per 100.

Send for Free Catalog.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-class stock. Eggs, $1.25 per setting. Write Ed Mendenhall, Salem, Neb.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUALity, farm raised. Eggs, $1 and $2 for 15, $5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, $1 up. Eggs, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, WHITE Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from extra fine penned stock. Prices right. In settings or by the 100. Mrs. Emil Asp, Galva, Kan.

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Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, $1 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

EGGS FROM MY LINE-BRED BLUE ribbon winning White Wyandottes, $1 to $3 per 15. Young stock for sale. Also pedigreed Scotch Collie pups. R. H. Borrey, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—WON 11 premiums, 1911. Eggs: First pen, $2.50 15; 3 settings, $5; second, $1.50 15; $5 100; third, $1.50 for 30; $4 100. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

EGGS.

EGGS ALL SOLD FOR THIS SEASON. Nora Luthye, R. 6, North Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH scoring Sigle Comb White Leghorns, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS—STOCK DIRECT FROM "FAIRS." White Ivory Rocks. Graca Dolson, Neal, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

SAVE AND RAISE ALL YOUR CHICKS.



New Model Fairfield Brooder

This new brooder will work out doors in any kind of weather, fair, windy or stormy. Self-regulating; absolutely without lamp fumes or gas to interfere with fast, healthy growth of chicks. Roomy and perfectly ventilated with warm, fresh air. Always reliable. Durable and easily handled. Priced low, but it is a **real brooder.** Its equal has never been made. Write today for fuller information and prepaid price to your town. **Sam Thompson, President Nebraska Incubator Co., Box 2312, Fairfield, Neb.**

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

FOR SALE—INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, $1 13; ducklings, 15c each. Mrs. Ed Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; WHITE ORPingtons; White Wyandottes; $1 and $2 per 1[illegible] eggs. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—EGGS, $1.00 12; $3.00, 40; Buff Rocks, $1.00, 15; $2.50 45; $4.00, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS Excellent stock. Eggs, $1. George Wasson Anness, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS. NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $ per 13. Dr. E. H. Killan, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCK $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Duck $3 per 12. Order from this advertisemen Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. N Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS—Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS, $0, $1.75; 100, $4. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTILity cockerels, $1 each; eggs, $5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM S. C. BROWN Leghorn chickens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, $3 per 100; 30 for $1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. Best winter layers, 15, $1; 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedarvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, $5 per 100; from high scoring stock. Mrs. Mary Helm, R. 5, Topeka, Kan. Ind. phone, 783—R 2.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

WYCKOFF SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs, $4 per 100. (Foundation stock direct from Wyckoff.) Western Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 5 cents; babies, 10 cents; from $5 and $8 birds. Stock, one-third price May 1st. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE FLOCK OF Rose Comb White Leghorn hens, $4.50 per 100; $1.75 per 30; $1 per 15. Mrs. Charles Dibben, Wakefield, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS

SWEEPSTAKES WINNERS.

If interested in blue blood and egg machines, send for my mating list. Eggs, $5 for 100. Louis Burre, Leavenworth, Kan.



SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; baby chicks and eggs. Eggs, $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Chicks, 15 cents each. Prize winning stock. Won five prizes out of five entries at State Show, Wichita, 1911. Indian Runner ducks, layers at 4½ months old. Write for descriptive circular. T. R. Wolfe, Rt. 2, Conway Springs, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS' eggs, 9 for $2.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

BOURBON RED EGGS, 10, $2.25; LIGHT Brahmas, $3.75 100. Watermelon seed, free. Emma Ashlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS AND CHICKS at reduced prices. Mrs. F. O. Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

EVERYTHING FOR THE POULTRY yard, and we get it to you quickly. The prices are attractive. Harris Poultry Co., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS. WHITE PLYmouth Rock Homers. F. R. Huntoon, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.



EGGS FOR HATCHING White Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Farmers' prices. Baby Chicks. Circular Free. PAUL TAGGART. White City, - Kansas.

TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS, $1.50, 7; Bronze Turkey eggs, $1.75, 11; Black-White Langshans, Barred Rocks, Houdans, $3.50, 50; S. C. Brown Leghorns, $2.50, 50; Rouen Ducks, $1.50, 11 eggs. W. L. Bell, Funk, Neb.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
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Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Man's true vocation is to cultivate the soil.—Napoleon.

Moreover, the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the field.—Ecclesiastes.

A man of knowledge, like rich soil, feeds, If not a world of corn, a world of weeds. —Poor Richard.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for another.—Charles Dickens.

Farmers are in partnership with all labor. They should join hands with all the sons and daughters of toil, and remember that all who work belong to the same noble family.—Ingersoll.

Whoever can make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of mankind and does more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.—Dean Swift.

Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities crept in—forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day. You shall begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be encumbered with your old nonsense.—Emerson.

"An Alcoholstein Cow."

"Milk punch," remarked the wicked guy,
"Is my pet drink. I vow
If I were rich I'd go and buy
An alcoholstein cow."

Revised.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With succulent weeds and divers other monstrosities, not one of them containing a particle of nourishment, from seeds sent free from the Agricultural Department at Washington,
And the exultant neighbors all in a row.

Watson Grange.

Watson, 11 miles southeast of Topeka, is on the map, and all owing to Shawnee Grange No. 1503. This Grange was organized one year ago and has come to stay. Its members are all workers for the good of the order. Some heretofore unsociable bachelors, maids and widows who joined the order for the sake of cheaper insurance only, now say they would not miss being Grangers, even though there were no benefits to be derived other than those of a social nature.

And we are growing. Unlike the boy who said he was catching rats, and when asked how many he had caught, replied: "When I get the one I am after, and two more, it will make three." When we get the ones we are after (initiating) it will make something over 200.

April 17 a class of 19 candidates was safely piloted through the first and second degrees and two others were admitted to membership, by card, from another Grange.

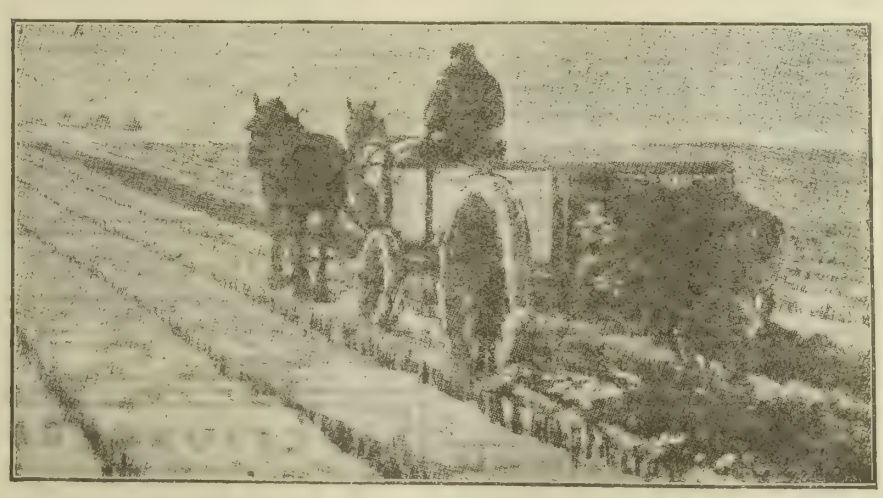
Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, in the M. W. A. hall, which, however, is hardly large enough for our increasing membership, and there is talk of building a Grange hall which shall be commodious enough to accommodate the entire community, for soon all farmers will be Grangers, and the children can hardly wait until they reach the age of 14, so that they may become Patrons of Husbandry.

On the 18th inst. the Berryton Grange Dramatic Club presented "The Old Homestead Farm," at this place, in aid of a fund to build a Grange hall at Berryton. It is a good play and the members of the Club displayed considerable talent. The parts were well taken, and all deserve praise for the able manner in which the play was rendered.

Study of the Ritual.

In the first place, I ask you to turn to page 112 and read "Suggestions to Officers and Members of Subordinate Granges." Notice it does not speak of officers alone, but to each member, as well. Of course, it should be understood that before attempting to confer degrees those who have consented to be officers by being installed into the Grange, and knowing the work which is before them, should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the ritual in order to obtain the highest degree of discipline and dignity. To memorize each one's part takes time and thought; and as it is customary to have a change of officers occasionally and we all are so apt to forget, is why I favor degree teams composed of the younger members of the order.

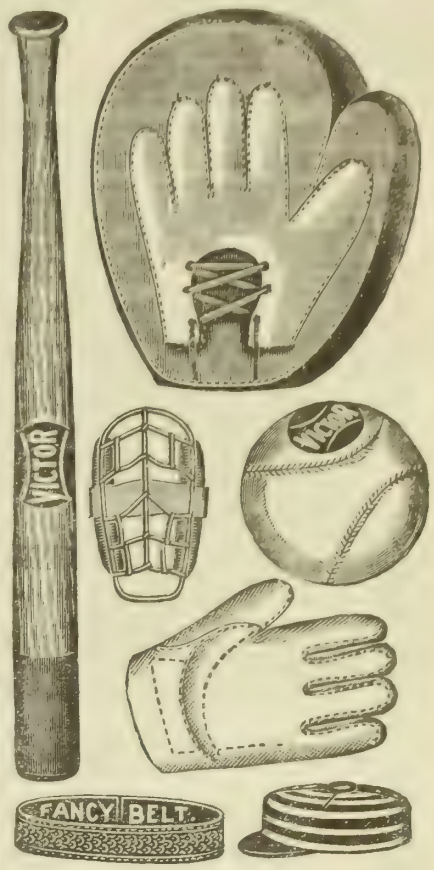
The Regalia—ensign of royalty. It seems to me as though all true Patrons should be so proud of the honor conferred upon them, in having the privilege of wearing a badge, that they should wish to avail themselves of the opportunity whenever they could. "It is a good thing to have a creed and a good thing to live up to it." As I read the law, every member of a Grange should be clad in proper regalia when attending a session of the Grange and that the Steward should see that no one be allowed to pass the inner gate unless so attired. I know of some members who think this foolish, as their Grange has never been accustomed to do this, neither has it been required of them. Quiet should be preserved, all laughing, talking or noise disturbs and distracts the attention of all, especially in degree work. I believe every master of a Grange should recognize the importance of the ritual work and this year resolve that the wearing of badges, degree work and business shall be done in such perfect manner that it will be an example worthy to be followed by every subordinate Grange throughout the state.—MRS. WILLIAM STEVENS, in the Grange Review.



Dickinson county farmer spreading manure as fast as it is made. This field grew Kafir which was last fall placed in a silo and which has given excellent feeding results. This silage will supply the herd until the pastures are good. The illustration, with this data, shows that good use is being made of this field, and also that the field is being well treated.

Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER.
302 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

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Wisconsin Agriculturist ..... Racine, Wis.	62,615	.30	.27½
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SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-Spangled Hamburgs. Paid $50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked—none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

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For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog. Address KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

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JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER, Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. [illegible], Importer and [illegible] horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of [illegible] stallions—a string [illegible] all [illegible] breeders. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion.

M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

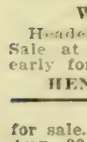
G. S. LAWSON, Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

A. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM. Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.

H. T. HINEMAN, Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

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Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering four fine yearling Holstein bulls for sale. They are largely white in color, handsomely marked, all sired by Orchard Hill Hengerveld De Kol No. 55108. Also, a few heifers, not related. Come and see. Herd tuberculin tested.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS. Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE. Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS, Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

WYATT'S JERSEY CATTLE. Headed by a son of Sultanna's Jersey Lad. Sale at Hiawatha, Kan., April 25. Write early for catalog.

HENRY E. WYATT, Fall City, Neb.

JERSEY BULL CALF for sale. Last bull calf on the farm. Born Aug. 22, 1911. Refused $250 for his dam, 2 years old. His grand dam produced 492 pounds of butter fat in last period. First check for $50 takes him. C. F. BLAKE, Idylwild Stock Farm, Glasco, Kan.

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

I AM OFFERING a few young bulls, some of Oxford's Masterpiece, a son of Oxford Lad; Oxford's Brigadier, a son of Gamboge Knight; Merry Maiden's Golden Lad, a son of Merry Maiden's third son; and Eurybia's Exile. I have but a few of these calves that are ready for service. Will sell them reasonably while they last. Write for prices and particulars. W. N. Banks, Independence, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

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Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

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Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.

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A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.

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RICHLAND GROVE SHORTHORN HERD. A number of young bulls ready for service. Bulls sired by Victor Orange 312830, others by Lavender Goods 300096, and out of Daughters of Cashier and Beauty's Cruick. Priced right for quick sale. Write me for prices and description of bulls. H. R. COFFER, Savannah, Mo.

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Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.

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186 Long Yearling Steers.

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ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.

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High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.

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Jesse Edwards, Edgerton, Mo., Breeder of Big-Type Polands. A number of Expansion bred yearling boars for sale, sired by Panorama by Expansion. All are high-class, big-boned boars, the kind that make great herd headers. They are immune from cholera and show well as breeders.
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A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
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Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

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Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM
A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

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Thirteen yearling boars of best big type breeding and close kin to some of the most noted big type hogs. Have had the cholera and are immune. Big, growthy fellows and priced right. For prices and particulars, address,
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LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

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A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

EUREKA HERDS
Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
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Russell - - - - Kansas.
Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLANDS.
Fuller Brothers' prize Polands. Grand champion sow, Sedalia, 1911, and other prize winners in herd. Storm Center, sire of champion sow, and Big Tecumseh, at head of herd. We also breed Hereford cattle and Scotch Collies. FULLER BROS., Humphreys, Mo.

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Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
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60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
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MADISON CREEK POLANDS.
Few tried sows bred to Big Bone Pete for June farrow. Also, fall boars and gilts sired by Big Bone Pete. Write your wants.
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M'S GIANT WONDER
heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

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An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.
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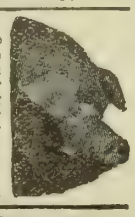
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Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
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For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
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A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.
Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.



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DUROC SPRING PIGS.
Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

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MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, $25; pigs, 2 months, $10. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ROBISON and AXTELL
Percheron Sale
OF
BRED MARES AND FILLIES
AT THE
WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM
TOWANDA, KAN., WED. MAY 29

Sale will consist of FORTY head—20 head from the stud of J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, and 20 head from the stud of Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan., who is dispersing his stud, as his time is occupied with other business.

This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered in the west to secure brood mares and fillies. Mares are all bred. Many will have colts by their sides. There will also be 10 yearling and 2-year-old stud colts included in the sale.

Many matched pairs, well broken to harness. They are not fitted for show, but have been raising colts and corn.

Sale at the ROBISON FARM, near Towanda, Kan.

For catalogue write,

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, J. P. Oliver. Fieldman—O. W. Devine.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

LEE BROTHERS' PERCHERONS FOR SALE.
Imported and Home-bred Stallions and Mares, Blacks and Grays.
80—HEAD OF MARES AND STALLIONS—80
From weanlings up. The kind that we sell such men as W. S. Corsa. Every one a good one. Among them is the prize winner from France. She is the best mare in the United States today, barring none. Come or write. All we want is a chance to show them. The price is right.
LEE BROS. Blue Ribbon Stock Farm, Harveyville, Kan.

CRYSTAL HERD O. I. C. SWINE

Dan Wilcox, Prop., Cameron, Mo. Herd headed by Frost's Buster 29745, assisted by Big Oak 27263. A sow herd that is made up of high-class producers. A number of choice fall boars and gilts for sale—the tops of 50 head of good ones. They will be priced right. Will also sell my fine herd boar, Big Oak. Write for description and prices. DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished.
ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—60,000 STOCK CATTLE AND FEEDERS. WICHITA LIVE STOCK COM. CO., ROOM 5, STOCK EXCHANGE, WICHITA, KAN. BRANCH OFFICE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Alton's Poland Sale.
All farmers and breeders interested in Poland Chinas should arrange to attend the Poland China bred sow sale at Erie, Kan., May 15. The brood sows to be sold are exceptionally good. They are large and all have raised early spring litters. We can recommend them to any breeder or farmer wanting some new blood in his herd. The 20 fall gilts are large and smooth, and will make valuable brood sows. This will probably be the best lot to be sold in a sale this spring or summer. Please read ad in Kansas Farmer and come to sale, or send bids to O. W. Devine, who will be glad to buy for you.

James Arkell, Poland China breeder of Junction City, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and offers for quick sale some choice fall boars at the low price of $25 each. They were sired by his $165 boar, First Quality, and are out of Expansion bred sows.

How to Make and Use Hog Cholera Serum
Is the name of a book which will be sent free of charge, postage prepaid, to all hog raisers. This book was written by Mason S. Peters, ex-congressman from the Second Kansas District, and was copyrighted. The author dedicates the book "to the American hog raiser, for the express purpose of enabling him to make his own serum and vaccinate his own hogs therewith, all previous information having been too technical and complex to achieve such result." The book has several full-page pictures showing how the serum is administered to the hog. Sickness and disease has been so prevalent among hogs that hog raisers should not have to be urged to send for this book. It has been costly to print and its worth is apparent. Just address The National Hog Cholera Serum Co., Exchange Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Brood Mares.

May 29—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. D. [illegible], Carmela, Iowa.
Aug. 7—J. W. [illegible] & Sons, Carmela, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 14—W. [illegible], Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 22—[illegible], Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter [illegible], Perryview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 28, 1913—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

Stock Ranch. Cheap.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of S. J. Baker, of Grainfield, Kan. Mr. Baker offers for sale a very desirable stock ranch consisting of 2,720 acres, over a thousand acres of which is bottom alfalfa land. This tract is well watered and one of the best ranch propositions ever advertised. The price is only $12.50 per acre, and easy terms are offered. Write Mr. Baker, quick, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Wells' Duroes.

Mr. R. P. Wells, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder, of Formoso, Kan., writes that he has had rather poor luck saving the pigs this spring, but what he has are unusually choice. Those sired by the herd boar, Tat's Chief, grandson of Tatarrax, are especially fine. Mr. Wells says Tat's Chief has made a great growth and would weigh now in his yearling form, were he fat, 700 pounds. Mr. Wells' card will start in our columns in a short time. In the meantime, write him about the pigs any time, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

J. O. James' Big Type Herd.

J. O. James, of Braddyville, Ia., a breeder who has contributed largely to Iowa's fame as the home of the big type Polands and owner of one of the famous herds, has a large number of spring pigs this year. A large per cent of them were sired by the famous Big Orange 145509, owned jointly by Mr. James and Mr. J. C. McLarnon, and conceded by all critics to be one of the greatest big type Poland China sires living today. Others sired by A Wonder Giant 61979 by A Wonder, dam Miss Giantess. This boar is one of the great sons of the famous A Wonder, and as a breeder he is making a record that places him in the list of great sires. Mr. James also has [illegible] sired the other great sires that have made his herd famous. One feature of this herd is the sows. The entire herd is of strictly big type breeding, many of them daughters of the famous Pawnee Lad 30853, one of the greatest big type sires the world has ever known. Ott's Big Orange 63127, a fall boar sired by Big Orange, dam Ott's Choice, is one of the outstanding good young boars that promises to equal the best of the many great herd headers bred by Mr. James.

Harter's Large Sow Sale.

The J. H. Harter bred sow sale held at the farm near Westmoreland, Kan., May 2, was not well attended. The busy time of the year and lack of interest on account of high priced feed, were the evident causes. However, very fair prices prevailed considering the small crowd and the fact that most of the sows were bred for summer farrow. J. L. Griffiths, of Riley, Kan., topped the sale at $65, buying the fine sow, Collossus Bell, No. 1 in catalog. She had a fine litter of six at foot, sired by the great boar, Mogul's Monarch. Other sales were as follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
2.	S. L. Knapp, Fostoria	$63
4.	L. E. Klein, Zeandale	37
5.	Julus Blockholsky, Flush	23
8.	Charles Kolterman, Onaga	24
9.	John Commerford, Salina	31
12.	R. P. Welter, Flush	26
13.	Julus Blockholsky	27
25.	Ed Roegny, Westmoreland	25
26.	Charles Kolterman	25
27.	F. W. Coleman, Winchester	29
32.	Ed Barkyum, Olsburg	36

J. L. Griffiths.

A recent visit to the Poland China breeding establishment of Mr. J. L. Griffiths, near Riley, Kan., gives one an insight into what can be accomplished by the progressive breeder who cares to breed the best. Mr. Griffiths has bought liberally for some years from the best big type herds of Iowa, and at this time has one of the best sow herds to be found anywhere. His herd boar, Big Bone Pete, is a straight bred Iowa boar. He has a great bone and breeds a very uniform type of pigs. He is assisted by the [illegible] boar, John Osborne, a boar bred along the same lines, but a boar with more scale than Big Bone Pete. Mr. Griffiths has a nice small bunch of spring pigs and some very choice fall stuff. He will offer the boars all for sale privately, reserving the females for a bred sow sale February 6. Mr. Griffiths is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer and always has something for sale.

Kansas Fairs in 1912.

Following is a list of fairs to be held in Kansas in [illegible], locations and secretaries, as reported to the State Board of Agriculture:

Allen County Agricultural Society—Frank E. Smith, secretary, Iola; September 3-6.

Allen County, Moran Agricultural Fair Association—G. H. Ford, secretary, Moran; September 18-20.

Barton County Fair Association—W. L. Bowersox, secretary, Great Bend.

Brown County, the Hiawatha Fair Association—J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha; September 24-27.

Butler County Fair Association—T. P. Mannion, secretary, El Dorado; August 19-23.

Butler County, Douglass Agricultural Society—J. A. Clay, secretary, Douglass; September 25-28.

Clay County Fair Association—George H. Dorn, secretary, Clay Center; September 3-6.

Clay County, Wakefield Agricultural Association—Eugene Elkins, secretary, Wakefield; October 4-5.

Cloud County Fair Association—Fred W. Sturges, Jr., secretary, Concordia; September 17-21.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair Association—S. D. Weaver, secretary, Burlington; September 9-13.

Cowley County, Eastern Cowley Fair Association—Asa Cooper, secretary, Burden; September 11-13.

Dickinson County Fair Association—J. E. Keel, secretary, Abilene; First week in October. Race meet, week of July 4.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural Society—Elmer E. Brown, secretary, Lawrence; September 24-28.

Franklin County Agricultural Society—J. R. Finley, secretary, Ottawa; September 17-20.

Gray County Agricultural Society—Lester Luther, secretary, Cimarron; September 19-20.

Greenwood County Fair Association—C. H. Weiser, secretary, Eureka; August 27-30.

Harper County, Anthony Fair Association—L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; August 6-9.

Harper County Agricultural Association—S. C. Lobaugh, secretary, Harper; September 25-27.

Leavenworth County Fair Association—C. A. Sparrow, secretary, Leavenworth; September 2-5.

Lincoln County, Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural Association—R. W. Wohler, secretary, Sylvan Grove; September 18-20.

Linn County Fair Association—C. A. McMullen, secretary, Mound City; October 1-4.

McPherson County Agricultural Fair Association—Milton Hawkinson, secretary, McPherson; September 3-6.

Mitchell County Agricultural Fair Association—P. H. Pagett, secretary, Beloit; October 1-5.

Montgomery County Fair Association—Elliott Irvin, Secretary, Coffeyville; September 24-27.

Nemaha County Fair Association—M. R. Connett, secretary, Seneca; October 1-4.

Neosho County, Four-County District Agricultural Society—W. W. Stanfield, secretary, Chanute; September 10-13.

Ness County Agricultural Association—J. A. Cason, secretary, Ness City; September 4-6.

Norton County Agricultural Association—M. F. Garrity, secretary, Norton; August 27-30.

Ottawa County Fair Association—J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis; September 24-27.

Pawnee County Agricultural Association—T. C. Wilson, secretary, Larned; September 10-13.

Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society—J. A. Lister, secretary, Wamego.

Pratt County Fair Association—Walter Pedigo, secretary, Pratt; August 13-16.

Reno County, Central Kansas Fair Association—A. L. Sponsler, secretary, Hutchinson; September 14-20.

Republic County Agricultural Association—C. M. Arbuthnot, secretary, Belleville; September 10-13.

Riley County Agricultural Society—W. B. Craig, secretary, Riley.

Rooks County Fair Association—Charles Riseley, secretary, Stockton; September 3-6.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair Association—C. H. Lyman, secretary, Rush Center; August 27-29.

Shawnee County, Kansas State Fair Association—H. L. Cook, secretary, Topeka; September 9-13.

Sheridan County, Sheridan Agricultural Association—Frank A. McIvor, secretary, Hoxie.

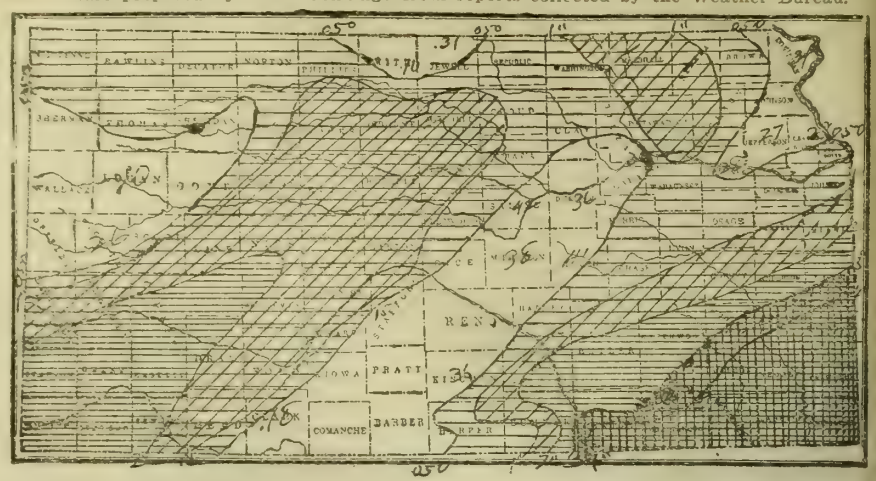
Sherman County Agricultural and Racing Association—T. V. Lowe, secretary, Goodland; September 16-21.

Smith County Fair Association—H. C. Smith, secretary, Smith Center; September 3-6.

Stafford County Fair Association—John W. Lill, Secretary, St. John; October 1-4.

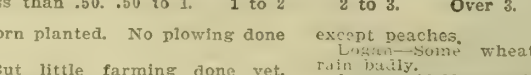
KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—No corn planted. No plowing done yet.

Anderson—But little farming done yet. Some corn planted.

Barton—Rain helped crops and pastures.

Bourbon—Too wet to farm. Crops and grass doing well.

Chautauqua—Crops damaged by heavy rains. Everything backward.

Cloud—Soil in good condition.

Coffey—Wheat and alfalfa looking fine. Little corn planted.

Decatur—Farmers planting corn. Alfalfa coming. Wheat improving.

Doniphan—Needing rain.

Douglas—Warm weather improves all vegetation.

Elk—Soil wet. Very little corn planted.

Ellis—Most favorable week so far. Corn being planted.

Ellsworth—Wheat and alfalfa good. Pasture coming out good.

Ford—Rain has improved the wheat.

Gray—Wheat looking fair. Pasture slow. Some corn planted.

Greenwood—Grass growing fine. Too wet for plowing.

Harper—Conditions favorable. Good fruit prospects.

Jefferson—Spring work well along. Some corn planted. Pasture fair.

Jewell—Some corn being planted. Fruit prospects good.

Johnson—All vegetation growing nicely. Good outlook for fruit.

Kearney—Plenty of moisture. All crops growing nicely.

Kingman—Some corn planted.

Leavenworth—Prospects good for all fruit except peaches.

Logan—Some wheat damaged. Needing rain badly.

Lyon—Alfalfa growing fast. Wheat doing well.

McPherson—Fruit prospects good. Alfalfa fine. Corn planting nearly finished.

Marion—Cattle all on pasture. About half of corn planted. Oats good.

Marshall—Corn being planted. Much wheat winter killed.

Norton—Wheat doing nicely. Oats fine. Corn being planted.

Osborne—Wheat looking fine. Cattle on pasture.

Pawnee—Rains were beneficial to all crops.

Phillips—Wheat and alfalfa growing nicely. Corn being planted.

Pottawatomie—Crops looking well. Fruit prospects good.

Rawlins—Ground in fine condition. Corn being planted.

Rice—Corn planting well along. Need rain badly.

Rush—Crops growing nicely. Wheat fair.

Russell—Crops coming fine. Ground in good condition. Corn being planted.

Saline—Ground in excellent condition. Fruit prospects good.

Scott—Crops starting nicely.

Sedgwick—Rains have improved wheat. Oats coming up nicely. Some corn planted.

Sumner—Ground too wet to work. Crops doing nicely.

Thomas—Soil in good condition; season late.

Wichita—Needing rain badly.

Woodson—Too wet to farm. Pastures fine.

MERRITT'S SALE POSTPONED

Owing to high water, the sale of 135 Holsteins by W. G. MERRITT, GREAT BEND, KAN., has been postponed until

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Everything Will Be Offered As Advertised.

Crystal Herd O. I. C's.

Note the change in the card of Dan Wilcox, owner of the great Crystal herd of O. I. C. swine, Cameron, Mo. Mr. Wilcox is offering extra good fall boars and gilts sired by his great herd boar, Frost's Buster, one of the best O. I. C. boars in service. He is a high quality boar from start to finish, and a great breeder. Write Mr. Wilcox for prices and description of stock. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Prockish Visited.

A Kansas Farmer representative recently visited the good Poland China herd belonging to Mr. Francis Prockish, of Westmoreland, Kan. Mr. Prockish has bred Polands for several years, and has met with good success in buying the kind of stock that develops into good individuals. His herd boars are Grand Look 2nd by Grand Look, Jr., he by the great old Grand Look, and Hadley's Equal by Young Hadley, he by old Big Hadley. Mr. Prockish's spring pigs are by these boars and out of a choice line of big sows. He has a good bunch of fall boars that are now offered for sale. In fact, Mr. Prockish has decided to sell everything at private treaty and not hold a sale this fall. His card will appear soon in Kansas Farmer. Always say where you saw his announcement when writing him.

Arkell Visited.

The writer recently paid a visit to the home and breeding establishment of Mr. James Arkell, of Junction City, Kan. Mr. Arkell has bred Poland Chinas for a good many years and, in his quiet and staightforward way, has gradually built up one of the best herds in central Kansas. Mr. Arkell has never hesitated to pay long prices where he found animals that suited him. His herd boar, First Quality, purchased when a pig from a good Nebraska breeder at the long figure of $165, has developed into one of the best boars now doing service in any Kansas herd. He was sired by Blue Valley Quality and, for real finish and good points, is not excelled by any boar that the writer knows of. Mr. Arkell has a choice line of sows that for the most part combine the blood of Expansion and Grand Look. The pigs farrowed this spring number something like 40, and will be offered privately. Mr. Arkell will book orders for future delivery. See his card in Kansas Famer.

A New Advertiser.

We are glad to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. O. R. Strauss, Poland China breeder, of Milford, Kan. Mr. Strauss began the breeding of big type Poland Chinas about two years ago by buying from Mr. T. J. Langford, of Jamesport, Mo., the big boar, Model Bill, a grandson of O. K. Price, he by the great Price We Know. At the same time Mr. Strauss bought a pair of good sows, Big Mary and Big Carrie, both sired by Missouri Chief 43379, a boar famous as a sow sire. These two sows and many of their daughters now compose the Strauss sow herd. They are large and still have plenty of finish. Some of them were sired by a boar close up to old King Blain. Mr. Strauss has since purchased from the same man the outstanding young boar, Model Wonder, a grandson of the noted A Wonder. The spring pigs are by the two boars mentioned. Mr. Strauss claims November 15 for his fall sale.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Bunceton, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bi 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock fo sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

WIGSTONE BROS.
BIG POLANDS.
Fall boars sired by Big Jones 3rd and W. Wonder. Also, spring boars, sired by B Jones 3rd. Prospects for herd headers, an priced right.
WIGSTONE BROS.
Stanton, Iow

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABL prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter head Everything in the printing line. Write fo samples and prices. Western Printing Co 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

To thrive well, young chicks must hav animal food of some kind. When the are allowed to run with the mother h she usually is able to procure all th bugs and insects that are necessary f her young brood, but when the chick are confined to a small run, animal fo must be provided for them. Choppe meat or ground bone and meat is th best thing that can be fed to supp this natural want. When this is n easy to obtain, beef scraps or beef me is the next best thing. While plent of skim-milk will help out the anim food ration, it will not entirely r place it.

It is my aim to call attention those few and simple things which mal for greater success agriculturally. Mo of what I write is regarding matte of which most readers have some know edge. If I am able to make you thi of them at the right time and in th proper relation to other things, I a sure KANSAS FARMER will be helpful.

It is a strange thing that the produc of raw material has thus far in the hi tory of the world taken a subordina place to the trader in this material a the fabricator of it.—Prof. L. H. Baile

Ikey Stallion Buyer.

The "big sensation" of the day is Frank Iams, the "millionaire" horse importer, who is closing out (at a little above cost) his enolce bunch of 50 imported stallions and mares. They are all his "Paris winners" and largest "topnotchers"—imported in 1911. His "peaches and cream" stallions go at $900 to $1,200; few little higher; imported mares—the best in the land—at $600 and $700. "Ikey, Boy," don't wait until next year to buy a "big snap." See Iams now—in next 60 days—and buy "topnotchers" at a little above cost, as all of Iams' horses will positively be sold. Be a "wise guy" buyer and save $1,500—buy a "Paris winner." "It's up to you," "Mr. Stallion Buyer." Buy a "through ticket" to "Iams' horse town," walk right in and say, hello. Iams will meet you with a "$1,000 smile" and treat you like "a prince," and there are "some doins" there daily. Iams' big "ton," superb, classy, imported stallions and Iams' low cut prices of $200 to $700 each on "show and business stallions and mares" are the "big talk" of "stallion buyers," and Iams' new barn of 60 imported Percherons and Belgians—mostly Paris and Belgian "prize winners"—make all buyers "sit up and take notice," and can't be "driven away" until they own one of "Iams' topnotchers" at his "bargain counter" prices. Iams and the "Pink Lady Saleslady" will not let any buyer with money or good notes get away. "Ikey," "come on along." Buy imported horses today. Don't wait, as all Iams' "topnotchers" must be sold in the next 60 days. They are "big snaps." That is why Iams and the "Pink Lady Saleslady"—and the "peaches and cream" horse importer—is reducing prices $200 to $700 on "show and business" stallions and big mares. He made "a killing" buying these "topnotchers" and to close out and have new faces he has determined to sell and give buyers benefit of his "good buy" in 1911. Don't wait—buy now, "Ikey, Boy." "Ikey, Horseman," Iams six financial letters of recommendation from six of the best banks in Nebraska (shown in his catalog) tell you why you should buy imported stallions and mares of Iams. His 30 years of successful business, his "one-half million dollars" behind his guarantee; the fact that he is a "live wire" business man and expert horseman, in a "class by himself" and twenty years in advance, makes all competitors "stammer and stutter" and get "their hammers" out for Iams. But "every knock" is a "boost" for Iams, as when stallion buyers visit "Iams' Horse Emporium" they find Iams has the horses as represented and that Iams "makes good," and his "old customers" are his best "whole page advertisers." "Ikey, Boy," "get busy," quick. Buy show horses of Iams. "Reduced prices" and "wear diamonds." Iams is sure taking "the curl" out of "high prices" on the best bunch of real "topnotchers" ever offered for sale in the United States—all "show horses"—and at the "same prices" and "some less" than for ordinary stallions. He is making buyers "go fast" to get his big, big bargains, and his buyers will be on "Easy Street" and 10 blocks in "advance" of their neighbors, if they buy stallions and mares now of Iams, the millionaire horseman, at closing-out prices.

L. R. McLarnon's Big Polands.

L. R. McLarnon, of Braddyville, Ia., the owner of one of Iowa's greatest herds of big Poland Chinas, is on deck again this year with one of the best lots of spring pigs he has ever raised. He has over 100 head sired by Big Orange 145509, Colossal 58180, A Wonder's Giant 161979, his three great herd boars, some by Pawnee Nelson, others by Jumbo Prospect and a few by Big Wonder, all of them numbered among the famous big type sires now in service. Big Orange is one of the biggest and best sires of the breed. He is not only a big one, but has the quality. At a postponed sale in February, 1912, 26 sows bred to him sold for the remarkable average of $104.28. Colossal is another big one noted for high quality and as a breeder. At 28 months of age this boar measured: Length, 73½ inches; heart, 71; flank, 71; bone, 10, and weighed 770 pounds. Spring and fall 1911 males sired by him sold at an average of $40.50, half of them at weaning time. Spring gilts sired by him sold in February, 1912, sale at an average of $95.80. Mr. McLarnon has one of the biggest and best herds of strictly big type sows in Iowa. He also has an extra lot of fall gilts. Watch for his announcement later.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean, of Weston, Mo., owner of one of the best Mastodon herds in the west, writes that he has 60 head of fine spring pigs, and that his herd is doing fine. Mr. Dean has a large herd and can supply breeders with breeding stock of most any age. He has a fine lot of boars and gilts sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbus Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow, all of them big, high quality boars, and all of them have made good as breeders. Mr. Dean owns one of the best big type brood sow herds, and breeding stock from his herd has made good in the best herds in the country. Write Mr. Dean for description of stock. The description of stock is guaranteed, and his guarantee is good. He is pricing stock to sell. Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing.

Wigstone Brothers' Big Polands.

Wigstone Brothers, of Stanton, Ia., breeders of big type Polands, own one of the herds that has contributed largely to the fame of southwest Iowa for its great herds of big Polands. Nine years of careful and successful breeding by this firm has built up one of the best big type herds in Iowa. This herd is headed by Big Jones 3rd 155027, sired by Big Jones 2nd, and he is undoubtedly one of the great sires of the breed, and, as an individual, is a remarkable combination of size and quality—long, well rounded body, evenly wide from back to front, fine back, good head and ear, heavy, clean bone and extra good ham. He is assisted by W.'s Wonder 170943, sired by Long Prospect. His dam was a litter sister of W.'s Wonder. He is also one of Iowa's noted big type sires. A big, high quality individual and a fine breeder. Big John 186181, another good one sired by Prospector 2nd, is also in use in this herd. His dam, Lady Giantess, produced the sows of the famous Wigstone show herd and prize winners at Des Moines in 1911. They have a sow herd that is second to none, many of them daughters of the great Prospector 2nd that headed the Wigstone prize herd at Des Moines in 1911. Look up their card in this issue of KANSAS FARMER. They are offering some fall boars that should go to the head of good herds and are pricing them right. Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing.

How and why Iams, "the Millionaire" "Peaches and Cream" Horse Importer, is making "cut closing-out" Prices on his Business and Prize Winning Imported Stallions and Mares, and is Now Dividing the "Peaches and Cream" with His Customers. Buy Now. Don't Wait Until Next Year.



Iams and Model of Sixty Imported Percherons and Belgian Stallions that are Being Closed Out at "Bargain Counter Prices"—$900-$1,200—for a "Ripper" (few little higher). Imported Mares, $600 and 700 each, and Best Bunch of "Topnotchers" Iams Ever Owned. "Prices Reduced" $200-$700 each. Iams' Stallions Have Been Approved, Branded and Inspected by Veterinarians of France and U. S. A., and Certificates Stamped O. K. by Government of U. S. See Iams and Save $1,500 on a "Humdinger." All Must Be Sold—Cost or No Cost.

Hampshire Hogs.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. F. C. Wittorff, the Hampshire swine breeder of Medora, Kan., starts his advertising card. He is a feeder as well as a breeder and has a large corn crib full of corn, plenty of alfalfa and a fine herd of well grown hogs. Our fieldman was shown seven gilts which farrowed and are raising 49 pigs. If you want good Hampshires, write or call on Mr. Wittorff, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Kerr's Big Polands.

Joe A. Kerr of Ashley, Mo., is offering 13 yearling big-type boars for sale. These boars have had the cholera and are immune. They were sired by Jumbo Price 157159, Hadley's Model 58425, Big Bone 2d 161497, and Chief Price of Cedar 170699. Their dams were Giantess Queen 391914, Long Queen 391912, Lady Chief 448252, Pawnee Pride 2d 448248, and others. You want some of this breeding, don't you? Write him and mention Kansas Farmer, please.

Last Call for Gates' Sale.

On May 16 at La Plata, Mo., Mr. E. M. Gates will sell 40 head of high-class Angus cattle. The offering will consist of 24 females and 16 bulls. A number of the cows will have calves at foot. Some of the heifers are bred, others of breeding age are open. The young bulls offered range in age from 12 to 18 months and are an outstanding good lot. Lord Roberts 3rd, one of the greatest Angus bulls now in service, will be well represented in this sale, as practically the entire offering is by him or bred to him.

Dr. Axtell Disperses Percherons.

Dr. J. T. Axtell, the well known horse breeder and alfalfa raiser, announces that he is going to sell all of his Percheron mares, fillies and a few young stallions at a dispersion sale, Wednesday, May 29, with J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan. Dr. Axtell is going out of the horse business and will give all of his time to his new fire-proof hospital, which has just been completed. Dr. Axtell's herd is well known and very popular, and this is a rare opportunity to buy mares in foal or with colts by their side and bred again. J. C. Robison will also put in 20 head of pure-bred mares, making 40 head in all. Dr. Axtell's herd is headed by the fine stallion, Paragon, weighing 2,200 pounds, who has proved an excellent breeder. Paragon, as well as most of the older mares in this sale, originally came from the noted Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, owned by J. C. Robison.

Red Polled Bulls.

I. W. Poulton of Medora, Kan., is advertising a few choice Red Polled Bulls for sale. Please look up advertisement in this issue. At the head of this herd is the great Polled bull, Algona 19388, sired by Excelsior 15856. His dam was Adalena 24789. This bull was bred by Charles Foster & Son of El Dorado, Kan. While Algona is not a show bull, he has proven a splendid breeder. The cows in Mr. Poulton's herd are as good as you will find anywhere. We make mention of a few of the better-bred ones. Dora 38th is a thick-fleshed, blocky cow, with a strong constitution. She was bred by B. F. Miller at Prescott, Kan. Iowa Davy 35th is also a splendid cow bred by the same firm. Lunetta is a great breeding cow, bred by Wilkie Blair of Girard, Kan. Mattie is a straight Butterfield cow, bred by Otto Young at Utica, Kan. Mr. Poulton is pricing a number of young bulls, ready for service, at prices that should move them quick. Please write for prices and mention Kansas Farmer.

Saving Farmers a Million a Year.

The Department of Agriculture has frequently called the attention of farmers and live stock breeders to the tremendous loss caused every year by worms in farm animals. It is estimated that these pests rob us of more than a million dollars of profit annually. This condition of affairs attracted the attention of a well known chemist of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Sidney R. Feil, while serving as assistant to Dr. Nathan Rosewater, chemist of the Ohio State Dairy and Food Commission. Mr. Feil discovered "Sal Vet," which has revolutionized the treatment of stock troubled with worms and has made his name familiar to almost every farmer and stock owner in America. In discovering "Sal Vet," Mr. Feil loosened the grip of worms on the live stock industry. No owner of stock now needs to lose a single dollar on account of these pests. First, because Sal-Vet will positively rid all stock of stomach and free intestinal worms, and second, Mr. Feil offers to send enough to last all your stock 60 days before he asks a penny of pay, and if the results are not satisfactory to you at the end of this trial he willingly cancels the charge and you don't owe him a penny. Since Sal-Vet was introduced it has been adopted by almost every prominent breeder and feeder in the United States. It has also received the highest endorsement from a number of state agricultural colleges and thousands of farmers have written Mr. Feil personally thanking him for putting this preparation within their reach. Sheep, cattle, horses, mules, and all farm stock thrive better, gain faster and keep healthier when they have access to Sal-Vet. On Mr. Feil's liberal offer, which you will find on page 9 of this paper, it will surely pay you to rid all your stock of these pests at his risk. All you need to do is to send in the coupon.

Long Yearlings for Sale.

Manager F. T. Grimes of the Aikins Ranche at Emmett, Kan., announces that he has 186 long yearling steers and a car load of long yearling heifers for sale. These are well graded up and will be priced worth the money. He also has about 100 head of horses, including ponies and a nice young draft mare, besides a bunch of mules for sale. Aikins Station is on the Marysville branch of the Union Pacific Railway, where visitors may get off. The postoffice is Emmett, Kan.

W. B. Wallace Sale May 15.

On Wednesday, May 15, W. B. Wallace, of Bunceton, Mo., will sell a useful lot of brood sows. There are about 500 head of Poland Chinas on the Wallace farm. Most of the spring pigs are the get of the champion, Expansion Wonder, and Grand Leader, which gives the herd the uniformity so essential in establishing a type. Mr. Wallace added some sows bred to Big Orange and A Wonder and some excellent prospects are found among these, but his greatest success is with the Expansion Wonder-Grand Leader cross and on May 15 he will sell 40 young sows and gilts sired by or bred to these boars thus affording an exceptional opportunity for buyers to secure the blood of both boars. Ten sows with litters of seven and eight pigs each are listed and there are ten young boars listed. The large, blue grass range afforded the herd has much to do with the thrift and health of the hogs and it is Mr. Wallace's desire to have all who can come to the May sale, as it will at that time be possible to inspect the entire herd and see the work he is doing in producing big, useful Poland Chinas. Please read sale advertisement in this issue and if you cannot attend, send bids to O. W. Devine, in care of Mr. Wallace.

Williams Brothers' Mammoth Polands.

Williams Brothers, of Villisca, Ia., own one of the superior, as well as one of the largest herds of Mammoth Poland Chinas in Iowa. At this time their herd numbers 300 head and is headed by Pawnee Nelson 53478 by Pawnee Lad 30853, out of Anna Price 2nd 74264. Pawnee Nelson is a great massive boar with quality, weighing in ordinary condition 925 pounds. He has great length of body, great, even width, good spring of ribs, full hams, good head and ear, a back that cannot be beaten and, when it comes to bone, none of the big ones has him beaten. As a breeder he has few equals and a large number of boars sired by him are making good in the best herds in the corn belt. He is pronounced by many of the best judges to be the best big type boar in southern Iowa, and there is a number of good ones there. Another boar in use in this herd is Big Sampson 58095 by Sampson 53261, out of Big Standard 111322. This boar is also one of the high quality big ones that is attracting the attention of the most critical judges, and is making a great record as a breeder. A Jumbo 58093 by Big Hadley's Prospect, is a young boar that is making good in this herd. A fine lot of fall and a very large number of spring pigs sired by these boars are features of the herd.

How to Prevent Hog Diseases.

Some say and many others deny that the epidemic which is sweeping throughout the corn belt and destroying so many herds of hogs is hog cholera, but the symptoms in many sections were so at variance with each other that many farmers were puzzled as to what really was the trouble. Many thoroughly diagnosed cases yield very satisfactorily to the serum treatment, but the symptoms of hog cholera are often so difficult to definitely detect, the disease terribly swift in its action and serum often difficult to obtain quickly, that we must turn to preventive measures. The thriftier and more vigorous a hog is, the better it is able to ward off any disease, but the thriftiest and most vigorous hog is the one that digests the most of its ration. But the average hog wastes nearly half of its ration, as proved by the grain which it passes off in its droppings, and the fact that we can fatten our hogs on the grain that passes through the other stock undigested. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will positively put a stop to a part of this waste, because it is composed of certain bitter tonics which act directly upon the digestive organs, helping the animal to extract more nutriment from its ration. Thus a hog fed Dr. Hess' Stock Tonic fattens more rapidly—gets on the market quicker and at less cost. But Dr. Hess Stock Tonic does more—it cleanses the stomach of worms in the stomach—contains diuretics to expel the urine poisons and laxatives to keep the bowels active. Thus Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has two important effects—building up, strengthening and cleansing the hog—the animal in that condition can easily ward off disease.

D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.

A fieldman called on Mr. Gregg, the owner of Long View herd of large, smooth Poland Chinas. Mr. Gregg has now over 300 head of hogs on the farm. The herd boars used are Young Mastiff by Long King, and Big Victor, a Nebraska-bred hog. Mr. Gregg also has two sows that are raising litters by Big Orange, the boar to which so many big type breeders are looking for herd header material. Mr. Gregg has a few choice young sows bred to farrow in May that he prices right. They show heavy in pig and are bred to his best boars. If you are in the market for a good sow, please read advertisement on page —, and write for prices on them. We can guarantee you will get a good one for the price you pay. Mr. Gregg is also booking orders for spring pigs, to be shipped in June. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

FOUR

KANSAS FARMER HAS ALREADY GIVEN AWAY NINETEEN SHETLAND PONIES TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND WE WILL SOON GIVE FOUR MORE. WE ARE SHOWING ON THIS PAGE THE PICTURES OF SOME OF THEM AND THEIR OWNERS. WE WILL PUBLISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE PICTURES OF OTHERS WHO WERE RECENTLY GIVEN PONIES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS FOR YOUR OWN, AND TO GET IT WITHOUT COSTING YOU ONE CENT, BE SURE TO READ ALL ON THIS PAGE. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU THE NAMES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PONIES BY KANSAS FARMER AND JUST HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY

FREE

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES

All are young, but gentle and well broken, and are just the right age to teach many interesting tricks. They are just as pretty and intelligent as any circus pony you ever saw. A boy or girl has no better friend in the animal kingdom than a Shetland pony, and that is the reason why every child wants one. A pony is not only a good playmate and useful pet, but also a faithful friend. Just think how proud and happy you would be to have a pony of your own, and of the many good times you could have with one. You now have an opportunity to get a pony and outfit without costing you a cent of your own money. We bought these ponies and are positively going to give them away to the four boys and girls who prove that they want them most. If you want to be the happy owner of one of the four which we will soon give away to Kansas boys and girls, be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today.



"FRECKLES" Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



"BEAUTY"
Given to Elmo Lenz, Belpre, Kan.



"CHECKERS"
Given to Emma Kinkel, Wilsey, Kan.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their owners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

You Can Get One of Our Ponies

TRY



"CRICKET"
Given to Helen Crane, Horton, Kan.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will give two pure-bred Collie dogs, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other prizes which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name_____ Age___

P. O._____, Kan., R. R.___

Parents' Name _____

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon opposite this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you to get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

Care KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

630
K7

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 20. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 18, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NATURE has the will, but not the power, to realize perfection.

Something was left for man to do, and in the doing he has changed the face of nature, made squared stones of earth, glowing colors of the rocks, flying chariots of the ores, and developed newer and more perfect horses and hens and herbs.

As a man cannot see the shape of his own land unless he sees the boundaries of his neighbors, so are his ideas influenced, and his incentive is too often that mighty thing, the love of which is the root of all evil. Money is an exacting god, not satisfied with lip service.

Man strives for wealth that he may have more, and trains his son in his footsteps. He dwarfs his nature to get it and then gives largesse to ease his soul. He denies the world-cry for men and offers the money-maker instead, when his first duty is to his son.

Real success lies in building the man first and then the money-maker—*I. D. G.*



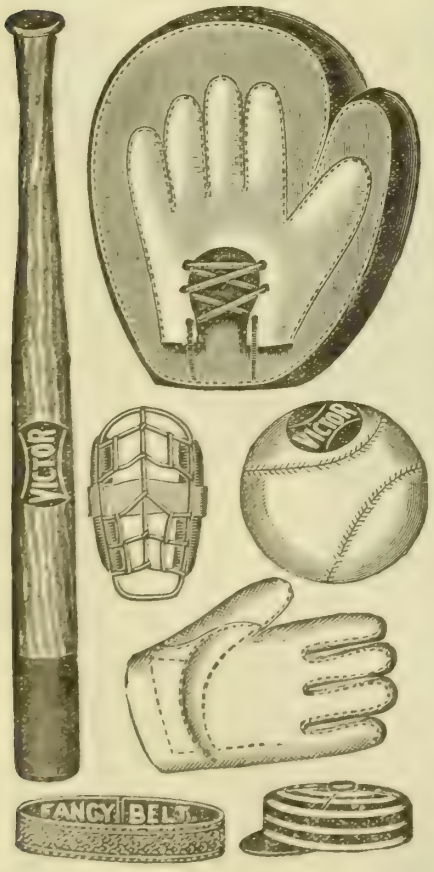
Preferring The Money-Maker Before the Man Causes All Industrial Unrest

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Free To Boys

I Have a Glove, Mitt, Mask, Ball, Bat, Cap and Belt for Every Boy Who Will Write to Me.



There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

A. M. PIPER.
802 Popular Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Written For KANSAS FARMER by S. C. HANNA, Howard, Kan.

To appreciate the needs of the average Kansas farmer from a dairy standpoint we must take into consideration his location and surroundings. Outside the strictly grazing sections, where the lands are held in large tracts, the average farms of Kansas range in area from a quarter section to a half section, and, aside from the dairies that cluster around a few of the larger cities, the dairy business of Kansas is strictly a farm proposition. The average farmer milks from six to twenty cows. A dozen cows will nearly mark the limit for the average quarter section farmer, and it is safe to say that this class of farmers furnish nine-tenths of the total dairy products of the state. In addition to selling cream or butter these farmers raise a great variety of crops, and a surplus of coarse feed that must be sold or fed in some manner on the farm. The dairy interest is to some extent a side line, and rarely the preponderating interest on the average Kansas farm.

There is no denying the fact that the development of the dairy business has been of immense advantage to the average farmer, and in short crop sections has sustained the general prosperity to a remarkable degree. But the habits and customs of Kansas farmers are such that the dairy interests of the average Kansas farm will not far exceed its present limits for the next generation. The exacting demands of the dairy soon reaches its limit with the average farmer, and it is safe to say that the dairy will never become the preponderating interest in Kansas agriculture. It will continue to be an important branch, inseparably intertwined with other agricultural interests, but not the exclusive feature.

The conditions which will prevail on the average Kansas farm for many years will be more like those conditions which have prevailed for generations in the best agricultural districts of Great Britain. Therefore, the cow that has best met the needs of the British farmer will undoubtedly be the best type of cow for the Kansas farmer, and this cow is unmistakably the milking Shorthorn.

Professor Plumb, in his "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," says that "in England a great percentage of the dairy herds are of Shorthorn blood," and, from my own observation, I can say that the same is true of Scotland and Ireland. They far outnumber all other dairy breeds combined.

Through careless breeding, or a lack of appreciation of the value of milking quality in the Shorthorn, the remarkable tendency of the breed in this direction may, in some lines, appear to have been lost, but experience has shown that it is everywhere latent in the breed, and only needs care in selection and moderate cultivation to develop its ancient and hereditary strength.

Shorthorn blood is more widely diffused throughout the herds of Kansas than all other breeds combined. Its useful qualities have to some extent been lost by the unscientific system of breeding that has been practiced on the average Kansas farm, but the latent qualities of the breed are so strong that they can be quickly restored by the selection of Shorthorn sires from good milking dams. Thoughtful breeders of pure-bred cattle appreciate this fact, and select their sires with this useful quality in view.

In 1894 Col. Harris had on his farm at Linwood a beautiful roan cow of true Shorthorn type, that had been a prize winner in a dairy test. She produced a roan bull named Robin by Spartan Hero, that I used for several years on a herd of high-grade Shorthorns. This bull completely transformed the milking qualities of this herd. Nearly all the cows by Robin were famous milkers, and I have no doubt a very high class dairy herd could have been selected from his get.

With the foundation material at hand, by careful selection, and the use of pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from strong milking dams, our Kansas farmers can quickly produce a herd of milking Shorthorns with inherited fleshing tendencies. The produce of such cattle will be valuable for beef and milk, and far more profitable than the cat-hamed, yew-necked dairy types now found on so many Kansas farms.

Such cows as Nora, Kitty Clay and Jewell II have proven that it is not necessary that a cow should be an unsightly rack of bones to be a highly profitable producer of milk and butter fat.

Grade Shorthorn cows with this dual quality will be extremely profitable milkers, and should fleshen quickly when dry. When fleshy enough to be disposed of for beef they will weigh from 1,300 to 1,500 pounds, and net the owner from $60 to $75. Their produce can be grown on the coarser products of the farm, and fed off at a handsome profit before they are 2 years old. High-grade steers of this class, properly developed and fed, will now sell for 8 cents per pound, and net the grower from $75 to $100.

The location of the Kansas farmer, with his varied agricultural interests; the present healthful condition of the beef cattle market, with the certainty that we will see continued high prices for beef cattle of good quality for many years to come; all these conditions point unmistakably to the dual purpose Shorthorn as the cattle of the future for the Kansas farmer.

By careful testing, by eliminating the undesirable, and by intelligent care in breeding to the best strains of milking Shorthorns, he can soon develop herds of dual purpose cattle that will be a pleasure to look upon, and a greater source of profit than any cattle that have yet been seen on Kansas farms.

Big Western Experimental Farm

The Fort Hays Experiment Station is proving of tremendous value to Kansas farmers. Located as it is—its soil, climate and all conditions being identical with that of at least one-third of the state's area—it can furnish the farmers of that area with experimental data which will apply specifically to the conditions under which they farm. KANSAS FARMER is for the development of the Hays Station and for the expenditure of as much money as is necessary to make that Station of greatest value to those whom it would serve.

This year 300 acres of drouth-resistant crops will be planted on this big farm, besides 200 acres of grain and 150 acres of alfalfa. The drouth-resistant crops are Kafir, cane and dwarf milo. The varieties of these crops and the best methods of preparing the seed bed have already been tested on the Station farm. Superintendent Ten Eyck's belief in diversified farming for western Kansas and in the production of forage crops for live stock, is guiding him in his operations.

KANSAS FARMER readers have been advised of the methods of successful alfalfa growers in the western one-third of the state which growers have seeded alfalfa in rows two or three feet apart and the fields cultivated, resulting in good hay crops for that section of the state and in abundant seed crops for any section of Kansas. Ft. Hays Station will thoroughly test this method.

So important is the work of the Fort Hays station regarded by those who are interested and who are endeavoring to work out the problems of dry land farming, that the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating in the growing and experimentation with these drouth-resisting crops. The federal department pays the salary of A. L. Hallsted, assistant, in charge of the work. In connection with the cultivation of these drouth-resistant crops, the conservation of moisture in connection with dry land farming is being extensively investigated, and moisture conditions to a depth of eight feet are being studied.

KANSAS FARMER proposes to keep closely in touch with the Fort Hays Station for the benefit of its western readers. The western one-third of Kansas is a vast empire which is capable—when proper methods of cultivation and planting and when crops adapted to the soil and climatic conditions have been discovered and thoroughly tried—of producing a tremendous quantity of grains and forage. No more important work can be done than that of solving the problems confronting the western farmer, and this paper proposes to take an active interest in the solution of those problems.

The best farmer is not he who gets rich and retires to the city but, rather, he who retires to his farm.



The Aermotor with the automatic regulator stops when the tank is full and starts when the water is lowered 4 inches. You oil it once a week. A gasoline engine has to be started and stopped and oiled and attended almost constantly, and you have large expense for gasoline and oil. The wind is free.

We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aermotor with a storage tank,—which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aermotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:



Devine, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.
I ansending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aermotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was $2.50. This Aermotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.
LOUIS GACONET.

Find, if you can, a statement like this regarding gasoline engines.



Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but $37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for $6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine.

Send for catalogue giving full information about water supply. Aermotor Co., Chicago. Branch Houses: Oakland, Cal.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.

SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Bestvalue for the money

No Repaiar Bills. No Insurance

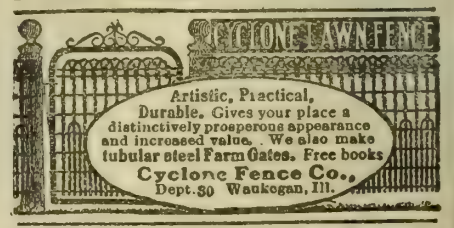
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Manhattan, Kansas

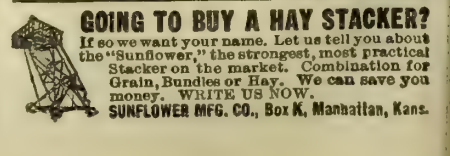


CLIPPER Windmills are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.
THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.







SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line 14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made to KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser or be responsible in cases of bona fide duplicates of advertiser after advertisement appears.

LIVE STOCK'S REPUTATION.

A man's reputation is his face value. It is that which fixes his standing in the community. It is the only thing by which he is judged in the business and social world. What he has and is is valued according to his reputation.

This reputation may be built up on fraud or it may be honest. In either case it fixes the value of the man in his community until he is found out. A reputation built on fraud does not last long and is sure to react disastrously upon the man.

Reputation comes only through being known. A man's words, his acts and his character give him his reputation, and this is good or bad, as they are good or bad. His reputation is built through advertising. Each word, each act is an advertisement of the man, and the reputation he builds has a commercial valuee.

What is true of the man is also true of pure-bred live stock. Breeding stock sells on its reputation, and this is made up of quality, growth and record of performance. All these may be present and the animal remain of little value if himself and his reputation are not known. Such reputation can come only through advertising.

A few years ago there was shown a Shorthorn bull at the American Royal of wonderful quality. He proved a surprise to visitors, breeders and judges, and was awarded a blue ribbon in that show. He was sold and the buyer fitted him and took him to the International, where he won championship honors. A wonderful record for a previously unknown bull.

When the owner sold him at the Royal he was satisfied with a price which was more than three times what he had asked for him at private sale, and yet his value doubled and doubled again as the bull became advertised, and his price reached into the thousands of dollars.

The owner who raised this bull refused to advertise him, and his merit was unknown, and this owner lost thousands of dollars. He offered the bull at private sale for $300 and did not sell him. He took him to the Royal and sold him without any trouble for $1,050, just because of the advertising made possible by showing him to many interested people.

A good sale for the owner? Yes. But within a month the bull sold for $5,000, which the owner might have had if he had only advertised him. Besides this, he had been selling this bull's calves for years for a few dollars, when he could have received hundreds of dollars for them had he advertised.

One of the best known Berkshire boars in the world, the founder of a dynasty and whose descendants are everywhere sought at high prices, won his reputation solely through advertising, while his brother, a better hog and a better producer, remains practically unknown, or is known only because of the relationship. The first produced many thousands of dollars for his owners and was valued at many when he died. The second had no particular value while living, because he was unknown.

Advertising live stock consists in having the merits of the animals known by a large number of possible buyers who at once become competitive bidders. A herd not advertised may be excellent in quality, but without value, because the local community may not want that particular breed or because their numbers are few and the market quickly glutted by small demand and lack of competition.

A breeder sells his pigs locally and without advertising for $10 per head at weaning time, and does well. He advertises and sells them at $25 per head at weaning time, and does better. The money spent in advertising is a profitable investment and never an expense.

Advertising, in the pure breeding business, is just as profitable as feeding, and just as necessary.

HAVE WELL DEFINED PURPOSE.

It is necessary that every move on the farm be made with a certain specific purpose in view. This idea is best exemplified in the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the country. The farm is to all intents and purposes a manufactory. A man who has a quarter section of land worth $10,000, and live stock and implements worth $2,000 to $3,000 more, has an investment in excess of the average factory investment. Whether the money is in factory or farm it is invested for the same purpose, namely, that of making the investor a living for himself and family, a reasonable interest on the investment and the development of the property to a point where its valuation increases.

We should not plow because for centuries it has been the custom to stir the surface of the soil before planting the seed. We plow and cultivate with a view to the preparation of the best possible seed bed, that the seed when planted may grow and yield the best return. When preparing for the seed it is well to remember that we are building a home for the plant. The growth and the development and the profit of the plant will depend upon the kind of home in which it has to live and in the attention it receives while occupying that home. The home should be roomy, which will be provided for in deep cultivation, that the roots may go down to the moisture and extending freely in every direction develop large root growth and take up plant food from a considerable area and depending upon the roominess of its home. The home should be supplied with the food necessary for the proper development of the plant. Plant food is obtained by providing the soil with the elements of plant food and with plenty of humus that the soil may take up water and the water dissolve the elements of plant food, that the same may be available for the plant. We might go on and enumerate still further as to why it is necessary to properly construct this home for the best and most favorable growth of the plant. This is sufficient to illustrate our point, namely, that in the preparation of our fields for seed we should not perform certain parts of the work simply because it has been the custom, but because of a certain specific need for doing well the thing we have set out to do.

It is no more the part of wisdom, therefore, to provide a good seed bed, expecting a good crop, than it is for the manufacturer to build a farm implement of good material and expect his orders for the same to repeat. Successful farming cannot be carried on by slipshod methods any more than successful manufacturing of implements can be done by slighting the material and workmanship in such implements. Have a certain specific and well defined purpose in everything done. Have a high standard in crop production and work to its accomplishment.

The National Gas Engine Association will hold its first annual exhibition in Milwaukee, June 17 to 22, inclusive. This association includes the majority of gas and gasoline engine manufacturers in America, and the exhibit will include the product of practically every manufacturer in this country. The indications are that the show will be a great success. This exhibition will accomplish much good for everybody connected with the gasoline engine industry. Gas and gasoline engines have met with a hearty reception at the hands of all users of power. They have so simplified the power question that they are now practicable for anyone having need of power, to avail himself of it.

Kansas must come to the neighborhood breeding club. The stallion club is a step toward this end, but there is more need for the bull club. Other states are leading Kansas in the improvement of live stock by developing the community breeding idea.

AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS.

At present there are two thousand high schools in the United States teaching agriculture to some thirty-seven thousand pupils. Many more high schools would be attempting instruction along agricultural lines were it possible to secure instructors. The demand for instructors cannot be supplied, although the salaries paid such instructors are from 50 to 100 per cent higher than those paid for instructors in other subjects in these schools. Men and women who instruct in agricultural work require education in general along these subjects. Physical and natural sciences, and particularly in their relation to the science of art and agriculture; technical and practical agriculture and farm practice, in rural sociology and agricultural economics. The opportunity for such preparation is offered by practically every state agricultural school. A valuable bulletin entitled "Agricultural Education in Secondary Schools" will be sent free upon request to the Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This bulletin is well worth while to everyone interested in agricultural education.

In connection with the federal prison at Leavenworth is a prison farm on which, so far as is possible, vegetables for prison use are grown, and on which farm is kept a fine herd of Holsteins for the prison milk. During a recent visit of Professor Crabtree, farm expert of the Agricultural College extension service, he remarked that this farm should be converted into an experimental farm that its operations might be of value to farmers for several counties around. This idea is in line with KANSAS FARMER'S contention that every county farm in Kansas, to reach the fullest use to which it could be put, should be a demonstration farm for the farmers of its county. Several county farms in Kansas have been made demonstration farms. We cannot have too much farm demonstration if that demonstration is practical, as it can be when properly conducted.

An occasional dry season has a depressing effect upon our agriculture. However, by dry weather we lose feed and crops only for a season. Even then we are able to get through in good shape, saving our live stock, our buildings, fences, farm machinery, etc. The dry year does not cause the property loss and the blasted hopes to the extent of the frequent floods along our great rivers. These floods destroy everything in their path. They wipe out live stock, farm equipment, barns and homes, and often render valueless the farms over which the waters pass. It occurs to us that we would rather take our chances with a dry year in Kansas than with floods in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys.

While we have the mower out cutting the weeds in the fence corners and around the fields, do not forget to run it through the orchard and the windbrakes and around the dooryard. It improves the appearance of the farmyard very much to have it free from tall weeds and the more free circulation of air through and around the house will many times over pay in comfort for the cost of time expended in mowing. It may be necessary to use the scythe to get some of these weeds, and while mowing with the scythe is by no means a pleasant job, its use is often well worth while.

Superintendent J. H. Miller of the Department of Agricultural College Extension, has, since October, 1905, organized 380 farmers' institutes. Each of these institutes is manned with live officers, and meetings are being held regularly. It is expected that 120 more will be organized the next institute season, giving 500 working institutes for Kansas.

SOY BEANS AGAIN.

Ten years ago there was a great deal of talk in this state about the soy bean, and recently KANSAS FARMER has received several inquiries regarding the plant. Professor Cottrell, of Kansas Experiment Station, was 10 years ago the chief soy bean booster. Like any new idea, the soy bean argument did not soak in deep enough to get a good hold. The fact was that before it had a chance to soak in, an era of good crops and bounteous forage came along, with the result that the soy bean was lost sight of. The editor, however, gave a small quantity of soy beans a trial—in fact, just enough to produce several bushels of seed. At just this time the editor was persuaded to leave the farm, but distributed his soy bean seed into some four or five localities in the western third of Kansas. This seed was planted in every instance, but the crop was just large enough to be conveniently eaten by the jack rabbits, and we believe not in a single instance did the farmer who planted get his seed back. One of the difficulties in our experimental work in farm crops is that we experiment on a scale too small. When we are experimenting with any new crop we should plant enough of the crop to give a fair idea of its probable success.

We are, nevertheless, confident that the soy bean is a plant worthy of cultivation west of the 98th meridian in Kansas. The soy bean should produce a couple of tons of hay per acre and will mature in 80 to 90 days. The quality of the hay is not quite equal to alfalfa, but so nearly so that for all practical purposes it may be considered its equal. Stock at first will not eat soy bean hay as readily as alfalfa, but if cut at the proper time and carefully cured, the stock will soon learn to relish it. Its value lies in its high digestible protein content, and will balance a ration of Kafir or milo grain or roughage satisfactorily.

Soy beans require a well-drained, sweet soil of average fertility. From three pecks to a bushel of seed per acre is sown when grain is desired. The beans are high in protein and are the equivalent of the commercial oil meal or cottonseed meal. The beans are obtained by threshing. When the crop is grown for hay a heavier seeding is advisable. The crop is then not threshed. When grown for grain, the beans are planted in rows like corn and the crop cultivated. When grown for hay, the rows may be planted closer than for corn and the beans are planted thicker in the row.

The high protein content of the bean, of course, makes its feeding similar to that of oil meal or cottonseed meal, and a small quantity goes a long way. For instance, a quart of soy bean meal per day with corn or Kafir grain is about what would be required by a cow on a full flow of milk. The soy beans, like cowpeas, make a good catch crop. They can be planted immediately after harvest and will mature before frost.

The fly pest will soon be upon us to make life miserable for man and beast. The State Board of Health is urging an active campaign against flies. The "swat the fly" slogan inaugurated a couple of years ago will this year be enacted into a tragedy if Dr. Crumbine can have his way. To make the flies scarce is a simple job according to his literature. Don't allow the manure to accumulate about the barns. Manure is the principal breeding place for flies. Flies do not travel great distances. Most of their life is spent close to where they are hatched, and where they get their food. Keep the garbage can closed. Screen the doors and the windows of the farm house. Do not pour slop, skim milk or other hog feed on the ground. Filth and flies have no place in modern standards of living. These facts were taken from the literature of the Kansas fly-killing campaign.

THE POLLED HEREFORDS

The Polled Hereford Becoming Most Popular Breed of General Purpose Cattle

By J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kansas

That the Hereford is the most popular breed of cattle for the range, feed lot and small farm is beyond dispute, the only objection to them being in their horns. That no breed of horned cattle should be tolerated on a small farm or in the feed lot is strongly emphasized when it comes to selling feeders or finished beef cattle. The discrimination in price is too great a loss and one that can be easily avoided by the use of Polled bulls.

Many breeders seem to think that the Polled Hereford of today is not a pure-bred animal and is an inferior Hereford. As a matter of fact, the Polled Hereford, if recorded in the American Hereford Record at Kansas City, is of the same breeding and purity as are his horned brothers and sisters. The confusion existing among the uninformed as to the various means used by breeders of Polled Herefords arises from the following circumstances:

A club, organized at Des Moines, Ia., about 1898, and styled the American Polled Hereford Cattle Club, commenced by breeding Polled bulls of other breeds to Hereford cows, the produce being Polled cross-bred white faces. Having thus originated a Polled white face under the name of a Polled Hereford, though cross-bred or grades, they were of no use to breeders of pure-bred Hereford cattle. This idea still exists among many breeders of Hereford cattle who might otherwise use the Polled Hereford of the present day.

The later discovery of the existence of 14 head of pure-bred Polled Hereford sports and the securing of a majority of these as a foundation of the present Polled Hereford, while still posing as the originators of this strain of Herefords, has caused a vast amount of confusion and doubt as to the purity of the present-day Polled Hereford. The fact that they originated as a cross-breed of white faces sticks like tar.

The double standard Polled Hereford is simply a pure-bred Hereford registered in the American Hereford Cattle Record of Kansas City, in which are also recorded all of his ancestors. He is also recorded in a second herd book at Des Moines, Ia., called the American Polled Hereford Record.

Now, this name, Polled Hereford, does not suggest any reference as to polled ancestors. He may have only one or a dozen in his pedigree. It does not denote that they are from a polled sire and a polled dam, as many seem to think. The first essential point is to ascertain if the stock is recorded in the American Hereford Cattle Record of Kansas City.



POLLED HEREFORD BULL KING EDWARD SIXTH.

Now, just a few reasons for the supremacy of the Polled Hereford. As a breed, they have all of the good qualities of their horned brothers and sisters, without the great disadvantage of dangerous horns. They are more free from disease than any other breed of domestic cattle in existence today. They will do better under unfavorable conditions and respond more readily to good feed and treatment than any other breed. As a grazing breed of cattle they are the peers of all other breeds and the most economical producers of first-class beef in existence today. They will fatten at any age, in less time and on less feed per hundred pounds of gain to produce the ideal baby beef as well as the heavy prime beef steers.

As an illustration, I will quote the results from the short-fed special classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago last December, when the Herefords beat their nearest competitors in economy of gain per hundred pounds to the tune of $2.99.

Herefords, 2-Year-Old—Average cost per hundred pounds of gain, $9.18; selling price on the open market, $9.06.

Angus-Shorthorn, 2-Year-old: Average cost per hundred pounds of gain, $11.90; selling price on the open market, $7.80.

Angus Yearlings—Average cost per hundred pounds gain, $19.79; selling price on open market, $7.90.

It is of little interest to beef feeders which particular breed of cattle can win grand championship honors at a few shows under the nursing and doping of some agricultural college, at state expense and usually at an actual loss. One of the black grand champions of recent years made an actual loss of $96. This sort of thing may do for a college stunt, but is of little benefit to the farmer who must pay the mortgage and keep his family on the profits of the feed lot.

The day of cheap feeds, cheap land and cheap labor is past. Now is the time to start a herd of good beef cattle to consume the wastes and rough feeds of the farm and maintain its fertility.

It is often said that the farmer has grown rich by the increase in value of his land. In reality he has grown poorer year by year, as not one farm in a hundred will produce what it would ten years ago. Every imaginable sort of expense has increased much more rapidly than the price of farm products. This everlasting whooping about the rich farmer is causing more and more discontent among the consumer, more graft and greed by middlemen and sharks than any other single cause. I venture the assertion that there are not 10 per cent of the farms of Kansas that will pay a net revenue equal to a United States 4 per cent government bond. My idea of the remedy is to try to produce more of the living at home. Buy less dope in highly illustrated packages at 12 ounces to the pound, where we get 5 cents' worth of food and 10 cents' worth of advertising and pictures.

Raise better stock, take better care of it, eat more of it and buy less from the packer and middleman.

Silage For Horses

Silage may be fed to work horses and brood mares with good results providing some judgment is used in the quantity fed and in the condition of the horse at the time of feeding.

In the winter of 1910 and '11 an experiment was conducted at the Michigan Agricultural College to ascertain, if possible, something as to the amount of silage that could be fed to work horses, brood mares and growing colts.

Seven matched teams of horses ranging in weight from 1,230 to 1,750 pounds per head were chosen for the work. This lot consisted of geldings and mares in foal and all doing moderate work. One horse of each team was fed a ration of hay and grain, the other horse received silage in addition. The idea was to feed them as much silage as they would eat.

We found that some of these horses would take as high as 25 pounds daily during the early part of the feeding period, but because of the difficulty in keeping their appetites keen and strong we were compelled to reduce the feed to 15 pounds.

With but one exception they took kindly to silage at the start, most of them in fact manifesting a greediness for it. We were careful in starting them to feed only in limited quantities, gradually increasing them to what they wanted daily. After two weeks of heavy feeding they began to tire of it and it was with difficulty that we kept them eating it at all. Actual weighing of these groups at the beginning and at the close of the period, which lasted twelve weeks, showed that the horses which received the silage had an average gain per head of 23 pounds, while those without the silage showed an average of five pounds. These horses were all mature and were not fed quantities of grain and hay with an idea of producing gains. Not only was there a difference in weight, but the horse which received the silage showed sleeker, more oily, glossy coats than did the others, and an examination of the droppings from time to time revealed the fact that those which received silage were digesting their food more completely than the others.

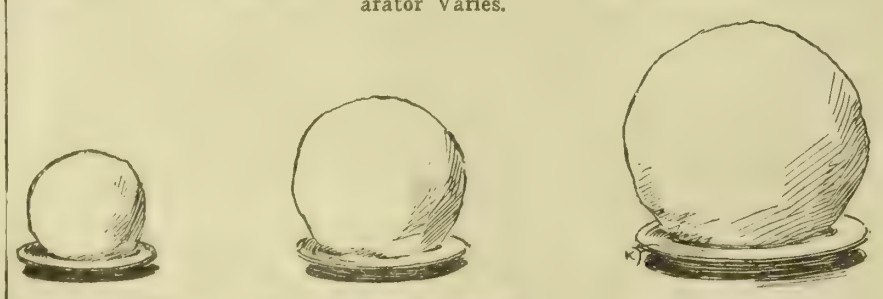
Four colts were also fed silage. Two of them received all they would clean up throughout the winter, the other two only moderate quantities. Four others were wintered on a ration of hay and grain only. The colts ranged in age from yearlings to three-year-olds. During the day all of them ran together in stubblefields over the farm. The colts receiving silage gained an average of 36 pounds per head for the period, and the hay and grain bunch only 14 pounds per head.

These gains in weights are small, yet they show that, in spite of a setback at the start from overeating, silage is a beneficial factor in the horse's ration.

We also found that great care must be used in the quality of silage fed, and also the condition of the animal when eating it, particularly when fed in large quantities. Over-feeding with silage causes digestive troubles. Put a horse suddenly on a silage ration when he isn't used to it and don't be surprised if you have a case of colic. Start them gradually, giving not more than three pounds per day, and take ten days or two weeks to get them up to the ten-pound mark. Then, too, do not let a horse come in warm from work and jam his nose into a box of silage. If you do, look out for another case of colic. Another caution: Do not feed silage which comes from too near the bottom of the silo. Better let them go without silage rather than to feed it when it is too sour.

Silage is a bulky feed, but when fed in limited quantities with good judgment makes an excellent factor for supplying succulency to the winter ration. Think of the hundreds of horses that go through the winter without the taste of anything juicy. Perhaps they are fed ear corn and timothy hay in the morning and turned to the straw stack for the rest of the day. Perhaps they may get a good liberal feed of hay and grain, either corn or oats, three times daily. Spring comes and their hair is long, some way they do not begin to shed, their coat appears dull and dead. Turn them out on a green pasture and what happens? The eye begins to brighten, the old hair rolls off, and a bright, shiny coat comes in and lays sleek and smooth over the body instead of pointing toward the ears. What did this? A succulent ration quite largely. Is it not reasonable to suppose that green grass in the winter time, in the form of silage, carrots, beets, or even dried beet pulp, would have an effect somewhat similar? Horses are like people, they demand a variety. Give a man bread and butter every meal for just two months, and nothing more, and what would happen to his temper, let alone saying anything about his stomach? Yet we throw our horses hay or straw, corn or oats, twice or three times daily, day after day, and year after year. Like the rest of us, they appreciate an apple or an orange once in a while, so why not give it by putting before them a feed of silage or a few juicy carrots once a day during the winter months at least?

Butter Lost in Skim Milk from One Cow in One Year when Speed of Separator Varies.



Separator running at full speed. Loss of Butter 1.75 lbs.

Reducing speed ten crank revolutions. Loss of Butter 7.28 lbs.

Reducing speed twenty crank revolutions. Loss of Butter 12.74 lbs.

THE HARDY CATALPA



SECOND GROWTH CATALPAS EIGHT YEARS OLD FROM 21-YEAR-OLD STUMPS, FARLINGTON PLANTATION, CRAWFORD COUNTY, KANSAS.

PARTIAL VIEW OF YARD CONTAINING 60,000 POSTS AND 650 RICKS OF STOVE WOOD CUT FROM 20 ACRES OF 16-YEAR-OLD CATALPAS.

HARDY CATALPA PLANTATION TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS OLD ON GEORGE NEWCOMB'S FARM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Adapted to Kansas—Valuable for Posts, Firewood and Windbrakes

No other tree is so generally recommended for planting throughout Kansas as the hardy catalpa, the proper species being the catalpa speciosa. This is the only species worth planting, and care should be exercised in obtaining stock true to this name. Many Kansas catalpa plantations 15 years of age or older have made good financial returns; many such plantations have barely returned the cost of planting and maintenance, and others have been complete failures. Many failures are to be accounted for by planting the wrong kind of catalpas, but in most instances failures have been due to unfavorable climatic and soil conditions and lack of cultivation.

PLANTING STOCK.

Seedlings one year old are the most satisfactory for extensive planting. At this age seedings are sufficiently strong to thoroughly establish themselves and make a good growth the first season. Then can be planted at less expense at this age than if older. The catalpa is readily transplanted and with proper care a full stand is easily secured. In obtaining such seedlings be sure to get grade No. 1, which is the best grade selected by the nurseries and which range in height from 18 to 30 inches and upwards. This grade is by far the most desirable and most satisfactory. Grade No. 2 is acceptable for extensive planting, but grade No. 3—which is the nursery culls—should never be purchased. Many failures are due to the planting of cull seedlings.

PLANTING SITE.

The hardy catalpa can safely be planted on any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. The richer and deeper the soil, of course, the better the tree will grow. It reaches its best development in rich, well drained soils. The catalpa will not make a satisfactory growth in gumbo, poorly drained or high, dry soils, and such soils should be avoided. The catalpa is well adapted to planting on lands that are subject to overflow, occasional floodings not injuring the trees unless the tops are submerged and remain under water several days. An impression has prevailed to the effect that the catalpa requires a sandy soil to attain its best development. This impression is erroneous. The catalpa does make a good growth on sandy loam or on coarse, sandy soil with loam or clay subsoil, but sandy soils with coarse, sandy or gravel subsoil are not at all suitable. Occasionally throughout the state catalpas have been found growing on soils too sandy for the growing of agricultural crops. Catalpas on such land have attained a height of from 18 to 24 feet, but seldom afford two lengths of posts. The returns from catalpas on such soil are probably equal to the returns of any cultivated crops on the same soil.

Land on which the catalpa is planted should have been under cultivation long enough for all grass sod and bush growth to have been killed. The ground should be in the best possible physical condition. The catalpa cannot succeed under adverse conditions. When planted in a mellow soil and given good cultivation the first summer's growth will be from three to six feet.

The proper time to set out catalpas is from April 1 to May 15, varying same with the season. The trees may be set as soon as the ground is in good working condition. Don't delay planting until the buds begin to develop. Fall planting may be satisfactorily done in the eastern part of the state, but when planted in the fall the young trees require one year more of protection from the rabbits.

Six by six feet is spacing generally recommended, although the character of the soil, the annual rainfall and care and cultivation are factors that largely govern the spacing. Too wide spacing allows heavy limbs to develop near the ground, and the best form for post or pole production is thus not secured. Where intensive methods are practiced the trees may be spaced 3½x7 feet. By the time the trees are eight or ten years old they will be crowding each other, and then every other tree should be cut out.

The forcing of the trees by good cultivation in their early period of growth is beneficial, as it causes the trees to develop clean, straight trunks, free from heavy limbs. Trees that have grown well and cut at the age of eight to ten years are large enough to make one good post and considerable stove wood. The value of the fuel will more than pay for the cost of production.

CULTIVATION AND CARE.

Whatever spacing is decided upon should be such as to permit clean cultivation with the implements used in cultivating farm crops. It is common to grow a row of corn between the rows of trees the first year. A grass sod is as injurious as the growth of weeds, or even worse. The cultivation should be such as to prevent sod and weeds, and should continue until the trees shade the ground completely. Such growth will be attained during the third or fourth year. After this the trees require no cultivation, but should be protected from injury by fire or live stock, the latter being harmful if stock is given the freedom of plantation. The principal damage done by cattle, horses and sheep is on account of trampling and packing the soil about the trees. The trees in general demand a loose soil, and any treatment that packs the soil is detrimental to growth and development.

Rabbits are destructive enemies to young catalpas, the bark of one and two-year-old trees being particularly palatable to these pests. The common methods of protecting trees from rabbits may be employed in protecting catalpas.

RANGE OF SUCCESSFUL GROWTH.

The range for growing the catalpa on a commercial scale in Kansas is confined to the eastern half of the state. The line between Smith and Jewell counties and extending across the state is a safe division for commercial catalpa growing. West of this line the catalpa is grown successfully only in favored sites on low ground along water courses. Under no consideration should the catalpa be planted on the high prairie lands west of the 98th meridian.

In southeastern Kansas, especially, is the catalpa on a commercial scale receiving considerable attention. Plantations in this section which have received proper treatment have proven good financial investments. The product of such plantations is posts and poles. The market for these is good and will continue good, as the demand is increasing and the supply of natural timber suitable for such uses is diminishing. The catalpa post, it is claimed, is the most desirable post on the market.

LONG TIME INVESTMENT.

Before setting out catalpas on a commercial scale, the grower should clearly understand that the investment is a long time investment. It will be at least ten years before there are any returns from the planting, and at least 14 or 16 years before the entire crop can be cut and marketed. The compound interest rule must be applied to such investments. Five per cent compound interest is a reasonable rate to require on such investment, and on such basis one dollar invested will in sixteen years amount to $2.18. To determine the future worth of the investment, multiply the cost per acre by $2.18. The result will be the value of the investment at the end of 16 years at 5 per cent interest.

At a reasonable price for planting, stock catalpas can be grown at a profit, but if the price exceeds $10 per thousand, it is doubtful if they can be grown profitably.

Every farm is in need of posts and poles. Whether the growing of catalpas from a commercial standpoint is considered or not, it is safe for every farmer to plant on such scale as will furnish the farm with posts, poles and firewood and engage in catalpa culture to this extent with satisfactory results.

The above data is taken from circular No. 20 of the Department of Forestry, Charles A. Scott, State Forester, of the Kansas Experiment Station. The circular is instructive to the minutest detail in connection with catalpa culture as applied to Kansas. It should be carefully read and reread if you have any idea of planting catalpas. The above circular is free for the asking.



SHADED PORTIONS SHOW REGIONS IN WHICH HARDY CATALPAS CAN BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY IN KANSAS

Farmers to Canada.

The exodus of American farmers to Canada continues. It is claimed that 125,000 Americans located in Canada during 1911, and it is claimed that the year 1912 will show an increase over this number. Nothing is said in the article presenting the above facts regarding the number of Americans who have given Canadian farming a trial and have returned to the United States—poorer but wiser.

American farmers are attracted to Canada because of the three-year homestead law which grants six months leave of absence each year, and other lenient homestead regulations. There is no doubt but that many American farmers have improved their condition by moving to Canada. It is equally true that probably as many have failed to do any good for themselves financially and most of those who have so failed are much worse off than formerly. It costs money to move.

It is KANSAS FARMER'S idea that no Kansan is justified in moving to Canada or, for that matter, to any other section, the peculiarities of which are not to them known. Kansas affords as great opportunity to the farmer of today as it has ever afforded, except that the kind of opportunity and manner in which success is to be obtained has considerably changed. The opportunities are open to the wide-awake, energetic fellow who has kept abreast of the times and who is able to adapt himself to the present day way of doing things agriculturally.

Let Me Get Hold of Your Pump!

I'll Show You a Trick or Two That Will Make You "Sit Up and Take Notice"

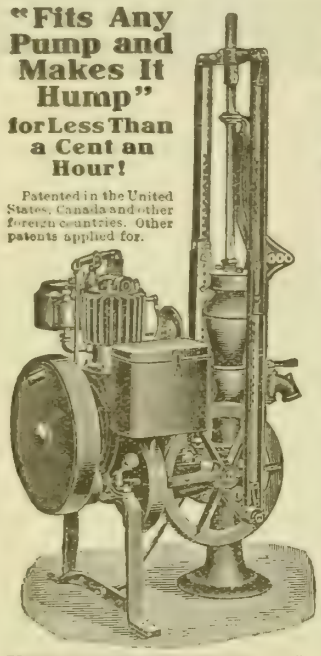
I'm the tried and true—the experienced Fuller & Johnson Farm Pump Engine—"The Wizard of the Wells." I fit all pumps and I make 'em hump—*you bet your life I do!* I'm a midget in size but so full of power that pumping is *play* for me. I pump 270 to 2,450 gallons per hour and I always run like a top. I'm *aching* right now to show you how I can make *your* pump perform.

I've Been Used for Years on 38,000 Farms

I've proved my worth both summer and winter on farms all over civilized world. My owners will tell you so.

"Fits Any Pump and Makes It Hump" for Less Than a Cent an Hour!

Patented in the United States, Canada and other foreign countries. Other patents applied for.



I'm no experiment. I'll deliver all the water you want, *where* you want it and *when* you want it, for *less than a cent an hour.* Water for horses, cattle and hogs. Water for house, lawn and garden. Water for ***Fire Protection,*** if ever the need should come. I've already saved several homes from destruction, and I'm on the job every minute.

Fuller & Johnson
Farm Pump Engine

Ready for Work on the Instant—No Delay
No Bothersome Belts or Jacks and Any Old Platform

I'm the most complete Power Pumping Plant that ever came down the pike. Bolt me to pump, fill my gasoline tank and I'm ready to start. Just give the fly-wheel a whirl—*I'll do the rest.* I'll pump till the last drop of gasoline is gone, and nobody needs to watch me.

No belts or pump jack to bother with, no anchor posts, no special platform needed. I'm an air-cooled engine, completely equipped, and as high grade as the best automobile engine.

I'll Run the Separator, Washing Machine, Etc., While Pumping Like a Cyclone

I like to help the wife and daughters as well as the men and boys. You never see a woman running a Cream Separator, Washing Machine or Churn when I'm around. I do all that kind of work while pumping to full capacity. I carry a special pulley and belt for running light machines.

How I Help the Windmill Owner

Maybe you have a windmill. You need me just the same, for think of the days and weeks when the wind doesn't blow and the mill is standing still. *I'd like to see the wind or weather that could put ME out of business!*

Dealers!
Write for Exclusive Agency Proposition on Fuller & Johnson Engines. Territory is going rapidly. Get in the Band Wagon NOW.

Get Me for Your Spring and Summer Pumping

Some day you are going to be my boss—*why not right away, quick?* You need me *now*—and when *hot weather* comes think what a help I will be! Instead of toiling and sweating at the pump, you can "put it up to me." I've "made good" for 38,000 owners and I'll do the same for you.

Send the Coupon for My Free Book

I'm so famous that they've written a fine book that tells about me. Fuller & Johnson are mighty proud of the wonderful record I've made. I'm the best-known and fastest-selling little gasoline engine on earth.

Keeps the factory running day and night to meet the demands for my help. Better send the coupon or a postal today for the book and name of the nearest dealer who has me on exhibition.

(353) ***THE FARM PUMP ENGINE.***

Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co. (Estab. 1840) **5 Knight St., Madison, Wis.**

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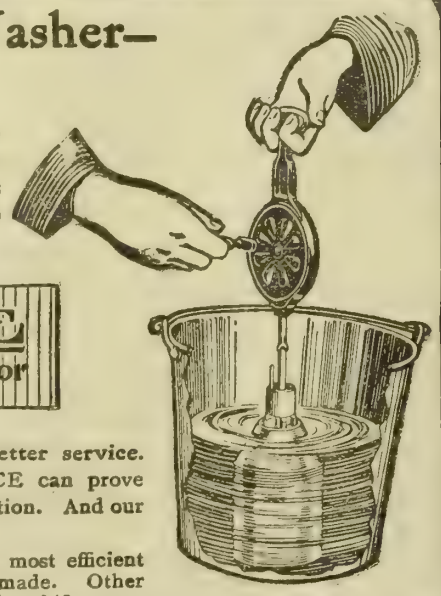
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The Beatrice Centrifugal Disc Washer—Free With Each Separator

550 to 600 lbs. capacity **$55.00**
750 to 800 lbs. **$65.00**
950 to 1000 lbs. **$75.00**



It solves the disc-washing problem—cleans and dries all the discs in less than 2 minutes—gives you a sweet, spotless separator. The pressed steel pail is also free.



BEATRICE
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Bigger Capacity—lower prices—better service. Any dealer who handles the BEATRICE can prove these points to your complete satisfaction. And our guarantee is back of every separator.

The BEATRICE is the most durable, most efficient and most economical separator ever made. Other machines of equal capacity cost from $25 to $40 more.

Write us now for booklet and full information about the BEATRICE. If your dealer hasn't it in stock, please send us his name.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Dept. C., Topeka, Kan.

Importance of Dairy Sire

The idea of grading up the dairy herd by the use of a sire from large dairy producing ancestry is as old as the hills. It has for centuries been recognized that the grading up method intelligently pursued, is the most practical means by which the farmer can develop increased dairy production in his herd. Figures showing the effect of the dairy sire in increasing the dairy product of the herd have in the past been difficult to obtain. It remained for Prof. Eckles of the Missouri Experiment Station to for many years keep tab on each animal in the Missouri Agricultural College herd. He has made a comparison of the records of the cows and their daughters to show the influence each sire used on the herd has exerted in increasing or decreasing the dairy product. The first sire used was Missouri Rioter, of which little was known as to his ancestry, and the effect of this sire is shown in this table, which is sufficient evidence that such an animal would not improve any herd:

	Dams	Daughters	Reductions
Average lbs. milk yield.	5,380	4,381	1,000
Average per cent fat...	4.35	4.93	....
Average lbs. butter fat.	234	216	18

The next sire used was an animal with no high records of dairy performance in his pedigree. This animal was the sire of 11 daughters, the average production of which and the average production of their dams is shown as follows:

	Dams	Daughters
Average lbs. milk.....	4,969	4,576
Per cent butter fat.....	4.66	5.49
Amount butter fat, lbs.....	231	245

This is an instance in which the 11 daughters fell below their dams in production. Six of these daughters were decidedly inferior.

The next sire used was Lorne of Meridale, with many high records made by his ancestry, and his 12 daughters, as shown by the table below, produced an average of 68 pounds of butter fat per year each more than their dams. The record is:

	Dams	Daughters
Average lbs. milk.....	4,559	5,376
Per cent butter fat.....	4.85	4.81
Amount butter fat, lbs.....	221	287

In five of these daughters the increase was over 2,000 pounds of milk per year. By figuring the butter fat at 30 cents a pound, including the value of the skim milk for feeding, each of these five daughters would return annually $49.80 above the return of their dams.

The next sire was Missouri Rioter 3d, a son of the first sire used, and of his get only three daughters are of record, as follows:

	Dams	Daughters
Average lbs. milk.....	4,775	8,005
Per cent butter fat.....	4.97	4.80
Amount butter fat, lbs.....	238	384

It is not given in the statement of Professor Eckles as to why this animal was used, inasmuch as his sire had proven a failure. One of the unexplainable things in dairy breeding is that this son of an inferior sire should prove superior. To show that little confidence was placed in Missouri Rioter 3d he was disposed of before his daughters became producers and before his worth was known.

The sire following was Minette's Pedro, who has 20 daughters with averages compared with dams' as shown below:

	Dams	Daughters
Average lbs. milk.....	5,321	5,376
Per cent butter fat.....	5.04	5.04
Amount butter fat, lbs.....	268	271

One-half of these heifers fell below the product of their dams and the other half showed increased product, with the result that the herd just about held its own and which results would not be satisfactory to any dairyman.

Brown Bessie's Registrar is the sire now in use. Of the five daughters compared with their dams, the results are as follows:

	Dams	Daughters
Average lbs. milk.....	6,029	4,295
Per cent butter fat.....	4.86	5.05
Amount butter fat, lbs.....	293	217

The indications are that this is a decidedly inferior animal and that as a result of his use the production of the herd will be greatly decreased.

The figures above show how important it is that the right kind of a sire be placed at the head of the dairy herd. When considered from the viewpoint of increasing or decreasing the output of the herd, the sire is more than half of the herd.

The evidence above also is to the effect that a sire should be retained in the herd until such time as his daughters may be given a trial at the milk pail, and that in case he is a producer of desirable progeny he should be retained in the herd as long as it is possible to use him.

A Study in Soil Culture

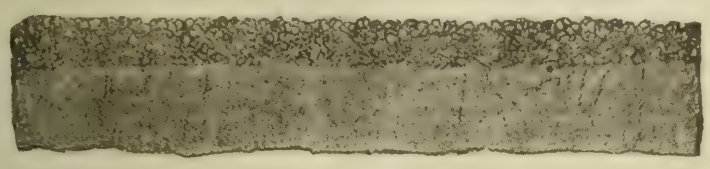
Little Experiment Showing How Mulch Conserves Moisture

The whole secret of conservation of moisture is demonstrated by the little experiment shown in the picture. If you disk and harrow the soil so that it has a surface mulch, this mulch will act like the powdered sugar on the lump. Soil ordinarily is compact and contains many passageways through which the water rapidly rises to the surface. The water will pass off and be lost forever to the crop unless its evaporation is prevented.

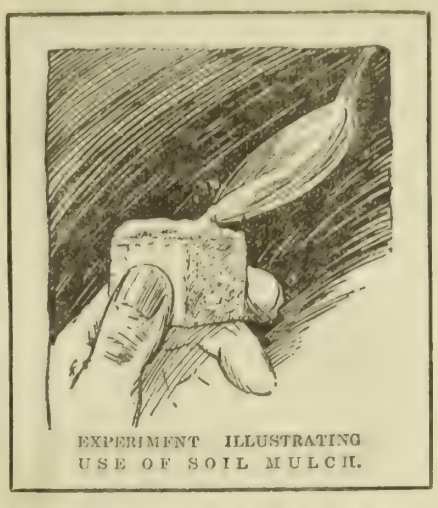
In working out the experiment use a lump of loaf sugar. On it place a layer of powdered sugar one-eighth or one-fourth inch thick. Hold the lump so that the bottom of it touches the tea, coffee or water. Note how quickly the liquid will rise to the top of the lump. Note that the instant it reaches the powdered sugar, the liquid stops rising. The powdered sugar, it will be observed, does not take up the liquid as rapidly as did the lump. If you will let the soaked lump stand you will find that it takes some time for the liquid to soak through the powdered sugar, thus showing why the soil surface mulch acts as a blanket and keeps the water from evaporating.

The finer the surface mulch the more effective it is in conserving moisture. KANSAS FARMER realizes that in many parts of Kansas a dust mulch is not practicable on account of the light soil and the prevailing winds. In such localities the dust mulch should not be attempted, particularly so on fields not protected by vegetation.

The corn field, after it is laid by, will permit the dust mulch regardless of the conditions of soil or wind. The mulch on the seed bed, as in the case of corn just planted, alfalfa, oats or wheat just sown, present quite another problem, and the dust mulch in such instances is quite out of the question. The mulch then should be such as causes the surface ground to lie up loosely but not finely pulverized. The disk and the subpacker furnish the best and most effective and most safe means of providing such mulch. The idea of the mulch is to break up the solidity of the ground and destroy capillary attraction and so need not necessarily be a dust mulch. As before stated, however, the finer the ground the more perfectly this is accomplished, but to a considerable degree the same results are accomplished if the surface is not finely pulverized, but is instead composed of small clods—a condition brought about by the use of the packer on plowed land and the disk on unplowed land.



This figure shows a surface mulch which effectively prevents the escape of moisture. The mulch breaks the capillary attraction so that moisture cannot escape from the subsoil. Note that this is not a dust mulch, but is coarse enough to prevent damage to field by blowing. Mulch made by use of disk.



EXPERIMENT ILLUSTRATING USE OF SOIL MULCH.

Soils which are most susceptible to movement and damage by winds are invariably those which contain little humus and are consequently light and dry. Humus is vegetable matter worked into the soil and which has the faculty of absorbing and holding water and making the soil heavy and less susceptible either to winds or to washing by dashing rains. Humus is gotten into the soil by the plowing under of weeds, corn stalks, stubble and trash of various kinds, and, of course, by the use of manure. An important suggestion to all sections where soil is susceptible to blowing or washing and where the soils are naturally dry, is to get as much of this humus into the soil as possible.

In the western sections of Kansas, and in fact more or less through all sections, our soils are desperately sick on account of lack of humus. Being so they blow and wash and [illegible] rapidly. Get humus into the soil [illegible] is one of the cures for the condition of the soil in many localities, and the application of this cure will permit a more effective dust mulch than would otherwise be permitted.

An effort is often made to protect the field from the winds by planting on the windward side corn, sorghum, Kafir or hedges of quick-growing plants, also the planting of crops in rows in a direction diametrically opposed to the prevailing winds. While such methods may be more or less successful, they are, of course, only temporary. The planting of a summer fallow field to oats or barley with a view to getting a covering of the soil is often practiced. The permanent remedy is as above described, namely, the improvement in the physical condition of the soil and the use of the proper implements in surface cultivation.

Pleased With Kansas Farmer.

Our long-time subscriber, Martin C. Kelue, Geneseo, Kan., writes, asking where he can obtain Spanish peanuts for seed. We have given him the information. He encloses with his letter a check for the renewal of his subscription and, speaking of KANSAS FARMER, says: "I could not keep house without it."

The cellar should at all times be kept clean and sweet smelling. This is particularly true during the summer time. Decayed vegetables should be removed and the cellar walls and ceiling whitewashed and the floor swept clean. The cellar is an important adjunct to the kitchen, and a clean kitchen should be served by a clean cellar.

California is making more rapid progress in the development of its dairy business than any other state at just this time. The tillable land of California is high priced, and to make money good dairy cows must be kept. The Holstein has met with greatest favor there. In fact the Holstein invasion has taken California dairying.

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Now these new-type tires by far outsell any other tire in existence. But this, remember, is our 13th year. Some of those years were spent in darkest obscurity. Ten of those years were spent perfecting this tire.

So this amazing success has big reason behind it. It has come through slow progression.

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We started tire making 13 years ago by bringing to our plant the best experts we knew. And we kept on bringing them. For nobody knew in those days how to meet automobile conditions.

To prove ideas quickly, we built testing machines, where four tires at a time are worn out under every road condition.

There we have tested some 200 fabrics—some 40 formulas for treads.

There we have tested every method of making, of wrapping, of vulcanizing.

Every material and method was compared by actual mileage, on this metered machine of ours. Thus year after year we increased tire mileage, and lessened tire troubles. Thus we finally brought the Goodyear tire about as close to perfection as men ever will get it.

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Then we started on other savings. Records on thousands of ruined tires showed 23 per cent had been rim-cut.

This led to the invention of No-Rim-Cut tires. This patent type has made rim-cutting impossible. It saves tire users that 23 per cent, by a method which we control.

10% Oversize

Next we dealt with blow-outs, due to overloading tires. We made No-Rim-Cut tires 10 per cent over the rated size.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity And that, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together, with tens of thousands of motorists, have cut tire bills right in two.

8½% Profit

Then we aimed to sell these perfect tires for the least price possible. Our miltiplied output aided in this. So did our modern equipment.

No-Rim-Cut tires used to cost one-fifth more than other standard tires. We have brought them to an almost equal price. And our profit last year, despite all our facilities, was but 8½ per cent.

200,000 Users

It was ten years from the start before men woke to these tires. Then one told another, and the tide of demand developed like a flood.

Now over one million have gone into use. Sales have doubled three times in two years. Now some 200,000 motor car owners insist on these premier tires. You will also insist when you know them.

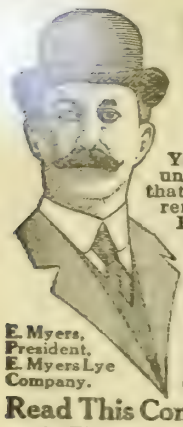
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E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

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You know I might talk about MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE until I was blue in the face and still not be able to convince you that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE really is the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. But I want you to be convinced that I know whereof I speak because I have spent more than 20 years making test after test, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of hog profits that otherwise would have been lost. I want YOU to feel some day that I have done the greatest favor that any one man can do for another.

You will be convinced if you will but do as I request. First, read these letters—hundreds of such letters are received every week. Learn what MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is doing for other hog raisers. These people have tried MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE—they use it every day—they know what it will do and I'm going to let them do the talking.

Read This Convincing Evidence

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill.: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Powdered Lye. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schulz, McLouth, Kas.: "I consider Merry War Powdered Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd.

Profit by the experience of these progressive Hog Raisers. Get a few cans of MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE of any dealer. Feed night and morning everyday. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fattens them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food and prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh; none of it is wasted. MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has known—it is also cheapest.

Heed My Warning

Lots of farmers and Hog Raisers have been led to believe that they could get just the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits and met up with serious disappointment as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake. There is only one Lye that is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE—especially prepared as a hog remedy. No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that makes hogs well; keeps them so; produces high priced pork.

How to use Merry War Powdered Lye

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel of drinking water.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80 at Grocers', Druggists' or Feed Dealers' Everywhere. There are no substitutes.

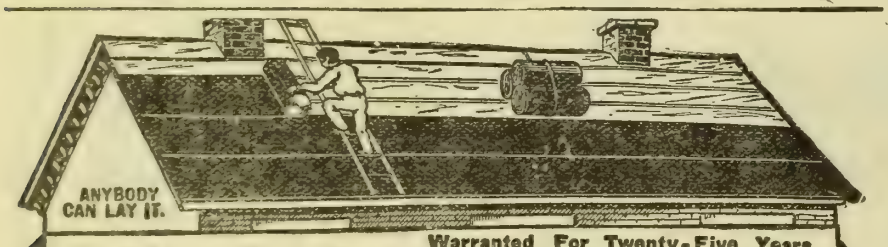
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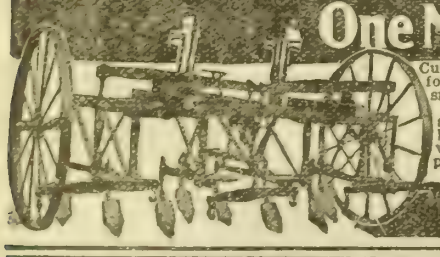
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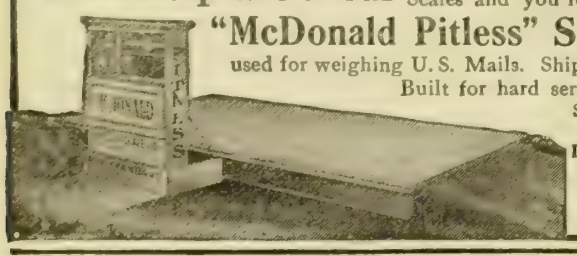
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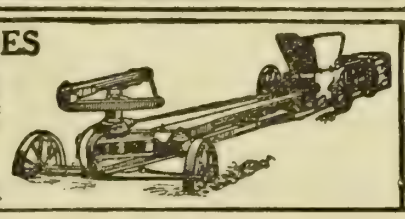
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It is claimed that tuberculosis has been eliminated from every pure-bred herd of cattle in the state of Minnesota. The breeders of Minnesota have been everlastingly after tuberculosis. It will be necessary for them to keep after it. Where close housing of cattle prevails, as it does in the northern country, we doubt if it can be said truthfully that tuberculosis does not exist to some degree.

It is said that a million miles of road in all parts of the United States will this year receive more or less attention with a view to making these roads better. Much of the energy toward improvement will be misapplied and will result in little or no good. Our work on roads, the same as in many other directions, should be improved. Better use should be made of the time and labor. Select road overseers with regard to their ability and knowledge of good road work, and after such men have been found, continue them in office.

J. M. Westgate of the United States Department of Agriculture, who is detailed to look up the value of sweet clover, was in KANSAS FARMER office recently. He is enthusiastic regarding the possibilities of sweet clover for the western country. We believe that sweet clover has a place in the agriculture of a considerable part of Kansas, and KANSAS FARMER will, as it has done in the past, give its readers the best information obtainable regarding the use of this plant.

As a surety against feed shortage the catch crop will pay well almost any year. Crops will be harvested by the first of July from land which will not be used again until the following spring. It is just as well to have this land grow a crop of rape, cowpeas, millet, sorghum or Kafir for feed or pasture or for plowing under for green manuring. Should you grow too much feed, a stack of old millet or sorghum or cowpeas will come in mighty handy for sale or for feed a year or two later.

It is well worth while to have a perfect-fitting collar for each work horse. Collars should not be changed from one horse to another unless the collar is fitted to the second horse. A good method for fitting collars is to wet them until they become soft and pliable, then put the collar on the horse that is to wear it. After the collar is fitted, allow it to dry. The time to fit collars, of course, is before the busy season opens. This will avoid delay and possibly sore shoulders and necks after the work begins.

The writer in an exchange says it is a common but pernicious practice to manure young trees of an orchard heavily. His claim is that this form of fertilizer is heavy in nitrogen and forces the tree rapidly in growth. The roots having plenty of food readily available are not encouraged to spread in proportion to the tree growth, with the result that the tree develops a small root system, and when the tree is no longer manured the root system is too small to properly nourish the tree and mature a crop of fruit. The manure should not be placed close to the trunk of the tree, but on the outer edge of the root development, where the small fibrous roots exist, and which roots are those only that can make use of plant food.

We have had much to say the last few weeks regarding the preparation of the seed bed and the cultivating and handling of the seed bed with the view to conservation of moisture. There are two other objects in cultivation, that of killing weeds and that of getting air into the soil. The oxygen of the air is necessary for the support of certain bacteria which work upon nitrogen in the soil and prepare it for the use of the plant. Cultivation has the effect, therefore, of aerating the soil, and this aeration results in liberating plant food. To set free the plant food and make it available for the roots of the plant is one of the important objects of cultivation, and it is this which causes cultivation to aid in the growth and development of the plant.

The latter part of February KANSAS FARMER spoke of the necessity for taking care of our wild grass pasture and gave the best known methods of rejuvenating and improving these pastures. One of the principal things in this connection is that of keeping down the weeds. On many pastures it is not too early to now start the mower and the scythe. Cut the weeds before they get so large that they sap the soil of moisture which the grass should have and before the weeds get so large as to shade the grass and, excluding the sun, prevent the grass from growing. In these two respects the weeds are especially damaging to our grass pastures.

The editor believes that the best time to plow corn is before it is planted. This means the preparation of a good seed bed, both in so far as the conservation of moisture is concerned and in the destruction of weeds and the cleaning up of the field before planting. The disking and cross-disking and disking again of the field as soon as the ground is in condition to work, completes the big step in the preparation and cultivation of the field. The harrowing of the corn after planting in a field so prepared is good and effective cultivation. We do not believe in deep cultivation of corn. If the corn has been planted in a good seed bed, we believe surface cultivation will give the best results.

This is a good time to devote an hour or two to the tightening up of silo hoops and making taut the anchorings. The probabilities are that most of the silage is fed out and the silo will stand empty until time to refill. The winds and sun will dry out the staves, and unless the hoops are kept tight and the anchorings are secured, there is danger from wind. If the staves are pulled well together the danger of damage to the silo from blowing down or rocking in the wind is very slight. We know of silos which have stood twenty years which have never blown down, but it has required some care and foresight in keeping them erect. It does not pay to spend good money for anything and then neglect it. The old adage, "a stitch in time saves nine," works well in practically every farm operation.

Cracks in the soil indicate the evaporation of moisture. It is a sure sign that much moisture has evaporated. A good illustration of this is shown by the flower pot or can that has been set away with moist soil in it. When the soil has dried, it shrinks away from the side of the pot, leaving a space surrounding the outer edge. This is due to the shrinking of the soil as a result of the moisture having passed from it. It is apparent, therefore, that when cracks are seen in the soil a big loss of moisture is going on and the soil should by all means be stirred to prevent further evaporation. In good care of the soil the surface would have been loosened up before the cracks formed, and the forming of no cracks and the prevention of the forming of same is an indication of good soil care. Cracks will appear, as sure as the world moves, after the soil has dried out.

We are confident that farmers in general are paying a little more attention to pasture improvement than heretofore, but this matter of rejuvenating prairie grass pastures is taking hold slowly. Letters to KANSAS FARMER indicate that in the case of most worn-out pastures the farmer is entertaining the idea of breaking up the pasture and seeding to some combination of pasture grasses. In the eastern one-third of Kansas tame pasture can be grown with

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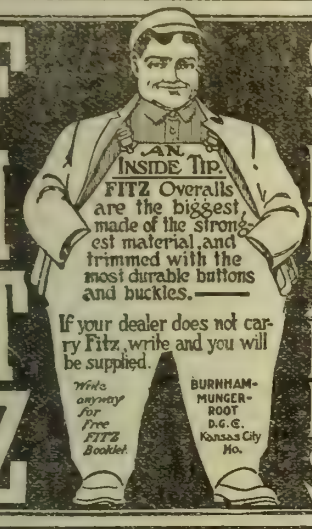
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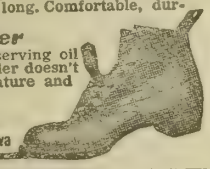
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Guaranteed manure proof. Cost no more than ordinary shoes but last twice as long. Comfortable, durable—actually good looking.

Ask Your Dealer

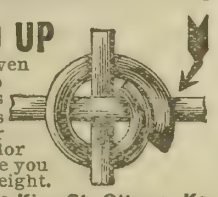
Free bottle of special preserving oil with each pair. If your dealer doesn't handle them write for literature and name of dealer who does.



The Huiskamp Bros. Co.,
213 Johnston St., Keokuk, Iowa

11½ CTS. A ROD UP

Big, bright, close-woven **SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial.** 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.



OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

The CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN-MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

reasonable success, and in some parts of this section with greater success, probably, than the wild grass will afford, but in the western two-thirds of the state no grass has as yet been found which will resist dry weather and furnish the farmer with as much feed as will the wild grasses. Consequently this grass should be taken care of and the rejuvenating of wild grass pastures should be seriously studied. Keep the weeds down all summer and do not pasture closer than necessary. If the weeds are kept down this summer and the pasture is disked early next spring, and the stock not turned out too soon, a wonderful difference will be noted in the amount of grass produced and in the general healthfulness of the pasture.

Metal roofing and galvanized iron and tin which may enter into the construction of gutter and rain spouts, and otherwise used on the farm, should be painted. Paint does not adhere well to these metals. This is probably due, when the metal is new, to a thin film of grease left on the surface from the process of manufacture. To paint these metals when new it is necessary to clean the same, either by scrubbing with soap and water—which is extremely laborious—or by wiping the same well with cloths wet with benzine. If cleaned in either of the above manners the metal should be dried before applying the paint. Exposure to the weather for a few weeks will remove the grease and make painting more easy. The paint which is generally supposed to protect metals from rust better than any other is red lead. This is expensive and rather hard to apply, and the color is objectionable. A paint made of basic chromate of lead is better than red lead as a material for protecting iron, but is more expensive than red lead. The application of poor paint to iron rarely pays. It will pay, however, to paint iron with any good oil paint.

The editor last week was talking with the owner of a good farm. This owner lives in the city and the farm is located two or three miles from Topeka. Present was Dean Webster, director of the Kansas Experiment Station. The farm owner asked Director Webster to send him a good farmer from the Kansas Agricultural College. Webster replied that farm boys looking for jobs were mighty scarce. He says these boys are going back on the home farm; that one of them recently told him that he did not want a job working for someone else, that he could make two dollars on the home farm where he could make one in professional work, and he was going back to his old home where he could be his own "boss." We admire the position taken by the college man as reported by Director Webster. It is deplorable, however, that there is not a sufficient supply of these young men educated along agricultural lines to man those farms which need trained farmers. If the boys who are studying for the ministry, the law, for medicine, or who are figuring on going to town for a job, could be induced to see things in the same way, how much better their own situation would be and how much better off the country would be agriculturally.

Hedge Posts Valuable.

There are thousands upon thousands of good hedge posts in the hedge rows surrounding the farms of Kansas. Good hedge posts are worth money, and the big hedge, standing as most of them do, are a detriment and a damage to the farm on which they are located and to the fields which they surround. It is well worth while during times when work is slack or when the fields cannot be worked, to get out the posts. There is a market for them. It has just come to our notice that Roy Haney, a Belleville farmer, has shipped a carload of hedge posts to Smith county and received therefor 30 cents apiece, or $330 for the carload.

Four-Horse Evener.

In reply to a subscriber's inquiry for a plan for home-made four-horse evener which would work three horses on the land, subscriber, J. M. D., Clay Center, Kan., writes: "I have used a four-horse evener that is much more simple and easier to handle than the one described in KANSAS FARMER. I took the three-horse evener furnished by the plow company—and, by the way, all plows are at present furnished with the same style of evener—and used it on the long evener in the same way as I use the two-horse evener on the home-made three-horse evener. I gave the fourth horse three to one instead of two to one as in the three-horse evener. I lengthened the clevis hitch on the plow to throw the hitch on the four-horse evener as far to the land as necessary and setting tongue over for two-horse use.

Market for Farmer's Seed Grain.

Large quantities of Kansas seeds are shipped to Australia, demonstrating that Kansas-grown seeds are as good as can be obtained. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence, Kan., are large shippers of seeds to the above far-off country. This firm could and would buy many more seeds grown in Kansas if such seeds could be depended upon as being true to name and not mixed. This mention is in support of KANSAS FARMER'S contention that it will pay the farmer to grow pure varieties of the different field crops, and take chance on selling the crop for seed at seed prices instead of feed prices. It costs no more to grow this kind of grain and seeds than it does to grow the mixed crop which has no value other than as feed.

Why Not Patronize Creamery?

The Osage City Free Press prints a column of creamery notes furnished by the buttermaker for the Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery at that point. The notes in a recent issue gave causes for the variation of per cent of butter fat in cream from the hand separator. The causes given were sound. The buttermaker says that many farmers within a stone's throw of the Co-Operative Creamery are selling their butter to the groceryman for less money than the creamery has been paying. The buttermaker says it would be far more profitable to the producer to sell cream and save labor of churning and the loss of butter fat in the buttermilk. The question is: Why don't the farmers so handily situated to a creamery owned by their brother farmers patronize that creamery?

Kearny County Farmers Talk.

At a meeting of the farmers' institute, Lakin, Kan., a few weeks ago, President Brunner of the institute told his brother farmers that they plant too many acres of crop, and fail to properly take care of the crop. He advised thorough preparation of the seed bed and careful and clean and thorough cultivation. He said the farmers of Kearny county plant their crops too early. He stated that in case it takes two weeks to plant the crop he thought that the latter half of May would be proper planting time; if it requires four weeks to do the spring planting, he would take the whole month of May. His point was that he would not plant the seed until the ground was warm, so that it might grow from the start.

Tom West, a Lakin farmer, told the institute that broomcorn was good forage for milk cows, and thought it better than sorghum. He believed in growing several kinds of forage, that the cows might have variety in their feed.

Calf Troubles.

Our subscriber, S. L. M., Paonia, Colo., writes that the calves of his locality are affected as follows: Jaw swells, a lump forms under the skin on the jaw, after four or six days scours badly and dies. While standing, the calf's head hangs low and the animal seeks cold, damp ground on which to lie.

The following is the reply of F. S. Schoenleber, Professor of Veterinary Medicine of the Kansas Agricultural College: "The trouble with the calves mentioned, as near as I can tell from the description given, is in all probability an infection of the lymphatic glands of the throat, which, of course, gradually extends to all parts of the animal as shown by the diarrhea which followed.

"The same trouble has shown up in this state among calves that have been kept either too closely housed or exposed to all kinds of weather. This reduces their vitality and gives the infection a chance to develop.

"We have noticed that where the roughage is more or less moldy or very dusty that the cases are worse than they are where the feed is of the best.

"So far as treatment is concerned after the swelling shows up, there can be very little done for it, as there is considerable fever present.

"I would suggest that in these cases the calves be given about one-half teaspoonful of salt which has been thoroughly moistened with pure carbolic acid and this thoroughly mixed with some feed that they will eat, especially those which are old enough to eat ground feed. This should be given about twice per day for about a week. If this should interfere with the appetite, would suggest withholding it for a day or two."

If you're interested in getting Paris Green that is pure, unadulterated, strong, buy Devoe & Raynolds Paris Green. There's satisfaction in using the right kind. There's profit as well.

Same dependable quality in our Devoe Arsenate of Lead, Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution—and in all Devoe paints and kindred products.

Ask for Devoe when you buy; take nothing else.

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Faxon & Gallagher Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Oscar Ruff, Sioux City, Iowa.
Alexander Drug Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Arnold Drug Co., Topeka, Kan.
Southwestern Drug Co., Wichita, Kan.
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Morris Morton Drug Co., Ft. Smith, Ark.



Here's the only blower ensilage cutter that can be depended upon to do good work under all conditions.

PAPEC PNEUMATIC ENSILAGE CUTTER

Cuts and elevates silage with less power than any other cutter. Easy to set up and operate; no wood to twist and warp; elevates over 50 feet without clogging. Write for booklet, "How to Prepare Ensilage," FREE.

PAPEC MACHINE CO., Box 43, Shortsville, N. Y.

Distributing Points:
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TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

The design shows how our REFLEX EDGES (pat'd) keep water from running in at front of coat. Every drop goes down and off, so

YOU CAN'T GET WET

MADE FOR SERVICE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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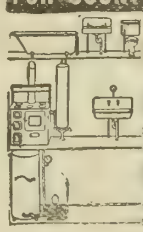
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TOWER CANADIAN LTD. TORONTO.

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WATER WORKS FOR COUNTRY HOMES $37.80



EVERYTHING KNOWN IN PLUMBING GOODS

PUMPS, WINDMILLS, ETC., DIRECT AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES

SEND FOR BIG LOW-PRICED CATALOGUE—FREE

MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY

920 S. 6TH STREET ST. JOSEPH, MO.



If you own an auto
by all means read this tire ad.

Tire *prices* do not determine tire *values*.

But actual tire *value* is the *only* thing that can determine actual tire *cost*.

First costs may be alluring (and they will influence a certain number of buyers) **but *experienced* motorists know that *last* costs are the *real* costs, and that it is far safer to buy *the greatest possible tire value* than to take advantage of *the lowest possible first cost*.**

The motorist who does not buy his tires on the *service-cost* basis is buying on the *wrong* basis—and his tire bills are the best proof of it.

It would be easily possible to build United States Tires by the *customary* method, the method *formerly* employed (a year and a half ago) in building the individual brands of United States Tires.

United States Tires are Predominant by virtue of four-fold strength

These individual brands—made as well as it was possible to make them with but one factory's experience and facilities to draw upon—easily competed in *service quality* with *any other tires in the world* made in the same way.

That was under the *single-factory* method of building—the method still employed by the manufacturers of every other tire made except *United States* Tires.

Today United States Tires stand absolutely *alone* in the matter of *combined skill* in manufacturing.

They combine in one tire the strongest features of four world-famous brands, and are as near tire-perfect in strength, size and general design as four immense factory organizations, working as a unit, can make them.

***Think that over*—and get its *full meaning* to the motorist who is interested only in *last costs*.**

Think what it means in *actual mileage economy* to have four corps of expert tire builders—each of which formerly made a tire easily the equal of any other *single-factory* tire—putting into United States Tires all the skill and all the experience and all the secret processes known to the four organizations.

Nothing like it has ever before been attempted in tire making.

Possibly it will help you to get a more definite idea of the immense importance *to you* of this four-factory method if you ask yourself this question:

If four of the largest and best-known tire companies now manufacturing *single-handed* should undertake to build a single brand of tire that would be the composite of all the best features and the most advanced methods known to these four companies, would the product be of a better grade than would be possible to any one of the companies working *alone?*

Most emphatically, YES!

And would the motorist be warranted in paying a slightly higher price for such combined-skill tires than for the single-factory kind?

Most emphatically, YES!

So long as four heads are better than one, four organizations of tire specialists, *working together*, can give the motorist a longer-lived, less-troublesome, more economical tire than any *single* organization can *possibly* give him.

When the season's touring is over and the bills for tires and tire repairing are all paid it will be an easy matter for the users of United States Tires to understand why we are laying *all* our emphasis upon *four-fold strength* rather than upon attractive pricing.

In buying four-factory-tested United States Tires you are protecting yourself against excessive end-of-the-season tire bills as *only* tires of four-fold strength *can* protect you.

Made in Clincher, Dunlop (straight side) and Quick Detachable Styles.

Sold Everywhere

UNITED STATES TIRE COMPANY, NEW YORK

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

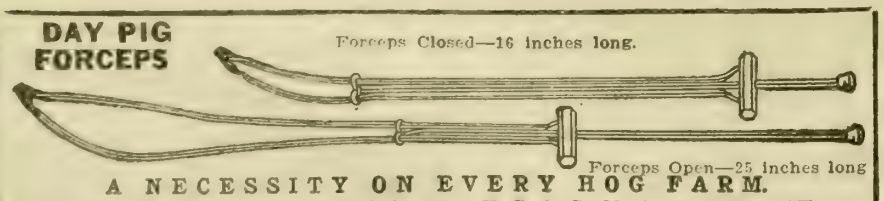


Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have cut out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our

Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 16 K East St. Louis, Ill.

DAY PIG FORCEPS



A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.

LIVE STOCK



In addition to the Breed Association money secured for the additional premiums by the Topeka State Fair last year, the Shropshire and Holstein associations have added their quota for 1912.

A county horse breeders' club in Wisconsin has taken a decided stand against the almost universal custom of demanding a guaranty of a living colt from stallioners. This is a step in the right direction.

B. H. Heide, the genial manager of the International Live Stock Exposition of Chicago, spent last week in Kansas getting a line on the live stock conditions and, incidentally, boosting for "the greatest live stock show on earth."

Although the losses of live stock in the cow country is reported rather heavy in some localities, very little of it came to those who had plenty of feed and shelter. The lessons of the past winter include the necessity of preparation for seasonal emergencies.

The American Royal will retain its present home for another year. Sheepmen who have had to give up their quarters each year have agreed to suspend business for the week of the Royal in order that more time may be given for the finding of a new home.

The Kansas Live Stock Registry Board is located at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. Persons who have stallions not certified should correspond with Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary. This Board does not issue pedigrees, but does license stallions to stand at public service.

Fine stock is not a fad. It is a necessity. There never was a time when pure-bred live stock was so badly needed on the farms of this country as right now. Good stock is simply good machinery for converting roughage and waste into dollars and, under present conditions, it is the only kind of machinery that will do it at a profit.

Things have changed in the cattle business as well as in other lines, and the newer method of feeding cottonseed meal is directly responsible for the saving of many cattle during the feed shortage. By its use cattle feeders have been able not only to prevent loss, but have actually made money in spite of the season.

Farmers and feeders are getting away from the idea that corn is the only feed with which to fatten and finish meat-producing animals. Corn is perhaps the most valuable grain feed, and it balances almost perfectly with alfalfa, but better results are always attained with any kind of cattle where the ration includes a little oil meal and silage.

A recent sale of Holsteins in New York averaged $131.67 on 18 animals. Another of 94 animals averaged $153, while one held in Pennsylvania averaged $142.80, and one in Ontario, Canada, averaged $154.85 on 165 animals. As Frank J. Searle averaged $141.36 on 110 head in his sale at Topeka on April 20, it will be seen that western people are not so far behind in knowing the value of good Holsteins. It must be remembered that this Topeka event was the first big sale of Holsteins ever held in Kansas.

The Kansas Stallion Law Protects the Kansas Farmer.

This law was passed particularly for the protection and benefit of the Kansas farmer and mare owner. Are you taking advantage of this means of protection? This law provides a means whereby the farmer and mare owner may know the exact breeding and the condition of soundness of every stallion standing for public service in the state. And how may the farmer secure this information? By reading the license which the state issued for every stallion standing for public service. In case the stallion owner has not posted his state license in a conspicuous place, as required by law, mare owners may secure the desired information by simply sending a post card to the State Live Stock Registry Board at Manhattan. The stallion owner and the horse breeding interests in general, as well as the mare owner, are greatly benefited by this law. —Circular 23, Kansas Experiment Station.

Too Many Grade Stallions in Kansas.

The State Live Stock Registry Board has issued licenses for 7,843 stallions to stand for public service in Kansas, 58½ per cent of these licenses having been issued for grade and scrub stallions and only 41½ per cent for pure-bred stallions. A large number of these grade and scrub stallions with "fake" and fraudulent pedigrees were sold as "pure-breds" to unsuspecting purchasers at prices ranging from $500 to $4,000. The patrons have bred mares to these stallions thinking the animals were pure-breds. These stallions are now known for what they really are—"grades."

He Raises Them.

Charles Green of Manhattan, Kan., a son of the late Justice Green of the Kansas Supreme Court, is one of the farmers who raises his own stock. In addition to a large herd of cattle, he has several hundred hogs, all of which were raised on the farm except the breeding males. While raising stock for the markets only, he always uses pure-bred sires, and his very profitable operations are an excellent illustration of what will be the common practice among corn-belt farmers.

Pork is already produced on the farm —why not beef? There is good money in raising and selling calves. Up to the time when the feeder is willing to take hold of them they will have cost practically nothing, and their price never can be very low again.

At least Mr. Green is making money, and has been doing it for years.

Some Things to Be Considered in the Improvement of the Kansas Horse.

1. Breed with a definite ideal in mind.
2. Patronize only the best sound, pure-bred sires.
3. Use only sound mares for breeding purposes.
4. Do not mix types.
5. As far as possible, stick to one breed.
6. Feed liberally the mares you have bred.
7. Be sure to read the state license of the stallion you patronize.

If you are breeding draft horses, seek for a combination of soundness, size, proper conformation, quality and action.

If you are breeding light horses, seek for a combination of soundness, proper conformation, quality, speed, style and action.

Boost for your local fair. Enter your stock and have it well broken by show time. Exercise every care and attention that your stock may show to the best possible advantage.

Join the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association.—Secy. C. W. McCampbell.

Also join the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

Work Together in Live Stock.

Why not make a start towards community breeding and do it now? The best way is for each farmer to own his own breeding animals, which shall be of the same breed as those of his neighbors. The next best way is to own the breeding males in common or in partnership.

The organization of local breeding associations is perhaps the best solution of the whole problem. Kansas has two of these that are conspicuously successful and that might well be adopted as patterns after which others may be formed and operated. The Mitchell County Breeders' Association with headquarters at Beloit and the Woodson County Breeders' Association with headquarters at Yates Center have each done more for the real advancement of their counties and the rapid and general improvement of all classes of pure-bred live stock in these two sections of the state than any other influence, and the

influence of these associations is spreading far and wide. Stock shows and sales are held by each, and these have a powerful influence and a great educational value. They point out the way, and the best way, to improve the live stock of the state. Nothing in Kansas agriculture is so badly needed as better live stock and more of it.

Silage for Beef.

The Illinois Experiment Station has just completed a cattle feeding experiment to determine the value of silage in beef production. In this experiment the lot which was fed on shelled corn, cotton seed meal and silage proved the best and returned a net profit of $150.57. The next best lot was fed a one-third ration of silage with broken ear corn and alfalfa, and brought a net return of $127.10, while the poorest showing was made by the lot fed broken ear corn and alfalfa, which only netted $78.95 profit.

These steers were long yearling Hereford grades, bred in Wyoming and pastured in Kansas. There were ten steers in each lot, and they were fed seven different rations. It was found that as many as seven hogs were necessary to clean up after the cattle which were fed broken ear corn, while only three were needed for the lots having corn meal. All the lots showed profits.

There are two things which stand out in this experiment. First, that silage is the most economical feed available in the corn belt. Second, that silage will have an increasingly large place in cattle feeding operations of the future.

As necessity compels that the future beef supply must come from the farm, and as land is constantly advancing in price, there must be more economical methods adopted. The best of these, so far, is in the use of silage.

Morgans in Kansas.

One of the greatest small studs of Morgan horses formerly had its home in Kansas and interest in this breed is still strong. This bunch of Morgans was so good that the United States government bought most of them for use in the government horse breeding stations in Colorado and Vermont.

Our advertiser, Mr. J. E. Bailey of Iowa Falls, Iowa, reports that he has just sold a splendid young Morgan stallion, Comet B, to a Kansas man, Mr. Charles W. Shaw of Arkalon being the lucky purchaser.

The Morgan is the only American breed of horses and he numbers his admirers by thousands. There has never been a horse brought to America which so exactly suited American conditions as did the Morgan. Efforts are now being put forth by the government and by individuals in many states to so increase his numbers that his real merits may become better known to a greater number of people.

The young stallion which Mr. Shaw purchased is very close akin to Hale's Morgan, perhaps the most famous sire of the breed. Such breeding is very hard to get, especially that which shows descent from this horse on both sides as does this young stallion bought by Mr. Shaw. What the automobile is in vehicles the Morgan is in horses.

Buys Heifers Across Water.

Our subscriber, R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan., writes that he has purchased two registered Guernsey heifers and will import the same direct from the Guernsey Isles. These heifers will be shipped to Rosendale, Wis., where they will be bred to one of the famous sires of the breed. From Rosendale the heifers will be shipped by express to Burlington. Mr. Krueger is one of the first breeders of Guernseys in Kansas, and is sparing no pains in securing foundation stock which will result in the building up, we hope, of a famous herd.

Red Polled Cattle.

Red Polled bulls at maturity weigh from 1,800 to 2,500 pounds, and the calves can easily be made to weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds at 24 months old; they mature early and fatten at any age and cut well at the block.

Red Polled cows weigh from 1,100 to 1,700 pounds when in milk, and have won many premiums over the strictly milk breeds at public tests. No. 2962, Mayflower, gave in four years, 43,118 pounds of milk, testing at times 4.35 per cent butter fat. Wild Rose of Kilburn averaged 9 pounds of butter per week for 12 months and took first prize at the Essex show in 1882. No. 2774, Duchess of Iowa, gave in seven days 444 pounds of milk, which made 14 pounds 6 ounces of butter. No. 5540, Highland Mary, at a public test in 1893 gave 151 pounds of milk in three days. No. 4589, Hemethia, with first calf, gave in 8 months and 10 days 6,101 pounds of milk, and tested by the Wisconsin Station 4.24 per cent butter fat.

Red Polled cattle are of a uniform red color; the tip of the tail and the udder may be white. When crossed on other breeds the color is generally transmitted.

They are hornless. When crossed with horned cattle they impart this quality so strongly that 90 per cent of their progeny are hornless.

They are easy keepers, being smooth and fine in bone and muscle, hardy and thrifty, mature early, fatten kindly and make beef of the very best quality.

They are gentle and docile. It is very rare that a bull ever gets cross.

They are superior milkers. They give a good quantity of very rich milk, and many of them never go dry. The cows have good udders, with teats of good size.

Horns are generally admitted to be a dangerous nuisance. Breeding them off is the humane way of getting rid of them. Then why not do so when you can at the same time improve your stock by increasing the size and introducing the beautiful red color, docile disposition and other desirable qualities for which the Red Polls are noted?—E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

GOOD DAIRY HERD START



This picture shows four animals of the dairy herd of Ralph W. Cone, Lawrence. The Kansas University buildings are in the background. Mr. Cone writes: "In spite of the unfavorable winter, the two cows are now giving 30 pounds of milk per day. They are 11 and 12 years old. The two heifers in the background will give good account of themselves in another year or two. I have always bred to a registered dairy bull, but, preferring the Guernsey breed, I have recently bought a young Guernsey bull from one of the leading herds of the country. I have also a heifer of the Glenwood family. I have endeavored to get a little stock of the best breeding, rather than to have a larger herd of mixed and inferior breeding."

Feed LEWIS' Lye to Your Hogs

Feed Lewis' Lye—not just lye—but *Lewis'* Lye, because Lewis' Lye is *best for the hogs.* Now when we say it is best we are not simply making a claim. We are stating a fact which *thousands* of hog-raisers *know* and *say* is true. You ask *why* it is best? Well, this is why. Because it is the *purest* and *strongest* and most *uniform* lye made in the world. If anyone questioned this statement we would *prove it.* This greater strength, greater purity and greater uniformity makes it the safest, *surest* preventive of HOG CHOLERA AND WORMS.

Use a little Lewis' Lye in your hog feed regularly, and keep cholera and other diseases away from your drove. Keep your hogs fat and healthy. Lewis' Lye will do it. It *does do it.* Has been doing it for nearly half a century.



The Quaker is on Every Can

The Value of Lye in Hog Feed

rests entirely in the potash (or lye) contents. Every farmer knows and has always known that wood ashes are good for his hogs. It used to be that nearly every farmer fed wood ashes to his hogs, but the progressive and intelligent farmer today *knows* that pure lye is the one product which gives him the element found in wood ashes and *needed by the hogs* and he knows that it is more convenient to use and more beneficial to the hogs.

Now then, the only possible difference between one kind of lye and another is the difference in their strength, purity and uniformity.

Through all our years of experience in the manufacture of lye and with all the resources we have had to work with, it is only *natural* that we should have developed the best manufacturing processes; it is only natural that we should have learned how to make the *strongest, purest and most uniform lye in the world* and we *have* learned how and we *are* making the strongest and purest and most uniform lye in the world and that is the only reason we can come to you and say that Lewis' Lye is the best lye to use on the farm, whether for feeding hogs, making soap or for any other purpose.

Lewis' Lye is NOT specially prepared for hogs, nor specially prepared for soap making nor for any other one of its several uses, **and let us here clearly, definitely and finally wipe out any impression which may have been created in your mind by the statements of some packers of advertised lye to the effect that they prepare by "secret processes" a "special" lye for use in feeding hogs.**

There is no special lye for hogs.

If there were any *reason* for making a special lye for hogs or if there were any *way* of making a special lye for hogs, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company would have marketed such a product long years ago. We *could* have prepared a *special label* for hogs but the *contents of the can* would have been just simply Lewis' Lye—and that's all you want for your hogs.

You want the best lye your money can buy. That means that you want the strongest and purest and most uniform lye, the lye that's always the same, whose high quality never varies, the lye whose *makers* back it themselves, put their name on the package and stand back of it as a guarantee of its superiority, and *there is just one lye that answers to that description.* It's Lewis' Lye, standard for half a century.

Read the instructions for feeding Lewis' Lye to hogs—one quarter can to every barrel of feed. Now read the instructions on the "Specially prepared secret process" lye for hogs —"One-*half* can to a barrel of feed."

Figure it out and decide which lye you want to use.

Lewis' Lye is backed by the responsibility of the manufacturer, in whom you can put every ounce of faith. No premiums, no schemes. Just the best lye in the world. Order it from your grocer. The Quaker is on every can.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists **PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A**



Satisfies

There never was a thirst that Coca-Cola couldn't satisfy. It goes, straight as an arrow, to the dry spot.
And besides this,

Coca-Cola

satisfies to a T the call for something purely delicious and deliciously pure—*and* wholesome.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine as made by THE COCA-COLA CO. ATLANTA, GA.

53-J

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

No Silo Too High for the "POWERFUL SMALLEY".

Save Hours and Dollars! Feeding Smalley-Cut Silage

"POWERFUL SMALLEY" Ensilage Cutters are coining cash for 8-10 of the ensilage cutter owners in America. For 8 out of 10 cutters at work on the Nation's farms are "POWERFUL SMALLEYS." Many of these are the old-fashioned slat-apron type of cutter, manufactured by us for 53 years. These are all giving excellent service for this type of machine.

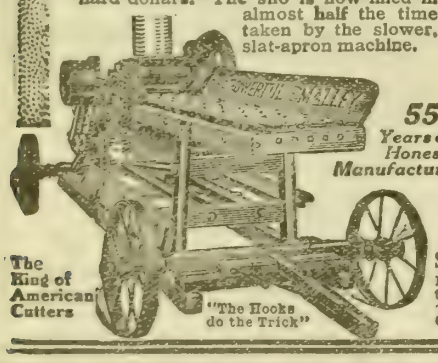
But the Slat-Apron Cutter Had to Go!

The last two years, since we discarded the old-fashioned slat-apron type of cutter for the new labor-saving invention which has proven such a boon to our farmer friends, our business has practically doubled. This proves the new invention's popularity. No other cutter has the force-feed chain grip-hooks.

"POWERFUL SMALLEY"
Force-Feed Ensilage Cutter—*"Enormous Appetite"*

Gigantic Saving to Silo Owners

This force-feed machine, because it does faster work and cuts the silage so perfectly, saves its owners piles of good, hard dollars. The silo is now filled in almost half the time taken by the slower, slat-apron machine.



55 Years of Honest Manufacture

The King of American Cutters

"The Hooks do the Trick"

Special Chain-Drive, Low-Speed Blower shoots silage to the top of highest silo. Spacious 10-inch blower pipe.

Perfect Cutting Arrangement of Knives produces silage that is eaten to the last scrap. No waste.

25% heavier and stronger. Specially strengthened where most needed. 10% steel in all parts. Lifetime of service.

Hard-Oil Cups give perfect and automatic lubrication where most needed. This prolongs life of machine.

Free Book on Silage

and catalog combined. Tells amazing story of silage profits. Tells valuable secrets—all about the great time and labor saving "POWERFUL SMALLEY." One book free to one address. Write today to be sure you get one of these valuable books.

SMALLEY MFG. CO., 5 Kent St., Manitowoc, Wis.

Manufacturers of Ensilage, Alfalfa and Hand Feed Cutters, Combination Ensilage and Snapping Machines, Drag and Circular Saw Machines, Champion Plows, Cob Grinders and Feed Mills. (54)

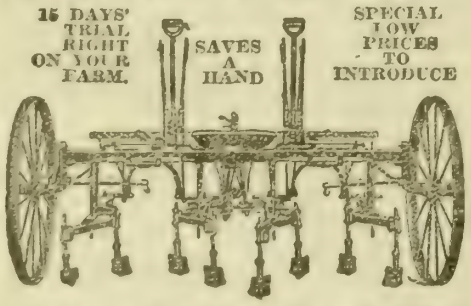
MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

RANKIN Two Row CULTIVATORS

15 DAYS' TRIAL RIGHT ON YOUR FARM.

SAVES A HAND

SPECIAL LOW PRICES TO INTRODUCE



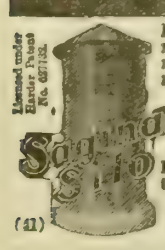
THE ORIGINAL SUCCESSFUL TWO-ROW Cultivator in America. David Rankin's needs as the greatest corn raiser in the world, compelled its inception and developement.

RANKIN TWO-ROW CULTIVATORS are unequalled in construction, operation and efficiency. This is the original Two-Row Cultivator in America. Better today than ever. Saves a hand on every farm. Costs less to have it than to do without it. Don't fail to write for the great special price offer, and free catalogue.

FREE CATALOGUE OF OUR FULL LINE OF IMPLEMENTS

David Rankin Mfg. Co.
BOX 51 TARKIO MO., U. S. A.

Four Big Factories Make the SAGINAW!



It takes four big factories, equipped with special modern Silo machinery, to make the Saginaw—the most scientific Silo—and to turn out enough Silos to meet the demand. It takes this big equipment to make a Silo right. Scientific manufacture enables the makers of Saginaw Silos to offer you the only Silo with

BASE ANCHOR AND INNER ANCHORING HOOP

—greatest improvements yet made on a Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor firmly roots Silo like giant oak. With Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top and Base Anchor at bottom, you need never fear that staves will ever loosen or fall in, or that Silo will ever collapse or blow down. Free Book of Pictures, for you, shows Saginaw factories inside and out. Ask for Circular A H

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

(41) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

DAIRY



Farm women have enough to do without the butter-making job. Let the creamery butter-maker do that.

The best of dairy products can be made only from clean milk. The first step in the production of good cream and cream which will keep well, is clean milking, then clean milk pails, then a clean separator, then a clean cream can, then the animal heat removed and the cream held at the temperature of well water until delivery.

In just the proportion that the cow is better is the so-called drudgery of dairying removed. If the farm boy could milk a cow giving 30 to 40 pounds of 3.8 to 4 per cent milk per day, he would not be slow in realizing the profit of that cow, and would at once become an interested dairyman. Satisfaction is usually measured by profit, and dairying is no exception.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 487 is a thorough discussion of the economical uses of cheese in the family diet. This bulletin is free for the asking and is worth sending for. In its nutritive value, cheese is one of the most important human foods. The bulletin gives much information with reference to the making of home-made cheese and gives 41 recipes for cheese dishes and sauces. Contrary to the general belief, cheese is easily digestible.

Under natural conditions the cow gives just enough milk to support her calf. As a result of increased feed, care and attention and by selection in breeding we have evolved the large producing dairy cow of the present day. The dairy cow of today lives and produces butter fat under conditions not supplied by nature. Obviously the successful dairyman must supply such conditions that will bring out the best there is in the individual.

The dairyman who milks a dozen cows with an average production of 100 pounds of butter fat per year does not have the incentive or the satisfaction obtained by the man who milks three cows with an average production of 350 to 400 pounds of butter fat per year. Apply the same reasoning to dairying that you would to the work horse. You would not think of keeping five or six horses to draw a plow which three good horses would draw.

In making the purchase of a cream separator, buy a machine of large capacity. Separators which will skim 800 to 1,000 pounds of milk per hour will turn easily by hand. The larger the capacity the less time required in separation and the less the wear on the machine. In case you should hold a public sale or should otherwise want to dispose of the cream separator, a large capacity machine will sell more readily than one of small capacity.

Professor Rudnick, of the Kansas Agricultural College, gives these as the most essential points to be considered in the purchase of a cream separator: (1) The amount of milk to be separated; (2) the efficiency of the machine; (3) the life or durability of the machine; (4) the ease of cleaning the parts coming in contact with the milk; (5) the simple construction of and rigidness of the gears and pinions; (6) the oiling device; (7) the construction of casing or frame. He says a good separator, given reasonable care and attention, should last 10 to 15 years. with few repairs,

The National Dairy Show will this year be held in Chicago, October 24 to November 2. This date has been set as the date for all future expositions. The International amphitheatre has been leased and becomes the permanent home of the Dairy Show. W. E. Skinner, who is vice president of the International Live Stock Exposition, has been made president of the show. Dairymen will be glad to know that the home of National Dairy Show has been permanently fixed.

The editor recently visited a Kansas dairy farm from which last year $5,700 worth of milk was sold. This was produced on a 40-acre farm. The entire farm, except that part devoted to small orchard, farm buildings and cow yard, is in alfalfa. The cows do not pasture. During the summer green alfalfa is fed and in the winter alfalfa hay is fed. From this farm this winter some alfalfa hay has been sold, meaning that this farm last year, during a dry season, produced more alfalfa hay than the sows would eat. The grain feed used with the alfalfa, is bought. This dairyman claims he can buy grain feed cheaper than he can grow it. The operations of this farm will be described in detail in an early issue of KANSAS FARMER.

A farm butter-maker asks how she can test the accuracy of a thermometer. For all practical purposes a thermometer can be tested in this way: Crush a small quantity of ice which should be placed in a vessel having holes in the bottom so that the water will drain away. Immerse the thermometer in the ice and if the mercury registers at freezing point the thermometer is correct at this temperature. Then test at the boiling temperature by holding the thermometer in boiling water. If the thermometer registers 212 under this test it is correct at the boiling point, and is most likely to be correct between freezing and boiling temperatures. These are the only tests that can be applied on the farm. The most satisfactory way for accurately testing thermometers is to obtain a standard thermometer and compare the thermometers used for the various farm purposes with it.

A dairy farmer who has been "taken in" by the purchase of a recipe for making an unusually large quantity of butter from a given quantity of milk, asks why KANSAS FARMER does not expose the schemes of people who are selling this recipe. The writer does not state who sold him the recipe, but KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly refused to advertise these recipes and has called attention to the fact that such recipes are a fraud. The recipes may do what is claimed for them, but the butter so made is not marketable. We can assure our subscriber, too, that the farmer does not suffer more than other people from fakes. The farmer probably suffers less. The fake game is more successfully worked in the city than in the country. There is a hundred times more money taken from city people by misrepresentation than is taken from the farmer. The city man is worked more frequently and is more easily worked.

A subscriber asks the question—why cold milk is hard to skim. This is because as milk gets cold the casein coagulates and the small particles of butter fat do not separate readily. Butter fat globules are not all the same size, and in the milk of different cows the globules exist in different sizes. In hand skimming large globules rise to the surface more easily than do the smaller ones, The large globules rise because they are more buoyant. There is not so much difference between the weight of the smaller globules of fat and the same volume of skim milk, as there is between the larger globules and the corresponding volume of skim milk. The smaller globules, therefore, have a tendency to remain in the milk, while the larger push to the surface. Milk which has once been cold and then heated will not skim as easily nor as clean as milk separated immediately after milking and before the milk gets cold. The best separators do much better work on cold milk than do poor separators, but there is no economy in skimming cold milk on any separator and for that reason milk should be separated, if possible, while warm.

Dairymen living outside the range of city markets for whole milk for domestic consumption often think that dairying would pay much better if they could avail themselves of the market

for whole milk. The consumption of milk and cream in the cities has increased tremendously the last eight or 10 years. Prices, too, have advanced. The dairyman near the city, and who is selling whole milk, has his problems to solve, and the big question is how to grow the young stock for keeping up or increasing the dairy herd. By selling the whole milk he has no feed for calves or pigs. Such dairymen are for the most part entirely out of the hog business and the hog is probably the most profitable animal possible to grow on the farm. We would prefer to sell butter fat for butter-making purposes, leaving the skim milk on the farm for the pigs and calves. We believe that we could make more money selling butter fat and growing the calves and pigs than we could by selling the whole milk. The demand, however, for whole milk must be supplied and there must be farmers who will supply it, but from a strictly money making standpoint we believe the sale of butter fat with the skim milk remaining on the farm, will in the long run pay best.

More About Milking Machines.

Regarding the use of the milking machine, O. E. Reed, professor of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College, writes: "We are not using the milking machine that was installed here at the College some years ago, and it is my belief that this machine we have is not a practical success. While this machine will do as good or better work than a poor milker, it will not do as good work as a good milker, and it is absolutely essential that each cow be stripped after the machine is taken off."

Milking Machine vs. Hand Milking.

Answering a subscriber who several weeks ago asked what had become of the milking machine, we submitted the inquiry to several parties and have received this reply from A. L. Haecker, who, as professor of dairying at the Nebraska Agricultural College, installed and used the milking machine:

"Since we carried on experiments with the milking machine there have been several improvements in its construction, and I would hardly feel competent to make statements regarding its practical use without more information than I now have at hand. I do not believe that we are quite ready for the milking machine, or at least that there are very few dairies where the milking machine could be made practical. There is no difficulty in milking by machine, but the financial difference of hand and machine milking does not warrant the use of the machine. We found our cows did not make the records by machine milking that they did by hand milking. We also found that the expense was actually greater when the machine was used. I believe the agricultural press would be wise in refraining from recommending the milking machine until we have more reliable data than is now at hand."

To Dry or Not Dry Cow.

J. F. F., Humboldt, Kan., writes: "If a cow is well fed, watered and housed and otherwise has good care, why is it desirable that she have a rest between lactation periods? I keep but one cow and I am up against that proposition. To dry or not to dry, is the question."

It is desirable that the cow be dry a few weeks each year for the rest it gives her. Such is the cow's vacation and she should take it if she will. At least she should be given such chance. This is considered the best practice among the best dairymen. Dairy cattle breeders are in favor of a rest period in order that the unborn calf may be better nourished and consequently better developed and more vigorous at birth.

The forcing of the cow for milk and the support of a foetus the last few weeks is a tremendous strain on the cow's sytem. From the breeder's viewpoint a rest is desirable because it gives the cow a chance to store body fat which in the next milking period will increase the milk flow and if a record is being sought this is a good reason for a dry period. It is generally the case that a cow will give more milk if the milking period is preceded by a rest. There are cows which refuse to dry. It is often dangerous to force such cows dry and we would not do it. But, such an animal we would not stimulate to milk production during the months previous to freshening.

In the case of our subscriber, he wants milk for the family. The best interest of the cow is secondary to the production of the family milk. If the subscriber does not want a dry period during each 12 months we recommend that he do not breed the cow, but keep her milking two years, or even longer, without a calf—a practice common among keepers of city cows.

Charge for Silo Filling.

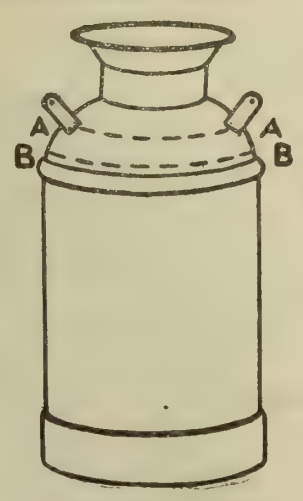
Our subscriber, C. A. R., Columbus, Kan., in reply to the inquiry of M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., in regard to charges for filling silo, writes: "A charge of $7.50 per day for engine would be excessive, as I have been getting engine with water tank, also separator belt to run cutter, and owner to run engine, for $4 to $5 per day, cutting about 40 tons of ensilage per day. I think that 30 cents a ton, as M. T. M. proposes, would be about the proper charge.

"We have had some trouble with our ensilage the last three weeks, the weather being warm and the air humid; the silage seemed to mold faster than we could use it, although we were feeding the usual amount. We promptly applied several barrels of water, and are still feeding at this writing (May 5) with very little trouble."

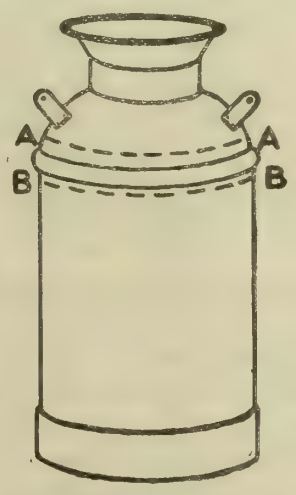
Filling Cream Cans.

The question is often asked how full should a cream can be filled when preparing for delivering to market. The accompanying cut gives the idea of State Dairy Commissioner Burch in answer to this question. The reason he directs that a can containing second-grade cream be not filled so full as a can containing first-grade cream is because the second-grade cream contains more acid than first-grade, and consequently is yeasty and has the effect of foaming as the cream becomes heated in transit. This foaming causes the cream to "boil" over and results in loss of cream and butter fat if the can is filled too full. On the other hand, first-grade cream is sweet and does not possess the acid which will cause foaming cream.

If the dairy commissioner's direction is followed in the matter of filling cans, patrons and cream station operators will have no trouble from loss of cream by foaming and running over the outside of can.



First Grade Cream.
AA. Height in Cool Weather.
BB. Height in Warm Weather.



Second Grade Cream.
AA. Height in Cool Weather.
BB. Height in Warm Weather.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

MAKE THE BEST BUTTER

The Cream Separator does not actually make the butter, of course, but the quality of butter that can be made depends largely on the condition of the cream, and the condition of the cream depends on the cream separator.

The De Laval Cream Separators are undeniably and indisputably capable of producing a better quality of cream than any other separator or skimming system, thus enabling the production of a better quality of butter.

HIGHEST AWARDS ALWAYS

Year after year, for more than twenty years, all highest butter awards of importance have been made to De Laval exhibits, as was the case at the Paris and St. Louis World's Expositions and has been the case in every annual contest of the National Buttermakers' Association since its organization in 1892.

At the last great National Dairy Show in Chicago, October-November 1911, all highest cream and butter awards were again made to De Laval separator produced exhibits.

The production of the best cream and butter is as important as the use of a cream separator at all, and any De Laval agent will be glad to explain WHY the De Laval separator excels in this as in other respects, which a De Laval catalog will likewise help to do and will be gladly sent to anyone for the asking.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



SHOE INSURANCE

There is a way for you to know whether you are getting an honest shoe before you part with your money. The "Star" on the heel and our name on the sole insures that it is a "Star Brand" shoe, honestly made of GOOD leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

"Star Brand" shoes are made in over 700 different styles in all leathers—a shoe for every need. It is the largest selling brand of shoes in the world. Fourteen million feet were fitted with "Star Brand" shoes last year.

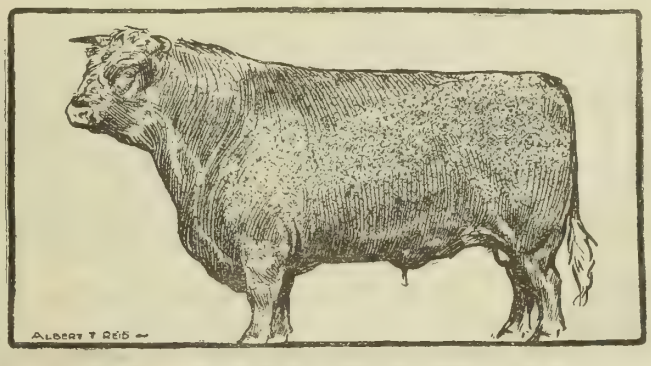
You can get "Star Brand" shoes for every member of your family and you will find them better than any other shoes you have ever bought at the same price. Nearly 20,000 merchants sell them.

If your regular dealer does not sell "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers. You should insist on having them, because—

"STAR BRAND SHOES ARE BETTER"

Write for Free Style Book, Addressing Dept. C 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

When the Crown Piano Comes



There is joy in the home.

Now there will be music—you may depend upon it.

Father and mother may sit in the evening and listen to the children play beautiful waltzes and the old-time songs that never grow old—"Home, Sweet Home," "Annie Laurie," and a dozen others—as well as the hymns they sing at church. Why, one of the girls will soon be playing for Sunday school and at every party in the neighborhood.

But you must have a *real piano*—one built for music and not built just to sell, for there's a greater difference in pianos than you ever dreamed.

For nearly forty years the

Crown Piano

has typified the highest achievement in piano manufacture. This is a strong statement, but it is no exaggeration.

One woman recently said: "When I buy a piano, I want a Crown. In our town there are several Crowns, and whenever I hear one of them played I can instantly discern the difference between the Crown and other pianos." Built to please and to endure and *they do*. We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange, and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally.

Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY, Manufacturers
220 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co. Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

PLANT GOOD SEED CORN Don't make a mistake. I have the Improved Hildreth's Yellow Dent—the best large yellow corn grown—all myp own growing. Early gathered; all tested and graded. Price, $2.00 per bushel, sacked, f. o. b., Topeka, as long as it lasts. If not perfectly satisfactory, any shipment is to sent sent back at my expense, and your money will be returned without question. Sample free by return mail. Write me now, while you have it in mind.

M. T. KELSEY, Proprietor Northwood Farm.
106 Arter Avenue - - - - - - - - - - - - Topeka, Kansas.



STETLER'S COMBINATION
Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

POULTRY



It is not yet too late to send for that sitting of pure-bred eggs.

The hatching season is a month late this year, and chicks hatched in May or early June will be profitable.

As soon as the weather warms up, the lice and mites seem to wake up from their long winter sleep.

The best way to get ahead of the lice is to attack them early in the season. One dead louse now is equivalent to a million later in the season.

Paint the roosts and nest boxes with liquid lice killer. Or you can make an efficient lice killer by mixing 1 quart kerosene with ½ pint of crude carbolic acid.

The hens should be dusted with a good insect powder. Many of the powders that are sold are no better than dry earth, having lost most of their efficiency. You can make a good lice powder by taking 3 parts gasoline and 1 part crude carbolic and mixing it with plaster of paris. Put a little of the liquid onto the plaster of paris and mix thoroughly till it is dry. Then apply to the feathers of the hen.

The business of raising and selling baby chicks is growing larger every year. We notice one breeder sells baby chicks by the pound, 59 cents per pound; though the ordinary price is from 10 to 20 cents each. Chicks from fancy bred stock are advertised at from 50 cents to $1.50 each. One breeder advertises baby ducks for sale, which is a novelty in this line.

Why don't farmers raise more ducks than they do? They are a profitable product to raise, free from disease incident to chickens and quite hardy after a few days old. There are a large number of varieties to choose from, the Pekins, which are very large and white in plumage; the Rouens, a brown and white variety and of fair size. The Muscovy duck is a large duck with red head, and is fine eating. The Indian Runner, fawn and white in color, said to be the Leghorn of the duck family because they lay more eggs than any other variety. They are advertising a white Indian Runner duck now, though why they should wish a change in color it is hard to tell, for the fawn and white color of the original Indian Runner duck is very beautiful.

The same question could be asked regarding turkeys. Why do not the farmers pay more attention to turkey raising than they now do? There is always a good demand for fat turkeys at very remunerative prices. After the first few weeks of their lives they are very hardy and can secure their own living by foraging over the alfalfa fields and meadows, destroying thousands of grasshoppers and other insects that are injurious to the crop. There are quite a large number of varieties to choose from, though the most popular are the Mammoth Bronze turkey and White Holland. The latter are much smaller than the Bronze, and are more desirable as a market fowl, because their size is not too large for the ordinary householder's family. The Bourbon Reds are an intermediate size, between the Mammoth Bronze and the White Holland, and are getting to be very popular. They are said to be extra hardy.

In looking over the poultry journals and counting the advertisements of the different breeds of poultry one can get a pretty fair idea of which are the most popular breeds. The present ratio seems to be: Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds and Wyandottes, in the order named. This means the most popular among the poultry breeders, those who have poultry for sale. It does not mean that these are the most popular throughout the country, for we are satisfied that the Barred Plymouth Rock is the most popular variety among the farmers, as it is the most popular at the poultry shows. Persistent advertising and booming have given the Orpingtons a great boost during the last few years. Merit alone will show if they can retain their standing. A few years before the Orpington boom the Rhode Island Reds were forging ahead in great shape. The Orpingtons have now checked their gait for awhile. In some papers we notice the Rhode Island Whites are being pushed ahead as "the greatest layers of the 20th century," but whether they will ever be as popular as the Reds is a matter that time only can fathom. It is surprising to note the great changes that have taken place in the popularity of certain breeds within the last 15 years. Light Brahmas, Cochins, Black Langshans and Black Spanish at that time were at the head of the list; now they are near the tail end. Houdans, Dorkings, Black Minorcas, all good breeds, were very popular at one time, but now almost discredited. Anconas, Buckeyes, Buttercups, Campines and Lakenvelders were at one time heralded as the coming breed, but they are still a-coming, for their time is not yet come. Whether the failure to keep at the head of the column of the old popular varieties is to be attributed to their lack of merit or to the lack of energy and tact of their owners in booming them, we leave for others to decide, though our private opinion is that those grand old breeds never lacked merit.

Remarkable Success With Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: I run several incubators and have good success with my hatches, but have lost thousands of the little downy fellows from bowel trouble. A lady recommended Walker's Walko Remedy, so I sent 50c (M. O.) for a box (postpaid) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 9, Lamoni, Iowa. I tried it on 350 chicks and they grew very strong, being nearly full feathered at four weeks. I never lost one from bowel trouble. It is certainly fine for incubator chicks; gives them strength and vigor as well as preventing bowel trouble.—Mrs. A. D. Wells, Boliver, Mo.

Chick Feeding.

While hopper-feeding of chicks is practiced much more than it used to be, and its advocates claim there is nothing to be compared to it, we are under the impression that a combination of the direct feeding and the hopper-feeding is the better plan to follow. Such a plan has been practiced at the Cornell University with good results and we herewith subjoin a few of their formulas. Whatever system you follow we are satisfied, by actual test, that a hopper of wheat bran kept before the chicks at all times, will be of great benefit to them. In addition to the bran you might also keep a hopper full of one of the following formulas before them:

Mixture No. 1—Eight pounds rolled oats, 8 pounds bread crumbs, 3 pounds sifted beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal; moisten with skim milk and feed in a shallow dish five times a day.

Mixtures No. 2—Three pounds wheat (finely cracked), 2 pounds corn (finely cracked), 1 pound pinhead oatmeal.

Mixture No. 3—Eight pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds wheat middlings, 4 pounds sifted beef scraps, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 4—Three pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds corn meal, 3 pounds wheat middlings, 4 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound bone meal.

Mixture No. 5—Three pounds wheat (whole), 2 pounds corn (large cracked), 1 pound hulled oats.

Mixture No. 6—Three pounds corn (large cracked), 2 pounds wheat (whole).

In feeding the above it is recommended that the first mixture be used for the first three days and that in addition a dish of No. 2 be kept before the chicks all the time. You should see that they are well supplied with fine charcoal, grit and plenty of water with tender young stuff.

From three days to five weeks leave off No. 1 and feed No. 2 twice a day in dry litter. No. 3 should be left before them in trays all the while, while No. 3 moistened should be fed them three times a day. They should have charcoal, grit and granulated bone before them all the time in separate vessels. Don't forget the green stuff. During the

third week gradually make change from No. 3 to No. 4 and reverse the number of times in feeding the mash and grain.

From three to six weeks feed moist food and the grain, each twice a day; then one of moist food to two of grain. Change from No. 2 to No. 5 as soon as the chicks will eat the larger grains. The dry mash and the moist food is to be fed in trays and the grain in litter. Grit, charcoal and granulated bone fed in hoppers. Green food all the time.

Now from six to twelve weeks the pullets should be given more range and the moist mash fed only once a day or discontinued. No. 4 should be fed dry and No. 5 kept in hoppers, where it is available all the time.

From twelve weeks to maturity feed Nos. 4 and 6. Feed in hoppers and keep before them all the time.

It should be remembered that these foods are for growing chicks to maturity and an abundance of grit, charcoal and fresh, pure water should be kept before them all the time.

Raising Indian Runner Ducks.

"What shall I feed the ducklings?" This question having been asked me many times this spring, I take this method of giving my experience with them. Without going into the question as to whether there is more money to be made in raising ducks than any other kind of fowls, I will merely state a few facts, based on personal experience; which, after all, is the best if sometimes the most expensive teacher.

Beginning with the supposition that you have decided as to the strain you wish to raise, whether fawn and white, or white, or the English, or the American, or the New Standard, I would advise the beginner to buy not more than two settings of eggs. Set them under hens on the ground, or with very little straw, as it is conceded that duck eggs require more moisture than do hen eggs.

When the ducklings are from 24 to 48 hours old, I would take them away from the hen and place them in some small enclosed place near the house, where they will have ample room and still can be fed several times each day without too much trouble. By having them near the house, there is also less liability of the hawks and other varmints bothering them. Have a box of sufficient size that they will not be crowded, and which will turn water, so that they will not get wet when it rains. I advise taking them away from the hens for this reason: The hen, in her desire to furnish food for them is continually scratching, and she will give one of them a kick and it lands on its back, and it is almost impossible for it to regain its feet, and in a very few minutes you have a dead duckling.

Now, as to the feed. DO NOT FEED DUCKS AND CHICKENS TOGETHER. Give the ducklings a little clabber milk, or dutch cheese, or uncooked oatmeal, with sand mixed with them, or where they can get at it freely, and keep plenty of water always in front of them. PLENTY OF WATER AND SAND, OR CHARCOAL, ALWAYS. Green foods, such as sprouted oats, rye, or alfalfa, or grass, in abundance is very essential, also.

They are very easy to raise if you give them the proper attention, and they require less attention than chicks and will grow to maturity quicker and weigh more, and are very nearly always a better price on the market and cost less to raise—but, I am drifting into the question which, at the beginning of this article, I said I would not discuss at this time. Perhaps another time I may tell why I breed Indian Runner ducks.—HARRY E. DUNCAN, Humboldt, Kan.



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NOTHING in the world gives so much pleasure for so little money as tobacco. And where in the wide world can you invest 5 cents and draw as big a dividend of pleasure as from a sack of good old

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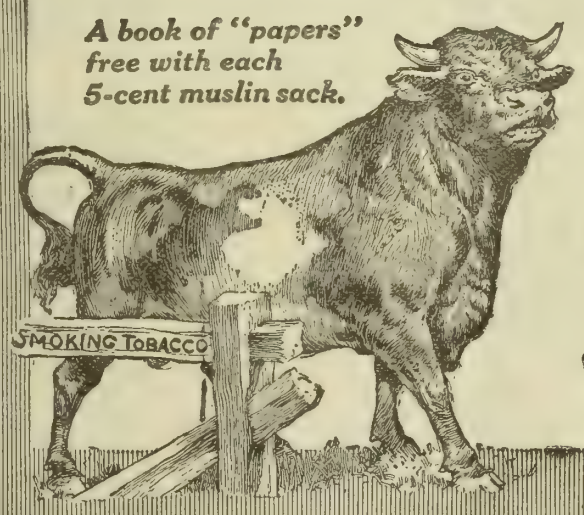
—whether rolled in cigarettes or tucked away comfortably in your pipe?

Just look at it in plain figures.

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes -	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes -	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes	25 cents

40 of the *very best possible cigarettes* rolled from one 5-cent sack of "Bull" Durham - - - - **5** cents

A book of "papers" free with each 5-cent muslin sack.

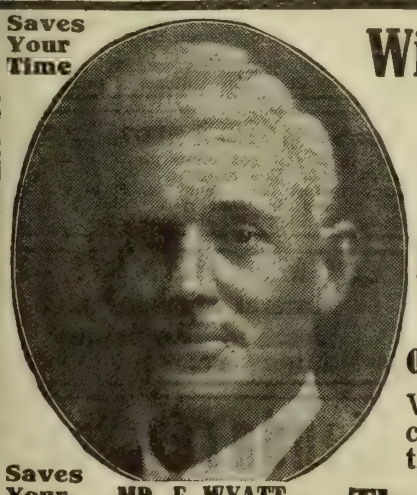


—Roll your own and enjoy the solid pleasure of a pure, mellow, fragrant, satisfying tobacco that for over fifty-two years has delighted *more millions of men than all other high-grade tobaccos combined.*

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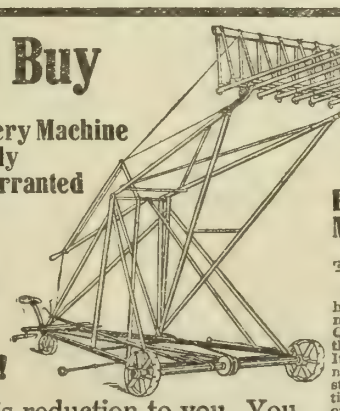
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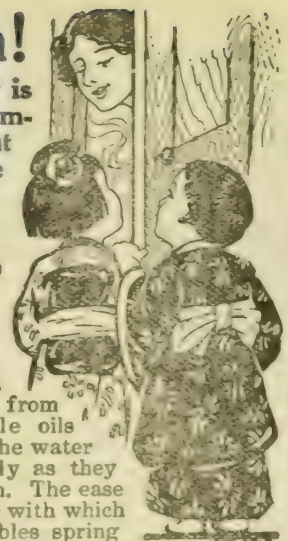
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The liquid bubbly lather of JAP ROSE Soap comes from the vegetable oils which soften the water as thoroughly as they soften the skin. The ease and abundance with which the liquid bubbles spring from JAP ROSE causes thousands to like it from the first. But the skin improving effects make them prize it more highly the longer they use it.

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Notice the exhilaration of your thousands of purified pores. Tell your friends of it, but convince yourself of its superiority.

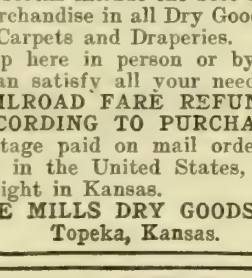
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Poland Is Not Yet Lost.

(The most celebrated Polish historical song extant.)

While we live Poland is existing,
Poland is not fallen;
We'll win with swords resisting,
What the foe has stolen.

Chorus.
March, march, Dombrowski,
From Italy's plain;
Our brethren shall meet us
In Poland again!

We'll cross where the Warta's surging
Gloomily its waters,
With each blade from sheath emerging
Poland's foes to slaughter!

Hence unto the field of glory,
Where the life blood's streaming;
Where, with talons red and gory,
Poland's eagle's screaming!

Poland! Shall the foe enslave thee
Sadly and forever;
And we hesitate to save thee?
Never, Poland, never!

March, march, Dombrowski,
From Italy's plain;
Our brethren shall meet us.
In Poland again!

—Joseph Wybricki.

Peas and beans should never be swimming in water. They should be cooked with as little liquid as possible, to retain the flavor of the vegetables.

Fish cakes made from the smoked Finnan haddies, slightly freshened, are delicious. They should be mixed with mashed potatoes, the same as codfish.

We have an order for pattern No. 2508, size 32, from Lyndon, Kan. No name given on envelope or letter. Please send same at once.

A Case for Vaccination.

They were having tableaux acress the road at Willie Brown's and Willie's mama came over to ask Jack Snow if he would not like to come also. Jack's mama was not at home, and Jack, with a very sober face, declined the invitation.

"Why, Jack," said the lady, "why don't you want to come over?"

"I 'xpect mama wouldn't let me," answered the little fellow politely, "'cause I's never had taxleaux, and I might catch 'em!"

To Hem Table Linen.

When hemming table linen by hand, especially the heavy double damask, it is much easier to work rapidly and obtain a neat, fine stitch if the edges of the hem are slightly dampened.

This softens the linen, so that when the hem is turned you can make a tiny over-and-over stitch.

Keep the emery bag close by, for the dampened linen will rust your needle if it is not frequently cleaned.

If the edges of fine linen for handkerchiefs or lingerie are slightly dampened before rolling to whip on a lace edge it will be easier to roll neatly.

Strawberry Salad.

Cut fresh strawberries in halves, lengthwise, sprinkle with powdered sugar; cover and keep in icebox until very cold. Arrange in individual nests of white lettuce leaves and garnish with halves of strawberries and chopped blanched almonds. Serve with cream mayonnaise made as follows: Whip one-half pint heavy cream and add one-half cup mayonnaise dressing made from olive oil, then season highly with salt and paprika.

Rice Muffins.

One cupful of boiled rice, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 2 eggs well beaten, 5 tablespoonfuls of melted butter, ½ tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and 1½ cupfuls of flour mixed into a soft batter which will drop from a spoon. Stir, after all the ingredients are in, lightly but thoroughly, and drop the batter into hot muffin rings.

Strawberry Syllabub.

Two cups cream, 1½ cups strawberry juice, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup lemon juice, whites of 2 eggs. Mix sugar and fruit juice. Add beaten whites and cream. Continue beating until stiff. Arrange sliced strawberries in the bottom of frappi glasses, add cream mixture, and garnish with slices of strawberries on top.

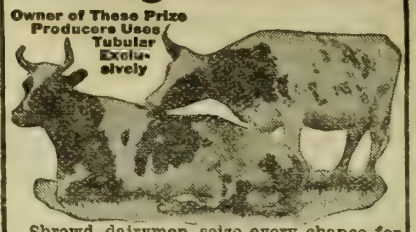


4830. Ladies' Kitchen Apron—This one-piece apron is fitted a little by a short dart under each arm. Except for this it is seamless, unless the material used for it be so narrow that piecing is necessary. The apron is very low in the neck and cut out considerably under the arms. It fastens by a single button in the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper. 4650. Ladies' House Dress—This charming house dress closes at the left side of the front, a convenient point which no woman will overlook. It is a popular Gibson design, with a joined-on seven-gored skirt. Percale, chambray, madras, lawn or flannelette may be used. The pattern, 4650, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium sizes requires 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

they appeared, with description of pattern, number and size wanted. Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which

Getting Two Profits

Owner of These Prize Producers Uses Tubular Exclusively



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SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

exclusively because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim twice as clean and make an extra profit no other separator can make. Mr. John A. Ness, Maple Grove Farm, Auburn, Maine, is a veterinary surgeon, breeder and importer of fine stock, and owner of the high-producing Ayrshires shown above. He is but one of many who shrewdly pocket Tubular "Velvet"—the extra profit only Tubulars can make. He says:

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

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For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

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Concerning Scissors.

For many uses in fine needlework, the best scissors are not embroidery scissors at all, but long, slender ones, with curving ends, sold for manicuring purposes. With them one can cut smoothly the fine threads, and yet run no risk of going beyond a certain line of threads and ruining a bit of work on which you have put hours of careful attention. While for cutting the linen away from worked scallops, there is nothing equal to them. Oddly enough, the proper way to use them is with the outer curve toward the embroidery, not with the curve following that of the scallop. The latter is far too much of a risk, as the keen little tips will easily cut further than one expects. A little practice will make the other way the natural one, and when held thus they are under control and will cut only the threads at which one aims. This applies to the drawnwork as well, where it is imperative to cut not one tiniest thread beyond the ones measured or counted.

Resourcefulness.

It was Tim's first trip to town (he was a Georgia Cracker, and from the backest of backwoods). Nevertheless, Tim strolled along the streets with an assumed swagger of having "been there before." A bunch of bananas hanging in a show window claimed Tim's attention presently. He paused, studying it in wonderment; but he couldn't quite place it somehow, so to a town youth, also standing in front of the window, Tim said:

"Yuh all raise sweet taters down here in them big bunches?"

The town product tittered.

Tim's mind worked quickly.

"Now, yuh all needn't git smart," he grinned; "I knowed all dar time it were okra."

Vegetables as Medicines.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Spinach has great aperient qualities and is far better than medicine for sufferers from constipation. It is also excellent for kidney troubles.

Beet root is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh. So are potatoes.

Parsnips possess the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Apples, carrots and Brazil nuts are excellent for sufferers from constipation.

Raw carrots cure indigestion. When cooked they will cure asthma.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism. It is also a nerve tonic.

Dates are exceedingly nourishing and also prevent constipation.

The juice of grapes is laxative but the skin and seeds are likely to cause constipation.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Onions furnish the most substantial cure for nervous prostration and all other nerve disorders; they have a soothing effect on consumptives, and are excellent for colds, coughs and scurvy. They have been known to cure la grippe and pneumonia. Onions also are preventatives of insomnia.

Cranberries serve as a cure for malaria and erysipelas.

Parsley is an excellent aid to digestion; when eaten with a hearty meal it will prevent dyspepsia.

Strawberries and onions produce a creamy whiteness to the complexion.

Meat Cutlets.

Half a pound of cold chopped meat, half a pound of mashed potatoes, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one teaspoonful of Worcestershire sauce, half a teaspoonful of white pepper, one teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of stock or gravy, one teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Put the butter and flour into a saucepan, and when blended, stir in the stock or gravy; beat until quite smooth and boil for five minutes, stirring all the time; then add the Worcestershire sauce, pepper, salt, parsley, potatoes, and chopped meat; mix thoroughly; set on one side until the mixture is cool and set. Form into meat cutlets. Beat one egg on a plate, brush over the cutlets with the egg, then roll them in breadcrumbs and fry in smoking hot fat a light brown. Drain on soft paper. Have ready cooked Brussels sprouts on a hot plate, then arrange the cutlets around as a border. Serve hot.

SUMMER CATCH CROPS

Written for Kansas Farmer by A. H. Leidigh, Assistant in Farm Crops, Kansas Experiment Station.

Summer catch crops are usually understood to mean those crops which may be sown at almost any time during the early summer because of their short growing season and suitability to summer heat and rainfall conditions. Formerly the millets were generally regarded as the most suitable Kansas catch crop, but since the cowpeas have been found to be so successful throughout our state, the millets are rapidly taking second place in this regard. Other crops which may be of use for these purposes are the sorghums, corn, rape and soy beans.

Millets may be planted at almost any time from the middle of May until the first of August. German millet will mature sufficiently for hay in about 80 days with favorable weather, while Siberian will frequently mature for hay in 60 to 70 days. Millets are planted where corn has failed and also following potatoes or small grain.

Cowpeas have been found to make their best yields when planted early in June here at the Experiment Station, and are not apt to mature much seed when planted later than June. With favorable weather, cowpea hay is frequently ready for cutting in about 80 days. The crop rarely makes less than one and one-half tons of hay per acre and as the hay is equal to alfalfa in feeding value it is much to be preferred when compared with millet hay. Cowpeas are also soil improvers, being legumes, and benefit the soil, even when cut for hay, although one of their most valuable uses will be where planted after potatoes or small grain and plowed under for green manure. Where this is done the fields will usually not be planted to small grain that fall.

Kafir or the saccharine sorghums may be sown broadcast or planted in rows for fodder production as late as July 15. Amber, which is an early maturing sweet sorghum, and milo, which is not a forage sorghum at all, may be planted even later than that under exceptional conditions with the idea of cutting them before fully mature for forage. Both the saccharine and non-saccharine sorghums as well as Indian corn will mature sufficiently for fodder production in about 90 days after planting.

To produce quick summer pasture, when the season is too far advanced for the sowing of rape, millet, or millet in combination with spring small grains may be sown, using one peck of millet to a bushel and a half of grain per acre. Rape may be planted for pasture as late as July 1, and where fall pasture is desired, winter rye, winter wheat or combinations of these may be sown late in August or in the early part of September. Ordinarily, five to six pounds of rape are seeded alone or half that amount, with almost a full seeding of grain, is used in combination with the grains.

For thick planting for forage production about the following number of pecks of seed are used per acre: Cowpeas, 3 to 4; millet, 2 to 3; soy beans, 3 to 4; saccharine sorghums or Kafir, 5 to 8; corn, 2 to 3; corn and cowpeas, 2 to corn and 3 to cowpeas, and the same applying to the sorghums with cowpeas.

Where the crops are planted in rows to be cultivated for forage production—the method which is by far the most successful in a dry summer climate—the following number of quarts is advised: Corn, 8; Kafir, sweet sorghums or corn with cowpeas, 4 of grain and 8 of cowpeas, respectively; Kafir or sweet sorghums, 8 to 16; cowpeas or soy beans, 8 to 10.

When planted in rows for seed production, of course, a much thinner seeding than the above is necessary. As a general rule, four quarts of corn are used per acre; from two to four quarts of any of the sorghums and about eight or ten quarts per acre of the soy beans or cowpeas.

Shortcake.

Two cups flour, ½ teaspoon salt, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons lard, 1 cup milk. Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add butter and lard and chop until thoroughly blended. Add milk. When thoroughly mixed, divide in halves; put each half into a round, buttered tin. Flour hands and pat to fit the tin. Bake 10 to 12 minutes in hot oven. Separate the upper portions from the lower portions of each cake with a fork—never cut with a knife. Spread with butter, fill with filling and arrange in layers, with filling between.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These interesting buyers read the classified "ads" looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 1 cents a word for one week, 3 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initial and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, in both ads below, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE TUITION TO ONE STUDENT IN each county. Mail Courses, Expert Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Banking. Books, etc., only expense. Success guaranteed. Write quick, Southern Correspondence Institute, 8759, New Orleans.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions, $80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B. 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIREmen and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; $80-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, $150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLstein bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

WANTED—FOUR TO SIX HOLSTEIN milch cows. Give price and particulars first letter. H. C. Bryant, Wakeeney, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLEstandard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEYS — YEARLING BULLS; EXcellent conformation and quality. Advanced registry dams and ancestry. Tuberculin tested. Never had a reaction. Price reasonable. H. T. Borden, Mickleton, N. J.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—LITTER OF FOX HOUND puppies. Also, two old dogs. B. T. Rice, Route No. 2, Garnett, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, $2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Dwarf Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 30c per 100; $2.50 per M.

Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M.; Red Jersey, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen and Yellow Golden, 30c per 100; $2.25 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

REAL ESTATE.

WYOMING FREE — FOR LIMITED PEriod we will pay excursion round trip rates from Chicago for each 80-acre purchaser. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL HOME, 120 A., with all conveniences, well improved, buildings new. A bargain if sold soon. Address owner, H. Kinderfather, R. 1, Hallowell, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at $17.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

BEAT IT IMPROVED LOGAN COUNty, Kan., alfalfa and stock farm, 160 acres, $2,500; $1,000 cash; balance time. Florida Everglade bargains. H. M. Davis, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

WESTERN CANADA FARM LANDS—Choice selected parcels in best districts in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. We retail large or small quantities at wholesale prices. Write Lands & Homes of Canada, Limited, Head Office 826-828 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Canada.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

LAND AGENTS — IMPORTANT—LEARN the truth about Florida lands. Get the facts about the greatest land proposition ever put up to enterprising land agents. We control 180,000 acres of the richest, choicest virgin land in Florida, now being divided into 20-acre tracts. Prices low, terms easy. Let us show you how you can make big money — become independent — representing us. Our interesting educational book gives all the facts; explains why Florida is today attracting larger numbers of desirable settlers than any other state in the Union. Gives accurate information regarding soil and climatic conditions. Proves that Florida soil is the most productive and adapted to wider diversity of crops than other in U. S. From $100 to $1,000 yearly net profit per acre from grape fruit, oranges, pineapples and other fruits and garden truck. Write today for your free copy of this most instructive book and full particulars of our selling plan. Address Martin-Borders Land Co., Midland Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

TOBACCO.

FINE LEAF TOBACCO FOR SALE. Send stamps for free samples. W. L. Parks, Adams, Tenn.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

Head Animal Husbandry.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, has been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Kansas Agricultural College.

Prof. Cochel is western-bred and thoroughly familiar with western live stock conditions. He has made a fine reputation, and ranks among the first in his profession. He will succeed Prof. R. J. Kinzer, who resigned some time ago to accept the Secretaryship of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association.

It has been the policy of President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas College, to hold this place open until just the right man could be found and, in order to do this, he has performed its duties himself since Prof. Kinzer left. With the prestige of successful work which Prof. Cochel brings to his new position, Kansas live stock interests should forge ahead. Nothing is so important to Kansas' agriculture as her live stock, and the state is to be congratulated upon securing the services of a man with the reputation possessed by the new head of this most important department.

WHERE TO BUY PURE-BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULlets, $1, $1.50. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGton eggs, 10 cents, from $17 Cook cockerel. Goldie Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $9.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

GUARANTEED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPington eggs; reasonable. Jas. Conrow, Burlington, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—15 EGGS, 75c. Hen hatched chicks. M. Spooner, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON AND SILVER LACED Wyandotte eggs for setting at $1.50 per 15 eggs. Dickinson & Sons, Shelton, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—EGGS from prize winners, $5 and $3 per 15; range stock, $7 per 100. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS. Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, $2.50 per 15; $4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTONS —Eggs, $1.50 per 15; baby chicks, $2 per 15, $12 per 100. Harry Burgus, Route 15, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

OUR WHITE ORPINGTONS ARE THE best we could get, regardless of price. Will spare a few eggs. My circular fully explains. It is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $20.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, $1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, $1.50 per 15; $5 per 100. Miss Mary E. Hennessey, R. 2, Easton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN "A", $2; "B", $1 per 15; "Flock", 75c; $3.50 per 100. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATings, carefully selected. Henry Molyneaux, Palmer, Kan.

EGGS — GENUINE WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks; strong Fishel strain; 15, $1.50; 50, $3; 100, $5. Miss Annie Hoes, St. Libory, Neb.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, $2 FOR 15; $3.50 for 30; Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, $5 for 10. Geo. O. Anderson, Rushville, Ind.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS will give you new blood. Send for double matings. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY FOR 20 years. Excellent birds. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Morrison Hughes, Fayette, Mo.

BUFF ROCKS — FARM-RAISED PRIZE winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special prices out of the season. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Effingham, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning Whites, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT ENtire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, $2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

THE BLUE JACKET STRAIN OF Barred Rocks not only produce winners, but great layers. For full particulars send for circular, which is free. Mention Kansas Farmer. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively. Place your orders now for eggs and baby chicks from birds noted for whiteness. Write for prices now to J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $2, 15; $5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, BARRED AND White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs for hatching, $2 per 15, $3.50 per 30. M. F. Rickert, Seward, Kan.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 30, $2; 100, $5. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TURkey eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FLOCK HEADed by cockerels scoring 90 and better, by Heimlich. Eggs, $5 per 50. I prepay expressage. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—44 PREMIUMS, 19 firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

WILKINSON'S WHITE ROCKS—BRED for utility and beauty. Eggs for hatching. Prices right. Illustrated mating list free. Write me your wants. W. T. Wilkinson, Box 15-K, East Des Moines, Ia.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them on the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for $3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis, Holly, Colo.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Large, vigorous, heavy laying strains. Best of blood, properly mated. Eggs: 15, $1.50; 30, $2.50; 45, $3.50; per 100, $7. Males: One, $3.50; two, $6. Females: One, $2.50; each additional, $2. Enterprise Poultry Farm, Box 7, Northtown Road, Jonesdale, Wis.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCORing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Winter layers. Eggs, $1 for 15; $6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FOR SALE AT 4c each or $4 per 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—High scoring. Eggs, $2 per 15; range, $3.50 per 100. E. H. Thomas, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yaussi, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, 15 for $1; 100 for $5. Send for mating list. Frank Borchers, German Valley, Ill.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs at reasonable prices. Write me. Mrs. C. B. Fagin, Lathrop, Mo.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs, 6 cents; babies, 12 cents; stock, $2 to $25 each. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—"Hilldorfer's Jumbo Strain." Winners wherever shown. Eggs, $1 and $2 per 15. Dan Oberhellmann, Holstein, Mo.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, EGGS AND CHICKS at reduced prices. Mrs. F. O. Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—FIRST PRIZE mating; 15 eggs, $2. Pure Silvers, 100, $4. Mrs. J. W. Gause, Emporia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—GOOD STOCK. Eggs, $1 15; $4.50 100. Mrs. Effie Acheson, R. D. 2, Palco, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, $1 PER 15. Bourbon Red Turkey eggs, $3 per 11. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUALity, farm raised. Eggs, $1 and $2 for 15, $5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, $1 up. Eggs, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, WHITE Wyandottes and Rose Comb White Leghorns. Eggs from extra fine penned stock. Prices right. In settings or by the 100. Mrs. Emil Asp, Galva, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Large, vigorous birds of good color, bred for winter laying. Eggs from specially mated pens, $1 per 15. A few fine utility birds for sale. F. E. Wells, 5900 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES — WON 11 premiums, 1911. Eggs: First pen, $2.50 15; 3 settings, $5; second, $1.50 15; $5 100; third, $1.50 for 30; $4 100. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS —Baby chicks. Royal W. Yeoman, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS, 30, $1.75; 100, $4. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTILity cockerels, $1 each; eggs, $5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, $3 per 100; 30 for $1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. Best winter layers, 15, $1; 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Frank Seaman, Cedarvale, Kan.

PURE-BRED, PRIZE WINNING, ROSE Comb White Leghorn eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Circulars. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 5 cents; babies, 10 cents; from $5 and $8 birds. Stock, one-third price May 1st. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

GOLD COIN BUFF LEGHORNS—PRIZE winners, scoring 90 to 94½. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $5 100. Cockerels for sale. S. Perkins, 801 E. First, Newton, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

EGGS.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS, $2.25, 50; $3.50, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—$1 FOR 15; $5 FOR 100. Mary L. Newell, R. 1, Wichita, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, INDIAN RUNNER Ducks—Settings, $1. Excellent stock. Geo. Wasson, Anness, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM HIGH scoring Sigle Comb White Leghorns, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

BUY EGGS FROM BEST SINGLE COMB Reds. All firsts and many other prizes at recent state show. Pens contain all our winners. Mating list. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

EGGS AND DAY-OLD CHICKS FROM the very best Single and Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Single Comb White and Buff Leghorns. Eggs at $1 and $1.25 per 15; $5.50 and $8 per 100. Day-old chicks, $12.50 and $15 per 100. Chicks and eggs from the very best exhibition matings at a higher rate; 90 per cent fertility guaranteed. Infertile eggs and poor hatches replaced free. Drop a card for my catalog; you need it. No deal is closed until you are satisfied. Frank J. Mannette, Onahill Poultry Farm, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

Value Received

Last week Nora Luthye of Route 6, North Topeka, Kan., inserted a remarkable poultry ad in these columns. She found it advisable to advertise that she had no more eggs for hatching for sale. Earlier in the season she placed a small ad in these same columns, advertising eggs for sale. Concerning this ad she wrote:

"I have had great results through my ad in KANSAS FARMER. *I am more than pleased, as you can plainly see by the ad I have to insert now, because I get so many orders I can't fill them all."*

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs, $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

SETTING EGGS, HALF PRICE—DINGley Dell Barred Rocks. Cut this advertisement out and return to me with your order on or after May 10, and I will let you have my best eggs for half the regular price, from yards that contain our Kansas State Show and National Show winners. Regular price of eggs from above yards, $3 per setting; two settings, for $5. Order now and get this good stock at half price. George Beuoy, R. F. D. No. 3, Box K. F., Cedarvale, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens; fine shape, splendid size, good color. Eggs for sale, $1 for 15. Miss Jessie B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for $1; $4 per 100. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—WINTER LAYERS. At South Bend, Ind., I won 1st on cockerel; also, both shape and color specials. Eggs, $3 and $1.50 per 15. W. D. Wright, Bremen, Ind.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs from pens headed by cock birds costing from $10 to $25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—$1 per setting, $5 per 100. Address, Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING REDS—ACCORDING to Secy'. Borders, won 45 premiums at Kansas State Show. Over twice as many as any other exhibitor in 6 years. Both combs. Fine cockerels, cheap for quick sale. Eggs for hatching. Robt. Steele, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, $1.75 per dozen; S. C. White Leghorns, $2 per dozen; S. C. Rhode Island Reds, $1.75 per dozen; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, $3 per dozen; White Plymouth Rocks, $2 per dozen. 2,400 chicks coming off in next five days. These chicks are pure-bred and guaranteed. Express charges paid on all orders over $5. Electric Poultry Yards, Joseph B. Moyers, 111 Cherokee St., Topeka, Kan. Bell phone, 3193.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, BABY chicks. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHANS EXCLUSIVELY—Eggs for hatching. Rosie L. M. Tull, Walker, Mo.

EXTRA BIG BONED, GREENISH glossy Black Langshans. Black eyes. Score 92 to 95½. Good hatch, good stock guaranteed. Circular. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Ia.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS—15 CENTS each. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS; WHITE ORPingtons; White Wyandottes; $1 and $2 per 15 eggs. Myrtle Casteel, Anthony, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS—INDIANapolis winners. Eggs, $2 12. Ringlet Rocks and Buff Cochin Bantams, $1 13. Charles Cue, Frankfort, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, NEW Standard, fawn and white. State Fair winners. Score 94 to 96. Eggs, $1.50 and $2 per 13. Dr. E. H. Killian, R. F. D. 2, Manhattan, Kan.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch For Sale

LOCATED IN KIOWA COUNTY, KANSAS, NEAR BELVIDERE.

Offered either as a whole or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable.. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about 250 head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females), and about 300 head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is NO PROPERTY of its character equal to it in the western country for farming, grazing or stock raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. **Price,** $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, **not** for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER.
400 acres in one body, 240 acres of it farmed, balance in pasture. All good farm land, ¾ mile to station, no buildings, in Harvey county. Terms. **C. B. HANSTINE, Whitewater, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

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160 ACRES Irrigable land, Garden City district, to exchange for automobile. Only 4 miles from good town. 15 feet to abundance of water for irrigation. Rare bargain. What have you to offer? **L. B. 165, Deerfield, Kan.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

FOR QUICK SALE.
Choice 40 of excellent soil, smooth, and only 1½ miles from good railroad town. Fine roads, good gas prospect. Has 25 acres of good apple orchard 12 years old, just right to bear, 10 acres for alfalfa or grains, 5 acres prairie hay meadow. Good values and will sell quick at $55 per acre. Reasonable terms.
M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT—Fair improvements, 40 acres shallow water alfalfa land, balance of land rolling, 8 miles small town. This is an extra fine little farm. Takes but three years to prove up under the new homestead law. If you want a good home for little money, here is your opportunity. Price, $750 cash; no trades considered. **CARL M. COOK, Limon, Colo.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

1,200 Acres 38 miles N. W. of Houston, Texas, 400 yards from railroad station. Soil runs from black sandy to a chocolate loam. Enough crossties and cordwood can easily be taken off of this land to pay the price we are asking for same. Price, $8.00 per acre. Owner needs and must have all cash. Write us for a description.
D. F. BOYLES & COMPANY,
803 Union Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency. Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Wheat, corn, alfalfa land, and city property. Write for price list. **SOUTHWEST LAND CO., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

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40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

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160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

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50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

RUSH COUNTY FARMS.

160.	Imp., adjoining town	$4,000
320.	Half in cul., good	6,800
640.	Ranch, ¾ smooth	12,800
200.	Imp., alfalfa farm, smooth	9,000

Write what you want.
W. A. REINECKE, Heizer, Kan.

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.
W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

BUY OF OWNER.
295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches ½ mi. Price, $60 per a.
HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN., quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa, ½ cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. PERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

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600 A. RANCH IN NORTON CO., fair improvements, close to school and store, 8 miles from railroad town. 150 a. alfalfa ground, 50 a. set, balance pasture and farm land. The Solomon river runs through the ranch, thus making it ideal for stock. Will exchange this for good income property or eastern Kansas land. **O. M. ELLIOT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.
160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

RANCH BARGAIN.
2,720 acres, 1,000 of which is bottom land well adapted for the growing of alfalfa. Running water and lots of it. The best stock ranch proposition in the west for the man wanting to handle live stock. Cheap as dirt at $12.50 per acre, on easy terms. Write,
S. J. BAKER,
Grainfield, Kan.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Three Good Farms
At Auction

5 0 0 ACRES Sale will be held in the hall above the Wetmore State Bank, Wetmore, Kan., at 1 o'clock p. m. on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912

Desiring to get my land in a body, I will sell the following described farms:

No. 1 100 acres, 2½ miles N. and 2 miles E. of Wetmore. The south ½ of the N. W. ¼—29, 4, 15, Brown Co., Kan. Rented for one-half. Will easily rent for $400 cash. Chas. McKonets farms it. Rich, loamy soil, 14 acres clover, 26 pasture, rest in corn. No waste land. Lays nice. Never-failing spring rises on place. Two good wells. Four-acre orchard. Five-room house, hay barn for 12 horses, hen house, crib, cow and hog sheds, and other buildings. On R. F. D.; ½ mile to school. Sold subject to a $4,000 mortgage at 5½% for four years from March 1st, 1912.

No. 2 160 acres. N. E. ¼—36, 5, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Twenty acres hog pasture (woven wire), 30 clover, 15 native meadow, rest in corn and oats. No waste, lays well. One-half mile rows of corn on west 80. Five-room house, stable for 10 horses, new granary, hen house, good well of water near house. On R. F. D., 4 miles S. and ½ E. of Wetmore. Occupied by Frank Tatman at a cash rental of $500. When rented for grain, will produce $800 to $1,200 annually. Sold subject to $4,500 mortgage at 5 and 1 per cent, for five years, from October 1, 1911.

No. 3 240 acres. Six miles N. W. of Wetmore, 3½ miles N. E. of Goff. Occupied by Newton Henry. This is a splendid stock, dairy or grain farm. The N. W. ¼ and the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼—20, 4, 14, Nemaha Co., Kan. Seventy-five acres meadow and blue grass pasture, 60 oats, some alfalfa, 4 orchard, rest in corn. On R. F. D., ½ mi. to school. Five-room house, stable for 8 horses, cattle shed 20x100 ft. Good cellar; crib room for 4000 bu. corn; other buildings; 2 good wells, 1 windmill, running water. All kinds of fruit. Sold subject to a $5000 mortgage at 6 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1913. Will rent for $800 cash, annually, or $1200 to $1500 when rented for grain rent under ordinary circumstances.

These farms are in a high state of cultivation. They are served by R. F. D. and are on telephone lines. Land near these farms is priced at from $80 to $100 per acre. The titles are approved by loan companies and are strictly first class. If for any reason you cannot be present, leave bids and draft at the Wetmore State Bank, who will attend to it for you.

Terms One-fourth of purchase price on day of sale; balance, due Jan. 1, 1913, without interest on my equity, purchaser paying all accrued interest on mortgage or mortgages from March 1, 1912, and taxes, and getting all rents for 1912. Warranty deed turned over on day of settlement, Jan. 1, 1913.

Should you desire any different terms, please submit your proposition before day of sale. I can grant you any reasonable terms.

Come, bring your friends, look this land over; ask the neighbors how it produces. Satisfy yourself as to its value. Seldom do you get a chance to get a good farm on these terms at your own price. CROP FAILURES ARE NOT KNOWN HERE. Alfalfa, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, clover and all kinds of stock do splendidly here. SALE TO TAKE PLACE, RAIN OR SHINE.

JAMES WILTSE, Owner, Wetmore, Kansas

J. G. WHITAKER, Auctioneer, Falls City, Neb.
JAMES T. McCULLOCH, Auctioneer, Clay Center, Kan.
THIS AD WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN.

FOR EXCHANGE

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WILL TRADE 160 acres of fine bottom land, splendid improvements, one-half mile to Niles, Kan., for cheaper land in eastern Kansas. Price, $90 per acre. **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000
Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

TRADE IT; YOU CAN'T SELL IT, so let us know what you have, full details first letter, and what you are willing to pay for a deal. Let us know what you want and where you want it. We do the rest. **BUXTON BROS., Utica, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320 acres in eastern Colorado; good soil, fine water, fenced, 85 acres in cultivation, other improvements. Clear. Price, $15 per acre; terms. Also a good relinquishment, priced right. For particulars, write **A. J. York, Route 1, Berthoud, Colo.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

FOR TRADE.
Quarter section, 5 mi. from good town, 1 mi. from church, close to school, no waste land, half in good stand prairie grass and half in cultivation. Every foot of it good land. Price, $6,400. Would accept a good auto car as part pay.
ED ADAMS (Co. Supt.),
Howard, Kansas.

Pastures Filling Up.

A dispatch from Cottonwood Falls is to the effect that the big pastures about Bazaar, Hymer, Clements and Tindale and other points in this section along the Santa Fe will this year be grazed by 60,000 to 70,000 head of western cattle. Two hundred carloads have already been received, although the pastures are still short. KANSAS FARMER has already stated that these pastures are leased at $4.50 to $6 per head for the season.

The farmer has a steady job all the year round. Sometimes it gets too steady. Plan a vacation.

PURE BRED POULTRY

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 11, $1.75. C. F. Thompson, Orland, Okla.

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS' eggs, 9 for $2.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

BOURBON RED EGGS, 10, $2.25; **LIGHT** Brahmas, $3.75 100. Watermelon seed, free. Emma Ashlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. The famous winter layers. Eggs and baby chicks. Write for circular. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS. WHITE PLYmouth Rock Homers. F. R. Huntoon, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons, Toulouse geese, Indian Runner ducks. Mating list free. Peter A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVER-Spangled Hamburgs. Paid $50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked—none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

PERCHERON HORSES.

M. L. Ayres, Shenandoah, Iowa, Importer and Breeder of [illegible] Percheron Horses. Our offering at this time includes 20 head of outstanding good young stallions—a string of youngsters that will interest breeders who want the best. Come and inspect our offering if you want a high-class stallion. We have [illegible]
M. L. AYRES, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 3 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

PERCHERON HORSES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.
Up-to-date Poland China hogs. Write your wants.
A. N. HOLDEMAN, Meade, Kans.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.



FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM.
Twenty-five Mammoth jacks, all ages; Pharaoh 2491, grand champion, Tennessee at head. Largest herd in west.
H. T. HINEMAN,
Dighton, Lane County, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

Capital View Herd of Registered Galloways.

A choice lot of young bulls for sale in numbers to suit. Write or call for further information. G. E. CLARK, 2301 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sired by Orchard Hill Kengerveld DeKol 55108. All tuberculin tested.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Young Holstein Bulls

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE

OOMERIS'S EMINENT is offered for sale. A Jersey sire of rare merit, sired by Eminent Rosette, he by Rosetta's Golden Lad. The granddam of Oomeris Eminent, "Financial Queen," was an imported cow of great merit, and the dam of the noted Financial Countess. We have a choice lot of heifers by him, and must change bulls. Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of full-blood cows, but can't be recorded, by "Kansas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

GREENDALE SHORTHORNS

A few choice bull calves for sale, sired by my noted herd bull, Double Champion, by Choice Goods, and out of Ruberta. Write for prices and full particulars.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kansas.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale dates. Bred sows, May 14; Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE—High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.
MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Maple Grove Herd Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.

Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Maryville branch, U. P. AIKINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.
High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

Oakland Jersey Herd. American and Imported Herd.

The present herd of dairy and breeding stock, while not large, is composed of individuals of great quality and breeding.
The herd usually is able to offer a cow, a bred heifer; bull and heifer calves of rare quality at reasonable prices.
The herd management is associated with an importer of Jersey cattle of 30 years successful experience as an importer, and is in a position to handle commissions for all wishing imported cattle (both Jerseys and Guernseys) at lowest cost possible consistent with high-class service.
OREN S. DAY, Box 64, Footville, Wis.

DUAL - PURPOSE - SHORTHORN - CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD BULLS

From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.
C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
H. L. PELLET, Eudora, Kansas

RED POLLED BULLS FOR SALE.
Three yearlings, weighing 800 to 1000, get recorded. During January $75 each. Chance of a lifetime. Beef and milk qualities combined. Herd bull weighs a ton. Bulls ready for service. September O. I. C. boars for sales. MILTON PENNOCK, Route 4, Delphos, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

Roan Hero the International Champion and BELVEDERE X2712-195058

Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1634 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished. ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

AUCTIONEERS

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
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COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.
Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

MONT ORR
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

COL. N. S. HOYT
MANKATO, KANSAS.
Livestock Auctioneer. Big Horse and other Stock Sales a specialty. Terms reasonable. Special service to breeders.

W. C. CURPHEY Salina, Kansas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Write, phone or wire me for dates.

Jas. T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. Trigg LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Farmers' Institute Prizes.

A secretary of a farmers' institute has written asking for a suitable list of prizes to be given in the boys' corn contest and in the girls' bread-baking contest which it is proposed to hold in connection with the fall meeting of his institute. We have found the following schedule of prizes in the Yates Center News, offered by the farmers' institute in that county and which schedule, it seems to us, would serve our inquirer's purpose. We think, however, that the cash prizes are smaller than is consistent with the importance of the undertaking. The Yates Center schedule is:

Best Ten Ears of Corn; Class A; Boys Between the Age of 15 and 20 Years—First prize, $5 cash or a trip to the State Agricultural College Christmas week; second prize, $2.50; third prize, $1.00.

Class B; Boys Under 15 Years—First prize, $2.00; second prize, $1; third prize, 75 cents.

Girls' Bread Baking Contest—First prize, $5 cash or a trip to the State Agricultural College; second prize, $2; third prize, $1; fourth prize, 75 cents.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

Maple Hill Farm Mastodon Polands. Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Ia., Prop. High-class fall and spring boars for sale. Size and quality guaranteed. Herd headed by the two great, big type boars, B. Wonder 156573 and Mastodon Leader 169055. Write for prices.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS
A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM
A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.
Thirteen yearling boars of best big type breeding and close kin to some of the most noted big type hogs. Have had the cholera and are immune. Big, growthy fellows and priced right. For prices and particulars, address,
JOE A. KERR.
Ashley, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

Thirty Bred Gilts for Sale.
A. L. Albright, of Waterville, Kan., the breeder of the big, smooth kind of Poland Chinas, is offering that number for sale at $25 to $40. Write him.

EUREKA HERDS
Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.
Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

Harter's Big Kind Polands Headed by Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, and other good sires. Choice breeding stock always for sale.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS
Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars — 15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

WIGSTONE BROS.
BIG POLANDS.
Fall boars sired by Big Jones 3rd and W.'s Wonder. Also, spring boars, sired by Big Jones 3rd. Prospects for herd headers, and priced right.
WIGSTONE BROS.
Stanton, Iowa

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands
An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.
T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

M'S GIANT WONDER
heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.
Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
T. E. DURBIN,
King City, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE
Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

FALL BOARS.
A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS
Choice fall boars for sale, sired by Big Bone Pete. Will also book orders for spring pigs.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

DURBIN'S OLD TRUSTY POLAND CHINAS
Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SPRING PIGS.
Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM—DUROC JERSEYS—Choice males ready now, priced for quick sale. Sired by two great boars, Golden Goods 70513 and Belle's Chief 2d 71777. 150 head in herd. Write me. W. R. Huston, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, $25; pigs, 2 months, $10. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

FINE PRINTING FOR REASONABLE prices. Catalogs, circulars, letter heads. Everything in the printing line. Write for samples and prices. Western Printing Co., 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

ROBISON and AXTELL
Percheron Sale
OF
BRED MARES AND FILLIES
AT THE
WHITEWATER FALLS STOCK FARM
TOWANDA, KAN., WED. MAY 29

Sale will consist of FORTY head—20 head from the stud of J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kansas, and 20 head from the stud of Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan., who is dispersing his stud, as his time is occupied with other business.

This will be the greatest opportunity ever offered in the west to secure brood mares and fillies. Mares are all bred. Many will have colts by their sides. There will also be 10 yearling and 2-year-old stud colts included in the sale.

Many matched pairs, well broken to harness. They are not fitted for show, but have been raising colts and corn.

Sale at the ROBISON FARM, near Towanda, Kan.

For catalogue write,

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KAN.

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold, J. P. Oliver. Fieldman—O. W. Devine.

DR. W. H. RICHARDS
IMPORTER OF DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 10, 1911. I have selected them personally, and have the pick of Belgium and France's 2- and 3-year-olds. All were selected for good breeding, soundness, bone and individuality. All good colors and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. Anyone looking for a first-class STALLION at very reasonable price should come and see them before buying. Barns four blocks from Santa Fe Depot. EMPORIA, KANSAS

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine
Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

Plow Must Be Adapted to Work.

Most tillable land in every section was at some time covered with sod. This sod varied from the blue grass turf to the tough, bumpy prairie sod. Experiments soon showed that a plow of special design was necessary to easily and best work this sod. This brought about the building of the prairie breaking plow.

After the breaking of the sod and as cultivation of the fields progressed, it was found that certain plow designs did not work well in certain soils, necessitating the construction of plows adapted to the peculiar soil. This condition has resulted in what is known among plow men as general purpose stirring plows, black land plows, mixed and sandy land plows, the difference in the plows being variation in design and in the material used, the latter to facilitate scouring and ease of draft. The plowing under of thousands upon thousands of acres of wheat stubble resulted in the construction of a suitable plow, the principal feature of which, of course, is that of turning the stubble under.

Most up-to-date plow manufacturers build each of the types of plow above named, and distribute each type through dealers into the territory where it is known to comply with the soil condition. However, in counties and in townships—and even in sections—there are different varieties of soil requiring different constructions of plows. It is wise for the farmer, if he can, to determine upon and select the plow best adapted to the use to which he will put such plow and also to the soil he will plow. The idea of indiscriminately selecting a plow is not productive of the best results, either from the standpoint of good plowing or light draft. These facts are presented to call the farmer's attention to the different kinds of plow bottoms made with the idea of his making observation and as an aid to the selection of the plow best adapted for his land and use.

Good Mules Valuable.

Mule buyers recently purchased from Clyde Vale, of Courtland, Kan., a span of 3-year-old mules for the sum of $500—the highest price paid for mules in that section. It pays to grow good mules. A reader of KANSAS FARMER with whom the editor recently talked, said that it cost less than $50 to grow a 3-year-old mule. He claimed the mule was like a sheep, that he would eat most anything and would do well on the roughage which the horses and cattle of the farm had refused.

It requires large crops of wheat or corn to buy meat and pay running expenses. If we would grow our meat-producing animals we would have larger grain crops.

FRANK IAMS' CLOSING OUT PRICES



are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices" "to cost"—to close out his stallions and mares at from $200 to $700 each on "Business" and "show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold.

They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the "real medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "top notchers." Iams' Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "selling horses." The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$900 and $1,200 (few little higher). Iams has

50 — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," Iams is making "closing out prices" at about cost. Buy now, "cut the melon" and buy "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will divide the "Peaches and Cream." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported Horses are "Approved"—"Branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate Stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000

bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

BETTER IMPORTED STALLION AT $900 AND $1,200

(few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $700. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen. Money to loan on improved farms—(no commission.)

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

Postponed Sale

GREAT TWO DAYS'

Holstein Dispersion

AT GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Tues. and Wed., May 21-22, 1912

135 Head of Working Dairy Animals 135

Consisting of the two registered herd bulls, Sir Mechthilde Dieuwertje 45426 and Woodcroft Hartog 70421, of high producing families, and 42 mature cows, 14 coming 3-year-old heifers, 20 coming 2-year-old heifers, 29 bulls from calves to coming 2 years, and 30 heifers up to yearlings.

All females old enough have been bred and will show in calf or have calves at foot.

All well wintered on grain, alfalfa and silage and are ready to go onto grass and make good.

This is Kansas' greatest opportunity to buy high-grade, specially selected milk cattle of Wisconsin breeding.

Milk record of each cow for 20 months, will be furnished on application. Address,

W. G. MERRITT,
Great Bend, Kansas

O. W. Devine, Fieldman.

Col. Jas. T. McCulloch, Col. J. D. Snyder, Auctioneers.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percheron Brood Mares.

May 29—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan., and Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Towanda, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Parsonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 28, 1913—James G. Long, Harlan, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

A. Latimer Wilson, importer of draft horses, Creston, Iowa, will sail for Europe for his annual importation of horses on the Mauretania, which sails from New York City on May 22, 1912.

Harvard, Neb., June 16, 1906.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen.—Am much pleased with the mill. It has the best gear of any.
Yours truly, A. B. CARPENTER.

C. E. Conover's Big Polands.

C. E. Conover of Stanberry, Mo., is the owner of one of Missouri's extra good herds of big-type Poland Chinas. This herd is headed by Long King Hadley, sired by M's Hadley by Big Hadley. His dam was King's Lady 1st. She was sired by the great Long King. Long King Hadley is a great young boar, very large for his age. Extra large bone, good side line, well hammed down, good feet, fine head and ear, he is an out and out prospect for an immense boar with lots of quality, and he is showing as a good breeder. Mr. Conover has a very fine lot of strictly big-type high-quality sows and a lot of fine spring pigs sired by Long King Hadley.

E. B. Wilson's Delaine Merinos.

Mr. E. B. Wilson, proprietor of Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo., and one of the noted sheep breeders of that state, owns one of the best flocks of American and Delaine Merino sheep in the west. The foundation stock of this flock was from the noted Shattuck flock, and in adding breeding stock from year to year Mr. Wilson has purchased only the best to be had and his flock has produced many prize winners. This is the flock which won such a large number of prizes at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Watch for the announcement of his 1912 offering.

Registered Percheron Mares at Public Sale.

Dr. J. T. Axtell announces that he will hold a dispersion sale of all his pure-bred mares and fillies and some of his young stallions. This sale will be on Wednesday, May 29, with J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan. Dr. Axtell is quitting the horse business not because it is not profitable, but because he is going to devote all of his time to his new hospital, which has just been completed. This consignment consists of 20 head of registered Percheron mares and fillies and a few young colts, and it represents years of selection and breeding. Dr. Axtell's herd is headed by the fine stallion, Paragon, weighing 2,200 pounds, who has proved an excellent breeder. This will be a rare opportunity to buy registered Percheron mares with colts by their sides and bred again.

Two Hundred Spring Pigs For Sale.

C. W. Jones, breeder of strictly big type Poland Chinas, and regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers for sale 200 spring pigs. Mr. Jones is located 1 miles from Solomon, Kan., and has one of the great herds of Kansas. His principal herd boar, Captain Hutch, helped to make at least two herds noted before he was purchased by Mr. Jones. He is still a great sire, and a big per cent of the spring crop are by him. He is a boar of wonderful size and great vitality. He is a strong breeder and it is easy to pick out the pigs sired by him. Mr. Jones also has in the herd Hutch, Jr., by Big Hutch and out of an Expansion dam. Hutch, Jr., although not as large as Captain Hutch, looks like a drafter, and stamps his get with more quality than most big hogs do. The boars mentioned are assisted by the magnificent yearling, King Hadley, by the noted Big Hadley, with a dam by King Blain. Mr. Jones has one of the greatest lines of big sows to be found in any herd in the west. Some of them were shown successfully at the leading fairs last year. Their pedigrees contain the names of the noted big boars of the last decade and the kind of pigs farrowed and raised by them prove Mr. Jones to be a genius when it comes to making the proper matings. Mr. Jones has issued a very attractive private sale catalog, which gives all necessary information, together with prices of the different animals. Write for this catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Merritt's Sale Postponed.

The great dispersion sale of 135 Holsteins advertised by W. G. Merritt, Great Bend, Kan., to be held at that place on May 7-8, has been postponed to Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21-22. No such sale as this was ever made in Kansas, and parties who have seen these cattle state that they are of very high quality. Remember, there are two pure-bred and registered Holstein herd bulls for sale, and the females are very high class. Milk records for each cow for 20 months will be furnished so that each buyer will know just what he is getting. All females old enough are bred, and many will show calves at foot. This will be the best opportunity ever offered to Kansas people to buy high class, working, milk cattle that were selected by experts from the best Wisconsin herds. Don't forget that the sale will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21-22, at Great Bend, Kan.

Hartman's Inning.

I. J. Hartman, of Elmo, Kan., was rather unfortunate last fall, the cholera scare making it necessary for him to cancel his sale dates and in other ways interfering with his private sales. But with that good judgment which all successful breeders must display, he kept over an extra number of bred sows. With almost superhuman energy he battled the winter snow and spent the long March nights in saving new born pigs. Now, he has about 100 mighty fine spring pigs, with 14 sows yet to farrow. They are by the boars, Hartman's Hadley and Blue Valley, Jr. The last named has developed wonderfully the past season and now, in his yearling form, is as large as most aged boars, and perfectly smooth. Hartman's Hadley is a sire of proved worth. He is a son of the great Nox All Hadley. A few litters are by Mr. Eno's great young boar, A Wonder's Equal. Mr. Hartman's sows are of the big, correct type, tracing to a lot of the noted big boars. In the advertisement, which can be found in this issue, Mr. Hartman offers some choice fall boars of November and December farrow at the low price of $20 for choice. Some of them are out of Highland Chief, Jr., sows. Better write Mr. Hartman while these boars last. Mention Kansas Farmer.

and is lots bigger than most so-called big type boars. His pigs are very long, and have the wide, short kind of heads. He is a real herd header. Mated to sows with good quality and size he has certainly made good. There is on hand for sale right now one of the very best bunches of November boars to be found in the west. There are an even dozen of them, all by Giant Chief Price, and most of them out of J.'s Wonder dams. They have been well cared for and are just right for service. They are very cheap at the price asked, and any farmer or breeder who wants a boar this fall will show his good judgment by buying one of these now. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Pearl Shorthorns.

For nearly 20 years Pearl Shorthorns have been advertised in Kansas Farmer. This good herd and its owner, C. W. Taylor, have done much toward the improvement of the cattle of Kansas. Scattered here and there the bulls have graded up the different herds all over the central and western half of the state, and every year or so Mr. Taylor has been in the market for a new bull, always striving to secure a better one than the one preceding him. In this way Mr. Taylor has built up, step by step, one of the greatest business Shorthorn herds in the west. One of the first bulls purchased was the great sire, Golden Knight, bred by Col. Harris, and used at the Kansas Agricultural College for several years. Golden Knight sired some of the best cows the writer ever saw. Descendants from this bull are still in the herd. In more recent years other bulls of about equal merit have had a place in the herd. The present pure Scotch bulls now heading the herd are Valiant, bred by Thompson Bros., and Highland Chief by Headlight 2nd. During a recent visit the writer's attention was directed to an outstanding good bull calf, a nice roan, out of a straight Scotch cow tracing to Imp. Spicewort. He was sired by Silver Knight, and promises to develop into something extra good. The herd numbers about 200 head at this time, which includes about 25 extra good young bulls, roans and reds. A carload of nice bred heifers will be for sale this fall. When writing Mr. Taylor,



Herd Boar, Owned by W. J. Constant, Denver, Missouri.

Gates & Sons' Big Spotted Polands.

J. D. Gates & Sons of Ravenwood, Mo., breeders of big-type Polands for the past 20 years, have one of the best original herds of big-boned, spotted Polands in the country. Their herd is headed by Spotted Giant 62468, a massive spotted boar with a good, clean bone that measured 9 inches at a year old, a fine back, splendid underline, good head and ear, extra good feet and fine quarters. He is a boar that will weigh 1,000 pounds at maturity, is the mellow, easy feeding kind, and an extra good breeder. Their herd of big-boned, spotted sows is an ideal lot. Among them Spotted Wonder 149636, Spotted Harkrader 149637, Spotted Harkrader 2nd 149638, Comet 134178, Big Belle 36924 and other good ones of the big-boned spotted kind. They have a lot of outstanding good spring pigs. A number of high-quality fall boars and big Spot 63197, a big, massige, high-quality yearling boar that they are now offering for sale. This boar is a big spotted individual that is right in every way and is showing fine as a breeder. The fall and early spring boars are big-boned, they have size and quality, and are the real spotted Polands. See their card in Kansas Farmer and write them for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Wayne Hudson's Big Polands.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., one of the progressive young breeders, owns an excellent herd of big-type Polands, the kind that grow big and have lots of quality. His herd is headed by Hadley's Special 583250, sired by Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley. His dam was Mollie B. 2nd. Hadley's Special is a fine individual. He is a big boar, has heavy bone, good head and ear, good back, fine quarters and has lots of quality. The extra lot of fall and spring pigs sired by this boar are a feature of the herd, showing Hadley's Special as a breeder of more than ordinary merit. He is one of the good ones. The following are among the many fine sows of this herd: Bessie Bell 125163 by What's Ex by Expansion; Bell's Colossus 148025, sired by Colossus; Lady Bell 141551, by Bell Metal; Gold Dust Queen 14856, by Gold Dust Hadley, by B's Gold Dust; Mo. Capitol 148029, by Capitol, by Colossus; Goldy 140028, by Gold Metal; Expansion Lady, by Expansion's Son; Mo. Jumbo 141553, by Nebraska Jumbo, and other good ones. An extra lot of fine spring pigs and fall boars and gilts are features of the herd that will interest breeders this fall.

Lucky In Jewell County.

Out in Jewell county, Kan., where it is estimated that there is not one-fourth of an average pig crop this season, there is at least one firm living under a lucky star. Ira Kyle & Son, of Mankato, have about 125 registered Poland Chinas on hand. Of these about 50 are extra choice spring pigs, most of them of quite early farrow. The Kyles are real hog men and have learned by an experience lasting over a period of many years the art of feeding breeding stock. The hogs show the results of a master hand, both in feeding and selecting. The principal herd boar in service is the great sire, Giant Chief Price, owned jointly by Kyle & Son and Janeson & Son, of Belleville. Here is one of the greatest sons of old Long King, with the breed improving dam, Lady Giantess, for a mother. He has more quality than most big hogs, address him at Enterprise, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Three Farms At Auction.

On Wednesday, May 29, at Wetmore, Kan., Mr. James Wiltse will sell three farms at auction. These farms are described in the quarter page advertisement on another page in this issue, and a splendid opportunity to secure one of them will be afforded at this public sale. Remember, Wednesday, May 29.

Partnership Farm Deal.

A Douglas county subscriber writes: "I have a farm of 160 acres that I am renting for $325 per year, cash. Heretofore my terms of rental have been for cash at from $325 to $400 per year, or for from two-fifths to one-half the crop. I have in mind a man to whom I can rent on shares. I want to furnish him with stock to start with and free gas to burn. I have large fruit orchards of all kinds, with fruit for the family and some to spare, but stock and crops must be depended upon for profits. My idea is equal division of everything. I will furnish horses, hogs and cows to stock the farm, tenant to do all the work. If the farm does not furnish sufficient feed for the stock, I will pay for half of that which it is necessary to buy. I will also pay one-half of the cost of concentrates if such are needed for hogs or other stock. I want the tenant to feel that he has an equal interest with me. Shall I re-take the foundation stock when the increase is sufficient to move the farm without it? Of course, I pay taxes and furnish everything the farm needs in buildings and equipment. Already I have good barns and buildings. Please advise me as to your judgment in the matter."

We consider your terms equitable and profitable to tenant and yourself. We believe that any competent and energetic tenant would be glad to rent on the basis you outline. We know of tenants who are making money under such an arrangement and know landlords who are well satisfied with the results.

It should be a part of the agreement that the foundation stock he removed so soon as the increase is sufficient to stock and operate the farm. The landlord, of course, in the sale of such foundation stock, realizes to his own account the full amount of such sale. The tenant should agree with the landlord that in case a horse, or cow, or hog, of the foundation stock should die, the same will be replaced to the landlord from the stock increase.

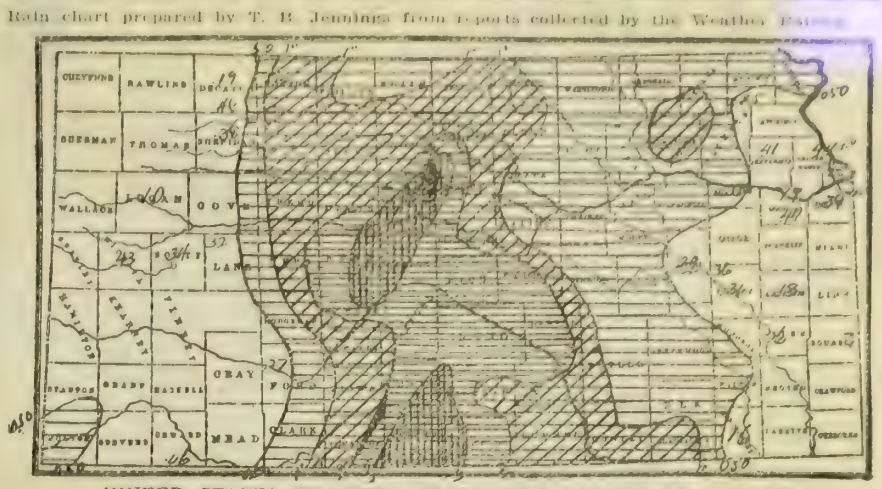
We believe that such a partnership arrangement is highly advantageous to both parties. Such an arrangement naturally precludes a short-term contract. The arrangement should cover a considerable period, of not less than five years, and preferably ten years.

This partnership arrangement will be more profitable to the owner of land than the rental of the same at the sum mentioned. If the tenant had the stock, implements, etc., necessary to operate this farm to best advantage, it would be more profitable for him, we think, to rent on the cash terms. It is not usual that a tenant has the stock, the equipment, etc., needed to operate a 160-acre farm to the limit of its capacity, and for that reason we believe the partnership proposed makes the matter of renting more easy.

One important feature in connection with the partnership is the farm owner will be able to exercise to a considerable degree his ideas of farm management, particularly with reference to the most suitable crops, the amount and kind of feed to be planted for the stock, the distribution of the manure, the changing of crops, etc., resulting in maintaining the farm largely according to his ideas. The farm buildings should be kept in repair by the owner of the land, and any additional buildings required on account of increase in stock, etc., should be erected by the owner.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau


CHEYENNE
RAWLINS
DECATUR
NORTON
SHERMAN
THOMAS
SHERIDAN
GRAHAM
WALLACE
LOGAN
GOVE
TREGO
GREELEY
WICHITA
SCOTT
LANE
NESS
RUSH
BARTON
OSBORNE
RUSSELL
LINCOLN
ELLSWORTH
SALINE
OTTAWA
CLOUD
MITCHELL
OSBORNE
OTTAWA
JEWELL
REPUBLIC
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
BROWN
DONIPHAN
SMITH
JACKSON
JEFFERSON
LEAVENWORTH
WYANDOTTE
JOHNSON
MIAMI
LINN
CLAY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
JACKSON
WABAUNSEE
SHAWNEE
OSAGE
DOUGLAS
FRANKLIN
MIAMI
LINN
GREENWOOD
LYON
CHASE
MORRIS
WABAUNSEE
GEARY
RILEY
POTTAWATOMIE
MARION
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
COFFEY
ANDERSON
LINN
HARVEY
MCPHERSON
MARION
CHASE
GOVE
LYON
MORRIS
ELK
CHAUTAUQUA
COWLEY
SUMNER
HARPER
KINGMAN
HARVEY
MCPHERSON
RENO
HARVEY
SEDGWICK
BUTLER
GREENWOOD
ELK
CHAUTAUQUA
COWLEY
SUMNER
HARPER
KINGMAN
SEDGWICK
SUMNER
HARPER
KINGMAN

MORE SHETLAND PONIES

FOUR

KANSAS FARMER HAS ALREADY GIVEN AWAY NINETEEN SHETLAND PONIES TO KANSAS BOYS AND GIRLS, AND WE WILL SOON GIVE FOUR MORE. WE ARE SHOWING ON THIS PAGE THE PICTURES OF SOME OF THEM AND THEIR OWNERS. WE WILL PUBLISH IN THE NEAR FUTURE PICTURES OF OTHERS WHO WERE RECENTLY GIVEN PONIES. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS FOR YOUR OWN, AND TO GET IT WITHOUT COSTING YOU ONE CENT, BE SURE TO READ ALL ON THIS PAGE. WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU THE NAMES OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN PONIES BY KANSAS FARMER AND JUST HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE FOUR PONIES AND OUTFITS WHICH WE ARE GOING TO GIVE AWAY

FREE

To Boys and Girls Living in Kansas

THE PRIZE PONIES

All are young, but gentle and well broken, and are just the right age to teach many interesting tricks. They are just as pretty and intelligent as any circus pony you ever saw. A boy or girl has no better friend in the animal kingdom than a Shetland pony, and that is the reason why every child wants one. A pony is not only a good playmate and useful pet, but also a faithful friend. Just think how proud and happy you would be to have a pony of your own, and of the many good times you could have with one. You now have an opportunity to get a pony and outfit without costing you a cent of your own money. We bought these ponies and are positively going to give them away to the four boys and girls who prove that they want them most. If you want to be the happy owner of one of the four which we will soon give away to Kansas boys and girls, be sure to fill in the coupon below and mail it today.



"FRECKLES" Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

THEIR OUTFITS.

With the pony, which we will give as Grand Prize in this contest, goes one of the nicest outfits that you ever saw, consisting of a cart and pretty tan harness that are just dandy. All are made from the best material, and we have spared no time or money in getting this outfit so that it will be bound to please the boy or girl who gets it.

The second and third prize ponies have each a saddle, saddle blanket and bridle, so nice that you will never get tired of using them. They will last a long time, and the boy or girl who wins one of them will spend many happy hours in riding one of the finest ponies any child ever owned.

The fourth prize pony has a saddle and bridle just as good as the second and third, only they are just a little smaller, because this pony is not so big as the other ponies, but just as good and gentle. Some boys and girls might like a smaller pony better. All of the outfits are new, and we will send each with the pony to the winner without one cent of cost.

TO BOOST KANSAS FARMER

we are going to give away these ponies, outfits and numerous other prizes, in this contest. KANSAS FARMER is one of the best weekly farm and home papers in the United States. Each week it is full of good reading of especial interest to those living in the country and on the farm. Every farm home should have this paper, and we want a number of hustling boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER. We are going to give every hustler a prize. The work will not be hard, and all of your friends will help you, for everyone likes to help boys and girls who are ambitious to do something for themselves. The contest is limited to the boys and girls of Kansas only, so you will not have to compete with those in other states. You can be one of the four who are going to get these ponies. Don't say you can't get one of them; just "pitch in" and try. It will be easier than you think. GET AN EARLY START BY CUTTING OUT THE COUPON BELOW AND SENDING IT IN TODAY.



"BEAUTY"
Given to Elmer Lunz, Belpre, Kan.



"CHECKERS"
Given to Emma Kinkel, Wilsey, Kan.

GET AN EARLY START

by sending in the coupon today. Our contest will be short, and it will not be long until the four beautiful Shetland ponies and outfits will be sent to their winners, with all express charges paid. You have just as good an opportunity as any other boy or girl. It does not make any difference in what part of Kansas you live, or how busy you are in school or with your work at home. We want busy boys and girls to help us boost KANSAS FARMER, and the busier you are the better it will be for you. Be sure to send in the coupon right away, so you can get an early start.

You Can Get One of Our Ponies

TRY



"CRICKET"
Given to Helen Crane, Horton, Kan.

NO EFFORTS WILL BE LOST.

Every contestant will be given a prize which will not only please, but be useful. Besides the four ponies and their outfits, we will give two pure-bred Collie dogs, watches, rifles, cameras, bracelets, fountain pens, knives, post cards and numerous other prizes which every boy and girl would be delighted to get. We will do this so that all of the contestants will receive something nice for their time and efforts. You can't lose. Try your best to win the Grand Prize and have a beautiful pony, cart and harness all for your own. You can do it. Send in your name at once. You never can tell what you can do until you try.

COUPON

THE PONY BOY, Care KANSAS FARMER,
625 Jackson Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

I would like to become a contestant for one of the four ponies and outfits and other prizes you are offering to boys and girls living in Kansas. Please tell me how I can help you boost for KANSAS FARMER.

My Name_____ Age___

P. O._____, Kan., R. R.___

Parents' Name _____

BEGIN NOW

by clipping out the coupon opposite this, fill in the blanks plainly, and mail it today to the address below. We will then send you full particulars and help you to get started. Be sure to mail us the coupon right away, so you will have an early start. You can send it in a letter or write on a post card.

Address all Letters and Cards to

THE PONY BOY

**Care KANSAS FARMER
Topeka, Kan.**

30.
KA

KANSAS FARMER

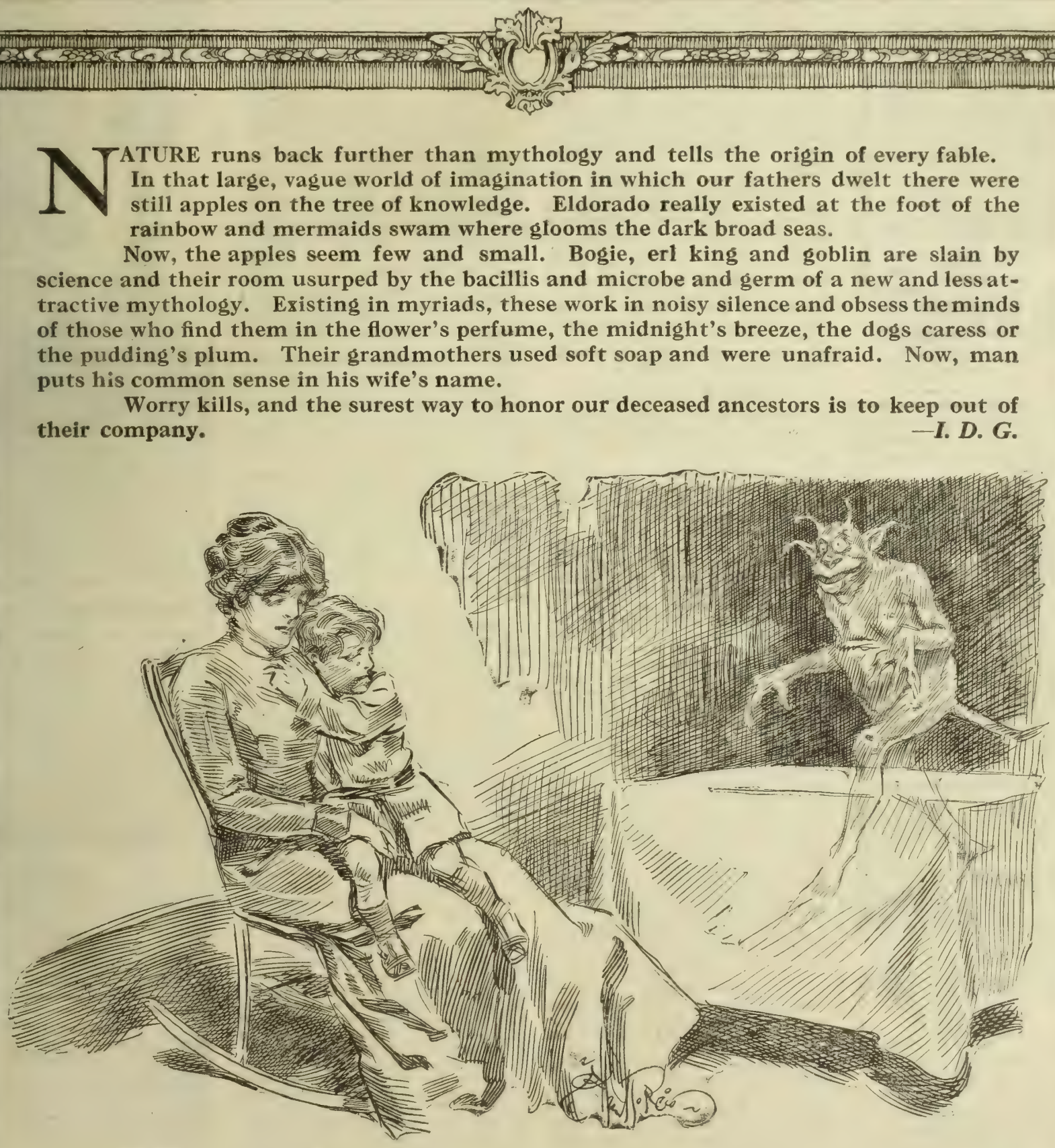
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 21. TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 25, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NATURE runs back further than mythology and tells the origin of every fable. In that large, vague world of imagination in which our fathers dwelt there were still apples on the tree of knowledge. Eldorado really existed at the foot of the rainbow and mermaids swam where glooms the dark broad seas.

Now, the apples seem few and small. Bogie, erl king and goblin are slain by science and their room usurped by the bacillis and microbe and germ of a new and less attractive mythology. Existing in myriads, these work in noisy silence and obsess the minds of those who find them in the flower's perfume, the midnight's breeze, the dogs caress or the pudding's plum. Their grandmothers used soft soap and were unafraid. Now, man puts his common sense in his wife's name.

Worry kills, and the surest way to honor our deceased ancestors is to keep out of their company. —*I. D. G.*



Fear of the Unknown Robs Life of its Joy and Causes Children to be Brought Up in the Fear of the Germ.

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Buy at home and be satisfied

YOU wouldn't buy a *horse*, money-paid-in-advance, from a catalog description. It isn't safe to buy a vehicle that way. You wouldn't buy a *saddle* horse for *farm work*. Don't buy an Eastern-made vehicle to use on our rough roads. Buy of your dealer a Kratzer vehicle, built *extra strong* for Western Roads. Get the *very* buggy that you look at—one that you know is thoroughly seasoned and dry, and *right in every respect.*

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are guaranteed by your dealer and by us

We put better wood stock, stronger drop forged iron reinforcement, tougher springs and better upholstering into Kratzers than other makers think necessary. They give *many years longer* service. You pay less for this dependable quality because you pay no large freight bill, no jobber profit, no transfer charge. See Kratzer vehicles. We'll tell you your nearest dealer's name if you will write, and *send free our 56-page catalog of buggies, wagons, carriages and surries.*

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KRATZER CARRIAGE COMPANY
108 W. First Street Des Moines, Iowa

No. 111 Favorite Concord Buggy



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All ready Roofing may look alike—but there is a big difference in the wearing quality—especially after it has been exposed to the rain and sun for a number of years. So don't buy a Ready Roofing until you are absolutely satisfied that you are getting durability and quality combined at the right price.

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You will find the Certain-teed label of quality on each roll—also on the bundles of Rubber Shingles. This label is for your protection. Certain-teed Rubber Roofing is guaranteed for 15 years. Be sure and get prices from your local dealer. Write at once for book AN-9 mailed to you free of all charges.

How to Build for Less Money

GENERAL ROOFING MFG. COMPANY
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INDIANA SILO

There are reasons why our business is double what it was last year.

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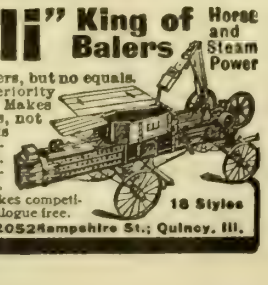
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The largest makers of Silos in the world.
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" Silo Building, . . Kansas City, Mo.

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The "Eli" King of Horse and Steam Balers



A train of followers, but no equals. Proves its superiority wherever it goes. Makes tight shapely bales, not loose bundles, works fast, avoids accidents and endures. Little draft, tremendous power. The machine that makes competitors tremble. Eli catalogue free.

18 Styles

Collins Plow Co., 2052 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

MORE FARM NOTES

Farm Letters and Comment From Other Departments

H. L. Williams, of Medicine Lodge, Kan., recently traded his 760-acre ranch, and figures that he received for this tract $40,000. Twenty years ago Mr. Williams arrived in Barber county empty handed. In this time his thrift, industry and strict application to business has made him a fortune. Hundreds of other-day Kansans have done as much. This points to the possibility of Kansas soil and climate for every man who will take advantage of the situation.

Fresh vs. Rotted Manure.

The belief in general prevails that rotted manure is more valuable than fresh. Just why this impression should exist is not apparent. The Minnesota Experiment Station says: "The value of manure is determined by the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained therein, usually estimated in value at 15, 6 and 5 cents a pound, respectively. On this basis a ton of fresh barnyard manure is worth $1.98 and a ton of rotted, $2.04, or only 6 cents more. Since it takes nearly two tons of fresh manure to make one of rotted, owing to the loss from evaporation and leaching, much of the fertilizing matter originally contained is lost in the rotting process.

"The Maryland Station tried both kinds on corn and wheat crops in comparison with unmanured land. The yield of corn on the latter was 38.1 bushels an acre; on land dressed with rotted manure, 65.1; on land treated with fresh manure, 70.7. On wheat the effect was similar, but not so marked. Moreover, in the use of fresh manure there is the prevention of loss by leaching and the saving of labor. For some crops, fresh manure would not be desirable. It should be applied on grass land, or just ahead of the corn crop in rotation."

Watering Horses At Night.

In an exchange a veterinarian makes the remark that "going too long without water causes more colic in horses than any other one thing."

It is common practice on the farm to water the horses before feeding at night. The teams are brought in from the field and immediately watered, placed in the barn, unharnessed, given their grain, and the evening's attention is done. The horse comes from the field hungry. He wants his evening meal, and if watered before feeding will not drink the amount of water investigation has proven is required for the best health and the thrift of the animal. The Work Horse Association, of Boston, after an investigation of 150 of the principal work horse stables of that city, has finally determined that the horse should be watered after the evening meal, that it is well enough—in fact, advantageous—to give the horse a drink before eating, but that he should be given opportunity to drink after eating. Thirst naturally follows the digestion of a meal. This calls for the water that is needed to help the food get into the blood of the animal. Water is also equally important in its part played in driving the waste matter out of the system. A horse that remains thirsty all night cannot be expected to do well. We will guarantee that every horse, after the meal, will take a hearty drink. Is there any reason to suppose that the laws of nature in the case of a horse vary from those in the case of a human?

One Door in Silo.

Our subscriber, R. L. D., Alvin Texas, inquires about the advisability of building a silo with only one door, and that door near the ground.

We would not recommend the building of a silo above ground with only one door. If it were built with only one door that should be at the top. This would prove inconvenient, for the reason that all the silage below the door would necessarily have to be elevated to the door. If we wanted only one door we would have that door in the roof, which would necessitate elevating only a few feet farther than in the case of the door in the top just below the roof. This would then permit of a construction which would be solid and without opening. The door in the bottom or in the middle would not be satisfactory at all in a silo built above ground. The above applies to the construction of a silo above ground as 95 per cent of all the silos built these days are constructed.

If the silo is to be built under ground, one opening, and that at the top, only can be had. If the silo is to be built into a hill or bank, the door will, of course, be placed on the low side, like the opening into a cave built in a bank. This was the first type of silo with which the editor was familiar. The silage was fed out of such silo in bents, as hay is fed out of the mow, and the one door was not objectionable. This type of silo has passed out of common use.

Blacksmith's View of Farmer.

Ed Lally, a Beattie (Kan.) blacksmith who has deserted the shop for the farm and who takes great interest in KANSAS FARMER, as shown by his letters in these columns, writes:

In your issue of May 4, a Morris county reader writes regarding a wonderful tool grinder and what he does with it. This man is like a great many other farmers. He could go to the shop, and have this done and save time, money and tools. Why do I differ from my brother farmer? Well, I am a blacksmith learning to farm, and he is a farmer scabbing on the trade and enticing others to so do.

Now, Mr. Kansas Farmer, right in the blacksmith shop is where economy begins on a farm, and I'll tell you why. For example, I bought a livery buggy gear at Seneca, Kan., for $2.50. I ran in the shop and got a new road wagon body for $5, a new pole complete for $4.25, upholstering and paint $10, making a total of $21.70, and I have run this buggy for four years and it looks as good and runs as well today as a buggy that would have cost $60 at that time. I have a 3¼ wagon that cost me $19 five years ago, and can haul 55 bushels of corn, wheat or oats today without wedging up with sacks. This is what I call economy.

Now, this is where the farmer loses out: He will go to the smith's shop and ask him to figure on a job and then study awhile and say that, as it will cost half what a new job will cost, he will get the new, and in three years it does not look any better than the rebuilt and will not last as long.

Tell the farmer to get his implements in early and have them put into shape, re-tightened and painted, now and then use a little sandpaper and paint and when through with the same, back into a shed or detach and put up in the hay mow. The second thing I did when I came onto the farm was to build a tool shed.

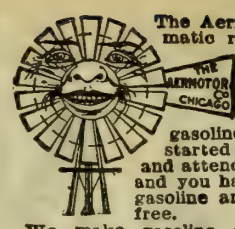
Danger in Stock Yards Manure.

KANSAS FARMER recently quoted railroad rates for the transportation of manure from the Omaha stock yards to points in Nebraska. Rates for the shipment of manure were the result of a decision of the Omaha Stock Yards Company to build an incinerating plant, the purpose of which plant was to destroy and consequently dispose of the accumulations of manure. The Omaha Commercial Club, realizing the value of this manure if placed on the farms surrounding Omaha, was responsible for securing transportation rates for manure in carloads.

Pertaining to the use of stock yards manure, KANSAS FARMER has received the following letter from B. O. F., Ellsworth, Kansas: "While most of our farmers need fertilizers of some kind—and to my mind good manure is the best—it would be risky for a farmer to get manure from the stock yards. Just so sure as that manure is distributed over the farms of the state of Kansas, just so sure will hog cholera, tuberculosis and other animal diseases be established on these farms. I think there should be a law to compel stock yards companies to burn all such manure. There should also be a law requiring railroad companies to thoroughly clean and disinfect stock cars before returning to the country for more stock. If these two precautions were taken, it is my opinion it would help wipe out animal diseases from which farmers now suffer serious loss. I would no more think of hauling manure from an adjoining farm to my farm than I would think of placing hogs I knew to have cholera in my own lot. I think manure from the stock yards would be costly fertilizer at any price."

When a man cannot see over his fence he is said to be narrow-minded. Maybe it is weeds.

Home means more than the land inside your fence. It means the whole neighborhood. Civilized man cannot live alone.



The Aermotor with the automatic regulator stops when the tank is full and starts when the water is lowered 4 inches. You oil it once a week. A gasoline engine has to be started and stopped and oiled and attended almost constantly, and you have large expense for gasoline and oil. The wind is free.

We make gasoline engines (exceedingly good ones) but, for the average water supply for the home and 150 head of stock, an 8-foot Aermotor with a storage tank,—which is a necessity with any kind of water supply—is all that is needed and is by far the more economical. The supply of wind for the Aermotor is more to be relied upon than the supply of gasoline, batteries and repairs for the gasoline engine.

The cost of gasoline, oil, batteries and repairs in pumping for 150 head of stock with a gasoline engine, will buy an 8-foot Aermotor every year, and you are still to the bad the amount of time you spend over the gasoline engine.

But the gasoline engine has its place on the farm notwithstanding the fact that 100 people are maimed or killed with gasoline where one is injured by a windmill, and that 100 farm buildings are burned with gasoline where none is injured by a windmill. For the water supply, the windmill is the thing. Thousands of farmers who have done their first power pumping by a gasoline engine have become tired of it and are buying windmills. That is one reason why our windmill business increases from year to year. We can furnish you much testimony like the following:



Devine, Tex., Dec. 16, 1911.
I ameending you a photograph of one of the oldest windmills in this country—it being the first Aermotor put up in Medina County—and is used to furnish water for hundreds of head of cattle. It was put up in the year 1889 and is owned by Mr. Murdo Monroe. The only repairs this mill has ever needed are one small gear and a rocker arm, the total cost of which was $2.50. This Aermotor is still running and doing good service, furnishing water for cattle and family.
LOUIS GACONET.

Find, if you can, a statement like this regarding gasoline engines.



Of course, there are places where a windmill cannot be used. There you will have to use a gasoline engine, with all of its disadvantages. We will furnish for that place a small engine which costs but $37.50 complete, so it can be set to pumping in 30 minutes. Or we will furnish you a pump jack—the best made—for $6.00, to do pumping with a larger gasoline engine.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of bona fide bankruptcies of advertiser after advertisement appears.

COUNTY FARM ADVISOR AGAIN.

Pending in Congress is a bill which stands a good chance of enactment which will extend federal aid to general agricultural education through the extension work of the agricultural colleges. This bill provides for an initial minimum appropriation of $10,000 a year for agricultural extension department, the appropriation to be increased annually for several years. The passage of this law indicates the interest taken by the federal government in improved agriculture and the necessity felt for increased crop production and the better care of the soils which are to produce increased yields.

The more progressive states have each year been increasing their appropriations for extension work. Iowa last year increased its appropriation for this work from $32,000 to $50,000, exclusive of farmers' institute work. Wisconsin increased from $125,000 a year to $175,000, also exclusive of institute work. Other states have increased their appropriations. It was made possible at the last session of the Legislature for Kansas to extend its extension work to the amount of $7,500 per year, or from $27,500 to $35,000, including farmers' institute work. This gives some idea of the value attached to the extension of agricultural education by several states.

During the past few months KANSAS FARMER has been printing the best obtainable information relative to the value of county farm advisors. Several counties in Kansas have availed themselves of such farm advisors and are supporting the same through the contributions of various business organizations. Occasionally readers of KANSAS FARMER have objected to the agitation of the county farm advisor, idea on the ground that the present taxes would not warrant an increase. However, it is gratifying to state that Kansas now has an opportunity to make a trial of the idea through the million dollar contribution of a Chicago business concern, the plan of which is to give one thousand dollars to one thousand counties toward employing such advisor. The fund is to be handled through the Crop Improvement Committee, a nation-wide organization of business exchanges, grain dealers' associations, commercial organizations, etc. The Crop Improvement Committee which will distribute this million dollar fund will act through the state agricultural colleges of the several states.

The Kansas State Agricultural College has been authorized to perfect arrangements with each of ten counties in Kansas where commercial and agricultural organizations will contribute an additional amount to this one thousand dollar fund, looking to the employment of a competent man to devote his whole time to a single county for two years. The Director of Agricultural Extension in Kansas has been in correspondence with the Crop Improvement Committee, trying to arrange for a plan whereby two or more counties might be made to form a district, thus distributing the burden of expense and at the same time avail the counties of the services of an expert. This is a good idea and will be especially valuable to the more thinly settled counties. With this opportunity before us it seems that business organizations should at once take unto themselves the task of securing funds in sufficient amount which may be added to the one thousand dollar fund for the salary and expenses of a good man to push this work.

One difficulty will be that of finding men with training and practical experience who can take charge of this work. It is believed that the Kansas Agricultural College can lay its hands on at least a half dozen men who it can recommend for this work. Correspondence regarding any phase of this matter should be directed to President H. J. Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, or to J. H. Miller, Director of College Extension.

It seems that Kansas ought to be willing to give this county farm advisor idea a trial, and that there should be a lively scramble between counties for recognition when ten thousand dollars is for distribution. KANSAS FARMER readers, and farmers in general, should get this matter before the business organizations of their communities, keeping in mind that the county getting an advisor will be expected to raise whatever additional sum is required and the Agricultural College will select the man and direct the work.

HARDY ALFALFA.

It is reasonable to expect that within the next few years a variety of alfalfa adapted to so-called dry farming conditions will be available. Experiment stations here and there have for years been endeavoring to breed a variety adapted to sections of light rainfall and low temperatures. The foundation stock in these experiments have come from countries where conditions have been similar to those under which it was desired that the plant would be required to grow in this country. The most persistent worker along this line has been N. E. Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station. He insists that the development of hardy alfalfa from our own varieties might be accomplished, but that it will take quite too long in the doing.

He has within the past few years made importations of alfalfas from the dry and cold interior of Asia. These he has propagated at his station and is now sending out small quantities of seed to South Dakota farmers. The seed he is sending out was obtained from a variety called Cossack alfalfa, and it is his judgment that this is sufficiently hardy to produce hay and seed, and even to grow wild under the most adverse conditions of the central west and northwestern United States.

The information we have is to the effect that seed is not yet sufficiently abundant to be distributed over a territory which cannot be watched by Prof. Hansen. In the distribution of this seed through South Dakota, he is placing it with farmers who will follow his instruction with reference to seeding, cultivation, etc., and who will make detailed reports on its production of hay and seed, who will report its habits and who will, if necessary, co-operate with the station in every essential regard.

It is reasonable to expect that within the next decade a variety of alfalfa will be available for western Kansas farmers which will make the cultivation and use of alfalfa by them as advantageous and as well worth while as the cultivation of that crop by those farmers situated in the more favorable present alfalfa growing regions.

THE SEASON'S OUTLOOK.

The success of the year's operations in general farming depends almost wholly upon the results obtained during the present growing season and during the next 60 to 75 days. KANSAS FARMER feels that it has been quite wide awake to the peculiar conditions of soil this spring, recommending early cultivation with a view to holding and saving and making available for the growing plant the abundant supply of soil moisture. We have devoted much space in presenting the best thought of the time with reference to the preparation of the seed bed and the planting of good seed with a view to obtaining good stands of the best varieties of all farm crops. We have, likewise, touched upon the best methods of cultivating these growing crops. Along each of these lines there yet remains much to be said, for the science of correct soil culture is a big science. We are continually learning more and more about it, and the subject is practically inexhaustible. During the planting season is laid the foundation for the success of the year's crop yield. After planting, there is left proper cultivation with a view to keeping the field free from weeds and the conservation of moisture. Then comes the harvest, which, under usual conditions, is the easiest of our farm operations and in which there is less loss from waste than in any other department of our farm practice.

The next important work will be that of preparing the ground for wheat and the planting of next year's crop. We should start the disk on the wheat field as soon as possible after harvest, that the weeds may be destroyed, the surface of the field cultivated and the moisture saved, and that when the ground is plowed we will have a mulch in the furrow bottom which will prevent the loss of moisture, the drying out from air-pockets, bringing about the best possible physical condition of the seed bed which will aid in germination and in the development of a strong root system so that the wheat will go into the winter with the best chance possible for surviving the extremes of the winter season.

The western farmer has little or no reason to be discouraged. The prospects so far for the spring planted crops are good, even though the season is a little late. The chances are a hundred to one that the growing season will be plenty long. The winter wheat—according to the figures—shows a good 10-year average condition. We believe the real condition of the standing wheat is at this time much better than the figures would indicate. It is apparent that those fields are in best condition and give best promise of a crop, which were best cultivated and best seeded last fall. On the whole, conditions in general appear favorable for a profitable 1912 crop yield.

FAVORABLE CROP CONDITIONS.

We have said repeatedly that we entered upon this crop growing season under extremely favorable moisture conditions due to the heavy precipitation of rain and snow last fall and winter. We generally take cognizance of the fact that it is not the amount of rain that falls on a field that makes the crop, but rather the amount of moisture we can store and save in the soil for the use of the crop.

The soil should be kept in such condition that it will receive as much as possible of the moisture falling on it and that as little moisture as possible be allowed to run off. In general, deep fall plowing and early winter plowing is most favorable for moisture storage. To save the moisture in soil so handled it should be cultivated sufficiently to prevent the packing of the surface, the forming of a surface crust and to prevent cracking.

At no time should a crust be allowed to form on the field whether or not a crop is growing. Moisture moves upward rapidly by capillary attraction through a firm soil, and slowly through a loose soil. This is the principle by which it is advantageous to prepare a mulch, which in fact means a loose surface. As heretofore stated, a dust mulch in this state is dangerous. First, because of the danger from blowing, and second, because the water does not rapidly pass down through a dust mulch. The desirable mulch is a coarse mulch of small clods, which will not blow and which sieve-like, permits the moisture to freely pass downward.

The one or two-inch mulch is not deep enough for the long hot, dry spells we sometimes have in this state. Early in the season the shallow mulch is not objectionable, but later in the season it fails to serve the purpose for which it was intended. The mulch should be two and one-half to three inches deep. Shallow mulches often result in disappointment and condemnation of the mulch.

We know from letters received that many Kansas farmers will this year give much more attention to the matter of maintaining a mulch on all fields than they have heretofore done, and it is desirable that observations be made and reports given KANSAS FARMER next fall.

OUR FRONT PAGE.

KANSAS FARMER stands for cleanliness, mental, moral and physical, and must not be understood as taking sides against any hygienic agency. The fact remains, however, that the so-called "germ theory of disease" is more or less of a mystery to even the scientists, and the isolated facts with which they bombard the public strike terror to the hearts of many. With only a partial understanding of the facts, these good people are led to see myriads of microbe demons in earth and air and sky and, forgetting the fact that their ancestors lived and thrived in utter ignorance of them, they lose much of the joy of life and make their children miserable.

Working upon this terror in the minds of the people are many fakirs and frauds who use it to their financial advantage. Cunningly worded advertisements play upon the fears of these people and cause them to buy wholly worthless and even harmful "remedies." This great business of fake patent medicines is built up entirely upon the terror inspired by half understood facts about germs, microbes and bacilli.

Our point is: Don't have this terror. Use soap.

With 1 million cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum in storage, the Kansas Agricultural College now is able to supply al demands for serum in this state and is sending shipments to other states where the cholera plague is doing damage. Recently, 50,000 cubic centimeters were sent to California and 20,000 to West Virginia. This was the second shipment sent to California. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, State Veterinarian, says that serum will keep in storage for several years. The College is better prepared now than ever before for an outbreak of hog cholera.

Insects are doing practically no damage to wheat so far this spring. There are a few chinch bugs, generally distributed, but practically no green bugs. The Hessian fly is likely to do some damage in southeastern Kansas, but it is not found elsewhere. If this season is dry there is danger of considerable damage, but if the season proves to be a wet one, there will be no particular harm done. The last winter was so severe and this spring so wet and cold that most of the over-weathering forms of insects were killed.

Next Monday morning, May 27, the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College live stock and dairy train will make a week's tour over the lines of the Union Pacific in Kansas, as already announced in KANSAS FARMER. It is to be hoped that the attendance will be large. We recommend to our readers that they make a special effort to hear the lecturers on this train.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of letters from the following persons who failed to give their postoffice addresses:

Mrs. J. B. Ashcraft.
F. G. Bryan.
H. A. H. Cooper.
B. H. Williams.

We would like to have these addresses supplied, as it is impossible to locate them in our list of over 62,000 names.

It is not strange that a large number of silos will be sold in Kansas this year. Nearly every local paper is carrying from one to three silo advertisements, and every editor is printing information regarding the value of the silo. With such a force as this working for more and better feed, and more certain feed, it looks very much as though the Kansas farmer could not help but settle the feed question once for all within the next year or two, and that Kansas is about to pass into an era of more and better live stock.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Kansas has 160,000 acres of land which, at this time, it is claimed, is nonproductive on account of lack of drainage. There are three methods of soil drainage: That by the use of drain tile, by draining by ditches, and drainage by permitting the water to escape by seepage through the soil.

KANSAS FARMER has already reported the success of its readers by the use of drain tile. This method, together with the method of ditching, cannot always be used on account of the slope. If the wet land is surrounded by hills, ditching or drain tile cannot do the work. The next feasible method is that of breaking up the subsoil so that the surface water may seep down and through it. This method of draining, can, it seems, be best accomplished by blasting. This is done by exploded dynamite sunk deep in the ground, which has the effect of breaking up the subsoil and allowing the water to find an outlet through the sand and gravel beneath. Whether this method is practicable or not, of course, depends upon the stratum of the subsoil, and also upon its depth beneath the surface.

As an instance of the practicability of subsoil drainage, J. B. Shaffer, of Sedgwick county, owned a 40-acre tract which, for years, had been useless on account of water which covered it to a depth of from one to three feet. The use of 100 pounds of dynamite and the blasting of holes 40 feet apart across this tract, resulted in draining the land. The first year after dynamiting, Mr. Shaffer harvested 40 bushels of oats per acre from the land. Since that time the land has been in alfalfa with successful results.

Use of Disk Harrow.

KANSAS FARMER has often contended that the disk harrow is one of the most valuable pieces of all farm machinery. The uses of the disk are many, but in a great many instances it is improperly used and too often not used at the right time.

Its most important use is that in conservation of moisture by breaking up the ground surface in advance of plowing and by so doing not only conserving moisture but bringing about a condition, as explained a few weeks ago in KANSAS FARMER, whereby the perfect seed bed is acquired when this operation is followed by the plow. The plowed ground should again be disked, which results in pulverizing the clods but not pulverizing the surface to dust or to the point of damage by blowing. Disking after plowing has the effect of preventing air pockets left in plowing, again conserving moisture and making a compact seed bed.

The best use to which the disk can be placed is in the early spring by disking the fields which are to be plowed or planted, just as soon as the land is in condition to work. This puts the surface in shape to absorb and take up the spring rains and at the same time prevents the passing off of the moisture. Early spring disking has the effect of aerating the surface and causing the ground to become warmer and hastens plant growth. Spring disking will hasten the growth of weed seed so that the plowing following will have the effect of destroying the weeds and cleaning up the land for the crop. The more disking it is possible to do at this time of the year the more valuable becomes the disk in general farm operations.

It is not unusual for Kansas farmers to follow the binder or the header with the disk. This is recognized as good practice. It gets the ground in condition to prevent the running off of water as the rains fall, and retains in the ground as much moisture as is possible for plowing and conservation of water for the wheat which is to be sown later.

To do a good job of disking requires horse power. Much disking has been poorly done and has been only partially effective because sufficient horse power has not been placed on the disk to make it do good work. The disk should be kept sharp and if the ground is hard, weighted in such way as to get it into the ground as deep as possible, and sufficient horse power should be placed on the disk to result in effective work.

Poor Cream Condemned.

During the last two weeks representatives of the office of the State Dairy Commissioner have condemned 65 gallons of rancid cream and prevented its manufacture into butter, either on farm or at creamery. The condemnation of such quantity of cream does not affect Kansas dairying at large to any considerable extent, but we have no doubt that the loss of the sale of this cream was felt considerably by the individual patrons who so suffered. Condemned cream is treated with blue dye and can not be sold. It can not be made into butter. It can be safely fed to hogs, but butter fat is expensive hog feed.

The state law requires that cream must not be older than four days in winter and three days in summer. Most of the cream condemned was from seven to 10 days old, and was either very stale or rancid or showed very objectionable flavor. The campaign being carried on by the State Dairy Commissioner for better butter in Kansas is constructive rather than destructive. The Dairy Commissioner's office is widely distributing among dairymen helpful literature on the care of cream. There is no reason why with reasonable care—if there is well water on the farm—that cream cannot be kept in good condition. The Dairy Commissioner's literature describes the method by which this can be done, and these methods have been fully described in KANSAS FARMER.

The Dairy Commissioner has in progress an experiment at some 25 cream stations wherein a system of differentiating in the prices paid for cream according to its quality is being tried out and the indications are for highly beneficial reesults. The Commissioner believes that the cream grading plan in use at these stations under this experiment, will offer a practical solution to the problem of securing better cream and which will result in improving Kansas butter.



SEED CORN AND SEED OATS DAY IN NORTON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Canada Field Peas and Oats.

Our subscribers, M. Bros., Olathe, Kan., inquire regarding the advisability of using Canada field peas and oats for hay. They say that farmers in their locality claim that Canada peas are not a success in this latitude.

Field peas and oats make fine hay. A bushel to a bushel and a half of peas per acre with a bushel of oats would be proper proportions of seed for fertile soil and liberal rainfall. If soil and rainfall are light, reduce the seed accordingly. The hay should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage. Cowpeas are planted at the same time oats are sown.

The name, "Canada Field Pea," is a broad term, there being at least 200 varieties of field peas, so-called. Field peas or cowpeas are divided into two principal classes—those which in humid climates of long seasons make a tremendous growth; the other division is composed of dwarf varieties. The first division named is not adapted to short or dry growing seasons. The latter division is adapted to eastern Kansas conditions and such are best exemplified by the Whip-poor-will and New Era varieties which are quite generally well known throughout Kansas. The Whip-poor-will and New Era are not such large yielding varieties as those of the division first above named, but are the most certain for crop in this latitude.

Answering further questions asked by the same subscribers: The United States has no reciprocity agreement with Canada. The last tariff revision of 1909 reduced the duty on cream shipped from Canada into the United States. It seems not to have been the intention of Congress to make such reduction, but nevertheless the tariff bill became a law with the reduction. Previously the duty on cream from Canada shipped into the United States was—if we remember correctly—about 7 cents per quart, or the equivalent of about 7 cents per pound on butter. When the new tariff became effective it was discovered that the duty had been made 7 cents per gallon, or the equivalent of slightly less than 2 cents per pound on butter. This reduction has had the result the past few seasons of considerable cream being shipped from Canada into the United States and made into butter in towns near the Canadian line. So far not enough butter has been made from Canadian cream to materially effect the dairymen of the United States, and it is not believed that such effect can be had under the present tariff. The present duty on butter is 6 cents per pound.

It is impossible for KANSAS FARMER to print the Haugen or Lever oleomargarine bills in full as requested. The bills are too long. We have, however, during the past two months given the principal points of each of these bills. The Haugen bill has the support of dairymen and farmers, including all organizations of these classes, together with the Granges of the United States. Oleomargarine legislation is for the present deferred.

Big Day for Norton Farmers.

The above is a picture of the farmers of Norton County lining up at the car door at Lenora, Kan., for seed corn at eight A. M. April 11. The first man was on the scales at four o'clock in the morning. At eleven o'clock of this day there were 226 teams on the street, every team taking home seed corn and seed oats for this spring's planting. Two cars of corn were on the track that day; one was graded ear corn selling for $1.35 a bushel, and the other car was not graded and sold for 84 cents. A car of seed oats was in town the same day and sold for 63 cents per bushel.

Our correspondent, C. C. Butler of Lenora, who sent us the photo from which this picture was made, says that "every bushel of this seed was paid for in spot cash and that not a grumble was made by any purchaser. There is more backbone, sand, grit and 'stick-to-it-iveness' in the makeup of western farmers than in any other farmer on earth. Every farmer who obtained seed on this day says he is sure to raise a good crop this year, and whether or not they do, they will keep saying it and keep trying."

We have at numerous times called the attention of our readers to the fact that home-grown seeds will, in almost every instance, give better results than imported seeds, and that this applies to the seed of practically every crop. For seeds to give the best results they should be adapted to the soil and climate under which they are grown. The process of adaptation is gradual and comes slowly but surely each year. On this point a Kansas Experiment Station bulletin says:

"The longer a variety is grown in a locality the better suited it becomes to growing in that environment. When new seed from the original source is obtained and grown under comparative conditions with the adapted strain it is at a disadvantage in that it has not yet had the opportunity to adjust itself to the new conditions. The result is that greater yields are obtained from the home-grown seed.

"Varieties of grain introduced into a radically different environment may require a number of years to become adapted or may never become acclimated. If the soil and climate of any two localities are very similar, the introduction of seed from one to the other may not have any material effect on the behavior of the variety. It may do just as well in one place as another. The growing of properly selected home-grown seed is the only safe solution of this problem.

"In nearly every locality there can be found at least one or two farmers that have been growing a certain variety on their farms for 15, 20 or 25 years. By carefully selecting their seed they have bred up a variety that is well adapted to growing on their farms and perhaps in their whole community. Whenever it is possible, seed of such varieties should be obtained instead of sending away for seed, especially for new and untried varieties."

More About Feeding Question.

On most farms the growth of ample and proper feed for the live stock is regarded as a matter much more complicated and serious than it should be. In sections where alfalfa and clover do well, either, with corn or Kafir, will effectively and satisfactorily solve the feed situation, except, of course, in years of light rainfall or other adverse conditions, when the use of a catch crop may be necessary.

Where clover and alfalfa do not produce abundantly the feed situation is not so simple, although it should not be difficult of solution. Kafir, sorghum, or Milo will supply both the grain and the roughage needed. These crops alone, used as a feed, result in the supply of protein being deficient and which, for best results, should be supplied through some other crops. However, with these alone, good feed and profitable production of either beef or milk can be obtained. The editor very well remembers the time when on his father's farm it was necessary to depend upon these for a ration. The results were fairly satisfactory, too. When oat hay or millet could be grown and added to the ration the results were better. The millet, Kafir and sorghum sections will permit the growing of millet and oats, which, early cut and well taken care of, will supply fairly well the protein needed with the above roughages.

Where alfalfa and clover do not grow, the farmer should experiment with nitrogenous plants. The Spanish peanut—although an untried crop in so far as that part of Kansas west of the 98th meridian is concerned—may be the thing we are looking for. The use of the Whippoor-will cowpea or the soy bean may furnish the required protein. Neither of these three has as yet been given a thorough trial in that section, and we believe that they will result in supplying the farmer with the protein necessary to make Kafir, sorghum or milo as near a balanced ration as is necessary.

Under the above conditions named, the silo is essential for the best results. It will save feed in the most economical way possible, and preserve its feeding constituents and palatability to the greatest extent possible. However, the silo is not absolutely essential, as has been demonstrated by the several scores of years in which we have done fairly well without it. It is, however, a tremendous aid to better and more liberal and more certain feeding.

LIVE STOCK AND ADVERTISING

Raising Live Stock Necessary. Selling it is Most Essential Pure Breds Most Economical

Are you in the breeding business and, if so, are you in it to stay?

There is no calling in life that is more worthy, more satisfactory from every point of veiw or more beneficial to the breeder and to mankind. But even the breeding business will lack in interest if it is not profitable.

* * *

Profit in any business comes through economical management. Systematic methods which prevent the loss of time and materials and at the same time promote the business, are necessary to success. Among these is a plentiful supply of good feed and the type of animal that can consume and assimilate large quantities of it. The pure-bred animal has its chief value in its ability to eat large quantities of feed and transform it into beef or pork or milk. I know a breeder of pure-bred cattle who has practically put himself out of business by his failure to feed properly.

* * *

This breeder is an advertiser, he has good animals of good blood lines and ought to be successful, but is not. When possible, buyers come to see his cattle; they are at once repelled by the thin and unkempt condition of the animals and the prices which the owner must ask, and which he would be justified in asking if his cattle were well kept. This man handicaps himself and thinks his advertising does not pay.

* * *

Advertising is both a necessary and an economical part of the breeding business. There is no getting away from this fact. Somebody has said that the crow would sing as sweetly as the lark if no one could hear. The scrub is as good as the pure-bred, so far as selling is concerned, if there are no buyers. And there can be no buyers without advertising.

* * *

Advertising is done in many ways. Tell your neighbor when you meet him at the postoffice that you have some fine hogs for sale. That is advertising, but it is a slow and expensive way. You can only interest one man at a time. Post some hand bills announcing pure-bred hogs for sale. That is advertising, but it only reaches those who travel along the roads where the bills are posted and only a possible few of these are interested. This is a better way, but still slow and expensive because you don't go directly to the people you want to talk to. You scatter too much. Like the blue grass, you scatter lots of seed, but only a little of it sticks.

* * *

Nicely printed letterheads and envelopes constitute another way of advertising, and a very good way, which brings results and gives you a pride and satisfaction in your own business. It does not pay to try to fool yourself. If you are in the breeding business it is your duty to yourself to get into it with both feet. Breed the kind of stock your customers want and then let them know you have it. Nicely gotten up letterheads help to do this and serve to attract the buyer who believes you are really in business to stay.

* * *

For the breeder there is no way of advertising which can compare for a moment with the use of the advertising columns of the real live stock and farm paper. As the farmers are the men upon whom you must depend for the bulk of your trade, the farm paper which has no town or city subscribers is the best one to use. You do not scatter. You do not pay for a lot of circulation which you do not want. You do not buy any "dead wood." On the other hand, you reach a vast audience, every one of whom is interested and a possible buyer. You reach this vast crowd much more cheaply than you can in any other way. Advertising in such a journal only costs about a half cent per line for each 1,000 of subscribers, or one-tenth of a cent a line for each 1,000 readers. Now, every subscriber who is ready to buy your kind of stock becomes a bidder against every other buyer, and when this condition exists you can maintain your prices. It is the only way.

* * *

But! Notice that word But with a big B. But, no kind of advertising can be permanently successful which is done spasmodically. Occasional advertising may sell your hogs, but it does not build reputation. If you have fall boars to sell and run an advertisement in your favorite farm journal for a month, you will probably sell your boars all right, but you cannot command the prices received by well-known breeders, because people don't know you or your herd. If you wait till next spring and run your card for another month you have it all to do over again, because people have forgotten you, and you have not built a reputation.

* * *

The persistent advertiser is the only one who can win. I know a man who ran a small hog advertisement in KANSAS FARMER for more than 20 years, and who ordered that his advertisement should never be taken out. His death and the dispersion of his herd is the only thing that stopped his advertisement. I know another man who got letters about his pure-bred cattle six years after he had dispersed his herd, and this because he had impressed these cattle on the memories of the subscribers. I know a manufacturer who has sold the entire output of his factory for two years in advance, but who keeps up a vigorous advertising campaign for the benefit of his future business. He is in business to stay.

It is much easier to get good hogs than it is to sell them. You can buy the hogs, but you cannot buy a buyer. You can attract buyers by advertising in a good farm paper that knows its business, but when this paper has brought you the inquiries it has done its whole duty. It is up to you to make the sale. This is why only standard farm papers of reputation should be used. They bring inquiries from real buyers, and not from curiosity seekers, such as come through the use of papers with agricultural tendencies.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER carries more live stock advertising than any other paper in the state and has done so for many years. Our long and successful experience teaches us that we are right. The pure-bred live stock breeder who stays by his business is the man who succeeds, and there never was a time when the opportunities and inducements to make of this a life work were so great as now.

* * *

It is much easier and cheaper to write letters saying that you are sold out for the present than it is to [illegible] your name and herd to be forgotten between advertisements. Keep your name up all the time.



GRAND CHAMPION TEAM OF PERCHERON MARES AT TOPEKA STATE FAIR AND AMERICAN ROYAL. DELLA, ON THE LEFT, WAS GRAND CHAMPION MARE AT THE ROYAL, 1910. OWNED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KAN.



VIEW OF THE POULTRY HOUSES AND YARDS ON THE FARM OF H. F. FARRAR, AXTELL, KAN., WHOSE BUFF ORPINGTONS RANK WELL UP WITH BEST OF THIS BREED.

Dairying in Cheap Barns.

A cow can be made comfortable and to produce a good yield of milk in a cheap shed and with a dirt floor if she has the right kind of an owner. This statement may be disbelieved by those who have deferred engaging in dairying as a business because they could not provide modern dairy equipment. Good dairy herds, however, are being maintained and made to produce profitably in cheap barns. The disposition of the owner, however, has much to do with this success. If he really is anxious to make the dairy profitable and has in his soul the love for a cow which will cause him to be considerate of her, he will succeed. Many dairymen with good barns fail to make their cows comfortable and fail to make the cows profitable, demonstrating that the human equation is, after all, the one dominating factor in successful dairying as in every other line of work.

The Beef Cattle Situation.

While the aggregate number of cattle received at the seven principal markets of the west has remained practically the same during the past ten years, there are some mighty significant figures in the latest government reports. In 1902 the number of cattle received at these markets was 8,375,408, and in 1911 it was 8,768,456, only a slight increase. Alone, these figures are not specially significant, but when it is known that during this same period the receipts of calves jumped from 517,702 in 1902 to 978,094 in 1911, there is an added meaning. Cattle have maintained their numbers and the calves have practically doubled theirs at these markets in this ten years. In other words, we have been draining the country of cows and calves and have thus cut off our sources of a future beef supply.

That this is true is shown by the government reports. In the last six years, while this sort of business has been most active, the government shows that the total number of cattle in the country has decreased from 72,534,000 in 1907 to 57,959,000 in 1912.

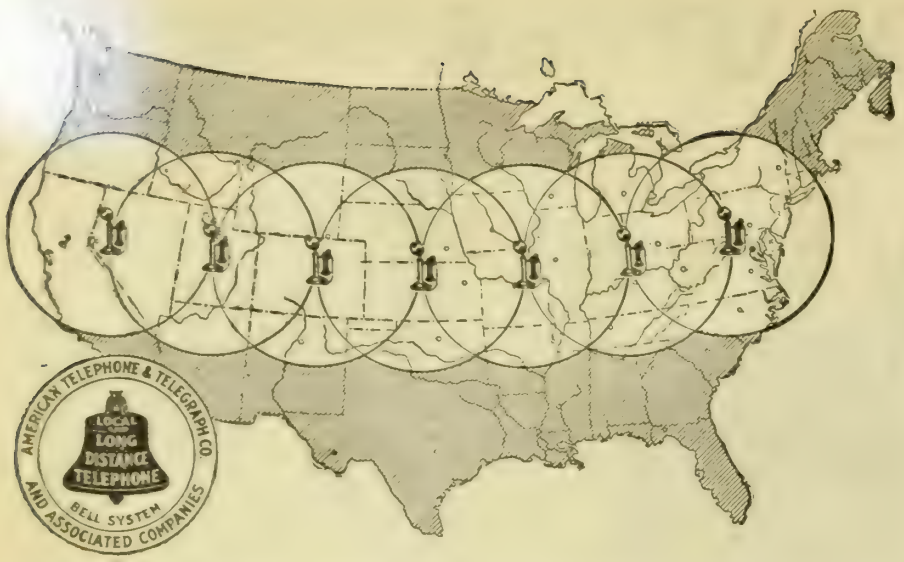
Cutting up the ranges and ranches into farms; marketing baby beef instead of four-year-olds; the addition of 16,000,000 people to our population in the last ten years; the enormous growth of our cities with their non-producing population; the rapid increase in the price of land; the high cost of feedstuffs caused by two dry seasons, and the enormous development of the dairy business have all contributed to the shortage of the beef cattle supply.

The Anglo-Saxon is a beef eater, and he must have this important article of food, and yet he is up against a condition which seems to admit of but one of three possible solutions. He must raise beef on the farm; he must import beef from other countries, or he must eat pork. If he raises beef on the farm, a new and profitable proposition is before him. If he imports beef from other countries, the cost of living will be immensely increased. If he discards beef for pork, he will at once create a greater demand for pork, and hogs are already scarce.

Now these facts prove one thing. The country is short of both beef and pork-producing animals, and, while it may not require long to restock with hogs, it will remain short on cattle for some time to come. This simply means that there is money in beef cattle and hogs and that there will be money in them for a long time to come.

It also means that, under present conditions of high-priced land and high cost of feed, it will pay to raise nothing but good live stock. It further means that more economical methods must be adopted, and silage take the place of weather-worn corn stalks. The corn belt farmer can easily produce as many cattle as he has heretofore finished for market, and he needs the cattle for the good of his farm.

The beef problem is an important one and the consumer will demand its solution in the very near future. It is of importance to the producer because it is a vital factor in any system of permanent agriculture. It is important to the consumer for obvious reasons, and it must be solved. The men who solve it will get paid for their work.



The Chain of Communication

EACH Bell Telephone is the center of the system. This system may be any size or any shape, with lines radiating from any subscriber's telephone, like the spokes of a wheel, to the limits of the subscriber's requirements, whether ten miles or a thousand.

Somewhere on the edge of this subscriber's radius is another who requires a radius of lines stretching still further away. On the edge of this second subscriber's radius is still a third, whose requirements mean a further extension of the lines, and so on.

This endless chain of systems may be illustrated by a series of overlapping circles. Each additional subscriber becomes a new center with an extended radius of communication, reaching other subscribers.

However small the radius, the step-by-step extension from neighbor to neighbor must continue across the continent without a stopping place, until the requirements of every individual have been met.

There can be no limit to the extension of telephone lines until the whole country is covered. There can be no limit to the system of which each Bell telephone is the center, up to the greatest distance that talk can be carried.

Because these are the fundamental needs of a nation of telephone users, the Bell System must provide universal service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

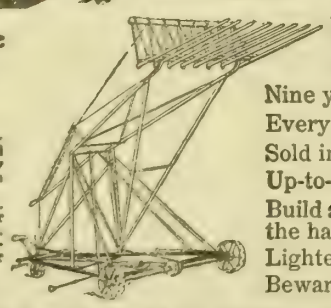
One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

SAVE YOUR HAY

with "The Jayhawk" Up-to-date Haying Tools

Read What One Man Says:

Rock, Kan., Dec. 9, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kan.:
Dear Sirs:
I have used your Galvanized Steel Stacker and find it to be far superior to any which I have ever seen in operation.
It is sure a live hay hand. I can handle from four sweep rakes without trouble. I will be very glad to recommend it to my farmer friends. Yours truly,
W. Starlin.



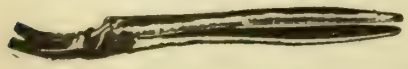
Made of wood or galvanized steel. The first portable stacker ever made.
Nine years on the market.
Every machine fully warranted.
Sold in 26 states last season.
Up-to-date in every way.
Build a stack of any size and place the hay any spot on the stack.
Lightest portable stacker made.
Beware of imitations.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Buying Direct from Manufacturer

Purchaser Saves 25% of the Cost. We have cut out dealers and salesmen and are going to give you this money. You can buy direct this season at wholesale prices. Saves you big money. Write us today for big catalog with full explanations of the machine and our REDUCED PRICES.

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co.
606 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas



STETLER'S COMBINATION
Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

THE FARM



Alfalfa is the best hog pasture. Where alfalfa grows it is absolutely essential to the most economical production of pork. Every farm on which hogs are kept—and that should be every farm in Kansas—should be provided with pasture for the hogs, and alfalfa is the best.

As already stated in KANSAS FARMER, the acreage of cowpeas planted this year will, in all probability, be the largest in the history of the state. The advantage and the necessity of producing legumes are making themselves felt. First, because of their value in general feeding operations; and, second, because of their advantage to the land. Cowpea and soy bean seed has been in demand by the farmers of Kansas this spring.

Farmers must have the confidence of merchants and bankers and, in fact, all business men. There should be no cause for antagonism between them. Each needs the co-operation of the other. We think the merchant and the banker realize this to a greater extent than does the farmer, and this is the reason that they, through their organizations, are using every influence for agricultural progress. In this work there should be co-operation between merchant, banker and farmer.

The first essential in all good road work is that of drainage. If the roads are to be dry the low places must be drained and the drainage ditches kept open. This is the whole theory of dirt road improvement. If the roads are graded so that the water will run from the center to either side, they dry rapidly. The drag makes and keeps the grade smooth, and sufficient dragging has the effect of water-proofing the surface so that the water will run off more readily.

We have just received a letter from a subscriber who contemplates the erection of a silo and who wants to know if silage can be successfully fed to horses. In giving information regarding the feeding of silage, we have repeatedly called attention to the fact that it is a good feed for horses, but that 10 to 15 pounds per day should be set as the limit. It should not be fed as an exclusive roughage, but may safely make one-half of the bulk of roughage. The other half should be good hay. It is well to think of the horses in determining the size of silo.

Ten years ago a practical waterworks system for the farm use and the farm home was little thought of. Today there are hundreds of such systems in successful operation in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER recently printed an illustrated article on this subject. A farm home waterworks system is not only a matter of conveneince, but is necessary for the most sanitary maintenance of the home. The gasoline engine has made possible the farm home waterworks system. There is no end to the uses to which the gasoline engine may be put, saving labor and time and adding convenience and satisfaction to farm life.

The proper distribution of the farm work throughout the year should be made a careful study. Under a cropping system the spring, summer and early fall work is too strenuous. Then comes the late fall and winter and early spring period when it is extremely difficult to convert time into money. It is almost impossible to utilize this time to advantage unless there is live stock to be taken care of and in its growth and increased weight convert feed and time into a satisfactory return for the labor. Live stock, with dairying to the fullest extent possible on each farm, is the most satisfactory and most profitable winter employment.

Trees along the roadside furnish grateful shade to the traveler during the heated months and also adorn the highways. However, they are not conducive to good roads or the maintenance of the roads in the best condition. The same is true of tall hedges. It is the writer's idea that the best dirt roads are maintained when there are no trees, hedges or weeds along the roadside. The clean, neat, dry roadway which is possible when there are no hedges or trees is, in our judgment, an improvement over the muddy and slow drying roadway lined with weeds as is usually and necessarily the case when hedges and trees line the roadway.

A bill is before Congress which proposes to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a federal building on the fair grounds of each state which has made or will make an appropriation for the establishment of a state fair. There is no question but that government aid to this extent would be especially valuable in the upbuilding of the agricultural expositions in the middle west. The federal government can spend its money in this way with greater advantage to its citizens in general than the expenditure of an equal amount in some of the present channels which are now considered as being legitimate and worth while. This bill is being fostered by states having state supported fairs.

A southern exchange says it is manifestly unfair to expect cotton to buy the supplies for the family, feed the live stock, maintain the fertility of the farm and pay off the mortgage; that this is too much to expect of any one crop. The worn-out states of the south so long farmed to one crop—cotton—are the best example we have of the state-wide ruination resulting from one crop farming. No agricultural state can be maintained by one crop farming. It is quite out of the question. One crop depletes the soil and makes the farm as poor as it can be made, and that in the fewest possible years. The best farming is diversified farming. This is the only kind that will maintain the value of the farm, and is the only kind that will continuously make the farmer money.

Bulletin No. 155, of the Kansas Experiment Station, contains instructions for the measuring of hay in long and round stacks. The measuring of a stack or rick to ascertain the tons of hay it contains is, at best, a guess. The bulletin states that when alfalfa hay has been in the stack 30 days it requires 512 cubic feet to make a ton; that when the hay has been in the stack five or six months, 422 cubic feet are calculated for a ton. In the case of old, well settled stacks, 343 cubic feet are figured as making a ton. It further says that slough hay is heavier than alfalfa and that upland prairie hays are lighter than alfalfa. Having found the contents of a stack in cubic feet, divide by the number of cubic feet required to make a ton to find the number of tons in the stack.

During the month of February, this year, 2½ million bushels of potatoes were imported into the United States, or about twice the quantity imported annually during the past 10 years. This extraordinary February importation, of course, was due to the short potato crop of last year, but why should over a million bushels of potatoes be imported into the United States any year? The potato crop in our agriculture has been overlooked. The farms of the United States should grow the potatoes needed by the consuming public. The value of the 2½ million bushels of potatoes bought outside of the United States, if distributed among our own farmers, would help in boosting the farm receipts of this country. These remarks should add weight to the reasonableness of the home potato patch campaign being urged by the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Dip for Dollars

You actually put dollars in your pocket when you put your hogs through a bath of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant.

Its action is swift and sure—it prevents scurvy skin—kills lice and fleas which so often hide and play havoc behind the hog's ears, between the folds of the skin, and around the abdomen.

$ Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant $

prevents mange, scab, hog cholera and all parasitic skin troubles. It is a powerful disinfectant, germicide and deodorizer, equally effective on sheep, horses, cattle, dogs and poultry.

Prepared by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and sold under a money back guarantee if not satisfactory. One gallon of Dip makes 70 gallons solution. If your dealer can't supply you, order from us direct.

Write for Free Dip Booklet.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio.



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from other causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is used and recommended by farmers, horsemen and veterinarians. Sold by druggists everywhere, $1.00 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggists, or write



Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Enosburg Falls, Vt. 16



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?

If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

Pushing Trees On Prairies.

W. C. Palmer, of the North Dakota Experiment Station, writes: "Trees are absent from the prairie because they could not compete with the grasses. These having their roots nearer the surface would have the first chance at the moisture. Trees will do well on the prairie if given full possession of the soil their roots occupy. The forest service has investigated the length of root growth. They find that the roots are from one to two times as long as the tree is high; in other words, if the tree is 15 feet high the roots extend from 15 to 30 feet. This gives a guide for the width that needs to be cultivated or mulched in order to give the tree the best chance for rapid growth."

Marshall County Corn Planting.

Our subscriber, Ed Lally, Beattie, Kan., gives his method of planting corn: "We first put four horses on a walking lister and run it 16 to 17 inches deep, and throw out the old corn stubs. We then put four horses on a split log drag 18 feet by 26 inches, and drag down the ridges. We then put three horses on the lister and split the ridge, as we call it. We plant with a check row planter with the disk furrow opener. Our reasons for doing this are: First, the deep listing makes a reservoir for the water and the loose soil down that deep will permit us to get to work sooner after a rain, and will retain moisture longer. Second, when it comes to attending with four-horse harrow, twice over leaves the ground well pulverized, and then we curl the furrow in and it is ready for the cultivator. We cultivate the first time across the check and then lay by with length of rows. By the use of this method the ground is at all times loose and the cross-cultivating gets the weeds in the corn rows. The deep furrowing of one year is easily noted the year following."

Farmers' Institutes On Wheels.

Following is the itinerary of the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College live stock and dairy train which will arrive at the several points at the time named and will remain for 40 minute lectures. The night meetings will cover a period of two hours or more:

Monday, May 27—Culver, 8:20 a. m.; Tescott, 9:17 a. m.; Beverly, 10:07 a. m.; Lincoln, 11:10 a. m.; Sylvan Grove, 12:20 p. m.; Lucas, 1:20 p. m.; Luray, 2:20 p. m.; Paradise, 3:35 p. m.; Natoma, 4:28 p. m.; Plainville, 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday, May 28—Palco, 8 a. m.; Bogue, 9 a. m.; Hill City, 9:52 a. m.; Morland, 11 a. m.; Hoxie, 12:25 p. m.; Menlo, 1:45 p. m.; Colby, 3 p. m.; Oakley, 4:30 p. m.; Sharon Springs, 7:30 p. m.

Wednesday, May 29—Wallace, 8:25 a. m.; Winona, 9:42 a. m.; Monument, 10:40 a. m.; Grinnell, 11:55 a. m.; Grainfield, 12:47 p. m.; Quinter, 1:45 p. m.; Collyer, 2:35 p. m.; WaKeeney, 3:35 p. m.; Ogallah, 4:26 p. m.; Ellis, 7:30 p. m.

Thursday, May 30—Hays, 8:20 a. m.; Victoria, 9:25 a. m.; Russell, 10.34 a. m.; Bunker Hill, 11:35 a. m.; Wilson, 12:38 p. m.; Ellsworth, 2 p. m.; Carneiro, 3:05 p. m.; Brookville, 4 p. m.; Bavaria, 5:05 p. m.; Salina, 8 p. m.

Friday, May 31—Solomon, 8:20 a. m.; Chapman, 9:40 a. m.; Junction City, 10:45 a. m.; Wakefield, 12:15 p. m.; Clay Center, 1:35 p. m.; Green, 2:45 p. m.; Leonardville, 3:25 p. m.; Olsburg, 5 p. m.; Wheaton, 7:30 p. m., and run to Onaga later.

Saturday, June 1—Onaga, 8:15 a. m.; Soldier, 9:38 a. m.; Circleville, 10:28 a. m.; Holton, 11:20 a. m.; Arrington, 12:32 p. m.; Valley Falls, 1:24 p. m.; Winchester, 3:32 p. m.; Easton, 3:30 p. m., thence to Lawrence by 6:50 p. m.

Big Corn Show With Fair.

The Hutchinson fair will spend upwards of $3,000 for a boys' corn show in connection with the annual show this year. This money will be expended in prizes and for the entertainment expenses of the participants who will visit the fair from every county in Kansas. Details of the contest can be had from A. L. Sponsler, secretary Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson, Kan.

The corn contest announcement by Secretary Sponsler says: "This is probably the most extravagant feature we ever attempted, but if it does the good we hope it will do, we shall feel repaid. Kansas is but partially developed. I have said, 'We need 100,000 men in Kansas, not to work for others, but to work for themselves.' We need more farmers, more truck growers, more dairymen, and the more we get of these, the more profit it will be for those already engaged in the business. Corn and alfalfa are the two great crops which need more attention in Kansas. It is our ambition to help build Kansas greater agriculturally. The cities will take care of themselves. 'Burn down your cities and they will spring up again as if by magic; but destroy your farms, and the grass will grow in the streets of every city in this country.' Speaking otherwise, if we build up our farms our cities will thrive."

Eat, drink and be merry, if you can at present prices.



To Keep Milk Pails Clean and Sanitary

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span—"sweet" and hygienically clean.

Contains no caustic, alkali or acid to harm the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser

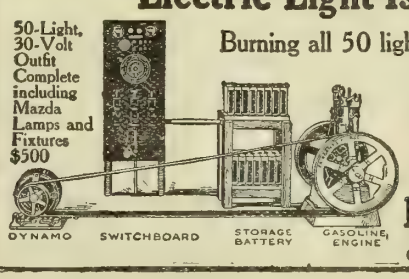
Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c

ELECTRIC LIGHT for the FARM

Light for all your buildings at any hour of the day or night. No danger of fires or explosions from lamps or lanterns. No lamps to clean and fill. And with all its advantages

Electric Light Is Not Expensive

50-Light, 30-Volt Outfit Complete including Mazda Lamps and Fixtures $500



Burning all 50 lights of this system for 5 hours would only cost about 10 cents for fuel oils. You would seldom burn all lights at once hence this low cost would be much reduced. Let us give you full particulars. Write for Catalog No. CD 898

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Saves 1/3 Baling Cost

Ann Arbor

"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET

Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

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Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-18 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.

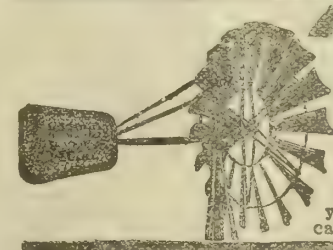
"Ann Arbor "35," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.

Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "20," with 8½-6 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine.

Our New Catalogue No. 34 Gives Details.

THE WINDROW BALER

Manfd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.



Less than 2½c per day

for five years will not only buy an 8' Goodhue Windmill and 30' Steel Tower, but will pay for all your pumping, buy all your repairs, and furnish you with a new mill and tower if yours is destroyed within five years by cyclone, tornado, run-away teams or any other cause except willful abuse or neglect.

You cannot even pump your water for that sum in any other way. The time you lose starting and stopping your engine will amount to more than that. You simply cannot afford to use any other power for pumping.

GOODHUE WINDMILLS

Goodhue Windmills are strong, durable and safe, are self-oiling, close governing and will get the most power out of any wind. Write us today for our catalogue and the details of our really remarkable proposition. Delays are expensive. Do not delay.

APPLETON MFG. CO., 319 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

TRADE
in your old separator
on account of a new
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

38,796 Users did so Last Year
26,569 in the U. S. Alone

It has come to be an accepted fact that DE LAVAL cream separators are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems, and that an up-to-date DE LAVAL machine will on an average save its cost every year over any other separator.

In addition to the actual saving in more and better cream and butter, in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's a sense of pride and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

In consequence thousands of users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes take advantage every year of the educational allowances which the DE LAVAL Company continues to make and trade in their old separators.

APPLIES TO OLD DE LAVAL USERS ALSO

This not only applies to the users of other makes of separators but likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines now 10 to 25 years old. They are still good, of course, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and would soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine, whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent write to the nearest DE LAVAL office, giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
FOR THE FARM



Sherwin-Williams Paint (Prepared)(S W P), is made for painting buildings outside and inside. S W P is made of pure lead, pure zinc, pure linseed oil and the necessary coloring pigment and driers, thoroughly mixed and ground by special machinery and put up in sealed cans, full U. S. Standard measure. S W P will cover the greatest possible amount of surface and will last for the longest time. There is economy in using good paint.



Sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards

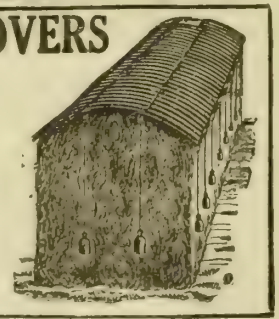
Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co., 730 Canal Road, N. W., Cleveland, Ohio

RUST-PROOF METAL STACK COVERS

This Cover Will Save Enough in One Stack to Pay for It!

Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers Save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime.

Farmer Agents Wanted Write today for descriptive booklet, prices and special agency terms if you want agency. Mention this paper.



The Martin Metal Manufacturing Co.
WICHITA, KANSAS.

WANTED!

MORE FARMERS TO CULTIVATE MORE ACRES AND PRODUCE MORE BUSHELS OF CORN PER ACRE AT LOWER COST BY USING THE "BEATRICE TWO-ROW" CULTIVATOR. WE PROVE WHAT WE ADVERTISE—YOU CAN MAKE MORE MONEY.
WRITE TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG THAT TELLS HOW
BEATRICE IRON WORKS, BOX Q BEATRICE, NEBRASKA, U.S.A.

DAIRY



Keep in mind that honest—that is uncolored—oleomargarine is untaxed. When it leaves its legitimate field to pose as a counterfeit, which it does when it is colored in semblance of butter, then, and not until then, does the 10 cent tax now provided for by law, apply.

Be sure that the cream separator is set on a level foundation. The foundation should be such as will prevent the separator from wobbling when in operation. A vibrating separator will not do good work, neither will it run easily. The separator should also be set level.

It is said that a grade Guernsey owned in Wisconsin has the largest official record known for a grade. This cow in one year has produced 778 pounds of butter fat. This cow was on exhibition at the National Dairy Show at Chicago a few years ago. In every outward appearance she is a high-grade Guernsey. It seems that little is known of her ancestry. In fact, so little that the claim that she is a grade and not a pure-bred cannot strongly be supported.

The centrifugal cream separator is a good purifier of milk. The slime and dirt of the milk is left inside the bowl. If you are selling whole milk and desire to clarify and purify the same, you can do this by setting the separator to skim a 10 to 12 per cent cream and allowing the skim milk and cream to run into the same can for re-mixing. There are centrifugal milk clarifiers on the market, but in a small way the hand separator operated as above will give good service. The cream in milk handled as above, however, will rapidly rise.

The world's Guernsey record has been re-established by Spottswood Daisy Pearl, a cow, which in 12 months just closed, produced 957 pounds of butter fat. The cow was fed 30 pounds of silage per day and about 5 pounds of alfalfa hay, with 13 to 17 pounds of concentrates consisting, principally, of bran, corn meal and cottonseed meal. The world's dairy records are in this year 1912 being broken with remarkable rapidity and apparent ease. The Holstein breed has been extremely prolific in new records.

A sweet churn is neeessary if good butter be made. If the churn has become musty from standing idle for a considerable length of time a good way to sweeten it is to slack a few lumps of lime in it. The lime should be left in the churn for about an hour and the churn occasionally revolved. The lime can be removed and the churn rinsed with pure water. If the churn is extremely musty this treatment should be repeated each day for several days in succession. Scalding the musty churn with boiling water is not so effective as the lime method of cleansing.

The souring of cream does not interfere with its test. It is more difficult to get an accurate sample of the sour cream than of sweet cream because of the difference in the condition of the cream, particularly so if the sour cream should be curdy or cheesy—a condition in which cream should not be sold. Under the Kansas law it is required that the cream sample for testing be weighed and if the cream is sour and yeasty it requires a larger volume of cream to weigh 18 grams than if the cream is sweet. Cream station operators in Kansas, legalized by permit to test cream, can give accurate results in the testing of sour cream.

A good many KANSAS FARMER readers are producers of milk for domestic consumption in their nearby towns. These should keep in mind that they provide the principal food supply for a large number of babies and children. Having this in mind, they should determine to sell and deliver only clean, pure milk, from healthy cows. Many towns are surrounding their local milk supply with regulations which are really embarrassing and work a hardship on the producer. These, however, are made necessary by the imposition of careless and thoughtless producers who have refused to take into consideration the public health. If the town in which you sell your milk has not yet provided for milk, herd and barn inspection, make this unnecessary by supplying your trade with the pure, wholesome article and thereby avoid the necessity for regulation.

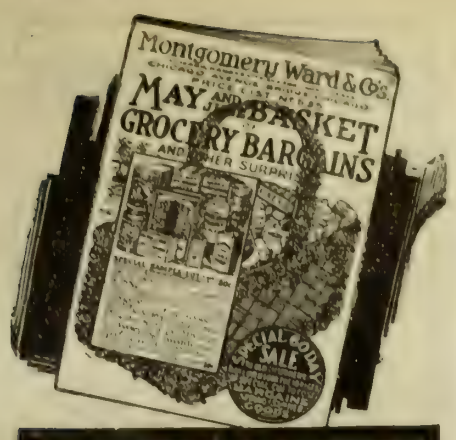
The thought is often entertained that there would be advantage in crossing the different breeds of dairy cattle. It is not unusual to hear some one say that he would cross Holsteins with Jerseys if he were going to use dairy blood. The fact is that there is no advantage, generally speaking, in crossing the different breeds of dairy cattle. Once in a while a cross such as above suggested or some other cross, turns out remarkably well in the case of individual animals. Good producers from such cross are the rare exception. The thought of crossing dairy breeds is as old as the hills and has been tried time and again, with generally disappointing results.

Are you giving the spring calf good attention? Has he been well started on whole milk and has he been given an opportunity to learn to eat some grain and roughage so that at the end of the fourth week he will be depending on something else for his ration than milk? If properly handled, he should require no whole milk after four weeks old, but will be eating sufficient grain and sufficient roughage to grow and thrive with skim milk. Do not cut off the milk or the grain immediately upon turning the calf on to pasture. It pays to give the calf a good start. It pays to give all the young things on the farm a good start.

Dairy conformation is the best guide we have in the selection of dairy cows except by the use of the scales and the Babcock test. The trained dairyman can, in probably 90 cases out of every 100, select a profitable cow, basing his judgment on conformation. However, when it comes to selecting a cow that will make the most profit the judge by conformation is up against a different proposition. In determining the relative merit of cows, no judgment can take the place of scales and the test. In this connection there is one other thought: That the cow that leads the herd this year may not be the herd leader next year, and the testing of the cow for a single year, even, is not a certain indication of her real value.

The most practical way of establishing a dairy herd is by grading up. Buy a good sire of the breed you select and gradually work into a herd of high grades. Eventually, you will want some pure-bred females, and these you will get, but the experience gained by grading up and by improved methods of feeding and care which must be learned in actual practice, will make you ready for the pure-breds and insure greater success with them than you could have should you take charge at once of a herd of highly bred and large producing animals. When you start grading, quit zig-zag grading. Select a sire of the breed you want and stick to the breed.

The beef papers are asking the question—"Where shall we get our feeders?"—referring, of course, to the animals which will furnish the beef for the consuming public. This is becoming an all-important question. The range feeder is at this time practically a thing of the past and the range steers will each year be less in number. The feeder of the future will come from the small farm. He will be grown at the rate of 12 to 15 or possibly 25 per year on the quarter section farm. He will be a better feeder than the range steer. He will make beef more economically and will make more of it. For the most part, he will be fattened on the farm where he is born. The mother will have been milked and the cream sold and the calf will have been reared on skim milk. The dairy farmer will furnish the larger proportion of these animals. As we view it, there is no other means than as above stated for producing our beef.



THIS FREE BOOK CUTS DOWN YOUR GROCERY BILL 20 %

Can you **afford** to be **without** it? Can you **afford** to spend 10 dollars when you **can** get **more** and **better** groceries for 8 dollars—or can you afford to spend 15 instead of 12 dollars, 25 instead of 20 dollars, 50 instead of 40 dollars? Can you **afford** to do this when you might be saving from 2 to 10 dollars?

You **know** that you can **not**—but that is exactly what you are doing if you pay three or four profits to small dealers.

This book represents the World's Largest Retail Grocery Store. It gives money-saving quotations on the very finest food products of all kinds. It shows you **new** and **better** food supplies. Besides, it has several pages of wonderful bargains on a variety of merchandise.

It is issued every two months. In every issue you find new and novel grocery items, a new list of special bargains,—all the necessary staple groceries—at the lowest price,—at prices that mean at least a saving of one-fifth to **you.**

Will you use this little coupon and send for this book at once? Send us your name and we will put you on our mailing list to receive this value-giving grocery list every two months.

Clip this coupon, sign it, mail it at once!!

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165

Preserving?

Then use only good spices. Otherwise you waste fruit and sugar.

TONE SPICES

give you best preserving results, just as they give you best baking results. Absolutely pure always. Fresh milled from the finest stock and the strength kept by the box until it reaches your kitchen.

10c at Your Grocer's—any kind.

Or send us 10c for full-size package. Ask for "Tone's Spicy Talks," free.

TONE BROS., Des Moines, Ia.
Blenders of the famous Old Golden Coffee

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

WE TEACH YOU



SPECIAL SUMMER RATE NOW IN EFFECT.

Electric and steam vulcanizing. Lathe work and actual repairing. Free catalogue.

LINCOLN AUTO SCHOOL,
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DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. **Lasts all season.** Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or 6 sent prepaid for $1.



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Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass. Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
611 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

HOME CIRCLE

A soft cloth wrung out in hot water and wrapped around the hot water bag, will make the latter much more effective, as the steaming heat is better than the dry.

If your fine lingerie waist comes home from the laundry minus the buttons and showing ugly little holes, under or over which a tiny patch must be placed before a new button can be sewed on, this may be prevented by stitching a narrow piece of linen tape (No. 1) on the under side of the hem, on the line of the buttons and sewing the buttons through to this. It is absolutely invisible when the waist is fastened and does not tear under the iron, and keeps the buttons firmly in place.

She Was Observing.

Representative Henry, of Texas, was praising a Washington heiress.

"She is the right sort," he said. "She went abroad last year, and on her return a friend asked her:

"'Did you see many picturesque old ruins over there?'

"'Yes,' she answered, with a faint smie, 'and six of them proposed'."

Suggestions for the Sewing Room.

Don't use fine thread double where coarser thread single will do. There is no economy in it. Choose your thread according to your material, 60 being too fine for ginghams and 50 too coarse for sheer materials. A needle that is either too large or too small for the thread is hard on the nerves. Cheap thread is all right for sewing carpet rags and things that will get no strain, but it will prove rather expensive for dresses.

You can buy pretty patterned ginghams and percales for your every-day dresses as cheaply as the ugly ones, and the finished garment will more than repay you for the extra care in selecting your material.

Was This Only Horse Sense?

A certain man living in a New England village lost a horse one day, and failing to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of five dollars to anyone who would bring him back.

A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and sure enough, he returned in half an hour leading the animal by the bridle.

The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and on passing the five dollars to him he asked:

"Tell me, how did you find him?"

To which the other made answer, "Wal, I thought to myself where I would go if I wus a hoss; and I went there, and he had."



4635. Shirt Waist Suit—The shirt waist suit is a favorite with boys. Made of nice quality serge, it would make a very serviceable school frock. The trousers could be made of woollen fabric and the blouse of washable goods, if desired. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns exchanged.



To Business Farmers

Build your *roads* and dig your *ditches* and *drains* with AETNA DYNAMITE and save the *time*, *wages* and *keep* of men and horses. Countless enterprising farmers who are using AETNA for these purposes use the *time* and *money* saved for *needed improvements in other directions*. AETNA DYNAMITE is helping the farmer to become *a keen business man.*

Plant your *trees* with AETNA DYNAMITE and your trees will yield *twice as much* as formerly. AETNA burns up the impurities of the soil and gives your trees *healthy breathing space.* It permits the *full* development.

Blow up your *boulders* with AETNA DYNAMITE and use the pieces of stone for road and path building. *Blast* your STUMPS with AETNA DYNAMITE and use the splinters for *fuel.* The time and money saved over the old method *are tremendous.*

Write today for our free booklets explaining the USES OF AETNA DYNAMITE ON THE FARM. Also names of our nearest distributors. Ask all the questions you like.

The Aetna Powder Co.
General Offices, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
For Quick Attention Address Dept. 18

The Public Have Voted Them "Best"
—GOODYEAR (Rubber) Carriage Tires
AKRON, OHIO

After thirteen years' acquaintance with Goodyear Carriage Tires, the American carriage-owning public has decided these tires are best.

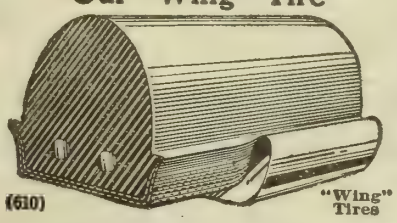
Each year the demand for Goodyear Carriage Tires has increased. 3,724,000 have now been sold.

Three-fourths of all carriage builders now use "Goodyears." Leading retail dealers almost invariably prefer to sell them.

Thus, have Goodyear Carriage Tires won their way to the top. They are today far the most popular carriage tires in existence.

Let the experience of these carriage owners, carriage makers and carriage dealers be your guide in choosing tires for your carriage.

Our "Wing" Tire



(610) "Wing" Tires

Note this patented "Wing"—how it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly rusting the rim and destroying the tire base. This *tire* remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of tough, springy rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Our Eccentric Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles, runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center.

This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

FREE BOOKLET by Next Mail

Your name on a postal brings the latest Goodyear Carriage Tire Circular promptly, and the name of our agent in your locality. You may be surprised to know it, but Goodyear Tires will cost you no more than ordinary kinds. Write us.



"Eccentric" Tire

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations than any other tire.

Buy This All-Purpose Car



THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND EVER MADE

Over 4,000 in use. Every one fully guaranteed. The biggest value ever put into a self-propelled vehicle.

HANDY WAGON $292.50

for this practical, durable and simply operated car. Will carry 800 pounds, 2 cylinder, 14 H. P., solid rubber tires. Goes over any road at any speed up to 20 miles an hour. Built for a farm money maker, and has so proven. **Write for Catalog K,** giving complete detailed information.

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When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

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And all other Traction power and Belt power work on any farm or ranch.

Send YOUR Name for Useful Catalog

With an Oil Pull you can cut down the *cost* of *raising* your crops—adding the saving to your *profits*. You can *make* big money by cutting down farming costs for your *neighbors*. There is *always* work for the Oil Pull to do. Shrewd farmers on 160 acres have made it pay enormous profits Why not investigate now by *writing*? The Oil Pull is the *only tractor* that successfully

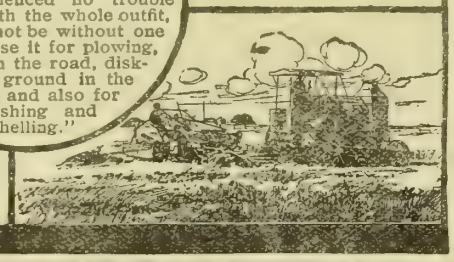
Burns Cheapest Kerosene

at *all* speeds, *all* loads, under *all conditions*—because *no* other tractor has the Secor-Higgins carbureter. Read about it in our free catalog. Read the letters from Oil Pull *owners* to prove it

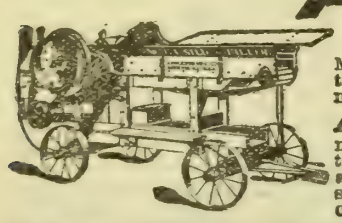
Makes Enormous Savings

over horses, over heavy, cumbersome steam outfits, over *any* other traction outfit in the world. Don't take our word—get the absolute proof—and see if you can afford to farm *without* this tractor.

John J. Langen, Kankakee County, writes: "I am well pleased with my Type "F" Oil Pull Tractor. I have been pulling six plows and have been averaging better than fifteen acres per day. I have experienced no trouble whatever with the whole outfit, and would not be without one as I can use it for plowing, hauling on the road, disking my ground in the spring and also for threshing and shelling."



M. RUMELY CO., 5054 Main St., La Porte, Indiana U. S. A.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill.

Keep Out All The Rain With "Baker" Stack Covers

You *need* a "Baker" Stack Cover to protect your hay and alfalfa from rain. The least dampness will cause mildew—you can't afford to take any chances with ordinary stack covers as the loss of one ton will mean the *loss* of your profit. Go to your dealer and *insist* that he sell you a "Baker" Cover—

GUARANTEED FULL WEIGHT

Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect cover; see that you get a "Baker"; If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us. Send for booklet, "*Insured Hay Stacks*", it contains valuable information you should know. *Write today.*

Baker

BAKER-LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (Established 42 Years) 619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

Not a Slave Trembles!



Let the worst storm sweep the country—the solid, staunch Saginaw Silo stands erect—unmoved, unharmed. Why? The Saginaw Base Anchor and the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop combine to hold it so firmly that dynamite could hardly move it. Know about these features—the greatest Silo improvements for 1912—before you consider buying any Silo. Four big, modern factories are kept busy turning out the matchless Saginaw—the scientific Silo with perfect keeping qualities. Write for New Free Book. "The Building of a Silo" contains many views from photographs of our plants; also latest facts and figures on profits from feeding silage.

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY, Dept. AH

(38) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

A complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Ditches maintained for drainage, as is the case on hundreds of eastern Kansas farms, should be kept free from weeds and trash so that water may pass out freely. A ditch free from obstruction will carry off much more water than one obstructed. Trash dams which will prevent ditches from carrying off water to their capacity, will dam the water and overflow the field at a time, possibly, when the growing crop will be most damaged by such overflow. Any field and any crop suffers from overflow. Keep the ditches open.

POULTRY

Showers are good for plants and flowers, but not for young chicks.

See that the chicks are shut up where they are warm and dry when the cold rains come.

If you neglect to take care of the chicks during a heavy rain storm, there will be less of them to take care of after the storm is over.

When chickens are confined to a small yard they soon eat up every green thing in it. You should then cut some clover, alfalfa or grass and give them all they will eat. They will eat a large amount of such green stuff, which will not only save considerable on the feed bill, but keep the fowls much healthier.

Spading up the yard occasionally is a very good thing to do. The worms that you dig up, the fowls will readily devour, and prove a treat to them in the shape of animal food. It will also induce the fowls to do some digging for themselves after you have loosened the hard crust of the soil for them. It will also provide a dusting spot for them, for they love to wallow in the loose, fresh earth.

When there are different sized chicks in the same yards, care should be taken to see that the little ones get their proper share of the feed. The big ones are apt to over-crowd the little fellows and push them aside. With slats not too far apart, you can arrange a place for the little ones to feed in peace, and feed the larger chicks outside.

It is a good plan to separate the males from the females as soon as the sex can be discovered. They will thrive better apart and you can sell the cockerels as soon as they get to frying age and keep the pullets for your layers the coming winter. If your stock is pure-bred you will want to keep the cockerels, as well as the pullets, so as to pick out the best for next season's mating. But whether you sell the males or keep them, the sexes will thrive better apart.

Gentlemen—My hens have something wrong with them. Can you tell me what it is, and can you give me a remedy? The feathers come out around the head and upper part of the neck, leaving the skin bare. They eat well and lay well, but continue to lose their head covering. They are Barred Plymouth Rocks. I am a subscriber of KANSAS FARMER, and will appreciate any help you can give me.—WILL J. STEWART.

ANS.—There may be two or three causes for the denuding of feathers on the head and neck of fowls. The too frequent attention of the roosters to the hens often causes a bare neck. After the feathers once begin to come off, the hens get to eating them and this leads to feather-eating fowls, for which there is no cure except to kill the culprits. Sometimes mites will gnaw at the base of the feathers and cause them to fall off. A good greasing of the parts with vaseline or coal oil will kill these pests and allow the feathers to grow again.

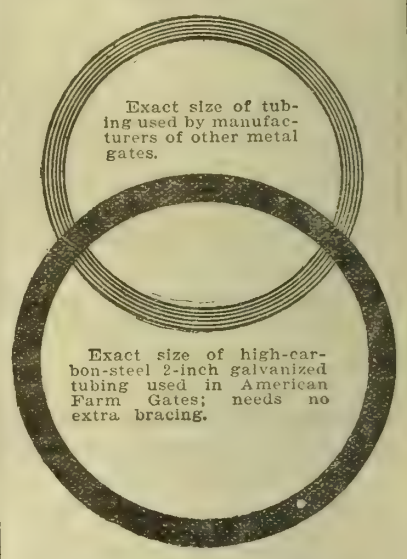
Indian Runner Marking.

Our subscriber, Mrs. J. B. S., Byron, Neb., asks for information regarding the perfect markings of Indian Runner ducks, she having bought ducks which do not conform to her ideas of the standard color. If your ducks are light brown and white they are all right as far as color is concerned. The original Indian Runner ducks had some brownish-green feathers on them, especially about the head and the tail of the drakes. Later the color was changed to fawn and white. The fawn is just about the color of a light Jersey cow.

When the last edition of the Poultry Standard was printed the drakes of this breed were still described as having some brownish-green marking. It was an oversight that the description was not changed. When the next edition is out you will find that the color is described as fawn and white. However, during the past year some Indian Runner ducks have been imported from England, and a few of them have been exhibited at shows in our country under the classification of English Indian Runners. These are more like the first Indian Runners that American breeders had, and most of us who are familiar with their breeding cannot understand why American poultrymen should want to infuse any of this English blood into their strains.

American Farm Gate

You cannot break the tubing used in the American Farm Gate. It is high-carbon steel. It will not bend or twist under any shock or load. It is so strong and firm no extra bracing whatever is needed. The illustration below shows you exactly the greater size and strength of American Farm Gate tubing compared with the tubing used in the best of other metal gates.

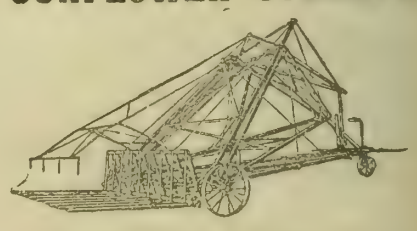


This extra strength, 2-inch galvanized high-carbon steel tubing is only one of ten American Farm Gate features that no other farm gate has. Another good point is that this is the only farm gate which lifts itself—the only gate you don't have to tug and lug when opening it. If you need a farm gate, now or in the future, write to us. We will be glad to send our catalog explaining the advantages of American Farm Gates. Better write today, if you want to know what are the latest and best improvements in gates for the farm.

AMERICAN FARM GATE CO.
1405 Elmwood Avenue,
Kansas City, Mo.

Lifts Itself 1

Save $10.00 A Day With the "SUNFLOWER" STACKER



For Headed Grain, Bundles or Hay.

Three men and a Sunflower Stacker can handle 25 tons of hay a day and do it easily. The same labor without the Stacker can only handle 10 tons a day—this is a clear saving of $10 to $15 a day *during the season* when labor is *hard to get at any price.*

The Sunflower Stacker is strong in construction, practical in principle, simple in operation; made with fork attachment for hay, and box for grain, which saves wheat-farmers hundreds of dollars annually. The only Stacker made that handles headed grain satisfactorily. Will lift 1800 pound load and top out stack 20 feet high.

"BEST I EVER USED."

"*I have used the "Sunflower" all this season and consider it the best time and money saving tool I ever used.*"—*J. W. TATMAN, Manhattan, Kansas.*

FREE Scores of others say the same. Write us today for valuable FREE information regarding the Sunflower Stacker. You'll be interested. SEND YOUR NAME NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO.,
Box K. Manhattan, Kansas.

Readers Market Place

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MALE HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED FOR GOVERNment positions, $80 month. Send postal for list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. B. 88, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HUSTLING young men to do soliciting in Kansas and Nebraska. A good chance for a few energetic men. Jas. R. Winn, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIREmen and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; $80-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, $150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED HOLstein bulls, calves from good milkers. J. B. Franklin, R. F. D. 3, Melvern, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLEstandard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—O. I. C. PEDIGREED PIGS—3 months, $15. F. Greiner, Billings, Mo.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES: 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES READY TO ship. Catalog free. Lawndale Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—FINE COLLIE DOGS, reasonable. Ask me questions. F. H. Barrington, R. R. 3, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, $2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MILler, Thayer, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 20c per 100; $1.75 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

CHICK FEED.

CHICK FEED—NOTHING BETTER than Chick-O, a balanced ration of seeds and cracked grains, 35 pounds for $1, or 100 pounds, $2.50. D. O. Coe., Topeka, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN IDEAL HOME, 120 A., with all conveniences, well improved, buildings new. A bargain if sold soon. Address owner, H. Rinderfather, R. 1, Hallowell, Kan.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at $52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

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FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

BEE SUPPLIES.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

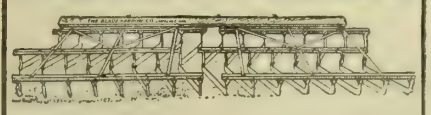
GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAINT—18 CENTS PER GALLON. THIS is all it costs you to make the best wood and metal preserving paint known, from common coal tar; stands 5 to 7 years' wear and is acid, weather, heat and rust proof. Just the thing for farm machinery, sheds, tanks, silos, engines, etc. No heat required in mixing. Original formula of 9 ingredients, compounded by a veteran chemist who, for many years, kept it a secret. Farmers, machinists and others who have tried it, say this recipe is easily worth $5 to them. Recipe mailed to any address for $1. L. M. Baker, P. O. Box 424, Enid, Okla.

BLADE HARROW



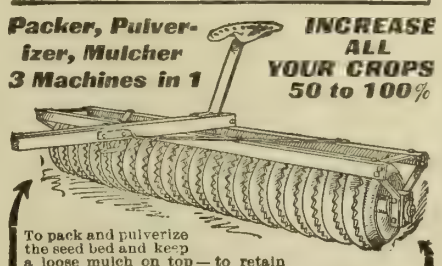
No Teeth. No Knives.

Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and subsurface packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields. **Write for circular and special introductory offer.**

THE BLADE HARROW CO.,
Lawrence, Kan.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher 3 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

ALFALFA SEED

Non-irrigated. Tested 100 per cent at Manhattan. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910. $10 per bushel. Also, some good, clean seed, cheaper, includes sack. Save this ad.

CHAS. H. JACKSON,
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WHY I BREED MOTTLED ANCONAS

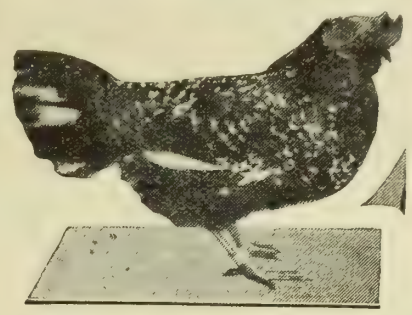
By W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

Several years ago I took up the raising of pure-bred poultry and started in with one of the popular American breeds, and after giving them a thorough trial for egg production, gave them up owing to having so much trouble in getting a good per cent of winter eggs.

After much thought and careful study, four years ago I started to raise Mottled Anconas. These fowls appealed to me from the first, owing to their beauty, also to being business birds from start to finish. After working with them for four years I have no cause to regret the taking up of this new-old breed, for Ancona hens are certainly the typical winter egg machines, and lay more eggs for less feed, in my estimation, than any other fowls known.

Anconas are easy to raise, are very hardy, energetic, great foragers if given freedom of range, and they thrive and do excellent if yarded, if they are only properly fed and housed. Pullets will lay at five months, but it is best if they do not commence laying until about six months of age, as they make better breeders and layers.

Anconas will lay ten months in the year, as they are strictly non-setters, stopping only during the fall for the moult. The hens in their second winter



Mottled Ancona pullet bred and owned by W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan. This pullet shows the proper type for heavy egg production. Score 93¾ at Atchison show, January, 1912.

are very heavy layers, and practically out-lay the pullets during the entire winter. Just before the hens go into the moult for their third winter, I dispose of them, when they practically bring me enough for their raising to the laying period.

Mottled Anconas belong to the Mediterranean class, or to the Leghorn family. In color they are mottled black and white, about every fourth or fifth feather being tipped with white. The black of the plumage shades to beautiful beetle green, which appeals to the eye of the breeder. White feathers often occur in the tail and wings. These do not disqualify at poultry shows, but, the birds being equal otherwise, the dark-tailed bird wins the award.

In shape, Anconas should be the same as the Leghorns, but they usually run a little larger—from one-half to a pound more. They are alert, bold and active, and are very proud in carriage. The comb is the same as on the Leghorn, standing erect on the male and drooping to one side on the female. The ear lobes are white. The color of the legs should be yellow or yellow mottled, the former preferred.

Anconas originated in Italy, coming from the island of Ancona, from which they derive their name.

Mr. Sykes of Bury, Lancashire, England, who has probably furnished seven-tenths of the Ancona breeders with birds in America, believes they are a cross (probably a century ago) between the Black Valdano of northern Italy, and possibly some common barn-yard fowl of some peasant of that country. If this be granted, as Lewis Wright says in his book of poultry, it accounts for their extreme hardines sand prolificacy which distinguished the Ancona when first introduced into England, which must have been before the "fifties," for in 1852 the English Agricultural Gazette gives an account of four birds that produced 928 eggs in a year, or an average of 232 per hen; the Anconas of today are the self-same typical layers as their ancestors of old.

They were recognized as a pure breed fifteen years ago at the Briggs show in England, and by the British Dairy Association in 1898. Their popularity as show birds has been very rapid, and at the Crystal Palace show in England in 1907 there were 91 entries of Anconas. This alone speaks volumes for them, for the average Briton will not take up with any fowl unless there is money in it, and this should convince the most skeptical that Anconas are here to stay.



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Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of ***Tanglefoot Fly Paper.*** There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on ***Tanglefoot*** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for Tanglefoot.

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TREE TANGLEFOOT, **put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans,**

Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.

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Ransomerian Expert Training School,
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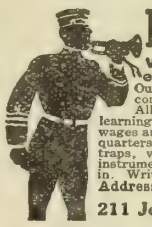
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Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we make largest line of Bailers in the world. Write today for big *free* catalog.

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We give FREE Set of Lessons with every string or wind instrument. Our self-learning method is simple, correct and complete. You need no teacher or experience. All that is required is an instrument and our self-learning lessons. A musician can always make big wages and playing is a pleasure besides. We are headquarters for cornets, horns, clarinets, flutes, drums, traps, violins and all kinds of band and orchestra instruments. Let us know which you are interested in. Write for our free musical instrument catalogue.

Address **JENKINS MUSIC CO.**
211 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and prices.



CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, PULlets, $1, $1.50. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF ORPINGton eggs, 10 cents, from $17 Cook cockerel. Goldie Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FARM range, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. S. T. White, Rose, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $3.50; 15 eggs, $1.50, thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—BEST STRAINS. Eggs at utility prices. Mating list and photo free. C. E. Reed, Box 422, Norton, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, $2.50 per 15; $4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

"HAURY'S INVINCIBLE" WHITE ORPingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. Reasonable. Send for mating list. Dr. Arthur O. Haury, Newton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GRAND WINTER layers and farm raised; winners wherever shown; catalog free. I guarantee to please. Aug. Peterson, B. K., Churdan, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $30.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, $1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—$2, 50; $3.25, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCHing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—PEN "A", $2; "B", $1 per 15; "Flock", 75c; $3.50 per 100. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $2, 15; $5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS FROM HIGH SCORing Buff Rocks, $1 per 15. Mary Conner, Cheney, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—CHOICE MATings, carefully selected. Henry Molyneaux, Palmer, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY BARRED ROCK YARDS will give you new blood. Send for double matings. M. L. Meek, Ellsworth, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS — FARM-RAISED PRIZE winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special prices rest of the season. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Effingham, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT ENtire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, $2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, WITH yellow legs. Baby chicks, 12 cents each. Eggs, 15, $1.25; 30, $2; 100, $5. Mrs. John Yowell, McPherson, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND BRONZE TURkey eggs, from Topeka and Kansas City prize winner. Write Mrs. E. C. Wagner, Holton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—11 PREMIUMS, 19 firsts. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Eggs, 15, $2.50; 30, $4.50; 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them on the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for $3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis, Holly, Colo.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs, $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB REDS—100 EGGS, $3.50. Gertrude Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Winter layers. Eggs, $1 for 15; $6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

EGGS FROM GOOD RANGE FLOCK Rose Comb Reds—100, $4; pens, 15, $1.25. Mrs. Fred Yaussi, Baker, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—EGGS FROM choice birds, 30, $2; 100, $4.50. John A. Reed, Lyons, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds. Eggs, 6 cents; babies, 12 cents; stock, $2 to $25 each. C. R. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens; fine shape, splendid size, good color. Eggs for sale, $1 for 15. Miss Jessie B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for $1; $4 per 100. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Eggs—From pens headed by cock birds costing from $10 to $25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—$1 per setting, $5 per 100. Address, Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 30, $1.50; 100, $4. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — HIGH-class stock. Eggs, $1.25 per setting. Write Ed Mendenhall, Salem, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—EXTRA QUALity, farm raised. Eggs, $1 and $2 for 15, $5 for 100; baby chicks, reasonable. Julia Haynes, Baileyville, Kan.

SILVER AND WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels for sale. Separate farms, $1 up. Eggs, setting, $1; 100, $5. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

PURE BUFF LEGHORNS, S. C.—EGGS, 30, $1.75; 100, $4. J. A. Reed, Route 2, Lyons, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. W. LEGHORN UTILity cockerels, $1 each; eggs, $5 per 100. (Mrs.) J. C. Weiss, Holton, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE-WINNING S. C. Brown Leghorns, extra quality, $1 per 15. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, $3 per 100; 30 for $1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs, 5 cents; babies, 10 cents; from $5 and $8 birds. Stock, one-third price May 1st. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

DORR'S PRIZE WINNERS—ROSE COMB White Leghorns won the best prizes at the State Show, score 95 to 93½ points. Eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED EGGS, 10, $2.25; LIGHT Brahmas, $3.75 100. Watermelon seed, free. Emma Ashlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, $1.50 to $3 per setting. Baby chicks, $2.50 a dozen, up. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

C. A. Robinson's 6th Annual Sale
JERSEY CATTLE

KIRKSVILLE, MO., SATURDAY, JUNE, 1, 1912.

Seventy head of Tops Imported and Imported-in Dam cattle. The choicest of blood lines obtainable, both on the Island of Jersey and in America. They have been carefully selected and are of the right type and of producing blood lines. The offering of serviceable bulls is especially strong, both in quality and numbers. In the female class there is show ring quality for every class, and cows that will make high tests. Write now for catalog. Address,

C. A. ROBINSON, Prop. D. B. MATTHEWS, Herd Mgr.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. D. L. PERRY, R. R. BAILEY.

PURE BRED POULTRY

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—EGGS, BABY chicks. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER EGGS—15 CENTS each. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

FOR SALE—PIGEONS.. WHITE PLYmouth Rock Homers. F. R. Huntoon, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE and Buff Wyandottes, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons and Black Langshans. A few cockerels left yet. E. E. Bowers, Bradshaw, Neb.

SNOW-WHITE ROCKS AND SILVERSpangled Hamburgs. Paid $50 for the cock and five pullets from which I secured my start in White Rocks. They are great layers. Orders for eggs booked now. My Hamburgs are beautifully marked — none better in the west. Write for prices. References, German-American Bank, Topeka. Address, J. E. Spalding, Potwin Station, Topeka, Kan.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

Wayne Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

Nevius' Shorthorn Sale.

C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., who is now advertising one of his famous Shorthorn sales to be held on June 6, writes as follows: "The whole sale offering has improved so much that you would hardly believe it. We are selling 13 bulls, all Scotch but two, and seven of them are strictly herd bulls, all sired by Searchlight except three. Number 1 is out of Victoria Star, No. 2 is a Gwendoline, No. 3 is a Jennie Lind and a show bull, No. 4 is a Butterfly and a show bull; No. 5 and No. 6 are Violets, and another is a 2-year-old sired by Searchlight out of a graddaughter of Choice Goods. Where have you seen so many high-class herd bulls sold in one bunch? The cow offering is as well bred. Five are cows with calves at foot by Searchlight. They are all Scotch; 25 are 2-year-old heifers well along in calf, with their whole lives before them. One-half of these are pure Scotch of Violet, Butterfly, Secret and Jennie Lind breeding. The larger number of them will make upper class matrons worth from $150 to $250. The feature of the sale will be the large number of Prince Pavonia heifers, who sired about half of them. No one need to look further for herd bulls up to $1,000, or for show heifers, either as senior or junior yearlings."

C. A. Robinson Jersey Cattle Sale.

The attention of Jersey breeders is called to the great Jersey offering of C. R. Robinson, at Kirksville, Mo., Saturday, June 1. On that date Mr. Robinson will sell at public auction 70 head of imported and imported-in dam Jerseys, including a remarkably strong offering of serviceable bulls. The recent importation by Mr. Robinson for this sale was selected by Mr. D. B. Matthews, herd manager, and conceded to be one of the best judges of Jersey cattle in the west. Mr. Matthews spent some time in selecting this lot, which includes only the choicest blood lines. Breeders will find the cows in this offering an ideal lot, with show ring quality, and it will be one of the best of the many good Jersey offerings made by Mr. Robinson in recent years. Many competent critics declare it by far the best offering. This is Mr. Robinson's sixth annual sale, and breeders will again have an opportunity to secure imported Jerseys selected by a breeder with years of experience that has resulted in building up one of the very best Jersey herds in the country. A large per cent of the cows of breeding age are bred to Mr. Robinson's noted herd bull, Beatrice's Stockwell, regarded by many breeders as one of the greatest Jersey bulls in this country. Write for catalog.

Matt Alton's Polands Average $35.

On May 15, Matt Alton, of Erie, Kan., made his first Poland China sale. The offering was one of the best that was sold this spring. The bred sows were an extra large, smooth bunch; the gilts were well grown out and sold at good prices. The 56 head sold, including a lot of small boars and open gilts, made a general average of $28.30. The returns for the sale was very satisfactory to Mr. Alton. Following is a report of all selling for $25 or more:

No.	Buyer—	Price.
1.	R. P. Sare, Erie, Kan.	$36.00
2.	Thomas Lynn, Meriden, Kan.	72.00
3.	A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.	38.00
4.	J. Ryan, Erie, Kan.	36.00
5.	A. G. Banks.	30.00
6.	John Casey.	35.00
7.	Asa Dorsey, Girard, Kan.	25.00
8.	F. A. Hess, Erie, Kan.	25.00
9.	Fred Johnston, Erie, Kan.	29.00
10.	Roy Johnston, Erie, Kan.	53.00
11.	A. G. Banks.	42.00
12.	J. M. Markes.	43.00
13.	Roy Johnston.	47.00
14.	Mrs. M. Mitchell, Kimbal, Kan.	49.00
15.	F. A. Hess, Erie, Kan.	32.00
16.	H. Boken, Moran, Kan.	37.00
18.	John Casey, Erie, Kan.	30.00
19.	F. A. Hess.	39.00
20.	Ed R. Dorsey & Son, Girard, Kan.	25.00
24.	E. McCormick, Erie, Kan.	25.00
27.	F. A. Hess.	27.00
33.	A. G. Banks.	51.00
34.	A. G. Banks.	51.00
35.	A. G. Banks.	51.00
36.	A. G. Banks.	29.00
37.	A. G. Banks.	51.00
50.	H. Bogen.	26.00
52.	H. Bogen.	26.00
53.	H. Bogen.	30.00

The 33 bred sows sold for an average of $34.81. Eight small boars averaged $19. Fifty-six head, including a lot of small gilts, sold for an average of $24.10.

Wedd & Nevius' Polands Average $30.

The joint sale of Poland Chinas on May 14 was not quite up to the standard of the usual good offering sold by these breeders. Many of the sows had passed through the disease last summer and did not look at their best. However, they were a good lot of sows and should have sold for more money. Following is a report of all selling for $25 or more:

No.	Buyer—	Price.
1.	William Ming, Paola, Kan.	$36.00
2.	William Ming, Paola, Kan.	46.00
4.	H. M. Justice, Stilwell, Kan.	32.00
5.	William Ming.	35.00
6.	William Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.	34.00
7.	William Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.	28.00
8.	John Wise, Olathe, Kan.	29.00
9.	T. E. Hubbard, Linwood, Kan.	25.00
11.	Albert Wise, Olathe, Kan.	28.00
12.	Sam Grantham, Lenexa, Kan.	27.00
14.	A. Wiswell, Spring Hill.	26.00
15.	A. Wiswell, Spring Hill.	25.00
16.	S. A. Nelson, Spring Hill.	30.00
18.	John Wise, Olathe, Kan.	27.00
22.	S. W. Rice, Spring Hill, Kan.	45.00
23.	T. E. Hubbard.	26.00
29.	H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.	48.00
30.	S. W. Rice.	46.00
31.	Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.	38.00
32.	Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.	32.00
34.	Homer Graver, Spring Hill, Kan.	27.00
35.	Bert Harriman.	32.00
36.	W. J. Wilson, Spring Hill.	29.00
37.	T. J. Wilson.	35.00
38.	Arthur Wise, Olathe, Kan.	33.00
39.	John Wise, Olathe, Kan.	35.00
40.	Homer Grover.	25.00

BARGAINS IN LAND

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $42.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $325 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FOR SALE Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER,
Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.
Wheat, corn, alfalfa land, and city property. Write for price list. **SOUTHWEST LAND CO., Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN., quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa, ½ cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. PERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.
W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

I CHALLENGE any other section of Kansas on alfalfa and wheat land. This valley is from 7 to 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. I have the lowest prices on good land in the state. **THE BLUFF CREEK VALLEY REALTY CO., Protection, Kan.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

BUY OF OWNER.

295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches ½ mi. Price, $60 per a.
HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE.
2,420-acre, well improved ranch, out 6 miles from town on U. P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and living water, 90 per cent best of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, 125 now in growing alfalfa, school on ranch, owner old and wants to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some money, and terms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, $20 per acre. Trade for this and get rich as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. The **S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A good hardware and implement store. Invoice $12,000; also, building. Price, $4,000. Will trade for land.
200 acres, 35 acres farm land, 20 acres mow land, balance good grass; good 4-room house, plenty of fruit and water. Price, $20 per acre. Mtg. ,$1,500. Will trade for rental property or a good stock of goods.
64 acres, good 4-room house, close to school, 40 acres in cult. Mtg. $1,000. Price, $2,000. Will trade for rental property or a stock of goods worth the money.
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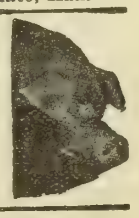
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
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High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
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Baby bulls and heifers. A specialty of Red Polled baby calves. Buy a baby calf that is taught to drink and save express charges. You can raise on cow or by hand and train as you wish. Also, have bulls old enough for service. Write your wants. I can please you.
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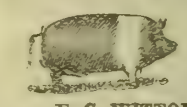
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FRANK IAMS' CLOSING OUT PRICES



are the "big talk" of "horse buyers"—Iams has "cut prices" "to cost"—to close out his stallions and mares at from $200 to $700 each on "Business" and "show horses"—"Iams and the Pink Lady" are "up to the minute" as "salesmen" and his horses will positively be sold.

They are the "Drafty, big-boned type"—"Nifty big Black Boys"—the "real medal winners"—sensational "show and business horses" of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of "top notchers." Iams' Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares are in the "Pink of Condition" and ready for a "good selling." "Ikey, boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer is still "doing business" at the "old stand." Iams is "selling horses." The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters," at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised." Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$900 and $1,200 (few little higher). Iams has

50 — PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES — 50

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs., 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All registered in popular stud books of U. S. Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, Drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers"—large and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "Buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1911. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," Iams is making "closing out prices" at about cost. Buy now, "cut the melon" and buy "rippers" at "knockout prices." Iams will divide the "Peaches and Cream." "Ikey, boy," "come on down town"—get into Iams' "get rich wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." Iams sells "Imported horses only"—(They win 90% of prizes at horse shows). No "American bred full bloods"—no "Auction stuff" or "Peddlers' horses"—only "choice drafters" of big size, bone, quality and finish.

Iams' Imported Horses are "Approved"—"Branded"—"Inspected," and "Certificate Stamped O. K."

by governments of "France and U. S. A." Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1911. Iams' 30 years of successful business make him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man. Iams' 1912 Horse

CATALOGUE IS AN "EYE-OPENER." IT HAS "A LAUGH" AND A $1,000 bargain in every line. A "bunch of gold," to stallion and mare buyers. It is full of the real "peaches and cream" stallions. It is the finest, most elaborate and original up-to-date horse book in the world. Iams, the "square deal" horseman, makes every statement in ad or catalogue good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a

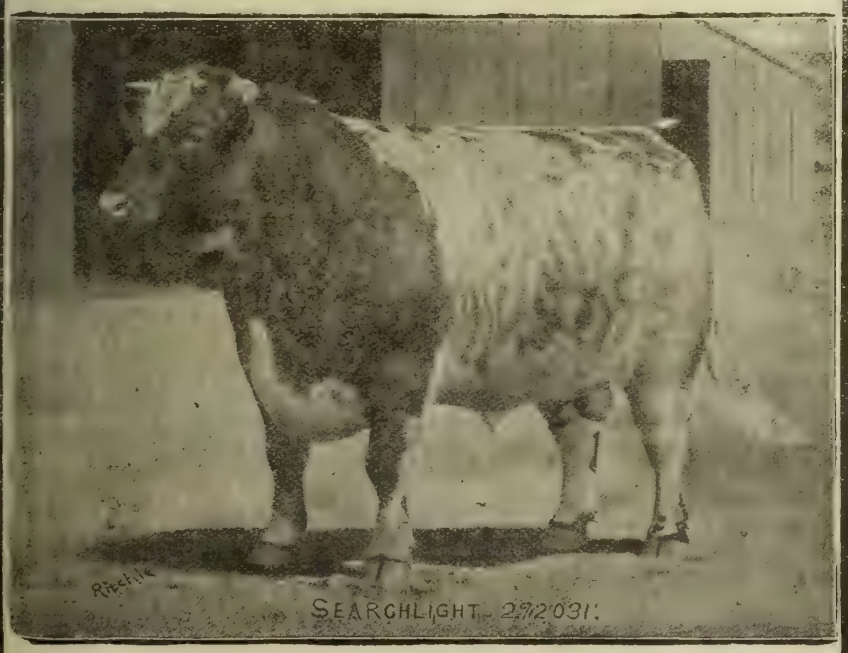
BETTER IMPORTED STALLION AT $900 AND $1,200

(few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $4,000. Imported mares, $600 and $700. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainloads." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." No partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." (Then we will "all wear diamonds.") Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalogue. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Nat'l and Omaha Nat'l Banks, Omaha; Packers Nat'l Bank, So. Omaha; Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen. Money to loan on improved farms—(no commission.)

ST. PAUL, - - - - - NEBRASKA

Nevius' Seventh June Sale Of
50 SHORT-HORN CATTLE 50
Chiles, Kansas, Thursday, June 6, 1912

12 Bulls, 38 Females, 10 with Calves at Foot. One-half the Offering of Best Scotch Breeding. Good Individuals. Practical, Useful Cattle.



Twenty daughters of Searchlight and Prince Pavonia, 18 breeding cows, and all bred to our three great herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Valentine and Searchlight, Jr.

Lovelyns, Violets, Secrets, Butterflys, Jennie Linds and Gwendolines offered.

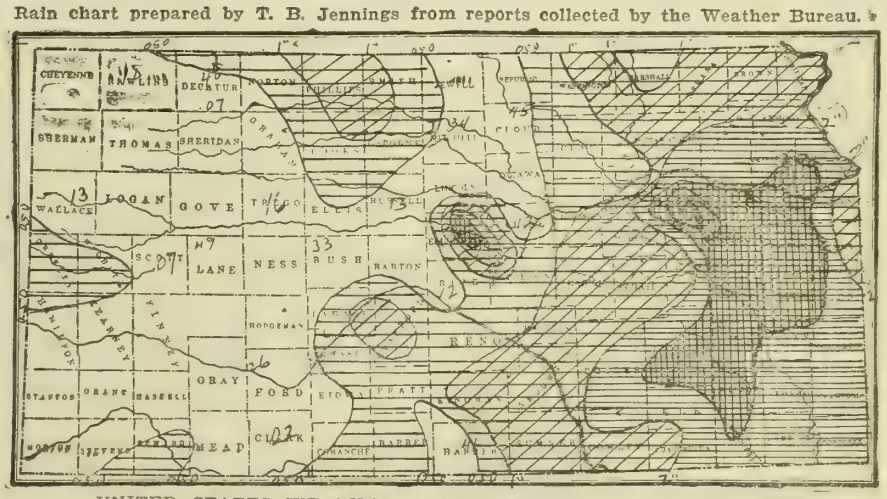
These cattle, when the carrying cost is nominal, are sure to increase in value. Send for catalogue and mention KANSAS FARMER

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—BELLOWS, HARRIMAN, JAMES, SNYDER.
FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE.

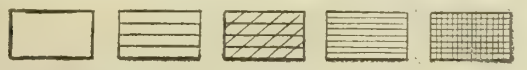
KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good growing weather. Corn from 3 to 5 inches high.

Anderson—But little farming done. Wheat looking fine. Grass good.

Barber—Ground in fine condition. Wheat and alfalfa good. Corn backward.

Barton—Cut warms are taking the corn.

Bourbon—Ground wet. Gardens doing well. Grass fine.

Coffey—Farming backward. Alfalfa crop heavy.

Decatur—Corn growing nicely. Frosts injured garden truck.

Elk—Too wet to plant corn. Small acreage of corn but large acreage of Kafir.

Ellis—Soil in fine condition. Too cool for growing crops.

Ellsworth—Ground in good condition. Corn planting well along. Wheat in good condition.

Gray—Wheat looking fine. No corn up yet. Ground in fine shape.

Harper—Conditions favorable.

Jewell—Conditions favorable for corn planting. Wheat and alfalfa doing nicely.

Kingman—Wheat looking fine.

Leavenworth—Gardens doing nicely. Corn up 2 inches.

Linn—Wheat and grass doing nicely. Too cold for corn. Pasture good.

Logan—Farmers planting corn. Rain needed.

McPherson—Too cold for growing crops. Corn uneven. Oats, alfalfa and grass, good.

Marion—Corn all planted. Worms damaging trees.

Marshall—Corn half planted. Corn not coming up on account of cold weather.

Mitchell—Poor growing weather. Ground in good condition.

Montgomery—Too wet and cold for corn. Oats and alfalfa doing well.

Nemaha—Too cold for corn that is up; 75 per cent of wheat ground planted to corn.

Norton—Everything backward on account of cold weather.

Pawnee—Everything growing nicely.

Phillips—Fruit damaged by wind.

Pratt—Wheat is fine. Corn good, but weather cool.

Rawlins—Growing crops in good condition. Large acreage of alfalfa being sown.

Rice—Corn nearly all planted. All crops doing well.

Rush—Wheat and other small crops doing nicely.

Russell—Corn planting progressing. The ground rather wet.

Sedgwick—Some alfalfa cut. Wheat conditions improving. Fruit prospects continue good.

Seward—Wheat in good condition.

Smith—Alfalfa looking fine. Some corn being replanted.

Sumner—Corn planting in progress. Ground wet.

Wallace—Too cool for growing crops. Needing rain.

Washington—Too cold for corn.

Woodson—Too wet for farm work. Alfalfa and pastures doing nicely.

Johnson & Nordstrom, of Clay Center, Kan., have recently purchased from an eastern breeder a pair of extra choice Jersey heifers. Both have good breeding and will prove nice additions to this good herd.

4,000 Carloads Wanted

Up to this writing, orders have come to us for over 4,000 carloads of Reo the Fifths. Six cities want trainload lots

By R. E. Olds, Designer

My Greatest Success

In all the 25 years I have spent building cars I never saw a demand like that for Reo the Fifth.

It is the season's sensation.

Six cities ask for shipments in trainload lots—trains of forty carloads. These are New York, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and Kansas City

About 1,000 dealers, in a thousand towns, have already ordered these cars.

After 25 Years

This comes after men, for a quarter century, have driven cars I built.

I told these men that Reo the Fifth embodies the best I know.

I said that it marks my limit, after a lifetime's experience.

And the first announcement brought 12,000 orders from men who have faith in me.

No Undue Haste

In the stress of this demand no undue haste is permitted. I stand here and insist that every car shall be a credit to my reputation.

The parts of each car are ground over and over, until we get utter exactness.

Each car in the making must pass a thousand inspections. Countless parts are discarded because of slight imperfections.

Each lot of steel is analyzed. Engines are tested for 48 hours. Completed cars are submitted to long and radical tests.

The bodies are finished with 17 coats. Not a detail is being slighted.

We could increase our sales $1,000,000 this spring by a little less care in production. But we shall not omit that care.

Not for a Season

Reo the Fifth is not built for one season. We count on each car selling 20 cars in the future.

For this car comes close to finality. Men will never be able to greatly improve on it. This factory can never say, "Here is a new model, much better than Reo the Fifth."

With this car I lay down the arduous cares of designing. I end 25 years of ceaseless improvement. I am perfectly content to be judged by this car, whatever may come in the future.

That's why I am watching every car that goes out. We can never claim to better our best, after all this experience. So the future of the Reo depends on this car's performance.

New Center Control

The Year's Greatest Improvement

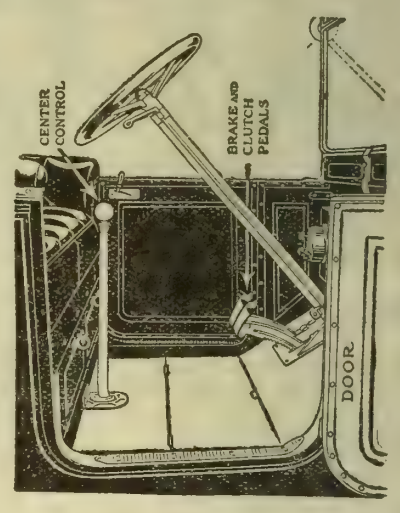
The new center control in Reo the Fifth marks the greatest step of the year in designing. It solves the last great problem in motor car engineering.

There are no side levers to block one of the front doors. There is no reaching for the brake or the gear lever.

All the gear shifting is done by this center cane-handle. It is done with the right hand, and done by moving this handle only three inches in each of four directions.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals. One pedal also operates the clutch. There was never a control so handy, so simple.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, heretofore possible in electric cars only. The driver sits, as he should sit, close to passing cars, and on the up side of the road.



Price Still $1,055

The initial price of this car is still being continued, though subject to instant advance.

This is one feature, I fear, which must be changed before long. Any advance in materials must be added to the price, and that advance is imminent, I think.

I repeat this to avoid any misunderstanding. We shall not advance our price because of overdemand, though that would be easily possible. This car would be cheap at $1,250—cheaper than any rival.

Added price, when it comes, will be solely due to added cost of production. Our margin is now at the minimum.

1,000 Dealers

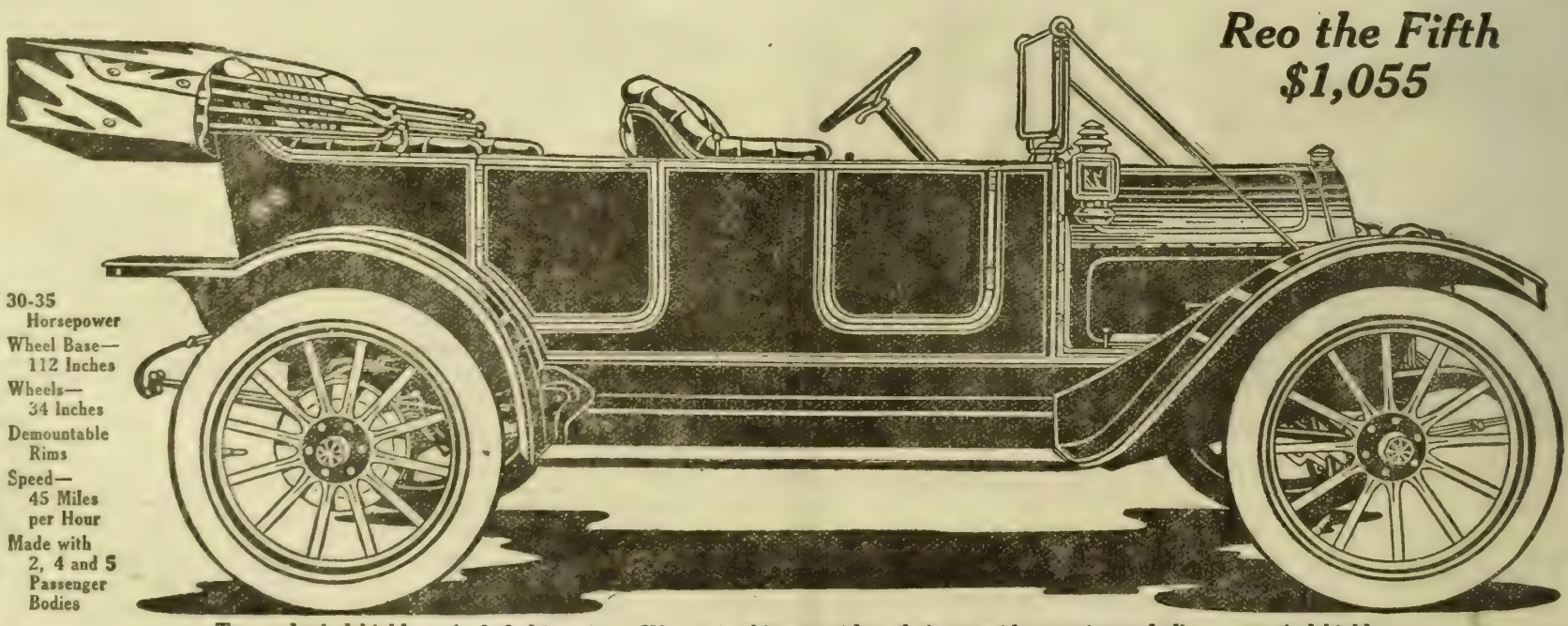
Wherever you are, some dealer nearby you has Reo the Fifth on exhibit.

Write us for our catalog showing all body designs and we will tell you the nearest dealer. Write us today. Address

R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth $1,055



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 Inches
Wheels—34 Inches
Demountable Rims
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2, 4 and 5 Passenger Bodies

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

(82)

KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 22. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 1, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

A fact accomplished always contains the reason why it is so.

As the child is father to the man so the kind of man depends upon the kind of child he was permitted to be. Each is the product of his environment and it does not matter to whom he goes to school so much as with whom he goes. His companions educate him whether they be human, or animal or plant.

A boy's first duty is to grow—mentally, morally, physically, spiritually—and his play is as the work of his later years. Play developes his powers, awakens his abilities, builds his body, and he needs instruction and guidance in play as in work. The careless habit of throwing the child entirely upon his own resourses in play is unfair to the child and a shirk of duty by the parents.

The measure of the child's need is the measure of the parents opportunity.

—*I. D. G.*



Ingenuity and Skill Developed in Play is of Lifelong Value.

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



If you could get five cents more a pound for your butter, the yearly profit would be increased over $10.00 on every cow you have.

But how to get this increased profit?

It takes good cream, plus *good salt*, to make fancy butter.

If you're not getting the top-notch price, perhaps the salt you use has something to do with it.

You take no chances when you use Worcester Salt. Its fine, even grains and its sweetness make Worcester a perfect dairy salt. It gives butter the tastiness that fixes the price.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor



For dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56 pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

Write for the Worcester Cook Book. It contains recipes for all kinds of savory dishes. Prepared by Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, editor of the Boston Cooking School Magazine. Free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY

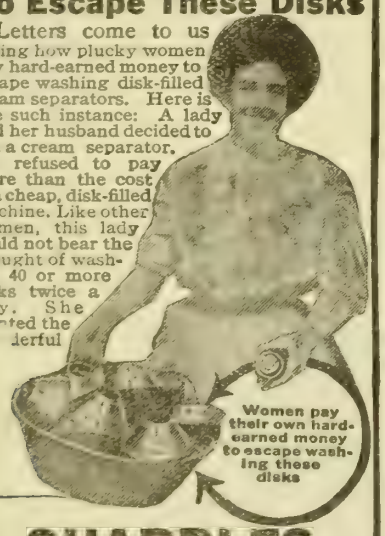
Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World

NEW YORK

SHE PAID

To Escape These Disks

Letters come to us telling how plucky women pay hard-earned money to escape washing disk-filled cream separators. Here is one such instance: A lady and her husband decided to get a cream separator. He refused to pay more than the cost of a cheap, disk-filled machine. Like other women, this lady could not bear the thought of washing 40 or more disks twice a day. She ...ted the ...derful



SHARPLES

Tubular Cream Separator

because Dairy Tubular bowls contain only the little piece shown in this girl's left hand. She knew Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and skim twice as clean, thus paying more every year in extra profits than could be saved through buying any cheap machine. So she added her own hard-earned money to what her husband was willing to pay for a Sharples Tubular. Now she is one of the happiest, most contented separator users you ever saw. What higher praise could be given Tubulars?

Do you want a free trial? Do you want to exchange your old separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Ask for Catalog No. 165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

Eli Power Press

With Engine Platform

The Hay Press with record of 3 bales per minute. Platform permits setting any stationery engine on same truck with press. Can furnish with or without engine. Has friction safety clutch—automatic block placer—condenser feed. *Also complete line Horse Power and Motor Balers.*



Collins Plow Co.

2052 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

ABOUT THIS DEPARTMENT.

Since establishing this department, treating of all kinds of farm power, automobiles, and including a touch now and then on road improvement, several KANSAS FARMER subscribers have written that we could devote our space to a better cause and claiming that the farmers of Kansas are not interested in automobiles because the farmer is not an owner and buyer of autos.

Such letters caused this editor to take some notice. We have no more available space than we can fill with live farm topics, and we can afford to waste no time or space to print something in which our readers are not interested. Accordingly, we set about finding out what interest KANSAS FARMER readers have in automobiles. We know they are interested in stationary engines—gasoline and steam. The sales, known to be large, established this as a fact. We have figures to show that no less than 6,000 KANSAS FARMER subscribers are owners of automobiles; that 20,000 autos are owned in the state, and that 11,000 are owned by the farmers of Kansas. It is well known that every auto owner is a reader of automobile literature. That is one of the desires coupled with and inseparable from automobile ownership. In the face of these figures it would seem that we were justified in continuing the department, and will so do.

Plow With Traction Power.

The Ottawa (Kan.) Herald prints this item: "John Usher, of Lawrence, was in Ottawa this morning on his way to his farm near Pomona. Mr. Usher was driving a new Mitchell automobile, and had a plow in the rear seat. Mr. Usher and his brother, Samuel Usher, are farming on a big scale on their Pomona ranch. Among the latest things in farm machinery on the Usher ranch is a large traction engine to be used in plowing the fields."

Suggestion on Auto Law.

The road laws of Kansas should, in our opinion, provide for state registration and license of automobiles—the licenses being graduated according to horse-power. The fee should revert to the road fund in the county from which the automobile is registered. Each county would then receive the full benefit of the license fees from the automobiles owned in the county, and automobiles owned in the cities of each county would contribute their proportion to the expense of road maintenance.

Auto Farm Utility.

J. J. Seckinger, Olathe, Kan., is the owner of a Reo runabout which he finds convenient in traveling from his home in town to his farm, in running errands and in marketing his fruit. He has carried as many as 10 crates of cherries at a time to market in this runabout. He sold something like 300 crates last year and all were delivered with the little auto. He says, in the Olathe Mirror, his home newspaper, that he has owned this machine for over a year and has not spent a cent on repairs. He has never had a puncture, and at the end of the year the same air was in the tires as when the machine was purchased. It occurs to us that this is a remarkable record.

About Road Improvement.

We have several letters from subscribers which letters are to the effect that the farmers of Kansas resent the idea of improving country roads for the use of city autoists and that, so far as farmers in general are concerned, the roads are good enough. There is considerable truth in the contentions of the writers of these letters. However, country roads in general are not as good as they should me for the farmer's own use, especially in view of the fact that one-half of the automobiles owned in Kansas are owned by farmers. Therefore, this situation controverts the fact that good roads are for the exclusive use of the city autoist. However, the city autoist should not be adverse to doing his share of the work in road improvement. Recently we have noticed in a considerable number of country papers statements to the effect that the auto owners in various Kansas towns have organized clubs for road improvement, the idea of the clubs being, of course, to co-operate with farmers along the principal thoroughfares for the improvement of those roads, but in every instance it is the purpose of the auto club to expend time and money on its own account in bettering the principal roads to towns in which clubs are organized.

Very recently we read of an auto club which had appointed a committee of three, each committee having the care of a certain thoroughfare, and that this committee would go over each road at least once each month with volunteers from town and, so far as was possible in the time allotted and with the help available, fix up the bad places and otherwise improve in the roads.

Want to Hear From Auto Owners.

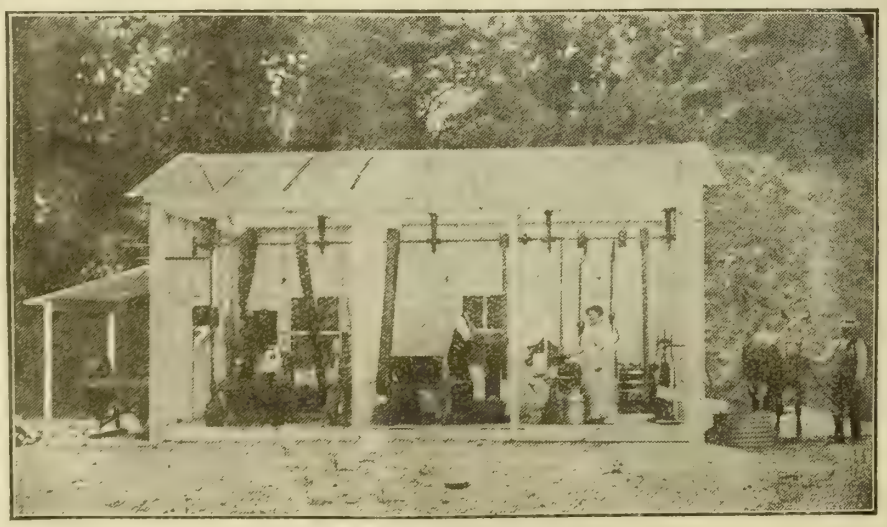
We desire to hear from owners of automobiles who are farmers. We want to know why you, as a farmer, bought an automobile and what kind of machine you bought—not for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the machine, but to know whether or not you bought a small and consequently low-priced machine or whether you bought a larger and medium-priced car. We also want to know what you do with the automobile—whether used entirely for pleasure or whether it is an important machine in the transacton of your business. We would also like to know how you have gotten along with the machine, whether it has been—as is supposed by many—a constant source of trouble and annoyance, or whether it has given you little trouble as a result of having been out of repair.

We would also like to know what the principal items of expense are in connection with the maintenance of such car, whether it is principially tire expense or expense of some other sort.

How far have you been able to run a set of casings, and what care do you give your casings?

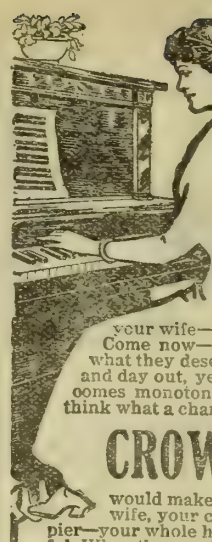
If you have a photograph of your car being used for pleasure or in business we will be pleased to have you submit the same with your letter in answer to the above questions. We will pay for photos we use, and return, if requested, those we do not use.

Timothy hay is always worth more than it is worth. Sow alfalfa or clover.



CONVENIENT FARM POWER HOUSE.

GASOLINE ENGINE OPERATING GENERATOR FOR HOUSE AND BARN ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GRIND-STONE, WOOD SAW, CORN SHELLER, FEED GRINDER, CREAM SEPARATOR, CHURN, WASHING MACHINE AND PUMP, EACH DRIVEN FROM ONE LINE SHAFT. PHOTO BY COURTESY OF INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.



LIVE!

Make Home Life Happier

There's more in life than great acres and big crops. You've bought modern machinery to till your land, you've put up barns, stables and silos to benefit your stock. What have you done for your wife—your boys and girls? Come now—have you given them what they deserve? Working day in and day out, year after year, life becomes monotonous and weary. Just think what a change a handsome

CROWN PIANO

would make! It would make your wife, your children, yourself happier—your whole home bright and cheerful. When the evening's work is done you could all gather in the parlor, sing the good old songs of long ago, listen to the latest tunes and join in those sacred hymns that we all love so well. Wouldn't that make life rosier for everybody? You and your folks will marvel at the deep, rich, mellow tone of the Crown Piano—it's a masterpiece. Well built, majestic looking, stylish—your wife will be proud to own it. The Crown Piano is priced low, quality considered. You can buy on time if desired. Write for handsome illustrated book.

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY, Manufacturers
220 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Buy Your *LAST* Separator *FIRST*



If you have never owned a separator don't buy carelessly, and then find that you need and want a really *good* machine. If you have a worn out or unsatisfactory separator, let your next be a lifetime investment. Get a

Great Western

first instead of "working up to it." Get our free Art Book on Separating Cream and Handling Milk. Shows best methods, gives results of extensive experiments and information found nowhere else.

$10 to $15

more per cow per year. You can't afford to delay but should write at once. Address

Rock Island Plow Co.

249C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

We want to give those who are interested in windmills and gas engines some valuable information. We have nothing to sell you, but we have

A BOOK TO GIVE YOU

It reveals facts that you should know about windmills and gas engines. Write for it today.

NOTHING TO SELL YOU

Graphite Lubricating Company

Box E Bound Brook, N. J.

RENTS In Our New Town will Pay 12% Net

On low priced homes for workingmen, collected and remitted without charge. Use of land free. Splendid opportunity for first takers. Amount limited. Write today for particulars.

Address: Banking Department,

LOMAX TOWN CO., LOMAX, ILLS.

Start a Band



BIG PAY Easy to Learn By our New Plan

You can easily learn to play any instrument. We give a fifty lesson certificate FREE to customers. Organize a band or orchestra in your town. Lots of pleasure and you get big pay. We are one of the oldest and largest instrument houses in America. We have everything and we guarantee our goods to be right in price and quality. Send your name and address today and we will give you full particulars and free catalog explaining everything. Don't buy anywhere at any price until you hear from us. Write a letter today saying: "Please send me Free catalog of musical instruments."

JENKINS MUSIC CO., 111 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



4 BUGGY WHEELS (FREIGHT PAID STEEL TIRES) $8.75

With Rubber Tires, $18.45. Your Wheels Rerubbered, $10.30. I make wheels ¾ to 4 in. tread. Tops, $6.50. Shafts, $2.10; Repair Wheels, $5.95; Axles $2.25; Wagon Umbrella free. Buy direct. Ask for Catalog 61

SPLIT HICKORY WHEEL CO., 561F St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line, 14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears.

What is the income of your farm? Are you doing as well as other farmers who are conducting their farm operations along the same lines, or is your income as great as that of other farmers who are conducting their business along other lines? In short, how does the income from your farm per year, as you are handling it, compare with the income of other farms of the same size under the methods by which they are handled? The above are important questions to every farmer. They are important applied to other lines of business, and those in other lines of business find out what other institutions in the same line are doing in matters of economy, efficiency, profit, etc.

The above questions are demanding serious consideration at the hands of the United States Department of Agriculture, which department is co-operating with the agricultural authorities in the different states in ascertaining figures regarding the relative incomes of farms throughout the different states. The greatest progress in this work has been made in Wisconsin under D. H. Otis, a former Kansas young man, who is making his mark in the Wisconsin Agricultural College. Otis' investigation and figures teach an important lesson in that they show that many farms are returning an income quite commensurate with the investment involved and the labor incurred. The figures show, further, that many farms are not doing this, and the reason why some farms are failing to give adequate return is fully investigated. The federal Department of Agriculture has arranged for co-operative work with the Kansas Agricultural College for investigation along this line in Kansas, and this work will, no doubt, be begun this year. One of the important features which develop in this work is that matter of getting the farmer to keep a brief system of accounts whereby he may be able to know just what his results are, and in this way be able to determine what are his most profitable or poorest paying undertakings.

No farmer is justified in wasting valuable time and labor on crops or live stock which, because of climatic or economic conditions, cannot yield adequate returns. Accurate records and accounts are necessary in the management of every business enterprise. No business can be successful in the long run unless its condition can be determined at any time, and no conservative business man will fail to prepare a financial statement at the end of his fiscal year. He must determine how he stands, not only with others, but with himself. This accounting very often reveals that the farmer or business man is not doing as well as he had thought, or may be doing much better than he had thought. One of the objects of keeping tab on one's affairs is to assist in accumulating property. Another object is to record a continuous history of business transactions for future guidance. Such is not only profitable, but it is a source of pleasure and satisfaction to know what the profits and losses are in the different farm enterprises.

GOOD IN MANY PUSHING.

Not long since KANSAS FARMER remarked with reference to several letters it had received from readers asking why the manufacturers of plows and harvesting machinery, managers of railroads and business organizations of one kind and another were so energetic and prolific in preparing printed matter and in conducting educational propaganda designed to promote better tillage of the soil, better seeding, better cultivation, and in every other respect eliciting so much interest in the welfare of the farmer. Our remarks covered the situation fully, but in correspondence with some of the men at the head of the above propaganda for the different institutions, we have opportunity to know how such institutions regard the work they are doing. Their attitude is shown in the following, which is taken from a letter by F. H. Demaree, Agronomist for the Case Plow Works:

"I firmly believe that the experiment stations are and should be the head and source of agricultural knowledge in each state, but they are not sufficiently supported, as yet, to spread their own propaganda enough to make the showing that the advancement of the time demands. Furthermore, if the state did support them to this extent, it would make an enormous burden. I believe that our work that our own company is trying to do through its agronomy department, that the railroad companies are doing, that the commercial clubs are doing, and all other commercial bodies are putting on, will eventually look to the experiment station and college for information and partial direction. When this comes to pass, agricultural advancement will be easy and a comparatively simple matter with the work distributed among those who benefit by it."

PASTURING ALFALFA.

It has for years been a matter of surprise to the editor that so little alfalfa is pastured. We feel so for the reason that, in the editor's own farm operations, he every year pastured the first and last crops of alfalfa, the alfalfa being the first green pasture in the spring and the last green pasture in the fall. This pasturing was done by a herd of large-producing and valuable dairy cows and young stock, with no serious results from bloat and not a single fatality. In our travels over Kansas during the past ten years we have seen here and there farmers pasturing alfalfa at their pleasure and reporting no losses from bloat or other causes. In the same neighborhoods where this pasturing was done we have talked with other farmers who would not think of pasturing alfalfa on account of serious results from which they had already suffered, so here is the experience of one farmer who thinks it dangerous to pasture alfalfa, and likewise from the same neighborhood comes the experience of other farmers who pasture this crop wtihout even thinking of loss by bloat. Last week at the Kansas Agricultural College the choice dairy animals of the herd were knee deep in alfalfa pasture. Prof. Reed, in charge of the dairy cows, stated that he pastured alfalfa any time such pasture was needed, except when dews were heavy or immediately following rains, and without any damaging outcome. "Maid Henry," the 13-year-old Holstein cow which has made a big record for the College, was on this pasture; likewise the largest producing Ayrshire and Jersey owned by the College. It is reasonable to assume that these animals would not have been risked on alfalfa pasture if any danger of loss was contemplated. The editor believes alfalfa one of our most valuable pasture plants and, even though it should not be needed for permanent pasture if it can be pastured safely in the early spring and the late fall, it certainly would add much to the most successful handling of dairy cows and other live stock. It is the editor's theory that well-fed animals when turned on to alfalfa will not gorge themselves to the extent of bloating. We think, also, that they should be kept off the alfalfa while it is wet with dew or rain. We hesitate to recommend the pasturing of alfalfa on account of the disastrous results which have been experienced in the past, but the experience of farmers who are using alfalfa as a pasture is such as will warrant further investigation into the possibility of pasturage without loss. KANSAS FARMER will be glad to hear from its readers regarding the pasturage of the alfalfa plant.

THE HOG SHORTAGE.

Hogs are scarce in every section of the corn belt, though one shipper reports a plentiful supply of shoats in southern Missouri. Most farmers and shippers have been attributing this widespread shortage to the cholera scare, but a prospective shows that it was really due to the shortage of the corn crop. As compared with the corn crop of 1910, that of last year showed a shortage of nearly 50 million bushels in Kansas, over 61 million bushels in Missouri, more than 45 million bushels in Nebraska and nearly 45 million bushels in Oklahoma, which state had only about a half crop. This makes a total shortage of corn in these four states of 197,693,017 bushels last year, and, as the farmers did not see how to carry their hogs with so little corn, they let them go as soon as ready.

It is a well-known fact that hog cholera was no worse in Kansas last year than it had been in other years, and it was not so bad in this state as in others. The combined effect of the cholera scare and the corn shortage has been to deplete the country of this most necessary and valuable farm animal.

This combination has taught the farmers a lesson—several of them, in fact. It has taught them the value of Kafir and milo in crop insurance and as a feed for live stock. These crops are practically sure in Kansas in any year, and their feeding value for all classes of stock is at least 90 per cent that of corn. Farmers are realizing the value of Kafir and are planting much more of it than ever before. With this crop in the ground, the question of feed need never be a serious one in this state again.

Another lesson that has been learned is that live stock is absolutely essential to any permanent system of agriculture, and that the quick money making hogs can be raised and fattened on Kafir as well as on corn.

A third lesson is that the anti-hog cholera serum is a safeguard when promptly and properly administered.

Indications are that the demand for hogs will be increasingly large and that the breeders of pure-bred hogs will be taxed to meet it. Farmers are also learning the value of good blood on any priced land.

CHINCH BUGS AND CROPS.

Reports from some sections indicate that chinch bugs have made their appearance in oats and wheat. Several KANSAS FARMER readers ask if the plowing under of the infested growing crops will destroy the bugs. A thorough plowing and turning under of vegetation in which the bugs are harbored will destroy many bugs. However, the operation for the destruction of the bugs is not thoroughly done with the plowing. Following the plow, the field should be packed, settling the subsurface as much as possible. Following the packing, the plowed field should be harrowed and given as fine surface as the soil and location of field will permit, keeping in mind the possibility of the field blowing if it is too finely pulverized.

The plowed field may be safely planted to cowpeas or soy beans, these being about the only crops which will mature on this ground during this growing season and which are proof against the ravages of the chinch bug. The chinch bug does not work on the legumes. On farms where silage is put up, the cowpeas may be cut and run into the silo with the corn, Kafir or cane silage, thus improving the feeding value of the silage. Where the cowpeas are grown separately from the corn, as under the above circumstances, the cowpeas can be fed into the cutter along with the corn. Even distribution of the cowpeas with the corn in cutting is not at all necessary, but desirable.

It is difficult to destroy the chinch bug by plowing under, and if there are many bugs in the crop plowed under, it is reasonably sure that enough of them will remain alive to damage corn, Kafir or cane which may be planted or sown on the land. The ravages of the chinch bug, of course, depend a great deal upon the season.

There are thousands upon thousands of acres of oats in Kansas which this year will not amount to anything. The editor does not recall another season when oats have grown so poorly as they have this year. This year's oat failure is due, in part, to the fact that many oats were sown when the ground was too wet and otherwise in poor physical condition, resulting in the inability of the oat plant to get a start and thrive. In many localities the early growing season has been entirely too wet and cold for oats. In some localities the absence of rain at just the right time, together with several extremely hot days, has had a damaging effect. This oat land must be put into some kind of crop which will mature before frost. As above recommended, where chinch bugs have put in their appearance, cowpeas and soy beans will furnish the means of getting ahead of the bugs, and where the bugs have not made an appearance the sowing of millet will result in a good hay crop. Where millet hay is not desired and a crop of forage or grain is wanted, Kafir or sorghum planted at this time has a good chance for maturity and the making of a profitable crop.

GET READY FOR STATE FAIR.

There are more animals now being fitted for the State Fair at Topeka than ever before. At least Secretary H. L. Cook has received more letters announcing the intention of the owners to fit and show than he had received up to within three weeks of the opening day last fall. Showing live stock at the county and state fairs is one of the best possible ways of advertising, provided there is a large attendance of interested visitors, but it has other and greater advantages. The feeding and fitting of animals for show is an education in itself. It compels a study of blood lines, the principles of breeding, a knowledge of type and what constitutes a show animal and of how to feed.

A man can learn more of real, practical, helpful knowledge by fitting a herd of show hogs for one fair than he can in years of ordinary practice. In the first place, he must have good animals, and to get these he must go to the breeders and from them get, not only the animals themselves, but a knowledge of how they were bred, what constitutes show type and how to feed and care for them in order that they develop into animals that will compare favorably with competitors.

The agricultural fair is not appreciated by Kansas people as it should be. Whether county or state, the fair is the one great object lesson school of the year where the entire family may learn more of interest and value in their daily lives than can be done in any other place in the same length of time.

The fair is also a social center of immense importance, and personal interest in it is greatly increased by the ability to point out your own exhibits to your neighbors and friends.

Too many people have the wrong idea about a fair and its real worth and purpose. They do not think of making an exhibit unless they find a double-headed calf or a 100-pound watermelon, and when they go to the fair it is the freak and amusement features that separates them from their ticket money.

This idea of a fair is all wrong. Freaks and monstrous growths may have a place there, but only in the amusement section, and there they are of doubtful value. The fair is educational or it is a failure. If the management depends upon freaks and amusements to draw the crowd they will draw just that kind of a crowd. If the fair is properly gotten up, as the successful fairs of today are, they have an educational value which draws another kind of crowd, and this is larger in numbers, more permanent in attendance and better advertisers for the fair than the amusement seeking crowd could be.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Some time since KANSAS FARMER printed the inquiry of M. T. M., Pawhuska, Okla., which inquiry was with reference to the price he should charge per ton for filling silos, furnishing engineer and cutter. Our subscriber, T. H. F., Norton, Kan., writes: "I had a silo filled last fall at a cost of 30 cents per ton. The party filling the silo furnished engine and cutter. He supplied the engineer, water boy and one man to attend the cutter. Could the party filling the silo have everything as handy as I had it on my farm, he could fill silos for 25 cents per ton and do well, provided the jobs were close together. From my farm to the next job was 4 miles, which required the best part of a half day for moving, so I think that, taking the general run of conditions into consideration, 30 cents per ton is about right for silo filling."

Yellow Sweet Clover.

Our subscriber, J. W. W., Concordia, Kan., writes that in his opinion he has solved the central Kansas tame pasture problem. He says: "I have been experimenting with yellow sweet clover for the last three years. I find that milch cows do fine on it, and that from such pasture there is no danger of bloat. I turn my cows onto this pasture, no matter how wet it is, and have seen no evidence of bloating. All kinds of stock are fond of it, and this clover will stand more pasturing than any other tame grass I have seen. I sow the yellow sweet clover in alfalfa. After harvest I disk the alfalfa and sow ten or twelve pounds of sweet clover per acre and then harrow it in. The next spring I have fine pasture and feel easy regarding bloat. Hogs and chickens are fond of this pasture.

"On prairie grass pastures which have been badly eaten out I disk the pasture and harrow in the clover which takes hold, no matter how poor or stony the soil is. It will renew the native grass pastures and will grow where alfalfa will not even start. I am now experimenting with this clover on alkali land and also on land which is shaded. I am seeding a patch this year with ten pounds of orchard grass and eight pounds of sweet clover. I have no doubt this will make fine pasture."

Shallow Cultivation for Corn.

It will not be long before the deep cultivation in the corn field will get in its murderous work. Listed corn will stand deeper cultivation than corn planted on the level. When the field has been poorly prepared before listing, it is advantageous to run the cultivator deep before the corn gets large; this for the purpose of breaking up the hard ground between the rows and establishing a reservoir for the moisture. So soon as the root system becomes developed to the point that there is danger of the cultivator shovels coming in contact with the roots, deep cultivation should be abandoned. Whatever disturbs the roots lessens the amount of nourishment they may send up, and accordingly reduces the production of corn per acre. We have seen many fields of corn seriously injured as a result of deep plowing in ridging up and laying by. Well developed corn roots will extend to the middle of the corn row on either side, and deep cultivation, even in the middle of the row, is extremely dangerous.

The best plan is to thoroughly prepare the seed bed before planting and after planting, practice frequent shallow cultivation.

Silo on Leased Land.

R. B., Overbrook, Kan., has this spring taken a five-year lease on 160 acres of upland, 80 acres of which are in good wild grass pasture. He has all the stock the 80 will pasture. He wants to know if he is justified in building a silo. He is justified in building a silo at his own expense if it is necessary for him to so do. It would be better, if possible, for him to make an arrangement with his landlord for such silo. The farm will be worth more money to the landlord and will be more easy to lease if a silo is part of the equipment and the expense of the silo, will, in our judgment, be justified in the better care of the farm. This matter was quite fully discussed in KANSAS FARMER of six weeks or two months ago. If the renter should erect his own silo he should have a brief written agreement with the landlord, wherein it is stated that at the expiration of the lease the renter will be permitted to remove the silo or to sell the same to the landlord at a price stipulated in the agreement. The chances are that the landlord would not object to the removal of the silo at the expiration of the lease, but in case he should feel so disposed the written agreement will remove any chance for dispute. The renter will, in all probability, fill the silo with corn grown on the farm, making unnecessary the planting of a considerable acreage of Kafir, sorghum, millet, etc., for the feeding of the renter's live stock and the utilization of the full corn crop by the renter will result in the more economical use of the landlord's farm than if the ordinary forages were grown. This indicates one of the principal benefits of the silo to the landlord.

Hay Tedder Helps.

The hay tedder is a farm implement well worth while on every farm where alfalfa or clover is grown. Its use makes it possible to dry and cure hay much faster than is done by allowing the hay to remain undisturbed in the swath until it is ready for raking or placing in cocks. If the weather is favorable and the tedder is used it does not take long to cure hay. If the weather is unfavorable and curing is slow it is often possible to start the tedder and get the hay into the stack ahead of the rains. When alfalfa or clover is ready for cutting or is cut it is necessary to bend every energy toward saving it without rain, and the hay tedder is an implement that will assist materially in doing this.

Water Requirements of Corn.

Corn growing experiments reported in Nebraska bulletin 128 indicate that the best growth is secured when the soil contains about 60 per cent of the water it could hold if saturated. Soil that is too wet gives decreased yields. It was also found that the amount of water required from day to day by growing corn varies with weather conditions, and in very much the same way as evaporation from the surface of a tank; also the greater the leaf area the greater the water requirement.

In 1911, corn was grown in two greenhouses, in one of which the air was dry, just as the natural outside air. In the other the air was artificially kept humid. The plant required twice as much water to make a pound of dry weight in the dry greenhouse as it did in the humid greenhouse, indicating that in a dry climate like Nebraska the water requirement for growing crops is very high as compared with a humid climate. It was found that in the year 1911 it took 345 pounds of water to make 1 pound of dry weight in corn, while in 1910 it took only 250 pounds. This was due to the fact that the air was much drier in 1911. So even with equal rainfall, in certain years the water requirement is very much higher than in others.

Soils of three degrees of fertility were used, and these same soils were each fertilized with sheep manure in a second series. It was found that the more fertile a soil the less water required to produce a pound of dry weight, and that the adding of manure decreases the water requirement except in the most fertile soils. This would indicate that manuring soils low in fertility will give a greater yield for a given quantity of water, but if the soils are sufficiently fertile the addition of manure will probably have little or no effect.

Kafir Smut Treatment.

Our subscriber, L. C. H., Banner, Kan., asks for method of treatment of Kafir for smut. KANSAS FARMER has answered this question through its columns no less than a dozen times since January 1. Inasmuch as the farmers of Kansas are suffering a loss of at least 10 per cent per year in reduced yield on account of Kafir smut, it would seem that the inquiry would justify an answer at least one more time before the Kafir and sorghum acreage of the state is all planted. Below is given the method of H. F. Roberts, head of the Botanical Department of Kansas Agricultural College, and which has been proven to give satisfactory results. This method is somewhat different from others which have been given and for that reason this formula is valuable:

"Dilute the commercial formaldehyde in water, the professors says, so that you have a solution of one-half of one per cent. To make fifty gallons of the solution, it is only necessary to add two pints of formaldehyde to forty-nine gallons and three quarts of water. Put the seed to be planted in a loose burlap bag and hang in the prepared solution for two hours. After it is dried, the seed will be perfectly free from smut. Never plant clean seed in a field that has grown a smutty crop.

"The formaldehyde solution may be used many times, so long as the seed is kept covered. In soaking the seed, allow about three pints of the prepared solution for every four and a half pounds of seed, or at the rate of about four and a half gallons to the bushel of seed. The formaldehyde generally retails at about 50 cents a pound, making the cost of the solution about 8 cents a bushel for the seed treated. To insure getting the best quality of formaldehyde it is best to send direct to a wholesale house."

Treatment For Bloat.

Answering J. C. K., Ottawa, Kan.: Bloating as a result of pasturing cattle or sheep when not accustomed to fresh green feed, may take one of two forms. First, the mild form in which recovery gradually follows; and, second, a severe form where the only remedy is in tapping to release the gas. If the mild form exists, ordinary remedies will give relief. Such a remedy is turpentine in doses of 8 or 10 tablespoonfuls. Some veterinarians give doses of 4 tablespoonfuls of aromatic spirits of ammonia in water as a drench. Ginger is sometimes given in the quantity of 4 tablespoonfuls diluted in a quart of warm water. When these remedies are applied the animal should be kept moving.

In sever cases of bloat, it is advisable always to tap with trocar and canula. This is a simple and inexpensive instrument especially devised for tapping and allowing the escape of the gas. These are inserted on the left side and pushed into the paunch, the incision being made as nearly as possible half way between the point of the hip and the last rib. The trocar is pushed in and down. After the insertion is made the trocar is removed and the canula is left in the opening to allow the escape of gas. In case the canula becomes clogged with contents of the paunch, insert the trocar so as to push the material away, then withdraw it again. If the trocar and canula are not available, an ordinary large pocketknife may be used with satisfactory results. In the use of the knife be careful that the incision is not made too large. In the event of the use of trocar and canula, or the knife, or other instrument, be sure that the same is clean by having been dipped in boiling water and wiped dry with a clean cloth. In actual practice, however, there may not be sufficient time or opportunity to clean the instrument as thoroughly as it should be, an in which event do not run the risk of lose of animal by taking time to thoroughly clean, but go to the job and save the animal.

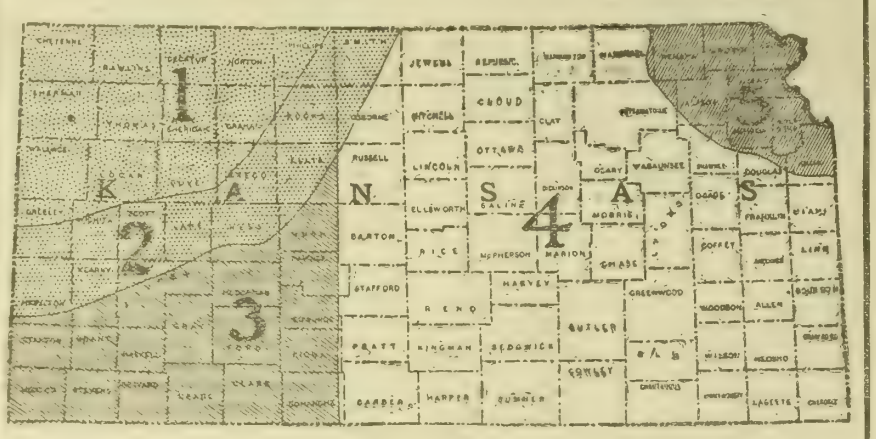
Corn Root Worms.

Continuous cropping of corn on the same ground will result in the existence of root worms in the ground to an alarming extent, and these will consequently decrease the yield. Root worms are small, slender white grubs about half an inch long when full grown. Rotation of crops is the most effective preventive of root worms. The beetles of the root worms usually deposit their eggs in the old infested fields. By changing the field from corn to other crops, damage from root worms is minimized. The eggs are deposited in October in fields on which corn is raised, and the eggs hatch the latter part of May. Cultivation of the corn field in advance of listing and planting is destructive to the worms. Root worms feed upon the corn roots, into which they bore. The insect is not injurious to other crops.

Silo Destroys Weed Seed.

A writer in an exchange presents an idea not new to this editor, but not presented heretofore by us in connection with the advantages of the silo. The idea is that the silo helps clean up the farm and keep it free from weeds for the reason that any weeds which grow in the crop and which are harvested with it and placed in the silo, have no chance to re-seed the farm, for the reason that no weed seed can pass through the silo and grow.

KANSAS KAFIR AND MILO AREAS



NUMBER 1 in the above map shops the area where dwarf Milo has been grown successfully from home-grown or northern-grown seed. Southern-grown seed usually fails in this section. Dwarf white and amber sorghum make good for forage in area No. 1 and in favorable years produce good seed. Kafir, owing to the short seasons and cool weather, produces poor seed but fair forage.

In area No. 2 black-hulled white Kafir makes good forage, but seldom a profitable seed crop. Dwarf white and amber sorghum do well in this area.

Dwarf Milo is at home in areas Nos. 2 and 3. Home-grown seed and northern-grown seed produce better in No. 2 area than does southern-grown seed. Home-grown seed does better in area No. 3 than introduced seed, but northern or southern-grown seed can be planted with success.

Kafir does well in areas Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Black-hulled white is the favorite variety. In areas 2 and 5 it is most profitably grown for forage, but Kafir cannot compete with dwarf Milo in area 2 or 3 for seed production, nor does Kafir produce seed profitably in area 5.

Black-hulled white Kafir does well in area 4. It can be profitably grown for grain and for forage. The sweet sorghums can be grown profitably for forage in area 5. The sweet sorghums do well for grain or for forage in area No. 4, while dwarf Milo cannot compete with Kafir or with sweet sorghums in area No. 4.

Northern-grown seed of any of the sorghums should be planted in the north one-third of the state, extending from east to west. Home-grown seed should be used in every area wherever obtainable. Southern-grown seed makes good in the south one-third of the state extending from east to west.

The above cut is from the Kafir number of the Southwest Trail, the Rock Island industrial publication, and the data is compiled from information furnished by the Kansas Experiment Station.

ANTI-HOG CHOLERA SERUM

Why Does It Fail? Why Does It Succeed? Interesting Facts From An Expert

By GEO. F. BABB, D. V. S.

That the use of anti-hog cholera serum has, not infrequently, failed to bring about the results that its use seemed to warrant is an acknowledged fact. This condition has caused much dissatisfaction among farmers and much unfavorable comment from such men—comment that has greatly and often unjustly injured the reputation of the serum and its use. It will be the effort in this paper to bring forward some of the favorable reasons for this unfortunate condition of things, reasons deduced from my own experience and observation as an extensive user and firm advocate of the serum treatment of swine in hog cholera.

To reiterate a former statement, let us begin by saying unqualifiedly that, when properely prepared and administered, anti-hog cholera serum is effectual in preventing hog cholera in swine. I am aware that many men who have had their hogs treated by this method, as well as many who have never seen it used, will oppose this and assert its falsity, calling attention to this or that case in which its use has been an utter failure. I have met and talked with many such men and have been able in some cases to convert the opposer, while in other instances I have been unable to even silence, to say nothing of convincing, the opponent.

We will leave out of consideration the possibility of improperly prepared serum, although there has been more or less used in the past that was not proper, the serum now supplied and that has been for some time, is of a high degree of potency and properly tetsed for efficiency before being sent out. Especially is this true regarding that furnished by the Veterinary Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Confining ourselves to fairly recent times in the consideration of this subject, I will say that I believe that the whole cause of dissatisfaction in the results obtained from the use of the serum hinges on two points: The farmer and the veterinarian. In the case of the former, too much has been expected, and in the case of the latter, the best judgment has not always been exercised in its administration and in the advice given.

Let us assume an occasion somewhat as follows: A farmer's hogs are dying one or two at a time, and still others are sick to a greater or less degree. He at once suspects cholera and calls a veterinarian to treat them. He is not sure that he wants them treated with serum, but he has tried this and that remedy, but they continue to sicken and die, and he feels that something else must be done.

The veterinarian arrives and is expected to be a walking encyclopedia of knowledge on the subject. Indeed, he should be, although often he is not, and able also to give that information in a way to be clearly understood. No one who has not had the experience can conceive of the number of questions that a farmer can ask on the matter, and many of these questions are hard to answer, while some will have to be left without a solution.

The first thing to be done is to determine whether or not we have to deal with cholera, for the serum is of use against cholera only. Right here mistakes have been made. A sure diagnosis of cholera is not the easy matter that most people believe. Often there is doubt, even when a post mortem examination is possible. Many times this is not possible and there may be only one or two slightly sick. Nevertheless, an accurate diagnosis is necessary to be determined before the serum treatment is applied.

Let us take it for granted, however, that cholera has been positively diagnosed and the serum treatment advised. At this point is where the farmer wants to know what he is going to get for his money, and he expects to find out from the veterinarian, and begins to ask questions. He is fully justified in this. He has the right to what knowledge the veterinarian can give to enable him to determine what he shall do, for he is the one to decide whether or not he shall put his money into it. The veterinarian should assist him in this without regard to any financial benefit he may be able to gain. Too often the diagnosis is made and the advice given is such as will best serve the pocketbook of others than the farmer, with bad results for the reputation of the serum in general.

The first question propounded usually is: "Will this treatment save my hogs?" Answer: "Yes, in proper dosage to the well ones." The matter of dosage is important and it is here that the discriminative judgment of the operator comes to the test, for too small a dose is no better than none and, while too large a dose does no harm, it is a waste of the farmer's money and of good material. Most of the literature extant upon the subject recommend a dosage of 20 c.c. of serum per 100 pounds of pig. Experience has shown that this is not enough in the first place, and that, besides the weight of the animal, there should be taken into consideration its condition also, whether fat and well fed, lean or poorly sustained, highly bred and the degree of infection in the herd. Those factors which may have a tedency to lessen the resistant power of the animal, such as high breeding, poor or improper feeding, overfatness, severe infection in the head, etc., should cause an increase in the dosage, and it is unsafe to tell the farmer that it will cost him so much a head. Each animal's dose should be determined on these lines as it comes before the operator, and the owner will be likely to be dissatisfied with the charges if given an estimate at the outset, and the total exceeds this amount.



THEY ARE WORTH THE COST OF SERUM TREATMENT.

The farmer must be advised that the serum is preventive only, and not curative, and hence is to be given to well hogs only. In too many instances sick hogs have been treated. I have done it myself in the hope that the serum would help some of them to recover. It is true that the use of the serum in increased dosage in selected cases of sick hogs will effect a speedy recovery, but in the majority of cases it is ineffectual and there is difficulty in selecting suitable individuals for treatment. I have treated sick hogs after assuring the farmer of these facts and he has apparently fully understood them and, after he has saved enough of them to many times justify the expense, I have learned from neighbors that all the hogs, sick and well, that I treated, died, while all that I didn't treat got well. I don't treat sick hogs any more.

Treatment is all right for pregnant sows and suckling pigs, as well as for others, but extra care must be used in the handling.

How long this immunity will last is a timely question that should be answered to the full understanding of the farmer. The serum-alone treatment has been popularly styled the "90-day method." We may get immunity for 90 days and we may not. Experience has shown that often the immunity will not last nearly that long and the farmer should be impressed with that possibility.

The serum-alone treatment, then, yields but a temporary immunity, unless, perchance, some of the hogs become infected at or near the time of treatment, when the immunity lasts for a longer period, up to possible permanency. Hence it is, in general, applicable when only such immunity is desired. When, as in the case of breeding stock or young pigs that will not be ready for market for some time, longer immunity is desired we must have resort only on well hogs and hence is best limited to uninfected herds or on well hogs in a herd where cholera is existant in a mild form only. In this latter case it is often difficult to determine whether or not a hog may be already infected, and thus there is danger of giving additional infection that the serum cannot overcome, and a dead hog results. Even under favorable circumstances there is a certain percentage of loss owing to some individual inability on the part of a particular animal to withstand even the small amount of infection given. In the event of very valuable hogs or in cases where certain circumstances obtain that tend to lessen the resistant powers of the animal, and where the additional expense warrants it, it is advisable to give an injection of serum alone a few days before the double treatment. This system lessens the percentage of loss to a minimum or practically nothing, and accomplishes the same reseults.

As to the risk of bringing cholera onto a farm otherwise free from the disease, such does not occur unless an animal actually shows the symptoms of the disease. This contingency, of course, is not likely if proper precautions have been observed.

The double method is applicable to sucklings at about weaning time, as well as to older ones, but probably not to pregnant sows closer than a month to farrowing time on account of the possibility of losing the pigs before time.

My own experience has been that, notwithstanding I have given all the information possible to the farmer, he has many times expected too much from the serum, and when the results have not come up to his expectations he condemns the treatment outright, saying that he has been robbed and that I have killed his hogs, paying no attention to the fact that, without the treatment, he would have undoubtedly lost all.

Let us be broad-minded and not condemn a system without looking closely into its operation for possible factors that may have been the cause of the apparent failure.

NOTE—It will be observed that the more up-to-date practice among experiment stations and the best class of veterinarians is to administer the serum-virus or double treatment, only. The Minnesota Station reports the administration of the double standard to 2,546 hogs, with a loss of only 2.43 per cent. This refers, of course, to sound herds, the loss in sick herds being 20 per cent.

About Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera still lurks about, and in some localities in the corn belt it seems to be on the increase. It is always best to be prepared for any sudden outbreak, even though one is not expected. No one expected the outbreak of last year. From Illinois, where the scourge was much worse than it was in Kansas, comes some advice which is worth [illegible]. In speaking before the State Farmers' Institute of Illinois, Hon. C. C. Pervier, member of the Legislature from Bureau county, said:

"I do not know any cure for hog cholera. I do believe it is possible to so handle swine as to make them able to resist disease. Only once in 35 years have we had disease on our farm, and then one-third of our hogs survived the attack.

"There are three things we think absolutely essential to the health of the herd, and these are: Clean feed, pure water, and dry, comfortable sleeping quarters. The food of the hog should be as clean as that given any other animal, because every particle of dirt, filth and indigestible matter that is taken into the stomach impairs digestion and reduces the gain as well as injures the health of the animal. There should be a clean feeding floor in winter or when it is too muddy to feed elsewhere. The floor should be located with due regard for the comfort of the animals while eating—never on the north or west side of buildings. The hog is the only farm animal that wears his summer coat all winter, and is, therefore, liable to colds, coughs and lung trouble.

"It is a law of nature that the excrement of all animals is poisonous to themselves, but not to other animals. Hogs may follow cattle without injury, but the thing most essential and most difficult is to keep the food of the hog from becoming contaminated with his own excrement, hence the value of the feeding floor and the importance of keeping it clean. Be sure to locate the floor where the sun can shine on it—sunshine is the enemy of disease germs.

"A pig will not walk 80 rods to get a drink of clean water if water of any kind, no matter how filthy, is nearer. Forty per cent of the pig's body is water, and if the supply is below normal requirements, gains will be proportionately low and the health of the animals impaired.

"In very cold weather the pigs will not drink enough water to supply their need, unless it is warmed. There should be an abundance of clean water before the hogs at all times. We use what is known as the "barrel and float" plan, which consists of a concrete barrel with a concrete drinking box about 12 inches square and 5 inches deep built on the side of it. The box is separated from the barrel by a piece of sheet iron with holes about 2 inches from the bottom, through which the water passes from the barrel to the box. With this plan, no mud or filth can enter the barrel, and the box can be radily cleaned. By putting a tank heater in the barrel, pigs are supplied with pure water of right temperature in winter.

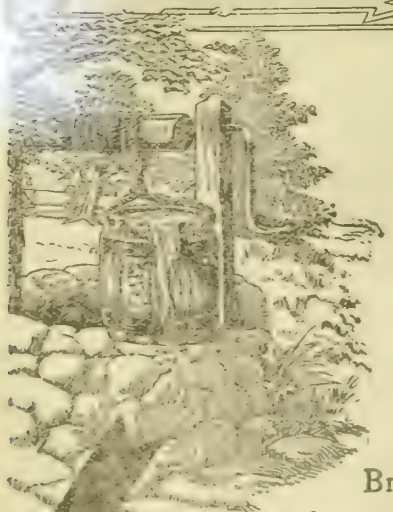
"We are using concrete floors in our hog houses and have found that we need very little bedding; just enough to keep the body of the pig from coming in contact with the concrete. It is easy to keep a concrete floor warm if the cold air can not get under it. With 100 pigs in the house, during zero weather, we had to keep some of the windows and the upper end doors open for ventilation. We have never had any pigs get stiff from lying on concrete floors. Good, dry bedding, straw or shredded fodder, is used and is removed as soon as it becomes damp, and replaced with a fresh supply, and ventilation is such as that cold winds can not blow in on the pigs. We disinfect the houses often with air-slaked lime.

"A dipping tank is essential, not only for destroying lice, but also for promoting health conditions in general.

"We dip our pigs once in two months; more often if the animals are bothered with lice, and use any of the dips on the market that have crude oil as a basis. We do not dip in winter, but crowd the hogs into the houses and spray them, leaving them until dry. We spray hogs, walls, bedding and all.

"We keep wood ashes and a little lime in a self-feeder before our pigs all the time. Hogs need more mineral matter than they usually get.

"During the summer, hogs should be provided with ample shade; it will add materially to the gain of the herd. With proper attention to sanitary conditions, the feeding of a balance ration, and the comfort of the animal provided for, disease of swine becomes an incident—not an epidemic."



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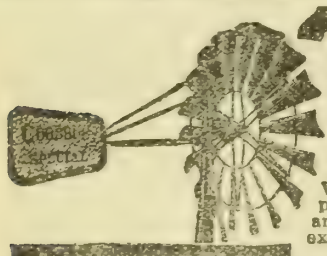
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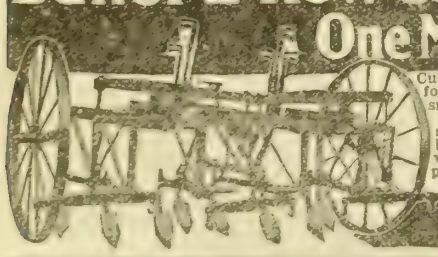
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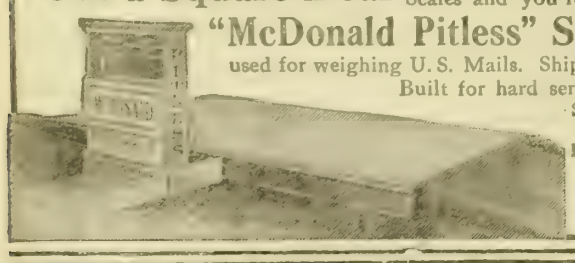
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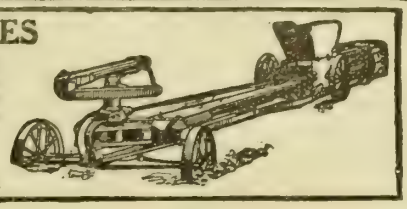
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THE FARM



The most successful farming lies in the farmer keeping in sympathetic touch with the plant and animal life about him. The most skilled farmer may be the one who has not heard of the theory in connection with agricultural science, but who has been taught by what he has experienced and has seen among those about him who have succeeded most. The deductions of agricultural science, however, have been obtained from the same source. The science of agriculture, while as old as the hills, has evolved only from experience in some form or other.

After all is said and done regarding moisture conservation, it comes back to this: Will your soil absorb the rain, or will it allow the water to run off? Tillage to the depth of 12 to 16 inches makes a seed bed which, sponge-like, holds on to the moisture. The past winter and spring there has been plenty of moisture. Has the seed bed been deep enough to take it all in? If it has been, you can safely say that you have an insurance policy against drouth. Hand in hand with deep tillage should go surface cultivation which prevents the evaporation of the moisture from this deep, moist seed bed. This, briefly, is all there is to doing the best we know how in guarding against dry weather and lack of rainfall during the growing season.

During the earlier period of growth plants need much more thorough and frequent culture than during latter periods of growth. This, for the reason that when the plants are young, the roots are not so numerous and do not draw from such a large area as when older. For this reason it is important that conditions be as nearly perfect as possible that the plants may develop normally and rapidly in their early growing period. This requires careful preparation of the seed bed, careful planting and careful methods of cultivation. Frequent cultivation, as well as cultivation of the proper kind, are important. If the seed bed has been well prepared, shallow cultivation only is required. However, during a dry season deeper soil cultivation is required than in seasons not so dry. The tillage question is easily understood if due consideration is given the principles underlying the conditions which make it necessary to do one thing or the other. The study of the soil, the amount of moisture there is in the soil, the amount of rainfall and the kind of crop will indicate the method to be followed.

In our recent travels over the eastern half of Kansas we note that the first cutting of alfalfa is this year unusually heavy, and at this writing practically all of the first crop has been cut and has been taken care of in most excellent condition, there having been little or no damage done to the hay by rains or heavy dews. The conditions are such, too, as to permit early cutting and, all things considered, it is our judgment that in the alfalfa section the hay from this year's first cutting is of much more than average value. Our attention has been attracted by the numerous hay barns erected this year for taking care of this crop, and we know that as a result, more alfalfa hay will be placed under cover this year than ever before in the history of the state. The high prevailing prices and the ready sale for alfalfa hay the past season has, no doubt, given considerable impetus to alfalfa growing and the care given the alfalfa crop. When an alfalfa grower bales his crop and places it on the general market he at once realizes the advantages of having for sale hay of high quality. Many thousands of tons of alfalfa hay sold last year, even at the high price, would have brought much more money had the hay been good. It is evident that alfalfa growers are going to cut their hay earlier, when the weather conditions will permit, and are going to put it under cover.

As before stated, we would like to see every Kansas farmer this year grow all the potatoes required for his own use. It is a shame that so many Kansas farmers are buying potatoes because they do not exercise the care necessary to grow their own. We believe that on most farms a patch of potatoes is planted, but the potato crop is very often lost on account of being busy with other seemingly more important work and not giving the potato patch the attention it needs. In ordinary seasons in Kansas it does not pay to mulch potatoes, but in dry seasons it does pay. The mulching is sometimes done immediately after planting. We do not believe this a good plan. We would prefer to mulch after the potatoes had been given about two cultivations and after the plants were 4 to 5 inches in height. Too early mulching seems to have the effect of retarding growth. Four to five inches of wheat straw placed between the rows and close to and around the plants, is good mulching. Old prairie hay, stack tops or bottoms make good mulching. The mulching can be done advantageously when it is seen that the season is likely to be dry, in which event the potato patch should be cultivated well before the mulching is placed. We believe it is unnecessary for the farmer to expend hard-earned money for potatoes.

In the bottom lands of Kansas many acres of corn have this year been planted in fields too wet for planting. This will result in making the ground difficult to handle by proper methods of cultivation unless future rains are timely. This is in line with our remarks of the early spring to the effect that it does not pay to plant corn in soils which are too wet and water-logged. It is better to delay planting a few days than to plant corn in land which is unfit for planting—whether the land be dry and cloddy or whether it be too wet. An important part of corn cultivation and corn growing is performed in advance of the planting. The cultivation of the field, the drying and aerating and pulverizing of the surface, are essentials which should be completed before planting time. In some lands continued wet and cold weather has retarded the growth of corn and has made the field difficult to work, and such fields will require more work than otherwise would have been needed to establish satisfactory soil conditions. However, conditions cannot be controlled and it is the business of the wise corn grower to know just what to do under the existing circumstances and conditions. No hard and fast rule can be made for any particular phase of farm work. The general principles of cultivation should be thoroughly understood, and the man doing the cultivating must work out these principles as best he can under the existing circumstances.

There is little danger of using the harrow too much in the corn field until, of course, the corn becomes too large for the use of such implement. The use of the harrow in the corn field pays, and pays big. The harrow can be advantageously started before the corn is up and its use can be advantageously employed continuously until the corn is too large to harrow. If the field is in fine tilth—as it should be if properly prepared before planting and after frequent harrowing—the weeder is a good implement. It is effective in killing small weeds and preserves the surface mulch. We have known instances in which the weeder following the harrow was used until the corn was laid by and was the only implement, aside from the harrow, employed in cultivating the corn crop. In such instances, however, the fields were clean and free from large weeds and had been disked and cross-disked thoroughly before listing. The weeder is not a bad implement to use between cultivations with the standard corn cultivator. We believe that the very best possible cultivation of corn will pay. We believe it will pay to remain in the corn field continuously from planting time until the corn crop is matured, provided, of course, there are plenty of teams and men to do the work. On most farms there are many other things to be done, of course, besides taking care of the corn crop. The corn acreage should be governed by the amount of other work to be done during the corn growing season.

LIVE STOCK

The Hog for Profit.

The hog is one of the most profitable animals on the farm. Yet there are difficulties in raising hogs. But gains can be made feeding hogs quicker than other animals; they are more prolific than most other animals, hence money can be turned quicker in hog raising than in other live stock, says a reader.

To produce one pound of flesh it has been carefully estimated that the ox uses 11 pounds of dry feed; the sheep requires 9 pounds; the hog consumes but 4¼ pounds to produce a pound of gain. This remarkable power of converting feed into marketable flesh at once suggests the value of the hog as a farm animal.

But it must be remembered that the hog's food is concentrated—grains, grazing and commercial concentrates such as tankage, cotton seed meal, rice bran, etc. The steer and the cow, by reason of a large digestive tract, can consume large quantities of roughage, such as fodder and ordinary forage.

There are also some difficulties in hog raising. These animals are susceptible to contagious diseases and sometimes there is great loss from this source. But by care and attention one may succeed.

The market prefers hogs weighing from 180 to 200 pounds. This is in the grower's favor because above these weights it requires more feed to produce a pound of live weight, hence the cost of growing pigs to this standard is less than the producing heavyweight porkers.

Abortion In Sows.

"I saw an article in KANSAS FARMER some time ago about a treatment for sows that had aborted, but this number of the paper has been mislaid and I cannot find it.

"I have seven very fine Poland China sows that slunk their pigs in the last blizzard this spring, and they have not yet recovered. No doubt the boar is in bad shape, too. Can you give me information through KANSAS FARMER about how to treat these sows?

"Then I have another trouble that bothers my shoats, weighing from 80 to 140 pounds. They go lame in one foot, generally a front foot. They are very sore and I can hardly make the worst ones move. When I try, they will squeal and can hardly get up in front. Some of them will tremble and shiver some. Then they will have a high fever. Those that have a fever will get over it in about ten days and will be all right, while others will hang on for three or four weeks like rheumatism. Others still, will take it in the head; one ear will fall, the head is held to one side, the nose will run, but finally they will get all right. I feed the government hog powder regularly. Dirt and plank floor sheds to sleep in, which are covered with shingle roofs. I slop twice a day on bran, shorts and corn. They always eat and drink heartily."—J. E. KINZER, Palco, Kan.

Mr. Kinzer has been advised by letter as to the proper treatment of his hogs, but for the benefit of others who may have the same troubles, we give the following prescription of KANSAS FARMER veterinarian: For the aborting sows, take antiseptic tablets (bichloride of mercury) and dissolve in warm water so that the solution will have a strength of 1 part of the bichloride to 2,000 parts of water. The druggist who sells you the bichloride will know the strength and size of the tablets and will tell you how many to put into each quart of water to make this strength of solution.

Now take 3 feet of ¼-inch hose with a funnel in one end, pass the other end into the vagina of the sow and the sheath of the boar and pour in enough of the solution to thoroughly flush them out. Give this treatment twice to each animal.

For the shoats, feed them some whole wheat soaked in swill for 24 hours, into which is put a half teaspoonful of carbolic acid for each animal. Put the carbolic acid in the slop every few days and reduce the amount of corn fed to them.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Sweet Clover and Live Stock

Sweet clover has very generally been regarded as a troublesome weed, and yet recent experiences and investigations show that it has a higher feeding value than red clover, either for pasture, soiling or hay. In feeding value to any class of live stock sweet clover stands second only to alfalfa.

The difficulty about its use for anything but a honey producing plant lies in the fact that it contains a bitter principle, called cumarin, which causes the stock to reject it for other and more palatable feeds. It is found, however, that if cattle are turned upon it early in the spring before other green vegetation appears, they readily acquire an appetite for it and, when this occurs, they will reject alfalfa for sweet clover.

The fact that cattle reject sweet clover when first placed before them should not condemn it. Range cattle will often reject ear corn when first offered them, and they have been known to eat last season's dried grass in preference to green grass when they are first turned out on a Kansas pasture. They soon learn to like sweet clover and, when this is true, they thrive on it with less danger than comes from pasturing alfalfa.

Cumarin has been known to physicians and druggists for hundreds of years as a corrective tonic and antiseptic in intestinal disorders, and it is claimed that this element in sweet clover prevents bloat in cattle and sheep when pasturing upon it. It is certain that when live stock acquire a taste for it they become very fond of it. The sweet clover habit in live stock is said to be like the tobacco habit in man, but without any bad effects.

Red clover hay contains 12.3 per cent of protein. Sweet clover contains 13.3 per cent, and alfalfa 14.3 per cent. This shows that sweet clover is a little better than red clover and a little poorer in protein than alfalfa. This would make it practically equal to either in feeding value, while its wonderful drouth-resisting power, its ability to grow on practically any kind of soil and its heavy and rapid growth gives it a big advantage over either.

As sweet clover is a biennial plant, like red clover, it can never become a bothersome weed unless it is allowed to re-seed. Its root growth is not so extensive as that of alfalfa, but it has the same nitrogen conserving nodules, and its effect upon the soil is the same.

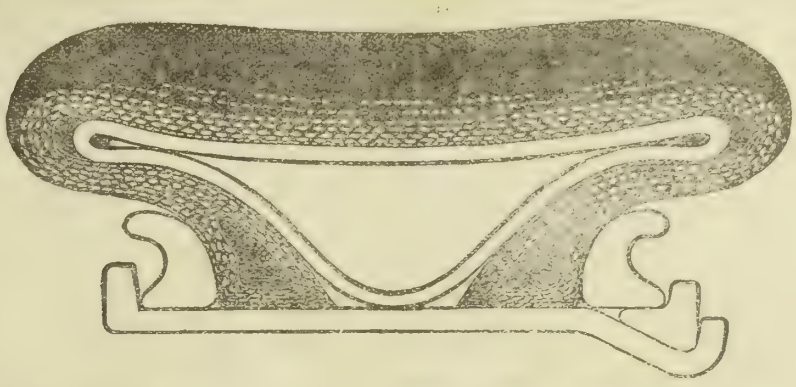
The extensive planting of sweet clover in western Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado has created an enormous demand for seed, and the white variety can be very profitably grown as a money crop. The seed sells for more than does alfalfa seed.

Sweet clover is more nearly akin to alfalfa than any other clover, and its general adoption in localities which cannot grow red clover or alfalfa will extend [illegible] husbandry. The [illegible] mer which shortened the [illegible] of last winter when so many [illegible] stock were lost from a scarcity of [illegible] has emphasized the need of something to take the place of the Russian [illegible] a hay crop in the west.

Caution should be exercised in the purchase of seed, and only the white variety used as there are two yellow varieties, neither of which is as prolific as the white, while one a South Sea [illegible] only grows a few inches in height [illegible] is worthless here. Don't buy the yellow kind.

In an Iowa experiment sweet clover maintained 18 pasturing shoats to the acre, and these gained 1.02 pounds per day at a cost of 338 pounds grain for each 100 pounds of gain. [illegible] clover maintained 15 shoats per [illegible] which gained 1.13 pounds each per [illegible] at a cost of 333 pounds of grain for each 100 pounds of gain. While [illegible] clover showed a higher gain per hog and a slightly less cost of grain, the sweet clover maintained more hogs to the acre.

The facts are that there is a great big place for sweet clover in plains agriculture, and its discovery opens up a great area to the growth of a legume where none of value grew before. The growth of sweet clover will make possible the growth of live stock on western farms that have heretofore been devoted to grain growing. Live stock is the redemption of plains agriculture.



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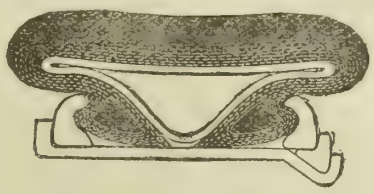
Your removable rim flanges, with this new-type tire, are set to curve outward. Just slip them to the opposite sides. Then the tire when deflated rests on a rounded edge, and rim-cutting is made impossible.

This tire fits any standard rim.

Saves 23 Per Cent

The old-type tire, as shown in next column, must be hooked to the rim flanges. So these flanges are set to curve inward.

If the tire is wholly or partly deflated, these curved-in flanges dig into the tire. That is the cause of rim-cutting.



This type of tire may be wrecked in a moment if punctured and run flat.

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Also 25 Per Cent

We make these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size. That is done to save the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

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The only way to make a practical tire of this modern type is controlled by the Goodyear patents. Other methods are not satisfactory.

So nearly all the demand for tires that can't rim-cut centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

And that demand is growing faster than we can build the tires. It is larger now than for any other tire.

You should investigate these tires. Ask men who use them. Saving half on tire upkeep means too much to miss.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities. We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

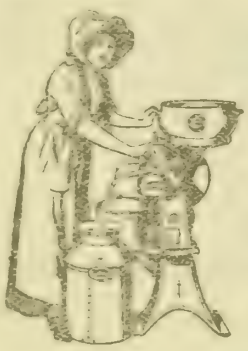
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DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Cheapest As Well As Best

Every sensible person wants the **best** of everything, but in many things the best is beyond their means and they must necessarily be content with something less.

In the case of the Cream Separator, however, the **best** is fortunately the **cheapest** as well, and it is of the greatest importance that every buyer of a separator should know this.



Moreover, the **best** is of more importance in the case of the Cream Separator than in anything else, since it means a saving or a waste **twice a day every day in the year** for many years.

It is true that DE LAVAL Separators cost a little more in first price than some inferior separators, but that counts for nothing against the fact that they **save their cost every year over any other separator,** while they last an average twenty years as compared with an average two years in the case of other separators.

And if first cost is a serious consideration a DE LAVAL machine may be bought on such liberal terms that it will actually **save and pay for itself.**

These are all-important facts which every buyer of a Cream Separator should understand and which every local DE LAVAL agent is glad to explain and demonstrate to the satisfaction of the intending buyer.

If you don't know the nearest DE LAVAL agent please simply address the nearest of our main offices as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Co.

I Can Double Your Pork Profits Merry War Powdered Lye Prevents and Cures Sick Hogs

It is no idle boast, on my part, to say that *Merry War Powdered Lye*—the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—will double your pork profits.

My own personal experience, for more than 20 years, and the experience of thousands of hog raisers has amply demonstrated the fact that *Merry War Powdered Lye* will kill intestinal worms, positively prevent and cure hog cholera and keep your hogs absolutely immune to all hog diseases.

I invite you to read some of the enthusiastic letters I have received from thousands of farmers and hog raisers all over the United States (and which are published in my *free* literature) who feed *Merry War Powdered Lye* regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that *Merry War Powdered Lye will do the work—and that nothing else will.*

Convincing Testimony Well Worth Reading

A. W. Davis, Rankin, Iowa, says: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to put hogs in a thrifty condition. I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

H. F. Gussett, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "Best dewormer of worms in hogs I ever used. It is all right."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I have given Merry War Powdered Lye a good trial and it has made a marked improvement in my herd. I consider it the best and cheapest remedy I ever used. I never got the results from any of the so-called hog cholera remedies as I have from Merry War Powdered Lye."

And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat profits is to

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your complete satisfaction that *Merry War Powdered Lye* makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 15 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed *every day.* If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel of drinking water.

Important Warning

Some competing lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War* [illegible]—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* safe to use [illegible] Because the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* is what produces the fat, [illegible] *Merry War* is the only lye which in [illegible] hog raisers who make the mistake of thinking that any lye will do as well as *Merry War Powdered Lye*—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hog profits.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye is *not only the best* protection against hog losses ever discovered—*but* it is the *least expensive as well.* It comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $4.80—at Grocers, Druggists and Feed Dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—because there are no substitutes.

Most dealers handle *Merry War Powdered Lye.* If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealer's name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

Kettle Powdered Lye for Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



Which Kind Do You Want?



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER? If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW. SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

DAIRY



No animal is more sensitive to irritation and harsh treatment than the dairy cow. On the other hand, no animal will respond more quickly to kindness. Get into sympathy with the cow—look out for her comfort. It will pay so to do.

The dairy cow abhors unappetizing feed as much as does the owner. To obtain best results from any feed, it must be appetizing and eaten with a relish. The cow will not do her best unless it is a pleasure for her to eat and to be milked.

In grading up the dairy herd, remember that the characteristics of the sire and dam are most likely to be reproduced in their offspring. Remember that this is the first law in making your purchase of a sire and the first law in selecting the cows whose heifer calves are to be retained in the dairy.

Economy on the farm, as in all other businesses, is admirable, but economy demands that you get every drop of butter fat possible from every cow. In other words, the greatest economy comes from feeding the cow to her greatest capacity and having a cow which will make the best use of her feed.

Too many dairy barns look well from the outside, but on the inside fail to furnish the kind of housing required for the best results. This is particularly true in the housing of the dairy herd. Dairy animals require pure air and lots of it. The barn should be ventilated by the use of a good system of ventilation. The King system is the best. It is simple, easily installed, and work perfectly. Ventilation in the horse barn will pay as well as ventilation in the dairy barn.

A breeder of high class dairy stock, writing in an exchange, says that calves should be fed milk regularly three times a day until they are 3 to 4 months old. We have no doubt that this is a profitable and successful plan for this breeder to follow. So far as practical results are concerned, however, and in so far as the farmer need be concerned in the production of a good calf, two feeds of milk per day are sufficient, particularly so after the calf is 3 or 4 days old. We assume, of course, that the calf will have opportunity to eat between drinks after he is old enough to have learned to consume some grain and roughage.

The grading up of the dairy herd—if fundamental principles in grading are observed—cannot result in other than improvement year after year. The grading up of a dairy herd is not completed in a few years, but is the work of a life time. It does not require so many years to obtain a good dairy herd, but in breeding and improving it the results are apparent year after year so long as the guiding hand is active. The best dairy cow or best dairy herd has not yet been evolved. Better dairy cows and better dairy herds will be bred just so long as the desire for improvement remains.

Don't be afraid to feed the alfalfa grown on the farm to the dairy herd. Alfalfa with silage or alfalfa alone is the best ration with which you can supply the dairy cow. It is a poor cow that will not return a profit on alfalfa at an average price of alfalfa and butter fat for a 10-year period. Too much alfalfa is grown for sale in Kansas. It is better for the farm, and more profitable, we believe, to grow and sell alfalfa than to grow and sell wheat, but we should feed all the alfalfa our live stock requires, not, of course, to be wasteful. Careful feeding of alfalfa to a good animal will in the long run pay better than its growth for market.

In talking with a KANSAS FARMER reader not long since regarding the dairy herd, he said every cow he had gave a "good mess" of milk. When we inquired what a good mess was, he could give little or no idea. There are dairy herds in this country yielding 10 pounds of milk per day; there are other herds yielding 25 pounds of milk per day, and there are others yielding 35 and this latter figure lacks much of being the average of some first-class herds. What is a "good mess' 'of milk? How does it measure the dairy cow's worth? How can you arrive—with a reasonable degree of accuracy—at the performance of the cows without weighing her milk and testing it? All measures of value—so far as production is concerned—have failed except the scales and the test. If all other measures have failed, then why should we hesitate to employ those which have stood the test of time?

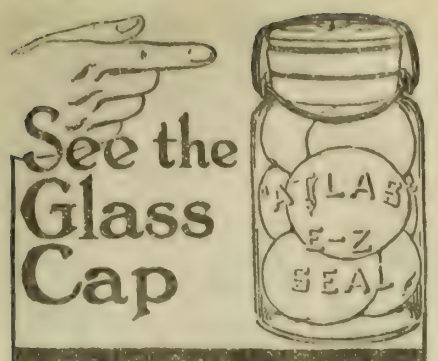
The indications are that butter fat prices will be higher than usual this summer. Such statement is only a guess. Butter was scarce the past winter and there are now no accumulations. The short feed and late pastures have made the cream supply short during the early spring. The producing season, therefore, has been shortened. Unless the production during the best pasture season should be exceptionally heavy, the conditions are such as would seem to warrant a guess that the demand for summer butter will be strong, and good prices prevail in order that the usual accumulation may be had for next fall and winter when the production is light. The consumption of milk, cream, butter and cheese is rapidly increasing and the production of these commodities is not increasing in proportion to the consumption. The facts surrounding the dairy business would indicate that the outlook for intelligent and profitable dairying was never better than now.

A Douglas county dairyman who last winter had his first experience with the silo, is asking what he shall do with the silage which has not been fed out. He writes as though he is somewhat worried about having more silage than he can feed. We assure our subscriber this is no cause for worry, but is cause for hearty congratulation. This silage will, in all probability, come in handy in the early fall and possibly earlier when the pastures are short and the cows need a feed night and morning. He should then use the silage. The surface of the silage should be leveled off and 8 or 10 inches of straw or hay placed on top and a few boards or poles laid across it to hold down the covering. It would help some to wet the hay or straw, the idea being, of course, to make the covering as compact as possible and exclude the air. However, if no covering is used, not more than 6 to 8 inches of the surface of the silage will rot. The silage which can be saved, however, will well repay for covering the surface as suggested.

The creamery butter maker is just now having a hard time handling cream in such way as to eliminate from the butter the wild onion and other weedy flavors of cream and which are objectionable in the sale of butter so flavored. The butter maker cannot get away from these flavors entirely. The cream producer, however, can help by cooling and aerating the cream as soon as possible after separation. In Kansas—and we presume this is true in all other states—these weedy flavors exist every spring before the pastures are good, and to a greater or lesser extent in the fall of the year when pastures become short. The weeds are the first to furnish feed in the spring and the last to provide feed in the fall, and most weeds impart an undesirable and highly objectionable flavor to the butter.

More Help Boosting Dairying.

E. G. Maxwell has been appointed as deputy to assist Dairy Commissioner Burch during the summer when the number of violations on account of selling bad cream is greatest. This addition makes two Deputy Dairy Commissioners whose business it is to assist in enforcing the dairy law. The Dairy Commissioner's office is careful to start no prosecutions until it is known definitely that a good case has been secured. It is the record of the Dairy Commissioner that he has not lost a case this year. Most of the parties arrested have plead guilty without trial and have paid their fines.



See the Glass Cap

The very best jar from the cap—down!

It is no trouble to "jar" things these days. Even many vegetables that you never thought of "canning"—it is *easy* in these all-glass jars.

No spoiled vegetables or fruit—no sweltering over hot stoves for nothing! Just put up most fruit and "garden stuff" *whole* and get *best* results from the

E-Z SEAL JAR

This jar is *safe*. The glass cap fastens with a wire spring—it closes with a *touch* and opens with a *tilt*—no wrist-turning, no neck-twisting, no shattering or splattering!

Then — the heavy, green-tinted glass keeps out the light. Your fruit opens fresh and plump instead of faded and *wilted*. Try the E-Z Seal way.

Free Jar—Free Book



Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer — he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—in order to secure free jar this *coupon* must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name_____

Address_____

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name_____

Address_____

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



THIS BIG STORE

offers the best opportunities that you will find for economical buying. Our great stocks include the best qualities of merchandise in all Dry Goods lines, also Carpets and Draperies.

Shop here in person or by letter. We can satisfy all your needs.

RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED ACCORDING TO PURCHASE.

Postage paid on mail orders anywhere in the United States, express or freight in Kansas.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

HOME CIRCLE

You can give a high polish to the windows by first wiping all the dust from them and then rubbing them with a cloth which has been dipped in vinegar.

It is said that a Dover egg-beater may be used to advantage in stirring waffle or pancake batter. Put the batter in a deep dish and use the egg-beater for several minutes. It is said to give a feathery lightness to the pancake or waffles, and surely it is much easier than the old way of beating with a spoon.

I presume we all hem napkins by turning the hem back on the material after we have turned it the width desired and then over-casting it. This same method can be used for hemming anything else. It not only has the advantage of being quicker, but is much neater, as the over-casting stitches on the right side run parallel with the warp of the material and are scarcely discernable on the right side.

Pillow slips which are left open at both ends will outlast the ones that are open at only one end. They will wear longer because they will be turned a different way on the pillows each week, thus avoiding the worn spot where the head rests; and, another advantage, they are not always pinned to the line by the same corner on laundry days and the corners worn off. They should be made several inches longer at each end than the pillow ticks and may be trimmed or not, as the fancy dictates.

The Annual Miracle.

"Funny thing about miracles. None of them ever happens in our time. They all occurred in biblical days," observed the agnostic.

But is he quite right? Are not miracles happening all the time? Let's take a look about us right now in this bright May weather.

"Come," says Spring, talking to the little blind roots snuggling down in the brown earth. "Come, wake up, sleepy-heads! Get to work!"

"But we are cold," say the roots.

"I'll send you my golden sunshine," says Spring.

"But we are thirsty," objects the roots.

"I'll send you my silver rains," says the gentle task-mistress.

And what, with the warmth and the moisture and the balmy airs, the miracle is wrought. Down there under the earth those wonderful alchemists, the roots begin work. Laboring with the same materials, each picks and chooses those things that it needs. And one accomplishes the miracle of a violet's blue. And another the sweet miracle of a rose's grace and flush and fragrance. And another the jaunty yellow of a jonquil.

Miracles? In what man-made dye-vats are we achieving such colors? In what laboratories are we creating such wonderful perfumes? There are miracles all the time if we but have eyes to see and hearts to understands.—Wichita Beacon.



4361. Neat Dressing Sack—The shirt waist dressing sack is excellent for spring wear, the long sleeves and high neck being very acceptable. Muslin, silk and other wash materials can be used to make this dressing sack. The pattern, 4361, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns exchanged.



PLANT YOUR TREES WITH AETNA DYNAMITE

AETNA DYNAMITE loosens the earth for several yards around the hole and gives the tree roots a chance to breathe, develop and spread in a *healthy way*. It also burns up the earth's impurities and gives your trees a perfectly *healthy soil* to grow in.

Every *progressive* agriculturist will tell you that trees planted in this way will yield quicker and much greater results than if planted by the old spade method, which crowds and cramps the roots. If you have any doubt on the subject write, to any school of agriculture, farmers' institute or reliable farm paper.

Every prosperous and up-to-date farmer in America is using Aetna Dynamite for tree planting, ditch and drain digging, for the removal of stones, boulders and obstructive hills and the destruction of stumps on cut-over ground. AETNA DYNAMITE is putting the stump-puller out of business and saving countless thousands of dollars, as well as a tremendous amount of time and labor.

Progressive farmers all over America are writing us every day that AETNA DYNAMITE is the greatest agent for economy and efficiency on the farm that the world has ever created. It is easily handled. Just a reasonable amount of care eliminates the element of danger. And you will find, when you start to use it, that you will do without many horses and men that you are now compelled to use and pay for.

Write today for names of our nearest distributors; also our descriptive booklets (FREE) which explain the many uses of AETNA DYNAMITE and show how expense can be turned into profit. Every farmer in the world is deeply interested.

The Aetna Powder Co.
General Offices, Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
For Quick Attention Address Dept. 18.

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head

Herefords 250 Head

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is **no property** of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Over-casting the seams of a skirt is a tedious process and in making a French seam it is sometimes difficult to prevent the frayed edges from showing through the stitching on the right side. An easy way to overcome these disagreeable features when making a Skirt is as follows: Baste the seams up in the usual way, then hem them on the foot hemmer. This will make a smaller and neater finish than French seaming, and you have the seam sewed up and finished with one stitching.

Lemon syrup, made by baking a lemon 20 minutes and then squeezing the juice upon half a cupful of sugar, is said to be excellent for hoarseness and to break up a cold.

Peroxide is said to be excellent for removing scorch stains. Wet two cloths; put one underneath and one on top of the stained spots, and leave them undisturbed for 15 or 20 minutes.

Stains can be removed from mirrors and window glass in most cases by rubbing with a piece of flannel which has been dampened with spirits of camphor.

Just now, at spring cleaning time, when many are doing a little repainting or revarnishing, a simple method for removing the odor of fresh paint, which is so objectionable to many, may not come amiss. Slice four raw onions into a pailful of water, and let it remain in the room over night.

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $12.50 to $15.00 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advanece will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

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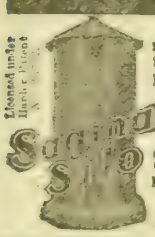
E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

With Base Anchor and Inner Anchoring Hoop



Insist on these features in your 1912 Silo—exclusive advantages in the Saginaw Silo. No fear of blowing down if you have the Saginaw. It is *rooted* to the spot like the giant oak. No fear of collapsing. Every stave held firmly in place by the mighty strength of inner anchoring device.

Saginaw All-Steel Door Frame also adds solidity and gives you easiest working, closest fitting doors. Know the many exclusive advantages you can get in the famous Saginaw Silo before you decide.

Our four big factories and modern equipment enable us to give you the utmost in silo construction. Write today for NEW FREE BOOK, "The Building of the Silo." Contains many views from photographs of our plants. Also latest facts and figures on profits from feeding silage. Address (37)

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY, Dept. AH
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

Bickmore's Gall Cure

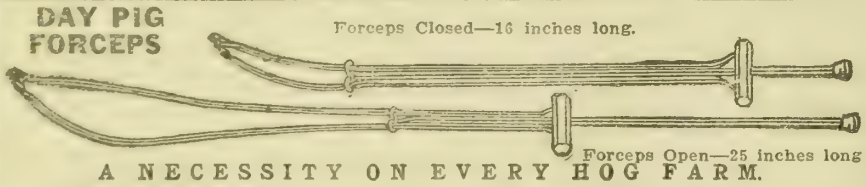


The old-time remedy for keeping horses in condition. Don't lose the services of your high-priced horses. Bickmore's Gall Cure cures Galls and Sore Shoulders while the horse works. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, Grease Heel. Sold by dealers, money back if it fails. Gray horse trade mark on every box. Sample and valuable 84-page horse book sent on receipt of a stamp for postage.

BICKMORE GALL CURE CO., Box 4320, Old Town, Maine.

DAY PIG FORCEPS

Forceps Closed—16 inches long.

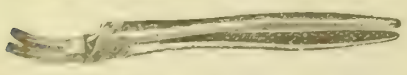


Forceps Open—25 inches long

A NECESSITY ON EVERY HOG FARM.

Saves the pigs or sows. Prof. J. H. Burt, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, says: "Have used Day Forceps. Am well pleased with them. I can recommend them to every hog raiser. They are the neatest and simplest I ever saw." Heavily nickel-plated. Will not wear or break. Sold on trial. Absolutely guaranteed. Price, $1.00 each, Postpaid. Write for circulars, or order from this ad.

DAY BROS. FORCEPS CO., Parker, Kan.



STETLER'S COMBINATION
Wire Fence Tool

For wire fence repairing. Sure cure for fence mending trouble. Made of drop forged steel; wt., 3½ lbs.; 18 inches long. Sold under iron-clad guarantee. Used by fence and section foremen of the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Burlington R. R. Write for 40-page illustrated, descriptive booklet and special proposition. Reference: Any bank in Medford. Agents wanted.

STETTLER & SON, MEDFORD, OKLA.

Permanent Water Gates.

The swollen streams caused by recent heavy rains throughout the state have washed out hundreds of flood gates. For the most part, the gates across our creeks are temporary, and with each succeeding rise in the stream a good deal of time and money must be expended in placing these gates in repair. It no doubt is the intention of the owner of every such gate to later make a permanent gate. This can be done with small outlay of money. The most practical is the swinging gate from a cable stretched between trees if such trees are available; if not, large posts may be set in concrete one on each side of the stream and the cable attached. Added strength may be given these posts by guying the same in three directions. The posts can be set sufficiently far from the stream that they will not be washed out and the cable can be so swung as to give the gate proper position when the stream is normal. With such arrangement the gates rise with the waters and permit the trash to pass out under the gate. As the water recedes, the gate comes back into position.

POULTRY

This is fine growing weather for chicks and you should see that there is no backset to their growing.

Feed the chicks well so that they have a quick and rapid growth from birth to maturity. Half fed chickens will never amount to anything.

Fowls like a change of feed. If you have not been feeding oats, try some for a change. Soak them over night as for sprouting, and let them simmer gently during the day. They will then be in good condition for easy digestion, and the fowls will relish them and thrive on them.

When fowls are confined to small yards they should be provided with green stuff daily. It is surprising the large amount of grass and weeds they will eat. When a yard is bare of any green thing to eat, cut some grass or even weeds with a sickle or scythe and give to the hungry fowls. They will eat a meal of it three times a day. It not only is healthier for them than any other kind of food, but saves money in the grain saved, for they will not eat near so much grain if fed green stuff several times a day.

Ofttimes when a sudden storm comes up the chicks will get caught in the rain before they can be gotten to shelter. Thep will often be thoroughly chilled and unless something is done for them they will die of the cold and exposure. After the storm the chicks should be picked up and taken near the stove so as to revive them. Warm flannels should be placed over them until they are fully revived. If some of them are apparently lifeless when discovered, give them a good bath in warm water, then dry and wrap in warm flannels and keep near the kitchen stove till they are lively again.

Those who cannot rely on their hens to lay eggs next winter would do well to put away some eggs in good season for next winter's use. We have found that packing them in crocks with common salt is about the cheapest and safest way. We packed several dozen last season and used them all winter and early spring clear into the month of May. Place a layer of salt in the bottom of the crock, then a layer of eggs on end, over them place more salt, then another layer of eggs till the crock is full, when it should be covered with salt. Some pack eggs this way, using wheat bran in place of salt, but the bran is apt to get musty and impart its flavor to the eggs. The crocks must be kept in a cool cellar. Others pack eggs in a large crock and pour over them a mixture of 1 gallon of waterglass and 10 gallons of soft water. This keeps the eggs in good condition, but if boiled they are liable to crack. For other cooking purposes they are all right. To have the eggs keep well, it is wise to pen up the male birds from the hens as soon as the hatching season is over, or if the roosters are not wanted for next season's breeding, sell them or kill them.

Big Loss On Bad Eggs.

The United States Department of Agriculture has the past few years been giving special attention to the improvement of egg quality, the idea being to ascertain if possible how eggs can be given better care on the farm and delivered to the dealer with the smallest loss to the producer on account of bad eggs. Figures recently published indiduced have no value, and this waste cate that 15 per cent of the eggs proamounts to 45 millions annually to the American farmer.

White Diarrhoea.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with bowel trouble, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of my little chicks from this cause, tried a good many remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Two years ago they began to die and I thought I would try Walker's Walko Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandotte chickens and never lost one or had one sick after getting the medicine. Readers can get it by sending 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 8 Lamoni, Iowa. I wouldn't try to raise incubator chicks without it.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.



SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Bestvalue for the money

No Repaiar Bills. No Insurance

WRITE FOR PRICES

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



CLIPPER Windmills are guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Simple, strong, durable. Write today for prices on windmills, pumps and supplies.

THE CLIPPER WINDMILL AND PUMP CO., Topeka, Kan.

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.



The CLIPPER

There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

BUFF ROCKS **THE STRAIN**

that has made ABILENE FAMOUS. Fifteen eggs, $5. "YOUNG'S" Strain White Leghorns, 15 eggs, $3. "LUSTROUS" Black Cochin Bantams, 15 eggs, $1.50.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Box K, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED

Non-irrigated. Tested 100 per cent at Manhattan. Took first at Hutchinson State Fair, 1910. $10 per bushel. Also, some good, clean seed, cheaper, includes sack. Save this ad.

CHAS. H. JACKSON,
Kidderville, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Free range. Mrs. O. Russell, Canton, Kan., R. 2.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON roosters, $9.50; 15 eggs, $1.50; thoroughbred. Mrs. Henry Forke, Raymond, Neb.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $4 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS— Eggs and baby chicks. Prize winning stock at scrub stock prices. Write for free mating list. J. F. Cox, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

EGGS FROM MY CHOICE PENS OF Single Comb White Orpingtons for balance of season, $2.50 per 15; $4 per 30. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $30.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—15 EGGS, $1. Fred White, Greenleaf, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—$2, 50; $3.25, 100. W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS FOR HATCH-ing. Farm raised. Good layers, $1 per 15. Chas. W. Findly, Cambridge, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS— Eggs, $2, 15; $5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS — FARM-RAISED PRIZE winners. Eggs, express prepaid. Special prices rest of the season. Circular free. Ferris & Ferris, Box 411, Effingham, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX-clusively. Place your orders now for eggs and baby chicks from birds noted for whiteness. Write for prices now to J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS— Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT EN-tire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, $2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EX-clusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BREEDERS, $1 TO $2.50; babies, each, 25c; 12, $2. Eggs, 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Mrs. D. M. Gill Iespie, Clay Center, Kan.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them on the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for $3. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dyksterhuis, Holly, Colo.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS—FOR 8 consecutive exhibitions our birds won the blue on pens and singles. Pens mated for the season. Eggs from pens, $3 and $5 per 15. Utility eggs, $4 per 100. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Winter layers. Eggs, $1 for 15; $6 per 100. Olive M. Dale, Dixon, Ill.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY— Range eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCOR-ing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens; fine shape, splendid size, good color. Eggs for sale, $1 for 15. Miss Jessie B. Starr, Vinita, Okla.

HALF PRICE NOW—EGGS FROM PENS 1, 2, 3, 4. Still time to hatch future winners from Moore's Single Comb Reds, state show winners. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS— Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains. Best in the country—15 for $1; $4 per 100. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Col. Warren Russell, Odessa Farm, Winfield, Kan.

R. C. REDS—EGGS FROM PENS HEAD-ed by cock birds costing from $10 to $25. Eggs at sacrifice prices after May 1—$1 per 15; $2.75 per 50; $5 per 100. Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

THE "BIG THREE" POULTRY FARMS— Meyers & Stover, Fredonia, Kan. We have enjoyed a most liberal patronage from readers of Kansas Farmer. Eggs for rest of the season at greatly reduced prices. R. C. R. I. Reds, high scoring pens, headed by state show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 per 15. Large, good, choice birds. $4 per 100. Bourbon Red Turkeys, 70 hens; booked full for entire season. Indian Runner Ducks—American standard light fawn-white egg machines. Over 8,000 eggs shipped since February 15. Mid season is best for hatching ducks. Try them. You'll always be glad. Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $4 per 50.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — STOCK and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES THAT CAN win in any show. Line bred for 25 years. Stock for sale. Eggs from our best yards, $2 per setting. Incubator eggs, $5 per 100. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Fifteen prizes at State Show. Eggs, $5 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

FARM RAISED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs, $3 per 100; 30 for $1. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, $1; 50, $3; 100, $5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

ANCONAS.

PRIZE WINNING MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, $1.50 to $3 per setting. Baby chicks, $2.50 a dozen, up. W. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

EGGS.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BARRED ROCKS OR OTHER BREEDS of poultry. Eggs for hatching or baby chicks are quickly sold for a small cost through a little ad in these columns. Write for special low advertising price.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, Rt. 1, Galena, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

Now, that your chicks are all hatched, see to it that they have good care and attention till they are fully grown. We find a good many breeders are enthusiastic just at the breeding season, but after the chicks are hatched, they get indifferent and let the chicks looks out for themselves. They soon dwindle down till but a few are left, when the owner begins to wonder where the chicks have gone. A number have died of pure neglect. Mayhap, a neighbor's cat has gobbled a few dozen, and skunks and rats the rest of them. Eternal vigilance is the price of fully developed chickens. See to it that you are doing your duty towards securing that desirable end.

Metal Coops for Chicks.

A great many of this year's chicks are hatched. Every farmer is now confronted with the very serious problem of protecting the chicks from vermin and rain. The chick coop made of the old barrel and the store box will not do this. They cannot be made proof against weasels, skunks, rats, lice, and the heavy spring rains. An average of probably 50 per cent of the chicks hatched—and on many farms as many as 75 per cent—are destroyed by one or more of these causes. This loss can be attributed to faulty coops.

On a recent country trip our attention was called to a farm chicken equipment of metal coops. These coops were rat and skunk proof, likewise water-tight. They can be easily and thoroughly cleaned by washing, by whitewashing, or by the use of disinfectants for destroying lice and mites and which disinfectants are now recognized as necessary and are in common use among poultry growers. The user of these metal coops feared that they would become extremely hot. The coops in question were set out in the open—a desirable location for them at the time of our visit. We suggested to the user, however, that when the weather became warm the coops could be moved 25 feet from their location at that time, into the shade of trees, or that old carpet or blankets or sacking could be placed over the coops so that the direct rays of the sun would not strike the roof.

We asked the user about the expense of these coops and he said that while they cost him in the neighborhood of $2 each, he was confident that the care he would give them would make the coops last at least ten years, and consequently he felt justified in the expense of 20 cents per year in insuring his chick crop satisfactory housing. The user figured that if he could avoid one-half the loss in chicks he had heretofore had, the metal coops would cost him nothing. The particular coops used folded flat for storing and a dozen would not occupy in storage more space than one of the coops set up.

It is worthy of note in traveling through the country, particularly about Topeka—that part of the country of which the editor sees the most — that farmers are giving more attention to poultry than heretofore. The poultry business as a side line in this section is pretty well past, and when the growing of poultry becomes a business it is well worth while to conduct poultry growing along business lines and make as great an effort to save the chicks as the pigs. The incubator and the brooder have helped the poultry business tremendously. The all-metal coop completes the equipment.

How I Raise Baby Chicks.

By Mrs. V. L. Moore, Manager of Moore & Moore's S. C. Rhode Island Red Plant, Wichita, Kansas.

To begin with, our chicks are hatched from eggs laid by strong, healthy stock that has been well cared for all their lives.

My chicks are hen-hatched and hen-raised, because it is easier for me to raise them with hens, and I can raise better chicks that way. I set two hens at a time, in a quiet place where they will not be molested; give them whole corn, grit and water; take them off most every day so they can exercise. When the chicks hatch I leave them in the nest for one day and night, then toe mark and put all the chicks with one hen in a dry coop with litter (dry alfalfa leaves are the best) on the floor. I give them sand, grit, charcoal and clean water, then let them rest quietly until they are 48 hours old. Then I give them a little dry oat meal and stale bread crumbs. When five days old I feed baby chick food and dampen the bread with sour milk, containing the oat meal and chick food and increasing the bread and milk.

When the chicks are five or six days old I put the mother hen in a slatted coop at the edge of the alfalfa patch, and let the chicks run in the alfalfa. In that way, if a shower comes up, it is easy to get the chicks up in a dry place and keep them there. I keep the hen with the chicks just as long as I can. When I see that the hen is about ready to leave the chicks I fix low roosts in the coop for the chicks, as there is not so much danger from crowding when on the roost as when allowed to roost on the floor of the coop.

By the time my chicks are three weeks old I feed anything I want to, but I never feed any spoiled feeds. We buy stale bread from the bakery at very reasonable prices. By using it with sour milk have never found anything that equaled it for growing chicks. I have not lost a half dozen chicks this season, neither is there a droopy one on the place.

My chicks have never grown so rapidly nor looked so promising as they do now. Two hens hatching today—29 baby chicks, all fine and lively.

W. A. Baker & Son's Polands.

If you want big-type Polands, write W. A. Baker & Son at Butler, Mo. They have them by Big Hadley, Missouri Wonder, King Ex 3d, and other big-type hogs. Mr. Baker knows how to grow their hogs large. If you buy from this herd you get a guarantee that says your money back if you are not satisfied. Please read ad in this issue and write them about their herd of large Poland Chinas, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

"THE EVERCLEAN WATERER"



Gives every hog a clean, fresh drink. Cool in summer, [illegible] free in winter. Automatic in construction. The hog's weight does the work. A great protection against cholera and a labor saver. The best on the market. Shipped on trial to responsible parties. Write for circular.

R. W. RYON MANUFACTURING CO.,
Clay Center, Kan.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not [illegible] Sold by dealers, or [illegible]



HAROLD SOMERS
160 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn N. Y.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

OVER 200 LOTS, dwelling, two warehouses, good store building. Manning, Kan. Price, $1,000; mtg., $500. M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.

For Sale or Trade—320 acres, 2 mi. N. of Codell, Kan.; fair improvements, 228 a. cultivated, 125 a. winter wheat, 95 a. corn, 10 a. alfalfa, bal. hay and pasture. Want city property. Write for particulars. $50 per a. H. E. VanSyoc & Son, College View, Neb.

LANE COUNTY, KANSAS.
160 acres improved, 2½ miles to Healy, $1,600. 320 acres level land for $3,100. Other snaps. Write for list.
C. N. OWEN, Alamota, Kan.

ALFALFA RANCH.
800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. $30.00 acre. $8,000.00 5 years. Take $8,000.00 trade, priced right.
W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCE

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUTCHER SHOP and a good restaurant, all in one large brick building on the main street, with good trade. Good business. I will sell it all for $1,500. Nick Buch, Hays City, Kan.

320 ACRES

of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to $4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, $20 an acre. We want to list your good trades.
BUXTON BROS.,
Utica, Kan.

For Sale 160-acre farm, 3½ miles from good railroad town, in Valley county, 10 miles from Ord, school house on corner. Over 100 acres good, smooth land, cultivated, some alfalfa, 50 pasture, grove, orchard, fair buildings, good well and windmill. Possession October 1. Price, $5,600, half cash. No trades. Call on or write J. H. CAPRON, Ord, Neb.

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, $2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

THOMAS COUNTY

I offer for sale, a smooth quarter section of land, 3 miles southeast of Brewster, Kan., 60 acres under cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat, one-third of which goes with the land. This is a fine, smooth tract, every inch can be farmed, no improvements excepting the cultivation. Wheat is a good stand and promises well. I will sell this quarter cheap, as I must raise some ready cash at once. There is a mortgage on the same for $500, running at 8 per cent interest, which can stay on or will pay off if party wants it clear. If you mean business, address,
IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Kan.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade.
160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $700 per acre and sell at $80 to $150 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS,
Roswell, N. M.

Spring Boars Offered.

J. L. Griffiths, our advertiser from Riley, Kan., has sold all of his big type Poland China boars, and changes his card to spring boars. He offers 25 ready to ship at 2 months. They are good ones, sired by the herd boar, John Osborne, and out of extremely large sows of Mastadon breeding. Mr. Griffiths will price these boars reasonable and much can be saved in cost of shipment by buying early. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Readers Market Place

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock —limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government [illegible] $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED—AGE 18-35, AS FIREmen and brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity to prepare immediately for positions continually opening; 682 men sent to positions this year. Experience unnecessary; $90-100 monthly. Promotion—engineer or conductor, $150-200 monthly. Good life careers. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 514, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD DOUBLE-standard Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD 9-MONTHS-old Jersey bull, registered; $40 buys him. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE RED 2-YEAR-OLD Shorthorn bulls, also a car of full blood cows and heifers. John J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $15 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

ALYSDALE SHORTHORNS—THREE extra good bulls for sale; 16 months old. Sired by Archer's Victor 292012. Two red, one dark roan, also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian Building, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

FOR QUICK SALE—FINE COLLIE DOGS, reasonable. Ask me questions. F. H. Barrington, R. R. 3, Sedan, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. L. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

NEW ERA COWPEAS, $2.25 BUSHEL. Charles Kubik, Route 3, Caldwell, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MILler, Thayer, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to this splendid feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 20c per 100; $1.75 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

CHICK FEED.

CHICK FEED—NOTHING BETTER than Chick-O, a balanced ration of seeds and cracked grains, 35 pounds for $1, or 100 pounds, $2.50. D. O. Coe., Topeka, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN—Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

CENTRAL MISSOURI—GOOD 200-ACRE farm. Must be sold to settle estate. Bargain at $52.50 per acre. Hamilton & Crenshaw, Fulton, Mo.

WYOMING FREE—FOR LIMITED PERiod will pay, for each 80-acre purchaser, round trip excursion rates, all points west Chicago. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTED STATE SCHOOL LANDS—Only $15 per acre on 10 years' time. McMullen county, Tex. Ten acres to 40; on line two projected railroads; rich soil, fine for citrus fruits, truck and general farming; semi-tropical climate. Same kind of land in this district on railroad sells for $50 to $150 an acre. Buy ahead of the railroads and get benefit of enormous advance in value. Sold on terms $1 per acre cash, balance 10 yearly payments. Or 40 acres for $20 cash and $20 monthly. Write for information to F. A. Connable, Trustee, 433 Commercial Bank, Houston, Tex.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 REEVES CLOVER AND seed huller, 1 15 H. P. traction engine for same. The machines can be seen on the Crancer farm four (4) miles north of Tonganoxie. Address, The Crancer Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken up, by C. S. Dunlap, Galena, Kan.—1 bay mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Had on three shoes and a bell when taken up.

FIELD NOTES

Peckham Strictly In It.

R. J. Peckham, the well known Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb., is certainly in on the ground floor this year. He has about 90 spring pigs, all but a few of March farrow. They are very uniform in appearance and all doing well at this writing. Nearly all of them were sired by Blue Valley Gold Dust, Mr. Peckham's principal herd boar, and, by the way, the best breeding boar the writer has ever seen on the farm. He was sired by Blue Valley Expansion, and his dam was by Big Hadley and out of Tecumseh Gold Dust. Other litters are by the boar Looks Choice by Look Grand. Mr. Peckham has the sme great old line of sows that has always made his herd famous—daughters and granddaughters of Logan Chief, Major Blain, O. K. Price, Looks Choice, etc. Mr. Peckham knows how to develop them properly and will have a bunch for his October 23 sale that will make the best hog men sit up and take notice. Write him any old time about hogs, always mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Big Spotted Polands.

James M. Andrews, owner of the Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., writes: "The pigs are doing fine. We saved 88 out of 98 farrowed. We have pigs sired by Spotted King, which was a yearling in March, and weighs 600 pounds. His litters run from eight to eleven. Pansy Mouw has nine by Spotted King, and they are all good and spotted. Tecumseh Maid, by Brandywine, has a great litter by the same boar. We also have pigs by Budweiser, out of a Billy Sunday dam, and some by Big Jim and Brandywine, Jr. We have the greatest lot of Spotted Polands we ever raised, and if we hold a fall sale, which we may do, it will be one of the best sales of the big spotted kind that will be held in 1912. They have the stretch, the quality and plenty of spots. These hogs are the genuine, old-fashioned Spotted Polands, the farmer's kind, and the sows were sired by such noted boars as Brandywine, Budweiser, Billy Sunday, Big Boned Mouw, Big Bill Taft, and others. Just drop the Andrews Stock Farm a line about the big spotted ones.

Hanna's Big Polands.

The card of J. T. and C. A. Hanna of Bolckow, Mo., breeders of Jersey cattle and big-type Poland China hogs, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm is the owner of one of Missouri's very select herds of Jersey cattle and also a very high-class herd of big-type Polands. At this time they are offering a number of outstanding good fall boars and a few very high-class fall gilts for sale. A number of the boars are prospects for herd headers. The present head of their Poland China herd is Hanna's Expansion 58833, dam Sunshine Beauty 2d by Louise's Perfection. Hanna's Expansion is an outstanding good individual, fine back, good head and ear, extra heavy bone, good feet, he has the size and quality and is a fine breeder. The sows of this herd are of the best blood lines of the breed and are all that could be desired as individuals. They have a very select herd of Jersey cattle headed by the great young bull Hebron King's Champion Lad 102609 by Victorious Champion Lad 59197, dam Hebron King's Marigold 232701. Among the cows of the herd are daughters of Silverine Golden Glory 84995, Fusilier P. 2976, Eamanon 52299, Blisson's Guenon 70116, Victorious Champion Lad 51979, Hebron's King 72109, and other great sires. Write them for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Hamaker Visited.

One of the Poland China breeders of southern Nebraska that has been fortunate enough to save a good number of early spring pigs is Mr. G. S. Hamaker of Pawnee City. Mr. Hamaker is an old timer and knows how to protect the little pigs from the ailments that pigs are heir to. He has about 60 sired by his Peter Mouw boars, Smooth Big Bone and Orange Tecumseh. They are nearly all out of tried sows of great size, by Growthy King and other big boars. Mr. Hamaker also owns one of the good small Shorthorn herds of his part of the state. His present herd bull is Handsome Dule, a splendid individual, rone and weighing almost a ton. He was bred by N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., and is a bull of great value from the standpoint of a breeder. He is a grandson of Choice Goods, and his dam traces to Imp. Wild Eyes. The cow herd, although small, contains some extra good individuals of the best families. Mr. Hamaker will hold a sale some time in October. Announcement of this will appear in these columns.

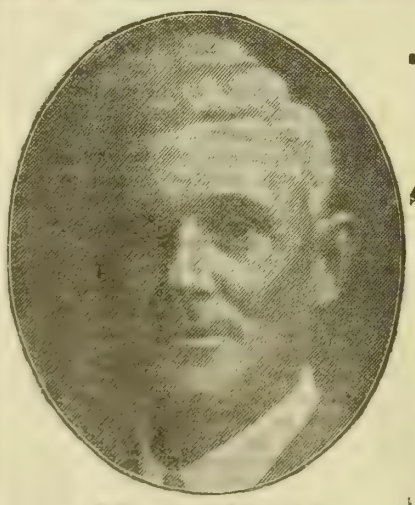
Mr. E. H. Gifford of Lewiston, Neb., whose cut is herewith presented, is one of the best known and successful Duroc Jersey breeders of Nebraska. Mr. Gifford established his present herd 12 years ago and has been active in the business ever since. His present herd boars, Good E Nuff Model and Chief's Elect, are individuals of unusual merit and both have pedigrees rich enough to suit the most exacting. The first named is a grandson of Golden Rule and Can't Be Beat, both grand champion sires. The sire of Good E Nuff was also a grand champion. Mr. Gifford traveled 200 miles in search of a pig to suit before buying this boar. He has developed into a splendid individual and has proven his value as a sire. Chief's Elect was bred by William Reed of Iowa, one of the best constructive breeders in America. He was sired by



Cherry Chief by High Chief, and his dam was a near descendant of old Proud Advance. His granddam on sire's side was by old King of Cols, making him rich in the blood of about all the noted boars of the past few years. Not only this, but about all of his near ancestors have been prize winners at the very best hog shows. Mr. Gifford has about 50 good spring pigs sired by these two boars and out of a good line of sows. In his advertisement, which appears elsewhere, he offers for quick sale some choice fall boars sired by Good E Nuff and out of richly bred dams. Mr. Gifford also has a good herd of Polled Herefords headed by Poll Pride, one of the best young bulls in America. Write Mr. Gifford about the fall boars.

Vrtiska Visited.

Frank Vrtiska, the good Duroc Jersey breeder, of Pawnee City, Neb., was visited by a Kansas Farmer fieldman recently. Mr. Vrtiska has what is conceded to be one of the best herds in Nebraska. He has about 65 mighty good spring pigs, mostly sired by his choice young boar, Golden Model Critic, combining the blood of Golden Rule, Ohio Chief and other boars of note. He is an outstanding individual, and is proving himself an extra good sire. Mr. Vrtiska has a good line of sows, many of them very large and richly bred, the blood lines tracing to King of Cols., Proud Advance, Kant Be Beat, Arion, and others. Mr. Vrtiska has been breeding Durocs for a good many years and has always found ready sale for his surplus stock at good prices. Usually, he holds one or more public sales each year and puts up one of the best offerings to be found anywhere in the west



Mr. F. Wyatt

The Inventor of The "Jayhawk"

THE FIRST PORTABLE STACKER EVER MADE

Shortage of help and 1000 tons of hay caused this machine to be made, and now we offer it to you, with nine years of experience, made up-to-date in every way.

The "Jayhawk" Up-to-date Haying Tools

Sold Direct to You at Manufacturer's Prices

We have cut out the dealer and salesman and are going to give you this reduction. It will

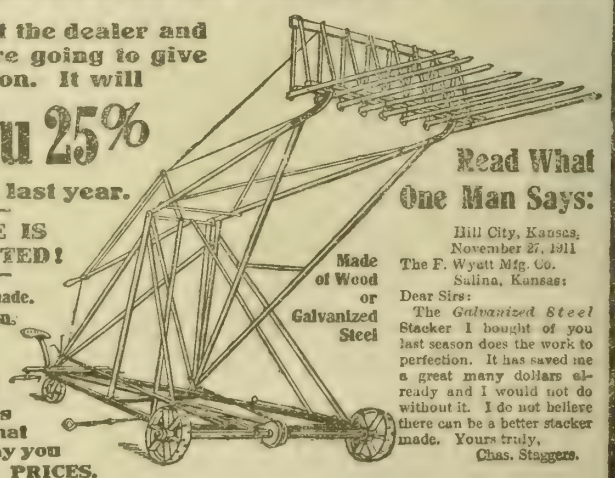
Save You 25%

on price sold for last year.

EVERY MACHINE IS FULLY WARRANTED!

Lightest portable stacker made. Sold in 26 states last season.

Write today for Free Catalog which fully explains the machine and what it will do. It will pay you to get our REDUCED PRICES.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel

Read What One Man Says:

Hill City, Kansas, November 27, 1911
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.
Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs:
The *Galvanized Steel* Stacker I bought of you last season does the work to perfection. It has saved me a great many dollars already and I would not do without it. I do not believe there can be a better stacker made. Yours truly,
Chas. Staggers.

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

BARGAINS IN LAND

A GOOD FARM AND STOCK PROPOSITION—6 miles from Kingman, 400 acres, with 160 well improved, 140 cult., good buildings, silo, etc. Price, $12.50 per acre. Then we will assign lease to 560 acres adjoining, grass land, not for sale. Rent, $326 per year. Call on **THE MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

FOR SALE—110-ACRE HOG AND POULTRY farm, running water, and timber, 80 rods from county seat. D. C. Poole, Owner, Oberlin, Kan.

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

50 REPUBLIC COUNTY FARMS.
All sizes, $40 to $100 per acre. Write for list.
S. M. PATTERSON, Belleville, Kan.

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

IF YOU HAVE $500 OR MORE to invest in good land, write for our list or come out and let us show you what we have. We offer best inducements in Kansas to the investor. **MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.**

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

IMPROVED DICKINSON CO., KAN., quarter—School, church, market close, black soil, all tillable, 7 rooms, cellar, barn, granaries, well, alfalfa, ½ cash. Possession. Take in smaller farm. Get details. **E. L. PERRING, Real Estate, Abilene, Kan.**

80 ACRES, well improved, plenty of fruit, alfalfa, timber. Not over 8 miles from Topeka. $8,000. $5,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Must sell. Possession given this year.
O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

I HAVE the exclusive agency of some of the best farms in Anderson Co., Kan., at the owner's price. Free lists.
W. L. MORRIS, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

I CHALLENGE any other section of Kansas on alfalfa and wheat land. This valley is from 7 to 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. I have the lowest prices on good land in the state. **THE BLUFF CREEK VALLEY REALTY CO., Protection, Kan.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, 80, 160 and 320 acres. Also, some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes to exchange for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

BUY OF OWNER.

295 a., in Callaway Co., Mo., the best blue grass Co. in state; 225 a. in cult., 70 timber, house of 9 rooms, barn 40x50; school, store, churches ½ mi. Price, $60 per a.
HILL BROS., Route 9, Fulton, Mo.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
J. G. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA

We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 10 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents.
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains.
Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

Do Not Buy Land in Florida

Until You Have Tested It.

You are offered the opportunity of a lifetime to go into the trucking and fruit growing business without capital. I have 1,000 acres of truck land and 1,000 acres of grove land, in the Red Lands, on the east coast of Florida, which I will rent for 10 per cent of net proceeds. Renters make $200 per acre. For full particulars address
Dr. W. S. Burkhart, Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.

FOR EXCHANGE

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

STOCK RANCH FOR TRADE.
Square section, Hamilton Co., Kan., improved. Will trade for smaller farm in eastern or central Kansas. Also one improved quarter and one raw quarter, will trade for wild hay land.
Box 166, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
440 a. good, fair improvements, all fenced, cross-fenced, ½ mile to school, P. O., store and church, 7 miles from good town on Rock Island. Decatur Co. Some alfalfa. Will trade for eastern Kansas land. This is a fine farm and is priced at $27 an acre.
O. M. ELLIOTT,
Topeka, Kan.

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE.
2,420-acre, well improved ranch, out 6 miles from town on U. P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and living water, 90 per cent best of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, 125 now in growing alfalfa, school on ranch, owner old and wants to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some money, and terms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, $20 per acre. Trade for this and get rich as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. The **S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A good hardware and implement store. Invoice $12,000; also, building. Price, $4,000. Will trade for land.
200 acres, 35 acres farm land, 20 acres mow land, balance good grass; good 4-room house, plenty of fruit and water. Price, $20 per acre. Mtg. ,$1,500. Will trade for rental property or a good stock of goods.
64 acres, good 4-room house, close to school, 40 acres in cult. Mtg. $1,000. Price, $2,000. Will trade for rental property or a stock of goods worth the money.
3 acres, in a small town, good 5-room house, and other imp. Plenty of fruit. Mtg., $400. Price, $1,400. Will trade for auto.
800 acres in Hamilton Co. Will trade for merchandise. Clear. Price, $8,800.
The above are all good propositions and are worth the money. When you come to see any of the above you will find them as represented.
BRYANT REALTY CO.,
Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE—Best orchard [illegible] ever offered, 5 acres, full crop, net 30 per cent on price, $5,000, this year. Cash and terms. Other bargains, sale or trade. Write Barbee Realty Co., Palisade, Colo.

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 120 acres level, fine floor, good soil. Price, $40 per acre. $900 cash, $700 2 years 6%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or write us to hold it. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY [illegible]
Good [illegible] Kansas, [illegible] Pearl Goddess, one of [illegible] sired by G. C. [illegible]. Also, 50 pigs, [illegible].
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

Col. L. R. Brady [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] FARMER

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever [illegible] one of the OLD ORIGINAL BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for [illegible] years. They have made good [illegible] of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Visit or [illegible].

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

The old original kind—not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.
J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Critter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.
CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.
T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.
BIG POLANDS: 12 good ones of last spring and fall farrow. Good blood and low prices.
A. L. ALBRIGHT,
Waterville, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.
Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.
T. E. DURBIN,
King City, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

BIG TYPE POLANDS.

Thirteen yearling boars of best big type breeding and close kin to some of the most noted big type hogs. Have had the cholera and are immune. Big, growthy fellows and priced right. For prices and particulars, address,
JOE A. KERR,
Ashley, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Herd boar young Mastiff. The first and grand champion at Topeka, Kansas, State Fair, 1910. A few choice spring boars and gilts for sale, all large type. Priced reasonable and guaranteed. **D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.**

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. **J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.**

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

20—BRED SOWS—20.
Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. **JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.**

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

An extra good lot of fall gilts for sale, sired by Spotted King, C. Wonder and Pastime King 2nd. Out of high-class, big-type sows. The ideal brood sow type. Priced to sell.
T. T. LANGFORD, Jamesport, Mo.

M'S GIANT WONDER
heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. **JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.**

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HOPPE'S BIG TYPE

Polands. The best of the big type quality breeding; fed for best results. Bred sows and gilts for sale. Write me.
W. V. HOPPE, Stella, Neb.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.
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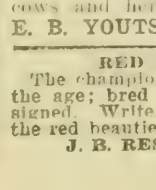
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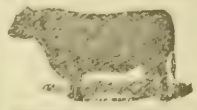
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Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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Sale includes every animal on the farm. An absolute dispersal—no reserve. Prices of past sales great to property, now offered in herd of cattle. And that by [illegible] them no will be [illegible] the Jersey interests of the country where we hop[e] our cattle will go into good hands to help to the head of each one. We believe [illegible] within [illegible] that [illegible] the best [illegible] Kinloch Farm [illegible] the best lot of [illegible] ever offered and [illegible] been [illegible] put into the [illegible] to [illegible] to be [illegible] sale we feel that the prices that will prevail in this sale will be attractive to the [illegible] [illegible] soliciting your patronage, believing that never before in the history of the Jersey breed has there been [illegible] than that the [illegible] could be had at such [illegible] prices.

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Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 2—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Nov. 3—Bred Sows, E. J. Manderscheid, St. John, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo. Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
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Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.

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June 19-20—Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Jersey Heifers.

Johnson & Nordstrom, of Clay Center, Kan., offer registered Jersey heifers, either bred or open. Also, will sell their herd bull bred by Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Will Sell Herd Boar.

Francis Prockish, Poland China breeder, of Westmoreland, Kan., offers for sale his herd boar, Grand Look 2nd. This boar is a good individual with plenty of size, and was sired by Grand Look, Jr., he by old Grand Look. He is a good breeder and is fully guaranteed. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Republic, Kan., Aug. 18, 1906.

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Gentlemen—Grinder came on the 16th. Enclosed find draft for $10.00 to pay for same. I have set the Grinder up and tried it and it is a Dandy. I like it better than the ones sold here for $35.00. Yours truly, N. H. PARTLOW.

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D. M. Gregg of Harrisonville, Mo., has over 300 head of the large-type Polands. Mr. Gregg is pricing some bred gilts at very attractive prices. If you need a few bred gilts you can do yourself a good business turn to write Mr. Gregg. Please see ad in this issue, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

O. I. C. Gilts for Sale.

R. W. Gage of Garnett, Kan., is pricing a few bred gilts for sale. They are sired by White Frost and Kansas King, and out of sows that are well bred. It might be worth your time and expense to look these bargains up. Please see ad in this issue and write Mr. Gage. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Jersey Bulls.

W. N. Banks at Independence, Kan., has a number of Jersey bulls for sale. Mr. Banks has one of the largest and best bred herds in our state, and can make some very attractive prices on young bulls. Write him and mention Kansas Farmer.

Poland China Boars.

J. H. Baker of Butler, Mo., is offering 20 fall boars for sale. They are large, husky fellows, and priced very low. Any farmer wanting a stock hog can afford to pay the price asked. If you need some new blood, write Mr. Baker and mention Kansas Farmer.

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J. B. Thompson, Columbus Station, O., is the only man in the United States who is selling grandsons and granddaughters of the famous Ohio Chief, as low as $25 each. There are not many Duroc Jerseys to be had that are as close kin to Ohio Chief, and those who own them want more money. If you need this blood go to headquarters. If you are starting a herd, start right by getting pigs that are close up to Ohio Chief. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Thompson.

Get Galloways.

Galloways are splendid rustlers and beef producers. They make beef while you sleep. G. E. Clark, 2301 Van Buren Street, Topeka, Kan., has one of the largest herds in the United States. This herd is located a few miles out of Topeka, and is worth seeing. Mr. Clark is president of the Galloway Breeders' Association, and his herd is headed by some of the most famous bulls in the United States. Come to headquarters for Galloways. He can sell choice young bulls by the car load. Get busy. Get Galloways.

Hampshire Hogs.

Mr. T. S. Burdick at Inman, Kan., has a choice lot of fall pigs for sale. The Hampshire hogs are now becoming very popular in Kansas. They are a very healthy hog, and respond to good care with a profit. Any farmer can grow and make money raising these hogs. Please write Mr. Burdick for prices and you will not regret trying a few Hampshire hogs on your farm. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The American Galloway Breeders' Association has established The Galloway Review as a quarterly magazine, having for its object the supplying of exact information about this splendid breed of cattle. The magazine is nicely gotten up and beautifully illustrated. It is filled with interesting matter about Galloway cattle, and Secretary R. W. Brown has nothing to be ashamed of in turning 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill., into an editorial office. The magazine contains a number of quotations from Kansas Farmer live stock department.

The Best Hog Waterer.

Mr. R. W. Ryan, an experienced hog raiser located at Clay Center, Kan., has invented and thoroughly tested out what is without doubt the best hog waterer ever used in this country. It is very appropriately called the "Everclean Waterer." It is so arranged that the weight of the hog pumps for him a cool, clean drink from the supply tank. In this manner every particle of dirt and dust is kept out of the water the hogs must drink. It is equal or even better than having running water in the pen. The advertisement of this great sanitary timesaver appears in this issue. Every hog raiser should investigate its merit.

Nevius' Shorthorn Sale.

On June 6, at Chiles, Kan., Mr. C. S. Nevius will sell a draft from his famous herd of Shorthorns. This herd is so well known through its winnings in the show rings of the big fairs and stock shows that comment seems unnecessary. As Mr. Nevius has never sold such cattle as he is now offering and as there has never been such a favorable opportunity for the buyer, it may be stated that this offering is of the best get of the famous herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Pavonia, Searchlight, Jr., and Prince Valentine 4th. Number 14 is his best Jenny Lind cow, with bull calf; No. 16 is his senior yearling show heifer; No. 17 is a Scotch cow with a splendid red bull calf at foot; No. 18 is a Violet of a show yard quality; No. 19 is the best Ingle Lad heifer Mr. Nevius has ever seen; No. 20 is a Scotch Lavender out of a Choice Goods cow. Others are Scotch Butterflys, Dutchess, Lavenders, Phyllise's Lovelys and other good families. Remember, June 6, and remember the prospects in the cattle business.

Wallace Poland Sale.

W. B. Wallace, of Bunceton, Mo., was up against the busy season when he announced his sale of Mammoth Poland Chinas for Wednesday, May 15, but he had about a hundred good buyers present and made a good sale. Anthony Vogt, of Morse, Kan., got one of the best boars in the bunch. The sales were as follows:

Sows.

No.		Price.
1.	Philip Rench, Stuttgart, Ark.	$ 75.00
18.	H. O. Lindhardt, Lohman	51.00
38.	Robert Baskett, Fayette	82.50
37.	Robert Baskett	145.00
40.	Linhardt	52.50
11.	Ed Ellison, Otterville	42.50
41.	James A. Houchin, Jefferson City	62.50
42.	Ed Ellison	72.50
12.	J. A. Houchin	40.00
39.	Linhardt	48.50
6.	Dr. A. W. Nelson, Bunceton	47.50
7.	Ed Patterson, Bunceton	34.00
5.	Ed Ellison	50.00
14.	Ambrose Brown, Perryville	35.00
4.	Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove	35.00
13.	Trevor H. Moore, Speed	30.00
23.	Linhardt	37.00
27.	Houchin	34.00
22.	Houchin	30.00
20.	Baskett	28.00
24.	Baskett	36.00
17.	B. L. Morris, Pisgah	31.00
8.	Baskett	39.00
33.	Houchin	30.00
16.	R. E. Mitchell, Fayette	25.00
19.	R. E. Mitchell	25.00
36.	R. E. Mitchell	25.00
26.	R. E. Mitchell	25.00
30.	Houchin	27.00
10.	Mitchell	29.00
21.	Robt. Icenhood, Bunceton	23.00

Boars.

No.		Price.
48.	B. F. Guthrie, Milan	$ 40.00
43.	Anthony Voght, Morse, Kan.	30.00
44.	C. B. Adams, St. Louis	25.00
45.	J. A. Heusel, Salt Fork, Okla.	25.00
46.	John Garvin, Roodhouse, Ill.	25.00
50.	Dr. Nelson	21.00
51.	C. W. Ford, Boonville	20.00
52.	Baskett	25.00
49.	E. G. Boulware, Pilot Grove	16.00

Summary.

31 sows sold for	$1,347.50
Average	43.47
9 boars sold for	227.00
Average	25.22
40 head sold for	1,574.50
General average	39.36

Kinloch Dispersion Sale of Jerseys.

Attention is called to the big dispersion sale of the Kinloch herd of Jerseys at Kirksville, Mo., June 19 and 20, when that famous herd of 260 head of Jersey cattle will be dispersed at public auction. This will be a chance that does not often come. Jersey breeders or farmers who contemplate starting a herd can obtain breeding stock from this great herd of Jerseys of the best blood lines, with all the class and quality that has ever been the character of the Kinloch offerings. The offering of Jersey bulls in this sale will be remarkably strong and will include Jolly's Royal Sultan, sired by Viola's Golden Jolly, that sold for $13,000 in the Kinloch sale in 1911; Majesty's Lady Houpla, the dam of Jolly's Royal Sultan, sold in the same sale for $3,700, and is now on authenticated test at the Kentucky Experiment Station. Among other bulls offered will be King Eldorado by Golden Fern's Lady, dam Lady Veronia, a highly commended cow and a great prize winner on the Isle of Jersey. Many cows in the sale will be bred to this bull. Marett's Golden Jolly by Viola's Golden Jolly, dam Lady Fox, the prize winning daughter of Champion's Flying Fox that sold for $7,500, and others equally as good. The offering of cows will be one that cannot fail to interest breeders or parties wanting foundation stock for a herd, and will include cows by such noted sires as Deery's Golden Lad, Golden Jolly, Sultan of Oakland, Rosetti's Golden Lad, Golden Maid's Prince, Oxford Lad, Lucy's Champion, Eminent Rosette, descendants of Oonan's Tormentor, Southern Prince, Combination, Diploma, Silverine, Coomassie, and others in that class of sires, making the greatest offering in the history of the famous Kinloch herd. Remember, this is an absolute dispersion sale. Write B. C. Settle, at Kirksville, Mo., for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Whitecloud Farm Herds.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee of Whitecloud Stock Farm, Barnard, Mo., is the owner of one of Missouri's fine herds of Jersey cattle and also one of the best herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in that state. The present head of the Jersey cattle herd is Dixie's Handsome Lad 99924, noted as one of Missouri's noted Jersey bulls. The cows of the herd are of the best Jersey type. Among them are St. Lamberts, also daughters of Little Golden Lad Junior by Little Golden Lad 67318, Eamanon 52299 and other great sires. The Duroc Jersey herd is headed by White Cloud Chief 107195 by Ohio Chief 41419, dam Queen Perfection 2d, out of Queen Perfection, a sow that sold for $600 in Harding's sale. Whitecloud Chief is a great boar, has very heavy bone, fine head and ear, a back that is hard to equal, very fine quarters, and [illegible] front and one of the best breeders now in service. A fine lot of Inventor, Buddy K. 4th, Improver, Crimson Wonder Again and Ohio Chief sows make up a sow herd that is second to none. A very fine lot of spring pigs and a lot of outstanding good fall boars and gilts are features of the herd that will interest breeders this fall.

E. M. Gates' Angus Sale.

The Angus sale of E. M. Gates, held at La Plata, Mo., May 16, was well attended and the offering was one of the best of the season, and the average on the entire lot, including the young stock sold, was $95.30 per head. The cows and heifers sold for an average of $99.20 per head. The bulls, including the youngsters, sold for an average of $90 per head. The following is a list of the principal buyers:

Mrs. E. M. Howes, Kirksville, Mo.	$115.00
H. Loveridge, La Plata, Mo.	97.50
F. J. Dawdy, La Plata, Mo.	92.50
Mrs. George P. Brewington, La Plata, Mo.	100.00
Brann & Moore, Memphis, Mo.	95.00
T. J. Dawdy	77.50
Mrs. E. M. Howes	100.00
Mrs. E. M. Howes	175.00
Brann & Moore	77.50
Brann & Moore	100.00
H. Loveridge	130.00
Tom Malone, La Plata, Mo.	100.00
H. Loveridge	102.50
W. H. Hansen, Abilene, Kan.	130.00
Mrs. George P. Brewington	87.50
Brann & Moore	60.00
J. H. Allingham, La Plata, Mo.	95.00
F. G. Ross, La Plata, Mo.	60.00
W. H. Hansen, Abilene, Kan.	140.00
Brann & Moore	52.50
Brann & Moore	95.00
J. M. Thulon, Browning, Mo.	100.00
Mrs. George P. Brewington	175.00
Dr. Foster, Cardy, Mo.	75.00
F. D. Ross, Elmer, Mo.	115.00
Brann & Moore, Memphis, Mo.	62.50
J. M. Surebeck, Elmer, Mo.	155.00
J. D. Blackwell, Fayette, Mo.	70.00
J. E. Platt, La Plata, Mo.	70.00
Virgil Kaser, Baring, Mo.	75.00
J. S. Wire, Buffalo, Mo.	125.00
W. H. Hansen	85.00
M. Schulte, St. Charles, Mo.	90.00
Lucien Nisher, La Plata, Mo.	57.50
A. H. Elliott, Jacksonville, Mo.	97.50

The Myers Shorthorns.

E. S. Myers, the noted Shorthorn breeder of Chanute, Kan., whose advertising card appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer, writes: "I have three young bulls nearing serviceable age. A red Brawith Bud will be a year old the last of this month. He was sired by that excellent show and breeding bull, Lord Mayor 3d, and out of a daughter of the imported cow Rowan by Topsman. He is a very promising young bull and fit to head a good herd. Two others, some younger, were sired by Royal Gloster 232568. One is out of a Collynie Secret cow and the other out of a Barmpton Flower cow. Both are red and are exceptionally good ones. The Secret calf is one of the best I have ever bred. I will make tempting prices on a few females, some of which are of milking families. It will pay you to see the Myers cattle.

Moore's Holsteins.

M. E. Moore & Co., Cameron, Mo., report the sale of a fine bull to Mr. James Brass of Tonganoxie, Kan., and add: "Mr. Brass is one of Kansas Farmer readers who knows a good one when he sees it." Mr. Moore has made a change in his advertising card and announces Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 as the head of his herd. This splendid young bull has 100 per cent the same breeding as Portiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, the first 37-pound butter cow and champion of the world. Mr. W. H. Zimmerman, who is the partner and manager of M. E. Moore & Co., is a hustler and is sure making good in distributing good Holsteins among the farmers of the west.

B. F. Gebhart & Sons' Polands.

B. F. Gebhart & Sons of Kidder, Mo., are numbered with the pioneer Poland China breeders of that state. This reliable firm commenced breeding Poland Chinas many years ago. Their foundation stock was the best that money would buy, both as to blood lines and individuals. All of the breeding stock added since the foundation of the herd has been carefully selected and the result is that they own one of the best herds in the west. The head of their herd is Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder, dam Mollie Mouw 2d. He is one of the great Poland China boars in service at the present time, and as a breeder has few equals. He is assisted by Hobson's Metal by Bell Metal, a very promising yearling that is showing as a remarkably good breeder. They have been fortunate this year in saving a large number of pigs farrowed in January and February, also a fine lot of pigs farrowed early in April. The pigs were sired by their two herd boars and are out of Keep On, Prince Hadley, Budweiser and Collossus sows. They also have an outstanding good lot of fall gilts sired by Missouri Wonder, one of the great boars of the breed. Their offering for fall trade will appeal to breeders wanting high-class breeding stock.

FRANK IAMS'

and "Pink Lady" "are up-to-the-minute" as "salesmen." His closing out his ... at about cost are the "Big Talks." Iams is selling the tails off of them. Imported "Percheron and Belgion" stallions and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters," the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "Business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are fully "acclamated" and in "the pink of condition." They are "Eye-openers"—"Business propositons" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyers" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for "top-notchers."

IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

reduced on "Business and show stallions" and "mares" $200 to $700 each. Iams has all his "Paris and European prize-winners" and largest and best horses kept for his "spring trade." "Ikey Buyer," "Come on along"—buy a stallion and mare of Iams today and wear a "$1,000 smile"—Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a "safe man" to do business with—and he is the "King Bee" horseman and is a "big fly" in the horse world. Owing to "bad crops," "close money," "Iams" is making closing-out prices at about cost. Buy now—make "a killing," "cut the melon" and buy a "Ripper" at "Knock-out prices." "Mamma," Iams is a "Hot advertiser," "a money saver." But he has "the goods as advertised." You won't "get stung" at Iams—you get bargains of Iams. He has

50—PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS—50

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered." "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at $900 and $1,200 (few higher). Mares $600 to $700, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No ... with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved $300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places $1,500 insurance. Buyers save $1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

"Ikey," what a "graft" those "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer selling fourth-rate stallions at $3,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "High Prices" out of the "Xmas tree." Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,000 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders; pays no buyers' salesmen or interpreter; has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better

Imported Stallion at $900 to $1,200

(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at $4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse Catalog. It is an "Eye-Opener." It has "a laugh" and a "$1,000 bargain" in every line.

References: St. Paul State Bank, Citizens' State Bank and First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska; and Packers' National Bank, South Omaha, Nebraska.

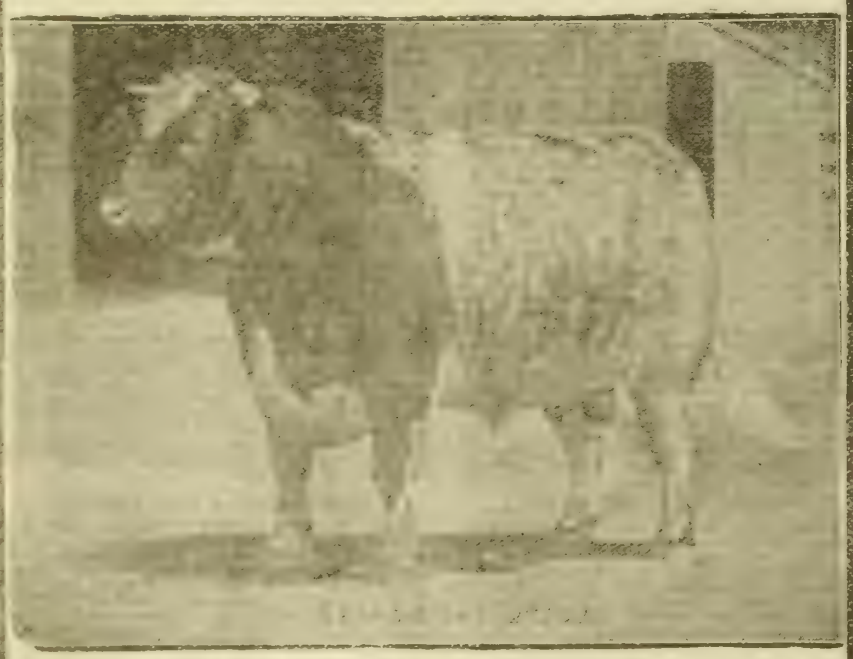
ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

Nevius' Seventh June Sale Of

50 SHORT-HORN CATTLE 50

Chiles, Kansas, Thursday, June 6, 1912

12 Bulls, 38 Females, 10 with Calves at Foot. One-half the Offering of Best Scotch Breeding. Good Individuals. Practical, Useful Cattle.



Twenty daughters of Searchlight and Prince Pavonia, 18 breeding cows, and all bred to our three great herd bulls, Searchlight, Prince Valentine and Searchlight, Jr.

Lovelyns, Violets, Secrets, Butterflys, Jennie Linds and Gwendolines offered.

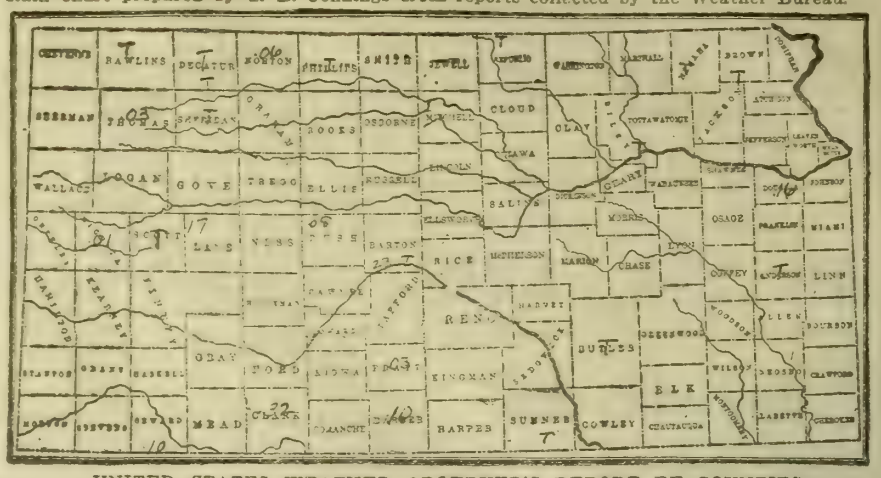
These cattle, when the carrying cost is nominal, are sure to increase in value. Send for catalogue and mention KANSAS FARMER

C. S. NEVIUS, CHILES, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—BELLOWS, HARRIMAN, JAMES, SNYDER.
FIELDMAN—O. W. DEVINE.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Corn being planted. Chinch bugs damaging wheat.

Anderson—Poor stand of corn. Ground crusted.

Barton—Alfalfa making good yield. Much corn being replanted. Needing rain.

Butler—Corn needing rain. Alfalfa ready to cut.

Coffey—Corn not all planted on account of heavy rains.

Decatur—Needing rain badly. Wheat firing in places. First crop of alfalfa very heavy.

Elk—Cutting alfalfa. Rain needed.

Grant—Ground in fine condition. Wheat good.

Gray—Wheat looking fine. Oats fair. Corn nearly all planted.

Jefferson—Corn being replanted. Crops growing nicely.

Kearney—Crops growing nicely. Rain is needed.

Leavenworth—Crops doing nicely. Fruit prospects fine.

Linn—Dry and windy. Needing rain. Wheat has commenced to head.

McPherson—Needing rain. Corn growing slowly. Good crop of alfalfa.

Marion—Corn growing nicely. Cutting alfalfa. Needing rain.

Marshall—Still planting corn.

Nemaha—All corn planted. Needing rain. Good alfalfa crop.

Norton—Crops growing slowly. Replanting corn.

Ottawa—Needing rain badly. Heavy crop of alfalfa.

Pawnee—Crops growing nicely. Wheat harvest will be late.

Rawlins—Rain needed. Corn planting is about finished.

Republic—Corn all planted. Needing rain.

Russell—Corn planting progressing. The ground is crusted. Needing rain.

Sedgwick—Heavy crop of alfalfa. Needing rain.

Seward—Crops all in good condition.

Sheridan—Cut worms damaging corn. Wheat firing.

Thomas—Wheat growing rapidly. Needing rain.

Wallace—Ground in good condition. Corn being planted. Grass good.

Wichita—Pasture good. Ground crusted.



"TRIXIE." Given to George Roberts, Jr., Larned, Kan.

TWO PAWNEE COUNTY PONY WINNERS

WE herewith reproduce pictures of the two Shetland Ponies and outfits which were won by two Pawnee county boys in recent contests conducted by KANSAS FARMER. "Trixie," with his cart and harness, was given to Master George Roberts, Jr., last December. Master Willie Johnson received his pony, "Freckles," cart and harness the first of last April.

The people of Larned and Pawnee county have two wideawake, hustling little business men in these two boys, and they have a right to be as proud of them as the boys are of their ponies and outfits which they have won.

KANSAS FARMER will give away four more Shetland ponies and outfits in June. The contest is open only to boys and girls living in Kansas. Anyone interested in getting one of these should write THE PONY BOY, care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



"FRECKLES." Given to Willie Johnson, Larned, Kan.

R A

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 23. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 8, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

SONS who do, and not sires who have done, are demanded by the times.

A man may number among his forbears the great who have won battles, conquered wildernesses, founded empires or increased the sum of human knowledge, but if his own work in life is not as well done, according to opportunity, he has descended. Some fame comes in every life and he who succeeds in anything raises himself above the average and elevates the scale of human life.

The farmer who does not stamp his personality on his farm, raise better cattle or corn or cauliflower than someone else, who dumps the manure in the creek, makes his wife carry water from the barn well, derides the experiment station and farms with his grandfather, does not fit.

All of human commerce rests upon the primitive activity of the farmer and if he fits, then all prosper.

An unfit man has but one distinction—he counts one in the census. —*I. D. G.*



Building the Man is Greater than Building an Empire. If the Man is Right, All Else Follows

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GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO.
Rubber Tires for Carriages

3,724,000 Sold

Through *sheer merit* Goodyear Carriage Tires have become the most popular rubber tires in existence. Since their invention, 13 years ago, we have sold 3,724,000. Seventy-five per cent of all carriage makers have adopted "Goodyears." And more dealers sell these tires than any other kind. Last year the call for Goodyear Carriage Tires was 24% greater than the season preceding. The present season promises an increase of 81% over last season—truly a wonderful record—and *more* wonderful when one remembers that the number of carriages and buggies made this year is not much larger than last year.

Put these popular tires on your carriage and you'll get utmost comfort and mileage.

Our Famous "Wing" Tire

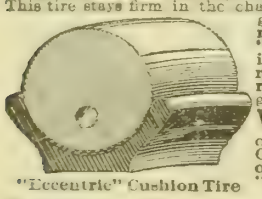


"Wing" Tire

Note the patent "wing"—how it presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit or water* from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This tire remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of *tough, springy* rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Our Eccentric Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles, runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in the channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" Cushion Tire makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.

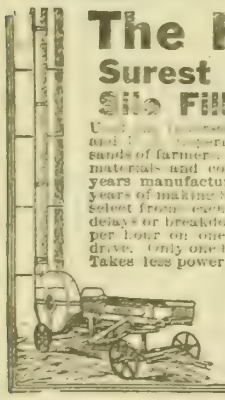


"Eccentric" Cushion Tire

Write a postal today for our latest Tire Circular and name of dealer who sells "Goodyears." You'll find these tires cost no more than commonplace kinds.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations than any other Tire.

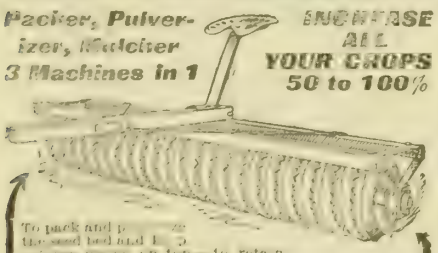
The Fastest, Surest and Safest Silo Filler—"OHIO"



Used by nearly every State and Experiment Station and thousands of farmers. Send for proof. Design, materials and construction backed by 38 years manufacturing experience, and 16 years of making Silo Fillers. Five styles to select from, each one a money-maker. No delays or breakdowns. Capacity, 8 to 30 tons per hour on one half inch cut. Direct drive. Only one belt pulley and six gears. Takes less power, is wonderfully simple. Cuts corn, alfalfa, field peas, soy beans, sorghum, kaffir corn, milo maize, dry fodder, etc. Send name on postal for FREE Book. Address
SILVER MFG. CO.
Salem, Ohio.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher
3 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and leave a mulch on top—to retain the moisture—as important as to sow and to plant the seed. Do both at once.

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

A Sure Spark PERFECT IGNITION

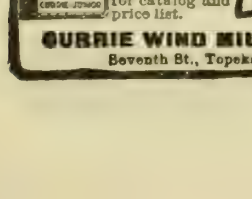
Get more power from your gasoline—no delays or bother. Use French A to Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high—quick, hot spark even in coldest weather.

FRENCH TELEPHONE DRY CELLS

cost less per hour and Tell a than any other. Uniformly good. Test our dry cells for 30 days—if not perfectly satisfactory—your money back. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, Wis.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

OURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

MORE FARM NOTES

Farm Letters and Comment From Other Departments

Guernseys for Kansas.

Mr. O. E. Walker and Mr. A. T. Daniels attended a sale of Guernsey cattle, held on the 23d inst., at Waukesha, Wis., by the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders' Association, and on the 24th at Lake Forest, Ill., by Mr. Arthur Meeker, at the Arcady Farms.

Mr. Walker purchased 17 head of registered Guernsey cows and heifers at these sales and they will arrive at Topeka this week. A number of these cows were imported from the Island of Guernsey, and all are well bred specimens of this distinguished breed. The dairy interests of Kansas and Shawnee county are to be congratulated on this event, which cannot fail to be another important step towards the improvement of the dairy stock of this state and county.

With our fields of alfalfa, our silos full of silage, it is only necessary to have first-class cows to complete a paying proposition. KANSAS FARMER expects to present a more extended account of these cattle later, with illustrations.

Winter Wheat Rust.

Our subscriber, E. A., Porum, Okla., has 65 acres of winter wheat that is rusting badly. This wheat was sown October 1, 1911, is hard wheat, and until May 1 was in perfect condition. The rains have been heavy this winter and spring. He wants to know the cause for the rusting and whether or not there is any remedy therefore.

"The rusting of wheat is caused by a fungus closely related to those which cause the rust of oats, barley, corn and apples," says Neil Stevens, Plant Pathologist of the Kansas Agricultural College. "The name 'rust' is given to these fungi because they produce on the leaves or stems numerous yellowish or rust-colored spots which gives the diseased parts the familiar rusted appearance.

"These rust spots are really composed of the spores, 'germs,' of the fungus and it is by means of these spores that the disease is spread. The spores are very light and carried great distances by the wind. When they fall on the leaf or stem of a wheat plant the spores germinate and the fungus grows down into the wheat plant, living on its tissues and destroying them. As the spores of the fungus can grow only where it is moist, it is evident that damp, rainy weather is most favorable for rust.

"There is, unfortunately, no known means by which rust can be prevented. Spraying, soil treatment, and seed treatment have all been tried in various states, but without great success. The most promising line of work at present seems to be in the securing of varieties of wheat which will resist the attacks of rust. It may be of interest to note that the Kansas Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, is at present working on this problem."

Poor Handling of Eggs.

According to a recent report of the Department of Agriculture, the egg dealers of Kansas suffer a loss of $1,000,000 annually because of poor care and handling of the product. The report says:

"In spite of the fact that prices are better than they were formerly, the producers are not receiving as much for their eggs as they should, considering the ultimate prices paid by the consumers of these eggs. This is not the result of any combination on the part of buyers to keep prices down, for competition is usually sharp enough to cause as much to be paid as the buyer can afford.

"The real reason lies in the fact that the system of marketing and buying eggs in this section is faulty and causes a good deal of preventable loss and deterioration. This mainly because no incentive is offered for care and expeditious handling of the product. In other words, the careful farmer who markets good eggs as a rule gets no more for them than his careless neighbor who markets poor ones. As a result of this loss, prices paid to producers must be depressed to cover it, and this accounts for the difference between the prices paid for these eggs and the prices charged the consumers.

"At first glance it might be thought that this loss and deterioration was slight and of minor importance. Quite the contrary, however, is the case. From a careful study made of the situation, it appears that the annual loss resulting from these sources in the egg trade of the country totals about 15 per cent of the value of the product, or $45,000,000.

"In the state of Kansas alone, where the investigations of the department have been principally carried on, the annual loss is estimated at more than $1-000,000. A condensed report of the total receipts of three Kansas egg buyers during the months of July, August and September, 1910, shows the number of 'rots' thrown out as the result of candling, as well as the number of 'seconds' and 'checks' in two instances each month.

"The total receipts were 706,569 dozen. At 15 cents a dozen the value of the total receipts would be $105,985.35. On the basis of 6 cents a dozen less for seconds and checks than for firsts, the loss due to this class would be $5,191.26. The 66,449 dozen rots are an absolute loss of $9,967.35. The total loss, therefore, for eggs thrown out and those deteriorated in quality is $15,158.61, or 14.3 per cent of the original value."

Silowing Sorghum Bagasse.

Our subscriber, G. H. M., Rantoul, Kan., asks for information as to the value of sorghum bagasse as silage. This question has been presented through subscribers several times this spring and we have not been able to obtain information from those who have had practical experience in feeding this product siloed, and although we have the names of several Kansas and Nebraska parties who have so used sorghum bagasse we have not been able to obtain replies from these parties. Those of KANSAS FARMER readers who have had experience in feeding sorghum bagasse silage will do KANSAS FARMER readers a favor by reporting such experience.

O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairy Husbandry, Kansas Agricultural College, says that, in his opinion, this material will make a palatable and nutritious feed. The extraction of the sap from the cane will remove a considerable portion of the carbohydrates, but it seems that there should be sufficient carbohydrates left to make a fairly good feed. He says that in siloing this material it should by all means be put into the silo when fresh from the press and not allowed to heat before being placed in the silo.

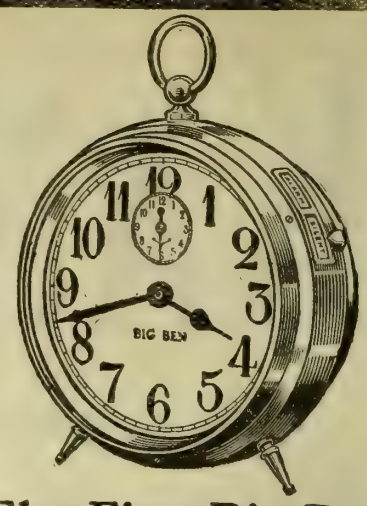
A. L. Haecker, of Nebraska, says such silage will not be as high in feed nutrients as sorghum containing all the sap. Sorghum is largely carbohydrates and the cane is robbed of this element to a large extent when the sap is extracted. In all probability there is enough sap remaining, however, to make the feed nearer a balanced ration than when it contained all its sap. However, such feed would be high in crude fibre contents and could not be considered as good silage as corn or cane. It would, however, be far better than dry feed and of sufficient value to warrant preserving it.

The editor has had no experience in siloing sorghum bagasse. We have not talked with anyone who has had this experience. In years of short forage it is our opinion that it would pay well to place the bagasse in the silo. However, it cannot be as good silage as the whole sorghum or cane, and silage should be as good as it can be and therefore we recommend the placing of the entire plant—whatever that plant may be—in the silo. The silo cannot increase the feeding value of the crop placed therein. It can only retain the feeding value possessed by the crop in the highest degree possible and with all its original palatability.

The experience of the past winter is proving that cane makes good silage. We recently examined the results obtained by the Kansas Agricultural College in the feeding of sorghum silage to its dairy herd as compared with corn silage, and these results are very favorable indeed to the sorghum. This silage was, of course, made from the whole sorphum plant.

Good Book On Feeding.

At least one Bible and one dictionary should be in every home. In addition to these in every farm home should be a book on feeds and feeding. The best of such books is by Dean W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin Agricultural College. His work—"Feeds and Feeding"—was first published in 1898, and since its issuance has been an authority on this subject wherever feed has been grown for live stock and wherever live stock has been fed. The book has been printed in three languages. A recent edition has just appeared. It is a much better book than was the first. Farmers and stockmen should have it and use it.



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KANSAS FARMER

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This is the story of the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College live stock lecture train operated over the greater part of the Union Pacific mileage in Kansas last week. To be able in six days to place the gospel of more and better live stock before 12,000 people surrounding 56 towns in 25 counties, is a remarkable achievement, and made possible only by the co-operation of railroad and agricultural college. This was one of a dozen such trains which, during the past three or four years, have covered almost the entire railroad mileage of Kansas. The train method of disseminating instruction is the big, quick and successful way. The railroads furnish the train, equipment and crew and eating and sleeping accommodations for the speakers, with no expense to anyone except themselves. It costs a lot of money, too, to send out for a week's trip a train of five cars and a locomotive. The fact that the railroad companies are willing to assume this expense shows their interest in promotion of better agricultural methods. Be it understood that the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College dictates the expression of its lecturers.

* * *

This train left Salina Monday morning of last week, going west over the Colby branch of the Union Pacific to Oakley; thence on the main line from Sharon Springs to Junction City; thence to Clay Center, and closing the week's trip at Leavenworth, stopping at each point for 30 minute lectures. The audiences were large as farmers' institute audiences go. A farmers' institute in Kansas does not draw as strongly as some other things—but is all the time drawing better. The largest crowds of the itinerary were those of Thursday—at Russell, Bunker Hill, Ellsworth and Wilson,—the Memorial Day exercises having brought many farmers and their families to town. The attendance upon the lectures at these points ranged from 600 to 1,200, necessitating as many as three overflow meetings at several points. However, the attendance at all western points was good, and exceeded the expectations of those managing the enterprise. The editor has traveled on a number of such trains and has spoken to dozens of such audiences, but we have yet to see audiences so attentive and deeply interested in the subjects discussed as were these. We are confident that the results of this train will be productive—the lectures being especially timely and the suggestions falling in field ready for the sowing. We assure the doubter that the fundamental principles of good and better farming are growing upon the people of Kansas, and that never before in the history of Kansas have the people of the state shown so much interest in and placed so much confidence in improved agricultural methods. People must accept the truth—and there is good reason why thousands of Kansas farmers are seeking the new light. The reason may not show up plainly here, for this is intended as a story of the train—with a few observations thrown in—and as an introduction to subsequent statements which will give our thought regarding the past, present and future of that part of Kansas west of the 99th meridian, and before which lie great possibilities along lines which have heretofore received little serious consideration.

* * *

The need of more and better live stock was the key note of every lecture—except in the women's car. The justification for a live stock campaign—just such as this was—is apparent to even the casual observer. It is not clear to the editor why the growing of feed and the raising of live stock have not already forced themselves upon the western farmer. The history of the section west of the 99th meridian, insofar as it pertains to exclusive wheat farming, together with the experience of its farmers, should, it would seem to me, compel the thought of horses, mules, milk cows and calves, and the growing of the alfalfa and sorghums for their maintenance. For years the editor has been familiar with the thoughts and acts of farmers west of this section. Twelve years ago we were talking in farmers' institutes in the same towns visited by this train, and making the same suggestions as given by the train lecturers. The emergency then was not so pressing as now. There was more live stock in the country then and more cows were milked. The small farmer was depending almost wholly upon the sale of calves, cream and eggs for his living expenses. During the last 10 years he has gotten away from this diversification of farm operations and has devoted practically all of his attention to wheat. This is particularly true of the new farmer—thousands of whom have located in this section during the last decade. We believe the mistake of exclusive wheat farming is apparent. Note, we say, "exclusive". But this paragraph promises to run into a succeeding chapter. In the meantime, if you are a Western Kansas wheat farmer or otherwise interested in western Kansas progress and prosperity, will you please think the matter over carefully and be prepared to write what you think after we have stated our conviction?

* * *

The proper appreciation of sorghum and Kafir is lacking in most counties through which we traveled. These forage and grain crops, which are especially valuable to two-thirds of Kansas farmers, are pitifully neglected. The neglect is felt in the community prosperity, too. They are our most dependable grain and forage crops and as such deserve full consideration. These, including the several varieties of sorghum, Kafir, and milo, insure, to the fullest possible extent, winter feed for all the live stock the western farm will carry. This insurance, however, will depend upon man doing his share in giving the crop a chance. On the upland of Logan county we talked with a man who was drilling 1½ bushels of sorghum per acre. This field was near our train. The editor walked to the field to induce, if possible, the farmer to tie his team and attend the train lectures. Failing, we visited a half hour. We learned that this was the prevailing method of sowing sorghum in that county. We are sure the method is wrong—that it causes the farmer to almost throw away his chances for a crop. The normal rainfall does not justify such thick seeding. We would list sorghum, planting 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre, with the rows the same distance apart as corn. This will apply to Kafir and milo. This method will permit cultivation and the forcing of growth and the plants will be plenty thick consistent with the surest crop—the latter being the one important thing. This method will require more acres, but the acres are plentiful. This listing method has been found advisable in localities where the rainfall is much greater than in the county of which we speak, and it is certain that farmers west of the 99th meridian can afford to adopt it.

* * *

Thousands of acres of alfalfa are growing on the comparatively low, flat spots of the uplands of the western counties, and this year's first cutting will yield three-fourths to a ton of fine quality hay. These spots will make another cutting if it rains. If a second cutting is not grown, the value of the first cutting will exceed the average gross income per acre of wheat the last 25 years—so alfalfa is not a poor crop. Farmers say there are still thousands of acres of undeveloped alfalfa land and that the reason it is not seeded is because of the difficulty attendant upon securing a stand, three or four trials often being necessary. The crop is worth the effort in every county of Kansas. Keep trying.

* * *

In the warehouse of several dealers the editor found stocks of big, white seed corn grown in Iowa and for sale and sold for seed to the farmers of the community. Winona, in Logan county, was one such point. It is foolish to plant such seed in such locality, and it is a crime for a dealer to sell it to his farmers—his neighbors. It is not adapted to the conditions and will not make a crop. It is not unreasonable to expect the seed dealer who comes in contact with the farmer to know what crops are most certain, best for his locality, and for him to convince the intending purchaser that it is sorghum or Kafir he should plant. We are not doing as well as we know in many, many things, and in this one respect—that of discriminating with a view to planting the most certain crops for our locality—many of us are failing miserably.

* * *

On account of feed shortage last fall and an extremely severe winter, the west has suffered awfully. The live stock has been shipped out of the country at a tremendous sacrifice. It will require three or four years to re-stock the pastures. The feed shortage is in part due to the things we have above mentioned. Farmers were particularly attentive to that part of the lectures devoted to the growing of feeds for live stock and to the use of the silo as the most economical means of saving that feed—and especially as a means of carrying feed over from the fat year for the lean year.

* * *

It is a shame that the steam plow has been so busy in some parts during the past seven or eight years. Ten years ago there was plenty of land broken in those counties which are today almost wholly under plow. We feel at this moment that, within certain limitations and by certain methods of cultivation, the growing of wheat may be an essential factor in western farming. Under present methods and on the present scale it is our belief that the wheat farming is a failure. The elimination of a considerable percentage of the wheat acreage will not detract from land values, from the possible greatness of a section of which Kansas can and will be proud, but will, on the other hand, enhance values and make the country and her people more prosperous. The growth of more feed for live stock, the keeping of a maximum of live stock, with general farm methods adapted to soil and climate, will bring about the change. This is a condition which every land owner, merchant, banker, real estate dealer—and everyone else interested in the upbuilding of the land—can stand for and should boost with all his might. No business or country has ever been developed without the making of serious mistakes. In Kansas we have made ours—but, recognizing the errors, let us "right about face" and be encouraged and stronger and work harder that we may make up for lost time.

* * *

There are numerous instances in which marked successes have been made by dairying or growing good mules and horses by the small farmer. In the successes live stock farming stands out prominently. There are enough of them to show that they are not accidental. These should serve to point the way to a greater and more permanent prosperity. In these remarks we refer especially to the small farmer. The rancher, who, on his many acres, has much stock, is taking care of himself. He grows the fed—doing the best for feed he know how—and at Sharon Springs one rancher said he had never failed to grow feed enough to get his live stock through. At Quinter a farmer said he had lived there five years and each year had grown all the sorghum he needed for a dozen milk cows and their young stock. So you see when we are talking about the reasonable certainty of growing feed we are not "talking through our hat". We must hunt up these individual small farm successes, profit by the experiences and follow what seems to have been best.

* * *

It looked to us as though along the line of the Union Pacific in Graham, Sheridan, Thomas, Wallace, Logan, Gove and Trego counties, there can be little wheat this year. This is a train window observation, supported by talks with farmers at every point at which the train stopped. In counties along this line of railroad east of those named, the outlook was good and farmers talked about a 60 per cent condition down to Ellsworth and Lincoln, east of which an 85 per cent condition was reported. Rain would be needed within a week, it was claimed. Last Saturday's rain, as reported by the weather bureau, resulted in a half inch precipitation as far west as the line between Phillips and Norton counties across the state.

* * *

The details regarding this train will prove interesting. One car was for boys and girls. H. L. Kent, of Kansas Extension Department, gave a valuable talk to little folks, presenting the fundamentals of the best agricultural practice and the principles of successful live stock farming. Mr. Kent has the rare faculty of presenting the commonplace matters of the farm in a way that the little folks cannot help but understand and learn and carry away an impression which, if encouraged, will result in their remaining on the farm and becoming prosperous agriculturists. If it were possible to have these fundamentals taught in our public schools as Mr. Kent teaches them, the future of agriculture and the question of the boys and girls remaining on the farm and succeeding, would once for all be solved.

* * *

Another car was devoted to the women, in which Miss Frances Brown and Mrs. Mary E. Simmons were the lecturers. Their lectures were devoted largely to the canning of vegetables, fruits and meats. On every farm should be grown the garden stuff necessary for the family, and this should be preserved in cans, resulting in a paltable and nutritious food, making a large part of the winter's food without outlay of money for canned goods from the grocer's shelves. The canning and the preserving of meats was demonstrated. They explained methods of cooking meats that the cheaper cuts might have palatability equal to that of the higher-priced cuts which are not more nutritious than the lower-priced cuts. This idea interested the ladies of the towns.

* * *

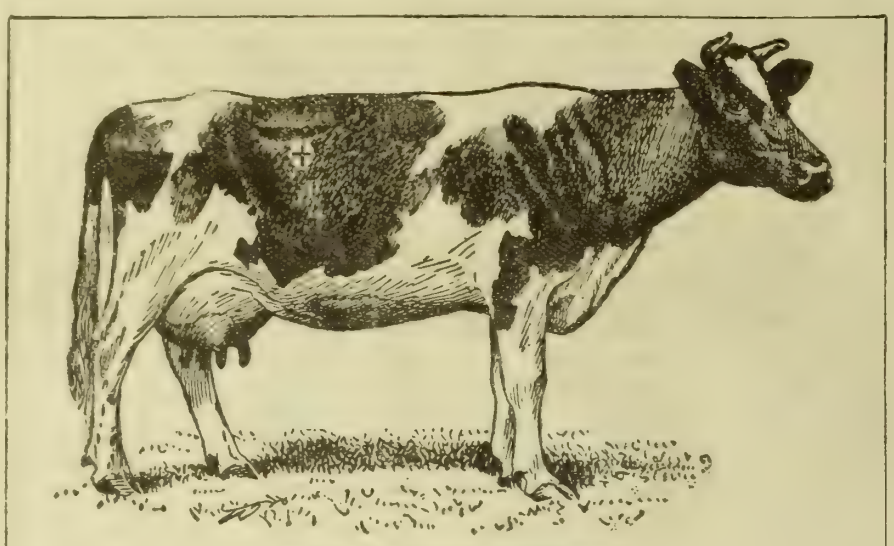
Two cars were for the lectures on more and better live stock. The following were the lecturers: E. H. Webster, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas Agricultural College; J. H. Miller, Director of Kansas Agricultural College Extension Department; O. E. Reed, Professor of Dairying, Kansas Agricultural College; George C. Wheeler and George S. Hine, Extension Department lecturers. The editor of KANSAS FARMER took his turn with other speakers. The lectures were devoted to the need of more live stock in Kansas, conforming to the conditions of those counties through which the train passed and in which the lectures were given. In this story it is not our purpose to outline these lectures. This will be given in subsequent issues of KANSAS FARMER.

* * *

The Union Pacific railroad was represented by Tom Carney, assistant general freight agent, who looked after the movement of the train and who kept the commissary department full. West of Junction City, Harry Richards, assistant division superintendent, and D. F. Lynch, traveling freight agent, lent a helping hand in taking care of the crowds. East of Junction City, H. M. Johnson, traveling freight agent, made himself useful. The success of the undertaking should be encouraging to the Union Pacific.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



WHERE TO TAP IN BLOATING.

IN THE ILLUSTRATION THE CROSS SHOWS WHERE THE PUNCTURE SHOULD BE MADE, DOWNWARD AND FORWARD, PLUNGING THE INSTRUMENT INTO THE PAUNCH. THE PICTURE ABOVE IS FROM THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN BY C. W. BURKETT, FORMERLY DIRECTOR KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

Our subscriber, D. L. M., Isabel, Kan., writes that he likes KANSAS FARMER. He says he has been interested for some time in Holstein cattle and that he has written a number of our advertisers regarding stock for sale, and that prices seem high to him. He has had Herefords and Shorthorns and Red Polled cattle on his farm. He sells cream, and asks if we think it advisable for him to buy a Holstein male and cross on good grade red and mulay cows.

If our subscriber intends engaging in dairying to such extent as his general farm operations will permit and is looking for the largest income per cow, considering the sale of both cream and the calf, it will pay him to place at the head of his herd a male of good dairy breeding, thereby grading up the herd to the point of doubling and possibly increasing three times the present milk yield of each cow. If he is going to milk cows, it will pay him to have the best producing cow he can obtain. The Holstein cross on the best of his common cows will give him good results. We take it from the tone of the letter that this subscriber is a small farmer and that he cannot afford to keep cows for the calf alone or for a small quantity of milk. If this is the subscriber's feeling and this is his situation, he is certainly justified in increasing the dairy products of his herd by grading up with dairy blood.

Regarding the price he will have to pay for a male of the right kind, he must keep in mind that well bred dairy animals are in constant demand, that most breeders are all the time pretty well sold out, but as a rule the breeder of dairy stock is not asking more for it than the stock is worth. It will pay our subscriber if he has or intends to keep ten to a dozen cows, to buy a good male, and by this we mean a male from large producing ancestry. This represents the value of the male because it is an indication of his ability to produce calves of ability to yield milk abundantly. The use of the right kind of male should result in his daughters at first milking being fully two times as good as their mothers, and as mature cows the daughters should give three times as much milk as their mothers. It is within the range of possibility for this subscriber—by the use of dairy-bred males of the right kind—to, in ten years, develop a herd the grass income of which from the sale of butter fat alone would amount to $70 to $80 per cow per year, leaving the calf and the skim milk for further income. Dozens of farmers in Kansas have done as well and many have done better. It is our idea that if only ten to a dozen cows are to be kept on a farm they should be capable dairy animals.

Our subscriber above mentioned sends the editor a dozen kernels of the seed corn he planted this year. The corn is fine. The subscriber writes that two years ago this seed made for him 28 to 30 bushels of sound corn and that last year his yield from the same seed was 30 to 35 bushels. He says he has grown this corn on the farm for a number of years, and tnat the corn seems to be getting better each year. He remarks that the last two years have been poor years for corn in his locality, yet with the above reported yields he thinks he knows something about growing corn and, furthermore, that he has a variety of seed adapted to his soil and climate.

The experience of this subscriber with corn bears out the contention of KANSAS FARMER with reference to the use of home-grown seed and the possibility of adapting varieties to localities, which varieties are reasonably certain, even in dry years. The editor will ask this subscriber for further information relative to his methods of planting, cultivation, gathering seed, etc., with the hope that he will reply for the benefit of our readers.

Cowpea and Alfalfa Bacteria.

C. M. A., Abilene, Kan., asks if the bacteria of cowpeas will inoculate soil for alfalfa. The bacteria which form nodules on the roots of cowpeas are not of the same type as those which form nodules on the roots of alfalfa. At any rate, scientists have not yet determined that they are, consequently we assume that they are not. The bacteria which thrive on the roots of the several varieties of sweet clover will thrive on alfalfa roots. Alfalfa fields may be inoculated by soil from sweet clover fields or patches. The method of inoculation has frequently been discussed in these columns.

Our subscriber, S. J. A., Lawrence, Neb., writes: "I think the article of S. S. Reachy, Garnett, Kan., very good. I believe in staying on the farm, and do all I can to keep the children there, as in a city or town is a very poor place in which to bring up children.

"So Farmer B. has rented his farm and off to town he must go, but if he does not like his tenant and the tenant lets the place go to pieces, then the owner wishes he had not gone to town. I do believe in giving children a good common school education, and that will do for the farm, and while they are on the farm they will learn much. If the parents would just let them have a small patch of ground to plant a garden that would teach them a great deal. Try and teach the boys on the farm, and that will teach them how to do the work. Children brought up in town do not know anything, and are always in mischief, and then the parents are blamed for the way they have brought up the child. As for Farmer C., I would not like his way of working, for there is always time to do everything, and a right and wrong way.

"I think that KANSAS FARMER is getting better every week in getting information for the farmers."

Accept Experiences of Others.

Our subscriber, H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis., writes, saying that while KANSAS FARMER is printed especially for the farmer of Kansas and intended to be a valuable and specific guide for him, under natural and interchangeable conditions which prevail in this state, is of value to farmers outside the state. The subscriber says: "Do you know that one does not need to reside in Kansas to be able to find much value in the lines and precepts of KANSAS FARMER? I have often noticed that most neighborhoods do their farm work in about the same way. I note, too, that in many sections much intelligent farming is done and that in every such section each person might be called a book farmer. The mail boxes in these neighborhoods are filled with papers and other printed matter of various kinds. There are other places where each farmer seems determined to get experience at first hand. They claim that what they learn for themselves is of more value than if learned from the printed experiences of others.

"It is my idea that this latter class of farmers expend too much time and money at a sacrifice of prosperity and happiness for such instruction. Most farms will show for themselves whether or not the man combines other people's experiences with his own. This is the proper combination.

"There is much more mere routine farming in the west and northwest than is realized, the changes from one year to another being what little change is brought about—and with great cost—by personal experience. Why this waste of time and money? It certainly is not necessary.

"I notice that KANSAS FARMER is weekly providing a supply of personal experiences in great variety. Its weekly table is set not only for the benefit of the Kansas farmer, but there are many experiences that aid me here in northern Wisconsin. No farmer should waste time in personally learning over again what has already been acquired and given him through agricultural papers. I believe in first getting all I can out of the experiences of others before investing either money or time to learn by personal instruction unless I wish to delve into a new line in which the experiences obtainable have been limited."

One Door In Silo.

S. R. H., Marion, Kan., writes, asking if a full cement silo can be emptied through one door at the bottom if the silo has been whitewashed on the inside before being filled.

In KANSAS FARMER, issue of May 25, on page 2, we answered a Texas inquiry regarding the placing of one door in a silo and that door at the bottom. The use of one door in this manner is not practical. We suppose a silo could be emptied through a door at the bottom, but the reason why it is not a practical or safe method will appear at once to the person who gives it any consideration. In the first place, silo doors have not, up to the present time, been constructed to open on the outside. All silo doors of the present day open on the inside. We presume a door could be constructed so that it would open on the outside and withstand the inside pressure. It would be necessary to dig into the silage from this door and this would be difficult, inasmuch as the pressure in the bottom of a silo 24 to 30 feet high is tremendous. When the silage was mined out opposite the door, silage would begin falling from the top, with the result—in our opinion—that there would be much loss from exposure of the loose silage to the air. Furthermore, it would be dangerous to work in a hole in a silo with 15 or 20 feet of silage above. The whitewashing of the silo on the inside would have absolutely nothing to do with taking the silage out at the bottom or any other location in the silo. We see nothing to be gained by whitewashing the interior of a cement silo.

Alfalfa Culture.

Our subscriber, Arthur Mosse, who is one of the best farmers of Leavenworth county, and who is an equally good and successful breeder of Chester White Swine, write the following regarding alfalfa:

It is not quite understood among the majority of farmers just why such plants as clover, alfalfa, etc., are of so much benefit to the soil. Alfalfa belongs to the family of legumes or leguimu plants which, briefly, means pod-bearing peas, beans, etc., are legumes.

Now, all the legumes are nitrogen gatherers; they are so constructed that through the agency of bacteria they are enabled to absorb the nitrogen of the atmosphere, 70 per cent of which is composed of nitrogen, and store it up for use of the roots. Just how these bacteria gather the nitrogen is not definitely known, but science has proved conclusively that they do so.

Take up, carefully, a clover plant of almost any size, which looks healthy, remove the dirt from the roots without damaging the same, and you will see a number of little excrescenses, or tuberdes; these, it must be borne in mind, are not the bacteria, but are the home of the bacteria. The bacteria can only be seen through a powerful microscope. There are millions of these minute organisms in each tuberde.

These countless millions of miscroscopic life are working day and night to store up nitrogen for the legumes to feed on, and where we turn under a crop of clover, or clover roots we mix this nitrogen with the soil through the decay of the roots, and make it available for succeeding crops of wheat, corn, etc.

A great many farmers sow clover in their wheat and plow it under in the fall. This is a help, but to do the most good the crop should be left two years; then the bacteral have a year's more time to store their harvest of nitrogen.

All legumes do not have the same variety of bacteria to gather their nitrogen. Thus red clover has one kind and alfalfa has another, so that just because our land may have had a crop of red clover upon it, it does not follow that alfalfa will thrive in the same field, for, without its proper bacteria to absorb its nitrogen, neither alfalfa nor clover will flourish.

The clover bacteria is more common in the tectures because this plant has been grown here for years, but it may be that the alfalfa bacteria will not be in the field, in which case it is better to innoculate the ground as soon as the alfalfa seedling appears; this is done by sowing about 300 pounds of soil per acre from an old alfalfa field, on some cloudy day or late in the evening, as the direct rays of the sun will destroy the tiny organisms.

Anyone who is contemplating putting in a field of alfalfa this fall should sow a little seed in the field now, using a hoe and rake, and when the seedlings are about 6 inches high should examine them and see if the tubercles were attached to the roots. I have never tried this, but will do so this week, sowing the alfalfa in some bare places in a wheat field which I am going to seed this fall.

Four Good Corn Rules.

"If I owned the farms of the United States," said P. G. Holden, the big Iowa corn man, "I could give but four orders regarding corn. These orders would be as follows:

"1. That every ear of corn intended for planting be tested by taking not less than six kernels and sprouted, that the weak ears may be discarded.

"2. That every ear intended for planting be harvested before the fall freezes and properly preserved.

"3. That the corn be graded and the planter tested and be made ready to drop the proper number of kernels.

"4. That the corn be improved by selecting, for the average farm, say, 100 of the best ears and planting them on one side of the corn field. The seed for the following crop to be selected in the fall from the part of the field where the best seed was planted."

The Two-Way Plow.

Our grandfathers knew the advantages of being able to change a plow from right to left-hand at will so that the soil might be thrown all one way. The early-made plow of this kind was a crude implement and not of practical usefulness in many soils. The two-way plow has been developed in recent years and which plow is a success. The frame carries two plows, one a right-hand and the other a left-hand, and either is used at will.

This plow has a large field of usefulness in many sections and in some parts of Kansas can be used to advantage. It is desirable in a hilly country, in that the soil may be thrown down-hill all the while and a good job of plowing done. The plow is particularly valuable in irrigated sections, inasmuch as dead and back furrows are done away with. In plowing irregularly shaped fields the two-way plow is convenient and lessens the turning problem. It is claimed for the two-way plow that for straight-away use it is as good as the ordinary sulky plow.



THE DAIRY AND LIVE STOCK SCHOOL ON WHEELS AT QUINTER, KANSAS.

LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT

K. S. A. C. Will Join With Kansas Farmer in Helping to Improve Kansas Live Stock

By G. C. WHEELER, K. S. A. C.

Exclusive grain farming has left a trail of wornout and depleted farms from New England to the middle west. Already we are beginning to see the effects of following such methods in the older portions of our own state. Only through wise, systematic rotation of crops and the marketing of these crops on foot in the form of finished animal products can soil fertility be maintained. The last census report shows decreases in all our meat producing animals, the greatest being beef cattle. With this decrease in meat producing capacity our population has increased 21 per cent in the past ten years. We are forced to the conclusion that the corn belt farm must produce a large proportion of the beef of the immediate future. Thinking men have realized these facts for some time, and a review of the files of KANSAS FARMER for the past year show that article after article has been presented to the reader calling attention to the possibilities of profitable meat production in the near future. These articles have emphasized over and over again the great necessity for using a better class of stock than has been the practice upon many a Kansas farm. The gospel of the improvement of live stock, the banishment of the scrub and grade sire, and the use of nothing but the best pure-bred males, has never been so persistently preached by the Old Reliable as during the past year. Those who have established herds of high-class beef-producing cows during the past five years and have used nothing but the best of pure-bred beef bulls are already beginning to reap the rewards naturally following this logical preparation to meet the demand of the times.

Those in authority at the Agricultural College have long recognized the necessity for great improvement in the quality of live stock grown over the state. With the creation of the extension department the writer of this article was drafted from the Animal Husbandry department of the College and Experiment Station to take up this campaign of live stock improvement among the farmers of the state. Much assistance has already been given along educational lines touching this great problem. The Pure-Bred Sire Club has been formed and hundreds have signed the cards pledging themselves to use pure-bred sires in the production of all market stock. This club has served as an encouragement to those laboring to improve our farm live stock and as a spur to the more sluggish ones who still cling to the poor old scrubby sire. The formation of local or county live stock associations has been a most potent means of arousing renewed interest in the betterment of live stock conditions. One of the best papers given at the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting in Topeka during January was that of J. M. Rodgers of Beloit, secretary of the Mitchell County Improved Stock Breeders' Association. This paper was printed in full in KANSAS FARMER for February 17. This association has already become far more than local in character. The writer of this article was present and assisted in the way of advice and encouragement when the handful of earnest live stock men of Yates Center and vicinity organized the Woodson County Improved Stock Breeders' Association three years ago. This organization has grown and prospered, and its influence for good has spread over a number of counties. Co-operative breeding clubs or associations can be of great assistance to the small live stock grower in enabling him to eliminate the scrub sire. Renewed interest is being taken along this line by those who are awake to the possibilities of more profitable live stock farming. The following statement taken from a letter received on this subject reads as follows:

"Eight of us having only a few cows apiece have for a number of years been keeping four or five scrub bulls, some of them the 'scrubbiest of scrubs.' We are now getting together and are going to buy one high-quality pure-bred beef bull for the use of the eight of us and send the scrubs to the shambles."

Now that the regular farmers' institute season is over, much special assistance can be given by the Extension Department along the lines of live stock improvement and management. The Kansas Agricultural College is most desirous of furthering the live stock interests of the state and, through this department, is offering help in the formation of live stock associations of various kinds, co-operative and community breeding organizations, expert advice in the selection of sires, and such other assistance as the live stock farmers of the state may desire. Those interested are urged to write to the author of this article, whose special business is to supply assistance of this kind.

Working The Draft Stallion

There is no good reason why a draft stallion should not work, and there are a good many reasons why he should work. Any man who is a horseman in the true sense of the word can work one or even two stallions. I have two Percheron stallions that have worked together this summer and neither one was broken to harness until last spring. We hitched them together when one had been worked three times and the other about five or six times. After they had been worked together a few times one man handled them alone. We kept a jockey stick on them when hitched and taught them that when they had the harness and blind bridles on there was no fooling. Many a time we unhitched from the manure spreader and took them into the barn, unharnessed them, and changed their bridles to try mares and then put them right back into the harness.

My stallion team was the talk of the country this summer. Driving a pair of stallions in a good set of harness through town is the best advertising they can get. Any horseman admires a stallion that is well broken to harness and everybody notices the driver who has sense enough to drive two stallions together.

Work is the only proof of the strength and staying qualities of a work horse. I have known draft stallions to do a good business when they were so unsound that if castrated and tried out, a horse buyer would not make a bid on them.

The American trotter has won the admiration of the world on account of his speed and endurance as exhibited in many hard-fought battles on the track. Such endurance and speed would not have been possible except for the stamina begotten by ancestors who stood on the merits of their records and the records of their ancestors. In fact, the achievements of the American trotter and pacer are simply "the survival of the fittest," while the achievements of the American drafter are too often the survival of the fattest. An animal kept in idleness cannot be expected to possess any great amount of strength and endurance, and one of the strongest laws of breeding is "like begets like." A horse cannot transmit good qualities which he does not himself possess. In fact, not all horses can beget with any certainty the good qualities which they do possess.

If the only use of the draft horse was the butcher's block, the same as the fat steer and the fat hog, then no work would be necessary to produce the greatest amount of soft, fat flesh, but when we consider the heavy loads that are to be drawn by the offspring of our draft stallions we should choose a stallion that has size combined with action, strength and endurance. There is no way to tell whether a horse possesses these qualities except by putting him to the actual test.

Live stock shows are full of other demonstration tests, such as butcher tests, or block tests for the beef breeds, milk tests for dairy breeds, etc.; race horses get their tests on the track, but who ever heard of a fair or stock show offering premiums for tests of draft stallions at actual work? They offer premiums for mares and geldings hitched in pairs, fours and sixes, shown to an empty wagon, but the ton stallion competes for his ribbons at the end of a lead strap.

When the breeders of draft horses in America get to meeting at the big fairs and competing for prizes offered for the pair of registered draft stallions that can move the heaviest load or that can haul a given number of tons a mile in the shortest time, then the importer will have a hard time selling his bob-tailed horses for more money than the American breeder gets. But as long as the American drafter is bred and raised in idleness there will be a good business in bringing breeding stock from foreign countries where both stallions and mares are worked in harness.

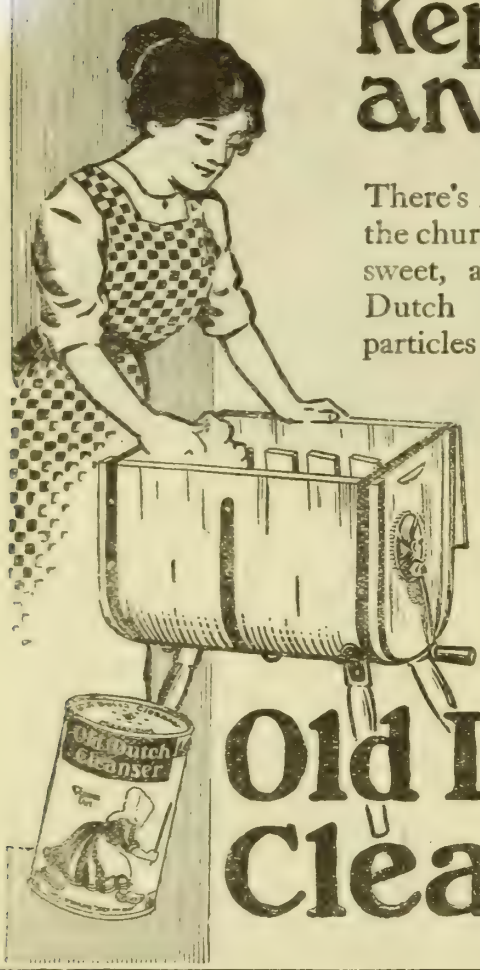
In the fall of 1902 I bought a jack in Missouri and the following year I drove him to a buggy, hitched with a stallion, about 35 miles every week. He finished the season far better than he began it, and out of the first crop of mules I showed a pair of 3-year-olds at the American Royal and won second on 3-year-old pair. This jack never wore harness after that year and never reproduced a like crop of mules.

I never saw a collar and hames that would fit a draft stallion properly, but they work nicely in a good, heavy breast collar. A pitchfork handle makes a good jockey stick, and in working one stallion, fasten the jockey stick to the top of the other horse's hame. I learned this by experience. I hitched a stallion with a mule and fastened the stick to the breast strap ring on the mule. The stallion reared up on the mule and the stick would not let him get back. If he tries it with a good long stick fastened to the top of the hame, when he rears the sticks pushes him out so far from the other horse that he does not try it very often.—J. G. ARBUTHNOT, Cuba, Kan., before Kansas Live Stock Registry Board.

City Autoists Work Roads.

We recall reading a statement also to the effect that recently a hundred residents—auto owners and others interested in good roads—in the little city of Herington, Kan., had set aside certain days each month to devote to road improvement. In neither of these instances was it stated that the farmer was expected to give any help in the work, this being simply the city autoist's share in good road improvement. This is an act on the part of autoists which deserves commendation, and there should be no opposition to this plan. It shows the desire of the autoist of the town to back up his claim for better roads with an expenditure of his time and his money.

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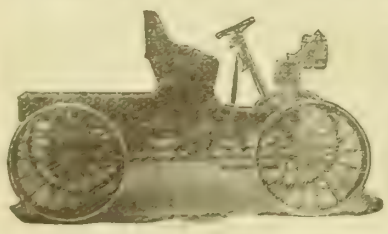
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THE FARM



The 1911 Year Book has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It contains 31 articles and 67 full page illustrations and contains about 400 pages. This book is free for the asking. Write your Congressman. It is well worth asking for. The year books of the federal Agricultural Department are a valuable addition to the library of anyone interested in agricultural affairs.

The Kansas Development Association has decided to boost and advertise Kansas by sending a "booster" train through the eastern states next fall. It is proposed to load the train with Kansas products and thereby demonstrate the variety of grain and forage crops produced in this state. Ralph H. Faxon, formerly of Garden City, is president of the Kansas Development Association. In the last few weeks he has organized branch associations in forty-seven towns. Kansas will profit by this kind of advertising.

In talking to a bunch of stockmen at the Kansas City stock yards recently, M. P. Hawkins, Ash Grove, Mo., made this statement: "Cowpeas are the greatest of all forage feeds, and every farmer ought to raise them. I will put in this summer 25 acres. I drill them in, and harvest them just as I would hay. No farmer who has ever raised cowpeas and fed them, would think of doing without them. They do not wear out the land, but enrich it. There will be put in a large acreage in my neighborhood this summer. I will sow mine next month."

A larger percentage of the first crop of alfalfa in Kansas has this year gone onto the market by baling out of the wind row than ever before in the history of the state, this due to the good prices prevailing and being the result of the scarcity of old hay. Up to date the alfalfa placed on the market has sold to good advantage. We note, however, that prices are declining. The demand is growing less on account of the pasture season being on. This is the period of readjustment in hay markets. It is claimed that dealers are oversupplied with alfalfa and that the demand for alfalfa has shown a greater decrease than that of any other hay. The principal city buyers of hay through the summer are those who own draft horses, and during the heated season they feed little alfalfa.

While making a visit to one of the small towns of the state recently, we inspected one of the best gardens we have ever seen. This little town had no waterworks system. The party owning the garden had attached a small gasoline engine to the force pump head in his well. The pump was connected with inch gas pipe which carried the water out into the garden. The gas pipe was placed on top of the ground. There were hose connections here and there on the pipe so that 20 feet of hose placed the water, by sprinkling, on every part of the garden occupying one city lot 25x100 feet. This plan, or modifications of it, are adapted to farm garden use wherever there is a handy well from which to obtain the water. In this particular garden were growing all kinds of garden stuff, in addition to strawberries and potatoes. Any farmer who wants a good garden can make a practical application of this idea to his own situation and can grow garden truck at will.

It should be the ambition of every farmer not only to maintain the original fertility of the soil of his farm, but to increase the original fertility—a thing which has been done and can be accomplished in thousands upon thousands of instances by the generally accepted methods of good farming, including the use of barnyard manure, green manuring, and crop rotation. The manufacturer increases the value of his plant by keeping it at all times to the highest point of efficiency. The same general principle applies to the farm. In the eastern states a farm which has been well cared for and which is in a high state of productiveness sells for much more money than the farm handled under the opposite conditions. The effect of such methods has not as yet been felt in the sale of farm lands in Kansas, but during the next 15 to 20 years it is our guess that the ability of the farm to produce—and this dependent upon its care and the condition of its soil—will become apparent and will be felt in sales transactions. The ambitious and good farmer can and will make the soil of his farm better year after year and while so doing will not only produce larger and more profitable crops, but will be adding value to the farm.

Throughout the country we see apple orchards, in which the prospects were extremely good for fruit, eaten up and the prospect destroyed by insects. We happen to know that on many of these orchards in times past the owner has depended for a considerable part of the farm income. It seems strange that in instances where the apple crop is depended upon for some of the annual income, that the owner should hesitate to follow the best known methods of spraying. Orchards of 10 acres or more can be effectively sprayed—and which will permit of three or four sprayings, each done at the right time—at a cost of not more than $4 to $5 per acre. The orchard waste on account of failure to spray is tremendous. The apple regions of Kansas will produce apples of superior quality for storage purposes, and the apple crop in these regions is about as certain as any other crop of the farm, and the reason it is not as profitable as it should be is because the quality is inferior through lack of spraying and the damage by insects. Thousands of bushels of apples in Kansas are each year thrown away or sold for little or nothing. If the orchards in which these are produced had been sprayed, Kansas dealers would not be compelled to make their annual purchases in localities outside the state where the extermination of insects is effectively carried out.

We recently talked with a KANSAS FARMER reader who deplored the lack of enthusiasm and co-operation on the part of his neighbors in his effort to establish and maintain a local farmers' institute in his neighborhood. This lack of interest is a general condition and is not confined to any particular locality. There may be some solace in this statement to our friend. However, generally speaking, the farmers' institute is much more highly regarded as an important factor in building up the community welfare today than it has heretofore. No farm institute enthusiast should become discouraged because of the lack of interest of his neighbors. The institute should be held, even though there are only a dozen or less in a community who are interested. Every effort should be made to secure the attendance of those who do not believe much in institutes. Have everybody attending the institute ask some question or express his opinion regarding the matter under discussion. Get the disinterested attendant into a discussion of some kind if possible. Urge the farmers to talk about the things they have in hand. If you succeed in doing this, you will get their interest. They may at first be attracted by the social feature. They will find the institute a good place to visit and gossip with and about their neighbors. Later, they will become interested in the subjects presented. In farm institute work as in any other line, don't quit; never lose hope; don't give up.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

Further regarding the inquiry of a subscriber regarding the feasibility of siloing sorghum bagasse, C. H. Eckles, professor of dairy husbandry, University of Missouri, writes KANSAS FARMER: "I have never known of this product being put in a silo. I do not think it would be possible to preserve it successfully since it is too dry. Furthermore, I do not think it worth while to do so, since it cannot have much food value; the main value of sorghum is in the juice. I do not think it would pay you to make any use of it in this connection; although it might be possible to do so by putting it in the silo and adding enough water to sufficiently wet it up."



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Angus cattle have become so popular since their market topping records at Chicago and elsewhere that there is a marked scarcity of the breed in Scotland as well as in this country. South America has been importing heavily as well as this country and Canada, and breeders show concern for the future supply.

A good remedy for scours in pigs consists in dissolving a chunk of quick lime as big as your two fists in a bucket of water. Stir well and allow it to settle. Give from one to two quarts of the clear liquid to each sow daily at feeding time. Twice a day if necessary. Begin soon after farrowing time and give two or three times a week as a preventive.

Cattle are becoming so scarce that it is found profitable to import from Mexico even though the insurrectos demand a fee of $5 in addition to the government import duty. It is said that the great herds of Wyoming were practically wiped out of existence last winter, though this was not known until the snow melted. Stockers and feeders are high-priced and scarce.

It is not only necessary to have pure breeding stock, but it is just as important that the proper type be selected and the animals well mated. Buying pure breeding hogs of every type and mixing these types in breeding operations will produce animals but little better than scrubs when sold for breeding animals. Of course they feed out better, but if the proper type is not maintained the real breeders do not want them.

Injured in Foaling.

I have a mare three years old which foaled early this spring and she had some trouble in foaling, and now she is stifled. I think that it is only a sprain and that the joint is not altogether out of place. Any information you can give that will help would be very much appreciated.—B. F. COASH, Route 1, Medford, Okla.

Our subscriber has been answered by mail, but as others may be interested we give our veterinarian's advice:

This is an injury of the nerve of the leg and inside of the vaginia due to the foaling. Give the mare two teaspoonfuls or one dessertspoonful of tincture of nux vomica in her feed twice a day. Hand rub the hip well twice a day with one pint of alcohol in one quart of soap liniment. Feed her on grass, keep up the treatment and she will get well.

Horse Troubles.

I like KANSAS FARMER and think it is well edited. I have taken it for 15 years and have induced others to take it.

I have trouble in regard to joint oil and disease of the umbilical cord in my horse stock. Would like the experience of the veterinarian and of horse breeders, for this disease is quite a menace to the business of horse breeding. Clean barns do not do any good, as my colts are all born out of doors on the prairie and do not enter a barn at all. A mare that has an affected colt one year is apt to have the same trouble afterwards. There ought to be some way to disinfect the mare's blood.—IRA J. WHIPPLE, Jaqua, Kan.

Mr. Whipple's letter was sent to Dr. F. S. Schoenlaber, state veterinarian, Manhattan, who replied as follows:

"We at times realize the fact that what you state is only too true if the infection seems to be in the system of the mare.

"In cases of infection abortion we are now finding that if the trouble is present in the animal it can be detected through examination of the blood in the laboratory. While there has been no work done in this line, I am suspicious that there is a relation in the two conditions to a certain point, and in all probability this will prove so after we make a thorough investigation of this trouble. This investigation must come soon, because there is too great a loss to animals through this cause.

"In the meantime it might be well to suggest the same treatment for internal disinfection for this trouble in the mare that we would use in a case of infectious abortion, and that is, give the animal about a teaspoonful of salt moistened with carbolic acid once per day in her feed, giving this for about ten days in each month for three months immediately preceding her foaling time.

"Care must be taken in handling this, as we all know carbolic acid is corrosive and will cause serious burns if not diluted.

"The way to handle this is to take a certain amount of salt and put it in an earthen or china dish and pour on enough carbolic acid to moisten it but not melt salt, stirring well with a spoon, and when feeding use the spoon but thoroughly mix this with some ground feed in order that the mouth of the animal will not be injured by the strength of the acid.

"If you have any further suggestions to make in this matter I will be very glad to hear from you, and will be very glad to go over the matter thoroughly at any time and to receive suggestions from a man who writes as though he has had considerable experience in breeding along the right lines."

The Kansas State Fair.

The premium list of the Kansas State Fair has just been issued from the office of Secretary H. L. Cook. It is one of the most complete that is issued by any corn belt fair, and gives promise of a great showing of the resources of the state.

Already there are more live stock entries made than were on the books three weeks prior to the opening of the 1911 fair. Practically all of the available space for implements and machinery has been spoken for, and all other departments will be crowded. Displays in agriculture and horticulture will depend upon the season, but this never held out greater promise. The fair is made right now, and on such a scale that it will richly deserve the patronage of the Kansas public.

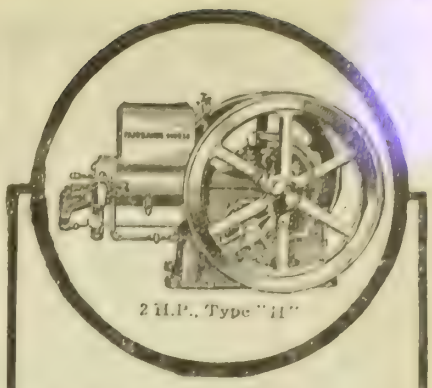
A state fair is a public institution in which every man, woman and child should take pride and interest. It is the state of Kansas on exhibition. It is the moving picture show of your home state where you can see, collected and arranged for the purpose, more of the real Kansas than you could see in hundreds of miles of travel, many dollars of expense and many weeks of time.

Like anybody else who amounts to anything, the farmer and his family needs a vacation. He and they are entitled to it and should plan for it as a regular part of the business of life. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, Gill a dull girl, and stunts their parents. Vacations are necessary to keep the soul sweet, restore physical energy and preserve the mental balance.

As America affords larger mountain ranges and more magnificent scenery than does Switzerland, so she also offers more of interest and value in her wondrous crops and cattle and capacity than any other.

Kansas is the center of our great country and the most important state in it, yet few people who live here know all about it. They never will, but they can learn much more than they know now, and in a shorter and quicker way, by attending the state fair for a week.

A vacation week at the state fair is like none other. If you spend a week on a fishing trip you get tired of fish and your camp smells of them. If you spend a week at the state fair you get plenty of enjoyment in sight seeing, have a grand reunion with your fellow citizens, and learn a lot about things that are worth real money to you in your daily business.



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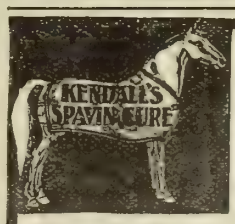
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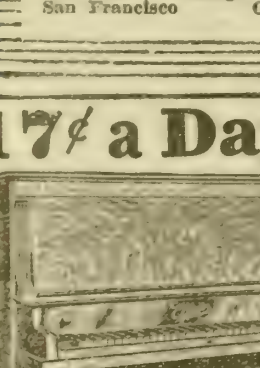
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DAIRY



The pedigree is the recorded statement of the ancestry of an animal. In many instances it is furnished simply as a guarantee of purity of breeding. In the case of dairy animals, however, its real value is determined by producing ability of the animals it represents. The 300-pound cow with an unbroken list of good dairy performers named in her pedigree is much more desirable and valuable than the 300-pound cow the ancestors of which were inferior animals. In the case of dairy animals the record of ancestry is more important than the performance of ancestry in any other farm stock.

Have you constructed calf stanchions for the feeding of skim milk to calves, after the plan of stanchions printed in KANSAS FARMER a month or more ago? If you have not constructed stanchions you have no idea with what little trouble skim milk can be fed and you have failed to realize the fullest advantage through feeding the milk. The stanchions need not be expensive. They can be built from scrap lumber found on nearly every farm. The stanchions furnish the easy and effective way of feeding calves.

A handy arrangement for the handling of manure was recently investigated by the editor. Twenty-five feet from the barn door was built a shed, which shed was only a roof, there being no sides. Under this stood the manure spreader. From the barn to the shed ran the track for the manure or litter carriers. The carriers were loaded in the barn and run by gravity to the manure spreader and dumped. When the spreader was loaded the team was hitched on and the manure taken to the field. This plan, it was claimed, was the most economical from a labor-saving standpoint and expedited work of cleaning the stables and in getting the manure away from the buildings and on to the fields.

There is always a market at good prices for the product of the dairy cow. The feed required by her is more easily grown than crops for sale. Ten or 12 cows on every quarter section in Kansas would result in an insurance policy on the prosperity of the state which our people could not obtain through any other source. We need the dairy cow on every farm in Kansas. We need her as badly as does the traveler in the canvas-top wagon who allows the cow to trail behind and, picking a little here and there by the roadside, furnishes the principal food supply for himself and babies as they wend their journey. In times of adversity we turn to the old cow. She deserves our patronage and we can profit by patronizing her in our most prosperous times.

We have never seen the time when the man who had a crop of wheat to harvest could not get the credit with which to purchase machinery for the harvesting of the crop. A silo on the farm is as necessary as the harvesting machine. It will make the farmer dollars where the binder or the header will make him cents. The crop to be harvested through the live stock and by the preservation of forage through the silo, is much more certain than the wheat crop. The man who would borrow for harvesting machinery can borrow as well for a silo. If money is to be borrowed for any one farm implement it can be borrowed with better grace and more easily for the building of a silo than for any other one thing. If you do not believe this statement, ask your banker.

In talking with a dairy farmer the other day, he inquired how long we would permit a calf to suckle before teaching it to drink. Our own idea is that the calf should never suck—at least not more than once or twice. The fact is that the fewer times the calf does suck, the easier it will be taught to drink and the less will be the shock to the mother in the removal of the calf. In the editor's own experience he never permitted the calf to suck. This was his practice for years. The result was that the sucking habit of the calves had, to a considerable extent, been bred out. Very rarely did we have any trouble in teaching a calf to drink, and very rarely was there any uneasiness on the part of the mother. Dairying is a highly artificial operation. The large producing dairy cow is artificial. There is no reason why nature cannot be successfully and advantageously — to both calf and mother—headed off in the sucking habit.

On a Shawnee county (Kan.) dairy farm recently we saw the most general use of concrete we have ever seen on any Kansas farm. A concrete platform had been built around the stock watering tank. This platform extended 12 feet from the tank all the way around. There was no hole dug out around the tank to fill with water and mud as a result of the tank running over. In front of each door into the barn was a concrete platform or step which made it easy for the cows to get over the high door sill. On either side of the feeding rack was a concrete platform on which the cows stood while eating. The open shed which furnished shade for the cows in summer and protection from the storm of winter, was floored with concrete. We have not seen a dairy farm so liberally provided with conveniences and comforts for the cow as was this farm. This concrete had all been laid by the farmer himself. In this instance sand was handy. The point in this connection is that these concrete platforms can be used to advantage in preventing the accumulation of mud and manure in and about the barn and feeding yards.

Within a few weeks Kansas will be spotted with thousands of straw stacks. On many farms there is no use for this straw and no necessity for stacking it, but on the small farm where not more than 40 acres of wheat is grown, each pile should be well stacked. As bedding, it is worth more clean and bright than if rotten. You may have more straw this year than you will use as bedding next winter and if well stacked it will keep for the following year's use in good condition. If you have plenty of straw, use all of it you can as bedding and get it back onto the field as manure by means of a manure spreader. We visited a dairy barn a couple of weeks ago which was being bedded with baled straw at a cost of $8 per ton. The dairyman argued that he had to have clean, bright bedding and that inasmuch as wheat straw was the best absorbent he could buy, he thought he could afford to pay this price. It is unnecessary to state that on this farm the most careful use was made of the manure. Wheat straw on the small farm is well worth taking care of whether or not there are dairy cows on the farm. Other stock require bedding.

F. H. Scribner, famous Jersey breeder, of Wisconsin, has been in Kansas a week or ten days. He is now in the employ of the Dairy Division of the federal Department of Agriculture, and is organizing cow testing associations, the methods of which organization are explained elsewhere in these columns. We hope that any KANSAS FARMER reader who may have a chance to talk with Mr. Scribner will take the time necessary to find out a lot of things he knows about dairying. Scribner is a live wire. He is so full of dairy enthusiasm that he cannot help leaving some of it with you if you take the time to listen. He is the man who fed and developed Loretta D, the Jersey cow which distanced all competitors at the St. Louis World's Fair and which for years was the largest producing Jersey in the world. Scribner has a lot of other good cows. He has not sold his herd or left the farm. His oldest son is running things. Scribner is farming the old 80 acres on which he was born. He says it is more productive today than it has ever been before. He keeps on these 80 acres 50 head of cows, besides the young stock, and grows on the farm all the feed they eat. It is worth while to talk to such a man. When you meet him, listen just as long as he will stay with you.

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Cream Subject to Condemnation.

At a meeting of creamery managers and cream station operators, called by State Dairy Commissioner Burch at Manhattan, last week, the Commissioner set forth the following five conditions which would result in the rejection or condemnation of cream delivered at cream receiving stations:

1. Cream more than four days old.
2. Cream in an unsanitary station.
3. Cream in rusty or dirty cans.
4. Cream stirred with a dirty stirring rod.
5. Cream of bitter, rancid, unclean, musty, or fermented flavor.

HOME CIRCLE



It is said that cod liver oil may be taken in tomato catsup and be made more palatable.

To remove paint stains from woolen cloths, rub them with turpentine. If the stains are old it may be necessary to add a little ammonia to the turpentine.

To keep milk fresh and sweet in summer try scalding the pans with soda water, sun them well, have pans cold when milk is put into them, then set the pans in cool water, changing the water once or twice until the milk is thoroughly cold.

One secret of not having your clothes eaten by the moths is to be sure that they are clean when they are put away. If they can't be laundered, go over them remove all spots with gasoline or some other good cleaner. The grease may be removed from coat collars by rubbing with a cloth dampened with ammonia. Sometimes the gloss from rubbed places, such as elbows and seams, may be removed in the same way. This extra trouble in the spring will be fully repaid next fall when the garments are taken out again and found to be without moth holes, and cleaned ready to wear.

A Cherry Hint.

Cherries may be kept fresh and hard for 12 hours for canning or cooking purposes if covered with cold water. This is invaluable when a quantity is picked at night, as no other fruit gets soft or mildews so rapidly.

Here is a helpful hint which not all may know of: When sewing on buttons, particularly those which are to see much service, place a pin across the top of the button and sew over this. When the sewing-on is completed, pull out the pin and draw the button up so that the slack threads form a sort of "stem" between it and the garment. Buttons put on in this way stay longer and are more easily buttoned.

In Praise of Age.

This is proffered, not necessarily to disparage the golden hours and youth, but in praise of those other hours of gold more rich, yet of value less appreciated. For the champions of youth are many, and the champions of age are few. Nevertheless, if peace hath its victories, age hath its rewards, and in years there should be no shame.

Age is but comparative. I well can recall when it appealed to me that should I ever attain to the ripeness of ten, and stand as mature as my swaggering brother, who had donned long trousers, then would I be at all desirable dignity. How must it seem to be ten—with a roundly uttered, manly "Darn," with long trousers and a nickel in the pocket!

At ten, did that prove to be only a foothill, with maturity and all the appurtenances thereto still beyond; and twenty beckoned, ahead, from the pinnacle of manhood. Aye, to be twenty; to go to bed when one chose, to throw a baseball swift as a rifle bullet, and to wait upon the young ladies! At twenty would I be old—and sometimes I wondered how it would feel.

But at twenty, forty was an ultimate goal where life would have been lived and spent, and the backward look could outdistance the forward. Forty, with wife and family and business, the world mostly seen, and a stiffness of the joints hampering the gay activities of preceding years. For a little fear was clouding the horizon.

And now at forty—what? Nothing, in particular. The fear—that suspicion of fear—was very foolish. At forty one has the same new interests, the same sense of anticipation for a morrow, the same expectation of doing and completing, the same recurring pleasures; and while one accepts that the knees wobble a little in running, and that a few teeth are on the danger line, one has the same impression of remoteness when considering the topic of final dissolution.

So will it be, I fancy, at fifty. Fifty now looms portentous. At fifty life will have been two-thirds lived. No, not lived; two-thirds past. It will only be two-thirds past. In those remaining fifteen, or twenty, or twenty-five years, it may be found that living has only just begun! There will be, of course, a further gradual stiffening of the joints, a further gradual weakening of unused muscles, a further acquisition of artificial teeth. This today fills youth at forty with a certain sadness, an awe of the inexorable march of time. But, lo, when fifty comes it is only a change in figures, and off of paper signifies nothing. So indefinable has been the progress through the decade, that we scarcely may realize when mental exercise stole in to succeed physical, and proved as satisfactory. For every privilege removed, another privilege as pleasant has been substituted. And so will it be, let us accept, at sixty, and at seventy, and at eighty. The change is but a change in viewpoint; and the Grand Canyon of life still opens, marvelous, in every direction.

So why dread or pity age? Age deserves not dread, and asks not pity. Only to be pitied is he or she who resists it, and, frightened or rebelling at the kindly current, would turn and breast it. Whereas to be envied is he who floats serene along and finds, I am sure, all the shore-line lovely.

There is, students state, a peace and a content, a broadening of the perspective, a blissful forbearance, a philosophy warranted by experience, to give age a charm possessed by no other epoch—no, not even by youth. This happy state is evident in the gentle voice of the grandmother, in the ready doze of the grandfather, in a mild acquiescence to weather and ills, in a pleased looking-on without participating. To render up oneself thus, is to live as fully as to dance at the May-pole of time. For life is but relative.—EDWIN L. SABIN, in Lippincott's.



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The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other line of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

Disk Better Than Roller For Wheat.

Our subscriber, H. H., Cimarron, Kan., writes: "The corrugated roller is recommended for breaking the crust in spring cultivation of winter wheat. Two years ago I used a corrugated roller to close the cracks in the soil surface, following this later with the harrow, which seemed to do the work perfectly, but scarcely had I left the field when it began to blow, and for days had more the appearance of some of the things illustrated in Dante's 'Inferno' than I believed were possible. The freezing of the soil in winter had left the surface so that the harrow pulverized it fine as flour.

"I believe running a disk harrow set nearly straight, will break the crust and leave the surface covered with small lumps that will not be so liable to drift. Harrowing is good if the soil is moist enough to break up rough and lumpy, and may be done after disking, as above described."

POULTRY



As soon as the hens quit laying for good, they should be disposed of, for if many non-producers are kept in the flock they will soon eat off their heads.

If your yards are small it would be a good plan to spade them up, after removing the coat of manure. This will turn the remaining filth under and make your yards fresh again.

Gaps have been prevented and cured by using oil of sassafrass. Place a few drops in the food for prevention; and for a cure, drop down the windpipe with a medicine dropper. Rub it on the head and under the wings for lice.

Kill the weakly, dumpish chicks, and devote all your thoughts and energies to keep the broods steadily growing from start to finish. Your best birds will be those that never had a moment's sickness during the growing period.

Lice sometimes causes feather eating. The hen, in attempting to ease herself of the annoyance caused by the irritating presence of the lice, picks at the base of the feathers, occasionally pulls one out and, finding it succulent, continues till she becomes a confirmed feather-eater.

Nature intended that the hen should work or exercise for all she eats. Therefore, we should induce them to exercise for about all the food that is given them. The hen on the wide range will often work all day in filling her crop, and when night comes she has just succeeded in supplying her desire for food.

We have been asked if Black Minorcas would be a good breed for an egg farm. The fact that Single Comb White Leghorns are used so practically all the large egg farms of the country would indicate that they are better for this purpose than other breeds. There is nothing lost in profiting by the experience of others.

It is probable that during the warm weather many of the hens will lay double-yolk eggs. If so, it is a sure indication you are over-feeding them. A healthy hen lays eggs of a normal size, and whenever she varies the size to produce some monstrosity, her system is overheated.

A subscriber, who has had a great many years experience in raising chickens, writes: "June, July and even August chickens are good. At this time of year a better grade of eggs can be secured for less money. The eggs hatch better, and the chicks require less care and feed. Chicks hatched during June, July and August make the very best layers their second winter, as they do not start laying until the severest weather is past, hence do not suffer the consequences of a damaged constitution on account of taking cold."

A Topeka woman has handed to KANSAS FARMER a report of what her pen of 13 Barred Plymouth Rock pullets did in the way of egg production from November 15 to May 15, a period of six months. During this time these pullets laid 1,392 eggs, or an average of 107. When we stop to consider that most of these eggs were laid during the winter months—and a very severe winter at that—this is a remarkable record. The pullets are now just about 1 year old. No doubt the record at the close of the year's laying will show an average of close to 200 eggs per hen. Such an excellent record from hens kept in a small pen on the back end of a city lot is an exception, and not the rule.

The next annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Nashville, Tenn., the week of August 9 to 15. Nashville is making preparations to entertain the poultry people better than they have ever been entertained before on similar occasions. Last year's convention was at Denver, where the best meeting in the history of the association was held. Nashville will endeavor to outdo Denver as a host. In Kansas we have about 130 American Poultry Association members, one of whom was just recently honored by reelection to the presidency of the organization. A number of our members are prominent in the poultry world, therefore it may be expected that Kansas will send a large delegation to the Nashville meeting.

The old hens that have stopped laying and the old roosters are not likely to prove profitable stock to carry over to next season. It is much better to get rid of them in some way and give the room to the young stock. Not only this, but old hens molt later every year and get their new feathers so late that they do not get to laying before cold weather sets in. Thus they are unprofitable all through the winter when eggs are high in price. Hens make better breeding stock than pullets, but no one wants to carry over more hens than is needed for this purpose. If you have only a few old fowls, the best way to get rid of them is to kill them and sell them to customers, or to some local butcher, either alive or dressed. But if you have a large number, the only way to get rid of them is to send them to some larger market. In warm weather



Prize Buff Orpington.
One of the fine Buff Orpington males bred and owned by T. E. Farrar, Axtell, Kan. This cockerel won 6th prize in a strong class at St. Joseph, Mo., the Mid-West Branch Show of the National Single Comb Buff Orpington Club.

it is not easy to ship dressed poultry long distances unless thoroughly cooled and well iced. It is much easier to crate them alive and ship them. Old fowls, unless very nice and fat, will not bring a high price, but they are always worth something. The roosters should be put in separate crates, for they sell at a lower price than the hens, and unless kept separate will knock down the price of the whole crate. When the hens begin to molt it is too late to try to feed them up. With liberal feeding, the feathers will come off the faster and before you get them fat you have a naked lot of hens that nobody will buy. It is better to sell them for what they will bring than to try to do anything with them.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Hens Eggs As Food.

Readers will be interested in what appears below, which we take from a bulletin lately issued from the United States Department of Agriculture:

The value of any food is determined not alone by its composition, but also by its digestibility. It is evident that if two foods have the same composition, but, owing to physical properties or other cause, the first gives twice as much material to the body in its passage through the stomach as the second, it is much more valuable. In connec-

BARGAINS IN LAND

Soldier Creek Park Ranch For Sale

LOCATED IN KIOWA COUNTY, KANSAS, NEAR BELVIDERE.

Offered either as a whole or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about 250 head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females), and about 300 head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is NO PROPERTY of its character equal to it in the western country for farming, grazing or stock raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. ROCKEFELLER, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

BUY OR TRADE WITH US—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. land Co., Quenemo, Kans.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Benson, Ness City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock; clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HOKN, Morrowville, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.

Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $5,600. Terms to suit clients. I've got it. List free.
E. E. GOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

FOR SALE—Best orchard bargains ever offered, 5 acres, full crop, net $1,000 per acre on price, $5,000, this year. Cash and terms. Other bargains, sale or trade. **Write Barbee Realty Co., Palisade, Colo.**

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 140 acres level as a floor, good soil, fine water, $10 per acre, $900 cash, $700 2 years 6%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or wire us to hold it. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

I CHALLENGE any other section of Kansas on alfalfa and wheat land. This valley is fenced with 10 miles wide and 35 miles long. I have the lowest prices on good land in the state. **THE BLUFF CREEK VALLEY REALTY CO., Protection, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Geneva, Fillmore county. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1886.)

I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches that cannot be beat. All will pay you to investigate before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS.

Mild Climate. Rich Soil. Plenty of Water. We have bargains in farms, $6, $60 and $20 acres. Also some good pasture land. We sell cheap for cash on good, reasonable terms. We also have tracts of different kinds and sizes for sale or trade for merchandise or rental property. Write us your wants. **LONG BROS., Fredonia, Kan.**

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.

520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this section; improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Prince R. R.; only $40 per acre, terms for full purchase price. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Piensanton, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and social advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.

and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices and liberal terms. **Write for full information.**

J. C. SMITH,
Hamilton, Kansas.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

THOMAS COUNTY

I offer for sale, a smooth quarter section of land, 3 miles southeast of Brewster, Kan., 60 acres under cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat, one-third of which goes with the land. This is a fine, smooth tract, every inch can be farmed, no improvements excepting the cultivation. Wheat is a good stand and promises well. I will sell this quarter cheap, as I must raise some ready cash at once. There is a mortgage on the same for $500, running 3 years, 8 per cent interest, which can stay on or will pay off as party wants it clear. If you mean business, address
IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCE

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUTCHER SHOP and a good restaurant, all in one large brick building. Rent reasonable. Best town and food trade. Good business. I will sell it all for $1,500. Nick Buch, Hays City, Kan.

320 ACRES

of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to $4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, $20 an acre. We want to list your good trades.
BUXBAUM BROS.,
Utica, Kan.

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit the JACKSON UNIVERSITY of BUSINESS. Best quarterly five night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and other amusements. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." Take means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

ALFALFA RANCH.

800 acres, 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside, $30.00 rental, $8,000.00 if sold. Take $8,000.00 trade, priced right.
W. B. RAILSBACK, Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Last year's business $6,000. Will invoice. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be cut; small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; terms to suit buyer. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write me all at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

California's

largest growers of fruit trees can sell, plant and cultivate 10, 20 or more tracts selected from their big ranch of the fruit belt of Sutter county and guarantee satisfaction or money back. Because values are increasing. Buy now; come when orchard bears. Write us all at once.
Sutter Orchard Syndicate, Yuba City, Cal.

FOR TRADE—Splendid stock of lumber; invoice, $11,000; only one in town; handle coal, feed, salt, etc. Want land in western Kan. Address, **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE.

400 a., well improved, central western Mo., farm 2 mi. of R. R. town, good soil, lays mostly level, about all in cultivation, fine blue grass, has 2½ ft. coal on land. Owner wants private telephone exchange for his equity. Price, $100 per a. Mortg., $12,000. Only owners need write. Address
W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

Do Not Buy Land In Florida

Until You Have Tested It.

You are offered the opportunity of a lifetime to go into the trucking and fruit growing business where thousands have 1,000 acres of truck land and 1,000 acres of grove land, in the Red Lands, on the east coast of Florida, which I will rent for 10 per cent of net proceeds. Renters make $200 per acre. For full particulars address
Dr. W. S. Burkhart, Sta. R., Cincinnati, O.

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. **H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillsboro, Texas.**

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYWHERE. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-21 Blandall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

1,200-A. RANCH for Kansas or Missouri land. O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of matching deals all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

SOME ONE has just what you want; **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and results, you are advised **L. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Holsington, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

WELL IMPROVED section of western land for a smaller farm in eastern Kansas. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Of government lands still open for homesteaders, in the San Juan Valley of Arizona. Abundance of artesian water for irrigation can be developed. Send for our large illustrated book free. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Ariz.**

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE.

2,420-acre, well improved ranch, out 6 miles from railroad town, P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and timber water, 90 per cent head of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, 125 now in growing alfalfa, balance in pasture. Owner wants to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some good farms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, $25 per acre. Write for full description as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. **The S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.**

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade.

160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples (prime). Best apple shipping district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchard; price $700 per acre and sell at $30 to $150 per acre. This will make a very independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.

D. F. THOMAS,
Roswell, N. M.

PURE BRED POULTRY

THE "BIG THREE" POULTRY FARMS—Meyers & Stover, Fredonia, Kan. We have enjoyed a most liberal patronage from readers of Kansas Farmer. Eggs for rest of the season at greatly reduced prices. R. C. R. I. Reds, Indian Runners, graded by state show and other show winners. Eggs, $1 per 15. Large, good, choice birds. $4 per 100. Bourbon Reds, prize winners; 70 head; bred for entire season. Indian Runner Ducks—American standard laying strain; eggs in incubating machines. Over 8,000 eggs shipped since February 15. Write your wants for hatching ducks. Try them. You'll always be glad. Eggs, $1.50 per 15, $4 per 50.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—$2, 50; $3.25, 100.
W. A. Hilands, Culver, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $2, 15; $5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

TWENTIETH CENTURY YARDS—WHITE Rocks are Kansas State Show winners. Prices reasonable. Write your wants. R. C. Hale, Norton, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT entire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years' experience. Reasonable eggs. 32. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS exclusively—Single strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, even barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, Harper, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30 guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BREEDERS, $1 TO $2.50; baby chicks, 25c; 12, $2. Eggs, 15, $1; 50, $3.25; 100, $5. Winner Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Mrs. D. M. Gill Iespie, Clay Center, Kan.

THIRTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE with Onward and Upward Barred Rocks has placed them at the very front ranks in breeding and individuality. 15 eggs for $1. Pullet mating only. G. E. Dykstehuis, Holly, Colo.

BABY CHICKS.

CHICKS—S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—$5 per 50. Pure bred. Winter laying strain. Carl L. Haug, R. 1, Galena, Kan.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHIN EGGS—FROM FIRST pen, $3 per 15; second pen, $2. Housel, Smith Center, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Ross Jamison, Route 3, Geuda Springs, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Rose comb eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Wedge, Winfield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red chickens. fine shape, splendid color, good layers. Eggs for sale, $1 for 15. Miss Emma H. Starr, Vining, Okla.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—Eggs from Tomkins, De Graff and Tuttle strains, $1 per 15; $4 per 100; $5 per 200; $14 per 1000. Prize winning pens, $2 and $3 for 15. Mrs. Warren Rannells, Colonia Farm, Winfield, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

tion with other works, the digestibility of eggs was studied at the Minnesota Experiment Station. Five experiments were made by means of a pepsin solution to determine the digestibility of eggs cooked in different ways and forms. Eggs were cooked for three minutes at 212 degrees F., giving a soft boiled egg, and for five minutes and twenty minutes at the same temperature. An egg boiled for three minutes and digested for five hours in pepsin solution, compared with one boiled twenty minutes and treated in the same way showed 8.3 per cent undigested protein in the latter. Under similar treatment the egg boiled five minutes was 3 per cent undigested.

Another trial was then made in which the eggs were cooked for periods of six and ten minutes in water at 108 degrees F. In both of these cases the protein was entirely digested in five hours.

These results would indicate that while the method of cooking has some effect upon the rate of digestibility, materially it does not affect the total digestibility. The results agree quite closely with those obtained many years ago by Rubner, a German investigator who found that 97.1 per cent of the protein of hard boiled eggs was digested.

At the Minnesota station a digestion experment was also made with a healthy man in which a very considerable portion of the nitrogenous material and fat of the ration was furnished by eggs, the other food eaten being potatoes, milk and cream. About 90 per cent of the total nitrogenous material and 90 per cent of the fat consumed were digested. In experiments at the University of Tennessee with healthy men on a diet of bread, milk and eggs, from 90 to 95 per cent each of the protein and fat were digested. The conclusion, therefore, seems well settled that as shown by composition and digestibility, eggs possess the high nutritive properties which are assigned to them.

For a number of years this department has been carrying on food investigations in different parts of the country, some of the objects was to learn the kinds and amounts of food consumed by persons engaged in various occupations and relative cost of such foods. Compared with other foods at the usual price, eggs at 19 cents per dozen were found to be a cheap source of nutrients; at 16 cents per dozen they were fairly expensive, and at 25 cents per dozen and over they were very expensive.

Test of Good Farming.

We recently heard a speaker dwell at length on comparisons of the acre-yield of American farms with those of the old countries, such as England and Germany. The fact is that there are thousands of farms in the United States on which we believe the average acre-yield is as great if not greater than on the best farms of the countries named. We have in mind some figures which would seem to indicate this to be do. However, it must be borne in mind—and KANSAS FARMER has several times made the statement—namely, that the test of the best farming or farm efficiency is in the cost of production, rather than in the amount of production. Cost of production in farming, as in everything else, is closely allied with amount of production. The larger the acre-yield the lower, as a rule, is the cost of production per bushel. The larger yield is desirable and increased profit will result through larger yield and a constant effort should be made to make the yield as large as is possible. In this country the larger yield is dependable more upon seasonal plowing and cultivation and not attendant upon increased labor and fertilization, and consequently increased cost.

Readers Market Place

"bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock [illegible] in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising, but lots of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers look the classified ads—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free** of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; $85 to $200 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no [illegible] age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 2,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD 9-MONTHS-old Jersey bull, registered; $40 buys him. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 GOOD MILK COWS, 26 2-year-old heifers, 14 yearlings, 27 calves; all well bred. P. A. Woodburn, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE RED 2-YEAR-OLD Shorthorn bulls, also a car of full blood cows and heifers. John J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR CHOICE HOLSTEIN heifers, and one bull 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 months old, $25 each, crated for shipment anywhere. Also, one yearling bull, $45, and one 6 months old, $30. All nicely marked and from heavy milkers. Edgewood Farm, R. 5, Whitewater, Wis.

AYLSDALE SHORTHORNS — FIVE EXtra good bulls for sale, sired by Archer's Victor, 262[illegible]: three 18 months old; two 8 months; three red, two roan. Also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS FROM REGistered stock of Masterpiece blood. Cheap for quick sale. C. F. Thompson, Orlando, Okla.

TAMWORTH SWINE HAVE ALWAYS shown the largest hogs, won more purple ribbons, had more satisfaction, than any breeder, showman or salesman in the state. Howard Pomeroy, Yukon, Okla.

DOGS.

COLLIES—100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES—$2.50 and $5. Pointer puppies, by Fishel's Ned. Heavyweight English bulls and one Collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MILler, Thayer, Kan.

[illegible] $2.75 PER CWT. SPECIAL [illegible] Also all forage seeds. D. O. Coe, 119 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kan.

SPANISH PEANUT SEED—CAREFULLY selected, cleaned, fanned, and hand picked at our own factory. Get next to the spanish feed crop. Write today. Williams-Hubbard Peanut Co., Texarkana, Texas

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

PLANTS—EARLY AND LATE CABBAGE, 20c per 100; $1.75 per M. Tomato: Early Tree, Dwarf Champion, Kansas Standard, Beauty, Matchless, Stone, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Sweet Potato: Yellow Jersey and Yellow Nansemond, 25c per 100; $2 per M. Mango Pepper, Hot Pepper, Egg Plant, 10c doz.; 60c per 100. Chas. P. Rude, North Topeka. Both phones.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN—Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E. Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, $75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 REEVES CLOVER AND seed huller, 1 15 H. P. traction engine for same. The machines can be seen on the Crancer farm four (4) miles north of Tonganoxie. Address, The Crancer Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken up, by C. S. Dunlap, Galena, Kan.—1 bay mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Had on three shoes and a bell when taken up.

A cement or plank hog wallow may be built in the hog pasture and filled with a 1 per cent solution of coal tar dip. This will kill lice and prevent scurf. Make it about 8 feet square and about a foot deep with a sloping edge for the pigs to run in and out.

FIELD NOTES

Walter Hildwein, Poland China breeder, of Fairview, Kan., has recenlty purchased from H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kan., a very choice fall boar sired by Sampson Chief. His dam was sired by Expansive and a litter mate to boars in service in the herds of Herman Gronniger & Sons, W. R. Webb and Mr. Durbins, of Missouri.

Fifty Jersey Females.

S. S. Smith, Jersey cattle specialist, of Clay Center, Kan., changes his card this week and offers 50 cows and heifers. Mr. Smith has just returned from Maryland with a carload of very choice animals, all females. A large per cent of them were sired by Imported bulls and all of them are of Island breeding. Some of them either show records or trace to animals with records. Mr. Smith is short of pasture and room, and will make special prices for a short time.

T. T. Langford's Big Polands.

Attention is called to the change in the card of T. T. Langford of Jamesport, Mo., one of the leading big-type Poland China breeders of the west. Mr. Langford now has 90 head of high-class strictly big-type pigs that are ready to go. The pigs were sired by C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted big-type boars. The pigs offered were farrowed early and are a lot of big, growthy fellows. If you want the kind that make good, Langford has them.

Col. L. H. Grote.

The advertisement of Col. L. H. Grote, of Morganville, Kan., appears in Kansas Farmer for the first time this week. Colonel Grote is a young man with good prospects. He was born in Nebraska and has known western life and western conditions from his infancy. He has handled live stock all his life and understands the different phases of the industry thoroughly. He is full of energy and is a hard student. Graduating from the Missouri Auction School it is his intention to become one of the successful salesmen of the west. He has high ideals, but recognizes the fact that nothing comes without effort. He loves good stock and shows his faith by owning a small herd of registered Poland Chinas. When arranging your sales, consider Colonel Grote.

Amcoats Makes Good Sales.

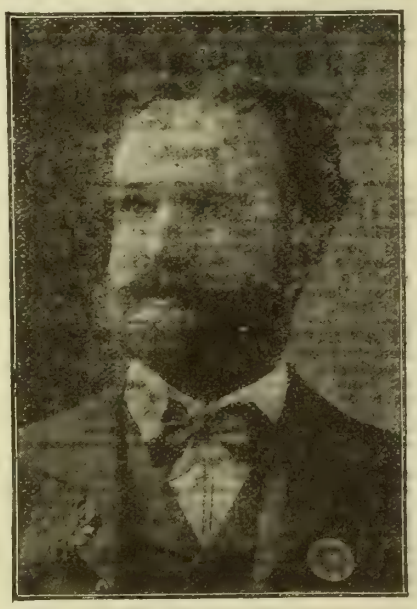
S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, Kan., writes as follows: "I have had a splendid inquiry and have made many good sales this spring on Shorthorn bulls. We have sold all bulls old enough for service but one. The nataural accumulation of the female herd finds us overstock at this time. We are a trifle short on pasture and will sell 25 or so of our good females. We will sell a few cows or heifers, or some of each. What we offers are good, young, useful animals, with lots of scale. We put all culls on the fat stock market, and offer nothing that is not worthy. They are well bred and all of them have several Scotch crosses. We also have about 50 good spring pigs of strictly big type breeding that we will price any time from now on. Visitors are always welcome at the farm, and time is always taken to show the stock."

The Howell Boys.

It affords Kansas Farmer and its western representative unusual pleasure to introduce to our readers the Howell Brothers, of Herkimer, Kan. The brothers, Jesse, Henry and Gilbert, are thorough stockmen and own one of the good Duroc Jersey herds of Kansas. Besides being posted on good stock, these young men are students of present day conditions, and know more about what is going on around them than most men of mature years. The herd was established about 10 years ago, with stock from the herds of Macfarland Brothers, Sedalia, Mo., and Harry Sneed, Smithton, Mo. The present herd boar is Wideawake Lad 115837, a grandson of Buddy K. 4th. He is assisted by Joe Pride 11846, a son of Joe, the World's Fair prize winner. The sow herd contains a choice lot of individuals, many of them tracing to Oom Paul 2d. The spring crop of pigs number about 100. The card elsewhere in this issue directs attention to the fall boars that are offered for sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Fifty Angus Bulls for Sale.

The Sutton Farm, at Lawrence, Kan., is offering 50 Angus bulls for sale. They are a strong lot of bulls, well grown out, and are ready for service, ranging in age from 15 months to 2 years old. A number of these bulls were sired by Champion Ito, by Prince Ito. A few were sired by the prize



CHARLES E. SUTTON.

winning bull, Poncho. There are 300 head of breeding cows in this herd, and all raised calves last year. The bulls offered are the pick from about 150 head of calves. Mr. Sutton only saves for herd bulls the best; the others are made into good steers for the Kansas City market.

Klein Has Fall Boars.

L. E. Klein, regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, has for immediate sale 10 choice fall boars, big, strong, well finished fellows, sired by the big boar, Tulon Prince. A few of them are by Big Mogul by Mogul's Monarch. They are all out of big, mature sows and will make big boars when grown. Mr. Klein also has 10 August and September gilts bred to his young herd boar, Chief Price, by Chief Price 2nd. This young boar is an extra good one, and was bred by one of the best breeders in Iowa. Mr. Klein also has about 40 spring pigs, any of them for sale. They are mostly of February farrow and sired by Tulon Prince and Big Monarch. Mr. Klein has been making good sales so far this spring, but still has plenty of all kinds with which to fill all orders. His prices are reasonable for the kind he breeds. Mr. Klein has a herd of very large sows representing all lines of big breeding. He will hold sale October 24 at the farm.

Doubles Size of His Home.

A new building which is to cover more than 87,000 square feet of floor space is being erected in La Salle, Ill., as an addition to the home of Big Ben. The officials of the Western Clock Manufacturing Company state that the response to the advertising on this famous alarm clock is practically responsible for the necessity of this large addition to their already enormous plant. The Western Clock Manufacturing Company, otherwise known as the Westclox Community, is now the largest company in the United States and the second largest in the world devoting all their facilities to the manufacturing of alarm clocks, 8,500 every day being produced in this great institution and more than 1,050 men and girls helping in the production. More than a million Big Bens have been sold to date and this means the expenditure on the part of the buyers of more than $2,500,000. The present day power of advertising is well illustrated by an incident in a jewelry store in Chicago some time ago. A gentleman who had been reading Big Ben advertisements and who decided that he wanted Big Ben went into the store, which is one of the largest in the city, and, putting a two dollar bill and a silver half on the counter before a salesman, said to him: "What do I want?" The clerk looked at the questioner and at the money. Finally a smile spread over his face, and he replied: "Two dollars and a half? Why, you want Big Ben." Everything about Big Ben seems to have become famous, even his price.

(Continued on page 15.)

SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Bestvalue for the money

No Repaiar Bills. No Insurance

WRITE FOR PRICES

HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

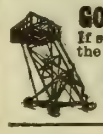
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?
If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.
SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—100, $4; 200, $7. Special price on 1,000 lots. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — STOCK and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-class stock. Eggs, $1.25 per setting. Write Ed Mendenhall, Salem, Neb.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORP-ington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 per 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—CRYSTAL WHITE—From Kellerstrass' $30.00 matings. Eggs at $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30, $4.00 per 50, $7.00 per 100. Guarantee 80% fertile or replace free. Shipped on date to suit buyer. Order from this ad or write for mating list. Stock for sale. L. C. Smith, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, $1; 50, $3; 100, $5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, $1.50 PER setting. Pens headed by Kellerstrass cockerel and 5th Kansas State cockerel at Wichita. Bernard Steinkirchner, Box 108, Newton, Kan.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM choice stock. Mrs. Frank Snyder, Portland, Ind.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS—NEW Standard Fawn and White, $1.25 15; $3 50; Eng. Laced, 75c 15; $2 50. Mrs. G. W. Goudy, Stromsburg, Neb.

EGGS FROM WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, $4 per 12. Eggs from Buff Orpington Ducks, $3 per 12. Order from this advertisement. Beautiful catalog for a 2c stamp. J. M. Rahn & Son, Route 13, Clarinda, Iowa.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPING-tons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

FRANK IAMS'

Is going out of the "Horse business." He is closing out his horses at about cost and are the "Big Talk." Iams is selling the tails off of them. His Imported "Percheron" stallion and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters"—the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are in the "Pink of Condition." They are "eye-openers,"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyer's" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for top-notchers."

IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

He has reduced on "Business and show stallions" and "mares" $200 to $700 each—Iams has all his "Paris and European prize-winners" on hand—the largest and best horses kept for his "spring trade." "Ikey Buyer"—"Come on along"—Buy a stallion and mares of Iams today and wear a "$1,000 smile"—Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a "safe man" to do business with—and He is the "King Bee" horseman and is a "big fly" in the horse world. Owing to "bad crops"—"close money"—"Iams" is making closing-out prices at about cost. Buy now—make "a killing," "cut the melon" and buy a "Ripper" at "Knock-out prices." "Mamma," Iams is a "Hot advertiser," "a money saver." But he has "the goods as advertised." You won't "get stung" at Iams'—you get bargains of Iams. He has

40—PERCHERONS WINNERS—40

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at $900 and $1,200 (few higher). Mares $600 to $800, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved $300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places $1,500 insurance. Buyers save $1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

"Ikey," what a "graft" those "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer selling fourth-rate stallions at $3,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "High Prices" out of the "Xmas tree." Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,000 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders; pays no buyers' salesmen or interpreter; has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better

Imported Stallion at $900 to $1,200

(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at $4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse Catalog. It is an "Eye-Opener." It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain" in every line.

References: Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska; First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

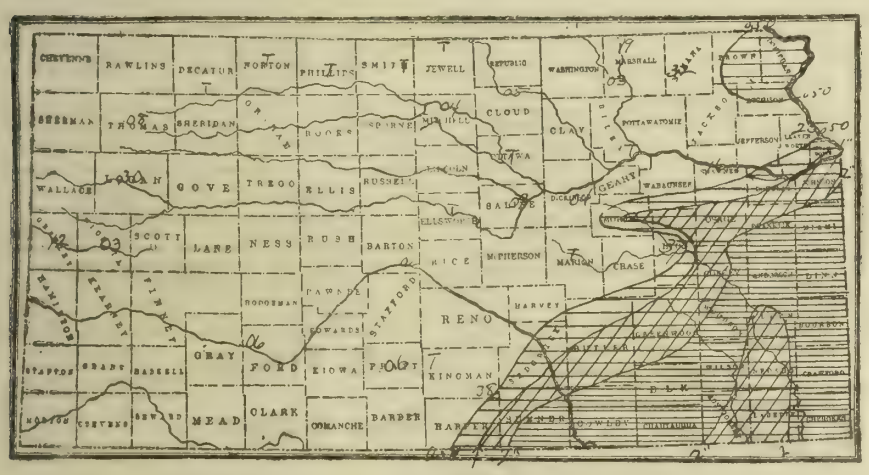
ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

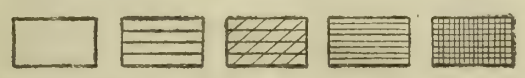
FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 30

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Anderson—Still planting corn. Heavy crop of alfalfa.

Barber—Getting dry on top. Good week for putting up alfalfa.

Barton—Wheat damaged by dry weather.

Decatur—Rain badly needed.

Douglas—Second crop of alfalfa well along. Early harvest is expected. Wheat good.

Elk—Some Kafir being replanted. Corn doing nicely.

Ellsworth—Wheat spotted. Needing rain.

Greeley—Wheat and oats needing rain. Pastures beginning to get dry.

Greenwood—First crop of alfalfa almost harvested. Still planting corn.

Jewell—Wheat damaged. Corn doing nicely. Good crop of alfalfa.

Kingman—Needing rain. Oats very short.

Leavenworth—All crops doing nicely.

Marion—Needing rain. Wheat heading nicely. Corn growing nicely.

Marshall—Corn all planted. Needing rain. Good crop of alfalfa.

Montgomery—Prospect for all crops good. Good crop of alfalfa.

Morton—Grass good. Ground crusted.

Norton—All crops needing rain. Farmers cultivating corn.

Ottawa—Weather unfavorable to crops.

Pawnee—Wheat needing rain.

Phillips—Crops needing rain. Good crop alfalfa.

Pottawatomie—Good crop alfalfa. Poor stand of corn. Needing rain.

Pratt—Crops in good condition. Needing rain.

Russell—Needing rain.

Saline—All crops injured by dry weather. Some wheat badly damaged.

Sedgwick—Wheat in good condition. Alfalfa being harvested.

Smith—Fruit prospects good. Needing rain.

Thomas—Large acreage of corn planted. Needing rain.

Wichita—Needing rain. Fruit and gardens damaged.

Woodson—All crops doing nicely. Cultivating corn.

Some Good Saturday Rains.

Since the preparation of the weather map as above printed, the Weather Bureau reports rain at Kansas stations of the Weather Bureau as follows: Concordia, .48 inches; Dodge City, .42 inches; Dresden, .70 inches; Emporia, .32 inches; Hanover, .64 inches; Hays, .66 inches; Horton, .74 inches; Iola, .08 inches; McPherson, .70 inches; Macksville, .40 inches; Manhattan, .22 inches; Sedan, .80 inches; Topeka, .44 inches; Wichita, .14 inches; Maryville, 1.30 inches; St. Joseph, .72 inches.

POLAND CHINAS | POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS.

The old original kind—not related to Faulkner herd. One out tanning yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Superior Wonder, Jim and Critter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any time. Priced to sell.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.

BIG POLANDS: 12 good ones of last spring and fall farrow. Good blood and low prices.

A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS.

Durbin's Old Trusty Poland Chinas. Fall boars by Blue Valley Ex at prices that are right. They are strictly big and good. Come or write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

T. E. DURBIN, King City, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

C S NEVIUS' HERDS.



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our Sale Date: Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS, Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH. Burchard, Neb.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; $20 to $25 each.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

20—BRED SOWS—20.

Big, smooth Polands. Ten ribbons at State Fair last year. For sale at reasonable prices. JOSIAS LAMBERT, Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER

heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.

FRANSIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.

Six extra good boars. Also, spring pigs sired by Kansas Hadley and Kansas X, Joe Bowers, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder and Mount Vernon King. Prices to sell. Write today.

HULL & BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

MULE-FOOT HOGS.

MISSOURI HERD—Mulefoot Hogs. A few fine yearling boars for sale. Also an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. Stock priced to sell.

ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

The acreage in both Kafir corn and soy beans that has been planted in Kansas this season is the largest in history. The several experiences of 1911 have turned attention to these drouth-resisting and valuable crops, and cow pea hay will doubtless have a quoted price on the market this fall

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

... large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, ... years old, weighs 950 pounds, a ... in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A ... Sired by Wooster-ford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to ... for a Belgian stallion not over 3 years old, or will buy one if priced right. ... This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Rayenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

FOR SALE—Magic Satinwood No. 56339. A handsome bay yearling trotting stud, a line-bred double grandson of Nutwood 600. Color has white star, snip and feet—a fine individual. A choice Poland China boar pig, and some registered Jersey bulls, cows and heifers. Address CLARENCE RAGSDALE, Moberly, Mo.

Best Imported Horses One thousand each. Home-bred registered draft stallions—$250 to $650 at my stable doors. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Home-bred Draft Stallions $250 to $600 imported stallions—your choice, $1,000. F. L. Stream, Creston, Iowa.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE — High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.
MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ermsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Forty (40) head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

Four Jersey Bulls 4 to 12 weeks old, two that will be recorded, two out of fashionblood cows, but can't be recorded. Sire "Kan-sas Stockwell," son of a $2,100 grandson of a $11,500 bull. Price, $15 to $60 now. Females, all ages. S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
For Sale — Few choice heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

186 Long Yearling Steers.
Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm, Marysville branch, U. P. AIKINS RANCH, E. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Amcoats' SHORTHORNS

Seven young bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, ready for service. Also a few cows and heifers, bred or open. Write for prices and descriptions.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

PEARL SHORTHORNS.
FOR SALE—25 choice young bulls in age from 6 to 20 months. A few straight Scotch and all Scotch topped. Good individuals, both reds and roans. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR,
R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

Maple Grove Herd Scotch Shorthorns
Herd headed by Lord Mutineer 279228. A number of high class bulls for sale, herd headers, and will be priced right for quick sale. Write for description and prices.
PERRY O. BROWN, Lamoni, Iowa.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.
High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.
Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM
FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
LAWRENCE, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

Woods' Polled Durhams
A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN
GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

ABERDEEN ANGUS HERD BULLS
From 8 to 18 months old. A number of them herd headers. They are bred right and are right as individuals. Write us for description and prices.
C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine
Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
BELVEDERE X2712 - 195058.
Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 150365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoins town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. SOWS, BRED, $25; pigs, 2 months, $10. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SPRING PIGS.
Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are line-bred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Yearling Boar For Sale.
C's Perfection, son of Bell's Crimson Wonder, the 1910 State Fair champion. Also a nice fall boar. Both serviceable condition and guaranteed breeders.
HENRY L. CATTAU, Columbus, Neb.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM.
High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished. ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.
Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.



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Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
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J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

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Clay Center, Kansas.
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LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
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Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

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J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Field Notes.

Sutton's Berkshires.

Sutton's Berkshires, like the Sutton doddies, are known wherever good blood and good animals are in demand. The Sutton farm at Lawrence, Kan., is offering some very choice bred gilts and an extra good lot of strong boars for sale. As they have about 150 head on the place they are making very reasonable prices on these young things to make room for the oncoming pigs. If you cannot visit the farms now, just write your wants, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Thompson Brothers' Durocs.

Thompson Brothers, the widely known and successful Duroc Jersey breeders, of Garrison, Kan., have been making hay while the sun shines. They have a large number of hogs on hand, consisting of about 50 fall gilts, quite a number of good fall boars and about 40 pigs of spring farrow. The spring pigs are an unusually good lot. A big per cent of the spring pigs were sired by the outstanding good young boar, B. V. Col., by Ohio Col., with a dam by Tatarrax. He is a boar of wonderful smoothness, lots of length and full of quality. He will be shown this fall with a bunch of others at leading state fairs. Other pigs are by Golden Chief, an extra good breeding son of Chief Wonder, he by Ohio Chief. Golden Chief is also the sire of most of the fall stuff. Thompson Brothers have a sow herd that reflects much credit upon their ability as breeders and buyers. They are large, and trace to all leading sires, chiefly Ohio and Col. breeding. Thompson Brothers claim two sale dates, October 30 and January 22.

KINLOCH FARM JERSEYS AT AUCTION,——KIRKSVILLE, MO., JUNE 19 and 20, 1912

OVER 200 REGISTERED JERSEYS TO BE SOLD AT

AUCTION

KINLOCH FARM

Kirksville, Mo.

JUNE 19-20, 1912

THE OFFERING.

A high-class selection of cows, heifers, calves and bulls by such noted sires as Viola's Golden Jolly, Gamboga Knight, Noble of Oaklands, Agatha's Flying Fox, Golden Jolly, Golden Maid's Prince, Derry's Golden Jolly, Eminent, Golden Castor, Bright Prince, Oakland's Sailor, Plymouth Lad, Lucy's Champion, Oxford Lad, Lucy's Champion, Warder, Admiral Togo, Golden Fern's Son, Sir Watkin, Iron Duke, King Eldorado, Noble Reminder, Eminent Rosette, Golden Fern of Linden, Imp. Brookhill Fox, Doctor's Lad, Majesty, Fontaine's Chief, etc.

HERD BULLS IN THE SALE.

JOLLY ROYAL SULTAN 90032. The matchless son of Viola's Golden Jolly. The dam, Majesty's Lady Houpla 213941, sold in our 1911 sale to Elmendorf Farm for $3,425.00. Now on authenticated yearly by the Kentucky Experiment Station.

MARETT'S GOLDEN JOLLY 90386. The sensational son of Viola's Golden Jolly. His dam, Marett's Lady Fox 203643, daughter of Champion Flying Fox 61441, sold for $7,500. Champion winner over Jersey 1899.

KING ELDORADO 79721. Sire, Golden Fern's Lad, P. 2160, H. C. Winner of first and championship North Club Show, 1896 and 1897. One of the greatest sires ever imported. Dam, Champion Lady Vernonia 195785, Imp. Seven days test 15 lbs. 15 oz. butter. Unbeaten Champion cow of the Island of Jersey.

WARDER'S CHINA LAD 89555. A most excellent young sire by China's Lad, P. 4144, H. C., who was 3d prize winner St. Ouen's A. S., 1908. Dam, Warder's Beauty, P. 1760, H. C. by Warder, P. 3227, H. C. winner of 1st prize over Jersey, April, 1904. 1st with his get Western Show, 1904.

Sale includes every animal on the farm. An absolute dispersal—no reserve. Prices of professional work great to properly look after to [illegible] a herd of cattle, and what we [illegible] by letting them go will be gained in the Jersey interests of the Central West where we hope our cattle will go into scores of herds to the benefit of each one. We think we are entirely within bounds when we say that we have gathered together at Kinloch Farm the best lot of Imported and home-bred Jerseys ever put into the auction ring and, owing to the unusual large number to be sold, we feel that the prices that will prevail in the sale will be attractive to the western breeders, and we are soliciting your patronage, believing that never before in the history of the Jersey business has there been a time that the buyers could buy such high-class cattle at a reasonable price.

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B. C. SETTLES, Sales, Mgr.,
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W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
August 9—J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths. Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Fulton's Polands.

F. W. Fulton, one of the best-known and liked big type Poland China breeders of the territory, is raising about 30 good pigs on his farm located in the edge of Waterville, Kan. Mr. Fulton has some choice bred gilts for sale, and will start a card later.

Durbin's Sale October 23.

T. E. Durbin of King City, Mo., owner of Durbin's Old Trusty herd of big-type Polands, claims October 23 as the date of his annual fall sale. He reports the large number of spring pigs of the herd doing fine and will have a splendid offering for his fall sale. He still has a few choice fall boars sired by Blue Valley Ex that he is pricing for quick sale. They are extra good ones and a bargain at the prices asked.

Yearling Boars.

A. L. Albright, the well-known Poland China breeder, of Waterville, Kan., has sold out on bred gilts, and changes his card to boars. He has 12 extra good ones of last spring and fall farrow. They are in fine condition for immediate service, and Mr. Albright will make very attractive prices, as he needs the room for the 50 good spring pigs that must be developed for the fall trade. The spring pigs are mostly by the herd boar, Cavitt's Mastiff, a boar of great size and extra good conformation. Nearly all of the spring pigs are out of sows by A. L.'s Hadley. Mr. Albright's herd has a lot of size, but he has been able to keep up the quality and the herd is always in nice condition. Having the run of lots of pasture, the pigs always make good as breeders and are noted for being the big litter kind. Write Mr. Albright about the boars, and mention Kansas Farmer.

A Good Duroc Herd.

A new Duroc Jersey herd that promises much is located at Manhattan, Kan., on a farm adjoining the Kansas Agricultural College. W. W. Bales, the proprietor having moved to this location for the purpose of educating his children. The farm is well adapted to the business of raising pure-bred swine, and Mr. Bales, in laying the foundation for the herd, has advised with the best breeders and drawn upon some of the best herds of the state. His herd boar, G. M. Col., formerly headed the herd of G. M. Hammond. He was sired by G. M.'s Carl Col. and his dam was Duroc Lady. He is an extra good individual and breeder, and was second prize boar in his class at Kansas State Fair last year. Mr. Bales has about 40 good pigs sired by this boar. They are very thrifty and uniform, and are all of March and April farrow. They are for the most part out of daughters of the noted prize winning boar, Tatarrax. Mr. Bales will hold a public sale at the college sale pavilion on October 29, and his card will appear later in this paper.

Copeland's Polands.

A recent visit to the Poland China herd belonging to Mr. N. E. Copeland, of Waterville, Kan., reveals the fact that Mr. Copeland is one of the progressive breeders of the territory. Mr. Copeland owns a fine, well improved farm adjoining town, and for years has bred a very high class type of registered Poland Chinas. Mr. Copeland has the best lot of spring pigs he has raised for a good many years. There are about 60 of them, all of February and March farrow. Nearly all of them were sired by the herd boar, Copeland's Hadley, a son of Cavett's Hadley, he by Big Hadley. A good litter of eight was sired by Expansion's Son and out of an extra choice Hadley-bred sow sold at Lee Gross' dispersion sale. Mr. Copeland also has a good line of fall gilts and some choice spring and fall boars that are ready to sell right now, among them being three good ones of fall farrow sired by Designer. These have extra good bone and will be sold reasonably. Mr. Copeland's sows are of the large, well finished sort, tracing direct to sires like Expansion, First Choice, Big Hadley, etc. Mr. Copeland will hold an October sale, the date of which will be announced later.

Missouri Herd Mulefoot Hogs.

Ernest E. Graff of Rosendale, Mo., owner of the noted Missouri herd of Mulefoot hogs, starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Graff owns one of the best herds of that breed of hogs in the west. His herd is headed by King 5243, sired by Ideal King 1008. King is a very fine indivdual, large and very smooth, good head and ear, heavy bone, lots of quality, is an easy feeder and a splendid breeder. Mr. Graff has a very fine lot of herd sows and a greater part of his foundation stock came from the Dunlap and Scanlon herds. At this time he is offering a number of extra good yearling boars for sale. They are right in size and quality. He will also book orders for spring pigs, either boars or gilts. He has a fine lot of spring pigs sired by his herd boar King and out of his best herd sows. This herd will interest farmers or breeders who want Mulefoot hogs. Mr. Graff is pricing the stock to sell. Write him at Rosendale, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Robert W. Baskett's Big Polands.

Robert W. Baskett of Fayette is one of Missouri's progressive young breeders of Hereford cattle and big-type Poland China hogs, and his herds are among the best in the state. In building up his Poland China herd he purchased the best to be had both in breeding and individuals. His first herd boar, Capt. Hadley 57302, by Big Hadley, dam Big Sallie, was one of the good big-type boars with lots of quality and a remarkably good breeder. He was a litter brother to Bunceton Hadley, owned by Bert Harriman. Mr. Baskett has an extra good herd of Chief Wonder, Missouri Jumbo, Expansion Wonder and Pan Coast sows. He also has sows sired by Expansion's Son out of Mastodon dams. A recent addition to the sow herd was from W. B. Wallace's herd and included the two top sows in Mr. Wallace's May sale. The offering from this herd for the fall trade will consist of a lot of very high quality spring pigs sired by such boars as Missourian, Expansion Wonder and Grand Leader. Watch for his announcement later. He will have an offering that will interest farmers and breeders wanting the big, high-quality kind.

J. M. Pemberton's Big Polands.

Mr. J. M. Pemberton of Fayette, one of Missouri's leading breeders of big-type Polands, owns one of the very high-class big-type herds, and his herd has gained a high reputation throughout the corn belt. The present head of this herd is Big Johnson 61983, sired by Orphan Chief 50986 by Orphan 47470, dam Maud J. by Standard O. K. 55477. Big Johnson is a yearling of remarkable size and quality. He has an extra large, clean bone, fine quarters, a good back, is evenly wide from back to front, good feet and extra good head and ear. He is a show hog of extra quality in every respect; shows fine as a breeder, and is one of the best yearling boars of the big-type breed now in service. He will be with Mr. Pemberton's show herd this year, and is a prospective winner. Mr. Pemberton succeeded in saving a fine lot of early farrowed pigs, many of them sired by Big Johnson, others by his other great boar, Missourian's Best 56431. The pigs are out of a very select lot of Collossus, Budweiser Expansion, Orphan Chief, Blain's Wonder, Big Hadley and Long John sows. They will be in fine shape for the fall trade. Watch for Mr. Pemberton's announcement of his offering later. It will be of interest to breeders.

Increases Yield of Milk.

On another page you will find advertisement of Cow-Ease, a preparation for keeping flies off cattle in the summer months. Cow-Ease bears an excellent reputation and has many friends among the farmers. It will prevent lice and ticks, also the terrible pest of flies that worry the cows so much. It is a well known fact, and has been proven by tabulated records kept by dairy men, that if Cow-Ease is applied during the summer months, it will increase the yield of milk at least 20 per cent and will keep the cows in a very healthy condition. It is easily applied with a sprayer and is a clean, harmless liquid which does not gum the hair. Cow-Ease is made by Carpenter-Morton Company of Boston, Mass., and our readers can purchase it at local dealers or take advantage of a trial offer direct from the manufacturer.

Gold Metal Comes to Kansas.

Poland China breeders of several states will be interested in the transaction by which the great boar, Gold Metal, becomes the property of H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kan. Gold Metal has for some time been conceded to be second to none of the big type boars now in service. He has already helped to make two or three herds famous. John C. Halderman, of Burchard, Neb., has found ready sale for his get at prices far in advance of what breeding hogs are usually sold for. Gold Metal is a boar of great size, with an unusual amount of finish, weighing when in high flesh 1,000 pounds or over. Sons of Gold Metal were much in demand last year and head some of the best herds of Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois. Mr. Walter is certainly to be congratulated upon his good judgment and nerve to pay a price sufficient to own a boar of this kind. He is a fitting successor to the noted Expansive and, mated with the class of sows to be found in the Walter herd, will produce breeding animals that will go to the best herds, no difference where located. The writer knows of no breeder that could make an investment of this kind to better advantage than Mr. Walter. A thorough business man and experienced breeder and a man having the full confidence of everyone with whom he comes in contact. It is our prediction that Gold Metal's reputation will extend throughout the corn belt, and his get be sought after more than almost any other boar now in service.

Wohlford's Good Durocs.

The writer recently spent a few hours very pleasantly at the home of Mr. J. W. Wohlford, located about 5 miles from Waterville, Kan. The Wohlford family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Wohlford and son, Harold, after years of city life, are now having year-round vacations on the farm. The farm, consisting of 240 acres, is an ideal one for a stock farm. Lots of spring water, shade and natural storm protections. The herd of Durocs show the results of some thought and a great deal of energy in care and mating. There are about 40 good spring pigs, all by Carter's Golden Rule, by Golden Rule Special, he by Pearl's Golden Rule. The pigs are, for the most part, out of sows sired by Queen Col, a son of King of Cols 2d and one of the best Col. boars ever owned in Kansas. He formerly headed the herd of Chester Thomas, of Waterville, Kan. The breeding stock thus combines the blood of the Col, Golden Rule and Nebraska Wonder families. Mr. Wohlford starts a card in Kansas Farmer this week, in which he offers for sale choice fall boars sired by Carter's Golden Rule and out of G. C.'s Kansas Col sows. Write at once for prices on these boars; they will not last long.

A Kansas Auctioneer.

"He was a friend to man and he lived in a house by the side of the road."—Homer. For over 30 years Col. L. R. Brady, of Manhattan, Kan., has stood firmly and consistently as an advocate of better live stock. From his location he early in life learned the lessons that it takes most men a lifetime to learn, and many never learn. A student of the Kansas Agricultural College and then a graduate of a veterinary college, he devoted years to the study and practice of veterinary science. Later, an auctioneer and booster for Kansas agriculture and live stock. Few men have stood firmer for real merit in the advancement of all live stock. Many auctioneers have some special kind of live stock that they delight to sell. But with Col. Brady all good stock have his appreciation and he can pick the good ones, whether it is Percherons or trail hounds. Col. Brady is a native of Virginia, but came to Kansas when a mere boy. He loves Kansas and her people. He knows the live stock game as well as any man in the state. He is an orator of ability, a worker worth while. Kansas breeders will serve their best interests by consulting with Col. Brady long and often.

The Robison-Axtell Sale.

The J. C. Robison and Dr. J. T. Axtell sale of Percheron brood mares was well attended by a large number of eager buyers who came from several states. The offering, while mostly brood mares and young fillies, was presented in a very creditable condition, and the prices received were very satisfactory to both consignors. Following is a report of the sale in full:

Robison's Consignment.

MARES.

3—Annette, 2 years, sire Casino, Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., $550.
4—Black Bess, 2 years, sire Nelation, C. C. Andrews, Steele City, Neb., $450.
7—Flora May, 3 years, sire Astrakan, Edward Stakeham, Tamblyn, Kan., $355.
8—Rosie June, 3 years, sire Clovis, Richard Hanson, Perry, Okla., $305.
11—Stellette, 2 years, sire Casino, C. C. Andrews, $390.
12—Culture, 2 years, sire Lamy, Harry Nelson, Miama, Tex., $300.
15—Atala, 2 years, sire Robert, J. J. Zimmerman, Sterling, Kan., $415.
16—Deese, 2 years, sire Casino, Perry Nelson, $400.
19—Mattie, 7 years, sire Marshall, Chas. Johnson, $365.
20—Cornette, 2 years, sire Casino, Harry Wilson, $395.
23—Margot, 2 years, sire Lamy, Julius Stucky, Mound Ridge, Kan., $280.
24—Rosette, 2 years, sire Bonhomme, Richard Hanson, $355.
27—Kaziah, 5 years, sire Bolage, Charles Johnson, $605.
28—Mona, 2 years, sire Lamy, C. C. Andrews, $415.
31—Gracine, 2 years, sire Lamy, Dr. Cook, Harveyville, Kan., $350.
32—Heroine, 2 years, sire Lamy, C. C. Andrews, $405.
36—Miss Sumner, 12 years, sire Beauamont, Charles Johnson, $305.

STALLIONS.

37—Casino Model, 2 years, sire Casino, L. B. Robinette, Franklin, Neb., $585.
38—Lord Chesterfield, 1 year, sire Glacis, Henry Prather, Newton, Kan., $375.
39—Harry, 2 years, sire Babylon, J. H. Ellis, $535.
40—Duke, 2 years, sire Toulon, Lee Bros., $510.
Extra—Imp. Jour, 3 years, L. B. Robinette, $1,000.
Extra—Artlieur 2d, 3 years, J. H. Ellis, $775.

Dr. Axtell's Consignment.

MARES.

1—Casarine, 7 years, sire Casino, William Tomb, Wichita, Kan., $445.
2—June Bell, 7 years, sire Black Diamond, E. J. DeLong, Emporia, Kan., $500.
5—Dorothy, 8 years, sire Keota Scoggan, E. J. DeLong, $330.
9—Murtle, 10 years old, sire Balzac, Charles Johnson, Hartford, Kan., $520.
10—Luana, 6 years, sire Drafty Model, Charles Johnson, $505.
13—Faustina, 4 years, sire Girton Victor, C. C. Andrews, $485.
14—Rhoda, 6 years, sire Iena, William Fox, Sterling, Kan., $525.
18—Cassie, 3 years, sire Paragon, Joseph King, Potwin, Kan., $540.
21—Queen Bee, 1 year, sire Paragon, George Roberts, Milan, Mo., $300.
22—Jettie, 1 year, sire Frondo, J. H. Ellis, Muenster, Tex., $255.
25—Pigeon, 1 year, sire Paragon, G. W. Roberts, $265.

STALLIONS.

26—Diavolo, 1 year, sire Paragon, George M. Roberts, $255.
29—Don Juan, 1 year, sire Paragon, Jack Cox, Wichita, Kan., $220.
30—Lorenzo, 1 year, sire Paragon, J. B. Duerson, Chanute, Kan., $350.
33—McAdams, 2 years, sire Champagne, George T. Wolf Sons, Blue Mound, Kan., $440.
34—Rodger, 1 year, sire Paragon, J. M. Huedert, Newton, Kan., $255.

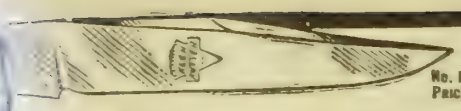
SUMMARY.

28 mares brought...$11,310; average, $403.92
11 stallions brought. 5,300; average, 481.81
39 head brought.... 16,610; average, 425.89

C. O. Anderson, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Manhattan, Kan., has about 30 extra good spring pigs. He is making good sales and is very confident that the future for the hog business is the best for years.

A New Duroc Breeder.

A new Duroc Jersey breeder and advertiser who bids fair to become prominent is Mr. Alvin Vilander, of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Vilander is located one mile east of town, where he owns a fine, highly improved 230-acre farm, with every convenience for the breeding of pure-bred swine. He has about 130 good pigs sired by a number of different sires. Among them are Tatarrax, White House King, Chief Martial, Tat's Col. and Carl Critic, the great breeding boar now owned by Mr. Vilander and formerly in service in the Hammond and Thompson Brothers' herds. Mr. Vilander has bought extensively from the best breeders, and has a sow herd of extra large individuals, and all of them close up to the prominent sires of the breed. Mr. Vilander's card will appear soon and he will sell bred sows February 4.

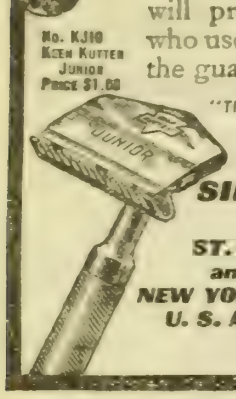

No. K23498
Price $1.25

A KNIFE that is sharp today and dull tomorrow is likely to have more dull days than keen ones. The quality that goes into Keen Kutter pocket knife blades makes them hold their edges without frequent recourse to the sharpening stone. They are the kind of knives that it is a pleasure to own and use. Uniform quality, but many styles. Prices vary only according to handles and number of blades.

KEEN KUTTER


No. K1- Price $3.50
No. K3- Gold-Plated Price $5.00

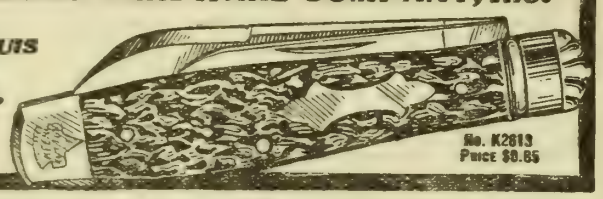
Safety Razors are made with the characteristic Keen Kutter attention to correctness of design and quality of material and will prove a revelation to every shaver who uses them. All Keen Kutter cutlery carries the guarantee of satisfaction or money back.


No. K310 Keen Kutter Junior Price $1.00

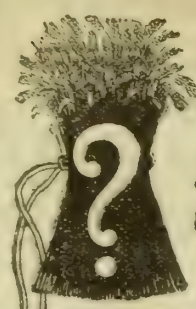
"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."
Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. Simmons.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY, Inc.
ST. LOUIS and NEW YORK, U. S. A.


No. K2613 Price $0.85

Are You Prepared For Harvest Time



Why risk your entire season's profits on a sudden turn of the weather? Lack of sufficient power may spell ruin.



Plenty of reserve power means a quick, full harvest. It's the necessary aid to bigger, better crops and larger profits.

So when harvest time comes, be sure you have plenty of power.

Don't depend on animal power. Play safe. Horses and men are profit wasters. Use the "ever-ready" mechanical power of a Hart-Parr Tractor. Then you'll understand why

Harvest Days Are Hart-Parr Oil Tractor Days

One Hart-Parr Tractor is more efficient than 15 to 30 horses and several men. Hauls 3 to 5 big binders with steady, even pull. Never tires. A blazing sun can't sap its strength or endurance. Exerts full power every minute you work it.

Depending on size, it will harvest 60 to 100 acres a day and save $8 to $10 daily over horses. Many a Hart-Parr owner pulls a 6-bottom gang plow and 7-ft. harvester behind his tractor and easily harvests and plows 20 acres a day. This kills weeds and insures a better crop next year.

It's the easy-to-operate **One Man Outfit.** Uses cheapest kerosene for fuel. More reliable than horses. Costs nothing for upkeep when idle. Three sizes: 30, 40 and 60 B. H. P.

Write for our 1912 catalog. It tells all about this general purpose farm tractor. 34

HART-PARR CO.
212 Lawler St. Charles City, Iowa



Double-Anchored Silo Defies Storm!

Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627764



Firm as the everlasting hills, the Saginaw Silo stands against the worst windstorm that ever blew across your farm. With the Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at the top and the Saginaw Base Anchor at the bottom, nothing can budge it. Staves can't fall in or fall out. Staves can't loosen. The 1912 Saginaw leads all silos of whatever construction or material—bar none. America's leading farmers tell us so.

Eventually all silo users will know that the stave silo keeps silage perfectly, and will prefer it to the silo built of any other material. No spoiled silage around the walls in the **Saginaw Stave Silo.**

The Whirlwind Silo Filler

is the only silo filler fit to go with the famous Saginaw Silo. Only machine giving utmost efficiency and perfect performance with ordinary farm gasoline engine. Patent start, stop and reverse mechanism can be operated by a boy. Note simple construction shown in cut. Only 5 gears and 4 sprockets in whole machine. Least number of parts means easiest running!



Free to You!

The greatest book on Silo Building ever published. Pictures from photographs show every part of work. Send your name on a postal. Ask for circular AH

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY (45)
Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.

Saves 1/3 Baling Cost

Ann Arbor

"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET

Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

Write For Catalogue No. 34

Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-16 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.

"Ann Arbor "35," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.

Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "30," with 2½-6 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine.

Our New Catalogue No. 34 Gives Details.


THE WINDROW BALER

Manfd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

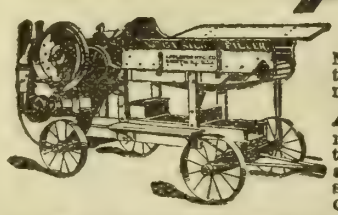


Flies! Flies! Flies!

Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of *Tanglefoot Fly Paper.* There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on *Tanglefoot* than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the **best** and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for Tanglefoot.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans, Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

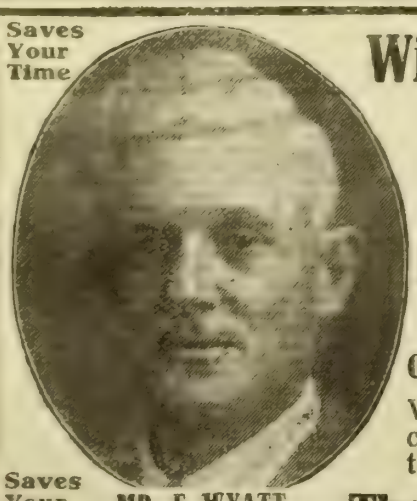
Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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Saves Your Time



Saves Your Money

MR. F. WYATT
Inventor

Will You Grasp This Opportunity to Buy

The "Jayhawk" Up-to-Date Haying Tools

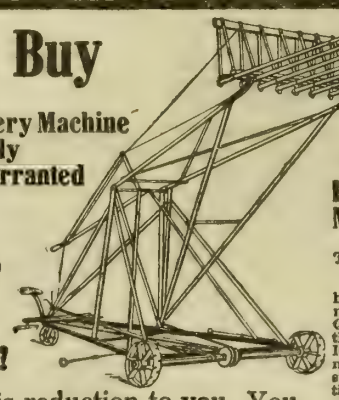
Direct from Factory at a Saving of 25%

First Portable Stacker Ever Made!

On the Market Nine Years! Sold in All Hay States!

We have cut out the dealer and salesman and are giving this reduction to you. You cannot afford to let this chance go by you. Write today for catalog, which fully explains the machine and what it will do, and get our reduced prices. A postal will bring catalog.

Saves Your Hay



Every Machine Fully Warranted

Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel

Read What One Man Says:

Ord, Neb., Dec. 23, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kansas.

Gentlemen: The "Jayhawk" Portable Stacker is noted for the EASE and QUICKNESS with which the hay is put into the stack. It builds stacks of extraordinary length and height. Your stacker gives entire satisfaction and I would not think of going back to the old style over-shot stackers.

Yours truly,
H. B. Thompson.

Saves Hard Work

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 24. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 15, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

MOST potent of all single influences in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the cow. Her sons drew the plows which first cultivated the land of the new world; hauled to market the products of the field, and with slow energy, moved the chattels and household goods beyond the mountains to new homes in the farther west.

They supplied the beef which is the food of the Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never conquered since history began. They furnished the shoes of the pioneers who trod the unknown wilds and made of them the farmsteads and cities of our present enlightenment. They gave the clothes and robes to protect the pioneer against the destroying blasts of winter and made commerce possible before the railroad was. They covered the chair upon which he sat, filled the mattress upon which he slept and glued together the furniture he used.

The old cow is the mother of the whole bovine and foster mother of half the human race. From the roadside weed she manufactures the most nourishing of human foods. She is the ready aid of the farmer, the pet of the rich man and the ever present help of the poor. She is the economist of the people and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grass of the field and leaves the farm the richer for her presence.

As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first fruits, so she will renew the life of the soil and make a still greater agriculture possible.

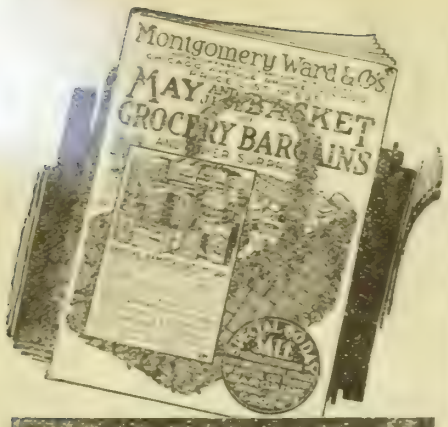
In all our history the cow has been man's closest friend and benefactor. Upon her products are built the great business interests which center in the stock yards, the creameries, the shoe factories, the harness shops and the mills. Without her Chicago would be a village and Kansas a prairie waste.

Take away the cow and our banks would close, our graveyards yawn and the wheels of commerce would cease to turn. Foster and care for her and business flourishes, the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the Nation's prosperity. —I. D. G.



Reprinted in Response to Numerous Requests from Several States.

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THIS FREE BOOK CUTS DOWN YOUR GROCERY BILL 20 %

Can you afford to be without it? Can you afford to spend 10 dollars when you can get more and better groceries for 8 dollars—when you can afford to spend 12 instead of 12 dollars? When you can afford to save from $30 to $40 dollars? Can you afford to be one of those who might be saving these dollars?

You know that you can not—but that is exactly what you are doing if you pay three or four profits to small dealers.

This book represents the World's Largest Retail Grocery Store. It gives interesting information on the very finest food products of all kinds. It shows you new and Better Food Values. Besides it has several pages of bargains on a variety of merchandise.

It is issued every two months. In every issue you find a full page of grocery items, a new list of special bargains,—all the necessary staple groceries—at the lowest prices,—at prices that mean a big saving of money to you.

Write your name on the little coupon and send for this book at once. Send us your name and we will put you on the mailing list to receive this value-giving book, for every two months.

Clip this coupon, sign it, mail it at once!!

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Chicago Ave. Bridge, CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts., KANSAS CITY

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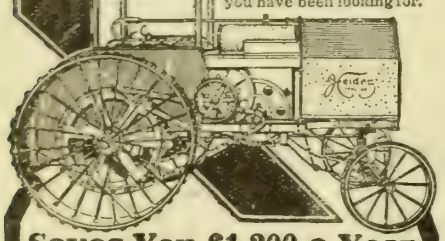
Does Work of 8 Horses—Costs Less

Builds up farm profits by cutting down expenses. Farm with the work horse and farm hand of the future.

Heider Tractor

Horsepower from 1 to 12 inclusive. Will do any kind of work. It's an all purpose tractor. Built for service, power and speed; is right in weight, size and price. Easy to operate, a boy can run it.

The biggest money saver you can put on your farm. Just what you have been looking for.



Saves You $1,200 a Year

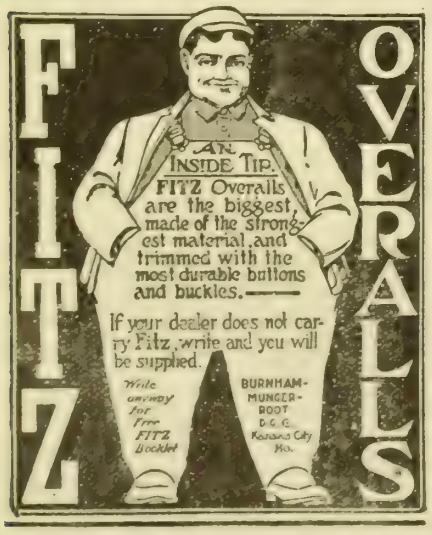
Eight horses cost $600 a year for feed and upkeep. An extra hired man costs another $600 for board and wages. The Heider prevents this. It does every kind of traction or stationary work cheaper and more quickly than it can be done in any other way.

Write For Catalog

A postal card brings it. Handsomely illustrated. Shows you exactly how this Tractor will increase your farm profits.

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THE HESSIAN ELY

How to Avoid Damage to Next Year's Crop.

By T. J. HEADLEY, K. S. A. C.

The Hessian fly is present in the wheat fields of eastern Kansas in sufficient numbers to do serious harm. Reports from farmers and our own investigations have shown that the percentage of fruiting stalks infested range from nothing to 85 per cent. As might be expected, the early sown wheat is infested and the late sown camparatively or completely free.

HOW THE FLY MAY BE FOUND.

At this time of year the fly is either a small white maggot or a brown oval flaxseed; in either case a little less than one-fourth of an inch long. If present, it can be found lying lengthwise of the stems between the leaf sheath and the straw at a point just above the joint from which the covering leaf arises. It may be found just above any of the joints from the ground up, although it will be more commonly above the lower joints. To find it, pull up a bunch of wheat, roots and all, and strip down the leaves of the stalks and watch for small oval white or brown bodies. When making these examinations many short, partly or completely dead, wheat stalks will be noticed. Examination will show that these are generally worse infested with fly than the large ones. As a matter of fact these infested small stalks are small because they are infested.

WHAT WILL THE FLY DO?

Knowing that the fly is present, the next inquiry is, naturally: "What will it do?"

A few of the dark brown flaxseeds will give up flies before the present crop ripens, and a wet summer following harvest, will bring out many more, but the large majority will remain as they are until early next fall. The flies that come out before the present crop of wheat ripens will infest succor wheat plants or other small plants that would produce very little, if any, wheat under most favorable conditions. The flies that emerge during the summer will infest the volunteer wheat.

From early in September to and including the first week in October, the flaxseeds will produce the flies. These flies will lay their tiny, long-oval, reddish eggs on the upper surfaces of the two- to four-bladed volunteer and early sown wheat, the maggots hatching therefrom will crawl down the grooves of the leaves until they reach the stem and then they will make their way down between leaf sheath and the stem to a point just where the leaf grows out. This point will be below the surface of the soil. Here they will feed, grow, turn white, reach maturity, and turn first into light brown, then into dark brown flaxseeds. This transformation will occur in most cases before cold weather. In this condition and in these places, they will pass the winter. Beginning late in March and continuing through the first three-quarters of April, these flaxseeds will give up flies that will lay their eggs on the blades of the growing wheat. The reddish maggots will make their way down into the plants as in the fall, with this difference, that the wheat being older, the joints above which they come to rest and feed will be higher on the plant. The more backward the wheat when the spring brood of flies are on the wing, the lower down on the plant their maggots will be found. Here they feed, grow, turn white, reach maturity and transform to the flaxseeds you are now finding in your wheat.

The amount of damage done always depends on the abundance. When the fall infestation is very bad, the young wheat may all die before the end of winter, or when the spring infestation is very heavy the whole crop may fall before harvest time.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

What can be done in view of the present infestation? Nothing at present, except as the wheat is so badly infested and the land so badly needed for other purposes that the owner feels that plowing it up is worth while. In general, it should be said that, although the infestation may be very heavy, there is an opportunity, under favorable conditions of weather, for a partial crop, and the farmer should hesitate long before plowing up promising looking wheat.

To get some idea of the extent to which a field now infested may be damaged by the end of the season, it is sufficient to pull up many bunches of wheat in different parts of the field and carefully determine the percentages of the heading stalks that is infested, and note the number of flaxseeds on each. All stalks infested will bear at best only a partial yield and practically all stalks sufficiently infested at this time to weaken the stem materially will fall and be a total loss before harvest. If practicable to pasture field with hogs after harvest, much of the waste can be turned into pork.

No one can say whether the next crop will experience damage, for that depends on the weather, but it is a safe guess that the chances are in favor of heav ydamage. The wise farmer will take measures looking toward the prevention of fly damage as a matter of insurance.

As the result of a study of the question during the past four years, the following scheme is presented as the one most likely to prevent fly damage:

If wheat is to follow wheat.

1. Disk the stubble just as quickly after harvest as practicable (the sooner the better). This will conserve the soil moisture and render later plowing easier. It will start the volunteer and the weeds and will cause the fly to emerge earlier.

2. Plow 6 inches deep three or four weeks after harvest in such a thorough manner that all stubble and trash will be thrown in the bottom of the furrow and covered by the whole thickness of the furrow slice.

3. Work down into a compact seed bed in such a manner that the stubble will be covered with several inches (four if possible) of well compacted soil. This will prevent the escape of the flies from the covered stubble, and will cause the wheat to germinate and make proper growth in the shortest possible time.

4. Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.

When wheat does not follow wheat.

1. Prepare the best possible seed bed and conserve the soil moisture to the greatest possible extent.

2. Sow on or immediately after the fly-free sowing date.

DATE OF SAFE SOWING.

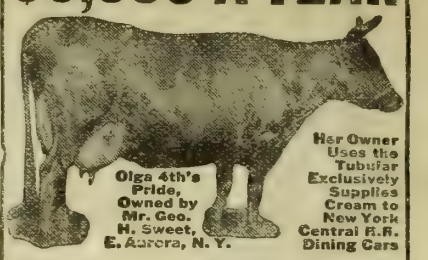
As the result of four years of experimental sowings in all the parts of the state, which markedly differ from one another climatically, we find that, on an average, wheat sown in eastern Kansas at the north line on or immediately after October 1 is free or practically free from fly; that wheat sown at the south line on or immediately after October 14 is free or practically free from Hessian fly, and that wheat sown one day later than October 1 for every 14 miles south of the north line is likewise free or practically free from infestation.

Farm Boys and Girls.

William A. McKeever, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, is the author of a book, "Farm Boys and Girls," published by the MacMillan Company, New York, price $1.50. This book is worthy a place alongside the family Bible, in every farm home. This book is dedicated to the service of ten million boys and girls who are enrolled in the rural schools of America. It should be read by every one of them, and it should be read and re-read by the parents of every child. The subject matter is indicated by a partial list of the chapter headings, as follows: Building a Good Life, The Time to Build, Rural Home and Character Development, The Country Mother and the Children, Constructing the Country Dwelling, Juvenile Literature in the Farm Home, The Rural Church and the Young People, The Transformation of the Rural School, The Country Y. M. C. A., The Farmer and Wife As Leaders of Young, How Much Work for the Boy, the Girl, Social Training for the Boys and Girls, Business Training for the Boy and Girl, What Schooling for the Boy, the Girl, Choice of Vocation for the Boy, the Girl, The Future Outlook.

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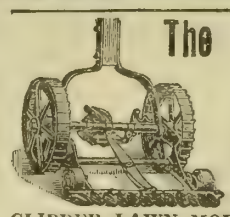
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KANSAS FARMER

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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of [illegible] persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcies of advertiser after advertisement appears.

COMPETENT AND FAITHFUL.

We last week purposely omitted from our story of the Union Pacific-Kansas Agricultural College train special mention of two of Kansas' most valuable and faithful servants—J. H. Miller, Director of the Extension Department, and Charles Dillon, head of the Department of Journalism, each of the Kansas Agricultural College, and who were conspicuous characters on this train. The work of these men deserves mention at greater length than it was possible to give in the hurriedly written train story of last week. We desire to pay our respects especially to these gentlemen, for the valuable service each renders the farmers of Kansas. Each of these men is on the firing line continuously. They are the men who carry the work of the Agricultural College and the influence of that institution directly to the farmer. They are the men who make known in every Kansas hamlet the important developments in agricultural education and progress.

Miller is the man who plans the extension work and executes the detail in disseminating agricultural instruction throughout the state. It is he who has organized 400 farmers' institutes which hold regular meetings. He prepares for these institutes timely programs. This, in itself, is a great work. It is his thought and his energy which has secured the co-operation of the railroads of the state in operating a dozen or more educational trains which have traversed almost the entire railroad mileage of Kansas and which have carried the gospel of good and better farming into every community having a railroad station. In addition, he furnishes information of whatever character may be asked to every family in Kansas who will write his department. This correspondence direct with the inquirer has a wide effect and an important bearing on agricultural advancement and prosperity. To our mind, the three things mentioned above and done with the thoroughness and the keen insight as displayed by Miller, is the most important work of his department. He, however, in a dozen other ways—no doubt equally important—makes his department felt. In college extension, directed by Mr. Miller, Kansas has done more work and has accomplished greater results than has any other state, although several states are expending three or four times as much money. The work of the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College is of high order and it cannot help but command respect of farmers of Kansas.

It is Dillon who digs out of the various ramifications of the Kansas Experiment Station and the Agricultural College the dozens of items of interest which are daily happening in and about these two institutions. It is he who knows a piece of news important to the farmer. It is he who translates the results of the numerous experiments into the language of the every-day man and who places these results before the farmers of the state through some 600 Kansas weekly papers so that every farmer may read and understand. More than this, he has carried the fame of Kansas into practically every section of the United States through his numerous magazine articles, these articles describing the big and important things occurring under his observation. That work of advertising the big Kansas school is secondary to that of disseminating the facts regarding the best agricultural practice as the truth becomes known. His is an important work, similar work having been recognized as an invaluable adjunct to the agricultural college and experiment station of every wide-awake and up-to-date state. We think Dillon has done his work better than it has been done by any other man in any other institution.

For the reasons above briefly stated, KANSAS FARMER pays its respects to the work of the two departments and to the men who are the guiding hands in these departments. We would not have this detract from the work of any other professor or head of any other department, in which departments is worked out and revealed the truth. The light—the truth—however, is of little value unless it is allowed to shine and its rays permitted to permeate every dark corner. Miller and Dillon cause the truth to be known wherever people will listen and read for the advancement of better agricultural methods.

K. S. A. C. COMMENCEMENT.

The forty-ninth annual commencement of the Kansas State Agricultural College was begun with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday, June 9, and closed with a reception on the evening of commencement day, Thursday, June 13.

These exercises represented the culmination of nearly a half century of educational effort which, for practical usefulness, has never been excelled in history. Starting as a pioneer institution, in a pioneer state and in pioneer times when men were just beginning to reach out after the truth of our present agriculture, this college has proven to be the greatest of its kind, and its history is consistent with that of modern agriculture and with the state.

Men did not know much about the facts of modern agricultural science when this college had its beginning, and they knew much less about how to farm under the untried conditions of the great plains. This college has been strongly instrumental in teaching both.

Its usefulness has increased and spread like a mantle so that it touches and benefits every citizen, and its work has influenced the people of other states and countries for good, and this influence still grows.

Most people of Kansas are more or less familiar with the work of the college and its experiment station, and yet comparatively few know of the great volume of public work which it does and which is not usually required of colleges of any kind.

In addition to the vast work of training its thousands of students and of developing new knowledge in agriculture through the work of the Experiment Station the college conducts an enormous extension department which carries scientific knowledge, skill and experience to the doors of the people.

The work of the State Dairy Commissioner, the State Entomological Commission, the State Veterinarian, the Live Stock Registry Board, demonstration work in animal husbandry, the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle, the work of the State Forester, feeding stuffs inspection and control, the Department of Milling Industry, the Engineering Experiment Station, co-operative work on good roads, a soil survey of the state and the organization of cow testing clubs, is all done by officers of the college and apart from their duties as professors.

The only way to intimately know about this wonderful college is to visit it, and there is no better time than during commencement week.

"CLEAN-UP" DAY.

Every spring the papers of the state are busy urging their home cities to have a "clean-up" day and get rid of unsightly and unsanitary rubbish which has accumulated in the streets, alleys and vacant lots. This plea always amuses us because it is an admission that such a "clean-up" day is necessary and, at the same time, a confession that the citizens are content to live under such conditions the year round and until these get so bad that they must have a "clean-up" day.

There should never be a "clean-up" day in any community, because there should never be a need for it. Put in another way, every day should be a clean-up day, and if this were true it would add to the attractiveness of the town, increase its desirability as a place of residence, enhance the value of property and prevent the necessity of advertising to the world the fact that the town is clean only one day in the year.

The same thing is true on the farm. Beauty has a cash value and cannot be had without neatness and cleanliness. If no rubbish is allowed to accumulate there will be no need for "clean-up" day for the removal of unsightly and unsanitary filth and rubbish. As the little boy would say, whose ideas of the "germ theory of disease" were very hazy, "The germans will get you if you don't clean up."

COUNTY FARM EXPERT.

We have the last few months printed considerable—pro and con—with reference to the county agriciultural or farm expert, much of this material being the result of our own observation and much being the letters of KANSAS FARMER readers on the subject.

The county farm expert has come permanently. He is being successfully used in a considerable number of counties in some four or five states. In some states he is supported alone by business and farm organizations, while in other states he is supported by a tax levy made on the assessable property in the county. It is the business of the farm expert to assist every farmer in the county who seeks help. He advises and suggests in every phase of farm and live stock operations. He investigates any question connected with agriculture which may be presented by farmers or which may occur to his mind as a problem worthy of investigation for the locality in which he is working.

The success of this expert supervision will depend wholly upon his ability and judgment. He must understand the conditions under which his farmers are operating. It is altogether likely that mistakes will be made by the expert. However, he is placed in a position where mistakes are inevitable. If he is the right sort of man, however, he will profit by mistakes, as will the farmers whom he advises.

The county agricultural expert idea has come to stay and it will gradually extend to all of the progressive agricultural states. The idea will get a more firm hold as time passes, and it occurs to us that his influence cannot help but be for the betterment of agriculture and a greater agricultural prosperity. His success and the success of the idea will, of course, depends upon the attitude taken in general by farmers. We believes, however, that as the effects are seen in other states those who are now in doubt will not hesitate to adopt the idea and co-operate in this important co-operative movement.

Whatever the advancement in American agriculture in these latter days and however great our pride of accomplishment, we are sometimes brought up against a truth from some older country or from our own which tends to jar our self-esteem. One fact brought out by the late census is of this nature. According to statements made by the census officials, at least 75 per cent of the farmers of this country are planting potatoes and other farm crops "in the moon." In other words, three-fourths of the farmers of America are guided by the almanac in their seeding operations. The old belief that potatoes planted in the dark of the moon will produce good tubers, while those planted in the light of the moon will run to tops, is not old, nor in disfavor, if these reports be true.

Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre on 50 acres will result in as much wheat produced at a much less expenditure of labor and seed, as will 15 bushels per acre on 100 acres. This is the whole argument for intensive methods in farming. Larger production on a smaller acreage means as good or better financial returns, less labor, more economy in production and more leisure for self-culture.

CONVERT IDLE TIME TO PROFIT.

What may be safely called idle time consumes the profit on the average farm. This is especially true of the exclusive wheat farmer, or any other farmer depending upon one crop. Under the one-crop system the sowing and planting, the cultivating and the harvesting, which at most consumes only two or three months of the year, is the only opportunity the farmer has for converting his labor and energy into cash. When the one crop is planted and harvested there comes idle time which eats up the profit of the busy time or the time expended in labor.

It is this condition that brings about the argument in favor of diversified farming—a system of farming which gives the farmer something to do the year around and in the doing of which his time and labor are converted into money. The carpenter or the stone or brick mason receives comparatively high wages for each day's work, but these wages are reduced to the wages of the day laborer by the inevitable idle time each experiences during the year.

To have idle time on the farm is not good management. We do not mean by this that to have a day a week or more, of idleness—doing nothing—is poor management, but to have weeks and weeks and even months between the growing seasons is disastrous, insofar as profit is concerned.

To dispose of this so-called idle time to the best advantage is the problem of many farmers in Kansas. To do this, dairying can be undertaken with good chances for success, by having the cows fresh in the fall after the harvesting is done and by spending the winter time in feeding, milking and growing the winter calves. If dairying is not desirable then there are other lines of live stock industry—the care of live stock for its increase, the care resulting in constant growth of calves, sheep, draft horses, and mules. Employment the year around cannot be figured on except by engaging in some line of live stock husbandry.

A farmer in Phillips county is going into the business of raising mules. He has 50 good brood mares. Mules are always marketable. These will pasture during the summer season when the wheat is to be harvested and the corn is to be planted. In the winter, after crops are disposed of, the mules will be fed and will increase in value every hour of their lives. This is an example of how a so-called side line can be followed to advantage, and if followed as well as farmers know how, the so-called side line will eventually become the principal industry of the farm.

Sweet clover is very rapidly gaining in popularity as a hay and pasture crop, and it is a valuable one, but some may meet with disappointment in attempting to get a stand of it. While it will apparently grow on any kind of soil, it will not succeed without lime and inoculation. In the freestone sections of the state and even on the higher levels of the livestone sectoins it may be necessary to lime the land for either sweet clover or alfalfa. Neither will stand a sour soil nor poor drainage, though the sweet clover will thrive on poorly drained land where alfalfa will not. For the present, it is perhaps best to buy only the seed of the white variety, as it is difficult to distinguish the worthless tropical variety from the other yellow kind.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station reports that Kafir corn made 56 bushels per acre in 1911, while the corn made nothing. If there is any place on earth that would test the merits of Kafir corn surely Oklahoma was that place last year. The facts are that our farmers are learning that it does not pay to plant corn where it is so uncertain a crop as it is in some sections of Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Most harrows made these days are constructed so that the teeth may be turned. We have known few farmers, however, who made it a point to turn the harrow teeth. The harrow does better work when the teeth are sharp. The teeth of an ordinary spike-tooth harrow may be made as sharp as when new, by turning the teeth half way around—a thing which is made possible in the harrow construction. When the teeth again become dull they may be turned one-fourth the way around, and so on, keeping the sharp side of the teeth to the front. Try this on the old harrow and note how much better work it does.

Tramp Alfalfa Silage.

Early in the season it was expected that a good portion of the first crop of alfalfa would be put in silos, many silos having been purchased with this idea in mind, the owners expecting that the first alfalfa crop would be difficult to cure as hay, and in such instance would place alfalfa in the silo for summer feeding, to be fed out before corn was ready for the silo. The favorable weather conditions prevailing in most sections during the cutting of the first alfalfa crop has made the curing of a fine quality of hay possible. However, some alfalfa of the later cuttings may be placed in silos and we desire to urge the necessity of thoroughly tramping the alfalfa in order that it may keep perfectly. The alfalfa should be run through the silage cutter, as in the case of corn, and in the silo the alfalfa should be thoroughly tramped. Alfalfa does not settle as does corn, Kafir or cane silage, and the settling must be helped along by thorough tramping. Alfalfa has a hollow stem, and hollow-stemmed plants placed in the silo require special attention in packing.

Foreign Seed Poor.

The federal Department of Agriculture during the past few months has examined a considerable number of lots of forage plant seeds imported into the United States during 1911, finding that many samples consisted of seed of low vitality and high weed seed content. The seeds examined were those of alsike clover, red clover, white clover, and hairy vetch, showing the pure seed consisted of only 44.9, 64.2, 52.2 and 23 per cent, respectively, while the germination was as follows: 38.8, 37.0, 30.5, and 77.0, respectively. A special examination of the seed of alsike clover and red clover imported from Canada showed that approximately one-half was unsalable for seed purposes in that country, the seed-control act there prohibiting sale when more than a prescribed number of noxious seeds are found to the pound. One lot of alsike contained less than 50 per cent of pure seed, germinating only 15 per cent, or 7½ per cent of the entire bulk. This particular lot contained approximately 135,000 weed seeds in each pound. It would seem from the above that farmers purchasing seed should avoid so far as possible the purchase of imported seed. It is not altogether likely that the quality of imported seed should be much poorer than some home-grown seed. The moral is that there is quality in seed, as in everything else, and quality is the important thing to be sought in the purchase of seeds of any kind.

Land Owner's Method.

The fact that a man is a landlord is no evidence that he is not honorable. The editor recently had opportunity to talk with several landlords, each of whom is a large owner of land and who is fully considerate of his tenant's best interest. In these instances these land owners were the most interested men in better farming methods we have recently met. In one case the land owner was the possessor of 15 quarter sections. This owner was erecting on each quarter a silo for the use of his tenant. He also had supplied each tenant with several bushels of tested seed corn for planting this spring. He also supplies each tenant with a manure spreader. The land owner takes the tenant into partnership with him in the farm operations. The arrangement is for a five-year period. It is seldom that the tenant farms with the landlord longer than five years. Usually after that time the tenant buys and moves onto his own farm. Another land owner who has some four or five farms does his business in very much the same way. He is this year furnishing cowpea seed for a 5-acre tract and which cowpeas are to be plowed under for green manuring. These two instances suffice to show the interest the landlord has in better agricultural methods. Each of these landlords had himself formerly farmed this same land and was not only a thorough farmer but an industrious student of the best agricultural methods. In each instance the landlord dictated to a considerable measure the farm operations. These landlords cannot be prosperous unless the tenants are prosperous. Prosperity is a mutual success viewed from any standpoint you wish.



HEADER BINDER OPERATED BY ENGINE.

Facts About Cement Silos.

J. H. Miller, Director of College Extension for Kansas State Agricultural College, write KANSAS FARMER:

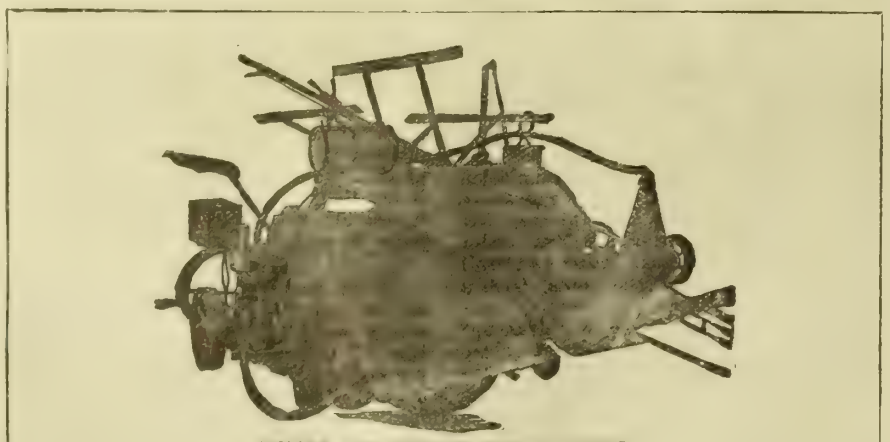
"Inquiries are coming to us from various parts of the state as to the attitude of the Agricultural College on the cement silo, with the statement that agents for other silos are stating that the Agricultural College has built four cement at the college, and that all of them have proved defective and that we are not now recommending the cement silo. These statements are absolutely false. In the summer of 1911 the director of the Kansas Experiment Station authorized the building of four metal lath cement silos—one at Manhattan, two at the Hays Experiment Station and one at the Dodge City Forestry Station. All of these have proved absolutely satisfactory and are standing today in an absolutely perfect condition.

"In this connection I wish to say that agents for the various types of silos are distributing through the state a circular containing reprints from a bulletin issued by the Connecticut Experiment Station in which statements are made that silage will not keep in cement silos. A careful study of that bulletin will disclose the fact that the authors of the bulletin give no instances in which silage had not kept in cement silos and gave no authority for any such statement. They quote from Professor Henry, of Wisconsin, from an article written in June, 1888, in which he states that some of the silage near the wall of a stone silo did not keep. It seems strange that the authors of a bulletin from an experiment station should not give authority more recent than 1888. The silage in the cement silos owned by the Agricultural College has kept as well as the silage in stave silos nearby. More than 100 farmers in Kansas are now using the cement silos, and I have yet to hear of one man who reports that his silage did not keep well, even against the cement wall. The keeping of silage depends upon the exclusion of air and not upon the character of the material of the silo. The farmer who wants to invest money in a silo ought to investigate at first hand instead of taking the word of a stranger who is trying to sell him something.

"Any farmer has the right to build any kind of silo he pleases and any silo will pay for itself in two years, but there is no need of constant misrepresentation and absolute lying about cement silos."

Rejuvenating Alfalfa Stand.

Alfalfa growers in many sections of the state have suffered considerable loss as a result of alfalfa winter-killing during during the extreme cold of last winter. The winter-killing seems to have been done in sections here and there over the state and in spots in the field. Hundreds of acres of these spots have this spring been re-seeded to alfalfa and it is certain that hundreds of disappointments in re-seeding will result. In such spots where the work of re-seeding was done properly and followed by favorable weather conditions, a good stand will probably be secured excepting a strip of 10 or 15 feet in width between the old alfalfa and the new. It seems almost an impossibility to join closely and satisfactorily a strip of new alfalfa with growing alfalfa. We do not know why this is so except that the growing plant removes the moisture from the soil this distance and the conditions consequently are not favorable for the growth of the young plant. This same theory seems to us to be the reason that in most instances failure results in attempting to thicken an old stand by re-seeding. The point is that those who have undertaken to re-seed the winter-killed spots to which we first above referred, should not be disappointed or feel that their work has been slighted in their failure to closely join the new alfalfa with the old. After an old alfalfa field gets in such spotted and generally poor condition that a better stand is required, it is, as a rule, the best plan to plow up the field and grow to other crops a few years before re-seeding. The old alfalfa field will produce increased crops of corn, wheat and oats.



ENGINE ATTACHED TO WHEAT BINDER.

Gasoline-Driven Headers and Binders.

In Kansas we occasionally have wet harvest weather, and it is well to be prepared for a wet spell. Ripe wheat and oats wait on no man; neither do they wait on the weather. When the crop is ready for cutting it must be taken care of, else the entire season's labor is lost. It is well, therefore, to be prepared for any emergency. The emergency due to wet weather resulted, some few years ago, in the use of the gasoline engine for furnishing the power required to drive the cutting mechanism of the binder and header, the horses being used only for the purpose of pushing or pulling the machine over the field. The use of the engine for driving the cutting machinery of the header or binder relieves the drivewheel of the necessity of furnishing this power, consequently the harvesting machine can be run by this method on a field when it would not operate at all if the drivewheel were required to furnish power for operating the cutting mechanism.

The cuts accompanying this article show a four horse-power engine attached to the common makes of self-binder and header. If the header is not equipped with a binding attachment the engine is placed in the same position and is equally successful. The four horse-power engine shown in these pictures weighs, complete with its base, about 170 pounds, and is attached by brackets on the main frame of either machine as shown.

The engine is provided with a clutch pulley, which makes it possible to throw the machine in and out of gear at will, and is in every other respect simple and easy to operate. While the engine is especially valuable in running the cutting machinery when the field is wet, it is equally valuable when the ground is dry, and the harvest weather very hot, making it possible to cut over more acres per day than would be possible by the use of horse power alone. The engine saves the work of at least one team and it removes from the horses a considerable part of the strain due to unsteadiness. The engine is more successful than horse power, in the respect that it gives steady power. The power supplied by horses is always more or less unsteady.

The application of engine power is the most recent innovation in the construction of harvesting machinery. The engine has been in successful use for this purpose for four or five years, and in the large wheat fields of the north, where many binders and headers are required to take care of the crop and the largest acreage must be cut over daily, the engine is in quite general use. In ordinary farm practice the engine can be used for any other farm work which an engine of such size will perform. It can be detached from the binder or header and set in any manner or place desired. The pictures illustrating this article are furnished through the courtesy of the Cushman Motor Works, which concern originally developed the idea.

Variation in Amount of Milk Fat.

The percentage of fat in milk is subject to wide variations. Causes known to be responsible for these variations are: Breed of animal, stage of lactation, individuality of animal, and to some extent season of the year regardless of other factors. During the last few years the Missouri Experiment Station has accumulated data which indicates that it is possible to increase the per cent of fat to an abnormal degree for a short time and to a less degree for a somewhat longer time. This factor is the condition of the animal as measured by the amount of fat stored in the body at the beginning of the milking season. This factor is responsible to a considerable degree for some of the extraordinary butter fat records made by dairy animals in recent years. The investigation indicates that this influence extends in some cases to a greater or less degree for at least three months. The idea is that if, upon freshening, the cow carries a considerable amount of fat, this will "milk off" and result in a higher percentage of fat content in the milk than the cow would normally produce.



PLENTY OF BEEF, WITH GOOD MILKING QUALITY, BRINGS TWO PROFITS.

MILK PRODUCING BEEF COW

Beef Quality Retained and Milking Ability Developed in the Shorthorn

As land has increased in value it becomes more apparent that only the most efficient machinery and men can be used to produce profit on the farms of today. One of the profit-making machines which is necessary to agriculture and which should find a place on every farm, is the cow. Whether bred for beef or milk, her efficiency depends upon the amount of good blood she has inherited from her ancestors, together with the feed and care which she has received as an individual.

Practically all farmers acknowledge, either by word or in practice, that good blood improves their live stock, but many are not yet willing to exclude everything but pure-bred animals. Experience teaches that it costs as much in every case, and more in most cases, to raise a scrub animal than it does a pure-bred. The scrub will eat as much and require the same amount of care, while her slower maturity prolongs the feeding period and her small product lessens or destroys her profit.

As the price of farm land went upward many farmers reduced their herds or went out of the cattle business. The opening up of the ranches and ranges of the west to settlers reduced the area of cheap beef production and these two qualities have resulted in the present shortage of beef producing animals. This fact, together with excessive grain farming, has brought the necessity of a return to live stock husbandry in order that the land may not be wasted.

From the beef producing days of the range to modern dairy practice is a long step and it has taken our farmers years to learn that there is any good in a strictly dairy-bred animal. A gradual change from beef to milk was ensured in several ways. The argument used for the Holstein was, that when her milking days were over, she would furnish a large carcass for the butcher. This did not prove satisfactory and the dual purpose breeds became popular. From these, many men have developed milking animals, while others have developed beef, the breed being capable of both.

Efforts were then made to develop the milking ability of the Shorthorn, which is inherent in the breed but which had not been developed in America as in England. This has resulted so satisfactorily that the champions of the Shorthorn breed of cattle now go so far as to claim that they are the real dual purpose animals; or, rather, that they are the all-purpose animals. By careful breeding and selection, breeds of other beef breeds have succeeded in producing great milkers as well, and it is not claimed that the Shorthorn is the only beef-bred animal that is capable of satisfactory milk production. It is claimed, however, that the Durham cow of England is the dairy cow in certain districts and that she has inherited, perhaps more than any other cow of the beef breeds, the milk producing tendency.

Hereford cows have made good records as milk producers when care and selection have been practiced to this end. Angus cows have equally good records and some of them may have been equal in performance to the Shorthorns of which records have been kept. There does not seem to be, however, any special milking history behind the beef breeds of today other than the Shorthorn.

The demands of our civilization are such in this country that it is very unlikely that any period in its history will ever be attained in which there is an over-supply of milk produced. This fact, as it became known has, when coupled with the market demand, greatly increased the dairy business of the country and converted many men from the beef idea to that of the dairy. It is equally true that there is never likely to be an overproduction of beef in this country again, and this makes for the advantage of the man who prefers the beef-bred animal.

As the pastures and meadows of the west were turned into grain fields the farmer coined money for awhile cropping the rich land which had been made fertile by countless herds of buffalo and the millions of range cattle which succeeded them. The years were but few in number, comparatively, when the farmers began to discover that the continuous cropping of the land and hauling the grain to market depleted the fertility of the soil and that the humus would wash away from the plowed field, whereas it had been retained when the land was in grass.

Whether a man is a natural lover of cattle or not and whether he breeds them from the love of it or from necessity, the fact remains that the cattle must be returned to the soil and that the only kind that insures profits on the land at its present value are the improved beef breeds or the high-class dairy breeds, or a combination of the two which is claimed for the dual purpose breeds and the milking Shorthorns.

From a paper recently read by William Ernst, of Nebraska, the following facts of Shorthorn history are gleaned:

"One of the first of the English breeders to pay special attention to the dairy quality of his herd was Jonas Whitaker, whose cows were celebrated throughout all England for their splendid udders and heavy flow of milk. Bates was always proud of his butter record. In the early days there was scarcely a herd of note that did not possess cows of exceptional capacity in this direction. Sir Charles Knightly, with his 'Fawsley Fillpails,' carried the reputation of the Shorthorn as a milking stock throughout the entire cattle-breeding world.

"A cow, 'Dowager 3d,' bred and owned by C. A. Pratt, of Rushford, England, had a milk record of 68 pounds in one day, from which 2 pounds and 10 ounces of butter were made. Her record for one year was 561 pounds of butter.

"According to an official test made by the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture in 1890, the cow, 'Mistletoe of the Grove,' performed at a two-days' test as follows: First day—milk, 32 pounds and 7 ounces; butter, 1.46 pounds. Second day—milk, 28 pounds and 9 ounces; butter, 1.27 pounds. Total milk for two days, 61 pounds; total amount of butter in two days, 2.73 pounds.

"At the Nebraska State Fair, in 1891, 'Lady Jane Constance' (volume 31, page 747), in a two-days' test, made 2.6 pounds of butter, while 'Maggie Gunter' (voluge 32, page 508), made 2.4 pounds I could produce a long list of records that will interest you more because they are nearer to us. I will speak of Shorthorn milk records made at this, the University of Nebraska farm, under the direction of Prof. A. L. Haecker. In 1903 we sold to the State University the cow, 'Florence Airdrie 6th.' This cow made an average of 422.93 pounds of butter per year for three successive years, and her one year's record was 10,438 pounds of milk and 494.9 pounds of butter.

"The herd bull, 'Florence's Viceroy,' now in use at Wolfcreek Stock Farm, has a double cross of 'Florence Airdrie 6th,' of which cow Professor Haecker says in a letter to us, under date of May 13, 1911: 'Counting her six complete yearly records, during which time she had six calves, I know there is no record, in this or foreign country, of a pure-bred Shorthorn cow that is better.'

"Another cow, 'Nellie 2d' (volume 49), showed the following official record at the state farm for one year: Milk, 9,393.5 pounds, testing 3.53 per cent butter fat, and making 386.75 pounds of butter. The mother of this cow, 'Nellie Burdick,' took a $100 prize for being the best milk cow in the state of Kansas. She produced, under the fair association restrictions, in two days, 68 pounds and 12 ounces of milk, testing 4.10 per cent butter fat. We had another daughter of 'Nellie Burdick,' tested at the state farm. This cow, 'Linda Belle,' when only 2 years old, made a butter record of 137 pounds of butter in 88 days.

"We have established one fact, and that is that in order to develop the udder of our cows to its best capacity, we had to establish the rule of breeding our heifers at the age of 18 months, and furthermore, we raise the calves of our best milkers by hand. We had a good herd of milking Shorthorns well under way when our progress along this line received a backset, by using pure Scotch bulls. We were compelled to do so because young bulls were hard to sell unless they had at least several Scotch top crosses. But, fortunately one, our Scotch herd bull, 'Baron Surmise,' while himself of the beef type, proved to be one of the greatest milk cow producers we ever owned. However, we never found this out until we had sold him, and we bought him back at a long price when we discovered our mistake.

"In speaking of 'Baron Surmise,' a 2,100-pound bull of an outspoken beef type, we have to admit that his male calves not always carried that character, but many of them made good as milk cow producers. I will refer to only two of them. The first, 'Varsity Surmise,' found his way in a round-about manner to the dairy herd of the Hospital for the Insane, at Lincoln. A former owner, to whom he had sold the bull, wanted him back when his heifers freshened, and here is what Steward Albert D. Gilmore wrote us, under date of October 22, 1907: "'Varsity Surmise' is worth a thousand dollars to this institution. The state farm has a cow with us at present which they desire to breed to him.' Another son of 'Baron Surmise' went to E. A. Foster, Phoenix, Ariz., who sold him for $2,000 to head a dairy herd in that state.

"In conclusion, I want to state the fact that in order to produce large milking Shorthorns, we have not been compelled to sacrifice either the size nor the easy feeding qualities of our herd. Our cows weigh, in ordinary flesh, from 1,500 to 1,600 pounds, and most of them hold their flesh remarkably well during the heavy flows of milk.

"It is a well-known fact that the milking habit is one which may lie dormant if neglected, and which is yet susceptible of cultivation to a remarkable degree. At present, a large portion of Shorthorn breeders devote their attention rather to the development of the feeding and fleshing qualities of their stock at the expense of the milk making proclivities. This is a point which needs attention. It is a well-known fact that the best milkers, as a rule, prove the best mothers, rear the best calves and thus become the most reliable sources of profit in the herd. A typical Shorthorn cow requires no 'wet nurse' for her calf, and by a judicious system of selection and management any good breeding herd may become noted for its milk as well as for its beef. In this fact lies the chief glory of the Shorthorn."

ANGORA GOATS ON THE 101 RANCH, BLISS, OKLA



Good Angora goats are a very profitable asset to any farm that has some brush land. On the 101 ranch in Oklahoma, the Miller Brothers keep a large herd of these goats, and find them very profitable. The accompanying illustration pictures a drove in the pens ready for the shearers.

This season they sheared on an average of 5 pounds of mohair, some producing as much as 12 pounds to a single animal. The mohair sells at from 25 cents to $2 per pound, according to the length of the staple.

Farmers along the Arkansas river with sand hill brush patches that are annually going to waste should not be without a flock of these woolly brush destroyers.



E. Myers,
President
E. Myers Lye
Company

I Will Prove To You That Merry War Powdered Lye Will Cure Sick Hogs

You, and every other Hog Raiser, know that if hogs can only be kept on their feet and on their feed and free from worms and cholera, there'll be no cause to worry about your hog profits.

When I, personally, say to you, Mr. Hog Raiser, that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE will do this and more, that it is the greatest Hog Remedy, Conditioner and Fattener, the world has ever known—I want you to take my word for it until you have had time to prove it for yourself—I know exactly whereof I speak because 20 years with MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE and a close study of Hog Conditions has made me competent to advise you.

Hundreds of Hog Raisers have written telling how glad they are that I told them that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE would kill worms, hog cholera and put pigs in prime condition quickly for highest market prices.

Read What Adam Schultz, a McLouth, Kansas Hog Raiser, Writes

This is but one out of the big daily mail and it's mighty interesting reading for up-to-date Hog Raisers.

"Before I began feeding MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE my hogs did not eat as they should. Some of them would not eat at all, but after I had fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE about 8 or 10 days, I could see a marked improvement in my drove and they now look slick and thrifty. I consider MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE the best remedy I have ever used—and the cheapest. I have spent a good deal of money at times but I never got the results from any of the so-called Hog Cholera and Worm Cure Remedies as I have from MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE." And that's the general testimony of Hog Raisers—and I just want to say to you that the very best way you can insure big, fat pork profits is to

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and feed it just as regularly as you do their daily ration—you will find it a profit-earning investment—it not only prevents hog losses from Cholera, Worms, etc., but turns your golden grain into more golden dollars quicker than anything you know and costs so little, 10c a can.

Follow these Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for 10 hogs or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning; If your hogs are on dry feed ration, mix half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Heed My Warning

It's mighty important that you don't make any mistake—because some makers of ordinary commercial lye try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that their product is just as good as Merry War Powdered Lye as a hog remedy. Don't you be led astray by such talk—no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that does the work.

At All Leading Dealers

Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating your dealers' names, and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on, "HOW TO GET THE BIGGEST PROFITS FROM HOG RAISING." Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen for $4.80, at Grocers', Druggists', Feed Dealers' there are no substitutes.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used. —But Don't Feed It To Your Hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.

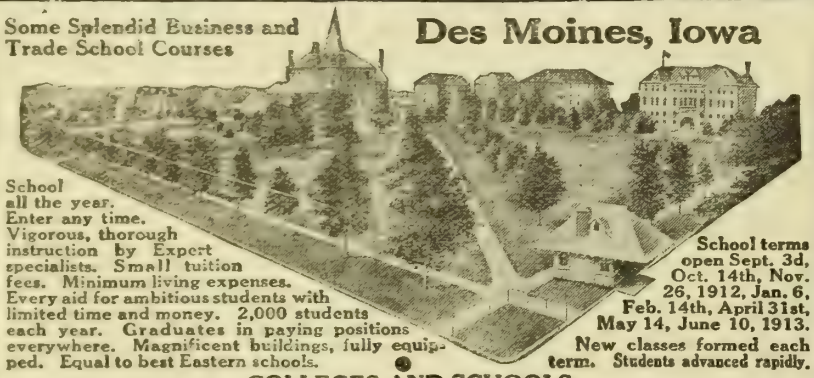
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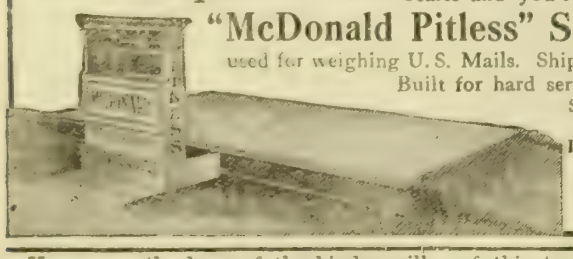
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Very soon the hum of the binder will be heard in every field where wheat is to be cut. The drag of the binder with its weight on the neck of the horses makes the hardest work farm teams have. This work can be made easier by the use of a binder truck. This truck is a part of the needed equipment of the harvesting machinery of every up-to-date farm. With the use of this truck it is possible to save the work of one horse. Four will do the work as easily as five, or three as easily as four. While we are talking about truck it is not out of place to mention the advantage of the harrow truck which gives the man driving the harrow opportunity to ride. If you have tried this harrow truck, you will never be without one.

THE FARM



Enough little leaks here and there will sink the biggest ship. The little leaks about the farm make the difference between success and failure. On some farms the leaks are in one place; on other farms in another. We cannot tell you where the leak is on your farm. You know better than do we. If we can get you to thinking about the leaks, we know you will find and stop them.

Keep the weeds down in the orchard. If they have gotten a start and you haven't had time to clean up the orchard, do it just as soon as you can. Cut the weeds with a mower, and if the growth is not too heavy you can follow the mower with the disk. The surface mulch, together with the weeds, will prevent the drying out of the soil, and the trees will show the beneficial effect.

J. Q. Brown, Whiting, Kan., recently marketd four 3-year-old Shorthorn steers raised on his own farm, the average weight of which was 1,522 pounds, and, selling for $9.25, aggregated $563.12. These steers were in a car of mixed stock recently sold by Brown. It is our contention that the highest quality beef can be produced on the farm on which the animals are grown, and that such beef can be produced at less cost than any other beef. The use of the silo will prove this contention correct.

B. C. L., El Dorado, Kan., wants to know if he can plant cowpeas with late corn, his idea being to cut the crop with a corn binder and feed the forage without husking the corn. This subscriber can do the thing he suggests by planting corn the middle of June or a little later and planting the cowpeas with the corn by mixing the seed. We would use one-third as much cowpea seed as corn. A corn binder will handle the mixed crop satisfactorily. There would be some difficulty in the curing of the crop if the weather is not favorable at harvest time. Usually, however, in this state when corn fodder is ready to cut, ideal curing conditions exist.

A scientist has discovered that he can make beef grow from seed, but this need not cause uneasiness of the growers of beef cattle. The scientist places a piece of meat in salt solution under proper conditions and it grows, and a piece of this artificially produced beef may be cut off, but the remainder keeps growing as long as the proper conditions are maintained. The professor rightfully suggests that some time in the far future this discovery may have commercial value. In the meantime, the present generation can go on producing high-class beef from well-bred beef cattle fed economically on silage and alfalfa.

W. J. Railsback and R. A. Railsback, Langdon, Kan., are farmers and cattle feeders who take turns year about attending the Kansas State Agricultural College and each intends to graduate. Recently they marketed 144 head of choice Hereford heifers at $8.15. These heifers were bought in the Kansas City stock yards last fall and fed on corn, cottonseed meal and silage. The heifers numbered 144, and the average weight was 752 pounds. This is said to be the highest price paid in Kansas City this year for heifers. These men are evidently learning the right kind of animal husbandry.

The farmer has a wonderfully prolific field in which to operate. His possibilities as a result of knowing the best methods of cultivation, knowing the varieties and character of soils, plants and seeds, and his understanding the chemistry of nature, are far in excess of those of any other business or calling of which we know. The measure of success, however, is determined by the character and the energy of the man. Today the real farmer is the student as well as a worker, with the burden resting largely upon his ability as a student. Main strength and awkwardness in farming can be hired for what it is worth, and the man who is inclined to farm with his head more than by his arm does not have a great deal of competition.

The federal Department of Agriculture has 33,000 employees who do not receive a cent of salary. These are the volunteer crop reporters in every section of the United States who furnish the department with monthly reports on the crop conditions in their own localities. The reports of these men form the basis of the department's statistics. Four of the above number have furnished these reports for 50 years, and more than 100 have furnished regular reports for 30 years. If these men—every one of whom is a farmer—cannot be paid a reasonable wage for the time expended in making these reports, we move that Congress at least extend each a vote of thanks.

We like the consolidated school. We think it a great institution. So do people who are members of consolidated school districts. This school has before it tremendous possibilities. In Indiana the consolidated school is teaching domestic science to the girls and agriculture to the boys. These two subjects are really taught. We have a photograph of an Indiana school in which is shown the boys judging dairy cattle. This is only one of the many possibilities of practical and thorough instruction along agricultural lines which cannot help but have the effect of producing better farmers and boys and girls content to remain on the farm.

Have you provided the hogs with the pasture they need? Good pasture will reduce the amount of grain necessary to produce a pound of gain from one-third to one-half. Mature hogs in thin flesh may be expected to gain on good forage without grain, about one-half pound per head daily. Good forage under average conditions is about equal to a maintenance ration. The greatest economy through the use of forage crops for hogs is obtained when the hog is given a half to two-thirds full grain ration. For each hundred pounds of live weight about three to three and one-half pounds of grain per day per hog is a full ration. Do not neglect giving the hog plenty of clean water, even though he has slop.

The first cutting of alfalfa throughout Kansas has this year been a splendid crop and it has been saved in the very best possible condition. In most localities the start for the second crop has been slow, due to the lack of timely rains after the first cutting. It is altogether likely, therefore, that the second cutting will be light and possibly we will be short one cutting this year as compared with the most favorable years. The superior quality of the first cutting, as compared with normal years, will in a long way recompense for the loss of one cutting. The plan of disking alfalfa after each cutting and which plan was persistently urged seven or eight years ago, has almost been forgotten. We believe in early spring disking, but have our serious doubts regarding the advisability of disking after each cutting, and would not do it unless the ground was unusually hard.

During our recent trip through Kansas on the Union Pacific educational train, we found the commercial clubs of nearly all the towns interested in the improvement of agricultural methods and the upbuilding of agriculture in general. When you come to think of it, why should not the commercial clubs be so interested? Every member of such clubs will lie awake nights planning to locate a factory in his town or build a branch line of railroad which will maintain a roundhouse and maintain three or four families in his town. The railroads are pretty well built and factories can succeed only under natural advantages which the average Kansas town does not have. An increase in the amount of agricultural products to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent in the territory surrounding these towns would result in greater prosperity to the town than would anything it is possible to obtain along industrial lines. This is an idea which is waking up the citizens of dozens of towns in Kansas, and in the future we can look for more interest displayed by townspeople in farmers' institutes.

LIVE STOCK

If the manure pile gets too big—move the barn away from it. There is no use in having a manure pile so high that you can't pitch to the top of it from the stall window. A manure spreader is always in the way and makes more work. If one could just pitch the manure into the creek now—.

It would be rather hard to convince the stranger within our gates that there is any shortage of cattle if he could see the great Kansas pastures which are now crowded to their capacity. But where these pastures are filled with cattle because of their superior grass and water, other sections of the cattle country have but a thin bovine population.

Rats in the United States alone eat $100,000,000 worth of grain each year, according to a statement issued by the Department of Agriculture. Untold millions of dollars' worth of property is being destroyed every year by the rat, which is also the principal agent in the dissemination of the bubonic plague.

D. O. Lively, of Portland, Ore., has been chosen Chief of the Department of Live Stock for the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Mr. Lively organized the first of the big live stock shows at Fort Worth and was Chief of the Department of Publicity and Promotion in the World's Fair at Chicago. He is an organizer of great ability and well adapted to his new duties.

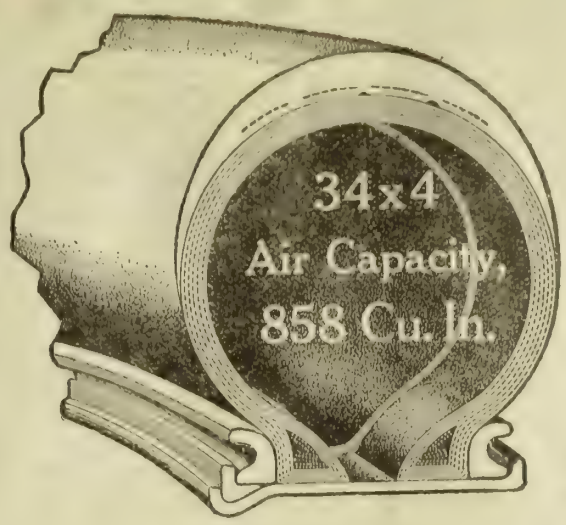
Just now, when men are discouraged through losses by cholera and through the shortage of feed and are rushing out of the hog business, is just the time when the smart man rushes into it. To men with nerve such misfortunes are but stepping stones to success and, while others will wait until the atmosphere clears and the sun shines before buying breeding hogs, the man with courage buys now and reaps a sure reward.

It will take years to overcome the shortage of meat producing animals—longer for cattle than for hogs—and the market reports are daily showing that, at least some farmers are alive to the condition, and are preparing to meet it. Almost daily the great cattle markets give reports of home-grown cattle marketed at good figures as well as the purchase of feeders by farmers who anticipate a good crop year and a necessity for live stock on the farm.

The Kansas Agricultural College has just marketed its experimental steers. These were Shorthorn, Hereford, Angus and Galloway yearlings. The Shorthorns weighed 815 pounds and sold for $8.25; Herefords, 814 pounds, at $8.50; Angus, 787 pounds, at $8.35, and the Galloways, 743 pounds, at $8.25. This shows that they all make beef at an early age, and that they all bring good prices, though the difference in prices received is due more to the different rations on which they were fed rather than to the difference in breed. Full information about this experiment will appear later.

Twelve Berkshire sows owned by the Kansas Agricultural Colleged farrowed 103 pigs this spring. They raised 82, making an average of about seven pigs from every sow. Thirteen Duroc sows farrowed 132 pigs. The Duroc sows raised 101, or almost eight pigs from every sow. Six Poland China sows farrowed 43 and raised 29, averaging slightly less than five pigs raised from every sow. The total number of pigs farrowed was 278; the number reared, 212. The highest number farrowed by any sow was 13. The sow, a Duroc, raised 10 of the 13, but two of the other Durocs and one Berkshire raised 10, also. One Berkshire and one Poland China sow raised only two of the three pigs that each farrowed.

"The loss from cholera in all the hog states last fall and winter was the heaviest ever known," said H. J. Waters, President of the Kansas Agricultural College, yesterday. "And the spreading of the disease caused thousands of hogs to be forced on the market in an unfinished condition. They were thin and light. Hogs that should not have been marketed until they weighed 225 pounds or more, were marketed when they weighed 150 pounds or less. Many brood sows were sold, so that the number of fall pigs was less than usual. These pigs will not be ready for market until mid-summer or next fall. This spring's pig crop was the poorest in many years. The sows were weak and the weather was bad, causing a heavy loss, ranging from 20 to 75 per cent of the pigs farrowed. The average of the country this spring probably would be less than five pigs for every sow. It will take a good corn crop next fall and two years' breeding to bring the hog supply back to the normal. Heavy and very fat hogs are selling at a premium now, as they always do when corn is scarce or when there is a shortage of hogs. There is a shortage of lard and heavy sides."



No-Rim-Cut Tires

10% Oversize

Save 23 per cent by avoidance of rim-cutting.
Save 25 per cent through their extra capacity.

Proved 1,100,000 Times

Remember this when you read these claims about Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

More than 1,100,000 Goodyear tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars.

The fact that these tires prevent rim-cutting and avoid overloading, has been proved 1,100,000 times.

The fact that these tires cut tire bills in two is known to 200,000 users.

As a result, No-Rim-Cut tires outsell any other tires that were ever built.

Rim-Cutting Costs 23 Per Cent

Careful statistics show that 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires have been rim-cut.

Clincher tires are the hooked-base tires which No-Rim-Cut tires are displacing.

Such tires may be wrecked in a moment if punctured and run flat. They are often rim-cut when but partly deflated.

No-Rim-Cut tires make rim-cutting impossible. Thus they save on the average this 23 per cent.

Overloading Costs 25 Per Cent

Then these patent tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—are made 10 per cent over the rated size.

That means 10 per cent more air—10 per cent added carrying capacity. And that, with the average car, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

So these two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—under average conditions cut tire bills in two.

Took 10 Years to Perfect Them

We spent ten years in perfecting these tires before the world knew much about them.

We built in our factory a tire-testing machine, where four tires at a time are constantly worn out under every road condition.

There we compared over 200 fabrics, and 40 formulas for treads. There we compared—on a mileage basis—every method and process.

In those ten years we brought these tires pretty close to perfection.

Then we invented a way to make tires that can't rim-cut. Then we made these tires 10 per cent oversize to save the blow-outs due to overloading.

Then Men Awoke

Then motor car owners began to find out what these tires meant to them. Then they told one another.

In the past two years the demand for these tires has increased by 500 per cent. It has trebled in the past 12 months.

Now 1,100,000 have gone into use. And the demand for these tires is larger by far than for any other tire.

You are bound to use them when you find them out, but your tire expense is doubled while you wait.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making — is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

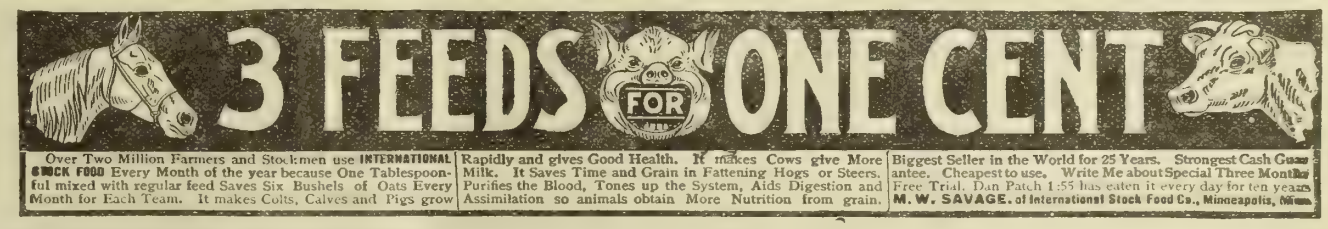
GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

(552)



Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD Every Month of the year because One Tablespoonful mixed with regular feed Saves Six Bushels of Oats Every Month for Each Team. It makes Colts, Calves and Pigs grow Rapidly and gives Good Health. It makes Cows give More Milk. It Saves Time and Grain in Fattening Hogs or Steers. Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so animals obtain More Nutrition from grain. Biggest Seller in the World for 25 Years. Strongest Cash Guarantee. Cheapest to use. Write Me about Special Three Months Free Trial. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it every day for ten years. M. W. SAVAGE, of International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Blackleg.

"I have lost four yearling steers. Two we found dead in pasture, the other two we found at noon acting dumpish. They looked all right in their eyes, but seemed to want to keep by themselves. Had they kept with the herd we would not have known that anything ailed them. The next morning they were dead. We skinned two of them, but could find nothing wrong. Our neighbors called it blackleg. Can you tell what it is They all died lying on their right sides."

KANSAS FARMER veterinarian advises that these steers had blackleg, and vaccination against it should be done at once on the other members of the herd. Perhaps not everything is known about blackleg, but it is positively known that vaccination is a sure preventive. If the owner has not sufficient skill or a suitable hypodermic syringe, he should call a veterinarian at once.

It seems that blackleg affects the choicest animals in the herd and is more likely to attack young animals than older ones. It also appears to be more virulent in the spring when the animals go from dry to green feed than at any other season of the year. A stock of vaccine should be secured every spring and all the young animals vaccinated with it. If the owner does not have the necessary skill and apparatus with which to do the work, the money spent for the services of a veterinarian will be well invested.

First Grade Cream Deliveries.

Investigation of 660 deliveries of cream made to cream receiving stations between January 1 and March 31, 1912, shows that 302 patrons delivered nothing but first grade cream according to the Kansas acid test, which test is being tried out in an experimental way at some 12 of 15 cream receiving stations in Kansas. One hundred thirty-one patrons delivered first grade cream 99 per cent of the time; 63 patrons delivered first grade cream 75 per cent of the time, and 39 patrons delivered first grade cream 50 per cent of the time. The above figures show that during the period, January 1 to March 31, 535 patrons delivered first grade cream more than one-half of the time. During the same period 36 patrons delivered first grade cream 49 per cent of the time; 19 patrons delivered first grade cream 25 per cent of the time, and 70 patrons delivered no first grade cream.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Best Time To Buy One

There never was a better time, if indeed as good, a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator than *right now.*

The hot weather is at hand when the use of the cream separator frequently means most as to quantity and quality of product, while cream and butter prices are so very high that waste of quantity or poorness of quality means even more now than ever before.



This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority is greatest over other separators,—in capacity, ease of running, sanitary cleanliness and every other way.

Cost need not be a consideration because a DE LAVAL cream separator is not only the best of all farm investments but may be bought either for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

There never was a better time than right now to buy a cream separator and there can be no possible excuse for any man having use for a separator delaying the purchase of one at this time.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent *at once,* or if you don't know him write us directly.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

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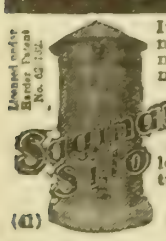
E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

Four Big Factories Make the SAGINAW!



It takes four big factories, equipped with special modern Silo machinery, to make the Saginaw—the most scientific Silo—and to turn out enough Silos to meet the demand. It takes this big equipment to make a Silo right. Scientific manufacture enables the makers of Saginaw Silos to offer you the only Silo with

BASE ANCHOR AND INNER ANCHORING HOOP

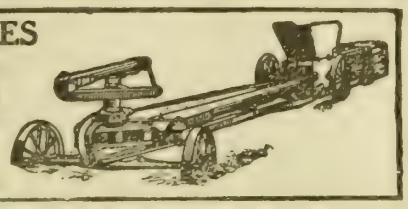
—greatest improvements yet made on a Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor firmly roots Silo like giant oak. With Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top and Base Anchor at bottom, you need never fear that staves will ever loosen or fall in, or that Silo will ever collapse or blow down. Free Book of Pictures, for you, shows Saginaw factories inside and out. Ask for Circular AH

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

(41) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAIRY



Clean cream is necessary for clean and healthful butter. The cream cannot be clean unless the milk is clean.

The country papers are saying that Kansas has a new dairy law requiring that cream shall not be more than four days old in winter and three days old in summer when delivered to the cream receiving station. This is not a new law. It has been on the statute books of Kansas about six years.

One reason more good dairy cows are not developed is because we have no real desire to improve the herd. We have in mind a low standard of things in general, and this standard is always in the way of progress. If we set out to be a dairyman in fact, we will not be content with a poor producing cow and will not permit poor feeding. The standard we set out to attain, in reality, governs success or failure.

For the eastern half of Kansas, German millet will make an exceedingly fine hay for late summer forage. Ten years ago millet was quite generally grown on Kansas farms for hay. Cut early, it made good hay. We believe in a variety of hay and forage crops if we are in the dairy or live stock business. Some crops grow and yield well, while in the same season and under the same conditions others fail. It is well always not to put all of our eggs in one basket.

A local paper says that farmers and merchants are discussing the advisability of building a creamery as soon as the necessary money can be subscribed. We presume that a canvass of the neighborhood was made and the milk from a sufficient number of cows was pledged to make the creamery a success, although the article does not so state. If the beginning was not made in this way then the plan is wrong. It requires the milk from a sufficient number of cows to run a creamery. Money will build the creamery, but it takes cows and plenty of them to keep it going.

A dairy lecture train was run through Kentucky on a one month's trip. The train carried a demonstration car in which were two dairy cows. These cows were fed on the train and milked night and morning and a record kept of their product, and this record sheet served as a demonstration of the manner in which records are kept, for every person who passed through the car. One of the cows—a grade Jersey—produced an average of a little better than 15 pounds of butter per week during the trip, and during which time she was not off the cars. This is carrying the train demonstration idea to near perfection.

It is time to think of catch crops to furnish the dairy herd with some green feed when the pastures get short next fall. After the wheat is cut a crop of cowpeas or rape or even sorghum or Kafir will prove well worth while in maintaining the fall milk flow to the highest point possible up to the time of winter feeding. If, by chance, the green feed should not be needed or all of it is not used, plow it under. The growth of the crop for green manuring will pay. It is well worth while every year to figure on using soiling methods to some extent in caring for the dairy herd.

Agricultural papers of the east are printing a good deal about Columbian cattle, a dairy breed the use of which is confined to a small part of New York. The cattle are described as having the dairy conformation and are yellowish red and white, having a stripe of white the full length of the back and a stripe of white extending the full length of the belly and breast. There may be something in the color of these cattle which would warrant their becoming popular as a dairy breed, the idea being to fool the purchaser of the steer calves into the belief that they might make good beef, but it does not seem to us that we are in need of any more breeds of dairy cattle, and that life is too short to undertake the development of breeds more than we already have.

The packers, who have, through Congress, been endeavoring to rob the dairy cow of the sale of her butter product by the substitution of oleomargarine on the table of the consumer, now have a new substitute known as "Syntho," which is bogus cream. Gut-fat is the principal constituent of Syntho. It has a fat content of about 18 per cent, and looks like cream, but does not taste like cream. Syntho is being used in some hotels as a substitute for cream and is also employed in some ice cream factories as a basis for ice cream. In addition to the gut-fat, neutral or high-grade tallow of beeves is melted and emulsified with skim or whole milk, which produces Syntho.

In talking with a western farmer a few days ago, about dairying, he said it took too much time to milk the cows. Asking him what he thought his time was worth, he said about 20 cents an hour. The average wheat yield for 25 years in his county being 6 bushels per acre and he being engaged in the wheat business to as great an extent as a half section farm would permit, we asked if he was getting 20 cents an hour for his labor in the wheat field. He agreed at once that he was not, and then trumped up some other excuse for not milking cows. The fact is that it will pay better to milk good cows anywhere, any time, than it will to grow crops for market. It is simply a question of the kind of cow and whether or not a man cares enough for a steady monthly income to do some things he does not like to do any too well.

Before us is the report on a series of investigations in one of the dairy schools of Germany, covering a period of 16 years, with reference to the production of milk and the value of the same from fall-fresh cows as compared with cows fresh in the spring of the year. The figures show unmistakably that the fall-fresh cow yields the most milk during her lactation period. This, together with the higher price prevailing in fall, winter and spring, makes her annual product worth 50 per cent more than that of the spring-fresh cow. This is in line with an expression oft repeated in these columns to the effect that the Kansas dairyman should arrange to have cows fresh about September 1. This statement, of course, is based always on the assumption that the cow during the winter months will be fed as she should be for the production of milk.

Butter fat brings the most money in the winter time. It likewise costs the most to produce from a feed standpoint, but not from the standpoint of labor. The time of the milker is worth more in the summer than it is in winter. We can do very much cheaper winter feeding than we have done and the increased winter price will more than offset the cost of winter feeding, if that feed is produced and handled and fed economically. With reasonable stabling the cow can be made to produce as well during the fall and winter and spring months as during the summer months. The calf will do much better. In the oldest and largest producing dairy sections winter dairying is the rule and not the exception. In winter, dairying is the most profitable in the older dairy sections of the United States; it is reasonable to assume that it would be the most profitable in the newer sections.

State Dairy Commissioner Burch, as a result of several hundred observations, has obtained the following figures as showing the per cent of acid contained in cream at its several locations between the farmer and the creamery:

Average per cent of acidity when delivered to the cream receiving stations by the farmer, .55; in cans when filled at cream receiving stations, .60; on leaving stations, .65; on arrival at the creamery, .77.

It will be noted from the above that the total increase in acidity between the farmer and the delivery at the creamery is .22, or an increased acidity of slightly less than one-half of that before delivery to the station.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

If your Grange did not organize a boys' corn club you have lost something. It is not too late yet. The cultivation, harvesting and saving seed corn can be done and samples can be saved for the State Fair premiums. By next spring the boys can begin by testing the seed. The corn field is a good school.

Shawnee Grange.

Shawnee Grange, at Watson, will hold an open meeting, June 19, to observe Flora's night. The following program will be given, under the direction of Miss Elsie Beery, as Flora:

Song.....Grange Choir
Recitation.....Miss Bertha Bauer
Recitation.....Miss Myrtle McPeak
Piano Solo.....Mrs. Aiken
Vocal Solo.....Mrs. H. J. Cottle
Recitation.....Paul Wagstaff
Recitation.....Clifford Glenn
Recitation.....Russel Klesath
Song.....Grange Choir
Violin and Piano Selection.....Mr. A. McClellan and Daughter
Recitation.....Mrs. Hattie Klesath
Vocal Duet...Mrs. C. Milliken, Mrs. E. Reed
Recitation.....Miss Ada Bates
Recitation.....Harley Fix
Recitation.....Pauline Klesath
Upside-down Drill.....Five Boys
Recitation.....Miss Irma Aiken
Recitation.....Miss Rose Vestal
Flower Drill.....Twelve Girls
Dialogue—"One Sweetheart for Two"..

Special Feature Meetings.

Granges, institutes and farmers' clubs are doing much more with special features than ever. These consist in picnics, fairs, seed exchanges, etc., and they never fail of popularity.

Several of the granges in Shawnee county have held fairs for years, and they are worth going a long way to see. Each has a distinct educational as well as social value and each has resulted in greatly improving the live stock, field, orchard and garden products of the community.

Seed exchanges have proved popular wherever held. In these, each member brings to the meeting place such extra garden, flower or field seeds as he can spare and exchanges them for other varieties. Of course, the social features are never neglected at these meetings.

Nothing seems to put so much spirit into a grange or club as the holding of such special meetings. Perhaps it would be better to say that the spirit of the members who can think up such features and "put them over" is what makes a success of everything they do.

Such meetings generate this spirit and this spirit is what wins. If you haven't tried it, now it the time to get busy.

Grange Programs.

Oak Grange, June 19—Rall call, Items of Interest; "Flowers," Mrs. J. C. Clark; "City Real Estate," W. J. Rickenbacher; "Colorado Land," A. J. White; Reading, Mrs. Frank Helm. July 3—Roll Call; Items of Interest; Degrees; Patriotic Songs; "Patriotism in Our Schools," Mrs. Wilbur Brobst; "Alfalfa," Walter Axtell; "The Country Woman's Wardrobe," Mrs. F. C. Blodgett. July 17—Roll Call; Current Events; Degrees; Music, Mrs. C. D. Bailey; "Farm Periodicals," Roy Buckman; "Summer Menu," Mrs. Emery Brobst; Music, the Grange.

Indian Creek Grange, June 18—Program in charge of Frances Little and Maude Browning. July 2—Music; Degrees; Current Events; Business. July 16—Debate, in charge of Glendon Pollom and Vern Farnsworth; Music, Misses McCall and Kincaid; Refreshments.

Pleasant Ridge Grange, June 22, 8 P. M.—Business; Music; "The News of the Day," Frank P. MacLennan. July 6—Degrees; Business. July 20—Business; Music; "What It Means to Be An Independent Farmer," G. E. Kelsey; Quotations from Prominent People, the Grange to guess the authors, in charge of Mrs. T. P. VanOrsdol.

Highland Park Grange, June 25—Program in charge of Pearl Shaul, Elsie Crane, Ruby Edgar, Harry Ferguson, Paul McCarter and Reed Spencer. July 9—Degrees; Music; Debate, in charge of W. E. McCarter, J. Kuykendall and F. C. Klesath. July 23—Recitation, Charles Case; "Improvements I would Make In the Public Schools." Mrs. Charles Crews, H. H. Huffman, C. M. Williams, M. C. Deane and G. G. Stiles; Roll Call; Items of Interest in the World.

BARGAINS IN LAND

FOR SALE Soldier Creek Park Ranch, Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kan., either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

Also, about two hundred fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle (95% females), and about three hundred head Shorthorn and Polled Shorthorn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

If possible, this property will be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by
F. ROCKEFELLER,
Osborn Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

A new modern home, west side Topeka, for western land. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

640 A. well improved western land, for smaller place, eastern Kansas or western Missouri. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. $30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. **Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.**

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 140 acres level as a floor, good soil. Price, $10 per acre, $900 cash, $700 2 years 6%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or wire us to hold it. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

SAY! WATCH BARGAINS, KAY COUNTY, OKLAHOMA.
Fine 160 a., 5 r. house, new barn, silo. A bargain at $8,500. Write your wants. I've got it. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. **H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillsboro, Texas.**

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, $2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

BIGGEST SNAP IN EASTERN KANSAS.
520 acres of fine laying land, about half creek bottom, fine for alfalfa, corn, wheat or any crop adapted to this country, improvements fair; ¼ mile to school, 65 miles to Kansas City, Frisco R. R.; only $40 per acre. Write for full particulars. **Eby Cady Realty Co., Pleasanton, Kan.**

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GREENWOOD CO. FARMS.
and well-grassed stock ranches, in the corn, clover and bluegrass county, for sale at low prices on liberal terms. Write for full information.
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We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents.
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CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

THOMAS COUNTY

I offer for sale, a smooth quarter section of land, 3 miles southeast of Brewster, Kan., 60 acres under cultivation, and seeded to winter wheat, one-third of which goes with the land. This is a fine, smooth tract, every inch can be farmed, no improvements excepting the cultivation. Wheat is a good stand and promises well. I will sell this quarter cheap, as I must raise some ready cash at once. There is a mortgage on the same for $500, running at 8 per cent interest, which can stay on or will pay off if party wants it clear. If you mean business, address,
IKE W. CRUMLY, Brewster, Kan.

320 ACRES
of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to $4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, $20 an acre. We want to list your good trades.
BUXTON BROS.,
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BUY AN IMPROVED, IRRIGATED FARM in semi-tropical Texas. Disondale farms sold equipped "ready to move on." This means land cleared, fenced, watered and house built according to your own plans. Easy terms. Write for particulars. **A. DELCAMBRE, Carrizo Springs, Texas.**

ALFALFA RANCH.
800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. $30.00 acre. $8,000.00 5 years. Take $8,000.00 trade, priced right.
W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

AT A SCARIFICE.
640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, $18,000. Owner going south and offers it far $12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade.
JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.
160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

Prospects
Are Good In Comanche County, Kansas

Kansas. First cutting of alfalfa made a good ton to the acre. Wheat looks like 25 bushels. Corn, Kafir and other spring crops are in fine shape. Plenty of rain and everybody happy.

Land that will grow such crops ought to be worth $100.00 per acre, and is selling here for from $40 to $55. Don't you want some of it? I have some for sale and will send you a list if you will write me about what you want.

PAUL RESING
Protection, Kansas

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000
Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—Splendid stock of lumber; invoice, $11,000; only one in town; handle coal, feed, salt, etc. Want land in eastern Kan. Address, **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

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Of government lands still open for homesteaders, in the San Pedro Valley of Arizona. Abundance of artesian water for irrigation can be developed. Send for our large illustrataed book free. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Ariz.**

SOME ONE has just sh... **SOME ONE** wants just what ... quick action and satisfaction, ... **Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Harper, Kan.**

Good Trade For western ... 2-story frame ... ing, 20x70 ft., 5 living rooms upstairs ... were rented, on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat, 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture, 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn, 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good three-ring outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

RANCH FOR EXCHANGE.
2,420-acre, well improved ranch, on 6 miles from town on U. P. R. R., Wallace county, Kan.; plenty shade trees, abundance of well and living water, 90 per cent cent of smooth tillable land, 250 acres of shallow water alfalfa land, ... now in grass; alfalfa, school on ranch, owner old and ... to retire; will take smaller tract on his ranch and some money, and terms to suit on balance; clear, and title perfect. Price, $20 per acre. Trade for this and get rich as present owner has. Further information furnished on request. The **S. J. BAKER LAND CO., Grainfield, Kan.**

ORCHARD and ALFALFA
For Sale or Trade.
160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $100 to $00 per acre and sell at $80 to $150 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS,
Roswell, N. M.

Michigan Farms
Have you heard the news? Western farmers going to Michigan by the hundred. My booklet, "Michigan Clover Farms," tells you why. Write for it. It will be a revelation. List of farms with it.
S. V. R. HAYES,
Dept. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO.,
Kingman, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE.
400 a., well improved, central western Mo., farm 2 mi. of R. R. town, good soil, lays mostly level, about all in cultivation, fine blue grass, has 3½ ft. vein of coal. Owner wants private telephone exchange for his equity. Price, $100 per a. Mortg., $12,000. Only owners answer. Free list. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

Success With Milking Machine.

After using the milking machine on 40 to 45 cows for a year, J. B. Carney, a Michigan dairyman, gives as below, some of his conclusions. They may help in solving the milking machine question which several KANSAS FARMER readers have recently presented and which have been answered by the best obtainable information:

Labor of milking was reduced fully one-third.

Time of milking was reduced about one-half.

A more sanitary milk was produced, contained no dirt, bad tastes or odors.

All of the drudgery of hand milking was removed.

The labor problem was solved, as it is much easier to get help if you use the machines.

A large number of cows can be kept with the same amount of labor.

You do not have to sell some of your best cows because they have short teats, and hard to milk or are kickers.

By comparing records the cows do equally as well as by hand milking.

We can see no physical effect upon the cows.

The cows like the machines and stand better while being milked than by hand milking.

During the hot weather we were comfortable while milking, as we were not stuck down under and between the cows where we could not get the refreshing breeze.

With the proper precautions and care the machines work well during the extreme cold weather.

It is not necessary to commence milking as early in the morning or evening, and still we get through as early or earlier than we used to.

In a pinch, one man can milk 50 to 60 cows by himself, therefore we are not so dependent upon the hired man.



Study Your Wheat Before You Harvest It

If the yield and quality are bad you must do better. If they are good it will pay you to make them better. A better fertilizer will do it. The usual wheat fertilizers do not contain enough

POTASH

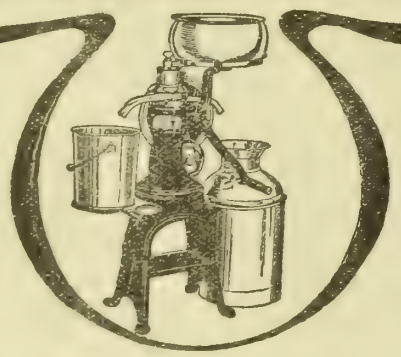
Use 6 to 8 per cent. Potash, instead of 1 to 2, and balance the phosphoric acid of the bone or phosphate.

Tell Your Dealer about this Now before the fertilizer salesman arrives. Write us today for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers."

We sell Potash Salts in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up. Write for prices, stating quantity needed.

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Successful Dairying

Successful dairying depends largely upon the solution of the Cream Separator problem. If you solve it by buying the BEATRICE your confidence in dairying will be strong, your profits larger, your work easier and more profitable, your success greater.

Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, $55; 750 to 800 lbs., $65; 950 to 1000, $75.

The BEATRICE saves and serves. Our free booklets show you how. We'll send them as soon as you write, and tell you where to buy.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Department C., Topeka, Kansas.

BEATRICE Cream Separator

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. Rise to the dignity of sound business. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100 cards, $1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with name of farm and products. Be up-to-date; advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?
If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.
SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

POULTRY



Although the chicks are past the danger period in their young lives, they still need the poultryman's care and attention.

The chicks will need the care of their owner against their many enemies, such as rats, skunks, minks and cats. See that they are safely housed every night.

As the chicks grow older they demand more feed daily. See to it that they have all the feed they will eat, so as to keep them growing steadily and uninterruptedly.

Sound, sweet food, plenty of grit, freedom from lice, pure water; these are the requirements to maintain good health in chicks from healthy stock.

Raw meat, chopped fine and fed moderately, say, about three times a week, will greatly stimulate egg-production. Feed about a pound to 20 or 30 hens.

Be careful now as well as in winter that the fowls have plenty of exercise. Do not allow them to drink from the puddle holes, but supply them with clean, fresh water.

There is money in all branches of the poultry business, but no man need delude himself that he will make a fortune without his neighbor having something to say about it.

Fowls, like pigs, are fond of milk, sweet or sour, but many on the farm feed it all to the pigs. Try dividing with the poultry. They will soon show you whether they appreciate it or not.

One of the differences between cholera and indigestion or bowel disease is that great thirst is present with cholera and the birds seldom live over 36 hours. A strong tea of oak bark will sometimes relieve them, but the hatchet is often better than letting them live too long in their misery.

An Egg Sharper.

There are "sharpers" in all lines of business. Unfortunately, the poultry industry is no exception. These fellows prey on the community for a time, but sooner or later they come to grief. The Memphis Scimitar tells of one of these cunning rogues who was arraigned in the United States court at Memphis, charged with using the mails to defraud. The fellow advertised for sale settings of eggs of a certain kind at a figure much less than that for which this particular kind of eggs could be purchased and he offered as a guarantee $10 for a chicken hatched from one of the eggs which was of a kind other than that of the eggs offered.

The man did a land office business for a while and realized handsomely on every sale, for in each "setting" of 13 which he sold there were 12 common eggs and one of the kind he advertised. In order to save himself on his guarantee the fellow boiled the common eggs so that they would not hatch, and of course there was no chance for a buyer to get more than one chicken from one setting. That chicken, however, was of the kind advertised.

This man's bright idea caused him to spend 18 months in prison.

Incubator Chicks.

Dear Sir: We hear so much about the difficulty of raising incubator chicks. I have been in the business for 21 years, always lost so many I was quite discouraged. This year I sent 50c (M. O.) to the Walker Remedy Co., E. 13 Lamoni, Iowa, for their Walko Remedy and am having great succes swith it—makes me think I have found a gold mine. If I had only tried it long ago, just think of the hundreds, yes thousands of little down fellows I could have saved. It certainly is a boon to incubator users.—Mrs. Chris Wolf, Exira, Iowa.

Care of Hens and Kind to Keep.

We hear and read the query from so many people who are contemplating starting in the poultry business, asking what breed is the best to start with.

Now, that depends a good deal on what the fowls are wanted for. If on a farm, where the hens have free range, and eggs are wanted, there is nothing better than the Leghorns. But it is difficult to yard them, as they can fly over a 6-foot fence as quickly as looking at it.

If you want both eggs and meat, or poultry for market, then get one of the larger breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons. These are all good fowls and will give good results of properly taken care of.

I have the White Orpingtons and think there are none that can beat them, both as table fowls and for eggs. They are quiet and gentle and are easily raised. However, as each breed has its admirers, I would not attempt to recommend any one breed for everyone.

One of the hardest problems to solve in connection with poultry raising is how to keep the hen laying through the winter, when eggs are high and the weather is against us.

First. We must have a scratching shed or some place for the hens to exercise in, because hens that do not have the proper amount of exercise will put on fat, and when too fat will not lay many eggs, neither will the eggs be as fertile or the chicks from the eggs have the vitality they should.

The medicine men advise us to use their particular kind of condition powders and the hens will lay day and night, I suppose. The bone mill man says green cut bone solves the egg question, and so on. Now, these things are good, as far as they go, but you may use them and still not get good results.

Laying hens must have plenty of drinking water, and in the winter the water should be slightly warmed. Keep water before the hens all the time, emptying the vessels at night and filling in the morning. Skimmed milk, either sweet or sour, is fine. Be sure and keep the drinking vessels clean.

In the morning scatter grain in the scratching material, and again about the middle of the forenoon and also about the middle of the afternoon. This keeps the hens busy all day. I feed wheat, Kafir corn and millet, just enough to keep the hens exercising. At noon I feed a hot mash composed of bran and corn chop, to which is added a little oil meal and salt. Three times a week during the winter add a little ginger or cayenne pepper. In cold weather give the hens all the corn they will eat just before going to roost, but at this time of the year corn is not the best feed, as it is too heating. Wheat and oats are better for summer. When my hens do not have access to grass I moisten alfalfa leaves and mix bran with them. The hens will eat every particle of it.

Do not overcrowd your hens, and go over the roosts with kerosene once a week and you will not have any trouble with mites. By following this advice you will get very fair results and will learn many other little things about caring for laying hens as you go along.—Mrs. H. S. Harper, Great Bend, Kan.



PRIZE RHODE ISLAND RED.
This fine Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerel won first in his class, sweepstakes for best color and shape, and sweepstakes for highest scoring male in the American class, winning the $10 silver cup at the El Dorado Poultry Show, December 18 to 22, 1911. Score, 94¼; also, headed the second highest scoring pen. Bred, owned and exhibited and now in the yards of C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, $2, 15, $5, 50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—HAVE BOUGHT entire stock of Reynolds, Fremont, Neb. 25 years continuous breeding. 15 eggs, $2. Thos. Dooley, Jr., Papillion, Neb.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXclusively—Ringlet Strain; good layers, rich color, fine, narrow, regular barring to the skin and good size. $2 per 15 eggs. L. P. Coblentz, La Harpe, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BREEDERS, $1 TO $2.50; babies, each, 25c; 12, $2. Eggs, 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Winners Topeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — STOCK and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. REDS, SCORing 93. Eggs, $3.00 per 15; second pen, $2.00. Mrs. H. F. Martindale, Madison, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EXCLUSIVELY—Range eggs, 100, $4; from prize winning pens, 15, $2. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

HALF PRICE NOW—EGGS FROM PENS 1, 2, 3, 4. Still time to hatch future winners from Moore's Single Comb Reds, state show winners. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, $1; 50, $3; 100, $5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

DUCKS AND GEESE.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK EGGS, $1 per 15. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog. Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

HOME CIRCLE



Soggarth Aroon.

(Priest Dear)

O soggarth aroon, sure I know life is fleeting;
Soon, soon in the cold ground my poor bones will lie;
I've said the last prayer and received the last blessing.
And, if the Lord's willing, I'm ready to die.
But, soggarth aroon, ere you leave me forever,
Relieve the last doubt of a poor dying soul,
Whose hope, next to God's is to know that when leaving,
'Twill pass through old Ireland, on the way to its goal.
O soggarth aroon, sure I've kept through all changes
The thrice-blessed shamrock to lay o'er my clay,
And sure it has minded me often and often
Of the bright smiling valleys so far, far away.
But, soggarth aroon, can I never again see
The place where it grew on my own native sod,
When my soul takes its flight from this dark world of sorrow,
Will it pass through old Ireland, on the way to its God?
O soggarth aroon, sure I know that in heaven
The dear ones are waiting and watching for me,
And the Lord knows how anxious I am to be with them
In that region of peace, amid souls pure and free.
But, soggarth aroon, can I never again see
The valleys and hills of my dear native land,
When my body lies cold, in the land of the stranger,
Will my soul pass through Ireland, to join the blest band?

I'll sing you a lay ere I wing on my way,
Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!
Whenever you're blue find something to do
For somebody else who is sadder than you,
Cheer up! Cheer up! Cheer up!

When basting gathers, they will be more secure if the needle is put through the material first on one side and then on the other of the gathering thread than if the basting is straight.

If a rug or carpet curls up on the edge, dampen it and roll it around a broomstick in the opposite way from that in which it curls, and fasten securely. When dry it will lie flat.

Stirring Times.

"These are stirring times," remarked the spoon as it chased the sugar around the bottom of the coffee cup.—McCall's Magazine.

Too Wise to Be Hasty.

He was an unruly youngster. Before he had been in the car five minutes all the women present and most of the men were explaining to anybody who would listen to them what they would do if the boy belonged to them.

To the general babel there was one woman who contributed nothing. She was a gentle- gray-haired body, who remained unruffled by the small tempest.

"If that child were mine," said the woman beside her, "I'd make him mind if I had to kill him, wouldn't you?"

"I don't know," said the quiet woman.

"Well, I know. But then maybe you are not used to children? Maybe you never had any of your own?"

"Oh, yes," said the little woman. "I brought up thirteen. That's why I don't know what I should do."

The Same Old Things.

The housewife, tired of the beastly grind, turned loose some thoughts that were in her mind, when her husband came from his toil at night; she said that the world didn't use her right. "I'm always doing the same old chores, I'm always sweeping the same old floors. I'm always washing the same old frocks, and darning holes in the same old socks. I'm sick and tired of this wretched life. There is no joy for a poor man's wife." The wife of the rich man sighed and said: "Gee whiz! A dame might as well be dead. I'm always doing my social chores, I'm always wearied by stately bores; I'm always choosing the proper gown. I'm always motoring through the town. I'm always doing the same old things. I wish, I wish I had ten-foot wings; I'd fly away to some lonely cot, and do a stunt with a coffee-pot." We all grow tired of the work we do, and sigh and rant till the air is blue. But it does no good and it bales no hay, and the wise man chases such thoughts away. The world improves with each passing year, because each man in his little sphere, takes off his jacket and grins and sings, and keeps on doing the some old things.—Walt Mason.

Employment of the Leisure Moments.

[BY MRS. THEO. HARTMAN.]

Discontent on the part of farmers' wives is generally attributed to lack of conveniences and comforts in the home. That may be true in some instances, but comparing comforts of the average farmer with those of the laboring class in the cities, the farmer certainly has greatly the advantage, and if he does not enjoy more liberty and comfort it is his own fault. True, there is a certain amount of drudgery that must apparently be endured, but what trade or profession does not have its objectionable features? The rural telephone and motor car have been advocated as a means of making people contented on the farm, but my personal observation fail to convince me that they have accomplished that result. I believe the real seat of the trouble is a natural selfishness and a lack of heartfelt interest in the welfare and happiness of the family and home. I was called to the telephone on a Wednesday morning by a neighbor with a family of small children, and asked what I had been doing all week. After reporting, she replied: "Oh, my! Why you have your work about all done and can spend the rest of the week going and visiting." I do not remember what I did, but feel sure that there was some sewing or neglected reading awaiting my leisure moments that was far more attractive to me than the "going" and "visiting" that had such a charm for her.

I find comparatively little time for reading, and think one is better off without the sensational news of the average daily or the trashy literature of those cheap, would-be household magazines; but I endeavor each week to read the Chaperon of the Kansas City Star for its household and social hints, scan the Woman's or Home Department of farm journals and have taken the Ladies' Home Journal for a number of years. I believe every mother and housekeeper should read some good monthly magazine pertaining to her domain. To be able to pick up a good magazine during the brief leisure moments and read the editorials and articles pertaining to current problems of the day, is not only refreshing and satisfying, but its broadening influences will help to keep you out of that rut created by the same daily grind. Moreover, the many departments pertaining to the various phases of the home, with their new ideas and many suggestions naturally revive the general interest and insure renewed grace and effort.

We have a pattern order, No. 4361-34, from Mrs. C. H. Ochs. Please state what city you reside in, by return mail.



4500. **Child's Rompers**—For play time there is no better garment than rompers and these pictured can be used either with or without a dress underneath. Such materials as gingham, denim, kindergarten cloth and galate are appropriate in wash goods and brilliantine or serge, or something warmer. The pattern, 4500, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns exchanged.

Here is a Crown For Your Home

This beautiful piano, with its straight line effect, will grace any home particularly if it is furnished in accordance with the ideas of simplicity that now prevail.

This instrument is fitly called "A Little Gem." It is a most desirable home piano. It is small in dimensions, but big in volume of tone and in piano satisfaction.

Many other styles of upright pianos, and the George P. Bent Grand. With every Crown Piano *quality goes in before the name goes on.*

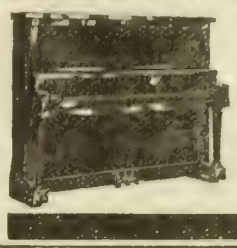
The Crown Piano

is unexcelled in tone, action, style, finish or durability. We have been building pianos for nearly forty years and we put into the Crown all that experience has taught us, together with the best materials money will buy. It takes over six months to make a Crown Piano, while many pianos are made in a month or two.

Consider whether you wish a piano for appearance or for appearance and service; for a year or two or for a lifetime.

We will sell on time, take your old organ or piano in exchange and guarantee you same satisfaction as if you bought at our factory personally.

Write to-day for beautiful piano book, free.



GEO. P. BENT COMPANY
Manufacturers
220
So. Wabash Av.
Chicago, Ill.

THIS STAR GUARANTEES PURE SHOES



"Star Brand" shoes are made of Pure Leather—no substitutes for leather are ever used. This is one of the reasons why they are the largest selling line of shoes in the world.

Another reason why we have become the world's largest shoemakers is that "Star Brand" shoes are both *stylish* and *serviceable.* Over 7 million wearers realize that no matter what other shoes they may have worn—

"Star Brand Shoes Are Better"

Made in all the different leathers and grades—over 700 styles—a shoe for every need—for men, women and children. The star on the heel is our guaranty and your protection.

If your regular dealer does not sell "Star Brand" shoes it will pay you to change dealers. Send for Style book of men's, women's and children's shoes—Free—say which you want.

Address Dept. D 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST LOUIS

Our Summer Clearance Sales



offer great opportunities for shopping advantageously, whether by mail or in person.

A trip to the store may cost you little or nothing for railroad fare—as we refund fare according to the amount of goods purchased.

Our stocks are complete in every line of Women's, Misses' and Children's apparel for summer—Wash Goods, Linens, White Goods—in short, all lines of Dry Goods.

The store offers every facility for comfort and convenience in shopping.

Our Mail Order service is prompt and accurate. We pay postage and express in Kansas.

Write us, or come.

The Mills Dry Goods Co.
Topeka, Kansas

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

Readers Market Place

...ing "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock ...ed in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending ... read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.**

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED- MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash ... National Nurseries, Lawrence, K...

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employ... Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 1,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA GOOD 9-MONTHS-old Jersey bull, registered; $40 buys him. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

FOR SALE—32 GOOD MILK COWS, 26 2-year-old heifers, 14 yearlings, 27 calves; all well bred. P. A. Woodburn, Syracuse, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

AYLSDALE SHORTHORNS—FIVE EXtra good bulls for sale, sired by Archer's Victor, 292012; three 18 months old; two 8 months; three red; two roan. Also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. L. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES—$2.50 and $5. Pointer puppies, by Fishel's Frank. Heavyweight English bulls and one Collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

SPANISH PEANUTS—WILLARD MILler, Thayer, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE 25000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

CONVERT YOUR FARM OR OTHER property into cash. Particulars free. Mid-West Sales Agency, Box 3, Riverton, Neb.

FOD SALE—80 A. ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN—Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TRADE — 200 A. IMPROVED McPHERson Co. farm, price $15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E. Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, $75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON; FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

WYOMING FREE—FOR LIMITED PERiod will pay, for each 80-acre purchaser, round trip excursion rates, all points west Chicago. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

WANTED—DIRECT FROM OWNERS, A list of farms, ranches, city property, merchandise or hardware stocks, or anything you have for sale or exchange. I do business direct with owners. Geo. Hundertmark, La Crosse, Kan.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

AUTO TIRES.

SEND US YOUR OLD AUTO TIRES—WE re-tread, making them good as new for half the price of new tires. Write for prices. White's Tire Shop, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BEE SUPPLIES. ROOT'S goods. Send for catalog. O. A. Keene, 1600 Seward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 REEVES CLOVER AND seed huller, 1 15 H. P. traction engine for same. The machines can be seen on the Crancer farm four (4) miles north of Tonganoxie. Address, The Crancer Hardware Co., Leavenworth, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. H. SHAFFER, COUNTY CLERK, Cherokee County. Taken up, by C. S. Dunlap, Galena, Kan.—1 bay mare, 10 years old, white spot in forehead. Had on three shoes and a bell when taken up.

FIELD NOTES

W. T. Hutchinson's Durocs.

W. T. Hutchinson of Cleveland, Mo., is not only a breeder of large Durocs, but he is a feeder. Mr. Hutchinson has a collection of herd sows that are among the best known to the breed. Certainly no breeder can lay claim to two greater herd boars than is at the head of this herd. Old Drexell Pride has sired a number of winners and is a breeder of the right type of Durocs. A very promising young boar is Queen's Wonder, sired by the noted sire, Crimson Wonder Again, and out of H. and H.'s Queen. Queen's Wonder, we believe, is one of the best prospects for a show boar we have seen this spring, and if fitted will sure be in the money. His great value is in stamping his individuality on the litters of pigs he has sired. Every litter is that dark cherry red with a uniformity of type that can be easily distinguished from other pigs on the farm. Mr. Hutchison has about 150 of fthe best spring pigs it has been our pleasure to see on one farm this year. They are most all March and April farrow and are growing nicely. Mr. Hutchison is planning to hold a public sale in August and sell a draft of his Durocs. Please watch Kansas Farmer for further mention of this sale and arrange now to attend.

Horton & Hale's Durocs.

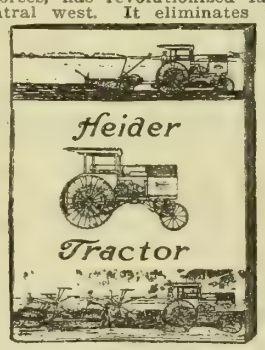
Messrs. Horton and Hale, of DeKalb, Mo., are the owners of one of the select herds of Duroc Jersey hogs in the west. Their herd is headed by Crimson Rambler by Crimson Jack. Crimson Rambler is a show hog that has never been defeated in the ring and has won in the strongest shows in the west. As a breeder, he has few equals. They are also using a line-bred Prince of Cols. that is a very promising youngsters, both as an individual and as a breeder. They have a herd of sows that are first-class in every way. Their sow herd includes Tip Top Notcher, Crimson Wonder, Kan't Be Beat, Golden Rule, Vanquisher and Prince of Col. sows. A feature of their herd at this time is the very fine lot of early spring pigs. They succeeded in saving a good per cent of their early farrow. The pigs were sired by their two herd boars now in use and several litters were sired by Proud Zeda's Tip Top Notcher by Tip Top Notcher, dam Proud Zeda. They are an extra good lot and will interest farmers and breeders who will be on the market this fall for high-class breeding stock. Watch for thei rannouncement, which will appear later.

Spraying Mixture.

With so many prepared spraying mixtures on the market, each loudly claiming to be the "best," it is a rather difficult matter for the average fruit grower to select the one which is best adapted for his particular needs. Many such mixtures, especially those which contain a considerable amount of paris green, really do more harm than good, because, while they unquestionably kill the insect pests, they also sear and blight the buds and leaves. No such injurious effects as these are possible when a spraying mixture made of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to fifteen gallons of water is used. Many of the most successful and practical fruit growers declare this to be the ideal spraying mixture. It means instantaneous death to every form of insect pest, cannot injure the buds or foliage, no matter how freely it may be used, and has an additional advantage in that the drippings around the roots of the trees enrich the soil. Used frequently during the winter and early spring months, this solution will prevent and destroy San Jose scale. This mixture is equally effective for fruit trees or for garden vegetables, grape vines, etc. If the solution is made a little stronger, in the proportion of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to about 10 or 12 gallons of water, it makes a most effective exterminator of borers. For this purpose it should be applied plentifully around the mouths of the burrows with a brush, so that it will trickle down into the burrows. Merry War Powdered Lye is manufactured by the E. Meyers Lye Company of St. Louis, who have just issued a most interesting booklet telling of the many practical uses for Merry War Lye on the farm and in the home. A copy will be sent free to anyone on request.

New Heider Catalog, Free.

Every progressive, up-to-date farm owner should become familiar at once with the time and labor saving possibilities that are possible with the Heider tractor. This remarkable tractor, which costs less than eight horses, has revolutionized farming in the central west. It eliminates the hard

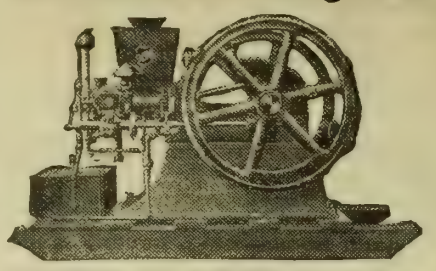


work of the past and overcomes the difficulties, inasmuch as it does all the work on the farm from running a cream separator to threshing, and meets all the power requirements of the farmers in the great west. Briefly stated, the Heider tractor is the farm hand and work horse of the present and future, and we suggest to our readers that they write for free illustrated descriptive catalog. Address, Heider Manufacturing Company, 470 Main Street, Carroll, Ia.

Irrigated Wyoming Farms.

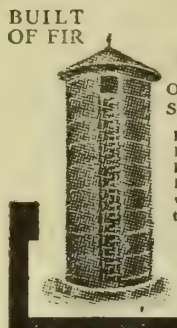
The great state of Wyoming is not generally credited with being a farm state. It is not a prairie state like Kansas or Nebraska, but it has many thousands of fine acres which, for farming, are unexcelled in any part of the world. The Green Riven Valley is one of the most fertile to be found anywhere. It has wonderful possibilities and, under irrigation, the results in acre-yield have been amazing. To one who has not become acquainted with the value of these lands, the naked truth itself sounds like fiction. The bare fact that irrigation is necessaryto bring these fruitful lands in bearing is in itself the great fact of their greatest intrinsic worth. Insect pests and animal diseases are few. Losses from too much rain or too little of it are unknown. Also, when harvest time comes for the various crops there is no less through untoward weather conditions. Drinking water is of the best. There is no malaria or other infectious diseases of the human family common to lower altitudes. Alfalfa is a specially good crop for these lands. The large advertisement of the Uinta County Irrigation Company, Department 104, of 1011 Baltimore Avenue, Kansas City, Mo., is an interesting story of one section of the Green River Valley. Further and detailed information of this country and the land for sale by this company will be gladly sent to any of our readers in response to only a postal card request for it.

Otto Gasoline Engines



This Hopper Cooled rig is our standard engine—pump or Gravity feed.
The Farmers' favorite. Otto engines are sold on an absolute guarantee which fully protects you. Built in all sizes—1 h. p. up. All styles—portables — tractors—stationary. Send for our bulletin No. 4 stating size of engine wanted and kind of work you have to do.
THE OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS
1205 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo., 2315 Walnut St., Phila., Pa.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO
BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—
half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.
NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2, LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.



Sons of E. B. Tilson, Concordia, Kan., who are fitting a baby beef steer for show at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 9-13.

Harter Visited.

Recently, a Kansas Farmer fieldman made his regular annual visit to the Harter Poland China farm, located near Fostoria, Kan. Mr. Harter was found busy seeding his favorite crop, alfalfa, but is never too busy to show the pigs. We were soon making the tour of inspection, and Mr. Harter was telling again the ever-interesting story comprising the successes and disappointments of the past year's operations. High priced feed and bad weather made inroads on Mr. Harter, just as they have on every other breeder, but with all that he never lost courage. The farm he lives on and what prosperity he enjoys he owes to the big type Polands that he has bred for so many years. It has been a source of great pleasure to the writer to watch the efforts from year to year of this untiring worker for more perfection in the hog kingdom. His aims have always been high and his methods always so commendable that we have come to point to him as an example or model for younger men to follow. Mr. Harter has done lots for the breed and in a general way raised the standard of breeding. It is a pleasure to visit Mr. Harter and his wife and plan with them for the future of the splendid crop of pigs now growing on the farm. Mr. Harter will hold a fall sale October 31 and a winter sale February 18.

(Continued on page 15.)



Mr. F. Wyatt, Inventor

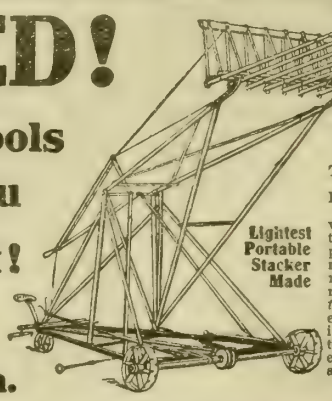
PRICES SMASHED!

"Jayhawk" **Up-to-Date Hay Tools Sold Direct to You**

At a Saving of 20 Per Cent to 25 Per Cent!

On market nine years. Sold in 26 states last year. Up-to-date in every way. Get our proposition and our big free catalog, which explains everything. A postal will bring it. Do not let this opportunity go by you. Write today.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel

Every Machine Fully Warranted

Streeter, North Dakota, Dec. 8, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs:
We stacked about 350 tons with our "Jayhawk" Stacker this year and I am well pleased with it. We have not had one cent's worth of repairs on it so far. One man can put up about *fifty tons* per day if there are enough sweep rakes to bring it in. I would not take two times the amount my stacker cost me if I could not buy another one like it.
Yours respectfully,
P. T. Hanson.

FRANK IAMS'

Is going out of the "Horse business." He is closing out his horses at about cost and are the "Big Talk." Iams is selling the tails off of them. His Imported "Percheron" stallion and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters"—the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are in the "Pink of Condition." They are "eye-openers,"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyer's" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for top-notchers."

IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

He has reduced on "Business and show stallions" and "mares" $200 to $700 each—Iams has all his "Paris and European prize-winners" on hand—the largest and best horses kept for his "spring trade." "Ikey Buyer"—"Come on along"—Buy a stallion and mares of Iams today and wear a "$1,000 smile"—Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a "safe man" to do business with—and He is the "King Bee" horseman and is a "big fly" in the horse world. Owing to "bad crops"—"close money"—"Iams" is making closing-out prices at about cost. Buy now—make "a killing." "cut the melon" and buy a "Ripper" at "Knock-out prices." "Mamma," Iams is a "Hot advertiser," "a money saver." But he has "the goods as advertised." You won't "get stung" at Iams'—you get bargains of Iams. He has

40—PERCHERONS WINNERS—40

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at $900 and $1,200 (few higher). Mares $600 to $800, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved $300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places $1,500 insurance. Buyers save $1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

"Ikey," what a "graft" those "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer selling fourth-rate stallions at $3,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you read about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "High Prices" out of the "Xmas tree." Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,000 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders; pays no buyers' salesmen or interpreter; has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better

Imported Stallion at $900 to $1,200

(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at $4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse Catalog. It is an "Eye-Opener." It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain" in every line.

References: Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska; First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

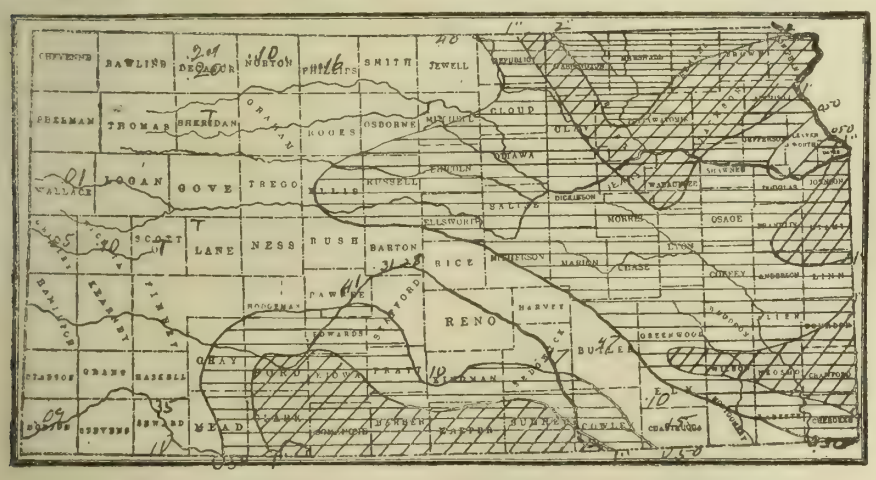
ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 6

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Soil in good condition. Crops growing nicely.

Anderson—Harvesting alfalfa. Corn not all planted. Grass good.

Barber—Wheat damaged. Crops growing nicely. Ground in good condition.

Barton—Wheat and corn needing rain.

Brown—Conditions much improved by rains.

Butler—Needing rain. Fruit prospects good.

Clark—Wheat damaged from 15 to 40 per cent by dry weather.

Decatur—Wheat going back instead of improving. Corn doing nicely.

Elk—Planting Kafir. Chinch bugs damaging wheat.

Gray—Wheat needing rain. Corn looking good. Stock doing nicely.

Greeley—Wheat damaged by dry weather.

Kingman—Wheat needing rain. Oats a failure.

Linn—Chinch bugs damaging crops. Corn about all planted.

Lyon—Corn doing well. Wheat looking good.

Marion—Corn worked once. First crop of alfalfa harvested.

Morton—All crops in need of rain.

Nemaha—Grass fine. Wheat growing nicely. Corn growing slowly.

Norton—All crops needing rain. Wheat damaged. Poor stand of corn.

Pawnee—Wheat needing rain. Corn in fine condition.

Phillips—Pastures drying up. Wheat badly damaged.

Pratt—Good rains, and crops lookinf fine.

Russell—Crops suffering on account of dry weather. Good crop of alfalfa.

Scott—All crops needing rain.

Sedgwick—Everything needing rain. Wheat damaged by dry weather.

Seward—Wheat in good condition. Needing rain.

Sumner—Corn growing nicely. Oats short and heading. Kafir coming up.

Wallace—Needing rain. Grass short.

Woodson—Farmers cultivating corn. Much corn being replanted.

ANGORA GOATS FOR SALE

We offer a carload of high-grade Angora nannies and this spring's kids at $3.50 per head, on board cars at Bliss. Not less than carloads sold.

MILLER BROS., 101 Ranch, Bliss, Okla.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD

Two outstanding young bulls, one red and one white; also 25 cows and heifers sired by or bred to Sultan's Fashion, the 2,300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Have rented my farm and will price stock for quick sale.

F. D. FULKERSON, Brimson, Missouri

POLAND CHINAS | POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED FAULKNER LANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the great breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Critter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.
BIG POLANDS: 12 good ones of last spring and fall farrow. Good blood and low prices.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, Waterville, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

Offer for your inspection choice sows, both medium and big type, backed up by six boars hard to beat. Let me fill your wants.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; $20 to $25 each.
IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY. Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

M'S GIANT WONDER
heads my Poland China herd. He is in the 1000-pound class and mated with big sows. Stock for sale. JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.
Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.
FRANSIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.

Six extra good boars. Also, spring pigs sired by Kansas Hadley and Kansas X, Joe Bowers, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder and Mount Vernon King. Prices to sell. Write today.
HULL & BEAN, Garnett, Kansas.

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

MOONEY CREEK POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Few good fall boars and choice spring pigs ready to ship.
JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 head Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 15¾ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a [illegible] not over 3 years old, or will [illegible] private sale. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.
G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.
Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Hengerveld De Kol, son of head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.
Thirty cows head of heifers and cows; to freshen inside 30 days. Several cows heavy milkers; fresh now. Bulls from 1 to 15 months of age. Ira Romig, Station B. Topeka, Kan.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was Junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

JERSEY CATTLE

LINSCOTT JERSEYS
Only Register of Merit Herd in Kansas. Offers at moderate prices a few heifers, open and bred; a few tested cows; bulls of serviceable age out of tested cows and H. C. Imported sire.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
For Sale — [illegible] bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, [illegible]
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

50 JERSEY FEMALES. I have just returned from Maryland with a carload of [illegible] mostly daughters of imported sires. Am short of pasture and must sell something quick.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-[illegible] of [illegible], 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Ioia, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
BELVEDERE X2712 - 195058.
Son of the $1,500 Grand Victor X1635 160365 heads my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. A few extra good, blocky, thick-fleshed young bulls for sale. Inspection invited. Farm adjoining town.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

C. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.

Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm, Maryville branch, U. P. AIKINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Eastwell, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS.



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Remember our sale date: Shorthorns, June 6, 1912. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

High-Class Shorthorns Three choice bulls by Good News by New Goods by Choice Goods and out of my best Shorthorn cows. Also a number of good yearling heifers, reds and roans. Come and see my herd.
JOHN REGIER, Whitewater, Kansas.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS FOR SALE — High-grade Guernsey bull and heifer calves. "Materna" strain.
MRS. HELEN DONNELLY, Manitowoc, Wis.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
LAWRENCE, KAN.

ANGUS CATTLE Allendale Farm Herd. Bulls sired by Even Eric 111592. High-class, ready for service, priced worth the money.
W. A. HOLT, Savannah, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.
High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.
The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
J. B. RESER, BIGELOW, KAN.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.
We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC SPRING PIGS.
Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.
Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HILLWOOD STOCK FARM.

High class Hampshires. Immune young boars for sale. Also fall pigs of both sexes.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished.
ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

MISSOURI HERD—Mulefoot Hogs. A few fine yearling boars for sale. Also an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. Stock priced to sell.
ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
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Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

COL. RAY PAGE.

Live Stock Auctioneer.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

MONT ORR

Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

Field Notes.

Woodward, Okla., April 24, 1905.
CURRIE WIND-MILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Find enclosed check for $—— to pay for 8-foot mill shipped me. Accept my thanks for fair treatment. Hoping I may be able to be of service to you in the future, I remain, Yours truly,
PETER ANDERSON.
P. S.—No better wind-mill made than the Currie Double Geared.

Last Call for Kinloch Sale.

The attention of Jersey breeders is again called to the big dispersion sale of Jersey cattle to be held at Kinloch farm, Kirksville, Mo., June 19 and 20. This sale will include 260 head of Jersey cattle of the best blood of the breed and with individual quality that makes the offering a most desirable one. The cows of the offering were sired by or are descendants of the most noted Jersey sires produced on the Jersey Isles. The offering of bulls is one of the strongest that breeders have had a chance to buy for a long time, and includes sons of sires that have contributed largely to the fame of the Jersey breed. The entire offering will interest breeders.

Smith Writes.

S. S. Smith, of Clay Center, Kan., is changing his advertisement and says he has just returned from Baltimore County, Maryland, with about 40 head of cattle that he has selected from some of the oldest Jersey farms in America. Among them is the noted Hampton Place, at one time said to be valued at $7,000,000. These cattle have been selected from such noted sires as the Imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold, Golden Crown's Fox, Fox of Biltmore, Golden Lad of Hereford, and the great Forfarshire and others. These cows and heifers are mostly from imported bulls and a number are bred to imported bulls and will be sold very reasonably, quality considered, as he is overstocked. Any one in the herd of 75 head will be priced. Come and pick out the one you want.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarmon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Fattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmorcland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Sept. 28—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

J. S. Taylor, of Iola, Kan., is advertising in this issue a high-class Jersey bull, Blue Bell's Blue Boy No. 75800. This bull is a proven sire of high testing heifers and is a full brother to Noble of Oaklands. He is a 5-year-old bull and gentle. Anyone wanting a high-class sire should write Mr. Taylor at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Noll Ready to Sell.

Mr. John W. Noll, Poland China breeder, of Winchester, Kan., announces in this issue that he has fall boars and spring pigs, not related, for sale. Mr. Noll has more noted big Iowa breeding than almost any other breeder in this part of the country. He has many outstanding sows of the Mastadon and A Wonder strains. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Hampshire Hogs for Sale.

T. S. Burdick of Inman, Kan., is pricing 10 fall gilts for sale, also 20 spring boars and gilts. Mr. Burdick can furnish pairs and trios for new herds that are not akin. Please write and get prices on a pair of Hampshire hogs. They are sure money-makers if given a chance. Please see ad in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Hampshire Boars and Gilts for Sale.

F. C. Wittorff, Medora, Kan., has a nice bunch of Hampshire pigs for sale. They are the blood lines of Pat Malloy that Mr. Davis at St. Joseph won on last year. Please look up ad in this issue and write him about his herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Youtsey's Red Polled Cattle.

E. B. Youtsey, of Pattonsburg, Mo., is offering a number of high-class Red Polled bulls for sale. All are good ones and some of them are herd headers and all were sired by a 2300-pound bull. He is also offering some choice cows and heifers that will interest breeders wanting high-class Red Polled breeding stock. Write him at Pattonsburg. He will interest you in quality and price. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Erdley Moves Again.

Mr. H. F. Erdley, formerly of Hiawatha, Kan., later of Butler county, Kan., has bought a fine, highly improved farm just a half mile east of Holton, Kan. It is one of the best equipped farms in northeast Kansas, and will make a lovely home for Mr. Erdley and his family. Mr. Erdley has about 25 registered Jersey cattle, headed by an imported bull. It is his intention to build up the herd and devote his entire efforts to the dairy and Jersey cattle business.

Charter Oak Polands.

The Charter Oak Poland Chinas are owned by W. H. Charters of Butler, Mo., and claim the honor of being the second of the big-type herds to be established in that state. The farm consists of 240 acres in fine condition, every foot of which has been paid for by the Polands. The foundation stock was secured from such famous breeders as John Blain, L. P. Fuller, Smith & Sons and C. S. Nevius, and the herd is rich in the blood of Grand Look, Big Hadley, Expansion, Long Price and Charter's Grand Look. Long Price is a wonder and any man who wants the biggest of the big type, combined with plenty of quality, is lucky when he gets hogs sired by or bred to him. Mr. Charters thinks that no hog in this territory will match Long Price for size and he has all the quality anyone need ask. Write Mr. Charters about the big ones.

Iams, the "Ikey" Stallion Importer, Retiring From the Horse Business with a "Million."

Frank Iams, the millionaire horse importer, is retiring from the horse business, closing out his "famous" "Paris prize winners" and "harness stallions" and 1912 show horses and mares at just about cost, for next 30 days. Every horse must positively be sold, cost or no cost. Iams has never sold such big, nifty, classy horses of big size, quality and finish all prize winners. They are three to six years old, weight 1,900 to 2,500 pounds, all in show condition (or Iams' 1912 show herd). Don't wait—"come on along," you will sure buy of Iams and Pink Lady. One year's time at 6 per cent, $100 less for cash. This is the big sensation of the horse world. There are 30 imported stallions and mares—the best "show herd" in the United States, and they will be sold same prices as ordinary imported horses. They are all his "Paris winners" and largest "topnotchers," imported in 1911. His "peaches and cream" stallions go at $900 and $1,200 (few little higher). Imported mares (best in the land) at $600 and $700. "Ikey boy," don't wait until next year to buy a "big snap." See Iams now, in next 60 days, and buy "topnotchers" at a little above cost, as all of Iams' horses will positively be sold. Be a "wise guy" buyer and save $1,500. Buy a "Paris winner." "It's up to you," "Mr. Stallion Buyer." Buy a "through ticket" to "Iams' horse town." Walk right in and say hello. Iams will meet you with a "$1,000 smile" and treat you like "a prince," and there are "some doin's" there daily. Iams' big "ton," superb, classy imported stallions and Iams' low-cut prices of $200 to $700 each on "show and business stallions and mares" are the "big talk" of "stallion buyers" and Iams' new barn of 60 imported Percherons and Belgians, mostly Paris and Belgian "prize winners," make all buyers "sit up and take notice" and can't "be driven away", until they own one of "Iams' topnotchers" at his "bargain counter" prices.

Charles Kolterman Visited.

A recent visit to the Kolterman farm, near Onaga, Kan., renews the writer's interest in one of the herds that he has known favorably for the past ten years. Mr. Kolterman breeds big Spotted Poland Chinas, and has one of the very few spotted herds to be found in the west. Mr. Kolterman knows the hog business thoroughly, having bred purebreds continuously for over 25 years. The present herd boar, Onaga King, is a yearling with a great future. His first crop of pigs are very promising, and will be for sale soon. Mr. Kolterman is one of the successful all-around stockmen, and, besides Polands, has a fine herd of registered Herefords, Barred Rock chickens and pure Scotch Collies. Mr. Kolterman has several nearly grown sons and, together, they carry on the 700-acre farm which Mr. Kolterman owns. Watch these columns for future announcement.

Gates & Sons' Spotted Polands.

J. D. Gates & Sons, of Ravenwood, Mo., breeders of the old original, big boned, spotted Polands, write that their spring pigs are doing fine. They have an extra fine lot of big, rugged, spotted pigs. They are the real spotted kind, with size and quality. They were sired by their great herd boar, Spotted Giant 62468. Spotted Giant is one of the great big, high-class boars now in service. He has the spots and is showing one of the finest lots of spotted pigs to be found this year in the corn belt. Look up their card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. If you want the old, original, big, spotted kind, they can suit you.

Lomax & Starrett's Polands.

Dr. J. H. Lomax and J. H. Starrett have claimed November 9 as the date of their annual fall sale of Poland China hogs. Messrs. Lomax and Starrett own one of the good Poland China herds of the west and this year they have one of the finest lots of early farrowed pigs to be found anywhere. The pigs were sired by their herd boar, Joseph, by Top Notcher 43370. He is one of the good boars of the breed and is showing well as a breeder. Their spring pigs are big and in addition to size have all the quality desired and a lot of them are out of daughters of Expansion's Son, Fan I See, Black Chief, Giant Osborne and Big Giant. In addition to the extra good lot of spring pigs that will go in the fall sale, they will also have a very high-class lot of fall gilts, and thenr fall offering will be among the best of the season. Watch for their sale announcement, as they will have a lot that will surely interest farmers and breeders wanting breeding stock this fall.

Burk's Big Poland Chinas.

W. A. Burk, of Trenton, Mo., a progressive young breeder of big type, high quality Poland China hogs, has claimed September 25 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Burks owns one of the outstanding good herds of big type Polands. His herd is headed by King's Giant 176231, sired by the great Long King and out of Mammoth Giantess 3d. King's Giant is one of the great, big boars and, for quality, he is hard to beat as a breeder. He is showing with the best big type sires of the breed. Mr. Burk has a second herd boar, Black Jumbo, sired by Long King's Equal, dam Jumbo Lady, out of the famous Lady Jumbo 2d, that is an outstanding prospect as a breeder, and one litter of seven pigs in this herd sired by him is one of the best litters to be seen this year. Mr. Burk has a very fine lot of early spring pigs sired by the above boars and out of Mastodon, Columbia Chief 2d, Prospect, Giant's Wonder and King's Giant sows. They will be in the offering at his annual fall sale with one of the best lots of fall boars and gilts to be found in the corn belt. Watch for the announcement of this sale in Kansas Farmer.



Frank Iams, the "Millionaire Horseman," is Retiring from Business—"Quitting the Horse Game"—"Closing Out" His "Paris Winners" and 1912 "Show Herd" of Stallions and Mares at About "Cost Prices" for Next Thirty Days. Iams has Thirty Imported "Topnotchers," 3 to 6 Years Old; Weight, 1900 to 2500 Pounds—The Best in United States Today. Prices on Show Stallions Today, $900 and $1200 (few little higher); Former Prices, $1500 to $3000. Imported Mares, $600 to $700; Former Prices, $1000 to $1200. These Imported Stallions and Mares Have Been Branded, Approved and Inspected by Veterinarians of France and U. S. A. and Certificates of Registration Stamped O. K. by U. S. A. Government. "Come on Along." Don't Wait Until Next Year—Buy a Paris Winner at Bargain Price Today.

K. S. A. C. Buys Show Steer.

G. E. Clark, the big Galloway breeder of Topeka, Kan., has just sold a young bull to go into the steer herd which the Kansas Agricultural College is now fitting for the big shows this fall. Prof. T. G. Patterson made the selection after a thorough inspection of Mr. Clark's herd. This animal will show as a junior steer calf under the name Medalist. He was sired by Meadowlawn Medalist, a son of imported Worthy 3d, the grand champion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Meadowlawn Medalist is now owned by Mr. Clark and is said to be the best bull of the breed in the United States, if not in the world. The calf sold to the Kansas Agricultural College is of very high quality and promises to be a winner. Mr. Clark has plenty of other Galloways in his big herd that are for sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write him, please.

Williams Bros.' Mammoth Polands.

Attention is called to the card of Williams Bros. of Villisca, Iowa, which commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The writer recently visited Williams Bros. and spent considerable time inspecting their herd of big-type Polands, and they undoubtedly have one of the very best herds in the country. Their herd boars, the great 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson and Big Sampson, are without a doubt among the best boars of the breed now in service. They are not only good as individuals, but as breeders they have few equals. At this time they are offering 25 bred sows for sale. They are the mammoth kind and are bred to their two great boars for fall litters. The sows are one of the best lots that the writer has seen for a long time. They not only have size, but have all the quality that could be desired. They are also offering one of the best lots of spring pigs to be found in the corn belt this year. The pigs were sired by their great boars, Pawnee Nelson and Big Sampson, and are out of Mammoth sows. Write them for prices and description of stock and remember they are pricing their offering right and that you have the biggest herd in the corn belt to select from. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

F. D. Fulkerson's Shorthorns.

Attention is called to the card of F. D. Fulkerson, of Brimson, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Fulkerson has rented his farm and is now offering his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle for sale. The bulls are outstanding good ones and are ready for service. They were sired by Mr. Fulkerson's great herd bull, Sultan Fashion, the 2300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Sultan Fashion is a very fine individual and a prize winner. He is also one of the great Shorthorn sires now in service. The cows and heifers offered were either sired by or bred to this great bull.: Some of them have calves at side. Mr. Fulkerson's herd is noted as one of Missouri's select herds of Shorthorn cattle, and the cows and heifers in this offering are an outstanding fine lot, made up of representatives of Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Victorias, and also daughters of the great Viscount of Anoka, the sensational prize winning Shorthorn bull. Mr. Fulkerson desires to close out this excellent offering quickly, and is pricing the offering right. If interested in Shorthorn cattle, write him at Brimson, Mo. He will sure interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Nevius' Shorthorn Sale Good.

No.		Average.
44	head sold for.....$5,263.00	$119.60
32	head females sold for.. 3,797.00	118.67
12	head bulls sold for..... 1,465.50	122.12

The Shorthorn cattle sale held by C. S. Nevius on June 6 was one of the best sales of the season. The demand for good breeding cattle was strong, and the entire lot sold for good prices. Following is the report in full:

No.		Price.
1.	N. J. Wedd, Harris, Mo.....	$250.00
2.	A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan....	200.00
2½.	Wm. Purbley, Louisburg, Kan.	82.50
3.	Jos. King & Son, Potwin, Kan..	160.00
4.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.....	140.00
5.	A. Sloan, Wellsville, Kan.....	125.00
6.	E. D. Stodder, Lyndon, Kan....	72.50
7.	L. Bowers, Sterling, Kan.....	70.00
8.	W. O. Young, Wagstaff, Wan....	75.50
10.	E. H. Pratt, Chiles, Kan.....	72.50
12.	W. P. Clash, Oskaloosa, Kan....	150.00
13.	W. A. Swartz, Louisbury, Kan..	55.00
14.	Claud Williams, Miami, Okla...	135.00
15.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove Mo.	200.00
16.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	150.00
17.	E. D. Stodder, Lyndon, Kan.....	140.00
18.	Bellows Bros., Marysville, Mo..	130.00
19.	I. H. Tomson, Carbondale, Kan.	115.00
20.	Bellows Bros.....	225.00
21.	John Miller, Greeley, Kan.....	90.00
23.	C. H. White, Burlington, Kan...	150.00
24.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	145.00
25.	H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	140.00
26.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.	130.00
27.	Harrimon Bros., Pilot Grove, Mo.	100.00
28.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.....	105.00
29.	Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.	125.00
30.	Dr. W. C. Harkey, Lenexa, Kan.	90.00
31.	W. M. Cowens, Halls Summit, Kan.....	125.00
32.	Claud Williams, Miami, Okla...	70.00
33.	Dr. W. C. Harkey.....	85.00
34.	C. H. White.....	200.00
35.	Bellows Bros.....	325.00
36.	W. M. Cowens, Halls Summit, Kan.....	70.00
37.	Jos. King & Son.....	82.50
38.	R. N. Cowhan, Mt. Ida, Kan....	100.00
39.	Andy James, Lenexa, Kan.....	67.50
40.	W. A. Smith, Fontana, Kan....	90.00
41.	S. K. Traul, Lacygne, Kan.....	100.00
42.	Dr. C. W. Harkey.....	67.50
43.	Dr. C. W. Harkey.....	65.00
44.	Dr. C. W. Harkey.....	65.00
45.	Dr. C. W. Harkey.....	65.00
47.	Dr. C. W. Harvey.....	55.00

YOU Can Double Your Profits, Mr. Farmer With One-Half Your Present Investment On The Irrigated Farm Lands of GREEN RIVER BASIN, WYOMING

100 PER CENT MORE PROFIT PER ACRE.

Profits here are 100 per cent **more** per acre than in your present locality. The expense of producing crops is **less than one-third** of what you are paying. The cost per acre of these irrigated farm lands is about one-half that which you would pay in any other state.

The large crops harvested, year after year, on Wyoming **irrigated** farms amaze the rain-belt farmer. Water being the life of the farm, irrigation is the only guaranteed supply. You don't have to depend on rainfall—water is always there in abundance. **You can regulate your supply.** All the water you want when you **need** it—turn it off when you don't want it.

Crop failures due to lack of water, or to too much water, are impossible in the Green River Basin. These irrigated farm lands are the most productive in the United States. The official records of the State Board of Immigration and the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, of Washington, D. C., dated December 23, 1910, **prove it.**

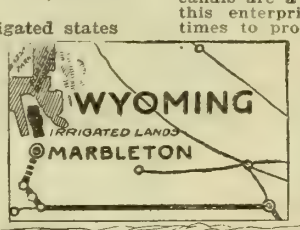
The average value of all crops per acre, grown in the non-irrigated states of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, is $12.17, against an average value of $26.20 per acre for all crops grown on Wyoming **Irrigated** Farms.

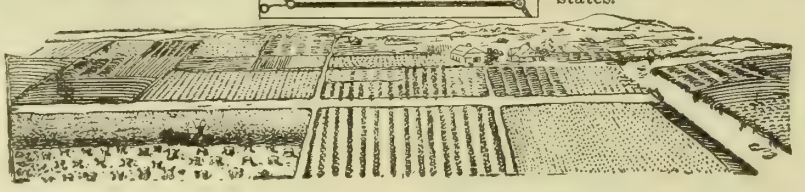
Land in the rain-belt states (non-irrigated) is worth from $45 to $150 per acre, giving an average yield per acre of $12.17 (not counting crop failures); while IRRIGATED land in the Green River Basin can be bought **now** for $25.50 to $30.50 per acre, giving an average yield of $26.20 per acre. That means you get $14 more per acre, with one-half your present investment.

The best and surest way to prove what we claim is by the crops produced here. The official figures of the State Board of Immigration give them as follows:

Potatoes	200	to	500	bu.	per acre
Wheat	25	to	40	"	" "
Oats	50	to	75	"	" "
Barley	40	to	60	"	" "
Speltz	50	to	75	"	" "
Onions	12	to	15	tons	" "
Alfalfa	3	to	7	"	" "

These wonderful results cannot be duplicated anywhere, season after season, except on Green River Basin Irrigated Farms.





WORLD'S RECORD POTATO CROP WAS PRODUCED IN WYOMING.

Wheat, Oats, Red Top, Barley, Alfalfa, Potatoes and Garden Truck yield abundantly and unfailingly on Green River Basin Irrigated Farms. The Official Record of the World's largest potato crop (987 bushels to the acre) was produced in Wyoming on irrigated land. The soil of these farm lands is a storehouse of fertility; it is virgin soil untouched by plow—a dark, sandy loam, covered by big sound, healthy sagebrush, and you, Mr. Farmer, know that where sagebrush grows, the soil is **sure** to be fertile. That's why Wyoming farmers produce record crops year after year.

LOCAL MARKETS TAKE ALL YOUR PRODUCTS AT TOP PRICES.

Wyoming, heretofore, has put most of its attention to stock raising and mining industries. For this reason, the farmer who settles here **now** will reap the best profits. Its local markets are clamoring for food-stuffs; highest prices are paid; all crops have ready sale—markets waiting for them.

The farmer in Green River Basin, known as the best irrigated section of the state, will have a strong, steady local market, paying top prices for years to [illegible] and there will always be a clear field right in Wyoming. The state is growing rapidly in population and industries.

8,000 FEET OF LUMBER FREE.

The lands of the Uinta County Irrigation Company are situated near the United States Forest Reserve, where every settler can get 8,000 feet of lumber **FREE**, enough to build his house and barn. Schools, churches and other advantages are plentiful. In leaving your present locality, you will not inconvenience yourself and family, because you will find everything there that you had, and, in addition, you can **double your profits with one-half your present investment.** These, and other advantages, enable the Green River Basin to offer you the greatest inducements.

IRRIGATING CANALS NOW IN OPERATION.

The Uinta County Irrigation Company's Cottonwood Canal is already completed and in operation, and its North Piney Canal is under construction. These canals are a part of the immense and costly project fathered and advanced by this enterprise. They will give an unfailing water supply, sufficient at all times to produce the richest and most abundant crops.

In locating here, you are not required to wait for the development of the project. This has already been accomplished, and your first year's crops will enable you to make a substantial payment on your investment. The state's area of irrigated lands, both of government and private irrigation projects, has increased 100 per cent. Wyoming has more land that can be placed under irrigation than any other state in the West. The water supply is more than abundant for all needs. Now is your chance; get settled and **grow with the growth of Wyoming.** You will make more money, here than you can ever hope to in the rain-belt states.

STOCK RAISING A BIG PAYING BUSINESS.

The nutritious quality of Wyoming's native grasses, the dry, healthful climate, the pure, fresh water and the clear open winters make stock raising here a most profitable industry. Horses, cattle and hogs are bred and raised with wonderful success. All stock is remarkably free from disease. **Hog cholera is unknown.**

Wyoming pastures are unsurpassed for ranging cattle. Alfalfa is grown with remarkable success, and official records show that the large yield on Wyoming Irrigated Lands makes the crop exceedingly profitable. Hogs fatten more quickly on alfalfa than on corn, and bring 2 cents more per pound on the market. Alfalfa produces the highest priced mutton and pork, at the least possible expense. These farm lands being near the United States Forest Reserve, cattle can range at **25 cents a head for the season.** The cost of ranging and herding a 3-year-old steer averages $1.05, and it is necessary to feed it only three months out of the year.

About 10,000 head of beef cattle are shipped every year from the Green River Basin, all healthy, well-fed stock. A steer recently shipped from here to the Omaha market brought $109; a similar steer shipped from a rain-belt farm would bring $55—a high price at that. This is another instance of **100 per cent more** profit for Wyoming farmers.

BUY BEFORE THE RAILROAD ARRIVES.

Buy a tract of land in Green River Basin **now**, while the price is low. Within a few years we expect a railroad to be built right through our lands. Water rights now are selling for $25.50 to $30.50 an acre; when the railroad is built, however, you may reasonably expect these farm lands to be selling for double, yes, treble what you paid for them.

This is **your one great opportunity.** Buy a tract (80 or 160 acres). Settle here right now. Your crops are already in demand. The local markets are waiting for them.

UNLIMITED FIELD FOR DAIRYING

The early ranchmen of Wyoming, who had thousands of head of cattle, did not milk their cows. Therefore, dairying has never flourished here until recently.

Alfalfa has been proven to be the best and cheapest milk and butter-producing feed known and can be abundantly grown on **Green River Basin Irrigated Farm Lands.** Experts say that alfalfa equals bran—pound for pound—as a milk producer. Bran costs eastern dairymen from $18 to $20 a ton. Green River Basin alfalfa costs from $3 to $5 a ton in labor.

The market for dairy products in Wyoming is unexcelled by any other state in the Union. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of butter and cream have been shipped into Wyoming every year. However, conditions are now changing. Farmers and dairymen are settling here, are giving their cattle the proper care and attention and are making dairying a most profitable industry, but there is not a town in the state that is sufficiently provided with dairy products. Creameries all over the state are paying higher prices for butter-fat—some paid as high as 38 cents a pound last year—endeavoring to increase their daily output. In one near locality, two creameries alone paid more than $10,000 a month to the farmers.

Another instance of 100 per cent **more** profit—a Holstein-Friesian cow, which cost $135, produced 14,109 pounds of milk in 12 months, selling at 5 cents a quart. This amounted to $352.70. Her calf sold for $75. The feed was less than $100, thus netting the farmer $192.70 in one year, besides paying for the cow.

We do not claim any more for the Green River Basin than the Wyoming State Board of Immigration claims.

Our free book, giving a complete and accurate description of what the Green River Basin has to offer you, has been approved and authorized by the Commissioner of Immigration, State of Wyoming.

We know what has been accomplished on these irrigated farm lands, and urge the rain-belt farmers to investigate our claims.

The official records of the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government, and of the Wyoming Board of Immigration, show conclusively what you can do with **one-half your present investment on the Irrigated Farm Lands of Green River Basin, Wyoming.**

Send the Coupon today for our Free Book and our "Free Trip to Wyoming" offer.

Read This Letter

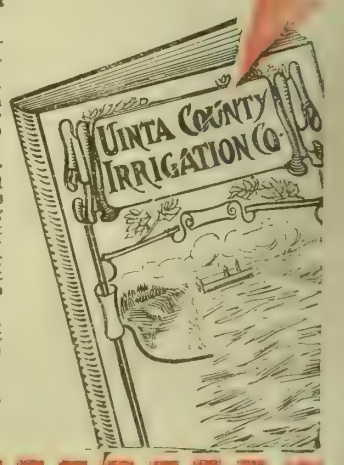
The Wyoming State Board of Immigration
Cheyenne, Wyoming

To Whom it may Concern

The Irrigation project of the Uinta County Irrigation Company has been approved by the State Engineer and State Land Board of Wyoming. The data contained in this pamphlet has been carefully read, and the statements contained therein are authorized and approved by the Wyoming State Board of Immigration.

RWS-D

Commissioner of Immigration.



Send This Coupon Today

The Uinta County Irrigation Co.,

Dept. 104, 1011 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Send me at ONCE, particulars regarding your free trip offer, and a copy of your book containing valuable information about the Green River Basin of Wyoming.

Name.....

Address.....

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 25. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 22, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

CIVILIZATION is but savagery silver-gilt. The iron ring of human nature may be bent, but its total circumference can never change.

Flowing in molten mass from the craters of civilization the pioneers came upon the savages and took their land. Conscience was eased by their better use of the land—the tillage of divine command—and the aboriginal shadow dims.

Logic always remains, and the man who robs his soil, refuses its hungry cry for sustenance, denies it the resting of crop rotation, wastes his profits in careless methods and will have no live stock but mules for motors and dogs for decorations, is not making the better use of his land.

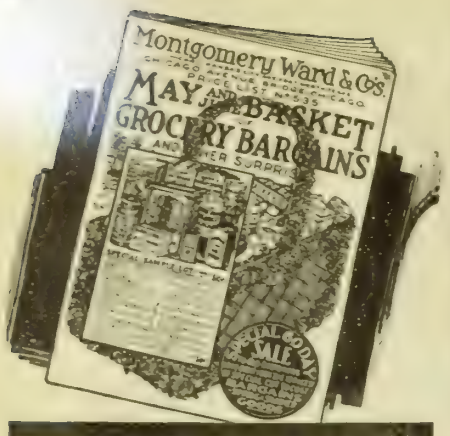
As true success lies in bringing our neighbors up to a higher level, so the farmer's success is attained only through community success. The example of good methods and good live stock preaches with forty-parson power to the man who most needs help.

Good tools belong to him who best can use them. —*I. D. G.*



Does the One-Crop Farmer Make Better Use of the Land than Did the Indian

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



THIS FREE BOOK CUTS DOWN YOUR GROCERY BILL 20 %

Can you **afford** to be **without** it? Can you **afford** to spend 10 dollars when you can get **more** and **better** groceries for 8 dollars—or can you afford to spend 15 instead of 12 dollars, 25 instead of 20 dollars, 50 instead of 40 dollars? Can you **afford** to do this when you might be saving from 2 to 10 dollars?

You **know** that you can **not**—but that is exactly what you are doing if you pay three or four profits to small dealers.

This book represents the World's Largest Retail Grocery Store. It gives money-saving quotations on the very finest food products of all kinds. It shows you **new** and **better** food supplies. Besides, it has several pages of wonderful bargains on a variety of merchandise.

It is issued every two months. In every issue you find new and novel grocery items, a new list of special bargains,—all the necessary staple groceries—at the lowest price,—at prices that mean at least a saving of one-fifth to **you.**

Will you use this little coupon and send for this book at once? Send us your name and we will put you on our mailing list to receive this value-giving grocery list every two months.

Clip this coupon, sign it, mail it at once!!

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Chicago Ave. Bridge, CHICAGO — 19th and Campbell Sts., KANSAS CITY

NAME _____

P. O. _____ STATE _____

165

Cow-Ease

Prevents Ticks.

KEEPS FLIES OFF

Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making **More Milk** and **More Money** for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and $1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, $1.50.

Satisfaction or Money Back.
CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher 2 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant

The Western Land Roller Will Do It All.

We sell direct to you. Free Circular gives description, price list and testimonials. Tells how to get better crops and increase your Winter Wheat yield by rolling in the spring—how to get a perfect stand of alfalfa with but 6 lbs. of seed per acre. Write for the FREE Circular today.

Western Land Roller Co., Box 116 Hastings, Neb.

$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

SAVE MONEY ON THE SILO

you buy this year by purchasing an

INDIANA SILO

There are reasons why our business is double what it was last year.

LET US SAVE YOU MONEY TOO!

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

INDIANA SILO COMPANY,

The largest makers of Silos in the world.

Address nearest factory

Union Building, . . Anderson, Ind.
" Indiana Building, . . Des Moines, Ia.
" Silo Building, . . Kansas City, Mo.

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40 Years Standard of the World



New Model Steel Beauty — ALL STEEL

Let us prove that our New Model is the Strongest, Most Durable, Most Economical and Simplest Hay Press in the World—does the best work—has greatest capacity—saves time, labor and trouble—contains exclusive feature found in no other press—with or without self-feed, pull back and hopper condenser—fully guaranteed—we make largest line of Bailers in the world. Write today for big *free* catalog.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., 6950 S. Broadway, St. Louis

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES

Motor Cycle Convenience and Utility.

The following letter, written KANSAS FARMER by J. M. Best, publisher of the Clifton News, is well worth more than passing thought:

"Every man's earning power depends upon what he can produce in a given time. The motor cycle has come to meet the demand of the fast time in which we are living. People of today are not satisfied with the slow, steady grind of former days. They are now demanding the latest inventions which enable them to work fast and live fast. All men can ride a motor cycle—the stout as well as the weakly. The latter will be especially benefited by a daily spin on one of these machines. Every rider can accomplish big things and save time.

"I ride a motor cycle, and find it profitable in my business as a newspaper man, for traveling to the country to see my correspondents and in gathering news. By means of my motor cycle I was recently able to beat my competitors one whole week to a good newspaper story.

"Motor cycling is a great pleasure, and I would not trade a seat on the motor cycle for one in the automobile. The cycle is so cheap in first cost and so economical in operation that every industrious farmer boy can own one, and the time is not far distant when most boys will be riding them. A motor cycle can be run 10 miles for 1 cent.

"We have five rural routes out of this town, and one of the carriers rides a motor cycle. This man makes his route and gets home by noon. A rural carrier must keep at least two horses. If, with these he has a motor cycle, he can keep the horses in good shape and have them for heavy service when the roads are too bad for the cycle. It has been proven that if the rural carrier does not have some means of relieving his horses he can barely get along with two horses and it is necessary to keep three or four, which is a big expense. In this section it is safe to say that a motor cycle rider can use his machine four-fifths of the year.

"I have three girls, aged 11, 8 and 3, and they all ride the tank of my machine. I weigh 210 pounds. Besides using the motor cycle in gathering news I use it in looking after rental property which I take care of throughout the county.

"A man becomes so expert in the running of these machines that he can pick a good path even when the roads are quite bad.

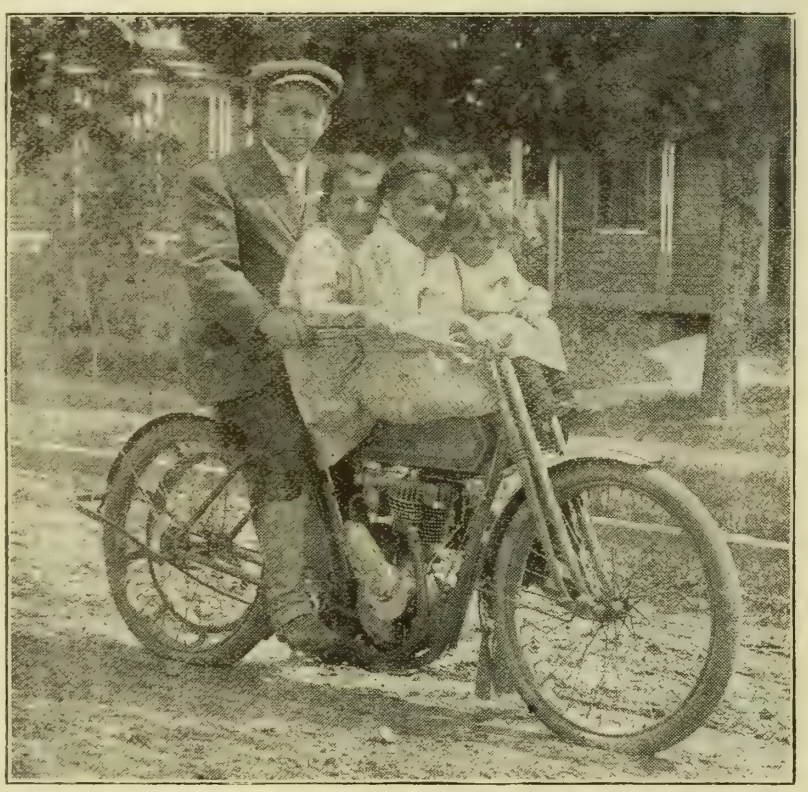
"Recently, I left Clifton at the same time as the 'Red Ball' on the Missouri Pacific, and I beat the train to Concordia by two miles.

"I could give you several more advantages of the motor cycle, which I will write at some time in the future."

Our subscriber, B. F. J., Larned, Kan., asks for rules governing care of automobile tires. To every automobile owner the proper care of casings is important. Tires properly taken care of eliminate the principal item of expense in connection with the maintenance of an automobile. That tires can be given such care as will permit them to give more than the advertised or guaranteed mileage, is a question no longer in doubt. Hundreds of users are able to confirm this statement. Rules for the care of tires, as given by a manufacturer, are as follows:

Do not ignore cuts. They eventually destroy the tire if not promptly repaired. Clean cuts thoroughly before repairing.

Be sure tires are large enough to carry car and passengers, and do not run clincher tires flat. Keep tires well inflated. Use plenty of talc or soapstone in the casing. It prevents friction between casing and tube.



THE WHOLE FAMILY RIDE AND ENJOY THE MOTORCYCLE.

Use nothing but air to inflate tires. Gas injures tubes. Do not carry extra tubes loose.

Be sure front wheels run parallel. Do not run wheels in deep and narrow ruts. This treatment grinds the rubber off the sides and weakens the casing. Keep idle casings and extra tubes in a dark, cool place.

Regulating Speed Limits.

There has been, and always will be we suppose, much controversy as to the safe speed limits for the automobile and bearing particularly on the rights of horse-drawn wagons and those propelled by motor. Municipalities have adopted different means of regulating automobile traffic and in almost every instance there have been regulations which have caused the automobilist as well as the driver of horses, to chafe under the control. It has, however, been shown that a careless automobile driver traveling at the rate of 6 to 8 miles an hour is much more liable to cause injury to the pedestrian or driver of horse-drawn vehicle, than the careful driver who travels at the rate of 15 to 20 miles an hour. Chief Donahue, of the Omaha police force, says: "The secret of preventing accident is for the motorist to have his car under perfect control, to exercise care and be eternally on the lookout for absent-minded and careless people. In a great percentage of the accidents wherein serious personal injuries have been sustained or where there has been loss of life, the injured persons contributed greatly to the accident through their absent-mindedness."



Flies! Flies! Flies!

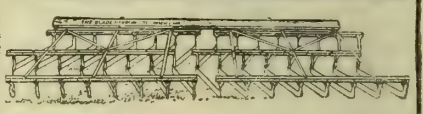
Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of ***Tanglefoot Fly Paper.*** There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on ***Tanglefoot*** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for Tanglefoot.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans,

Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.

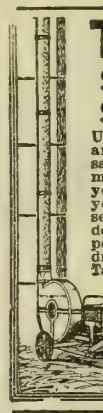
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No Teeth. No Knives.

Slips the trash; moves the entire surface one to three inches deep, killing all the weeds. A leveler and subsurface packer. Seed-beds, listed corn and potatoes require this machine for best results. Let us explain how to save time and get better yields. Write for circular and special introductory offer.

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Lawrence, Kan.



The Fastest, Surest and Safest Silo Filler—"OHIO"

Used and indorsed by nearly every State and U. S. Experiment Station and thousands of farmers. Send for proof. Design, materials and construction backed by 58 years manufacturing experience, and 36 years of making Silo Fillers. Five styles to select from—each one—*non explosive.* No delays or breakdowns—capacity 8 to 30 tons per hour on one half inch cut. Direct drive. Only one belt pulley and six gears. Takes less power, is wonderfully simple. Cuts corn, alfalfa, field peas, soy beans, sorghum, kaffir corn, milo maize, dry fodder, etc. Send name on postal for FREE Book. Address

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Salem, Ohio.

A Sure Spark PERFECT IGNITION



Get results from your gas engine—no delays or hold-backs—use French Auto Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high—spark every time—even in coldest weather.

FRENCH TELEPHONE DRY CELLS

cost less per thousand **Talks** than any others. Uniformly good. Test these dry cells for 30 days—if not perfectly satisfactory—your money back. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, Wis.

SAVE YOUR BACK

Save time, horses, work and money by using an

Electric Handy Wagon



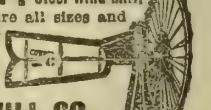
Low wheels, broad tires. No living man can build a better. Book on "Wheel Sense" free.

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$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.



We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.



CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for curb, splint, bony growths, ringbone, spavin or other lameness. 55 years of remarkable results. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At all drug stores. Ask for Free Book, "Treatise on the Horse."

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11

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. J. K. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

MILLION FOR CROPS.

In Chicago there is an organization known as the Council of Grain Exchanges. We have not read the constitution of this organization and so do not know its purpose. It has one committee known as the Crop Improvement Committee. This is a live committee. Bert Ball, secretary of this committee, has been ambitious to pull off some big stunt. It requires big money to finance big things. Ball has obtained big money and has a big stunt under way. He has 1 million dollars from Sears, Roebuck & Co., to be used in the promotion of agriculture. Since the merchandizing business of Sears, Roebuck & Co. is done principally with the farmers, it seems that Sears, Roebuck & Co. could afford to give this amount toward advancing agricultural conditions in general. Ball, who obtained this contribution, is in trouble in Kansas. He is having difficulty in finding people who will accept one of the thousand offers into which this big sum has been divided. Those who are objecting are the commercial clubs and other organizations of business men of the towns. They are objecting on the ground that this is an advertising scheme of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and they do not propose to help Sears, Roebuck & Co. to get any favorable advertising by means of a contribution to help things along ariculturally.

* * *

When Mr. Ball obtained this gift he had outlined a plan by which he thought this sum could be expended to good advantage. The plan looked good to Sears, Roebuck & Co., and they came through The plan provided that the agricultural college in each state should act as trustee for the part of the fund available for its state. Ball's plan was not feasible. It was indefinite and not practical. President Waters, Director Webster and J. H. Miller, of the Kansas Agricultural College, formulated a comprehensive and workable plan by which they would become responsible for the distribution of such of this million dollar gift as might come to Kansas, and that plan was last week presented to the Board of Regents for approval, but the transaction was not completed. The matter will be disposed of this week. The plan, in detail, is too long to be printed here. The plan, however, is practical and presents great possibilities for good to every county in Kansas and an opportunity which cannot be overlooked by farmers, merchants, bankers, millers, manufacturers, grain buyers, land owners, county or city officers or local newspapers. There is nothing in the plan which enables Sears, Roebuck & Co. to have any control whatever over the county farm advisor, the employment of which official the entire plan comprehends.

* * *

This million dollar gift is to be distributed in thousand dollar chunks. It is expected that one thousand counties in the United States will meet the conditions and each county avail itself of the thousand dollars. Under the plan proposed for Kansas, which plan has been accepted by Bert Ball, there shall be formed in each county an association known as "The Blank County, Kansas Crop Improvement Association." This association shall have committees on finance, membership, good roads, education, crop and live stock. The finance committee shall raise a sum to be agreed upon by the county organization and approved by the Kansas Agricultural College as necessary to supplement the one thousand dollars above mentioned, toward the maintenance of a county farm advisor. All subscriptions to this sum must be in the form of bankable notes to be deposited and payable monthly on continuation of the work for two years.

The membership committee shall solicit county farm advisor memberships, and such memberships shall cost not less than $2 per year. The county organization cannot close its contract for a county farm advisor until this membership has reached 100 farmers, at least five of whom are to be from each township of the county. It is to be understood that those farmers taking out this membership have declared their intention to co-operate with the county farm advisor and that they desire his visit and his services. The effort of the advisor, however, will not be confined alone to the membership.

The Kansas Agricultural College, through its directing officers, shall select for each county entering into such contract, a county farm advisor, who shall be a trained agriculturist and a man of business tact and judgment, and his work shall be directed along the general lines of the best agricultural methods adapted to the county in which he is working.

The above are the essentials of the contract by which each county in Kansas may avail itself of one thousand dollars as a fund toward the maintenance of a county farm advisor. The county farm advisor idea is not new. It has been talked for some time in Kansas. It is successfully maintained in other states. In North Dakota the Bankers have created a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for the maintenance of county farm advisors, and the advantages of such advisor are there apparent. There are other examples of the successful conduct of the same movement. The county farm advisor can and should be an essential official in every county in the United States.

* * *

Considerable opposition has arisen in Kansas to the acceptance of this thousand dollar contribution for the above purpose. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear on President Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, to prevent the college from becoming the administrator of this fund. This opposition has come from the country merchants and has been voiced by the country press. The meat of the objection raised has been that this is an advertising scheme of Sears, Roebuck & Co., and that the county farm advisor will be the traveling agent of that company. One paper says that he will be carrying Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s catalogues in his buggy, that he will be furnishing farmers with order blanks and will take their orders and buy their postoffice money orders, and will in every other way promote the interest of this firm. Such talk is foolish. Under the accepted plan for Kansas the State Agricultural College will select and control the farm advisor and he will not be permitted to advertise or solicit for Sears, Roebuck & Co., or any other firm, although Bert Ball's plan carefully guarded against this. More than this, the county contracting will have $2 of its own people's money in the fund as compared with Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s $1, and the bulk of advertising will be for the local contributors who have made the county advisor fund possible. Sears, Roebuck & Co. have gotten out of this contribution all the advertising they will get. The announcement of the contribution itself has given that firm more space in the editorial and news columns of the press of this country than 2 or 3 million dollars would buy as a straight-out advertising proposition. The advertising has been done. Whatever damage has been done to the country merchant as a result of the advertising cannot now be wiped out. The people of every county should now get busy and without hesitation subscribe the additional money needed to maintain the county farm advisor and get the movement started so that the full benefits may accrue at the earliest possible date.

* * *

It occurs to us that the business interests of all counties should make arrangements to get one thousand dollars of Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money for their county before another week has lapsed. They should consider that if this money is tainted they would thoroughly and everlastingly purify it just as soon as they could get their hands of it. They should consider that Sears, Roebuck & Co., by virtue of this thousand dollar contribution, will sell no more merchandise than Andrew Cargenie sells steel rails when he builds a library. The towns all over the country have their Carnegie libraries. A thousand dollars invested in a county farm advisor is worth a dozen Carnegie libraries. This is where the opportunity has come to the farmer. The farmers of each county should see that they get their thousand dollars.

* * *

There is a way by which each county can come into its own and not accept the so-called tainted money of Sears, Roebock & Co., and that is by the business interests spurning to accept Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s gift and by putting up the full amount themselves. This would be the graceful way for the business people of each county to dispose of this matter. The country newspapers talk about the liberal-hearted country merchant who does this. that and the other thing in the interest of the farmer. They are right. The country merchant does a great deal in the farmer's interest, but he has no right to stand in the way of the farmers of his county securing one thousand dollars as a nucleus for this fund. If the local business interests do not feel equal to subscribing the full amount for the maintenance of a county farm advisor for a period of two years, then there are the state and national organizations of all kinds of retailers. For example, the State Retail Grocers' Association. the State Retail Implement Dealers' Association, etc., etc., which organizations could graciously and gracefully combine and match the gift of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER believes in the country town and the country business man. He and his town have increased the value of every foot of land and every hoof of stock within marketing distance of his town. He is the man who pays his share of the taxes in the county government, and in the maintenance of county institutions. He is the man who weeps with the sorrowing farmer, he it is who has struggled with the farmers of his county in making the county prosperous and a good place in which to live. He deserves the farmer's consideration and the farmer generally has given him that consideration in full measure. Nothing should be done to injure the country merchant, and nothing should be sanctioned which would have a tendency to embarrass him. The country merchant, however, has prospered along with the farmer and along with the big mail-order merchandising institutions of this country. If the country merchant does not want his farmer friends and his neighbors to accept this thousand dollars from Sears, Roebuck & Co., then let him make a counter proposition which will give these friends and neighbors opportunity to avail themselves of the county advisor plan by doing whatever can be done to boost agriculture.

Contrary to a general belief, the soil of certain sections of the state was not saturated with moisture this spring. The snowfall was unusually heavy, but much of it drifted and filled the ravines, leaving the ground practically bare. Some concern is felt lest the dry weather of the past few weeks should continue too long. This dry weather has afforded some advantage in the harvesting of the first crop of alfalfa. which never was finer or more badly needed.

It will cost about three times as much to raise and store beets or mangels for stock as it will to make silage, and they are no better. Besides, making silage of the corn saves the other half of the corn crop.

SHAWNEE ALFALFA CLUB.

At the June meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club, which occurs on the 29th, this organization will have completed the fifth year of its usefulness.

During all this time monthly meetings have been held, and the fame of this club, as being the first of its kind as well as the largest and most active, has become nation-wide.

At this fifth anniversary it is proposed to enlarge the scope of the club and open its programs to subjects of all sorts that are of importance to agriculture and live stock husbandry.

It is hardly possible to think of alfalfa without at once thinking of live stock on the one hand and of the soil and of crop rotation on the other. Alfalfa is Kansas' most important crop, but it is so intimately associated with live stock and other crops, as well as with farm implements, that the usefulness of the club will be greatly increased by the proposed action.

The program provided for the regular meeting to be held on Saturday, June 29, at 2 p. m., in the Commercial Club rooms in Topeka, includes: "Why I Have a Silo," by J. O. Browning; "Why I Don't Have a Silo," by J. W. Bigger; "Co-operation," by A. H. Buckman.

As the granges, dairymen, truck gardeners, fruit growers, live stock breeders and all farmers are invited to unite with the club in its reorganization. it is hoped that there will be a very large attendance representative of these varied interests present and participating.

COUNTY FAIR EXHIBIT.

The county fair is the trying-out place for live stock and other exhibits, and here is where the beginner should always show first. If successful at the county fair, then show at your state fair, and if again successful, then show at the American Royal and the International. Maybe this cannot be done all in one year. Maybe it cannot be done at all, but the experience gained, whether you win or lose, is worth all the effort.

If you are not breeding pure-bred live stock the same is true of field, orchard and garden crops, poultry or bees. Show what you have and how you prepare it for market, and then come and bring the whole family.

Kansas fairs, both state and county, are something to be proud of, but they cannot exist without proper support. Time, brains and money are expended lavishly to build up these great institutions for your benefit, and it is a patriotic duty to attend the fair and bring an exhibit.

Get ready now.

Owing to unfavorable conditions for wheat, the acreage in corn is much greater than last year in Kansas. Conditions have thus far been generally favorable in spite of the late season, and prospects for a bumper crop are bright. While the wheat has suffered in some sections it also promises a good crop of superior grain. The millers are anticipating a plentiful supply of wheat of extra quality this season, and they are men who try to keep in touch with the situation. Speculators reports are numerous, but are sometimes biased by other considerations.

In spite of the general shortage of cattle throughout the country, the big pastures of Kansas are entirely filled. Shipments came as soon as the pastures were ready and they came strongly, so that the observer would not think of any shortage or that reports of it had been accurate. Stock yards reports show that there are many buyers of stockers and feeders who are tempted by the abundant grass and the prospective continuance of good prices, and these are buying in smaller lots of from one car up.

GENERAL FARM NOTES



More than one thousand dollars' worth of farm machinery stood all last winter around these good and adequate buildings. There was room in the buildings to house it all. The silo was built last fall. The silage cutter stood all winter where it was used. It requires a good business to sustain such waste. Farming is the only business that will permit such extravagance and keep on going.

H. J. C. Allison, Chesterville, Ont., a noted breeder of Holsteins, with his wife and little daughter, perished in the Titanic disaster. Mr. Allison was the owner of several of the really great cows of the Holstein breed, which cows he had bred and developed.

Silo and Water Tank.

In this country the building of a water tank on top of a silo is an innovation in construction. Our subscriber, Thomas D. Hubbard, Kimball, Kan., is building a concrete silo 34½ feet high and on top of this a water tank 6½ feet high, to hold 235 barrels of water. The silo will hold 105 tons. He remarks that, with prime fat steers selling at $9 in Kansas City, it will pay to feed silage instead of dry corn stalks, and so make beeves faster and better.

Dog Owner Liable for Damage.

Replying to A. L. M., Olathe, Kan.: A man was riding by a farmer's house when a dog ran out and barked furiously at his horse, which frightened it and the man was thrown out and badly injured. He sued for damages and a circuit court jury gave him $1,500, upon which he appealed to the Supreme Court, and the court affirmed the decision, saying: "That the owners of vicious and barking dogs are responsible for all damages caused by such dogs, and that the owners keep them at their peril."

Kafir vs. Milo.

M. W. S., Plainville, Kan., asks as to the relative merits of milo and Kafir for grain in his locality. Milo and Kafir grain are regarded as equal in feeding value and as compared with corn about 10 pounds of either Kafir or milo is considered in a practical way as equal to 8 pounds of corn. Dwarf varieties of milo mature earlier than most varieties of Kafir, and for planting at this date we think milo much more likely to produce a grain crop in territory contiguous to Plainville than would Kafir. Milo forage is not the equal of Kafir forage.

Bermuda Growth.

F. A. Mitchell, Chandler, Okla., to whom KANSAS FARMER readers have looked for several years for information regarding Bermuda grass, sends the editor a specimen showing the growth of the spring's set. The main growth is 60 inches and the laterals are 99 inches long, making a total of 159 inches, or 13¼ feet of growth for this one plant set this spring. This gives KANSAS FARMER readers some idea of the rapid growth of Bermuda. The Bermuda planted in the State House lawn, mention of which has been made in KANSAS FARMER, is growing nicely.

Measuring Corn In the Crib.

Answering S. G. H., Beloit, Kan., who asks for method of measuring corn in the crib: A heaped bushel contains 2,748 cubic inches. To find the number of bushels of corn in a crib it is therefore necessary merely to multiply together the length, width and height in inches and divide the product by 2,748. The number of bushels of shelled corn will be two-thirds of the quotient. If the sides of the crib are slanting, it will be necessary to multiply together one-half the sum of the top and bottom widths, the height and length.

Answering A. B. J., Eureka, Kan.: Cowpeas should be cut for hay when the first pods begin to turn yellow. If the peas are left to further mature, large quantities of leaves are lost in harvesting, thereby decreasing the palatability and the feeding value of the hay. Soy beans should be cut for hay as soon as pods are well filled. Favorable weather is highly important in the curing of cowpea hay. The weather, of course, cannot be regulated, but a little earlier or a little later cutting than as stated above, is advised if weather conditions indicate that the hay can be put up without rain.

How to Cut Timothy and Clover.

Our subscriber, A. L. B., Lawrence, Kan., wants to know when he should cut timothy and clover for hay. Timothy should be cut for hay just as it is getting into bloom. Red clover should be cut when it is in full bloom and a few of the blossoms here and there are turning brown. When timothy and clover are grown in combination the hay should be cut when the clover is ready for cutting. Timothy should not be allowed to stand until it is in full bloom. Hay made from such will be extremely dusty and objectionable for feeding to horses.

When to Cut Millet.

Our subscriber, J. C. H., Dexter, Kan., will obtain the best quality of hay if he cuts millet as soon as it is fully headed and before the bloom falls. At this stage the hay is less woody and more palatable and has greater feeding value than if permitted to further mature. That quality of millet which is regarded by many as injurious to stock and especially to horses, does not seem to depend upon the stage of maturity at cutting. The same subscriber should cut orchard grass and Johnson grass just before the blooming stage. These two grasses quickly lose in palatability when nearing maturity.

Dip for Hogs.

Our subscriber, C. E. H., Sedgwick, Kan., inquires if we think it worth while to keep a tank of dip in the hog yard. We believe that if the swine herd was run through a dip every two or three weeks skin diseases would be eradicated and the general health of the swine improved. Set a wooden tank in the ground or build in the ground a cement tank of considerable size, with a runway leading into it. Fill with a dip and drive the hogs in. We do not regard it as necessary that the tank be kept filled with the dip that the hogs may make a wollow of the tank. This is expensive and unnecessary. The evaporation of the dip results in considerable loss.

Alfalfa and Tile Drainage.

Our subscriber, O. A. R., Columbus, Kan., writes that he has been endeavoring to grow alfalfa for a number of years, but with no success. His soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with joint clay and shale, and during a long wet spell the ground would become so saturated with water that the alfalfa plants would die. He has drained 4 acres of this kind of land and now has a fine stand of alfalfa. During the heavy rains of the spring this tile drained land was dry enough to plow three or four days following the rain, while the undrained land would remain too wet for a week or more. This subscriber says he has had six years' experience in feeding silage. He has been a subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for many years, and likes it very much.

New Mexico Wheats.

Our subscriber, M. A. B., Tularosa, N. M., sends KANSAS FARMER a dozen heads of wheat grown this year in New Mexico without irrigation and on which fields had fallen one light snow and one light rain, the two wetting the ground not more than one inch deep. The dozen heads are quite good specimens, and if they should represent the average of the field and the wheat should stand reasonably thick in the field, a very satisfactory yield will undoubtedly be had. The heads were sent to A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor in crops, Kansas Experiment Station, and he pronounces the bearded as Macaroni. He thinks the smooth heads are ordinary northern spring wheat. Mr. Leidigh adds that the United States Department of Agriculture has raised Durum or Macaroni wheats in northwest Texas for the past several years, with yields of from 5 to 25 bushels per acre, but that these yields are not regarded as better than can be secured from winter wheats under the same conditions. He thinks that about the same conditions might possibly obtain in New Mexico.

Ground the Fence Wires.

Several subscribers report loss of live stock by lightning the past few weeks. In case of storm it is characteristic of live stock to seek the windward side of the pasture and, with heads projecting through the wire fence, there stand until the storm abates. The lightning, striking the fence, follows the wire and kills the cattle. If fence wires were grounded, the liability of loss of live stock would be very much decreased. Wire fence should be grounded every eight or ten posts. This can be done at little expense if it is kept in mind when the fence is built or in the replacing of posts. It is only necessary to use a piece of smooth wire which is stapled the full length of the post when the post is set, and by this method the ground wire will extend into the earth. The wire should be wound around and connected with the fence wires. The wire placed on the post in this manner will have the effect of grounding the electricity, and the chances are a hundred to one that by this method the current will be grounded before it reaches the herd.

Live Institute Worker.

Charles A. Calkins is president of the Hamilton County (Kan.) Farmers' Institute, and that he is wideawake to his duties is shown by this letter he has to the farmers of his county:

"Once more I write to the farmers of western Kansas. We are hopeful that this will be a good year. There is a sufficient amount of moisture to start the grass and other crops. Till the soil so as to conserve this moisture and retain any more that may come this side of seed time. Harvest comes later in proportion as this season is improved.

"We are expecting to have a farmers' institute this fall that will be a credit to western Kansas, or any other farming country. We have now over 40 subscribers to the institute work at 25 cents each. We are asking the county commissioners for $50 to this fund, which they are expected to give, and have a right to according to law. Both irrigated and dry farming is included. To encourage the boys we expect to have a list of premiums arranged later for the best exhibits in farm and garden products. We would be glad to have anyone interested in the welfare of western Kansas with these farmers, demonstrate what can be grown on her fertile plains."

Cutting Oats for Hay.

Answering A. B. H., Holton, Kan.: There is considerable difference of opinion as to when oats should be cut for the best hay. Years ago it was our practice to cut oats with a self-binder for hay for feeding to dairy cows, cutting just after the oats had passed the dough stage, thus making a fine quality of hay much relished by the dairy herd.

The North Carolina Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin on this subject. It was found that when the oat plant was just in bloom, the food constituents were most largely in the leaf and straw, but as the kernels began to harden most of the food materials had passed into the seed. The yield per acre of dry matter was 1.7 ton when the oats were cut just coming into bloom; when the kernels were in the milk, the dry matter was 2 tons per acre; in the middle of the milk stage the dry matter was 2.2 tons, and in the dough stage, 2.2, and after the kernels had hardened, the yield was 2.8. The total yield of protein was largest when the seed was in the milk stage. The above facts warrant the conclusion that if a nitrogenous forage is wanted as for dairy cows, cut in the early milk stage, at which time the whole plant is quite palatable. If a forage high in carbohydrates is desired, cut at the beginning of the dough stage.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

H. M. Cottrell, agricultural commissioner on the Rock Island lines, was one of a number of parties whom we asked for information regarding the siloing of sorghum bagasse. He is a man who has traveled through every agricultural section of the United States and should know if this by-product has been siloed successfully. He writes that he has never known of a case where bagasse has been siloed, and further does not say.

For Cleaner Dairying.

Develop the habit of looking for dirt.

By keeping dirt out of the cream, you keep out the bacteria and retard souring.

Bacteria are conveyed from place to place on dirt and dust—they cannot fly.

The standard of purity for the cream you sell should be as high as that for the cream you use at home.

The dairyman who sells cream which has passed through a dirty separator commits an insidious and criminal act against the nation.

These paragraphs are from circular by Dairy Commissioner Burch.

BEEF CATTLE AND WELFARE

Attitude of Successful Breeder, and Secretary of Successful Breeders Ass'n.

By G. A. LAUDE, Rose, Kansas

Under present conditions, taking the past 10 years as an example, production has not kept up with consumption. In other words, judging by the past, with an average increase in population for the next 10 years, it will be necessary that the farms of the United States produce more than they did in the past. This is especially true of meat, and very markedly so of beef.

While our population increased about 22 per cent from 1900 to 1910, during that same period the cattle in the United States decreased about 20 per cent, and what may seem strange, Kansas, especially favored with soil, grasses and climatic conditions to produce the best, suffered a great shrinkage, there being 1,500,000 less cattle in our state than 10 years ago. It is the same all along the line. Texas, Colorado, New Mexico; in fact, the entire southwestern country which, in times past, supplied corn-belt feeders with 3- and 4-year-old feeding steers in great abundance, have ceased to be a factor, and last fall were buyers on the Kansas City market for stock cattle. Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, which states could be depended upon to send to Chicago every fall trainloads of grass-fat beeves such as no other country has ever produced, and again in the spring trainloads of their famous hay-fed cattle, are sending their limited supply to meet the insistent demand and the high prices to be obtained on the Pacific coast. It is a shortage everywhere apparently.

Our population is rapidly increasing and the supply of beef needed must either be produced in the United States or it must be shipped in from foreign lands.

It is to Mexico that we instinctively turn, but that country, owing to climatic and other conditons, can not furnish the quality of beef demanded by our trade. Argentina is the only country able to produce an article at a price that could seriously compete with ours, but the South American country could hardly afford to send its beef to the United States as long as higher prices prevail in England.

It is up to the farmers of our country, principally those of the corn-belt, to furnish the beef, and it is to them the contract will be let, and but for one factor they would be unable to fill it, the determining factor in the case being the pure-bred beef breeds of cattle.

In the letting of this contract two interests are to be considered, viz., that of the producer and that of the consumer. The producer, as before stated, must make a profit on the transaction or quit business, in which case an acute shortage would follow. The consumer must receive a good, paltable article, entirely wholesome and at a price within his reach, otherwise limited consumption would leave the cattle growers' market demoralized.

To a man who has attempted to produce beef with the so-called scrub, which classification by contrast applies to all but the pure-bred and high-grade, and has later devoted his energy to feeding strictly beef-bred cattle; to the man who has been eating juicy steak and roast from prime yearlings or finished 1400- to 1500-pound Shorthorn, Angus or Herefords; with these men no argument is needed to prove the immeasurably greater value of the pure-bred over the common cattle to supply the nation with beef. It would be utterly out of the question to carry out the undertaking with any others, for neither the producer or the consumer could make ends meet. To understand just how this works, we classify the farmer: First, as a producer of raw material; second, as a manufacturer. After growing his raw material—grass, hay, corn and other feeds—he is ready to start his factory and, like any other manufacturer, he looks around for machinery. Naturally, he wants that machine which will convert his raw material into the finished product, not necessarily at the smallest cost, but into that product that will yield him the most money per acre for his pasture, per ton for his hay, and per bushel for his corn. To ascertain these facts he investigates and finds that the market upon which he must sell pays 5 cents a pound for one kind and 6 to 7 cents for another. Going further, he finds that a given amount of his feed will produce as many pounds of the 6 and 7 cent kind as it will of the 5 cent kind. He further finds that his customers prefer the 6 or 7 cent kind to the 5 cent kind. That is exactly the status of the beef business and the proposition before the farmer and the consumer of beef in the United States. The object now is to so conduct the business that both parties may be satisfied and get their money's worth. Now, if the production of the pure-bred cattle adds only one dollar per hundred to the grower's profit, it follows that his welfare and that of his family is thereby immensely promoted. How about the consumer? Can he afford to pay 1 to 2 cents more for the prime article? Answering that, we might say the fact that the grower receives 2 cents more does not necessarily mean that the consumer pays 2 cents more. There are two factors entering into this that limit the cost to the consumer. The first is that a common, rough scrub will dress



BEEF TO THE EARS, AND GOOD MONEY FOR EVERY POUND.

out about 50 per cent of meat, while a good, beef-bred animal will dress 60 per cent, besides the meat from the average scrub has a larger per cent of bone, which is a total loss. The second is that the scrub has a much larger proportion of the meat in the cheaper cuts than has the beef-bred animal. But, even granted that the product of the animal selling for 6 or 7 cents would be slightly higher to the consumer, the quality of such kind would be so much superior that in his production the general welfare would be advanced. I have heard people ridicule the idea that a pure-bred would make better eating than a scrub, but this arose from a lack of knowledge as to the nature of each animal. The modern beef breeds have, by selection and care, been so improved as to render not only the highest weight for the feed consumed, but the choicest quality of beef, as well. That is why they are known as beef breeds. It would be as wise to argue that a doctor could not best treat the sick; that a minister could not best preach the gospel; a blacksmith best fashion iron, or a lawyer best defend a criminal. They do these things best because it is their specialty; they have been trained for the work. Likewise, the beef breeds of cattle render the maximum in quantity and quality because they have been selected and bred for that purpose.

The matter of quality in beef is very simple. Most cattle of the beef breeds have very much natural fleshing ability. They may become emaciated to a skeleton, but this natural ability remains. The cattle that have not been specially developed for beef growing have but little natural fleshing ability. What is the result? When put on feed the good Shorthorn, Angus or Hereford distributes the fat in the multitude of cells found in his abundance of natural flesh, and when finished yields a product fit for a king. The other steer, with scarcely any natural flesh, can store but little of the fat in this manner, and when slaughtered yields up a chunk of dry, lean and a chunk of tallow, either one poor articles of diet. The one had a place to put meat; the other did not, conditions to grow any other except at a loss?"

When I settled in Perry township, in 1882, my neighbor, Mr. Oliver, had a lot of half Shorthorn, half Texas cows, furnished him by the late Jacob Holt, which he was keeping on the shares for a term of three years, I think, and he told me it was profitable. I suppose it may have been, for his pasture cost nothing, his hay only the labor of putting it up and his salt $1 a barrel. The prairies, largely unfenced, furnished the world's best pasture free. But the reaction, coming quickly, was terrible in its effect. The country was full of cattle—cheap in more ways than one—and the cattlemen failed were many. These were the days of cheap cattle, gone, never to return. Greatly changed are the conditions under which we now live. Land has increased in value at least 1,000 per cent; labor at least 300 per cent. The product of the soil must yield the farmer interest on the investment—a very modest one being sufficient on good real estate, plus wear and tear on his equipment, plus labor, plus at least a small profit, or he will get poorer from year to year. How, then, can he afford to raise an animal whose principal recommendation is an appetite, but for which the consumer can not, in justice to himself, afford to pay a price that covers cost of production.

E. E. Kelley, now editor of the Toronto Republican, then county superintendent of Woodson county, in a speech presenting diplomas to a graduating class, deplored the fact that the children in town were comparatively cut off from contact with nature, and stated that the association with and care of young stock on the farm was, especially to the boy, a source of pleasure and a lasting benefit. He gave this, not only as his opinion, but stated that it was generally so regarded by educators. I believe the gentleman was right, but if he is, is it not logical to conclude that the quality and possible development of the animal in question should influence the amount of benefit received by the child? Would not caring for a strictly good calf, developing unusually well, stimulate a boy to more earnest effort, and awaken in him more of the right spirit, that would help him to better manhood, than would one of the roof-shaped, bony, big headed, thick necked kind?

But there is another and very important reason why the pure-bred will be a promoter of the general welfare. General conditions, briefly and very imperfectly outlined, show that in the future none other can profitably be grown in the United States. This being the case, whatever good or bad results from cattle growing will be to the credit or charge of the pure-bred stock. I shall only cite a few facts. Speaking to Mr. S. H. Wiley, manager of the Fredonia Oil Works, last September, in answer to my question as to why linseed oil meal was so high, he stated that export demand regulated the price for cake. In other words, that England, being at that time a liberal buyer of United States oil cake, caused prices to be high. Why does England import feedstuffs so largely? It is to feed it to cattle. You ask: Could they not buy the cattle in the United States or in the Argentine Republic, ready for slaughter or buy frozen dressed beef more cheaply than they could grow cattle on their limited amount of high priced land and largely on imported feedstuffs? Probably they could, but here is the explanation: There are farms in England that have been in continuous cultivation not less than 500 years, annually producing crops that might well cause the best farmers on the richest soil in Kansas to wonder at the possibilities of a well-conducted agriculture, and there are farms in Woodson county, Kansas, not more than 25 years in cultivation that are rapidly failing in productive capacity because the tiller of the soil sees fit to have the crops hauled to market instead of having them driven. Does it advance the general welfare in England to raise cattle? All pure-bred ones, by the way. Consider the size of the island and the number of inhabitants. Consider that they live better, generally speaking, than do the people of any European country except Denmark and Switzerland. Then consider that Great Britain, Germany and the United States are, perhaps, the three greatest nations on earth and that England is the controlling factor in Great Britain, and you have the answer. Then think of it—that Woodson county, Kansas, a country by virtue of natural resources specially well fitted for cattle growing, has largely abandoned what my friend Jewell, will tell you is the only practical basis of successful agriculture. What is to blame? A good many reasons might be assigned, probably all more or less forceful, but, after giving them all due consideration, the conservative and careful investigator will be forced to the conclusion that the arch enemies of progress, the destroyer of the welfare of any community that harbors them, are the scrub cattle that failed to pay the cost of production.

SMALL FARM SUCCESS

We have been reading an interesting article in an exchange in which is described the success of an Iowa farmer on a small farm. The statement is made that on one field corn was grown three successive years with an average yield of 80 bushels per acre. The fourth year oats were grown to the amount of 93 bushels per acre and last year oats were grown again to the amount of 45 bushels per acre. Last season the oat heads did not fill well, but the yield of straw was tremendous.

The means by which these unusual yields were obtained are given by the farmer who handled the land, and are as follows: First, the land was well manured. Second, a good seed bed was prepared before the crop was planted. Third, good, clean seed was used. Fourth, careful and thorough methods of cultivation employed. On the farm of 102 acres are kept 60 dairy cows, with a considerable lot of young stock, with horses and hogs and a carload of steers are fattened on the farm each winter. No refuse is allowed to accumulate on the farm, and with the aid of a manure spreader all the manure is hauled on to the farm land as made.

The owner of the land claims that a farm maintained in this condition is not affected by the extremes of drouth and moisture. The above is given by an Iowa paper as an example of good and profitable farming.

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DON'T let supremacy in plowing blind you to the remarkable work of this engine in threshing. It's exceedingly convenient to own a thresher or share in its ownership with your neighbors. You can thresh before the big outfit gets to you; no delays through breakdowns or bad weather. Save help—save worry and trouble for the women.

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H. J. RAUN, Plymouth County, Iowa, writes—"The **Oil Pull** "F" is far ahead of my expectations. My 14 year old boy can start it and run it all day without help. Has steam beat a mile. More power than you claim. It handles the Rumely Ideal 28 x 44 in. Separator easily. Old steam rig men surprised at steady power."

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FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

THE FARM



Crops are cultivated for three reasons. First, to kill the weeds; second, to let air into the soil; and, third, to save moisture.

We would like to see every farmer give green manuring a trial this season. It is not too late to plant 5 acres to some crops which, while green, can next fall be plowed under. Cowpeas will give the best results in the eastern third of Kansas, but cowpea seed is this year scarce and high priced. Sorghum, Kafir, rape, or, in fact, any other crop which will grow rank, can be plowed under to good advantage. Green manuring is not an experiment. In many states this method of fertilizing the soil is followed as persistently and as prayerfully as the milking is done. It is worth while for Kansas farmers to take notice of the advantages of green manuring. Will you be one who will try it this season?

What are you doing to interest the boy with a view to making him a prosperous and contented farmer? You know, and he knows, that the farm is the best place for him if he is able by the farm to procure profitable and pleasant employment. Fourteen to 16 hours' work a day, with no play, and only his board and clothes in pay, will not bring about this frame of mind. A little play Saturday afternoons and an ownership or interest in something on the farm and with which he can do as he pleases, will help. Outside of the extremely busy season—and that should pertain to harvest and hay weeks only—we think the "Closed at Noon" signs should be run up at noon on Saturday on every farm, and applying to all work except milking and chores.

This has been a favorable season for the destruction of weeds, and the corn fields of Kansas are generally cleaner than they have been for years. A weed seems a small and insignificant thing, but every weed in the corn will require as much moisture as will a stalk of corn, and in most fields we have no moisture to spare. At any rate, it is a good thing to see that the corn is not robbed of its moisture by weeds. There are four reasons for the spread of weeds, and the first is due to carelessness in allowing them to get a foothold when they first appear. The second is the lack of knowledge of their habits and manners of growth, which makes it difficult to exterminate them. The third is the sowing of clover, alfalfa and grass seeds which are mixed with weed seeds; and, fourth, failure to keep fence corners, fences and roadsides free from weeds. Good cultivation is necessary to the destruction of weeds and often it is necessary to resort to a crop rotation in order to clear the field. The right sort of crop rotation is good for the land and especially valuable in cleaning out noxious weeds. Be sure that the oats, wheat and grass seeds sown are free from weed seed.

One of the principal drawbacks to profitable farming in many, many instances is the lack of capital on which to conduct the business. Thousands upon thousands of men in other lines are hampered for the same reason. The lack of capital is not a shortcoming of the business, and should not be laid up against the business. How to obtain the capital is quite another thing, but it is more easily acquired by proper farming methods than in other kinds of businesses. The necessity for capital in farming is less than in other lines—it is not so badly needed and less is required. The milking of a few cows and the sale of cream therefrom, and the keeping of a good number of hens and the sale of the eggs therefrom, will bring in the cash necessary to meet current farm expenses. The money received from the sale of wheat, corn, hogs and cattle can then be applied where needed most and will eventually create the capital necessary. There is no other business so varied and so sure in its possibilities as farming. If, as a farmer, you have a notion that your lot is particularly oppressive, inquire into the lot of some merchant, hotel or restaurant keeper in your town, find out how he makes both ends meet. In fact, ascertain if he is making ends meet, and if so, how much more?

A campaign for a larger acreage of Kafir has been carried on in Oklahoma for several years with a great deal of vigor, the campaign being led by John Fields, editor of Oklahoma Farm Journal. In a recent issue of that paper it is stated that many cautious people express the fear that there will be no market for Kafir. This statement is heard occasionally in Kansas. It is the natural disposition of many people to cast about for an excuse, however poor it may be, as a reason for their not accepting the truth as it applies to themselves and to their own business. For twenty-five years the editor of KANSAS FARMER has been familiar with the growth of Kafir in this state, and we have not seen the time when a bushel of Kafir would not sell for feed at a price per bushel within a cent or two of corn, and very often it is sought for seed at prices considerably in advance of corn for feed. If farmers will go to raising Kafir and convince themselves that it will outyield corn five to fifteen bushels per acre, as it will, these farmers will soon develop on their own farms a market for Kafir by feeding to live stock. When this condition is brought about, a greater permanent prosperity will be known in Kansas and in Oklahoma than has heretofore been dreamed of.

A subscriber writes asking if it is not discouraging to KANSAS FARMER editor to write week after week such a high-class farm paper and note the slowness with which readers in general take hold of the numerous meritorious ideas presented. No, it is not discouraging. It is our business to keep these things before the reader. We know that the reader will accept and adopt our ideas and recommendations as rapidly as his circumstances will permit. It is no reflection on any reader or farmer that he cannot at once adopt all the things which he knows to be good. For ten years we have been preaching the advantages of the silo, knowing all the time that sooner or later the silo would become in general use in Kansas. The time has arrived. For years we have been preaching the necessity of earlier cutting of alfalfa hay, the more careful stacking of the same and the widest possible use of the hay shed. Early cutting, the hay shed and other covering for the alfalfa stack have come, and each year sees them in more general use. Dozens of other parallel instances might be mentioned. The Kansas farmer grasps ideas as quickly as any farmer in the world, and he is realizing on the benefits resulting from such ideas. We are gratified at the reception KANSAS FARMER receives weekly at the hands of its readers. We are making progress in Kansas as rapidly as the people of any state.

This Year's Wheat Estimate.

The following is the estimate of the Elwood Grain Company, St. Joseph, Mo., for the 1912 wheat crop of the five states west of the Mississippi river. The 1911 and 1910 figures are the estimate of the same concern for those years:

State—	1912.	1911.
Nebraska	38,000,000	41,575,000
Kansas	74,000,000	51,375,000
Missouri	24,000,000	36,100,000
Oklahoma	18,000,000	8,900,000
Texas	10,000,000	3,500,000

Dry Land Farming.

A farmer correspondent to Denver Field and Farm, in speaking of conditions in eastern Colorado, writes: "The dry land farmers will have to summer fallow every acre of land that is now sown to some crop, in order to seed heavily next fall or spring. No ground succeeds so well in producing a crop without water as does summer fallowed land. Some experienced farmers have never had a crop failure the dryest season when they summer fallowed. Last year the ground was too dry to plow in mid-summer, but this year there is no trouble about plowing, and we are looking for a good deal of rain, now that the natural season for it is here."

LIVE STOCK



E. C. Freeman, of North Topeka, reports a yield of 8½ tons of alfalfa from 6 acres—all he had cut to date. If the general yield is as good there will be some alfalfa in Kansas.

Many farmers find themselves in the position of being out of hogs and with a fine prospect for a big corn crop. Such a condition is reported in sections of Oklahoma and may exist in other corn belt states.

In speaking to some cattlemen at Kansas City the other day, Mr. James Knox, of Leon, Kan., stated that he had built a silo two years ago and that it paid for itself the first year. He predicts that the time will come when there will be a silo on every farm, as it not only supplies the most economical means of saving feed that has been discovered, but it is a great destroyer of weeds. He favors the cement silo.

Sheepmen who are marketing their sheep now are getting good prices for them. One ewe which cost $3 about two years ago, has to her credit two lambs which sold for $13 and a wool clip at $1.25. A yearly return of $14.25 on an investment of $3 is not so bad.

"The cholera situation has been pretty well cleared up in Kansas," said Hon. J. H. Mercer, State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, "and we feel pretty well able to take care of any possible outbreaks should they come. The Agricultural College is well supplied with serum and many farmers are administering the double, or serum-simultaneous treatment, to insure the safety of their herds."

Few farmers realize the real worth of sheep on the farm, and so few care to handle them. Sheep are not generally understood in this state. The older farmers who may have handled them have become beef producers or swine growers and the younger generation has had little experience with them. Sheep are great weed killers and there could be a place for a small flock on almost every farm.

Infestation of cholera will remain in your lots and pastures for some considerable time, probably at least a year or so, and the only possible way to reestablish a herd would be to have all animals that have not had the disease given the simultaneous method of vaccination for cholera. They will then have permanent immunity, and as each new lot of pigs or animals are brought onto the farm they should be treated the same way. Eventually, the infection will die out of your fields and then this treatment will not be necessary for a time. The only way to handle this is the way suggested.

Money In Horses.

According to Inspector General Garlington, of the army, an order for 2,000 horses suitable for army purposes would swamp the market of the whole country.

In the east it would be impossible to supply horses for a regiment of cavalry. Farmers and breeders have, for some reason not know to the army, ceased to raise horses to sell.

When the army wanted horses formerly, all that was necessary was for the quartermaster to issue instructions to agents in various towns, either in Maryland or Virginia, and as many as were desired could be had at a very fair price, say from $90 to $125. The other day, however, the War Department tried to gather up a dozen good horses in the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va., a horse raising country. It was impossible to get them.

In the market today there is a dearth of good horses and there is an active demand. Never before have good mounts brought such prices. A good horse will bring from $200 up, where eight years ago a good horse was not worth much more than $150.

In the event of war, the United States government would find it impossible to equip the cavalry that would be needed, and the demand for artillery horses would be strong. There has never been a time in the peaceful history of this country when the demand was so strong or the prices so high for good horses of practically all types, as they are today.

This demand and these prices cannot grow less for years to come, and the raising of good horses offers one of the best opportunities for the farmers.

Dont's for Dairy Cow Buyers.

Here are a few things we have learned to avoid in the purchase of dairy cows: Don't buy without testing for tuberculosis and know that the veterinarian making the test is reliable. Don't buy old cows. Don't buy cows that are not marked typically for the breed you want. Don't buy cows from a herd unless you see plenty of calves around the farm or have extra good proof that the calves have been sold. By observing this caution you may avoid introducing contagious abortion into your herd. Test every cow as to standing by handling her udder, and determine for yourself whether or not she shows symptoms of kicking. Because a cow has plenty of the best breeding, don't expect a wasp, wasted, goat-udder beast to break any performance records.

Cleaning Up After Cholera.

"Where hog cholera has infested a herd and the sick hogs have had the run of the feed lots and alfalfa pasture, what would your advice be as to the best and quickest way to re-establish a herd?

"To give you some idea as to the special case in question, which is likely similar to many others, I will give some of the details.

"Last fall cholera entered the herd and left four brood sows and one male out of about 100 head. Early in the spring, possibly about March 1, ten gilts were purchased, which were healthy at the time, but in about five or six weeks these gilts commenced to get the same disease, losing four of them so far, but the brood sows and their pigs, so far, have showed no signs of the disease and are being fed in adjoining pens and running in adjoining pastures. Very little, if any, corn is being fed. Good skim milk and shorts swill is the feed, together with the alfalfa pasture. Any advice along this line will be greatly appreciated."—J. A. E., Dickinson County, Kan.

The Difference in Cows.

An eastern dairyman recently told the editor that the past winter he had fed to his dairy herd alfalfa hay costing him at his railroad depot $27 to $30 per ton, and that he had paid $33 per ton for corn and cob meal for feeding with the alfalfa. We asked him how he could make a profit on such expensive feed. His statement was that whether or not he made a profit depended on the cow. His cows, which on this feed produced only 1 pound of butter per day, just paid for the feed and gave him nothing for interest on the investment and nothing for labor, but those cows which produced 1½ pounds of butter per day made him a profit. He stated, further, that with him the past winter it was not a matter of immediate profit, but that it was a matter of keeping up the milk flow until cheaper feed and pasture came.

In his statement is shown the necessity for knowing the ability of each individual cow. More than this, it shows the necessity for maintaining the milk flow, even though prices are high, in order that when cheaper feed comes a profit may be realized. If, when the cheap feed came, there was no milk flow, there would be no profit.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.



The Tree System—The Bell System

A NOBLE tree thrives because the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and roots are all working together, each doing its part so that all may live.

Neither the roots nor the branches can live without the other, and if the trunk is girdled so that the sap cannot flow, the tree dies.

The existence of the tree depends not only on the activity of all the parts, but upon their being always connected together in the "tree system."

This is true also of that wonderful combination of wires, switchboards, telephones, employes and subscribers which helps make up what is called the Bell Telephone System.

It is more than the vast machinery of communication, covering the country from ocean to ocean. Every part is alive, and each gives additional usefulness to every other part.

The value of telephone service depends not only on the number of telephones, but upon their being always connected together, as in the Bell System.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*



Over 1,000 Gallons of Water Pumped With 1 Pint of Gasoline

That's what you can secure with the Eclipse Pumper. This reliable little pumping engine will pump from 200 to 4,000 gallons of water per hour—depending on type and size of pump and lift—and do it on *1 pint of gasoline.*

Fairbanks-Morse Eclipse Pumper

frees you from the labor of pumping by hand and makes you independent of wind or weather. The Eclipse Pumper can be attached to any windmill pump without special attachments.

$50.00—plus the freight from factory, Beloit, Wis.—is all this absolutely guaranteed pumping engine costs you; an engine that makes possible a modern waterworks system and all its conveniences. Write for Descriptive Pamphlet No. MD 893

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Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha

Saves 1/3 Baling Cost

Ann Arbor
"THE BALER FOR BUSINESS"

25 YEARS ON THE MARKET
Give Size of Your Engine and we will tell You the Baler to fit it. We Build Baling Machinery Only.

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Ann Arbor "Columbia," with 10-18 H. P. Bales from 40-75 tons in 10 hours. For Steam or Gas.
"Ann Arbor "35," with 6-10 H. P. will bale 20-40 tons in 10 hours. Medium weight. For Gas Engine.
Peerless Jr. and Ann Arbor No. "20," with 8½-6 H. P. Will bale 12-25 tons in 10 hours. A light weight Baler for Gasoline Engine.
Our New Catalogue No. 34 Gives Details.
THE WINDROW BALER
Manfd. by ANN ARBOR MACHINE CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

Are In a Class By Themselves

They cost but a little more than the cheapest, while they save twice as much and last five times as long as other separators.



They save their cost every six months over gravity setting systems and every year over other separators, while they may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually pay for themselves.

Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company direct.

Why then, in the name of simple common sense, should anyone who has use for a Cream separator go without one, buy other than a DE LAVAL, or continue the use of an inferior separator?

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Soldier Creek Park Ranch

Belvidere, Kiowa County, Kansas

FOR SALE

either as a whole, or cut up into farms. Prices and terms reasonable. It has taken forty years to put this property together and so create it, but now to go to the market.

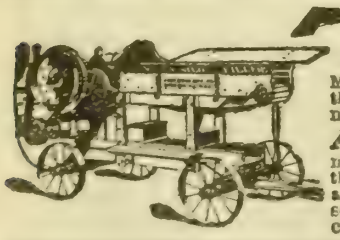
Also about Two Hundred Fifty head of the most fashionably bred Hereford cattle, (95% Females,) and about Three Hundred head Short-horn and Polled Short-horn cattle, and various other live stock, improvements, and implements.

Shorthorns 300 Head **Herefords 250 Head**

If possible, this property will all be realized upon during the present year. There is no property of its character equal to it in the Western country, for farming, grazing, or stock-raising purposes.

Prices and terms for everything, or any part of it, made by

F. Rockefeller, Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill.

Keep Out All The Rain With "Baker" Stack Covers

You need a "Baker" Stack Cover to protect your hay and alfalfa from rain. The least dampness will cause mildew—you can't afford to take any chances with ordinary stack covers as the loss of one ton will mean the *loss* of your profit. Go to your dealer and *insist* that he sell you a "Baker" Cover—

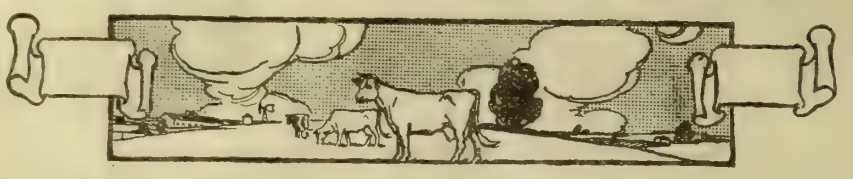
GUARANTEED FULL WEIGHT

Our trade mark is your guide to a perfect cover; see that you get a "Baker"; If your dealer cannot supply you with a "Baker" Cover, write us. Send for booklet, "*Insured Hay Stacks*", it contains valuable information you should know. *Write today.*

Baker

BAKER-LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
(Established 42 Years) 619C Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

DAIRY



Because a cow is a hearty eater is no indication that she is a profitable cow, but all large and profitable cows are hearty eaters.

The "scrub" cow appears in every herd—whether it be a pure-bred or a grade herd. The "scrub" pure-bred is the greatest failure. She pretends to be something she is not. The scales and the Babcock test are as essential in the pure-bred herd as in the grade herd.

It is a serious mistake to keep a common sire in any herd of live stock, and the mistake is all the more serious if such sire is kept in a herd of dairy cows. The purchase of a sire on the ground that he costs little money is an extreme exemplification of the "penny wise and pound foolish" axiom.

No dairy farm equipment is complete without a silo. The equipment of any farm on which live stock is kept is not complete without a silo. The silo is one of the first essentials of the equipment of every farm. It is the experience of silo users that no other building on the farm will yield so large a return on the investment as a silo.

We read and hear a great deal about diversified farming. This, in reality, is nothing more or less than balanced farming. This kind of farming is most easily and successfully brought about by the keeping of a few cows and the sale of dairy products. Cows necessarily result in the growing of calves and pigs. The chore-keeping for cows, calves and pigs will, in our judgment, give a much greater return than the same time expended on any worked crop.

In its endeavor to arrive at a practical cream grading plan by which cream may be bought on its quality value for butter making, the state of Wisconsin has followed the Kansas cream grading idea insofar as acidity is concerned, but has in connection therewith fixed a fat standard. In Wisconsin, first grade cream is that which has a clean flavor and contains less than 0.4 per cent acid and not less than 25 per cent fat. Second grade is that cream of fairly good flavor with more than this acid content and less fat content.

A young man, after leaving school, sought wealth and success in the city for several years. Later he came to realize that farming and dairying was a better business than any other occupation which had come to his notice, so back to his father's farm he went and began the development of a high-grade dairy herd. His income is now in excess of that of which he at any time before dreamed. He is an Indiana farmer with 600 acres of land, and the dairy cows paid for it, and are still the leading industry of that farm.

For year KANSAS FARMER has been urging that a herd of 10 or 12 good dairy cows be kept on every farm. We are more than ever convinced that this doctrine is sound. It is possible for this number of cows to be milked on every farm and have from them an income of $50 to $75 per month the year around. This amount coming monthly in clean cash will help on every farm—large or small. After the cream checks have been coming a few months you will appreciate them more and more and will wonder why you did not have them started sooner.

Buttermilk sherbet has become a popular warm weather delicacy in the city. It is made as are other sherbets except that fresh, tart buttermilk is used in the place of water. Made in a small way, this recipe has given excellent results: Two quarts fresh, tart buttermilk, 1¼ pounds sugar, 1 large orange or 2 small ones, 3 teaspoonfuls gelatin. It is frozen in the same manner as is ice cream, save that no attempt is made to increase its volume materially. This sherbet is so rich in sugar that it will melt at a relatively low temperature, and consequently it will often be found slushy if held at the ordinary holding temperature for ice cream.

The Babcock test is 21 years old. In this time it has become of general usage in determining the value of milk and cream wherever these commodities are bought and sold in a commercial way. When it will have become as generally used on the farm as in milk depots, crameries, cheese and ice cream factories, then dairying will have received a tremendous stimulus. When every cow is kept and fed from a strictly commercial standpoint and the test is applied, then the poor cow will have passed and the profit producing cow will have taken her place.

The flush in cream production is in Kansas this year later than usual because of the lateness of pastures and because of the genereally poor condition in which cows went on to pasture. The season of largest production of cream will therefore be correspondingly shortened this year as compared with former years unless by chance we should have a late pasture season. One of the advantages of having the dairy herd well nourished through the winter is, of course, first to obtain the largest possible winter product, and second, that the cows will go on the grass thrifty and able to increase and reach a maximum milk flow early in the season. It can be safely figured that any system of keeping live stock does not yield the largest profit if for any period of the year that live stock is not so fed and handled as to be at all times thrifty.

Readers familiar with the swine literature of the past few years will recall the name of A. J. Lovejoy, of Illinois, who has a national trade in breeding hogs. Knowing the value of skimmed or separator milk for pigs and recognizing the necessity of increasing the fertility of his farm, he set about a few years ago establishing a dairy herd on his farm. The first thing he did was to erect two silos. Then he set out to buy the cows. His dairy has now been in operation a year, with results which Mr. Lovejoy says are entirely satisfactory. He belongs to a cow testing association and his cows are tested once per month. He estimates that the manure pays for the labor. During the first year his 24 cows, bought from his neighbors, yielded 135,028 pounds of milk. Here is a man—probably as big as any in the world in the hog breeding business—who does not regard the milking of cows beneath his dignity.

A bill is pending before Congress providing that milk, butter or cheese shall not be shipped from one state to another unless "the same has been examined, inspected and found to be healthful, wholesome and fit for human food" and passed upon by an inspector of the federal department of agriculture. It is not our idea that it should be necessary for a lot of government job-holders to be everlastingly standing about "bossing" the people in the pursuance of the various lines of their business. We must admit, however, that a lot of this sort of legislation is due to the thoughtless carelessness of the producer. On the producer of raw material of all kinds is imposed the obligation of supplying a clean and healthful product. When this obligation is violated inspectors become necessary in the protection of the consumer. The more of these inspectors and the more protection the consumer demands and gets, the more expense incurred and the higher the consumer must pay for his commodities and consequently the higher becomes the cost of living and the wider is the margin between the selling price of the farmer and the price paid by the consuming public.

The Danes, as a nation, are the greatest dairymen in the world. The secret of their success lies principally in their cow-testing associations, by which they are able to ascertain the profitable production of every animal and by which they are able to discard the unprofitable and undesirable cows. The testing association, together with their co-operative organizations for breeding up the dairy herd by the use of the very best obtainable sires, constitute the foundation of their dairy success.

Cream Operators' Examinations.

Dairy Commissioner Burch has sent out a schedule of points and dates on which cream station operators will be examined for proficiency in testing cream, etc., between June 1 and September 24. He calls attention to the fact that all temporary permits will be null and void after the date of the last examination given on his published schedule. All applicants will meet at the court house of their counties at 9:30 a. m. of the day on which the examination is to be held. The law requires cream buyers to be examined every three years for proficiency in their work. The examination of cream buyers and the licensing of same is a protection to dairymen in securing proper returns for milk and cream sold.

Condensed Buttermilk for Calves.

W. H. Maxwell, a Topeka dairyman, is growing calves on condensed buttermilk obtained from the Continental Creamery Company. Maxwell uses 1 part condensed buttermilk with 4 parts water. He starts calves on this at 2 weeks old, and with very satisfactory results. He states that his calf herd has not had a case of scours since using this product. It is well known that good calves can be grown on buttermilk and that the success of feeding either skim milk or buttermilk lies in feeding the milk in the same condition all the time—not sweet one day and sour the next, or extremely sour one day and not so sour the next. In the uniformity of condensed buttermilk lies the success obtained in its feeding, is our judgment.

Two Good Kansas Cows.

The most recent report of advanced registry test of Ayrshires gives the record of Elizabeth Juneau, the 2-year-old cow owned by the Kansas Agricultural College, which produced in 12 months 8,828 pounds of milk and 307.52 pounds of butter fat, admitting this animal to advanced registry by a considerable margin over the requirements. The mature cow, Bangora, also owned by the college, is admitted to advanced registry, having given 9,557 pounds of milk and 325.13 pounds of butter fat in one year.

In Ayrshire breeding, as in other dairy breeds, the records show that no one man and no one herd has all the great dairy cows. When we think that we have struck a wonderful dairy family some breeder who has never given his cows an official test starts testing and shows that he, too, has wonderful producers. This is an example of the value of the Babcock test and scales. No man knows what he has in his herd and does not know the value of his cows until he has applied the test and the scales.

Value of Manures.

Suppose a dairy farmer has 50 head of cows. What would be the value of the manure produced by them in one year? Here are the contents:

FERTILIZING CONSTITUENTS OF THE MANURE.

	Nitrogen. lbs.	Phosphoric acid, lbs.	Potash. lbs.
In excrement...	8958.47	3843.50	7982.77
In bedding.....	742.61	430.22	874.28
Totals.....	9701.08	4273.72	8957.05

Counting these elements at the present prices, nitrogen at 15 cents a pound and 5 cents a pound each for potash and phosphoric acid, the values would be as follows:

Value of nitrogen.....	$1455.18
Value of phosphoric acid.....	191.19
Value of potash.....	447.85
Total value of manure.....	$2094.22

It would be well to remember, then, that you can soon buy another farm with the manure, if it is properly cared for. Many farmers are wasting manure and at the same time buying commercial fertilizers. It is about as reasonable to do this as to sell pork for 6 cents a pound and buy it back from the packers for 35 cents.

Bear in mind that over one-half the value of manure is in the liquid portion. Hence the importance of ample bedding, of the proper quality.

The figures for calculating the value of the manure from dairy cows which are mentioned are based on a ration for a cow weighing 1000 pounds and giving 15 pounds of milk. The ration consists of 10 pounds of a mixture of one-third each of corn meal, ground oats, and bran; 35 pounds of corn silage; 15 pounds of clover or alfalfa. This is a good ration and one conforming closely to the best feeding standards.

Patrons' Questions and Answers.

Bulletin No. 2, from the office of the State Dairy Commissioner, has been mentioned in KANSAS FARMER. While this bulletin is written from the standpoint of education for the cream station operator, nevertheless, it contains much of value for the cream patron and cream seller. The edition of the bulletin is sufficiently large to supply cream station operators only. That part of the bulletin of interest to dairy farmers will be reproduced in these columns. Some of the material has already appeared. A part of the bulletin is devoted to questions which are most frequently asked by the patron of the cream buyer. The State Dairy Commissioner gives the answers to these questions. The list of questions and answers is too long for a single article in this paper and, consequently, will appear in installments under the above head. The first installment is as follows:

Patron: Why was my test lower than last time?

Operator: Authorities have found that any of the following circumstances will cause the cream test to drop considerably: (a) More water or skim milk than usual was used in flushing the bowl of the separator. The speed of the separator was too slow. (b) The separator was incompletely washed. (c) The milk was allowed to flow into the separator bowl too rapidly.

Patron: Does sweet cream test the same as sour cream?

Operator: Yes. The amount of butter fat in the cream is not affected by souring, but cream in bad condition is more difficult to sample. The better the cream the more accurate the test will be.

Patron: How thick should I skim my cream?

Operator: As close as possible to 35 per cent.

Patron: What is the objection to a 25 per cent cream?

Operator: You give away too much skim milk which is a good feed for young stock. Furthermore, a 25 per cent cream does not keep well.

Patron: What is the objection to a 45 per cent cream?

Operator: You cannot skim the thicker cream without losing a great deal of butter fat in the skim milk in the course of a year. There is also considerable mechanical loss from the amount of cream which adheres to the cans and utensils.

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Start Using it Today



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Finery Can't Beautify But

JAP ROSE SOAP CAN

A beautiful, soft, healthy skin attracts far more than adornment. JAP ROSE SOAP gives your skin a beauty that it cannot have while you use ordinary soap and hard water that causes irritations and lines.

Take a "bubble bath" tonight. Keep skin purifying JAP ROSE SOAP on your washstand. Let the pure vegetable oil soften your skin, relax your tissue and keep away the lines that otherwise form. The instantaneous and abundant lather will make a transformation in your skin's feeling and looks.

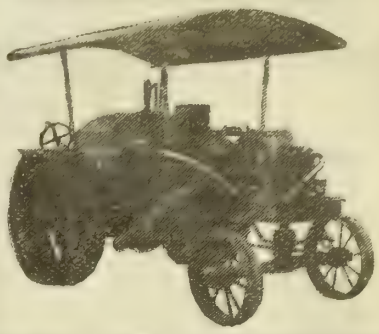
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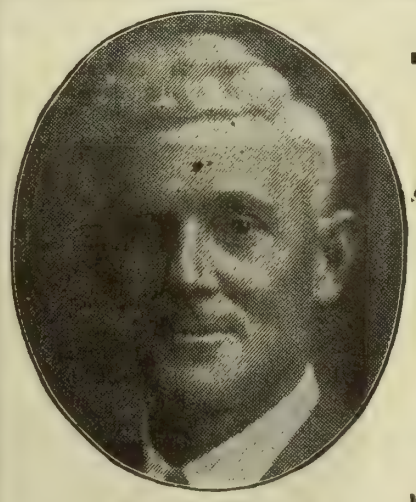
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The Inventor of The "Jayhawk"
THE FIRST PORTABLE STACKER EVER MADE

Shortage of help and 1000 tons of hay caused this machine to be made, and now we offer it to you, with nine years of experience, made up-to-date in every way.

The "Jayhawk" Up-to-date Haying Tools

Sold Direct to You at Manufacturer's Prices

We have cut out the dealer and salesman and are going to give you this reduction. It will

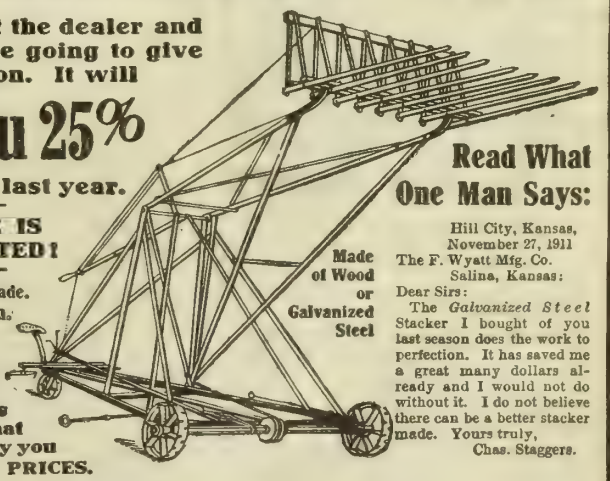
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Lightest portable stacker made. Sold in 26 states last season.

Write today for Free Catalog which fully explains the machine and what it will do. It will pay you to get our REDUCED PRICES.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel

Read What One Man Says:

Hill City, Kansas, November 27, 1911
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.
Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs:
The *Galvanized Steel* Stacker I bought of you last season does the work to perfection. It has saved me a great many dollars already and I would not do without it. I do not believe there can be a better stacker made. Yours truly,
Chas. Staggers.

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

Dairy Commissioner's Busy Week.

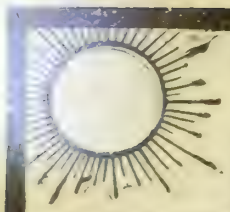
During the last week numerous violations of the state dairy law have been reported to the office of dairy commissioner at Manhattan. After investigation eight arrests were made. Five of the prosecutions were for dirty milk or milk handled under insanitary conditions. Of the five dairymen brought to court, three have paid their fines and the remaining cases are pending. Three violations of the part of the dairy law requiring all persons engaged in buying cream to have permits, were found and prosecutions were made in all.

The Wakeeney Farm Engines.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the advertisement of the Wakeeney gasoline farm engine, manufactured at Wakeeney, Kan., by the Wakeeney Gasoline Company, a company of Wakeeney business men, under the supervision of Mr. Charles Steinberg, a practical machinist and farmer, and the inventor of the engine. The engine is a 30-horse-power and has for the past three years proven a great success in western Kansas. The cost of operation is small, and one man can operate the engine and plow attachment. It will pull six disks or four mold board plows and turn about 12 acres per day. It is also used for pulling about all other kinds of farm machinery besides pumping water, sawing wood and grinding. Mr. Steinberg is a practical man and started the first plow with gasoline power that was ever started in western Kansas. Write for full particulars and description of this big labor saver, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

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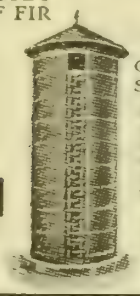
Just save up the scraps of grease from your kitchen, get a can of Lewis' Lye, and you can make without much trouble a batch of soap that will be *better* than the *best* and *cheaper* than the *cheapest* you can buy. Try it! Ask your grocer for our booklet that gives our famous recipes for making soap or write to us direct for it.

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Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

Half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch: Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.

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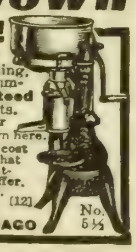
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$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)

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POULTRY



This is fine growing weather for the chicks.

Don't try to raise more chicks than you can take care of.

If you overcrowd the chicks, either by day or by night, you are facing certain failure.

Not over 50 chicks in a flock, or in a brooder house, is a good rule to follow.

Diseases is transmitted through the drinking water in a great many cases, hence it is important that the chickens have plenty of pure water.

The brooder houses should never be without a box of grit and a box of granulated charcoal, to insure strong, healthy chickens.

The great majority of diseases are due to bad management, bad housing, including cold, damp and ill-ventilated houses, rich feeding, impure water and lack of exercise.

It is advisable to place the feed of the chicks on a clean board, rather than on the ground, especially if the feed has any moisture in it. The board should be cleaned after every meal.

As the weather becomes warmer, it will be necessary to provide shade for your chickens, both old and young. If you have no natural shade, some kind of artificial shade must be provided.

If your fowls would sooner roost outdoors than in their poultry houses, there must be something wrong with the latter. Search your pens and, and if lice is the cause give them a good whitewashing of lime and carbolic acid.

Now that the breeding season is over, it would be well to take the roosters away from the hens. The eggs that you wish to save for winter use will keep good a longer time by so doing. If you don't need the males for next season's mating, dispose of them as soon as possible.

Ensilage can be put up for fowls in a large hogshead, which can be bought ready made of any size. Clover and grass is the best filling and it should be packed in very firmly and then weighted heavily. A hogshead will hold silage enough for a good sized flack, and the silage will take the place of green stuff in winter and greatly increase the egg production of the flock.

Why Join the American Poultry Association?

N. R. Nye, of Leavenworth, president of the Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association, recently sent out a letter to poultrymen of Kansas, in which ten good reasons are given for joining the association. Among the reasons given by President Nye are the following:

"It is the most influential, largest and strongest poultry association on the American continent, and the greatest live stock organization in the world.

"The association is taking up the work of getting out breed standards.

"Through its committees the association is working for better express service, lower express rates and adjusting express questions. A special committee will help you secure satisfaction from the express companies.

"The association is taking up the matter of standards for market eggs and poultry, thus developing this branch of the industry."

Egg Candling Schools.

Professor Lippincott, poultryman of the Kansas Experiment Station, is busy holding egg-candling schools in the small towns of the state. These schools are for training merchants and egg dealers in the proper candling of eggs so that eggs may be bought from the farmer on a candling basis and in order that the farmer who sells fresh eggs may be able to obtain for them a price which they will command. As eggs are now bought by the merchant a general average price per dozen is paid, and this average price, of course, takes cognizance of the average quality, resulting in the sale of fresh and perfect eggs at the same price as eggs not fresh and otherwise not good. When the merchant buys all kinds of eggs at a general price he sells these eggs at a general price also without regard to grade. When the eggs reach the wholesale dealer it is necessary for him to candle and grade into the several different qualities, and the poorest quality is of little or no value. This results in loss to the wholesaler and he in turn must so regulate his price to the merchant as will permit him to overcome this loss. The idea of the candling school is to make possible the candling of eggs at the point nearest production and in this way pay the farmer for good eggs or poor eggs as may be delivered. This will have the effect of more careful gathering of eggs on the farm and the more careful holding of same for market, and on account of improvement in quality will result in higher prices to the farmer. The loss in the poultry business on account of the marketing of fertile eggs is tremendous. The infertile egg keeps much longer than the fertile egg. A general recommendation which will help materially is that of killing off the roosters of the flock after the hatching season is past, resulting in the production of infertile eggs and the selling of eggs which have much better keeping quality.

Experiments With Skim Milk.

Below are the summaries of two trials made at the Indiana Experiment Station in feeding skim milk to chickens:

FIRST FEEDING TRIAL.

1. If skim milk be added to the ration fed to young chickens, it will increase the consumption of the other foods given.

2. The great increase in average gain was coincident with the period when the greatest amounts of skim milk were consumed.

3. Skim milk is especially valuable as a food for young chickens during the hot, dry weather, and becomes of less importance as the chickens grow older and the weather becomes cooler.



Single Comb White Leghorn cock, bred and owned by R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

SECOND FEEDING TRIAL.

1. The results of this trial are very similar to those of the previous one, with the single exception that skim milk did not increase in value as a food for young chickens as the chickens became older and cooler weather prevailed.

2. Green food given to young fowls confined in pens will not keep them in perfect health when getting a fairly balanced ration. This indicates that the young chicks are able to digest and assimilate all the nutriments from the ground food.

3. Skim milk is a valuable food for chickens. Whether fed with a balanced ration or with green food, its influence is very great in securing increased weight, and in maintaining the general health of the fowls.

4. The addition of skim milk to the ration increases the profits by decreasing the cost of the ration and securing greater returns from the other foods given, especially when the chicks are young and confined in pens or small yards.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BARGAINS—FOR TWO weeks: Eggs, 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Babies, 12, $2. Breeders, either sex, $1 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — STOCK and eggs for sale. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin, Kan.; formerly Scranton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington. Eggs, $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Ed Leclere, Central City, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 PER 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—$1.50 PER 15. Pen headed by son of second cock at Madison Square Garden. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Ia.

CHANGING LOCATION — WILL SELL mostly all my S. C. White Orpington stock at bargain prices. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE AND BUFF Orpingtons. Winners at the big shows. Trios, $5; pens, $8. Worth double, but I need the money. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Iowa.

BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS, Rose Comb Reds. No more stock for sale until May 1, but lots of eggs and baby chicks. Write me for prices. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED HENS, at 75 cents each; pen eggs, 15, $1; range, 100, $3. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

SPECIAL SALE BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, $1 per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS—15, $1; 50, $3; 100, $5. Guaranteed pure-bred. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg & Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

THE STRAY LIST

W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, LABette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valeda, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, $20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value $15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value $15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

Storing Eggs for Higher Prices.

The season of abundant egg supply is on. Eggs are bringing good prices and this is so because those dealers who have cold storage warehouses are anxious to fill with the very best quality eggs. May eggs are the best we have in Kansas because they are produced in advance of the extreme hot weather and consequently are better quality when placed in storage and so are much better when they come out than are the later eggs. If it were not for cold storage, the prices paid the farmer for eggs at this time would be fully 50 per cent less than present prices, and possibly much less than this because, except for the storage, it would be necessary for the eggs to go directly to the consuming market and there would be so many eggs that consumption would be impossible. The cold storage is the conserver of eggs, as it is of other products of the farm.

When the best egg production falls off below the point of consumption these cold storage eggs will begin to move. Cold storage warehousemen will probably sell the eggs now being put away at a profit. It is not every year, though, that they are sold at a profit. The cold storage of eggs, as of other commodities, is a gambler's game. Two years ago dozens and dozens of owners of eggs in cold storage were "broke." The eggs when sold lost their owners a great deal of money.

The above is not essential to what we set out to say. Some farm papers of Kansas are printing recipes by which the farmer can pickle eggs or preserve



Single Comb White Leghorn hen, bred and owned by R. W. Bradshaw Ellsworth, Kan.

them in this time of plenty, the idea being to market the same this fall or next winter when prices are higher. The recipes for pickling and preserving are effective. However, pickled or preserved eggs cannot be sold as fresh eggs under the Kansas law, consequently, if eggs are pickled or preserved on the farm and delivered to the merchant next fall, the party selling such eggs must be careful to sell them as "Preserved" or "Pickled Eggs." At any rate, he must not sell the same to the grocer as fresh eggs. So to do would be contrary to the law and likely to lead to trouble. The merchant must sell these eggs for what they are—either fresh or stored.

The cold storage warehousemen in Kansas must market cold storage eggs as such, and the grocer or whoever else sells them to the consumer must plainly mark the package containing the eggs as "Cold Storage," "Preserved" or "Pickled."

Destroying Ants.

The surest way of preventing injury by ants is to destroy their nests. Usually the nests can be readily found, but if there is any difficulty, a little watching of where the ants travel will show where the nest is located. If the nests are in the field, punch a few holes with a stick in the nests and place a couple of tablespoons of carbon disulphide in each hole, covering up immediately with the foot so as to throw a capping of dirt into the hole. The fumes of carbon disulphide are very heavy and will rapidly pass through the nests, filling all the chambers and suffocating the ants. This liquid can be purchased at the drug store. Care must be taken in using it, as it is extremely inflammable like gasolene.

Ants in houses can be trapped to a sponge moistened with sweetened water. When many ants congregate on the sponge they can be destroyed by a little boiling water from the teakettle.

If ants crawl up fruit trees and destroy the blossoms of young shoots they can be kept from doing this by tying a fluffy band of cotton around the trunk. Ants will not walk over fluffy cotton unless they are very much excited.

BARGAINS IN LAND

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

A new modern home, west side Topeka, for western land. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

TWO FINE, MODERN HOMES, in Topeka, to trade for clear western land. **O. M. ELLIOTT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

640 A. well improved western land, for smaller place, eastern Kansas or western Missouri. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

FOR FARMS IN NEW YORK STATE and in 21 other states, east, west and south, address or call on B. F. McBurney & Co., 703 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill., or 309 Bastable Block, Syracuse, New York.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. $30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. **Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.**

GRAB THIS—160 acres, only 6 miles from Meade, in good neighborhood, 140 acres level as a floor, good soil. Price, $10 per acre, $900 cash, $700 2 years 6%. If you are looking for a real snap, come at once or wire us to hold it. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)
I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. **H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillsboro, Texas.**

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, $2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.
We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application.
EBY-CADY REALTY CO.
112 East First Street Fort Scott, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing) will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from $15 to $18 per acre.
WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

270 ACRES, good, well improved stock farm, 4½ miles from county seat in eastern Kansas. Two-story 7-room house, with well at door; cellar, new large barn and new stallion stable and other outbuildings; 175 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in the bottom in wheat and alfalfa and all good alfalfa land; 40 acres prairie mow land, balance pasture; plenty of fruit, well fenced, has 10 acres of fine walnut timber, creek runs along side, good limestone soil, lays so as to drain well. This is a fine, sightly, shady place, and 1 mile to school. Phone, R. F. D., and is cheap at the owner's price, $65 per acre. Can make easy terms.
W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

200 choice farms in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Write **ALLEN & HART, Owners, Shreveport, La.**

220 A., WELL IMPROVED, plenty fruit, 3 mi. from good R. R. town, 30 mi. from Topeka. Wants to trade equity for good western land. **E. M. ELLIOTT, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

320 ACRES

of fine, level farming land, near Utica. Will take up to $4,000 hardware or general merchandise. Price, $20 an acre. We want to list your good trades.
BUXTON BROS.,
Utica, Kan.

ALFALFA RANCH.
800 acres. 400 finest alfalfa land, 14 ft. to water, 65 acres growing; 100 acres in corn; spring water; 10-room house, water inside. $30.00 acre. $8,000.00 5 years. Take $8,000.00 trade, priced right.
W. B. BARRETT, Hayes Center, Neb.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

AT A SCARIFICE.
640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, $18,000. Owner going south and offers it far $12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade.
JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

Prospects
Are Good In Comanche County, Kansas

Kansas. First cutting of alfalfa made a good ton to the acre. Wheat looks like 25 bushels. Corn, Kafir and other spring crops are in fine shape. Plenty of rain and everybody happy.

Land that will grow such crops ought to be worth $100.00 per acre, and is selling here for from $40 to $55. Don't you want some of it? I have some for sale and will send you a list if you will write me about what you want.

PAUL RESING
Protection, Kansas

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, $4,800. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

THOUSANDS OF ACRES
Of government lands still open for homesteaders, in the San Pedro Valley of Arizona. Abundance of artesian water for irrigation can be developed. Send for our large illustrataed book free. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Ariz.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

SOME ONE has just what you [illegible]
SOME ONE wants just what you have; quick action and satisfaction sold. **Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Harper, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft., 5 living rooms up; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA
For Sale or Trade.
160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $500 per acre and sell at $800 to $1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS,
Roswell, N. M.

Michigan Farms

Have you heard the news? Western farmers going to Michigan by the hundred. My booklet, "Michigan Clover Farms," tells you why. Write for it. It will be a revelation. List of farms with it.
S. V. R. HAYES,
Dept. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO.,
Kingman, Kan.

The Western Windrower.

The Western Windrower is made to attach to the sickle bar of any mowing machine and is used for bunching clover and alfalfa for seed; also, peas, flax or any short grain or hay. It never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt. The Windrower will gather all the hay and enable the mowing machine to be run in the windiest kind of weather, no matter how light or short the hay may be. This Windrower will always gather all the hay where it is so thin and light on the ground that no rake made will save a spear, thereby enabling a western rancher to mow hay and collect winter feed for his stock in a dry year, which would be impossible with any hay rake made. "Concerning the Windrower, will just say that it is the nicest and handiest tool we ever had. Especially valuable with us when by reason of dry weather hay is often short and light and could not be saved the old way. Can also save oats and other grain where it is too short to cut with a binder. It is also especially valuable in saving seed crop of alfalfa. Could not recommend it too highly."—C. H. and S. H. Elliott, Wilmot, Kan. The foot-lift attachment makes it possible to dump with either hand or foot. This buncher is made by the Walker Manufacturing Company, and has been advertised in Kansas Farmer several seasons. See advertisement on another page.

Steel Grain Bins for Tenants.

The galvanized steel grain bin which, for several years has been on the market and the practicability of which has been proven, should appeal especially to the renter whose landlord will not furnish him with sufficient storage room for grain. These bins are water-tight and rat and fire-proof, and are portable. They are shipped knocked down in sections and the sections are fastened together by bolts. The bins cost from 10 to 20 cents per bushel capacity, depending upon the size of the bin and the weight of steel used. The important feature which appeals to the tenant is that the bin can be moved from farm to farm or can be moved from one place to another on the same farm.

Spray Melon and Cucumber Vines.

When the leaves of your cucumber or melon vines curl and die and it begins to look as if you would have to go cucumberless or melonless, it's pretty certain that the melon aphis is at work. As soon as the lice are discovered, and that should be shortly after they have arrived, the infested plants should be so thoroughly sprayed that every louse will be wetted and killed. Last summer many mixtures were tested and two found satisfactory. One is composed of 8 pounds of whale oil or laundry soap dissolved in 50 gallons of water. The other is composed of 1 quart of "Black Leaf 40"—a strong tobacco decoction—to 500 parts of water. To this add soap at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons.

These mixtures should be applied by use of a spraying apparatus, and for patches of small size the common knapsack sprayer is best. For only a few vines a small hand sprayer can be used. The treatment must be repeated as often as the lice appear on the plants, being careful to apply the spray to the underside of the leaves, where the lice are congregated.



931,000 Carriage Owners Recommend These Tires

Goodyear Carriage Tires have been 13 years before the American public. Some 931,000 people have used them. Today, they are by far the most popular of all. Last year's sales showed an increase of 24%. And the present year promises an even greater gain. Three-fourths of all carriage builders now use Goodyears. And more dealers sell these tires than any other.

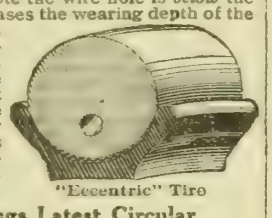
There must be a cause for this overwhelming popularity. And what else *could* have caused it except the actual superiority of the tire?

Our "WING" Tire

See how the patented "Wing" presses against the channel, thus preventing *mud, grit* or *water* from getting in and quickly destroying the tire base. This *tire* remains sound. It won't creep or get loose. Gives utmost wear. Will protect your carriage and greatly lengthen its life. Being of *tough, springy* rubber, it is exceptionally easy-riding.

Our "Eccentric" Cushion Tire

is especially designed for lighter vehicles—runabouts, etc. Note the wire hole is *below* the center. This increases the wearing depth of the tire one-half. Saves you that much money. This tire stays firm in channel. The high-grade, resilient rubber used in the "Eccentric" Cavity Cushion Tire makes it remarkably easy-riding. Always gives satisfaction.



Postal Brings Latest Circular

Send us your name today and you will receive, by next mail, our latest Tire Circular and name of our agent in your locality. You'll find these tires are "priced right."

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

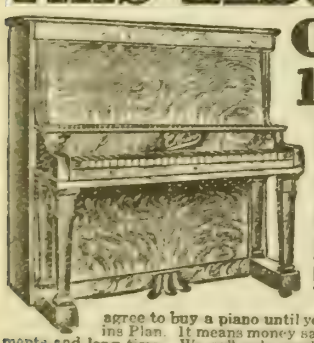
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Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you get our Jenkins Plan. It means money saving, easy payments and long time. We sell only good reliable pianos—no trash. We have also special bargains in used and sample pianos, price $50.00 and upward.

We will save you money It won't cost a cent to get our Jenkins' Plan bargain offer. Just say on a postal or in a letter "**please mail prices and particulars about your piano bargain offer.**" Address

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.
603 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.

Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for $1.



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150 DeKalb Ave.
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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
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HOME CIRCLE



Some Household Conveniences.

(By A Farmer's Wife—Mrs. Theo. Hartman, Great Bend, Kan.)

In order to consider this subject from the most practical standpoint, let us view it from the position of the tenant or beginner who has at her command but limited means and wishes to make the most possible of the circumstances. Therefore, before we invest in anything let us try to foresee all its advantages and disadvantages; and if the article be a labor-saving machine or something used occasionally, let us know just where we will keep it when not in use. All this is what makes the building of a new house such a complicated problem.

By way of suggestion to anyone who might contemplate building a new house, I will mention a few features of a farmhouse which we always consider very convenient. In this we have cold and hot water system by means of a compressed air tank in the cellar. Off the kitchen 12x18 feet we have to northwest a well lighted pantry 7x8 feet. the bath room is to the southwest of kitchen, a little larger than pantry, hence large enough to serve as laundry. The cellar way leads down between these two rooms and affords some hanging space and shelf room. On east side of kitchen and to the south is built into wall a large cupboard; the upper portion opening into the dining room serves as a china cabinet and sideboard, while the lower portion holds the cooking utensils in the kitchen. North of this cupboard sits the kitchen range with feed to the north and reserving enough floor space for fuel receptacles without interfering with passageway into dining room; north of dining room door and in corner is a large sink (left open underneath) with faucets as near west end as practical, because kitchen cabinet which serves as work table beneath north window is directly west of sink.

In the bath room I needed a place for brushes and shoe polish; also for mittens and overshoes, which become unsightly when not in use; also something to serve as a chair—for I did not want to give up space to both. Well, what did I do? I took a light store box, about the size of an orange box, placed it on end and cut down to proper height, strengthened this at corners with quarter rounds as uprights, and inserted a shelf half way up. The top of this I padded and covered with a remnant of blue and white cretonne; gathered on this a hanging all around of the same, and finished edge with a narrow biased double ruffle. When I wished to mop the linoleum I simply picked up this chair with all its contents and set it out of the way in the bath tub.

Later I felt the need of a shelf for men's shaving outfits, bottles, etc. This I could have made also, but as Mr. H. is rather particular, he paid a carpenter $1.25 for making the shelf and we put it up. To the base or apron of this shelf I suspended a wall pocket which afforded four spacious pockets for the mittens of four men, besides smaller places for whisk broom, brush, goggles and husking pegs—all for the cost of about 30 cents. As I think everything in a home should be either useful or ornamental, and if possible both, I selected oilcloth to harmonize with the color of the wall. To prevent sagging I stiffened background with a strong cardboard reinforced at weak places with strips of muslin dipped in glue.

In the kitchen I soon found I needed a reserve receptacle for cobs as kindling and an extra supply to draw from in case of emergencies. There was upon the place a store box 18x30 inches and 20 inches high. This appealed to me for three reasons: It would hold a generous supply of fuel, could be pushed out of the way under the sink, and would be light to handle, being made of one-half inch lumber. This was strengthened at corners and bottom with strips of tin, lined with building paper and covered with wall paper of suitable color and design. Now I still wanted a cover for this box. Among scrap lumber of the house I found an inch board 20x34 inches, nailed a narrow inch strip on either end to prevent warping or splitting, painted the one side harmonious color, but left the brighter side unpainted for another purpose. When wash basin was not wanted in sink it found a resting place on this box lid under the sink. In cases of need this board was turned upside down across east end of sink as a side or serving table. Or when sewing it served as a tracing or lap board.

But there was still another need in the kitchen. The range came within 8 inches of the back wall and was scorching the upper part of the wainscoting. A sheetiron shield proved unsatisfactory. I also needed a convenient place for lids of cooking utensils, so as to be able to pick up just the one I wanted without moving others. I took measurements of space required, had tinner make a tin box with a partition, inserted a little over half way up. This partition, as also base of box, had a one-half inch flange at the open side next to utensil cupboard to prevent lids rolling out. To top of box on wall side I had two ears soldered for a means of fastening it securely to the wall. Here is my wall-shield, including one chamber for large lids and one for the small size—all for $1. But that is not all; beneath it furnished an ideal hiding place for slop pails when not in use; on top out of general view it formed a shelf for a number of articles. When I mop the linoleum I want about a tablespoonful of kerosene want about a tablespoonful of kerosene in the water, and when your sink, lavatory, bath tub or basin looks dingy or gets "gummy" from hard water and soap, nothing will remove it more easily nor more satisfactory than the corner of a soled towel dipped into kerosene.

Now I have not made mention of these home-made conveniences because I expect anyone to adopt them, but simply as a suggestion what any housewife can do to enhance her own conveniences by a little mental and physical exertion and a little money.

How Did You Fight?

"You are beaten to earth.—Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat;
To lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown why the higher you bounce.
Be proud of your blackened eye.
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
But how did you fight, and why."



4784. For the School Girl—The girl who attends school needs a number of practical dresses, and the above is one well worth making. The closing is made at the left side of front. A kilt skirt completes the garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns ex-

What's the use?



Why bother to raise so many "good things" unless—

—Unless you *save* them. Your wife can "put up" many kinds of fruit. But it isn't so *easy* to "can" vegetables.

Not—if she *depends* on old-style, narrow-necked, tin-topped, screw-capped jars, that take in only *small* fruit. This year find out the better way to "put up" fruit—and vegetables, too—the

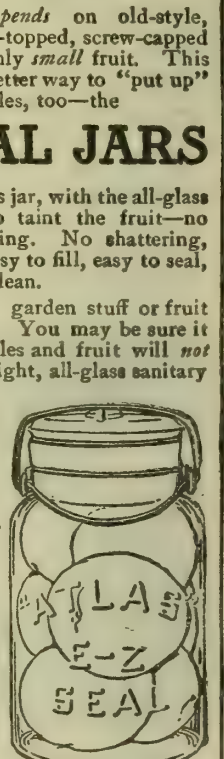
E-Z SEAL JARS

This is the all-glass jar, with the all-glass cap—no metal to taint the fruit—no twisting and turning. No shattering, no splattering. Easy to fill, easy to seal, easy to open and clean.

Don't allow good garden stuff or fruit "to go to waste." You may be sure it will keep—vegetables and fruit will *not* spoil in these air-tight, all-glass sanitary jars.

Free Jar—Free Book

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—in order to secure free jar this *coupon must* be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name_____

Address_____

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name_____

Address_____

TONE'S OLD GOLDEN COFFEE

holds its friends—the surest proof of goodness. You'll like its fine aroma and color, its full body. Carefully selected coffees, blended, milled and roasted to make the finest cup quality. More cups to the pound. See that the seal is unbroken. Ask your grocer today. *35c* a pound.

TONE BROS., Des Moines, Ia.

"There are two kinds of spices, TONE'S and *"others"*

THE Ransomerian School **TRAIN FOR BUSINESS**

Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. Ransom, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomerian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomerian Journal FREE.

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Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads" looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 1,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

AYLSDALE SHORTHORNS — FIVE EXtra good bulls for sale, sired by Archer's Victor, 292012; three 18 months old; two 8 months; three red; two roan. Also some high-class cows and heifers. Farm close to Topeka. Address or call upon owner. C. W. Merriam, Columbian bldg., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES—$2.50 and $5. Pointer puppies, by Fishel's Frank. Heavyweight English bulls and one Collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOD SALE—80 A ALFALFA LAND. IF interested write for list of ten 80 acre tracts near Salina. V. E. Niquette, Salina, Kansas

BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

CENTRAL MISSOURI FARM BARGAIN—Grains, grasses, fruit, timber, good water. Write Geo. R. Cleveland, Mokane, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TRADE — 200 A. IMPROVED McPHERson Co. farm, price $15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ALL stocked, crops in. Price, $9,000; stock, etc., extra. Oyner, C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E. Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, $75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

QUARTER WHEAT AND ALFALFA land, 100 in wheat, 50 Kafir and barley, balance grass. Price, $4,500; half cash; balance terms, 6 per cent. Davie Keller, Ford, Kan.

BARGAINS IN TWO KIOWA COUNTY, Okla., farms; 160 a. each; smooth, black land, mostly under cultivation; some improvements; good market. $4,000 will take either one. E. D. Schmitt, Moundridge, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in mild belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Holvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED PERCHerons, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; $15 each. F. J. Greinier, Billings, Mo.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—SOME ONE WITH CAPITAL to go in the four-horse evener business. Joseph Miller, Romona, Kan.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

CANE SEED, ALSO OTHER SEEDS FOR forage. D. O. Coe, Seedsman, Topeka, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

VIOLINS.

STRADIVARIUS VIOLIN FOR SALE—Excellent sweet tone. Miss Bertha G. Mardis, Route 5, Rosedale, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
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Have you joined the Pure-bred Sire Club? If not, send your name to Prof. G. C. Wheeler, Manhattan, Kan., and he will send you a membership card and a lapel button.

What Is a Failure?

What is a failure? It's only a spur
To the man who received it right,
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.
If you never have failed, it's an even guess
You never have won a high success.
—E. Vance Cook.

Still cling to your ideals. They should be a power to you, leading to great aspirations and achievements. In good time they should bring to you that reality in which, at last, you will find your heart's desire.

What a Man Is Made Of.

A New Yorker is authority for the statement that the average man has "ingredients" to make fat for seven bars of soap, iron for a medium-sized nail, sugar to fill a small bowl, salt to fill a shaker, lime to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus to make 2,200 match tips, magnesium for a dose of magnesia, sodium to neutralize a pint and a half of water, potassium to explode a toy cannon, sulphur to rid a dog of fleas, and albuminoids to make a case of eggs.

Grange in Legislation.

A change has been made this year by the National Grange in the personnel of the Legislative Committee, who shall direct the legislative affairs of the order, and especially represent the Grange before Congress, says the National Grange Monthly. It has been the custom for the Legislative Committee to consist of the Master, the Overseer and the last Past Master of the National Grange, the appointment of same usually being made by a resolution introduced into and passed by the National Congress session.

This year an entire change in procedure was made and it was decided to put the naming of the Legislative Committee wholly in the hands of the new Master, who was instructed to name two members to serve with himself. National Master Oliver Wilson has accordingly named as his two associates Prof. T. C. Atkeson, of West Virginia, and N. P. Hull, of Michigan, each the Master of his respective State Grange.

This assures a very strong committee to handle the legislative work of the Grange, as the three men are all thoroughly versed in the Grange position on all matters of public nature and, moreover, all three men enjoy the confidence of their associates in the order to a very marked degree. The coming session of Congress will be a lively one, and many matters of Grange interest will be up for discussion and decision, parcels post and highways improvement looming up among the most conspicuous.

"Co-operation is better than competition and men need each other," said the KANSAS FARMER front page epic. This is true, and co-operation exists in every form of business except farming. Co-operative buying is making some headway in the larger Grange counties, but little progress has been made with co-operative selling in any Kansas community except in the berry growing districts. Co-operative selling of live stock is very successful in other states, and co-operative selling of grain and hay in many states. This end of the business might be handled by the Pomona Grange.

The Adornment of the Home.

The farmer and his family have given but little thought and time to the adornment of the home until recently. The home was a place to stay, eat and sleep, and the average family did not think it necessary to make it attractive.

But with the young people growing up and going away to our schools and colleges, when they return the home must be attractive or else they will seek a place which is, usually in the city.

The expense need not necessarily be great to make a home attractive. A touch here and there adds much to its beauty. Tasteful furniture and finishings are the first essentials.

Shades of colors should be used which blend and will make a pleasing effect. Do not put many colors in one room or in rooms which are closely joined by large openings.

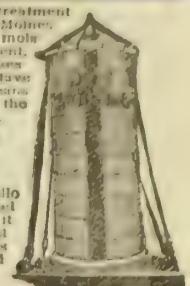
One must not neglect the plants and flowers. If one is successful with them, ferns are beautiful throughout the year. In the fall put bulbs, hyacinths, freesias in pots for winter flowers. They add much to the brightness of the room. They mean work, but who cares when they are helpful in making home attractive?

Articles which make extra work are not necessarily attractive. Books and tasteful pictures, and but little bric-a-brac are needed.

Many conveniences may be introduced into the country homes at small expense, which are not now found. Water should be in every home. If not under pressure at least have a pump and an outlet for waste water. The farmer has many new conveniences. May not his wife and family enjoy a few?

All these help to make the home attractive.—(From a paper by Miss Alice Rude, before Indian Creek Grange.)

The Des Moines Creosoted Silo



Creosoted means special treatment making the lumber in the Des Moines silo weather proof, rot proof, moisture proof, a scientific treatment.

Our creosoting process makes the **Des Moines Silo** the best stave silo on the market. That means the best silo of any kind in the world. The silo for your farm.

Hoops and Double Anchors Hold It Firmly Upright

Double anchors brace this silo on all sides. Galvanized steel hoops inside the silo gives it added strength. The strongest prairie wind cannot budge this silo. It's as substantial and enduring as a solid wall.

Automatic Lug Adjustment

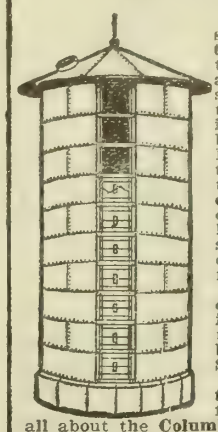
No climbing to tighten or loosen hoops. Strong springs on lugs automatically take care of shrinking or swelling of wood. Refrigerator type doors—can't shrink or bind. Continuous wood contact with ensilage. Every feature is the newest and best in modern silo building.

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It fully describes the Des Moines silo and shows why it is the one thoroughly satisfactory silo for your farm. Get your copy. Write today.

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COLUMBIAN
Rust-Resisting Iron or Steel
Silos



The most successful silo ever manufactured. It has no hoops to loosen or tighten, as it does not swell or shrink. It will resist the wind pressure, if it is properly erected, better than any silo. It has a **Hinge Door** that is the most practical—a door that will open and close with ease, and close absolutely tight. It is the strongest and most durable silo on the market.

We are making **special prices this season** in order to introduce the wonderful **Columbian Steel or Iron Silos.**

Tonight's the night to write and get our free catalog. It tells all about the **Columbian Silo** and how it will increase your profits.

We also make "Tanks for the World." **If you are interested in Wagon Tanks, Granaries, Storage Tanks,** etc., write for our general catalogue.

COLUMBIAN STEEL TANK CO.,
Department 15,
Kansas City, Mo.

Hay-Field Work MADE EASY



THE FAMOUS
Lewis Swinging STACKER

Simple in construction, fewer parts, don't get out of order, operates with less help, lightest draft, loads anywhere on the stack, loads on wagons: no drums to wear out ropes, Easily moved from field to field. Costs no more, but is worth ten times more than the clumsy, trouble-making kinds. Write today for prices.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS
Mfrs. "Flying Swede" Cultivator, Eclipse Grain Dump, and Lewis Stacker.

HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

Saves the labor of one man and horse. Is fine for bunching **clover or alfalfa for seed, also peas, flax or any short grain of a dry season.**

Is the best method known to gather **short, thin hay** out west in the high altitude, where the hot sun cures the grass before it is cut.

Attaches to the seat post with a cord running to the tilter level. Operator can use either hand or foot-lift.

Never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt.

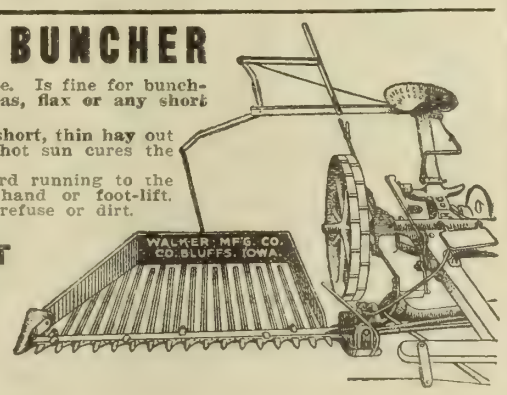
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FOOT LIFT ATTACHMENT

Attaches to any mower.

Write today for full description.

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COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.





Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the **Automatic Combination Tool,** a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.

Successful Farmers Wanted

Part of an immense seed farm for sale. An attractive proposition for a successful up-to-date farmer. Will sell in blocks of one quarter to three sections. Write for full particulars, stating amount wanted. Investigate this today.

HARRIS McFAYDEN, Farm Seed Expert,
Winnipeg, Man.

FRANK IAMS'

Is going out of the "Horse business." He is closing out his horses at about cost and are the "Big Talk." Iams is selling the tails off of them. His Imported "Percheron" stallion and mares are a "classy bunch" of "big-boned" "model drafters"—the "Iams type" of "nifty" big "Peaches and Cream" "top-notchers." Iams' 1911 Importation of "business and show stallions" have competitors "skinned to a frazzle." They are in the "Pink of Condition." They are "eye-openers,"—"Business propositions" that make the "wheels work" under a "live buyer's" "Easter hat." Iams' Imported Black Boys and Girls must be sold in 60 days. Iams is "dividing" the "Peaches and Cream" with his customers and at "bargains" never before heard of for top-notchers."

IAMS CLOSING OUT PRICES

He has reduced on "Business and show stallions" and "mares" $200 to $700 each—Iams has all his "Paris and European prize-winners" on hand—the largest and best horses kept for his "spring trade." "Ikey Buyer"—"Come on along"—Buy a stallion and mares of Iams today and wear a "$1,000 smile"—Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a "safe man" to do business with—and He is the "King Bee" horseman and is a "big fly" in the horse world. Owing to "bad crops"—"close money"—"Iams" is making closing-out prices at about cost. Buy now—make "a killing," "cut the melon" and buy a "Ripper" at "Knock-out prices." "Mamma," Iams is a "Hot advertiser," "a money saver." But he has "the goods as advertised." You won't "get stung" at Iams'—you get bargains of Iams. He has

40—PERCHERONS WINNERS—40

two to six years old, weighing 1700 to 2500 lbs., 90 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," "branded," "approved," "inspected" and certificates stamped O. K. by Governments of France and U. S. A. He sells "Toppers" at $900 and $1,200 (few higher). Mares $600 to $800, so good they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. Iams' selling clothes fit all buyers. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns and sells more stallions than any man in the United States. Iams saved $300,000.00 to stallion buyers in 1911. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places $1,500 insurance. Buyers save $1,000 on a stallion at Iams' barns.

"Ikey," what a "graft" those "stallion salesmen" are working on the farmer selling fourth-rate stallions at $3,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no stallion salesman's word. "Iams has the goods you [illegible]d about." His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams' competitors "holler" he is knocking "High Prices" out of the "Xmas tree." Iams saws wood, "butts in," sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. "Ikey Boy," buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,000 stallions are much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the languages, buys direct from breeders; pays no buyers' salesmen or interpreter; has no two to ten partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better

Imported Stallion at $900 to $1,200

(few higher) than are being sold to stock companies at $4,000 by Slick Salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble. (You the judge.) Iams pays the horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by one-half million dollars. Write for Million Dollar Horse Catalog. It is an "Eye-Opener." It has "a laugh" and a $1,000 bargain" in every line.

References: Citizens State Bank, St. Paul, Nebraska; First National Bank and Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.

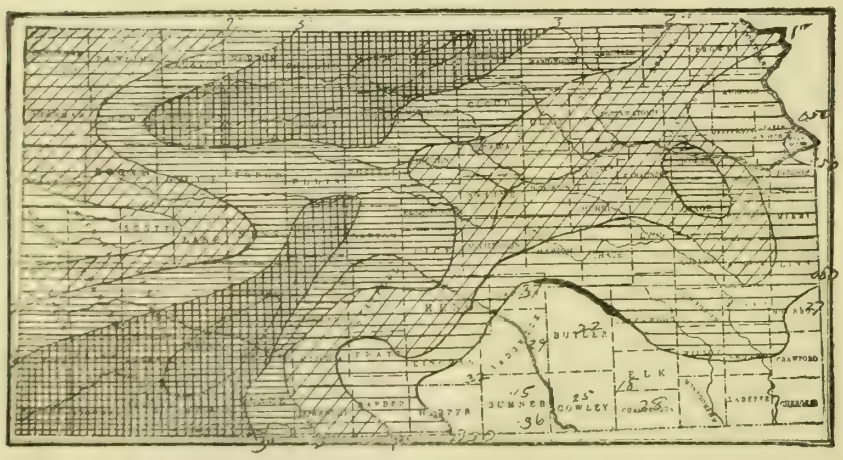
ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 13

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good weather for growing vegetation.

Anderson—Wheat ready to cut in 10 days. Corn small.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Wheat harvest began.

Barton—All vegetation growing nicely.

Bourbon—Crop conditions fine. Wheat fair. Corn small, but looks good.

Crawford—Wheat ripening. Pastures good. Fruit prospects good.

Decatur—Rain helps wheat. Cutworms doing damage. Corn spotted.

Elk—Crops needing rain. Chinch bugs damaging Kafir and wheat.

Ellsworth—Wheat best in years. Corn looking good.

Jefferson—Favorable weather for crops. Potato outlook good.

Jewell—Rains have helped all growing crops. Pastures good.

Johnson—Crops look well. Plenty of rain. Will be no peaches.

Kearney—Good crop conditions. Cutting alfalfa.

Leavenworth—All crops doing nicely.

Linn—All crops doing well. Wheat will be cut next week.

Lyon—Wheat will be ripe soon. Corn growing nicely. Alfalfa good.

Marion—Wheat harvest will begin about the first of July. Crops looking good.

Marshall—Some damage by hail. Crops and gardens progressing. Wheat and oats light.

Mitchell—Second alfalfa crop coming on fine. Crops looking well.

Morris—Conditions favorable for corn.

Nemaha—Small grain and grass doing fine. Second crop of alfalfa coming nicely.

Norton—Rains have saved some of the wheat. Crop conditions good.

Ottawa—Potato prospects good. Oats heading, but short. Wheat generally good.

Pawnee—Wheat conditions improved. All crops growing nicely.

Phillips—Alfalfa looking fine. Wheat will make more than half crop.

Republic—Wheat damaged some by dry weather.

Russell—Rains have helped wheat.

Washington—Good crop conditions.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS | POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. Breeding stock sired by such boars as Mastodon Price, Columbia Wonder, Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow, all in the big class. Can supply stock most any age. Priced to sell.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo. Phone, Dearborn, Mo. R. R. Sta., New Market, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

Pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sold out but still in the business.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; $20 to $25 each.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.

FRANSIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.

Six extra good boars. Also, spring pigs sired by Kansas Hadley and Kansas X, Joe Bowers, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder and Mount Vernon King. Prices to sell. Write today.

HULL & BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas.

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

MOONEY CREEK POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Few good fall boars and choice spring pigs ready to ship.

JOHN W. NOLL,
Winchester, Kansas.

Field Notes.

Verney Daniels' Polands.

Verney Daniels, of Gower, Mo., claims October 14 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Daniels owns one of the high-class herds of big type Polands, and his offering at his annual fall sale will be one of the good ones of the season. His young herd boar, Daniels' Long King, by Long King's Equal, is one of the best youngsters now in service. He is extra large, is remarkable for his quality, and a number of fine litters in this herd by this boar proves him to be an excellent breeder. Mr. Daniels has a very fine herd of sows. Among them is the dam of King Jumbo 61431, one of the good boars now in service. This sow has an outstanding good litter that will go in the fall sale.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmorcland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 19—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

George S. Welling of Natoma offers a Percheron stallion in exchange for land. He is black, weighs 2,000 pounds, and his register number is 25348. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Kinesaw, Neb., May 1, 1905.

Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Find enclosed draft for $— to pay for mill shipped me April 14. The mill is all right, "the best steel mill made." Yours truly, L. W. PARMEATER.

L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kan., changes copy in his Poland China advertising card to call special attention to two of his six herd boars, W.'s Made Good and W.'s White Socks. Mr. Walbridge has a large herd of high quality and offers some excellent bargains of the right type and breeding. Mr. Walbridge lives in the Kansas hay belt, talks the Kansas language and knows the kind of hogs wanted by Kansas farmers.

Searle Buys Good Ones.

F. J. Searle, of Oskaloosa, Kan., who recently held such a good sale of Holsteins at Topeka, has lately returned from Aigoquin, Ill., where he attended the big sale held by R. E. Haeger. Mr. Searle sought to get only the choicest animals in the sale and he is sure he succeeded. His purchases were as follows: Babe Fayne De Kol, $505; Ruby Mechthilde Corrector, $190; Lady Woodcrest Beets, $450; Lady Beets Burke, $300; Lady Burke Beets, $150; Aggie Beauty Pietertje De Kol 2d, $510.

E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb., changes his advertising card so as to bring out the merits of his remarkable young Duroc Jersey herd boar. This boar is Good E. Nuff Again 24875, by Good E. Nuff, and out of a daughter of Kan't Be Beat. His sire was grand champion of Ohio, which is one of the strongest Duroc states in the Union, and the grandsire also won championship honors. There is plenty of Duroc history in his pedigree and he is making Duroc history by his performance. Some of his fall boars are now offered for sale.

Poland China Bred Sows.

John T. Curry, Poland China specialist of Winchester, Kan., changes his card in Kansas Farmer this issue and offers sows bred for September farrow. Some of them are daughters of the big boar M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal by Expansive. Other sows are bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. They are all good individuals and just in their prime, most of them yearlings. Mr. Curry writes that the spring pigs are doing exceedingly well on the clover pasture and will be well grown out for the fall sale. The sows that Mr. Curry sold last year farrowed an average of eight pigs. Write Mr. Curry for prices and descriptions of the bred sows and mention Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Jersey Fall Boars.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of F. G. McDowell, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan. Mr. McDowell is offering 20 fall boars that are ready for service. They can be had at very reasonable prices to close them out quick. They are sired by one of the good sons of G. C.'s Col. and Oom Paul 2d, out of very high-class brood sows of the most fashionable breeding. This lot of fall boars is not large or fat, but strong and vigorous, ready for heavy service, and will make valuable breeders if given the proper care. Please look up advertisement and write at once for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Walker Tops Two Sales.

O. E. Walker, Topeka, Kan., is founding a Guernsey herd of no mean quality. He recently attended the annual sale of the Waukesha (Wis.) County Guernsey Association and bought the following named cows and heifers: Sweet Salome 35027, $275; Fairview of Norwood 31126, $135; Imp. Mascher's Lil 33105, $205; Imp. Heidel's Rose, 33073, $205. Mr. Walker also attended the Mecker sale of Guernseys at Lake Forest, Ill., and made three purchases: Imp. Simons Buttercup 2d 42, A. R. 1083, $250; Lady Susan of Arcady, 35293, $295. Darthae of Hillcown 20211, A. R. 1353, $310; Imp. Beachwood Pearl III 33703, $150. Judy Le Gele III 212.9, $165. Mr. Walker bought eight head of cows and heifers at private treaty and brought home the 17 head, which may now be seen at Park View farm. These purchases made of Mr. Walker one of the largest buyers at each sale and the present owner of one of the largest herds of Guernseys in Kansas.



VARIETY MAID

Sired by Tip Top Notcher, and is one of the great Duroc sows living. Variety Maid won as a senior yearlings at the Illinois State Fair; also won at Kansas State Fair. She is owned by the Lant Brothers at Dennis, Kan. They have a number of her gilts on the farm that $100 would not buy. On November 12 they will hold a public sale and sell a draft of their fine Durocs.

Not "How Cheap,"

but "how good," is the Fitz watchword. To make a cheap garment is easy. Cut down the size, cut off the expensive trimmings and you have it. Fitz overalls are not made that way. They have a wide roll collar, large armhole, combination, adjustable cuff, are wide through the legs, have combination watch and pencil pocket, large hip pockets. The coats have long length, four large pockets, fitted like a well made coat should fit. "Fitz fit in front and behind." Fitz overalls are manufactured by Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. Dillingham's Big Polands.

Prominent among the outstanding good herds of big Poland China hogs is the herd of J. B. Dillingham, of Platte City, Mo. The head of this herd is Big Chief, sired by Falls City Wonder and out of an Expansion bred dam. Big Chief is one of the best big type sires to be found in the corn belt. He is a boar of great size, coupled with unusual high quality, has good head and ear, the best of feet, the best of backs, fine quarters and is an all-round good individual that has few equals as a breeder. Big Wonder by Blain's Wonder, out of a Big Hadley dam, another boar in use in this herd, is another big mellow, high quality boar that is making a record as a breeder. Mr. Dillingham has 20 head of Long King's Equal, Big Hadley, Expansion, Expansive, Fuller's Jumbo and Big Ex sows that make a herd of big type Poland sows that has very few equals. A feature of his herd this year is 80 head of spring pigs. A large per cent of them were farrowed early. A large number of them were sired by Big Chief and others by Big Wonder. They are a remarkably fine lot—the best that Mr. Dillingham has ever raised. The tops of this fine lot will be offered in Mr. Dillingham's annual fall sale. Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Bert Griffiths Visited.

A recent visit to the home of Mr. Hubert J. Griffiths at his farm five miles from Clay Center, Kan., reveals the fact that Mr. Griffiths has the best lot of spring pigs since he began the breeding of Poland Chinas nearly a dozen years ago. Most of them are of March farrow and were sired by the great boar Colossus Pan, the best son of the noted boar Colossus and out of Queen Over Pan, an Expansion sow noted for her prolific and producing ability. Colossus Pan, now in his two-year old form, is large and just as smooth as a pig. He has a wonderful ham too, in fact, is a great boar over all. His pigs are very stretchy and uniform in appearance. Other litters are by Boy Chief, a good son of Fulton's Chief, he by Fulton's Choice by Bell Metal. One good litter was sired by J. L. Griffiths' boar, John Osborne. Mr. Griffiths' sows have the substance and the quality. His best sows are daughters of a former herd boar, Hugh Corwin, who was a son of the noted boar Mogul, owned by the Jensens of Belleville. Other sows in the herd are by Capt. Hutch, Billy U. S., etc. All of them have strains of such boars as Expansion. One sow by Commander has the blood of Big Orange, Prince Wonder, etc. Mr. Griffiths has for quick sale and at the low price of $30 each, three very choice yearling sows bred for August farrow, also an outstanding good fall boar that will be priced low and shipped on approval. Mr. Griffiths is one of the successful and honorable breeders of Kansas, and buyers will find it a pleasure to deal with him. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

A Visit at the Gregg Farm.

A representative of Kansas Farmer called at the D. M. Gregg farm last week, which is a few minutes' drive from Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County, Missouri, and is the home of the Longview herd of over 300 fancy Poland Chinas. The farm consists of 520 acres of well improved land with a new $8,000 modern house. The barns and other buildings are good. Mr. Gregg is only getting started in the hog business, but he has a good collection of brood sows and a trio of big-type herd boars that are not found on every hog farm. The herd is headed by Mastiff, a boar that won first at Kansas State Fair at Topeka in 1910; Victor Chief by Big Victor and out of a Guy's Price sow. Victor Chief was also a prize winner at the Nebraska State Fair in 1911, and if he was fat would weigh 1,000 pounds. He is the largest framed and boned hog we know of. The best and true test of Victor Chief is his get. He has sired a class of pigs that are extra large with quality. Longview Orange by Big Orange and out of a Pawnee Lad sow is a very promising young boar, but has not been used extensively in the herd. It is a pleasure for any lover of Poland Chinas to visit the Gregg farm. The hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Gregg will long be remembered by the writer. We can recommend the Longview herd of Polands to any prospective customer wanting some new blood of the big, smooth type Polands. Mr. Gregg will hold a bred sow sale August 24 and sell a draft of tried brood sows and bred gilts. This sale promises to be one where many real bargains can be had at your own price. Mr. Gregg is pricing a choice lot of spring pigs and bred gilts for June and July shipment at prices that should move them quick. Please read ad in Kansas Farmer and write him at once about his herd.



Oakland Sultan 78528, Owned by A. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Won first prize on Island of Jersey, 1907. One of the greatest bulls in the West. You will note by his pedigree that he is a son of the great Sultan of Oaklands, and his dam, Nuriel 2d, won third as heifer in milk at North Club Show, and later won sweepstakes. Her dam, Nuriel, P. S. 5615 H. C., won first as yearling, first as heifer in milk at North Clubs Show, and first over all Jersey in 1900. Mr. T. S. Cooper offered 500 pounds for her, but she was not for sale at any price. Oakland's Sultan is siring some unusually fine things. Two daughters have already entered Register of Merit and third almost finished her year. First heifer to quality lowered the old world's official record for under 2-year-old at start of test.

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

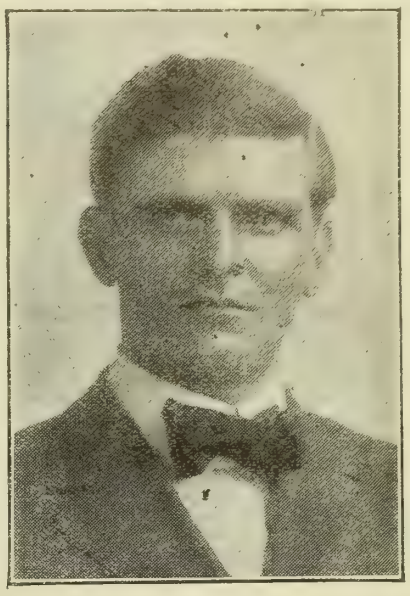
A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

Hog Diseases in the Corn Belt.

Is it not timely now for all hog raisers to reflect on that old but wise adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure?" Now, everybody knows that a thrifty, chunky hog can ward off any disease better than a hog that is not so thrifty and chunky. In other words, the strength of the hog is the main thing in time of an epidemic. Now, the hog's chief ration—corn—constitutes heavy feeding. It taxes the digestive organs very severely; in fact, the average hog actually wastes half its ration, as witness the whole corn which is often found in the droppings. Suppose we help the hog's digestion along and thereby help it put most of this wasted grain on its bones—make him more vigorous—grow more rapidly—give it firmer bones and richer blood, so if any trouble comes along—and you can't tell the minute it might—it will be able to stand any attack. This is exactly the result you will get if you put a little Dr. Hess Stock Tonic in the hog's ration every morning, because it acts directly on its digestive system—helps it get the maximum amount of nutrition out of the ration. It is composed of tonics recommended by medical authorities and contains, in addition, iron to strengthen and build, diuretics to correct the urinary organs and laxatives to regulate the bowels and liver. There is no secret about Dr. Hess Stock Tonic—the formula is printed on every package and pail—your own druggist could put it up for you, but he would charge you five times as much.



Prof. W. A. Cachel, the newly elected head of the Animal Husbandry Department at K. S. A. C., who takes charge on July 1.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

The Caldwell Doddies.

C. D. and E. F. Caldwell, of Burlington Junction, Mo., write: "I am glad indeed to report to you this week's sale of Aberdeen Angus bulls from our herds at Burlington Junction, for, in my mind, this week's selections are indicative of a revolution in the methods of range breeding practices in the great northwest. Heretofore, the purchases of ranchmen have, in most part, been restricted to the purchase of plain bulls, just steer producers and undesirable that could be had from breeders at moderate prices. But the western inquiry has been different this year, with us, at least, and the demand has been for the best blood, the best individuals and with quality absolutely required. The sales I have made this week were made to a number of ranch owners in eastern Montana, who had secured the services of Mr. Alf Benson, late of Ryton-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, a thorough gentleman, and a judge of the old school, to make their selections. He has purchased from our herds eight most excellently bred bulls, including two of the best youngsters we have yet produced, viz., Blackbird Beacon, a January 2-year-old, and Pensioner C., a September 2-year-old. I had the pleasure of riding two days with Mr. Benson over the north half of Missouri, and I was pleased indeed at the critical, painstaking and skillful judgment he made in these selections. It is indeed gratifying to note the knowledge these men have of pure-bred cattle, and the interest they are taking in them, and the high regard they have for a good sire. This is the first time a real judge, demanding real herd headers, and willing to pay for real merit, has visited our country in recent years getting bulls for range purposes. It is certainly an object lesson to the corn-belt farmer, or should be at least, and if a good bull is worth up into the hundreds of dollars to mate with range cows, it would seem that a reasonably good pure-bred sire would be a good investment down here in the corn belt where land is worth twenty times as much as it is in the open range country."

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION

for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1, correspondence solicited.

GEO. S. WELLING & CO., Natoma, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

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REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

For Sale—Few choice heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

---

50 JERSEY FEMALES. I have just returned from Maryland with a carload of Jersey cows and heifers, mostly daughters of imported sires. Am short of pasture and must sell something quick.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELLS BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands, 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.

CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS

12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address

CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL RANCH.

Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.

E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.

S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.

JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,

sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at

LAWRENCE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.

E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.

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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.

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FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.

C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.

C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD

Two outstanding young bulls, one red and one white; also 25 cows and heifers sired by or bred to Sultan's Fashion, the 2,300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Have rented my farm and will price stock for quick sale.

F. D. FULKERSON, **Brimson, Missouri**

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN

GANZDALE HERD PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. To move them quickly we will, quality considered, price them right. We must reduce our herd. We also have a few extra choice quality bull calves for sale, sired by that premier sire, Pietje Count. Several of his sons from large producing dams at prices very cheap. CASPAR A. GANTZ, King City, Mo.

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.

DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS **DUROC JERSEYS**

20 Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for use. Sired by G. C.'s 2nd King, he by G. C.'s Col. and Oom Paul 2d. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

F. G. McDOWELL, R. D. 4, N. Topeka, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are linebred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.

DUROC SPRING PIGS.

Both sexes, sired by L. & C.'s Ohio Chief, refused $2,000; son of immortal Ohio Chief, sold for $6,000; world's champion and foundation head of all best herds in U. S.; out of Prince of Cols., Red Wonder, Top Notcher and Orion Chief sows. I will sell you these grandsons and daughters of Ohio Chief for $25. Only man in U. S. doing it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send in your check. Got 60 head ready. J. B. Thompson, Columbia Station, Lorain Co., Ohio.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.

E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.

J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE——SOUND——CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7. BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished. ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.

MISSOURI HERD—Mulefoot Hogs. A few fine yearling boars for sale. Also an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. Stock priced to sell.

ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write

SUTTON FARMS,
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(Largest in the World.)

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address

W. B. CARPENTER.
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.

Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Maryville branch, U. P. AIKINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

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FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.

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J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
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Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

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LAWSON, MO.

Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 26. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JUNE 29, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

WITH no fossil remains on earth and no wild ancestry in America the sheep is the oldest domestic animal and the one first named in history.

Since Abel offered his first lamb, individuals, tribes and nations have kept flocks and prospered. Wandering over the Chaldean plains they sustained the most miraculous of nations. They supplied the wealth and power to build the temples and pyramids of the Nile. They support nomadic tribes and are the foundation of the agriculture of the world's greatest empire. They founded an order of nobility and make the wealth of western ranches.

More prolific and more tractable than cattle or horses, subsisting on scantier herbage, requiring small care and little fencing, utilizing waste and wasting little the sheep repays his cost in returned fertility and the profits in flesh, in fiber, in increase. Flourishing where others cannot live and adapting itself to any climate he is man's most pliant chattel.

The Legend of the Golden Fleece is not all fable. —*I. D. G.*



Fertility, Fiber and Food are Given for the Omnipresent Weed

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You can save Money
by using
Certain-teed
Roofing



A tile roof on this house would have cost.....$455.00
A shingle roof would have cost.....$137.50
The Certain-teed Roof used, cost.....$62.50
—you can save just as much!

Of course you don't want to sacrifice roofing quality for price—but if you can get a better roofing material for less money—if you can buy a Certain-teed Rubber Roofing in Shingles or Rolls that is fully guaranteed for 15 years, that can be quickly and easily laid—surely you are glad to save the money.



Your local dealer will give you these wonderfully low prices

You will be sure of getting Certain-teed Roofing if you see that the Certain-teed label and 15 year guarantee is on each roll.

How to Build for Less Money

Write today for this new Free Book, A. N.-6. It is a money maker.

GENERAL ROOFING MFG. CO.
World's Largest Roofing Mfrs.
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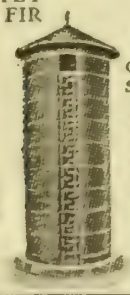
The Lewis

Simple in construction, fewer parts, don't get out of order, operates with less help, lightest draft, loads anywhere on the stack, loads on wagons: no drums to wear out ropes. Easily moved from field to field. Costs no more, but is worth ten times more than the clumsy, trouble-making kinds. Write today for prices.

O'NEIL IMPLEMENT COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS
LA SALLE, ILLINOIS

Mfrs. "Flying Swede" Cultivator Eclipse Grain Dump.

THE HINGE-DOOR
BUILT OF FIR
SILO



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch: Continental Creamery Co. Box 2. Topeka, Kan.
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SILOS
Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money
No Repaiar Bills. No Insurance
WRITE FOR PRICES
HOPPER & SON,
Manhattan, Kansas

GOOD ROADS

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF GOOD ROADS BY VERY SIMPLE METHODS

The Auto on the Farm.

The auto on the farm arose
Before the dawn, at four;
It milked the cows and washed the clothes
And finished every chore.

Then forth it went into the field,
Just at the break of day;
It reaped and threshed the golden yield
And hauled it all away.

It plowed the field that afternoon,
And when the job was through,
It hummed a pleasant little tune—
And churned the butter, too;

And pumped the water for the stock,
And ground a crib of corn,
And hauled the baby 'round the block,
To still its cries forlorn.

Thus ran the busy hours away,
By many a labor blest.
And yet, when fell the twilight gray,
That auto had no rest—

For while the farmer, peaceful eyed,
Read by the Tungsten's glow,
The patient auto stood outside
And ran the dynamo.
—Peoria Herald-Transcript.

The citizens of Lawrence will furnish the people of Wakarusa township with two good drags with which to improve roads leading to the city. This is the beginning of a co-operative movement between Douglass county farmers and the people of Lawrence in a road betterment campaign.

Farmers' Auto Tour.

All along the route from Dallas to Galveston, Texas, interest is growing in the farmers' and ranchmen's tour, in which real Texas farmers and ranchmen will drive their cars in August, attending the Beach races at Galveston at the middle of the month and then returning home, after driving 1,200 miles. It will be an eminently practical demonstration in which daily performances and endurance will count. The entries have been coming along nicely and prospects are for the complete success and importance of the event.

Order Engineers Employed.

There are about thirty counties in the state which have voted money for good roads, varying in amounts from $10,000 to $60,000 for the year. To prevent the wasting of this money a county engineer must be appointed to supervise the work. If the county surveyor is not competent to handle the work or has too much work to do, an additional engineer is to be selected.

Attorney General Dawson, in an opinion regarding the appointment of county engineers, holds that every county must have an engineer before road work can be done and before money collected as taxes for special road building can be spent.

Keep Auto Wheels True.

Farmer owners of automobiles who usually have bad road conditions to contend with should be careful that the wheels of an automobile remain "true" and parallel to each other. Even if the axle of the machine is only slightly out of true, the wheels do not run without friction, and tires are subjected to a grinding action that has a tendency to wear them out quickly. "Lots of tires come into the factory for repair," says the Goodyear Tire Company, "that have been injured in this way, and the reason for the damage is usually a mystery to the autoist. He is disposed to place the blame on the manufacturer of the tire, except where he knows real conditions."

More About Auto Tire Care.

A point for farmers who own automobiles to take note of is to not allow oil to get to tires. Oil is injurious to rubber; it softens and eventually destroys efficiency and shortens the life of the tire. Gasoline will clean oil from a tire. Gasoline evaporates quickly and consequently does not injure the tire.

Supporting the car on jacks when not in use is another important thing. The object is to rest the tires, as in this position they are only supporting the pressure of the air with which they are inflated. It stands to reason that the weight of the car, several thousand pounds sometimes, is a real load, and it is real work for tires to carry it. Anything you can do to help your tires is repaid in miles, and consequently dollars. The life of the tire by adopting this method, it is estimated, will be materially increased.

Road-Building Bee Annually.

If you can't build a lot of road, build all the road you can. This is the policy of the farmers of Washington County, particularly between the towns of Palmer and Linn. These farmers try to build some road every year and keep it in repair, but they have an annual road-building bee when everyone is supposed to turn out and work. One of these annual workfests took place a few days ago when A. R. Losh, assistant state highway engineer at the Kansas Agricultural College, accepted an invitation to build one mile of road in any way that suited him. A big drill was given, attended by 250 persons. One hundred and fifty men worked all day on this mile, with 60 teams, two traction engines, six graders and dozens of women and girls to encourage the outfit. Mr. Losh had the mile graded 30 feet wide, including cuts, laid the ditches straight, gave the banks the proper slope so that they would not cave in and cause blockades, reduced two very steep hills to a reasonable grade, and pulled all the brush and young trees that interfered with smooth working of the road. The leaders in this enterprise were W. E. Wilson of Washington; S. H. Hamilton of Clifton; H. W. Sterns and Henry Meierkord of Linn, and J. A. Clark and Henry Palmer of Palmer.

Good Roads, and How to Get Them.

At a recent meeting of Highland Park Grange, E. Leuenberger, a member of that Grange, read a most excellent paper on the good roads subject. The paper is too long for printing in full, so excerpts only are here given.

"For the last decade our political parties have been more interested in creating an unnecessary amount of new offices, such as highway engineers, county engineers, bridge inspectors, etc., with handsome salaries attached, and clerks and stenographers thrown in for good measure, who do not give the state value received for their salaries. We do not need more men to tell us how to build good roads. What we need is more men to take off their coats and actually go right in and build them, and the salaries of the useless officers, as above stated, used to pay the men who really do the work. I also believe that any man working on the construction of any state, county and township road or other improvements should receive as much for his labor as he would receive if he was working for any other party. It seems to one of the delights of our officials to hold down the laborer's pay just as low as possible, even if it is against the state labor law.

"Now, the question of how to get good roads, looms up before us, and it is left for you, as an organization, not only to get them, but also to maintain them. You will ask me how? I will submit to you a few points which may be a help in solving the problem.

"That the Shawnee county granges should unite in their efforts to support only such men for office, such as county commissioner and township trustee, who are well qualified to look after the business placed in their charge and that have the welfare of the whole community at heart.

"That all the materials used in the construction of bridges and culverts, such as stone, timber, etc., be procured at or near the place where needed, and the labor and money be kept in the state.

"That our county commissioners be instructed to make use of the county rock crusher to its full capacity in winter time whenever the weather permits, in order to provide a sufficient amount of crushed stone to supply the several townships with material to build concrete culverts, instead of the tin contraptions now in use.

"That our county commissioners be instructed to give employment to home labor, preferably men with families, while the crusher is in operation, and to pay them the full wage scale, and not as charity laborers, as they have done lately.

"That our township trustees be instructed to issue order to the road overseers to make more use of the road grader soon after a rain and to give the road drag a rest part of the time. The road grader will do more work in less time and with less expense than the road drag.

"In closing, I want to state that if all the salaries paid out in the state of Kansas for useless officers could be turned into a road improvement fund the question of good roads would be solved to a large degree."

What You SEE You KNOW



That is why we show you these two pans. We want you to see and know the difference between the World's Best Cream Separator and less modern machines. The full pan contains the disks taken from one of the thousands of separators which have been replaced by Tubulars. They tire a woman and try her patience; they rust, wear loose, eventually give cream a metallic or disky flavor, and waste cream in the skimmed milk. The other pan contains the only piece used inside the marvelously simple, wonderfully cleam skimming, everlastingly durable

SHARPLES Dairy Tubular
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KEEPS FLIES OFF
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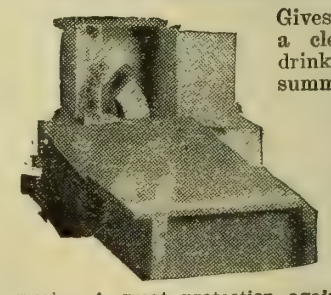
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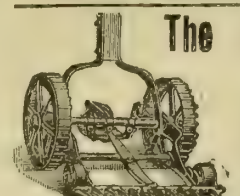
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to [illegible] only the advertisements of [illegible] persons or firms, and we [illegible] our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

ENLARGING THE FARM.

It should be the object of every farmer to get the largest possible income from his land. This, we believe, is the desire of every man who tills the soil. To aid in this is the mission of KANSAS FARMER. This point is raised by our subscriber, H. E. L., Emporia, Kan., who asks how he can "enlarge his farm without increasing his acreage by the purchase of additional land."

Recent letters from several subscribers indicate that other farmers are thinking about the same thing. In a general way the question can be definitely and positively answered. The details by which the income of the farm can be increased are too many for discussion in one article, but in every issue of this paper this question is discussed. However, the farmer only can work out and make these details practical in his own operations.

We believe that the producing capacity of at least 80 per cent of Kansas farms, whether large or small, can be doubled. This can be accomplished by better general farming and improved methods of handling live stock. The desired increased production can be most easily and certainly obtained through the increased ability of the farm to support live stock in greater numbers. Better agricultural methods will come near doubling the crop yield, regardless of what that crop may be, but the doubling of the crop yield—if that crop be marketed—does not measure the capacity of the farm. Land having a value of $75 to $125 per acre must produce good crops which can be converted into high quality live stock products if farming that land is to be really profitable. To reach the maximum of income from any land that land must support a maximum of live stock, and in so doing it necessitates the growing of more feed than has been grown heretofore, and so more acres must be devoted to forage and feed crops.

On many farms this will require the planting of the entire farm to feed crops. It should be laid down as an everlasting and indisputable principle that the growing of crops as exemplified by wheat and corn for market, does not result in the great return or the most profitable use of the land. It will be many years, however, before in this country a maximum return from the land is obtained through the maintenance of a maximum of live stock. Live stocks herds increase slowly and the transition from cropping to live stock farming is an evolution in farming methods. The change is not brought about in a night. There is much to be learned in the handling of a maximum of live stock. One must forget the pasture and learn soiling methods and the use of the summer and winter silo. Scrub live stock must be forgotten and the pure-bred must take its place. While all this is going on, the production of crops for market will continue along with the slow and natural increase of live stock, but as the live stock increases the acreage to crops for market will decrease until, eventually, the latter are eliminated.

In one respect we are not now doing the best we know, even in the feeding of such live stock as our present facilities and disposition for growing feed will permit. Most of us have overlooked the fact that every ton of cured feed we now harvest will make three tons of silage, and will feed practically three times as much live stock as we are now keeping. The introduction of the silo alone will increase the capacity of the farm under present farm conditions. The greater acreage of alfalfa will increase the producing power of every farm.

Speaking of live stock in this connection does not mean that the farm should be devoted exclusively to dairying, to beef cattle, horses or hogs or sheep, but contemplates that several kinds of live stock can and should be successfully maintained. For example, dairy cows and hogs are an admirable combination—in fact inseparable when maximum of profits is considered. With these, good horses necessary to do the farm work, and the offspring for market, make a good live stock combination. We think this is especially true of the 80 or 160-acre farm. On the larger farm—ranging from 160 acres to a section of land—if the owner does not have a liking for the milking of 10 or 12 good cows, then well bred beef cattle with hogs, horses and mules will make a combination which will cause the income of the farm from the growing of wheat and corn for market to look insignificant. In a general way, the principles outlined above are those which will make every farm of average size in Kansas capable of producing from two to five times the income heretofore realized.

The many Kansas friends of Prof. W. J. Kennedy of Ames College, Iowa, will be pleased to know of his appointment as superintendent of the agricultural extension department of Iowa to succeed P. G. Holden, resigned. Professor Kennedy leaves his work with the animal husbandry department because of the larger opportunities offered in the extension field. He expects to develop every phase of agricultural work in Iowa. "Agriculture in Iowa," he says, "is as strong as its weakest part."

KANSAS' CREAM GRADING TEST.

From some quarters we note complaint of the Kansas cream grading test, which is being tried out in an experimental way at some 12 or 15 cream buying stations in Kansas. The claim has been made that the test is a scheme trumped up by the State Dairy Commissioner for the benefit of the creameries. No statement could be further from the truth. Every state in which dairying has become a factor has, for years, been endeavoring to work out a practical method whereby cream may be sold on its merit or on the basis of its value in butter making. It may be interesting to Kansans to know that so great a dairy state as Wisconsin has accepted the Kansas cream grading test as a fair and practical means of determining the quality and, consequently, the value of cream. The adoption of the Kansas test by Wisconsin should have the effect of inspiring the confidence of Kansans in that test.

EXHIBIT FOR YOUR FAIR.

The two agricultural exhibits arranged and supplied by Kansas Agricultural College for Kansas fairs this fall have only two open dates. If application were quickly made an exhibit could be contracted for the week beginning August 19 and one the week beginning August 26.

Two representatives from the college will be present with each exhibit to install the exhibit, to care for it, and to explain to the public the purpose of the various things which the exhibit contains, and to deliver lectures at the following hours: 11:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. each day of the fair. The exhibits contain photographs, seeds, grains, charts, apparatus in different kinds of equipment, and in every way possible represent the various phases of agriculture.

The interest shown in the exhibit last year at the fairs has been productive of an extra effort being now put forth to make the exhibit a more complete feature this year in every way than it was last year.

SMALL FARM BEEF.

Wisconsin farmers who are not dairymen are thoroughly aroused over the production of high quality beef on their farms. They figure that they can grow silage almost as cheaply as it can be grown anywhere, and alfalfa is a tremendous success in that state. With these two feeds they propose to fatten a prime steer at less cost, they think, than it can by other means be fattened. If this is the opinion of the small farmer of Wisconsin, where silage and alfalfa cannot be grown as cheaply as in Kansas, and where the rigorous winters make stabling essential and where the pasture season is short, is there any reason why the Kansas farmer, with a mild climate, with cheaper silage and alfalfa and a longer pasture season, should hesitate to consider the production of high quality beef or mutton on the quarter or half section farm? It has for years been the contention of KANSAS FARMER that the meat of the future must be produced under such conditions. We cannot get away from this proposition. If the people of the United States are to eat meat—and they will almost regardless of the price—then the small farmer must produce it and it can be produced at a cost and sold at a price that will make him good profit.

DISTRIBUTE THE WORK.

The hired help problem will this year prove a bugaboo in the wheat belt, as it has every other year for the past two decades. The wheat of Kansas is, for the most part, grown on the 160- and 320-acre farm and the wheat fields call for more labor at harvesting time than at any other time, and the help is most difficult to secure. This brings up the point of the desirability of diversified farming which, in the wheat belt would mean fewer acres of wheat and less harvesting. In the eastern one-third of Kansas the growing of wheat has pretty well settled down to the point of growing the acres which the family can harvest, which, it seems to us, puts the wheat business on about the right basis, both from the standpoint of labor and from the standpoint of the profitableness of wheat growing. With the wheat field reduced to this point earlier plowing and better seeding methods can be followed with the chances for an increased yield per acre and greater acre profit. The balance of the farm is devoted to those crops which enter into the growing, feeding and fattening of live stock and which method has the effect of distributing the work of the farm pretty evenly through the year and on most farms the labor involved is not greatly in excess of what the farmer and his family can take care of. It is the editor's idea that the measure of farm operations, if the ideal farm condition could be brought about, is determined by what the farmer and his own help can accomplish. However, with more work than he can accomplish and with the work distributed through the year, it is possible for him to keep a hired man the year around and it is possible to obtain men on such basis when it is wholly impossible to secure the help needed for just a few weeks of the twelve months.

KANSAS BUYS JERSEYS.

The dispersion sale of the famous Kinloch Jerseys reported in another column of KANSAS FARMER was the largest and most important sale of this breed of cattle ever held west of the Mississippi. The average price of nearly $175 per head for animals of all ages tells its own story. This sale was significant as being an index of the present changing conditions in the corn belt by which the dairy cow is coming into her own, as well as in showing the valuation placed upon good blood by the buyers.

In a sale in which many states were represented it is also significant that Kansas, which has long been thought of as a beef state, should have taken one-eighth of the entire offering of 214 head.

The dairy-bred cow, the silo and the methods which of necessity accompany them will do more for Kansas in the future than anything has ever done in the past.

Of all forage fed on the farm, at least one-third of the cash value remains on the farm in the form of manure. Are we getting this out onto the land where it belongs? If not, it is plain to see that we are not realizing the full benefit from the feed grown and fed.

KANSAS COW TESTING.

It is certain that if dairymen in a number of selected localities in Kansas will co-operate on a plan now being formulated, by the first of November there will be 12 to 15 cow testing associations under way. The Dairy Division of the federal Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Dairy Department of Kansas State Agricultural College to this end, and last week F. H. Scribner—the famous Jersey breeder who is now in the employ of the federal Dairy Division—was in this state visiting the most advanced dairy sections with Prof. O. E. Reed, dairyman of Kansas Agricultural College. These men will work together in the establishing of cow testing associations, and the outlook is promising for a number of strong organizations.

These associations will be organized and conducted for demonstrative purposes, with the idea of showing the advantage and the necessity of the cow testing association, and after these features are shown, the dairymen are left to continue the association under their own arrangement and at their own expense. It is the history of cow testing associations that a demonstration of the value of the association to the dairymen only is needed to induce the dairymen to continue the association on their own account, and the demonstration also has the effect of spreading to other communities and the establishment of other associations.

The associations which will be establisihed for demonstrative purposes will be composed of as near 26 herds as possible, aiming to have herds of 12 to 15 cows. Such associations will furnish work to occupy the full time of one man in looking after the testing, enabling him to spend one day with each herd and on each farm. A sample of the night's and morning's milk will be taken from each herd for one day of each month. These samples will be tested. The day's results will be multiplied by the number of days in the month to ascertain the month's production of the herd. The twelve months' production will make the year's record.

The dairymen will pay $1 per cow per year for having this work of testing done. This will pay not more than one-half of the salary of a competent man to do the testing. This man will also be competent to advise with reference to methods of feeding, the grading up of the dairy herd, the selection of the dairy herd by culling out poor cows and replacing the same with better cows, etc. The possibilities of advantage resulting from the testing association are by no means limited to obtaining knowledge relative to the amount of milk given by each cow in the herd or the relative value of the cows.

In localities where testing associations have been established the first year's work has resulted in an increase of 50 pounds of butter fat per cow for entire herds. The full effect of the testing association is not apparent the first year. Its effects are cumulative and a test for a period of four to five years will produce results which are away yonder out of proportion to the expenditure incurred.

It is hoped that such KANSAS FARMER readers as may be solicited to enter these testing associations will so do. The benefits to be received are important and the progress of dairying and the increased profit resulting therefrom are almost wholly dependent upon testing the individuals of the herd, whether the farmer himself does the testing on his own herd or whether it is done through associations as contemplated above.

The two-row cultivator helps keep ahead of the weeds and does as much work as an extra team and hand.

"The live country community is known by the sort of town it supports," says a Minnesota farm exchange.

GENERAL FARM NOTES



THIS DAIRY HERD IS PRODUCING ABUNDANT MILK AT A LOW COST, AND HAS MADE ITS OWNER PROSPEROUS—WITH A SUMMER AND WINTER SILO, THIS DAIRY FARMER IS INDEPENDENT OF PASTURE CONDITIONS.

Our subscriber, B. H. G., El Dorado, Kan., wants a recipe for destroying cut worms. The following remedy is recommended: Bran, 100 pounds; Paris green (dry), 1 pound; sugar, 2 to 3 pounds. Mix thoroughly and dampen slightly with water and spread over the section where the worms appear.

State After Cream Buyer.

A. A. Allee, cream buyer, Centralia, Kan., has been arrested to answer a charge of having tested cream inaccurately. The complaint was made by E. G. Maxwell, deputy state dairy commissioner. It was found the cream had been tested in such a manner that it lacked more than the permitted 1 per cent of coming within the law.

Easy Way to Catch Rats.

A subscriber writes KANSAS FARMER: "Scatter a handful of soaked corn on the floor or hard ground near rat holes. Then spread an old horse blanket or carpet over the holes and corn. The rats can move around in the dark and will come out of their holes and crawl around under the blanket after the corn. You can tell exactly where Mr. Rat is by the raised place in the blanket. Just step from one rat to another, and they will not even squeal."

Warts on Cow's Teats.

Subscriber J. G., Colony, Kan., wants a cure for warts on teats of a heavy milking cow. We would worry along with the inconvenience of the warts until the cow dries. The danger in attempting to remove the warts while the cow is milking is that the teats may become sore and milking difficult. The warts he describes are quite common to milch cows. These are long and soft. We have known them to disappear during the dry period. In the case of this kind of wart a white silk thread may be tied tightly around the wart and close as possible to the teat and the wart will drop off in a few days. This will make milking more easy, but does not cure the wart. When the cow is dry a drop of acetic acid applied daily for four or five consecutive days will remove the remaining part of the wart. If the wart is stubby and hard, apply the acid.

Hard Running Mower.

Our subscriber, L. A. R., Larned, Kan., says his mower runs heavily and wants to know the probable cause. The movement of the sickle may not correspond with the guards. This is not uncommon when an adjustable pitman is used. Look into this condition. See if the ledger plates hold the grass against the sickle. They may be so worn that the bars slips away from the knife and if so should be replaced. The guard caps may be so worn that they do not hold the knife down on ledger plates. Beat these caps down with a heavy hammer. The sections of the knife may not be in line and in cutting weeds the knife may have been bent. Straighten it. A knife with new sections runs easier than with old sections. This on account of the loss of the original bevel. Remember that the same general principles apply to the sickle and cutting bar as to a pair of scissors, and the same conditions in each are required for easy cutting.

Transplanting Trees.

Subscriber C. H. S., Idaho, writes: "In my experience, the main reason why people in transplanting shade trees fail to have them start, is because they neglect to pack the earth firmly about the roots. In connection with the work of transplanting evergreens, the Department of Forestry has been especially successful and we are inclined to attribute this success very largely to the strict attention we pay to packing the earth firmly about the lower roots, as well as at the top of the ground. Many people throw the soil in around the roots loosely until the excavation is heaped up and then tramped wholly from the top. The better way is to place the roots, throwing in if possible, a little water, then a little good, moist, fertile soil; then pack this firmly, as what the roots desire is close contact with the moist soil; then if more earth is put in and packed from time to time until the hole is filled, the plant will be wind firm and at the same time in a position to respond at once to growing conditions. In examining a number of transplants failing to grow, I have found almost invariably that they are easily pulled up because the earth was not firm around the roots. Attention along this line will, I am sure, save very many trees which would otherwise die when transplanted."

Cowpeas and Corn for "Hogging Off."

Our subscriber, J. B. J., Ottawa, Kan., writes: "I have a 12-acre field fenced hog-tight, planted to checked corn, which is a poor stand. The corn has been planted ten days. Would you advise planting cowpeas with the corn and pasturing? I have 50 hogs which I could turn in. Would it be better to buy sheep and pasture? Could I plant the peas and cut them with the corn for winter forage? When would be the proper time to plant peas and what variety would you recommend?"

The subscriber can do either of the three things he proposes. We would recommend "hogging off" the crop. This feed will, we believe, make our subscriber more money in pork than in mutton or for winter forage. Would advise planting New Era or Whippoorwill cowpeas at once—the first named preferred.

This subscriber has been answered at length by personal letter giving our detailed reasons for the recommendation we submit. This is a part of the personal service we are rendering dozens of our subscribers each week.

Vegetable Canning.

Our subscriber, C. R. M., Haddam, Kan., asks for information regarding canning of vegetables. The successful canning of vegetables depends entirely upon the ability to completely sterilize the vegetables. It is necessary, therefore, to heat to the boiling point of water and keep at that temperature for about one hour. This should be done for two or three successive days, or else keep the vegetable at the temperature of boiling water for a long time—about five hours. The process of boiling upon successive days is the one that is usually employed, and is much to be preferred. The boiling on the first day kills all the molds and practically all the bacteria, but does not kill the spores or seeds. As soon as the jar cools these spores germinate a fresh crop of bacteria which begin to work upon the vegetables. The boiling on the second day kills this crop of bacteria before they have had time to develop any spores. The boiling on the third day is not always necessary, but is advisable in order to be sure that sterilization is complete. If the housewife will keep in mind these facts she will, with a little ingenuity, be able to successfully can meat or vegetables. The exclusion of the air is of course an important factor—not because the air itself does any damage, but because of the ever present bacteria in the air.

Smut In Wheat.

P. E. Crabtree, of Kansas Agricultural College extension department, who has been spending a great deal of time among the farmers of Kansas looking for farm leaks, writes: "I have observed a noticeable amount of smut in the wheat fields. I don't recall having seen it so prevalent for many years. I suggest that care be taken in the harvesting, stacking, threshing and storage of grain so infected, that the spores be not unnecessarily scattered over the farms of the state in the grain that will be used for seed this fall.

"Sometimes the infected wheat is used for seed, which should not be. In some instances I find a field badly infected on the same farm where another field planted from different seed is apparently clean; such should be kept separate.

"Aside from the planting of self-infected seed, the most extensive distribution of smut spores is caused by carelessness in the use of the thresher and other machinery used, and the promiscuous stacking of the crop and storing of the grain.

"I suggest that the fields be now properly inspected—while it is possible to so easily detect smut—that it be carefully determined what wheat is entirely fit for seed, and that it be given the same intelligent care that is devoted to seed corn or to live stock for propagating purposes, that much additional result per effort may obtain."

Blue Sky Law for Seed Business.

Our subscriber, J. T. S., Marion, Kan., writes as follows: "I think we need a blue sky law in the seed business as badly as in any line of business in the state. A common highway robber is a gentleman compared with the average seed dealer; he not only robs you of your money, but your time, and often an entire crop."

We suppose there are disreputable dealers in seeds as in other commodities. KANSAS FARMER has every reason to believe that seedsmen using its columns are reliable—at least we have had no complaint of the quality of seeds furnished by KANSAS FARMER advertisers except in the case of one advertiser whose advertising does not now appear in KANSAS FARMER. In this instance some four or five complaints were received and KANSAS FARMER secured refunds of the money paid this seedsman by our subscribers.

In buying seeds it is a good plan to obtain a sample and examine the sample for its purity and also for the germination quality of the seed. If the seed is of such character as makes it impossible for the farmer to know whether or not it contains weed seed, such sample may be sent to the Kansas Experiment Station or to KANSAS FARMER for examination. If the seed bought is not up to the standard of the sample the purchaser has redress and will have no trouble in obtaining satisfaction from reliable seedsmen.

Silage Worth $12 Per Ton.

Our subscriber, C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kan., writes: "I give you the results of my experience in feeding silage as a part of the ration in fattening steers. I fed two lots of 100 head each the past winter. The first 100 head I put in the feed lot on September 20; the first 10 days I fed shock fodder and alfalfa. I then commenced feeding silage, and by October 10, I had them eating a ration of 20 pounds ground corn and 20 pounds silage and about 5 pounds alfalfa hay. I kept them on this ration for 30 days, when we commenced feeding new corn, then fed 2 pounds cottonseed cake in addition to the corn and silage; I weighed them on October 10 and again 21 days later, during which time they made a gain of 85 pounds per head, or a daily gain of a little more than 4 pounds per day. I weighed them again on December 4, and they had made a gain of 200 pounds during the 55 days they were on full feed. They were shipped to Kansas City on December 26. I did not get the weights when we shipped out, as my scales were frozen up, but the steers were fat and sold well.

"The second lot of 100 head were put on feed January 6, and fed 75 days, and made a gain of 2½ pounds per day, which was very satisfactory, considering the bad weather and the condition of the feed lots. We fed in mangers in a barn with plenty of shed room, which we kept well bedded with straw. We put the silage in the mangers and the ground corn on top; then mixed with a fork so that both were eaten together. We feed twice a day and aim to give just what they will clean up between feeds.

"In comparison with a lot of steers I fed the winter of 1910-11, which ate 28 pounds of corn and 5 pounds alfalfa hay and made a daily gain of 3 pounds per head, we find that the 20 pounds silage took the place of 8 pounds of corn, which cost 9 cents, and made at least a half pound, or 3 cents, greater gain, which would make the silage worth $12 per ton, and as my corn made over 8 tons per acre, I figure that I got $100 per acre for the corn I put in my silos."

Destroying Web Worms.

Our subscriber, J. H. H., Arkansas City, Kan., writes that two plantings of corn in a small field of bottom land have been destroyed by web-worms and desires a remedy for the destruction of the pest. There are about 60 species of web-worms, but there are only four commonly found infesting corn. The work of the web-worm is similar to that of the cut-worm or army worm, and the ravages of one are often mistaken for the other. The web-worm is a four-winged moth when it has reached the adult stage. Previous to its being a moth it is a striped worm. The web-worm can be distinguished from the cut-worm by the fact that when the web-worm is disturbed it will endeavor to get away, while the cut-worm curls up and remains sluggish.

Web-worms infest all grass land to a more or less extent, and are most likely to be found in corn fields which have been in grass or which are adjoining or surrounded by grass fields. They live in the corn field from year to year, multiplying each year, and the most effective and permanent method of destroying these insects—as well as other insects—is a crop rotation. It is not wise to plant corn or other crops more than two successive years in a field. This is especially true of infested fields. It is true also of all crops, because each crop has its common insects. The most feasible plan for cleaning the field of these insects is, therefore, a crop rotation. The method of destroying these and similar pests is not practicable on a large scale, and the method given below is not practical for a corn field of average size in Kansas:

A bushel of bran and one pound of pure paris green or a half pound of pure powdered arsenic may be stirred together thoroughly while dry and enough sweetened water added to make the bran into a thick dough. This poisoned mixture may be scattered along in rows through and around the field to be protected. In the case of corn, if possible the bran should be placed in the row before the corn comes up. Cut-worms and web-worms will readily feed upon the poisoned bran and be killed. It is necessary, of course, that poultry and live stock are not allowed access to fields in which this poisoned mixture has been used.

Several Granges are planning to visit neighboring Granges in a body. This adds a lot of interest, which may be increased by having the visitors provide the program.

SCRUB STALLION IN KANSAS

Causes Money Loss to Farmers and Destroys Work of Breeder

The last census shows a total of 1,147,056 horses and colts of all ages in Kansas, and the Kansas Live Stock Registry Board reports 7,843 of these are stallions at public service. Of these licensed stallions only 3,250 are pure-bred, while 4,593 are grades or scrubs.

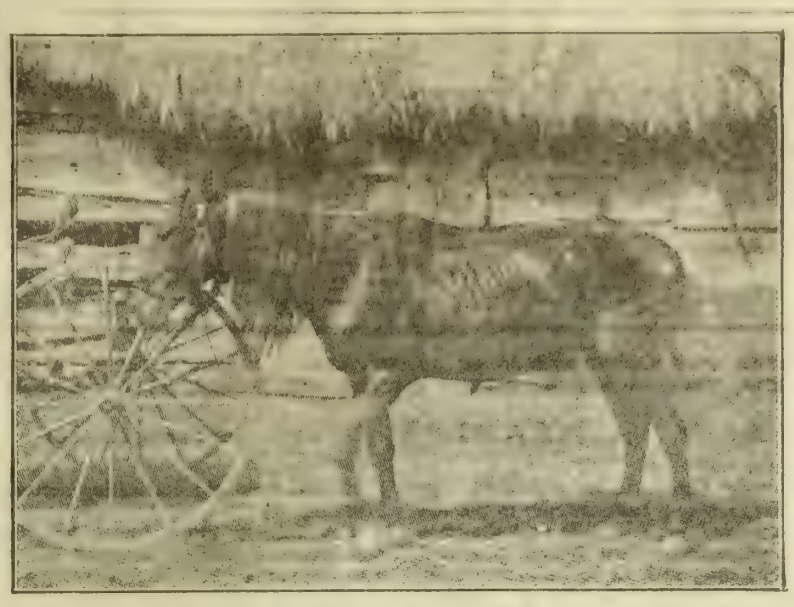
These figures show that there is only one certified stallion to each 146 of the total horse population of the state, and when we remember that all breeds, from Shetland ponies to the draft breeds, are included, the real scarcity of stallions in Kansas is apparent, and when we remember that only 3,250 of all the licensed stallions in Kansas are pure-bred and that these represent fourteen different breeds, the dearth of good stallions is shown.

Few states are so well adapted to horse raising as is Kansas. Her climate, her pastures and her abundant alfalfa and grain make it possible to grow and develop horses cheaper and better than less favored states, and the market for good horses is always present.

In putting his horses on the market the Kansas farmer is at a disadvantage, because they lack in uniformity of type. The more nearly a horse approaches the ideal type for his breed, the more money he will bring. The more nearly a team approaches this type, the more nearly they are alike and the greater price they will bring.

It is always a good business axiom to offer what your customers desire to buy rather than to try to sell them what they don't want. Good horses always find a ready market when inferior ones are a drug. The only way to have good horses is to use good breeding stock. The real money worth of a good stallion in the improvement of the horse stock of a community is beyond estimate, while the damage done by an inferior stallion is even greater.

Many farmers seem to think that if a stallion is a good looker he is all the better for being a grade, because he is more surely a foal getter. This is not true. If a pure-bred is less sure than a scrub or grade it is because he does not get the exercise, and the blame rests with the groom and not with the horse. Grade stallions and scrubs most generally get daily exercise which keeps up their physical vigor, while the pure-bred is too often pampered and fattened for show at the expense of his breeding qualities.



"HAMBLETONIAN" STALLION IN PUBLIC SERVICE IN WISCONSIN, AND "NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE." COURTESY OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

The idea that a grade stallion will reproduce his good qualities in his offspring is also erroneous. He may be a good looker and of a desirable type, but he has only a percentage of the blood of the breed to which he belongs and is even more likely to reproduce the qualities which lie in his percentage of "cold" blood.

The pure-bred horse which traces his ancestry back for a century does not always reproduce his type in his progeny, though he does so more frequently than not, and it could hardly be expected that a grade would do so. The good qualities of the pure-bred have been fixed by generations of careful selection and intelligent management and his prepotency, or power to transmit these good qualities, is one of the results of this breeding. Another result, and a most important one, lies in the fact that he has these good qualities to transmit.

Many pure-bred horses are so prepotent that their get, even from only fairly good mares, are excellent individuals. These individuals cannot, however, be expected to transmit their good qualities in the second generation. The grade stallion is sure to transmit qualities from his diverse ancestry, and there is no way of telling which will appear in the foal. The best that can be said of his get is that it will be uncertain.

The Kansas stallion law is one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation that has been enacted in a long time. It does not bar any stallion from public service because of his breeding or lack of it, but it does protect farmers against fraudulent pedigrees and against unsound stallions. The time may come when the law will go a step further and prohibit the public use of grade and scrub stallions, but it does not do so now. In England, France and Scotland, the three countries from which we import most of our pure-bred horses, the grade stallion is practically unknown, and the secretary of the Clydesdale Stud Book states that there has been but one non-registered stallion in public service in Scotland since 1900. In France all unsound stallions are barred from public service and the government pays the owners of selected stallions a bonus of from $60 to $100 on each animal to keep him at public service.

This will explain why we go to those countries to buy our breeding stock. They have the best horses in the world of their several kinds, and they have a world market for them. They did not get these horses nor their reputation for breeding them through the use of grade or scrub stallions. They got both horses and reputation by the careful selection and mating of their horses and seeing that each generation approached more nearly to the ideal type than had its predecessors.

The use of a grade stallion means more than a lack of ability to record a pedigree for his colts. It means an uncertain and, too often, an undesirable type of colt, and it frequently means unsoundness or weakness in the colt. It means the certain deterioration instead of the improvement of the horse stock of the country, and it means the tearing down of the results of the labor and skill which has been expended for centuries in building up the pure breeds. It means financial loss, as the get of a grade stallion never sells for as much as that of a pure-bred, and the difference is lost money. It means loss in economy in the working as well as in the selling of horseflesh, and the way things are now, good horses, good cattle, hogs and machinery are all necessary to make things go on the farm.

Everything should be of the best, but it is especially important that the horse, which is the principal farm motor, should be of high quality. This can only come through the driving out of scrub stallions from the state.

Your Part in Advertising

By E. B. TILSON, Concordia, Kansas

To our brother and sister breeders: Greeting.

We don't know how very much, but what little we do know has cost us much in money, and bitter experience sometimes. Looking backward at the past, we can see where many of our mistakes could have been avoided.

In writing a letter last night to our good friend, the genial and courteous live stock editor of KANSAS FARMER, we had occasion to discuss some up-to-date methods in dealing with our prospects. Now, I am going to say to you what I said to Mr. Graham, only more in detail, so hear me out.

It is a singular fact that many breeders look upon their methods of dealing with customers as secrets. Some of them, a very few, ought to keep their secrets until the judgment day. We mean by this the crooks in our business, for there are just a few "bad actors" in the breeding business as in any other line of industry.

While we recognize the axiom, "Tell the truth at all times," we are also aware of the fact that the truth is not always to be told. To illustrate: You get an inquiry describing the kind, size and color of hog the "prospect" wants. You have it almost exactly, but a heavy or soft eared one. Nothing is said about the ears, so you have a satisfied customer that will come again.

When we first started in the business of breeding pure-bred Durocs we remember how proud we were of our herd and that our first "ad" brought us 18 inquiries in the first three weeks. It was in the busiest season of the year, with a hundred acres of wheat to cut; 80 acres of corn to lay by; hay to put up; the threshers "at it," and all this at once.

We did not write a letter for three weeks, but on a sunny Sunday afternoon I wrote all of our inquirers, and I remember bragging to my good little Dutch wife about how much money we would soon have. We were plowing for wheat in July and complacently waiting for the checks to come in. None came. I remarked to my wife that none of our prospects had answered me. She kept right on with her lunch and, without looking up, said: "I don't blame them a bit." Surprised at her answer, my first word was: "WHY?" She kept right on at the Plymouth Rock drumstick and flung this at me: "Because those letters laid around here a month before you answered any of them. Those fellows who wrote you are all farmers. They don't write many letters, but when they do write they mean it, and they all have sense enough to know how long it takes to get a letter from their homes to Concordia and the answer returned." For once in my life I had no answer ready.

In that plain spoken sentence I was taught more than I had ever learned. Do you see the point, brother or sister breeder? I did, and from that day to this I have always answered our farmer friends the same day their inquiries were received, no matter what the circumstances might be.

Do you advertise? Well, it pays. Select your medium—a good farm paper—and KANSAS FARMER is one of the best. Good results will be obtained from a six line "ad," while a 10 line or a 14 line "ad" is better. Write your paper what you have to advertise and give your bank reference. You will be surprised to learn how soon the live stock editor will give you a nice reply.

Don't advertise unless you are honest. It hurts the business of all of us who try to tell the truth. At any rate you won't advertise very long in KANSAS FARMER unless you are at least fair and square with your customers, for KANSAS FARMER advertisers are all guaranteed to their subscribers.

Don't fool in replying to inquirers. Get your answer into Uncle Sam's postoffice with the least delay. If you do delay in your answer, don't blame the paper and then take on a bad case of "grouch."

It is the business of your advertising medium to get replies to your advertisement and my experience has been that they sure do it. It is your business to answer your inquiries and if you don't answer by next mail it is a safe bet that you will soon go out of business.

Now, I want to submit the next sentence to the breeders. I think it is a shame and almost mean to keep a good, old, honest, plain farmer with one foot on the fence and the other touching the virgin soil alongside of his mail box; shading his keen eye with one hand in looking down the road waiting for the rural carrier and your letter that comes all too late.

Truly, a farmer is a peculiar animal. Treat him fairly and he is your best friend. He may be ugly of face with a week's growth of beard, but he is honest all the time, happy and smiling most of the time, shrewd but square in his dealings. You can beat him once, but not a second time. We tip our hat to the man in the overalls; the just "plain folks" American farmer. He is our brother, and we are proud of him.

Use a follow-up letter within a week after you have written the first time, and if you get no reply to the second letter mark that prospect as "cold." In addressing letters to ladies be especially careful and accurate. They are quick thinkers and the best of judges of human nature. They seem to be able to tell what kind of men we are from just one letter. Some of our lady friends are "city raised," and if they use the terms, male and female, be sure to use the same terms in your letters to them. Other ladies may ask you to price a bull or boar and are probably farm raised. We use the same terms in our replies that are found in the inquiries.

Don't try to "gush" to a lady. She don't like it. Just write her a plain, careful, courteous business letter. Don't address her as madam. It sounds too much like the streets of Paris. Just say, Dear Mrs. Jones or Smith, and go on with your letter. Her husband don't care for the word, "dear," but when he and she talk it over they will decide you are O. K. and will send you an order or the reverse, and you will never hear from them again. Now, if you have followed me this far, stay and hear the end.

Maybe you will think it over when KANSAS FARMER sends you this. If you are a young breeder and care for advice or an older breeder, for that matter, would say that I have gone to some trouble to write out a dozen letter forms which we use, the style of letters, etc., how to keep your records, the way we mark our herd, etc., and we will send it to you for 10 cents (stamps preferred) if you mention KANSAS FARMER. If you tell me that you don't have a dime and can't get the stamps, just your name and address, plainly written, will do and we will send the forms just the same.

In conclusion, our advice is: Get a typewriting machine. Your customers are sure to think you are prosperous if your letter is typewritten. The one best machine we know anything about is the one we use, and it is also used by the wife and six kids.

Now, we shall be glad to meet all breeders at the Topeka State Fair, in the baby beef section, and we want to ask you to be friendly and write us.

CHINCH BUG DESTRUCTION



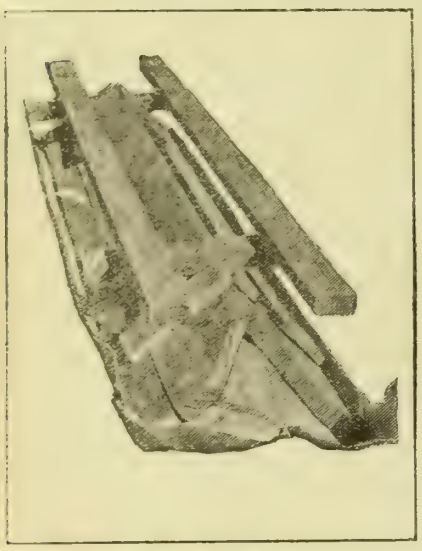
FIRST PICTURE TO THE LEFT SHOWS METHOD OF MAKING SINGLE FURROW BARRIER. SECOND, FLAMING SINGLE FURROW BARRIER. THIRD, FLAMING DOUBLE FURROW BARRIER; AND, FOURTH, MAKING A DOUBLE FURROW BARRIER.

By T. J. HEADLEE, State Entomologist

There are enough chinch bugs developing in fields of various parts of Kansas to do serious harm to adjacent fields of corn, cane and Kafir, unless there is a change from a dry to a wet season.

Before the bugs begin to move, adequate preparations for their destruction should be made. These preparations include the securing and making of materials and apparatus for constructing and operating both the dry weather—the dusty furrow—and the wet weather—the tar or oil line—barriers. Preparations for both barriers are necessary because no one can tell under what sort of weather conditions the fight will have to be made. Materials and apparatus must be at hand because when the bugs begin to move, there is no time to lose.

The dry weather barrier may be constructed in either of two effective ways.



TROUGH OR BOAT FOR SHAPING BACK FURROW.

In one case a strip 5 to 10 feet wide is plowed between the infested field and the one to be protected. The soil is finely pulverized by use of a harrow and the surface reduced to a dust by dragging a brush back and forth. Two troughs 3 to 4 feet long are made of heavy lumber held parallel and 12 inches apart by a couple of strong 2x4-inch pieces nailed firmly across the top. This double trough, loaded with stone and ridden by the driver, is dragged back and forth on the pulverized strip until two deep parallel furrows, the sides and bottoms of which are covered with a deep, fine dust, are formed. These furrows can be renewed at will by redragging them.

In the other case, a deep lister furrow is plowed between the infested fields and the ones to be protected. The sides and bottom of this furrow are reduced to fine deep dust by repeatedly dragging a log having about the diameter of the furrow, back and forth. This type of furrow, like the other, can be renewed by redragging. With this type of barrier, either post holes must be dug in its buttom at intervals of 20 feet or the bugs must be destroyed by flaming with a gasoline torch. The first type of dusty furrow barrier requires more time to make, but less attention after completion. The post hole trap in the bottom of the barrier is less satisfactory than the torch, because the post holes have to be renewed every time the furrow is redragged, which, in our experience, has been at least once each day.

There are also many methods of constructing the wet weather barrier, but again only two will be discussed. In the first, a sharp back-furrow is plowed between the infested fields and the ones to be protected. Two 2-inch planks 6 or 8 feet long and 12 to 14 inches wide are nailed together hog trough fashion. That is, the 12-inch plank is laid flat on the saw horses or the ground, and the 14-inch is set on edge along one side. After careful adjusting so that the ends of the planks are even, the 14-inch plank is spiked to the 12-inch. The front end of the trough thus made is rounded off like a sled runner. In order that it may slip well, the inside of the trough is lined with galvanized iron. A straight, smooth pole, at least 2½ inches in diameter, is then nailed into the bottom in such a manner that it extends from the front end to a point 8 or 10 inches behind the rear end of the trough. A narrow rectangular platform, running the length of the trough and extending 6 to 10 inches beyond the rear end, is then constructed on the ridge of the now inverted trough. The platform is intended for the carriage of the driver and for the placing of stones when additional weight is needed. This platform consists of three 2x4-inch pieces a little shorter than the trough is wide and two other 2x4-inch pieces a little longer than the trough. One of the short 2x4-inch pieces is set in and spiked on crosswise near the front end, another near the middle and the third near the rear end. On one side one of the long pieces is nailed crosswise the short pieces and parallel to and 4 to 6 inches distant from the ridge of the trough, and the other in a corresponding position on the other side. By means of strong wire an attachment is made to the clevis and the inverted trough is ready to work. All grass and weeds where the furrow is made are cleaned away, because they interfere greatly with the making of a smooth, compact ridge and groove. This trough or sled is then placed over the back furrow and dragged back and forth until the sides of the furrow are well compacted and the top furnished with a shallow, well compacted ditch. Post holes at distances of 20 feet, must then be dug along the lower edge of the ridge on the infested field side. Slight imperfections can readily be repaired with a spade. In the second type a narrow strip between the fields is smoothed off by dragging a heavy plank back and forth. Post holes are dug along the line where the liquid is to be placed. The liquid used must be some preparation the chinch bugs particularly dislike. Coal tar has in the past been, all things considered, the most effective The objection to coal tar is the difficulty of obtaining it and its high price. Recently, Prof. S. A. Forbes, of Illinois, has tested road oil No. 8, a product made and sold by the Standard Oil Company, and believes it a promising substitute for coal tar. The substance can be purchased from the Standard Oil Company refinery, at Whiting, Ind., and costs $3.50 a barrel. The oil or tar can be applied by pouring it in a slender stream from an old teakettle or a sprinkling can. The latter should have the nozzle removed and the hole reduced by use of a plug with a hole of the desired size in it. A tar or oil line should have a diameter of about ¾ of an inch, and, of course, to be effective, must always be liquid. The back furrow barrier, while requiring more time to make, is better because the tar or oil line thus raised above the general level is protected from objects falling across and bridging it.

The farmer must know his danger and have his barrier material ready before the small grain begins to ripen. He should keep the strip between the infested and non-infested fields where he plans to place his barriers, free from weeds, in order that it may, when the time comes, break up nicely and be easily pulverized. The moisture in it should, of course, be conserved by the dust mulch or the compacting necessary to the tar-line type will be diffiult. The farmer must plan to use either type and must have all the apparatus necessary to the making of each.

As the wheat begins to ripen, he should watch the bugs closely, and on the first indication of movement, the dusty furrow should be constructed, if dry enough, and the back furrow should be throw up and compacted. The back furrow should be between the dusty furrow and the field to be protected. The tar line should not be run unless, owing to wet weather, the dusty furrow will not hold the bugs.

The wheat should then be cut and the bugs compelled to pass without delay. While the bugs are passing, there must be one or more persons, depending on how much the barrier is to be looked after, in the field constantly burning those that have collected in the dusty furrow, if the weather be dry enough for its use, or destroying those that have collected in the post holes of the tar-line when it is in use. When the post hole traps are used, the bugs collecting in them may be destroyed by pouring a little kerosene over them. The persons operating the barriers must keep a sharp watch for any accidental breaks and repair them promptly.

Of course, the cost of operating the barrier will depend on the proportion of the day during which the bugs run and the number of days their passing continues.

In the course of careful studies of this phase of the question, Forbes found that the bugs never passed at night; that they passed more or less all day, if cloudy weather, and that they passed only for a part of the day when the sun shone. During the barrier work on the college farm in 1911, the weather was very dry and the days almost cloudless. The bugs usually began passing about 4 p. m., reached maximum between 5 and 5:30 p. m., and ceased entirely by 7 p. m. During the entire period of chinch bug migration it was necessary to attend to the barriers constantly for only three hours a day. In addition to this, the smoothing log was drawn through them once a day.

As the result of this study of the period of passing, Forbes says that the buys run from 10 days during a dry season to 30 days in wet weather. The number of days during which the bugs pass depends upon the rapidity with which the food in the small grain fields is exhausted. On the college farm in 1911, the passage of the bugs from a given wheat field did not continue longer than six days, but when they passed first from barley, then from wheat, and finally from oats, the whole period covered about three weeks. It cost the department of agronomy of this station 14 cents a rod to maintain 219 rods of dusty furrow barriers for three weeks.

When, because of soil so tough that it cannot be pulverized or the presence of too much moisture, the preparation and use of the dusty furrow becomes impossible, the back furrow should be examined and prepared. The tar or oil-line should be poured and maintained. In the use of this barrier, as in the other, the operators should be on hand continuously while the bugs are passing, to repair breaks in the barrier and to destroy by kerosene or blast torch those bugs that collect in the traps. Forbes reports the cost of maintaining the tar-line barrier for four weeks as 7 cents a rod.

DESTRUCTION OF BUGS CROSSING BARRIERS.

Various experimentors have recommended that the few infested plants be thoroughly sprayed with kerosene emulsion, soapy sprays, or flamed with a gasoline torch. The kerosene emulsion has been the most highly recommended. Tests have shown that satisfactory kerosene emulsion was so difficult to make and that so much injury followed its use that in the hands of inexperienced men would be unsatisfactory.

Tests of the blast torch showed that not only were most of the bugs behind the leaf sheaths unhurt, but the corn was seriously scorched.

Tests show that 8 pounds of whale oil or laundry soap dissolved in 50 gallons of water would destroy every chinch bug thoroughly wetted by it, and would not injure the corn plant, even when used to drench it.

One part of "Black Leaf 40" to 500 parts of water, to which whale oil or laundry soap has been added at the rate of 4 pounds to 50 gallons, is as effective



BACK FURROW READY FOR TAR OR OIL. NO POST HOLES DUG.

for the bugs and as harmless to the plant as the soapy solution just described.

Recommendations regarding the means of applying these mixtures range from tin cups to the regular field sprayer. In our experiments the knapsack sprayer was found most satisfactory because, by placing the liquid under pressure and delivering it as a mist, a better distribution of the mixture was possible than by merely pouring, and because it was more easily handled than a field sprayer. The mixture was used freely to fill all the leaf pockets where the bugs collected. Economy of spray and time while attempting to kill the hardy bugs that have crossed the barrier, is foolish. The bugs must be destroyed without delay.

LIVE STOCK



For Selling Diseased Hogs.

A Sumner county jury in district court, after having been out nearly 36 hours, brought in a verdict for $2,850 damages against J. A. Felt and his son, Allan, wealthy land owners, in a suit brought against them by H. B. Cheeseman, of Milan, for having sold him a bunch of hogs suffering with the cholera, thereby infecting his own herd so that a greater part of them died.

Mosquito Repellant.

Last year the people of Kansas were seriously inconvenienced by mosquitoes. The Alabama Experiment Station, located where people are really troubled by mosquitoes and where that insect is reputed to grow as large as the Missouri mule, gives the following repellant for all kinds and sizes of mosquitoes: Oil of citronella, 1 ounce; spirits of camphor, 1 ounce; oil of cedar, ½ ounce. This may be rubbed lightly on the hands and face, or a few drops on a towel hung near the head, will keep mosquitoes away for hours. Burning a little fresh, dry Pyrethrum powder in a closed room will drive the flies and mosquitoes to the windows and stupify them so that they may be easily killed.

Thumps In Shoats.

"I have a bunch of spring shoats that have the thumps, and some of them stagger around like they had the blind staggers. All the best pigs get the thumps. I would like to know what to do for the thumps."—G. A. EHOSAM, Bern, Kan.

Thumps are the results of digestional disturbances, usually constipation and too much grain.

This trouble may generally be relieved by cutting off the grain ration, at least in part, and turning the pigs onto pasture. If the pigs are very constipated a physic of raw linseed oil or Epsom salts may be given, to which may be added from a few drops of tincture of opium, say 2 to 6 drops. Feed alfalfa hay or pasture and milk or slop, but not much grain now.

Handling Pigs.

The profits of a successful hog man rest largely upon his success in raising pigs. No matter how well the sows may have been managed and how much care and attention may have been bestowed upon them, a little carelessness and lack of skill at farrowing time and during the early weeks of the pig's growth may result in the loss of a large percentage of the litters and the stunting of many more. Warmth and protection during the first few days, and sufficient amount of nutritious feeds and fresh air and plenty of sunshine later on, make for growthy pigs that bring profit to the breeder, according to Prof. E. J. Iddings, of the Idaho Station.

If from a well nourished dam and a healthy strain of animals the pigs rarely need attention at farrowing time. A quiet sow does not object to the presence of the herdsman, and weak pigs can be helped to suck without irritating the sow. Nervous sows are often best let alone. In very cold weather some artificial heat may be necessary in the farrowing pen. Moderate heat often helps, for a pig once thoroughly chilled, in a large percentage of cases, never survives for any length of time.

At three or four weeks of age the pig will begin to pay attention to his mother's feed. This is to be encouraged, and as soon as the pigs are eating well a creep to a pig feeding lot should be provided. Skim-milk is the standard pig feed, but some grain should be fed in addition. A palatable mixture for this purpose is four parts shorts, two parts corn and one part tankage. If corn is not available, ground wheat, sifted ground oats or field peas may replace corn. Both sows and pigs should have run of alfalfa, clover, rape, oats and peas, or other pasture. The object to be secured with the pigs is to train them to depend on prepared feeds to a large extent before meaning time.

Weaning time is from six to twelve weeks. If the sows are to be rebred at once, the pigs should be weaned at eight or nine weeks of age. If one litter per year only is planned, the pigs may be allowed to run with the sow until twelve or fourteen weeks of age.

After weaning, plenty of skim-milk, fresh pasture, and a grain ration in addition, are necessary for best results. In no case will it be found advisable to expect pigs to make profitable growth on pasture alone. At the age of weaning, the pig should be making very rapid and his most profitable growth. It takes 50 per cent more feed to put a pound of gain on a 150-pound pig than to put a pound on one weighing 40 pounds, and 83 per cent more feed for a 350-pound pig. Keep the pigs gaining while young on pasture and dairy by-products, if available, always supplemented with a grain ration.

A New Interest in Dairy Cattle.

While one of the objects sought by W. G. Merritt, of Great Bend, Kan., in dispersing his herd of high-grade Holsteins at his recent sale was to encourage the local community in the use of better and more profitable milk cattle, his other object was to set an example by demonstrating that the use of high-grades was so profitable that those who had once used them would want pure-breds, as he now does.

In the first of these objects he was disappointed as, instead of going to the local community which was familiar with them, or could have been, and which knew that these cattle were bringing to Mr. Merritt an income of $600 per month, these cattle went to eager buyers from many sections of Kansas. Ellis, Ellsworth, McPherson, Clay Center, Scranton, St. John, Rozell and Burrton were the towns best represented among the buyers, though many cattle remained in Barton county.

The result of this sale demonstrates the widespread hunger for dairy cattle which exists all over the state, and the need for more animals of the pure dairy breeds. Mr. Merritt made a daily demonstration to his neighbors of the results which came to him through the infusion of good blood into his milk cattle. He used high grades for milk producing purposes and, while his large income of $600 per month would seem to most people as a satisfactory one, he had cut off one important source of income. He could not sell the increase of his herd except for beef.

By dispersing this good herd, each animal of which had a record of production for 20 months prior to the sale, and by replacing it with pure-bred animals, Mr. Merritt will probably more than double his income from his herd. He will have a greater milk flow for sale; he will be able to sell the increase of his herd for breeding animals; he will have the same amount of manure produced, and his cattle will cost him no more for feed and care.

This sale was a good move for his neighbors who bought his cattle, as it will give them better animals than they had and hasten their desire for pure-breds, and it was a good move for him, in that he was able to sell his cattle at fair prices and put the money into pure-breds. Prominent among the results of this sale is the establishment of a new dairy center for Kansas. It also shows, in a most emphatic way, the value of good blood and that this value increases in direct proportion to the amount of good blood which exists in the animals.

This sale averaged $91.26, on 135 animals, from suckling calves to aged cows. The top price of $250 was paid by J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Does it increase your self-respect to have common seeds sent you at public expense when you can buy better ones, and those which are adapted to your locality, from your seedsman? What more reason is there for sending seeds to farmers than there is for sending nails to a carpenter or wax to a shoemaker?

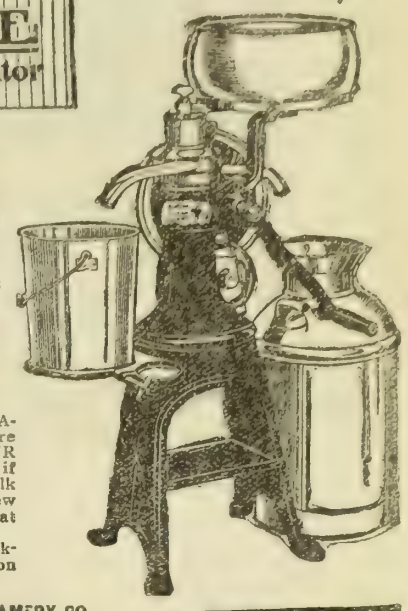
Over one gallon a minute

That's the capacity of the SMALLEST BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR—the simplest, most durable and most efficient skimming machine ever made.

With a BEATRICE, Mr. Farmer, you will find that you can skim more milk, in less time, and do the job better than you can with any other separator.

If you will go to a dealer who sells this separator, he will show you that these are "provable" points about the

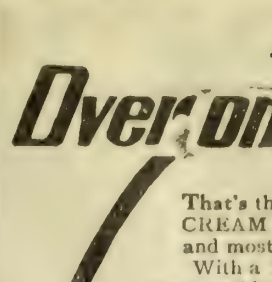
BEATRICE Cream Separator



If your dealer is not yet prepared to show you the BEATRICE, please let us know his name and we will gladly send you booklets giving complete information about the labor-saving, money-saving BEATRICE. $55 00 for the 550 to 600 lbs. capacity. Other sizes to fit all requirements. This is a money-saving price, as you know. You save from $25 to $40, depending on the size of BEATRICE you buy.

FREE DISC WASHING DEVICE.
FREE 1-PIECE STEEL PAIL
with each BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR. Don't take a substitute if you are unable to find the BEATRICE AT YOUR STORE. We'll tell you where to buy it if you don't know. You'll have the best milk and cream season you ever knew if you own a BEATRICE and that season ought to be this year.
Reminder: Send for the free booklets and complete information today.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.,
Dept. C., Topeka, Kan.



Saves Hired Help

The "Jayhawk" is SOLD DIRECT at Manufacturer's Prices

Fork Raised

WHAT THE "JAYHAWK" IS

It is a hay stacker—the original portable stacker on the market. Nine years of success and thousands in use. Made of wood or galvanized steel.

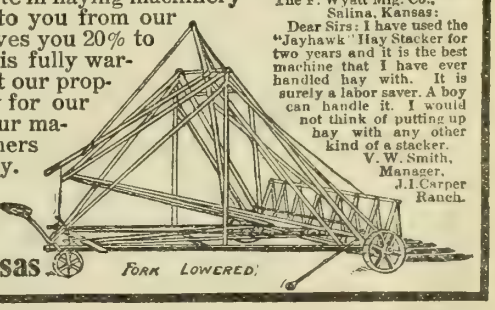
WHAT IT DOES

It saves your hay in haying time by putting it up faster and with less help than other stackers. Build a stack of any size without extra work and put the hay any place on the stack. Think what it means in these days of scarce farm help to have a MACHINE that will do your haying quickly and easily.

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

You cannot afford to take a chance of losing your hay crop by putting it up by hand or depending on hired help. There is nothing on the market more up-to-date in haying machinery and we are selling them direct to you from our factory at wholesale prices. Saves you 20% to 25% on price. Every machine is fully warranted. You cannot afford to let our proposition go by you. Send today for our catalog, which tells you what our machine will do and how our customers like the "Jayhawk". Write today.

Burns, Wyo., Dec. 14, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs: I have used the "Jayhawk" Hay Stacker for two years and it is the best machine that I have ever handled hay with. It is surely a labor saver. A boy can handle it. I would not think of putting up hay with any other kind of a stacker.
V. W. Smith,
Manager,
J. I. Carper Ranch.



F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.
606 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kansas

Best feed for your baby chicks

It is no trouble to hatch chickens, but it takes the proper Feed to raise them: use

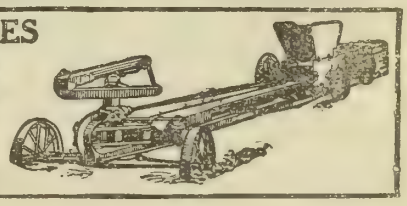
Otto Weiss Chick Feed

a complete balanced Ration; it develops bone, flesh and feathers, saves your Chicks, and they make a rapid growth. Send for circular and prices on Poultry Supplies

Otto Weiss Alfalfa Stock Food Co.
Wichita, Kansas

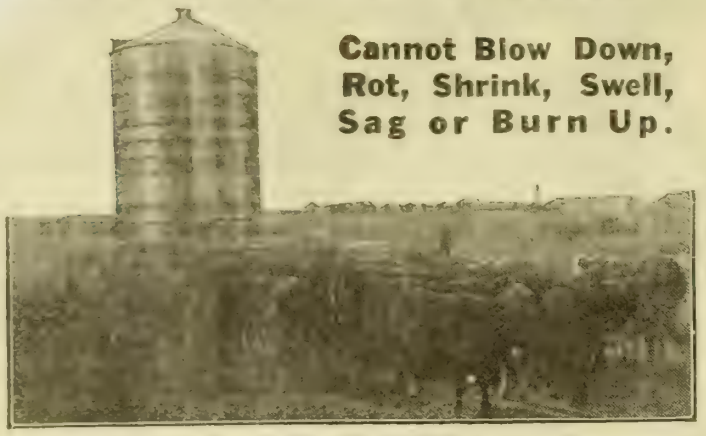
LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

LASTS A LIFE-TIME



Cannot Blow Down, Rot, Shrink, Swell, Sag or Burn Up.

PERFECTION METAL SILO

MADE OF INTERCHANGEABLE SECTIONS.

A Silo ought to stand permanently. The PERFECTION Metal Silo does that. There is no risk. This Silo will last. We guarantee it.

It requires no expert help to erect. The sections are perfectly formed and interchangable. Nothing to do but bolt them together, one piece at a time, round after round, until the required height is reached. Air-tight construction. Will withstand wind without guy wires or cables.

IF YOU BUILD A SILO 30 FEET HIGH THIS YEAR AND NEXT YEAR NEED ADDITIONAL CAPACITY, WE SELL SECTIONS TO MAKE HEIGHT, JUST WHAT YOU WANT. THIS SAVES ADDITIONAL FOUNDATION BUILDING AND EXPENSE OF SEPARATE NEW SILO. WE BUILD THE ONLY SILO EASILY ENLARGED, DOUBLING CAPACITY ON SAME FOUNDATION. THIS FEATURE ALONE SHOULD DETERMINE YOUR CHOICE OF SILO.

Can be taken down, moved and re-erected by anyone at any time. These Silos have been used for years, with entire satisfaction to the owners. A PERFECTION Metal Silo pays for itself every year. Our catalog tells you how. Write!

Let us prove that this is the most economical, convenient and durable silo. Drop us a postal card today for full information.

Perfection Metal Silo Co., Topeka, Kan.

FACTORY AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

26,791 Dairymen

Are Changing from Other Separators to the

United States Cream Separator

Read the experiences of two of them:

While using a.....Separator, Mr. John Smith set up a No. 15 United States Interlocking Separator for trial. After using it I found it made smoother cream and made me more and better butter than the other machine. It is easier to turn and easier to clean. I can clean it in one minute and can say none too much in praise of it.

M. L. HUGGINS, Lew Beach, N. Y.

After using a.....separator for 31-2 years I think your Interlocking U. S. bowl is surely all right. My wife and daughter are pleased with the washing and care of the U. S. The No. 15 U. S. turns but very little harder than the No. 12.....and separates almost twice as fast. Glad I bought the U. S. C. E. MCCLURE, Mellott, Ind.

A free trial will convince you. Ask our local agent.

Price $25 and up. Old separators taken in exchange.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Bellows Falls, Vt.

Distributing Warehouses everywhere.

HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

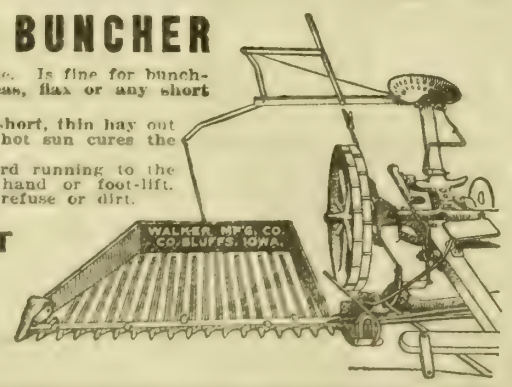
Saves the labor of one man and horse. Is fine for bunching clover or alfalfa for seed, also peas, flax or any short grain of a dry season.

Is the best method known to gather short, thin hay out west in the high altitude, where the hot sun cures the grass before it is cut.

Attaches to the seat post with a cord running to the tilter level. Operator can use either hand or foot-lift. Never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt.

Observe in this cut the

FOOT LIFT ATTACHMENT



Attaches to any mower.

Write today for full description.

WALKER MFG. CO.,
16-18 Tenth Street,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, HOLTON, KANSAS

WE HAVE just a few great forces in American Civilization that "lift us into life." The Christian College takes first place as such agency.

YOUNG MEN, YOUNG WOMEN, not only plan to go through college, but let the best things of a Christian College go through you.

Send for catalog, explaining courses of study, school year and cost of living in Holton.

T. D. CRITES, PRESIDENT.

THE FARM



As has been stated time and again in KANSAS FARMER, we do not believe in deep cultivation of the corn crop. We do believe in deep working of the field in the preparation for planting. If the field is clean and free from big weeds there is no occasion for deep cultivation after the corn has been planted. Shallow cultivation and more times over the field will give the best general results. We are confident that deep cultivation of the growing corn crop is not so common now as 10 years ago and the next decade will see, generally, a thorough preparation of the seed-bed before planting and what is called surface cultivation through the growing season.

It pays in comfort and in looks to have a few trees about the farm yard. A treeless farm is a desolate looking place. There are trees adapted to every climate and soil as there are crops adapted to the different climatic and soil conditions. A few thrifty trees, trim and neat in their appearance, will make farm life more pleasant. Nine out of ten farmers recognize the truth of the above statement and they plant the trees, but in probably 50 per cent of the instances the trees have failed through lack of care or the planting of the wrong kind. If you have no trees and have the time to care for them, arrange to do some planting next spring and during this summer and fall will be a good time to get the ground ready. Do not figure on planting acres of trees, but a few where you want them, with the determination that if they do not grow it will not be your fault.

We know there are thousands of young men who will not stay on the farm. If all of the young men were to remain on the farm we would soon be out of lawyers and doctors and men in other lines of business who now are large consumers of our farm products. This situation is not likely to be brought about soon, if ever, even though there should be an unexpected reversal of the present disposition to leave the farm. There is ample opportunity, and will be for many years, for the young man who is determined to leave the farm, even though he does not enter law, medicine, or some other similar profession. There is great opportunity for the so-called agricultural expert—for example, the man who can teach agriculture, who can accept positions as farm advisors or other similar positions which the agricultural colleges and the experiment stations are daily called upon to fill. It is in this line of work that there is today the best opportunity for the young fellow who feels that he cannot remain close to the soil.

It is time right now to be thinking about the seed corn for next year's planting. You may have been forced to take the best seed you could find for this year's planting and, possibly, you were not suited and the harvest will result in disappointment. Between this and corn gathering time observe your neighbors' fields and see if there is better corn grown in the neighborhood than that you are growing. Make up your mind where you will obtain seed if possible while the crop is growing. You can better judge seed corn by seeing it in the field and noting its habit of growth and its yield, than you can by seeing it in the crib or in the basket. The same general principle will apply to the securing of wheat, Kafir and cane for the next year's planting. We believe firmly in the use of good and acclimated seed and that which has done the best in the locality and under the conditions which it is expected to produce a crop.

At this time of the year one notices a tremendous difference in the condition of crops on one farm as compared with those of another. Under normal conditions it is possible at this season to pick out the best farmers as one drives through the country, the indicator being the condition of crops as existing on the different farms. Good methods of planting corn as compared with slip-shod methods have shown up by this time. Likewise, in the case of wheat or oats. In a few miles drive recently we passed five fields of wheat. Three of these will yield easily two or three times as many bushels per acre as the other two. The farms on which these fields grow are in the same locality and all within a distance of two miles. If the man who has the poor crop adjoining the good crop will look into the causes responsible for the good crop he will find a reason for the difference in the two conditions. It will pay to watch the man who grows a good crop—whether wheat, corn, oats, or anything else. There is a reason. Find out what it is.

The more we see of the gasoline engine attached to the pump for power instead of the windmill, the more we like it. It is more certain in its operation than the windmill and wherever we find an engine doing the pumping we find that engine making easy from one to a half dozen other jobs on the farm which have heretofore been laborious. If the well is a good one—as most Kansas wells are—the engine will be found irrigating the garden and, aside from pumping water for the stock, the necessity of a garden supplying the family with vegetables during the growing season, is an important essential. One reason a farmer recently gave the editor for using an engine instead of a windmill was because in winter he could start his engine a few minutes before he was ready to turn his stock out to water and by this could supply the stock with warm water. He had found that his stock did much better drinking warm water than ice cold water. He said that the use of warm water in winter resulted in considerable saving of feed.

According to the news press, Kansas, in general, has been pretty well wet by liberal rains the past 10 days or two weeks. Some parts of the state have had far too much rain. Considerable of the uneasiness prevailing two weeks ago with reference to the wheat crop has been relieved, and in some sections in which it was thought the yield would be nothing, the wheat has shown wonderful recuperative power and will make a fair crop. It is our belief that Kansas will this year produce 60 to 70 million bushels of wheat. We would not be surprised if the yield would be 85 to 90 million bushels. It should be the aim to cut and stack this wheat in the best possible condition and start the plows as soon as possible after harvesting. If the plows cannot be started at once or the ground should not be in condition for plowing, it will pay to disk the ground which is to be plowed, just as soon as the crop is removed. If you do not believe this statement disk 10 or 15 acres, anyway, and handle the remaining part of the land as you have been accustomed and satisfy yourself as to whether or not there is any difference in results as between the two methods. We do not believe that you should take our word as final and conclusive, but we do believe that it is worth while to try out some of these generally accepted good recommendations. No man is in a position to better find out regarding the merits of the different suggestions than the farmer himself. He can experiment at little inconvenience and little cash or labor outlay. It is his business, we believe, to ascertain the truth regarding good farm practice, and after he has learned the truth he then is responsible if he does not accept it. While we are experimenting on the above proposition let us try also a little deeper plowing. If you do not believe in deep plowing for the whole field, try it on part of the field. Beyond any question, the deeper the plowing the deeper is the reservoir for water, the more water the soil will hold and the more moisture there will be available for the growing crop.

More Autos There Now.

The county assessor reports an increase in the number of automobiles in McPherson county this year over last. He reports 356 this year, while last year he found 276. The average price of the autos this year is $418, while a year ago the average price was $501.

DAIRY



Very rarely is the dairy herd of higher quality than its master.

One improvement in the dairy leads to another. The good dairy cow will provide the means for any improvement essential to the dairy.

When silage can be used in conjunction with alfalfa no other combination of feeds will excel these for economical production of butter fat or beef.

It is not too late to buy the silo for taking care of this year's corn, cane or Kafir crop. It is worth while to consider seriously the building of a silo. The silo is not new and untried. Silage is not an experimental feed.

You know that like produces like. This is the foundation principle of all breeding. The dairy herd will never be anything but a scrub herd if it is perpetuated by scrub males—scrub in so far as dairy breeding is concerned. The dairy herd is not being graded up by the use of males bred for beef, and such males, so far as dairy improvement is concerned, are only scrubs.

You never see a beef feeder skimp in the use of feed. If he has a bunch of steers in the feed lot he supplies just all the feed these steers will eat regardless of the cost of that feed. The same liberal methods applied to a bunch of good milch cows will make more money for the feed consumed than in the beef steer ever made for his owner. Beef cannot be produced without feed. Neither can butter fat.

Common scours in calves is indigestion, and can usually be traced to careless methods in feeding. The principal causes are overfeeding; feeding cold milk; feeding sour milk; irregular feeding; using dirty pails; and housing in dirty stables. Cold milk is not good for the young calf, neither is sour milk. After a month or six weeks, however, either cold or sour milk may be safely fed, provided the milk is in about the same condition day after day.

The very best dairyman is the man who has dairying in his blood. Dairy blood can be acquired. It can be developed in individuals who have a liking for the care of live stock and the doing of chores. If you do not have in your system a liking for the care of live stock, it is our advice that you turn your attention to some other specialty and something which is in line with the thing you like or in line with the kind of blood you have in your system.

The heifer calf intended for use in the dairy should be taught to consume large quantities of roughage. After she is ten to twelve weeks old the amount of grain should be limited with a view to making the calf eat a larger amount of alfalfa, prairie hay, or whatever other bright and palatable roughage may be available. The idea is to develop the digestive organs so that they may accomplish in the grown cow as much work as possible. The use of more good roughage in the calf's ration will make a larger animal and will also overcome some of the ills to which the calf is heir.

The arithmetic of the farm is interesting. If the boy or girl is a little bit slow in the arithmetic of the school, we will gamble that if the arithmetic is applied to farm problems in which the youngster is interested he will soon take to arithmetic as a duck does to water. The use of a 50-cent spring balance and a $3 Babcock tester will teach the arithmetic of the dairy, involving addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and decimals. The problems of the dairy will interest the youngster as he has never before been interested. Try it. While the boy or girl is learning this arithmetic something will be learned of the cows that will be beneficial in acquiring greater and more economical production of butter fat.

What is the present outlook for plenty of feed for the dairy cow this fall when pastures are short, and for next winter? If the outlook is none too good, get busy and sow a few more acres of Kafir, sorghum, cowpeas or some other roughage that will mature between this time and frost. The growth of too much roughage will be far more profitable than not enough. With plenty of roughage in sight you will be able to feed green stuff in the late summer and early fall when the pastures get short. This will keep up the milk flow and the cows will go onto dry feed with a good flow of milk, which good feeding will maintain during the winter.

A. L. Haecker, formerly in charge of dairying at the Nebraska Experiment Station, and who the past year or two has been engaged in the silo business, writes that butter production in Nebraska is increasing year after year. He says that Nebraska farmers will produce more cream for sale this year than ever before in the history of the state. He says: "It is a wholesome sign when a country increases their products; it means steadier employment, economical production and altogether is a safe and sound industry. It is gratifying to note a decided increase in the acreage of alfalfa; this will do much to stimulate dairying and stock raising and will tend to better farm conditions in every respect."

There are thousands of men who are engaged in the operation of milk factories. These men are for the most part located near the cities, producing milk for domestic consumption. They sell the whole milk. They grow no calves, but replenish their herds by buying cows here and there. As the cities grow and as the milk consumption increases there are more of these milk factories and a larger demand for milk cows. Who is to supply these cows unless it be breeders of dairy stock who are growing each year more cows than they care to milk? Have you known of a time in recent years when a top-notch dairy cow could not be sold at a long price? Every week KANSAS FARMER receives inquiries asking if we know where a carload of good milk cows could be obtained. We are compelled to answer negatively. The man who breeds dairy cattle has a larger and more profitable field in which to operate today than ever before in the history of the United States.

O. E. Walker, a Shawnee County farmer, has established a herd of pure-bred Guernseys, notice of which has already been printed in KANSAS FARMER. Mr. Walker bought his Guernseys in Wisconsin. Upon his return, in conversation with this editor, he commended the community breeding idea such as was in operation in Wisconsin where he bought his cattle. In this particular section there are Guernsey breeders by the dozen. This section is noted far and wide for its Guernsey cattle. One breeder could not create for a locality the reputation this locality has acquired by virtue of its having a large number of breeders of the same breed of cattle. It is certain that in this neighborhood the buyer of Guernseys can find what he wants. If he does not find the animals he desires on one farm, he goes to another farm. Mr. Walker found among these breeders a healthy competition, but nevertheless the highest and most wholesome degree of friendliness. He commented especially upon the high type of men who were breeding these cattle. They were gentlemen, well educated, big-hearted, broad-minded and honest, and a few days spent with them could not help but result in enthusing the lukewarm as to the possibilities of dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle. The above condition reported by Mr. Walker bears out the theory of a long time, namely, that good dairymen are good men and a high type of men. The dairy cow makes good men. Kansas furnishes the opportunity in every respect for the successful and profitable development of breeding centers of dairy cattle of all breeds. This community idea should take hold. With a half dozen breeders of Guernseys or Jerseys or Holsteins in a neighborhood, every hoof of breeding stock would be worth more money than if there is only one breeder in the community.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

The Best and Most Profitable of All Summer Farm Investments

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator is the best and most profitable of all farm investments at any time—and even more so in summer than at any other time.

The waste of butter-fat without a cream separator is usually greatest during the summer months and the quality of cream or butter produced without a separator the most inferior.

Moreover, the bulk of milk in most dairies is greatest at this season, so that the loss in quantity and quality of product counts greatest. It must count more than ever this year with the extremely high prices prevailing for cream and butter of good quality.



A DE LAVAL cream separator not only enables the production of more and better cream and butter than is possible by any gravity setting process, but as well by any other separator.

Then there is the great saving of time and labor accomplished by the separator in the handling of the milk and cream, which counts far more in summer than at any other time and alone makes the separator a profitable investment.

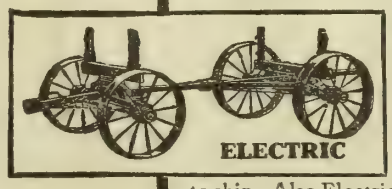
In this respect again the DE LAVAL excels all other separators by its greater capacity, easier running, greater simplicity, easier cleaning and greater sanitariness.

All of these considerations are points which every DE LAVAL agent will be GLAD to DEMONSTRATE and PROVE to the satisfaction of any prospective buyer of a cream separator.

Why not look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, and if you don't know him write us directly, as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

Have You Written to the Electric Wheel Company Yet?



Do it now. Get one of the Electric Low Down Handy Wagons with broad tire Steel Wheels for your Summer and Fall work and save yourself and your horses. Wagons in stock, ready to ship. Also Electric Steel Wheels to fit old running gears and make old wagons new. We send *free*, on request, with full directions for using, rule and calipers for measuring old spindles, so that new steel wheels will fit perfectly.

ELECTRIC Steel Wheel Handy Wagons

Wagons in Stock Ready to Ship

Act promptly. Your wagon is waiting for you. Don't think of beginning the long busy season's hauling with your old-style high-wheeled wagon. We save you thousands of high lifts. It is the useless high lift that kills. Think of the hay, grain, fence material, lumber, stone, manure and other hauling that is before you—this year and every other year. *Cut out the high lifts. Stop rutting meadows and fields.* The Electric Handy Wagon lasts a lifetime. Send for book giving all information. Use the coupon or write us a letter or postal today.

ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY
BOX 34, QUINCY, ILL.

Fill out, cut off and send this Coupon to ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

I am interested in knowing how to get a set of Steel Wheels or Handy Wagon QUICK. If rule and calipers are wanted put X mark here. ☐

Name .....

Address .....

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Four Big Factories Make the SAGINAW!



It takes four big factories, equipped with special modern Silo machinery, to make the Saginaw—the most scientific Silo—and to turn out enough Silos to meet the demand. It takes this big equipment to make a Silo right. Scientific manufacture enables the makers of Saginaw Silos to offer you the only Silo with

BASE ANCHOR AND INNER ANCHORING HOOP

—greatest improvements yet made on a Silo. The Saginaw Base Anchor firmly roots Silo like giant oak. With Saginaw Inner Anchoring Hoop at top and Base Anchor at bottom, you need never fear that staves will ever loosen or fall in, or that Silo will ever collapse or blow down. Free Book of Pictures, for you, shows Saginaw factories inside and out. Ask for Circular AH

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY
(41) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa Cairo, Ill.

Low Fares This Summer to Santa Fe, New Mexico

the ancient Oriental city which was for three hundred years the metropolis of the Southwest.

See its winding, narrow streets and flat adobe huts; the Governor's Palace, the Old House and San Miguel Church, the oldest continuously used buildings of their kind in the United States.

Drive over the Scenic Highway —twenty-two miles of perfect road through mountains and pine forests.

Hunt in the mountains, fish in the Pecos river, study cliff dwellings, visit the wayside shrines.

Good hotels in modern Santa Fe, and frequent trains from Lamy on the main line.

Ask for "Old-New Santa Fe" and other booklets. Free.

Santa Fe

Round trip tickets on sale daily, $38.20 from here. Liberal stopovers in each direction.

J. M. Connell, G. P. A.
Topeka, Kan.



DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for $1.



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150 DeKalb Ave.
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Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.



Butler Steel Grain Bin

Galvanized steel, corrugated, sectional capacity increased any time. Large door and ventilator. Saves insurance, hauling and labor. Keeps grain perfectly. Used for storing machinery, etc. Free booklet tells experiences of satisfied users.

BUTLER MFG. CO.
1209 W. 10th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



GOING TO BUY A HAY STACKER?

If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.

POULTRY



As the chicks grow larger, they will need more room. See that they are not crowded.

If your chicks are ailing these days, look out for lice. Nothing worries chickens, like lice during warm weather.

The yards should be spaded up quite frequently during the summer. It is a means of cleaning up the yard, as well as giving the chickens a good place to scratch in.

If you have more than one poultry yard it is a good idea, after spading, to sow with wheat or rye. Keep the hens out of one yard till the green food is up a few inches, then let them in and spade up the other yard and sow to some green crop. By thus alternating yards you will always have vegetable food for hens, which will keep them healthy and reduce the amount of your feed bill.

It is probable that during the warm weather many of the hens will lay double-yolk eggs. If so, it is a sure indication that you are over-feeding them. A healthy hen lays eggs of a normal size and whenever she varies the size, to produce some monstrosity, her system is over-heated and she is obstructed with fat. Feed less and give more exercise.

A person hates to admit that there are lice on his chickens or in his chicken house, and there may not be any on your premises or on your hens, but it will do no harm to use an insecticide on your hens and clean up your poultry house. The hens will be thankful for a nice, fresh bath, for dusting is their mode of bathing, and there might peradventure be one louse on them. Look and examine, anyhow.

The secret of fine poultry is severe culling. As soon as you can distinguish as between the good and the bad commence the culling process. The runts and the deformed, the off-colored and disqualified should be at once disposed of so that the room and feed may not be appropriated by them, to the detriment of the good ones. Look at their combs and be certain that they are correct; if the backs, legs or toes of any are crooked or deformed, throw them out for the table or the market. If there are any scrubs, small or feeble, we can advise no better plan than to end at once their miserable existence. In culling, our advice is to cull closely, retaining only such specimens as are reasonably sure to grow right. Only by such a system of severe culling can you ever hope to have fine specimens of fancy poultry.

Poultry on Farms.

The following figures are from the government census of 1910. Special attention is called to the fact that the present statement relates only to poultry on farms, as no enumeration was provided for by law for cities and towns.

The total number of farms reporting poultry in 1910 was 5,585,032, or 87.8 per cent of all farms in continental United States. Only 6,507 of the farms reporting poultry failed to report chickens. Turkeys were reported from 871,123 farms, or 13.7 per cent; ducks from 503,704, or 7.9 per cent; geese from 662,324, or 10.4 per cent; guinea fowls from 339,538, or 5.3 per cent; and pigeons from 109,407, or 1.7 per cent.

The number of fowls reported in 1910 was 295,880,000, and their total value was $154,663,000, or an average value of 52 cents. Nearly 95 per cent of all the fowls were chickens; they numbered 280,345,000, and their value was $140,206,000, the average value being 50 cents. Turkeys numbered 3,689,000 and were valued at $6,606,000, the average value being $1.79. The ducks reported numbered 2,907,000, and were valued at $1,567,000, with an average value of 54 cents. Of geese the total number was 4,432,000 and the value $3,195,000, or an average value of 72 cents. In 1910 there were also reported 1,765,000 guinea fowls, valued at $613,000; 2,731,000 pigeons, valued at $762,000; and 6,458 peafowls, valued at $18,300. Ostriches to the number of 5,361 were reported, with a value of $1,696,000, or over $300 each. The ostriches were reported from five states: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, and Texas.

The total number of fowls in the United States increased from 250,624,000 in 1900 to 295,880,000 in 1910, a gain of over 45,000,000, or 18.1 per cent. The figures for the two censuses are comparable, despite the change in date of enumeration, fowls under three months old being excluded in both cases. The number of turkeys, ducks and geese, however, decreased very materially in nearly every section of the country. The aggregate increase in fowls was, therefore, due to the increase in the number of chickens, which rose from 233,566,000 to 280,345,000, or 20 per cent. The percentage of decrease for turkeys was 44.1, for ducks 39.3, and for geese 21.9. Comparable figures for the minor classes of fowls—guinea fowls, peafowls, and pigeons—are not available for 1900. The number of ostriches reported in 1900 was only 684, or about one-eighth as many as in 1910.

The percentage of increase in value of poultry was over four times as great as that in number, amounting to 80.2 per cent. The average value per fowl thus rose from 34 cents in 1900 to 52 cents in 1910.

The poultry industry is distributed throughout the United States. In the several geographic divisions, however, the number of fowls per 100 acres of improved farm land varies considerably. The New England division shows the greatest relative number, which is about 98 fowls per 100 acres of improved farm land, while the lowest relative number (36) is in the Mountain division. The Middle Atlantic and East North Central divisions also show large relative numbers, amounting, respectively, to 89 and 81 fowls per 100 acres of improved land.

Of the total number of fowls in continental United States in 1910 considerably over one-half, or 54.3 per cent, were in the two North Central divisions; about one-fifth or 19.8 per cent in the two South Central divisions; somewhat over one-tenth, or 11.2 per cent, in the New England and Middle Atlantic divisions; somewhat less than one-tenth, or 9.4 per cent in the two western divisions—the Mountain and Pacific.

Every geographic division reports an increase during the decade in number of fowls on farms. The greatest actual additions appeared in the East North Central divisions, and West North Central divisions, and these two divisions also had a greater percentage of increase than any of the others except the rapidly growing Mountain and Pacific divisions. For the two North Central divisions combined the number of fowls increased 22.7 per cent; for the Mountain and Pacific divisions combined, 55.9 per cent; for the East and West South Central divisions combined, 4.3 per cent; for the New England division, 7.2 per cent; for the Middle Atlantic division, 15.7 per cent; and for the South Atlantic division, 13.8 per cent.

The number of chickens increased during the decade in every one of the geographic divisions, but the number of turkeys, ducks, and geese decreased in every division, except that there were increases of turkeys and geese in the Mountain division and a slight increase in ducks in the Middle Atlantic division.

Iowa has the largest total value of poultry, amounting to $12,270,000, and Missouri ranks second, with $11,871,000. The eight states next in order are Illinois, $11,697,000; Ohio, $9,533,000; New York, $7,879,000; Indiana, $7,762,000; Pennsylvania, $7,674,000; Kansas, $7,377,000; Michigan, $5,611,000; and Texas $4,807,000. In these ten states together the value of poultry is $86,481,000, or 55.9 per cent of the total value of poultry in continental United States.

It will encourage the boy if you permit him to prepare an exhibit of grain or fit an animal for show at the fair this fall. You can never know to just what extent encouragement of this kind is valuable.

Crib Your Corn with a Meadows

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

You'd never use a scoop shovel or basket again, if you knew how easily, quickly and cheaply the Meadows Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator cribs corn and other grains. Will unload the biggest load in 5 minutes. The horses do all the work—wagon raises and lowers itself automatically—elevator sets at any angle, elevates any height, distributes grain where you want it.

The Steel Elevator

Not affected by weather. Steel throughout. No wood to swell, shrink or crack. Chains always same tension. Price really LOW. Write for catalog.



Meadows Mfg. Co.
Dept. B-2
Pontiac, Ill.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

SHELLEY BROTHERS' BARRED ROCKS won 70 premiums—34 firsts, specials and sweepstakes—at Kansas' largest shows. Eggs, $3 per 15; $5 per 30; guaranteed. Circular free. Box 7, Elmdale, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BARGAINS—FOR TWO weeks: Eggs, 15, $1; 60, $3.25; 100, $5. Babies, 12, $2. Breeders, either sex, $1 each and up. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 PER 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

CHANGING LOCATION — WILL SELL mostly all my S. C. White Orpington stock at bargain prices. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE AND BUFF Orpingtons. Winners at the big shows. Trios, $5; pens, $8. Worth double, but I need the money. Hawkeye Poultry Farm, Osceola, Iowa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, $3.00 per 100, $1.00 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Route 3, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RED HENS, at 75 cents each; pen eggs, 15, $1; range, 100, $3. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

SOME OF OUR FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

EGGS.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

TURKEY EGGS—NARRAGANSETT, Bourbon Red, $3.50 per 11. White Holland, Mammoth Bronze, $3 per 11. S. Durigg &

Successful Farmers Wanted

Part of an immense seed farm for sale. An attractive proposition for a successful up-to-date farmer. Will sell in blocks of one quarter to three sections. Write for full particulars, stating amount wanted. Investigate this today.

HARRIS McFAYDEN, Farm Seed Expert,
Winnipeg, Man.

BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. Rise to the dignity of sound business. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100 cards, $1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with name of farm and products. Be up-to-date; advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

The GRANGE

"Back east" they are having great success with "neighbors' nights" in which the members invite their neighbors who are not members to attend. This has resulted in many additions.

The Roster.

We are going to talk for a roster for 1913 right now. If plans mature properly, before you get this there will be issued a roster to each of the 130 odd subordinate secretaries of Kansas.

This roster should have been out on the first of February, which would have saved this office much embarrassment, for we do not like to be the last one to complete a job, but the fact remains that states holding their annual meetings a month later have a roster out, and we have received several and have had to offer various excuses as to why the Kansas State Grange was not prepared.

On the first of December we sent to the address of every secretary a double postal card, with the request that as soon as the officers for 1912 had been chosen to fill out and mail the return card, with the names of the newly elected officers. This should have given us the name and address of the officers that was necessary for the completion of the roster. Many did not realize the importance of this request, and all have not yet been returned, but we hope for better results next year, and we right here want to say a word for the secretary. Elect a good one, and then make some provision to reimburse this officer who is working while you are enjoying the evening; who is putting in much time between sessions; who keeps you posted on your dues and on whom many arduous duties fall. Take care of the secretary, and that officer will help to get the roster out in better time next year.

The Big Problem.

In speaking of the supreme importance of judicious marketing, State Master Kegley, of Oregon, recently said: "What gain will it be to the farmer to make two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before if the profit of the extra blade is to go to someone else? What gains it to him to produce abundant crops and then find that he can receive for himself only 41 per cent of the price the consumer has to pay? Not until the farmer has discovered and stopped the leak in his profits in that other 59 per cent of consumer's cost, can the problems of production occupy the farmer's chief concern, and the first duty of those who are elected to lead in the grange organizations, or who assume to speak for the farmer, is to see that no mistake is made in this respect.

"The mission of the grange is to make glad the heart of the rural people; to bring the farmer to a full realization of his sovereign citizenship; to make of him, indeed, a country gentleman, the farm home the ideal home, and the farm district the ideal social center.

"The farmer can never become the independent, prosperous, liberty-loving, educated, kindly country gentleman that he ought to be if he is continually robbed of the profits of the larger part of his produce, and unless he succeeds in stopping the leak he is doomed to remain poor; or if he becomes rich, as riches are counted among farmers, it is at the sacrific of much that makes life worth living.

"Farm life will indeed become ideal when the farm families have all the profits of the farm for themselves. With means and the leisure for social intercourse, study and travel, refinement will come quickly, and the beautifying of the home and the achievement of all that the higher education stands for will follow as a matter of course."

Ants and Kafir.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER reported investigation as a result of complaints of farmers to the effect that ants were eating Kafir seed. J. W. McCullough, special agent of the Department of Entomology, Kansas Agricultural College, made an investigation in the infested fields. He has found that if the Kafir seed is dipped in a solution of crude carbolic acid just before planting, the ants will not eat it. His experiments showed that dipping just long enough to cause a coating on every seed protected more than 90 per cent of the grains. It was found that the ants ceased working when the seed germinated, so that protective measures must save the seeds from the ants between planting and time of germination.

BARGAINS IN LAND

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. **N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.**

1,200 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.

E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.

FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. $30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. **Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.

W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

C. W. CARSON, ASHLAND, KANSAS.
(Established 1885.)

I have bargains in wheat and alfalfa lands, and stock ranches, that cannot be beat. It will pay you to write me before buying. Clark county is rapidly coming to the front as a grain producer.

HOME SEEKER—Was you ever in Southwest Arkansas? If not, and you are thinking of making a change, by all means come and see what we have, or write for map and list of improved farms. **Greene & Millwee, Prescott, Ark.**

19,000 ACRES smooth plains land in shallow water belt in Cochran County. Subdivided into small tracts. Splendid colonization proposition. Must be sold. Terms easy. Will give a bargain to a real purchaser. No trade. **H. H. Simmons, Trustee, Hillsboro, Texas.**

FREE TICKET to Chillicothe, Mo., to visit JACKSON UNIVERSITY OF BUSINESS. Finest quarters; free night school; positions guaranteed; dancing hall and dancing teacher. Board, $2.50. Backed by World's Desire Bureau. For catalogue and free ticket, address WALTER JACKSON, PRES., Chillicothe, Mo.

IDAHO LAND

On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.

We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application.

EBY-CADY REALTY CO.
112 East First Street Fort Scott, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing) will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from $15 to $18 per acre.

WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA

We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents.

ALLEN & HART,
308 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.

BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

FOR RENT OR SALE

200 choice farms in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Write **ALLEN & HART, Owners, Shreveport, La.**

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

AT A SACRIFICE.

640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, $18,000. Owner going south and offers it far $12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade.

JAS. H. LITTLE, La Crosse, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.

160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.

John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

COME TO THE PEERLESS PRINCESS city and country, where we have everything America affords, and buy yourself a home while property is yet cheap, but as good as the best anywhere. Fine, modern homes in the city and ideal country homes on the farm and farms from 40 acres up, and from $40 up. Ranches from 320 acres up, from $22.50 per acre up. Write us your wants and we will find it for us, is all we ask. **Johnson & Thompson, 319 Barnes Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.

V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

A new modern home, west side Topeka, for western land. **O. M. Elliott, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, $4,800. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Of government lands still open for homesteaders, in the San Pedro Valley of Arizona. Abundance of artesian water for irrigation can be developed. Send for our large illustrataed book free. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Ariz.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the **Owner's Price.** Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

Michigan Farms

Have you heard the news? Western farmers going to Michigan by the hundred. My booklet, "Michigan Clover Farms," tells you why. Write for it. It will be a revelation. List of farms with it.

S. V. R. HAYES,
Dept. S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.

JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A Good Creamery, located in a large town. Almost new. Also a good threshing outfit to trade for land. Also some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.

W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade.

160 acres in the flowing well district in the famous Pecos Valley of [illegible]. Ideal climate. Six miles from [illegible] with plenty of water from flowing [illegible] set to apples spring 1911. Best [illegible] district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $700 per acre and sell at $800 to $1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.

D. F. THOMAS,
Roswell, N. M.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 6 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

Why Not Silo Without Doors?

Our subscriber, J. T. S., Marion, Kan., writes: "In KANSAS FARMER, June 8, S. R. H., Merriam, Kan., asks about the feasibility of a one-door silo. Why not do away with all doors? Make a simple, straight, air-tigth tank of wood, cement or other material, with the usual outside chute. At the top of chute rig up a short track with carrier and dump basket to hoist silage, similar to unloading hay with fork or slings. This arrangement would require an additional hand to drive horse and hoist, but three or four pulls would load a ton on the wagon and in loading the basket it would only be necessary to lift the silage high enough to put it in the basket or carrier. When throwing silage out of a silo with several short doors, much of it must be pitched 4 to 6 feet high, depending on distance between doors. A plain, serviceable silo could be built at a much less expense if all doors were left out, and silo would last much longer and keep silage in better condition. I believe that in a wood silo at least one-third of the cost could be saved. The usual outside ladder to top of silo and down in the basket would be the handiest means of getting in and out of silo. I don't believe I would like to risk my neck mining out silage with a hundred tons or more above that might take a notion to slip down at any time. The silo door, I believe, has been and is still the weak point, as well as expensive one, in silo construction. As so many ways may be devised for elevating the silage at a mere trifle of expense, the silo door seems unnecessary."

More Work With Large Implements.

More two-row cultivators will be used in Kansas this year than ever before. It is KANSAS FARMER'S idea that in order to increase the amount of cultivation, as is necessary in the preparation of the best seed bed and in the best care of the crop after it is planted, that much more work than heretofore be done. The question with nearly every farmer is, how to do this added work, particularly so when hired help is scarce? The only relief we see is in the use of farm implements which will do more work. These implements will require more horse power, but every farm can afford the horse power necessary to do better than the average farming. The gang sulky plow, the three- and four-section harrow, and the two-row corn cultivator are implements which will double the working capacity of one man. In other words, they will save the work of one man, and by so doing on most farms will permit, if necessary, twice as much work on the crop as it has heretofore been given. It is our idea that in the purchase of new farm implements it is advisable always to use such implements as will expedite the work to be done. There is also a difference in implements as to the quality of the work they will do. Often two operations with one implement are required to accomplish the same results as might be obtained by one operation of another implement. There are several matters which should be carefully considered in the purchase of farm machinery.

A large rainfall is not conducive to high yields of alfalfa seed. The unusually light rainfall during the summer of 1911 caused many farmers to harvest alfalfa for seed rather than for hay. This was because of the large seed crop produced and because of the small quantity of hay. East of the Missouri River little alfalfa seed is harvested. The principal business of the alfalfa plant is to produce hay. This peculiarity of the plant is conducive to the success of live stock on farms where alfalfa is grown. Do you have this combination?

MAIL ORDER SPECIALS
Summer Waist Materials

—to make up after the pretty tailored waist pattern illustrated on this page. Order samples of these specials, or if you wish us to make the selections for you we will choose the best values and prettiest patterns.

15c Sheer, Printed Batiste—Light figures and stripes, 27 inches wide; yard..... **10c**

25c Madras—White ground, with colored stripes, 32 inches wide..... **12½c.**

15c quality, same width, yard..... **9c.**

15c Percales—Best quality, yard wide, large line patterns, yard..... **12½c.**

25c All Linen, natural color, plain, 36 inches wide. Quick seller. You must order at once; yard. **19c.**

All White India Linon—Finest qualities, 30 inches wide; yard, 12½c, 15 and..... **20c.**

All White Linen—For waists, sheer or heavy qualities, 36 inches wide, yard, 29c to..... **50c.**

Nurses' Linon—All white, very fine firm, good wearing fabrics, launders beautifully, 36 inches wide; yard. 18c and..... **25c.**

Postage or Express Paid in Kansas.

THE MILLS DRY GOODS CO.,
Topeka, - - - - - - Kansas.

Boys, Look Here
Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas



Be A Good Indian

Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,

Indian Boy
—CARE—
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kans.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

HOME CIRCLE



Make Your Brains Save Your Hands and Feet.

MRS. THEO. HARTMAN.

What we housekeepers need is to use our brains a little more—study out a plan to reduce our daily tasks to a minimum number of steps and motions. This is accomplished largely by a convenient and systematic arrangement of kitchen furniture and utensils—giving prominence to those articles most frequently used; after having a place for things, keep things in their place; make our hands and feet co-operate with our heads. In short, HAVE A SYSTEM. How many housekeepers have their salt and pepper for seasoning in pantry or kitchen cabinet (several yards away from the stove) which might much more conveniently be kept in warming closet of range, or even on top?

How many dip water from a pail into the tea kettle with a small tin cup, when you might as well use a quart or one-half gallon dipper?

How many have no fit paring knives, and have their carving knives and scissors so dull that they would put to a test the patience of Job? I always keep conveniently at hand both a coarse and fine whetstone, and if necessary, use the grindstone. They serve the purpose far better than a crock or stovepipe. But do not understand me to say that when you have idle men about, you should deprive them of those honors. I always hunt up odd jobs of this kind on rainy days, or when the men hang around the kitchen.

How many keep a memorandum book conveniently at hand and jot down from day to day articles to be purchased the next time you go to town? A few years ago I saw a woman purchase a large bill of groceries for harvest. She had no list, but kept walking about in the store looking up at shelves and into barrels and boxes as she gave her orders. I hope she found nothing wanting the following week. At another time I happened in a country home during harvest. The lady of the house was paying 75 cents per peck for potatoes and $1 per day for help in the kitchen—and had nothing but a short butcher knife with which to pare, cut or carve.

How many have spent ten minutes in trying to hash small potatoes or slaw with a knife, when wou can so easily construct something like this—"a biscuit cutter"—which serves so many purposes? (A small tin can with perforations in the bottom for air to escape when used as cutter or chopper.)

How many have lifted a hot skillet, pan or roaster from the oven with a damp dish rag or the corners of your kitchen apron, and afterwards wished you nad not? Why not keep on top of your warming closet two like this "holder?" This is made by cutting away the foot of a woman's hose, turn the remainder inside out, and fold in such a way as to form a square pad with the hemmed or upper end forming the final covering. After this is in proper shape, stitch on machine, starting at corner across one open end, then turn and stitch center to opposite corner, then across other open end, and finishing by crossing at right angles to other diagonal line. These can be made in less time than it takes to tell it, and may last for a year or two. They also possess several striking features. They are pliable, and being dark in color. do not show soil so soon. However, if John should persist in wiping the top of the stove with them, and they in turn black your hands, they can be washed. No, I did not use a pair of new hose; neither was I ever as "flush" as the $5 clerk who told me she never wore darned hose. Moreover, when past darning I hove doubled the life of hose by means of "slipper feet" and where there is a family of children, the worn portion of heel can be simply cut away at such an angle that when the seam is sewed up the former instep forms a shapely heel. Thus the worn places at toe and knee are also reversed, which prolongs the general wear. Of course, this stocking becomes smaller in the operation and must necessarily be handed down to a smaller child. And while sewing knit material see to it that the goods is stretched ,otherwise a small strain will break the thread and your work is undone.

Another convenience that I should not want to be without is soddering metal and soddering liquid. You can buy enough metal from a tinner for 10 cents to last for years. A good liquid is made by putting into a gill or two or wood alcohol or gasoline as much rosin as it will dissolve. You can buy a soddering iron for 25 cents, but I have found a stove poker convenient enough for my purpose. The superior virtue of a soddering iron lies in its copper coating, which will burn off in time or when it gets too hot. The secret of success lies in having surface perfectly clean and free from grease before applying liquid (merely a drop or two) and having iron not too hot for final operation. By this means the use of many a favorite kitchen utensil may be prolonged, which can be repaired with less work than would be required to take it to a tinker. My favorite time for soddering is while I have bread baking in the oven.

Now, I am going to mention what I consider one of the greatest household inconveniences. This is having no definite nor fixed time for meals. The lack of this is generally brought about by the neglect on the part of either husband or wife; often both. I say, have special times for meals. Let the women see to it that meals are ready on the dot, and the men, that they are there ready to eat them. The reasons for this are too obvious to be discussed. One thing I positively condemn is late suppers. Children carrying lunches or being obliged to eat dinner at noon on account of school regulations will naturally be intolerably hungry and resort to "piecing," which should be discouraged from every standpoint. Moreover, late suppers are naturally heavy suppers, and being eaten shortly before retiring, will be anything but conducive to good health. Besides, the housewife will have her dishes to wash thereafter, when she is already tired from her long day's work. Why deny her the pleasure of a little reading, or a part in the chat or amusements of the family circle when her day's work is done, instead of having supper from 8 to 9 p. m., drag herself to bed at 10 p. m. to get up in the morning only half rested, prepare breakfast in a half-hearted manner, which in turn will not be relished as it would be had there been an early supper to be digested before retiring. I cannot see that a lantern in the barn is a bit more inconvenient before breakfast or after supper (if need be) than before supper.



4841

4841. Ladies Waist—This plain shirt waist is one which can be made of some of the pretty wash materials which are so neat and serviceable, or it may be made of a good quality of messaline, and will wear very well. The Gibson effect is obtained by the short tucks at the shoulders in front and the full length tucks in the back, while the finish of the neck, with a band allows the use of various styles of collar. The pattern, 4841, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted. No patterns ex-Son, Armstrong Mills, Ohio.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter Send Your Order to Us.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year	3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$5.60
Our price for all	2.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
The Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week)	5.20
Total, regular price	$7.45
Our price for all	5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year	1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total, regular price	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year	1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Total, regular price	$3.00
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year	2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
American Swineherd, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$4.25
Our price for all	2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year	1.00
American Swineherd, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Woman's Home Companion, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine	$1.50
Garden Magazine	1.50
Everybody's Magazine	1.50
McClure's Magazine	1.50
Pearson's Magazine	1.50
Good Housekeeping	1.50
Cosmopolitan	1.50
Delineator	1.50
Etude	1.50
Metropolitan Magazine	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
World's Work	3.00
Total	$4.75
Our price for all	3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today	$3.00
Suburban Life	3.00
The Literary Digest	3.00
The Independent	3.00
The Review of Reviews	3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
American Boy	1.00
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.75

Any Dollar Magazine published may be substituted for the American Boy in above club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
McCall's Magazine, one year	.50
Total	$2.75
Our price for all	1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year	.50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year	.50
Country Life in America, one year	4.00
Total	$6.00
Our price for all	4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year	$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year	.25
Poultry Standard, one year	.50
Sunset Magazine, one year	1.50
Total	$3.25
Our price for all	1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. C 88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroad in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; over 5,000 men sent to positions on 1,000 official calls. State age. Address, Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON FARM BY the year. Am experienced. Either for wages or share of crop. I. S. Racus, Route 1, Broken Arrow, Okla.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SNOW WHITE ESQUIMO PUPPIES—$2.50 and $5. Pointer puppies, by Fishel's Frank. Heavyweight English bulls and one Collie brood bitch. Tested breeding stock of the above breeds reasonable. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

BUYERS—IF INTERESTED IN FINE stock and grain farms, write to D. W. Adams, Prairie Grove, Ark.

TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 5-ROOM house ($1,500), in Centralia, Ill., for a $1,000 jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centralia, Ill.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TRADE — 200 A. IMPROVED McPHERson Co. farm, price $15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ALL stocked, crops in. Price, $9,000; stock, etc., extra. Owner, C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

DEAL WITH OWNER—40 ACRES N. E. Oklahoma, adjoining town and good graded school, $75 per acre; half cash, balance easy. Address, Box No. 7, McIntosh, N. M.

QUARTER WHEAT AND ALFALFA land, 100 in wheat, 50 Kafir and barley, balance grass. Price, $4,500; half cash; balance terms, 6 per cent. Davie Keller, Ford, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE the black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

BARGAINS IN TWO KIOWA COUNTY, Okla., farms; 160 a. each; smooth, black land, mostly under cultivation; some improvements; good market. $4,000 will take either one. E. D. Schmitt, Moundridge, Kan.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; $15 each. F. J. Greinier, Billings, Mo.

GASOLINE ENGINES.

SIX, 11 AND 20-H. P. GASOLINE ENgines for sale at second hand price. Correll Mfg. Co., Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—1 HART-PARR 22x45 H. P. engine with plows. Cash or easy terms. Write or call. Geo. S. Dent, Danville, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County—Taken up, 1 bay horse, 800 pounds, color bay, wire cuts on both front feet. Appraised value, $70. Taken up on the 17th day of June, 1912, by J. L. Thompson, Olathe.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Danner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

POULTRY WANTED.

CASH FOR POULTRY—SPRING DUCKS, broilers, hens, squabs, pigeons, eggs. Coops loaned free. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN AM[illegible]
For TWENTY YEARS has furnished more Bankers, Civil Service help, [illegible] nographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. Railroad [illegible] male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee positions [illegible] course or refund tuition. 20 instructors, 18 rooms, 1,000 students. Term [illegible] Write for catalog and free tuition prize offer.

Address, T. W. ROACH, President, Salina, Kansas.

FARM NEWS

In Wright county, Iowa, the boys and girls above the fourth grade in 34 grade schools were asked what they intended to do. One hundred and fifty-seven of the 164 boys replied that they would have nothing to do with farming. One hundred and sixty-three of the 174 girls likewise voted against the farm. Three years later, during which time instruction had been given in agriculture and home economics, the same question was asked of the pupils in the same schools. This time 162 of the 174 boys answered that they intended to become farmers, and 161 of the 178 girls were planning on remaining on the farm. This is the best solution that has been given for keeping the boys and girls on the farm, and it works.

Information for City Investors.

Owing to the extensive advertising propaganda, many people with little or no knowledge of agricultural matters are being led to invest money in projects which, by no reasonable chance, can ever be made to pay the profits claimed for them. Secretary Wilson is very much interested in this matter and has issued instructions that full data be gathered in order that the department, through its publications and correspondence, shall be in direct position to aid those who have been attracted by the promise of good investments, but who would like to obtain reliable facts before taking action. The department thinks this information will be helpful to the thousands of city people and others who are being encouraged to put their savings into various land selling, orchard growing, crop producing propositions.

Engine for Bushel of Wheat.

A prize of $2,500 for the best bushel of wheat is a prize worth while. The M. Rumley Co., La Porte, Ind., offers a traction engine worth this amount to the farmer who, at the International Dry Farming Exposition, exhibits the best bushel of wheat. The competition is open to the world. The engine will be delivered free to the nearest railroad station of the winner.

Any wheat grower can compete for this tractor—there is no string attached—and the man who farms one acre will have an equal chance at winning with the man who raises 10,000 acres of wheat, for it will be the best bushel of hard wheat grown where the annual precipitation is less than 20 inches that the judges will consider.

Sorghums as Drouth-Resistants.

The sorghums, including all varieties of Kafir, milo and cane, are drouth-resistants to the extent that they have large root systems which make it possible for them to take up as nearly as any plant can all the available moisture of the soil and, furthermore, have the characteristic of lying dormant during long dry spells and continuing their growth upon receiving rains. The sorghums readily adapt themselves to the peculiar conditions under which they are grown and for this reason have become the most reliable and profitable crops in regions of light rainfall.

Cultivation for Trees.

While small, the trees may be cultivated the same as corn, with an ordinary two-horse cultivator, an excellent tool for this purpose being the Acme harrow. It is a good weed destroyer and leaves the soil well pulverized and in good shape to retain the moisture. Until the trees begin to shade the ground they should be cultivated frequently, about once in 10 days or two weeks, and especially after every rain. In ordinary seasons the cultivation should continue until late in the fall, but in seasons of excessive rainfall the cultivation may stop late in the summer to give the wood a chance to ripen for winter. In dry seasons, cultivation is more imperative than in wet. As the trees become large enough to shade the ground, which they will do very quickly if well tended, less cultivation will be required, and after four or five years they will need but little. In most cases it can be done away with entirely and a good mulch of old straw will meet all requirements.

Nature's Reservoir.

The sub soil is nature's storage reservoir for the moisture which, when rains are far apart, shall maintain the vitality of vegetation. The larger the proportion of the rainfall which can be made to find its way to that reservoir, in all lands sufficiently dry for cultivation, the greater the security of the growing crop against drought. The rain does not readily penetrate a dry, caked surface soil, because the pores of such a soil are already filled with air; which condition makes it repel water like a dry sponge. This air is so slowly expelled that considerable rain may run off without materially benefiting the crop. Cultivation retards or entirely prevents the run off; very likely it may enable the rain to penetrate to the subsoil, and thus it assist in the retention of moisture against an always possible day when "the heavens shall be as brass," and when, if nature's reservoir empty, the growing crop must perish.

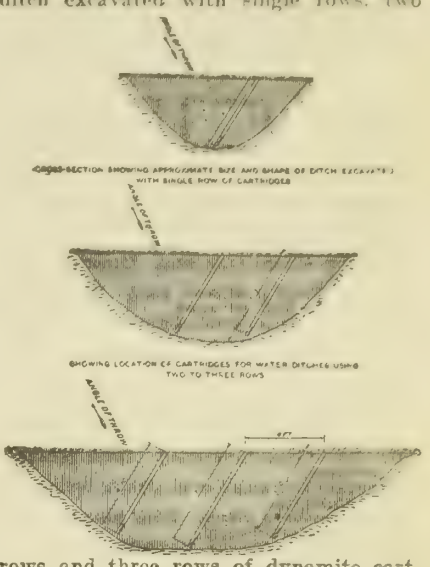
The Pot-Bellied Calf.

B. R. T., Lakin, Kan., asks what he can do to prevent his calves from becoming pot-bellied and cat-hammed. The two mentioned features of the individuals in our subscriber's calf herd are indicative and characteristic of calves which are not thrifty, and the lack of thriftiness, in all probability, is not due to lack of quality of feed, but to lack of feed of the right kind. The probabilities are that our subscriber is feeding his calves too much skim milk and by so doing is not furnishing the calves with the roughage and grain necessary to the complete and necessary development of the animal body. Calves under a month to 6 weeks old should not receive more than 10 to 12 pounds of milk per day. If they are being fed during the winter season they should by this time have learned to eat some good roughage, and for best results should have a small quantity of corn chop or Kafir or milo meal night and morning. Calves this age and drinking this quantity of milk are frequently turned on to pasture in the spring, with the expectation that the pasture with the milk will furnish the best results. A month to 6 weeks old calf drinking skim milk and on pasture will not do his best. He should have a small feed of grain night and morning.

The condition of calves as given by our subscriber shows unmistakably that the calves are not properly fed, and to overcome this condition or to prevent this condition, better feeding methods must be employed. It is advisable to guard against the calf getting in the unthrifty condition. This can have no other effect than stunting and retarding the growth of the calf and in just the proportion that the calf is in this way handled does he become less profitable.

Ditching With Dynamite.

In the digging of ditches for any purpose whatsoever, the use of dynamite has become quite general in use. The illustration shows the size and shape of ditch excavated with single rows, two



rows and three rows of dynamite cartridges. Dynamite is not recommended for ditches having a greater depth than 5 feet, but is strongly recommended in digging of ditches 5 feet or less.

Says Deep Plowing Pays.

Our subscriber, Fred Bossen, Platte, S. D., writes, expressing his satisfaction as a long-time reader of KANSAS FARMER and to give his experience as a result of deep plowing. He says: "I formerly plowed 3 to 6 inches deep and am now plowing 10 to 16 inches deep, with an average of about 12 inches. I find that the growing crop can get along with less rainfall during the growing season when the land has been plowed deep as compared with shallow plowing. My experience leads me to believe that the growing crops can get along with 50 per cent less moisture during the growing season than when I plowed shallow. The deep plowing takes up the precipitation from rain and snow to a greater extent than does the shallow plowing, and the deep plowing forms a reservoir of moisture on which the growing crop can grow. I can prepare a much better seedbed by deep plowing than by shallow plowing. Also, deep plowing is one-third more easy to work than shallow plowing. I can work the deep plowing sooner after heavy rains than I can the shallow plowing. The first year of the deep plowing my crops did not show such satisfactory results as they did the second year, and have each following year. I attribute this to the fact that in the first deep plowing I threw on to the surface too much new soil and this was not as thoroughly mixed with the old soil as it was later.

"As a result of deep plowing last year, my corn crop was double that of my neighbors who planted in shallow plowed land. In the case of potatoes and all kinds of garden truck, I had an abundant yield when neighbors had practically none.

"On the deep plowing at this writing all of my small grain and everything else I have sown or planted has made a larger growth and has a deeper green color than the crops of neighbors on ground plowed more shallow.

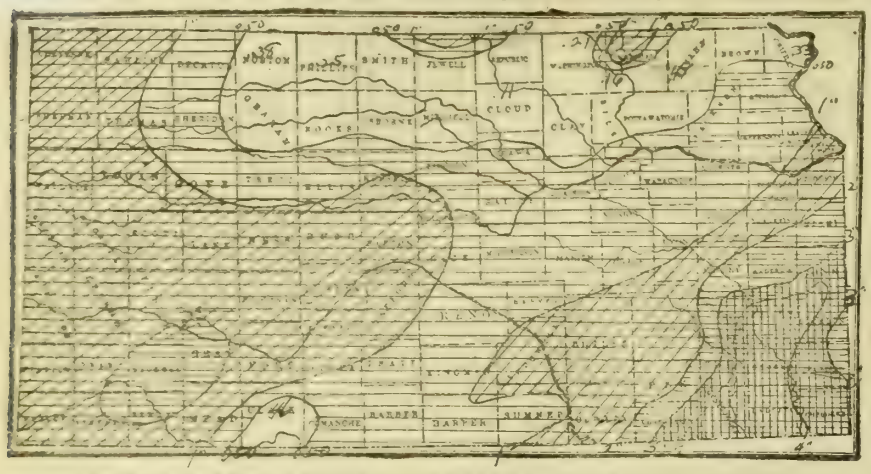
"I do my deep plowing with the Spalding deep tilling machine, and I find it a good mixed and a sub-soiler combined in one implement and that it handles both loose and hard soils quite satisfactorily. When plowing in extremely hard ground I use six horses.

"I can substantiate every claim and statement I have made, to any party who will visit my farm and compare the appearance of my crops and my yields with those of my neighbors who are skinning the top of the ground and calling it plowing."

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 20

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings fro m reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Anderson—Corn growing. Grass good.
Butler—Ground in fine condition. Good week on oats.
Barton—All crops much improved.
Bourbon—Crops look fine. General conditions good.
Butler—Fruit prospects good. Some early corn will be laid by soon.
Clark—Crops in good shape. Wheat harvest commenced.
Decatur—Corn good. Much millet and cane sown within last week.
Douglas—Wheat harvest begun. Some damage by Hessian fly and chinch bugs.
Elk—Crop doing fine since rains.
Gray—Poor yield of wheat. Barley good. Oats crop small.
Greeley—Crops improving. Good prospect for potatoes.
Greenwood—Second crop alfalfa being cut. Corn improving.
Johnson—Good rains. Fine prospects for crops. Farmers happy.
Kearney—Conditions favorable. Weather cool.
Logan—Wheat crop light.
Leavenworth—Potatoes being harvested. Crops doing nicely.
Marion—Oats short but well headed. Harvest begins shortly.
Marshall—Crops making rapid growth.
Montgomery—Wheat ready to harvest. Good rains.
Nemaha—Weather cool. Crops growing slowly. Some damage from chinch bugs and cut worms.
Ottawa—Rains have improved oats 50 per cent. Wheat fairly good. Alfalfa ready to cut.
Pawnee—Crop conditions good. Harvest begins about July 1.
Saline—All growing crops doing nicely.
Sedgwick—Rains have helped all vegetation. Wheat harvest to commence soon.
Seward—Wheat in good condition. Broom corn and other crops late.
Sheridan—All crops improving. Wheat good.
Smith—Corn and alfalfa growing fine. Fruit crop will be heavy.
Sumner—Corn growing nicely. Second crop alfalfa foot high.
Wichita—Crops in fair shape. Kafir and milo in good shape.
Greeley—Crop prospects much better. Cool and cloudy. Good rains.

In considering feed values do not forget that the one constituent of our rough feed which is worth more dollars than all that we save is the succulence. This is the one thing that makes feed appetizing. It is the thing in the grass and in the green stalk which causes the animal to lay on fat in June. It is the one thing in which all of our winter feed is lacking. The silo furnishes the only means of saving this succulence.

Field Notes.

Duroc Herd For Sale.

Grant Chapin, the well-known Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Clay county, Kan., has sold out his implement business and home at his present location and will leave where he now is within a short time. On account of this, he offers at surprisingly low prices his entire herd of registered Durocs. The tried sows offered are among the best Mr. Chapin has ever owned, and would not be for sale under any ordinary circumstances. They are very large and mostly of Col. breeding, with strains of the most popular families, such as Golden Rule, W. L. A.'s Choice Goods, etc. The tried sows and fall gilts are bred for August and September farrow to the great young boar, Chapin's Wonder, by old Nebraska Wonder. The Chapin herd has long been noted as one of the leading herds of the west, and while Mr. Chapin hasn't been saying quite as much lately as he used to, the quality of the breeding and the great individuality of the stock has been maintained and there never was a time equal to this for the beginner or anyone else wanting something first class in this line to buy cheap. Mr. Chapin is pricing the stuff at 50 per cent on the dollar because it must be sold right away. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Linscott's Jerseys Visited.

A few days ago the writer spent an afternoon very pleasantly and profitably at the fine dairy and Jersey cattle farm owned and operated by Mr. R. J. Linscott, of Holton, Kan. This farm has been noted for a quarter of a century because of its productions of high-class registered Jerseys. Mr. Linscott has carried out to the fullest extent the plans laid by his father, who founded the herd, and is today the best posted and most successful Jersey cattle breeder in the entire west. He knows every detail of the business and in connection is a thorough dairyman. His herd is a working herd and the cows last year, under official test, averaged better than 400 pounds of butter for the year, and several heifers made as high as 760 pounds. This is the only Register of Merit herd in Kansas, and the tests are made by a representative from the Kansas Agricultural College, who visits the herd twice a month and weighs and tests the milk from each cow. Mr. Linscott is milking in the neighborhood of 40 cows at this time. His dairy barns, silo and other equipments are as fine as can be found anywhere, and Mr. Linscott superintends and assists in all the work of taking care of the herd and saving feed for them. The present herd bull is Imported Oakland Sultan, a highly commended sire and a prize winner on the Island of Jersey. He has a wonderful line of ancestors back of him, and his daughters are now qualifying for the Register of Merit. This bull is assisted by a son of Golden Fern's Lad. The cows in the herd are of both American and Island breeding. The herd at this time numbers about 100 head. Mr. Linscott offers for immediate sale a couple of extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imported Oakland Sultan. Their dams have records of over 500-pound cows. Mr. Linscott also offers 25 heifers and some tested cows. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Norton County Polands.

A visit was recently made by a fieldman for this paper to the home of Mr. J. W. Leeper, Poland China breeder, of Norton, Kan. Mr. Leeper owns and operates a fine farm 7 miles from town. The farm is located in the famous Prairie Dog valley, where alfalfa thrives so well. Mr. Leeper, while living quite a ways west, has enjoyed a wonderful trade in his big Polands, and last year fitted up a nice bunch and exhibited them at Nebraska State Fair, winning a lot of good premiums, among them first on aged sow, Tecumseh Hadley. This sow is still in the herd and is without doubt one of the greatest sows of the breed now living. A sow of immense size and absolutely free from wrinkles or coarseness. Other sows in the herd not far behind her are several of her daughters sired by Blue Valley Exception and other big sows sired by Big Hadley, Gold Metal, Sampson, etc. Mr. Leeper's herd boar is the big fellow, Hadley Hutch, by Big Hadley, and out of Lady Hutch, the greatest sow John Blain ever owned. Mr. Leeper is planning to make the fairs again this fall. Don't fail to see his exhibit. His other herd boar is a son of the show sow and sired by Blue Valley Exception. His brother was a winner at Lincoln. He is a boar with wonderful bone and good all over. Watch these columns for later announcement.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
36 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols, 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD.
Red Polled Cattle. Choice heifers and cows for sale, sired by Launfal and in calf to Cremo 21st. Also five choice bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound 5 per cent cows. Also big kind Polands.
Chas Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS
A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS
We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.
J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.
J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS
W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.
L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.
200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS
Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.
Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.
FRANSIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

FALL BOARS.
A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.
Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS
Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SALE.
Six extra good boars. Also, spring pigs sired by Kansas Hadley and Kansas X, Joe Bowers, Grand Leader, Expansion Wonder and Mount Vernon King. Prices to sell. Write today.
HULL & BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

LANGFORD'S
Big Type Polands
Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

EUREKA HERDS
of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL,
Winchester, Kansas.

GOLD METAL HEADS
our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTERS, Effingham, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.
A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.
12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; $20 to $25 each.
IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

Twenty Duroc Jersey Fall Boars.
Don't fail to look up the advertisement of F. G. McDowell, of North Topeka. He is offering 20 big, strong Duroc fall boars for sale, priced at farmers' prices for quick sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 23—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Aug. 24—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown. Mo.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

The Attwood Real Estate Company of Oakley, Kan., starts a card in the land section this week. They have for sale some choice ranch propositions. The head of this firm has lived in western Kansas for many years and is familiar with all its resources and advantages. He says "now is the time to buy."

W. H. Sales, owner of the Eureka herds of pure-bred Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at Simpson, Kan., makes a change in his advertising card this week. He has abundant alfalfa pasture, and this, with some grain, is developing the spring pigs in fine shape. He will be on the market with some fine pigs of both breeds this fall. Keep in touch with him.

Read Hildwein's Card.

Walter Hildwein, Poland China breeder, of Fairview, Kan., starts his card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Hildwein has about 60 choice pigs sired by a number of different boars and all of them out of sows of strictly big type breeding. Mention this paper when writing.

Gronnigers' Three Hundred Head.

This issue contains the announcement of Herman Gronniger & Sons, the biggest Poland China breeders of the west. They have 300 in herd at this time and offer 50 fall and summer boars, also pairs and trios, not related. Write them early and often.

Read About Gold Metal.

H. B. Walter, the man who owns the noted Gold Metal, starts a card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Walter also owns Long King's Best, and is famous as the owner of old Expansive, the best breeding Poland China boar ever owned in Kansas. Mr. Walter offers fall boars sired by Expansive.

Kinloch Berkshires.

Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo., claims August 22 as the date of the dispersion sale of Berkshire hogs. The Kinloch Farm herd of Berkshires is one of the greatest herds in the country, and on the above date Messrs. Still and Laughlin will sell the entire herd, consisting of 100 or more high-class Berkshires. This will be a great offering, and Berkshire breeders should not neglect this opportunity to obtain the best of this famous herd.

The Good Kind.

W. R. Houston, the Duroc Jersey breeder at Americus, Kan., writes: "My hogs, both large and small, are doing nicely. I have the best lot of spring pigs I ever had. Seven litters were sired by Golden Model 3d 117887, a well bred Golden Model boar and a show prospect; two litters by Bell's Chief 2d 71777, one litter by Valley Chief's Special 116755. I have some good fall boars by Golden Goods 70513 and Bell's Chief 2d. Will have as good or better than I sold last spring. I think some of the spring pigs will develop into the best hogs I ever had. My offering of September 4 will be bred to Golden Model 3d, Bell's Chief 2d and Superba 2d, a boar sired by a $1,500 boar now owned by Robert Ewing of Ohio."

George E. Norman's O. I. C.'s.

Mr. George E. Norman of Newtown, Mo., claims September 5 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Norman is one of Missouri's enterprising breeders of O. I. C. hogs and owns one of the good O. I. C. herds. O. K. Tom, a splendid herd boar, heads this herd. He is a White Oak bred boar and is one of the big ones with remarkable quality. He has very heavy bone, fine quarters, good head and ear, good feet, good back, and is a fine breeder. Mr. Norman owns a fine herd of sows by Frost's Buster and other noted boars. An extra fine lot of early spring pigs is a feature of this herd. Also a lot of fine fall gilts. Mr. Norman will have an offering that will interest O. I. C. breeders. He also breeds Jersey cattle and expects to offer about 25 head of choice young females in his annual fall sale.

Henley Ranche Shropshires.

The Henley Ranche Shropshire flock at Greencastle, Mo., is one of the most famous flocks, as well as one of the largest in the country, and breeding stock from this flock is making good in almost every state in the Union, Kansas included, also Canada. A feature of the herd that will interest breeders this year is the large number of American bred and imported in dam yearling rams. They are a fine lot, and the American bred rams were sired by imported rams, the select tops of the best flocks in England. The imported in dam rams were sired by England's most noted Shropshire rams, and the largest flock of imported ewes in America is on the Henley Ranche. Registered Percherons, Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs are also bred extensively on this great ranch, which is one of the best equipped in the country. Watch for the announcement of their offering which will appear in Kansas Farmer later.

John W. Noll, breeder of Mastadon Poland Chinas at Winchester, Kan., will hold everything for his fall sale on October 22, when he expects to have an unusually fine offering of the big quality kind.

Sale Prospects Bright.

A short visit by Kansas Farmer representatives to the home of Col. Lafe Burger at Wellington, Kan., developed the fact that the Colonel is in fine fettle with working in his alfalfa fields and booking orders for fall and winter sales of pure-bred live stock. The Colonel is closely in touch with the situation, and predicts that the sales of pure-bred stock will be unusually numerous this fall and winter and that good prices will prevail. He says that the demand for breeding animals of all classes will be the strongest in years and that this demand will begin as soon as the corn is made. The scarcity of meat producing animals and their high prices will cause a big demand, while an increased knowledge of the value and economy of pure-bred animals will cause more farmers to buy of the better classes of live stock. With land prices as they are now, the farmer cannot afford poor live stock of any kind on his farm.

Santa Fe to Fair Grounds.

Breeders and exhibitors will be interested in knowing that the Santa Fe Railroad Company has given orders for the laying of a switch track from the main line to the new fair grounds at Hutchinson, Kan. The work of track laying will begin immediately and will be completed long before the big fair opens on September 14 next. Secretary Sponsler expects the fair of 1912 to be the biggest ever.

Cleanliness is a most important consideration in the dairy, and dairy machinery that is easy to clean commends itself to the thoughtful farmer. Thousands of our readers who are turning Sharples' tubular separators twice every day appreciate the fact that the few parts these separators have to clean, and the ease with which they are washed, reduces the tiresome drudgery and saves the wife both time and labor. The Tubular is easy to clean. Look into this matter before you buy a separator. Compare it with other makes, both as to skimming qualities and ease of operation, and be guided accordingly. You can do this without the cost of more than one cent. Send a post card today to the Sharples Separator Co., West Chester, Pa., and ask for free catalog, or if there is a Sharples agent in your neighborhood, ask him to take a machine to your farm, set it up for you and let you try it yourself. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." In sending for this information, we ask our subscribers to be kind enough to mention this paper.

Campbell College, Holton, Kan.

Our aim is to give the student the greatest returns, in first-class instruction and moderate cost of living, for the amount of money he is required to spend. The instruction is thorough and in classes of such size as to bring the best results. Students enrolled last year from eight states and 38 counties in Kansas. The school is organized as follows: College, Academy, Conservatory of Music, School of Commerce, School of Expression and School of Art. We have a Young Woman's Hall, thoroughly modern, where furnished rooms and board are furnished at from $3.30 to $3.45 per week, according to the room selected. Splendid homes near by the College, where students can secure board and room. In the dining hall of the young woman's building table board is furnished to students of both sexes at less than 12½ cents per meal. Student activities are under the management of the Student Council. Strong literary societies, athletic association, debating club, oratorical associations, etc., are managed by the students. The College buildings are beautifully located and the conditions surrounding the school clean and wholesome. The school is distinctively Christian without being in any sense sectarian. The new year will open September 2, 1912. T. D. Crites, D. D., is President.

OFFICIAL Statement of the financial condition of the Bank of Richland, Private Bank, Albert Neese, Owner, at Richland, State of Kansas at the close of business on the 14th day of June, 1912. Resources: Loans and discounts, $114,737.15; overdrafts, $54.14; expense account, $1,127.26; cash and sight exchange and legal reserve, $17,632.32; total, $133,550.76. Liabilities: Capital stock paid in, $10,000.00; surplus fund, $10,000.00; interest, $2,985.86; exchange, $62.10; individual deposits, $49,770.52; certificates of deposit, $60,732.28; total, $133,550.76. State of Kansas, County of Shawnee, ss: I, Albert Neese, owner of said bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true; that said bank has no liabilities and is not endorser on any note or obligation other than shown in the above statement, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God. Albert Neese, owner. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1912. Carl Thurber, Notary Public. Commission expires on the 24th day of April, 1918.



Kinloch Jersey Sale.

The dispersion sale of the famous Kinloch Jersey herd at Kirksville, Mo., June 19, was one of the great pure-bred stock sales of the season and attracted breeders from twelve different states. It was a great offering, and although no sensational prices were reached, the range of prices for the cows and heifers was fair. There appeared to be little demand for bulls, and prices ranged rather low for that offering. William George, representing Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill., headed the list of heavy buyers with 45 head to his credit. J. R. Sterling of Abilene, Kan., was another heavy buyer, with 15 good ones to his credit, and other Kansas buyers for smaller lots made a good showing for Kansas at this great sale of high-class Jerseys. The great herd bull, Jolly Royal Sultan, went to Brookline Farm at $2,400. Two hundred and fourteen head, including a large per cent of calves, were sold at an average of $174.27 per head, and the sale totaled $37,335. The following were among the Kansas buyers who secured one or more choice individuals in the sale: J. R. Sterling, Abilene; James S. Taylor, Iola; E. L. M. Benfer, Leona; A. J. Greenwalt, Hamlin; J. M. Lytle, Garnett; W. J. Grist, Ozawkie. The following is a list of buyers at $150 and over:

J. R. Williams, Magnolia, Ill.	$275
A. W. Triplett, Parry, Ill.	155
William George, Aurora, Ill.	2400
W. J. Grist, Ozawkie, Kan.	225
P. L. Gaines, Carrollton, Ky.	400
H. Ordway, Marshall, Mo.	160
J. W. Love, Minneapolis, Minn.	250
R. M. Boucher, Cairo, Mo.	470
William George	240
Wayne McVeigh, Byrn Mawr, Pa.	260
William George	175
William George	260
William George	260
J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.	230
R. M. Boucher, Cairo, Mo.	180
R. M. Boucher	190
H. Morris, New Cambria, Mo.	230
J. C. Jones, Noveta, Ill.	200
E. R. Shumaker, Waterloo, Iowa	180
William George	270
William George	270
Wayne McVeigh	200
William George	225
William George	300
William George	300
Judge E. O. Kennedy, Youngstown, O.	215
William George	495
Thomas Dempsey, Lexington, Ky.	500
E. M. Dryden, Frankfort, Ky.	400
J. E. Jones	500
William George	200
William George	230
J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla.	355
C. L. Hope, Memphis, Tenn.	245
E. R. Shumaker	200
T. E. Kinney, Frankfort, Ky.	395
E. L. Benfer, Lyons, Kan.	205
H. C. Young, Lincoln, Neb.	275
William George	175
R. M. Boucher	165
G. R. Williams, Magnolia, Ill.	350
William George	175
William George	300
William George	155
Dan McCarty, Hannibal, Mo.	230
William George	300
D. J. Walters, Farmer City, Ill.	225
Dr. H. J. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	200
C. G. Wyatt, St. Joseph, Mo.	180
J. M. Axley, Kansas City, Mo.	525
J. F. Jones	150
William George	155
Wayne McVeigh	225
William George	155
E. R. Shumaker, Waterloo, Iowa	205
E. R. Shumaker	155
William George	150
C. W. Clowser, St. Joseph, Mo.	160
C. I. Hope, Memphis, Tenn.	390
E. Jones	435
Guy McDaniel, Cairo Mo.	150
William George	300
T. E. Kinney, Frankfort, Ky.	330
R. M. Boucher, Cairo, Mo.	175
Dr. J. H. Lomax	175
William George	155
William George	300
Ben W. Montgomery, Pacolett, N. C.	195
W. T. Deatherage, Brighton, Ill.	150
William George	225
William George	190
James Middleton, Shelbyville, Ky.	300
W. T. Deatherage	150
J. E. Jones	300
T. E. Kinney, Frankfort, Ky.	200
E. R. Shumaker	250
William George	180
William George	235
James T. Gills, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	205
William George	200
Elmdorf Farm, Lexington, Ky.	250
William George	225
J. F. Jones	310
J. F. Calderwood, Long Lake, Minn.	230
E. R. Shumaker	275
W. T. Deatherage	180
William George	195
William George	215
E. R. Shumaker	150
James Middleton	160
William George	260
D. J. Walters, Farmer City, Ill.	155
W. T. Deatherage	235
D. J. Walters	205
William George	185
R. M. Boucher	200

J. H. Brown, the Poland China breeder, located at Selden, Kan., was visited recently. Mr. Brown owns a fine farm just across the Sappy river, and has a small herd of mighty good Polands. His spring crop of pigs were sired by the herd boar, Look's Chief, a son of Look Grand, by Grand Look. The sow herd is composed of strictly big type sows sired by such sires as Pfander's Giant Pride. Crops look mighty well in Mr. Brown's part of the state and he is certain to enjoy a fine trade this fall.

Hoadley & Sigmund, the Short Horn breeders located at Selden, Kan., were visited recently. This firm have one of the good herds of Kansas. Their herd bull is snow white and, crossed on red cows, produces a splendid roan. See announcement later about this good herd.

Morrison's Red Polls.

Charles Morrison & Sons, [illegible] est and most successful [illegible] registered Red Polled cattle [illegible] state, come back to our [illegible] columns this week. Mr. Charles Morrison, senior member of the [illegible] located on the farm where he [illegible] resides, 12 miles north of [illegible] burg, 31 years ago, and for [illegible] than 20 years has bred this, his favorite breed of cattle. The herd, responding to the good care and sound judgment of its proprietors, has grown larger and better every year. The bulls and surplus females have met with ready sale both in Kansas and other states, many having been shipped as far as Arkansas. The cow herd is composed of something like 50 head, large, strong specimens with great udders and many of them with records of 60 pounds of milk daily, with butter fat tests as high as 5 per cent. The cows are milked regularly, and the milk-giving propensity fostered in every way, and one has but to see this great herd to understand that the Red Poll is the double purpose breed. The cut that is herewith presented is of the great bull, Actor, in service in this herd for about 10 years. He weighed 2,100 pounds and sired some great milking cows. The present herd bulls are Launfal, a son of imported Cassenoisette, the sire of a great line of producing cows. He is assisted by Cremo 21st, by Cremo, three times grand champion at Chicago International and winner of 17 firsts and sweepstakes. Cremo 21st himself was a winner of first in class at Nebraska state fair, winning second at Iowa state fair. Both of these bulls are large individuals and have lots of quality with their size. In the advertisement which appears elsewhere there is offered some choice heifers sired by Launfal and in calf to Cremo 21st. Also five extra choice bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months, a couple of outstanding good ones just past yearlings and out of the best cows should be sold right away and deserve places in the best herds. The calf herd numbers 22, even and uniform and just as fine as silk. To say that the writer enjoyed the visit to the Philips County farm would be putting it mildly. Mr. Morrison has the best improved farm in his part of the state, including his big barn fully equipped with stanchions for the cows and room for the big touring car. Write Morrisons about the Red Polls and be assured that every representation will be absolutely correct.

In changing his sale date from October 19 to October 26, Mr. E. C. Jonagan, owner of Valley View Duroc Jerseys, at Albany, Mo., writes that the hogs are doing very well, indeed, and he expects to put a very fine bunch into his fall sale. Mr. Jonagan has a fine reputation as a breeder and Kansas farmers who want good Durocs should write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Three or four years ago when the trend of popular sentiment from necessity was changing to the larger type Poland China, Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., was one of the first breeders in this section far sighted enough to see what was coming. He went to the fountain head, at that time, of the new order of things, and secured from W. W. Wheeler some of the very best breeding material. The wisdom of this move has since proven sound, for the Mastodons, the Wonders, the Chief Prices came into their own and Mr. Dean was one of the very first breeders in this section in a position to supply the trade with new blood that has since proven so popular. In every phase of the breeding business Mr. Dean has shown this sort of keen judgment and far sightedness and it has been profitable to him and to his customers. The boars now at the head of Mr. Dean's Mastodon herd combine the best blood of the bigger Poland Chinas. Mastodon Price 144281 is by A Wonder and out of a dam by Chief Price; Columbia Wonder 178863 is by Columbia Chief 2d and out of a dam by Surprise Wonder 5th and Gritter's Longfellow 3d is by Gritter's Longfellow, by old Longfellow Jr. The sows in the herd represent the aristocracy of the big type, as a few of the following will show: Mollie G., by Chief Leader out of Mollie Fair, the dam of A Wonder; Miss Wonder 3d, by Surprise Wonder 5th out of a dam by Wonder 2d; Lady Mastodon 66th, by Mastodon, dam Lady Wonder 5th, the great Gross sow and now owned by Fred Fulkerson of Brimson, Mo.; Fair Girl by Long Price 2d, out of a half sister to Mollie G., and Miss Mastodon, by Mastodon 2d, out of Lady Mastodon 66th. Mr. Dean has around 75 spring pigs, a good number farrowed early, out of these sows and sired by the three herd boars. The best of these are being offered at private treaty. Mr. Dean has always found an outlet for his stock through the medium of private sale and has never been able to hold enough for a sale. He is booking orders now for pigs of either sex and has yet on hand a few fall boars. The entire herd is immunized by the double treatment and is safe. Mr. Dean's stock always has given satisfaction and he numbers his customers in many states. Write him per his advertisement in this issue, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Guilbert and His Galloways.

A Kansas Farmer fieldman recently made a visit to the Smoky Hill ranch, located at Wallace, Kan. This ranch comprises 5,000 acres extending along the Smoky Hill river. A large number of acres are suitable for alfalfa, and in this way an abundance of feed is prepared each year for the big herd of registered Galloways that are kept on the ranch. Mr. E. J. Guilbert, owner of this ranch, lives on the ranch and supervises every bit of the work. He has just purchased machinery, pumps, etc., sufficient to irrigate 80 acres. The plant will be installed right away and the size of the plant will be increased from time to time until all the alfalfa land is under irrigation. Mr. Guilbert has lived in this part of Kansas for a good many years. He is one of the progressive men of the west and will, in all probability, be the next State Senator from his district. It has been found by actual experience that the Galloway is one of the best of all breeds for both grazing and feeding purposes, and so Mr. Guilbert has bred them extensively for about 10 years. At this time he has on hand about 150 head, headed by the show bull, Pat Ryan, of Red Cloud, assisted by the young Meadow Lawn bull, Sid's Best. In the advertisement, which appears elsewhere, 20 choice bulls are offered. They are in fine breeding form and range in age from 12 to 24 months. Mr. Guibert also has a small herd of registered Percherons and a pack of Russian wolf hounds. They are direct to imported stock. The hounds are kept for use on the ranch, but the surplus stock are for sale. Write Mr. Guilbert, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION

for exchange. He is 16¾ hands, black, weight 1300, coming 9 years old, without a blemish, works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange [illegible] for land. Reg. number 25818. After July 1, [illegible] solicited.
GEO. S. WELLING & CO., Natoma, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska [illegible] herd. Prices reasonable.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

JERSEY CATTLE

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a [illegible] Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

For Sale—[illegible] heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, [illegible] Mo.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

50 JERSEY FEMALES. I have just returned from Maryland with a carload of [illegible] cows and heifers, mostly daughters of imported sires. Am short of pasture and [illegible]
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; [illegible] Write [illegible]
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of [illegible] M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. **W. W. Dunham.**
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL RANCH.

Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



C.S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD

Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
LAWRENCE, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

The champion beef and milk producer of the age; bred and for sale by the undersigned. Write for prices or come and see the red beauties.
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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
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FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kan.

Woods' Polled Durhams

A few extra good bulls and heifers by Champion Roan Hero, for sale. Prices reasonable for quick sale.
C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD

Two outstanding young bulls, one red and one white; also 35 cows and heifers sired by or bred to Sultan's Fashion, the 2,300-pound son of the famous Whitehall Sultan. Have rented my farm and will price stock for quick sale.
F. D. FULKERSON, **BRIMSON, MISSOURI.**

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. **C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.**

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC JERSEYS

20 Duroc Fall Boars

Ready for use. Sired by G. C.'s 2nd King, he by G. C.'s Col. and Oom Paul 2d. Priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
F. G. McDOWELL, R. D. 4, N. Topeka, Kansas

DUROC JERSEY BOARS—We are all sold out on sows, but have three very choice yearling herd boar prospects. Two are line-bred Cols. and one a son of Neb. Wonder. Also, some choice fall boars. **Grant Chapin, Green, Clay County, Kan.**

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.



THE ORIGINAL FAMILIES
MULE FOOT HOGS
SAFE—SOUND—CERTAIN
Prices Reasonable, Write
SULTAN STOCK FARM
R. 7, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

MULE FOOT HOGS—Pigs in pairs and bred sows for sale. Pedigrees furnished. **ZENE G. HADLEY, Wilmington, Ohio.**

MISSOURI HERD—Mulefoot Hogs. A few fine yearling boars for sale. Also an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. Stock priced to sell.
ERNEST E. GRAFF, Rosendale, Mo.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, Labette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valeda, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, $20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value $15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value $15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

Francis Prockish, Poland China breeder, located at Westmoreland, Kan., writes that he has had fine luck with his spring pigs. They have made a splendid growth and some of them weigh 45 pounds at 2 months old. The litters have been large and the pigs are unusually strong and healthy. Write Mr. Prockish for price on a pair or trio, not related, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

J. J. Hartman, our Poland China advertiser from Elmo, Kan., reports good sales, having recently sold a pair of gilts and a boar for a good prices to a man at Tampa. Mr. Hartman still has for sale a few very choice last fall boars. His pig crop numbers nearly 100, and the recent good rains assure good crops. Write Mr. Hartman and buy some breeding stock before it is all gone.

STOCK CATTLE.

186 Long Yearling Steers.

Good grade. Will sell from 20 head up. Carload long yearling heifers, 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Maryville branch, U. P. **AIKINS RANCH, F. T. GRIMES, Manager; P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.**

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FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

J. E. BUMPAS, Live Stock Auctioneer—15 years' experience. Terms reasonable. I breed Poland Chinas and Jerseys. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for dates. **J. E. BUMPAS, Windsor, Mo.**

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

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IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 27. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 6, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE power of environment is a fundamental law of life.

Man's acts, his character, his very nature are influenced by his fellow beings and his landscape. Next to the human form the most beautiful thing in nature is the landscape. It surrounds us from birth to death. It cannot be avoided and those who seek to do so live but on the seamy side of life.

Landscape makes humanity more human and divinity more divine; giving to the one its proper environment and to the other its material expression. Its features rarely offend except they be man-made and its beauty is a state resource. It is the great theme of poet, painter, sculptor, musician and our chief teacher in the world of beauty. It is an inspiration to the mind, a purification for the soul, a sanatarium for the body.

Each home is a part of the landscape and should be a part of its beauty. —*I. D. G.*



Culture Lies in the Broad Spaces and a Money Value in their Beauty

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Hot Weather Won't Delay Fall Plowing If You Own the

RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR LA PORTE IND.

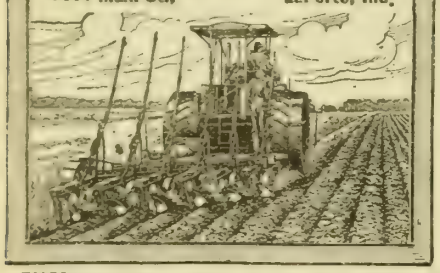
YOU have lost time and money in past seasons because horses can't stand the strain of plowing in hot weather. The Oil Pull turns this loss into gain. Plow any day, every day, 12 to 30 acres a day—and plow *deep*. Horses can't plow as much as enough for the biggest crop in *any* weather. The saving in *cost* per acre—the increased crop per acre pays for the Oil Pull *quick*.

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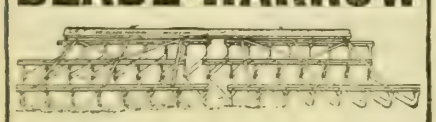
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Don't plow with horses this fall. Get an Oil Pull. It will mean more money every time you use it. And there is plenty of power work on your farm and near-by farms to keep your Oil Pull busy. Investigate now by writing for the Oil Pull Catalog. It's *free*. Address

M. RUMELY CO.,
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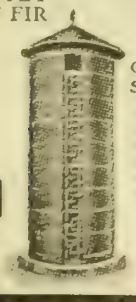


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THE BLADE HARROW CO.,
Lawrence, Kan.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO

BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

Halfinch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog

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Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.

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Manhattan, Kansas

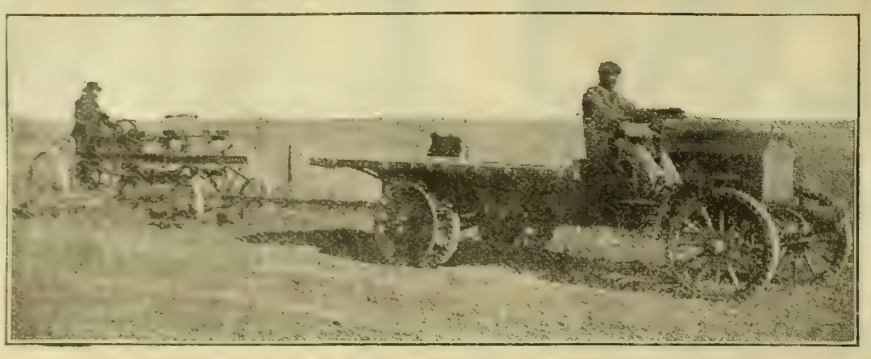
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AUTO TRUCK MAKING GOOD ROADS IN LYON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Campaign In Auto.

Dr. Avery has purchased a Ford automobile, in which he will campaign for the Democratic nomination for Probate Judge and for election, if nominated. "I couldn't cover Butler county in any other way and do it in time," he explained.

Planting As He Plows.

James Brock, of Gray County, Kan., is drilling sorghum for feed immediately following the plow. He is sowing 200 acres of sorghum this way, doing the plowing with a 25 horse-power tractor. The harrows are attached to the plows and the drills to the harrows, completing plowing, harrowing and seeding in one operation.

Good Plan for Road Repair.

The Belle Fourche (S. D.) Auto Club has appointed a committee who shall appoint three autos each week to go over some road with volunteers in them, who will stop at all the bad places in the road and proceed to fix it. This plan has not the virtue of having a million dollar capital, but it has the better one of having some real push behind the shovel.

Use of Lead Washers.

It is not wise to use a fibre or composition washer in the unions or fittings on the fuel line, as the gasoline has a solvent action on them. With the fibre washer an accumulation of fluffy powder will be noticed at the jet after the washer has been in place a short time, and this has a tendency to make the motor run sluggishly. Lead washers are much better. This is a good thing to remember in any gasoline line, whether in stove, auto, tractor or stationery engine.

Closed Stores to Work Roads.

The business men of the towns of Linn and Palmer closed their stores and offices Tuesday and, with the farmers of both townships, worked on the roads between the two towns. The work was done under the supervision of a civil engineer from the State Agricultural College. There were 150 men with 49 teams, six graders, two engines, a stump puller and many scrapers and plows. This is boosting road improvement in a way that counts. Let the town people keep on pushing and doing some of the actual work.

How to Build a Cement Culvert.

Set two chalk lines good and tight from ditch to ditch as far apart as you need to give you a 5-inch side wall. We will say for 20-inch size those chalk lines would be 30 inches apart; now, dig straight down from ditch to ditch giving a slant of about 3 inches; now, fill with concrete. You are now ready for the forms—it matters not whether they are steel or wood—place them on the bottom; you are now ready for your bulk-head. This bulk-head should be 3 feet high and 6 feet long at least. You are now ready to fill with concrete.

Mix the concrete reasonably soft, tapping gently all the time till all is filled over top of arch, put 6 inches of concrete, let set not less than 50 hours before removing forms.

The amount of material used to make this size tube 18 feet long would be 8,700 pounds of sand and gravel and 16 or 17 sacks of cement. This gives you a 4-inch bottom, 5-inch side, 6-inch top, with 6-foot bulk-head 3 feet high, which is sufficient for any tube of this size.

Auto Truck in Road Work.

The Board of County Commissioners and County Engineer of Lyon county have recently thoroughly tested the efficiency of the auto truck for road work. The machines were taken to a piece of poor road and in one-half day constructed one-half mile of the best road that has ever been put up by the county. The next day the machines were taken to a gumbo road, on which every one has failed who has tried to make a road of it. The big new grader was attached to the truck and the gumbo was thrown up to the depth of the grader blade; next the three-way drag, which shapes and smooths both sides and the middle of the road at one trip, was used for shaping; then the big roller that goes with the truck, was trundled up and down the road, mashing the lumps and packing the road. It was the testimony of those doing the work that 12 horses could not have pulled the grader as the blade was placed.

The auto truck will run at from 1 to 12 miles an hour. The illustration shows a large bed on the back of the machine; this will carry three tons of material and greatly facilitates the work to be accomplished. The new truck has been in constant operation except during the recent rainy spell. The work done on each road tackled has been highly satisfactory.

Road Drag Club.

The Good Roads Committee of the Olathe Commercial Club has secured 100 signers, each of whom agrees to give 50 cents per month for the dragging of each of the roads leading from Olathe in the several directions for a distance of five miles. The following rules will be observed to the letter in this road work:

Make a light drag, which is hauled over the road at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that a small amount of earth is pushed to the center of the road.

Drive the team at a walk.

Ride on the drag. Do not walk along the side.

Begin at one side of the road or wheel track, returning on the opposite side.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Do not drag a dry road.

Drag whenever possible at all seasons of the year. If a road is dragged immediately before a cold spell it will freeze in a smooth condition.

The width of the traveled way to be maintained by the drag should be from 16 to 20 feet. First drag a little more than the width of a single wheel track, then gradually increase until the desired width is obtained.

Always drag a little earth to the center of the road until it is raised from 10 to 12 inches above the edge of the traveled way.

If the drag cuts too much, shorten the hitch.

The amount of earth that the drag will carry along can be very considerably controlled by the driver accordingly as he stands near the cutting edge or away from it.

When the roads are first dragged after a very muddy spell wagons should drive, if possible, to one side until the road has a chance to free or partially dry out.

The best results from dragging are obtained only by repeated applications.

It costs from $4 to $10 per mile per year to drag a road, depending upon the particular road, the soil and rainfall, and the amount of traffic.

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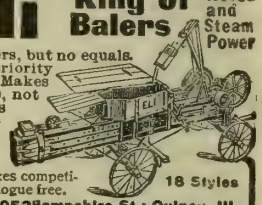
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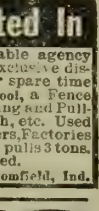


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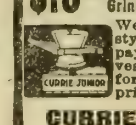
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss from fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

CHINCH BUG DESTRUCTION.

Subscribers' letters indicate that there are enough chinch bugs developing in Kansas fields to do serious harm to corn, cane and Kafir, unless the season from this time on should be unusually wet. Last week's KANSAS FARMER described in detail the best methods known regarding the destruction of chinch bugs and the protection of the crops from the ravages of this pest. This was an illustrated article by Professor T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, Manhattan, Kan., who has done a great work in the study of the chinch bug's habits and methods of destruction.

Experiments and tests made by farmers in this and in other states have demonstrated the possibility of destroying the chinch bugs during migration, and the protection of the threatened crops to a very successful extent. These tests have shown that while co-operation between farmers in the destruction of the chinch bug is valuable, the individual grower can, nevertheless, protect himself almost regardless of the action of his neighbors. The problem of adequately protecting corn, cane and Kafir against the horde of migrating chinch bugs from the wheat, rye and oats fields, has two phases. First, the bugs must be induced to pass before they reach maturity; and, second, they must be destroyed en route. If the bugs do not pass from one field to the other before they reach maturity they will migrate on the wing and no method by means of which such migration can be prevented, is known. Fortunately, the wheat this year ripened before the bugs reached the stage of development usual at this time.

Wheat, barley, oats and rye should be cut as soon as ripe and the grasses and weeds of these fields which furnish food for the bugs should be destroyed as soon after harvest as possible by thorough disking. This will destroy the food of the bug and cause the bug to move to the green fields. If the barriers have been constructed as described in last week's KANSAS FARMER, the farmer is then in position to destroy the bugs when migrating from one field to the other, and thus afford the late growing crops the best protection it is possible to give them.

ALFALFA IN DAIRY RATION.

A reader of farmers' letter in eastern papers cannot help but be impressed with the feeling that the eastern dairyman has found the forage he has so long sought in the successful cultivation of alfalfa. This wonderful plant is taking the eastern states by storm. Farmers are crazy about alfalfa. They are planting and planting until they get a stand. One need not be surprised at the persistency of these farmers when it is realized that for years they have been buying alfalfa from the west, and when they could not get it have been paying $25 to $35 per ton for cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten feed and other concentrated protein feeds. The eastern farmer has found the necessary elements of plant food to introduce into his soil to make alfalfa a success. On land which has been well cared for he is able to grow corn. "Corn and alfalfa" is the slogan of the eastern dairyman. Here in Kansas, where alfalfa can be grown with little or no trouble, it does seem that we are lacking in appreciation of it.

This is a fruit year in Kansas, and owners of orchards have prospects for excellent returns from their apple trees. In some orchards trees are very heavily loaded with apples, and this suggests that more apples would be harvested and these of a better quality if the fruit were thinned upon the branches. Heavily loaded trees are likely to suffer from the production of an excessive crop, and the saving of the vigor of the tree for future years, as well as the increase in the quality and quantity of the present crop, demands that the fruit should be thinned where the yield is too heavy.

LIME FOR ALFALFA AND CLOVER.

As the years go by we are learning much more about the alfalfa plant. It was believed 10 years ago that in many sections of Kansas it was not possible to grow alfalfa. This applied particularly to the southeastern part of the state. We find now that alfalfa will grow, and we know what was the cause of its refusal to grow years ago. In the southeastern section it refused to grow for two reasons: First, because the soil was not properly drained; and, second, because the soil was lacking in lime. The drained fields are now growing alfalfa and those fields lacking in lime have been limed, with the result that the stand is as sure as on the most favorable soils, and the growth is abundant.

Beyond any question, red clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover require lime in order that they may produce most abundantly. This lime is to be supplied to the ground needing it, in the form of ground limestone or marl. We have learned that lime assists the alfalfa and clover in withstanding the seasons of severest drouth. This is because, in soil which is well limed, the bacteria which feed the plant exists in greater number and do more and better work. These bacteria make the plant strong and vigorous in resisting both cold and dry weather.

It must be kept in mind that a large part of the acreage now being sown to alfalfa and clover has, for years, grown large crops of wheat and corn, which crops have drawn heavily on the lime and phosphate of the soil. We are, consequently, endeavoring to make clover and alfalfa grow where other crops have "run out," expecting them to do as well as on fields which have not been so exhausted. We therefore must put these essential constituents of plant life back into the soil to obtain abundant production of these wonderful leguminous crops, either of which is an economical necessity in the production of live stock.

One fact in connection with alfalfa growing which does not seem to be appreciated to the full is found in the absolute necessity for pollination of the plants. Alfalfa will not thrive and will produce no seed without this pollination. The plant is incapable of self-fertilization to any considerable extent, even though aided by the wind. It is dependent on insects, and particularly on bees, and this suggests that a very profitable side line might be operated by each farmer who raises alfalfa. A few stands of bees would insure the pollinization of his alfalfa, and would at the same time supply a very toothsome viand for the family table and one which always commands a good price on the market. One resident of the capital city who lived near the edge of town and not very far from some alfalfa fields, last year raised and marketed more than two tons of honey made by bees whose home was on his town lot. These bees gathered their nectar from the alfalfa fields, but in doing so their pollinized the blossoms, and without this help the plants could not have raised seed.

The tremendous acreage planted to corn and Kafir corn this year has already developed the pessimist who talks about over-production and a consequent lowering of prices to the injury of the farmer's market. These people do not know that last year the United States imported $6,800,000 worth of oats, more than $2,000,000 worth of potatoes, $1,000,000 worth of peas, over $2,000,000 worth of beans, $8,000,000 worth of sugar, and $3,500,000 worth of tobacco. This is money paid to foreigners which should have gone into the pockets of the American farmers if they had raised enough of these several products. As long as our population increases as rapidly as it does now, there is little danger of overproduction of farm products.

DRYING VS. CURING HAY.

Here in the west we pay little attention to the actual curing of hay. Our idea of harvesting hay is to get it dry enough to stack, with the result that the hay is left exposed to the sun until enough of the moisture has left is so that we feel safe in putting it in the stack or mow.

The curing of hay and the drying of hay are two operations quite different in the effect on the quality of the hay. Drying of hay means taking out the moisture, and with the outgoing moisture goes a large part of the nutritive value of the hay. The curing of hay means the preserving of all the nutritive qualities of the hay, insofar as that is possible. We grow and cut hay for its value for feed. There is no economy or business in growing the corn and then handling it in such way that it does not possess the highest feeding value.

In curing hay, the idea is to keep it from the scorching rays of the sun. Make a cock of hay and after the same has stod for a day, make an examination of the hay on the outside of the cock and compare that with the hay on the inside; you will see the difference between curing and drying.

In case of alfalfa it is especially desirable to cure the hay in cocks. It has a brighter color, is greener, has a greater natural fragrance and the live stock will eat such hay more greedily, and on account of its palatability and its increased feeding value, it is worth much more money. Keep in mind that when we are handling alfalfa hay, if it is handled in the best manner, we are saving the equivalent of bran, which is selling on the markets these years at from $18 to $20 per ton. It pays to take care of all hay, and in leaving it exposed to the sun, literally drying out, we are not making the best use of the hay crop.

Doubtless there are many who suffered from the vicissitudes of last year's weather, but even a drouth is not all calamity. The drouth of last summer and the severe weather of the winter months have taught us the desirability of better methods and the necessity of providing against any possible shortage in feeds. They also taught us the unwisdom of selling off farm produce at a time when others were selling and the prices were consequently low, and then of having to buy later on when the prices were high. These facts will explain the enormous increase in acreage which has been devoted to corn and Kafir corn this year, and if these crops do well, as they now promise, it is believed that the demand for live stock this fall will be the greatest that Kansas has ever seen, as the farmers realize that the best and most profitable way to harvest their crops is on the hoof. Kansas needs and must have more live stock, and the surest indication that she will have it lies in the thousands of acres in corn and Kafir corn which now cover her fields

It has been figured that the cost of hauling grains to market over the average country road is as great as the hauling charge from the local market to the point where the grain is manufactured into the finished product and finally consumed. Railroad rates may be extortionate, but while we are thinking of this extortion let us not forget the extortion of poor roads. Let us not forget that the wagon roads are of our own making.

On page 5 of KANSAS FARMER, issue of June 29, Mr. E. B. Tilson of Concordia, Kan., announced that he would send salesmanship letters to anyone who remitted for the postage. Word now comes that Mr. Tilson is seriously ill and has not been able to complete these letters. This explanation is given to save the trouble of writing on the part of our subscribers and of replying on the part of his family.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

The campaign to swat the fly is conducted largely by the State Board of Health and physicians who have the good of humanity at heart, but it should be conducted by those who have the good of domestic animals at heart as well.

That flies are the vehicles of disease seems beyond doubt, but they do damage to live stock in other ways than by carrying disease germs. No milch cow can do her best if she has to devote her strength and energies to fighting flies instead of converting pasture and feed into milk. No beef animal can lay on flesh as he should when three-fourths of his time is occupied in fighting these pests. Success in handling any farm animal that produces human food lies very largely in keeping the animal contented. This means a full stomach, comfortable quarters and plenty of clean water. Flies germinate in manure, and if the manure spreader is used daily there will be fewer flies to contend against, but even then there will be enough to become annoying. A good fly repellant is almost invaluable for use on work horses and cattle. The Experiment Station at Hays City wraps burlap around posts where the animals can rub against it, and saturates this with fly repellant. Burlap is also suspended so that it will touch the backs of the animals passing under it. By these means the animals apply the remedy themselves. It is a good plan to have dairy cows especially, and even beef cattle that are to be housed at all in the summer season, placed in buildings that are rendered dark and practically fly proof by having the windows and doors hung with burlap curtains. The few cents expended for a good fly repellant will prove a good investment.

The expansion of manufacturing and commercial enterprises in this country has changed us from a nation of farmers and producers to a nation of consumers. One hundred years ago, 90 per cent of the American people lived on farms. Fifty years ago two-thirds of the people were still in the country. Today there is scarcely one-third of the people of the United States living upon the farms, and it is up to this one-third to feed themselves and the other two-thirds. With the improvement in machinery and methods and a greater knowledge of the mysteries of plant and animal growth and of the properties of the soil, this has been easily possible up to this time, but the demands of modern business are such that the cities and manufacturing centers will continue to grow enormously while the farmers cannot increase very rapidly because of lack of more farm land. Irrigation and dry farming methods will increase the area of farm land to some extent, but not in proportion to the increase in population. It is simply up to the farmer of today to intensify his methods by seed selection and breeding, improved cultivation, the use of the best varieties, a proper rotation, and the development of the live stock industry so that the capacity of his farm will increase from year to year rather than diminish, as it has done in the past history of this country. Under present and future conditions no man can afford to throw away a farm, and this is just what he does when he fails to feed the soil with proper fertilizers.

Have you considered the binder engine which was fully described in KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago? Wheat harvest is on and in many sections there will be considerable loss of wheat unless the cutting can be done before the ground is dry enough to cut with the binder driven by the bull wheel. The binder engine is past the experimental stage. It means that the wheat can be saved when the field is too wet for cutting by the usual methods.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

It is believed that the Kaw Valley will have the largest potato crop in its history. The indications are for an average yield close to 200 bushels per acre. The largest grower is James Mann, of Wilder, who has 305 acres of "spuds."

Solve Harvest Question.

A plan to solve the harvest question, which it is believed will be of great benefit to both the eastern and western farmers of Kansas, has been evolved by Frank A. McIvor, editor of the Hoxie Sentinel. The idea is to have the farmers who live in the western part of the state help in the eastern half of Kansas and work westward as the crop season advances.

Good Hogs Pay.

Ira Towel, Bolton, recently told the Tribune, Independence, Kan., a little hog story: "A year ago my son attended J. J. Baker's Duroc Jersey sale and bought two brood sows. Since then we have sold of their products $145 worth. Still have the two sows, better than a year ago, and 26 pigs. Good stock pay the best profit for care, feed and pasture. Then there is some pride in growing first-class crops and first-class stock. If more farmers would spruce up and take on pride they would prosper better and their sons and daughters would not be rushing off to town to earn a bare living."

Forfeited School Lands.

D. E. W., Emporia, Kan., is a subscriber who writes for information regarding the location of school lands which have reverted to the state under the 1909 forfeiture law. Auditor Davis discovered the forfeitures less than a week ago, and stated that the titles to over 500 pieces of choice Kansas land, some of them sold originally to the state, more than a quarter century ago, were invalidated. Auditor Davis is withholding the information asked for by subscriber until the original purchasers are given opportunity to protect themselves against their own derelictions. He thinks that in many cases the arrearages will be paid into the county treasury before third parties get opportunity to file on the lands.

Likes Idaho and Kansas Farmer.

William Gellings, Roberts, Idaho, renews his subscription to KANSAS FARMER and adds, although he does not state whether or not his fields are irrigated: "I read so much about Kansas and other good states, I would like to say a word about what I am doing in Idaho. My wheat last year averaged 50 bushels per acre, and oats, 106; barley, 112 bushels. We grow four to five tons of alfalfa hay per acre, which sells to sheepmen at $5 to $8 per ton. They feed the hay on the land and the manure is worth $1 per ton of hay more. This is a good country for growing horses, cattle, hogs and chickens. This is a new country, but is is settling up rapidly. We have three neighbors who are newcomers this spring."

Salt for Live Stock.

Our subscriber, J. S. N., Sr., Mineral Hill, N. M., asks if it is a good plan to keep salt where stock can get it at will. The answer is, yes, with emphasis. Salt should be kept before all kinds of live stock all the time so that the animal body may get all the salt it calls for. Common salt or pulverized salt is preferable to rock salt. The latter irritates the tongue and very often the animal will not satisfy itself on account of a sore tongue. The most economical means of using salt is to place it in a box or trough under roof, to prevent its being dissolved. Be sure that salt is always in the box. All farm animals should have access to salt. We do not believe in giving salt in the feed except in the case of chickens, when all mashes should be salted. However, the chicken has small requirement for salt and an excess of salt is poison to the chicken. The hog should have access to salt or moderate quantities may be fed in sop.

Continues to Boost the Farm.

Miles Wright lives in McPherson. He was one time assistant at the McPherson Experiment Station. He believes in the farm, and believes that experiments pay, and is doing all he can to demonstrate to the community the value of the best agricultural practice. On his small farm just outside of town he has been demonstrating the advantages of fertilizing alfalfa with barnyard manure. He recently exhibited to the McPherson Republican, alfalfa from a fertilized plot which, between March 19 and May 25, had made a growth of 20 inches. He showed cuttings from the second crop which had grown between May 25 to June 20, 19 inches. These two growths were so much in excess of the growths made on fields in the surrounding community which had not been top-dressed with manure, that they demonstrate beyond question the fact that it will pay to spread manure on alfalfa fields and that alfalfa will yield abundantly in proportion to the fertility of the soil. The above growths were made without irrigation and during the growing period less than the average rain had fallen.

Blackleg Query.

Our subscriber, N. M. B., Sylvia, Kan., asks for information regarding control of blackleg. This is an infectious disease produced by blackleg bacillus. The parasite lives and propagates in the soil of infected districts. Certain kinds of soil are more favorable to the existence of the parasite than are others. A diseased animal does not transmit the disease directly to a healthy animal. However, the disease may be transmitted by the germ entering a wound in the skin or mucus membrane of the body. It behooves the farmer to effectively destroy the carcass of an animal dying from blackleg. The carcass should not be buried, for then the germs remain in the soil and the soil is infested. The best plan for destroying the carcass is to burn it. The disease is characterized by swellings on various parts of the body, usually on the legs above hock or knee joints. Swellings are caused by pressure of gas collecting beneath the skin. This gas is a product of the germ. A peculiar crackling sound will be heard when the hand is passed over these swellings. Punctured with a knife, they emit a bloody fluid possessing a disagreeable, sickening odor. Associated with the disease is loss of appetite, fever and lameness. Death follows a few days after the attack. No medical treatment for cure has been discovered.

The safe practice where blackleg is prevalent is in the use of protective inoculation of vaccination. Vaccine can be obtained through veterinarians. When vaccinated, the treatment is supposed to last for a year. The fact is that the use of vaccine has practically eliminated blackleg. It is very rare now as compared with its being very common 15 years ago.

Clean the Grain Bin.

A few cents' worth of carbon bisulphide will kill the insects hiding in the cracks of bins waiting for the new grain. Before threshing begins is the time to clean out and fumigate these store rooms in the granary. Insects injurious to stored grains, says G. A. Dean, a bug specialist at the Kansas Agricultural College, work so vigorously that the farmer must either kill them, dispose of his grain or sit still and allow them to damage it. Killing these pests now before the grain is stored will prevent much damage next fall and winter, he says. So this is a "word of warning."

Dust, dirt, rubbish, refuse, grain, flour and meal serve as breeding places for these pests. Fresh grain should not be exposed to attack by being placed with the old which already is infested. Thow this out. Unless the old grain was badly infested with any one of the four or five common injurious insects, it may not be necessary to fumigate now, but a thorough cleaning of the floor, walls and ceiling should not be neglected. To avoid infestation in the stack, the grain should be threshed as soon after harvesting as possible. Considerable damage has been done by these insects to stacked wheat and oats in Kansas in the last four or five years.

One pound of carbon bisulphide, when the temperature is 90 degrees, will fumigate 500 cubic feet of space. At 80 degrees, 400 cubic feet will be thoroughly treated. The building and bins must be as nearly air-tight as possible while fumigating. The carbon bisulphide should be placed in shallow pans at the top of the bins or building. Evaporation is rapid, the vapor settling to the bottom of the bin and poisoning the insects. If the grain is not to be used for seed, it is well to allow the vapor to remain in it for 48 hours. Doors and windows should be opened wide after the fumigation, and the bins aired thoroughly one or two hours before entering.

One should be very careful in handling carbon bisulphide, as it is highly inflammable. Electric lights must not be used, since when turning them on or off there always is danger of producing a spark. It is not safe to have heat of any kind in the building when the fumigation is in progress.

Cane and Corn for Silage.

P. C. DeM., Hot Springs, Ark., writes that he has a poor stand of corn and that in the missing hills he has planted cane. He proposes to put this crop of cane and corn in the silo, and desires to know if it is safe so to do. This combination can be safely placed in the silo. The subscriber does not state what proportion of the crop will be cane and what part corn. If a considerable proportion is cane and it is not sufficiently mature to put in the silo by the time the corn is ready for siloing, the corn should be allowed to stand, giving the cane a chance to mature to the point just past the dough stage. If the amount of cane in this combination should equal the corn tonnage and the cane should be put in the silo immature along with the corn in the dent stage—which is the right time for siloing corn—the subscriber would have, in al probability, extremely sour silage, and while this would not be injurious to stock, it would not be as palatable if the cane were immature. Also, the cane will not possess as much feeding value if it is cut immature as if cut just after passing out of the dough.

This subscriber should endeavor to reach a happy medium in the cutting of this combination and cut the two, if possible, at such time as the mixture would have about the same amount of juice as would corn alone cut in the dent. If the cane should pass out of the dough at about the same time the corn is in the dent, there would be no trouble. We have no means of knowing the probability of the two reaching this stage of maturity at the same time, not knowing how far advanced the corn was when the cane was planted.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

Several inquiries regarding the practicability of siloing sorghum bagasse have been received by KANSAS FARMER and we have published to this date the best information obtainable. We have just received a letter from F. Brothers, Endicott, Neb. These gentlemen are manufacturers of sorghum syrup and are also quite large cattle feeders. The results obtained by them in siloing sorghum bagasse last year are reported by them as being satisfactory. They state, however, that they had some good and bad experiences that others may profit by. They say: "We siloed about 750 tons of sorghum after it had been run through a No. 5 roll mill. This mill made the bagasse too dry to silo to good advantage, as we noticed the silage was better at the top, where it was wet, we having had no roof on our silo and the rains and snows went into the silo, wetting the upper portion down a considerable distance. The corn in this locality was very poor last year and the silage made from this corn was not very satisfactory in feeding to fattening cattle. However, 4 to 5 tons of this sorghum silage per day with 1,200 pounds of cottonseed meal per day was fed to 190 head of 2-year-old cattle, and they did well with no other roughage. We carried through the winter 50 head of yearlings on 50 bushels of silage and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal per day, this being the day's feed for the bunch. These yearlings came through in good, thrifty condition. We fed silage to all our stock and, as the winter was very bad and the quality of the other feed very poor, we considered the silage from this crushed sorghum as very satisfactory."

The way the manufacturer and the merchant succeed is by studying the wants of their patrons and then supplying these wants. The way the hired man pleases his employer is by doing what he wants done the way he wants it done. The way for the farmer to succeed is to grow what his customers want and deliver it in the shape they want it in. Sometimes the whole attention is devoted to the producing side of farming and not enough to the business side. Delivering low grade products or delivering high grade products in an unattractive package does not build for future business.

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ALFALFA FOR HORSE FEED

When Properly Handled and Fed Alfalfa is Best Horse Feed Known

By Dr. J. T. AXTELL, Newton, Kansas

It is a common remark among a certain class of drivers, teamsters and livery men, and even sometimes on a farm, that alfalfa is unfit for horse feed; that it makes the horse soft, causes him to sweat freely, to scour, to fill the stall with foul smelling refuse, including great quantities of urine, to injure the wind and to be very generally an undesirable feed.

On the other hand, there are plenty of men who have used alfalfa for years who will tell you that colts raised with plenty of alfalfa will grow into much larger animals, are always in better condition, that the hair looks better, that it is the best feed for drivers as well as for drafters, that it is all around the most desirable feed that has ever been produced; and, in fact, that they simply would not raise horses without it. And, contradictory as these two statements appear, the fact is they are both correct, and the only trouble is in the handling alfalfa and feeding it to the horses in the proper manner.

Horses love alfalfa and will leave their grain to eat it, and if allowed to gorge themselves with it will eat it in such large quantities that it may be actually injurious. Scientific experiments made by experiment stations the world over have shown that, with the average animal, the food should be about 1 part protein to 5 parts carhohydrates. Milk cows and growing animals may take care of a somewhat larger amount of protein, but this is about an average feed for ordinary purposes.

Every article except green grass and alfalfa grown upon our Kansas farms, is deficient in protein. Alfalfa not only has this amount of protein, but has protein in very great excess; enough, in fact, to balance all of the other grains and roughage grown on the farm and fed.

Experiments have shown that for an average purpose an animal weighing 1,000 pounds, 10 or 15 pounds of alfalfa contains enough protein to balance up the other feeds that are ordinarily used, and give the animal all the protein he requires. Anything fed in excess of this is not only a waste of feed, but the excretory apparatus of the animal is taxed to eliminate the protein. This is eliminated largely through the kidneys, causing an increased flow of urine. It is also eliminated through the skin, causing profuse perspiration, and the bowels are also called upon to help eliminate, and the result is loose, watery stools. But when these things occur, it only shows that too great an amount of alfalfa has been fed and not that the alfalfa was injurious.



YOUNG DRAFT-BRED HORSES GAIN FIVE POUNDS PER DAY ON ALFALFA.

The trouble with feeding alfalfa is that animals like it so much better than any other feed that it is difficult to get them to eat their other feeds when they have alfalfa. With growing colts, running in open yards, it does not seem to make so much difference, and they may be allowed about all the alfalfa they will eat, without any apparent injury. Some other feed should be in a rack for them to run to at will, and the only trouble is they will eat very little of it. If they could be limited in the amount they could get of the alfalfa it would probably be somewhat better. The same thing is true with brood mares, running in yards in the winter, and it is best to feed the alfalfa to them in limited amounts, not allowing more than about 15 pounds to the mare per day. Horses kept in barns can be fed alfalfa once a day and prairie hay once a day, and in this way the amount of alfalfa received can be properly limited with less trouble. The ideal way to feed alfalfa, however, would be to mix it with the other feeds in such a way that they would get the proper proportion of alfalfa. This has sometimes been done by stacking alfalfa rather green with layers of bright wheat straw between layers of alfalfa. In this way the flavor of alfalfa so permeates the wheat straw that they will eat it all. Alfalfa and wheat straw may be ground together in the proper proportion and this makes an ideal feed. Grain is more digestible if mixed with [illegible] material like wheat bran or alfalfa meal, and this is a most excellent way to give the amount of alfalfa needed for a horse. Alfalfa meal is equal to wheat bran for horse feed in every way if moistened before feeding, and a combination of ground corn and alfalfa meal equal parts by bulk and moistened is the most economical horse feed on the market. It is equal to oats in everything except price.

Musty alfalfa is positively unfit for horse feed as it will cause heaves and injure the wind. Bright alfalfa hay properly fed does not injure the wind of a horse. Fed in proper amount and of the right kind of hay, no other feed compares with alfalfa in keeping horses in proper condition for all kinds of work.

Millet is thought to be very poor feed for horses, and yet the writer worked a heavy team all one summer with no other roughage, and they came through in good shape. This was accomplished by using care in the feeding. The same thing is true of alfalfa, but for a different reason. Millet has too much oil and alfalfa too much protein for an exclusive ration or for the animals to be allowed to gorge themselves upon it.

The time of cutting has much to do with the quality of alfalfa for horse feed. If cut late, so that it is more fully in bloom and more mature, it makes better hay for horses and they do better on it. Well matured alfalfa hay does not produce the ill effects described above to the same extent as would younger hay, even though a large quantity is fed. This, however, cannot be relied upon to offset carelessness in feeding.

In some parts of Kansas the livery horses receive no other hay than alfalfa, and they stand up to their work well, while the biggest horse breeder in Kansas uses no other kind of hay. The fact that these men do use it, and have done so far years, ought to prove that it is not a dangerous or even harmful ration to use.

Fed sparingly, alfalfa is all good, and the horse will get the full benefit of it without waste, either of hay or through the over-exertion of the secretory organs and it is a remarkable tribute to alfalfa that it can be overfed to horses without serious or lasting trouble resulting. This is true of no other feed.

The Kansas Crop Conditions

Kansas is a big state. It is much larger than is appreciated by even its own people. It is tilted upward in a gentle slope of 400 miles from an elevation of less than 900 feet at the Missouri river to 4,000 feet at the Colorado line. This, together with its location in the center of the continent, gives it a wide variety of climate and soil conditions, while its breadth of 200 miles from north to south makes a considerable difference in the time of planting and harvesting crops.

In an area so large there is sure to be a locality now and then which suffers from an excess of moisture or the lack of it, and reports which go out from time to time giving the crop conditions of a particular locality will not be true reports of the state at large, or even of near-by territory.

The crop acreage in Kansas is so large, especially in wheat, corn and alfalfa, that the condition of crops in this state is an important fact in the dealings of the great markets. For this reason, isolated reports of crop conditions are of little value and may be misleading. It is generally understood throughout the country, we think, that the season is late and this fact, if taken alone, might be thought to mean adverse crop conditions, but it must be remembered that the Kansas cropping season is a very long one, and it is not unusual to see farmers harvesting alfalfa late in October.

A recent trip of several hundred miles through the corn and wheat belts, reports from correspondents and personal interviews with interested men who are on the ground and know the conditions of their several localities, supplies the best available means of getting at the facts as they now exist. The wheat crop in the southern part of the state is now harvested and, generally speaking, the yield has been of excellent quality and satisfactory quantity. In some counties it was found that the wheat heads, while having good berries for the greater part of their length, were blasted at the top, thus reducing the possible yield. It was also found that the heads were filling flat with only two grains or, at most, with only three, where a full yield would have produced four and a square head. Wheat may be said to be "spotted" in the sense that some localities suffered from lack of moisture and high winds at sprouting time and will have little or no wheat. Taken as a whole, it is believed that the yield will be larger than that of last year and of as good quality. Harper county reports an average yield for the entire county of 18 bushels per acre, while others report less; the general average for the state being about 15 bushels in past years.

Corn is late, though that growing in the southern counties is doing nicely and the weather conditions generally have been such as to permit of the farmers doing plenty of work and killing off the weeds. The acreage is larger by many acres than that of last year, and perhaps larger than any ever planted in Kansas before. The strenuous summer of 1911, followed by the long feeding period in the winter, created such a shortage of feed that the farmers were induced to materially increase their corn plantation. With the long season which Kansas usually has and with the present vigor of the corn growth, there is no reason to suppose that Kansas will not have a very large corn crop this fall, and she may break some past records.

Corn remains the principal money-making crop of the state, and its importance can hardly be overestimated. Its abundance spells plenty to every Kansan.

The alfalfa crop is a wonder. The first crop was very heavy and of superior quality, and this was safely harvested without interference by rain. The second crop is equally good and the general rainfall of the last two weeks has insured a good start toward the third crop. With plenty of alfalfa, which is now assured, Kansas farmers feel safe on the feed question, even though the corn crop should not prove as good as would be desirable. Farm animals can live on alfalfa, and can do well if this be supplemented with comparatively little grain and with other roughage. A good alfalfa crop insures the success of the live stock industry.

The prairie hay crop is of superior quality, and in most localities is abundant. Early spring grass is likely to be watery and have comparatively little feeding value, but this year was an exception. The climatic conditions were such as to favor the growth of the grasses, and both prairie hay and pasture are excellent.

The most conspicuous feature of this year's farming operations in Kansas is the enormously increased acreage planted to the feeding sorghums.

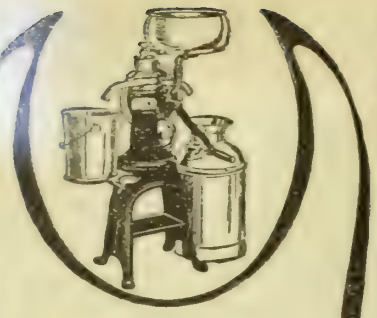
Butler county, which made itself famous as the home of the first Kafir corn carnival on earth and which had a very large acreage of Kafir corn last year, has practically doubled the area planted to this crop this season, and reports from over the state give a general indication that the acreage devoted to Kafir, milo and sorghum will be practically twice as large that of any preceding years.

A considerable acreage was sown to sweet clover last fall and this has now been harvested. The yield has been good and the owners of the fields which were inspected are planning to save the second crop for seed, and some will allow the fields to re-seed themselves. Just whether this is the best practice or not remains to be seen and, as sweet clover is a comparatively new crop in Kansas agriculture, it is likely that experience will bring more knowledge as to how best to grow and feed it. Those farmers with whom we talked, were handling their sweet clover exactly as they do their alfalfa. They seed it in the fall at the same time and in the same manner as they do their alfalfa and thus far have been planting for the securing of the first crop for hay, the second for seed and subsequent crops for hay.

The oats crop is very promising, and the acreage large in the counties visited. The value of oats as feed has always been highly appreciated, especially for horses, but its general use in cattle and hog feeding is growing each year. Oats is a good money crop in Kansas, and the acreage now planted seems to be due to the determination of the farmers to have plenty of all kinds of crops that may be fed to farm animals this fall.

All these facts have a direct bearing and influence on the live stock interests of the state. The appearance of the big pastures in Greenwood, Chase and Butler counties would not seem to indicate any shortage of cattle, but the fact remains that these pastures were filled by the importation of Texas and Oklahoma cattle, and the shortage really exists. It is now a rather unusual sight to see even small bunches of cattle on the farm pastures, while a few years ago the country was practically covered with them. The farmers are coming to realize the absolute necessity which exists for the maintenance of live stock on the farm if they would continue to do business in

(Continued on page 13.)



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MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222, the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 26th day of July, 1912, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades, to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1912.

THOMAS TAGE,
J. G. MAXWELL,
A. T. RODGERS,
Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

L. M. PENWELL, Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
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THE FARM



Throughout Kansas, generally speaking, this has been a good season to kill weeds. We have years which are not favorable for the destruction of weeds. In a favorable year we should get after the weeds and make our work count. The weeds are robbers of our soil, stealing its moisture and its fertility like a thief in the night. We need cleaner farming in Kansas. To accomplish this may result in the reduction in acres of some of our cultivated crops. A clean field will produce a bigger crop than a weedy field and a clean farm is worth more money than a dirty farm. The implements we have for the destruction of weeds these days are the most effective ever known in the history of farming. Let us use these implements and clean up the farm. It will pay so to do.

In many parts of Kansas quack grass has become a pest which threatens serious injury to crops. The campaign against this pest should begin before the seeds mature. If the field is vacant it should be plowed to a good depth and harrowed thoroughly in such manner as to get on to the soil surface as many roots of the plant as possible. The field should then be seeded to some smother crop, and there is no crop better than millet for this purpose. If millet is not needed for forage it can be plowed under to good advantage as green manure. The field should be sown heavily to rye, keeping the ground covered during the late growing season and the early spring growing season. The rye should be plowed under in time for another spring crop, preferably oats, but corn can be used if necessary. This method of plowing, and plowing under and a close growing crop, will destroy quack grass if the method is persistently followed.

Probably seven-tenths of the entire wheat acreage of Kansas is cut with binders. A small proportion of Kansas wheat is threshed out of the shock, but it has been our observation that this method of threshing has, year by year, been growing. Personally, we do not like the method. Our seasons following wheat harvest are too uncertain to depend upon threshing wheat in the best of condition out of the shock. It is our idea that it will pay to stack shock wheat just as soon as possible after cutting. Wheat stacked has a better color and is worth more money in the production of high grade flour than is that which has been bleached in the shock. While the wheat is standing in the shock the owner is at the mercy of the rains, and his entire crop may be destroyed by rains before threshing. The wheat grower cannot afford to take the risk attendant upon threshing out of the shock, after he has grown and harvested a crop of wheat. The fact is, that threshing out of shock is in many ways extravagance.

Wheat harvest marks the high pressure point of the farm year, insofar as labor is considered. It is not unusual that corn plowing, alfalfa harvest and wheat harvest come together. When wheat is ready to cut it must be saved, regardless of what else is on hand. At any rate, this is the feeling of the man who has wheat to harvest. This year the situation will not be so crowded. In many parts of Kansas the corn will not be laid by until after harvest, although in the eastern and central part of the state the second alfalfa harvest came simultaneously with wheat harvest. The alfalfa and the corn crop are more essential to our permanent prosperity than is the wheat crop, and by no means should these be neglected, but just how to take care of the work that comes on during harvest time nine years of every ten, is the big question with the farmer. It cannot be solved satisfactorily except it be possible for him to throw into his fields an extra number of teams and men. This is out of the question. After all, the whole problem is resolved to the point of planning and managing the farm crops so that the work may be distributed through a longer period. The acres of the different kinds of crop must of necessity conform to the horse-power and the labor available at harvest time. It will be impossible to bring about the ideal condition, but this can be approximated by a distribution of crops and the re-arrangement of the acreage.

It is certain that grain prices must be higher year after year. The price of bran and other concentrated protein feeds has reached the point where the farmer cannot buy them for feeding to the average dairy cow. The price of corn has reached the point where the old methods of feeding steers for beef cannot longer be profitably followed. The same is true in the production of pork or corn. It is essential, therefore, that in the production of dairy products and pork and beef that we must feed more economically than heretofore. A study of those forage crops which will take the place of grain in the production of the three commodities named above, has forced itself on to the farmer. Alfalfa for forage and for pasture takes the place of a large quantity of corn, and an ample supply of alfalfa for our live stock makes possible the conversion of loss into profit. The use of the silo with corn, Kafir or cane placed therein, still further reduces the feeding expense, in that it takes the place of a considerable quantity of alfalfa. The silo full of silage, with alfalfa hay as a dry roughage, makes the most economical feeding possible and the production of dairy products, pork and beef at the greatest possible profit.

When the source of the farmer's condition is resolved to the final analysis, the largest and, in fact, only assets he has is his soil. The question, therefore, arises as to how this soil is being taken care of. Are we doing everything we can to deplete the soil and reduce this asset? It does not require a well formulated and malicious scheme of robbery to deplete the soil and reduce this asset. We perform this ungodly function pust as naturally as time passes. The growth of one crop after another, without feeding the soil with those elements necessary to plant growth, will, just as sure as the world moves, deplete the soil and the crop will become lighter and lighter year after year, and after the speculative craze in farm lands has subsided we then find that persistent cropping has reduced the value of our farms. Then, instead of having a $10,000 farm, we have a $3,000 or $4,000 and this is the first realization we have of the effect of poor farming methods. The time is not far distant in Kansas when farms will be sold as in the eastern states—on the basis of what they are able to produce—and which will be governed by the way the farm has been taken care of. There is something in this matter of taking care of a farm which demands the attention of every farmer who is working away, day after day, to get as large a crop as he can, but without maintaining the fertility and productiveness of his farm.

Getting Into Dairy Business.

In dairying, as in any other line of business, the beginning must necessarily be small—the farmer must crawl before he can walk. The way to get into the dairy business is to get into it by milking cows already on the farm and by furnishing these cows such conveniences as circumstances and condition of the owner will permit. Good feeding of these cows and the saving of heifer calves from the best cows will place the dairy operations on the upgrade. If dairy blood is desired for the improvement of the herd, the purchase of a dairy-bred male will be the first necessity for cash outlay. Comfortable, but not necessarily expensive stabling, should be provided at the outset. The rapidity of progress is dependent entirely upon the financial ability of the owner. Ten or twelve cows handled in this way, and handled as nine out of every ten farmers can, will enable the dairyman to provide himself gradually with the conveniences and the improved stock according to his desire. The dairy cow will make it possible for her owner to provide just about anything he may need or want in the successful conduct of dairy and farm operations in general.

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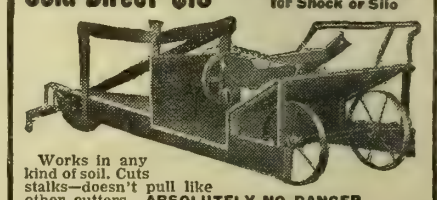
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Sold Direct $18 Can Be Adjusted to Cut for Shock or Silo



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks—doesn't pull like other cutters. ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER.

Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Overbrook, Kan., Aug. 28, 1911.

Dear Sir:—My corn is not quite ready but I took the Harvester into the field to see how it would work. It cuts splendid. Easy to regulate the knife, easy draft. Yours truly, THOS. H. McCLUNE.

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER

Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also containing testimonials of many users. Send for this circular matter today.

LOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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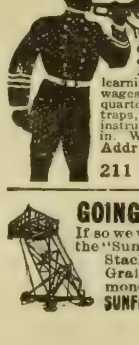
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If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.

SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

New Three-Year Homestead Law.

On June 5 President Taft affixed his signature to the new three-year homestead bill recently passed by Congress. This ends a fight of several years in a victory for the homesteader who has been striving to obtain a fair land law. The new law will enable the more rapid settlement of the great West and restrict the immigration to other countries where the liberality of the homestead laws appeal to the settler. This bill will be of interest to farmers of the middle west. The law is too long for printing. Anyone interested, however, can obtain a copy by addressing the Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C. This bill has required three years of hard work, and every senator and representative in the middle west has given it his support.

Alfalfa In Missouri.

The cause for a great percentage of failures in growing alfalfa about Sedalia, Mo., is due to sour or acid soil. This is the conclusion of investigations made by S. M. Jordan, manager of the Pettis County Agricultural Bureau. He has made tests of soil in 150 fields on which alfalfa has been sown and proven a failure. He finds many failures due to improper care in selecting seed. He urges farmers not to sow seed grown south of their county, because such seed will not endure the winters. He also advises against seed from irrigated sections. He says seed should come from the same latitude as Pettis county or farther north, if possible. The most successful alfalfa cultivation was that of a field which last year yielded a gross income of $66.95 to the acre. This soil was limed four years ago and is still sweet.

Alfalfa on Wisconsin Farms.

So enthusiastic are Wisconsin farmers over the growth of alfalfa that an organization of 500 members has been formed, and which organization is known as the "Alfalfa Order of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Association."

These 500 members, each of whom are farmers, have pledged themselves to grow 2,000 acres of alfalfa this year. The association purchased 18 tons of alfalfa seed for the seeding of this number of acres. The members agreed to follow a uniform plan in the preparation of the seed bed, in seeding and caring for the plant. Eighteen thousand acres of alfalfa is now being grown in Wisconsin, as compared with 750,000 acres of timothy. If the alfalfa propaganda is successful, as it is believed there is every reason it should be, the object is to reverse the acreage of the two plants during the next 10 years. The 18,000 acres of alfalfa now growing in all parts of that state is sufficient evidence that a much larger acreage can be grown with equal success.

Farm Names.

The last week several letters have been received from KANSAS FARMER readers with requests for suggestions relative to names for farms. Readers will understand that Kansas has a law providing that a farm can be registered with the county clerk at a cost of $1. Many farmers in Kansas have named their farms and have these names registered and are using stationery with the name thereon, sometimes having the name of the farm painted on the barn and very often on the mail box.

An exchange gives 50 names recently registered for farms in Iowa, and that list is printed herewith as suggestive to KANSAS FARMER readers:

Brookfield, Cedar Lawn, Meadow Brook, Cedar Ridge, Walnut, New Era, Oak Grove, Keystone, River View, Blue Grass, Sunnyside, Brushville, Shorthorn, Pleasant View, Uranienborg, Spring Valley, Sunny Slope, Plain View, Maple Lane, Fair View, Jersey Fruit Farm, Grand View, Maple Lawn, Clover Dale, Golden Rule, The Poplars, Walnut Lane, Glendale, Clover Leaf, Maplehurst, Center Field, Central Valley, The Pines, Maple Crest, Pleasant Lawn, Sunrise Wapsie View, Highland, Brookside, Sandiland, Highland Ridge, Nut Wood, Homeville, The Green Hills, Valley View, Cedar Hill, Clearview, Water Edge, Walnut Lake, Breezy Point, Park Lawn.

Green Manuring.

The tendency of the farm papers is to eternally harp on the necessity of producing on the farm sufficient manure to keep up the humus and fertility supply of the soil. In order to do this the growing and keeping of more live stock on the farm is urged. It seems to us that the necessity of more live stock on our farms is apparent, for several reasons. First, because we need live stock in our system of agriculture in order that year around employment may be furnished; and, second, that manure may be available for the fields. However, the keeping of live stock is not essential to the proper manuring of the farm. Green manuring is as effective as the use of stable manure and can be used to good advantage on every farm, whether much or little live stock is kept. It is not possible under all conditions to keep sufficient live stock for the production of a sufficient quantity of manure to meet the farm requirements, and green manure, even with plenty of live stock on the farm, can be followed profitably. The best manure crops are clover and cowpeas. Clover is really the only plant needing consideration in connection with green manuring, in the clover belt. Outside that belt cowpeas and rape are of next importance, and these will do well as far west as the line north and south across the state between Republic and Jewell counties. West of this line sorghum and Kafir sown thick will meet the requirements. The fact is that the plowing under of any green crop will produce satisfactory results in green manuring. For such purpose, however, there is a difference in crops, as in the case of feeding value. We wish that we could induce every KANSAS FARMER reader to try green manuring a 5-acre lot on his farm and closely observe the results. We are sure that the results of the experiment would be plainly apparent and the green manuring method thoroughly established in the state as a result of the experiment.

Condemn Rancid Cream.

State Dairy Commissioner Burch has sent the press this statement regarding the Kansas dairy law:

The sale of rancid, bitter and aged cream is illegal and is being condemned by the state dairy officials wherever it is found. The national pure food law also prohibits the sale of any food material which is decomposed or putrid, and the state dairy law has restrictions with respect to age and test. Since the beginning of 1912, the State Dairy Commissioner and deputy have condemned over 70 gallons of cream, and during the warm weather the inspection of cream will be made more rigid than ever.

Cream to be lawful must not be more than three days old during the months of May to October, inclusive, and not more than four days old during the other months. It must be delivered in clean, sanitary cans and must be free from rancid or bitter flavors.

Deputy Dairy Commissioner Droge has made a series of exhaustive tests and has found that 15 per cent of all the bacteria in bitter and old cream are putrefactive and their origin can be readily traced to stable manure and other objectionable contaminations. Persons delivering unwholesome cream will not only be subject to prosecutions, but will also be obliged to stand the loss of their cream when it is inspected and condemned by treating with a blue analine dye.

The dairy law requires that cream which is over 24 hours old at the time of its sale must contain not less than 25 per cent of butter fat and the Dairy Commissioner recommends that cream separators be adjusted to skim a 35 to 38 per cent cream. This test has been found to favor the best keeping qualities of the cream and to be most profitable to the dairy farmer. Thinner cream contains too much skim milk and richer cream often results in incomplete separation and loss of fat in the skimming.

PATRONIZE SANITARY CREAM STATIONS.

Aside from the quality of the cream itself, it must be handled in a sanitary manner and should not be kept in musty cans or cellars or near poultry, oil or other articles which give off a strong flavor, thus contaminating the flavor of the cream. Patrons are warned not to sell cream to any operator who maintains a dirty or unsanitary cream station, since cream kept in such a place is also subject to condemnation. When the sanitary condition of a cream station is questionable, the name of the operator and all particulars should be reported to the Dairy Commissioner at Manhattan.

The purpose of the dairy law and dairy inspection is to make Kansas dairy products more wholesome, thus resulting in better prices for the milk and cream which comes up to standard.

Since the foundation of the government, agriculture has been but little more than a system of soil exploitation. —J. E. Worst.

Cheapest Threshing Power

DO your threshing this year in record time, with less worry and expense. Secure all your grain in prime condition and thus realize highest market prices for it.

Reliable, steady power is the keynote of quick, thoro, profitable threshing. It's the kind furnished by the "ever-ready"

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

No other threshing power plant gives such sure, steady power in the belt. This outfit will drive your separator with a steady hum, hour after hour, and enable it to deliver the biggest output of clean grain—grain that grades high and sells high.

A Money Maker—A Money Saver

Eliminates Fire Dangers

A Hart-Parr Tractor saves you money with every turn of the fly-wheel. Operates on cheapest **kerosene.** Eliminates the licensed engineer, burned out flues and melted crown sheets. Does away with water and fuel teams. Means less help to board, less drudgery for the women. Light in weight, safe on bridges. Easy to move. Goes thru the average gateways.

The Only Tractor That Operates Perfectly in Below-Zero Weather

Every Hart-Parr Tractor is **oil cooled.** This feature positively insures it against a freeze up, even in below **zero** weather. The coldest day finds the Hart-Parr Tractor delivering full power every minute it works.

F. J. Weber, Watson, Sask., Can., says: "It has got to be very cold when our Hart-Parr Oil Tractor will not start with the first turn of the fly-wheel. We got it started any cold day. It was the only one that could pull a separator behind it in the snow."

Write for Interesting Catalog 36

HART-PARR COMPANY

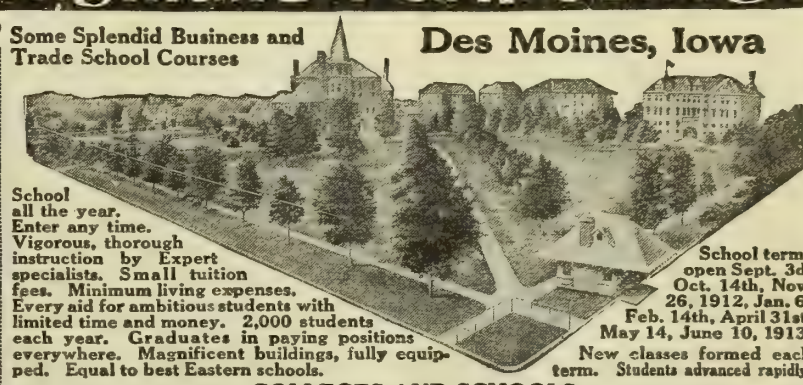
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Some Splendid Business and Trade School Courses

Des Moines, Iowa



School all the year. Enter any time. Vigorous, thorough instruction by Expert specialists. Small tuition fees. Minimum living expenses. Every aid for ambitious students with limited time and money. 2,000 students each year. Graduates in paying positions everywhere. Magnificent buildings, fully equipped. Equal to best Eastern schools.

School terms open Sept. 3d, Oct. 14th, Nov. 26, 1912, Jan. 6, Feb. 14th, April 31st, May 14, June 10, 1913. New classes formed each term. Students advanced rapidly.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Liberal Arts Standard, Classical and Scientific Courses. Also preparatory and Elementary Preparatory Courses, in which students of all degrees of advancement are admitted.

Normal Didactic, State Certificate, County Certificate, Primary Training—most complete training for teachers in the West. Graduates receive state certificates.

Engineering Civil, Electrical, Mechanical. Also one-year Telephone, Electrical, Steam, Machinist's and Automobile Machinist's courses. 12-weeks courses in Gas, Automobile and Traction Engineering. Shop work from beginning.

Pharmacy 1. Regular Ph. G., Ph. C., Pure Food and Iowa Courses. 2. Practitioner's Course and Extension Courses for Druggists. One of the largest, best equipped Colleges of Pharmacy in the United States.

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Music A Complete College of Music. Piano, Violin, Voice, Orchestra, Band, Chorus, Harmony, Mandolin, Guitar, and Supervisors Course in Public School Music. A fine faculty of teachers, each an artist in his line.

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Home Study Over 8,000 Students Enrolled in the Correspondence School. Almost any subject you wish by correspondence.

Expenses Board, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75 per week. Tuition in Preparatory College, Normal and Business Courses, $18.00 a quarter. Send for catalogue. State Course in which you are interested. Address

O. H. LONGWELL, Pres., Highland Park College, DES MOINES, IOWA



Flies! Flies! Flies!

Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of ***Tanglefoot Fly Paper.*** There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on ***Tanglefoot*** than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the **best** and **cheapest** fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. **Ask for Tanglefoot.**

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TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans, Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

How to Get All the Pork Profits—Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Fat, Healthy Hogs

I have spent more than 20 years making all manner of tests, and I know what I am talking about when I claim that *Merry War Powdered Lye* is the most wonderful hog remedy, worm exterminator, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known. And my claim is amply backed up by the experience of thousands of hog raisers everywhere, who have fed *Merry War Powdered Lye* with remarkable results.

Don't wait till your hogs are sick—"an ounce of prevention" you know—keep them well, hungry and on their feet all the time, feeding *Merry War Powdered Lye* with their daily rations. Then you'll be able to finish off pork in the shortest possible time and at least expense, making every day's rations put weight on the porkers—then all the pork profits that should be yours—*will* be yours—and *Merry War Powdered Lye* alone will give them to you—and I can prove it.

I am constantly receiving enthusiastic letters of praise from thousands of hog raisers who are getting their full share of pork profits with *Merry War Powdered Lye*. Many of these letters are published in my *free* literature—read them—then there will be no excuse for you if *you* do not get *all* the pork profits coming to you, because you, too, can buy *Merry War Powdered Lye* at the nearest dealers.

Read These Convincing Letters From Hog Raisers:

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Ia., writes: "Merry War Powdered Lye is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

B. S. Row, Gracemont, Okla., writes: "I have fed Merry War Powdered Lye to my hogs and have had good results. It is a sure worm killer."

Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill., writes: "Have been using a great deal of Merry War Powdered Lye. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., writes: "I consider Merry War Powdered Lye the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

Follow These Directions

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed *every day*, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel drinking water.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

—and begin today—for the sooner you begin, the sooner I will be able to prove to your complete satisfaction that *Merry War Powdered Lye* makes good my every claim—and let me make the test.

Important Warning—Heed It!

Some commercial lye makers are trying to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what *Merry War* will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes *Merry War Powderea Lye* safe to use in hog feed—they don't know the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that produces fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War Powdered Lye is the only *Lye* absolutely safe to feed to hogs—and hog raisers who make the mistake of thinking that any lye will do the work which is claimed for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in hog profits.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

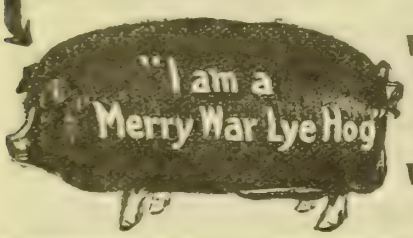
If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. FEED ONLY MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE TO YOUR HOGS.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $3.80—at grocers, druggists, and feed dealers. Don't allow yourself to be talked into a substitute for *Merry War Powdered Lye*—because there are no substitutes.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us, stating his name—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on "How To Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



Which Kind Do You Want?

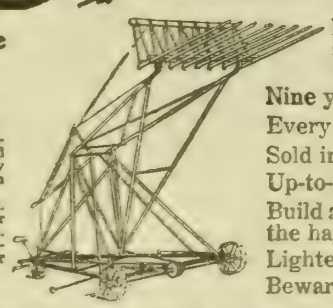


SAVE YOUR HAY

with "The Jayhawk" Up-to-date Haying Tools

Read What One Man Says:

Rock, Kan., Dec. 9, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co.,
Salina, Kan.:
Dear Sirs:
I have used your Galvanized Steel Stacker and find it to be far superior to any which I have ever seen in operation.
It is sure a fine hay hand. I can handle from four acres to ten without trouble. I will be very glad to recommend it to my farmer friends. Yours truly,
W. Starlin.



Made of wood or galvanized steel. The first portable stacker ever made.
Nine years on the market.
Every machine fully warranted.
Sold in 26 states last season.
Up-to-date in every way.
Build a stack of any size and place the hay any spot on the stack.
Lightest portable stacker made.
Beware of imitations.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

By Buying Direct from Manufacturer

Purchaser Saves 25% of the Cost. We have cut out dealers and salesmen and are going to give you this money. You can buy direct this season at wholesale prices. Saves you big money. Write us today for big catalog with full explanations of the machine and our REDUCED PRICES.

The F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co.
606 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kansas

KENTUCKY GRAIN DRILLS

If you want a one-horse Disk or Hoe Drill; if you want any other size in Single Disk, Double Disk, Hoe or Shoe, in plain grain or combined grain and fertilizer, can get it in the Kentucky Line. Kentucky Grain Drills plant at an even depth, put an equal amount of seed in every furrow; they do not skip, choke or bunch the seed. You can get a Kentucky Drill that will meet YOUR seeding conditions, no matter what they are—a Drill that is guaranteed to do the work in the best possible manner. You run no risk when you buy the Kentucky Drill—"As Good as Wheat in the Mill." Send for the Kentucky Grain Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Kentucky Drill.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING-MACHINE CO. INCORPORATED
RICHMOND, INDIANA, U. S. A.

LIVE STOCK



"I think it a pretty good indication of how little interest the average small farmer is taking in live stock, and especially beef cattle, when a good 3-year-old heifer will bring upwards of $110 for beef with a short feed of 60 to 90 days, and steers $125 to $145 at same age. It looks like poor management to raise and sell crops, or rather, sell the farm by the wagonload. That the world is going to experience a series of years of the highest meat prices in history is beyond dispute. It is nt only this country that is short on meat animals, but all meat producing countries. The breeders of pure-bred stock who have held the sack for several years will soon be in a position to get at least a decent price for breeding stock, but educating the average small farmer as to the benefits of a good pure-bred sire in the cattle line seems a hopeless task. You can offer many people a young bull at less than he is worth for beef and they will go and buy a scrub for $15 or $20 less and think they have made a big saving, whereas, they could have had the use of a pure-bred animal for a couple of years and sold him on the block for enough to pay the original cost and all expense of his keep, if properly fed."—J. T. SMITH, Marion, Kan.

Navel Ill.

Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, State Veterinarian, has issued a bulletin on "Navel Ill," which is of timely importance. This is Experiment Station Circular No. 26, which may be had by addressing the Experiment Station at Manhattan, Kan.

It Paid Him.

In talking to some cattlemen at the South St. Joseph stock yards, Mr. D. F. Bryson of Adams, Neb., told of his profits on well-bred Angus calves. About the first of December, 1910, he bought 92 of these calves, for which he paid $5.25, when he could have bought other calves for a dollar less. His investment amounted to near $1,900.

After roughing them through they had a season's pasture and were then put on full feed. They weighed 1,129 pounds on the market and sold for more than $7,000. They were full fed on corn and alfalfa hay.

A recent trip by the writer to south-central Kansas showed a derth of hogs but a plentiful supply of cattle in the big pastures. Many farmers think there will not be a very strong demand for breeding hogs until the corn crop is in sight, and it is pretty nearly in sight now. Corn is very late but it is clean and of good color, with a generally good stand. Prairie hay is fine and the alfalfa is a wonder.

Woodson County Breeders.

The Woodson County (Kan.) Breeders' Association holds a live stock fair and sale each year and a big institute at the time of their annual meeting. The standing committees for the year are as follows:

On Horses, Jacks and Mules—J. W. Mason, Dr. Dingus, Dr. Spencer and A. G. Weide.

On Cattle—F. W. Scheade, G. A. Laude, G. A. Gillispie.

On Hogs—S. T. White, T. J. Bayer, W. C. Mills.

On Poultry—A. B. Collins, Morris Brothers, G. W. Morris and Roy Park.

On Agriculture—T. W. Hurst, H. T. Laidlaw, Harry Webster, H. M. Coe and C. G. Ricker.

On Domestic Sciences—H. F. Stockebrand, Miss Lottie Myers, Miss Lucy Phillips, Mrs. J. A. Carter, Mrs. H. M. Coe and Miss Maude Coe.

On Advertising—W. J. O'Donnell, C. H. Landes, M. A. Rhea, C. A. Hale, Lauren E. Conger and J. C. Culver.

On Amusements—C. H. Landes, E. E. Miller, L. E. Conger, C. E. Lewis and F. F. Hogueland.

On Grounds—W. J. O'Donnell, M. N. Smith, Ernest Beanway and W. C. Mills.

J. C. CULVER, Secretary.

The Farmer and Pure-Bred Hogs.

The time is past, long since past, when the farmer can make money out of scrubs. With the present high priced land and high priced labor, the farmers' demand is for better stock—more quality and more quantity. In fact, if the breeders who have pure-bred hogs would look more to the quality and quantity, produce more size and feeding quality, larger size of litters, instead of the fancy ears and little, round hams, little short heads; well, in fact, these little, short, bunched up 2x4's that never get to weigh over 250 pounds when fed off by the average farmer; if we would pay more attention to the farmers' demand, the sales would be better and the demands for pure-bred hogs doubly better. The farmers, as a whole, are hungry for better stock—something on which they can make the same money and not handle so many in numbers.

I have found, by past experience, that it was no trouble to sell a farmer a good, growthy, easy feeding kind of a hog at a good long price where a cull or a small, dumpy hog of any sort would not interest him. The day is not far off when it will be hard to find a scrub hog, or even a grade, on the farm owned by the operator.

I would like to see KANSAS FARMER devote one page each month, if not each week, to the open discussion of the pure-bred hog business; solicit articles written by our best breeders.—J. E. BUMPUS, Windsor, Mo.

Judging Mules.

The government requirements for army mules are shown in the following score card prepared by the quartermaster general. As this score card provides for a nearly perfect animal, it is of equal value to the farmer, and applies to any mule according to size:

Head—Fine and of medium size, with ears fine and erect; forehead, broad and full; eyes, large, clear, prominent and mild, with well developed brow and fine eyelid; vision, perfect in every respect; nostrils, large and open.

Neck—Medium length and smoothly joined to the shoulders and withers, with crest firm and full.

Shoulders—Long, oblique, well and smoothly muscled, and so formed as to provide proper support for the collar.

Chest—High, wide, very deep and full.

Back—Short, straight and well and smoothly muscled.

Loins—Short, straight, broad and muscular.

Barrel—Large, with ribs well arched and definitely separated from each other.

Fore Legs—Vertical and properly placed, with elbow large, long and clear of chest; forearm, large, very long, heavy muscled and vertical.

Knees—Large, wide in front, well placed and free from blemishes.

The mule must be sound, well-bred and of superior class; of a kind disposition, gentle and well broken to harness, with the exception of the pack mule; with free and prompt action at the walk and trot; free from vicious habits, without material blemish or defect and otherwise to conform to the following description:

A uniform and hardy color, in good condition; from 4 to 8 years old; weight depending on height, to be as follows:

Wheel mules for six-mule teams to weigh from 1,150 to 1,200 pounds and be from 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high.

Swing mules to six-mule teams to weigh from 1,050 to 1,150 pounds and be from 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches high.

Lead mules for six-mule teams to weigh from 950 to 1,050 pounds and be from 14 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 1 inch high.

Wheel mules for four-mule teams to weight from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds and be from 15 hands 2 inches to 16 hands high.

Lead mules for four mule teams to be from 1,050 to 1,100 pounds and be from 15 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 2 inches high.

Pack mules to weigh 850 to 1,000 pounds and be from 13 hands 3 inches to 15 hands 1 inch high.

The University of Idaho follows the plan of selling its pure-bred dairy cattle at auction in order that the farmers of Idaho may avail themselves of the opportunity to buy these cattle at fair competitive prices. The school will soon hold an auction at which 120 head of choice dairy cattle will be sold.

DAIRY



It is impossible to get away from the fact that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of human food of all of our live stock. This is the reason the dairy cow finds her permanent habitat and exists in her highest degree of perfection on high-priced land. The dairy cow—just as sure as the world moves—forces herself to the rescue of the man who owns expensive land and who is compelled to get out of it a living and some besides.

Dairy farming gives returns threefold. First, the cash return from the product; second, by larger crops as a result of the returns of the manure to the soil; and, third, through the increased value of the land as a result of the use of manure and the kind of crops grown for the feed of the cow. The dairy cow gives the most constant and uniform return throughout the year of all our live stock or, for that matter, any other branch of agriculture.

Every month in the year you sell the dairy cow's product and at the end of the year you have the cow left and a calf to sell. In order to get the money out of the steer or hog the animal must be sold. You can sell only one hog or one steer. Then you have to raise another hogs and another steer. The cows gives you the price of several hogs or the value of a good steer every year, besides the calf, and you have the cow left.

You cannot grade up a dariy herd with the introduction of unknown milk blood, any more than you can jump over the moon. There is no use in arguing longer on this point. This is a truth we must accept. The effort and experience of the past foregoes the possibility of success by such means. If we are to grade up the dairy herd, it can be only through the use of sires which have known dairy breeding in their veins.

The average dairy cow produces in 12 months 12 to 15 tons of manure. In the terms of fertility of plant food this is worth from $2 to $2.50 per ton, depending upon the feed given the cow. It is apparent from these figures, therefore, that the dairy cow leaves on the farm annually about $27 worth of plant food. This, of course, is worth nothing—absolutely nothing—if it is not returned to the soil. It is not the fault of the cow, however, if this manure is not gotten back on to the soil, and the cow should have the credit for the value of the manure.

It seems to me that years ago farmers generally used to depend more on fall pasture than they do now, and it is the editor's recollection than in those days we rarely failed in having fall pasture. We seem to have gotten out of the habit of plowing a piece of ground just as soon as the wheat, rye or oats are harvested, seeding the same at once to a combination of rye and oats for fall pasture. Pasture produces milk and growth cheaply and we should avail ourselves of as long pasture season as possible. If we will prayerfully and year after year follow the plan of seeding for fall pasture immediately after harvest we will surely be surprised at the amount of dry feed we can save and the difference in the size of the milk check and in the growth of the live stock.

This is the time of year when it is considered more difficult than at other seasons of the year to keep the cream in good condition. As a matter of fact, we believe it is easier to keep cream in good condition in summer than in winter. The aeration of cream in summer is more easy than in winter. In hot weather we recognize the necessity of keeping the can open that the heat of the cream may pass off and the cream in summer is more likely to be kept in a place surrounded by pure air than during the winter. If we will keep in mind the necessity of getting the animal heat out of the cream by setting the can in water and stirring immediately after separating, there will be no trouble in keeping the summer cream in good condition. During the winter we are afraid of the cream freezing and, feeling that the atmosphere is cold enough to sufficiently cool the cream, we do not stir and aerate it and so, giving it less attention than in summer, the quality, as a rule, is poorer.

Thousands upon thousands of calves through Kansas are now drinking skim milk warm from the separator at an age of a month to six weeks. Thousands of these calves will be enclosed in small lots, where they can be kept convenient for feeding and where they may get some pasture. Under most conditions the calf is not getting very much pasture, and on hundreds upon hundreds of farms the calf will not get the quantity of clean, fresh water it should have. This is the time of years these calves should be growing into money. See that they are not getting too much milk, but that they are getting sufficient good pasture, sufficient clean water and, if possible, a little grain night and morning. If the calf fools away the summer time without gaining in weight as he should, he cannot make for this owner as much money as he would make under more favorable conditions.

It is not unusual to hear a remark to the effect that the dairy bred cow is not sufficiently hardy to do the rustling for feed necessary on most farms. The idea prevails that the dairy cows must be an animal toughened to withstand the storms and adverse conditions with which we think she must contend in this country. We must not expect the dairy cow to be the hardy animal that the steer of the Texas trail is. The dairy animal must be healthy and must be vigorous. If she is not these she cannot be an economical and a large producer of milk. The modern dairy cow has become a milk-producing machine. It is her business to convert large quantities of feed into milk. If she must spend her time and her energy in seeking feed in the hedges and byways, we cannot expect that she will produce much milk. If we want hardiness to the extent that hardiness exists in the longhorn of Texas, we must give up the hope of milk. If we want milk, we can obtain it through the healthy, vigorous animal that the dairy cow is. Because a cow is a large producer of milk, and has been bred along dairy lines for years, is no indication that she is emaciated and a weakling.

Not long since, the editor inspected two 2-year-old Holstein heifers which had just freshened and which had been bought at a sale for $75 each. One had been bought with her 10-days-old calf and the other had been fresh a month. Each showed promise of being excellent dairy animals. A friend remarked, regarding these heifers, that they sold at a very low price and that a few weeks before he had seen two heifers—not better appearing individuals—which had sold for $400 each. Why did the first two sell so cheap? For no reason in the world other than that they were grades. Inquiry regarding the $400 heifers revealed the fact that these were pure-bred, registered heifers from large producing ancestry. This is the difference between the pure-bred of large producing ancestry and the grade. The man who buys the grade buys just what he sees in the animal and buys what milk the animal will give. Insofar as the progeny of the grade is concerned, it is uncertain. In the breeding of pure-bred, the purchase is made, not for the sake of the animal itself, but for the qualities which she is able to transmit to her offspring. This is the difference between grades and pure-breds—whether in dairy cows, horses, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, etc.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

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Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

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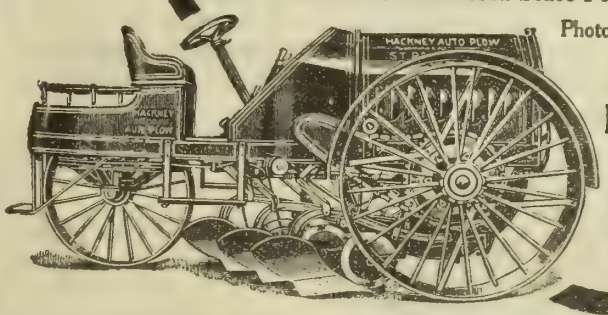
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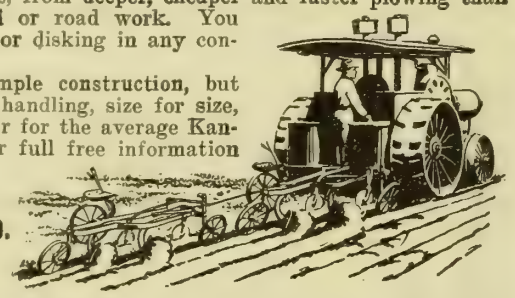
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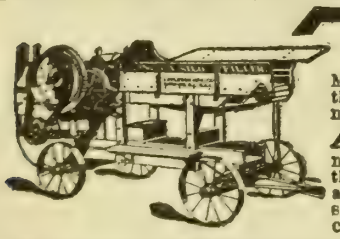
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means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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T. K. BARLEY, Sedalia, Mo.

POULTRY



Now that the weather has become hot, the necessity for shade should not be lost sight of.

Neither old hens nor young chicks will thrive when exposed to the hot sun. They must have a place where they can run to and be cool.

The drinking water that you give to your chickens should be in the shade, for when it is exposed for a long while to the hot glare of the sun it becomes unhealthy for them to drink.

This is the time of year when old hens do not seem to be worth their keep. After a strenuous period of laying, then hatching a brood or two of chicks, it would seem as if the hens deserved a rest. But if they are fed well, and are absolutely free from lice, they ought to start laying again and more than pay for their board and lodging.

There is no gain in grinding or cracking corn or Kafir for chickens. As long as the grain is not too large for them to swallow, its digestibility is better when whole than when cracked. If the chickens are provided with plenty of sharp grit, they will do all the grinding of the grain that is necessary for good digestion.

There are two lines of work possible for the farmer to follow which bring cash returns. These are dairying and egg production. In this regard, they lay over every other feature of farm life. Ready money is something to be highly prized, and the dairyman and the poultryman know its value. Creamery butter and fresh eggs will always be wanted, and always command cash.

The English poultry fanciers have taken the American-made Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte and made of them larger, much larger, birds than we produce. How have the English fanciers done this? Simply by feeding such foods as are rich in bone, muscle and blood making properties. The Englishman does not feed corn to his stock birds. He feeds oats and like grains, which are powerful bone makers. This is another argument for feeding more oats to our fowls and less corn. Especially is this true at the present time, when new oats are just coming into the market and are comparatively cheap as relative to corn.

Farmers should eat more of the poultry they raise and less salt pork. Poultry is nearly always a high-priced meat, but it is so very largely because, when young and well-fattened, the flesh is more easily digested than any other. Most of those who grow poultry content themselves, through mistaken ideas of economy, with killing for home use only those that are old, tough and unsalable. These last, however, are not to be despised, if cooked long enough over a slow fire to reduce the muscular parts to tenderness. It is time, rather than great heat, that is required to make all old animals good to eat, and to some it tastes better than the young. All kinds of meat should be cooked long enough to make them tender. There is more nourishment in the old fowl than there is in the broiler, and if it is cooked long enough it will be quite as good. Anyways, farmers should eat more poultry, both old and young, and quit the three-meals-a-day of salt junk.

Chicks Die In Shell.

Our subscriber, C. H. L., Lincoln, Kan., asks why it is that incubator chicks die in the shell. The cause for this trouble is not known. If it could be ascertained why chicks die in the shell when eggs are set under hens, the reason for chicks dying in eggs set in incubators might be known. The percentage of loss of chicks from this source is not greater when hatching artificially than when hatching with hens. Ordinarily, about 15 eggs are placed under the sitting hen. The average incubator holds 150 eggs. Twenty-five chicks dead in the shell at hatching time in the incubator would be no more of a loss than two or three dead in the shell in the nest of the sitting hen. In other words, the percentage of dead chicks in the shell would be exactly the same as compared with the incubator. With the incubator, so many more eggs are handled that the number of unhatched eggs in the incubator looks much larger than the two or three unhatched eggs in the hen's nest.

The way to get good hatches with the incubator is to duplicate the natural hatching conditions just as nearly as possible. To obtain a good hatch by artificial methods you must have fresh and fertile eggs from healthy stock, and the temperature of the incubator must be the right hatching temperature throughout the entire period of incubation. When strictly fresh eggs are used, the matter of moisture should not bother. In the incubator the turning and airing of the eggs should be looked after carefully. In nine out of ten instances the person operating the incubator does not air the eggs as much as he should. Remember, that when a hen is sitting she is oftentimes off the nest an hour or more. Hens will sit closer during cold weather than when the weather is warm.

Poultry At Kansas State Fair.

From what we have learned by talking with a number of poultry breeders, there will be a large showing of fine fowls at the Kansas State Fair, to be held in Topeka, September 9 to 13. The premium lists are ready for distribution, and a copy will be sent out free to anyone requesting it. Write to H. L. Cook, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.

The poultry exhibit at the fair last year was unusually large. This was because two or three parties residing outside of the state sent carload exhibits. Except in a few instances these carload exhibitors did not come in competition with the breeders who specialize on one kind of poultry. Their exhibits were made up principally of rare breeds and breeds that are not very popular. This resulted in the car lot fellows winning premiums amounting to several hundred dollars, which was quite a drain on the finances of the association. Other state fairs have experienced the same thing, with the result that a number of them have taken steps to shut out the car lot fellows, who make it a business of getting a lot of poultry together and taking in a fair circuit every fall. In a number of states this has been accomplished by requiring a small entry fee. This arrangement has proven very satisfactory to the fair associations and the exhibitors, and this year the Kansas State Fair has adopted the same plan.

The entry fee will be 25 cents for single specimens and $1 for exhibition pens of one male and four females. Birds entered in the single classes cannot compete for pen prizes, nor birds in the exhibition pens for single bird prizes. This year larger premiums are offered than ever before, which, together with charging an entry fee, should bring out a large number of birds of quality. There is plenty of high-class poultry on the farms of Kansas and adjoining states to fill the poultry building with an attractive display of the popular, money making breeds.

Must Bide Farmer's Time.

The fellows who are interested in good roads must consider that the farmer is the man who must do the major portion of the dragging and that he has other things to do. The Soldier Clipper makes this pointed remark:

"We hear complaint because the roads are not receiving more attention. Here is the trouble: Just when the roads need attention, the farmer is busy in the field and just cannot leave. A loss of a single day might cost him many times the salary of a day's work on the road. Hasten the day when the road work is done by men who make that their job. Everyone is for this idea. Why not install it in Soldier township?"

No organization is wholly without its kickers—it would not be human if it were. Every organization can use more boosters—the trouble is to get them. What a chance for everybody, what a call to service, what a wide open door of opportunity! Be a booster!

Readers Market Place

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-88, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over $60,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION ON FARM BY the year. Am experienced. Either for wages or share of crop. I. S. Racus, Route 1, Broken Arrow, Okla.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, 21 months old; one Polled Durham bull, 18 months old. All registered. Kerohan Bros., Route 2, Nashville, Kan.

KANSAS FEEDERS—WRITE ME FOR price on 1,000 head high-grade, white-faced, coming 2-year-old steers. Also, other stuff. Box 8, Tulia, Tex.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, dark red, ready for service, Tomson and Pringle breeding. H. L. Peppmeyer, 624 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

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TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 5-ROOM house ($1,500), in Centralia, Ill., for a $1,000 jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centralia, Ill.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TRADE — 200 A. IMPROVED McPHERson Co. farm, price $15,000, for farm in or near Fulton Co., Ill. Bremyer, McPherson, Kan.

GOOD STOCK FARM FOR SALE—ALL stocked, crops in. Price, $9,000; stock, etc., extra. Owner, C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE the black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

REMARKABLE CROPS! ! OUR CROPS excelled nowhere. Irrigated land, $40 an acre. Eight year payments. Transportation refunded purchasers. Write Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BARGAINS IN TWO KIOWA COUNTY, Okla., farms; 160 a. each; smooth, black land, mostly under cultivation; some improvements; good market. $4,000 will take either one. D. E. Schmitt, Moundridge, Kan.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Duroes, and trotting Stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; $15 each. F. J. Greimler, Billings, Mo.

FOR SALE—4 DUROC JERSEY SOWS, bred to a Crimson Wonder boar. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

PIKE'S REGISTERED POLAND CHINAS. State Fair show hogs. Built up to great size and fine quality by scientific breeding. Herd sow bred, with certificate, $50; pigs, $15. N. D. Pike, Weatherford, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

C. F. YONKIN, BARTON COUNTY, County Clerk—Taken up, 1 steer, weight 1,000 pounds; color, red. Was taken up by Martin Keenan on the 12th day of May, 1912., 3 miles west of Heizer, Clarence Township.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

A SET OF TOOLS, FREE—GO TO YOUR nearest harness dealer, buy a set of "Strausadco" harness or a "Komfort" saddle and receive free of charge the "Handy-Kit" tool set. If your dealer does not handle "White Horse Brand" saddlery, send us your name as well as his, and we will mail full particulars. Strauss Saddlery Company, St. Louis, Mo.

A COWPEA THRESHER — THRESHES cowpeas and soy beans from the mown vines, breaking less than 2 per cent. Also, threshes wheat and oats. "The machine I have been looking for for 20 years."—Prof. W. F. Massey. "A machine that will meet every demand."—Prof H. A. Morgan, Tenn. Experiment Station. Nothing like it. Booklet L, free. Koger Pea and Bean Thresher Co., Morristown, Tenn.

HEDGE POSTS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

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When you get a silo, get one that you won't have to replace.

The Perfection Metal Silo is made of metal sections which bolt together. Air-tight. Can't blow down, rot, shrink, swell, sag or burn. Withstands wind without guy wires. No repairs because there is nothing about it which can get out of order. The silo question is solved for all time by the

PERFECTION METAL SILO

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The Perfection is the only silo that can be easily moved. Simply unbolt the sections, move to the new location and rebuild. An ideal silo for renters because it can be taken along when moving.

We can cite you to numerous farmers who have used the Perfection for years, and are entirely satisfied. We fully guarantee this silo.

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You can build a 30-foot Perfection silo this year and if you need additional capacity next year we sell you sections to secure the required height. No need to buy a larger silo than you need now, to provide for future growth. Keep that extra silo money in your own pocket until you actually need more ensilage. Try the Perfection money-saving way. **Write for Complete Catalog.**

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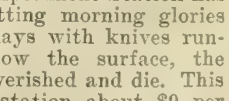
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ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

FARM NEWS

Subscriber, J. A. C., Tampa, Kan., asks how many loads of manure should be used per acre. It is our idea that 5 to 8 loads of manure per acre is a great plenty for the upland of the county in which this subscriber lives. The manure should be spread a sevenly as possible and the spreader furnishes the best and most easy means of doing this. When the manure is spread by hand it is difficult to apply so small an amount as this and get it evenly distributed. To get the full value out of manure it should be applied in smaller quantities than is possible under methods of hand spreading.

Diversified Farming Successful.

Our subscriber, A. J. B., Beloit, Kan., writes, renewing his subscription to KANSAS FARMER and expressing his appreciation of the paper. He says it is his observation that clean, thorough, diversified live stock farming is the most successful. He says the growing of draft horses or mules, the milking of 10 or 12 good cows, the raising of all the hogs that the farm will produce feed for, and a bunch of sheep, should be found on every farm. His idea is to keep all of the various kinds of live stock it is possible to keep, grow the feed for these, and forget about growing crops for market.

Stalks Equal Four Loads Manure.

A Missouri farmer, writing in an exchange, says that he regards the stalks of his average corn crop as equal to four loads of manure. He has burned no stalks in 10 years. He uses a two-row stalk cutter and plows the ground 6 inches deep. He admits that his yield of corn stalks is heavy, but that he has no trouble in plowing the same under. He says that the stalks add humus to the soil, let the light and air into the soil, make the soil looser, and that it works more easily. This man is a corn farmer and buys 100 loads of manure a year at 50 cents for a 60-bushel load.

His corn planting and cultivation methods are worthy of note. The ground is harrowed immediately after the plow, disked twice, harrowed once, and planted. The corn is harrowed just as it comes up. The first cultivation is with the weeder and then three cultivations with the two-row cultivator, the first cultivation being close and reasonably deep, the second medium and the third snallow.

Our subscriber, A. C. H., Sabetha, Kan., asks if Kafir, milo, broomcorn and cane will mix. These several crops will mix one with the other. It is our observation that very few fields of either of these crops in Kansas are free from the mixture. The bad effect of crossing is plainly apparent in the case of each crop. This crossing is, for the most part, the result of planting Kafir on sorghum ground or broomcorn on sorghum ground or Kafir ground, or vice versa. The effects of this crossing are not for the good in either instance. Either of these crops is worth more money pure than mixed. In obtaining the seed it is advisable to select heads from the field and beat the seed off with a flail or other means, thereby keeping the seed pure.

Inexpensive Method of Preserving Hedge Posts.

A subscriber, who fails to give his name, writes: "One of the chief objections to the Osage orange or hedge post is the fact that the smaller ones, and especially those used as stays, are frequently destroyed in one or two seasons by the larva of the hedge beetle. As soon as the milk-like substance of the inner bark has become sufficiently decomposed by the warm days of spring, the hedge beetle deposits her eggs in the bark and the larva find ample food upon which to subsist until they are strong enough to feed upon the hard, oftentimes boring hundreds of little holes through the smaller posts. All of this can be prevented by placing the posts in a stream of water and leaving them there four or five weeks, when all of the bark will fall off in handling. Or the same result can be obtained by plowing them under, providing the ground is well supplied with moisture.

Manuring Alfalfa.

Our subscriber, C. E. L., Winfield, Kan., asks if it is a fact that manure will kill alfalfa. We have never heard of manure killing alfalfa or being otherwise disadvantageous to the alfalfa field unless, of course, the manure is spread very thick, covering the alfalfa. Alfalfa fields should be top-dressed either immediately after cutting or during the fall and winter when the plant is not growing. A manure spreader should be used so that the dressing will be evenly spread and the manure not distributed in chunks. On a Topeka dairy farm we recently noted manure being spread with a spreader, which manure was taken directly from the barn and placed on the alfala field which had just been cut. The man doing the work told us that he had followed this plan for years with no injurious effect. It has been demonstrated in hundreds upon hundreds of instances that it pays to top-dress the alfalfa field with manure.

Destroying Morning Glories.

J. A. C., Olathe, Kan., asks how the field may be cleaned of morning glories. Absolutely clean cultivation of the field is the most successful plan for destroying morning glories. The field should be plowed late in the spring and after as much of the morning glory seed has sprouted as is possible. The field should be sown to oats, millet or some other crop which will cover and shade the ground to the greatest possible extent. This crop should be cut and the ground plowed again and another similar crop planted. No morning glories should be allowed to go to seed. Corn should be kept off of fields infested with morning glories unless the cultivation of the corn can be done absolutely clean. Following the year's treatment as above described, late sown Kafir or sorghum cut early will have a good effect in the destruction of morning glories.

The California Experiment Station has found that by cutting morning glories about every five days with knives running 3 inches below the surface, the roots become impoverished and die. This method cost that station about $9 per acre. It is not possible to handle the field after this method and grow a crop thereon.



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These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

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The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice The only reason that this splendid country what you are raising today.

[illegible] has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not use the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

[illegible] without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $2,989,914 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

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2343

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HOME CIRCLE



Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dawg Aroun'.

Sometime about a year ago there came out of Missouri a drawling ballad full of sentiment and defiance. Its authorship is still a question, but the song was the popular favorite at all meetings. The Champ Clark boom for the presidency seized upon the "Houn' dawg" as its party emblem, and the wierd ditty as its song of battle. Here are the verses and chorus:

Onct me an' Lem Briggs an' ol' Bill Brown
Tuk a load of cown to town;
That ol' dawg Jim—the ornery cuss,
He jes' natcherly follered us.

CHORUS.

Every time I come to town,
The boys keep kickin' my dawg aroun';
Makes no difference ef he is a houn',
They gotta quit kickin' my dawg aroun'.

As we driv by Sam Johnson's store
A passel of yaps kem out the door;
When Jim he stopped to smell a box
They shied at him a bunch of rocks.

They tied a tin can to his tail,
An' ran him apast the county jail;
An' that plum natcherly made me sore,
An' Lem he cussed an' Bill he swore.

Me an' Lem Briggs an' old Bill Brown
Lost no time in ajumpin' down.
We wiped them ducks upon the groun'
For kickin' my ol' dawg aroun'.

Some people say a dawg kain't hol' no grudge,
But onct when I got too much budge,
Them town ducks tried to do me up,
But they didn't count on ol' Jim pup.

Jim saw his duty thar and then,
An' he lit into them gentlemen.
He shore mussed up the kote house square
With rags an' meat an' hide an' hair.

Embroidered Scallops.

Much extra work can be saved by stitching with the machine around the edge of scallops to be embroidered. Sitch directly on the line, before padding. It will then not be necessary to buttonhole after the scallop is worked, as the machine stitching will prevent raveling in the laundry.

Some Household Conveniences.

[MRS. THEO. HARTMAN.]

Much has been said about steam cookers and fireless cookers, which I believe can be used to great advantage with gasoline and oil stoves, and are also a great economic factor where fuel is an important item, or in the city where the woman must be a "bread winner." By this means she can have a warm dinner awaiting her family which was set a-cooking before 8 a. m. But in the corn belt most farmers burn corn cobs with a relative small amount of coal for summer, while in winter they depend upon their ranges for heating kitchens. Here, again, I say the greatest conveniences lies in managing your work. I plan my meals at least a day or two ahead. This naturally gets away from that monotonous round of meat, eggs, and potatoes (most generally "fried") six days out of the week and makes your work lighter by adapting certain dishes for certain days.

As variety is the spice of life, I plan something different each successive day of the week—suppers always hinging more or less on what I have for dinner, call it my "scrap meal" if you like. For instance, some left-over chicken, dressing and gravy with perhaps the addition of a little milk may be combined into a most palatable meat dish for supper. Hard-boiled eggs work up admirably into either meat or salad scrap dishes. Hence, whenever I have soft-boiled, poached or fried eggs left from breakfast, they are placed in a small stew pan and boiled hard while washing the breakfast dishes.

Right along here I want to introduce the food chopper, the large size costing about $1.50—and which many already have. There are four knives with it, but I use only the two combined in one, which can be reversed at pleasure. Some people even use this chopper to grind their sausage meat. Besides this, it takes the place of chopping bowl and hash knife.

Now, a few words about cooking utensils: I have been in some homes where there are not sufficient utensils with which to prepare an ordinary every-day meal; while others have so many that they know not where to put them, nor where to find them when needed. Consequently, they are often put to absurd uses, abused and destroyed. Here again, I would suggest forethought in buying.

As for labor-saving machines: Washing machines and sweepers are too well known to be discussed. Bread mixers are highly praised by some, and discarded by others. I am convinced that the difference of opinion hinges upon two conditions, the measuring of ingredients and a handy person to turn the crank. As for a cream separator: Found that it paid with only two cows—both as a labor saver and a money maker.

Last, but not least, children may be made quite a household convenience if properly managed. Mothers have said to me: "My girls simply do not want to learn to cook or to sew, besides they are so much bother I would rather do all the work myself." Here I would quote Charles Kingsley for the benefit of both parent and child: "Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that must be done, whether you like it or not. For being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content and a hundred virtues that the idle will never know." Some mothers may content themselves with the fact that their daughters will be taught domestic art and domestic science in the public schools and thus shift their obligations. True, we have seen some admirable results from these sources, but the relative amount of time that can be given to that work in school is comparatively small, and we have no right to rob our girls of the best domestic school that life affords—the school of experience in the home with a capable and conscientious mother as teacher.

After all, a young woman's fondest dreams are those of an ultimate haven where she can dominate a home atmosphere, all her own. To do this creditably she must be properly prepared and equipped. Judge Porterfield of the Kansas City Juvenile Court, has shown by statistics that 45 per cent of all the cases that come before his court are the children of divorced parents. And I candidly believe that 50 per cent of these divorces arise from deplorable marriages on the part of women who have married either too young, or have had mothers who did not instill into them an adequate knowledge of the value of a dollar and systematic housekeeping; and the sacred duties and moral obligations that a woman owes to her household. In the first place she is not capable; in the second, she does not care.—A FARMER'S WIFE.



4615. Children's One-Piece Apron—With the apron of children, as well as those of the mother's, one always seeks a style which does not involve too much labor in the making. In our model there is almost no sewing to be done. There are many pretty mercerized ginghams in pale colors which may be used for this apron, or it may be made of cross-bar lawn and trimmed with braid or insertion. The pattern, 4615, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 1 yard of 36-inch material, and ½ yard of contrasting material, 27 inches, to trim as illustrated. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. J. A. Kusparek, Belleville, Kan.

160 ACRES, $8,000, to exchange for merchandise or hardware. Other exchanges. Write what you have. N. F. HORN, Morrowville, Kan.

1,200 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

WELL IMPROVED section of land, nicely located, convenient to three railroad towns. For immediate sale, at half price. Come at once, or write for particulars. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

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Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
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395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
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SPECIAL BARGAIN. Coffey County 460-acre ranch with two sets of improvements. One set good. $30 per acre. Also many other fine farms and ranches in Neosho River Valley at great bargains. Young & Sherwood, Burlington, Kan.

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FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.
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HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.

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160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
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Well improved 160 acres in Sumner Co., Kan.; 40 acres pasture; balance in crops; good, deep, black soil and nearly level. Must sell account poor health. Price, $6,700. For full description and location, write C. R. GREENE, McPherson, Kan.

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320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2¼ mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at $30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

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325 acres fine black limestone land, $29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write
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27 Acres—All tillable alfalfa land, 14 acres now in alfalfa. Good house, nearly new barn for 6 head horses and 12 cows, good corn crib and granary, bearing orchard of all kinds of fruit, good set of other outbuildings. Price, $2,700; $1,000 can stand on place at 7 per cent. This farm is well worth the price. Close to town and school. P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

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640 acres, central Kansas, improved, 3 miles from good town, 6-room house, barn for 16 head of horses and 10 head of cattle, cattle sheds, chicken house, etc., abundance of water, 40 acres alfalfa, 135 acres under cultivation, 4 acres forest and fruit trees, balance blue stem and buffalo grass pasture with running water. Former price, $18,000. Owner going south and offers it far $12,800 for immediate sale. Talk quick. No trade.
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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

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110 Acres—60 acres in crops, 30 acres clover, balance timber pasture; spring branch in pasture; 4-room house; barn for 8 horses, and cow shed; outbuildings; fruit; fine alfalfa land. Price, $5,500.

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112 Acres—100 in cultivation; lies fine; 12 in timber pasture; fine 1-story, 6-room house; outbuildings; fruit. Price, $7,500.

240 Acres—100 in pasture, 15 timber, balance meadow and pasture; lasting water; 8-room house; barn 36x70; outbuildings; 7 acres orchard. Price, $10,000.

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275 Acres—160 in cultivation, 30 meadow, 85 pasture, 10 orchard; a 10-room residence, 2 cellars; barn 40x45; hog house 14x114; feed room 18x24; outbuildings. Price, $12,375.

145 Acres—140 in cultivation, 5 timber; 8-room house; two good barns; scales; outbuildings; ½ mile town; good orchard; nice shade. Price, $10,800.

40 Acres—Adjoining railroad town; good improvements; fine orchard; nice shade; lasting water; 6-room house; barn; outbuildings. Price, $4,000.

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I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.

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280 ACRES—1½ miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, $28,000. Incumbrance, $12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, $6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., $8,800; mortgage, $2,500. Wants grocery. SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

Good rental store building and two good residence properties, for clear western Kansas land or eastern Colorado. In answering this advertisement, please send complete description and price first letter, if you mean business.
ELLIOTT & LOGAN,
4355 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA, KAN.

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160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $700 per acre and sell at $800 to $1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

A Ball Player.

Teacher (in geography class)—"John, you may tell the class what a league is." John (promptly)—"Eight baseball clubs is a league."—Lippincott's.

May every morning seem to say:
"There's something happy on the way,
And God sends love to you."

The Faddist.

There was an old woman,
And what do you think?
She grew fat and healthy
On victuals and drink,
But now her digestion
Is all in a riot,
Because she got cranky
And tackled a diet.
—Lippincott's.

The Kansas Crop Conditions

(Continued from page 5.)

their fields. It is understood in the wheat country that something must be returned to the land, and many have adopted the header instead of the harvester, in order that the straw may be turned under, while in those sections where the harvester is used plans for returning the straw stacks to the wheat fields are being discussed, and at least one ingenious inventor has made a sort of combination between the manure spreader and the hay tedder for use in distributing the straw evenly over the field.

It is not likely that Kansas will ever see cheap beef again, nor is it likely that she will ever see cheap land. It follows that the only solution of the problems of soil maintenance, the production of a necessary meat supply and the getting of the largest cash returns from the field lies in the keeping on each farm of a high quality of live stock. Pure-bred stuck must be maintained for production of breeding animals, while high grades are the only kind below the pure-breds which are profitable to produce on high-priced land.

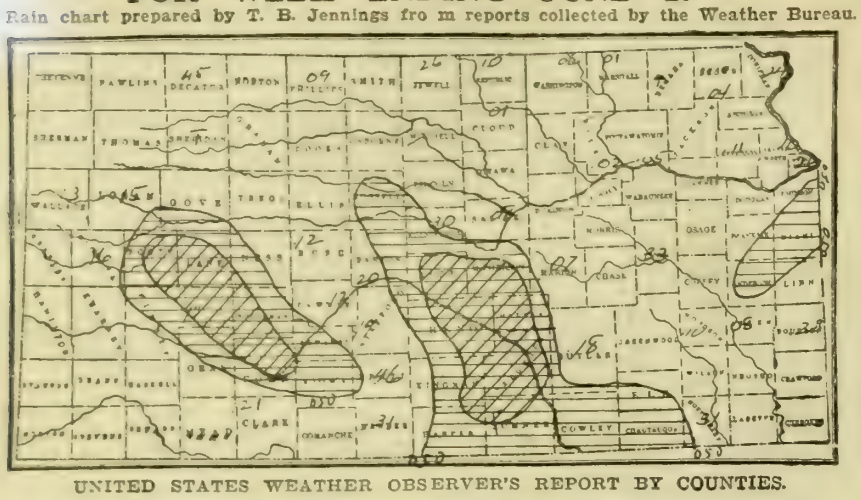
The shortage of hogs is more apparent, and numerous hog lots were observed that were either entirely empty or that had comparatively few hogs in them. The late litters seem to be of good quality and fair numbers, though the early litters had suffered more or less seriously by adverse weather conditions. With the big crops of corn and Kafir which are now promised, it is predicted that there will be a stronger demand for breeding hogs this fall than has been seen for years, and that prices will be such as to make it remunerative for the breeders who have stock to sell. Kansas farmers appreciate the fact that if they get anywhere with their live stock on high-priced land they must at least use pure-bred bulls and boars to produce money-makers, instead of money-takers—profit producers, instead of boarders who do not pay their board bills. They are learning that it is expensive to maintain low grade animals; and under conditions such as those which have so lately existed it is simply ruinous to feed scarce and high-praced feed to animals which do not bring a profit and which are continually "eating their heads off."

If the crops which now promise so well are permitted by weather conditions to arrive at full maturity, Kansas will next fall and winter become one of the best selling territories into which the breeder of pure-bred live stock and the manufacturer of implements and machinery, as well as of necessities and luxuries, can enter with his wares.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 27

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings fro m reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Crops looking well. Wheat on uplands harvested. Good yield.

Anderson—Farmers harvesting wheat. All crops growing nicely.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Ideal weather for harvesting.

Barton—Wheat harvest begun. Corn growing nicely. Oats fine. Second crop of alfalfa harvested. Big crop of potatoes.

Brown—Good week for farm work. Wheat ripening unevenly. Gardens good.

Butler—All crops doing well. Some corn ready to lay by. Second crop of alfalfa ready to cut.

Clark—Wheat harvest in full blast. Corn and Kafir growing nicely.

Decatur—Wheat improving. Corn doing well. Oats and potatoes good.

Ellsworth—All crops doing well. Harvesting good.

Gray—Wheat looking good. All other crops growing nicely.

Greeley—All crops doing nicely.

Jefferson — Wheat harvest commenced. Harvesting second crop of alfalfa.

Jewell—All crops growing nicely. Potato prospect good.

Johnson — Fine growing weather. Good potato crop.

Kingman—Harvest is progressing nicely.

Linn—Wheat harvest in full blast.

Logan — Hail damaged some wheat and fruit. Pasture good. Stock looking well.

Lyon—Corn is doing fine. Wheat harvest is on. Good yield promised.

Marion—Wheat harvest commenced. Good quality. Cutting second crop alfalfa. Corn booming.

Montgomery—All crops doing fine. Hay crop immense.

Nemaha—Needing rain. Cutting hay. Corn growing slowly.

Norton—Corn growing fast.

Pawnee—Corn, oats and barley all good. Alfalfa ready for second cutting.

Pottawatomie—Harvesting wheat. Good quality. Corn good. All crops doing nicely.

Pratt—Harvesting begun. All crops in fine condition.

Republic—Fine corn weather. Wheat harvest here. Average crop.

Rush—All crops in good condition.

Saline—Good weather for harvest. Crops good.

Scott—Ground in fine condition.

Sedgwick—Wheat average from 15 to 18 bushels per acre. Corn growing rapidly. Second crop of alfalfa heavy.

Sumner—All crops looking well. Oats stand fine.

Wichita—Grass good. Corn fair.

Woodson—Corn making good growth. Pastures fine.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — EGGS AND baby chicks from the finest lot of breeding stock we have ever mated. Mating list furnished on application. Baby chicks, $3 a dozen; eggs, $2.50 per 15; two settings, $4. Prices cut in half after April 20. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 PER 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

CHANGING LOCATION — WILL SELL mostly all my S. C. White Orpington stock at bargain prices. Ed Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Son, Centralia, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

FIELD NOTES.

J. M. Dever, of Clay Center, Kan., has a card in our land section, calling attention to 80 acres near that place that can be bought cheap and at very reasonable terms. Read the advertisement and write him.

Kramer's Jerseys.

D. A. Kramer, of Washington, Kan., one of the most enthusiastic Jersey cattle men in the world, was visited recently. Mr. Kramer has one of the good little herds of the west and the cows in milk, responding to the best of treatment pay dividends almost equal to mining stocks.

Greenwood County Land.

Mr. P. D. Stoughton, of Madison, Kan., is the pioneer real estate agent of Greenwood county, having lived at Madison for over 25 years. Mr. Stoughton has been very successful in the real estate business. He has some fine investments in farms, both in stock and grain farms, and pasture land. Please look up advertisement in this issue, and write for prices.

Poland Chinas At Whiting, Kan.

Attention is directed to the advetisement of Mr. Brown Hedge, which appears in Kansas Farmer this week for the first time. Mr. Hedge lives at Whiting, Kan., and has one of the good Poland China herds of northeast Kansas. He offers for sale 30 spring pigs of both sexes and in pairs not related. Mr. Hedge has for herd boars the good breeding sires, Model Look and Young Billy, by Union Leader. His sows are the big, broody kind and descendants of Collossus, Great Look, Sunflower King, etc. Mr. Hedge is a thorough stockman and takes a great interest in producing the strictly big kind of Poland Chinas. He also has a small herd of very choice Shorthorn cattle. Read Mr. Hedge's card, and write him for prices on a pair of pigs while the express on them will be small.

Holton Stock Show.

The breeders and wideawake farmers of Jackson County, Kan., are planning for a stock show, to be held at Holton, some time this fall. Mr. Ed Steglin, of Straight Creek, one of the principal movers in this commendable enterprise, is a very successful breeder of Polled Durham cattle and a showman of some note. Mr. Steglin is now putting in most of his time fitting a bunch for the leading state fairs, but offers to cancel any show dates in order to help to make the home show a real success. Jackson county is the home of a large number of pure-bred herds, and an undertaking of this kind is sure to meet with unqualified success if undertaken with earnestness.

Lobaugh Visited.

Kansas Farmer's fieldman for northern Kansas recently visited the well-known Poland China breeder, A. C. Lobaugh, of Washington, Kan. Mr. Lobaugh has a fine, well improved farm just a mile out of town. His Poland Chinas are the kind most in demand, and Mr. Lobaugh understands perfectly the art of developing breeding stock. Mr. Lobaugh is raising about 40 good spring pigs and has a nice lot of fall gilts that he will have in condition for his November 9 sale. The spring pigs were all sired by the herd boar, L.'s Mastiff, a son of King Mastiff, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair for two consecutive years. They are out of an extra big line of sows tracing to the big boar, Chief, formerly owned by Mr. Lobaugh. Others are by Kansas Ex by Expansive, Gold Metal and other boars of note. For informaton about this good herd, write, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY HERD

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.

F. J. HOWARD,
Bouckville, N. Y.

YEARLING DUROC JERSEY BOAR

Sired by Blue Valley Chief, a good individual

WESLEY TRUMBO, Peabody, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

BIG-BONED SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The old original kind, not related to Faulkner herd. One outstanding yearling; a number of high-class fall and spring boars for sale. They are the real spotted kind that grow big and have quality. For 20 years breeders of big ones.

J. D. GATES & SONS, Ravenwood, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Poland Chinas With Quality

For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars — 15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.

H. B. WALTERS, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG ONES, WITH QUALITY.

12 Poland China boars of November farrow. Extra good individuals. Sired by Giant Chief Price and out of J.'s Wonder dams; $20 to $25 each.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kan.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.

JOHN W. NOLL,
Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 3—S. P. Childs, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., has for sale four Duroc Jersey sows bred to a Crimson Wonder boar.

J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla., who is advertising Jersey cattle in Kansas Farmer, was a good buyer at the Kinloch sale. He paid as high as $500 each for some cows he bought. This means he has good Jerseys for sale. Write him.

Every board of township trustees in Ashtabula County, Ohio, has made a small tax levy for the care of its poor at the Samaritan Hospital. This hospital is the gift of J. L. Clark, of the firm of Dr. Hess & Clark, to the people of the county. This firm manufactures a long list of successful live stock remedies.

The Aikin Live Stock.

The Aikin's ranch at Emmett, Kan., on the Topeka, Marysville branch of the Union Pacific, has a unique proposition. They breed farm live stock for sale. Just now they are offering 800 head of 4-year-old steers, besides 700 head of Shropshire breeding ewes, 100 head of horses and ponies and a good bunch of mules. Good stock, but not registered. They will be sold worth the money. There is, perhaps, no place in the west where such a large variety and such numbers of live stock can be had at one ranch. Car lots are a specialty. It will pay to visit the ranch and it will surely pay to write for prices, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.

H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., the veteran breeder of the old, original Big Spotted Polands, is now filling orders for spring pigs. The increased sales by Mr. Faulkner from year to year is proof of the popularity of the old, original Big Spotted Polands. That they make good is proved by the large number of letters received by Mr. Faulkner from satisfied customers. The demand for the old, original Big Spotted Polands is widespread and Mr. Faulkner is shipping hogs to every state in the Union. The following letter from Philip Elmore, Saulsbury, Mo., is only one of the many received by Mr. Faulkner. In his letter Mr. Elmore says: "The pigs arrived in good shape, and I must say I like them better every time I look at them." Mr. Faulkner will have his show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma fairs this year.

Our readers will find appearing regularly in these columns an advertisement of the Butler steel grain bin. It is often advisable and desirable for farmers to store their grain for higher prices instead of disposing of it at harvest time, which is so often time of low prices. One of the most practical methods of storing, as well as a safe method is the use of the steel bin. The bin referred to contains an important feature, which deserves special note, its corrugations. A frequent cause of complaint against the steel bin heretofore has been their liability to cave in under pressure of high winds empty. These corrugations overcome this danger entirely, but do not add to the cost. This bin is sectional. It is shipped completely knocked down with the sheets nested, and after it is erected the farmer may secure additional sections and increase its capacity at any time he desires. The Butler Manufacturing Company, at 1209 West Tenth street, Kansas City, Mo., who manufacture this bin, are distributing a very neat booklet describing their bins, which is sent free on request.

George's Improved Chester Whites.

J. N. George, of Hopkins, Mo., one of North Missouri's progressive breeders of pure-bred stock, owns one of the best Improved Chester White herds in the country. His herd is headed by Harvey's Best 1040 by Burr Oak by White Oak, dam Alvey Sweet. Harvey's Best is one of the great boars of the breed. He is one of the big ones with outstanding quality, a breeder with a fine record, and his sons and daughters are making good in some of our very best herds. Mr. George owns one of the select herds of sows. Among them are Missouri Belle 1027 by Woodland Boy, dam Belle of Hopkins 1033 by Look On King, dam Lady Belle; Belle 1036 by Iowa's Mikado, dam Unity Belle; Bessie G. by Unity Dick, dam Our Bessie and other sows by great sires. The sows of this herd are noted for their high class and remarkably prolific qualities. Mr. George's offering for the fall trade will consist of both fall and spring boars and fall and spring gilts that for size and quality will be among the best offerings of the season. Watch for his announcement later in Kansas Farmer. Mr. George is also breeding Holstein cattle and has the foundation stock for a select herd.

Wray & Son's Big-Type Polands.

B. T. Wray & Sons of Hopkins, Mo., are numbered with Missouri's pioneer breeders of big-type Polands, and during the past twelve years have by careful breeding built up one of the good herds of the breed. The head of their herd at present is Sterling Prince 570821, sired by the great boar Belle Prince 4759, dam Wray's Best by Peter Sterling. Sterling Prince is a massive two-year-old boar, has remarkable quality, and is rated by competent critics as one of the best, if not the best, two-year-old Poland China boars now in service. As a breeder he is making a great record and will be heard from as one of the great Poland China sires. Chief Price's Wonder 60482 by Chief Price Again, dam Lady Jumbo 2d, is another outstanding good boar in use in this herd that is also making a record as a breeder. The Bell Metal, Peter Sterling, Belle Prince, Longfellow King and daughters of other great sires are a lot of big, high quality prolific sows that raise the big, rugged pigs that make good. A feature of the herd is a fine Belle Prince 2d sow and her outstanding good litter of ten pigs sired by Chief Price's Wonder. They are a show bunch. Their offering for the fall trade will consist of a fine lot of spring pigs by Sterling Prince, Chief Price's Wonder, Mabel's Wonder, Giant Prince and King Hadley.

Black & Thompson's Big Polands.

F. O. Black and W. W. Thompson, the well known big-type Poland China breeders of Hopkins, Mo., claim November 2 as the date of their annual fall sale. Messrs. Black & Thompson jointly own Longfellow King 55743, the great son of the famous Long King and out of the great Lady Jumbo. Longfellow King is one of the real big ones. He is not only big, but he has the quality that puts him in the class of noted boars. He has 10½-inch bone, heart measure 70 inches, flank 72, and is 73 inches from between the eyes to root of tail, has good head, good feet and is well lined in every way. He has proved his title as a great breeder, and competent judges rate him as the greatest son of the noted Long King. The offering at the annual sale will consist of a fine lot of spring boars and gilts, many of them sired by this great boar. Others by Model Slick by Crow's Model and out of Lady Tecumseh and a number of Lee 61746 by Missouri Jumbo. Both these are fine boars. The offering will be the selected tops from the two herds. Nothing will be sold before the sale. The offering is out of a select lot of Missouri Jumbo, Big May, Peter Sterling, Big Hadley 2d, Pawnee Lad, A Wonder and Smooth Wonder sows, noted for prolific qualities. Lady Giantess 2d, a Pawnee Lad sow, has a record of 52 pigs in four litters, and a number of sows in Mr. Thompson's herd are close competitors for the litter record.

J. H. Harvey's White Hogs.

J. H. Harvey, of Maryville, Mo., owner of one of the very high-class herds of O. I. C. and Chester White hogs in the west, claims October 10 as the date of his annual fall sale. The head of Mr. Harvey's present herd is Jumbo 2nd 15173, sired by the noted 1,200-pound Jumbo and out of Goldie, by Noxall. Jumbe 2nd is a great, massive, high-class boar that has few equals for either size or quality. He is one of the best breeders now in service. Defender 40563, a young boar in service in this herd, was sired by Matchless, the first prize winner at Indiana State Fair in competition with the first prize boars at Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota State Fairs. Defender is out of a daughter of the noted show boar, Net and Set, one of the best breeders and greatest show boars of the breed, and he is a show boar in every respect. Mr. Harvey's sow herd is one of the best in the country, and is made up of high-class individuals sired by such boars as Young America by Net and Set, B. C.'s Frosty Boy, Burr Oak by the famous White Oak, Jack the Ripper, Romance, and other noted prize winning boars. His herd includes the tops of Frantz Brothers' Nebraska (1912) sale and Allen Brothers' October (1911) sale. The spring pigs of this herd are an outstanding good lot and the October offering will be made up of the select tops of the herd. Nothing will be sold until the annual sale.

A few hours spent at the John O. Hunt farm home, near Marysville, Kan., recently, calls to mind Mr. Hunt's career as a breeder of high-class Durocs. Mr. Hunt is a recognized leader as a breeder of Durocs in his state. His breeding has helped to give the Duroc prominence in this and adjoining states. Mr. Hunt has his usual choice lot of spring pigs and enjoys showing them, as he always did.

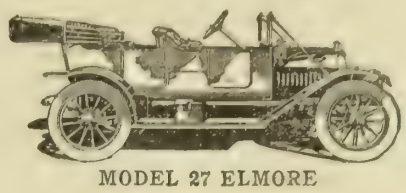
Strauss Writes.

Mr. O. R. Strauss, our Poland China advertiser from Milford, Kan., writes that he has recently purchased a couple of outstanding good sows of Expansion breeding and tracing back to the Thompson Brothers' breeding. Mr. Strauss also states that the spring pigs are doing exceedingly well and some of them are weighing as high as 70 pounds. Mr. Strauss has one of the good herds of his part of the state and has always bought the best. One of the sows recently purchased cost him $100. Remember Mr. Strauss when in the market for good Polands. Always mention this paper.

INVESTIGATE EVERY OTHER CAR
THEN BUY AN
Elmore

The Elmore has but fifteen moving parts. It has no valves. It cannot get out of order and cost you a lot of money in addition to the purchase price.

Examine this motor. Be convinced that its simplicity means no future worry and expense to you. Let us demonstrate this car to you.



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The Valveless Elmore Auto Co.

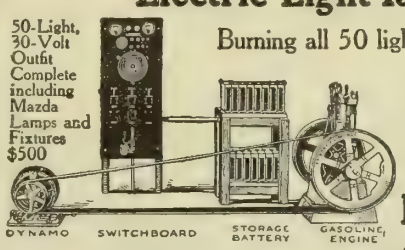
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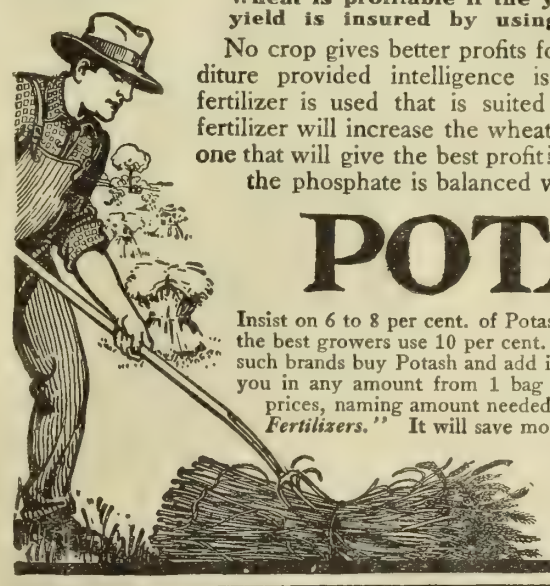
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Wheat is profitable if the yield is good. A good yield is insured by using the right fertilizer.



No crop gives better profits for a small fertilizer expenditure provided intelligence is used in buying, and a fertilizer is used that is suited to the soil. Almost any fertilizer will increase the wheat crop, but why not get the one that will give the best profit? This is the kind in which the phosphate is balanced with

POTASH

Insist on 6 to 8 per cent. of Potash in wheat fertilizer. Some of the best growers use 10 per cent. If you have trouble in getting such brands buy Potash and add it yourself. We will sell it to you in any amount from 1 bag (200 lbs.) up. Write us for prices, naming amount needed, and for free book on *"Fall Fertilizers."* It will save money for you.

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JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

SADDLE BRED STALLION for exchange. He is 16¼ hands, black, weight 1360, coming 9 years old, without a [illegible] works double or single, trots square in harness, takes saddle gaits when made. A good breeder and sure. Sired by Woodford Squirrel, Jr., 1233, and out of standard-bred trotting mare, not registered. Want to exchange for a Belgian stallion not over 9 years old, or will buy one if priced right. Act quick. This advertisement will only appear twice.

G. S. LAWSON,
Ravenwood, Nodaway Co., Mo.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1, correspondence solicited.

GEO. S. WELLING & CO., Natoma, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS.

Have sold all my females that I can spare. Have a few young bulls sired by Prince Ormsby De Kol, now at head of Nebraska College herd. Prices reasonable.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

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Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEABLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
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WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the [illegible] Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds [illegible] and 56 pounds of milk [illegible] 5 years old. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.

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REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE: Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

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For Sale—Few choice heifers, bred or open. Also herd bull bred at Kinloch Farm, [illegible], Mo.

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50 JERSEY FEMALES. I have just received from Missouri with a carload of [illegible] cows and heifers, mostly daughters of [illegible] sires. Am short of pasture and must sell something quick.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

[illegible] BELLE'S BOY No. 75809, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

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ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the [illegible] prize [illegible]ers, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

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25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.

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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

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FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

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O. I. C. PIGS—[illegible] each, $10.00 each.
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We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

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Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:

12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.

7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.

30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $30 each.

3 fall boars, $25 each.

Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.

King's Col., by King of Cols, 2nd, $50.

In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

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CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.

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FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

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Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. LEON CARTER, Asheville, Kan.

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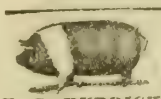


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Some [illegible] bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of [illegible] boars. Write

SUTTON FARMS,
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W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, Labette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valeda, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, $20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value $15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value $15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County—Taken up, 1 bay horse, 800 pounds, color bay, wire cuts on both front feet. Appraised value, $70. Taken up on the 17th day of June, 1912, by J. L. Thompson, Olathe.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 28. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 13, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

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It has turned the brown grass lands to perennial green. From the sun and air it gathers evanescent fatness and stores it in the ground. It feeds the cattle on the most nutritive ration that they may become the pabulum of the world's greatest people. It builds the thews and sinews of the mighty Percheron till he knows not his strength. Because of it the dairy cow pours forth the creamy nectar which is man's universal food. It pastures the pig into the most delicious of human viands and helps the hen to greater industry. It is the one universal farm feed.

It drills wells through the subsoil and pumps water from the depths. It mines deep beneath the surface and brings up hidden wealth. It rejuvenates the worn soil and rebuilds the farm.

Alfalfa gave Kansas a peerless place among the world's mightiest sisterhood of states.

—*I. D. G.*



Alfalfa is the Oldest Plant Known to Agriculture and the Most Valuable

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SUPERIOR
GRAIN DRILLS

Every farmer knows his own seeding conditions better than anyone. It matters not what these conditions are or how he wishes to do the work, he can get a Superior Drill that will do the work right. Superior Drills are known and used wherever grain is grown.

If the farmer wants a drill for the exclusive purpose of scientifically drilling Alfalfa, Clovers, Grasses, Millet, Rape or Flax, he should send for the SUPERIOR ALFALFA DRILL folder.

If he wants to sow grains, peas, beans of all kinds, beets, etc., the Superior will do the work right.

Send for the Superior Drill Catalogue. Read it and go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Superior Drill—"The Name Tells a True Story."

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Cow-Ease

Prevents Ticks.



KEEPS FLIES OFF
Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making More Milk and More Money for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

TRIAL OFFER

If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and $1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, $1.50.



Satisfaction or Money Back.
CARPENTER-MORTON CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Packer, Pulverizer, Mulcher
3 Machines in 1

INCREASE ALL YOUR CROPS 50 to 100%



To pack and pulverize the seed bed and keep a loose mulch on top—to retain the moisture—is as important as to sow and to plant

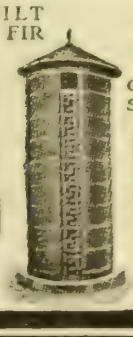
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—bullet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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POWER AND ROADS

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS



JOHN MESSMER, ANNESS, KAN., ATTACHED HIS AUTOMOBILE ENGINE TO HIS 12-FOOT HEADER BINDER AND DID HIS HARVESTING WITHOUT HORSES—THE ENGINE CONVEYS THE POWER TO THE BULL WHEEL. THE RIG WORKED SUCCESSFULLY. THE ENGINE IS REVERSED AT THE CORNER AND THE MACHINE BACKED UP TO MAKE THE TURN.

Tampa Farmers Buy Autos.

On a recent visit of the editor to Tampa, Kan., he was told that during the last week of June the local automobile dealer had sold seven machines, each to a farmer. The country surrounding this town shows every evidence of prosperity. Crops looked better than in any other section of our 125 mile overland trip west from Topeka. We were told of four quarter section farms, each on the same section, having a total of $20,000 in farm buildings.

Cost of Gasoline Engine Operation.

A 12 horse-power Olds oil engine and a 5-inch Valk centrifugal pump have been supplied free to the engineering division of the Kansas Agricultural College. The purpose is to conduct experiments to determine the cost of pumping, especially for irrigation, and more particularly for small irrigating plants. Interesting experiments are in progress to determine, with gasoline engine, the amount of fuel required to perform work under various loads up to the rated capacity of the engine. The tests will show, also, the relative value of kerosene, gasoline, distillate and denatured alcohol. These tests are being made by students in the engineering department. Two of the students are now designing and completing a machine to test the strength of various qualities of rope, of certain splices, and also of knots.

Read Insurance Policy.

Our subscriber, J. A. H., Salina, Kan., asks if insurance is written on automobiles. Yes, and nearly every city owner carries such insurance. Since one-half of the autos in Kansas are owned by farmers they should look after the matter of insurance. First, farm owners keep the auto in the barn. When you write insurance look into this point: Does this contract permit you to thus store your car in a barn? In one or more states the problem has already come up to the insurance department to learn the status. Policies naturally vary in their wording. Most of them contain special requirements relative to gasoline and some of them relative to the storage of automobiles in structures where gasoline is kept. The lesson is obvious: Get out your policy, read it over carefully and see if you are doing anything which would invalidate this contract.

Small Farm Tractor Problem.

Last week the editor spent in Dickinson county. Several tractors are in operation on the larger farms of that county. Every quarter or half section farmer with whom we talked expressed himself as believing that the tractor was the coming power for all kinds of field work, believing, however, that the farm tractor, as they are familiar with it today, are too large and too expensive for the use of the farmer who will plow one to two hundred acres per year—a part of this in the fall for wheat and a part in the spring for summer crops. We believe that the call of the quarter and half section farmer is for the small tractor. The fact is that all manufacturers are building a tractor which is adaptable to the use of the small farmer. In general, however, farmers do not know this. Their ideas of the tractor and power plowing are measured by the work of large farmers who are using tractors and large plowing outfits and which tractors and outfits are large because these men have large areas to plow. Tractors are and have always been made in sizes suitable to the various needs, just as have automobiles varied in horse-power, carrying capacity, etc., to accommodate the requirements of the various purchasers. Any farmer, therefore, who is looking to the tractor for the solution of his farm power problem can advantageously take the matter up with every tractor manufacturer.

There is advertised in KANSAS FARMER the Hackney auto plow, a photo of which plow at work will next week be reproduced in these columns. This is a strictly one-man outfit and operates three mold-board plows. This is a comparatively new implement. However, it has been in successful operation for several years and appears to be safely past the experimental period. This is a three-wheeled rig, the two front wheels being those which supply the power and the real wheel supporting the frame and guiding the plow, on the same principle as the steering wheel of a header. The machine is guided on a principle exactly like that of the automobile. The plows are detached when the tractor is desired for hauling, threshing, or other farm work aside from that of plowing. Three plows operated with the facilities offered by this tractor will make the plowing of the 100-acre field a short job.

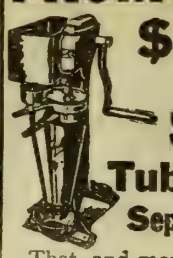
Auto In Farm Use.

The only reason I bought an automobile was because I got the fever, and when once the germ gets in your system it is hard to expel. The first month or so after I bought the car I would have sold it at two-thirds of its value, but now I could not and would not do without one. We live 6 miles from town and the road is usually in good condition. I bought a 4-cylinder Jackson weighing 2,310 pounds, 1910 model. I have been gone the last two winters, so the car stood idle for 10 months during that time.

We use the car for pleasure as well as for hauling produce to town. I have taken a 30-dozen and a 12-dozen egg crate, besides butter, etc. I have hauled two bedsteads with springs and mattresses for same at one time. Have also had the car filled full of seed corn between the two seats, so you see I not only use it for hauling my wife and two boys, but anything that I can get into it or upon it.

Before we bought the car my wife dreaded the trip to town. Now, it is a little pleasure jaunt, while my horses are eating or resting in the pasture. My car is easily handled, and if I am too busy to leave the farm, my wife runs it to town or on any other errand necessary. I have had very little trouble with it since I bought it in May, 1910. We have traveled 3,062 miles, using 267 gallons of gasoline, costing $44.80; other expenses consisting of oil, transmission grease, tire trouble, cells, carbide, and two inner tubes, were $43.92, making a total of $88.72 for the time we have had the car. I have the same tires on that were on when the car was bought. I have had but one blow-out, which was caused by running into glass. I keep an account of all expenses for running the car and date of same. I am no mechanic and know enough to let the engine alone. During the 10 months the car stood idle, I had it jacked up and air let out of tires.—FRANK HOOVER, Sabetha, Kan.

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Tubular Cream Separator Exclusively



That, and more, is what J. F. Armstrong & Sons, of Austinburg, Ohio, have done. Like other shrewd farmers, they have succeeded because they know profit is of far greater importance than first cost.

Like others making most money from dairying, the Armstrongs chose the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Armstrong says:

"Austinburg, Ohio, May 29, 1912.
"The Sharples Tubular Separator has done fine work all the time."
"J. F. ARMSTRONG."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of the Armstrongs and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning and all the profits.

Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for a Tubular? You can do either. Get quick reply by asking for Catalog 165

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
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TRADE MARK REGISTERED
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SILOS

Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

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Manhattan, Kansas



WHY WE SHOULD DRAIN.

Farmers say "fields that averaged 25 bushels per acre now average 50 to 60 bushels per acre since tiling." "I have realized 25 per cent on my investment in the increased yield of a single crop."

When one can double his crop; when one field will do the work of two, why hesitate to tile?

More interest is being given in Kansas on increasing the yield per acre than ever before. Write for "Hints on Farm Drainage," sent free by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.
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Butler Steel Grain Bin

Galvanized steel, corrugated, sectional capacity increased any time. Large door and ventilator. Saves insurance, hauling and labor. Keeps grain perfectly. Used for storing machinery, etc. Free booklet tells experiences of satisfied users.

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$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
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NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to [illegible] only the advertisements of [illegible] persons or firms, and we [illegible] our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

FARM YOUTH'S SCHOOL.

Many farm boys and girls are at this date laying plans for school this fall. Many will attend business colleges, and KANSAS FARMER wants each of its young readers to make a wise choice. Our public educational institutions hold out no inducements which are not fulfilled, but in the case of an occasional business college the student is not always assured that he will get everything promised or value received for his money.

There are two classes of business schools. One class is operated on the plan of getting the student's money and pushing the student through the school in as short a time as possible. There are a few schools of such character still in existence, and such institutions do not deserve your patronage, and with them you cannot afford to spend your time or money.

The common method of obtaining students by such institutions is that of advertising to "guarantee" a position. The student is required to sign a contract wherein no money is to be paid until the student has obtained a position, whereupon he is to pay in monthly installments the amount of tuition charged. In securing such contract it is necessary that the student be morally and financially responsible. The contract bears the signature of the student and, if a minor—as he is in most instances—the contract is signed by the parents, and if these are of doubtful financial responsibility, then some well to do neighbor must sign as reference. When such contracts are reduced to their final analysis they are in effect a binding and legal promissory note, which finds its way into the hands of an innocent purchaser and is collectable. The guarantee of a position is of no value. It is safe to say that the student realizes little if any benefit resulting from his expenditure of time, labor and money at such schools.

Another misrepresentation made by so-called wildcat business colleges is to sell scholarships at a low price and when the student gets into school he discovers that the cost of certain special books and systems of study needed are exorbitant and cost more than the scholarship. If the student doesn't wish to submit to the additional charge he has the privilege of leaving the school, thereby breaking the contract he signed to attend, and is out the money previously paid by him.

On the other hand, there are numerous reliable and responsible business colleges rendering a valuable service. These are institutions which feel the moral responsibility in the education of the young. Such institutions deserve the patronage of the boys and girls of KANSAS FARMER readers. Figures show that the larger percentage of students in attendance at the business colleges in Kansas are boys and girls of the farm. The president of one of the most successful and reliable business schools in Kansas recently told the editor that the farm boys and girls who had completed their country school work were the best students he had—that while attending school they worked the hardest and accomplished the most, and he was more successful in helping them into positions than any other class of students.

A good business college training is worth while and a distinct advantage to every farm boy and girl who is fortunate enough to secure it. This, too, even if the boy or girl should return to the farm rather than seek a job in town or city.

Farming is an active business, and the farm is always in contact with numerous other business interests. It is only justice to himself that the farmer should know about modern business methods. No less is this true of the girl of today who is to become the maker of the home and its business agent of tomorrow.

This is, essentially, an age of business development. The farmer is at the base of the business structure as the primary producer of the greatest part of our national wealth. There is more need, therefore, that we have the essentials in the training of the successful business man in other lines, whether he be a banker, merchant, or other tradesman.

The fact that there are a few black sheep in any fold should not weigh against the good to be had from our worthy institutions. It is an easy matter, in these days, to keep out of the hands of sharks in any business or calling. KANSAS FARMER makes it one of its worries to have reliable information as to who is who in the business world. This applies to schools and colleges as well. Any of our subscribers can always have our information on any institution or subject for the asking. Moreover, the fact that any institution or business firm is advertised in this paper is of itself a guarantee of reliability. And KANSAS FARMER obligates itself in accepting the advertisements to see that its subscribers are dealt with fairly by those advertising in its columns.

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS.

Co-operation is the order of the day in the business world. Great railroads are built; great factories established and great mines operated by the combined capital of a great many people.

Such enterprises could not have been possible in any other way, and to them must be credited the remarkable development of our country. Few men are rich enough to build a railroad, and none is rich enough to build all of them, but the combinatoins of small capital have done it.

What co-operation has done for the ministers, teachers, clerks and wage-earners in the promotion of the great railroad and industrial enterprises whose capital is their savings, it will do for the farmers in one or all of these ways.

It will bring profit in community breeding of some one breed of farm animals or in the production of some one crop, as potatoes or broomcorn.

It will bring profit in community ownership of expensive machinery, as threshers, silage cutters, potato planters and diggers, road machinery, etc., for which the investment is considerable and the use only occasoinal.

It will bring profit in the community purchase of supplies, which are always bought more cheaply in wholesale quantities, and—

It will bring profit in community marketing of products by which grain, alfalfa, fruit or live stock can be shipped in car lots to the great markets, and a middleman's profits saved.

Even co-operative credit associations could be formed for the borrowing of funds with which to finance the harvests or to feed cattle.

Co-operation is the life of trade, not competition.

CONSERVATION OF CATTLE.

Conservation of our natural resources, of our children and of ourselves has been the theme of many a sermon preached from the pulpit, the lecture platform and the editorial chair. Now comes a distinct and strong effort to recoup the mistakes of the past and insure the permanency of American agriculture by conservative measures in regard to our cattle.

The National Live Stock Exchange Association took steps at its last annual meeting to urge upon the legislatures of the various states the passage of a law forbidding the killing of any female calf unless the animal is by nature made incapable of propagation. This restriction is to be enforced for three years, and if it could be adopted would undoubtedly result in an enormous increase in beef producing animals and a consequent decrease in the cost of this very important element of human food.

Argentina has a law forbidding the slaughter of any cow under the age of seven years. Sentiment among the commission men is exceedingly strong for effective conservation work. They believe that if prohibition against slaughtering of heifer calves was adopted for even the short period of three years the impetus which this would give to the breeding industry would be so great that the cattle standard of the country would become high, the price of beef reduced to the consumer, and large quantities of fertility restored to the soil which now suffers for it. This might work a present hardship to the packers who might be hard pressed to find beef animals enough to supply their market with veal and baby beef, but it would directly benefit the consumers and be for the ultimate good of the packers.

K. S. A. C. ANNIVERSARY.

Kansas was born in 1861. The law creating the State Agricultural College was passed by Congress in 1862 and the institution was established in 1863. KANSAS FARMER was established in 1863, and both the Agricultural College and this paper will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary next year.

For the purpose of properly commemorating the first half century of usefulness of the greatest agricultural college in the world, President J. H. Waters urges the attention and assistance of every alumnus and former student, and under sanction of the regent has appointed a committee to prepare for the big celebration.

Loyalty to the mother institution has ever been a characteristic of the graduates and students of the Kansas Agricultural College, but in the conduct of their business affairs they may neglect to attend the exercises of commencement week, although they are present in the spirit. Efforts will be made to secure the largest attendance of graduates that has ever assembled on the campus when the celebration of the fiftieth birthday takes place.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

In every mail we receive letters from subscribers who fail to sign their names or to give their correct postoffice address. These letters often contain money. If the postmark on the envelope is obliterated, it makes it absolutely impossible for us to locate the remittance. Often a subscriber sends in a remittance, heading his letter from a different town from which he receives KANSAS FARMER, and consequently when we look upon our mailing list we do not find his name, and enter his subscription as new. Two papers would thus be mailed to the same party, possibly for a year, then we receive a vigorous letter of complaint from the subscriber.

We urge everyone to be very careful in writing to sign their name and give the exact address to which KANSAS FARMER is mailed to them. If this is done we will guarantee that there will be no occasion for complaint.

Last year the United States imported nearly a billion bushels of potatoes from foreign countries, and somebody paid for them. This statement has a strange appearance when applied to the greatest agricultural country in the world. It occurs to us that if a large percentage of the energy which is now being used in political effort were devoted to the cultivation of spuds, the cost of living would be materially reduced. The work done by these people would be no harder, the country would have a valuable food product for sale instead of to buy, and there would still remain just as many voters in November.

A person induced into a Grange under the delusion that it is all fun and no work cannot be blamed for dropping out when he learns the truth. The Grange is a place to work—for the good of all—and applicants should be made to understand this very clearly before they are admitted.

Happy is the man whose hens are neither on a strike nor on a vacation.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Are you one of those who complain that your county fair does not amount to much, and who wonder "why they don't do something?"

If so, you are the cause, in part at least, of the failure of the fair, because you don't "do something." You are "they" and have nobody to blame but yourself.

If you grow something or save something for exhibition, if you talk county fair to your neighbors as you talk politics; if you boost for it your neighbors will do the same and you will have a real county fair. You have no idea how much real influence you will exert until you try it. The horsemen work for the speed ring, and they make a success of it because they are interested and because they work. You are interested in some other department, and you can succeed in that if you work for it.

Remember, it is not the biggest pumpkin, nor the biggest calf, that should make the show, but the best pumpkin and the best calf. Size is only one element in perfection, and if your exhibit has nothing but size to attract attention, it becomes a monstrosity and has no proper place in a fair.

Quality counts in men, as well as in animals or plants, and one way to improve this quality is to place the best of everything grown or made in your county on exhibition for the world to see at your county fair.

If your pumpkins or peas; horses or hens; cows or cantaloupes should win prizes at your county fair the ribbons so won are an evidence of your accomplishment in having done your best; of inspiration to your neighbors to try to do better and of satisfaction to you in helping a community institution to success.

If your county fair does not amount to much, kick yourself. You are "they."

WHEAT 85 MILLION.

The 1912 Kansas wheat crop will not be known until threshing has progressed further than at this writing. The Kansas Board of Agriculture last week issued a report showing the condition of wheat on June 26 as 76.6 per cent, as against 100 per cent a perfect condition. Based upon yields of other years, the condition reported would warrant an estimate of 80 to 85 million bushels. The Board of Agriculture makes no estimates on bushels and, in fact, no estimate on condition. The 76.6 per cent condition reported by it is the average condition reported by its several hundred farmer correspondents located in all parts of the state.

The wonderful recuperative power of the wheat plant has this year been demonstrated. It is our belief that the thresher will show much greater total yield than was believed possible the last week of May and first week of June. Timely rains and the ability of the growing wheat to survive early adverse conditions have wrought the change in feeling regarding the possible production.

The chinch bug and Hessian fly have, in eastern Kansas, done considerable damage, although that damage occurs only in spots. The extent of that damage will not be known until threshing is finished. In 1908 the Hessian fly damaged wheat to the extent of 10 million bushels, yet it was not believed before threshing that the damage was so great. It is certain, though, that Kansas will have a big lot of wheat, and estimates—whether high or low—can have no effect on the actual yield and the money return from the crop.

The county papers are reporting threshing machine results, and these reports so far are of good yield and good quality. Numerous such reports in hand are of 60- to 63-pound wheat, varying from 20 to 28 bushels per acre, and several reporting early sales at around 90 cents per bushel.

A timely Grange maxim: "Nothing runs itself except down hill."

THE EDITOR OBSERVES



DICKINSON COUNTY, KANSAS, 1912, HARVEST SCENE—FORTY ACRES OF PURE KHARKOF WHEAT—ESTIMATED YIELD, 35 TO 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE—EARLY PLOWED AND SEEDED WITH PRESS DRILL—UPLAND FIELD WITH FOUR LOADS MANURE PER ACRE TWO YEARS AGO.

These may be called travel notes. The editor made an overland trip last week from Topeka to Dickinson County, going one route and returning by another, making a trip of 250 miles through central Kansas fields. While making our headquarters in Dickinson, the county of our birth and for 30 years our home, we extended our travels into the edge of the surrounding counties. So we had a fairly good look at things in general and talked with many farmers in many localities. Those of our observations here recorded we have endeavored to make sufficiently general in their application to prove of interest to KANSAS FARMER readers in all parts of the state. The general crop outlook is fine. Farmers are feeling good over the prospects. The wheat crop along our route was mostly in shock, and it promises to exceed the early spring prospects. Corn is small but of good color, is growing rapidly and the fields are unusually clean. Sorghum and Kafir forage is promising, and wild grass pasture could not be better.

* * *

Everywhere that the harvesting of wheat had not interfered the second cutting of alfalfa was being cut. The yield is above the average for the second crop, and the quality of hay fine. It was being harvested, too, without one drop of rain. The same harvest conditions existed with reference to the first crop. We believe that farmers through the localities where alfalfa is considerably grown are more enthusiastic about that crop now than ever before. An increased acreage of alfalfa will this fall be sown throughout the entire territory covered by our travels. Speaking of alfalfa harvesting, the methods of today are vastly different as compared with those of ten years ago. Improved methods are due to a greater appreciation of the value of the crop. More alfalfa hay is each year being saved under sheds and stack covers than before, and many growers are actually curing rather than drying the hay before stacking. You may recall an editorial in KANSAS FARMER of last week on the curing versus drying of hay. Growers proper curing and the disadvantages resulting from the former methods of drying. In Dickinson county wheat harvest was interfering with the cutting of the second alfalfa crop, and on this account many fields will be permitted to seed. We think this condition prevails generally throughout those sections where considerable wheat is raised, and it is our guess that the alfalfa seed crop in Kansas will this year be larger than normal, but not so large as last year. Another thing alfalfa growers have learned is that it is essential that the crop be cut as the first bloom appears. This, not because alfalfa at this stage makes the best hay, but because when cut at this stage the growth of the succeeding crop is stimulated. When cut as the plant is just entering the bloom the crown at once sends up numerous new shoots which make the succeeding crop. If the plant is allowed to stand in full bloom the shoots which make the succeeding crop are much slower in starting. One successful upland grower of alfalfa in Dickinson County told us that by cutting alfalfa early he could in normal years harvest one crop more per season than he had been able to do formerly when he cut later and the yield was heavier.

Matter of General Farm Interest Picked Up Here and There on a Visit Home

We find a great growing tendency toward the baling of alfalfa from the wind row. In times past when alfalfa was so handled the crop was immediately shipped and sold. Those baling alfalfa this season are storing the baled hay under cover for market later. One grower who has baled upwards of 250 tons so far this season, gave as his reasons for baling out of the wind row that the plant could then be baled cheaper than at any other time, that there was less loss and wastage in the handling of the crop, that the storing of the same was more economical, there was no loss from rain, and when favorable market conditions prevailed the crop was ready to load without delay. This grower does not operate his own baling outfit, but has baling done on contract basis of $2 per ton, the contracting party furnishing baler, power and help necessary.

* * *

Throughout our travels the impression prevails that wheat is yielding much better than anticipated. It must be borne in mind that these travels were not through or into those counties which compose the wheat belt of Kansas. Throughout the territory covered, however, a considerable acreage of wheat is grown and, generally speaking, wheat is considered the big money crop of the farm, corn being grown for feed and not for market. However, in some sections covered by these travels, alfalfa is taking the place of wheat as a money crop. One farmer told us that in a period of 10 years has was sure that an acre of alfalfa had made him four or five times as much net profit as would wheat on the same land.

* * *

While there was a great deal of wheat which will make a good yield of fine quality, there was from one end of our trip to the other a great deal of poor wheat. In fact a considerable acreage which was not worth cutting. Inquiry into the methods of cultivation in instances of the best fields revealed the information that they followed early plowing, deep plowing, a firm seed bed, clean fields and early seeding of good seed wheat. We found one field of exceptionally fine wheat in so far as both quality and yield were concerned, in which each of the foregoing factors entered into the cultivation, and in addition the year before from three to six spreader loads of manure per acre had been placed on the field and the ground seeded with pure Kharkof wheat at the rate of one bushel and three pecks per acre. We are promised full data regarding the preparation of the ground, the cost of labor on the ground over and above the cost of that ordinarily done, the yield, etc. When this is available it will be presented to KANSAS FARMER readers. The poor wheat generally seems to be that which was sown in corn stalks and that sown late on late plowed ground. There are exceptions, however, to this method of cultivation, but generally speaking this condition prevails this year. However, last season was a season which, in so far as wheat seeding practice was concerned, upset some of the generally accepted best methods. However, it must be kept in mind that last season was an exceptional year in more respects than one. Generally speaking, early sown corn stalk wheat gives much better return than does late plowing and late seeding, provided the corn fields are clean.

* * *

A considerable acreage of wheat throughout our travels will either not be cut, or if cut will be of very poor quality. This on account of weeds. It seems to us that in many sections of Kansas the loss of wheat from foul fields is becoming very great, and we believe this loss is increasing each year. This through the fact that our farms are so thoroughly seeded to weeds. This condition exists to the most noticeable and damaging extent in the oldest farming sections. The editor can safely say that in many sections and upon thousands of farms in Kansas it will be necessary for the farmer to either discontinue growing wheat or at once begin an earnest fight against the weeds, and this is a good year to begin the fight. The fight should not be confined, either, to those farms which are now thoroughly seeded with weeds, but on all farms where weeds grow, and that is on practically every farm.

* * *

After the harvest and the wheat is off the ground, if it is impossible to plow the weeds under before the seed ripens, it will pay big, and will pay as well as any other one thing in connection with the growing of the crop, to mow before the weed seed matures. It may be necessary to mow only a part of the field. If the plows start at once and the ground is in condition for plowing, a considerable proportion of the field can in all probability be plowed before the weeds mature, thus reducing the expense of mowing to only a part of the field. One other thing must be done, and that is, the seed wheat must be clean. We met one farmer who last year sowed pure Kharkof wheat which had been obtained from an adjoining farm. A great deal of work had been done on the field in the preparation of the seed bed and the field had previously—we were told—been a clean field. This year the growing wheat was full of weeds. The grower was cursing the man who sold him the seed wheat because he at the same time sold so much weed seed. It was unfortunate that the man who grew the seed did not put the wheat through the fanning mill and take out the shrunken kernels and weed seed and sell well prepared seed, but since the grower and seller of the seed did not do this does not excuse the purchaser from cleaning the seed before he sowed it. We will wager that the loss of wheat in dollars throughout Kansas this year will run up into the millions on account of the damage done by weeds. This has been a favorable year for the growth of weeds in the wheat fields. We never know when we are going to have such a season as this, and the safe method is that of not having the weeds on the farm.

* * *

Speaking of the mowing of weeds brings to mind a pasture condition we observed. Some eight or nine years ago this particular prairie grass pasture had been abandoned because it was so weedy. On account of the weeds there was, of course, no grass for the stock to eat. The owner of the pasture, however, began mowing and mowed frequently enough to keep the weeds down. He told us it necessitated mowing twice per year. The renovating system was not promoted by disking the pasture. For several years past this has been a good pasture, keeping as much stock per acre as the virgin field did, illustrating the value and in fact the necessity of keeping down the weeds in the pasture. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of pasture on Kansas farms which are yielding little or no feed and which are given up as hopeless so far as pasture is concerned, which can be rejuvenated by the mowing system alone. The grass roots are still in the soil and alive, but the grass does not grow because the sun and air cannot get to them. The weeds literally smother the grass. If the weeds are kept down and the grass is given opportunity to grow, pastures will be restored, and the restoration of the weedy pastures of Kansas will add millions annually to the state's wealth.

* * *

Fifteen years ago in Dickinson County there were five acres of Kafir planted for grain where there are now two planted. Years ago the farmers of that county to a very large extent had learned to depend upon Kafir for their grain, growing Kafir in one field for grain and in another field for forage, having learned that a grain crop and forage crop could not be successfully grown in the same field or on the same stalk. A few years favorable for the growing of corn have caused the farmers of that county, as well as all the counties in the central one-third of Kansas, to forget the wonderful usefulness of Kafir, with the result that a short corn year—such as prevailed in 1911—causes a considerable shortage of grain for feed. The Kafir which is growing for grain in this particular county is for the most part that which was planted after the corn was planted and in many instances after all the balance of the farm work was done. It is consequently small and weedy, the latter because harvest was on as soon as the Kafir was ready to cultivate. The Kafir, accordingly, will be compelled to produce a crop, if it does, as a result of its own efforts and not because the man who planted it aided or abetted in the production of a crop. This is not fair to Kafir, neither is it fair to the live stock, the growth of which is dependent upon feed.

* * *

In our travels we found on the farm of one young man a field of Kafir in which the plants were as tall as any of the corn in the neighborhood. This was the most advanced field of Kafir we have seen this year. The young man said that on his farm it was necessary to feed out two or three cars of steers per year, and also to feed some sheep; that these feeding operations were the foundation of his business; that he could not feed and fatten these animals unless he had grain with which to do so on. He stated that it had been proven on his farm during a period of ten years that Kafir was the most certain grain crop and that in the years most favorable for corn the Kafir had outyielded

(Continued on page thirteen.)

GUERNSEYS ON KANSAS FARMS

An Old Breed Which Finds a New Home on the Kansas Prairies

From the buffalo and antelope of the Kansas plains to the range steer was a long step, but it was one which marked an advance of civilization. From the range steer to the dairy-bred cow is a much longer step, and marks a greater advance. Kansas has passed through one of these changes and is now entering upon the other.

To men who have always been accustomed to beef cattle and the beef idea in money making, the change to the dairy idea, with its different and more intensive methods, is a violent one, and yet this change has come in Kansas.

Along with the other states, Kansas is suffering from a shortage of cattle and this means beef cattle, in the Kansas language. It also means that Kansas, like the other states of the plains region, is now in a transition stage when the beef production of the ranch and range has practically ceased and beef production on the farm is only fairly begun. This was a necessary change and one which had to come, but we have not yet adjusted ourselves to the idea, nor have we determined the best and most economical methods. This problem is now being solved by the men who like the business in the use of good blood, good feed and good methods.

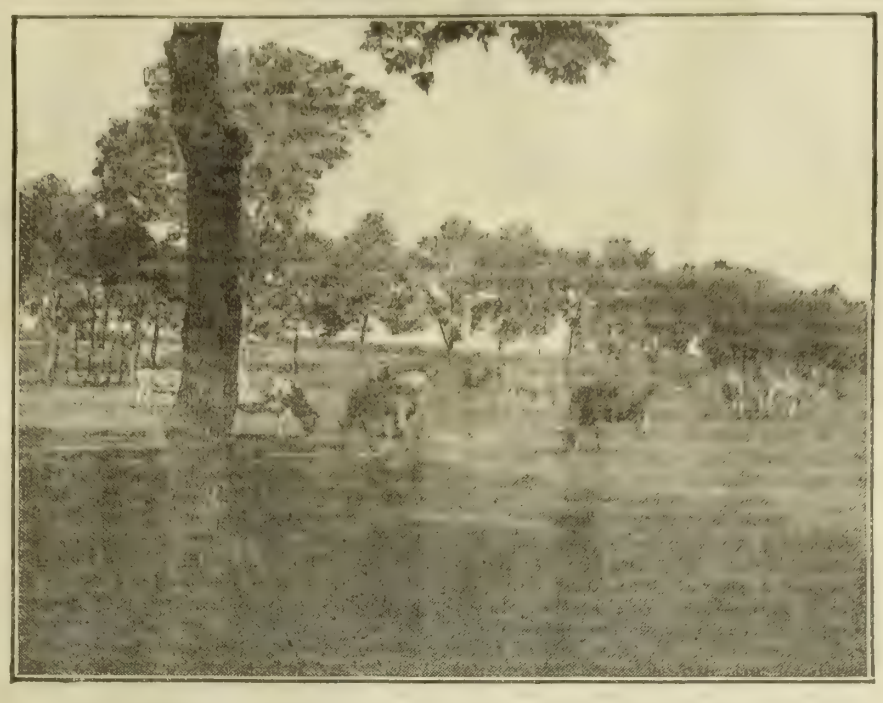
It also means yet another thing. It means that farmers, generally, are learning the real worth of good blood and the value of special purpose animals. It means that they are finding that the dairy-bred cow, which will produce several times her own weight in milk each year and which does not have to go to the shambles to bring the one profit of her life, as does the beef steer, is a most profitable farm animal. She will go on returning profits in milk, in increase and in fertility, year after year, and her product is always in demand at a good price.

To the man who has always been accustomed to the rounded form and flesh-carrying capacity of the beef animal, it is hard to acquire any degree of admiration for the angular and thin-fleshed dairy animal. The methods of handling the two are widely divergent, and this affords another reason why farmers, generally, have been slow to take up the dairy idea as a money making proposition. Another reason lies in the regularity with which the dairy cow must be fed and milked. As they express it, they object to being "tied to a cow's tail." It is a noticeable fact, however, that every man who succeds in life is tied to something, and the work of caring for the dairy cow is no greater and no more confining than that of caring for other classes of cattle or doing other kinds of work that receives proper attention.

Every since Kansas entered the Union there have been men who believe that this would make an ideal dairy state, but it is only within the last two years that this idea has taken great hold upon the farmers of this sate. That it has done so is shown by the increased demand for milk cattle, the high prices they bring, and by the erection of silos all over the state. While the erection of the silo does not alone signify that the owner is entering the dairy business, it does signify the adoption of the more careful and intensive methods which have always been associated with a successful dairy business, and it also means that, in perhaps the majority of cases, the entering or more profitable continuance of the dairy business.

Until recently, Kansas has had almost no dairymen, although she has had a great number of farmers who milked cows. These farmers, because of the high market price for dairy products, the necessity for enriching their lands and the convenience with which cream, which is the highest priced farm commodity can be marketed, are learning the profitableness of the dairy business and, with this, the value of good blood in their cattle.

Perhaps the most numerous of the dairy breeds of cattle now in this state is the Jersey although the Holstein is a close second. Other breeds are more or less rare, there being a small number of herds of Dutch Belts, Guernseys and Ayshires, with more herds of the dual purpose, Brown Swiss, Red Polls and Polled Durhams. The Jersey has been called the city man's cow because of the fact that she gives very rich milk and a small quantity, when compared with the Holstein. The Holstein is the farmer's cow because of the very large yield which furnishes a fair amount of butter fat and a large amount of milk for pigs. She is also a desirable



THE GUERNSEYS IN THEIR NEW HOME ON PARK VIEW FARM, TOPEKA, KAN.

animal for supplying the milk route.

The Jersey is rather a small and dainty feeder, while the Holstein is a gross feeder, capable of assimilating large quantities of grain and forage. These are the two extremes among the more popular of the dairy breeds of cattle and a desire has been felt on the part of many farmers and dairymen for an animal which will produce the rich milk of the Jersey with the larger quantity of the Holstein. Such an animal has not been found, but it is approached in the Guernsey.

The Guernsey had its origin in the island of that name in the British Channel. Together with the Jersey, both breeds were formerly called Alderneys, and it was not until about 1873 that the Guernsey was recognized as a distinct breed in this country. Even now they are sometimes called the big Jerseys. Both the Jersey and the Guernsey had their origin in the Normandy cattle brought from France to the Channel Island. The history and breeding are practically both the same, so far as origin and methods are concerned. Each breed, being confined to an island and all other breeds religiously excluded from that island, it has been possible, through many generations, to develop the present perfect and most powerfully prepotent animal. In the development of the Guernsey, however, more of the original characteristics of the parent stock have been preserved. This accounts for the difference which now exists between them and the Jerseys. The Guernsey color is a light yellow and orange or buff, with considerable white. Dark colors approaching brown are sometimes seen on cows, and more frequently on the bulls. Jerseys are most generally solid color, ranging from light yellow to almost black.

Guernseys are somewhat larger than Jerseys, and they are larger in America than they are in their island home. Ever since 1850, when Guernseys were first imported to this country in numbers, there has been a marked effort to increase their size. The same thing is true of Jerseys and the general run of both breeds, if American-bred, is larger than those at home. One of the distinguishing features of the Guernsey is the large amount of yellow coloring matted deposited in the skin. This is most noticeable where the hair is white around the ears, eyes and udder. This is thought to be a good indication of capacity to produce butter fat, and is one of the points examined by buyers of this breed of cattle. It is certain that the Guernseys are economic feeders and excellent butter producers and that the butter, as well as the cream has a rich yellow color. The milk shows from 5 to 6 per cent of butter fat, though instances are known where the percentage is much higher. This fact, together with the larger yield of milk, especially adapts the Guernsey to the requirements of a high-class trade, where quality secures a high price.

At the State Fair, held at Topeka last fall, the statement was made by one of the well informed Guernsey breeders of Kansas that there were then only 63 registered Guernsey cattle in Kansas. Since that date, according to Prof. Ralph W. Cone, a Guernsey breeder at Lawrence, Kan., the number has rapidly increased. The most notable increase in the number of Guernseys in Kansas was made by the recent purchase in Wisconsin and Illinois of 17 head of females by the Park View Dairy Farm adjacent to Topeka. This farm had already secured a bull by purchase at the Topeka State Fair from a herd on exhibitoin, and the bull had been used on grades and on cows of another breed, where the wonderful prepotency of pure-bred Gurnsey blood has been shown in the produce.

As Guernseys are comparatively new in Kansas, few people are familiar with the more popular blood lines of that breed. Several of the cattle purchased by the Park View Dairy were imported from the Island, and the blood lines represented in the entire herd are those of such noted sires as Lord Kitchener and his sire, Golden Hero of L'Etiennerie, Harley of Chitral, Governor of the Chene and Masher 63 F. S. Several of these cows have advanced register records, and all are fine producers.

Prof. Cone, who attended the recent sale of Guernseys at Arcady Farm in Illinois, says that he picked up two points there which are of interest to the beginner in dairying. One is that excellent certified milk can be produced without extensive and expensive equipment, as the inexperienced are likely to suppose necessary. Cleanliness, sunlight and air are the prime requisites, and these may be secured without great outlay. The other is, that for the very best results in breeding, direct personal care is needed. Notwithstanding adequate funds to secure finely bred stock and to hire capable caretakers, several of the animals in the herd from which he bought showed slight defects and blemishes, indicating a lack of directly interested care at the moment when needed. The small breeder, if he starts with good foundation stock and gives to it his personal atention, can produce a most perfect specimen.

Rumor has it that another considerable purchase of Guernseys has been made for Kansas since the one referred to above, but this is unconfirmed. It is certain, however, that interest is rapidly growing in this splendid breed of cattle, and the experience of those who now own them is such as to make them want more and to cause their neighbors to desire to get a start with his breed.

The main point is to get dairy-bred animals for dairy purposes. It does not matter which breed you select so that it is the one you like best. It is not necessary to buy high priced pure-bred animals with which to start in the business of commercial milk production, but it is necessary to have a pure-bred bull, and it is better to select such an animal from one of the ole stablished breeds, which will insure their prepotency. The importance of this is now to be seen on the Park View Dairy Farm, where two or three grade Guernseys are kept for their great ability as milk and butter fat producers. These animals are only partly Guernsey in blood, but except for their large size and slight difference in color they have practically all of the good points of the pure-bred Guernsey. The bringing of this herd of Guernseys to Kansas is significent, not so much because it represents a considerable accession to the number of this breed in the state, as because it is the index of a general feeling that is quite prevalent to the effect that good blood pays if accompanied by good animals and good care. It also signifies the more rapid strides which will be made in Kansas in the near future in her change from a stricly beef producing state into a dairy state, as well. Kansas should be a great dairy state, and this can be accomplished without in any way interfering with her already established reputation as a beef producing state. There is abundant room for both.

Profits in Cattle Feeding

At present prices there are but few feeders who need to complain about not making a profit in feeding cattle, but they do, and this brings up a question: Why is it that the experiment station, with their careful methods, can feed cattle at a profit when the farmers and feeders do not?

One farmer remarked that if he were equipped for the business of cattle feeding like the experiment station is and had the whole state of Kansas behind him for financial backing, he could do like the stations do. He expressed an opinion that is all too common and that should not be held by any one.

The purpose of the experiment station is to get new knowledge, to dig out new facts, or new combinations of old facts. If the station can feed cattle at a profit when the farmer cannot, then the station is in possession of some knowledge or some equipment which the farmer does not have, but should get.

Everything in the way of information which the station possesses is free and available to every farmer in the state. It is much cheaper for him to get his knowledge from the station, where it has been worked out by experts, than it is to work it out for himself. It is also much quicker, and a knowledge of methods and equipment is just as essential and just as easily secured as is that about feeding rations, or breeds.

There is absolutely nothing to the excuse that the station is better equipped and does not count the cost. If the station is better equipped it is because its officers recognize the economy of such equipment. The station does count the cost, and does it much more carefully and accurately than do most farmers. It is their business to know. An experimenter would not last long in office if he dared to publish anything but accurately secured facts.

All station experiments are not successful from a financial standpoint, but the results of experiments which were not financially profitable are just as valuable as those which were. They may be even more valuable. A bunch of steers fed on a certain ration prove that the ration is no good for beef making, and they lose money. Such an experiment is just as valuable as though they had been fed on a different ration and had made money. The feeder might be using this very money losing ration and wondering why he was not "getting anywhere." It is just as important to know what to avoid as it is to know what to do, and the station supplies this knowledge without cost.

Beef cattle must be produced and fattened on the farms, and if the farmer lacks in equipment or in knowledge the experiment station is open to him without cost.

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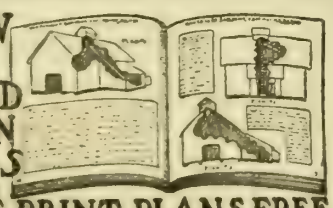
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THE FARM



Ice Club for Farmers.

Farmers of Centerville Township, Neosho County, Kansas, have organized an ice club, the purpose of which is to furnish ice to the farmers in that vicinity, at cost prices. The club buys artificial ice in Colorado, store in an ice house, and distribute as required.

Gasoline Engine and Washing Machine.

On one of the recent trips of the editor we passed a farmhouse at 9 o'clock Monday morning, when the family washing was under way. The washing machine was set in the shade of a huge tree. A small gasoline engine was set on a foundation under the same tree and it was attached to the washer. A weatherproof box was made to set over the engine when it was not in use.

Cane Best Chance Now.

Replying to our subscriber, O. N., Minden, Neb.: You are too far north to expect a crop of grain from Kafir or Milo if planted this late in the season. Planted a month ago the chances for grain from either of these would have been good and, in fact, much better than the chance for corn. Cane is the best chance you now have for grain. The Dwarf White and Red Amber are the varieties you should get. List same at once, listing about as you would corn. You may get a crop of seed. If you want fodder, list about two times as thick as corn. Make the rows the same distance apart as for corn. Cultivate the same as corn and in this way force the growth.

Color Holstein Bull.

Our subscriber, D. L. M., Isabel, Kan., writes that he has purchased a pure-bred Holstein bull calf. He says the calf is white with a few black spots, and wants to know if the color is all right. There is no reason to believe from this marking that the calf is other than pure bred. Many Holsteins are marked as we believe this calf is. Holsteins are being bred lighter today than heretofore. Just such marking as this would not be to our liking. This matter of marking, however, is one of personal preference. The probabilities are that the calves from this sire and grade red and white cows will be much darker than the sire, and the chances are that they will be marked much more nearly in conformance with the ideas of the subscriber. The matter of marking is pretty much a fad, and the marking of this calf should not detract from the value of dairy breeding in his veins.

Siloing Sorghum Bagasse.

Our subscriber, H. H. C., Eskridge, Kan., writes: "I note in KANSAS FARMER inquiries concerning siloing sorghum bagasse. I cannot speak from actual knowledge concerning the value of this silage, but while in Iowa a man living near my town rented a piece of land and planted 60 acres of it in sorghum. The sorghum was run through the cane mill and the bagasse put in the silo. His entire crop was one year handled in this way. He also siloed bagasse from the sorghum which neighbors hauled to his mill. This man erected comfortable sheds for stock. He fed his own stock this siloed bagasse and wintered both horses and cattle for other farmers. I saw the stock several times during the winter and spring, and I never saw stock look better without grain. The man handling the bagasse in this way claimed it was a satisfactory and economical feed."

Narragansett Turkeys.

Our subscriber, M. B. P., Mankato, Kan., asks what the standard markings are for pure-bred Narragansett turkeys, and desires to know whether they are as large and prolific as Mammoth Bronze or Bourbon Red. The standard description of the color of the Narragansett turkeys is metallic black, each feather ending with a broad steel gray band. The steel gray in some sections of the plumage is almost white. The light color is not so prominent in the female as in the male. Narragansett turkeys are more inclined to wander than are the Mammoth Bronze or Bourbon Red. We do not advise the breeding of Narragansetts unless solely for your own use or to raise for market purposes. There is little demand for breeding stock of the breed. They do not grow as large as the Bronze. If the writer were intending to raise turkeys he would select the Bronze, because they grow largest, bring the most money on the market, and are in great demand for breeding purposes.

Destruction of Grasshoppers.

A. L. H., Sabetha, Kan., asks if grasshoppers which are working in his garden truck may be destroyed. Grasshoppers may be poisoned the most cheaply and satisfactorily soon after they have hatched, but both old and young are readily destroyed by a mixture composed of half a barrel of fresh horse droppings in which is mixed 1 pound each of salt and Paris green. If the horse droppings are not fresh, the salt is dissolved in water and mixed with the manure and poison. When this mixture is scattered freely about where the grasshoppers are abundant, they seem to be attracted to it, for they devour it readily and are poisoned thereby.

Another poison bait is made by mixing 1 pound of Paris green with 50 pounds of wheat bran, brought to a stiff dough with sweetened water. This is placed about the field.

Farm Problems in Arithmetic Class.

L. E. C., Tampa, Kan., a country school teacher, thinks KANSAS FARMER'S idea of using farm problems in the arithmetic class as worthy of consideration, and asks for a sample problem. Here is what F. L. Kent, of the Kansas Agricultural College Extension Department says:

"The Babcock test is one of the best ways of teaching percentage in arithmetic classes," said Professor Kent, after a careful demonstration of the test with a simple outfit such as any teacher could have on her desk. "For instance, if a cow produces 56 pounds of milk a day which tests 2.6 per cent of fat content, her production is 1.456 pounds of fat a day. If a cow gives 42 pounds but the test is 3.5 per cent, she will give 1.47 pounds of fat. Carrying the problem out by means of daily records to the end of a month, a cow producing 725 pounds in a month with a test of 3.5 per cent will give 25.375 pounds of fat a month. Or, a cow giving 42 pounds a day testing 3.5 per cent, gives 1,260 pounds of milk and 44.1 pounds of fat a month. The problems may be further elaborated by finding the gain in dollars, supposing the value of the butter fat on the market to be, say, 27 cents a pound. By using the cost of feed and other items, further complications and variations of the problem can be made for the older pupils."

These problems will help, no doubt, in moulding the attitude of the parents toward the school and the branches taught. A farmer sees more "sense" in a study which has evident bearing on farming, and it will often, too, stir up rivalry among the farmers. One will be unwilling that his favorite cow be outdone by a neighbor's. Thus the teaching of the Babcock test and its use in the arithmetic class may not only interest the boys and keep them in school longer, but may benefit the whole community by raising the dairy standard.

Big Premiums for Live Stock.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has set aside $175,000 for premiums in the live stock department. This amount will be supplemented by registry association of the various breeds and by legislative appropriations from several states. It is proposed to make the live stock department of this exposition the most important showing of live stock ever made in the history of expositions.

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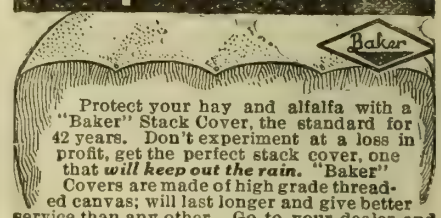
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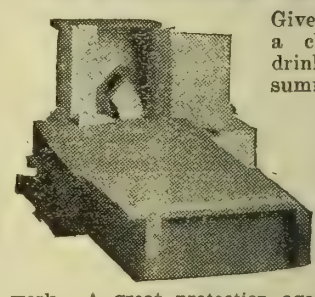
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CORN Harvester with Binder Attachment cuts and throws in piles on harvester or winrow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price, $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25.00 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

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The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

BARLEY'S GIANT ALFALFA STACKER

For great strength and superior work, it has no equal. Swings around and dumps forward at any height in center of rick 40 to 50 feet, and big 2½-foot wheel alfalfa rake. Special price to farmers.

T. K. BARLEY, Sedalia, Mo.

Do You Want a Good, Solid Wall
Concrete Silo
with Concrete Chute, built by contract? As experienced builders we can take on a few more contracts, to commence work at any time. Prices and workmanship are right.
NEVIUS BROS., Chiles, Kansas.

New Use for Sunflowers.

That the sunflower can be useful as well as ornamental has been proved by J. W. Wampler of Garden City. Mr. Wampler has a large truck garden and specializes in raising pole beans. The garden is irrigated by a windmill. Beans and sunflowers are planted at the same time in rows on each side of the irrigating ditches. The sunflowers grow rapidly and shade the ditches, thereby saving the water supply from evaporation. They also form the necessary support for the bean vines.

Chinch Bug Inoculation Abandoned.

Our subscriber, S. B. B., Paola, Kan., asks if the method of inoculating chinch bugs with disease for their destruction is successful. The Snow method of inoculation was more or less successful, but not generally so. It could not be depended upon. Favorable weather conditions were necessary for its success. In the present day it has been lost sight of as a method of destroying the bugs. KANSAS FARMER last week contained an illustrated article by T. J. Headlee, State Entomologist, which article contains the best information of the present day on the destruction of the chinch bug and the protection of growing crops from its ravages. Early last fall KANSAS FARMER contained an article, also by Professor Headlee, giving full information as to methods which could be pursued in the destruction of chinch bugs during the early fall by burning out the hedge rows, bunch grass, etc.

Feeding Value of Corn and Kafir.

Our subscriber, L. W. S., Canton, Kan., inquires as to the relative feeding value of Kafir and corn. For all practical purposes we believe the feeding value of these two grains as practically equal, although in figures we are shown that eight pounds of corn is equal to ten of Kafir. Admitting this difference in feeding value, when the certainty of the Kafir crop and the increased yield of that crop is taken into consideration as compared with corn, we regard Kafir as the best and most certain feed grain crop for our subscriber's locality. The editor was last week in the vicinity of Canton, and we were surprised to note the little attention being given Kafir by the farmers of eastern McPherson County. A good many acres of Kafir are planted, but for forage only. An occasional field of Kafir is listed thin for grain, and this not listed apparently until after all other spring work was done, thereby not giving Kafir the chance to produce a crop that is given other feed crops.

Silage Supplements Pasture.

Many of our farmers who farm on high priced lands have practiced a system of soiling by planting corn of different periods of maturing, sorghum, alfalfa, peas, oats, rye and other forage plants, to furnish green feed to partially or entirely supplement pasture. These farmers are beginning to realize that the most of these crops can be dispensed with and all of the feed be raised in two fields and at one time in the shape of corn fodder for silage and alfalfa hay to balance and supply an almost perfect ration for all live stock. The corn can be gathered at one harvest and put into the silo, leaving the land to develop a catch crop for fertilizer or clear to be prepared and sown to wheat or be fall plowed for spring planting. The alfalfa is harvested and stored to be fed in connection with silage.

While there is much labor involved in hauling in the green corn for the silo, there is also a large amount of labor saved in other ways, as when corn goes into the silo the shocking is eliminated and there is no husking, shelling or grinding, and it is all done during a pleasant season for working out doors. There is no better place for corn grain than with the fodder in the silo.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

Winners of the Ten-Year Race

In the first decade of this 20th century came a race for supremacy in pneumatic tires.

All the great makers were in it.

And all of us knew that the tire which won must excel all others.

Now motor car owners have rendered their final verdict, and the result is this:

No-Rim-Cut tires by far outsell every other tire.

The demand today is twelve times larger than three years ago.

And our monthly output of nearly 100,000 tires fails to keep pace with the call.

200,000 Users

1,250,000 Goodyear tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out on some 200,000 cars.

So the present demand tells the final decision of 200,000 users.

And the increasing demand—sales doubling every few months—shows how these users endorse these tires to others.

How Goodyear Won

We won this race to the topmost place by cutting tire bills in two.

First we built a tire more wear-resisting than any other tire.

To do this we built a testing machine, where four tires at a time are constantly worn out under all sorts of road conditions.

Thus we compared 240 formulas and fabrics. Thus we compared every material and method. And thus we compared rival tires with our own.

By this metered mileage, in the course of years, we learned how to build an almost perfect tire.

Rim-Cutting Ended

Then we got rid of rim-cutting forever by inventing this patent tire.

With the old-type tires, 23 per cent of all ruined tires were rim-cut. And rim-cut damage is beyond repair.

No-Rim-Cut tires make this ruin impossible, so they save this 23 per cent.

10% Oversize

Then we made these tires—No-Rim-Cut tires—10 per cent over the rated size. We did that to carry the extras added to a car. To save the blow-outs due to overloading.

This 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage. Tens of thousands of users have proved that.

Save 48%

So No-Rim-Cut tires, under average conditions, save 48 per cent.

Men began to find this out about three years ago. Since then the demand for these patent tires has doubled six times over.

No-Rim-Cut tires have now become the most popular tires in the world.

You will never buy a lesser tire when you learn what these tires mean.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire**
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen use **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD** Every Month of the year because One Tablespoonful mixed with regular feed Saves Six Bushels of Oats Every Month for Each Team. It makes Colts, Calves and Pigs grow Rapidly and gives Good Health. It makes Cows give More Milk. It Saves Time and Grain in Fattening Hogs or Steers. Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so animals obtain More Nutrition from grain. Biggest Seller in the World for 25 Years. Strongest Cash Guarantee. Cheapest to use. Write Me about Special Three Months' Free Trial. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it every day for ten years.
M. W. SAVAGE, of International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ASK your neighbor to let you send in his subscription to KANSAS FARMER for the next year. We allow a commission for new subscriptions. If your own subscription expires this month, don't overlook a prompt renewal.



Mr. F. Wyatt, Inventor

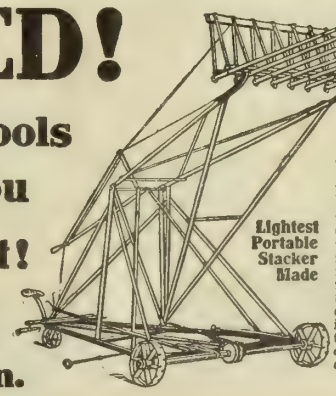
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"Jayhawk" **Up-to-Date Hay Tools Sold Direct to You**

At a Saving of 20 Per Cent to 25 Per Cent!

On market nine years. Sold in 26 states last year. Up-to-date in every way. Get our proposition and our big free catalog, which explains everything. A postal will bring it. Do not let this opportunity go by you. Write today.

The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 606 N. 5th St., Salina, Kan.



Made of Wood or Galvanized Steel

Every Machine Fully Warranted

Streeter, North Dakota, Dec. 8, 1911.
The F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas:
Dear Sirs:
We stacked about 350 tons with our "Jayhawk" Stacker this year and I am well pleased with it. We have not had one cent's worth of repairs on it so far. One man can put up about *fifty tons* per day if there are enough sweep rakes to bring it in. I would not take two times the amount my stacker cost me if I could not buy another one like it.
Yours respectfully,
P. T. Hanson.

Tools that Give You the "Hang" of Your Work

"The man and the scythe seem to work as one." That is the way you will feel about any Farm Tools you buy if they are Keen Kutter Trade-marked Farm Tools. They have the "hang" that enables you to work easily, naturally, fast. The day's end shows work accomplished and only a healthy "tired feeling."



KEEN KUTTER

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Here we show only a beginning of a complete line that includes Scythes, Potato Hooks, Spades, Digging Forks—a correct tool for the job to be done.

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Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.
Send for Simmons Cream Separator Booklet No. 1331.

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E. C. SIMMONS KEEN KUTTER CUTLERY



To Keep Milk Pails Clean and Sanitary

Sprinkle Old Dutch Cleanser on a rag or brush, rub pail thoroughly, rinse well and the pail is spick and span — "sweet" and hygienically clean.

Contains no caustic, alkali or acid to harm the hands.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Many uses and full directions on large Sifter-Can 10c

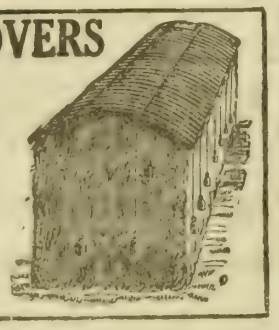
RUST-PROOF METAL STACK COVERS

This Cover Will Save Enough in One Stack to Pay for It!

Our Corrugated Galvanized Metal Stack Covers save all the Hay as successfully as if it were hauled into sheds and barns. Made in all sizes. A 15-year-old boy can put them up. Two boys can quickly cover a stack 20x40 feet. Wind-proof, water-tight and last a lifetime.

Farmer Agents Wanted Write today for descriptive booklet, prices and special agency terms if you want agency. Mention this paper.

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If so we want your name. Let us tell you about the "Sunflower," the strongest, most practical Stacker on the market. Combination for Grain, Bundles or Hay. We can save you money. WRITE US NOW.
SUNFLOWER MFG. CO., Box K, Manhattan, Kans.

LIVE STOCK



Exercising the Bull.

A young farmer who is just establishing a dairy herd and who has purchased a pure-bred Holstein male, in conversation with the editor recently inquired how he could exercise this animal. The dairyman's idea is to have fall fresh cows, necessitating the separation of the male from the herd eight or nine months of the year. We advised as the most common and easily arranged manner that of stretching a wire between a couple of trees a hundred yards apart and placing a ring on the wire, into which would be tied a rope six or eight feet long and snapped into the ring of the animal's nose. This arrangement would give the animal ample opportunity to parade. Even with this arrangement it is a good idea to tie him behind the wagon as it is driven about over the farm. We know of instances in which the head of the herd was led to the field every time the wagon went to the field. .There are a dozen ways of exercising the animal with little inconvenience and labor if there is a will to do so. The exercise will not only be healthful to the animal, but will have a good effect on his morals. It will do him good to be tired every night. He will sleep better and will not have the disposition to demolish everything with which he comes in contact.

For Better Hogs.

I have been asked to write something on the much-discussed question: "Does the Outlook Justify Raising Breeding Hogs to Sell in the Next Twelve Months?" No subject has been so much discussed recently.

The prevailing opinion that the country is overstocked is a mistake. This idea seems to have crept out from some statement handed out by some of the packing companies, perhaps due to the fact that such large number of hogs are being rushed to market — breeding, matrons, pigs and hogs of every description—caused only on account of the shortage of crops and high priced grain—too high to feed hogs for a profit on the present market prices. Cattle shortage has, and is, making necessary more hogs. It is estimated that it takes four hogs to take the place of one cow in the meat supply, and it would take over 10,000 to supply the shortage of the beef. In view of the fact that it would be hard to figure how long it would take to overcome the beef shortage, it would seem very safe to predict that it would pay to raise hogs to feed for the market in the next 12 months. I think 6- or 7-cent hogs will look very cheap inside of six months. It will pay anyone to raise breeding stock or market hogs to meet the demand that must come. It will take about two years of careful breeding and feeding to supply the shortage in hogs now in sight. Packers have held hogs at 6 cents, when they might have forced them a little lower, but prices on cured products must be stimulated in order to meet the radical high priced market that is liable to follow, especially if the grain crop should be good and prices on feed be lowered to a normal feeding value. This naturally would cause a great demand for breeding stock, and prices on hogs would soar very high.

In concluding my short paper, will say: Raise nothing but the best bred hogs, as time and feed are too valuable to put into poor, runty hogs. Any of the following breeds are good: The Berkshire, Poland China or Duroc are all right in almost any climate, and the Chester Whites do well where it is not too hot.—J. T. Bayer, Yates Center, Kan.

Alfalfa and Horses.

One hundred thousand dollars is a large sum, yet it is estimated by conservative business men that that sum is but a part of what has been paid out by Leavenworth county farmers for hay since last summer. Almost every day the men who ought to raise hay enough for their own use, and a surplus for sale, can be seen hauling hay out from town at 90 cents a bale, and most of it not much better than wheat straw at that.

And there is no excuse. Every farmer in the county should have a field of alfalfa.

Alfalfa is no new thing. I would not like to say, without looking the matter up, just how long this wonderful plant has been known and cultivated by man, but I know that I am quite safe in saying that it was grown in the time of Christ, for I remember reading of it in Virgil. They called it Lucerne in those days, and I believe it is still caled by that name in Europe. I think I have heard, too, that it was grown by the Egyptians 3000 B. C.

Why grow prairie hay, or timothy, which produce about one ton to the acre, when we can grow alfalfa which will produce five? Besides, timothy and prairie impoverish the soil and alfalfa enriches it.

A good many farmers are afraid to feed alfalfa hay to their horses for fear it will make them sick. I believe myself that timothy or English rye grass is better hay for a race horse, but I have been feeding nothing but alfalfa to horses and mules for six years and they have done well on it, and do as much work as anyone's horses. Furthermore, out west in parts of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, where the altitude prevents the successful growing of corn, the horses are fed and worked on alfalfa hay alone, without any grain whatever.

It is true that alfalfa hay will make a horse sweat freely, but that is probably good for the horse; it also increases the other activities of the body, causing the animal to throw off the waste matter more readily. Another thing—you don't have to sow your alfalfa field every year. Once started and a good stand obtained, I do not know just how long a field will stand, but I do know that there are fields in Mexico at least 300 years old, and as good now as ever. Feeding, through its nitrogen gathering bacteria, principally on the universal atmosphere, 70 per cent of which is composed of nitrogen, this wonderful plant enriches the soil, storing up fertility, adding humus also with its all penetrating roots, whose hair-like strands will penetrate 15 feet below the surface of the earth in three years.—Arthur Mosse.

Champion Dairy Cows.

Inquiry comes for the names and records of performance of the champion producing cows of the different breeds. The cows have been doing such wonders in the way of record breaking that it is hard to keep track of the champions. The records for the moment stand as follows, but these are likely to be changed at any time:

HOLSTEINS.

Bansotine Belle De Kol, seems to be champion of the world and, of course, of the Holsteins. Her record is as follows:

Milk in one year, 27,404.4 pounds.
Average butter fat, 3.86 per cent
Butter fat in one year, 1,058.34 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,322.425 pounds.
Average yield of milk per day, 75 pounds, or about 9 gallons.
Average yield butter per day, 3.62 pounds.

GUERNSEYS.

The Guernsey record is now held by Spotswood Daisy Pearl:

Butter fat in one year, 957.38 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,196.72 pounds.
Average butter per day, 3.28 pounds.

JERSEYS.

Jacoba Irene seems to be the champion among the Jerseys, with the following record:

Butter fat in one year, 952.96 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,191.2 pounds.
Average butter per day, 3.26 pounds.

AYRSHIRES.

Among the Ayrshires, Netherhall Brown 9th stands first, with the following record:

Butter fat in one year, 820.91 pounds.
Butter (80 per cent butter fat) in one year, 1,026.13 pounds.
Average butter per day, 2.81 pounds.

Improved land in American farms has increased 63,000,000 acres in 10 years, or 15 per cent.

DAIRY



Figures have been made purporting to arrive at the cost of properly raising a heifer calf for the dairy until that calf freshens and becomes a milker at the age of about 20 months. These figures show that such heifer can be raised at a cost not to exceed $22. These figures come from an experiment station and we are inclined to the belief that the figures are higher than would prevail under average farm conditions. If this heifer at freshening time shows indications of being a milker better than the average farm cow, she will sell at $50 and her value will exceed this amount in the proportion that she may promise better than the average.

We note in an exchange that a reader asks if it is a fact that the acid in silage caused tuberculosis among cattle. We are glad to say that this inquiry was not projected by a Kansas farmer. It is beyond understanding to know how so many unreasonable impressions are given credence upon the recommendation of silage as a feed. Suffice it to say that silage will not produce tuberculosis any more than will corn or oats or prairie hay, which have been the feed for centuries. Tuberculosis is produced by a germ only. How a tuberculosis germ might be the product of silage is a mystery, and why any sound-minded individual should ask such a question is also beyond understanding.

The manufacturers of cottonseed oil products have evolved a commodity which undoubtedly will be called "cottonseed oil butter." This is the result of a new process of handling cottonseed oil by which it is claimed the product will take the place of dairy butter and oleomargarine. No information is given as to how this product is made, nor how palatable it will be. However, it can be depended upon that the national pure food laws will not permit illegal labeling. The consumer will know what he is buying when he gets it. It is certain, too, that it will not possess the flavor and the easily digestible fats which are found in the butter.

The dairy cow, no matter how good or how poor, must have had a start and foundation in the calf. If you have a calf from a good cow and on which calf you are building great hopes as a good milker, you can make that calf meet or exceed your expectation by its good care as a calf. Keep it thrifty and growing so that it will be a large, rugged animal. While feeding it well, have it consume large quantities of roughage that its capacity may be extended to the largest possible limit and that as a cow it will be a large consumer. The prospects for a good milch cow can be ruined in the calf. On the other hand, the prospects for a good milker can be very much improved by the proper handling and feeding of the calf.

The dairyman who has undertaken to grade up his herd with Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey or other dairy blood can well afford to learn all he can of the breed he has selected. The beginner in the use of improved dairy blood wants to know the how and why of the many things connected with the breed selected. For example, he wants to know the proper color markings, the points in conformation, the best families, etc., of his breed. Dairymen so interested should become readers of the official publication of the breed he has. These publications are devoted exclusively to their particular breeds and from them the beginner will receive much information and inspiration.

As has been pointed out in these columns time and again, there is every reason from the standpoint of profit and success why the dairyman should know —by the use of the Babcock test and scales—just exactly what each cow in the herd is producing. There is a great deal of pleasure in knowing the results obtained from each cow. From the standpoint of pleasure and greater satisfaction with the work you are doing, the scales and Babcock test are both worth while. The one essential of contentment and satisfaction in all work is that of finding pleasure in it. To find this pleasure it is necessary to know just what is going on in the progress and upbuilding of the dairy herd. The only known means of determining what the dairy herd is doing is by testing the cows.

The editor has been looking through the advertisements of breeders of dairy cattle in the several official breed papers. As a result we find prices of pure-bred male calves from large producing ancestry ranging from $75 to $150—prices which place these animals within the reach of farmers who can accommodate eight to ten cows and who are desirous of grading up their herds for dairy purposes. It must be borne in mind that the prices given are on the farms where the calves have been reared, and it will cost from $10 to $15 to express one of these animals to Kansas. It must not be understood that the male calves from record breaking dairy cows can be purchased at these prices, but the prices named are those given for calves from cows which are producing 350 to 500 pounds of butter fat per year. Calves from such mothers will return a big profit on the investment.

It does not require the investment of any considerable amount of capital to attain a herd of pure-bred dairy cattle provided the farmer is satisfied to grow into the business. This growing into the business—particularly the dairy business—is the best course to pursue. There is a great deal involved in successful dairying aside from the character of the animals employed. There is the necessity of knowing the proper methods of handling and feeding—two things which count for as much as dairy blood. The best blood without the other two would be a failure. However, there are no secrets and no mysteries about dairying. Just the application of good common sense in caring for the cows and calves and in the growth of feed which will produce milk and the feeding of that in the most economical and profitable manner.

The scientific information gained through experiment station investigations is valuable in that it gives agriculturalists the facts to work with. The figures resulting from the experiment stations in the handling, feeding and breeding of dairy herds are of no value to the farm dairyman except that they give him facts by which he may be guided in feeding, handling and breeding his herd. KANSAS FARMER does not print more of scientific investigations than is necessary to point out the facts following in any particular line of work. We endeavor so far as is possible to reduce these facts to the language of the farm. When this is done the reader must demonstrate for himself the value of the information gained by actual practice. If the reader does not take hold of the figures and thoughts presented with a view to working them out to a satisfactory conclusion in his own labors, then our effort is lost and the time of the reader is wasted.

The scarcity of good milch cows is daily becoming more and more apparent. Hundreds upon hundreds of good milkers would be bought by Kansas farmers if such cows were obtainable close at home. The rearing of good milkers for sale is one of the attractive and profitable features of engaging in dairying. The man who sets about grading up the dairy herd by the use of a good male too frequently worries about what he will do with the offspring. The grade steer calves will sell for beef or feeders at a profit, and grade heifer calves, if from a good sire and a good mother, will sell for milkers at a price 50 per cent higher than will common stock, and when they have come into milk and have shown ability as milkers, will sell for two or three times as much as common cows. There is no mistaking the fact that heifers of dairy breeding and cows which are good milkers will meet a ready sale at good prices. A scarcity of dairy cows exists, and will continue for many, many years to come.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

RIGHT NOW IS THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE.

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as *right now*.

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.



Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitariness.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent *at once*, or drop us a line and we will have him *look you up*.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

METAL SILOS THE UTMOST EFFICIENCY



Air-tight. Rot and Rat-proof. Fire-proof. Nothing to wear out or break. Resists the wind without guy cables. Can't burst. Can't shrink or swell. No hoops to adjust. The utmost value and service for the smallest cost is what you get in the

PERFECTION METAL SILO

The State of Oklahoma, after trying it out, beside the other kinds, contracted for SEVEN Perfection Metal Silos. They had all the advantages of other silos, and in addition, other valuable advantages not found in any others.

In the **PERFECTION** you get exactly the capacity you need. If you need a larger silo later, instead of building a second silo—an expensive process—you **simply get extra metal sections** and build onto the top until it has the desired capacity. A **PERFECTION** silo can be increased to double its size at a **much less cost** than a new silo.

Easily put up. You can build your own silo and not have the expense of an expert carpenter or mason at high day wages. Made in any desired size, from 30 to 345 tons capacity.

EVERY ONE FULLY GUARANTEED.

Names of satisfied users on application. You can't lose anything to investigate this silo. The time is here for quick action. **Let us prove to you, right away, that the Perfection most fully fills all silo requirements. Catalog free.**

PERFECTION METAL SILO CO.

Mulvane Building, Topeka, Kansas. Factory at Kansas City, Missouri.

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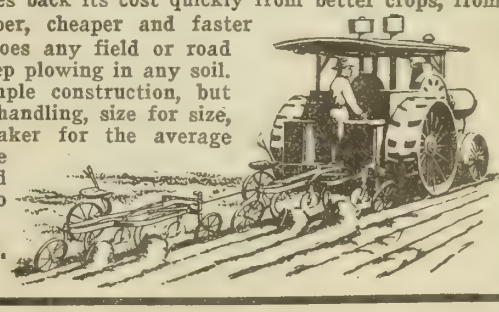
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20-H.P. IN BELT; 10-H.P. ON DRAW-BAR

Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing in any soil.

Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.



ROAD SUPPLY AND METAL CO.

Topeka, Kansas.

See the E-Z SEAL



It is Sanitary, It is all Glass!

There are *four* good things about this fruit jar—the easy seal, the glass cap, the green tint and the big mouth. It takes most fruit *whole*.

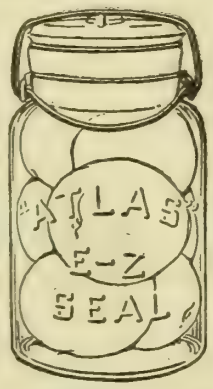
It is *all glass*—that's another good thing. The "tin age" is past. No tin about this jar—no metal. Even the *cap* is glass—no twisting—nothing to taint the fruit. This season try

E-Z SEAL JARS

You can preserve all kinds of vegetables as well a fruit, and be sure they will "*keep*" in E-Z Seal Jars. Get our Free Book.

This jar is the housewife's *joy*—easy to fill, easy to close, easy to open and easy to clean. It is air-proof and light-proof—the jar that is *sanitary*.

Free Jar—Free Book



Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer — he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar — FREE. Be sure and write for FREE Book of Recipes — it tells many things you should know. Get the jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—In order to secure free jar this *coupon must* be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name_____

Address_____

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name_____

Address_____

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for $1.



HAROLD SOMERS
180 DeKalb Ave.
Brooklyn N. Y.

The CLIPPER



There are three things that destroy your lawns: Dandelions, Buck Plaintain and Crab Grass. In one season the Clipper will drive them all out.

CLIPPER LAWN MOWER CO., Dixon, Ill.

MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222, the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 30th day of July, 1912, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1912.

THOMAS PAGE,
J. G. MAXWELL,
A. T. RODGERS,
Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

HOME CIRCLE



An Uncertain Market.

Simple Simon, aeroplaning,
Said he didn't know
That he'd ever seen the time
When land was quite so low.
Touched a harmless-looking lever,
Tumbled to his fate.
"Zounds!" said Simon. "What a sudden
Rise in real estate!"

—Lippincott's.

Worry, fretfulness and irritability never helped solve a difficult problem.

Boil the drinking water unless you know it is pure. It may prevent an attack of typhoid fever in your home.

To extract live insects from the ear pour in sweet oil or glycerine. Sometimes an insect will crawl out if a bright light is placed in front of the ear.

If you wait until the baby is 2 years old before you begin his training you will find that, instead, he has trained the entire family.

A simple solution which is said to be good for tan and freckles may be made as follows: Put ¾ of a pound of borax into 1 quart of vinegar; shake well and let it stand until the borax is dissolved. Keep the mixture in a convenient place and add a tablespoonful of it to the water when bathing the face and arms.

For Stained Hands.

If you do not want to wear rubber gloves while putting up jelly, the hands are usually badly stained during the process. To remove the stains, soak them for 15 or 20 minutes in a bowl of pure lemon juice—or in a pint of warm water to which has been added a teaspoon of citric acid crystals. This is the same thing as lemon juice and much cheaper. After they are well softened, scrub with a nail brush and hot, soapy water, using a piece of pumice stone to rub off any black spots. Dip an orange wood stick in cold cream and go around the sides and under each nail, to soften any deposits that may remain. After the hands are rinsed and dried, rub in a little cold cream to correct the effect of the acid, which, while it bleaches the skin of the hands, is very drying to them and makes the nails brittle.

Be Neighborly.

Don't let any one persuade you that you are better off staying at home all the time. It does women a great deal of good in more ways thon one to get away from home now and then. Women who never go out, or eat at another's table, get into a rut, and narrow down to a peck measure existence that gives them no room to expand or to grow now ideas. Especially should the mother of young people get away often, in order to learn all she can of other homes, picking out the best of each for her own. From such visits, wives go home with a greater appreciation of their own husbands, children and houses. They find that other women have things to bear; other husbands have deficiences; other children faults and failings, other homes looks fully as burdensome as their own. Then, too, they find the better parts, and find many things worthy of introduction into their own lives. As to gossip; not all gossip is harmful. Much of the neighborhood news is really interesting and helpful, and in hearing of others, our own views are broadened. We learn many things that will help us, and make us happier. It is well to determine, before you start, that no harmful gossip shall be indulged in. Save us scraps from your papers or magazines, especially the funny things, for a sense of humor should be cultivated; tell every pleasant thing you can think of, but keep the unpleasant hidden; in fact, don't take it with you. Learn to forget the faults and failings of others, if you have heard any. If somebody has said a pleasant thing of any one present, remember to repeat it, for people starve sometimes for a little appreciation. If you know any helpful thing, any new methods of doing, take that with you. Make your visit a bright spot for the other woman, as well as for yourself. Try to leave her happier than you found her, with a better and broader view of life and her surroundings.

Rural Telephone Value.

Our recent travels have impressed upon us the advantages of the rural telephone. We doubt if the man who invented the telephone conceived of its possibilities. We doubt if he ever thought of the blessing the rural telephone would be to the farm life. The rural telephone has brought the farmer to the town; or, rather, the town to him. It has brought farmers themselves closer together. It has made the city dweller and the country dweller neighbors. It is not our intention to enumerate the advantages of the telephone. These are well understood. The principal advantage seen, however, is in the marketing of farm products. The telephone gives the farmer opportunity to know at once the markets in the different surrounding towns, for his commodities before he loads them into the wagon. It gives him opportunity to deliver his hogs or corn to the town offering on that day the best price. It enables him to keep in touch with the general tone of the market and to avail himself of the conditions surrounding the market of each product, and enables him—if he is a good guesser—to sell when markets reach the highest notch. It is not unusual to hear farmers remark that on a single transaction—maybe on a load of wheat—that the rural 'phone has more than paid for itself for a year, or possibly for a longer time.

The local 'phones are, for the most part, constructed and maintained by local organizations and the local telephone company is, up to this time, so far as the editor knows, the most successful example of neighborhood cooperation we have in this state. If your locality it without the rural telephone it is far behind the times, and now is a good time to begin thinking and agitating a rural 'phone system.



5502. Ladies' Kimono—Made in empire style, with a high waistline and having the seamless shoulder, this kimono will be appropriate for cotton or silk crepe, challis, lawn and many other materials. The pattern, 5503, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

Visit Ancient Santa Fe New Mexico

the city that was old when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

You'll be interested in its Oriental people and customs, its crooked, narrow streets, and the adobe houses and Missions over three hundred years old.

Rubbing elbows with the old town is modern Santa Fe, with good hotels and fine houses and business blocks.

In the surrounding country are communal villages, cliff dwellings, picture writings on the cliffs, pottery and arrowheads dating back to prehistoric times.

Low rates to Santa Fe this summer.

"Old-New Santa Fe" and other booklets free for the asking.

Santa Fe

J. M. Connell, G. P. A.
Topeka, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

Bees on the Farm "Gleanings in Bee Culture" will help you get more pleasure and more profit from Bee keeping. Six months trial subscription, 25c. Book on Bees and catalog of supplies sent free. **The A. I. Root Company, Box 220, Medina, Ohio.**

BEST FARMERS USE PRINTED STATIONERY. Rise to the dignity of sound business. 100 noteheads, 100 envelopes, 100 cards, $1, postpaid. Neatly printed, with name of farm and products. Be up-to-date; advertise your stock, poultry, dairy products, etc. **National Printing Co., Shelbyville, Ind.**

Schools and Colleges

300 A Year—Students From Nine State and Canada.

MARYVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE
CAPT. E. S. COOK, PRES.
MARYVILLE, MO.

Occupies two entire floors. **Bookkeeping, Banking, Shorthand, Typewriting, Auctioneering,** and **all** business branches. Individual instruction, expert teachers. Students enter any time. Seventh year, September 3. Write for Catalog "F."

Learn the Auto Business

We are making a special summer rate of $25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

The Standard Engineering Company
1116-18 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

46 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass.
Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

THE SECRETARY.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroads in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age, 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; thousands of men sent to positions on over 1,000 official calls. State age. Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS EMPLOYEE or manager of grain. dairy or stock farm, by single man of 28. Temperate and well recommended. Want to share in profits. Address, U. S. S., care Kansas Farmer.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED JERSEY bull, 3 years old; good disposition. A. G. Nelson, Route 5, Chanute, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—THOMAS Evans, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS for sale. Good workers and farm raised. Also, M. B. Turkeys. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 6-ROOM house ($1,500), in Centralia, Ill., for a $1,000 jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centralia, Ill.

EIGHTY ACRES LEVEL TIMBER LAND in southeast Missouri, near railroad. Clear. Will trade for live stock. S. B. Rohrer, 504 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE the black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

IF INTERESTED IN 5 TO 40-ACRE tracts, fruit land, send for free booklet. Also, 350 acres apples and peach orchards for sale. Utah Lake Land Water and Power Co., Elberta, Utah.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—NO HUNTING ALLOWED SIGNS. Address, F. C. Sturtevant Co., Hartford, Conn., Box 14.

PIERCE MOTORCYCLES, 1912 MODELS, at wholesale prices, direct to riders in unclosed territory. This offer is for a limited period only, to introduce Pierce Motorcycles. Write for catalog and special prices. The Pierce Cycle Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

HOGS.

PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—FANCY O. I. C. BOARS, 4 to 6 months old, from prize-winning stock; $15 each. F. J. Greinier, Billings, Mo.

YEARLING DUROC JERSEY BOAR—sired by Blue Valley Chief, a good individual. Wesley Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

SEEDS AND PLANTS.

ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn to go.
They want their full measure of all your pleasure,
But they'll not accept your woe.

An Ohio grange, with a membership 220, voted, unanimously, to return all the free seeds sent the members by their Congressman. That sure was a bump for the free seeds proposition.

"The Grange is carrying education into the homes and beyond school years. It is lightening the social and intellectual lines of old and young, sharpening the farmer's wits, exposing the enemies' schemes and boosting for the good of us all. Do you belong? Do you boost?"—Ohio Bulletin.

"Let the people rule" is great in sentiment and is greater and grander when practically put into practice by the people of a state or nation. It represents the ideal Republic—"A government of the people, by the people, for the people." And this great foundation principle is equally grand and beneficial in its results when lived up to and practiced by members of our order.

Who Should Rule?

The object of all reforms is overlooked in many instances in our desire to push the one order of which we are members.

These reform movements must one and all have the same object, and that is, the equal distribution of wealth, and not until every one—woman, child or man—receives what is justly earned, can we ever claim that this government is founded on the true principles of civilization. The world must look to the great middle class to sustain an equilibrium in these agitated times, and this class must be prepared for the important task.

The farmer's first great lesson is taught by nature: that a seed time must precede a harvest, and this should be followed by an equally potent fact: "If you sow not, neither shall you reap." This does not always follow, for frequently another does the reaping at the expense of the sower.

When the agricultural class fully realizes that the prosperity of the world depends on the intelligence of its farmer and industrial classes and that these two classes can rule and control the class above and the class below to the advantage of all, then will we make better progress. The quibbling over little, unimportant measures is a great drawback to progress. A good road is as acceptable to a Republican as a Democrat; to a Socialist as a Populist. If these people can agree on this issue, why not on same real important measure?

A measure to relieve the producer from that useless burder—militarism—should meet with as hearty support as a measure to maintain good roads. The price of one war vessel would build several miles of good roads and have something left over for other internal improvements.

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

On June 20, the Coffey County Pomona Grange held its meeting at Sharpe, Kan., and, after opening in form with Brother Fields in the chair, the following program was rendered:

"Helps and Hindrances for Lecturers," by the lecturers present; reports on [illegible] tested by the Agricultural College; general discussion; "Pure Food for the Family," by Mrs. C. M. Cellers; grange insurance report, by C. H. Gellar; "Co-operation," by Mr. [illegible]; "Farmers' Telephones," general discussion; "Laws Needed by Kansas Farmers," by Mr. Bowman; "How to Get These Laws," by Hon. J. A. Mahurin; "Just Road Laws," by George Calvert; "National Laws Governing Trials," by Mr. Hanna; "Do We Want Proportional Representation in the National Granges," by W. B. Cellar; "Shall Our Representatives in the Legislature and Congress Vote for the Laws We Need, or for Their Party policies, or According to Personal Wishes," general discussion; "The Status of Our Delegates Who Took the Fifth and Sixth Degrees at the State Grange, and the Fifth Degree Membership Generally," by the members. This topic brought out a spirited discussion and sharp differences of opinion as to the meaning of State and National laws. It was the general opinion that the State Grange does not give those who take the fifth degree at the State Grange a fair deal, in that their admission fee is taken and nothing is given them that will admit them to membership in the home Pomona granges. To some of our membership it looks as if the state and national laws governing this degree should be made to harmonize and their meaning more clearly interpreted.

The ladies began a series of studies on pure foods and Dr. Wiley's articles in Good Housekeeping. They are contributed select readings and music. Those who had special topics assigned them treated them very ably, and the discussions which followed were to the point and helpful to all.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

WASHBURN COLLEGE, Topeka, Kansas

LOCATION.—ACCESSIBLE, WHOLESOME, HELPFUL.
Departments: College—Varied and thorough courses. **Medicine**—Fine clinical opportunities. **Law**—Access to all the courts. **Fine Arts**—Expert instruction in Music, Painting, Elocution. **Academy. Bible. Engineering.**
Free catalog giving full information. **Ask for our Book of Views.**

CAMPBELL COLLEGE, HOLTON, KANSAS

The late Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago said, "The Christian colleges are the salt of the earth." That he believed it is proven by the millions he gave to perpetuate them.
CAMPBELL COLLEGE IS A DISTINCTIVELY CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.
OUR AIM—To conduct an institution in the interest of the students. Tuition and living rates most reasonable. Fall term opens September 2.
T. D. CRITES, D. D., President.

THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN AMERICA.
For TWENTY YEARS has furnished more Bankers, Civil Service help, Railroad Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. Railroad contracts for all our male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee positions for complete course or refund tuition. 20 instructors, 18 rooms, 1,000 students. Terms reasonable. Write for catalog and free tuition prize offer.
Address, **T. W. ROACH, President, Salina, Kansas.**

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

MANHATTAN

Fall Term, Sept. 18.

AGRICULTURE—Soils, Crops, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Poultry.
ENGINEERING—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Highway Architecture.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE—Cooking, Sewing, Home Decoration.
VETERINARY MEDICINE, PRINTING, INDUSTRIAL, JOURNALISM.
Courses reach down to the common schools. For catalog address Pres. H. J. Waters, Box E, Manhattan, Kan.
(Correspondence Courses Offered.)

Elburn Piano $1.25 a Week

Low Prices—Easy Terms

We will sell you a genuine Elburn Piano and let you pay for it $5.00 a month. We also handle in this territory Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann, Harwood and other standard well known pianos. There is so much misrepresentation and so much trash that we urge you to buy only reliable pianos. Our house has been in business many years and we have eleven big stores. We can ship you a piano from our nearest store. We can save you money.



We can save you money on a reliable piano. You must be careful in buying to see that the house you buy from is reliable and that they will keep their promises and not misrepresent.

We refer to any bankers in the west and to our thousands of well pleased customers. Very likely we have sold to a friend or relative of yours. We will send you prices and terms and full information. All this is free and without any obligation on your part to buy. The Jenkins plan of dealing is the greatest success plan in the world for selling pianos.

Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you hear from us. This means much to you. We can show you pictures and give you prices, terms and information that will please you greatly. Our advice will surely be helpful as it is genuine.

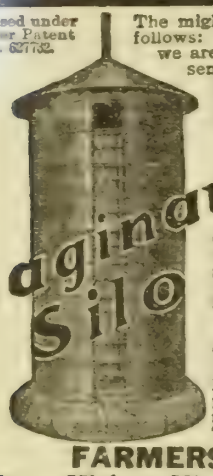
Buy Only a Reliable Well-Known Piano

Nearly all pianos look alike and sound alike when new. But a month or a year will show the difference between the real piano and the cheap imitation. You must be very careful and not allow yourself to be fooled by misrepresentation. We can show you what is what in pianos and who is who in the business. Just drop us a letter or postal today and say; **"Please send me prices, terms and particulars about the Jenkins Piano Plan."** Address

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co., 703 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Important Message to Silo Buyers

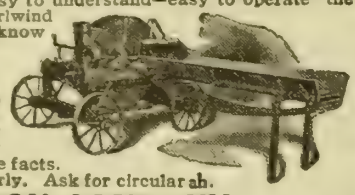
Licensed under Harder Patent No. 627782.



The mighty rush for Silos is on. Our factory superintendent reports as follows: "We are running night and day; extra gangs of men are at work; we are doing our utmost." Tremendous sales continue. Don't delay sending in your order for a Saginaw Silo. It will save disappointment later. Remember, we never accept orders we cannot fill. With our patent base anchor and inner anchoring hoop you know the staves can't loosen or that your Saginaw can never blow down.

Whirlwind Silo Filler
A Mechanical Masterpiece

There are many reasons for the easy-running, large-capacity qualities of the Whirlwind. Pile in the corn and it will disappear in whirlwind fashion. Easy to understand—easy to operate—the great efficiency of the Whirlwind is understood when you know it is mechanically right.



Free to You!

The greatest book on Silo Building ever published. Photographs show every part of work. Send your name on a postal. Get the facts. Then get your order in early. Ask for circular ah.

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY (47)

Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Iowa. Cairo, Ill.



FITS ANY WAGON

GRAIN TIGHT GALVANIZED STEEL WAGON BOX BOTTOM

This bottom can be put on any wagon box and is the only one-piece, "grain-tight" wagon box bottom on the market. Made of one sheet No. 22 galvanized steel. We shape this piece of steel to turn up on the outside of sides and front end of the wagon box, which makes the box "grain-tight," and turn the rear end of the sheet down over the rear end of the wagon box bottom to protect in loading and scooping.

Put one in your wagon and save the grain that would otherwise sift out through the cracks. Takes the hard work out of scooping. Enough grain is scattered along the roads each year to pay for a good farm. Save all you produce.

We also manufacture the old reliable A. B. C. line of Portable Corn Cribs. Letters of inquiry answered same day they are received.

A. B. CLIPPINGER & SON

Armourdale Station. Kansas City, U. S. A.

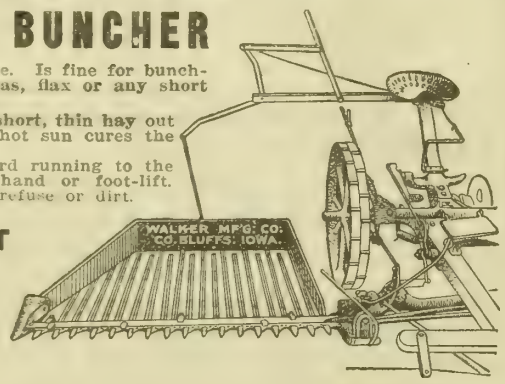
HAY AND GRAIN BUNCHER

Saves the labor of one man and horse. Is fine for bunching clover or alfalfa for seed, also peas, flax or any short grain of a dry season.

Is the best method known to gather short, thin hay out west in the high altitude, where the hot sun cures the grass before it is cut.

Attaches to the seat post with a cord running to the tiller level. Operator can use either hand or foot-lift.

Never gathers any old rotten grass, refuse or dirt.



Observe in this cut the

FOOT LIFT ATTACHMENT

Attaches to any mower.

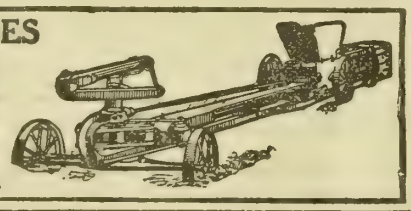
Write today for full description.

WALKER MFG. CO.,

16-18 Tenth Street,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

139 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED

For a beautiful, as well as a most profitable pasture, sow Blue-grass. The genuine Kentucky seed is what you want, and from August until June is the proper time to sow. For pure seed of our own raising, annd full particulars, write
MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 PER 100, $2.50 per [illegible], cash. 100. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SOME OF OUR FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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Hospital for Wheat.

In each of many sections in Canada there is a "hospital" where diseased wheat is "cured" of various complaints, the most common of which is smut. All the wheat grown within a certain area of the hospital is inspected by a grain inspector who passes or disqualifies the diseased wheat for planting. He orders the wheat sent to the hospital where it is treated for smut. These hospitals are maintained by the Canadian government and are one of the many practical means that government has for increasing and extending its agricultural prosperity.

Thinks Tractor the Thing.

C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan., is the user of the farm tractor for plowing, harrowing, threshing, pulling dead trees out of the orchard, and next year will draw the wheat binders with the engine. He is convinced that, in his opinion, it is the cheapest power he can use. He says the gasoline tractor has done well everything he has asked of it to do, and will use it to the greatest possible extent. He uses an Ohio,

POULTRY



Most hens are on a strike this month, and stricly fresh eggs are at a premium.

These hot, sultry days are very trying on the hens. Feed little, if any, corn or other heating foods. Give plenty of green stuff.

It is now a good time to clean out the nest boxes, while the hens are resting from their labor. Take the boxes out of doors, empty the nesting material and burn it; then spray the boxes with kerosene in which there is considerable crude carbolic acid. Then fill with fresh hay or straw and put boxes back in poultry house.

If you intend showing some chickens during the fall fairs, you had better be picking them out and getting them in trim for exhibition. It is the large, thrifty birds that generally win in the fall, for size at this time is a great consideration in the eyes of the judges. Feed them for all that is out, the most nourishing of foods. Stimulate the appetite occasionally with a little raw meat.

You ought to count your young chicks every few weeks, so as to be sure that you are not losing any. If, on counting them, you find hey are getting fewer after each count, try and find out where the loss occurs. Either lice are killing them, or rats or skunks are getting them; or, maybe, it is just an ordinary cat that is the cause of their disappearance. Anyway, find out the cause, and then you will know the remedy.

Give the birds that are to be put on exhibition some training. Get them accustomed to the coop in which they are to be shown. This is especially important if they are inclined to be wild. The handling will have a taming effect on the birds, if done gently, and the frefrequent presence of the owner in the vicinity of the coops will soon cause them to lose all fear of him. Birds treated in this way will not have that affrighted look which so seriously makes against a fine appearance in the show room.

Give fresh and clean water to the fowls several times a day, and especially let the first drink in the morning be clean water. Water standing over night during warm weather is liable to be full of dust, poison and parasites. These are not good for chickens. Fowls should have all the pure water they can drink, for they drink a great deal in summer and when fresh water is not furnished to them they are apt to drink any foul water they may come across. This is bound to cause trouble by breeding all manner of diseases.

Interesting Experiments.

Prof. Dryden, of the Utah Station, gave a series of talks at institutes the past winter. Among other things he said: "Ask of the people, 'Is there money in hens?' and four out of five farmers will say, 'No.' Of course, the correct answer implies that the hens receive the best possible treatment. The man who feeds his hens on the dung hill, with a few table scraps once a week, has no right to an opinion, nor has he who keeps his hens until their teeth fall out. There probably is no money in poultry keeping as it is conducted on the majority of farms."

In the experiments at this station, there were nine separate pens, and the financial results varied from nothing to 200 per cent profit on the cost of the feed. All received the same kind of food, though in different quantities, and all had as much as they could eat. The pen that gave no profit and the one that paid 200 per cent were of the same breed, but one was composed of 3- and 4-year-olds and the latter of pullets. And the hens were fed in boxes and the pullets had to scratch in the straw for theirs. The hens produced 64 eggs each during the year; value, 56 cents; the pullets produced 182 eggs each; value, $1.08. The hens ate 53¼ cents' worth of food, while the pullets' food cost 64 cents.

Another pen of old hens that were fed in the straw ate 62 cents' worth of food, and laid 107 eggs; value, $1. The eggs of the pullets cost 4.1 cents per dozen; of the first old hens, 6.9 cents, and of the last mentioned, 6.9 cents.

The first old hens represent the poultry on the average farm. To feed a thousand would cost $537.50. They lay $560 worth of eggs, and there is a profit of $22.50 if none of them die. The pullets, on the same scale, would cost $620 to keep and would produce eggs worth $1,880, having a profit of $1,260. Deduct $200 for interest, and we have $1,000 for the labor of feeding and caring for them. When the experiments began in November the pullets had been laying for a month or more, and this was not counted in the record. The fowls were all Leghorns.

A bushel of wheat, with 50 cents' worth of bones, lean meat or butcher's scraps, will feed two Leghorn hens a year. Those two hens, with intelligent treatment, will produce about 400 eggs a year. Say those eggs average a cent apiece, and you have $4 returns for your bushel of wheat and 50 cents.

Feed More Oats.

In view of the fact that corn and wheat, the staple chicken feeds, are unusually high in price, and that oats will be the first grain feed to be harvested and therefore more plentiful and cheaper than the others, it would be well to feed more of it than is usually done. That oats make good chicken feed no one who has used them will dispute. One expert poultryman who has used them extensively is enthusiastic over them, especially boiled oats. He says: "This year I have fed more boiled oats than ever, and still less corn, and I am now ready to doubly emphasize the value of boiled oats for chicken feed. Very few poultrymen feed boiled oats and a great many more have never heard of it. For chicks, oat flakes, the first week, steel-cut oats the first month and boiled whole oats to maturity. But feed it with common sense. Never more than will be eaten up clean, and not oftener than twice a day, and other food for variety. If they lose their appetite for it, quit feeding it for a few days; but they never do this if it is fed in connection with some animal food; a grade of meat meal preferred, and with a daily ration of two-thirds good, sound wheat and one-third cracked corn. Oats will put big frames on growing chicks and cause them to mature extra early.

"I feed oats this way: I buy the heaviest oats I can find, and if I do find a good lot I buy enough to last six months. To every two bushels of oats I add one bushel of barley and one-half bushel peas that have been broken. The boiler in which this mixture is steamed is filled a little over half with it, and then filled up very near to the top with cold water. To every two quarts of grain a small teaspoonful of salt is added; allowed to swell over night, and this is very important, and in the morning set on the back of the kitchen stove and allowed to cook slowly. Two quarts will swell into four quarts and most of the oat hulls will split open and show a plump grain the size of a wheat kernel.

"Unless educated to it all poultry will eat raw oats sparingly or ignore it. You try boiled oats on them.

"The result of this ration, and it is a cheap one and really no bother at all once you get into the routine of it, is chicks with good long legs under them, with big frames, bright eyes and growers from the shell to maturity. In fact, the principal value of this ration is in the way the chicks grow, and in their appearance while growing. They will look like promising chicks, they will feather up grandly, and they will make you an enthusiast on raising chicks.

"I wish to repeat it—that there is as much in the feeding as in the breeding in producing a prize winner. Or, allow me to say it in slightly different words: A chick that does not make a steady, uninterrupted growth rarely makes a prize winner.

"And do feed it on a clean spot, or on clean boards, kept clean."

THE EDITOR OBSERVES

(Continued from page 4.)

the corn 15 to 20 per cent, and that in the poorest corn years the Kafir had outyielded corn 50 to 100 per cent. Placing his dependence in Kafir, he therefore gave Kafir the same show that farmers generally give corn, and this man planted his Kafir as early as his neighbors planted corn. The seed bed had been well prepared, the Kafir was frequently and as thoroughly cultivated and the field was clean, with the result that this man's Kafir is as big as the corn of the community and his chances for a Kafir crop and for the feed he needs are at this writing very much better indeed than are the chances for a crop of corn. This young man exemplifies the thought KANSAS FARMER has many times presented, namely, that the farmer who would be most sure of feed cannot afford to neglect the Kafir crop—either in acreage, methods of planting, cultivation, or in any other particular. Let us place a greater dependence and faith in Kafir, and if we will our prosperity will not only be safeguarded, but increased.

* * *

We found the pig crop short, this due to the close sale of stock last summer and in a considerable measure due to the loss of breeding stock by cholera. One cause of the present pig shortage is on account of the effect of the late, cold spring on sows at farrowing. Many farmers told us they did not raise 30 per cent of the pigs farrowed. This situation, of course, is due to the lack of proper quarters for farrowing. However, we found one hog man in particular who raised a full crop of pigs. This man was Jim Haley, Hope, Kansas. Haley had no cholera in his herd last year, and he attributes this to preventive measures which he pursued and by supplying his hogs with such conditions of shelter and feed as kept them healthy and hearty. He has the best hog plant it has been this editor's opportunity to see. However, we admit that we are not familiar with the operation of swine growers, that department of KANSAS FARMER business being looked after by specialists in swine husbandry. It occurs to me, however, that Jims Haley' hog barns are models of efficiency and convenience, and we believe that any hog man who contemplates erecting new buildings for the accommodation of his swine can well afford to travel several hundred miles to see Haley's plant.

* * *

But the scarcity of hogs in Kansas, which I am told is the condition generally throughout the corn belt of the middle west, indicates that hogs will bring good prices during the next 12 months and that there should be more attention given to the swine on the farms of Kansas farmer folks. The outlook generally for feed crops—corn and Kafir—could not be better at this time of the year. The fellow who has been fortunate enough to have a good crop of pigs can make a nice bunch of money this fall. We believe further that the man who gets into the hog business and who stays in it on conservative and intelligent lines, is the man who in a ten-year period will make money. Good stock, good accommodations, intelligent handling and pasture, with Kafir for grain, will make hog growing in Kansas highly profitable and successful.

* * *

We met a young farmer improving a new farm. He located on this farm a year ago this spring. Every foot of it was sod. His specialty runs to hogs. He had a fine lot of spring pigs. He had to have pasture. There was no alfalfa on the place. Last spring he broke sod and worked this down so that he had good rape pasture last fall. This spring he plowed this same field early and seeded to rape, and had last week a fine growth. His pigs had been pasturing on it ever since the pigs were old enough to pasture, and if this rape did not grow another inch during the growing season of this year he would have all the pasture these hogs will need until killing frosts come. You know that KANSAS FARMER has been urging the necessity of hog pasture and has recommended alfalfa, as we know it to be the best hog pasture crop, but there are a whole lot of fellows who have no alfalfa pasture for some reason or other, and such can well afford to give rape a trial. In the eastern two-thirds of Kansas there is very rarely reason why the hogs cannot be pastured on alfalfa. In a considerable portion of the western one-third of the state we believe that rape will provide pasture nine out of every ten years, and in the eastern two-thirds on farms where such conditions exist as will not permit alfalfa pastures, we are confident that the gap can be supplied by rape to better advantage than by any other crop.

BARGAINS IN LAND

ALFALFA LANDS 320 acres, 70 acres in alfalfa, 250 acres alfalfa land, large hay shed, will hold 300 tons. Other improvements fair. Price, $60 per acre. Very easy terms.
640 acres, well improved, 500 in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa, 150 in wheat, 45 in oats. Price, $65 per acre. If interested, send for pictures of improvements. Write today to
T. J. RYAN & CO., ST. MARYS, KANSAS

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

Farm Bargains, sales, trades. Want Texas land. Don't trifle. **Buckeye Agency, Agricola, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

1,200 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

ONE OF THE BEST half sections in Neosho Co., Kan. Two sets of improvements, located one and half miles from railroad town. For sale at a bargain. Write. **BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.**

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.
We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application.
EBY-CADY REALTY CO.
112 East First Street Fort Scott, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

160 ACRES FREE
Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing) will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from $15 to $18 per acre.
WALCH LAND CO., Winnipeg, Canada.

ARKANSAS FARM CHEAP.
160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

Farm Bargains
140-acre farm, 4 miles to Ottawa, all bottom land, no overflow, 5 acres of timber, buildings worth $3,000, new; well never-failing water; tame grass will make 3 tons to acre. Will give terms to suit. Price, $67.50 per acre.
240-acre farm, extra well improved, two wells and wind mill; 100 acres in corn; 140 acres tame grass; 5 miles from Ottawa. Price, $50 per acre, with small amount down. Don't wait to write, but come at once.
Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

WRITE FOR LISTS—Sale or exchange. **The Eastern Kans. Land Co., Quenemo, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

160 ACRES ALFALFA—House, well, all smooth, $900. 320 acres, $5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains.
Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

A SURE SNAP—160-acre relinquishment, well located; 100 acres good fertile plow land, 50 acres the choicest alfalfa land, none better; 30 acres broke; small house, some fence. Price, $850, cash. Have other relinquishments cheaper. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.**

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN.
320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2¼ mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at $30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

1,840-ACRE STOCK RANCH, 20 mi. Phillipsburg, 7 mi. railway station; 200 a. cult., half tillable, some good alfalfa land. Price, $15 per acre, part trade, terms. Furnish plat on request. **I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM.
Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. $8,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it.
M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

325 acres fine black limestone land, $29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write
ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

TEXAS—Are you interested in any section of Texas, or Texas generally. We will cheerfully furnish impartial and reliable information without obligation to you. **Information Dept., United Realty Corporation, Waco, Texas.** Ins.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

OSBORNE COUNTY—A section of bluestem grass, fenced, living water, suitable for farming or pasture; will divide into smaller farms. Only small payment required, long time on balance. Write **J. F. Baum, Owner, Natoma, Kansas.**

FINE, LITTLE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 2 lots, near Washburn, with small incumbrance. Equity for clear quarter western land. 200 acres, good improvements, land in Pottawatome county, lays fine, close to good town. Will trade for a good, smooth farm in western Kansas. **ELLIOTT & LOGAN, 435 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.**

84 ACRES, well drained bottom land, good 7-room house, and outbuildings, 3 miles from Ft. Scott, Kan., a city of 12,000, and one of the best markets in the state; rock road pass the house, two directions into town, ¾ miles from school, ½ mile from largest sorghum mills in west. Price, $70 per acre; $2,000 mortgage at 6 per cent; balance cash. Address,
A. R. PETERMAN, R. F. D. 2, Ft. Scott, Kan.

South Eastern Kansas
Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Iola, - - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE
BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, $4,800. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000
Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

80-ACRE ALFALFA FA[illegible]
for sale, 3½ miles from C[illegible] Kan., a town of 1,000 inhabita[illegible] high school, 16 churches, 18 m[illegible] 5-room house, stable, and c[illegible] 1,000 bushels of grain, orchard[illegible] well of water. Price, $5,500, [illegible] easy terms.
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WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

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I have some good farms close to Selplo, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

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Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Holsington, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

280 **ACRES**—1½ miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, $28,000. Incumbrance, $12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, $6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., $8,800; mortgage, $2,500. Wants grocery. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.**

OKLAHOMA, ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA
We own 15,000 acres in Oklahoma, 10,000 acres in Arkansas near Hot Springs, 4,000 acres rich Red River bottom lands near Shreveport, La. All for sale in 40 acres and up, easy terms and small cash payments down. We are owners, not agents.
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commerce Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

ORCHARD and ALFALFA
For Sale or Trade.
160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $700 per acre and sell at $800 to $1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. .Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

FARM LOANS
I MAKE LOANS on good productive farms in Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are interested in securing a farm loan now or in the future, write me. Address all letters to **Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.**

Alfalfa Maxims.

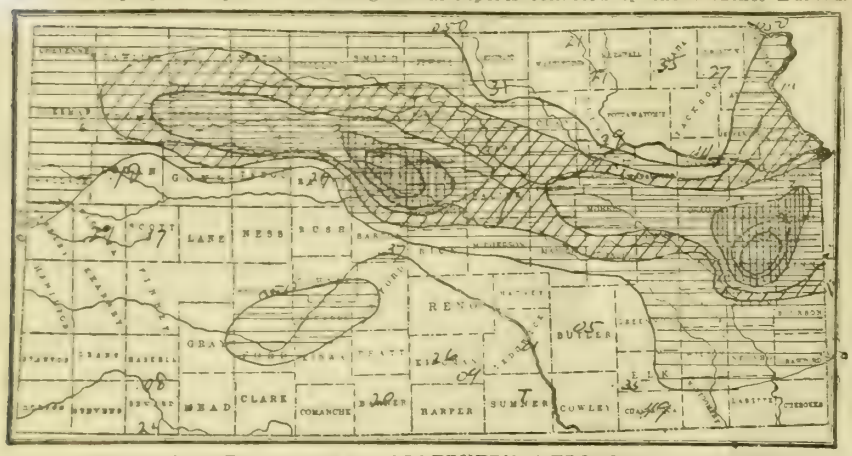
The experiment station of North Dakota is doing a tremendously important work in getting before the farmers of that state the value of alfalfa and the best methods of alfalfa cultivation. The station sets forth the following maxims which, we believe, apply with equal force to Kansas conditions:

Alfalfa must be inoculated.
Alfalfa can not stand wet feet.
Alfalfa needs a well drained soil.
Alfalfa is a poor weed fighter the first season.
Alfalfa does not thrive when not cut. Alfalfa should be cut when one-tenth in bloom.
Alfalfa should not be cut too late in the season.
Alfalfa roots go deep.
Alfalfa is the prince of drouth resisters.
Alfalfa needs a deep, well packed seed bed.
Alfalfa does best on manured soil.
Alfalfa is best seeded with a drill.
Alfalfa should not be pastured until well established.
Alfalfa should not be pastured in the spring, when starting growth.
Alfalfa boards itself and pays for the privilege.
Alfalfa adds humus to the soil.
Alfalfa sod plows hard.
Alfalfa sod produces good crops.
Alfalfa yields are large.
Alfalfa hay represents quality.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 3

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:



Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Anderson—Wheat about all cut. Corn doing fine.

Barber—Corn doing nicely. Ground in good condition.

Barton—Harvest well along. Wheat uneven. Second crop of alfalfa in stack.

Bourbon—Hay in good condition. Chinch bugs damaging corn.

Butler—Crops still looking well but beginning to need rain.

Clark—Harvest delayed by uneven ripening. Oats good.

Decatur—Corn making great growth. All forage crops doing well.

Doniphan—General conditions good.

Douglas—Wheat damaged by chinch bugs. Oats good. Corn backward. All fruit good except peaches.

Elk—Crops doing fine. Chinch bugs doing damage.

Gray—Wheat good. Barley good. Oats improving. Corn coming nicely.

Jewell—Harvesting in progress. Corn clean in good condition. Good crop of potatoes.

Johnson—Wheat being cut and is good quality.

Lyon—Chinch bugs doing some damage. Good rains.

Marion—Wheat all cut. Corn tasseling. Second crop of alfalfa harvested.

Morris—Corn late and spotted. Cutting second crop of alfalfa.

Nemaha—Needing rain. Harvesting alfalfa, timothy and wheat. Alfalfa light, wheat good.

Norton—Crops in excellent condition.

Ottawa—Wheat harvest two-thirds done. Oats, fair crop. Second crop of alfalfa is good.

Phillips—Harvesting wheat and alfalfa. Corn growing nicely.

Pratt—Wheat harvest about done. Hailstorm did much damage.

Sedgwick—Wheat harvest in progress. Second crop of alfalfa being cut. Corn growing rapidly.

Sumner—Wheat harvest in full sway. Corn and Kafir growing nicely.

Thomas—Good growing week. Some hailstorms. Needing rain.

Wallace—Crops doing well. Wheat, barley and rye very good.

Wichita—Crops in fair shape, although spotted.

Farm Inquiries

Effect Cane On Soil.

Our subscriber, C. D., Abilene, Kan., asks if it is a fact that cane is hard on the soil. Many farmers avoid planting both cane and Kafir because they think them hard on the ground. These crops use moisture to a greater depth than do corn or other crops. Likewise, cane and Kafir grow longer. The Kafir stalks continue to sap the soil long after the crop is cut. The stalks themselves remain green and send up young shoots, making the second growth. For these reasons the sorghums are called resistants. It is a fact that it requires no more plant food to produce a ton of sorghum or Kafir forage than it does a ton of corn forage. In this respect, Kafir and cane are no more exhaustive of the soil fertility than is corn. Nevertheless, the soil, following Kafir and cane, for the reasons above mentioned, is not in as good physical condition as is the soil following the corn, which is not so exhaustive of soil moisture and which does not grow so long. If the Kafir or cane ground is plowed in the fall of the year so that it may take up the winter's moisture, it will work in the spring fully as well as ground which has been planted to corn. Investigation has proven conclusively that cane and Kafir are not more exhaustive of the soil's fertility than are other crops producing the same tonnage.

Kafir and Milo Markets.

Our subscriber, L. A. L., Dunlap, Kan., asks if there is a market standard for Kafir and milo. Chicago and Kansas City have for a year made sales on their respective boards of trade for Kafir and milo. For the eight months ending February 29, 1912, at Chicago, the State Grain Inspectors inspected 350 cars of Kafir and 40 cars of milo. The following grades for Kafir and milo have been established:

KAFIR CORN.

No. 1 White—Shall be pure white of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White—Shall be seven-eighths white, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

No. 1 Red—Shall be pure red, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Red—Shall be seven-eighths eighths red, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 red—Shall be seven-eighths red, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Red—Shall be seven-eighth red, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

No. 1—Shall be mixed, of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2—Shall be mixed, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3—Shall be mixed, not dry, clear or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4—Shall include all mixed, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

MILO.

No. 1—Shall be mixed of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2—Shall be mixed, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3—Shall be mixed, not dry, clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4—Shall include all mixed, badly damaged, damp, musty or very dirty.

On the Chicago market for the above period, 84 per cent of the Kafir graded No. 3—this on account of the dirt in the grain and the musty condition of the grain, pointing to the fact that if Kafir is to be grown for market, care must be exercised in its threshing and storing. Feeders who bought on this market expressed a preference for the No. 2 grades. There are over 700 manufacturers of poultry foods in the United States who use Kafir largely in their mixed poultry foods. The uses for Kafir and milo are confined principally to the feeding of live stock. We recently read of a large feeder of steers who was using a thousand bushels of Kafir a day. He figures that Kafir and milo are worth 90 per cent as much as the same weight of shelled corn for feeding all kinds of live stock.

FIELD NOTES.

Bales' Durocs.

Mr. W. W. Bales, Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Manhattan, Kan., and owner of one of the good herds of his part of the state, starts a card in Kansas Farmer this week. Mr. Bales has about 40 extra good pigs sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. The pigs are of March and April farrow and for the most part out of daughters of the noted boar, Tatarrax. Mr. Bales is located on a good farm just north of the Agricultural College, and is always glad to show the pigs. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars With Quality.

S. P. Chiles, of Jefferson, Kan., will sell on September 3, nine head of the best fall boars the writer ever saw on one farm. They were sired by Sentinal, he by 2nd Impudence, and three of these pigs are out of the great show sow, Perfect Louise, the dam of E. L.'s Perfection, the champion boar at Iowa. Three are out of S. P. Louise by S. P. Perfection, also an Iowa champion. Three are out of Louise Junction 2nd, the dam of S. P. Louise and Perfect Louise. All these sows are big and smooth, and they produce big, smooth pigs. They are not called big type, but they are bred from a way down the line from state fair champions of the big, smooth kind. Please send for a catalog, and watch for sale advertisement in a later issue of Kansas Farmer.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.**

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of **big-type young boars for sale**, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collosus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,

Russell - - - - Kansas.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Twenty fall boars ready for service. Twenty-five fall gilts, priced to sell. All large-type breeding, sired by Highball Look by Grand Look Jr. Write today. I mean business. **J. H. BAKER, Butler, Mo.**

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.

H. B. WALTERS, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HERD BOAR FOR SALE.

Grand Look 2d, by Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. An extra good individual and fully guaranteed.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

A choice lot of fall boars. Also two herd boars—Young Hadley by Big Hadley, and Big Spot by Pawnee Blain. Am booking orders for spring pigs for June shipment. I will trade a few Missouri farms for Kansas wheat land.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH, Burchard, Neb.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 1—Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Sale at Pleasant Plains, Ohio.
Aug. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Aug. 7.—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Ia.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 3—S. P. Childs, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 8—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

July 26.—E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

Wesley W. Trumbo, Route 3, Peabody, Kan., has a Duroc Jersey boar, sired by Blue Valley Chief, for sale. Write him.

Foster's Big Polands.

Mr. H. H. Foster of King City, Mo., writes that his spring pigs are doing nicely. Mr. Foster has one of the good big-type Poland herds and this year was fortunate in saving a fine lot of early pigs. About September 1 Mr. Foster expects to be ready for the fall trade with a lot of very high-class big-type spring boars and gilts.

Peckham Starts Card.

This week we start card for R. J. Peckham, Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb. Mr. Peckham has about 90 very choice spring pigs for sale, nearly all sired by his outstanding good boar Blue Valley Gold Dust by Blue Valley Expansion. These pigs are out of some of the best sows to be found anywhere. Many of them are in the 700-pound class and close up to the biggest boards of the breed. Write Mr. Peckham, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Anderson County Fair August 27-29.

C. E. Bean, secretary of the Anderson County Fair Association, has his own ideas about doing things. Among these is the notion that premiums must be paid in cash, and to insure this Mr. Bean has deposited the necessary cash in the First National Bank of Garnett. Mr. Bean is a live wire and will have a corker of a fair, in which every exhibitor will be sure of his money. The money is there right now, and the Anderson County people will be wise to make a big exhibit and get this coin.

Hay Baling.

Hay baling time is here again. To those who will be in the market for a new press we call attention to the ad of the Auto-Fedan Hay Press, which begins with this issue. This firm started several years ago in Topeka and later moved to Kansas City, where they operate a modern factory in Rosedale. The business office is on West Twelfth street, at 1564. This firm makes four different sizes and styles. Almost every township has one or more of their presses in use. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Fulkerson Stock Farm Polands.

Attention is called to the card of F. D. Fulkerson and E. A. Smith in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Their offering consists of an extra fine lot of early farrowed spring boars and gilts of both medium and big type Polands. A part of this offering was sired by Washburn's Perfection, the second prize boar under six months at the World's Fair at St. Louis. Others were sired by Fancy Sport, another prize winner and a great sire. In the big-type Polands they are offering litters by Pfander's Big Ben out of Giantess sows and can furnish outstanding good ones of either type, as both types are bred on the Fulkerson stock farm. They have a choice lot of Meddler, Chief Perfection 2d, Impudence, Spellbinder, Banker and Sporting Imp sows. The great big-type sow, Lady Wonder 5th, one of the greatest big-type sows of the breed, is in this herd; also a fine lot of A Wonder and Big Joe sows. They can suit you in either medium or big type. Can furnish pairs or trios, no kin. Write them at Brimson, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Corn Harvester.

The corn harvester has given universal satisfaction in every state in the Union. A most practical corn harvester is made by the New Process Manufacturing Co., of Salina, Kan. It will do almost anything that a corn binder will do, and costs only a fraction as much. With it a man can cut and shock from four to six acres a day, and it is so simple in construction and operation that a boy can run it. It has been sold in every state in the Union, and has given universal satisfaction. It will pay for itself in less than one season, and is so compact and well made that it will last for years. If you will write them, mentioning this paper, they will send you full particulars.

The John Deere Plow Co., of Moline, Ill., has just sent to the editor's desk their new Book "A" on Marseilles Portable Elevators and How to Build Corn Cribs, with Plans. The corn crib plans set out in this book are very comprehensive and show the latest and most economical practice in corn crib construction with a view to getting the utmost convenience and durability in the completed structure. These plans are gotten up in blue print and reproduced exactly after the architect's drawings. This book sums up the best that has been learned in recent years as to the most economical methods of handling corn from the field to the elevator or feed lot. While it is sent to all corn growers free for the asking, it is nevertheless worth real money to corn growers. It is well worth writing for, and a line to the above address, mentioning this paper, will bring one of these books by return mail.

Amcoats' Poland Chinas.

S. B. Amcoats, besides owning one of the very best Shorthorn herds in Kansas, is also interested in big type Poland Chinas. He has about the best lot of spring pigs the writer ever saw on the farm at this season of the year. There is about 50 of them in all, 30 of which are boars, and big strong fellows. All but a few of them were sired by the good breeding boar, A.'s Metal, bred by T. J. Meisner, of Sabetha, Kan., and sired by Mr. Meisner's herd boar, Missouri Metal. A.'s Metal has proved to be an outstanding good breeder. All of his pigs are just alike and all have that stretch of body that assures big hogs when matured. A few were sired by the previous herd boar, Bell Expand, by Bell Metal. All of the pigs are out of large sows and sows that have proved their worth for themselves or are out of sows that have given entire satisfaction in the herd. Mr. Amcoats offers a few fall gilts and sows bred for August and September farrow to his great young boar, a son of Big Orange. The Shorthorns are looking fine and will, as usual, be shown at local county fairs.

The Perfect Corn Harvester.

Corn harvest time will soon be here. Those who have not made arrangements for cutting corn this fall should lose no time in making everything ready. Many will find their old harvesters will have to be replaced with new ones, and many who expect to cut up several acres for the silo and to be fed out of the shock will find that they will have to replace the corn knife with a modern harvester. A good harvester will pay for itself in one season's cutting in the saving of time and by reducing the cost of putting the corn in the shock. The Perfect Corn Harvester advertised in this paper seems to fill the bill in every particular. It is sold on a positive and binding guarantee, so there is no risk in giving it a trial. The company has sold this harvester in every corn state and has received the highest indorsement from those who have used them. Many are in use in Kansas. Full description of the Perfect Corn Harvester and testimonial letters will gladly be sent to all who ask for them. Better write now. Time enough proves little enough. See the advertisement on another page. Address Love Manufacturing Co., 1221 Citizens Street, Lincoln, Ill.

Concrete Silos.

C. S. Nevius & Bro. of Chiles, Kan., in an interesting letter to Kansas Farmer write of their experience with concrete silos, as follows: "Even at this busy time those expecting to build a silo this fall should not lose sight of the time of season. August is soon here, then the rush to get the silo up. It must be remembered it takes a little time to put up a good silo of any kind. Since writing a few short articles in the paper on the benefit of the use of silage in beef production and the advantages we have found in building solid wall concrete silos, we have been flooded with letters asking questions of all kinds. There are no disadvantages that we know of about the concrete silo. Feed keeps as well as in any style of silo. They will not crack or blow down; they are a permanent addition to any up-to-date farm, and they cost no more than a good stave silo. We have been so successful with the concrete silo here at Glenwood—they have proved so valuable as feed and money savers that we have been called to build for our neighbors and are still building for them. We have our own forms and material to work with, so are ready to build by contract anywhere and are ready to go to work. Can take on a few more contracts for this season."

Is Your Wagon-box Grain-tight?

Threshing time is here again, and with it comes days of hauling and scooping grain. Many a wagon which is hardly fit for service will be pressed into use to take the grain from the machine to be hauled to town or stored away in granaries. Now is the time to examine your old wagon boxes. Many a wagon can be tracked across the fields and to town by the stream of grain which filters through the cracks in an old, loose wagon box. With wheat selling at close to $1 a bushel such a wagon box is an expensive luxury. If you have such a wagon box on your place you can make it "grain-tight" easily and with slight expense. A. B. Clippinger & Son of Kansas City make a steel bottom which is easily placed in any wagon by any farmer himself. See the illustrated ad on another page which gives full description. This firm has a large factory making the A. B. C. line of steel wagon bottoms, wagon boxes, spring seats, shoveling boards, sweeprakes, lawn swings, porch swings, wood tanks and portable corn cribs. They are an old reliable Kansas firm and guarantee their goods as represented. The "steel bottom" is their newest improvement, and as it costs very little, we suggest to our readers who would save all their grain to write for full information, mentioning this paper.

Perfection Metal Silo.

In this week's Kansas Farmer, in the advertisement of the Perfection Metal Silo Co., there are shown five steel silos which are on the farm of W. S. Payne, at Hitchcock, Okla. Mr. Payne says these silos have proven eminently satisfactory, and if he could not get others like them he would not take $1,000 apiece for them. These five silos are of 200 tons capacity each. They were filled last year with corn and Kafir, and carried through the winter 320 head of cattle, fattening 70 head of them. During the last 40 days the 70 head were fed corn with silage they got away with only eight bushels per head, showing a net gain of 200 pounds each on being weighed out. M. P. Hammond of Putnam, Okla., advises that the first three Perfection Metal Silos he put up have proven very satisfactory, and that he is now putting up two more of the same kind. These silos have stood up in first class shape through all the high winds of northern Oklahoma, notwithstanding they were not anchored with guy wires or cables. They stand on their foundations just as they were built, and appear to be high-wind-proof, as they are fire-proof, rat-proof, shrink and crack-proof. Every one figuring on a silo should not fail to get full information on the Perfection Metal Silo by writing to ask for it from the Perfection Metal Soil Co., Mulvane Building, Topeka, Kan.

The Best and Cheapest Spraying Mixture.

With so many spraying mixtures on the market, each loudly claiming to be the "best," it is a difficult matter for the average fruit grower to select the one which is best adapted for his particular needs. Many such mixtures really do more harm than good, because, while they unquestionably kill the insect pests, they also sear and blight the buds and leaves. No such injurious effects as these are possible when a spraying mixture made of one can of Merry War Powdered Lye to 15 gallons of water is used. Many of the most successful and practical fruit growers declare this to be the ideal spraying mixture. It means instantaneous death to every form of insect pest, cannot injure the buds of foliage no matter how freely it may be used, and has additional advantage in that the drippings around the roots of the trees enrich the soil. This mixture is equally effective for fruit trees, or for garden vegetables, grape vines, etc. Merry War Lye is manufactured by the E. Meyers Lye Company, of St. Louis, who have just issued a most interesting booklet telling of the many practical uses for Merry War Lye on the farm and in the home. A copy will be sent free to anyone writing the E. Myers Lye Company, St. Louis, Mo., telling them they saw their offer in Kansas Farmer.

Achenbach Brothers' Polled Durhams.

To spend a day, as the writer recently did, at the splendid country home of the Achenbach Brothers is to acquire valuable knowledge concerning one of the greatest of all breeds of cattle, the Poll Durhams. Achenbach Brothers began at both the bottom and the top as breeders. In point of number they started at the bottom, but in point of individual excellence and breeding, their first purchases were top buys. Every year has shown marked advancement, and today this herd is second to none among the herds of the entire west. The herd numbers almost 100, and is headed by a pair of bulls of unknown value. "Meadow Sultan" is snow white, with a pedigree as good as can be written, containing the names of a score of noted ancestors, among them "Champion of England." In his yearling form, this young bull stands without an apparent flaw. If there be any, it would take an expert to find it. Weighing 1,600 pounds now he bids fair to be one of the big sires of the breed. "The Baron" is solid red, and weighs 2,400 pounds in breeding condition. He is without doubt the best producer ever owned in the herd. His get are noted for great uniformity of type and size. The cow herd consists of big table backed individuals wtih fine, well placed udders. Science, together with alfalfa and blue grass, is doing a great work on the Achenbach farm. Never miss a chance to visi there. The farm adjoins town.

Filling the Silo.

The cost of filling the silo depends quite a bit on the cutter used for doing the filling. There are quite a number of cutters made and sold for this purpose. Naturally, some are better than others. The essentials of a good cutter are, capacity, durability, ease and economy of operation. Also, the element of safety is of first importance. A machine of this kind, developed through 20 years' experience in manufacturing cutters, is the Appleton silo filler, which has been advertised in this paper for some time. Whoever has bought an Appleton machine—and the company make a number of different ones for farmers—has always found that he has something reliable and of the utmost practicability. The Appleton Manufacturing Company, while an extensive concern, is one that is going it independent. It has steadily refused going into any combines. Its owners believe in themselves, their goods and in the fact that our farmers appreciate first quality goods and fair and square dealing. These are homely ideals in these days of frenzied finance, but they are, nevertheless, of the utmost worthiness. The Appleton silo filler has in it, honesty of purpose and a conscientious desire to give the buyer and the user of the machine, honest service in heaped measure and running over. The catalog describing this machine fully, can be had for the asking. Everyone who is figuring on buying a silo filler owes it to himself to fully investigate the Appleton before making his decision to buy. It is worth the post card or stamp to write the Appleton Manufacturing Company, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Illinois.

Thompson Brothers' Polands.

For more than 10 years the writer has been making annual visits to the town of Marysville, Kan., for the express purpose of visiting the Thompson Brothers of that place, and talking and writing about the magnificent herd of Poland Chinas that they have maintained at that place. Each succeeding year and visit has confirmed the first impression that Thompsons were among the greatest constructive breeders of their day and time, and that their manner and methods of doing business, if followed by every man engaged in this high calling, would place the breeding of all kinds of live stock upon a higher plain and the country, as a whole, would be greatly benefited and enriched. To develop a better and more profitable type of hog and to give time and money to do this and convert others, almost against their will, has been the work of these brothers. Always on the job, with the swill pail in one hand and an open pocketbook in the other, they have produced as great a line of money making hogs as have ever been known to the breeders and farmers of the middle west. They are still at it, and have 140 of as good spring pigs as was ever seen on the farms. They show the results of a master hand at feeding and mating. An attempt to describe any certain individuals or the blood lines predominating, seems needless. "The Thompson Kind" does them best. The same old blood lines produced the great Highland Chief, a three times champion, and the same treatment in feeding for future markets make this bunch sought after by the hog men of the country. Itemed for fall and winter sale.

Get Tools Ready for Harvest.

Look over what you have and get new ones you need. These hot, growing days for crops should not be lazy days for the farmer. Right now is a good time to look over the tools you will be using the next few months. Get them into shape for use. See what you are needing in new tools, and then go to town and get them. Within a month you will be mighty busy and not have time to do so. There are not many farmer who put off the important things connected with running a farm. They will buy a reaper in plenty of time, but if they have one they don't always go to it that bolt are tight, gears in perfect condition, wheels oiled or knives sharp. The trifles seem so little that even the best of us are apt to overlook their importance or the expensive delays that a number of trifles can cause. Not long ago I heard the head of a department in a large manufacturing plant say: "Well, I haven't accomplished a thing today, and I have been busy every moment." He had been busy, he explained, straightening out trifles that had been overlooked by others. To mention some of these trifles: do you need corn knives, hay knives, hatchet, ax, hammer, tools for repair work or for new buildings, hay or header forks? Of course, one could easily make the list much longer, but these will suggest others. A catalog of good tools is something that ought to be a part of the working library of every farmer. One of the handiest that we have seen is the 104-page book of Keen Kutter goods made by the Simmons Hardware company, Inc., St. Louis and New York. Your hardware dealer can probably supply you, but if he will not, write to the nearest address and one will be sent you. Probably every reader of this paper is familiar with the famous wedge-shape Keen Kutter trademark. He knows, too, that every tool bearing that label is quality goods, yet reasonable in price. E. C. Simmons, founder of the Simmons Hardware Company, never spoke more truly than when he said: "The recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten," nor was a more sapient policy ever adopted for any firm.

Faster and Easier Hay Stacking.

One of the greatest labor-saving farm machines that has been invented and perfected in this generation is the Automatic Hay Stacker. Hundreds and thousands of these machines are in use, and every day during the haying season sees more and more of them employed. Now, when the second alfalfa cutting is coming on at the same time as the wheat harvest, it is of the first importance that the hay crop be handled quickly and with the least help. The question of securing temporary help is one of the serious difficulties in farm work, where haying, harvesting and corn-laying-by all come in at the same time and affect every farmer alike. They are all overly busy and can't spare the time to trade work with the neighbors. The Automatic Hay Stacker, which in reality is a sweep rake, loader, wagon and stacker combined, cuts out a lot of hard work, makes haying time four times shorter, and does better work in that it gets the hay into stacks faster and makes better stacks than is possible without it. Kansas happens to be the place where this machine was first developed, and naturally it is where the most experienced manufacturers of them are found. The pioneer in the development of these stackers is still in business, and is called upon to furnish more and more of his stackers each year. When one thinks of the successful automatic stacker, the name "Jayhawk" naturally comes to mind as being the first one to achieve a marked success. This could hardly have been otherwise, for the man who made it, Mr. F. Wyatt of Salina, Kan., was a farmer who had to have a faster and easier way to handle hay. Of course other farmers had the same need for years, and felt it keenly every hay season, but Wyatt got busy and helped himself. Since then his stackers have been sold into every hay and alfalfa district in the country. The worth of the "Jayhawk" stacker is fully attested by its wide use and increasing sales throug the last ten years. Ten years' time in the hands of thousands of different hay growers, working under all sorts of hard conditions, is a test that none but the best thing for the purpose could endure. Every man who has hay stacking to do ought, in justice to himself, to write the F. Wyatt Manufacturing Co., 606 North Fifth Street, Salina, Kan., for their stacker information.



Herewith is presented a portrait of Mrs. Mollie Mitchell, of Erie, Kan., who is a successful farmer, and breeder of Poland Chinas. Mrs. Mitchell owns 320 acres of rich land, most of which is planted in corn, and is building up a fine herd of pure-bred hogs. Some of her hogs are worthy of mention—Lula Ex, by Mammoth Ex. Two extra-good ones by Blue Valley Prince. One Spangler's Hadley sow, from the well-known herd of J. D. Spangler, and others. Mrs. Mitchell's big corn fields are very promising at this time.

Harry Spurling's Sale August 1.

Mr. Harry Spurling, the live stock artist, is making a trip through the west. He made Kansas Farmer a friendly call and placed an order for sale advertisement in next week's issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Spurling says he is selling four of the best boar pigs he ever sold, and thirty sows and gilts bred for fall litters. The catalogs are now ready to mail out, and they are full of valuable information about breeding useful Poland Chinas. If you are breeding Poland Chinas send today for the nicely illustrated catalog. Address, Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Pleas mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Vilander's Durocs.

This week we start advertising for Mr. Alvin Vilander, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Manhattan, Kan. Mr. Vilander has 130 very choice early farrowed spring pigs sired by a half dozen different boars and out of very richly bred mature sows. Among the dams are sows tracing to Tatarrax and other boars of note. Mr. Vilander has a great variety of breeding and is prepared to furnish pairs and trios not related. The pigs are ready for shipments now and a great deal can be saved on express by buying early. Please mention this paper when writing.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Black, weight 2,000. Wish to exchange or trade for land. Reg. number 25848. After July 1. correspondence solicited.
GEO. S. WELLING & CO., Natoma, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering Holstein bull and heifer calves. Also a few bred heifers and choice cows for a limited time. Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683 at head of herd. All tuberculin tested.

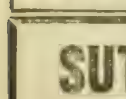
SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. **Topeka, Kan.**



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CHENANGO VALLEY HERD

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
F. J. HOWARD,
Bouckville, N. Y.

JERSEY CATTLE

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Oomeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, $25. Also have bred heifers.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM

FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
Sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
LAWRENCE, KAN.

HEREFORD CATTLE

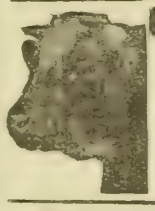
HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.
WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. **W. W. Dunham.**
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL RANCH.

Registered Galloway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD.

Red Polled Cattle. Choice heifers and cows for sale, sired by Launfal and in calf to Cremo 21st. Also five choice bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound 5 per cent cows. Also big kind Polands.
Chas Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

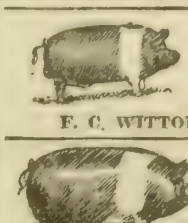
Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER. R. R. 4. Eldorado. Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF. Medora, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.

A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH.**
F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

150 SHETLAND PONIES 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All Colors and Ages. Thirty-four to Forty-eight Inches High. Call on or address,
C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. **C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.**

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.
GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

Guaranteed choice breeding stock of very fashionable lines. Either sex. Pigs, $15; of breeding age, $25; very extra choice, best quality, $35. Registered. Crated f. o. b.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kan.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. **Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

Brookville, Kan., Feb. 20, 1904.
Currie Wind-Mill Co., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen.—Find enclosed $— to pay for Currie Ungear grinder. I have given the mill a thorough test on ear corn, shelled corn, wheat and Kafir corn, using the same set of burrs, and it has given entire satisfaction. Yours truly, H. A. NELSON.

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Missouri Auction School.
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The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address
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Satisfaction Guaranteed.
FRIEND, NEBRASKA.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
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Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
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COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
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Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

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Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
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J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

THE STRAY LIST

W. A. BLAIR, COUNTY CLERK, LaBette County. Taken Up—By J. W. Marvel, Valeda, 1 horse, male, 16 hands, bay blaze faced and stiff in shoulders, 15 years old. Appraised value, $20, this on the 15th day of May, 1912. Taken Up—By Sheridan Green, Oswego, 1 calf heifer, weight 400 pounds, black, Jersey stock, appraised value $15; also one calf heifer, weight 300 pounds, yellow, Jersey stock, appraised value $15, this on the 25th day of April, 1912.

C. F. YONKIN, BARTON COUNTY, County Clerk—Taken up, 1 steer, weight 1,000 pounds; color, red. Was taken up by Martin Keenan on the 12th day of May, 1912., 3 miles west of Heizer, Clarence Township.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 29. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 20, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

KANSAS is the world's silo where balanced men are made.

The central state, she is also the focus where concentrate the forces of climate, soil, environment, education, civilization to develop the alien into the citizen, the child into the man, the man into the incarnation of his mother's dreams.

From the far parts come the thousands of different mold and thought to mingle, to marry, to make money. Bringing their customs, ideas and religion, they influence and temper, but only to aid in making Americans.

From every home come the little immigrants whose steady nerves, hard muscles and sound morals must challenge the future world at its own games, and winning, show that there are yet finer games to play.

From both are made the Kansan and upon him will rest the solution of greater problems, and more vexed, than those which built our state.

Their preparedness, or lack, is our fate. —*I. D. G.*



Training Makes the Citizen Who Makes the State

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The Old Oaken Bucket

filled to the brim with cold, clear purity—no such water nowadays. Bring back the old days with a glass of

Coca-Cola

It makes one think of everything that's pure and wholesome and delightful. Bright, sparkling, teeming with palate joy—it's your soda fountain old oaken bucket.



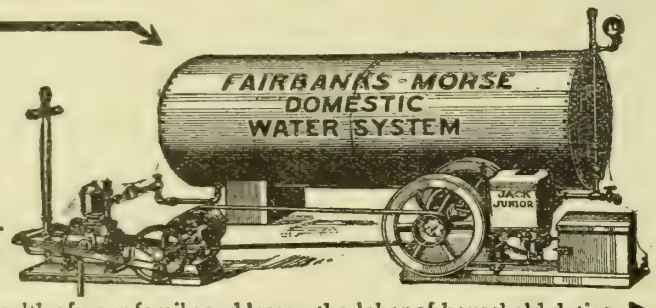
Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola.

Free Our new booklet, telling of Coca-Cola vindication at Chattanooga, for the asking.

Demand the Genuine as made by
THE COCA-COLA CO. 52-J
ATLANTA, GA.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Health and Comfort



Improve the sanitary conditions in and about your home.

Safeguard the health of your family and lessen the labor of household duties. You can have service equal to that furnished by city mains by installing a

Fairbanks-Morse Pneumatic Tank System

Pure water under pressure always on tap in kitchen, bathroom, laundry, etc. Installation cost reasonable; operating cost but a trifle. Outfit shown is easily set up in basement of ordinary residence and can be operated by hand, engine or motor. From our complete line you can select an outfit especially adapted to your needs. Write for Catalog WD 898

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A RUMELY HULLER. WHY?



If you are interested in Clover Hullers or Alfalfa Hullers, here are seven good reasons why you had better buy a Rumely.



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Three—It has ample reinforcement of concave ends.
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Five —It has extra attachments for cleaning.
Six —It is the only one with the "drop Concave."
Seven—It is the only Rasp Huller that has a wider rear than cylinder.

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When you learn about the Saginaw Silo. But you'll have to hurry your order for a Saginaw. We won't disappoint you—we won't take your order if we cannot fill it. There's a reason for the big sale of Saginaw Silos. Look into it. Write for Circular AH.

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FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

(48) Saginaw, Mich. Minneapolis, Minn. Des Moines, Ia. Cairo, Ill.

The Magic in Deep-Tilled Farms!

Here are some facts about deep tilling and the money-profit to farmers who do it. Also the facts about the *Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine* which *tills, pulverizes* and *mixes* the soil, all in one operation, leaving a perfect, deep, garden-like seedbed over the entire farm. Every farm that produces its maximum profits must, finally, come to this careful, easy way of deep tilling.


Ordinary Seedbed


Spalding Machine at Work


Spalding Seedbed

Note the illustration above. It shows the rear view of the Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine. The seedbed to its right, with the high stand of corn, is the seedbed the Spalding makes. The one to the left is the kind of seedbed that most farmers are apt to make now. **Note the difference in crops.** We have hundreds of letters from Spalding users giving actual figures to bear out what this picture tells—not only corn figures—all kinds of crops. These farmers have plowed one field the old way and another, alongside, with the Spalding Machine, just to make an actual comparison. The results they obtained are surprising. Every up-to-date farmer should know what they are. **The Spalding Machine on a thousand farms is causing some almost miraculous increases. Learn what it can do for you. Among the thousands of Spalding owners there are farmers who own just such farms as yours. Their experiences with the Spalding are exactly the same as yours will be.** Write for the name of an owner near you who will show you his Spalding in operation. Get his experiences first hand.

Why Users Laugh at Drought

Hundreds of users in drought sections say, "If we'd had that machine last year we'd have had a crop now." That's because the deep seedbed stores the winter rains, like a sponge, while the rains on the shallow-plowed land run off. It's because this pulverized, well-mixed soil liberates the utmost of the needed plant food for the long, healthy roots which can grow to their full in deep seedbeds.

Using a Spalding is like spading the whole farm, just as you spade your garden, taking even less time to do it than plowing and harrowing takes now.

The machine's operation is simple. But the results in the yields are like magic. One disk cuts a furrow four inches deep. Another disk follows, cutting the same furrow from eight to twelve inches deeper, the soil being mixed and pulverized all in the one operation.

No other machine or plow does anything like it. You ought to know all about it and about the profits to farmers who deep-till every year with the Spalding.

Read over the letters from users. Then write for our book on deep tilling called "The Bulletin"—also the Spalding Catalog. Cut out this ad as a memo to send for them.

Spalding Dept. H A 7, **Gale Manufacturing Co.,** Albion, Michigan

Cleveland, O., February 9, 1911.

Gentlemen: About three years ago I bought for Good Hold Farm, in Mentor, two of these plows. Last fall I bought the third. That is perhaps the best opinion that I could give in regard to this plow. If it had not been satisfactory, of course I would not have bought the third plow. As a cultivator it is correct in principle. It will cut up the hardest kind of soil. It lifts the soil up in the same manner that it is lifted up by a spade—lets the air come through it and drops it back again in a loose condition. It does not create soil, but it will cultivate it as deep as it is ever practicable.

My experience is that by under-draining and the use of the Spalding plow and disks, which work on the same principle as the plow, and by proper selection of seeds and fertilization of the soil, we have increased the products of the land on Good Hold Farm threefold. Yours truly,

L. E. HOLDEN.

Live Oak, Fla., August 18, 1911.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th, and replying thereto will say I would like to have the machine shipped as early as you can do so. In my opinion your double disk plow is the finest instrument for breaking land and turning under heavy vegetation that has yet been made. I note a wonderful difference in corn grown on land this year, broken with your tilling machine, as compared to land broken with the ordinary two-horse plow. I believe it will make at least ten bushels of corn per acre more. Please let the shipment come forward at once. Yours truly,

W. J. HILLMAN.

Monmouth, Ill., April 27, 1912.

Gale Manufacturing Company,
Albion, Mich.

Dear Sirs: In reference to your inquiry as to my experience with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, I wish to say that we bought the machine in 1910. In the fall of that year I plowed a field of about seventy acres, forty acres with a gang plow to the ordinary depth and thirty acres with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine to an average depth of fifteen inches, cutting a furrow of about twelve inches in width. At this width and depth I considered it of very light draft, considering the amount of ground we were turning and the fact that we were only using four ordinary-sized horses.

In the spring of 1911 this field was put in corn, all was tended the same, cultivated the same number of times, and no difference made as regards cultivation, except that the ground plowed with the Tiller was much easier to get into condition for seeding, due to the manner in which the machine pulverizes the soil.

The yield of corn per acre was as follows:

Ground plowed with Gang Plow, ordinary depth, 24 bushels.

Ground plowed with Spalding Machine, 15 inches, 61 bushels.

I will admit that the above results sound unreasonable, and have had a hard time realizing that it was so, but wish to say that the above results were not gained through guesswork, but by actual weight.

When the machine was first brought to my attention I hesitated about buying on account of the price, thinking it too high, but the above experience proves to me that it is without doubt the cheapest implement on the farm, and especially so, because the first cost is the only cost, as there have been no repairs.

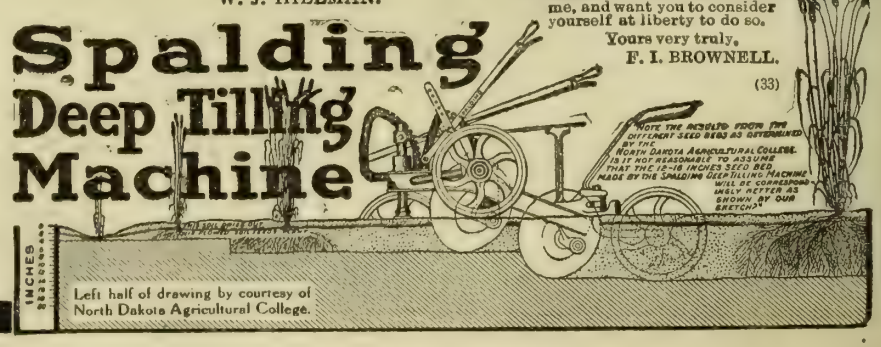
With the experience, together with the results I have obtained, it is impossible for me to understand how any farmer can be without a SPALDING DEEP-TILLING MACHINE.

I will be glad to have you refer anyone interested in this machine to me, and want you to consider yourself at liberty to do so.

Yours very truly,
F. I. BROWNELL.

(33)

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to guarantee only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss from fraudulent misrepresentations in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

COUNTY FARM COUNSELOR.

The county farm advisor has gotten a foothold in Kansas. This was as we have hoped and urged, and as has been pushed by zealous advocates of improved farm practice. The farm advisor has been proven practicable and valuable in other states, and there is no reason why the same success should not attend him in Kansas. Leavenworth county—through the Progressive Agricultural Club of that county—is the first to enter into a contract for a county farm counsellor. This contract has been made possible through the contribution of $1,000 made through the Crop Improvement Committee, a Chicago organization—which organization has $1,000 ready for every county that will meet the requirements—and $1,500 subscribed by farmers and local business interests of the county. J. H. Miller, of the Kansas Agricultural College, who has in hand the work of establishing county farm advisors, will send to Leavenworth county, P. H. Ross, who is regarded as competent and a hustler.

The Leavenworth county advisor—as will the advisor for any other county contracting for such—will maintain an office in the county seat. This office will be for the convenience of farmers who may desire to consult such advisor. The advisor will be in his office probably not more than two days per week, the remaining time being spent in the country among farmers, counseling with them on important seasonable topics involving all phases of agriculture. It requires no diagram for the individual who has thought on this subject to know how, in the many hundred ways, it will be possible for the farm advisor to be helpful and beneficial.

* * *

It is of concern to KANSAS FARMER to know what other county in Kansas will follow the lead of Leavenworth county, and it should be a matter of great concern to Kansas farmers in general to know that a goodly number of counties will avail themselves of the same opportunity. Farmers, commercial clubs, farmers' institutes, granges, farmers' unions, breeders' organizations, merchants, bankers, etc., need have no apprehension as to the general success of the farm counselor idea. That it can and will be successful requires no argument. The success or failure is dependent only upon the personality and competency of the individual employed as advisor, and upon the faith and cooperation of the agricultural public. The action of the advisor will be guarded by the authorities of the Kansas Agricultural College, who will employ only competent and experienced men. Every county in Kansas cannot have such advisor, even though they stood ready with the finances—this for the reason that competent advisors could not be obtained in sufficient number to meet such demand. Upon those counties which expect to avail themselves of a county farm advisor is the necessity of acting promptly, that benefits may be received during the remaining planting and growing season and that they may be assured of obtaining such advisor before the number of available advisors is exhausted.

* * *

The indications are that a number of counties—possibly six or eight—will contract at once. In these counties the business interests and farmers will raise or guarantee such funds as are necessary to enable their counties to get men. In one county the commercial club will, in all probability, raise the entire amount necessary. In the western section of the state—according to the Oakley Graphic, a local newspaper—it is proposed that the counties of Logan, Thomas, Sheridan and Gove will form a districts and employ a counselor for the four counties. It is the belief of those local parties pushing the advisor plan in this district, that one advisor will, for the present, be able to give the counsel necessary for the entire four counties. We believe this plan of co-operating among counties a good and feasible idea.

* * *

KANSAS FARMER has several times remarked on the practicability of this work, submitting as evidence thereof the work of Professor Crabtree, of the Agricultural Extension Department, in several counties during a brief visit to each county the past spring. It was Crabtree's work to go into a county for 10 days or two weeks and consult with farmers seeking advice. KANSAS FARMER has ascertained the opinions of farmers regarding the help rendered by Crabtree.

C. F. Beery, Paola, Kan., writes: "Crabtree examined 10 farms in this county recently and advised with the owners, and each considered his advice and information as valuable and were much pleased with his work. There should be in every county a farm expert, directing farm work in every respect. Let the good work go on."

D. M. Lower, proprietor Richland farm, Miami county, who is a farmer and stock raiser, says: "I value Crabtree's work highly. The work he did was of vast importance to our farmers and, incidentally, to all classes of our citizens. I sincerely hope that in the near future we can have a farm director in every county. I think much has been accomplished by Crabtree's campaign through this county. I believe it should be made permanent. Much remains to be done."

C. F. Henson, Paola, Kan., writes: "I was out with Mr. Crabtree two days while he was here, and farmers on whom he called were highly pleased. If our farmers in general would come into close touch with the Kansas Agricultural College and follow up its methods, I am sure they would reap good benefits from the knowledge they would gain, which knowledge is free for the asking."

* * *

There has been discussion as to whether the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College should become administrator for funds placed in its hands and which funds are available for carrying on this county farm advisor work. We do not have the language of the resolution adopted by the Board of Regents on this point, but in effect the resolution permits the Kansas Agricultural College to co-operate with the federal government or with any private enterprise or any organization that would furnish money and entrust to the college the expenditure of that money along lines of work approved by the officials of the institution. It is our judgment that in this matter the Board of Regents Regents acted wisely. If organizations, private business enterprises or a company of individuals, recognizing the advantages to be obtained through and the necessity for education and improvement in any line subscribe sums for the promotion of such work, it would be almost criminal if such money could not be administered in carrying out sound plans to the best general advantage possible. It is certain that no institution in this country is so familiar with the needs and the requirements of agricultural in general as is the agricultural college. It should be the leading exponent in such improvement and in the directing of funds expended for such purpose. We are glad to know that the resolution is sufficiently broad to permit the use of any money subscribed or provided for a legitimate use in upbuilding Kansas agriculture.

* * *

Ross, who goes to Leavenworth county as advisor, was graduated from the agricultural college in 1902, was in the government service for several years in dairy work; has farmed in Jewell county for three years, and taught agriculture for one year in the Jewell County High School. He is a practical farmer, a careful student and a man of good judgment.

Soon the last call of this year for the silo. What is your answer?

PLANTING WIND-BREAKS.

In North Dakota, the president of the State Agricultural College urges the farmers to plant trees along the roadside on all roads running east and west.

He urges that these trees would pay for themselves simply as wind-breaks and, as they have no east or west winds, trees on north and south roads would be unnecessary.

He also urges that these rows of trees would conserve moisture by preventing rapid evaporation, and that they would also prevent soil blowing, while the leaves of the trees would give off moisture, and thus induce a more humid condition.

But in making this plea the president states that his country is semi-arid, with a rainfall of less than 20 inches, and this would seem to offer an obstacle to his plan. But he is so much in earnest in regard to it that he proposes to prepare a bill making such planting compulsory, for the consideration of the State Legislature.

He suggests willows as the best trees for the purpose, and he probably knows the conditions under which he lives, but in Kansas, where tree planting has done a world of good, the cottonwood has done its full share.

The best corn farm the writer ever saw in Nebraska is entirely surrounded by a belt of seven rows of black walnuts and box elders, and these not only supply a valuable wind-break, but the revenue from the walnuts is considerable.

In some sections of Kansas the country has the appearance of being well wooded where only a few years ago there were only barren plains. That these plantations have been of direct and large benefit to their owners goes without saying, but that any cosmic change in climatic conditions can be expected from tree planting is utterly without foundation.

Tree growing will afford local protection against winds and add to the comfort of the residents and to the beauty of the landscape, but they will not modify climate.

In most parts of Kansas the Red cedar will prove the most profitable tree crop as well as the most effiicient windbreak.

It has long been a custom for the graduating classes of the Kansas Agricultural College to leave some memorial on their departure with their diplomas. Some classes have planted memorial trees, others have left monumental stones either in or about the buildings, and the class of 1908 presented the college with a beautiful fountain. The class of 1912 has outdone its predecessors by leaving the most beautiful and useful memorial of any. This consists of four ornamental bronze lamp posts supporting five large lights each. These are placed in front of the auditorium and are a part of a general lighting system that has been planned for the grounds. The class of 1911 had planned to erect a permanent archway over the entrance to the grounds, but this has been postponed until the site of the permanent driveway is determined.

Few people understand the real value of green manure. According to Doctor Hopkins, of the Illinois Station, animals digest and thus destroy two-thirds of the dry matter in the feed which they consume, so that one ton of alfalfa or clover plowed under would add as much humus to the soil as will three tons of clover fed to live stock and returned as manure to the land, even if there should be no loss by fermentation. Green manuring has the advantage of returning all the substance of the plant growth to the soil and of destroying the weeds, while manuring in the ordinary way does not return all of the plant growth, nor does it destroy the weeds when it is hauled out fresh.

Do you have more live stock now than last year? Can't have too much.

ALFALFA THE CORNER STONE.

Red clover, either alone or in mixtures, constitutes from one-eighth to one-third of the total area of cultivated land on the most successful farms throughout the north-central and eastern and middle western states.

There are few western farmers who have come from the east or who know anything about eastern conditions, who do not know that red clover is the corner stone of agriculture in those sections where it is grown. They realize that it has become an important factor in conserving the natural resources of the soil, thereby tending to maintain profitable yields of the staple agricultural products and that, as pasture and as hay, it has made possible a permanent prosperity through the support of live stock. These same men will recall that in these states at one time the growing of grain for market was the principal industry and that as a result of dependence upon this industry farmers, generally speaking, were not prosperous and that crop farming was destructive to the continued producing ability of the soil.

To recall as above, is only to recall the history of agriculture in this, as well as in every other agricultural country on the globe. New countries have been opened, without a single exception, by the crop farmer, only in years to come to find the soil depleted and prosperity gone. A revival of prosperity and the growth and the development of every such country has come through the development of the live stock industry—through a system of diversified farming which would restore the lost fertility of the soil, increase that fertility to a degree beyond that of the virgin fertility and whereby the crops were converted into the finished product through pork, beef, mutton, or dairy products. The highest priced land in the world is that which has had just such a history as above described.

With these facts before us and the same indellibly stamped upon the history of every country, how can we persist in continuing to make the mistake which has been made over and over, time and again?

In Kansas, alfalfa takes the place of red clover, and more than that—it is worth, for feeding, two times as much as clover. If clover has become, by virtue of its being a superior feed for live stock, the corner stone of agriculture in those sections where it thrives, then why should not alfalfa become the corner stone of agrieulture in this state? Would it not be regarded as good business, in the light of the past, to double and treble and quadruple the alfalfa acreage of Kansas—a state admirably adapted to the growth of the greatest forage crops the world knows? This, with our corn, Kafir and cane, in the silo, will make Kansas a live stock section the peer of any section on the globe. It lies within our reach to do this.

Concerted action from one end of the state to the other is, of course, impossible. It will be a half century at least, before Kansas farmers, generally speaking, will awaken to the real situation, but the achievement resulting from the most economical and most profitable production of live stock is not dependent upon every farmer in the community taking hold and revising his plans. One farmer in the township or county can achieve this success on his own farm. What his neighbor does in this or any other respect has no effect whatsoever on the prosperity or the possibilities of the man who will right-about-face and do those things which, in his judgment, will better his condition.

The year's wheat harvest is done, and you are making ready for another. Have you learned, during past 12 months, anything that will help toward a greater or more certain yield? Have you set a higher standard for your wheat farming? The more successful farmers say they are learning daily.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Our subscriber, J. E. Viers, Dewar, writes: "I would not be without KANSAS FARMER. I think it the best farm paper printed."

Best Farmers' Paper.

Our subscriber, J. F. L., Jefferson, Kan., writes: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER for several years, and have paid my subscription nine years in advance, so you can see that I am considering it the best farmers' paper I tawe, and I read four papers. I am writing you today, not to praise the paper, but to get advice."

Newfoundland Dog Inquiry.

Our subscriber, R. S. A., Hallsville, Mo., breeder of pure-bred Red Polled cattle, writes that he thinks KANSAS FARMER is the best farm paper he gets. He wants to know what has become of the good, old-time Newfoundland dog? He says in his boyhood this dog was considered the child's dog par excellence. He has not seen one of the breed for years, and inquires where he can find the pure-bred stock.

Catch Crops.

Our subscriber, A. L. C., Lindsborg, Kan., writes that he contemplates planting several catch crops, which crops he does not name, but wants to know if it is time to plant. It is high time to plant catch crops. The earlier these crops can be planted after other crops are harvested, the greater is the probability of the catch crops yielding worth while. A catch crop is an extra crop and, as a rule, not too much is expected of it, but it is the part of wisdom to give the catch crop the best opportunity possible.

Sorghum Bagasse Once More.

Our subscriber, J. O. W., Bliss, Okla., writes that for several years he has been in charge of the sorghum molasses factory on Millers Brothers' 101 ranch. Last October he filled a 130-ton silo with sorghum bagasse and fed it to steers. He fed, all told, three pens of steers. Pens No. 1 and No. 2 were fed chopped Kafir forage of the best quality, and pen No. 3 sorghum bagasse, each pen having the same grain feed. Pen No. 3, fed on sorghum bagasse, made the largest gain. He fed some chopped sorghum forage in troughs to pens No. 1 and No. 2. He thinks he saved more than one-half of the forage by cutting it and feeding in troughs. We have written our subscriber for more specific information regarding these feeding results, and hope to be able to present the same to KANSAS FARMER readers.

Wheat On Oat Stubble.

Our subscriber, L. E. C., Downs, Kan., asks if it will be safe to sow wheat on oat or wheat stubble by plowing the seed under shallow. Our subscriber does not state the condition of the stubble ground. If the ground had been plowed deep last fall and was now mellow, his method of seeding might be reasonably successful. The chances are, however, that the fields are not mellow but, on the other hand, possess the usual condition, namely, hard and dry, and under such conditions we do not recommend the method he proposes. Experience has proven that wheat requires a well prepared seed bed, that the seed bed must be gotten into such condition as to take up and hold moisture, else the wheat does not grow and is not in condition to stand the winter. If we did not want to plow for wheat, we would at once put the disk on the stubble and work up the best seed bed possible by disking and re-disking, and do the disking early. Just before seeding we would disk lightly and drill. Our readers will be able to recall an occasional good wheat crop grown under the most slipshod methods of preparation and seeding. Such methods, however, are not generally successful and the surest means of producing a crop is to plow early and prepare the seed bed well and sow good seed at the right time.

Drain Tile and Hollow Tile Blocks.

Our subscriber, J. A. H., Humboldt, Kan., writes that, in his judgment, KANSAS FARMER is the best and cleanest farm paper published west of the Missouri river, and one of the three best in the United States. He states, furthermore, that KANSAS FARMER has been coming to his home for 33 consecutive years.

He further states: "I am a firm believer in the use of drain tile for a considerable acreage of land in this vicinity. Two years ago I had a 6-acre field which was worthless insofar as its production of grain crops or grass was concerned. I drained this patch, running through it four drains. A year ago I sowed this land to alfalfa, with oats as a nurse crop, securing a perfect stand. The first crop this spring yielded 2¼ tons per acre. The hay was baled from the field and marketed, and the yield per acre is accurate. The second crop was cut July 1 and, while not marketed and consequently not weighed, I believe it heavier than the first crop. On my farm are 15 acres which had been tiled drained before I became the owner of the farm. This field is seeded to alfalfa and last year I cut five crops from it.

"I have a separator house built of hollow block tile. In this house I have a gasoline engine which, from the line shaft, drives cream separator, churn, graindstone and washing machine."

Record of One Sow.

Our subscriber, R. J. P., Junction City, Kan., writes that he has been a long time reader of KANSAS FARMER, and thinks it a first class farm paper. He says, further:

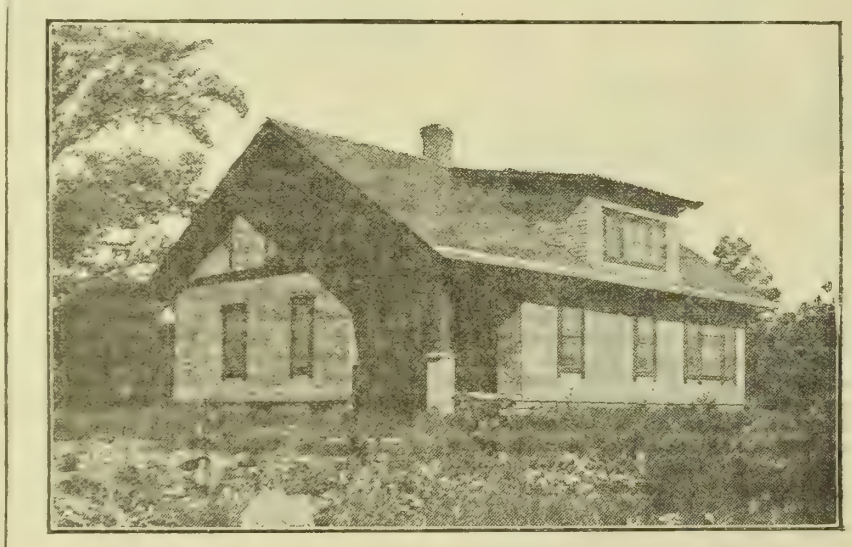
"I keep books on the farm and will send you a record that I have kept of one sow. On February 20, 1910, I bought a Poland China sow that was very thin, for $14. On March 4, 1910, farrowed 4 pigs, raised 4; on September 14, 1910, farrowed 10 pigs, raised 10; on March 21, 1911, farrowed 12 pigs, raised 9; on September 15, 1911, farrowed 10 pigs, raised 8; on March 24, 1912, farrowed 12 pigs, raised 2. The last litter was a hard one to handle on account of the bad weather. I sold 23 of these pigs. Eight of them, when they were shoats, weighed about 75 pounds each. They sold for $6.25 each. The rest of the bunch I put on the market, some of them fat and some just in fair shape. The dry weather last summer and the cholera scare the last fall made me dispose of a few at a sacrifice. The 23 head brought me $257.95. Besides these 23 head, I butchered six head, valued at $80.50. I still have two coming yearling gilts and the two pigs left. This record was for a period of two years and four months. During that time, total number of pigs farrowed, 48; number raised, 33. I sold the sow June 6, 1912, fat, on the market for $21.93. Profit on the old sow above cost, $7.92. Total value of pigs sold, butchered, and profit on sow, was $346.38, with four head left. The reason I sold the sow was that she was very cross and hard to handle. I think she was one of the best investments I ever made. I sold six of her last fall shoats the same day with her. They were just 8½ months old, and weighed on an average 235 pounds each. All of her pigs except the first litter were out of thoroughbred boars. I think hogs, handled properly, pay; also, that they should be of a high grade, if not registered stock."

Dry Plowing Experience.

Our subscriber, Gregor H. Glitzke, Cawker City, Kan., has been practicing, for a number of years, deep plowing and, noting the interest shown in this subject by readers of KANSAS FARMER who have written in these columns, contributes his experience:

"I plow as deep as the conditions of the soil will permit, usually from 8 to 12 inches. I formerly plowed from 4 to 6 inches. It is quite evident that the growing crop on deep plowing can get along with much less rainfall during the growing season if there has been considerable moisture before the crop was planted. The deeper the plowing, the deeper the reservoir for storing the moisture and the more moisture available for the growing crop. With deep plowing I can prepare a much better seed bed than by shallow plowing, and I find the mixing of the subsoil with the surface soil advantageous if too much of the subsoil is not at once turned up. Deep plowing permits very much easier working of the field, although following heavy rains the deep plowing is not so quickly worked as shallow plowing. This, however, is an argument in favor of deeper plowing, because it is proof positive that the soil takes up more water. By deep plowing, the physical condition of the soil is much improved. The humus resulting from the plowing under of stubble and cornstalks, decomposes much more quickly in deep plowing and the soil becomes mellow and filled with life.

"I grow wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa, and the yields are much better than with shallow plowing. These crops stand the dry weather very much better on deep plowing. I use a John Deere sulky plow, and three large horses do the work. For them, plowing is easy, if the plow is not run too deep the first year."



Farm residence of R. E. Mesnard, Humboldt, Kan. Has eight rooms and sleeping porch and bath. Built of 5x8x12 hollow tile blocks and finished with stucco. Total cost, $2,500. The tile used in this residence would cost $125 delivered from Humboldt, where the tile is made, to Topeka. This structure is semi-fire proof. The dead air space in the tile makes the house warm in winter and cool in summer.

Linseed Oil Adulterants.

Our subscriber, J. C. H., Dexter, Kan., says he is sure that linseed oil is adulterated, and asks what adulterants are used and how adulteration can be detected.

KANSAS FARMER referred this inquiry to G. N. Watson, of the Department of Pharmacy, Kansas University, and from his reply obtained these facts: An examination of several samples of both raw and boiled linseed oil, indicates that consumers of this product are not getting what they call for. The Kansas Legislature has set a standard for linseed oil. This standard is scientific, and the test by such standard can be made by an expert only. However, the oil should have a yellowish color, bland taste and characteristic linseed odor. The pure oil, when spread on glass should dry, forming a hard, transparent resin. The principal adulterants are corn oil, mineral oil, rosin and fish oils. Price of seed oils prevent their use as adulterants. Every consumer or dealer in linseed oil should become familiar with the taste and color of pure oil. He should test the oil before purchasing, to determine whether or not it will dry. This can be done by letting a small amount of the oil flow over a glass plate. Set aside and note the length of time required to dry, or whether the sample will dry at all. Note the condition of the coat formed on the plate, whether transparent or opaque, soft or hard. Look for any separation upon the drying, the linseed oil present drying and the adulterant, if excessive, remaining liquid.

The most common adulterant—because it is the cheapest—is mineral oil. This adulterant can be detected by its color. The characteristic odor and taste of mineral oil will also be present. Oils containing this adulterant will not dry properly on glass, but form a soft opaque coat. Fish oil can be detected by its odor. This can be rendered more noticeable by warming the oil.

Before purchasing linseed oil, note the odor, taste and color. Test it on a glass plate for drying. Pure, raw linseed in a basement room—a place not favorable for drying—will dry in about 72 hours. Pure boiled oil will dry in 20 to 24 hours.

White Amber Cane.

We have an interesting letter from our subscriber, J. K. F., Scott City, Kan., who, by the way, is a grower of pure Kharkof wheat, Scott County White Dent corn, and White Amber cane, each of the three having been for a number of years grown in Scott county and thoroughly acclimated to the conditions existing there and which seed, on account of its acclimatization, should be especially valuable to the western farmer. This subscriber operates a grain and stock farm with a degree of success which should appeal to the farmer who may be more or less dissatisfied with the hit-and-miss methods too often practiced.

This subscriber has evolved a variety of cane which he says is admirably adapted to western conditions for both grain and roughage. This variety was new to Carlton M. Ball, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who visited the subscriber's field. Ball and our subscriber named the variety. Ball ordered a bushel of the seed sent to the United States Experiment Station at Amarillo, Texas, where it matured a good crop by August 13, and which justified a report by Ball to the effect that it was a promising addition to dry-farming crops for the Great Plains region.

Our subscriber supplied a bushel of the seed to the Hays (Kan.) Experiment Station and in 1910 this yielded 20½ bushels of grain per acre. The Hays station reported this as being the earliest cane planted in the station fields and that it had made a crop of grain on less moisture than any other variety with which that station was acquainted. This variety is recommended especially for the western half of Kansas, but not for the eastern half. Some of the same seed at Manhattan station was not regarded as superior, if the equal, of many other varieties there grown.

Our subscriber says that the seed of this variety is as good as Kafir for grain, and is better than Kafir for the western one-third of Kansas, on account of its superior production from the standpoint of quantity and on account of its superior ability to withstand hot, dry weather. This cane is said to be proof against smut. It does not stool like the common varieties of cane, and should be planted thicker on this account. For grain, the subscriber lists 3 quarts per acre, and for hay 2 to 3 pecks per acre.

Mr. Ball gave it as his opinion that this cane was not strictly a cane, but a cross between Black Early Amber and some of the non-saccharin sorghums.

Our subscriber recommends that White Amber cane be not planted too early. Planting in the month of June is right, and planting in July may do. He says the cane should be cut promptly when it is ripe and that if it is not found to be first class grain or forage it will be because it was not cut at the proper time. This plant does not retain the leaves as long as Kafir.

AN IDEAL HOG HOUSE

Upon Proper Construction of House Depends Success of Spring Farrow

The winter views of this hog house were selected in order to show that the builder has secured the one thing of prime importance in any hog house—sunshine in all the pens.

Last spring thousands of pigs of the early farrows were lost because of the severity of the weather, though the later farrows were very generally successful.

The secret of success in the raising of any class of animals may be embodied in the one word—comfort. If the animal is comfortable, he thrives and makes money for his owner if he ever does. In fact, no animal can be expected to do his best when he is uncomfortable for any considerable portion of the time. Animal comfort means money. The lack of it means loss.

If a hog is uncomfortable, there has been some fault or neglect on the part of the caretaker. He may be only hungry, or he may be diseased. In either case he is uncomfortable and not doing his best. He may lack some element in his feed and this induces a desire to root up the earth in his search for it, or to devour young pigs or chickens. Whenever a hog acquires bad habits, it is due to some lack in the feed, and his restless rooting and tramping around in his search for it prevents him from doing his best.

Another frequent lack is suitable shade. The shady side of a building is not satisfactory. Trees would be better, as they allow the passage of air currents, which may be shut off by the building. As the hog never sweats, air currents and shade are very important to both his health and comfort during the heated months.

Yet another is water, both for bathing and drinking. A running stream is ideal, provided there is shade, but in lack of this, an artificially constructed wallow, in which the water can be changed, is best. A cement wallow, into which can be placed some dip, is ideal.

But most important to the hog's comfort and welfare, and this means to the owner's welfare, is the winter housing. Upon the comfort in the winter season depends success, while at the farrowing season comes the crisis of the year's hog crop.



HOG HOUSE STANDING EAST AND WEST, SHOWING SUNSHINE IN EVERY PEN.

Two prime objects should be sought in the construction of a hog house—warmth, with dryness and ventilation, and sunshine. If the house is thoroughly well built and is filled with hogs, it is rarely necessary to have it equipped for artificial heating. Even at farrowing time, if the house has plenty of sunshine, a jug or hot water covered with burlap, for the newly born pigs to snuggle up against, will answer every purpose.

In the picture of the interior of the hog house shown herewith, it will be noticed that the sunshine plays on all sides of each pen at some period of the day. The slope of the windows in the roof is such that the sun strikes the west side of each pen in the northern tier of pens in the morning just as fully as it does those of the southern tier through the lower windows on the south side. As the sun moves westward, every part of each pen has its share of sunsine, thus doing away with the cold, damp corners which are so fatal to young pigs and such breeders of germs.

The swinging doors into the alley are hinged at the top, so that they can be thrown back and locked for cleaning out the troughs and then swing forward and locked so the hogs may feed.

The troughs are so arranged that the filth of the pens may be scraped under them and into a gutter which runs on either side of the alley. This permits easy cleaning and does not necessitate the throwing of the filth into the outside pens. Perhaps more hog trouble is caused by improper handling of the filth and the permission of unsanitary conditions than from any other cause. This gutter is best made of cement, as this gives a smooth surface, so that the gutter may be cleared by shoving a hoe or shovel down the length of it and pushing the refuse into the dump at the end of the barn.

Water is supplied by pipes, so that a hose may be attached for washing out the pens, as well as for watering the hogs. This can be arranged in any way to suit, but a very good way is to have a threaded stop cock for each two pens and set them high enough so as to be within easy reach from the alley.

Shiplap is, perhaps, the most satisfactory material for the side walls, especially if the inside is sheeted with stock boards. Some prefer cement concrete walls, and others find satisfactory material in hollow cement blocks. It is claimed that a cement wall, even when made of the hollow blocks, is never entirely free from dampness and, during such weather as we had during March and April of this year, dampness would be fatal.

A geared arrangement, such as is used in greenhouses, can be used for opening and closing the windows in the roof, and this is better than having to depend entirely upon the side windows for ventilation. These side windows are opened and closed from the alley by means of cord and pulleys.

There can be no question but cement is the best material for floors, if the floors only are considered, but there is still a doubt as to their value when the hogs are considered. With plenty of bedding this objection should be removed and such a floor is certainly more sanitary and easily cleaned than any other. Nothing is said as to cost, as size, materials, etc., vary so much in different places. The idea is to show what comes very near the ideal in hog house construction, and let each approach that ideal in the best way he can.

To the man who raises hogs, either for market or for breeding purposes, the best investment he can make is in a good hog house, where there is plenty of sunshine, fresh air, pure water and cleanliness.

A New Move for County Agriculture

The famous Shawnee Alfalfa Club has ceased to exist. After a successful activity of five years and one month, during which it held monthly meetings almost continuously and devoted its entire time to the discussion of alfalfa, and after having won a nation-wide fame, the members decided to reorganize and enlarge the scope of the club.

The new organization bears the name, The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, and all who are interested in any phase of farm life are invited to join, in order that it may become a county institute, holding monthly meetings and a sort of county clearing house for agricultural information. It is planned to work in harmony with all of the present institutes which exist in the county; to supplement their work and to assist them in every way.

While the membership will not be restricted to Shawnee county, or even to the state of Kansas, the first interest of the new institute will naturally be local. Shawnee county is rich in natural resources and in opportunities for agricultural success. It has a wide variety of soil, ranging from the upland pastures to the rich river bottom, and, with its unequal market facilities, offers an opportunity in an agricultural and live stock way that is equaled by few other counties in any state. Its resources have not been developed to the fullest possible extent, and it will be the purpose of this new organization to assist in progress along this line. It is hoped that the success which may come to this institute will be an inducement to other counties in this and other states to organize in a similar manner, as the successful life of the Alfalfa Club was the model upon which other local and state alfalfa clubs were patterned.

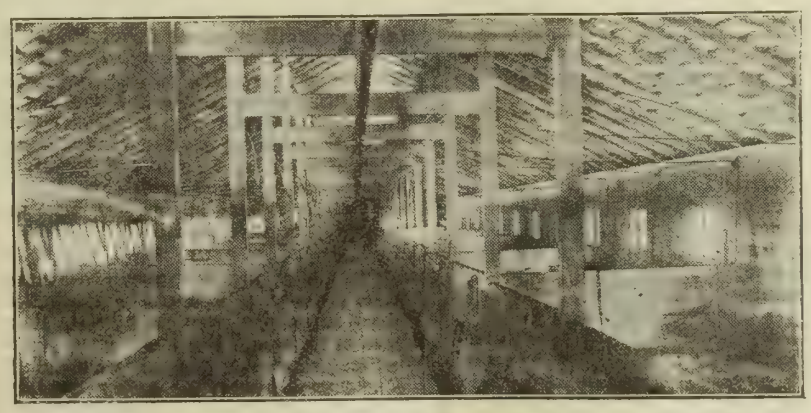
The Shawnee Alfalfa Club was organized in May, 1907. An agricultural educational train on the Santa Fe railroad had just finished its trip and was holding the closing meeting in the rooms of the Topeka Commercial Club when it was suggested by the late Bradford Miller that such meetings be continued monthly for the general discussion of agricultural and live stock matters, with special attention given to alfalfa. The meeting was organized in this indefinite way by the election of Bradford Miller as president, and I. D. Graham as secretary. This loose organization continued for one year, but proved so remarkably successful that it was decided to effect a permanent organization, with proper by-laws, for a continuance to permanent success. The by-laws were adopted at the annual meeting, held in May, 1908, and the Shawnee Alfalfa Club became completely organized.

Its success was so great that letters were frequently received by the secretary, asking for copies of the by-laws and information in regard to the conduct of its meetings and its affairs. United States Senators and Congressmen showed their interest by supplying the members, which now number about 300, with government publications relating to alfalfa, and the state experiment stations of the alfalfa growing region contributed of their bulletins, while the Kansas Experiment Station generously supplied speakers whenever called upon.

Numerous farmers and business men from other counties identified themselves with the club as members, and parties from other states, even as far away as Connecticut, joined its ranks. The state alfalfa growers' associations of several other states followed its lead and organized on similar plans, except that they did not hold monthly meetings. Local clubs were organized in many states, the first of which was at Phoenix, Ariz.

Visitors from other states interested in alfalfa and the possibilities of growing it under their home conditions, were numerous at its meetings. One gentleman made a trip from Ohio to attend a meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club and to inspect Kansas alfalfa fields and study methods of growing and handling this crop. His report of the work of the club was published as a front page feature in the Ohio Farmer. Another gentleman, who conducts a large dairy farm in New Jersey and who said that if he could grow alfalfa it would mean a net saving of $20,000 per year as compared with what he then paid for Kansas alfalfa, made a similar trip, vouched for by letters from the United States Department of Agriculture to the secretary of the club.

The meetings of the club were always interesting, but some especially so. At one of these a young lady graduate in domestic science at the Kansas Agricultural College, read a paper on the possibilities of alfalfa as a human food. Recognizing that this plant is rich in protein and had an undoubted food value if it could be made palatable, she prepared bread, biscuits, layer cake, angel food, ginger snaps and doughnuts out of alfalfa meal and passed them around the audience to be sampled. It is a significant commentary on the quality of her preparations that all of the plates came back empty. In some of these she mixed more or less of wheat flour. She also prepared alfalfa tea and the audience found that in its pure state it had a pronounced flavor and taste, while if mixed in equal quantities with "store" tea, it was equally good, and no difference could be distinguished.



THE SUNSHINE REACHES THE BACK CORNERS OF EVERY PEN.

After serving in the office of president and secretary, respectively, for three years, Bradford Miller declined reelection, and the secretary was promoted to the presidency. Dr. F. L. DeWolf was made secretary and after one year was succeeded by Mr. A. T. Daniels, the president continuing in office until the reorganization of the club.

While all the possibilities of alfalfa under all conditions of soil and climate may never be known by any one man or group of men, it is perhaps true that the members of the Shawnee Alfalfa Club have had better opportunities for studying this wonderful plant, and have availed themselves of these opportunities, better than falls to the lot of most men. Alfalfa has done great things for the agriculture of Kansas and is now doing great things for her soil, her live stock and her farmers. It is the oldest agricultural plant known to man and, while its general cultivation in Kansas dates back but few years, successful fields were grown as early as 1876 and attempts made to grow it even as early as 1871. It is very difficult to think of alfalfa without at the same time thinking of the soil on the one hand and of live stock on the other. No plant has done so much for the rejuvenation of Kansas soils as has this, and no live stock does so well as that which is fed on alfalfa. With the development of beef production on the farm and the enormous growth of the dairy industry which is now taking place, Kansas, with her million acres in alfalfa, is more fortunate than most other states.



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company.

Let Me Show You How Merry War Powdered Lye Cures Sick Hogs

All the talk in the world won't kill one single hog worm—won't cure one single sick hog—but if I, by personally presenting these facts to you, can but persuade you, Mr. Hog Raiser, to give MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE a fair, common sense feeding trial, I will have done you the greatest favor any one man can do another by putting you in touch with the best hog conditioner, cholera and worm cure the world has ever known.

This sounds like "big talk", but I know whereof I speak because I have spent years in untold experiment and test after test has resulted in unanimous, enthusiastic praise from thousands of Farmers and Hog Raisers all over the United States who have fed MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE regularly every day with their hog rations—and with wonderful results—proving beyond all shadow of doubt that MERRY WAR POWDERED LYE WILL DO THE WORK—AND THAT NOTHING ELSE WILL.

The Cost is But a Trifle

Merry War Powdered Lye is NOT ONLY the BEST protection against hog losses ever discovered—preventing Hog Cholera; killing worms; rendering hogs immune from infectious diseases; keeping them on their feed, with hearty appetites; toning them up; making them fat and sleek; insuring prime condition in the shortest possible time for top notch prices—BUT it is the LEAST EXPENSIVE AS WELL.

For Hog Cholera

The following letter is but a sample of hundreds that come every week, telling how happy hog raisers are with Merry War Powdered Lye.

H. G. Acker, Chickasha, Okla. "I have been feeding Merry War Powdered Lye some two months, and it expelled worms after the first few feeds."

I can show you all the proof you want—as many letters like this as desired.

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Daily

—and begin today—the sooner you begin, the sooner I will prove to your complete satisfaction that Merry War Powdered Lye makes good every claim—and 10c will make the test.

Important Warning

Some commercial lye makers try to persuade dealers and hog raisers that any lye will do what Merry War will for hogs—but it will not, it can't—because no other lye maker knows the secret process that makes Merry War Powdered Lye safe to use in Hog Feed—they don't know the combination in Merry War Powdered Lye that produces the fat, healthy hogs.

Merry War is the only Lye which is absolutely safe to feed your hogs—the greatest Hog Remedy the world has ever known, and Hog Raisers who make the mistake that any lye will do the work claimed for Merry War Powdered Lye—fail to obtain results—pay the penalty in loss of hogs and are sorely disappointed.

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full cases of 4 dozen cans for $4.80—at Grocers', Druggists' and Feed Dealers'—there are no substitutes.

Follow These Directions

Mix one tablespoonful Merry War Powdered Lye with slop for ten hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed EVERYDAY, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can Merry War Powdered Lye to each barrel drinking water.

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making If you want the best lye, exclusively for Soap-Making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but DON'T feed it to your hogs. Feed Only Merry War Powdered Lye To Your Hogs.

At All Leading Dealers Most dealers handle Merry War Powdered Lye. If yours can't supply you, write us, stating dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet, on "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 ST. LOUIS, MO.





Get In Quick

The Building of the new lines of the A. T. & S. Fe Ry. will open up six counties in

Southwestern Kansas

These counties are Gray, Haskell, Stevens, Morton, Stanton and Grant, all level unbroken prairie.

We have purchased 1,500 of the choicest quarter sections of this fertile soil and will sell them, preferably to actual settlers, for from $1,600 to $2,400 a quarter.

The soil is deep, rich, durable. On it may be raised all crops generally included in the list of the modern, up-to-date farmer. You can by changing your farm practice raise what you are raising today.

The only reason that this splendid country has remained undeveloped was because there was no railway. The local market could not take the products of the soil. This reason has been overcome. The future of the country is assured.

Even without a railway the country has prospered. The farmers during 1911 raised and sold field crops and held stock valued at $1,937,018 and had on hand January 1, 1912, $3,689,042 in stock and produce carried over.

This is the coming country. In a few years it is bound to be a part of the great wheat belt of Kansas. Buy now and get the benefit of advancing values. If you go onto the land and develop it this advance will come more quickly.

When it was announced through the newspapers that the Santa Fe would build a line through these counties, requests for information as to how to get land began pouring in. From these inquiries sales have followed.

If you buy today you will reap a sure profit.

Send for our new booklet telling just what the country is like and what you may expect. It tells of the crops that are most profitable. It tells the social conditions you will find. The booklet gives the price of land and the easy terms offered. It means money to you.

A postal card will bring the booklet.

Fill in the coupon and mail TODAY.

2343

E. T. Cartledge, Tax Commissioner,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

Please send me your Southwest Kansas booklet.

Name .....

Address .....

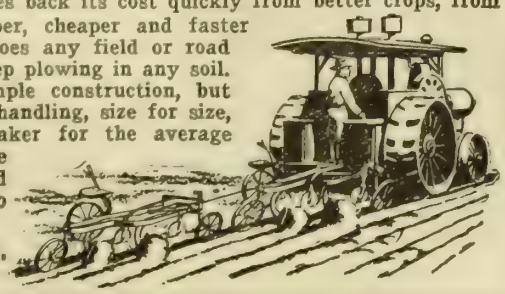
OHIO Tractor

20-H.P. IN BELT; 10-H.P. ON DRAW-BAR

Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing in any soil.

Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.



ROAD SUPPLY AND METAL CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

THE FARM



After harvesting and stacking, the thing uppermost in the mind of most farmers is that of plowing and the preparation of the field for the sowing of winter wheat. It is high time that every wheat grower should have read and studied Bulletin No. 176, by the Kansas Experiment Station, which has to deal with the growing of wheat in Kansas, the bulletin being the resume of a large number of experiments conducted not only at the Manhattan and Hays station and also on a considerable number of farms representing every section of Kansas. The facts presented in these columns this week are largely obtained from that bulletin and, with our comments mingled therein, make this material, in our judgment, helpful and valuable to every wheat grower.

* * *

The results obtained from the above mentioned sources, covering a considerable number of years, establish conclusively the fact that the wheat yield was by different methods of preparing the land before seeding, increased from 4¼ to 38⅓ bushels per acre. While it is not possible for every wheat farmer to reach this maximum of difference shown, the figures do reveal the fact that it is possible, we believe, for the average wheat grower to at least double his yield. Keep in mind that in this statement we refer to the average grower. There are many farmers who cannot materially increase their wheat yield for the reason that they have been growing wheat so successfully that their yield is the maximum, unless they should store up in their fields additional plant food and consequently make the fields more fertile than they have ever before been. When we talk about doubling the wheat or corn yield or the yield of any other crop, it is generally considered as doubling the average yield, which is by no means a difficult task, because the average in any crop is a low standard.

* * *

In addition to the methods of preparing the seed bed which have resulted in greatly increased yields, the time of preparation and methods of seeding exert an important influence upon the yield. So long as this editor can remember it has been the general supposition that early plowing and early seeding are conducive to the best yields. For years and years, however, the wheat grower has been lacking in the figures and the specific evidences necessary to support this general belief. It has, therefore, been the tendency to plow and seed as early as possible, but the ability to plow early and properly prepare the field for seeding has not been the measure of the wheat acreage as in our opinion it should have been. Too often the grower reasons like this: "I have 100 acres of land clear of growing crop and I am going to seed this entire acreage to wheat." He arrives at this conclusion because he has the land and measures his wheat crop by this reasoning. It is our judgment that he should reason like this: "I have 100 acres which I can sow to wheat; I will seed as many acres as I can plow early and otherwise properly prepare and seed by a certain date." Operations by this reasoning will depend upon the condition of the field, upon the rainfall, and possibly other conditions which may prevail during the proper time for preparing the seed bed. We believe that while this method of reasoning will on many farms reduce the total wheat acreage, we nevertheless feel that it will preclude much labor which gives little or no return and will obviate much disappointment. In other words, by such reasoning we feel that the most successful wheat farmer will curtail his operations to the extent that he will sow all the wheat he can sow well in a properly prepared seed bed.

* * *

The above are our own observations aside from what is found in the bulletin above mentioned, and the bulletin should receive no credit therefor. However, we believe that the general trend of the conclusions which can safely be drawn from the experiment and observation recorded in the bulletin will justify the comment we have above offered.

Contained in the bulletin are reported eleven methods of preparing land, the results from which were compared, and in the following—not in the language of the bulletin, but in our own language—are recited those methods and results:

Land disked but not plowed, cost $1.95 per acre for preparation and produced 4¼ bushels of wheat per acre; the value of the crop at 80 cents per bushel, when sold, gave a gross income of $3.42 per acre and returned $1.47 per acre over the cost of preparation of the ground.

Land plowed 3 inches deep—which was too shallow—plowed September 15 and which was too late for the best results, gave a yield of 14½ bushels, costing for preparation $3.05 per acre, the gross value of the crop at 80 cents per bushel being $11.57, leaving the value of the crop less the cost of preparation $8.52 per acre.

Land plowed 7 inches deep on September 15—which was too late—produced 15¾ bushels per acre, cost of preparation $3.55 per acre, giving, at 80 cents per bushel, a gross crop value of $12.63 per acre and leaving the value of the crop less the cost of preparation, $9.08 per acre.

Land deeply disked July 15 to stop the waste of moisture, and plowed 7 inches deep September 15, produced 23½ bushels per acre with a cost of preparation of $4.35 per acre, a gross crop value of $18.85 and a value less the cost of preparation of $14.50 per acre. Plowing on September 15 proved too late for the best results even when land had been previously disked.

Land plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, and worked sufficient to preserve soil mulch and conserve the moisture, yielded 27¾ bushels per acre at a cost for preparation of $3.90, gross value of crop $22.19, resulting in a crop value less the cost of preparation of $18.29 per acre.

Land plowed August 15, 7 inches deep, and not worked until September 15, showed a yield of 23⅜ bushels per acre, a cost of $3.55 per acre for preparation, a gross value of $18.89, with a value less the cost of preparation of $15.34 per acre.

Land deeply disked July 15 to conserve moisture and plowed 7 inches deep August 15, produced 32⅜ bushels per acre, cost of preparation $4.70 per acre, gross value of the crop $26.14 per acre, and returned—less cost of preparation—$21.44 per acre.

Land plowed July 15, 3 inches deep, and plowed at the right time but too shallow for the best results, produced 33½ bushels per acre, cost per acre for preparation $4.45, gross value of crop $26.77, value of crop less cost of preparation, $22.32.

Land listed July 15, 5 inches deep, ridges split August 15, gave a return of 34⅓ bushels per acre, cost of preparation $3.75 per acre, gross crop value $27.48, and value of crop less cost of preparation, $23.73.

Land listed July 15, 5 inches deep, worked down level at once to avoid waste of moisture, gave 35 bushels per acre at a cost of $3.70 per acre for preparation, gross value of crop $28.05, return less cost of preparation $24.35 per acre.

Land plowed July 15, which is regarded as the right time, and plowed 7 inches deep, which is regarded as the right depth, gave a yield of 38⅓ bushels per acre and which was the highest yield in this series of experiments. The cost of preparation was $4.95 per acre, gross value of the crop was $30.69, and the return less the cost of preparation was $25.74.

* * *

The above experiments specifically described were conducted during 1910-1911 on upland, low in fertility. This soil had for years been cropped with small grains, corn and sorghums, without the addition of manure or green manuring crops. The wheat was seeded on all plots on September 29. Bearded Fife wheat was sown with disk drill at the rate of 1¼ bushel per acre. An effort was made to prepare the best seed bed possible with each method employed. All plots were harrowed immediately after plowing except where otherwise indicated, and were worked thereafter as

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS

Just take a careful look at the cut of the Hoosier Single Disk Drill shown below. Note the wonderful up and down range of the disks. See how straight the draw bar pull is. The disks stay right to the work and the draft is light. The Hoosier Drill has time and labor saving features that are worth much to you.

You can get any size or style Drill in the Hoosier Line from One-Horse up in Plain Grain and Combined Grain and Fertilizer — Single and Double Disk, Hoe and Shoe. There is built a Hoosier Drill that will meet your needs and do the work right, no matter where you live. Send for the Hoosier Drill Catalogue, read it, and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill. Absolutely guaranteed.

THE AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO.
INCORPORATED
RICHMOND, INDIANA U.S.A.



Buy the Des Moines Creosoted Silo

This special treatment makes the Des Moines creosoted silo twice as desirable to you as any other. It is a scientific process. Makes the silo proof against rot, moisture and all effects of weather exposure. Puts it above any other stave silo, hence better than any silo ever made.

Creosoting Makes the Wood Everlasting.

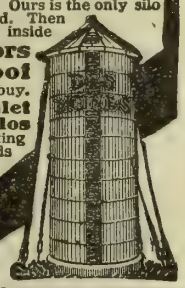
You buy the Des Moines Silo **once.** Then you're through spending money. No bills for repairs. No rotted or warped parts to replace. Creosoting makes this silo last practically forever. Ours is the only silo creosoting machine in the world. Then to make the job complete our inside

Hoop, Double Anchors and Economy Roof

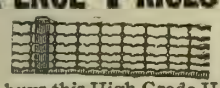
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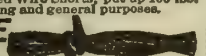
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buys this High Grade Hog Fencing; heavier than usual kinds offered. 26 inches high, 7 bars, weighs about 6 lbs. to a rod, all heights at proportionate prices. 48 inch Poultry Fencing, strongest built, per rod..... **27c**

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This price is for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion. This is our Galvanized Wire Shorts, put up 100 lbs. to a bundle, suitable for Fencing and general purposes.

BARB WIRE



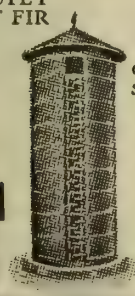
Best and strongest; standard weight. Made of No. 12 gauge, galvanized, put up 100 lbs. to a reel, per 100 lbs. **$1.95**

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was necessary to maintain a soil mulch and to prepare a good seed bed. The cost per acre for preparation was figured as follows: For shallow plowing, $1.25 per acre; for deep plowing, $1.75; for listing, 75 cents; for disking, 40 cents; for Acme harrowing, 35 cents; for harrowing, 25 cents; for seeding, 40 cents. The cost of preparation, above set forth, includes all expenses involved in preparing the ground and in seeding the wheat.

* * *

The author of the bulletin, W. M. Jardine, head of Agronomy department, expresses himself as believing that listing is a good method for preparing a land for wheat provided the work is done properly. Ground can be listed much more rapidly than it can be plowed, but it is necessary that the listed ground be worked down before the soil becomes dry. The danger with listing in preparing ground for wheat comes from permitting the listed ridges to dry out. When this dry soil is thrown into the furrow it leaves a loose, open seed bed that closely resembles late plowing, and under such conditions unsatisfactory results will be obtained from listing.

* * *

From the above it will be seen that the largest yields and the largest profits result from methods of preparation by which the soil is worked early and kept cultivated until the wheat is sown. This corroborates general observation and the results of past trials. Exceptions may prevail on fertile soils in wet seasons. Upon soils rich in plant food and well supplied with moisture, early cultivation and continuous working may result in lodging and consequently in decreased yields. Under such conditions immediate early plowing is advisable. In dry seasons and on soils of average fertility all observation and experiment indicates that the best yield will be obtained by starting the preparation of the seed bed as early as possible.

* * *

Experience has proven that a firm, well compacted soil, is an ideal seed bed. To prepare such a seed bed from soil that has previously been worked deep requires time and labor. It is obtained by settling, by packing rains and cultivation with disk, Acme or spike-tooth harrow. On account of the time and labor required to obtain such compacted seed bed it is apparent that such seed bed can be made only when the preparation of the ground has been started early. A firm seed bed is necessary if the subsoil water is to be utilized by the young wheat plant. On loose, poorly packed soil there is poor connection between the subsoil and the cultivated soil and moisture by capillary attraction cannot be obtained from the subsoil. Under this condition the subsoil may be well supplied with moisture, yet the growing plant on the surface be unable to avail itself of such moisture. The early preparation of the seed bed is of great benefit, too, on account of the conservation of such moisture as may be in the soil at the time of beginning the preparation and also on account of the increased ability of the soil to take up and hold moisture which falls during the time of preparation.

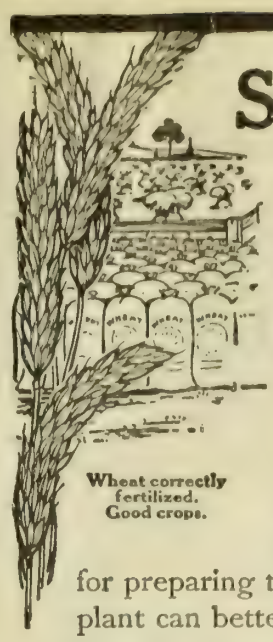
* * *

It must be understood that the foregoing discussion of seed bed preparation applies with greatest force to central and eastern Kansas conditions where the annual rainfall is usually considered sufficient for the production of winter wheat. The author of the bulletin states, however, that the same methods that bring best results under central Kansas conditions also produce larger yields in the western part of the state under a considerably lighter rainfall. In connection with the discussion of this subject as applicable to western Kansas conditions, the summer fallow necessarily deserves a place, and discussion of this is left for these columns in KANSAS FARMER next week.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Pasture Compared With Silage.

A farm contributor to an exchange says that on most farms pasture is the most expensive feed provided for the live stock. He has reference to land worth from $60 upwards and which is used for no purpose other than pasturage. He claims that two acres planted to corn and made into silage will feed eight cows or fatten eight steers for a longer period than the same two acres could feed one cow if pastured. There is no doubt but that the statement in general is correct. The cost of labor in feeding the silage must of course be taken into consideration when making the figures. Nevertheless when it is necessary to realize the largest income possible from the land it can be made to yield a larger profit by soiling methods or the growing of silage than from the usual methods of pasturage.

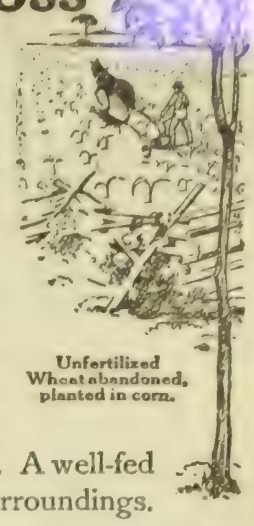


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Stop this Loss

From one-quarter to one-half of the wheat acreage has been abandoned in five states that produced about one-third of our winter wheat.

This means *a loss of about seven million dollars for seed alone* and several times this for preparing the ground and sowing. A well-fed plant can better resist unfavorable surroundings.



Unfertilized Wheat abandoned, planted in corn.

POTASH

Good fertilization means enough fertilizer of the *right kind.* With a good rotation three hundred to four hundred pounds per acre is enough, provided a reasonably high-grade formula such as 2-8-6 or 0-10-6 is used. The low grade 1-7-1, 2-8-2 and 0-10-2 formulas are out of balance—cost too much per unit. Urge your dealer to carry high-grade formulas, or to buy some potash salts with which to bring up the *potash content* to a *high grade.* One bag of Muriate of Potash added to a ton of fertilizer will do it.

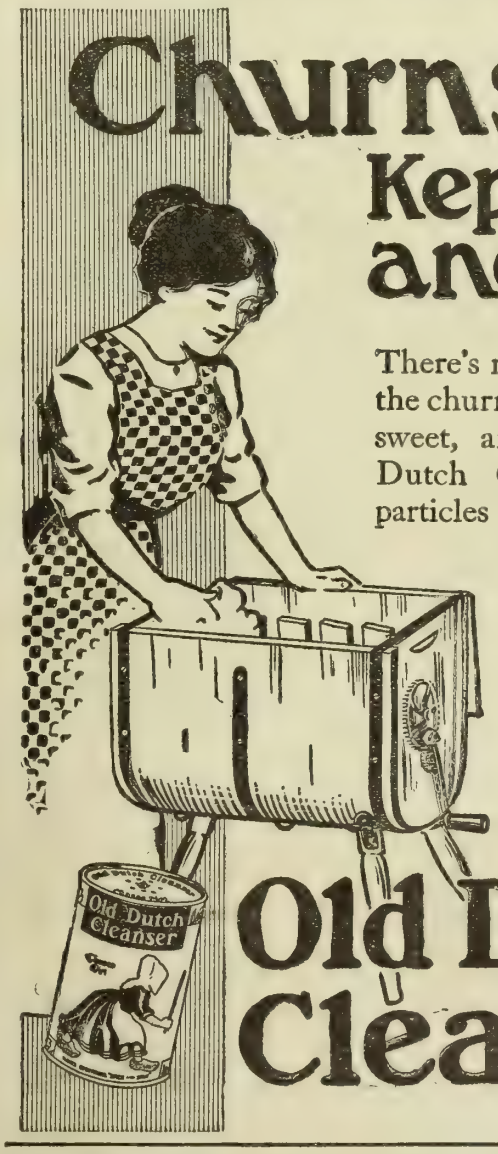
If you prefer real bone or bone meal in place of acid phosphate try a mixture of 1700 pounds of either with three hundred pounds of muriate of potash. You will find that **Potash Pays.**

These high potash mixtures produce better wheat and clover, heavy grain and stiff straw.

We sell Potash Salts in any quantity from two hundred pounds up. If your dealer will not get potash for you write us for prices and for our FREE booklet on Fall Fertilizers.

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Does work for you, light draft for horses. The one unbreakable, low-down handy wagon. Steel wheels, all heights and tire widths. Save rattling. Send for free book on labor saving farm hauling.
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—has saved thousands of dollars and thousands of horses. The old reliable cure for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint or Lameness. For sale at all druggists. Price $1 per bottle, 6 for $5. "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or write to Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

LIVE STOCK



A Wisconsin Hereford breeder recently sold three Bonnie Brae 8th Herefords to a Buenos Ayres, South America, breeder. One bull and two heifers were taken at a price of $5,000, though the valuation placed on each animal was not stated.

The indiscriminate mixing of different breeds and of grades has done more to lower the standard of horse breeding than any other thing. Horses to find a good market must be bred for some special purpose. Either a drafter, a roadster, a saddler or a track horse will always command a better price than will the so-called general purpose horse, and frequently they command very high prices.

The present conditions of Kansas corn, which is placed by the State Board of Agriculture at 84 per cent as compared with 54 per cent for the same time last year, is a pleasant thing for stockmen to contemplate. Corn is Kansas' most valuable crop simply because there are more acres of it. Combined with alfalfa it makes the stock man safe—and rich.

The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association has appropriated nearly $20,000 to be distributed as premiums on Hereford cattle at the state fairs and national expositions this fall. This money is to be at least duplicated in each case by the fair receiving it. The largest appropriations are made for the International and American Royal, each of which get $4,000. Denver gets $2,000, Iowa $1,000, and the others smaller amounts. Kansas gets $700 for its two big fairs.

Heretofore the only chance for profit in winter feeding of cattle has been in the margin between the prices of the feeders in the fall and the finished beeves in the spring. This margin had to more than compensate for the loss on the gains put on in the feed lot. If the cost of production could be so reduced that the gains secured would pay the cost of production, the chief element of uncertainty would be eliminated. This is where the silo makes good. Not only does it save the entire crop, but it reduces the feeding cost to a profitable basis.

Another Hog Story.

In your issue of KANSAS FARMER for July 6 I see a man of Independence, Kan., tells a hog story. Here is my experience with two sows:

December 24, 1910, I bought of a neighbor two brood sows, paying $32 for the two, or $16 each. Eleven months later I sold 12 fat hogs (their pigs) for $197.10. Then six months later on, or 17 months from date of purchase of sows, I sold 16 more fat hogs (also their pigs), for $209.60. I also sold one of the sows for $36.92, making a total of $443.62. I had left at that time one sow and 10 shoats, which I still have, and the sow is bred for a fall litter.

Now it has taken no small amount of high priced feed to produce these results, and I know much better results might have been obtained. I only write this to show what may be accomplished with a few hogs and just ordinary care.

Wheat is all in shock and of good quality. Oats harvest is well under way. Some excellent oats. Corn growing fine, but quite late. We will have a fine hay crop.—O. T. HULL, Parsons, Kan.

Chronic Cholera.

"Wish you could tell me what is the matter, and what to do, for my hogs. They seem to get so weak in the hind legs that they can't walk. They eat good until they become so weak they can't stand. They weigh about 100 pounds an are in fair shape. They have good alfalfa pasture to run on and also feed them some grain. At times they seem to tremble all over, also have a cough. Some of them have recovered from the trouble, but others have died. Have been feeding them wood ashes and lye. I would appreciate any information you could give me."—PAUL DANFORTH, Kanopolis, Kan.

Reply by Dr. George F. Babb, Topeka, Kan.—Though your description of symptoms is rather limited, it would appear that your hogs are suffering from a mild, chronic type of hog cholera. Cholera in hogs manifests itself in so many ways that one is often led to believe that some other disease is the cause of the trouble. If an examination of the carcass after death discloses a redness of the lmph glands, the easiest to find being those in the jowls, and pin point spots of blood in the kidneys, one may be very sure that cholera is present, though these appearances are not necessary to a determination. Treatment by vaccination with anti-hog cholera serum, followed in about two weeks by the double method, is the only sure way of saving what hogs are yet well and insuring them against future exposure. This will give lifelong immunity and should be done only by a skilled veterinarian. Your premises should then be thoroughly cleaned up and disinfected.

Delayed Pedigrees.

Our subscriber, J. F. L., writes: "Last November I bought two Holstein cows in another state. For one of these cows I paid 300 and for the other $225. I paid by check with the understanding that the pedigrees and certificates of transfer were to follow at once.

"On November 19 one cow freshened, and on November 20 the other one brought a bull calf. My pedigrees and transfer certificates have never been received and I cannot get them. This has caused me to lose the sale of this bull calf.

"The party of whom I bought has persistently refused to answer my letters, except that he did answer a registered letter sent him on February 23, by again promising to send the papers in a few days. I have never received the papers, nor any reply to my letters since that time. Now, I want to know how I can get those papers, and if I can register these calves without a transfer certificate by making a pedigree from the tabulated pedigree. I would also like to know if there is any age limit beyond which the calves cannot be admitted to record.

"Will the party who sold me the cattle be liable for damages caused by the loss of sale of the bull? Can you give me the name and address of the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association? This man's letterheads state that all stock is priced f. o. b. his station, registered and transferred. I cannot use this bull and I cannot sell him without the papers, and I want to know if I can get the papers from the secretary of the association?"

In commenting on this case, Secretary F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., says: "Any person purchasing registered stock of any kind should insist upon seeing the certificates of registry and examine them very carefully before accepting or paying for the stock. All of our certificates of registry bear an accurate diagram of the animal called for by the certificate, from which they can be easily identified, and particular attention should be paid to identification."

Secretary Houghton will furnish the papers upon proper identification of the animals. Information is lacking as to age limit, but we are of the opinion that after two years a higher fee is charged for registration.

Legal advice is to the effect that the selling party is liable for damage caused by loss of the sale of the bull.

Dairy Farming In McPherson.

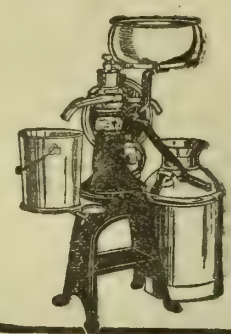
McPherson county will have a dairy farm which is intended to demonstrate to the farmers of that county that a farm equipped with the right kind of dairy stock, properly handled, will prove more profitable than any other kind of farming. Lindsay Brothers are the men who have undertaken this demonstration. The demonstration is not intended wholly for the benefit of the community, but that they may make more profit from their farm. One of these men said: "Realizing that the land cannot forever stand wheat, we will make a change and hope we can better the farm and increase the profit." They have started out by getting together a herd of a dozen first-class dairy cows, with the necessary sheds for proper stabling, a 125-ton silo and a gasoline engine, with which to cut the silage, operate cream separators, etc.

BEATRICE Cream Separator

Costs no more than the cheap, shoddy separators; worth more than the highest-priced machine: That's the BEATRICE—a superior Separator fully described in booklets which we'd like to send you.

Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, $55; 750 to 800 lbs., $65; 950 to 1000, $75.

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The hot boiling sun, heavy rain storms, strong winds or winter's chilly blasts have no effect on *Certain-teed* Rubber Roofing. Millions of rolls in actual use on the roof today—it is fully tried and has stood the acid test of time—*we guarantee it for 15 years.*

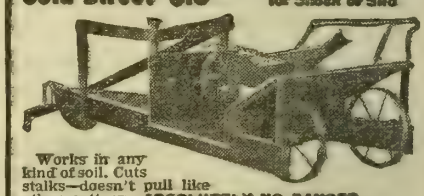
Don't decide now for or against *Certain-teed* Roofing or Rubber Shingles until you get prices from your local dealer and figure how much money you can actually save.

A *Certain-teed* label is pasted on each roll or bundle for your protection. Write at once for our valuable free book, AN-7 "How to Build for LESS Money."

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The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $18 Can Be Adjusted to Cut for Shock or Silo



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks—doesn't pull like other cutters. ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER.

Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day

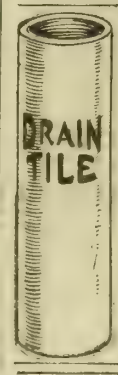
with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Overbrook, Kan., Aug. 28, 1911.

Dear Sir:—My corn is not quite ready but I took the Harvester into the field to see how it would work. It cuts splendid. Easy to regulate the knife, easy draft. Yours truly, THOS. H. McCLUNE.

SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER

Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also containing testimonials of many users. Send for this circular matter today.

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Wet land should be tiled. Tile is crop insurance. It is just as reasonble as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

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Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.
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DAIRY



The annual report of the Nebraska Dairymen's Association for 1911 has been received. The principal contents of this report are the papers and discussions of the last annual meeting. While this report is not for distribution in Kansas, nevertheless it is our judgment that Kansas dairymen who are interested will be able to secure a copy by writing the secretary, S. C. Bassett, Gibbon, Neb.

Much is said about the characteristics, more or less important, which distinguish a good dairy cow. There are two characteristics which are invariable accompaniments and which, so far as we have been able to observe, a superior dairy animal never lacks. One of such characteristics is a good head—a distinct dairy head—indicating strong vital and nerve force, and the other characteristic is a capacious, roomy, well formed udder. The head is never coarse and rough, but clean and effeminate—yet strong and matronly.

George S. Hine has been appointed dairy commissioner of Kansas and began his duties July 1. Hine succeeds Dairy Commissioner Burch, who was displaced. Hine is a Wisconsin Agricultural College man, but has lived and worked in Kansas for some four or five years. He has been instructor in dairying in the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College. He has therefore been in close touch with the dairy business of Kansas and assumes the duties of dairy commissioner with a good working knowledge of dairy conditions in this state.

The breeders of Guernsey cattle are certainly wide awake to the opportunities for the sale of breeding stock in Kansas. During the last year a number of pure-bred Guernsey herds have been established in Kansas, and now Secretary Cook of the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, advises that several of the foremost Guernsey breeders of the United States have made entries for the coming fair, September 9 to 13, inclusive. Several such breeders made showings at this fair last year and were highly pleased with the results obtained, both from the standpoint of treatment by the management and in the sale of breeding stock. Dairymen who are interested in Guernseys will have an excellent opportunity to learn of this breed this year at this show.

Every year at about this time we have calls for recipes for fly repellants. These calls come especially from people who have dairy herds and who notice the effect of the torment of flies on the milk flow. The use of fly repellant is worth while. The editor has used fly repellants with excellent success, viewed from the standpoint of the greatest possible comfort to the animals, and we think, aside from this, the cost and the trouble were more than paid for in the increased milk. It is necessary to apply the repellant at least every other day until the hair is well coated with it. It is also necessary to apply it following a rain. If the animals receiving the repellant are pastured with those which do not receive it, the repellant is rubbed off by the animals crowding together in their efforts to protect themselves from the flies. Following is the recipe: Pulverized resin 2 parts, soap shavings 1 part, water 3½ parts, fish oil 1 part, oil tar 1 part, kerosene 1 part. Put half part water, the resin, soap and fish oil in a receptacle and boil till the resin is dissolved, then add the water, oil of tar and kerosene. Stir the mixture well and allow it to boil 15 minutes. When cooled, apply it with a paint brush, every other day, or oftener if needed.

A dairy paper comments on the fact that the creamery buttermilk of the present day has no value as a hog feed. We do not know on what facts this paper bases its statement, which statement is contrary to the facts as this editor knows them. In Kansas a great deal of creamery buttermilk is fed to swine with excellent results. The buttermilk of the present day does not contain the fat in the shape of butter that the old time buttermilk did. The creameries these days are getting the butter out of the buttermilk. Nevertheless, each hundred pounds of buttermilk contains 6 or 7 pounds of cheese and 2 or 3 pounds of milk sugar, which has an unquestionable feeding value. The trouble with most people in feeding buttermilk to hogs is the same trouble they have in feeding skim milk to calves—they expect the hog to make his living from buttermilk, and he cannot do it. They overfeed on buttermilk with the same disastrous results as come from overfeeding the calf on skim milk.

What about the water supply? Whether your herd is maintained for dairy purposes or for beef purposes you cannot afford to be short on water. A week or 10 days ago we were on a farm where the windmill had failed to work for two days, and for at least 18 hours the stock had been out of water. Every reader will agree with us that this is a situation which cannot help losing money for the animal keeper and which will result in great discomfort—in fact, suffering—to the live stock. The windmill has for years been a faithful servant, but in these days, if a sufficient quantity of water cannot be stored for several days' supply as insurance against failure of the wind to pump, then the gasoline engine becomes a necessity. Where considerable stock is kept we cannot afford to depend on the wind. We should have a gasoline engine or some other pumping appliance ready to supply the water needed. A lack of water in the case of the dairy cow is much more disastrous than in the case of the beef animal, but it is bad enough in either case.

Just now every farmer has his hands full and is doing just all the work he can possibly accomplish. On farms, therefore, where the dairy is a side issue, the dairy cows are sure to be neglected. We know that it is advisable and, in fact, necessary that the matured crop be harvested and the grain taken care of and the growing crops cultivated so that they may be made to yield well and that on the basis on which most farms are operated these are the more important things, even though it is recognized that the dairy is important. This situation, however, emphasizes only one thing, namely, that winter dairying will pay best. If the cows were dry about the beginning of harvest or if not dry were due to freshen along about the middle of September, the loss of the milk flow now would be of small concern and therefore the worry and extra labor attendant upon maintaining the milk flow just now would be unnecessary. The fall-fresh cow will make the most money and she will milk at a time when the labor is not so badly needed in the fields and when the milker's time is the least valuable.

Last summer the Kansas State Dairy Commission made an examination of 53 samples of foamy cream. The average acidity was one-half of 1 per cent. Of all the samples of yeasty cream, almost one-half was found to be first grade cream, within the acidity limit established by the Kansas cream grading test. Of the remaining half of the samples only a few showed bitter or rancid flavors. Thus, while foamy cream judged by its appearance is apparently objectionable, its actual quality is better than second grade cream, according to the acid limit of the grading test. The losses from foaming cream are chiefly mechanical and are considerable—probably $5,000 per month in the state of Kansas—on account of the loss resulting from its foaming and running over the cans. Investigation has shown that foaming will not occur if the temperature of the cream is kept at 70 degrees while the cream is on the farm. There is no apparent relation between the test of cream and its tendency to foam. How cream obtains its yeasty conditions is not definitely known, though it is probably propagated by unscalded tinware used in the handling of the cream, yet if the temperature is held at 70 degrees or lower the foamy condition does not prevail.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Besides their great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter DE LAVAL cream separators save a great deal of time and labor.

This great saving of time and labor counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of a separator, aside from all its other advantages.



As compared with any kind of gravity setting the saving of man's time and labor and usually woman's drudgery is simply overwhelming.

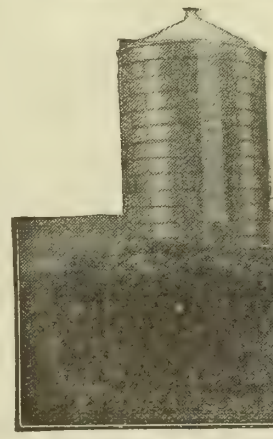
As compared with other separators the DE LAVAL saves much time and labor by its greater capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and freedom from need of adjustment or repair.

These are merely some of the advantages which make a DE LAVAL cream separator the best of all summer farm investments, as every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to explain and demonstrate to anyone at all interested.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent *at once* or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE

LASTS A LIFE-TIME



Cannot Blow Down, Rot Shrink, Swell, Sag or Burn Up. Made of Interchangeable Sections.

PERFECTION METAL SILO

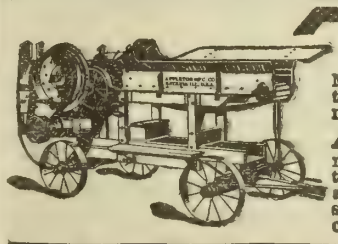
It Stands Permanently. No Risk About That. We Guarantee It.

It requires no expert help to erect. The sections are perfectly formed and interchangeable. Nothing to do but bolt them together, one piece at a time, round after round, until the required height is reached. Airtight construction. Withstands wind without guy wires or cables.

If You Build a Silo Thirty Feet High this Year and Next Year Need Additonal Capacity, We Sell Sections to Make Height, Just What You Want. This Saves Additional Foundation Building and Expense of Separate New Silo. The Only Silo Easily Enlarged, Doubling Capacity on Same Foundation.

Can be taken down, moved and re-erected at any time. These Silos have been used for years, with entire satisfaction to the owners. A PERFECTION Metal Silo pays for itself every year. Let us prove that this is the most economical, convenient and durable silo. A postal card brings full information by return mail.

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Mulvane Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Factory at Kansas City, Mo.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED

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MT. AIRY SEED FARM, PARIS, KENTUCKY.

Hair Must be Fluffy—JAP ROSE Soap Makes It So

The first principle of sanitary cleansing is to soften. Yet ordinary soaps do not do that—especially if the water is hard. JAP ROSE softens the water, softens the hair, softens the scalp, and removes the dirt and excess oils. Oils that belong in the hair stay in it—not on it. JAP ROSE removes the waste matter and all dust, dirt and perspiration. It is remarkably beneficial to the entire hair and scalp tissue, and makes the hair extremely light, glossy, fluffy and attractive.



Simply wet the hair, rub JAP ROSE lightly on the hands and let the handfuls of bubbly lather do the rest. The appearance and feeling of your hair will be the best argument in the world for JAP ROSE. Try it today.



All Dealers Sell JAP ROSE

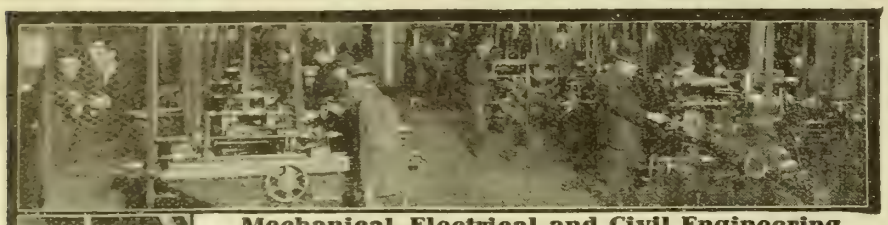
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Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE.

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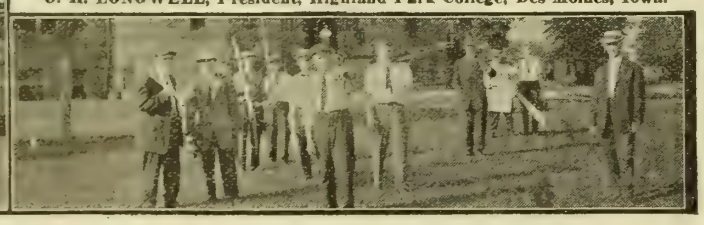
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We are making a special summer rate of $25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

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Posse Gymnasium and Normal School of Gymnastics

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Courses of one, two and three years. Positions for graduates. Similar courses in Medical Gymnastics. For particulars apply to

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Get rid of them and help make your home and premises sanitary by the liberal use of *Tanglefoot Fly Paper.* There is fully one-third more compound per sheet on *Tanglefoot* than on any other fly paper; hence it lasts longest, catches the most flies and is the best and cheapest fly paper. If you ask for "fly paper" or "sticky fly paper" you may get a cheap imitation that will soon dry up or glaze over. Ask for Tanglefoot.

Sold by Grocers and Druggists.

TREE TANGLEFOOT, put up in 1, 3, 10 and 20 lb. cans,

Will protect your trees from all climbing insects.

Every Mail Order Customer

who is interested in saving money on merchandise needed for summer comfort should keep in touch with this store during our

STOCK-TAKING REDUCTION SALE

All through July we will offer extraordinary values in all lines of women's and children's apparel—All other Dry Goods, also Carpets, Rugs, and Draperies.

If possible come to the store for personal selections (we refund railroad fare according to purchase.) If you cannot come write for full information and prices, stating the kinds and qualities of goods you need.

The Mills Dry Goods Co.,

TOPEKA, ∴ ∴ ∴ KANSAS

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.

Address

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

HOME CIRCLE

Sonny Was Wise.

Suspicious Neighbor—Did your mother have a rooster for dinner yesterday, sonny?

Sonny—Yes'm.

Suspicious Neighbor—A big one with black tail feathers?

Sonny—Dunno. Mother didn't cook the feathers.

Moth balls are said to be good to put in hen's nests to keep mites away. Also, if put into the runs made by moles, they will leave.

It is said that if a gas mantle is soaked in vinegar and allowed to dry before using, it not only will last about twice as long as usual, but will give a more brilliant light.

One way of removing scorch stains is to wet the scorched spots with clear water and sprinkle with borax. It will remove the scorch without leaving a stain, and will not injure delicate fabrics.

Raw potatoes are said to be good to remove stains on the inside of water or milk bottles. Cut the potatoes into small pieces, place them in the bottle and shake it vigorously for a few minutes.

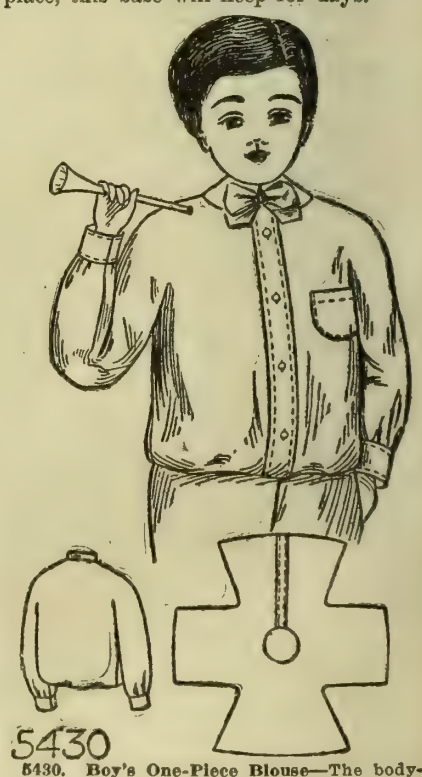
The bottoms of lace curtains which have been discarded may be used for dresser scarfs very nicely, having a finished edge on three sides. Slips of colored cambric or lawn to match the predominating color in the room, will add to their attractiveness.

There is always difficulty when starching black or dark colored dresses to keep the starch from showing. The following way seems an easy solution of the difficulty: Dissolve a little dye, as you would for coloring, and keep it bottled. When you make the starch make it thin, strain the dye and pour a little into the starch. The dress will look like new and the starch will not show.

Banana Cream.

Add a sliced banana to the white of one egg and beat until stiff. The banana will be dissolved and the result will be a delicious cream which may be used in the place of whipped cream.

Have you ever tried making lemonade in this way? For two quarts of lemonade, make a syrup of one pint of water and two cups of sugar, to which has been added the yellow rind of two lemons and one orange. Bring quickly to a boil and add the juice of four lemons and one orange, stand aside to cool, and when cool stand on ice until ready to use. Add three pints of ice water and serve. Carbonized water may be used if preferred. Bottled and put in a cool place, this base will keep for days.



5430. Boy's One-Piece Blouse—The body-and-sleeve in one idea is the main characteristic of this blouse. The diagram shows how very simple it is. An inexperienced sewer could make it without the least difficulty and be well satisfied with the finished garment. For making the blouse, striped madras, gingham, percale and linen are suggested. The pattern, 5430, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—BOYS TO EARN A BUSINESS college course, by work at odd times, distributing printed matter. Dougherty's Business College, 114-118 W. Eighth Ave., Topeka, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. D-88, Rochester, N. Y.

MEN WANTED FOR FIREMEN AND brakemen on railroads in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer-conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age, 18-35. Railroad employing headquarters; thousands of men sent to positions on over 1,000 official calls. State age. Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS AND heifers for sale, in carload lots or less. A. B. Caple, Toledo, O.

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TO TRADE—A LOT AND NEW 5-ROOM house ($1,500), in Centralia, Ill., for a $1,000 jack. J. E. Karnes, 500-502 S. Com. Ave., Centralia, Ill.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

BARGAINS IN BLACK LAND IN THE the black land belt of North Texas. If you are in the market for a farm this summer or fall, see this belt of country before you buy. Sam E. Bateman, Celina, Texas.

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BLACK SPANISH AND BLACK TAILED Japanese Bantams. Best blood in America. Circular free. Eggs and baby chicks. Chestnut & Sons, Centralia, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, eggs, babies, breeders. Mrs. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

DAY'S FAMOUS S. C. BUFF ORPINGtons have won at Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Nashville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, A. Y. P. Exposition, and many other national shows. Eggs, $2 to $10 per 15; stock, $2 to $25 each. Nothing better at any price than eggs from these good matings. Catalogs free. All orders promptly filled. Dr. H. E. Day, Dumont, Ia.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4 PER 100, $2.50 per 50; chicks, 10c. Mrs. J. A. Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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PURE-BRED, REGISTERED BERKshires, Durocs, and trotting stallions, cheap. Arthur Bennett, Topeka, Kan.

YEARLING DUROC JERSEY BOAR—sired by Blue Valley Chief, a good individual. Wesley Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

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ALFALFA SEED — OFFER EXTRA quality alfalfa seed, non-irrigated, $9.00 bu., delivered any station in state Kansas. Sack free. Sample sent on request. L. A. Jordan, Winona, Kan.

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YOUNG MAN, WOULD YOU ACCEPT and wear a fine tailor made suit just for showing it to your friends? Could you use $5 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps we can offer you a steady job. Write at once and get beautiful samples, styles and this wonderful offer. Banner Tailoring Co., Depart. 636, Chicago.

A COWPEA THRESHER — THRESHES cowpeas and soy beans from the mown vines, breaking less than 2 per cent. Also, threshes wheat and oats. "The machine I have been looking for for 20 years."—Prof. W. F. Massey. "A machine that will meet every demand."—Prof H. A. Morgan, Tenn. Experiment Station. Nothing like it. Booklet L, free. Koger Pea and Bean Thresher Co., Morristown, Tenn.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—THOMAS Evans, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

COLLIES; 100 PUPPIES, BROOD bitches and broke male dogs. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES, READY now. Catalog free. John D. Ziller, Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOR SALE—10 a. Texas Gulf Coast truck land, fully improved, artesian well, an exceptional fine farm. J. B. MILLS, 911 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

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SUBSTANTIAL TOPEKA RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, cistern, city water, barn, close to school, paved street, on car line, desirable residence portion; equity, $4,500; will take larger part in clear land. JNO. T. CHANEY & CO., Topeka, Kan.

160 A. WELL IMPROVED, close Eskridge, in Wabaunsee Co., Kan.; over half in cult, lays well, $70 an a. Will sell on terms. Fine modern home, with plenty of room for students, close to college ground, to trade for smooth, western land. ELLIOTT & LOGAN, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dary proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Raspberry Vinegar.

Raspberry vinegar is an old-fashioned drink, but a very good one. To make it, put any kind of berries in an agate or porcelain dish, covering the fruit with vinegar and allowing it to stand till the third day. Then strain off the vinegar, add sugar to taste and bring the liquid to the boiling point and seal in glass jars. It will keep indefinitely. When needed, add as much cold water as it will stand and serve on ice.

Men and wimmin is diffunt, but putty much all boys am erlike.

It ain't what a man is dat makes him happy in dis yere worl'; it's whut he thinks he is.

It am a mighty hard matter foh us to see de bad p'ints in a thief dat is willin' to lend us money, or de good p'ints in a hones' man dat hab 'fused to do us a favoh. Dar ain't a weaker raskil in dis yere wor dan human natur'.—McCall's Magazine.

Cause and Effect.

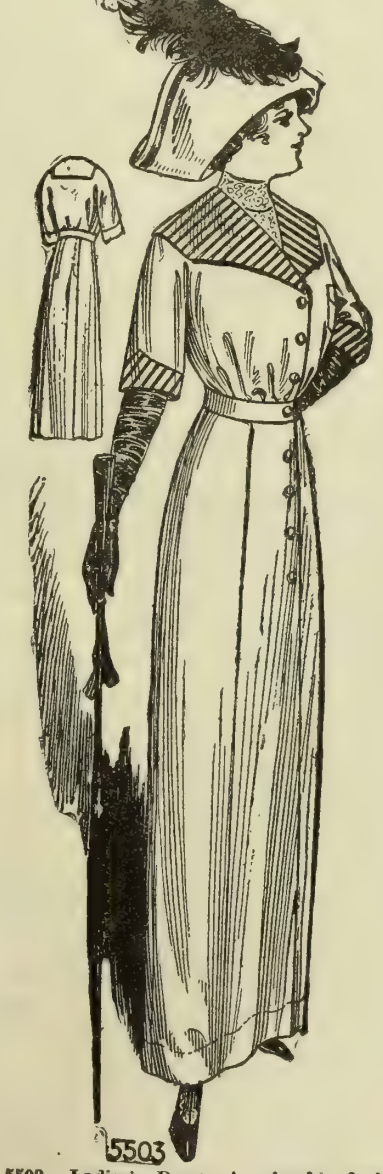
A Republican orator concluded his speech with the announcement that he would be glad to answer any arguments put forward by the other side.

An old Irish-American citizen accepted the challenge.

"Eight years ago," he said, "they told us to vote for Bryan, an' thot we'd be prosperous. Oi did vote for Bryan, an' Oi've niver been so prosperous in all me loife, an' now, begorry, Oi'm goin' to vote for him again!"



2952. Child's Sacque Apron—This is an ideal apron for the little girl who attend school. It insures the complete protection of her dress from dirt and stains. The neck of the apron is finished with a turnover collar, and the wrist with little band cuffs. String ties hold the apron in place from the side seams to the center of the back. Gingham is the best material for aprons. The pattern, 2952, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size require 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.



5503. Ladies' Dress—A simple design, suitable for development in linen, gingham and other wash materials. The kimono waist has a large collar, a feature always well liked, and the six gored skirt is made with the popular panel front and back. The dress opens at the front a little to the left side. The pattern, 5503, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅝ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

New Irrigation Project.

The Morley-Kimball Realty Company, of Benson, Ariz., advises that their Mr. Morley has secured a large dam and reservoir site in Coronado Canyon, near Benson, and is preparing to put in an arrigation plant to water some 10,000 acres of fertile valley land. The new dam is to be 140 feet high, 500 feet wide at the bottom and 40 feet wide at the top, built in the shape of a crescent, like the great Roosevelt dam, and on that order. There is quite a bit of free homestead land in this vicinity, about which full and free information may be had by writing to the Morley-Kimball Realty Company, at the above address.

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the ancient Oriental city which was for three hundred years the metropolis of the Southwest.

See its winding, narrow streets and flat adobe huts; the Governor's Palace, the Old House and San Miguel Church, the oldest continuously used buildings of their kind in the United States.

Drive over the Scenic Highway —twenty-two miles of perfect road through mountains and pine forests.

Hunt in the mountains, fish in the Pecos river, study cliff dwellings, visit the wayside shrines.

Good hotels in modern Santa Fe, and frequent trains from Lamy on the main line.

Ask for "Old-New Santa Fe" and other booklets. Free.

Santa Fe

Round trip tickets on sale daily, $38.20 from here. Liberal stopovers in each direction.

J. M. Connell, G. P. A. Topeka, Kan.

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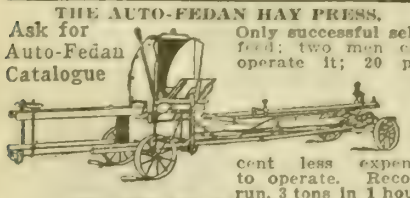
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POULTRY



Anything that tends to reduce the cost of living of chickens or men is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

If fowls are confined the quantity of their grain feed can be considerably diminished by supplying them with all the green food they can eat.

The cost of the grain bill can be reduced by reducing the number of mouths to be fed. Therefore, all the drones or non-supporting class should be done away with.

First, all the male birds not needed for next season's mating should be sold at once. All hens that are not laying and that will not be needed for next season's hatching period, should be killed ro sold. That disposes of the old stock.

Cure for Scaly Legs.

Our subscriber, J. E. V., Dewar, Okla., says his fowls have scaly legs, and wants a cure therefor. Scaly legs are caused by a mite which finds its way under the scale and causes the legs to become diseased, rough and painful. These mites cannot survive grease or oil. The remedy is the application of either. Kerosene will have the effect of destroying the natural color of the legs. The use of lard, meat fryings or vaseline will do the work.

National Poultry Headquarters for Kansas.

A move is on to locate the permanent headquarters of the American Poultry Association in Kansas. This will involve the location of a national poultry experiment station, a national poultry college or institute, and the executive offices of the association. The president of the association is a resident of Kansas and maintains his office at Topeka. If Kansas is chosen the headquarters of this association it will be the center of the poultry industry of America—an industry which last year produced more than a billion dollars of wealth. It will mean, also, the location in the state of scores of poultrymen, who will move their plants here in order that they may be near the national poultry headquarters and accessible to thousands of poultrymen and students who will, from time to time, visit the experiment station or attend the college. The location of this institution will advertise Kansas throughout the world as no other single institution has done.

A plan of campaign has been mapped out and a committee has been appointed to look after the interests of the city and state, and a carload of Kansas boosters will attend the annual convention of the association, to be held at Nashville, Tenn., August 9 to 15, at which time the matter of permanently locating headquarters will be fully discussed.

Many Uses for Eggs.

The uses to which eggs may be put are many, aside from their employment in cooking.

A mustard plasted made with the white of an egg will not leave a blister.

White of an egg eaten with loaf sugar and lemon relieves hoarseness—a teaspoonful taken once every hour.

An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes a good tonic.

A raw egg with the yolk unbroken, taken in a glass of wine, is beneficial for convalescents.

It is said that a raw egg, if swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat beyond the reach of the fingers, will dislodge the bone and carry it down.

The white of an egg if turned over a burn or scald is most soothing and cooling. It can be applied quickly and will prevent inflammation, besides relieving the stinging pain.

One of the best remedies in case of bowel troubles is a partly beaten raw egg taken at one swallow. It is healing to the inflamed stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four eggs taken in this manner in 24 hours will form the best kind of nourishment as well as medicine for the patient.

A raw egg is one of the most nutritious of foods, and may be taken very easily if the yolk is not broken. A little nutmeg grated upon the egg, a few drops of lemon juice added, some chopped parsley sprinkled over it, or some salt and a dash of cayenne pepper, vary the flavor, and tend to make it more palatable when taken as a medicine.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes, and is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Papers intended to be put over tumblers of jelly and jam will hold very securely and be air-tight if dipped in the white of an egg.

Experiment Station Items.

The necessity for growing chicks rapidly from the outset is manifest to every poultry breeder of experience. The early maturing chick usually "takes the cake," to use a familiar phrase, and to do this, his cakes all through chickenhood should be well cooked.

It is some trouble to prepare and cook the food for a lot of chickens, but it is amply repaid by their more rapid development. The assertion that they will grown more rapidly on cooked than uncooked food has often been demonstrated as correct by actual experiment, and a proof of the fact is, that those kept principally on food that is cooked grow away from those which are cared for equally well, except that their food was given them in a raw state.

Market poultrymen, whose raise chicks for the early market, give cooked food and find it to be necessary to secure successful profits in the business; and if this is true, the thoroughbred poultry breeder will gain likewise in the greater size and rapid growth of his stock, and thus get them ready for early sales, early shows and better prepared to enter the winter months. The males can be disposed of easier, the pullets will begin laying earlier, and the business will prove more of a pleasure.

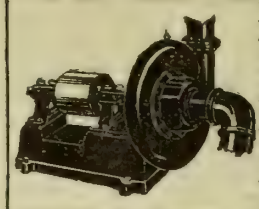
Cooked feed should not be left sloppy; it should be sufficiently dry to enable the attendant to make it up into balls which will crack open when thrown out. In fact the first two or three months it should be fed in reasonable quantities twice a day. The last feed for from one month to three or four months old may be wheat, or wheat and cracked corn, which is longer in digesting, and the crop does not remain empty so long during the night. The cooked feed is digested and is assimilated more rapidly, which makes it more desirable for the day's feeding, at any rate.

To have eggs of fine flavor the hens should be fed on clean food. Fowls fed on putrid meat, decayed or decaying animal substances, will lay eggs not fit to eat. Proof of how the food affects the egg may be had by feeding a number of hens on onions for a certain period. The eggs will become so strongly tainted with the onion flavor as to be unpalatable. Where the farmer allows his fowls unlimited range, it may be said that it is impossible to control their feed, but under no circumstances should the fowls be allowed access to filthy substances. Even the practice of allowing the hens to scratch in the dung hills, as some of the old school of farmers think is necessary for the production of eggs, is not to be recommended. Where fowls are kept for the purpose of money making, they will be found systematically arranged in certain numbers in pens and their actions under control. Good care, clean food and clean quarters will be found hand in hand. System and intelligence is as necessary in the management of poultry as in other lines of business.

Experience with twelve of the leading varieties so far has proved that the Plymouth Rock is the most rapid flesh formers, making a food market chicken between three and four months of age. All who try will find the result, provided, the young bird is properly cared for and pushed from time of hatching. The Wyandottes mature rapidly, making a round, plump market chicken at from four to five months of age. Brahmas do not take on flesh quickly while growing, but after seven or eight months make a fine, large bird. Either of the first two named will be found to make early chickens for market.—Report Canadian Experiment Farm.

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

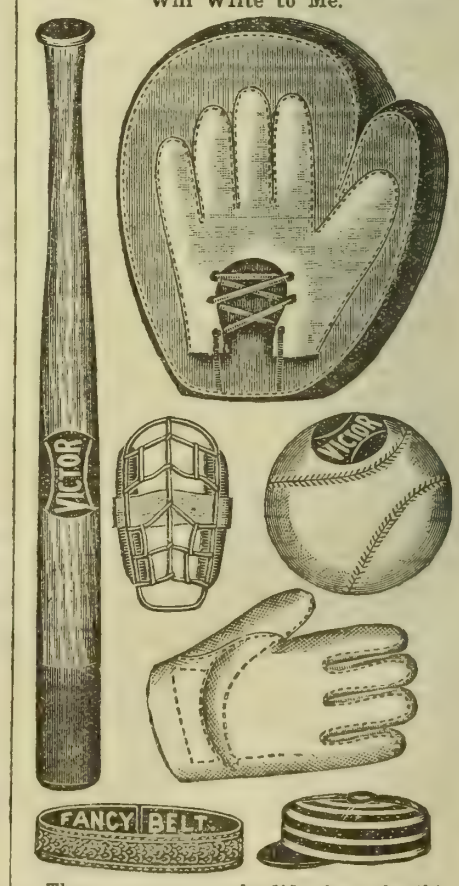
MEETING OF KANSAS GRAIN GRADING COMMISSION.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Chapter 222, the Board of Grain Grading Commission will meet at the office of the Governor in Topeka, on the 30th day of July, 1912, and establish the grades of grain to be known as Kansas grades; to be in effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1912.

THOMAS PAGE,
J. G. MAXWELL,
A. T. RODGERS,
Secretary, Grain Grading Commission.

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There are seven splendid pieces in this great outfit. The ash bat is a good one. The mask is made of heavy wire, full size. The catcher's mitt is thickly padded, very heavy and has patented fastener. The glove is of tanned leather and has patent clasp. The ball is strongly stitched and will last. A neat, adjustable belt and a dandy cap complete this great outfit. Remember you get the whole outfit of seven pieces for a little easy work. Write me today and I will tell you just how to get it.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

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Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. E. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

"Let us close the door behind us and look forward; and with one common purpose strive for the good of all."—Oliver Wilson.

What better evidence of the grange interest in the farmers' welfare than is contained in the three big legislative projects which the organization is now vigorously engaged in promoting—postal express, good roads and adequate dairy protective laws?

A Great Session.

Already plans are under way for the next annual session of the National Grange, which meets at Spokane, Wash., next November, and it is interesting to note how many Patrons, in all parts of the country are making their plans to participate in that gathering. This all betokens interest in the Order, a desire for closer association in its affairs and even a readiness to spend money in order to be identified more and more with its work.

The Spokane gathering will be a noteworthy occasion and will go a long way towards shaping future policies and in emphasizing worth while things. Washington, as a grange state, has been rapidly forging ahead the past five years and for the first time will entertain a national grange session, extending the welcome of the great northwest to the Patrons of 30 states. The session will mark the close of a year of prosperity and success for the grange, with many forward movements well undertaken, besides the successful promotion of the numerous lines of usual endeavor. The new administration, created at Columbus, is already proving its efficiency and its faithfulness—the results of its first six months in office abundantly attest that fact. Extension into many new fields, and probably even into new states, will be a characteristic of the year and the gathered sheaves of a year's prosperity will be brought in ample store. It will be a session well worth attending and that so many Patrons are planning to go, even at large personal expense, is cause for genuine gratification.

Emporia Grange.

Emporia Grange No. 1475 is still in existence, but under a new name, the charter name of Lakeside being supplanted by Emporia Grange. The change was not made to benefit Emporia nor to belittle Lakeside, but for the reason that Emporia is more widely known over Lyon County and Kansas than Lakeside is, since Lakeside is not fortunate enough to be on the map of Kansas, and Emporia has that advantage over Lakeside. It is gratifying to report that our Grange is gaining in membership. Almost every month we are taking in new members. Ours is a substantial gain, and of a class of people that are not afraid to put a shoulder to the wheel and help along. Our Grange has not yet been in existence three years, but we have at present 72 members in good standing. Since our organization not more than one member has been suspended, and the only members that have dropped out are those that have sold their property and moved away or gone to town to live. The first year or so after organizing looked rather gloomy for us, and we often talked of forfeiting our charter. Although we held meetings only once a month, we could not have attendance, often not enough to make a quorum. But there came a change, and the women became interested in it, and several became members, and they commenced talking banquets or dinners at the hall, and now we occasionally have a whole day devoted entirely to the cause and have a jolly time at very little expense to our treasury, for there are a good many baskets full of good eatables hauled in that day by different members of the Grange. Besides enjoying the feast in the banquet room we have a rousing good meeting in the afternoon, and I believe these few extra hours of sociability and the interest the women have taken has given our Grange a new lease on life. Fraternally yours—T. D. DAVIS, Secretary.

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ALFALFA LANDS 320 acres, 70 acres in alfalfa, 250 acres alfalfa land, large hay shed, will hold 300 tons. Other improvements fair. Price, $60 per acre. Very easy terms.

640 acres, well improved, 500 in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa, 150 in wheat, 45 in oats. Price, $50 per acre. If interested, send for pictures of improvements. Write today to

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BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.

E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

BARGAINS IN HENRY CO., MO., farms—40 to 400 acres, mild, healthful climate, ample rainfall, pure water, good roads, rich soil, grows most all grains, grasses, clover, berries, fruits and truck. **W. S. DUNCAN, Clinton, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Two good quarters of land, 9 and 12 miles from Garden City, Kan., about 40 feet to water, 50 acres in cane. Price, $12 and $16 an acre. Will carry back one-third purchase price. **S. W. MADGE, Atchison, Kan.**

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THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

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On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

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160 ACRES FREE

Ten cents in silver to cover cost of mailing) will bring you maps and full information regarding choice free homesteads in progressive settlement near new railroad now building. Adjoining railroad lands selling from $15 to $18 per acre.
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160 acres 12 miles southeast of Waldron, 2 miles from good inland town; 12 acres in cultivation, 50 acres more can be tilled, small house and barn, 1 acre in orchard, fine spring on the place and in a very healthy locality; fine hunting and fishing. Price only $600. Terms. I have other bargains. Write or call at once.
John D. Baker, Waldron, Scott Co., Ark.

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We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.**

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Worth $2,000 for only $500 cash if taken in 15 days. All fine, level farm and will produce from 15 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre every year. In fine neighborhood and only one-half mile from good school. Purest of water and finest climate in the world. For full information, address, **CHARLES E. PURDY, Box 359, Akron, Col.**

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235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

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A SURE SNAP—160-acre relinquishment, well located; 100 acres good fertile plow land, 50 acres the choicest alfalfa land, none better; 30 acres broke; small house, some fence. Price, $850, cash. Have other relinquishments cheaper. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.**

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320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2¼ mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at $30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

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Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. $8,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it.
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Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
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325 acres fine black limestone land, $29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write
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OSBORNE COUNTY—A section of bluestem grass, fenced, living water, suitable for farming or pasture; will divide into smaller farms. Only small payment required, long time on balance. Write **J. F. Baum, Owner, Natoma, Kansas.**

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240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivatoin, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, $35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER, The Comanch County Land Men, Coldwater, Kansas.

150 A., 4 MI. OTTAWA; nearly all tillable; 5 r. house; windmill; well; barn 30x20; good fruit; other outbuildings. Price, $55 acre.
80 a., 5 mi. of town, all tillable; 5 r. house; barn; other outbuildings; 8 a. alfalfa. Price, $4,200. Do not wait to write, but come at once.
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A GOOD HOME.
75 acres, all in cultivation, 9 acres alfalfa, 6 acres timothy and clover, balance in corn and other crops, small orchard, lays smooth, ½ mile to R. R. station, good house and barn and other outbuildings, good water, 5 miles to Madison. Price, $60 per acre. Incumbrance, $1,600 at 6 per cent. **P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

South Eastern Kansas

Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Iola, - - - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS.
240 acres, 4 miles from town, [illegible] from K. C. A snap at $35. Good [illegible] mortgage; must be sold soon. If you [illegible] this, you'll buy it. **J. D. RE[illegible], LaCygne, Kan.**

FOR SALE—240 a., eastern [illegible] miles Kansas City; fine blue grass, [illegible] water, 8-room house, large stock barn, outbuildings, fine shade trees, [illegible] **JNO. T. CHANEY & CO., Topeka, Kan.**

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Belt of coal, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre, alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 3 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barn with a well equipped dairy of 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Modern house, 7 rooms, steam heat, water system, one-fourth block ground, now renting for $20 per month. Two business lots. 160-a. farm, 4-room house, 70 a. crop. 17 head registered Hereford cattle, 6 males, 11 female, to trade for clear farm. Would consider merchandise stock or western Kansas land. Price, $6,500; encumbrance, $1,800, at 7 per cent. **Also, 100 other bargains in farm lands.**
THOMAS DARCEY, Offerle, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

FOR TRADE—80 acres, all tillable, two miles of Wheaton, in Pottawatomie County, improved. Rented for one-half of crop. Price, $4,800. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

80-ACRE ALFALFA FARM
for sale; 3½ miles from Clay Center, Kan., a town of 4,000 inhabitants, county high school, 16 churches, 18 acres alfalfa, 5-room house, stable, and granary for 1,000 bushels of grain, orchard and fine well of water. Price, $5,500, on very easy terms.
J. M. DEVER, Clay Center, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—Several stocks of merchandise on hardware of various sizes. Write what you have. **N. F. Horn, Morrowville, Kan.**

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

280 ACRES—1½ miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, $28,000. Incumbrance, $12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, $6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., $8,800; mortgage, $2,500. Wants grocery. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.**

ORCHARD and ALFALFA

For Sale or Trade.
160 acres in the flowing well district of the famous Pecos Valley of New Mexico. Ideal climate. Six miles from good town, with plenty of water from flowing well. All set to apples spring 1911. Best apple district in U. S., 80 acres in alfalfa between rows. Bearing orchards net $400 to $700 per acre and sell at $800 to $1,500 per acre. This will make buyer independent for life. Must be sold to settle partnership. Price, $150 per acre. Good terms, or might trade for income, city property. Write for particulars.
D. F. THOMAS, Roswell, N. M.

OUR BEST BARGAIN.
27 Acres—All tillable alfalfa land, 14 acres now in alfalfa. Good house, nearly new barn for 6 head horses and 12 cows, good corn crib and granary, bearing orchard of all kinds of fruit, good set of other outbuildings. Price, $2,700; $1,000 can stand on place at 7 per cent. This farm is well worth the price. Close to town and school.
P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

FARM LOANS

I MAKE LOANS on good productive farms in Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are interested in securing a farm loan now or in the future, write me. Address all letters to **Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.**

A BIG ORANGE OFFERING

J. O. JAMES & L. R. McCLARNON'S

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

AT BRADDYVILLE, IOWA

THURS, AUG. 8, 1912

One Hundred Head Big Type High Quality Poland Chinas

Seventy head of high class, big type sows, a large per cent of them bred to the great boar, Big Orange, others to such boars as Colossal, Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange. Daughters of the following noted big type sires will be in this sale: Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensational, Big Mogul, A Wonder, Ellerbrook's A Wonder and a number of gilts sired by Big Orange. The offering will include 30 head of spring and fall boars, a large per cent of them sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows in these two great herds. Others sired by Colossal, A Wonder and Long's King Equal, making the greatest combination of high class big type Polands that breeders will have a chance to buy this season. Catalogs now. For catalogs, write,

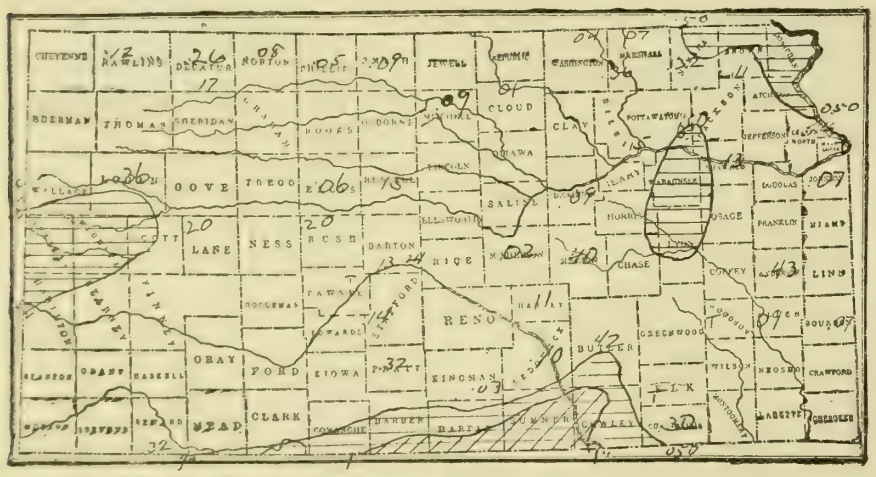
J. O. JAMES or L. R. McCLARNON
BRADDYVILLE - - - IOWA.

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 11

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Good growing weather. Needing rain. Chinch bugs damaging.

Anderson—Corn growing nicely. Oats good, but badly down.

Barton—Wheat about half harvested. Corn growing rapidly.

Brown—All vegetation needing rain. Harvesting about finished.

Butler—Needing rain. Corn tassling out, but is short. Alfalfa good.

Chautauqua—Corn growing fine. Needing rain.

Clark—All crops in good condition. Wheat being rapidly harvested.

Decatur—Harvesting begun. Corn growing rapidly.

Doniphan—Conditions favorable, but needing rain.

Ellis—Early corn beginning to tassel. Crops needing rain.

Ellsworth—Good harvest weather. Corn and forage crops needing rain.

Harvey—Threshing begun. Wheat going 20 to 25 bushels. Oats light. Corn fine, but needs rain.

Jefferson—Wheat good. Oats good. All crops good, but needing rain.

Jewell—Corn doing well. Oats and millet looking fine. See alfalfa extra good. Needing rain.

Johnson—Wheat all cut, fine yield. All crops in good shape. Green corn on market.

Kingman—Wheat harvest finished. Oats late. Wheat making good test.

Lane—Warmest week of season. Crops in fine condition.

Leavenworth—All crops doing nicely.

Linn—Are needing rain, but nothing is suffering.

Lyon—All crops doing well.

Marion—Getting dry for corn. Oats ripe and well filled.

Marshall—Wheat harvesting. ood heads, but poor stand. Uneven stand of corn. All crops needing rain.

Mitchell—Harvesting not all finished. Corn looking fine.

Nemeha — Harvesting finished. Corn growing slowly. Needing rain.

Norton—Wheat harvest is on. Early oats being cut. Corn needing rain.

Pawnee—Harvest in full blast. Weather dry and hot.

Phillips—Cutting second alfalfa crop. Corn looking good.

Pottawatomie—Crops looking fine. Needing rain.

Pratt—Farmers are threshing. Corn in good condition.

Rawlins—All crops doing well, but small. Cutting second crop of alfalfa.

Rush—Corn and forage crops doing well.

Russell—Wheat better than expected. Corn doing well.

Scott—All farm work well in hand. Second cutting of alfalfa, well advanced.

Sedgwick—Wheat yield good. Harvesting second crop alfalfa.

Seward—Wheat about half harvested. Best crop this country has ever had. All other crops below par.

Smith—Wheat harvest well along. Alfalfa making good yield.

Sumner—Corn tassling. Needing rain. Oats not all ripe yet.

Wichita—All crops in fair shape.

Woodson—Everything doing well. Needing rain.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri.

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.**

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality ' is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

HANNA'S BIG TYPE POLANDS.

We have a few outstanding good fall boars, also a few very high quality fall gilts. They are priced to sell quick, and are bargains.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Colossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

Ten Choice Fall Boars — 15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL,
Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

The Home of Gold Metal.
H. B. Walter, the present owner of the great boar, Gold Metal, and the former owner of the noted Expansive, offers for sale a few outstanding good sons of Expansive. These boars have been fed and handled just right, and in good hands will prove valuable herd headers. They have the wide, short heads, the size and other excellent qualities that made their sire famous. They promise to have more quality than their sire, and just as much or more scale. They are out of very large, big type sows and inherit their greatness from both sides of the house. Write Walter for complete description and price. Mention Kansas Farmer.

SPURLING'S POLAND CHINA SALE

50 HEAD OF PURE-BRED POLAND CHINA HOGS - 50

SALE AT

PLEASANT PLAIN, OHIO, THURSDAY, AUG., 1, 1912

Whirlwind sired Pocket Piece, grand champion at Chicago, 1910. Also, Lucy Locket, grand champion sow at Kentucky State Fair, 1910. Ten Sentinel gilts, bred to Whirlwind.

Sentinel sired The Guard, grand champion boar at Columbus, Ohio, 1911. Also, sired Progressive, Giant Sentinel, Star Sentinel, three as fine prospects as we ever sold.



WHIRLWIND AND SENTINEL

Ten sows bred to Bank Robber, a fine young Banker-bred boar of great size; Ornament, the best Orient boar that ever sold, and a show boar, too.

We want to see you at this sale. We never sold a better bunch. Be sure to send for our catalog. Write Harry Spurling, at Taylorville, Ill. Send bids care of O. W. Devine, fieldman for Kansas Farmer.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. O. CORRELL, COL. D. P. McCRACKEN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER, COL. H. E. SHEPARD.

HARRY SPURLING, Taylorville, Ill.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.

Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Poland Chinas.

Aug. 1—Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill. Sale at Pleasant Plains, Ohio.
Aug. 8—L. R. McLarnon and J. O. James, Braddyville, Ia.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 3—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. H. Harvey, Maryville, Mo.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.

Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

Field Notes.

The Great Big Orange Offering.

On Thursday, August 8, J. O. James and L. B. McClarnon, of Braddyville, Ia., will hold a great combination sale of big, high quality Poland Chinas. The offering will consist of 100 head of the tops of two of the biggest and best herds of big type Polands in Iowa, and this combination sale has been arranged instead of two separate sales for the convenience of breeders who could not spare the time to attend two sales on separate dates. Seventy head of bred sows will be in this offering, and in size and quality they are absolutely all that could be desired. The sows were sired by such boars as Big Orange, Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensation, Collossal, Big Mogul, Ellerbrook's A Wonder. A large per cent of them are bred to Big Orange, conceded by competent critics to be one of the greatest big Poland sires living. Others to such great sires as Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant, Collossal and a few to Mr. James' great young boar, Otto's Big Orange. These sows are out of the best sows in J. O. James' and L. R. McClarnon's great sow herds, conceded to be among the best herds of big type Poland China sows in existence. They will also offer 30 head of spring and fall boars that will be one of the best boar offerings for the season of 1912. These boars, like the sows, are the few choice tops of the two big herds. A large per cent of them were sired by Big Orange, some were sired by A Wonder, others by Mr. McClarnon's great herd boar, Colossal, and a few by Long King's Equal. They are out of the good sows of the two herds, and are a lot of big, high class fellows that will probably not be equaled for size and quality this season. The combination of the tops of the two great herds will make an offering that should attract breeders wanting the best of the breed. Write for catalog at once. See their ad in this issue. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Spurling's Sale Offering.

From the Spurling herd of Poland Chinas at Taylorville, Ill., has come some of the greatest breeding and show hogs of the breed. On and On, grand champion at Illinois in 1903, and the head of the Banker family; Regulator, grand champion in Illinois in 1903, and his litter brother, Spellbinder, one of the greatest breeding boars this herd ever had; Imp's Likeness, the Strehn boar; Banker's Model was out of a Next In Line dam. Next In Line was bred on the Spurling farm and is one of the best producing boars east. Pocket Piece, champion at Chicago in 1910, was sired by Whirl 3d, and out of a litter mate to Sentinel. The Girard grand champion at Ohio State Fair, 1911, was sired by Sentinel. Lucky Locket, grand champion at Kentucky State Fair in 1910, was sired by Whirlwind. A Whirlwind pig, out of a Sentinel sow, won first and sweepstakes at a leading Texas fair last fall and was pronounced a phenomenon. They have 10 Sentinel gilts bred to Whirlwind, and this offers an opportunity to raise a litter and develop a herd boar. Ten Sentinel sows, bred to Bank Robber, an extra large Banker bred boar, and 10 sows bred to Sentinel, sire of the Ohio champion of 1911. Spurling will sell four of the best herd and show boars he ever sold. Progression is out of the same dam as the grand champion boar of Tennessee in 1911, and he was bred on the Spurling farm. Star Sentinel is the nearest duplicate of Spellbinder of any pig that ever lived, and should make a phenomenal breeder. Giant Sentinel is out of one of the finest big type sows that sold in 1911, and was sired by Sentinel. Here is a boar bred in such a way as to improve the finish of a big herd or increase the size of a medium herd. He is strictly a show hog. Ornament is an Orient boar, out of a Blood Royal sow. Orient never sired a better boar, and he ought to have been fitted and shown. Be sure to send for the Spurling catalog, as the hogs will sell cheap at this time of year, and the purchaser is sure to make money. Crops are great in Kansas, but hogs are scarce and the man who wants to make money will buy a few of the right kind of hogs. The next few years are bound to be profitable hog years. The sale will be held at Pleasant Plains, Ohio, on August 1, and bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, of Kansas Farmer. Address, Harry Spurling, Taylorville, Ill., for catalog, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

August 5, 1912.

On the fifth day of August the Missouri Auction School will open for a great term. August, 1912, will mark the turning point from failure to success in the lives of many men. They are the men who will be on hand at Trenton, Mo., Monday, August 5—men who will not allow some trivial thing to cheat them out of becoming auctioneers, and making a grand success of the business; men, who really wish to accomplish something better, and will be at Trenton for that purpose. Col. W. B. Carpenter, president of the school, is composed of that fiber that does things. He belongs to the "I Will" class, and it's worth your tuition just to know and associate for a month with such a high class business man as Col. Carpenter. He takes an interest in you, and will make you feel at home from the first minute. Enroll now, and be present at roll call, Trenton, Mo., Monday, August 5, 9 a. m., 1912. Address, Missouri Auction School, Trenton, Mo., and kindly mention this paper.

Missouri Auction School

(LARGEST IN THE WORLD.)

Monday, August 5, 1912, Trenton, Mo., we open our **20th** special four-weeks actual practice term. **Better, Bigger Than Ever.** The only school where students sell all kinds of property, thus giving actual practice in real sales. We also own the largest mule in the world (weight over 2,000 lbs.), and it is used in judging class.

Auctioneers Make From $10 to $50 Per Day.

No other profession can be learned with so little outlay of time and money. None pay better. **Our 96-page 1911-12 catalog is yours for the asking.**

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL, W. B. Carpenter, Pres.,

Trenton, Mo., or 1404 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Remember our October term opens at Kansas City, Mo., October 7th.

A Holstein Snap.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. M. E. Moore, of Comeron, Mo., it becomes necessary to reduce his famous herd of Holsteins. To this end, Manager Zimmerman will make attractive prices on 15 head for quick sale. As showing the quality and condition of this herd it may be stated that the Missouri State Sanitarium for Incipient Tuberculosis recently bought four head of the M. E. Moore cattle at a long price, after having searched everywhere for suitable cattle at a lower price. They are absolutely free from tuberculosis or the taint of it. Note the change in their advertising card.

Andrews' Stock Farm Spotted Polands.

James M. Andrews, of the Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., the well-known breeder of the famous Andrews' old, original, big spotted Polands, claims October 19 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Andrews will have a great offering of big spotted Polands at this sale. All of them were farrowed early and they are a lot of big ones, with plenty of quality. Mr. Andrews' fall sale in 1911 was the record sale of the seson, and was held under adverse circumstances, and he will have a better lot this year.

Brown Hedge, of Whiting, Kan., breeder of quality Poland Chinas, has a card in this issue in which he offers 30 choice spring pigs sired by Model Look by Grand Look and Young Billey. The pigs are well grown out and are from very large mature sows. Write early for good selections.

J. L. Griffiths, proprietor of the Madison Creek Poland China herd, reports things coming along in good shape. The pigs are the best ever for this season of the year, and the corn is so rank that the owls hoot in it in the day time. Mr. Griffith offers 25 outstanding good spring boars, and is ready to ship any time now. They are of the very biggest strains and are well developed.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.

PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

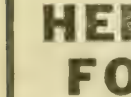
M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd. 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. **Topeka, Kan.**



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
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CHENANGO VALLEY HERD.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
F. J. HOWARD,
Bouckville, N. Y.

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WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Oomeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, $25. Also have bred heifers.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

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SHORTHORN COWS AND HEIFERS

25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
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Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.**

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CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

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Registered Gallaway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
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SUTTON FARM

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sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
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PHILLIPS COUNTY HERD.

Red Polled Cattle. Choice heifers and cows for sale, sired by Launfal and in calf to Cremo 21st. Also five choice bulls, in age from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound 5 per cent cows. Also big kind Polands.
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

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High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
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RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

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HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. **Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH. F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.**

150 SHETLAND PONIES 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All Colors and Ages. Thirty-four to Forty-eight Inches High. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM HERD.

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

HIGH CLASS ANGUS BULLS.

We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. **C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.**

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
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DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September far row, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES,
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CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS.

Choice fall boars and gilts for sale, sired by Dreamland Col. and J. C.'s Defender, by the noted Defender. Also, R. I. Red chickens. **LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
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BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
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Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Valley Falls, Kansas.

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Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

THE STRAY LIST.

C. F. YONKIN, BARTON COUNTY, County Clerk—Taken up, 1 steer, weight 1,000 pounds; color, red. Was taken up by Martin Keenan on the 12th day of May, 1912., 3 miles west of Heizer, Clarence Township.



Be A Good Indian

Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

Address,

Indian Boy
—CARE—
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kans.

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 30. TOPEKA, KANSAS, JULY 27, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NOTHING on earth is invincible but man.

Master of environment, manipulator of events, maker of destiny, he is heir to all the ages, the substance of all his ancestors, the image of his creator, yet he may become a producer or a parasite.

The farm boy who seeks a position instead of a job, cultivates the manicure, concentrates his mind on neckties and thinks the American eagle, served on a silver dollar, the greatest game bird, has already attained his best.

He who recovers quickly from his diploma, gets into life with no lost motion, realizes that there are no bargains on the counter of success, stays by his plow and pigs, assumes the responsibilities of a man and thinks with his brain instead of his mouth, has few limitations. Concentration counts. Erie between banks becomes Niagara.

What one gets out of a block of marble depends upon whether he is a sculptor or a stonemason.

—*I. D. G.*



Sons Who Can Do and Not Sires Who Have Done, Are the Demand of Life

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You get practical hints for storing and handling ear corn and small grain. Our free book gives plans, lumber bills and itemized cost of building corn cribs and granaries—also full information about

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Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

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Prevents Ticks.



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Cattle and Horses

and allows cows to feed in peace, making **More Milk** and **More Money** for you. A clean, harmless liquid preparation, applied with a sprayer. Keeps cows in good condition, and saves five times its cost in extra milk.

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If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and $1.25, and we will deliver prepaid to your address a half-gallon can of COW-EASE and SPRAYER for applying. For West of Missouri River and for Canada, above Trial Offer, $1.50.



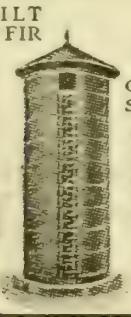
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.

Kansas Branch, Continental Creameries Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan. Missouri Branch, Bellows Bros., Box 2, Maryville, Mo.



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There is no question as to the money saved and extra yield from land that has been tiled. Let us send you the proof by your fellow farmers who have drained their land. Booklet mailed free, "Hints on Farm Drainage," "Methods and Results of Draining Land," by

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Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

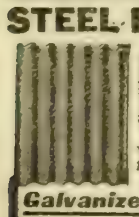
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STEEL ROOFING $1.25 PER 100 SQ. FT.



Greatest Roofing offer ever published. New, high grade, durable Steel Corrugated Roofing, $1.25 22 in. x 24 in. Per 100 sq. ft. When ordering this lot mention 7-Ad-500. This price is f. o. b. Chicago. Write for **Freight Paid Prices**

We can furnish Roofing and Siding from the cheapest to the best.

Write for our prices on **Galvanized Roofing** at $2.50 per 100 sq. ft. and up.

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Valuable information on Ceiling, Siding & Roofing

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. Dept., J49, Chicago

FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Convenience in Home Painting.

A painting system has been devised and is being offered for sale, by means of which the owner may paint his car himself at a great saving in cost. This "system" comprises three coats of the desired color and with the paint are furnished the proper brushes and full instructions for their use. The system includes a substitute for striping. It is claimed that this "system" is handy and that it can be applied by the owner with gratifying results.

Care of Nickel Finish.

The greater part of automobile trimmings these days are of nickel. In polishing, it is well to bear in mind that every rub means the wearing off of a little of the nickel plating, and that in time it will wear through. Hard, gritty polish should be avoided. If good care is taken of this nickel it can be polished by using a rag saturated with coal oil. Follow the coal oil rag with a dry, soft rag, removing all the oil. Coal oil, if allowed to remain on the nickel or other bright metal, will cause rust.

Stop Joy Riding.

A large part of automobile accidents are due to "joy riding." This kind of riding is the kind by which an unnecessarily high speed is maintained and accompanied by reckless driving. The motorist who understands his machine and who jogs along at the rate of 15 to 18 miles an hour over good roads, is going plenty fast and this rate of travel is about as high speed as will permit safe traveling on country roads. The auto should not be blamed for accident. Carefully handled, it is much safer than the horse. It is more certain of control. True, it has no eyes and so does not see and will head into the ditch or the river without hesistancy, if it is driven there. The cool-headed, careful driver is safer at the wheel than with the lines in his hands.

Converting Oil Lights to Electricity.

Our subscriber, T. W., Mount Hope, Kan., has a car equipped with acetylene head lights and oil side lamps. He wants to know if he can install an electric lighting system, and if so whether or not it will be necessary to purchase new lamps. Supply houses are selling attachments by which acetylene headlights and oil lamps may be converted to the use of the electric current. These attachments consist of electric light sockets which may be clamped to the acetylene or coal oil burners, and they work well. The original reflectors will, in all probability, not give the same efficiency as would the reflectors intended for electricity, but it is claimed that the converted lamps operate successfully for all ordinary purposes.

Re-Painting Metal Body.

Our subscriber, H. H. W., Great Bend, Kan., advises that the paint has been burned off one side of the body of his car, and wants to know if he can himself paint the entire body with anything like favorable results. After the paint has been removed by the usual methods, the subscriber should first apply a metal filler. This adheres to the metal and will hold the paint. On this apply the color coats, and lastly the varnish. A good job of painting is the result of careful work and in having the paint neither too thick nor too thin. Thick paint will be streaked and thin paint will run. If a fine job is wanted, each color coat and the first varnish coat should be rubbed until there are no specks or rough spots. The painting should be done in a warm room free from dust.

Colorado Auto Tourists.

Last week a party of 30 Denver (Col.) tourists were entertained by the Topeka Commercial Club. These tourists had made their way from Denver to Chicago over the north route—through Nebraska and Iowa—and were returning via the southern route—through Missouri and Kansas. The object of the tour was to advertise the good roads of Colorado. Colorado has put its roads in splendid shape for travel. The Colorado State Highway Commission has been expending large sums of state money in building roads through the scenic section, and claims now to have 2,000 miles of good roads through the Rockies. This commission, the address of which is Denver, is furnishing a log book showing the automobile routes of Colorado. Denver has been doing a large amount of advertising among autoists, and the indications are that hundreds of Kansas autoists will motor through Colorado this year. Nearly every Kansas daily has reports of Kansas people who are motor touring Colorado.

Fixed Or Adjustable Spark.

Our subscriber, A. H. C., Salina, Kan., writes of a dispute he had with another auto owner as to whether or not the car should be driven with a set spark. The subscriber maintains that the spark should be adjusted to conform to the speed and load of the car. The expert, consulted on this subject, contends that the greatest efficiency can be obtained by adjusting the spark to the conditions of speed and load. He says the spark should only be advanced when the motor is running at high speed, but that, to a considerable extent the spark lever should be operated in conjunction with the throttle. He says it is a good general rule to drive the motor with the spark as far advanced as will permit the proper working of the engine. To determine the proper spark adjustment to a nicety is the work of the expert. It must be remembered that a late spark is as harmful to the motor as a spark that occurs too early. There are cars which are operated with a set spark. This arrangement is satisfactory to the driver who desires the greatest simplicity, and it has been found that the motor gives good results with a set spark.

Farm Boys' Interest In Auto.

The editor has recently had occasion to inquire into the attitude the farm boy holds to the automobile, particularly as to whether or not it has a tendency to break up the so-called farm isolation and to better satisfy him with the surroundings of the farm. On a recent trip we talked with no less than a dozen farmers' sons who themselves or parents are owners of automobiles. We found in every instance the unqualified declaration that the auto was supplying them with a heretofore unrealized fascination and the opportunity for play which, to them had changed the conditions of country life.

On one farm where the family has an automobile, we were told that each evening after the chores were done, the whole family loads into the automobile and drives eight or ten miles for "cooling off" before bed time. Sometimes the family drives to a nearby town to some entertainment, or often makes only a drive through the country—sometimes picking up a neighbor, and thereby a pleasant visit ensues.

On another farm we found the same condition existing. This family was larger and was divided into two squads for use of the auto. The parents, with the younger children, used the automobile Saturday and Sunday of one week, and the young folks used the machine the following week, alternating through the season in this way. Weekly excursions, beginning early Saturday afternoon and ending Sunday evening, were taken, these excursions being to the homes of friends and relatives 35 or 40 miles distant or to points of interest, and in either instance involving a night out. This play—for it may so be termed, and as it is, in fact—had the effect of breaking up an isolation which heretofore seemed to hang heavily over this family because it was large and facilities for transportation were inadequate before the purchase of the auto.

While calling on friends in the country not long since, we ran into a lawn party made up of the farmer and his family and two other farmers' families from a distance of about 15 miles, who had come with their automobiles and their baskets. The two farmers' families wanted to visit the third and they did not want the women folks of the third family to spend three or four hours over the heated stove getting up a meal, so they took their own suppers, and on the lawn of the third farmer, picnicked. To say that the occasion was a surprise and that the event was a happy one, would be surplusage.

The automobile widens the social sphere of the farm family and on this account alone those who can afford automobiles and who need and are seeking diversion will buy machines and enjoy them.

Visit Ancient Santa Fe New Mexico

the city that was old when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth.

You'll be interested in its Oriental people and customs, its crooked, narrow streets, and the adobe houses and Missions over three hundred years old.

Rubbing elbows with the old town is modern Santa Fe, with good hotels and fine houses and business blocks.

In the surrounding country are communal villages, cliff dwellings, picture writings on the cliffs, pottery and arrowheads dating back to prehistoric times.

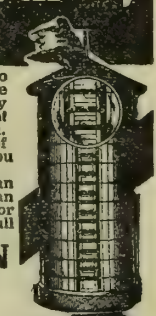
Low rates to Santa Fe this summer.

"Old-New Santa Fe" and other booklets free for the asking.

Santa Fe

J. M. Connell, G. P. A. Topeka, Kan.

I'll Meet You Halfway Mr. Farmer.



I want you to have a Champion silo this year without fail and will make it very easy for you if you are ready to act now. One of my **Three Special Propositions** is sure to suit you. They're made for the purpose of getting immediate orders and you must act now. Here they are.

1. Man who wants a silo. 2. Man who wants silo and cutter. 3. Man who'll club with his neighbors for several silos. Let me send you full details and tell you why the

CHAMPION

Western Made for Western Trade

is the best silo for you to have. Continuous door front trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Large door openings. Redwood doors can't shrink or bind. Double latch ladder holds doors and forms ladder that can't turn under you. Adjustable hoops. Steel anchors. The favorite silo with experienced western farmers.

Write For Free Catalog

and book of feeding information. Tell me which proposition interests you and I'll send full details. Address

Keller J. Bell, Mgr., WESTERN SILO CO.,

135 11th St., Des Moines, Iowa

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

THIS ELBURN



Only 17¢ a Day

We give Long Time Easy Terms Low Prices

Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you get our Jenkins Plan. It means money saving, easy payments and long time. We sell only good reliable pianos—no trash. We have also special bargains in used and sample pianos, price $50.00 and upward.

We will save you money It won't cost a cent to get our Jenkins' Plan bargain offer. Just say on a postal or in a letter **"please mail prices and particulars about your piano bargain offer."** Address

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.

603 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



BUTLER STEEL Grain Bin

CORRUGATED. CAN'T CAVE IN.

Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to pa[ss] only the advertisements of [re]sponsible persons or firms, and we guara[ntee] our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this [pa]per, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

FILLING THE SILO.

It is our guess that 3,000 or more silos will be filled in Kansas this fall. KANSAS FARMER has been the foremost publication in presenting practical information regarding silos and silage crops. It seems impossible, almost, to add to what we have already said on any phase of the silo. However, a large part of the success of the silo depends upon the use of a crop cut at the right time, and in the proper filling of the silo with that crop.

In the case of corn, the right time to cut for the silo is when the kernel begins to dent. At this time the corn possesses the largest amount of nutriment and will make the best feed. It is a simple matter to fill the silo with corn in this condition during a normal season, and during such season the exercise of little judgment is required as to the proper time for cutting the corn crop for the silo. It is under abnormal conditions that judgment is required to cut corn at a time when it has the highest feeding value and will make the best silage.

Last year, in spite of our admonition, there was a great deal of poor silage, and this, through the fact that readers did not observe directions given by KANSAS FARMER. Last season was abnormal. The early season was dry and corn did not grow, resulting in the corn being late and the principal growth being made from late rains. Fear of the corn being caught by frost resulted in the siloing of much immature corn and which produced sour silage. Under such conditions it is the part of wisdom to take a chance with frost in order to be able to cut corn at the most advanced stage of maturity. Green, immature corn for silage will not be damaged by taking a light frost. The frost has the effect of breaking down the cells and allowing some of the excess of juices to pass off, permitting the corn to go into the silo drier, and on account of the lack of surplusage of juices the silage will not be extremely sour.

In many section last year it was necessary to fill the silo at a time when there were no rains or prospects for rains, and that the corn crop was not getting any heavier—in fact, was getting less in tonnage each succeeding day. Under such conditions do not be in too big a hurry to cut for silage. Allow the crop to stand until the two or three lower blades on each stalk have dried. Such a condition is evidence of lack of moisture in the soil, and on account of such moisture shortage, the plant will not be so full of juice as if there were plenty of moisture in the corn.

The application of these two principles will hold good in the case of Kafir or cane for silage. Either of these cut too green will produce sour silage, and while it will be eaten, will not be so palatable and, being cut so green, is short on feeding value. Under conditions of a normal season cane and Kafir should be allowed to mature to just a little greater extent than corn. Cut these when the seed is just passed the dough stage. Cutting at this stage is too late for the cutting of same for forage, but for the silo it has been demonstrated that cane and Kafir should be permitted to mature to just a little greater degree than corn. Cane and Kafir cut for silage at this stage have proven themselves by practical feeding results to be the equal of corn, and in localities where cane and Kafir are more certain of production than corn they are unquestionably the most valuable silage crop.

If cowpeas have been planted with either of the above with a view to improving the quality of silage and to increase the tonnage, the corn, Kafir or cane should be cut when ready, regardless of the condition of the cowpeas.

The silo can be successfully filled with either or all of the above crops. That is to say, the silo may be partly filled with corn and finished by filling with either cane or Kafir or both.

The best results will always be obtained by putting the crop through the cutter. A cutter with blower will give better results than a cutter with elevator, being less trouble and, as a rule, more rapid in operation.

The silage in the silo should be well distributed and thoroughly tramped, and especially well tramped on the outer edge. To the blower of the cutter is attached a flexible pipe which can be moved about and will deliver the silage to any location desired in the silo. It is a good idea to have a man distribute the silage by means of this distributor and another man or couple of boys to aid in the tramping. The better the job of tramping done, the more silage it is possible to place in the silo at the first filling and the less vacant space in the silo as a result of the settling. If you have bought a 100-ton silo you want to get as near 100 tons into it as possible. If you do not have your own cutting machinery it will be troublesome and expensive to rig up for a second filling, and this expense and trouble should not be incurred unless, by chance, the first crop to go into the silo does not fill it, and the second crop should not at the first setting of the machinery be ready for the silo. If silage is well tramped at filling, the settling and the vacant space in a silo 24 feet high, we will say, will not be in excess of 3 to 4 feet.

It is a good idea to begin laying plans right now for the help necessary to fill the silo. If you do not have your own cutter, find out where you can get one and make arrangement with your neighbors whereby you can swap labor in the same way as is done at threshing time. Have plenty of help and teams on the ground so that the filling can be expedited. If there are two or three silos in the community it is manifestly more satisfactory, and we believe cheaper, for the owners to buy their cutting machinery in partnership and cooperate in filling, than it is to import a man from an adjoining neighborhood to do the cutting. The cheapest and most satisfactory filling of the silo will result from the farmers' co-operation in owning the machinery and in the use of labor.

KANSAS SOIL CONVENTION.

The proposed "soil" convention for Kansas, by which it is designed to promote better cultivation and larger crop yields, is coming along. A committee of 42 of the prominent men of the state—mostly farmers—have endorsed the proposed convention and a call for a meeting of these men has been issued for the Bisonte hotel, in Hutchinson, at 10 a. m. Friday, August 2. At this meeting the scope of the convention will be determined, a program arranged, and time and place of meeting fixed.

The soil convention idea has everywhere been received by favorable comment. "The conference will be in the nature of a revival," says President Waters, of the State Agricultural College. "The latest farm ideas will be presented by the best specialists, and the delegates will exchange confidences, with the belief that every farmer participating will carry home suggestions most helpful to his business. My prediction is that conventions of farmers to discuss their business will be as common in the future as are conventions of bankers and merchants and others who have frequent gatherings to adopt the best methods for the growth and development of their business."

PLAYING SAFE IN HOG RAISING.

Reports of enormous shipments of hogs onto the Chicago market, as the result of another cholera scare, are now rife and may indicate the approach of a condition similar to that of last year.

This condition is not reported from Kansas City, though there are rumors of cholera in some localities tributary to that market on the east. This condition and these rumors suggest one of the most serious of all the problems connected with farming.

There is only one way to make money in the hog business, and that is to stay with it year in and year out. The man who turns off about the same number of hogs each year, regardless of the price of feed, is the man who makes money in the hog business. The man who tries to get into the business only when conditions are right to make money and who gets out of it when things don't look good, is the man who always loses.

Too frequently the small farmer thinks he cannot afford to raise hogs, when the facts are that he cannot afford to be without them. It is very rarely that any farmer can afford to be without hogs.

But when the cholera comes and severe loss is threatened, there seems to be only one thing to do—ship the hogs as quickly as possible.

But, afterwards, there is something else to do. Clean up and get better stock and go at it again. It is the only way to win, and you must win.

NEED HAVE NO FEAR.

Professor L. H. Bailey, who is the author of several admirable books on agricultural science, says that he has for some time looked with apprehension upon the rapid diffusion of experimental science of recent years, and that there is danger that this knowledge may overshadow the importance of accustomed farm practice and lead the farmer to demand specific rules for all perplexities and to depend upon the experiment station and the teacher for his farming methods. We feel that Professor Bailey need have no such apprehension. The importance of experimental science is growing slowly, but surely, but the better class of agricultural editors are daily interpreting experimental science as it applies to general farm practice and the farmer is being told sufficiently often that the possibility of making specific rules for him is quite out of the question and he realizes that he must take the fact as shown by experiment and apply it to his own farm conditions. The building of bulletins and the writing of books setting forth the most recent investigations is one thing, and the interpreting of the same and the application of the same for the farmer's benefit is the work of the agricultural editor. This work is being taken care of in a wise manner by the editor who understands his business and who is writing for the real good he can do, rather than to fill so many columns per week.

FARM PRODUCTS REFRIGERATOR.

For some months a movement has been on to induce the railroad companies to inaugurate a refrigerator service for the convenience of shippers and for the preservation of the quality of eggs, butter and other perishable farm products shipped from the small town to the concentrating point. This movement was inaugurated by John Kleinhans, of the inspection service of the Kansas department of health. The movement finally took such form as justified its being taken up by the State Public Utilities Commission. The commission has decided that it would issue no order until the matter had in a friendly way been presented to the various railroad companies. Railroads have looked with favor upon the inauguration of such service and the Santa Fe has put into operation those refrigerator lines which will accommodate shippers in practically all points reached by that road. All railroad companies of the state have ordered their agents to protect this class of freight while it is at the depot awaiting shipment. This is an important move and will have the effect of placing the several commodities affected on the market in much better condition than heretofore.

THE BEEF SITUATION.

In the hope of increasing the cattle population of the country and to prevent the necessity for importing our meats, which threatens in the very near future, the American National Live Stock Association passed a resolution in favor of prohibiting the killing of heifers under 3 years of age. Now comes the National Butchers' Association with a proposition to have a closed season on veal calves and prohibit their being killed during the months of March, April and May.

Neither of these plans is practical. The first, because it is doubtful if such a law could be passed or enforced; and, the second, because men will sell calves just so long as good prices are offered for them.

The only way to meet the beef situation, as we see it, is to raise and feed the cattle on the farms. This means a change in our methods, but this change is coming because we must have the beef, and because beef making on the farm is both a pleasant and a profitable business.

When branded western beeves will sell on the open market for $9.65 and net $154 per head, as did a large bunch from South Dakota in Chicago the other day, there is surely good money in beef making, even on high priced land.

Eliminate the price paid for these cattle by the feeder and substitute the small cost of raising and feeding calves into baby beef, and the proposition looks still better and, when the desperate need for fertility which exists on many farms and the fact that these cattle furnish the best possible market for the grains and grasses of the farm and will make a good market for fodder and roughage, is considered, the man who does not like being "tied to a cow's tail" in the dairy business, can find his profit in the production of baby beef.

Here is the proposition: The country must have beef. There are no longer the ranches and ranges of the old days on which to produce it, so it is up to the farmer to do it. His land is high priced and the feed it produces is worth good money, so he must use good breeding stock. This means a pure-bred bull and high-grade cows. Nothing else will bring a profit, but these will. If results are figured on the basis of what it costs to produce the feed consumed, the farmer will make good money, while if figured on the basis of the value of the feed at the time of feeding, he will make money more times than he will lose. Besides, the farmer must have the manure.

If it were formerly impossible for the average farmer to produce beef at a profit on high priced land, it is true no longer. The silo has solved the problem of economical beef production, as well as economical dairy production, and it has done more. The silo, with the corn binder, is the greatest weed destroyer known. The silo saves all the crop instead of wasting half of it in the stalk fields, as was formerly done. The silo reduces the labor so that one man can do the feeding work of several under the older methods.

HORSES AND THE AUTO.

In spite of the fact that the motor car was going to put the horse out of business, the fact remains that horses were never so valuable as today. A decade ago cattle values greatly exceeded the horse values of the United States, but now the reverse is true, and the demand for good horses is indicated by the increasing price. Few people consider the enormous loss of horses which occurs in the large cities each year, especially in hot weather. It is said that the loss of horses in Chicago alone amounts to about 7,000 per year, and that so many as 50 die on the streets in one day during the heated term. The motor has put the poor horses out of business, but has helped to enhance the value of the good ones.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Much harm was done by the grasshoppers last year, and the letters that we are receiving, when taken with the report of our field men, indicate that the damage this year will be at least as great and possibly greater. The following methods of fighting these pests, and presented by F. B. Milliken, Assistant Entomologist of Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, are the best known, and are effective:

On sod, in weed patches and in alfalfa fields where the crop is yet short, grasshoppers can be caught in the hopperdozer. This consists of a pan from 4 to 6 inches deep, made by turning up the edges of a piece of sheet iron 8 feet long and 28 or 30 inches wide, soldering partitions across it about 2 feet apart and mounting it on a sled having 2x4-inch runners with a 3-foot screen at its back made of oilcloth with smooth side forward. After putting about 1 inch of water in the pan and enough oil to form a film on top, the dozer is drawn forward by a horse hitched at each end, and the frightened 'hoppers leap into the pan in trying to pass back over it, or are caught by the screen and fall into it. To use the dozer effectively it must be mounted on low runners, and this limits its use to places where such treatment does not injure the crop. After the 'hoppers have become half grown or over, two or three treatments are necessary to catch most of them.

Because it can be applied on either rough or smooth land and in any kind of crop, the poisoned bran mash has been very widely used in fighting grasshoppers. It is prepared by mixing together 1 pound of Paris green or white arsenic and 20 pounds of bran while dry with a large spoon, wooden paddle or spade, and wetting it to a mash with 3½ gallons of water to which has been added ½ gallon cheap syrup and the juice and finely chopped pulp and peel of 3 oranges or lemons. It is sown broadcast early in the morning in gardens, cornfields, alfalfa fields, and orchards which grasshoppers have already invaded, or along the edges where they are just coming in. Though this bait is eaten best when no green food is handy for the 'hoppers, the orange or lemon odor attracts them to it, and many will be killed where it is sown in an alfalfa field. An increase in yield sufficient to cover twice the cost of application was secured where the bait was applied to a plat of alfalfa on the farm of George W. West, of Ft. Dodge, Kan. The amount of bait prepared by using the quantities of ingredients given will sow about 5 acres, and when properly applied there will be no danger of wild birds, poultry or other animals being able to secure it in sufficient amounts to prove fatal. No cases of poisoning occurred last year where the bait was applied in this manner.

To insure success with these methods of fighting grasshoppers they should be applied persistently, as more than one treatment is usually necessary with the hopperdozer or the poisoned bran mash. In using the bait no dead 'hoppers will likely be seen for three or four days after making the application, and then they will be most abundant under weeds, or in other shady places where they collected before dying.

Gain On Pasture.

Our subscriber, C. M. B., Osage City, Kan., who is establishing a dairy herd, asks if it will pay to feed grain when cows are on pasture. This question is often asked and we do not believe that many farmers who ask the question really have any intention of feeding grain when pastures are good. We believe that in most instances the question is asked out of curiosity or for general information. We have answered the question numerous times in the negative, and have given our reason for such answer. We know that a feed of grain night and morning, even though the cow is on good pasture, will increase the milk flow. We do not believe, however, that it increases the milk flow sufficient to make the feeding profitable. We would prefer to save the grain and feed it when pastures get short, provided we had no green feed with which to supplement pastures at that time. If we had the green feed for supplementing the short pasture we would withhold the grain until the winter feeding period, when butter fat is higher and when it is more difficult to maintain the milk flow. Tests of dairy cows are frequently made when those cows are on pasture and if the object is to attain a large milk flow, regardless of the value of the milk, grain on the best of pasture will help. It must be understood that the above is a statement made for general application. The individuality of the cow and the economy with which she produces milk, will very often prove an exception to the general answer.



GOOD IDEA IN HAY BARN, ON HARMONDALE FARM, SHAWNEE COUNTY, KAN. THIS BARN CAN BE FILLED FULL. ON EACH SIDE, THE ROOF HAS SLIDING DOORS, AS SHOWN, AND OPEN AT ANY PLACE DESIRED. THE HAY FORK EQUIPMENT PERMITS THE FILLING OF THIS BARN TO THE VERY GABLE.

Good Seed Wheat At Hays.

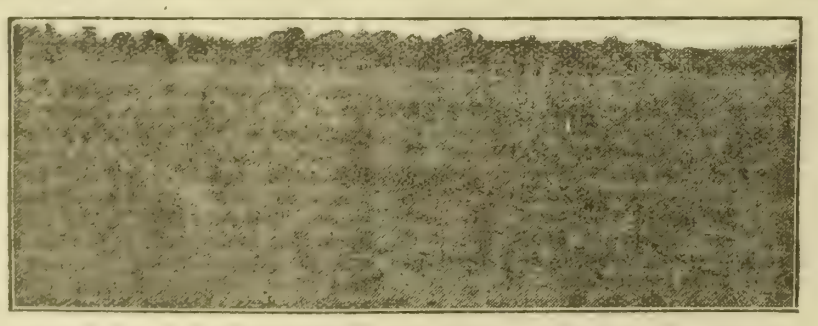
The Hays Branch Experiment Station has harvested one of the finest wheat crops in its history. The yield is about 10,000 bushels from 400 acres. This will not be as large a yield as that of the big crop of last year, which averaged over 30 bushels per acre. This year's grain is plump and hard and excellent in color, having the typical dark red clear amber characteristic of the best western Kansas hard wheat. The variety is Kharkof (Turkey) bearded wheat, which has proved one of the heaviest yielders at each of the state experiment stations. The wheat is pure and will make fine seed and is offered to farmers for seed at its commercial value plus loss in grading, cost of grading, sacking and delivering to the station. The object of the Hays station is to distribute this seed wheat as widely as possible among farmers of Kansas. Purchasers are limited to 50 bushels, and the cost in 10-bushel lots or more is $1.50 per bushel. A little higher charge per bushel will be made for smaller orders. It is proposed that the farmers of any locality may club together and order a car of graded, but not sacked, wheat at a minimum price of $1.40 per bushel. KANSAS FARMER readers who desire this seed wheat should at once place their orders. It is our guess that this supply will not last long. Write Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

Eradicating Russian Thistle.

Our subscriber, A. H. C., Salina, Kan., says that the Russian thistle has found its way on to his farm, and he wants to know how to get rid of it. The Russian thistle is an annual. The average plant produces about 25,000 seeds. The seeds seldom retain their vitality longer than two years. Any cultivated crop that can be introduced into rotation for a period of two or more years, will entirely eradicate this weed, providing other weeds of the same kind are not allowed to tumble over the field during this period. Tame grasses are often used for two or three years in place of cultivated crops while destroying seeds in the soil. When the thistles are few in number they may be destroyed by cutting off just below the ground at any time before the seeds mature. In localities where the Russian thistle is widely distributed, complete eradication on individual farms is impossible without a community effort. The seed is spread by the rolling disposition of the thistle and if the plant is permitted to blow over a field on which an effort is being made to eradicate the thistles, the field is sure to be re-seeded. Russian thistle is pretty well spread over the United States.

Farm Sleeping Porch.

A recent trip through the country discovered to the editor several additions to farm residences involving, in each case, a commodious sleeping porch. Nine of every ten houses built in the cities these days have their sleeping porches. The comfort and the value of such sleeping accommodations cannot be disputed, and it is our judgment that no sleeping porch has ever been constructed which has not proven itself worth several times its cost. Conditions which will permit sound and refreshing sleep are necessary for the best work, whether that be work of mind or muscle. KANSAS FARMER readers cannot afford to overlook the advantages of such sleeping accommodations. The sleeping porch can be expensively or economically constructed. The make-shift sleeping porch will give as good service as the make-shift shed for the live stock. Circumstances will govern whether a cheap or expensive porch be constructed. A little ingenuity with small expenditure of money will provide near outdoor sleeping quarters when there is the desire for such quarters. Of all people, the farmer and his family earn and deserve the most comfortable and refreshing sleeping quarters, and each family should investigate the sleeping porch. KANSAS FARMER would like to have suggestions from its readers relative to the building of such porches, and photographs of such as have been constructed.



ON FARM OF L. B. NICHOLS, BUFFALO, KAN., THE DISC FOLLOWED THE BINDER—THE PICTURE SHOWS THE DISKED GROUND IN THE FOREGROUND. IT APPEARS THAT THE SHOCKS HAVE BEEN SET IN ROWS, LIKE CORN SHOCKS, TO PERMIT THE DISC TO COVER EVERY FOOT POSSIBLE. DISKING KEEPS THE FIELD FROM DRYING OUT, WILL ENABLE IT TO TAKE UP THE WATER, MAKES THE PLOWING EASIER, AND IS REGARDED AS GOOD PRACTICE IN WHEAT FARMING.

Giant Mower Practical.

Subscriber, G. C. K., Hiawatha, Kan., asks what we know about the success of the 7- or 8-foot mowers. The so-called "giant" mower has been sold in Kansas to any considerable extent only the last few years. We have heard of no objection to it. It, of course, requires plenty of horse-power and with it, as with other mowers, momentum is one of the essentials in smooth running. We see no reason why the giant mower should not be as successful as the 5-foot mower. It is our opinion that special care should be given to keeping the cutting bar in good condition, which will result in keeping the sickle sharp, the guards tight, the guard plates in good shape and the whole mechanism of the cutting bar well lined up. We recently observed one of these mowers operated by three horses. We are using the gang plow, the double lister, the two-row cultivator for the purpose of increasing the capacity of our labor, and see no reason why we should hesitate employing the same principle in mowing.

Fertilizer Value Sold.

Our subscribers, E. and M., Lawrence, Kan., inquire for the value of fertility sold from the soil in the case of wheat and better production. When $100 worth of wheat, at 75 cents per bushel, is sold from the farm, that wheat carries with it $31.47 worth of fertility value, which fertility has forever left the farm, and if that fertility should be replaced by commercial fertilizers at the average prevailing prices it would cost $31.47 to purchase such fertilizer. Figures do not include the cost of hauling the fertilizer from the market to the farm or the cost of placing the same on the soil.

If $100 worth of butter, at 25 cents per pound, should be sold from the same farm, it would remove from the farm 14 cents' worth of fertility.

If $100 worth of 20 per cent cream, at 25 cents per pound, butter fat should be sold it would remove from the farm $1.52 worth of fertility.

If $100 worth of whole milk containing 4 per cent butter fat should be sold from the farm, it would remove $10.25 worth of fertility.

Highest Feed Value of Corn.

Our subscriber, R. F. P., Olathe, Kan., asks when the corn plant has the greatest feeding value. The feeding value of the corn plant increases rapidly from the time the stalk is tasseled until the corn is ripe. The plant has its full growth when the tassel has matured. The change in the value of the plant comes from the inside which is filled with food material. It has been found that there is as much dry matter in an acre of corn when ripe as in five acres when the plant has fully tasseled. When glazed, it is said there is as much dry matter in one acre as in four when fully tasseled. It is easy, therefore, to see that if the corn is cut too early one does not realize the fullest feeding value.

Portable Grain Bins.

Last week we observed the use of the steel grain bin in a manner which had not heretofore occurred to us. The farmer using the steel bin made of 18-gauge iron, was using one bin for each "set" of the threshing machine, running the grain directly from the separator into the bin. The threshing was being done out of the shock and in advance of the thresher coming into the field steel bins had been erected here and there over the field, and as the thresher moved it was set adjoining one of these bins. The bins will safely store the grain until it is marketed. The user saved the labor of hauling from the field to the barn or granary which, in his case, he regarded as a saving worth while.

Kafir Publication.

The Kansas Board of Agriculture has issued its report for the quarter ending March, 1912. This report contains the addresses, papers and discussions of the forty-first annual meeting and, besides, much information on the growing, feeding and uses of Kafir and other sorghums as forage and grain in Kansas. The report is valuable, and is free for the asking.

NEED OF EDUCATION

Suggestions, More or Less Educational, by the Editor

I have letters from farm boys and girls saying they are either not desirous of remaining on the farm or conditions are such th t they cannot remain there, and asking how they can best prepare for entry into the most promising fields for profitable occupation. I feel justified, therefore, in encroaching upon the space of other departments in this week's issue of KANSAS FARMER that I may express my opinion on several phases of the farm boy's and girl's education as that education may apply to their successful employment elsewhere than on the farm. This is the time of year the school plans are being made. Since the boys and girls of today are the full-fledged citizens of tomorrow, generally speaking, the importance of an education is today greater than ever before. The competition for success in life is becoming keener and keener and the individual who stands the best chances for success is he who is best fitted by virtue of proper training.

* * *

The business or commercial field opens the greatest number of opportunities at the best pay. It is felt that the professions of law, medicine, etc., are today crowded. I think this is so. It is my judgment that the great mass of those engaged in these professions make a poor living. The stars in such professions become both famous and rich. Where there is one such there are hundreds who barely manage to keep the wolf from the door. I would not advise my son to become a doctor or a lawyer, unless he showed some special qualification. The commercial field offers opportunities for managers, chief clerks, superintendents ,etc., etc., and pays more money for the brains it employs than is paid by other lines. The word "business" covers a multitude of callings, and every calling demands a long list of specialists. The commercial specialist is the demand of the time. The mercantile establishment, besides a manager, must have buyers, advertisement writers, window dressers, expert accountants, etc. The manufacturer must have draftsmen, mechanical engineers, designers, salesmen, etc. Every kind of business must have these days, such a long list of specially trained employees that this day offers opportunity for every shade of individual inclination. This is intended to show that there is a place in the commercial world for every boy or girl to exercise any peculiar ability he or she may have.

* * *

How to get on to the trail or how to make entry into the particular line is the pressing question with those whom we seek to answer. It is certain that preparation—education—is essential, together with good health, clean living, strong mind, determination and every other quality which makes for good and substantial men and women. To argue the benefits of general education these days, is surplusage. Every boy and girl knows the necessity for education, but too often they feel that a special or technical training only is needed. No special training or technical education can be realized upon to its fullest advantage without a foundation on which the technical training can be built. The things taught in the rural schools are the first essentials. If they are not learned in the country school they must be learned elsewhere under less favorable conditions and at much greater expense. For this reason our rural schools should be the best they can be made. They are the foundatoin rock of our educational system and of the individual success. This indicates, therefore, that a good common school education must mark the beginning. In dozens upon dozens of instances in my own experience have I seen failure and disappointment follow in the wake of lost appreciation and loss of opportunity in the common school.

* * *

The thorough training of the country school will give good training for the business college, where stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and accounting are taught. It is scarcely worth while to undertake the study of these branches without a good knowledge of spelling, georgraphy, arithmetic, grammar and a fair working knowledge of the English language. I have had stenographer after stenographer fail because she could not spell correctly our common words. I have had clerk after clerk fail because he could not accurately figure decimals or fractions. The best business college has been forced to take cognizance of the poor preparation of its students and so instruct them in spelling, penmanship, punctuation, etc. Often the student becomes dissatisfied because he is called upon to spend his time away from home and expend money for such elementary instruction, thereby criticising the schools which are striving to make the best of their students. The college can not accomplish the most for the student and itself unless the student is prepared. Hence, the necessity for the student improving the time spent in the public school.

* * *

The business college opens the gateway to a wide range of opportunities in commercial life. If I were starting my boy tomorrow for a career in the commercial world, I would have him learn stenography and typewriting thoroughly and would desire that he thoroughly understood the principles of accounting. In business, as I view it, there are two points of beginning. The first is that of sweeping the floor and keeping the stock in order; later, measuring oil, weighing sugar, etc., and securing promotion step by step through such processes. This same general principle is involved in all business. There is one other point of entry, and this is the most desirable and the most speedy and certain in its results. That is, by becoming a clerk—either stenographer or bookkeeper in the office of the institution and close to the "boss." It is our idea that the boy or girl seeking entry into business should make his or her entry at this point.

* * *

It is here that the business college fulfills a large mission. In our own personal acquaintance of the heads of businesses the larger number of managers have risen through the ranks from the beginning as a stenographer than through any other beginning. It is possible for the stenographer, trained thoroughly in the work of stenography, having the ability and the brains to learn and to do, to make himself or herself so valuable to the "boss" and so much a part of his business that he and the institution would be seriously handicapped should he lose the services of this particular individual. The same condition surrounds the young man or the young woman who, with the right disposition and qualifications, becomes a clerk or a bookkeeper. The business college with the right kind of material on which to work, with the close application of the student, will place the hard-working boy and girl in position to successfully enter business. This presents the generally accepted most successful method of entering business lines. There is a constant and increasing demand for stenographers, bookkeepers, clerks and other handy people about the offices of institutions employing such help. The demand is for the competent, bright, alert individual. The "boss" always wants a boy or girl who can rise in his business—whom later he can lean upon with a feeling of security. There is daily less room for the poor and disinterested workman.

* * *

While the country school supplies the foundation for all education, and it is useless almost to specialize along any line without a good common school education, it does not furnish an adequate foundation. For those who would be best equipped for a successful career—commercial or professional—more schooling is required. This principally for those who seek to make the most of their efforts and whose environments are such as will permit a longer period for preparation. The college or university will provide a broader and more substantial foundation. If degrees are not desired these institutions permit the selection of studies along the line for which the student wishes to prepare. In this connection the high school must not be overlooked. With most country boys and girls, attendance upon the high school necessitates the expense of board and tuition, and when this condition prevails it is our opinion that the student can get more for his money by attending a college with better facilities and surrounded by a college "atmosphere," which the ordinary high school does not possess. Kansas and the middle west has a number of good colleges and universities, besides the public institutions. These are the so-called denominational schools—denominational as far as their support and patronage goes, but maintaining thorough educational systems and a broad, liberal Christian policy. These institutions offer ideal school homes and their growing patronage is evidence that they occupy an important niche in our educational system. The denominational schools, as well as our public institutions, supply the so-called business and vocational courses, as well as classical. The denominational schools realize a high sense of justice and responsibility to the student, and such schools merits a careful consideration by the student.

* * *

There is one important view of education which must not be overlooked, and that is education for education's sake—pointing to the learning of these things which tend to a well developed and trained mind and the well rounded, accomplished man and woman. These have a place in public and social affairs, the value of which is not measured by dollars and cents. It is this sort of education, too, which in these days of commercialism is frowned upon. Too many young men are led to believe that college or university courses of some kind or other is all there is to life—forgetting the bread and butter side. The value of an education depends more upon the individual than upon anything else. If the right individual has it, the degree is worth while. The curriculum based upon Greek, Latin and ancient history has given way—both in schools and in the mind of the student—to practical courses pointing to and preparing for bread and butter vocations. The acid test of education is what a man can do. The commercial test of a university degree has been made by the Harvard Appointments Office, and the showing, while startling, is certainly far from flattering. According to the statistics available, the average wage of a man who has received a bachelor's degree is at first about $15 per week. Princeton reports show that its graduates start at an average of $6 per week. From tables made up from the salaries paid graduates without special training in certain lines of employment the averages are as follows: Brokerage business, $3 to $8 per week; manufacturing, $7 to $12, and engineering, $10 to $15. In all these lines the college graduate does not receive more than the average high school graduate. It must be admitted that the college graduate knows much more and if he is able to capitalize what he has learned should eventually outrank the high school graduate. The college graduate from general courses should not consider himself as fitted for any particular vocation, unless it be that of teaching what he has learned. To graduate from a general course is not time wasted, provided the individual is not compelled by age or financial condition to crowd himself to the point of making his education earn an income. The general education, though, calls for special training for one's chosen vocation. It can only make the foundation broader and add refinement to both mind and work. So we do not believe the average KANSAS FARMER boy and girl reader is justified in spending six to eight years in school before entering upon the study of those things bearing directly upon the vocation chosen. For instance, if the young man desires to become a mechanical engineer, he is not justified in spending years at Latin, Greek, botany, chemistry, zoology, etc. He should get a good hold on the English language that he may be able to write and speak it well, and then get into his mathematics, physics, and mechanics and such other studies as are required in an engineering course, and when through with these get to hard work. In general, this outlines the idea I have in mind regarding the education of the boy or girl who must work for a living and get that education as soon as possible. Be it understood that I believe in all the education one can get, but, assuming that most of you are situated as was myself and must get to work early in life, I believe in obtaining the fundamentals and then entering upon the special training.

* * *

The above is along general lines and suggests to the boy or girl determined to leave the farm. I am doing about all I can to keep the young people on the farm. I believe the farm offers the best opportunity for acquiring a competency and independence and for the development of the best citizenship. But it requires training—education—to succeed most at farming. The cultivation of the soil, growing of grains, the breeding and feeding of live stock and the kindred industries are no longer work for the unskilled. Thousands of parents desire to see their children remain on the farm. To accomplish this, the boy and girl must realize that at farming there is ample opportunity to exercise intelligence and brain power and that the same exercised on the farm will bring a reward commensurate with the same effort directed in other lines. Profitable farming is a business,—a manufacturing business, in fact—with a reward and a satisfaction the equal of the same energies directed in other businesses. But the individual who does not know how to realize on the farm possibilities is no better off than he who digs in the ditch or tamps ties on the section. The fact is that the farm calls for more—or at least as much—of the best it is possible to develop in man, as any other calling or profession. If this were not realized our agricultural colleges would not be crowded as they are—there would not be the demand for farmers' institutes and institute speakers there now is, and for help in other ways to solve the agricultural problems of the day.

* * *

The grain farmer and the stock farmer are demanding skilled workmen,—the farm home is demanding the wife trained in domestic economy and the refinement of music, art and literature. The farm has its specialties—agronomy, animal husbandry, etc. The special instruction is obtained in the special courses of our educational institutions. But, the same fundamental education of the rural school, then the high school or college, is essential. With the special training along the several lines, the farmer needs in addition business college instruction to the extent, at least, of knowing how to keep accounts and how to write impressive business letters. It is almost impossible to conceive the opportunities of the farm if the man at the helm is prepared as must be the doctor, lawyer or manufacturer. So if the farm is life's goal—as we hope it is with most readers of this—do not minimize the importance of education. It broadens, enriches the mind and the heart and contributes to the improvement of the home, church, society and the higher interests of the community and world. Kansas and the west have the educational institutions and the facilities equal to the demand made upon them, and these institutions, which add value to our states, deserve our patronage.

THIS is the day of the specialist. The boy who will prepare himself for a vocation and stick to it, is most likely to succeed. The fellow who does not prepare especially for some one thing is drifting from one temporary vocation to another—all the time having trouble in making ends meet. The specialties of the farm pay as well in money and satisfaction as any other.



The Right of All the Way

Railroad service and telephone service have no common factors—they cannot be compared, but present some striking contrasts.

Each telephone message requires the right of all the way over which it is carried. A circuit composed of a pair of wires must be clear from end to end, for a single conversation.

A bird's eye view of any railroad track would show a procession of trains, one following the other, with intervals of safety between them.

The railroad carries passengers in train loads by wholesale, in a public conveyance, and the service given to each passenger is limited by the necessities of the others; while the telephone carries messages over wires devoted exclusively for the time being to the individual use of the subscriber or patron. Even a multi-millionaire could not afford the exclusive use of the railroad track between New York and Chicago. But the telephone user has the whole track and the right of all the way, so long as he desires it.

It is an easy matter to transport 15,000 people over a single track between two points in twenty-four hours. To transport the voices of 15,000 people over a single two-wire circuit, allowing three minutes for each talk, would take more than thirty days.

The telephone system cannot put on more cars or run extra trains in order to carry more people. It must build more telephone tracks—string more wires.

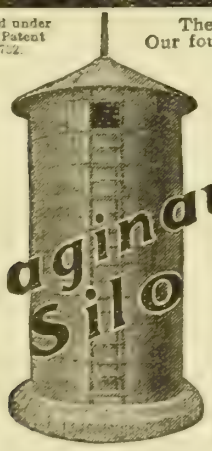
The wonder of telephone development lies in the fact that the Bell System is so constructed and equipped that an exclusive right of all the way, between near-by or distant points, is economically used by over 24,000,000 people every day.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

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The rush is on! Orders for Saginaw Silos are pouring in everywhere. Our four big factories are working to the limit to fill the demand. In spite of the fact that foresight and tremendous buying power secured us millions of feet of choice silo lumber, we will not be able to supply the demand. However, we will take no orders we cannot fill. QUICK! Get that order in before you receive word that no additional orders can be taken.

Whirlwind Silo Fillers

The Whirlwind Silo Filler was our choice. It proved to be the most perfect in construction and the most efficient in operation. Of course we would choose the best Silo Filler to be sold with the Saginaw Silo. The Whirlwind cutter head is a heavy one-piece casting whose weight serves to maintain a uniform cutting speed, regardless of uneven feeding. The large number of new features, never seen on a silo filler before, make the Whirlwind the most complete and the latest in silo filler machinery. Only five gears and four sprockets—a marvel of simplicity.

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A copy of our new book on Silo Building—or Silo Filling. Write for Circular AH.



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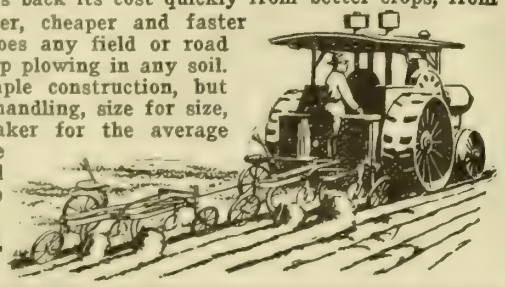
OHIO Tractor

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Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene

Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing in any soil.

Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.



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THE FARM



This department last week had to do with the preparation of the seed bed for winter wheat, with special reference to central and eastern Kansas conditions, where the annual precepitation is usually considered sufficient for the proper settling of the seed bed and for the production of a crop. It is realized in the general practice of wheat growing that those methods which bring best results in the above named territories are, to a considerable extent, impractical and not consistent with the best practice and experience west of the 98th or 99th meridian. In this latter named section deep plowing in the preparation of the seed bed is as advantageous as farther east, but the deep plowing must be done earlier in the season—in fact, so early that it is not practicable in that section to harvest a crop and then plow the field in time to obtain what is believed to be the best results. The farther west the earlier deep plowing must be done and when we reach 98th or 99th meridian, experience has proven that deep plowing and the best preparation of the seed bed must be done in the spring. Spring plowing permits the field to take up the spring and summer rains and thereby compact the soil and store moisture. Generally speaking, west of the 98th meridian the rainfall after July is not sufficient to make a firm seed bed on deeply plowed land, so if wheat is to follow wheat successive years, deep fall plowing is not advantageous and not so generally satisfactory as shallow fall plowing.

* * *

The all-important consideration in growing crops is moisture and, naturally, those methods which result in the storing of the greatest amount of moisture are the methods which essentially appeal strongest to those sections of limited moisture. As already indicated, early seed bed preparation produces larger yields than late seed bed preparation, under the most favorable conditions for wheat growing. In the drier sections it is only in favorable years that profitable yields are obtained from land continuously cropped, even when the seed bed is prepared earlier.

* * *

The uncertainty of profitable crops successive years by the most common methods has resulted in the employment of methods in dry farming regions based on the summer fallow and which has for its foundation the storing in the soil of as much of two years' rainfall as is possible for the use of one crop. Summer fallow accomplishes for the dry farmer what early seed bed preparation accomplishes for the farmer farther east, the same changes taking place in the soil under early seed bed preparation in central Kansas as takes place in the fallowed soil in dry farming sections. Other things being equal, the drier the conditions the longer the soil should lie fallow to accomplish the desired end. By the summer fallow, land is brought into a condition bordering closely on the ideal for winter wheat sowing. Otherwise, the soil would be too dry to make fall sowing safe. It is well known that last year practically the only wheat worth harvesting in the western one-third of Kansas was on land that was summer fallowed during the 1910 season. In this connection it must be kept in mind that there are occasional years of abundant rainfall in this section, when almost any method of working the soil and sowing wheat will bring profitable yields. It is the exceptional year, the dry year, that must be kept in mind. It is guarding against failure that makes success. It is the belief and recommendation of those who have studied western conditions most closely that the summer fallow can be strongly recommended as the most successful method of wheat growing for that territory.

* * *

There is a diversity of opinion as to the merits of fall versus spring plowing for fallow. There have been years when the best results were obtained from spring plowing and years when the best results were obtained from late fall or early winter plowing. Such conflicting conditions are expected in any agricultural practice, the particular seasonal condition being the controlling factor. The objection to fall plowing for fallow is due to the usual dry condition of the soil at that time and the consequent difficulty to plow the required depth, also the lack of moisture results in a greater tendency to damage by blowing. Spring plowing following the winter precipitation makes deep plowing easier and the soil containing more moisture has a decidedly less tendency to blow. The experiment station results justify the recommendation of spring plowing for summer fallow in the western one-third of Kansas. The land plowed in April or May is, as a rule, in prime condition, and it is certain that damage from blowing is less marked, and the experiment stations state that September or October plowing is least advisable on account of tendency to blow.

* * *

In plowing for fallow in the western third of Kansas several conditions are to be observed. Do the plowing in the spring of the year, while plowing is good. Run the furrows at right angles to the prevailing winds. Mantain a coarse surface mulch during the summer—keep in mind a coarse mulch and do not permit a dust mulch. The observance of these methods will cause little trouble from blowing. One other precaution against blowing is recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station, that the farm should be divided into long, narrow fields running at right angles to the prevailing winds, the fallow land to alternate with a crop field to the windward side of the fallow. This method has been found quite effective and practical.

* * *

The bulletin, "How to Grow Wheat in Kansas," by the Kansas Experiment Station, summarizes the advantages of the summer fallow thus: "If such system is followed in cropping the land, the soil will not blow to any extent. The soil will be placed in ideal seed bed condition. Most of two years' moisture will be retained for the growing crop. Abundance of plant food will be made available, and profitable yields will be harvested."

* * *

At North Platte, Neb., the federal government and the state of Nebraska have for years been demonstrating the growing of crops under limited rainfall. At this station it has been shown that summer fallow is the only sure way of producing crops under the prevailing conditions. The soil on which this station is maintained is very similar to that of the western one-third of Kansas. The annual rainfall is less than 20 inches, and hot, dry winds prevail. Five years' results comparing summer fallowing with continuous cropping, are reported in Bulletin No. 118 of the Nebraska Experiment Station. It is worth while for Kansas farmers west of the 99th meridian to have a copy of this bulletin, which is free for the asking. In commenting upon the five years' results, the bulletin says: "If the yields on the summer tilled land for the four years preceding 1910 are divided by two—on account of the land being used two seasons to produce one crop—there will be still three bushels per acre in favor of summer tilled land. The summer tilled land produced 6 bushels per acre, more than twice that produced on land not summer tilled. The seed required to produce two crops under ordinary methods of tillage is twice as much as that required to produce one crop on summer tilled land. The labor required to produce two crops is much more than that required to produce the one crop."

* * *

In another part of the Platte station bulletin it is stated that: "In 1907 we harvested 4½ acres of wheat on summer tilled land that average 59 bushels per acre. The north half of the same field was not summer tilled and this gave an average yield of 24.4 bushels per acre. The low yielding half of this field had been in alfalfa from 1902 to the spring of 1906. It was then plowed and planted to corn. The corn was a poor crop, making not to exceed 5 bushels per acre, due to the lack of moisture. The corn was cut and drawn off the field and the land thoroughly disked and the wheat put in with a press drill as on the summer tilled land." The small yield on

the alfafla land was due to lack of moisture and demonstrating the possibility and the advisability of summer fallow as a means of storing moisture for winter wheat. The most comprehensive trial of the summer fallow has been made at this North Platte, Neb., station, and the conditions being so similar to those prevailing in Kansas west of the 99 meridian, makes it appear that the fallow is deserving of a thorough trial by western Kansas wheat growers.

* * *

For several years experiments have been running at Fort Hays Experiment Station and at the Garden City station with a view to determining the best methods of cropping land under dry farming conditions. As a result of the methods of preparing land for winter wheat the summer fallow has proven the most satisfactory. In 1911 the differences were more noticeable than ever before. In that year the summer fallow was the only soil preparation which made good at these stations.

* * *

Western Kansas readers of KANSAS FARMER will, we trust, take no exception to the use of the term, "dry farming," in connection with this discussion of wheat growing methods in their section. To use the term, "dry farming," is not slander upon a good people. It is not necessary to apologize for being a "dry farmer." Kansas, by its different character of soil, climate and rainfall naturally divides itself into three sections. The most western of these three can be most easily designated and generally described as the dry farming region of Kansas. Several good people have recently taken exception to the use of the term, "western Kansas," and to KANSAS FARMER'S editor's disposition to speak of certain agricultural practice being good and applicable to a certain section, but not to "western Kansas." We know of no better method of expressing ourselves, and we are certain there is no possibility of avoiding the wisdom of the application of different methods to the different sections named, and in justice to our readers we must be as specific as possible.

* * *

Dry farming is making tremendous progress, not so much in Kansas, because the methods are not so generally followed, as in Colorado, Idaho, Utah and North and South Dakota, where dry farming practices have become general. The conditions necessitating a careful study of dry farming methods and a practical plan of moisture conservation is, in fact, more urgent in these states than in Kansas, but we must take notice of dry farming principles. In those localities most advanced in the solution and practical application of dry farming methods, farmers in winter wheat production are giving the winter wheat growers of more favorable sections a well run race. The average winter wheat yield under best methods of summer fallow are, in a general way, fully as high if not greater than the average yield in the bordering sections where summer fallow is not regarded as necessary. Dry farming methods are pretty well established—so thoroughly established, in fact, that they are no longer theory, but are genuinely practical to the entire semi-arid region. Pride in one's country and one's work is commendable. False pride is despisable. Those of us situated in those localities in which the annual rainfall is 20 inches or less cannot get away from a careful study and a prayerful application of the best known methods in dry farming practice.

Buys Avery Plowing Outfit.

George A. Williams, the progressive young colored man farming his mother's land, 4 miles south and 2½ miles east of Pratt, has purchased an Avery gasoline plowing outfit and will be plowing every day and most of the nights for the next two or three weeks. Mr. Williams will demonstrate how nicely and economically one man can handle and operate the gas plowing rig of this type. A number of these plowing rigs have been sold in southwestern Kansas this year, and all are doing splendid work.

What Deep Plowing Has Done.

In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, ex-Governor Hoard says: "We wish those farmers who are skeptical about the value of deep plowing, could look at a 14-acre field of barley on the Hoard's Dairyman farm as it stands just now. The land was plowed 12 inches deep last year. It was sown about the first of May with 20 pounds of alfalfa seed and 3 pecks of barley. The stand of barley now in comparison with any other on the farm or in the neighborhood is very striking. It is thicker, stronger, taller and of a deeper color. Indeed, it is so heavy a stand as to cause us some concern about the alfalfa seeding. There are several things about it that are well worth studying by any thinking, observant farmer."

No-Rim-Cut Tires
10% Oversize
100,000 Now Sold Every Month

Consider these facts, Mr. Tire Buyer:

No-Rim-Cut tires now far outsell every other tire in the world.

The demand has doubled in the past six months. It is twelve times larger than three years ago.

The present demand calls for 100,000 tires monthly.

That is the result after some 200,000 motor car owners have tried out 1,250,000 of these patent tires. When you once try them you will use them, too.

Cut Tire Bills Right in Two

No-Rim-Cut tires mean immense economy. They save, on the average, one-half the tire upkeep.

They end all the worry and ruin of rim-cutting. And the 10 per cent oversize saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

These facts have now been proved by hundreds of thousands of users.

The Savings

Rim-Cutting occurs on 23 per cent of all the old-type tires. That has been proved by careful statistics.

It occurs when tires are run partly deflated. When a tire runs flat, because of a puncture, it may be wrecked in a moment. And rim-cut tires cannot be repaired.

No-Rim-Cut tires—our patent type—make rim-cutting impossible. Thus they save that 23 per cent.

The 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

So these two features together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

Used on One-Third the Cars

About one-third of all cars running now have Goodyear tires.

More than one-third of all new cars this year go out with the Goodyear equipment.

And one-third of all cars at the 1912 Shows were shown with Goodyear tires.

Yet the demand is just beginning. It is three times larger than one year ago.

These patent tires are now being adopted just as fast as men find them out.

8½ Per Cent Profit

Our average profit on No-Rim-Cut tires is 8½ per cent.

These oversize tires—these tires that can't rim-cut—give more for the money than any other tire that's made.

Other makers—with smaller output and lesser facilities—make twice the profit that we make on tires.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

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Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities **More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire**

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

(698)

Farm Questions for Teachers.

The State Board of Education recently brought forcibly to the attention of Kansas teachers that they must know something about agriculture, and so be able to teach something of it in their schools, by submitting the following question at examinations held throughout the state:

"What are the important considerations in selecting a site for and the construction of a poultry house? Make a sketch of front of said poultry house, illustrating principles you have given."

We have no doubt this question proved an unexpected and sudden jar to those teachers reared in the cities and who expect to make a little pocket money by teaching country schools. Here is one of the evidences that something in our country school system pointing to some practical instruction of farm boys and girls, is about to be inaugurated.

Hot Weather and Kafir.

Kafir is a native of a dry, hot climate. That is the reason it thrives under those conditions in this country. That is the reason it makes a crop of forage or grain in Kansas when corn fails or is a near failure. The conditions of growth for Kafir in Kansas, if we understand correctly, are much more favorable than the conditions under which it grows in the land of its nativity. Its growth under more favorable conditions in Kansas cannot have an effect other than breeding out to a more or less degree its ability to produce under conditions more adverse than exist here. For this reason it is well to obtain Kafir seed from sections where the same has been grown under conditions more adverse than those under which we grow it. It is for this reason that every three or four years the Kafir grower should obtain seed produced in a drier and a warmer climate than prevails generally in which he will grow it.

Grain vs. Live Stock Income.

We have recently found statistics, compiled a few years ago and covering a period of 10 years, purporting to show that the average income per acre of the farms of the United States for this period was $7.72 from grain and hay farms and $11.42 from stock farms, or farms on which the feed and hay grown on the farm was fed to live stock. For this period the income per acre from the stock farms of Illinois was $12.55, while the income from grain farming of that state was $10.60. For Missouri, the income from live stock farming was $9.55 per acre, while from grain farming it was $7.69. In Iowa the income from live stock farming was $13.17 per acre, while from grain it was $8.88 per acre. In other words, the income from the stock farms of Illinois was 18 per cent, in Missouri 24 per cent and in Iowa 48 per cent greater than from grain farming. A larger per cent of the income as shown for Iowa is attributed to the fact that live stock in Iowa was used in dairying to a greater extent than in the other states.

Harrow After Plow Starts Weeds.

In our efforts to clean up the wheat fields and free the same from weeds it is desirable to get the weed seed germinated as soon as possible after plowing. Harrowing immediately following plowing starts the weeds. If the weed seed in the field can be germinated in the fall of the year, frost will kill the weeds and thus result in an effective job of destruction, effectively cleaning up the field. If the plowing is done so early and the weeds start so early that they are likely to mature seed before frost, then the disking of the field before seeding, thereby destroying the weeds, will accomplish the purpose desired. One or two years of the right methods pursued in handling the fields will reduce the weed crop to the point where the weeds are not troublesome.

See that the hens have a nest that is devoid of lice and mites so that they may lay in comparative comfort.

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RIGHT NOW THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as **right now.**

The hot weather is at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.



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This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators,—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitariness.

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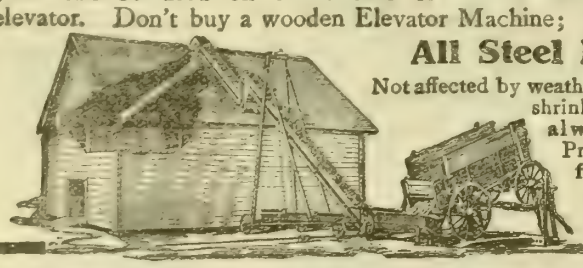
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DAIRY



"A man can usually find a way for doing things if he really wants to." Yes, and it is the fellow who wants to, who gets there.

We have been writing a good deal of late of the value of rape as a pasture for hogs. Rape is an equally good pasture for dairy cattle or, for that matter, all kinds of cattle.

Buttermilk cheese is being sold commercially in Chicago. This cheese, the invention of the Dairy Department of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, is regarded as an exceedingly good food product, and is gradually being introduced.

In no business does it pay to be careless. This is particularly true in the dairy. Rightly managed, the dairy is the most profitable of farm operations. Poorly managed, it is just as unprofitable as any other part of the farm poorly managed.

If the men who are milking cows would take the same interest in their business that the politician takes in his and work as many days and as enthusiastically as does the politician, wonders would be accomplished along dairy lines and in general prosperity.

A farm paper making some pretentions at giving sound advice on silo construction, says that a two-piece stave silo is as good as a one-piece stave. Purchasers of one-piece staves and users of two-piece staves will have some trouble in being convinced that the two-piece stave is as good as the one-piece stave.

We have just been reading of the death of a farm owner by being asphyxiated by gas in an underground silo. People fall from a silo built above ground and are occasionally killed. Neither is an argument against the use of the silo, but the smaller chance for accident of this character is with the silo above ground. In the case of the underground silo you never know when to look for the deadly gas.

Here is something to think about, although it is not directly in line with dairying: Dr. Crumbine says if the death rate among calves was only one-half of that which prevails among infants, farmers would go out of the cattle business. It would seem, therefore, that we were justified in giving the care of infants at least the same amount of study that we give the successful rearing of calves.

Ex-Governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, who is a silo enthusiast, writes: "The other day an over-cautious farmer asked us if we really thought a silo would pay him. We replied that, in our opinion, it would pay him over 20 per cent on the cost of investment. That would be about $60, for a first class silo can be put up for $250 to $300. That same farmer was loaning money in a small way for 5 per cent. How many there are who are afraid to loan their money to the farm or the herd of cows when they will pay four times the interest."

An unusually large show of the best dairy cattle—representing three or four of the leading dairy breeds—will be made at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, this fall. It will pay those interested in dairying to inspect these herds. The benefits to be derived from looking over a herd of really superior dairy animals are numerous. This will be a good opportunity for the boys and the girls to get fixed in their minds the form and make-up of every superior dairy animal. When the young folks know just what a good dairy cow should look like, they will be able to select and breed them. The above remarks with reference to dairy cattle will apply to beef cattle, horses and mules.

The other day we dropped into a bevy of cow owners arguing the relative merits of the several different breeds of dairy cattle. No opportunity was lost to ask the editor his opinion of the best breed. We gave it, but we must admit that argument as to the best between the three or four leading dairy breeds is of little or no value, and it really is not good grace to engage in such an argument or to accept the opinion of any one man as to the best breed. The best breed for you is the breed that you like best, regardless of the manner in which you acquired that liking. You will not succeed in handling a breed—whether beef cattle or dairy cattle—that you have not in some unaccountable way obtained a liking for.

Ten years ago when this editor first began urging dairying as one of the leading industries of the farm, and as the most certain means by which the running expenses could be paid, there was considerable concern as to whether or not the production of butter would not soon be overdone to the point that prices would be very low. Dairying throughout the United States has been increasing by leaps and bounds since that time. Likewise, has the consumption of butter, milk and cream and other dairy products in all the various forms been increasing more rapidly than has the production. It is reasonable to suppose that this condition will continue, and the chances for increased profits through dairying are becoming better and better.

Poultry is a necessary adjunct to every farm. Poultry husbandry and dairy husbandry fit so well together and are so often found together, that mention of a recent publication—"Poultrymen's Guide"—is not out of place in the dairy column. This guide is written by T. E. Quisenberry, Secretary of the Missouri State Poultry Board and Director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, at which point the most elaborate poultry investigations ever undertaken is under way. Mr. Quisenberry is authority on all matters pertaining to poultry, and a great deal of what he knows is found within the 250 pages of the above named publication. Poultrymen can well afford this book.

Somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,500 silos were filled in Kansas last fall. On account of the feed shortage generally prevailing throughout the state last spring, we doubt if there was much left-over silage. However, if you have any silage left over, do not hesitate to feed it when the pastures get dry and short. In the last six weeks we have traveled through most sections of Kansas and in those sections through which we have not traveled we have corresponded with a sufficient number of farmers to know that there is, up to the present time, a favorable outlook for feed, and the held-over silage will, in all probability, not be needed for next fall and winter feeding. Use the held-over silage just as soon as you need it and depend upon the growing crop to fill your silo when it is empty.

Now, that some agriculture is being taught in our country schools, it is to be hoped that the youngster attending such schools will get a full understanding of what is meant by the words—"nitrogen," "phosphorus," "potash" and "humus" in connection with instruction relative to the important elements of plant food. These words are absolutely inseparable from farm literature. A full understanding of the meaning of each and the function of each will permit a full knowledge as to the necessity of these in every soil. Likewise, a full understanding of the words—"protein" and "carbohydrates" will mean much in the possibility of providing proper feeds for live stock, and will simplify a world of agricultural literature now being read in the farm home. It is the constant effort of the agricultural writer to use such terms as may be understood by every reader, and it is necessary for him to use many words and so occupy much space in stating the fact without the use of these words. When we know the real meaning of these terms, our understanding will be much more comprehensive, too.

The Jersey Bulletin and the Holstein-Friesian Register—each the official paper of its breed—in recent issues made the statement that the demand for pure-bred dairy cattle in the far west is stronger than ever and is exceeding the expectation of eastern breeders. KANSAS FARMER has long been contending that this is the situation. It pleases us to know that our idea of the situation is confirmed by each of these publications. The eastern breeder of dairy stock must have a place to sell his cattle. However, there is no reason why Kansas should be a large patron of Ohio or New York, when there is plenty of room and every facility for breeding just as good cattle in Kansas. There is money to be made in breeding good dairy animals in Kansas, and the fellow who gets into it now will have ahead of him a longer period of good profits than the fellow who delays ten years.

From one end of this country to the other movements are on, pointing to legislation which is intended to have the effect of securing cleaner stabling of cows, more careful handling of the milk and cream, with the idea of procuring a better grade of cream from which the butter of the country is to be made. Whether the legislation of a dozen or more states will act at the next session, is doubtful, but it is certain that legislation as above described is sure to be enacted before many years. The demand on the part of the consumer for the highest quality of food products is forcing this legislation. Higher quality butter will mean a better price for the farmer, but it will involve more labor in the production and the care of cream. In this matter, the consumer has again demonstrated his characteristic attitude, namely, that of demanding the very best and then kicking about the cost of what he has on his table.

Give Calf a Chance.

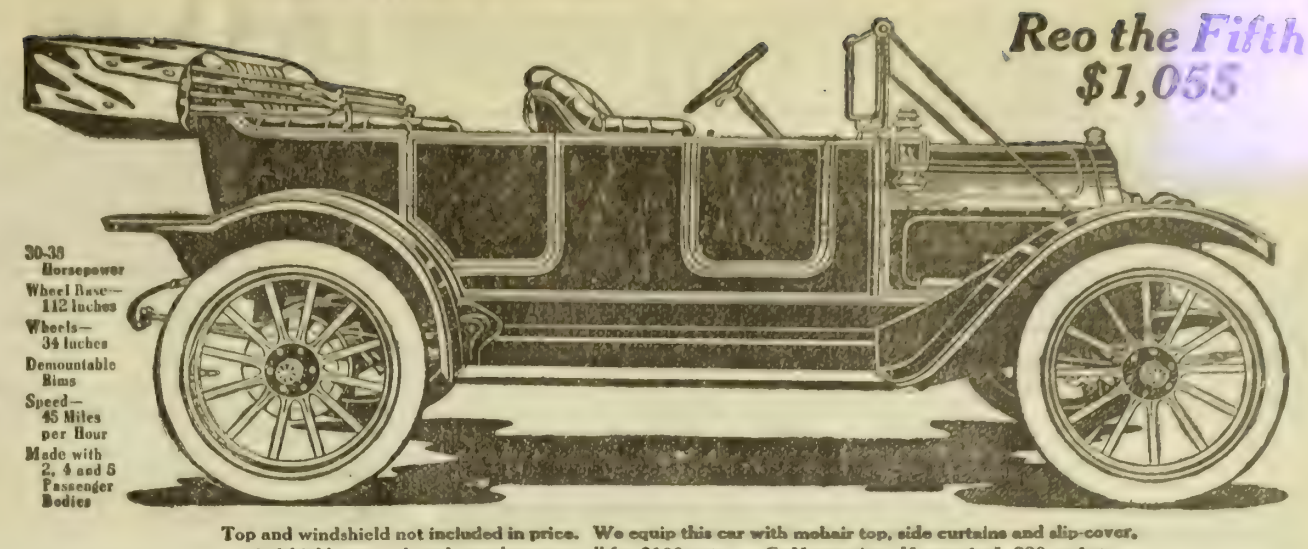
If the late spring calf is now being allowed to shift for himself, the chances are that he is not doing very well. Being born late, he did not have much of a start before being turned into the pasture with the balance of the herd, there to endure the hardships resulting from hot weather and flies, and being forced to take every disadvantage on account of the older stock. At this time of the year, if such calves could be put into a pasture to themselves where there was some shade, they would do much better.

What About Fall Pasture?

Once more we inquire whether or not provision has been made for some green feed to supplement short pasture? It is now too late to make that provision. The thing now to watch is the condition of pastures and the use of the feed as soon as it is needed. Do not wait until you discover that the milk flow has been cut in two before supplying something green to take the place of what the pasture lacks. The chances are that the feeding season can be shortened considerably by the sowing of fall and early winter pasture crops. Rye and oats, or rye and barley, should be sown at once. Favorable weather conditions will result in abundant pasture until cold weather. These same fields will furnish early spring pasture. As a rule, our dry feeding season is none too successful, and for this reason an extra effort should be made to stretch the pasture season as long as possible.

One Way to Save Work.

There is plenty of work on the farm. There is, in fact, too much. No farmer is anxious or willing to do work which does not count for some profit or progress. Much work is done in the dairy with little profit to show, all on account of the lack of knowledge as to the productive ability of the different cows in the herd. It has long been our belief that one-half of the cows milked on 90 per cent of Kansas farms would, if well fed and properly cared for, yield more profit than the whole herd as maintained under present conditions. Would it not be gratifying if you could milk half the number of cows and by little better care of this number realize more profit than from the whole herd as kept heretofore? We know of a number of instances in which the scales and the Babcock test have been applied to the herd with the result indicated above. It was gratifying to these farmers to know that they could reduce the work and the herd one-half and have more money. In no instance known to us, however, has the farmer been satisfied with the reduction of the herd 50 per cent. He has at once proceeded to build the herd up to the original number by placing good cows in the stalls of those discarded.



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This car marked my limit. Every detail showed the best I knew.

I analyzed all steel that went into it. I tested the gears in a crushing machine with 50 tons' capacity.

I used Nickel Steel axles—Vanadium Steel connections. I equipped the car with 13 Timken bearings.

To every part I gave big margins of safety. The carburetor I doubly heated for low-grade gasoline.

I Watched It

Then I took personal charge of the building, for I pledged my good faith on this car.

I saw that the parts were ground over and over, until we got utter exactness. I saw that each car got a thousand inspections.

The engines were tested for 48 hours. Each finished car was tested over and over, until it proved utterly perfect.

We did all this with every car, in the midst of the April rush. We do it today, and shall always do it so long as I build this car.

The Center Control

Then we equipped this car with my new center control. All the gear shifting is done by a small, round lever between the two front seats. It is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

I got rid of all side levers, so the front doors were clear. Both brakes are operated by foot pedals.

In these ways I made possible the left-side drive.

Now nearly all makers announce for next season the center control and the left-side drive. But none can use my center control. They still use the old time levers.

The Amazing Price

Then we offered this car—the best I can build—for $1,055. And nothing on the market could begin to compete with it.

The car is long, roomy and powerful. The wheels are big. The body is finished in 17 coats. The upholstering is the height of luxury.

The demand for this car will grow and grow as the facts become better known. I believe that each car will sell twenty.

But the price of $1,055 can't last long. The price is too low for profit, and materials are advancing. Before very long advancing costs will compel us to ask something more for this car.

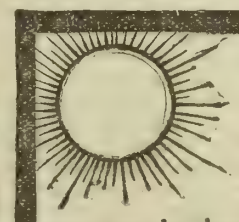
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Hot Wash Days

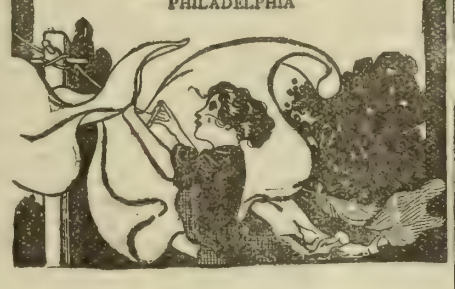
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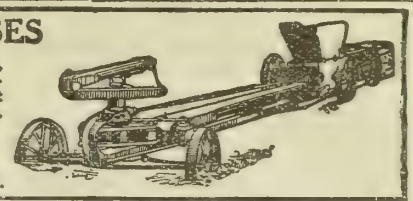
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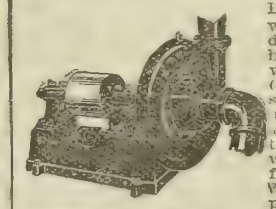


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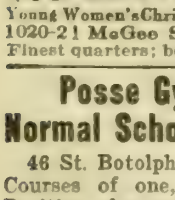
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HOME CIRCLE



A pound of prunes stewed with a pot roast are said to impart a fine flavor to the meat.

Grated horseradish added to plain cream sauce makes a palatable dressing for baked fish.

Enameled ware which has become discolored may be cleaned by rubbing with coarse salt and vinegar.

A little lemon juice in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water is said to make rice very white and to keep the grains separate when boiled.

A dress which has become badly faded may be made white by washing it in a boiling solution of water and cream of tartar. Use one teaspoonful of cream of tartar to each quart of water.

When freezing ice cream, mix the salt and cracked ice in a separate vessel and then place the mixture around the freezer can. The result will be a more evenly frozen cream. The proportion should be one-third salt to two-thirds ice.

Short and to the Point.

A Kansas City young lady of few words went to a dentist to have a tooth extracted.

"Pull it!" she said to the dentist.

"All right," replied the dentist. He applied the cocaine, adjusted his forceps and out came the tooth.

"Want it?" he asked the young lady, holding the tooth before her.

"Want it!" she exclaimed. "Want it! What for? Do you think I'm an Elk?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Fragile Father.

A man traveling in Maine met a middleaged farmer, who told him his father, aged 90, was still on the farm where he was born.

"Ninety years old, eh?"

"Yep; pop's close to 90."

"Is his health good?"

"'Taint much now. He's been complainin' for a few months back."

"What's the matter with him?"

"I dunno; sometimes I think farmin' don't agree with him!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Johnny Reb's Consolation.

Quartermaster General Edwin A. Taylor of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, told at a Memorial Day banquet in Memphis this story:

"A Southerner," he said, "sat in the lobby of a New York hotel discussing certain campaigns with a Northerner.

"'Well,' the Northerner ended, with a laugh, 'well, we licked you, anyhow.'

"'Yes, you did,' the Southerner admitted; 'but it's plain from the size of your pension list that before we gave in we crippled every blessed one of you'."—Washington Star.

Bacteria and the Public.

Human nature is a queer thing, and still it is much the same in all of us. We believe certain things when all the facts are known, but ridicule the same belief in others, when we are less informed on the subject. The bacteriologist, the health officer, the sanitarian and other philanthropists who have the welfare of their fellows at heart, meet discouragement at every turn by the opposition of those who do not believe in the work that they are doing.

Much suffering in the way of disease and death is due to bacteria. Economic losses, in the spoiling of food and perishable objects are due to bacteria. But it is hard to make those who need to know this, believe it. Things invisible are not real to their minds. Bacteria are invisible. No object, which requires 25,000 of them to make a line one inch long can be seen with human vision. But the microscope reveals them, and those who make a study of these low forms, know and appreciate their existence. If the general public would be less antagonistic to efforts made on the part of state, county and municipal officials to prevent the spread of bacterial troubles, the losses and sufferings of that public would be lessened.

Let us take milk, for an instance. Bacteria sour milk. Bacteria render milk dangerous as a food for babies, and one kind of bacterium coming from tuberculosis cattle, may find its way into milk and cause tuberculosis in human beings. It is a stroke of humanitarianism, if not economy, to enforce laws compelling the sellers of milk to so handle it as to prevent these bacteria from getting into it. Clean barns, clean cans and bottles, clean cows and clean milkers are asked for, and for the sake of humanity ought to be complied with. Why must we suffer the blow before we will be convinced? It is easy enough to scoff at serious things, but it has always been observed that the scoffer does so at the expense of his intelligence. It is a mark of ignorance these days to say "there ain't no such thing as bacteria."—JOHN F. NICHOLSON, Bacteriologist, Idaho Experiment Station.



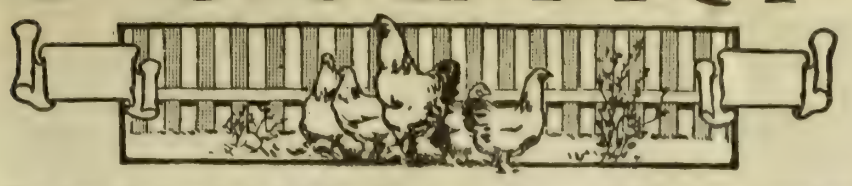
5127. Tight-Fitting Corset Cover—Stout people must wear tight-fitting corset covers to have their dresses fit well. This has been especially designed for the stout figure, and will be a great favorite. Muslin or longcloth can be used to make this corset cover. The pattern, 5127, is cut in sizes 36 to 46 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



5160. Ladies' Apron With Bib—Everyone has a few sundry duties to perform and for such, the unique apron shown above will be appreciated. Gingham, linen or muslin can be used for this apron. The pattern, 5160, is cut in one size and requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

POULTRY



The hens that are laying during the hot days of July and August are well worth looking after.

Also, see that the hen herself is free of lice and has every incentive to lay eggs, for fresh eggs during extremely hot weather are rare, indeed.

Everything in the poultry yard seems to be at a standstill during hot weather. The old hens mope around and shed their feathers, the young chicks stand around and pant for air. Help them all you can by providing shade for them and plenty of pure water.

When the weather turns colder, the chicken yard will take on new life and vigor, but in the meantime it seems a hard matter simply to exist, and the hens won't do that, even, unless they have the help and assistance of their owners.

With all the abuse that can be heaped upon a fat hen because she does not lay, she brings more in the market than any other kind of poultry except the turkey, and at times the difference in favor of the turkey is very little. As the consumers are willing to pay good prices for fat hens, it is best to sell them as soon as they cease laying, if in a very fat condition, as the time required to get such hens to the proper condition for laying again may be weeks, or even months. The best time to sell is when you have the article the consumer requires, and at the present time the fat hen is in demand.

In regard to young stock, the sooner they are sold after they weigh 1½ to 2 pounds each, the better it will be for the purse. If kept after that time they won't pay for the added feed that is given them. This refers to market stock and not to the pure-breds. In regard to the latter the fancier does not wish to sell any of his growing stock till he finds out how good or how bad they are going to be. However, as soon as he can discover that some of them will never come up to standard requirements, he should dispose of them as if they were common market stock.

The loss of the farmers from keeping unprofitable stock on the farm cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Often more horses are kept than are needed, and they soon eat off their heads. More frequently unprofitable cows are kept, cows that do not give enough milk to pay for their feed. But more than anything, unprofitable fowls are kept long after their days of usefulness are over. On account of the poultry being placed in the category of trivial things, the loss of keeping unprofitable ones is not considered, but the drain on the farmer's pocketbook is there, nevertheless, and goes on unceasingly, though invisible. Moral—Sell, kill, bequeath, give away, dispose of, at once, all stock that is deteriorating or is non-sustaining.

If the production of eggs is desired in great numbers, we assert that the Standard of Perfection recognizes its importance and encourages it by offering to the market and poultryman the highest and best types of fowls for that purpose; those which will double the yearly average, both in number of eggs and weight of carcass of the common stock of the country. In other words, the only important and practical knowledge of that which tends to increase the production of carcass and eggs is found in standard poultry, and best explained and made plain at poultry exhibitions. Common stock can not be improved except by resorting to standard fowls from which to draw new and improved blood, and through which improvements only can come.

Clean Up.

It is never out of season to be cleaning up things around the poultry yards and houses. Every year the earth that forms the floor of the poultry houses should be removed, to the depth of 3 or 4 inches, and fresh earth put in place of the old. This is very necessary to the health of the fowls, as the earth, after forming the floor of a house for a year becomes filthy from droppings and germs that produce disease. A neglected house is a sure breeder of cholera and other ailments to which poultry are heir. When the fresh earth is put in, it is well, also, to make a thin lime wash, add a gill of crude carbolic acid to every gallon of the wash, then apply with a spray pump, forcing the mixtures into all the cracks and crevices of the building, both roof and sides. This is an excellent purifier and germicide, as well as destroyer of lice and mites, upon whose presence in the house it is usually safe to rely on. Then litter should be placed on top of the fresh earth floor. This litter serves to carpet the floor, keeping the birds' feet warm as well as serving as a medium in which to scatter the small grain, to encourage the fowls to scratch and thereby obtain the exercise they so much need. Four to 6 inches of litter is about the right quantity, and this should be removed as often as it gets soiled. And, while getting the dry earth for the floor of the house, do not fail to store away several barrels of it for use during the winter. This comes in handy to scatter under the roosts every time the droppings are removed. There is no better or cheaper deodorizer for the poultry house than dry earth.

Notes on Poultry Feeding.

(From Report of Rhode Island Experiment Station.)

"The feeding of oyster shells during the laying season, where they can be cheaply obtained, is recommended. One pound will contain lime enough for the shells of about seven dozen eggs.

"Fine gravel containing limestone will probably as well supply the deficiency of lime existing in most foods, but the use of sharper grit with it may be of advantage.

"Long, or sharp splinters of glass or dyr bone should be avoided. The size of particles of grit had, for hens, better be larger than that of kernels of wheat, and should be smaller than that of a kernel of corn.

"An unlimited supply of pounded glass has been attended with no bad results when the food and other grit available to the fowls contained an abundance of lime, and no other grit was attainable, hens ate an injuriously large amount of glass."

W. P. Wheeler, in speaking of "Skim milk for growing chicks," says: "An unlimited supply of sweet skim milk can apparently be given to chickens with advantage, but sour milk must be fed with caution. Where sour milk only is available, it is best to coagulate thoroughly by modern heating, and feed only the curd, straining out as much of the whey as possible."

The same writer gives an account of a trial of a given grain ration, in the one case with an addition of tallow, and in the other with an addition of old process of linseed meal. He says: "The average egg product was somewhat in favor of the hens having the less fat in their food, and the average size of the eggs laid by them was a little larger." He further adds: "The hens having the linseed meal molted nearly all at the same time." They also moulted more rapidly and earlier in the season than those which received tallow. The amount of tallow fed was said not to be enough to affect the health of the fowls, but the ration was made thereby too deficient in nitrogen to encourage the growth of new feathers. The writer advocates a highly nitrogenous ration during the summer or moulting season.

Experiments in feeding salt are recorded, from which it is concluded that, "for mature fowls it is probable that salt, at the rate of an ounce a day for 100 fowls, could, under ordinary conditions, be fed without injury."

The chief constituents of the various rations used in experiments were mixed grain, corn meal, wheat bran and skim milk. Alfalfa, forage, beets and Indian corn silage were also introduced in some of the rations. Skim milk furnished in one case 12.2, and in another case 18.3 per cent of the dry matter of the food, or 54.1 and 64.6 per cent of the total weight of the food in the condition in which it was fed. The ratios of the rations were 1.38 and 1.48, respectively.

NO MORE PUNCTURES or BLOW-OUTS
IN AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Some 500 Kansas Automobile owners know how they have entirely got away from all tire troubles. They have cut tire expense right in two. They ride as easily as any air-inflated tire, and lose no time in making repairs, and have none of that hard and exasperating work. The working value of every automobile is doubly increased by the

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This is a tough, elastic and resilient cushion. Made of pure rubber, with other appropriate ingredients. Molded in forms to fit all sizes of casings. **No inner tubes are used.** No air, **and no liquid.** They fit inside of your present casings, filling them full, and **double the wear of the casings.**

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A full set of these cushions costs less than the average automobilist spends in a year for extra casings, inner tubes, vulcanizing, bills and repair outfits, to say nothing of time lost. **Their first cost is the only cost.**

They make the tire bills the **least** part of the up-keep cost, instead of the greatest. **Let us tell you more about them, and furnish proof of all claims.** Resident agents wanted in every county.

PUNCTURELESS TIRE COMPANY OF KANSAS.
106 East Tenth Street, Topeka, Kansas.
(Kansas Agency Dahl Punctureless Tire Co., of Minneapolis, Minn.)

Readers Market Place

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

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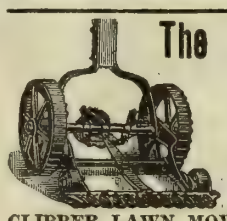
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This is an actual saving. Think, nearly $500 extra money in your pocket if you order your silo now instead of waiting until next year or until it is too late to use it this fall and winter.

This saving is equal to having $8,000.00 invested at 6%. Thousands of farmers are taking advantage of this opportunity. If you are interested and ready to buy a silo now, I want to hear from you at once. I want to show you how to make this big saving this year and every year thereafter as long as you feed ensilage.

THE CHAMPION SILO
is the most perfect silo made

Thousands of farmers, feeders and experts, have investigated the Champion silo. Wherever comparisons have been made the Champion was always selected as best. The reason is that the Champion is made in the West to meet Western conditions. Has continuous door front, licensed under Harder patent, trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Has strong and easily adjusted hoop. Double latch ladder, steel anchors hold silo upright. Special non-shrinking, non-swelling doors. Has many other improvements not found in others. Last, but not least, the Champion is the only guaranteed silo on the market today. It's the perfect silo and costs no more than the ordinary kind



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Send me your free book and full particulars about your special propositions.

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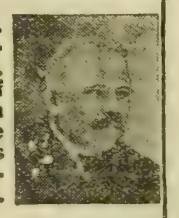


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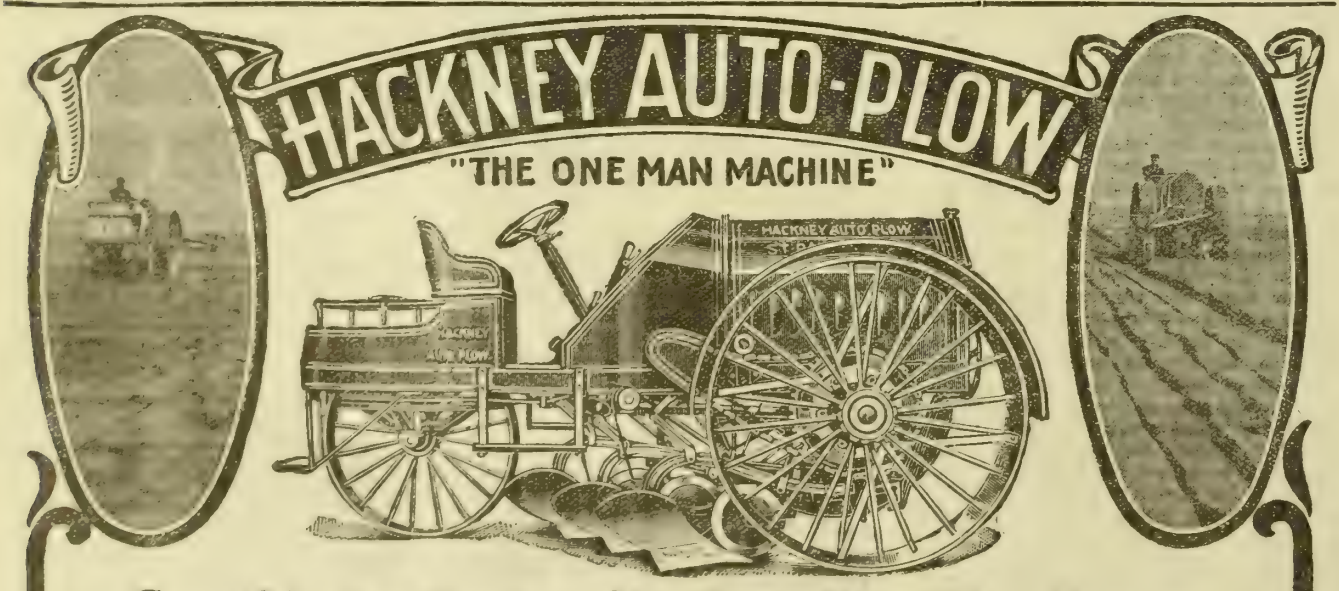
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LIVE STOCK

It takes time to build up the hog population, and the shortage is such throughout the corn belt that hogs are a safe proposition for at least a year. Get good breeding stock and stay with them. That solves the hog question.

Hogs to follow feeding cattle will be pretty scarce this fall when the feeding season opens, if reports are to be believed. The man who has, or can get, good breeding hogs now will be strictly in it later on.

Sows that eat pigs or chickens are driven to it by some lack in their feed rations. A pregnant sow needs special feed with which to build the bodies of her pigs, as well as to sustain her own. The same is true after farrowing, as the pigs still get all of their sustenance from her. Meat meal or tankage will solve practically all questions of this kind.

A good tonic to keep off the hog cholera is made as follows: Four pounds common salt, 1 pound black antimony, 1 pound copperas, 1 pound sulphur, ½ pound saltpeter, 1 peck wood ashes. Mix well and then moisten and then put some of it in a box or trough where the hogs can have access to it all the time. This is recommended by one of our readers, who says he has used it for years.

Under present conditions, will it pay to depend upon buying breeding cows, rathen than to raise them on the farm? Some men still think so, but a little consideration of the facts will convince them otherwise. And this applies to beef as well as to dairy cattle. Carefully kept figures show that it costs $22.41 to raise a heifer from birth to her first freshening, and almost any 20-months-old heifer would bring from $50 to $60.

Cowpeas for hay are receiving much more attention than formerly. Cowpea hay has the same feeding value as alfalfa, and is relished by cattle. Milk cows keep up the milk flow on it and it is equally good for beef. It makes a splendid crop to follow wheat or oats the same season. It is a drouth-resister and, when properly handled, will make about a ton per acre. The ground should be disked immediately after harvest and then harrowed. Four or five pecks per acre may be sown as the right amount, and this done with a common grain drill, using the oat cups wide open. Cut when first pods begin to ripen and allow to stand in shock for two weeks. Rain don't hurt it much.

Indiana Hog Experiments.

In a recent bulletin on hog feeding, issued by the Indiana Station, a comparison is made in feeding hogs on hominy feed 2 parts and shorts 1 part, with corn meal 2 parts and shorts 1 part. The hominy-fed hogs average a daily gain of .759 pounds at a cost of $6.31 per hundred pounds of gain. The corn-fed hogs averaged .636 pounds daily at a cost of $6.31 per hundred.

In another experiment hominy feed 20 parts and tankage 1 part was compared with corn meal 20 parts and tankage 1 part. In this case the hominy hogs made a daily gain of 1.446 pounds at a cost of $4.81 per hundred pounds of gain. The corn meal lots averaged a daily gain of 1.203 pounds, at a cost of $4.31 per hundred pounds of gain.

In each case the figures given are the average results of several years' trial. These results show that the hominy-fed hogs made more rapid gains than did the corn meal-fed hogs; that they made gains on less grain than did the corn-fed lots; that the gains made from feeding hominy feed cost more than those from feeding corn meal and that tankage, oil meal or some other feed of high protein content, is absolutely essential to economical results in hog feeding.

The hog has a small digestive capacity capable of handling concentrated feeds, and this fact should never be lost sight of in feeding operations. Corn alone is far from being a balanced ration for hogs, and the ravages of disease among our herds are much more devastating because of the improper nutrition which a corn alone ration affords.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

The GRANGE

Will the secretaries of the subordinate granges of Miami and Neosho counties please send a report of something of the work done in your respective granges, or of some special item of interest in grange work, at you earliest convenience, to O. F. Whitney, State Secretary, North Topeka, Kan.

A Long Fight Ahead.

The dairy interests of the country, backed by the grange and other agricultural organizations, have won the first step in the oleomargarine fight, and are now given an opportunity to take account of stock, and courageously face the future. The decision in Congress to put the whole oleomargarine question over to next winter is an effective, even though temporary, setback for those who have labored so hard to break down the nation's protective laws on dairy products, and may well cause distinct exultation to the grange representatives and others who have so successfully opposed the contemplated destructive legislation.

But the fight is not yet won, by any means, and the present triumph must be interpreted merely as a chance to prepare for the greater struggle ahead. Politics have entered largely into the decision to carry the matter over till winter, as neither party wants to take a chance on any matter, before presidential election, that can possibly be put over. That it was a dodging of the issue is clearly apparent, and so too much encouragement must not be taken from the apparent victory gained by the dairy interests.

The intervening six months constitute none too long a time to thoroughly organize the campaign in behalf of present oleomargarine laws and that the work must be effectively done, if final defeat is to be averted, is positively clear at the present time. Many Congressmen have as yet given no intimation where they stand on this question while some are even found on the wrong side who represent districts whose sentiments must be overwhelmingly the other way. It all resolves itself into a systematic and effective effort to place every man, or at least enough to make sure that the present laws will not be trifled with. Nothing can be taken for granted, a fierce fight ahead can safely be figured on and every aid must be called into action. National, state, Pomona and subordinate granges must all mightily co-operate, and with them every individual Patron everywhere to win one of the most vital issues that the grange has ever engaged in. The advance skirmish has been won—now comes the real fight ahead.

National Affairs.

The situation in Congress up to this date, as regards matters of legislation in which the farmers of the country are interested, especially oleomargarine and postal express legislation, is very encouraging. The activity of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in conjunction with the National Dairy Union, the National Association of Dairy Farmers, the National Grange, the New York and Vermont State Granges, and allied organizations, has resulted, I confidently believe, in effectively blocking anti-dairy legislation for this session of Congress.

On the postal express end of the fight the work of the Progressive Grange states is being felt and the friends of the bill in Congress are greatly encouraged. The danger lies in the farmer asking for something general and not specific. If the farmers of the country persist in asking merely for a "parcels post," that is exactly what they will get, and they will get a law which means anything the designing Congressmen desire it to mean, whether it has substance or not. If this thing happens, let me tell you that we will get the sort of law that is least beneficial to the farmer.

If we hope to win, we must know what we want and go after it. Therefore, it is up to us not to ask for "parcels post" and let it go at that; not to come to Washington with our hats in our hands, as it were, asking for favors from these men we have elected to do our bidding, but to DEMAND what we want—and that thing is POSTAL EXPRESS.
—A. NEVIN DETRICH.

FOR EXCHANGE—Several stocks of merchandise on hardware of various sizes. Write what you have. **N. F. Horn, Morrowville, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS.
240 acres, 4 miles from town; 62 miles from K. C. A snap at $35. Good improvements; must be sold soon. If you investigate this, you'll buy it. **J. D. RENEAU, LaCygne, Kan.**

BARGAINS IN LAND

ALFALFA LANDS 320 acres, 70 acres in alfalfa, 250 acres alfalfa land, large hay shed, will hold 300 tons. Other improvements fair. Price, $60 per acre. Very easy terms.
640 acres, well improved, 500 in cultivation, 80 acres in alfalfa, 150 in wheat, 45 in oats. Price, $65 per acre. If interested, send for pictures of improvements. Write today to
T. J. RYAN & CO., ST. MARYS, KANSAS

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

GOOD 200-ACRE STOCK FARM, in Wilson Co., Kan., near town. $17.50 per a. **JAKE MAY, NF Route 1 Lafontaine, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

SOUTH TEXAS FARMS and ranches, 50 to 1,000 acres. Prices, $10 to $55 an acre. **J. S. HOOPER, Navasota Texas.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

BUY FLORIDA LAND from a Florida concern at Florida prices. Good roads; markets and schools, productive soil, perfect health and climate. Special summer inducements. **Karstedt Realty Co., Lake City, Fla.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

BARGAINS IN HENRY CO., MO., farms—40 to 400 acres, mild, healthful climate, ample rainfall, pure water, good roads, rich soil, grows most all grains, grasses, clover, berries, fruits and truck. **W. S. DUNCAN, Clinton, Mo.**

FOR SALE—Two good quarters of land, 9 and 12 miles from Garden City, Kan., about 40 feet to water, 50 acres in cane. Price, $12 and $16 an acre. Will carry back one-third purchase price. **S. W. MADGE, Atchison, Kan.**

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town. A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS AND FINE CITY PROPERTY.
We have some good bargains in farm lands and city property in the best country on earth to live in. Fine farms at prices more than worth the money. Fine city property in the best town in eastern Kansas. Free illustrated folder on application.
EBY-CADY REALTY CO.
112 East First Street Fort Scott, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.
If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT LAND.
We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.**

HOMESTEAD RELINQUISHMENT
Worth $2,000 for only $500 cash if taken in 15 days. All fine, level farm and will produce from 15 to 45 bushels of wheat per acre every year. In fine neighborhood and only one-half mile from good school. Purest of water and finest climate in the world. For full information, address, **CHARLES E. PURDY, Box 359, Akron, Col.**

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dary proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. **B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

160 ACRES ALFALFA House, well, all smooth, $900. 320 acres, $5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains.
Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

A SPLENDID Missouri 80-acre farm, an ideal home, well fenced, good improvements, fruit, etc. Owner wants city property. Other good trades. List with us. "We trade anything tradeable." **OWNERS' SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE—10 a. Texas Gulf Coast truck land, fully improved, artesian well, an exceptional fine farm. **J. B. MILLS, 911 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

WELL IMPROVED SECTION of land, nicely located, convenient to 3 railroad towns. For immediate sale at half price. Come at once or write for particulars. **BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.**

A SURE SNAP—160-acre relinquishment, well located; 100 acres good fertile plow land, 50 acres the choicest alfalfa land, none better; 30 acres broke; small house, some fence. Price, $850, cash. Have other relinquishments cheaper. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.**

A WILSON COUNTY BARGAIN.
320 acres, 80 in cultivation, 67 pasture, 182 meadow land, 5-room house, barn 26x42, 2¼ mile sto good town, orchard. Priced to sell quick at $30 per acre. Come and see this at once before we sell it. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.**

SUBSTANTIAL TOPEKA RESIDENCE, 8 rooms, cistern, city water, barn, close to school, paved street, on car line, desirable residence portion; equity, $4,500; will take larger part in clear land. **JNO. T. CHANEY & CO., Topeka, Kan.**

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM.
Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. $3,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it.
M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

325 acres fine black limestone land, $29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write
ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

SBORNE COUNTY—A section of bluestem grass, fenced, living water, suitable for farming or pasture; will divide into smaller farms. Only small payment required, long time on balance. **Write J. F. Baum, Owner, Natoma, Kansas.**

BARGAINS IN MCPHERSON CO. LANDS.
240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivatoin, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, $35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER, The Comanch County Land Men, Coldwater, Kansas.

150 A., 4 MI. OTTAWA; nearly all tillable; 5 r. house; windmill; well; barn 30x20; good fruit; other outbuildings. Price, $55 acre.
80 a., 5 mi. of town, all tillable; 5 r. house; barn; other outbuildings; 8 a. alfalfa. Price, $4,200. Do not wait to write, but come at once.
MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

A GOOD HOME.
75 acres, all in cultivation, 9 acres alfalfa, 6 acres timothy and clover, balance in corn and other crops, small orchard, lays smooth, ½ mile to R. R. station, good house and barn and other outbuildings, good water, 5 miles to Madison. Price, $60 per acre. Incumbrance, $1,600 at 6 per cent. **P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.**

South Eastern Kansas
Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Iola, - - - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, [illegible]
20 acres at Richland, [illegible] Wash., on the Columbia river [illegible] proved, irrigated acreage [illegible] varieties of commercial appl[illegible] and pear fillers. Trees 4 years [illegible] come into bearing next year. [illegible] abundance of water and [illegible] acres of strawberries paying [illegible] alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings [illegible] per year. Comfortable home [illegible] with a well equipped dairy of 10 [illegible] Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
Modern house, 7 rooms, steam heat, water system, one-fourth block ground, now renting for $20 per month. Two business lots. 160-a. farm, 4-room house, 70 a. crop, 17 head registered Hereford cattle, 6 mules, 11 female, to trade for clear farm. Would consider merchandise stock or western Kansas land. Price, $6,500; encumbrance, $1,800, at 7 per cent. **Also, 100 other bargains in farm lands.**
THOMAS DARCEY, Offerle, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us. Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000
Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

1,840-ACRE STOCK RANCH, 20 mi. Phillipsburg, 7 mi. railway station; 200 a. cult., half tillable, some good alfalfa land. Price, $15 per acre, part trade, terms. Furnish plat on request. **I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

A FEW CHOICE Topeka (Kan.) rental properties to exchange for clear western land. **Elliott & Logan, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

CATHOLIC FARMERS.
I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the **Owner's Price.** Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

For Sale or Trad 160 a. good land, in Meade Co., Kan., 40 a. in Kafir corn, rest hay land. Will trade for Topeka property or 4-passenger auto. Address, **626 Locust St., Topeka, Kan.**

240 ACRES for sale, in 5 miles of this city, 50 a. in pasture, balance in cultivation. The best of land, well improved, plenty of water and fruit. Price, $50 per acre. This is a fine farming country. We are in the corn belt; nice, smooth prairie land, good soil. Write for price list. Address, **W. F. STEMMONS, Golden City, Barton Co., Mo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$10,000 equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for platting manufacturing or trucking. Farm land, east or west, live stock or city property, improved, taken in exchange. Property adjoins 4 railroads and electric lines. **E. EDSON, Tonti, Ill.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

280 ACRES—1½ miles of Garnett, Kan. Price, $28,000. Incumbrance, $12,500. Wants general merchandise or a small farm. 320 acres timber land, 5 miles from Chadwick, Mo. Nice land. Price, $6,500. Trade for a small farm or merchandise. 160 acres, 5 miles from Garnett, Kan., $8,800; mortgage, $2,500. Wants grocery. **SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE
My highly improved, 160-acre farm, close to Butler, Bates Co., Mo., only 70 mi. south of Kansas City. Handsome improvements, rich land, no waste. Am professional man, too busy to see to farm. Will sell for cash, or accept half in trade in western wheat or alfalfa lands or good city property, and give easy terms on balance. Price, $24,000. Kodak views furnished to interested parties. Write owner. **Lock Box 172, Butler, Mo.**

WE HAVE an attractive list of farms, ranches and income properties for sale or exchange. Want to list a lot more of all kinds and sizes. We have a number of inquiries from parties wanting to buy or exchange for large tracts of cheap western Kansas lands or large ranches. We would like to hear direct from owners of such lands everywhere, and especially in Kansas.
GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.,
435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FARM LOANS

I MAKE LOANS on good productive farms in Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are interested in securing a farm loan now or in the future, write me. Address all letters to **Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.**

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

A BIG ORANGE OFFERING

J. O. JAMES & L. R. McCLARNON'S

GREAT COMBINATION SALE

AT BRADDYVILLE, IOWA

THURS, AUG. 8, 1912

One Hundred Head Big Type High Quality Poland Chinas

Seventy head of high class, big type sows, a large per cent of them bred to the great boar, Big Orange, others to such boars as Colossal, Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange. Daughters of the following noted big type sires will be in this sale: Old Pawnee Lad, Big Sensational, Big Mogul, A Wonder, Ellerbrook's A Wonder and a number of gilts sired by Big Orange. The offering will include 30 head of spring and fall boars, a large per cent of them sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows in these two great herds. Others sired by Colossal, A Wonder and Long's King Equal, making the greatest combination of high class big type Polands that breeders will have a chance to buy this season. Catalogs now. For catalogs, write,

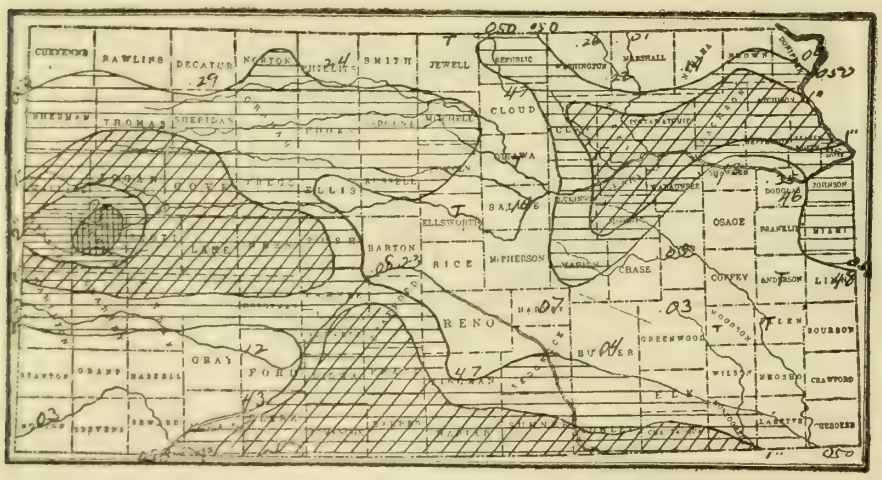
J. O. JAMES or L. R. McCLARNON
BRADDYVILLE - - - IOWA.

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES: Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Allen—Conditions favorable. Needing rain: Chinch bugs damaging.

Anderson—Corn growing but needing rain. Grass good.

Barber—Crops in good condition. Corn fine. Farmers plowing.

Barton—Wheat all in stack. Threshing begun. Quality good.

Bourbon—Grass and vegetables drying up. Corn not hurt yet.

Brown—Harvesting finished. Wheat good. Hail storm on [illegible] did some damage.

Butler—Needing rain. Corn looking well.

Doniphan—Wheat yield good. Corn crop promising. Prospects for a heavy fruit crop.

Ellsworth—Wheat yield good. Corn needs rain badly.

Greeley—Excellent growing weather. Prospects for feed crops better.

Greenwood—Wheat yield good. Corn needing rain.

Jewell—Wheat turning out fair. Alfalfa ready to cut.

Johnson—Fine growing weather. Wheat and oats good yield. Apples are in abundance. Crops in fine condition.

Lane—Harvest is in full swing. Wheat poor. Oats and barley good.

Lyon—Wheat making big yield and fine quality. Corn growing well along. Prospect good.

Marion—Some threshing being done. Yield good. Oats good quality.

Marshall—Wheat out. Dry weather damaging corn. Pastures firing.

Norton—Needing rain. Unusually good crop of oats and barley.

Nemaha—Wheat and oats all cut. Corn good. Range grass fine.

Ottawa—Corn is looking good, but will need rain soon. Oats will make a fair crop.

Republic—Wheat turning out better than expected.

Russell—Corn doing very well. Wheat better than expected. Needing rain.

Pratt—Corn growing fast.

Wallace—All crops doing well. Corn good. Range grass fine.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.
Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. **SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.**

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

Poland China and Duroc Jersey Hog Sale
Aug. 21-1912 40 Bred Sows
farrow early in September. All registered. Send today for illustrated catalog. **LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.**

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri.

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.**

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER** and **GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars—15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH,
Burchard, Neb.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

LANGFORD'S Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.

JOHN W. NOLL.
Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

For Sale or Trade

Three-year-old standard bred stallion, 5-year-old Percheron stallion, 5-year-old black jack and some young standard bred mares. Will trade for anything worth the money.
C. E. BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Sept. 18—S. E. Ross, Creston, Iowa.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Aug. 28.—J. R. Sparks, Hunter, Okla.
Sept. 3—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.
Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Berkshires.
Aug. 22—Kinloch Farms Dispersion, Kirksville, Mo.

Holstein Bulls.

W. C. Jones & Sons, Route 2, Topeka, Kan., won first prize at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs last fall, and their herd bull was junior champion. They have some young bulls of this kind for sale that were sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Nannette. Ask them about these bulls.

Galloways.

One of the best chances to buy registered Galloway bulls is at the "Smoky Hill Ranch," at Wallace, Kan. Mr. E. J. Guilbert, owner of this place, has a herd numbering 150 head. His stock is first class and he prices it reasonable. Mention Kansas Farmer.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Choice O. I. C. Pigs.

Harry Haynes, O. I. C. breeder, of Meriden, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers choice pigs of either sex at the low price of $10 each. The breeding is first class, and nothing but good individuals are sent out. Mention this paper when writing.

Bert Griffiths' Polands.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., offers choice gilts sired by his great boar, Collossus Pan, and bred for August farrow to Boy's Chief, by the 1000-pound Fulton's Chief. Mr. Griffiths is making the low price of $30 each on these gilts while they last.

Polands At Simpson.

W. H. Sales, our Poland China advertiser from Simpson, Kan., has his usual good lot of spring pigs and is ready right now to fill orders. He can furnished pairs not related, cheap enough to satisfy anyone. Why not get into the business now?

Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders of Clay Center, Kan., offer a bargain in a 6-weeks-old bull calf, sired by the great bull, Omeri's Eminent, and out of one their very best cows.

The catalog of the Spurling Poland China sale is out, and it is very interesting to read. The sale will be held at Pleasant Plain, O., on the old home farm, on August 1. If you can not attend, write or wire bids to O. W. Devine at Topeka Kan., who will handle them for you.

Howell Bros., the successful Duroc Jersey breeders located at Herkimer, in Marshall county, Kan., and regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, offers choice fall boars at reasonable prices; also, spring pigs of both sexes, ready to ship while the express charges will be light. When writing them, please mention this paper.

Wohlfort's Durocs.

J. W. Wohlfort, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Waterville, Kan., a regular advertiser in this paper, offers some bargains in fall boars and a choice lot of spring pigs. The fall boars were sired by Carter's Golden Rule and the spring pigs by the same boar. They are out of dams of Golden Rule and Col. breeding. When writing, mention Kansas Farmer.

For Sale or Trade.

C. E. Bean, of Garnett, Kan., is advertising for sale or trade one 3-year-old standard bred stallion, one 5-year-old Percheron stallion and one 5-year-old black jack. Mr. Bean will exchange this stock for land or good property of equal value. Please look up advertisement and write him. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Acker's Herefords.

William Acker, one of the best known and most reliable Hereford cattle breeders of Kansas, and a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, offers some choice bulls and a limited number of females at very reasonable prices. The Acker cattle are famous for their uniformity, splendid heads and heavy coats. Write Mr. Acker, at Vermillion, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Waldbridge Polands.

L. C. Waldbridge, the big Poland China breeder, located at Russell, Kan., is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, and one of the most extensive hog raisers in the state. He keeps the leading blood lines and understands perfectly the science of mating. His methods of selling are most satisfactory and he always has something for sale.

Shorthorns at Blue Rapids.

One of the flourishing Shorthorn herds of the state is located at Blue Rapids, and is known as the "Glen Hall Herd." Mr. John O'Kane, the owner of this herd, is one of the wideawake and well informed breeders of the west. His herd is first class, both in blood lines and individuality. He always has stock for sale. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Auld Brothers' Cattle.

The Auld Brothers, of Frankfort, Kan., are fast achieving distinction as breeders of Red Polled cattle. Regular advertisers in this paper, and breeders of intelligence and men of strict integrity, they are fast making friends for their cattle and the breed in general. They can always fill an order, and fill it to the absolute satisfaction of the party to whom they are selling. When writing them, please mention this paper.

Gifford Claims Date.

Mr. E. H. Gifford, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Lewiston, Neb., claims January 17 as the date for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Gifford is one of the prominent breeders of his state and in his card, which will be found elsewhere in this issue, he offers choice fall boars that are real herd boar prospects. They are very richly bred and are good individuals. If in the market for something first class, write Mr. Gifford, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Red Polled Cattle.

Mr. I. W. Poulton, of Medora, Kan., has one of the good herds of Red Polled cattle in our state. The herd consists of about 40 registered females and a number of young bulls. The blood lines are among the very best and come from some of the best families of milkers. Mr. Poulton has a few choice young bulls for sale. They are priced very reasonable and would please the most critical purchaser. Please read adventisement in Kansas Farmer and write for full description and prices.

Prockish Poland Chinas.

Francis Prockish, our Poland China advertiser from Westmoreland, Kan., changes copy this week and offers for sale some big, strong fall boars, a limited number of gilts bred for October farrow, and the entire crop of spring pigs, nearly all of which were sired by Mr. Prockish's great young boar, Badley's Equal 2d, by Young Hadley, he by the noted Big Hadley. Mr. Prockish has raised these pigs from a great line of sows and they are sure to grow out well. He can furnish pairs or trios not related. When writing him, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Tuttle, Okla., July 7, 1910.
CURRIE MINDMILL CO., Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—Your notice of my account being due and I enclose to you draft for same. Please accept my thanks for your promptness in shipping the mill and also would not hesitate in saying that no mill will excell the one you shipped me. Yours truly, F. M. HOPKINS.

Morrison's Red Polls.

It is extremely doubtful if there is another herd of Red Polled cattle in the west the equal of the Morrison herd, in point of butter and milk production. The Morrison herd is a working herd in every sense of the word. Mr. Charles Morrison, senior member of the firm, has given the herd his personal supervision for 20 years. Using a bull weighing a ton or better and abstaining from breeding the heifers until old enough not to stunt their growth, the herd has steadily shown an increase not only in size, but in working and producing ability. It is a great herd and the young bulls and bred females offered will prove ornaments in any herd. When writing about them, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Having Good Lawns.

Dandelion, buck plantain and crab grass, in many places, have secured such a hold on lawns that it is almost impossible to keep a sod on them. Dandelion and buck plantain should be cut as soon as the seed tops begin to open, so the seeds can not mature. No need to worry about the roots. They will soon decay and disappear. Crob grass should also be cut before the seed matures, during June to August The Clipper Lawn Mower Company, of Dixon, Ill., has been experimenting for many years on these things, and write the above, as being the result of their observation. They make a lawn mower that is different from the usual lawn mower, and say it is the only mower which will successfully cut and drive from lawns the pests enumerated.

Kansas City Business College.

Mr. C. T. Smith, founder and owner of Kansas City Business College, invites you to come to Kansas City to get your business education. Kansas City is a city of big opportunities. It is growing in population and expanding in its various branches of industry. The Kansas City Business College began in a small way and has kept pace with the city in its growth. Last winter the school was moved to the new, modern, fire-proof, six-story building erected for the Young Women's Christian Association, where the college occupies the whole second floor. Students graduate from this school and are placed in salaried positions through Mr. Smith's long acquaintance with the business men of Kansas City. The moral atmosphere surrounding the school is all that Christian parents could ask, being in the Y. W. C. A. building. A beautiful catalog will be mailed to you. Address, C. T. Smith, 1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.

Gildow & Sons' Big Polands.

Dr. John Gildow & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., the well known breeders of big type, high quality Poland Chinas, claim November 1 as the date of their annual fall sale. Plainview herd of Polands is one of the noted herds in the corn belt. The herd boars, Pawnee Chief Hadley, Big Bill Taft and Brandywine, Jr., are a trio of great herd boars and three such high class, big type boars is seldom found in one herd. They also have a young A Wonder boar that is a great prospect. Another great feature of this herd is the splendid lot of Bell Metal, Expansion, Missouri Chief and Brandywine sows. This lot of sows have been carefully selected and a more prolific lot of big, high class sows will be very hard to find. They have a splendid lot of early pigs sired by such boars as Pawnee Chief Hadley, Big Bill Taft, Expansion's Son, Brandywine, Jr., Colossal and Missouri Jumbo, and their fall offering will be one of the good ones of the season. Gildow & Sons' show herd will be at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs this year, and Kansas breeders will have a chance to see the Plainview show herd. Look them up at the fairs.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Keen Kutter Tools.

Owing to the serious illness of Mr. M. E. tools you should buy, this unfailing rule comes to your assistance: "Look for the Keen Kutter trademark." You cannot go wrong in buying any tool if it bears this familiar sign. This is notably true of the handsaw, brace and bit, the axe and the hatchet—tools you use oftenest. It is also true of a long line of other tools, such as scythes, forks, hoes, wrenches and the like. It must not be thought from their name that Keen Kutters include only edged or cutting tools. The words "Keen Kutter" are a general or trade name to signify tool quality and they apply to a long line of other than cutting tools, such as hoes, spades, forks, shovels, files, wrenches, cutlery, carpenter tools, etc. Leading hardware dealers everywhere sell Keen Kutter tools, but if you should not find them at your local store, a card addressed to the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis or New York, will bring you the name of the nearest dealer where the tools can be procured, also a valuable Keen Kutter booklet with descriptions.

Green Lawn Stock Farm.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the Green Lawn Stock Farm and found Mr. A. J. Erhart very busy looking after his valuable herd of Poland Chinas. Mr. Erhart is changing copy for his advertisement, and is now offering March and April pigs for sale, either in pairs or trios, not akin. This is one of the good herds of Missouri, and is represented by two as good boars as can be found. We do not believe any breeder can lay claim to two better breeding boars than are used in this herd. Major B. Hadley, the 1911 champion, and others, are all making good. Please read advertisement and write Mr. A. J. Erhart & Sons, Adrian, Mo., about their herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Oswego College for Young Women.

It is not as generally known as it should be that Oswego College, Oswego, Kan., has in the past two or three years made great strides in its development. Today it ranks well to the front among college for young women, and, in some essential respects, it may be said to be a worthy leader. While it cannot rank as one of the biggest colleges of its kind, it does rank as one highly efficient. It recognizes the need for greater practicability in the education that the average young lady should have. And in taking note of present day conditions and tendencies and realizing the responsibilities the girl of today will have to carry as the women of tomorrow, Oswega College offers study courses that are open in too few of our schools and colleges. It stands alone as the most progressive institution of its kind in a big field, having 500,000 population, owning over $1,000,000,000 wealth. This big wealth means that the college is surrounded with as fine a civilization as our great United States can boast. No one need hesitate to patronize Oswego College on account of its location or its size. It's surroundings need no apology from anyone, and in its courses of study; its faculty and its management it is big—very big—and entirely worthy in efficiency.

Last Call for Big Orange Sale.

We again wish to call attention to the great combination sale to be held at Braddyville, Ia., August 8, by L. R. McClarnon and J. O. James. This will be an unsual opportunity to secure one or more of the finest lot of big type sows that will be sold this season and the fact that a large per cent of them are bred to the famous boar, Big Orange, makes this one of the important sales of 1912. Then there will be sows bred to such boars as Collossal, Big Sensation, A Wonder Giant and Ott's Big Orange, a great young boar by Big Orange that, at 9 months old, measures: Length, 60 inches; heart, 57 inches; flank, 58 inches, and bone, 8½ inches. A great, big, smooth youngster that will be heard from as a great breeder. The boars that will go in this sale are the tops of the two herds. A big per cent of them are sired by Big Orange and out of the best sows of the herds, and the sow herds of L. R. McClarnon and J. O. James are famous throughout the corn belt for their size and quality. Big type breeders wanting the best of the breed who want great size and great quality combined will find this offering to be one of that kind. Not only in part, but throughout, it is an offering that will have to be seen to be fully appreciated.

Leonard & Sons' Shropshires.

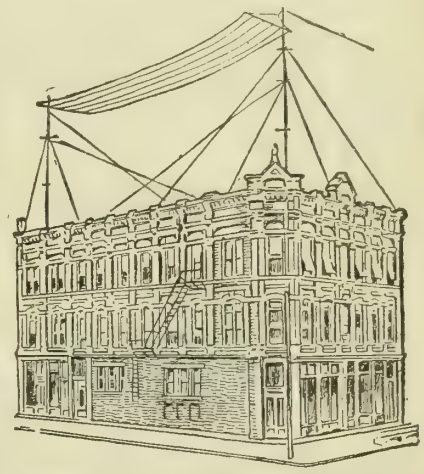
Daniel Leonard & Sons, of Corn... pioneer breeders and importers ... this sheep, are the owners of ... great flocks of Shropshire sheep in ... This famous flock was established ... by Daniel Leonard, the ... of this well known firm of breed... porters. The first importations ... that money would buy and the ... the rule during the many years ... been in the business, and the result ... they now have a flock of imported and American bred Shropshires that has few equals in the country. The imported rams from the Butter, Minton and Cooper flocks that head this flock at the present time, are a great lot of Shropshire rams. Their imported and American bred ewes are a typical lot of Shropshire ewes and a finer lot in one flock would be hard to find. They will have over 100 head of choice imported and American bred rams to go out this year. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer.

The Laptad Stock Farm Sale.

With this issue we start a card for the Laptad Stock Farm. Mr. Laptad breeds both Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. He has some splendid specimens of both breeds. The blood lines are up-to-date and are the most popular kind. The Duroc herd boar used is a son of Chief Tatarrax, and his dam was by College Chief. Several of the Duroc sows in the herd are granddaughters of old Top Notcher. The Poland China herd boar is Hadley Mogul, side by Blain's Last Hadley and out of a Mogul sow. This hog was bred by John Blain and is not only a good individual, but a good breeder. His pigs are large and full of quality. Mr. Laptad will hold a public sale at the farm, 2 miles north of Lawrence, an., on August 21, and sell 40 sows bred to these good boars. All are bred for September 1 litters. The nicely illustrated catalog is now ready to mail out. A post card or letter will bring one to you for the asking. Don't fail to get this valuable catalog, and arrange to attend this sale at the farm on August 21, 1912.

Berkshires With Quality.

We ask our readers to look up the advertisement of the Sutton famous Berkshires at Lawrence, Kan. This is one of the largest and best known Berkshire herds in the west. Probably more show winners have been either bred or developed on the Sutton farms than any place in the corn belt. All visitors to this farm are greatly surprised by the quality they find in the well bred and well developed herd. The herd is strongly represented by the great breeding boar, Berryton Duke, Jr., and a son of Berryton Duke, Jr. The herd sows represent all the fashionable blood lines of the Black Robbenhood, Lord Lee and Silver Tips families. Mr. Sutton is offering a lot of fall boars at farmers' prices—$25 to $50. They are large, husky fellows, and worth more than the price asked. Please look up the advertisement in Kansas Farmer and write today, sending your order.



Kansas Wesleyan Business College, at Salina, Kan., showing wireless equipment, which is a part of this very complete telegraph school, which is a part of the college. This school occupies the entire building, employing 20 instructors working in 18 large rooms. Said to be one of the largest and most modernly equipped business colleges in the country. Prospectus and full information furnished on request to the president, T. W. Roach, Salina, Kan.

The Small Farm Tractor.

A newspaper man made the remark the other day that, in his opinion, there will be 2,000 farm tractors sold in Kansas in the next two years. His statement was made during a discussion of the general usefulness of tractors and is sufficiently interesting to give one an idea of the part these machines are destined to play in Kansas, in plowing, hauling, harvesting and road building. Shawnee county owns one gasoline road traction engine and one combination gasoline-kerosene tractor, which may be used either as a tractor or as a road roller. The gasoline road engine was purchased last year, and was regarded at the time as more or less of an experiment. It proved itself so useful and economical, however ,that the commissioners decided this spring to purchase a second machine, and they made an extended trip through the east for the purpose of investigating the several different makes. The machine they purchased was an Ohio tractor, which, at the time was unknown in Kansas, but which has since attracted attention because of the manner of transmitting its power to the wheels, and other interesting features that are radically different from the usual construction. The Ohio transmits its power through a friction drive, which seems to be a big improvement over the old style friction clutch. The friction clutch will slip until it grips and when released is entirely off, while the friction drive takes hold gradually and may be released in part or in whole, which affords the operator the opportunity of starting his engine slowly and increasing its speed gradually to the point desired, in the same way that a steam engine is started. The utility of the friction drive is better appreciated when it is understood that it relieves the gears of any sudden shock, and serves to prevent breakages which might otherwise occur. The friction drive is so simple, the manufacturers of the Ohio claim, that any 15-year-old boy can handle easily their largest tractor. The Ohio tractor is built in four sizes—20, 30, 45 and 70 horse-power, and may be converted in 15 minutes from a tractor to a road roller, with only the use of a wrench. The Road Supply and Metal Company, Topeka, Kan., are state agents for the Ohio farm tractor, and want to send full information about it to every farmer who is thinking of a farm engine.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

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BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

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Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
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CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
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WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
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BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
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For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Oomeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, $25. Also have bred heifers.
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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
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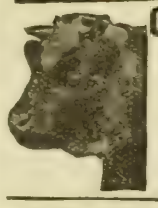
Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

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25 cows and heifers, good individuals with lots of size and quality, and good pedigrees. Some of them bred, others with calves at foot. Heifers of different ages. Bulls all sold but one. 50 big-type Poland China pigs ready to ship.
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Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
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GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

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CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
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Registered Gallaway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
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FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 21st. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Also, 50 big type Poland pigs.
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
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High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
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Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
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Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
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GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butter-fat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

PROFIT IN GUERNSEYS

One county in Wisconsin takes in $400,000 for dairy cattle each year. These cattle are shipped to nearly ever state in the west. There were few Guernseys in that country 20 years ago, but now hundreds of farmers have them. The demand is greater than ever. Kansas farmers are waking up to the dairy prospects. Be one of the first taking hold of Guernseys. We have 10 Guernsey bulls ready to ship—four of them ready for service. Write us at once for quotations.
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Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. AIKINS' RANCH.
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Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All Colors and Ages. Thirty-four to Forty-eight Inches High. Call on or address,
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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

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An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
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We have sixteen outstanding good young bulls ready for service. If you are in the market for an Angus bull, come and see them. We will interest you in quality and prices. C. D. & E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

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Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
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Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.
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Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 31. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 3, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

TO talk of the weather is a gesture of primeval worship.

Yet, when the mercury crowds the top, the air shrivels like a blast from Erebus, the crinkling corn leaves curl, the resin oozes from the barn door, the blood of the turnip reeks and the panting hound is filled with a climbing sorrow—talk is the only welcome exercise.

But there is an element of worship in thankfulness, for when the crop prospects fade like "a withered moon smote by the fresh beam of the springing day" and nature stands on the verge of her confine—the poplar leaves show white, pigs romp and squeal, little cyclones play in the road, flies clinch on the cows, the rains come. Then Kansas fields conjure into crops that burst the bins, tax the trains and make or mar the markets.

In the accounting of talents Kansas has doubled her share and each year adds another.

—I. D. G.



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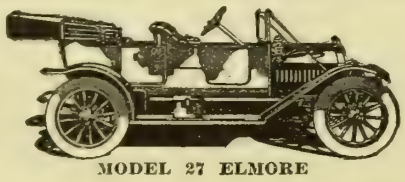
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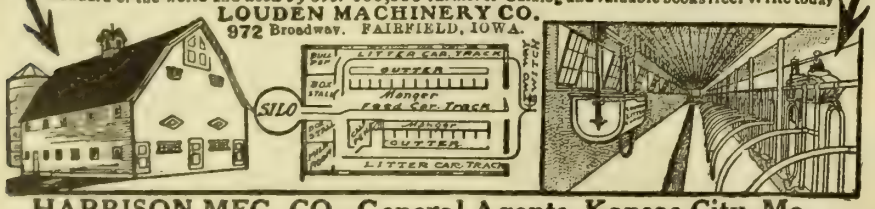
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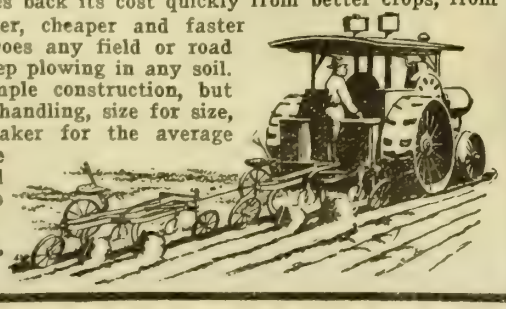
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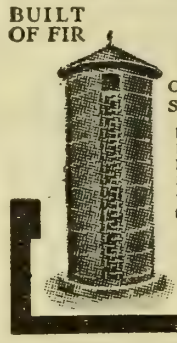
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

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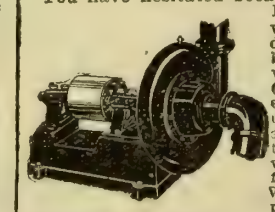
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Save $486 by Getting Your Champion Silo in August

This is an actual saving. Nearly $500 extra money in your pocket if you order your silo now instead of postponing until too late to use it this fall and winter. You can feed a herd of 30 cattle one season with the Champion for $486 less than you can without ensilage. This saving is equal to having $8,000 invested at 6%. Figure up the size of your herd and see for yourself just what you lose if you delay buying a silo.



My 2 August Propositions

1. For the farmer who wants a silo or a silo and a cutter and is ready to talk business before Aug. 1. Special offer for this man.
2. For 2 or more farmers who during August will club together and get a silo each, either with or without a cutter.

Your Profits Start As Soon As Silo Is Erected.

Start and keep on coming. Expert feeders agree that ensilage is the most economical feed and thousands of farmers will tell you the Champion is the best silo. Continuous door front, licensed under Harder patent, trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Strong easily adjusted hoops. Double latch ladder. Steel anchors hold silo upright. Western made for Western trade. Champion meets western feeding conditions.

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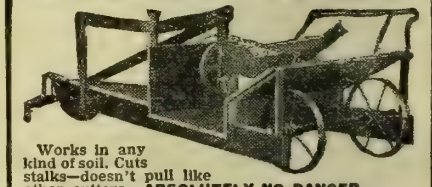
Gives balanced rations for producing milk or beef. In writing state which of my two August propositions interest you. If you will also mention about when you will be ready I will send my ensilage expert to see you—he will tell you facts and make you my easy term payment offer. The best silo proposition ever made. Address



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The PERFECT CORN HARVESTER

Sold Direct $18 Can Be Adjusted to Cut for Shock or Silo



Works in any kind of soil. Cuts stalks—doesn't pull like other cutters. **ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER.**

Cuts Four to Seven Acres a Day with one man and one horse. Here is what one farmer says: Overbrook, Kan., Aug. 28, 1911.

Dear Sir:—My corn is not quite ready but I took the Harvester into the field to see how it would work. It cuts splendid. Easy to regulate the knife, easy draft. Yours truly, THOS. H. McCLUNE.

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Send for booklet and circulars telling all about this labor-saving machine; also containing testimonials of many users. Send for this circular matter today.

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"REDUCE THE WHEAT ACREAGE."

The following is an article by J. H. Miller, Director of the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College. The article has to do with a subject of deep concern to Kansas wheat growers—that of more sane and effective methods of wheat culture. On this point KANSAS FARMER editor has written some, and thought much. It is certain that the western one-third of Kansas cannot prosper and its institutions and farmers become permanent on growing wheat as now done.

The policy of the Agricultural College as here outlined by Miller is, in our judgment, well worth a thorough trial and can be followed without fear of results any less profitable or disastrous than the methods employed in the past. With the adoption of this wheat growing policy, necessarily follows the growth of an increased acreage of forage and an increased amount of live stock. To put this suggested wheat policy to a test without increasing the live stock, will result in a lost opportunity and delay in solving the question of permanent prosperity in the west.

Miller removes big chunks of hide from the "crop boomer" and others whose suggestions deceive and whose deception results in much disappointment to settlers and irreparable injury to the state.

In printing this article KANSAS FARMER in the main endorses the policy suggested regarding wheat growing, and we also endorse the demand for honesty in setting forth the possibilities of Kansas agriculture. Kansas is a great state. Farmers can do as well in Kansas as in any other state or country, but so to do they must adapt their methods to the conditions of climate and soil under which they operate.

REDUCE THE WHEAT ACREAGE — WESTERN KANSAS FARMS UNBALANCED.

"It seems impossible for Kansas to keep out of the 'limelight.' We are either way up or way down. Last year the whole world knew of our crop failure in western Kansas and now the newspaper writers are sending startling stories about the need of harvest hands and reporting big yields of wheat. The eastern man thinks of Kansas as a big county, not comprehending that a reported failure in one locality could be contrasted with a big crop in an adjoining county. Kansas has lost infinitely more from 'crop boomers' than from 'crop killers.'

"Every exaggerated report of a big yield costs the real wheat farmer a few cents on every bushel of wheat, and it tends to encourage shiftless farmers to increase their acreage, and this always means poorer farming. About every six or seven years Kansas raises a 'bumper' wheat crop and then the 'Wheat Kings,' who have not made common wages for several years, brag about how many thousand dollars they get for wheat, and straightway 'scratch in' twice as many acres as they can harvest properly and 'gamble' on the weather and talk about how many bushels of wheat they will have next year, if—. The winds come and blow out half the wheat, soil and all, the winter is hard on a fourth of what is left and the drouth of May weakens the remaining crop, and then restless ones 'move out.'

"There are fifteen counties in Kansas that have less population than they had a year ago. Too much wheat. Too little forage. Too little live stock. I believe in Kansas, and I believe in western Kansas, and I believe I am a better friend of the people and of that part of the state than the 'boomers.' George W. Martin said last winter that it would be a 'blessed thing if Kansas could keep its mouth shut for five years.' Of what avail is it to gain thousands of people in one 'fat' period, if we lose them in the first 'lean' period? We would not have these extremes if a better balanced system of farming were practiced. The western third of Kansas is not, never has been and never will be, a profitable wheat country for any 10-year period, unless a radically different method of farming is adopted.

"I want to urge a reduced wheat acreage for the following reasons: (1) It will permit earlier and better seed bed preparation and no plowing for wheat should be done after August 20. (2) It will permit some rotation of crops and more forage crops, and this means more live stock, and that must be the basis of sound agriculture. (3) It will permit the seeding to be done between September 20 and October 15. (4) It will permit men to harvest their wheat with local help and to harvest their grain at the right time, and that is an aid to quality of wheat. (5) It will enable the farmer to better balance his farm and his equipment, his help and also his own time. (6) It will also mean for the western one hundred miles the practical adoption of the summer fallow method of growing wheat, and that will mean more bushels from half the acreage. Why not give this a trial? The other method for the last 20 years has not paid team wages. This recommended method certainly cannot be worse.

"Reduce the wheat acreage to a sensible basis and save the land. Wheat is always a soil robbing crop and the time will soon come when the 'Wheat King' will be considered an 'undesirable citizen.' Three years ago I assumed the responsibility of urging the railroads to quit giving reduced rates for 'transient' harvest hands. I am this year asking every thoughtful man in western Kansas, farmer, banker and merchant, to urge a reduced wheat acreage and better and earlier seed bed preparation, and in all counties in the western one hundred miles I want to urge the importance of every farmer adopting for a part of his wheat acreage the summer fallow method.

"Western Kansas has a great future if it can be built up again on sound agricultural lines and with less 'hot air'; with the idea of conserving the soil and its fertility and the normal moisture. Let us develop farming at home and reduce the acreage and increase the total yields. The best thing that could happen to the western fourth of Kansas would be for the state to buy all the unoccupied land and sell it out only to actual settlers who would be required to follow certain prescribed methods of farming."

ALFALFA SEEDING AGAIN.

Several letters have been received the past week asking whether spring or fall seeding of alfalfa is advisable. Practice varies with the different sections of the state, and this variation is due to the different conditions of the soil during the fall and spring. The seeding of alfalfa should be governed entirely by the moisture condition of the field to be seeded and the probable conditions with reference to early and late fall precipitation. For example, if it were my desire to sow alfalfa this fall, I would first determine whether or not there was in the soil, or likely to be in the soil on account of prospects for rain, the necessary moisture to germinate the seed and give the young plant a good growth before winter. If I were located in the the central or western third of Kansas, I would consider, as a general proposition, that the ground would not be in condition in the fall. I would plow early this fall, let the ground lie through the winter taking up all the moisture it could and compacting the seed bed for early spring seeding. If located in the eastern third of the state and desired seeding this fall I would at once get the field ready. In fact, for the best preparation the ground should have been plowed weeks ago. I would do my best at compacting the seed bed and would not seed until rain had come in sufficient quantity to store the needed moisture in the soil. Consequently, whether fall seeding or spring seeding be practiced depends upon the conditions named. In the western two-thirds of Kansas we regard spring seeding, one year with another, as the most successful. On the other hand, in the eastern third, fall seeding is the general practice and is successful on account of the greater rainfall and the more favorable moisture condition during the fall. So it is largely a matter of individual determination, governed by conditions.

DEMAND FOR COWS.

This country never saw such a strong demand for cows as now exists, and this applies to the beef breeds only less than to the dairy breeds.

Now, this suggests something. We must have cows. The beef market, as well as the dairy, demands them, but where are they to come from? Buyers of both classes find them extremely difficult to get, even at the advanced prices which now prevail, and yet they make money for the buyers, even at these prices.

Cattle will always make money, and the changed conditions in this country require that they now be raised on the farm. This is the only way. Some men Still think that they can buy more profitably than they can raise calves, but can they?

Aside from the risk which always comes in buying, there is the scarcity and high prices to contend with, while, with separator milk, the raising of calves is neither expensive nor troublesome, and with the silo the production of either beef or milk becomes more economical and more easily possible to all farmers than ever before. The silo will do more for America than all the irrigation projects.

It is not unusual to find a field in which the disc followed the binder or header. We were recently interested in the plowing on two adjoining farms. On one farm the field being plowed had been disked and on the other no disking had been done. The disked field was plowing easier and the field showed considerably more moisture. There was a marked difference in the plowed land in the two fields. The fields were in the Kaw bottom. That which has been disked was less cloddy and more compact on account of the contact of the furrow slice with the furrow bottom. Disking the ground before it is plowed produces a mulch which fills up the air spaces between the furrow slice and the ground beneath, thus making an ideal foundation for the preparation of a firm and compact seed bed. The air spaces between the furrow slice and the furrow bottom in the field not disked can be closed and the field compacted only by a great deal of work, unless heavy rains should precede seeding time. In our judgment, this is another example of the feasibility of preparing the seed bed for wheat in advance of plowing. The compacted and firm seed bed is recognized as essential for best results, and the disk ahead of the plow is one way by which this can be accomplished.

The proposal of the western members of the American Poultry Association to bring the headquarters of that association of Kansas is commendable, and they have the support of Kansas members. The location of these headquarters in Kansas would result in the establishing of a national poultry experiment station, which would lend a tremendous impetus to the poultry business of Kansas. It would make Kansas the center of poultry activities for the United States. Kansas members of the association should exert such influence as are within their reach to make Kansas the conspicuous poultry state it would become as a result of national poultry headquarters being established within her borders.

It is the stirred soil that produces, and the soul that is most profoundly moved reaches the highest level of duty and action. The highest joys seldom come to the placid mind.

THRESHING FROM SHOCK.

Plowing for wheat throughout Kansas has not progressed as rapidly as it seems to us it should. Inquiry develops the fact that plowing is delayed on account of the increasing tendency to thresh wheat out of the shock. We do not believe that in the history of Kansas there has ever before been so much threshing done out of the shock as this year. The anxiety to get wheat onto the market has, in many instance we have no doubt, been responsible for threshing out of the shock. We found a number of farmers who will thresh out of the shock, but who will hold their wheat. According to the newspapers, we might conclude that there will be less wheat marketed early this year than for many years. Without entering into a discussion of the early marketing as compared with the storing of wheat, suffice it to say that, in our judgment, when the farmer's financial condition will warrant, he is justified in holding wheat. The marketing of large quantities immediately after harvesting can have no effect other than the depressing of prices. If one has the capital which will permit the holding of wheat and selling at most favorable times, we believe the wheat crop can be made to yield an increased profit as a result of storing.

The friends of butter lost a lively little tilt in the House of Representatives a few weeks ago when the question of appropriation for "oleomargarine, butterine or other imitations of butter" came up in the contracting of supplies by the government for soldiers' homes. It was moved by the friends of butter to substitute the word "butter" for "oleomargarine, butterine or other imitations of butter." The motion to substitute butter was lost. Why not leave it to the old soldier himself to determine whether he wants to eat butter or oleo? If oleo is forced on to him for the sake of economy, it is an outrage. If he prefers oleo, let him have it. The chances, however, are 100 to 1 that he would prefer butter. However, on the above motion in the House of Representatives there were only 95 votes cast—54 against substituting the word "butter" for butter substitutes, and 41 for it. The question naturally arises: Where were the remaining number of the 400 Representatives in the House who should have voted on this question?

In discussing the annual distribution of free seeds by the federal government, with a party of several readers of KANSAS FARMER, each of which reader had been disappointed in the results obtained by the use of some of these seeds, one of the parties, in an emphatic manner, stated that he thought someone should start a petition asking the federal Department of Agriculture to distribute free excursion tickets instead of free seeds. He thought a free excursion ticket would be much more satisfactory to the average citizen, and no one would be done any damage and that, in the course of 15 or 20 years, every farmer would be given an opportunity to have at least one outing.

Kansas has been honored by the election of E. T. Fairchild, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as president of the National Educational Assotion, representing more than 15,000 of our best educators. This is a well deserved honor coming to Superintendent Fairchild—one of the leading educators of the United States. Newspaper report has it that Superintendent Fairchild has been tendered the presidency of the Wisconsin State Normal School. Superintendent Fairchild is not a candidate for re-election as Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it is not known what his plans for the future are. It is to be hoped, however, that Kansas will be able to continue to avail herself of his services with some one of her institu tions.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Our subscriber, W. H. B., Clayton, Texas, says he has seen a good deal in Kansas papers lately about the growing of broom corn, and in one publication the statement was made that in certain sections the farmers should quit growing corn and wheat and go into the broomcorn business. This subscriber says that for 35 years he has been engaged in growing and manufacturing broomcorn, but he does not advise anyone anywhere to make broomcorn his sole crop. It is not wise to depend upon any one thing for a crop. The more diversified crops a man plants, the better are his chances to get a good average return. KANSAS FARMER is confident that the subscriber states a wise policy.

Effects of Siloing.

An analysis was recently made of green alfalfa and green corn before being placed in the silo. An analysis of same was made after they had become silage. It was found that the corn lost slightly in all of its food constituents. It was believed, however, that this loss was more than made up by the increased palatability. The alfalfa lost over a third of its protein and carbohydrates by siloing, and the constituents of food in the case of the alfalfa were not so easily digested in the silage. The above was the work of a German experimenter. It has been generally accepted in this country that it does not pay to place alfalfa in a silo, except as a means of saving it when the weather has not been favorable to proper curing or when it has been rained on and would have little value as hay.

Straw Spreaders.

Our subscriber, S. T. S., Salina, Kan., having heard about straw spreaders, wants to know more about them. The editor has seen no straw spreaders in operation. We know of several being manufactured—one by the Simplex Spreader Manufacturing Company, and the other by the John Deere Plow Company, each of Kansas City, Mo. Spreaders may be made by other people not known to us. The spreader is attached to a hay rack or header barge. One man on the wagon pitches the straw to the spreader, while a boy drives the team. The farmers in the wheat belt have, in our judgment, long needed an implement that would enable them to spread straw economically and quickly. A 40-acre straw pile is easily worth $100, isasmuch as it contains plant food elements worth that amount. The spreading of straw on the field is beneficial as a mulch to conserve the moisture and to give the young plant protection from violent winds and drifting soil.

Must Work to Earn Money.

The printers about this office tell me that when the presses downstairs are not running we are losing money. This means that when a machine in which Kansas Farmer Company has an investment of $1,400 to $2,000, is not working, it is not paying interest on the investment and the money invested is earning nothing. When this statement was made, it seemed to me it applied with equal force to every farmer. If we have a lot of horses for which we have no work, or do not use, or if we have a pig, a calf or a cow which is not growing into money or making money, the farmer is losing the possible profit on his investment in that animal. This illustrates plainly the point we have endeavored to make time and again, namely, that we must keep the animals growing. We must keep the horses at work and must find some profitable employment for ourselves every day of the year, except Sundays and holidays, if the farm is to yield the greatest profit.

Ice Cream Making on the Farm.

Not long since the editor and his family were visiting a farm home in which ice cream was made at least once a week, but would have been made oftener except for the length of time required in the freezing. Inquiry developed the fact that it required from one hour to an hour and a half to freeze cream, and which leads to these remarks. One part of coarse salt should be used to each 2 parts of ice. The salt and the ice should be tamped solidly around the freezer. The ice should then be covered with a burlap sack and this tamped down tight on the top of the ice. The freezer should not be filled full, on account of expansion resulting from freezing. As a general practice, if the freezer is two-thirds full, the best results will be obtained. The crank of the freezer should not be turned faster than 80 revolutions per minute. If the above directions are followed, the ice cream should freeze within one-half hour. The mixture should not be warm when placed in the freezer. Its temperature need not be higher than the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Ice cream is a refreshing diet and it helps along in disposition and sociability to make it on the farm as often as conditions will warrant.

Pure Food Law for Threshermen.

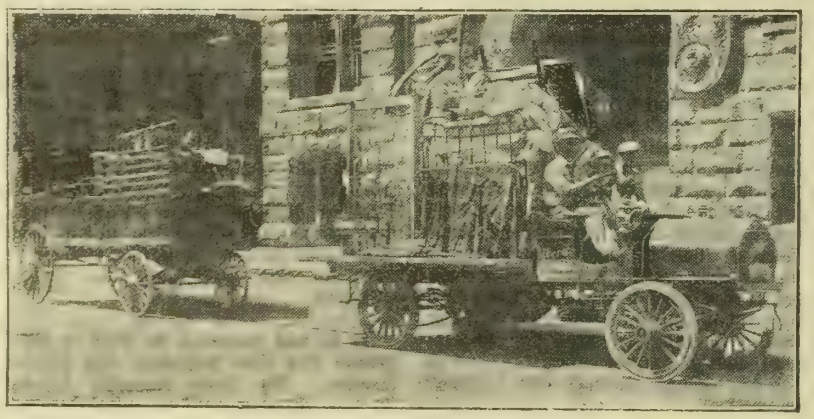
The pure food laws of Kansas, it seems, are so constructed as permits the chief food and drug inspector to exercise all the liberty he may elect in every phase of manufacture or production. Dr. Crumbine has checked it up to the threshermen to see that wheat is not adulterated by the presence of weed seed. He has ruled that if there is more than one-half pound of weed seed or other foreign substance to the bushel of wheat after threshing, the wheat will be held as adulterated and the threshermen be made responsible and subject to prosecution for violation of the law.

The reason for this action of the pure food department is reported as follows:

"The standards under the Kansas Food and Drugs act do not permit the presence of weed seed, or other foreign matter, in significant quantities, and if weed seed is present in significant quantities it will be considered an adulteration.

"The addition of weed seed, or other kinds of grain, to any grade of wheat is prohibited under the law as constituting adulteration, or the mixing of spoiled or sprouted grain to good grain in just such amounts as to pass grain inspection, is prohibited."

Dr. Crumbine says he hopes to have the cordial support of threshers in an effort to have a better quality of wheat with a corresponding increase in the value of the Kansas product in the markets of the world.



MCINTYRE TRUCK AND FARM WAGON AS TRAILER USED IN MOVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND FARM MACHINERY A DISTANCE OF TWENTY MILES.

Seventh Annual Dairy Show.

While this event has each year given evidence of its usefulness to the dairy world, yet the rounding out of the seven-year period promises to give to the country one of the most valuable educational shows ever presented. With the thought in mind that the importation of dairy products is growing to a dangerous amount and that present prices and general conditions concerning agriculture in America warrant a tremendous amount of work to stop the terrific drain upon our gold by foreign countries for products we should and must grow at home, the attention of the management has been given entirely to the rendering of practical demonstrations on lines of the maximum of production at the minimum of cost, of dairy products.

Matters of breeding and feeding will be presented by demonstration and discussion; the better handling and marketing of dairy products will be discussed—in fact, everything that will tend to aid in profitable dairy farming will be here shown and talked over by the highest national authorities. But the cow and her place upon the farm will be the paramount issue; with $9,000,000 annually being shipped out of this country for dairy products, the cow and how to increase her certainty has the most need of consideration by all patriotic citizens.

The show will be held this year, commencing October 24, in the International Amphitheater, Chicago.

Government Helps Farmers.

In no other country in the world does the government lend aid to its farmers as does Denmark. This aid is devoted principally to the farmers, and the greatest energy is expended in the largest possible and most economical production of butter, bacon and eggs. The government encourages the small farmer, and the country is made up wholly of small farms. One of the principal sources of aid is through furnishing farmers with cheap money. The government controls a series of banks. A laborer who has worked on a farm five years, and who has a character so good that two reputable farmers will certify to it, may obtain from one of these banks a loan of about $1,582 in our money. With this he may purchase a farm of from 3½ to 12 acres. The amount loaned by the bank covers probably nine-tenths of the value of the farm—not of the land, because land in Denmark is never sold merely as land. The farm is judged by the value of its production or its ability to sustain dairy cattle and hogs. Experts of the government visit every farm in Denmark every eighteen days and advise with the farmers as to the best methods of handling their business. Dairying is the principal industry. Hogs and chickens consume the skim milk, and are in that country—as in this—necessary adjuncts to dairying. Denmark comprises 15,000 square miles and is 5,000 square miles less than one-fourth the size of Kansas. It supports two and one-half millions of people and markets $150,000,000 worth of butter, bacon and eggs annually.

Home-made Roller in Alfalfa Seeding.

Our subscriber, H. S. W., Wakefield, Kan., writes: Last fall I had a piece of land in wheat, which land was rolling and part of which was stony. I wanted to get this field started to alfalfa. I took the wheat off the land and disked twice, harrowed until the land was in fine shape, and sowed about 20 pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. I thought I would harrow it in, but the wheat stubble bothered and dragged the seeds into piles, so I got a corrugated cast roller and rolled both ways, and did not harrow the seed after putting it in. I sowed this about August 15, and the results were good. I got a fine stand and it went through the winter fine, and now I am cutting hay off my last year's wheat land. Almost all the alfalfa sown here last fall was winter killed, but the rolled went through in fine shape.

I would prefer to sow, harrow once, then roll, but if there is too much trash on the field the method I followed works fine, as the roller presses the seed into the ground and covers it. The advantage of this is you don't lose the use of your ground at all and the fall alfalfa is not bothered with weeds. I have made a roller for putting in alfalfa, which works well. I took a log about 18 inches in diameter and 5 feet long. I bored holes in center and put bolts in the end, and a casting with two bolt holes in, to bolt onto frame. I bought O. G. batting at the lumber yard and nailed around the log to leave the land in a crimped condition. I then weighted it as much as I thought necessary. This roller will pull easy and will get a good stand, as I have sown a piece this spring, using this home-made roller. I do not claim that this is the only way, but I do claim that this is one of the best ways in my experience.

Lack of Alfalfa and Kafir Appreciation.

It is human nature to minimize the value of the good things we ourselves possess or have at home. This, for years, has been true of alfalfa. This is a wonderful crop; in fact, the most valuable, we believe, it is possible for the Kansas farmer to produce. We know if it be fed to high quality live stock there is no other crop worth so much money. We are lacking in its appreciation, and while we are in this attitude our neighbors of the east and north and south are attempting Herculean tasks to establish it in their localities. Seeminly those who do not have it appreciate it more than those who have or who can have it. The same situation promises to exist with reference to Kafir. We note from the farmers' correspondence of both eastern and northern papers that Kafir is attracting much attention outside of that section which we commonly recognize as needing it. Iowa, Illinois, southern Wisconsin, southern Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Nebraska farmers believe they have recognized the value of this crop and are making much inquiry as to the securing of pure Kafir seed adapted to their localities, and if acclimated seed cannot be found they purpose to obtain those varieties which it is believed are best adapted to their conditions of soil and climate, and as a result of years of cultivation and growth purpose to acclimate varieties which will be successful. These farmers will succeed with Kafir, as they have with alfalfa. Their determination will win, but while those of our neighbors are striving to obtain each of these valuable plants, why should not we at home, where we have no such problems to contend with as they, realize to the greatest financial advantage possible on them? KANSAS FARMER receives many letters from readers outside of Kansas for information regarding alfalfa and Kafir and supplies these with the best advice on each subject.

Advantages of Cow Testing.

KANSAS FARMER has for years been urging the testing of cows. Recently we told of the efforts being made to establish cow testing associations in Kansas and recommending that our readers take advantage of the first opportunity they have to join such association. The federal government has been doing cow testing work in the south, and here is what farmers there think of the movement:

J. K. Morrison, a dairyman of Grenada, Miss., writes: "I write to express my great appreciation of the work done for me by your department.

"From the records kept I found two cows that produced over $200 profit—one. $110.88, the other, $103.80. A two-year-old heifer made $97.50 net profit. I began to test with six cows. I have sold two of them, as they were unsatisfactory. I have four more that have not finished the year's test, but I will probably sell three of them and replace with registered stock.

"I built a concrete floor in my dairy barn. Have laid the foundation for a silo; have ordered stanchions and a registered bull.

"I wish to assure you as the head of the dairy department that I shall help to spread the gospel of better cows, better methods of handling, and more feeding of carbohydrate value.

"Excessive use of meal and hulls is doing much to keep us down in dairy work in the south. Cheap protein should be a help, and not a hindrance. I thank you that you are trying to help the little dairyman.

"I shall not be satisfied until I have a dairy of ten cows producing a net profit of $100 each. I should do this at an early date with the aid of the Babcock tester, the scales, a silo, and more grain which I have to raise this season. I am thoroughly imbued with the dairying spirit, and hope that I can repay the department for the aid given me by helping others."

FITTING HOGS FOR THE FAIR

Reputation As a Breeder Is Won Quickly In a Winning Contest

Now that the fair season is near, preparation should be made by every citizen to attend, either as a visitor or an exhibitor. Sometimes visitors complain that the fair has not met their expectations; that they have bigger pumpkins, better pigs or finer pears at home than those on exhibition. When this is true the visitor lacks loyalty, and the fair association, as well as the whole community, lacks the assistance which he could and should have rendered.

A fair is a public institution in the fullest sense. It is the result of community work, and cannot exist without the co-operation of its officers, its exhibitors and its visitors. Those who can exhibit and do not, have failed of their duty to their neighbors, but more especially to themselves.

The prizes to be won at a fair are an incentive, but not the chief. The cash won does not often pay for the time and labor incurred in preparing exhibits. The ribbons are of more value than the cash, and are prized accordingly, as they are the lasting evidence of success in preparation, of victory in the contest and of the reputation which comes to the winner.

If the exhibitor be a breeder of pure-bred live stock he must have a reputation for both himself and his hogs. His reputation as a man is already won and he can gain a reputation as a breeder more quickly and more cheaply by successful exhibitions of his stock at the fairs than in any other way.

A man may be an excellent breeder of pure-bred hogs, and thoroughly understand the methods of fitting them for sale and yet not be familiar with the demands of the show ring. The judges are shrewd observers and attention to details on the part of the exhibitor is essential.

The important thing is not only to have a good hog, but to have the best you can produce. This means that you have well-bred stock, that it has been kept in a thriving condition and that it is prime at show time.

Show hogs should be separated from the others early in the season and given special care. All lice must be killed, the skin gotten into perfect condition and internal parasites destroyed.



BRED RIGHT, FED RIGHT AND SHOULD BE SHOWN RIGHT.

Plenty of pasture must be provided, especially for the youngsters. Nothing is better than alfalfa or clover, though blue grass is good, as is also sown crops like oats or rape. All hogs should have pasture, but show hogs must have it. Cost of feed cannot be considered too seriously in fitting show hogs. The object you have is to produce the best living hog of the breed, and unless you are willing to sacrifice both time and money, you had better stay out. Milk is one of the best possible feeds, and nothing will quite take its place as an appetizer, as a bone and muscle builder and a general conditioner. Whole milk fed warm from the cow may be expensive, but it will pay. Remember, that you are not raising pork, or even sale hogs. You are feeding a prize winner.

Add middlings or shorts to make a slop, and balance with soaked corn or barley. Oats are good feed, but bad for the hogs on account of the hulls. Watch and cater to their appetites. Feed what they like and see that the ration is balanced. Don't over-feed or under-feed, but gradually increase the feed until the maximum is reached, and change it if necessary.

Provide shade, and a bath in running water, if possible. Both are necessary, as well as clean, cool water for drinking. And make them exercise. The pigs will get exercise, but the hogs must be made to take it, and while this is being done they can be handled so as to grow accustomed to show yard conditions.

If the hogs do well and meet your expectations, then dress them up ready to show. Watch the feet. The hoofs should be trimmed as short as possible without causing lameness. They may be trimmed frequently as this, together with the exercise, will enable them to stand up on their toes better. The hog men watch this point, and so do the judges.

Then clip the hair on the whole body including the face, inside the ears and the tail. Do this carefully and neatly, and then give them a good scrubbing in soapsuds, using a stiff brush, and rinse in rainwater.

All this time they should be handled and trained for the show ring. Make them stand with their feet under them and appear at their best. Remember, it is money, and reputation, which means money, that you are after, and spare no pains. A well groomed and well trained hog is sure to find more favor in the eyes of the judges than he could do otherwise.

Just before shipping, while on the trip and during the fair, reduce the feed a little. Give plenty of cool water, and milk if you can get it, as it will be hard to prevent the hogs going off their feed during this period. Milk will save the situation as nothing else will.

When you get into the show ring watch your hogs. This means watch your own hogs, and not those of some one else nor the actions of the judge. When the judge comes to your hurdles get your hogs posed, and show them to the best advantage. You are entitled to this, and it pleases the judge and saves him trouble.

You want the premium. That is what you have expended all the labor and time and cash for, and you would be unfair to yourself if you did not try by every fair means to get it. That premium means a little cash and a little ribbon, but it means a whole lot more. It means the instant reputation for your herd which can be secured in no other way. It means an increased value of your hogs, as a prize winner will always sell for more than will an unknown hog, and so will the get or produce. It means an instant and continuous demand for your stock, and buyers will come to you instead of your hunting for buyers. But above all, that ribbon means that you have done something; that you can enjoy the pride of accomplishment, and that in this accomplishment you have trained yourself.

The Horse's Board Bill

The most important item in the cost of keeping horses is the feed bill, and the horse must earn this and a profit for his owner besides.

City men who buy all their feed and who "keep books" may know the cost of keeping their horses, but it is doubtful if the average farmer finds the matter of sufficient interest to think about.

Like all other animals, the horse relishes a variety of feeds and it frequently happens that these can be selected and combined in such a way as to reduce the expense, as well as please the horse.

For instance, the Michigan station found that a ration of 8 pounds of grain fed with oat straw and corn fodder made a satisfactory winter ration for horses at light work, and this is certainly a cheap combination and the grain allowance much less than normal.

The rule that the horse should be fed a pound of grain and a pound of hay a day for each 100 pounds of live weight applies to oats and timothy or prairie hay, but would not apply to other hay, especially alfalfa or clover, which must be given in less amounts.

In Minnesota an investigation covering several years and including 100 horses on many farms, showed that the cost of feed for work horses varied from $69.32 to $104.27 per year. This is easily figured out. For a 1,200-pound horse, the ration would be 12 pounds of oats and the same weight of hay for each day. This would amount to 4,380 pounds of each in the year, and as oats were then worth 40 cents per bushel and hay $15 per ton, the cost for the year's feed amounted to $77.61.

Prof. Cochel, formerly of the Pennsylvania station, but now at the head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas College, fatted some horses during the winter of 1910-11 by use of a silage ration. Seven horses were fed 84 days on shelled corn, cottonseed meal, mixed hay and silage. They gained a total of 940 pounds at a cost of 21.5 cents per day.

Dr. McCampbell, who conducted a most remarkable feeding experiment with over 700 horses at Ft. Riley, found that a ration consisting of oats 4 pounds, corn 6 pounds, bran 4 pounds and timothy hay 12 pounds for each 1,000 pounds weight, was the best ration, though not the cheapest. Another large group fed on a ration composed of corn 6 pounds, bran 8 pounds, oil meal 1 pound and alfalfa 10 pounds for each 1,000 pounds of live weight, produced almost as good results, and at a considerably lower cost. In fact, this last ration was the best one discovered in the Ft. Riley experiments when cost alone is considered, as this amounted to only a little over 19 cents per day.

At the Ohio station it was found that the cost of feed for farm horses could be materially reduced by the substitution of corn for oats and fed with mixed timothy and clover hay. As many people believe that corn induces laziness and a lack of endurance, this experiment had for its object the determination of its effect as compared with oats. It was found that when ear corn was fed to working geldings with clover and timothy hay, the corn was practically as efficient, pound for pound, as oats and that, as corn is practically always cheaper than oats, its substitution resulted in a material saving, with no detriment to the horses. This is probably only true when clover or alfalfa composes a part of the ration, as a clover is needed to balance the ration. Corn fed with timothy, prairie hay or corn stover would lack in protein, which is rich in oats and the clovers.

The Michigan investigators found that the average farm horse was fed 3,736 pounds of grain and 5,149 pounds of hay each year. This is at the rate of 15.3 pounds of grain and 21.1 pounds of hay per day. This is too much, and results in waste. If the rule of a pound a day of grain and hay for each 100 pounds of live weight were applied, there would at once result a saving of nearly 2 cents on each day's feed for each horse.

In proportion to his size, the horse has a very small stomach, and this indicates concentrated, rather than bulky, feeds and it also indicates feeds with proper protein content for bulk consumed. This is why oats have always been thought the proper feed for horses.

By supplying concentrated protein feeds like oil meal, cottonseed meal or gluten feed in small quantities, the cheaper grains may be substituted for oats with equally good results. The Iowa station found that the health, spirit and endurance of the work horses were the same when fed corn, with a moderate amount of oil meal, as when fed a corn and oats ration of the same nutritive ratio. The ration of corn and oil meal or cottonseed meal maintained the weight, flesh and appearance of the horse fully as well as did the corn and oats, while the expense was much less. They figured the oil meal at $32 per ton and showed that its use in place of oats or in partial substitution for oats, effected a material saving, and the horses did as well on it.

As oats is the most expensive farm grain and corn the cheapest, the substitution of the one for the other is desirable if it can be done without detriment to the horse. Added cottonseed or oil meal will do this, though there is less need for it in Kansas where alfalfa is fed. Alfalfa, being rich in protein, supplies that element which is lacking in corn and which is rich in the oats. A ration composed of corn 12 pounds, alfalfa hay 10 pounds and corn stover has been found very satisfactory and cheap. The alfalfa prevents the heating effects of the corn, and supplies protein, though this might be increased by the addition of a small amount of oil meal.

The horse is the most important animal on the farm. Upon him depends all else. His wellbeing means capable work, well done at ordinary times, and the salvation of crops in emergencies. As the horse is fed, so is he, and as is the horse, so is his master. He earns good feed and good care. That is all he gets. But if he can be pleased with a ration which also saves money, both horse and master are benefitted.



HACKNEY AUTO PLOW TURNING TWO FURROWS AND OPERATED BY ONE MAN. PLOWS ARE DETACHABLE AND USABLE FOR ALL POWER PURPOSES.



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Co.

Ask Me To Prove That Merry War Powdered Lye Will Cure Your Sick Hogs

When I make a claim that *Merry War Powdered Lye* is the greatest hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—you have a perfect right to ask for proof.

I know whereof I speak, because I speak from a lifetime of experience—more than 20 years, making test after test, saving hundreds of thousands of dollars of pork profits that otherwise would have been lost to hog raisers. However, I don't ask you to take my unsupported word—and all the talk in the world won't prevent a single case of hog cholera, kill a single worm or cure one sick pig. But you can have proof—absolute. First, read about the experience of other hog-raisers in the letters printed below, and in loads of others printed in my *free* literature, "How to Get the Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Learn what *Merry War Powdered Lye* is doing for them. Then, go to your local dealer, purchase a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* and give it a common-sense trial.

These Letters Convince—Read

From Elvis Potter, Junction, Ill.: "Have been using a great deal of *Merry War Powdered Lye*. Find it the best medicine for hogs I have ever used."

Adam Schultz, McLouth, Kans., says: "I consider *Merry War Powdered Lye* the best hog remedy I have ever used, and the cheapest. It has made a marked improvement in my herd."

A. W. Davis, Hamlin, Iowa, writes: "*Merry War Powdered Lye* is the stuff to cure cough and thumps and put hogs in a thrifty condition, and I will never be without it while I raise hogs."

Feed Merry War Powdered Lye Every Day

Get a few cans of *Merry War Powdered Lye* of any dealer. Feed night and morning every day. Your hogs will improve from the very first feed. It makes them immune to disease—fattens them surer and quicker than anything else—tones the system—assists in perfect assimilation of food—prevents scouring. It saves feed, because every pound of the food they eat goes into flesh and none of it is wasted. *Merry War Powdered Lye* is not only the best hog remedy, conditioner and fattener the world has ever known—it is also cheapest.

How To Use Merry War Powdered Lye

Follow these directions carefully: Mix one tablespoonful *Merry War Powdered Lye* with slop for 10 hogs, or a half can with barrel of swill. Stir well and feed every day, night and morning. If your hogs are on a dry feed ration, mix a half can *Merry War Powdered Lye* to each barrel of drinking water.

At All Leading Dealers

Merry War Powdered Lye comes in 10c cans; full case of 4 dozen cans for $4.80, at Grocers, Druggists or Feed Dealers Everywhere. There are no substitutes.

Heed My Warning

Lots of farmers and hog raisers have been led to believe that they could get the same results from any lye and have lost their pork profits as a consequence.

Now, don't you make this same mistake. There's only one lye that is absolutely safe to feed to hogs—that's *Merry War Powdered Lye*—especially prepared as a hog remedy. No other manufacturer knows the secret process which makes *Merry War Powdered Lye* absolutely safe to use in Hog Feed. They have not discovered the combination in *Merry War Powdered Lye* that makes hogs well, keeps them so: produces highest priced pork.

Get This Free Booklet

Most dealers handle *Merry War Powdered Lye*. If yours can't supply you, write us, giving your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied, and will also send you, free, a valuable booklet on *"How to Get the Biggest Profit from Hog Raising."*

Kettle Powdered Lye For Soap Making

If you want the best lye, exclusively for soap-making, scouring, cleaning, disinfecting, etc., use my famous Kettle Powdered Lye—it makes the best soap you ever used—but don't feed it to your hogs. Feed only Merry War Powdered Lye to your hogs.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



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Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

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Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 556, East St. Louis, Ills.

What Do You Consider a Good Investment?

Eight per cent would be called good returns. Do you realize that owning your own scale and doing your own weighing will easily make 100% returns? Not in rare cases but frequently farmers who own

Fairbanks Scales

find the scales pay for themselves in a single season. They will yield just as good returns for you if you sell much produce or stock.

Until you have your own scale you must always wonder if you got full weight for what you sold or paid too much for what you bought; whether your stock is gaining properly, etc.



Buying Fairbanks Scales is in the highest sense an investment because you *only buy once.* Scales installed over 60 years are still in service and weighing correctly.

Scales for all farm purposes are described in Catalog No. SR898. Write for a copy.

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Wagon and Portable Scales, Gasoline Engines, Pumps, Water Systems, Electric Light Plants, Windmills, Feed Grinders

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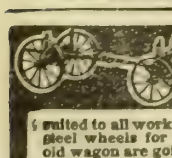


Kansas grown; yields 10 tons to the acre; will grow anywhere; has a national reputation for purity, quality and highest germination. Tested by experts trained in U. S. Government Laboratories. Thirty-seven years ago the Barteldes Seed House introduced Alfalfa into the state of Kansas. Our long experience and study in Washington enables us to select the very best seed. All seed containing vicious weed seeds is promptly rejected.

Write for free sample of this Tested Alfalfa Seed.

THESE BOOKS FREE "Alfalfa Book" giving full directions for planting and caring for crops; "Catalog of Seeds and Bulbs for Fall Planting;" "Pink List" giving current prices of field seeds in quantities.

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Do away with high lifting in loading and unloading and cut the work of hauling in two. Complete steel wheeled wagons, suited to all work. Make good roads, do away with rutting, make draft lighter. We furnish steel wheels for old running gears and guarantee them to fit. If the wheels on your old wagon are going to pieces, write us. We will save you money. Catalog free. Address



Electric Wheel Co. Box 34, Quincy, Ill. **Electric Steel Wheels**

THE FARM



The editor has been doing some more traveling. He is spending a considerable part of his time among farmers, in an effort to learn what they are thinking and doing and, although he spent thirty years of his life on a farm, he realizes that there is a vast difference between the farming methods of today and those of his own farming experience, even though the same principles making for the best practice in agriculture prevailed then as now. We know that no editor of a real farm paper can write successfully from the office, regardless of how well he may be posted. It requires contact with the farmer and contact with the field to get the farm spirit. We are endeavoring to obtain our inspiration—if such it may be called—from these two points of contact.

* * *

One of our most recent trips took us through Osage county, and another through Jefferson and Douglass counties, each over country roads with frequent stops here and there to visit with farmers and make examination of fields. Another trip was by rail across the counties traversed by the Santa Fe between Topeka and Newton. The car window observation has been ridiculed, and justly so when the observer has no practical knowledge of crops and crop conditions. This editor, though, is confident that in certain respects he is able to make a reasonably accurate car window observation with reference to growing crops. Corn and feed west of Topeka was needing rain, and some fields of corn have already been damaged. However, there is enough corn not damaged and in such condition as to yield a good corn crop for the several sections, provided rains are not too long withheld. Cane and Kafir—true to the characteristics of these plants—have in many fields not made the usual growth for this season of the year, but are not damaged and promise well. Each have not made the usual growth for this time of year, due, first, to late planting; and, second, to what appears to us an unusually thick planting. It does not pay to plant any crop too thick. The thickness of planting, of course, depends upon the character of the soil and upon the rainfall, but the one great fault with the planting of the above crops in general, is that of using too much seed. This weakness in our planting method is a thing which farmers generally can well afford to investigate. In the case of several cane and Kafir corn fields drilled too thick, only an abundant rain can make a reasonable amount of tonnage. On the other hand, adjoining fields of the same crops, drilled thinner, have twice the growth and twice the tonnage already as compared with the thicker sown. The thin sown crop is, consequently, far ahead of the thick sown and will appear at an advantage over the thick sown nine of every ten years, the one exceptional year in favor of the thick sown being that year of unprecedented heavy rainfall.

* * *

On our trip from Topeka to Newton, and through which country corn was most badly in need of rain, we observed several fields of exceptionally thin corn. Evidently the stand was poor from the first planting and the fields had not been re-planted. In each of these fields the stalks were larger, there was a shoot on practical every stalk and the tassel was unburned. There were not more than one-half as many stalks in each field as the farmer would ordinarily regard as a fair stand, but under the prevailing conditions the yield from these two fields of thin stand had a ten to one better chance than most fields. This is mentioned to illustrate remarks we have already made with reference to thick planting and to illustrate our statement that in planting we do not get too many stalks on the ground. One stalk of corn in the right place is plenty and for a period of ten years will produce larger yields than two or three stalks in each hill. Remember, that in every check-rowed acre there are 3,500 hills and that if we have one ear of corn weighing a pound—which is not a large ear—we will have a yield of 50 bushels per acre.

* * *

A great deal of corn is late, and this condition in itself makes the chances for a corn crop very much better than they would have been at this writing under normal conditions. A great deal of corn plowing was being done at the time of our several trips. The object of this plowing was not for the purpose of destroying the weeds, but for the stirring of the soil with a view to breaking up the hard surface and to conserve the moisture. In most instances the plowing was being done with the ordinary two-horse, four-shovel cultivator and in most instances the cultivation was too deep, or deeper than necessary. In cultivating the surface under these conditions we know it is the best practice to use the three-shovel, two-horse cultivator, or the seven-shovel, one-horse cultivator. With this implement run once between the rows. Either of these implements has the effect of more thoroughly stirring the surface soil than the two-shovel cultivator and they need not be run so deep to accomplish the results which the operator thinks he is accomplishing with the two-row cultivator.

* * *

A great many farmers gave the corn a severe plowing the last time through the field. We recently noted one field which, in our judgment, had been almost ruined as a result of deep plowing too close to the corn when laid by. It was apparent that the cultivator shovels had run so deep and so close to the corn row in the ridging of the corn that the roots had been torn and the growing corn showed evidence of the damage. The best practice, we think—as is generally conceded by the best corn growers—is that the last plowing should be surface cultivation, great care being exercised not to interfere with the roots. The old idea of ridging the corn, particularly listed corn, like a sweet potato row, is rapidly passing. The thorough cultivating of the seed bed before planting, is growing on corn growers. There are exceptional years when almost any method of cultivation produces a corn crop, but we must not be governed by methods which result favorably in the exceptional season. We must accept the general condition and farm for it. If we do this, we will not be the loser the exceptional year.

* * *

Between Topeka and Lawrence the editor examined two fields of corn in which the most favorable all-around conditions would not result in a good crop. This was so from the fact that the corn was too thick. Each field was check-rowed and in each hill there were from 4 to 6 stalks. We chanced to meet the owner of one field and inquired why he had planted so thick. His reply was that in his neighborhood there was a lot of talk about last year's corn being of little or no value for seed. He planted corn three years old thinking that this would be better seed than last year's seed but expecting that not more than one-half of the seed planted would grow. Consequently, he planted two times as much corn as was needed. Unfortunately, every kernel planted grew. The stand is easily two times thicker than it ought to be, and the chances for a crop are, in our judgment, very poor. If this corn grower—doubting the germinating quality of the seed he intended to plant—had made a test, even in the most crude way, he would have found that the seed selected would grow and in all probability would have saved one corn crop. This corn was growing on Kaw bottom land—the best soil in the world—and on which a complete failure is rarely known. It is a serious mistake to plant a crop under such misapprehension as did this man. The second field inspected was, in all probability, surrounded by the same conditions with reference to seed, as was the first above mentioned, but we did not meet the owner. This is a pretty fair lesson as to the necessity for knowing the germination of seed planted.

Stock Raising vs. Stock Farming.

The Texas Farm Journal presents an idea in these words: "The sooner the stockmen of Texas forgets the methods of 'stock raising' and get down to brass tacks by adopting the principles of 'stock farming,' the sooner will they begin to

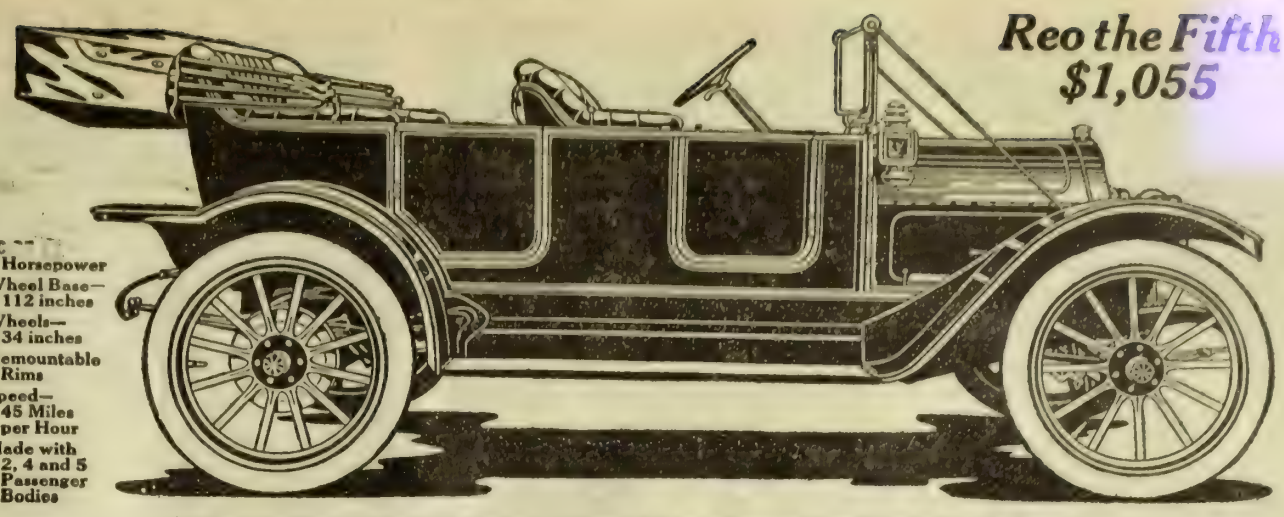
realize the proper interest on their investments." The stock raising of Texas and of some sections of Kansas is an operation wherein little or no feed is grown and the herd is expected to live through the summer and winter by grazing. Stock raising by this method is not so general now as 25 years ago. In the early day it may have paid to handle stock in this way. It is certain that such methods do not now pay. The stockman of today carrying 500 cows has a great deal more money invested than he had in the same number 35 years ago, and he cannot afford to lose cows and calves by starvation and exposure. More than this, land is higher priced, range more expensive and land worth more money. The stockman of today must become a stock farmer. He will become such when he grows feed for his stock. Cane, Kafir and milo are the feeds on which the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas stockman must depend and the climatic conditions of these sections are favorable for the growing of all the feed he needs.

Sweet Clover Again.

Our subscriber, A. T., Emporia, Kan., asks for information regarding sweet clover. For seed, write advertisers using KANSAS FARMER columns, and call for Melilotus alba, the white variety recommended for this section. It is unfortunate that farmers desirous of seeding sweet clover cannot tell by the appearance of the seed what variety they are buying. The farmer, for the present, must depend upon the reliability of the seed house to deliver the variety called for. The adaptability of sweet clover to such an extreme range of conditions justifies its recommended when alfalfa and red clover cannot be successfully produced. Its drouth-resistance makes it valuable for the semi-arid sections, where water for irrigation is not available. Sweet clover requires a thoroughly compacted seed bed, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. The lack of a solid seed bed is the chief reason why sweet clover so often fails when seeded upon cultivated fields. The success of the crop on hills from which the surface soil has been washed, and on exposed clay areas—such as are found along wagon roads or railroad cuts where the ground is hard and compact—is thus explained. In addition to the above variety of sweet clover, there is the Melilotus officinalis, which is large yellow sweet clover, and Melilotus Indica, which is the small yellow sweet clover. The white sweet clover and the large yellow are biennials. The small yellow sweet clover is an annual and is not considered of much value. The white and the large yellow are regarded as the most valuable. The subscriber will obtain best results by seeding about 20 pounds of seed just as early in the spring as will permit the plants to escape frost.

Blade Harrow—New Implement.

Our subscriber, C. H. B., Banner City, Kan., asks what we know personally about the Blade harrow advertised in KANSAS FARMER. Early last spring the editor personally investigated this harrow. From the reading of the claims it seemed to us such a good general utility farm implement that we wanted to know all about its work and operation. This harrow was invented and is manufactured by the Wall boys, of Lawrence, Kan. These men are farmers. In 1911, wheat seeded on one of their farms in a seed bed prepared by this harrow, yielded 47 bushels per acre, while the best yield obtained by other methods in the same neighborhood was about 25 bushels. The neighbors of the Wall boys have been watching the results of this harrow and are using it, and speak highly of it. The Blade harrow is a combined harrow and packer. The one result we needed in Kansas in the preparation of all seed beds is that of packing. The spike tooth harrow is not effective in packing. Frequent harrowing with the spike tooth results in a dust mulch which many years in Kansas is disastrous on account of the surface soil blowing off. The Blade harrow does not make the surface so fine as the spike tooth, yet it has the desired effect of pulverizing and firming the seed bed. The harrow is made entirely of iron and while not excessively heavy, it goes into the plowed ground in a way that requires plenty of horse power. This spring we observed this harrow cultivating listed corn in an admirable manner. It destroys weeds, the like of which is not done by any other farm implement except the plow. It is our judgment this harrow deserves the closest investigation. An 11-foot harrow weighs 250 pounds. Two good horses will operate it if the driver walks; if the driver rides, three horses are required.



Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

The Center Control

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Nearly every builder of high grade cars is designing a center control.

In another year, cars with side levers which block a front door will be so out-of-date as to hardly be salable.

Bear this in mind in selecting a car. The side lever car is now a back number, as every maker knows.

Left Side Drive

In some cars the side levers are merely moved to the center. That idea won't do. Men want to get rid of the reaching. They want the front of the car to be clear.

In Reo the Fifth there is only one lever, and that is placed close to the seat. All the gear shifting is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no brake levers, for both the brakes are operated by foot pedals.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, as in electric cars. The driver sits close to the cars which he passes. He is on the up side of the road. In making any turn which crosses a road he is sitting where he can look back.

That is the greatest reason for the center control—to permit of the left side drive. Every car is coming to it as fast as models can be changed. The side levers and the right side drive are going out at once.

This Year's Sensation

Reo the Fifth, with the center control, has been this year's sensation. Our spring output was five times oversold.

In all the 25 years I have spent in this industry, I have never seen such a popular car.

It is this amazing demand which has driven makers to the immediate adoption of center control.

But That Isn't All

There are other reasons beside center control for this car's immense popularity.

It is the final result of my 25 years spent in car building. In every detail it marks the best I know.

The cars are built under my supervision. And I insist on absolute perfection.

The steel is twice analyzed, before and after treating.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. The parts in each car pass a thousand inspections.

Engines are put through five severe tests—48 hours in all.

Finished cars are tested over and over.

There are in this car 15 roller bearings. Ball bearings are nowhere used, save in the clutch and fan.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. The seats are luxurious. The tonneau is roomy.

With a lifetime's reputation at stake on this car, men know I am mighty careful.

Then the Price of $1,055

And the underprice has been another sensation. We fixed the initial price at $1,055, which is $200 below any car in its class.

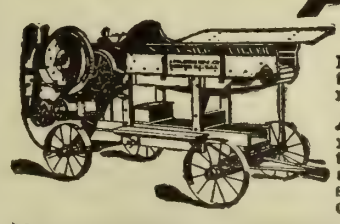
The price of this car must soon be advanced, because of advancing materials. It is much too low. But the price remains at $1,055 while our present materials last.

Reo the Fifth is sold by dealers in a thousand towns. Write for our catalog, showing all styles of bodies, and we will tell you where to see it. Address

R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

(98)



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

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Hotel Kupper

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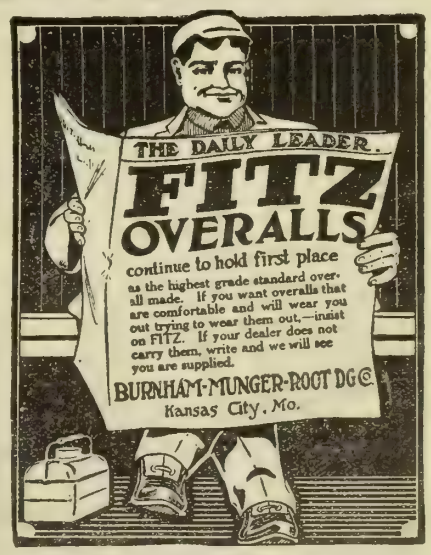
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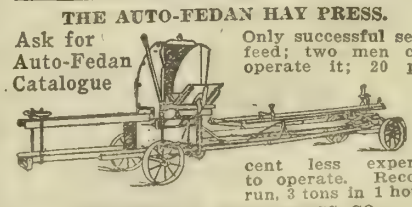
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LIVE STOCK

Romney Marsh Sheep.

The classification of Romney Marsh sheep in the premium list of the International Live Stock Show at Chicago for the first time this year and the recent organization of the American Romney Breeders' Association, have served to attract attention to a breed which many people did not know existed.

This breed has its home in the marshy districts of southern England, though it is well known in New Zealand and Australia. It is a very new breed in America and, though those interested are numerous enough to form a breed association, there are very few animals for sale.

Members of the association are planning some big importations from England, and visitors at the International will have a chance to see the new breed.

Interest centers in this breed because of its extreme hardiness and its adaptability to almost any conditions. The association has dropped the word "marsh" from the name because, while the breed has its home among the marshes, it will do well anywhere on any kind of land.

Profit in Good Cows.

A report shows that for 1911 the dairy herd of the Wisconsin Experiment Station returned a net profit of $50 per cow after a charge of $65.72 for feed had been made against each cow. For 1910 the charge for feed was $41.05, showing the variation in feed cost for the two years. Contrary to public opinion, this herd, like that of practically every college, has had no special advantages in so far as cheap feeding is concerned. The fact is that from the standpoint of economical production station herds have many disadvantages due to the limited amount of land available for the maintenance of the herd and necessitating the purchase of a large part of the concentrates, roughage and bedding. The farm dairyman who will set about with a full knowledge of what is required in the building of a good dairy herd can grade up a herd which under ordinary farm conditions of feeding and care will yield profits fully as great as those of the best college herds. There is, generally speaking, considerable misapprehension as to the manner in which the experiment stations are compelled to do their work. It is safe to say that the farmer, with the proper knowledge, can accomplish better results at less expense than can the experimental institutions.

The Big-Type Hog.

Nothing has agitated the minds of swine breeders, especially Poland China breeders, in recent years more than this problem. While the question is an important one, it has been threshed over and over until the people have tired of reading it, therefore my article will be somewhat brief relative to the matter.

When most breeders for whom I sell over the seventeen states through which I work formerly bred the little, short, spikey-eared, fancy hog, with too light bone, no stretch nor growth, they were making a mistake, and I find in my work at the present time that they have largely corrected this error and today are breeding the more profitable kind.

On the other hand a long nose, big, coarse head and ear, unusual big, porous bone, broken down feet, wiry, harsh coat, extreme length and too high off the ground all indicate hard feeding animals.

When successful cattle men supply themselves with stockers or feeding cattle you will observe they do not select little, rounded, short-bodied, light-boned cattle, which do not indicate growth and thriftiness. Neither do they prefer the large, coarse-boned, leggy kind similar in form to same kind of hogs referred to above. The same principles apply to both cattle and hogs. The man that has produced the little, light, roly-poly hog with no stretch nor bone hasn't done anything, while on the other hand the breeder who breeds them so coarse that he has bred all the feeding quality and smoothness out of them has also made a mistake. It is the old, never to be forgotten adage, "Happy medium" kind, that give best results.

My personal liking and type is just as large a hog as can be produced with smoothness and good feeding quality.—H. O. Correll, Taylorville, Iowa.

The large experience of Colonel Correll as a live stock auctioneer and the special attention which he has given to Poland Chinas makes his judgment well worth having.

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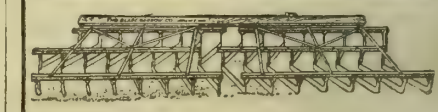
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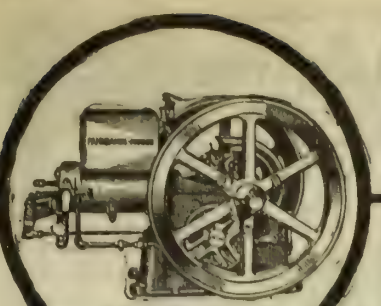
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DAIRY

The economy of the good cow cannot be disputed, neither can it be disputed that the poor cow, if fed and handled for dairy, is extravagant in the extreme.

Guernsey breeders should congratulate themselves on the election of Charles Hill, Rosendale, Wis., as president of the American Guernsey Cattle Club. He is a prominent breeder and a capable and practical dairyman. The affairs of the Guernsey cow will be properly handled as long as such men as Hill are looking after her interests.

Our personal preference is for a cow which will take a rest—insofar as milk is concerned—of at least a month between lactation periods. Such rest is good for the cow and the calf. When one is milking and breeding the highest type of dairy stock, however, the period of rest becomes less and less to the point where no rest at all is taken. Such a disposition on the part of the cow is not to be deplored however. As a rule, with good average breeding stock, it is not difficult to dry the cow off if proper care is exercised.

A dairy paper printed in California devotes three pages of its space to the possibilities of the cactus as a feed in the production of milk and beef. It seems that it yet remains for Luther Burbank, the wizard, to breed the thorn off this cactus—a thing, however, which he promises to do. It is claimed that the cactus, cultivated, will yield 75 to 100 tons of green forage per acre per year. Mr. Burbank figures that he will do a tremendous service to the tropical regions, the desserts and the semi-arid districts if he can remove the thorns from the spineless cactus and make it available as a forage crop.

It would be a good idea for dairymen and farmers, in general, to find out from prospective candidates for state and Congress, how they stand on questions of importance. For the dairyman, in particular, it will be the part of wisdom that he know where these men stand on dairy matters. Too often the farmer complains that laws are not made for him, but for men in other businesses. The farmer has votes enough to get the kind of laws he wants, if he will exercise his privilege. If he does not exercise that privilege, it is his fault, and that of no one else.

Canadian dairymen, in spite of the fact that Canada is breeding dairy stock in large numbers, are making a keen demand on breeders of the United States for dairy cows. They are not only buying large numbers of pure-bred animals, but are likewise buying large numbers of cows showing dairy conformation and graded up by the use of pure-bred sires. They are paying prices ranging from $75 to $100 a head for grades and, in addition, paying the duty at the line. This shows the strong tendency to dairying among Canadian farmers, and is indicative of the demand on this country which, for its own use even, is not producing dairy animals in the number required.

It is not unusual to hear a dairyman remark that he will not build a silo until he is able to build a good barn; also ,that he will not engage in dairying until he can build a barn. Both the silo and the barn are essential to the success of dairying. However, farmers who express themselves as feeling that they cannot engage in dairying until they have a barn or a silo, are putting the effect before the cause, and the cause in a practical application, at least, should precede the effect. In very ordinary farm operations, a dairy herd can be successfully handled with moderate stabling. With such stabling the dairy herd will justify the purchase of a silo. The increased profit resulting from the dairy herd fed out of the silo will build the barn. The silo saves a lot of wasted feed and wasted effort and energy on the part of both man and cow, and good results—even to the building of a good barn and a better house—will follow the dairy herd, in combination with the silo.

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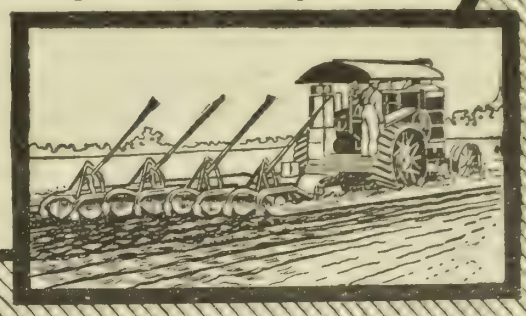
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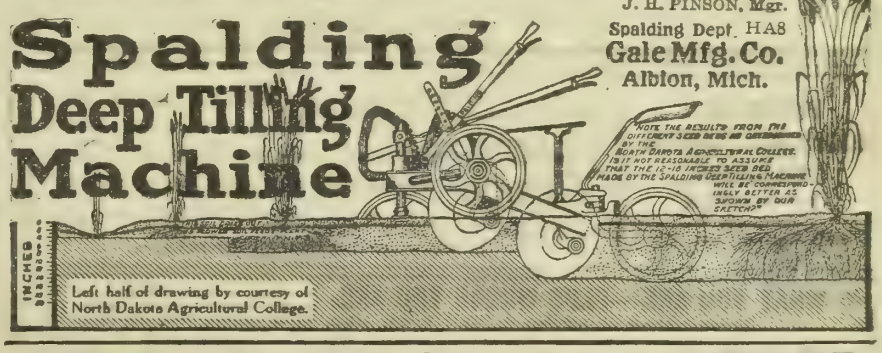
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Yours very truly,
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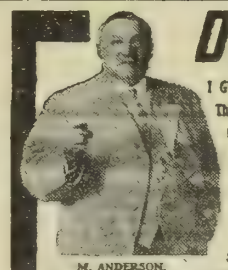
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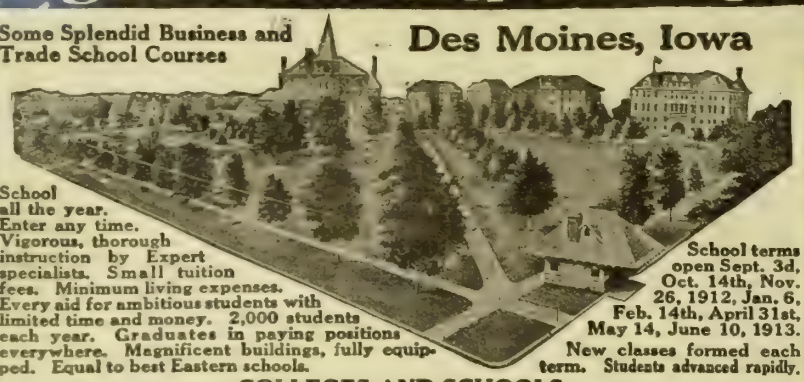
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It is easy to make claims. All the schools advertising on this page admit they are the best. Why not visit those that impress you most favorably and spend a day in the school rooms of each? Then you can select the best. Write for free catalog to President Price.

HOME CIRCLE

Preparing Vegetables for Market.

There is a certain gardener—an old man—who learned something, though it took him many years to do so. All gardeners might profit by this old man's experience if they would follow his advice. He always gardened for a living—and made enough to live on at it, though he carried on his business in a ship-shod manner. His produce was sent to market as it came from the ground and if it was sound and good when it got there, all well and good; if not, he took the best price he could get and pocketeded the money without a word. An idea came to him one day and he washed every vegetable carefully. The radishes were perfectly clean when they left his hands—the turnips and beets and onions fairly gleamed in the sun. He sent them in baskets and stamped his name on the baskets. Then he sat down and waited; those vegetables weren't one bit better than the ones he shipped to town the day before, but he got 35 per cent more for them just because they were clean and enticing.

Wife is Guage of Success.

George Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture under the Canadian government, has strong convictions as to the proper education of women. He believes in the founding of colleges where agriculture may be taught to the men but, in his eyes, such institutions are limited unless domestic science is a part of the course.

Mr. Harcourt was in Kansas City recently and, discussing this subject, said:

"More essential than instruction in farming itself is the teaching of domestic economy as it may be applied by the farmer's wife. For domestic economy is the underlying principle of successful farming. The farmer may work for years but he can progress no further than his wife progresses. If the woman is without the knowledge to become efficient in her department, then farm life is one of discontent and dissatisfaction."

Mr. Harcourt also paid this tribute to our farmers and our machinery and methods:

"We Canadians like the farmers who come to our country from the United States," he said. "By their extreme hustling in the early planting of crops they have been of great service to Alberta. There we raise most of our crops by dry farming and this is understood thoroughly by Americans.

"Not only do we admire the way the people of the United States do things, but so far we have found machinery which is made in the United States to be best adapted to our needs."

When things go wrong and you get angry, just change the subject and think of something else more pleasant. The sky will brighten and in just a little while things will straighten out and everything will run smooth. Nine times in ten the fault was your own, and getting mad deprives you of the use of some of your faculties, besides it's too hot to get "hot."



4142. Ladies' Corset Cover—This corset cover is designed for flouncing. It has the V neck front and back and made with a seam at center-back. Corset cover flouncing is not expensive, and it can be purchased at all prices from 15 cents to $1 a yard. The pattern, 4142, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 yards of 16-inch flouncing. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.



Can you always eat all that you "can"?

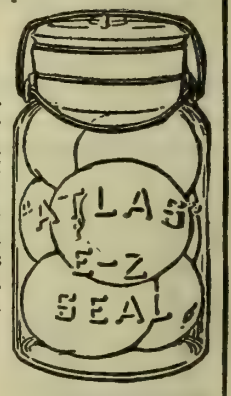
After the work of "canning" do you find much of your fruit is spoiled? Then, why persist in using old-style, narrow-necked, tin-topped, screw-capped jars? That was the old way of "canning." The new way, the easier, safer, *better* way is called "jarring," preserving in the all-glass

E-Z SEAL JAR

Try putting up beets, beans, corn and tomatoes for winter use. It is *fun* when you use the E-Z Seal Jar. It has the sanitary all-glass cap—no metal at *all*. No twisting and turning—the cap clamps with a spring seal. It closes and opens with a *touch* of the finger. And—your fruit *keeps!*

Free Jar—Free Book

Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.



HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar AJ FREE for the Coupon

Please note—In order to secure free jar this coupon must be presented to your dealer before Sept. 1st, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name_____

Address_____

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name_____

Address_____

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Gives expert personal training in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service, Higher Accountancy, Penmanship, and all the commercial branches. Normal Penmanship Department under the direction of C. W. RANSOM, winner of the world's first prize for the best lessons in Penmanship. A Ransomerian training puts you in the winning class. School open all the year. Day and Night Sessions. Enroll now. Write or call for particulars. Sample of Favorite Pen and Ransomerian Journal FREE.

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1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.

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Take an outing in the Pecos National Forest, a great mountain park protected by the government; camp out, or board at a ranch house; ride, drive or tramp over mountain trails; fish, hunt, live in the open and grow fat.

Many nearby points of interest — prehistoric ruins, relics of cliff dwellers, Spanish conquistadors and Indians. Rugged scenery — forests of pine, fir and spruce; lakes, waterfalls, tumbling mountain streams full of trout.

Sunshine nearly every day in the year; summer temperature rarely above 85 degrees Fahr.

Ask for free illustrated folders.

Round trip from here, $38.20.

Santa Fe

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J. M. Connell, G. P. A.
Topeka, Kan.

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You can easily learn to play any instrument. We give a fifty lesson certificate FREE to customers. Organize a band or orchestra in your town. Lots of pleasure and you get big pay. We are one of the oldest and largest instrument houses in America. We have everything and we guarantee our goods to be right in price and quality. Send your name and address today and we will give you full particulars and free catalog explaining everything. Don't buy anywhere at any price until you hear from us. Write a letter today saying: "Please send me Free catalog of musical instruments."

JENKINS MUSIC CO., 111 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Guaranteed Sparks For Your Gas Engine!

French Auto Special Batteries do away with weak sparks. Get a *sure* spark *every time* — in all weathers. Don't waste time and money with "general purpose" batteries. Get the ones designed and constructed for the work you require.

French Auto Special Cells

for gasoline, automobile, motorcycle, or motor boat—*French Telephone Cells* for your telephone instrument.



Test French Auto Special Batteries 30 Days

If they are not efficient, dependable, satisfactory in every respect you get your money back! See instructions on each battery and learn how we save you money. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, Wisconsin

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1930 S. 6TH

DAISY FLY KILLER placed anywhere, attracts and kills all flies. Clean, ornamental, convenient, cheap. Lasts all season. Can't spill or tip over, will not injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Sold by dealers, or sent prepaid for $1.



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We tell you free how to kill lice and mites off your fowls and give you formula for making lice killer. Write for full instructions today. Investigate our sanitary poultry roost. ONLY SANITARY POULTRY ROOST CO., Belleville, Kansas.

POULTRY

Of new breeds of poultry there is no end, but if the old breed you have has served you well, stick to it.

It is always easy to dispose of first class stock, whether eggs or birds. The tussle comes when one gets down to poor stock.

It is surprising how much plumper a young fry will be if cooped up and fattened for 10 days before killing than if taken from the flock and killed.

The American Poultry Association will hold its annual meeting at Nashville, Tenn., on August 12. The South has been clamoring for the meeting for a number of years and has succeeded at last in landing it.

The deleterious effect of heat upon eggs was forcibly exemplified not long ago. A poultryman had a contract with a large hotel to furnish it with fresh eggs, none to be over three days old. The arrangement went along satisfactorily to the hotel man for quite awhile, but at last he made complaint that one shipment was decidedly bad, and asked the poultryman to explain how it came about. The poultryman was puzzled, for he was certain that the eggs were fresh when shipped, but decided to try and trace that case of bad eggs. He found out that on the day that particular case was shipped that his driver arrived at the depot a few moments after the morning train had left, and the station agent had let the case of eggs stand in the hot sun during most of the day till the night train took them to their destination. It was evident that the intense heat had commenced incubation in the eggs and every hour added to their decay and deterioration. Accidents of this kind are liable to occur at any time, but there are other ways of starting eggs to incubate besides the rays of the sun, and these are avoidable. Farmers, as a rule, only gather their eggs once a day, but a broody hen may have lain on a nestful of eggs during most of the day, thus causing the eggs to commence the incubate, and when incubation ceases again, decay commences and there's no saving a rotting egg. This evil can be remedied by keeping all the broody hens by themselves, away from the nests of the hens that are laying, and also by gathering the eggs several times a day. Another way to avoid this evil of heat injuring the eggs is to have nothing but infertile eggs at this time of year. Take the roosters away from the hens, and you will not only have better eggs but more of them than if the sexes are allowed to roam together.

Summer Rations for Laying Hens.

The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., recommends the following whole grain mixture, fed morning and afternoon in a straw litter, for laying hens:

By Weight—60 pounds wheat, 60 pounds corn, 30 pounds oats.

By Measure—32 quarts wheat, 36 quarts corn, 30 quarts oats.

The following mash is fed dry in a hopper kept open during the AFTERNOON only:

By Weight—60 pounds corn meal, 60 pounds wheat middlings, 30 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds alfalfa meal, 10 pounds oil meal, 50 pounds beef scrap, 1 pound salt.

By Measure—57 quarts corn meal, 71 quarts wheat middlings, 57 quarts wheat bran, 20 quarts alfalfa meal, 8 quarts oil meal, 43 quarts beef scrap, ½ quart salt.

The fowls should eat about one-half as much mash by weight as whole grain. Regulate the proportion of grain and ground feed by giving a light feeding of grain in the morning and about all they will consume at the afternoon feeding (in time to find grain before dark.) In the case of pullets or fowls in heavy laying, restrict both night and morning feeding to induce heavy eating of dry mash, especially in the case of hens. This ration should be supplemented with beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, green clover or other succulent food, unless running on grass covered range. Grit, cracked oyster shell and charcoal should be accessible at all times. All feed and litter used should be strictly sweet, clean and free from mustiness, mold or decay. Serious losses frequently occur from disease, due to the fowls taking into their bodies, through their intestinal tract or lungs, the spores of the fungus causing mold.



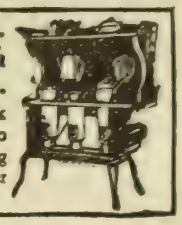
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It suits the most exacting French chef. It suits the housewife. It is found in luxurious villas—in camps—in farms—in humble city homes. Everybody uses it; everybody likes it. It is the all-round stove for all the year round. It bakes, broils, roasts and toasts as well as a coal range. It is equipped with a special heating plate, and we sell the New Perfection oven, broiler, toaster, and pancake griddle—each specially designed for use with the

New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

All dealers sell the stove. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. Long chimneys, enameled turquoise-blue. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners.

Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.



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GOOD 200-ACRE STOCK FARM, in Wilson Co., Kan., near town. $17.50 per a. **JAKE MALONE, Route 1, Lafointaine, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

SOUTH TEXAS FARMS and ranches, 50 to 1,000 acres. Prices, $10 to $55 an acre. **J. S. HOOPER, Navasota, Texas.**

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,000. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

80 ACRES of fine land, 4 miles south of Chanute, Kan. Good soil, fine imp., gas well on farm, leased for $160 and third of crop. Price, $60 per acre.
BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 200 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. **Has R. F. D. mail service.** Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

ONEIDA COUNTY
WISCONSIN.
LAND OF LOVELY LAKES.
4,600 acres farm lands, 950 acres on eight lakes, tract well bunched, between two railroads, eight miles apart. Buy 40 acres, easy terms. W. W. Thayer, McNaughton, Wis.

FARM BARGAINS.
240 acres, 4 miles from town; 62 miles from K. C. A snap at $35. Good improvements; must be sold soon. If you investigate this, you'll buy it. **J. D. RENEAU, LaCygne, Kan.**

FINE ALL SMOOTH half section, improved, half cult. Price for quick turn, $3,500; only $750 down, balance $250 year for three years, then crop contract for balance. Send for detailed description. Have some good trades listed.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

CATHOLIC FARMERS.

I have some good farms close to Scipio, Kan., for sale at the Owner's Price. Cash sales a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,-000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,-000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. B. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

THIS IS IT—90 acres fine, level land, 29 acres platted, ¾ of a block sold and occupied by elevator, general store, lbr. yard, etc. **This is a good trading point and bound to make a nice little town.** A bargain at $32.50 per acre. Write for plat, or come and investigate. **Marrs & Day, Meade, Kan.**

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

GOVERNMENT LAND.
We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.**

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. **B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.**

240 ACRES BOTTOM ALFALFA LAND.
Near Offerle. 224 acres pasture and mow land, good bearing orchard, plenty of timber for fuel and posts, running water, good 7-room house, has been built about 5 years, barn 22x45x16, granary for 5,000 bushels, corn crib and stock scales, good tenant house, and barn, all buildings in first-class condition, 310 acres in cultivation, 85 acres now in alfalfa. Located 3 miles from Montezuma. Price, $57 per acre. **P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.**

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 2-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. **Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

160 ACRES ALFALFA—House, well, all smooth, $900. 320 acres, $5 per acre, smooth, level, fine soil. 100 other bargains.
Harry Wheeler, Sharon Springs, Kan.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a good farm, come to Saline County, Missouri—one of the best counties in the state.
DAN EHLERS, Slater, Mo.

A SPLENDID Missouri 80-acre farm, an ideal home, well fenced, good improvements, fruit, etc. Owner wants city property. Other good trades. List with us. "We trade anything tradeable." **OWNERS' SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

BANK IN LIQUIDATION owns fourteen different dairy farms. I am authorized to sell for cash or good paper. Prices right. Write for lists.
F. A. PARTLOW, Clear Lake, Wis.

KANSAS LANDS.
For Sale—80 acres of Saline County bottom, 2½ mi. of Salina. Fair buildings; some alfalfa. Price, $6,500; mtg., $500, due in 4 years. This is worth $7,500. Address
CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kansas.

A SURE SNAP—160-acre relinquishment, well located; 100 acres good fertile plow land, 50 acres the choicest alfalfa land, none better; 30 acres broke; small house, some fence. Price, $850, cash. Have other relinquishments cheaper. **Kingery Realty Co., Kingery, Kansas.**

EXTRA GOOD STOCK FARM.
Prairie land, black and red soil; two everlasting springs; good house and barn. $8,800 for the 160 acres. Will carry part at 5 per cent. Come and see it.
M. P. FISHBURN, Carthage, Mo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

325 acres fine black limestone land, $29 per acre. 720 acres of grass land, all in a body, 1 mile from station. Write
ELLIS & MORGAN,
Coffeyville, Kan.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN COMANCHE CO. LANDS.
240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivatoin, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, $35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms.
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FINE HOMES AT BARGAIN.
93 a., 3 miles Ottawa; good house, barn, orchard; 40 a. creek bottom, no overflow; fine alfalfa land; 7 a. timber; close to school. **Price, $6,000, $3,000 cash, remainder 5 years, 6 per cent.** 159 a., 5 miles Ottawa; good house, barn, orchard; 80 a. good alfalfa creek bottom. Price, $67.50 acre. Loan $6,000.
MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

South Eastern Kansas

Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Iola, - - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
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Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate. 4 acres of strawberries paying $100 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy of 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

A COWPEA THRESHER

Threshes Cowpeas and Soy beans from the mown vines, breaking less than 2 per cent. Also threshes Wheat and Oats. "The machine I have been looking for 20 years."—Prof. W. F. Massey. "A machine that will meet every demand."—Prof. H. A. Morgan, Tenn. Experiment Station. Nothing like it. Booklet "L," FREE.
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WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

1,840-ACRE STOCK RANCH, 20 mi. Phillipsburg, 7 mi. railway station; 200 a. cult., half tillable, some good alfalfa land. Price, $15 per acre, part trade, terms. Furnish plat on request. **I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kansas.**

40 ACRES, 4 mi. from Kosoma, Okla., clear, all plow land, to exchange for restaurant stock, clear, well located. **J. A. Kasparek, Belleville, Kan.**

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, **D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.**

240 ACRES for sale, in 5 miles of this city, 50 a. in pasture, balance in cultivation. The best of land, well improved, plenty of water and fruit. Price, $50 per acre. This is a fine farming country. We are in the corn belt; nice, smooth prairie land, good soil. Write for price list. Address, **W. F. STEMMONS, Golden City, Barton Co., Mo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$10,000 equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for platting manufacturing or trucking. Farm land, east or west, live stock or city property, improved, taken in exchange. Property adjoins 4 railroads and electric lines. **E. EDSON, Tonti, Ill.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

WE HAVE an attractive list of farms, ranches and income properties for sale or exchange. Want to list a lot more of all kinds and sizes. We have a number of inquiries from parties wanting to buy or exchange for large tracts of cheap western Kansas lands or large ranches. We would like to hear direct from owners of such lands everywhere, and especially in Kansas.
GEO. M. NOBLE & CO.,
435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

FARM LOANS

I MAKE LOANS on good productive farms in Kansas and Oklahoma. If you are interested in securing a farm loan now or in the future, write me. Address all letters to **Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.**

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Walter Hildwein, one of the very successful Poland China breeders of Kansas, reports the hogs doing well at this time. Walter has a big variety for the trade this season, having been a good buyer at the best sales last winter. Look up his card in this issue and write him at Fairview, Kan., for full information.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

"Leaves are shrinking on the trees,
Where the nests are hidden;
There's a hush among the bees,
As though to roam forbidden;
There's the silk of corn that shows
Faded tangles blowing;—
So that everybody knows,
Pleasant summer's going."

The young man who gets ahead is he who rolls up his sleeves and not his trousers.

Faith in a bright tomorrow helps make a bright today.

A lot of Ohio granges have put up roadside watering troughs. Kansas horses like a cool drink, by the way, and such troughs might lessen the number of mad dog scares.

Work is a human service. It is a mutual giving, receiving and concession. It is better for a man to earn than to inherit. Work is a producer, a maker, a builder. It creates wealth and should share it. It supplies your needs, attends to your comforts, adds to your happiness. Work is an ever-moving force, propelling the great wheels of progress upon the highway to prosperity.

Shawnee Open Meeting.

Shawnee Grange, at Watson, will hold on open meeting the evening of August 21, in honor of Ceres, the Goddess of Corn and Agriculture.

A stage will be erected on Mr. Fred Fix's lawn, where Miss Mabel Warner, as Ceres, will conduct the following program: Corn Song, by the boys; Corn Drill, by the Girls; Play, "The Sweet Family." At the close of the program, ice cream and cake will be served at tables set under the trees on the lawn. Everybody invited.

New Granges in the Various States.

In National Secretary Freeman's report of granges organized and re-organized from April 1 to June 30, 1912, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Washington show up strongly, while the newer grange states of Montana, South Dakota, Kansas and others are making encouraging growth. The report for the quarter named is as follows:

ORGANIZED.

Colorado, 5; Delaware, 1; Idaho, 3; Indiana, 3; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 7; Kentucky, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 9; Nebraska, 8; New York, 1; Ohio, 15; Oregon, 7; Pennsylvania, 23; South Dakota, 7; Washington, 15; Wisconsin, 9; Wyoming, 1; total, 130.

RE-ORGANIZED.

Michigan, 2; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; South Dakota, 3; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1; total, 15.

Copyright Farm Names.

Fifteen farmers of Butler county have paid their dollar each to the county clerk and secured a copyright to names for their farms. These farmers and the names chosen, are:

H. C. Staley, Rose Hill, Rose Hill Stock Farm; John Regier, Whitewater, Alfalfa Leaf Stock Farm; W. H. Cain, Burns, Highland Stock Farm; Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Piper, El Dorado, Golden Rule Poultry Farm; Heber Chase, Towanda, Sunnyside Stock Farm; H. C. Hayman, Towanda, Spring Valley Stock Farm; Vida E. Shriver, Leon, Creighton; Joseph King and Sons, Potwin, Diamond Valley Stock Farm; C. C. Danby, Cassoday, Maple Grove Stock Farm; M. F. and A. N. Taylor, Augusta, Crescent Valley; H. K. Cheesbro, Leon, Maple Grove Poultry Farm; J. A. Wilson, El Dorado, Deerfield Stock Farm; J. C. Robison, Towanda, Whitewater Falls Stock Farm; L. W. Robison, Towanda, Limestone Valley Stock Farm; W. E. Stone, El Dorado, Valley View Farm.

Kansas Farmer Best He Takes.

C. R. Mayberry, Route 4, Haddam, Kan., writes: "I read KANSAS FARMER every week, and consider it the best farm paper we take."

A FINAL CLEAN-UP BERKSHIRE SALE

AT KINLOCH FARM, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Thursday, August 22, 1912

NEARLY 200 HEAD

will be sold. You can buy them AT YOUR own price. Nothing reserved

Professional duties have compelled us to wind up our Berkshire business, and it is with genuine regret that we announce this sale.

RIVAL'S LORD PREMIER WILL BE SOLD

This announcement alone should interest every Berkshire breeder in America

In this final clean-up sale will be found daughters of the world's greatest sires, such as Lord Premier's Rival, Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Rival's Lord Premier, Berryton Duke, Jr., etc. They are bred to our great boars.

Send for your catalog at once. If you cannot attend, send mail bids to L. E. Frost, Springfield, Ill., or W. J. Cody, of Kansas Farmer.

KINLOCH FARM, Kirksville, Mo.

C. E. STILL, GEO. M. LAUGHLIN

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Anderson—Needing rain. Some corn firing.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Pasture good. Some hot winds.

Barton—Early corn tasseling and ears forming. Needing rain. Wheat yield less than expected.

Bourbon—Recent rains have helped crops greatly.

Butler—Very dry and needing rain. Upland corn suffering for want of moisture.

Clark—Corn needing rain. Very hot and dry.

Decatur—Corn small. Harvesting about completed. Quality good, yield small.

Doniphan—Needing rain badly for pastures and corn.

Elk—Crops needing rain. Hot weather killing tassels.

Ellsworth—Wheat turning out good. Corn in good shape, but needs rain.

Gray—Corn growing fine. Other crops good. Stock doing fine.

Greeley—Prospects were never better for Kafir, cane and all forage crops, including a limited acreage of corn.

Greenwood—Early corn firing. Needing rain badly.

Johnson—Very hot and corn is needing rain. Apple crop is fine.

Lincoln — Threshing well under way. Wheat turning out well. Corn is needing rain.

Linn—Have had no rain the past week. Most of the time clear and hot.

Marion—Dry and hot, but corn not suffering yet.

Marshall—Wheat turning out good. Corn needing rain badly. Pastures damaged by dry weather.

Nemaha—Dry weather has damaged corn. Wheat yield good.

Norton—Oats making good yield. Corn needing rain. Forage crops doing well.

Pawnee—Corn in tassel and is all right yet, but will need rain soon.

Russell—Very dry and hot. Crops suffering for want of rain. Wheat yield good.

Sedgwick — Wheat threshing continues, with average yield of 18 bushels. Corn in fair condition, but is needing rain badly.

Sheridan—Recent rains have been very beneficial. Good crops expected.

Sumner—Needing rain. Corn in tassel.

Washington—Early corn is suffering for want of rain.

Wichita—Crops doing well since recent rains.

For Sale or Trade

Three-year-old standard bred stallion, 5-year-old Percheron stallion, 5-year-old black jack and some young standard bred mares. Will trade for anything worth the money.

C. E. BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

POLAND CHINAS **POLAND CHINAS**

SAY! Mr. FARMER

Have you ever raised any of the OLD, ORIGINAL, BIG BONED SPOTTED POLANDS? Faulkner has for ten years. They have made good for him and hundreds of American farmers. Write for prices, etc. Pairs or trios, no kin.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Missouri.

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND-CHINAS

A splendid offering of big-type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big-type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR EXPANSION WONDER and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.
I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS
Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS
Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale Ten Choice Fall Boars — 15 Choice Gilts—a few bred for May litters, priced reasonable and guaranteed right.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS
of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS
our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.
60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.
200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

FALL BOARS.
A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.
Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

LANGFORDS BIG TYPE POLANDS
Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL.
Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.
Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.
100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

HORSES AND MULES



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old.
25 head extra good Jennets priced right.
Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

M. E. Moore & Co. Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstien-Friesian Asso., Box 114, Brattleboro. Vt.

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CHENANGO VALLEY HERD.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins—Can furnish in carload lots, large, young, good business dairy cows and heifers. Also, yearling and 2-year-old heifers. My cows are selected from the best milking dairies of central New York. You will make no mistake in buying this kind.
F. J. HOWARD,
Bouckville, N. Y.

JERSEY CATTLE

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.

For Sale—A six weeks old bull calf sired by Oomeris Eminent and out of very choice cow. Scarce of milk, must sell. Price, $25. Also have bred heifers.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.

Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. **SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.**

Polands and Shorthorns

Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. **W. W. Dunham.**
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL RANCH.

Registered Gallaway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

SUTTON FARM
FIFTY ANGUS BULLS,
sired by the best herd bulls. Priced single or carlots. Priced low to clean up. See them at
LAWRENCE, KAN.

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Cameron, Mo.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 21st. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Also, 50 big type Poland pigs.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED HERD BULLS.

High-class herd headers, sired by 2300-pound bulls; also, a number of choice cows and heifers, priced to sell quick.
E. B. YOUTSEY, Pattonsburg, Mo.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS.

Choice bulls and heifers priced reasonable.
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4. Eldorado, Kan.

PROFIT IN GUERNSEYS

One county in Wisconsin takes in $400,000 for dairy cattle each year. These cattle are shipped to nearly ever state in the west. There were few Guernseys in that country 20 years ago, but now hundreds of farmers have them. **The demand is greater than ever.** Kansas farmers are waking up to the dairy prospects. Be one of the first taking hold of Guernseys. We have 10 Guernsey bulls ready to ship—four of them ready for service. Write us at once for quotations.
LAKE VIEW FARM,
Greenwood, - - Missouri.

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH.**
F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

150 SHETLAND PONIES 150

Stallions, Geldings and Mares. All Colors and Ages. Thirty-four to Forty-eight Inches High. Call on or address,

C. H. CLARK, Colony, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

FULKERSON STOCK FARM POLANDS.

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

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IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each.
Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES,
Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

Poland China and Duroc Jersey Hog Sale
Aug. 21-1912 40 Bred Sows
farrow early in September. All registered. Send today for illustrated catalog. LAPTAD STOCK FARM, Lawrence, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

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The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term August 5, at Trenton, Mo. Address
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
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EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. **Belleville, Kan.**

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

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Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

Hartman's Polands.

J. J. Hartman, the wideawake young Poland China breeder, located at Elmo, Kan., offers fall boars that are good, and the price asked is low. Write while they last.

Spotted Poland Chinas.

This issue we start an advertisement for Mr. C. W. Kolterman, big spotted Poland China specialist, of Onaga, Kan. Mr. Kolterman is an old timer, having bred Poland Chinas for more than 20 years. Write him about the spotted pigs, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Curry Offers Sows.

John T. Curry, the good Poland China breeder, of Winchester, Kan., offers sows bred to his great boar, M.'s Giant Wonder, one of the biggest boars owned in Kansas. The sows are daughters of noted big boars, such as Pfander's King and Expansive. Write Mr. Curry for further information.

C. W. Jones' Polands.

One of the very best chances to buy the blood of the noted big Poland China hogs is at the home of "Captain Hutch," the famous 1,000-pound boar, owned by C. W. Jones, of Solomon, Kan. In his advertisement, which appears in this paper, Mr. Jones offers 200 spring pigs at prices consistent with quality. Pairs and trios can be furnished that are not related.

Arkell's Polands.

James Arkell, the well known breeder of big, smooth Poland Chinas, of Junction City, Kan., is offering for immediate sale some very choice fall boars. They are first class and should be sold soon. They are of Expansion breeding on dam's side and were sired by First Quality, one of the good breeding boars now in service.

Noll's Mastadon Kind.

John W. Noll, breeder of Mastadon Poland Chinas, at Winchester, Kan., reports things moving along fine at the farm. Mr. Noll breeds the very largest, and has put more money into breeding stock than almost any other breeder of the territory. He has a great line of sows and his herd boar, Pfander's King, by Long King, is a boar of great size and smoothness. Remember, Mr. Noll's fall sale date is October 22.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Sanitary Poultry Roost.

All those interested in poultry will, no doubt, hail with delight a new poultry roost put out by the "Only Sanitary Poultry Roost Company, of Belleville, Kan." Mr. E. A. McIntire, the manager of the company, says great things of his roost and states that it is a positive cure for mites in a flock. The roost is well made, out of the best long leaf yellow pine, with the exception of the filler, which is of soft cork wood. It has many splendid features in its make-up which are bound to please. Mr. McIntire has many excellent testimonials from his customers, all of whom speak highly of the Only Sanitary Poultry Roost.

Baskett's Big Polands.

The card of Robert W. Baskett, of Fayette, Mo., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Baskett owns one of the outstanding good herds of big Polands. He has the big, mellow, easy feeding kind; a combination of size and quality that makes them desirable. At the present time, Mr. Baskett is offering some very fine sows and gilts, bred for September farrow. They are bred to such boars as Capt. Hadley, Missouri's Best, also some outstanding good spring boars sired by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. This offering is one that will interest breeders wanting high class sows or boars. Mr. Baskett guarantees the description of all stock. Write him at Fayette, Mo., for description and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Leeper's Big Polands.

This week we start advertising for J. W. Leeper, proprietor of the Valley View Poland China herd, located at Norton, Kan. Mr. Leeper owns one of the good herds of the state. His herd boars are Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief, both boars of immense size. Hadley Hutch was sired by Big Hadley and his dam was by Big Hutch. Revenue Chief was sired by Blue Valley Exception and his dam was the great sow, Tec Hadley, winner of first at Nebraska State Fair last year. Other sows in the herd are almost of equal greatness, among them daughters of Gold Metal, Big Hadley, etc. Take the writer's word for it that here is a good place to buy a pig. Mention this paper when writing.

Western Land Rollers.

The Western Land Roller, manufactured in Hastings, Neb., is an implement of special worth to farmers reading this paper. It is advertised on another page, and attention is specially invited to the advertisement. This roller has special features of its own, not found on any other roller. It is a sub-surface packer, which has a light draft and works in rough ground to extra good advantage. The roller, at one operation, pulverizes, packs and levels, still leaving the surface rough enough to prevent soil drifting. This roller was invented by a farmer for his own use on his farm in the semi-arid district of the west. It was such a success that it was necessary to manufacture on a large scale to supply the demand. A letter to the factory at the above address will bring, by return mail, full information and prices. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Potterman's Shropshires and Polands.

The card of Joseph Potterman, of Clarksdale, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Potterman is one of Missouri's pioneer breeders of Shropshire sheep and owns one of the best flocks in the state today. He keeps only imported and American bred ewes. He has this year an extra good lot of young rams ready for service. A better lot will not be offered this season and Mr. Potterman is pricing them right. He guarantees the description of every animal. He is one of the very reliable breeders in the business and his guarantee is good. Mr. Potterman also has a very fine herd of Poland China hogs, headed by a son of Top Notcher, and a very fine breeder. One of the best sow herds in the country will be found on Mr. Potterman's farm, as well as a fine lot of spring pigs and fall gilts. At present he is offering a number of the best Poland China fall gilts that the writer has seen this season. Among the lot offered are a number of show gilts. Mr. Potterman is pricing the gilts so as to sell them quick. Write him at Clarksdale, Mo., for prices and description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Klein's Polands.

L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan., regular advertiser in this paper, always has stock for sale that will measure up to the best. At present he is offering 50 head of extra choice fall boars and gilts. Although corn has been high and scarce, Mr. Klein has unbounded faith in future good prices, and has kept his hogs in nice breeding condition, but not fat. Now is the time to buy. Another 30 days will see a marked advance in pure-bred prices. Mention this notice when writing.

Amcoats Make Good Sale.

S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, Kan., reports a nice sale of Shorthorns to Mr. James S. Williams, of Haven, Kan. The sale consisted of four very choice heifers and a pure Scotch bull. Mr. Williams is just starting his herd, and certainly showed good judgment in visiting the Amcoats herd for the purpose of selecting foundation stock. Mr. Amcoats changes his card this week and offers 50 big type Poland China spring pigs and bred sows. Also, cows and heifers, bred or not, as desired. When writing about this stock, please mention this paper.

McCulloch Always Interested.

Owing to sikness in his family, Col. James T. McCulloch has been kept pretty close at home for the past two months. Col. McColloch, besides being a great auctioneer, has demonstrated his ability as a nurse and general housekeeper. Between acts, he has read, with great interest, reports of the things that effect business in general, and the welfare of the farmer and stockman in particular. Col. McCulloch reads the handwriting on the wall, and says that, in his judgment, an era of splendid prosperity is about to dawn for the breeder of pure-bred stock. We are glad to state that Col. McCulloch has more dates booked than ever before at this season of the year.

Leon Carter Visited.

One of the Duroc Jersey herds that has shown marked improvement for the past few years is the Golden Rule herd, owned by Mr. Leon Carter, of Asherville, Kan. Mr. Carter has proved himself to be one of the constructive breeders of the state, and at this time he has one of the best sow herds to be found in the west. His herd boars, Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender, are boars of considerable note. Dreamland Col., from one of the best eastern herds, is an individual of outstanding merit and has proved himself a breeder worthy of a place in any good herd. In the herd at this time are about 30 gilts, a big per cent sired by this boar. They are wonderfully smooth and very long, among them some great sow prospects. The Golden Rule herd at this time numbers about 150 head. There is always stock for sale, and the Carter advertisement appears regularly in Kansas Farmer. At the present, bred sows and gilts are offered.

Pennock's Good Stock.

Milton Pennock, one of the old time O. I. C. breeders of Kansas, has decided to take a year off and visit South America, and with this idea in view will disperse his entire herd of O. I. C. hogs and Red Poll cattle on October 25. Mr. Pennock has been at his present location for forty years and has done much for the good stock interests of his locality. The herds are doing fine at this writing, and with the good crop now growing on the farm will be put n nice sale condition. Mr. Pennock has always bought the best, both in cattle and hogs, and the fact that this will be a dispersion sale should attract buyers from quite a distance. When asking for any information about the sale, kindly mention this paper.

How to Judge a Silo.

The advantages which accrue from feeding silage, both on dairy farms and farm generally, are so great as to make the silo an important and necessary feature on every farm. There are silos and silos. Most of them are good, and some better. The features which go to make a silo good and which tend to make it superior to others, are matters of important consideration to those who contemplate building silos this season. It goes without saying that a silo should be substantial, that it should be airtight, that it should be convenient and that it should perfectly preserve the silage that is put into it. All of these facts relative to these points and which will enable any reader of Kansas Farmer to judge a silo, may be learned from literature prepared by Mr. Keller J. Bell, whose advertisement appears on another page of this issue. The book deals extensively and in detail on all matters of interest. It also gives facts and figures proving the value of the silo as a money maker and feed saver. This book may be secured by any of our readers, without cost, if they will write to Keller J. Bell, Manager, Western Silo Company, 135 Eleventh Street, Des Moines.

Nichols' Jersey Cattle.

One of the good little herds of registered Jersey cattle of the territory is located at Abilene, Kan., and is the property of Mr. O. E. Nichols. Mr. Nichols owns a fine suburban farm just west of town, and has it fully equipped with silos, dairy barns, etc., for the handling of dairy cattle. His Jersey herd, although as yet small, contains some of the best animals of the breed now owned by any Kansas breeder. Among the best are the heifers, "Fern's Revelation" and "Fern's Lady Wonder." These heifers were sired by Golden Pride's Fern L., a grandson of the noted Golden Fern's Lad, perhaps the most noted bull of the breed. The dam of one was Sultan's Wonder 3d and the other was out of a granddaughter of the noted bull, Eminent. These heifers cost Mr. Nichols $250 and $255. They are beauties and fine foundation for a herd. Mr. Nichols offers for sale his herd bull, a nice, gentle sire of Tormentor breeding. The young bull is to take his place in the herd. This one is a son of "Noble Nameless Lad," he by Sultana's Jersey Lad. Mr. Nichols also offers a 2-months-old bull by Noble Nameless Lad, and out of a St. Lambert bred cow. Mr. Nichols, besides breeding Jerseys, has a fine herd of registered Poland Chinas, and offers spring pigs at a reasonable figure. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Kinloch Farm Berkshire Dispersion Sale.

Attention is called to the Kinloch Farm Berkshire dispersion sale advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On Thursday, August 22, 1912, at Kirksville, Mo., one of the greatest Berkshire herds ever assembled will be sold at public auction, and Berkshire breeders will have an opportunity to purchase noted sows and boars that, under ordinary circumstances, would not be for sale at any price. The very best sows of this great herd, numbering among the greatest sows the breed has ever produced, and the world-wide known boar, Rival's Lord Premier, and other boars of great merit that have been retained in the herd, will now be offered at public auction, as professional duties compel Messrs. C. E. Still and George M. Laughlin to close out the entire herd. This dispersion offering will include sows by such noted boars as Lord Premier's Rival, Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Rival's Lord Premier, Berryton Duke, Jr., and other noted Berkshire sires, and also daughters and granddaughters of the greatest living sow, Artful Belle 30th, and many of the sows are bred to the greatest living breeding boar, Rival's Lord Premier. Many of the animals that will be in this sale have heretofore been reserved as too valuable to price, as long as Messrs. Still and Laughlin continued to breed Berkshires, and to offer them at public auction in a dispersion sale, gives Berkshire breeders a rare opportunity to purchase at their own value, the best of one of the greatest Berkshire herds in existence. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Readers Market Place

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED — $60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—A FARM RAISED WOMAN for housekeeper and cook. Small family. Good home. Give references. W. E. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—50 YOUNG MEN TO LEARN telegraphy and accept positions in station service on the Union Pacific railroad. Address, R. H. Pentz, Supervisor, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN, FOR FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN on railroads in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer or conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Many positions for competent men. Railroad Employing Headquarters; thousands of men sent to positions. State age. Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 87, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN — TO SELL HIGH-GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale, direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyer the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plans. K. F., Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION ON ONE OF THE better farms, by young German gentleman, merchant, who would expect to work without pay until he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with all. A. A. care Kansas Farmer.

SITUATION WANTED—ON FARM, BY experienced farmer and stockman; have family; can give best of references; would like to handle furnished farm on shares. Box 153, Glasco, Kan.

EXPERIENCED LIVE STOCK HANDLER and grain farmer wants position on large farm. Has handled cattle, sheep, hogs, horses in large way and will deliver results. Looking for opportunity. Wages secondary. Grown up with large stock and farming operations. Not college graduate. Thirty years old, married, two children. Address, Box B, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, eggs, babies, breeders. Mrs. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE—MY ENTIRE STOCK OF Wisconsin Shuffler Pit Games, consisting of young and old stock. Write for particulars. H. M. Lockie, Utica, Neb.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

DOGS.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES, READY now. Catalog free. John D. Ziller, Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE S. E. ¼ SEC. 6, T. 6, R. 34, Thomas Co., Kan. Address, L. R. Brush, Cimarron, N. M.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

TEXAS STATE LANDS, $1.50 TO $5 PER acre; one-forthieth down, balance 40 years. Information and Texas map free. Journal Publishing Co., Houston, Texas.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars free. Lumi Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

TO EXCHANGE — FIVE-ACRE TRACT San Luis Valley, Colorado, water right, valued $200, for Shetland pony and outfit and small gas engine. B. Phillip, Box 728, Wichita, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD 320 A. HOMESTEAD relinquishment, 8 miles of Falgier, Colo., ½ mi. school or R. R., 55 a. cultivation; cheap if taken soon. Write E. Montgomery, Plainville, Kan.

COLONIZATION PROPOSITION — 1,500 acres in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, subdivided into 10-acre farms, town in center of tract with postoffice and several stores, interurban railroad through tract of land. Will sell all or part of this land to responsible colonization people on extremely easy terms with liberal release clause. D. F. Boyles & Company, 803 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

COLONIZATION PROPOSITION — 10,000 acres in the Gulf Coast of Texas, in the rain belt, solid body, rich black prairie land, shell road runs through tract, on Southern Pacific Railroad. We will sell all or part of this tract to responsible colonization people at a very low price and on easy terms with liberal release clause. D. F. Boyles & Company, 803 Union National Bank Bld., Houston, Texas.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CARS CHOICE ALfalfa hay. Give price f. o. b. your station. Fairview Dairy Farm, Harrisburg, Ill.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED—10c PER roll, any size. Prompt attention given mail orders. Prints 2¼x3¼ to 3¼x4¼, 3c; 4x5 to 3¼x5½, 4c. J. M. Manning, Box Y, 1062 Third Ave., New York City.

HONEY.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on applocation. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—2 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 1 yearling, J. H. Brown herd, of Selden, Kan. Prepotent type, 1 April boar, sired by the above and out of Maid of Honor sow. Pedigree furnished. Thos. Darcey, Offerle, Kan.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.

DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.

J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

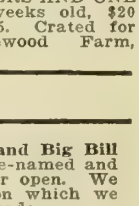
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CORYDALE FARM HERD.

HOLSTEINS: 50 head in herd. One choice bull for sale, old enough for service. Also, 16 bred heifers.

L. F. CORY, Belleville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

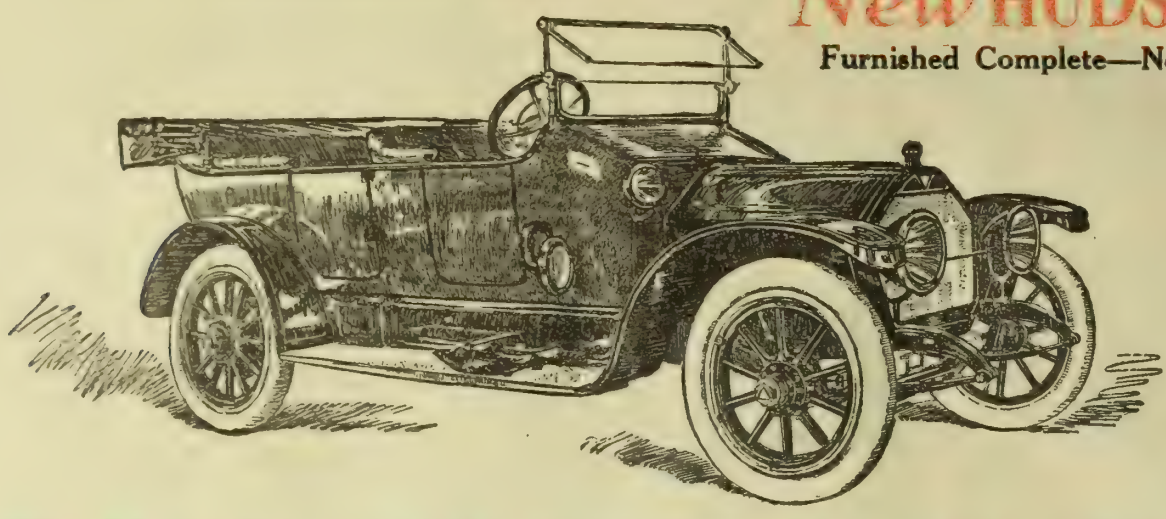


Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

New HUDSON "37"

Furnished Complete—No Extras to Buy



The Masterpiece of 48 Engineers. They Had a Hand in Building 200,000 Cars of 97 Well Known Makes

Don't Fail to See This Car

In the HUDSON "37" is expressed the combined skill and experience of the greatest body of automobile engineers in the industry.

These men represent the training of the greatest factories in the world. They have learned what experience has taught the 97 principal makers of Europe and America.

They were active, important members of those various organizations and combined had a hand in the production of more than 200,000 automobiles.

Imagine what strides, what advancement, men of such experience are bound to offer in the car which all have joined in perfecting.

You probably have an ideal of what a motor car should be. Your knowledge of automobile shortcomings undoubtedly has suggested improvements which you would have in a car if it were built to your order.

Well, here is where you will find not only what you wish to see, but also what has been expressed through the experience that has been gained from the 200,000 owners who have used the cars which these men have helped to build.

It is all in the one car. It expresses as nearly the limit of four-cylinder construction as has been reached.

Hadn't You Better Wait?

Even if you are impatient to have a new car now, don't you think it better to see the HUDSON "37" before you buy?

It will only be a few days at the most before your dealer will have a "37" to demonstrate to you. If you buy any other car before you have seen the "37," disappointment is surely in store for you.

No car you can get today, regardless of price, has all the features that are offered in the "37."

Consider for a moment the rapid advancement that has been made in motor car building. It is almost as startling as are the changes in fashion. Think how strange are the open cars of two years ago. What proportion of their original cost do you think such cars now bring? It is not due to wear that their value has declined so much. No, it is the advance that has been made in automobile building since the open cars were put on the market.

With that thought in mind you must recognize the importance of choosing wisely now. Automobiles as now built should be of service for many years and you don't want to feel that you will have to buy a new car in two, three or four years because the one you have just purchased will at that time be out of date.

Some of the Notable Features

Electric Self-Cranking. Automatic. Will turn over motor 30 minutes. Free from complications. Simple. Positively effective.

Electric Lights. Brilliant head lights. Side lights. Tail lamp. Illuminated dash. Extension lamp for night work about car. All operated by handy switch on dash.

Ignition. Integral with electric cranking and electric lighting equipment. Gives magneto spark. Known as Delco Patented System, the most effective, efficient yet produced.

Power. Four-cylinder—en bloc, long stroke. New type, self-adjusting multiple jet carburetor. High efficiency, great economy, 43 horsepower, brake test. 37 horsepower at 1,500 revolutions per minute.

Speedometer. Clock. Illuminated face. Magnetic construction. Jeweled bearings. Registers up to 60 miles an hour. Eight day keyless clock.

Windshield. Rain vision and ventilating. Not a makeshift. Not an attachment. A part of the body.

Upholstering. 12 inches deep. Highest development of automobile upholstering. Turkish type. Soft, flexible, resilient. Comfortable positions. Hand-buffed leather — the best to be had.

Horn—Bulb type. Concealed tubing.

Demountable Rims. Latest type. Light. Easily removed. Carry 36 x 4" Fisk tires—heavy car type. Extra rim.

Top. Genuine mohair. Graceful lines. Well fitted. Storm curtains. Dust envelope.

Bodies. Note illustration. Deep, low, wide and comfortable. You sit in the car—not on it. High backs. Graceful lines. All finished according to best coach painting practices. 21 coats—varnish and color. Nickel trimmings throughout.

Gasoline Tank. Gasoline is carried in tank at rear of car. Simple, effective, with two-pound pressure. Keeps constant supply in carburetor either going up or down hill. Magnetic gasoline gauge continually indicates gasoline level.

Wheels. Extra strong. Artillery type. Ten spokes in front wheel. Ten hub flange bolts. Twelve spokes in rear wheel. Six hub flange bolts. Six spoke bolts.

Bearings. All roller bearings, thoroughly tested. Latest type.

Rear Axle. Pressed steel. Full adjustable, full floating. Large bearings. Heat treated nickel steel shafts. Easily disassembled, an item which indicates the simplicity and get-at-ableness of the entire car.

Models and Price. Five-Passenger Touring, Five-Passenger Torpedo, Two-Passenger Roadster—$1875, f. o. b. Detroit. Canadian price, duty paid, $2425, f. o. b. Detroit. One price to all—everywhere.

Simplicity. The HUDSON standard of simplicity is maintained. Every detail is accessible. There is no unnecessary weight. All oiling places are convenient. There are but two grease cups on the motor. Every unit is so designed that it can be quickly and easily disassembled. Think what an advance this is over even the previous HUDSON—the "33"—the "Car with 1000 less parts."

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

The Greatest Engineer of All — Their Chief

At the head of these experts is Howard E. Coffin, the foremost automobile engineer of America, recognized here and abroad as the most startlingly original designer the industry has produced.

His genius is an inspiration to his associates. From him they have gained in ability. On account of them he has become a broader and more versatile builder.

What one man lacked in experience, some one of his associates was able to supply. The problems one was unable to solve, others soon found the answer for.

That accounts for the completeness of this car. That accounts for the fact that you will find on it the very things that you have wished to find on an automobile. That explains why this car will do the things which other four-cylinder automobiles have failed to accomplish.

Your Safety in This Choice

No one is likely to soon have many new ideas to offer that these 48 engineers have not already anticipated.

They all combine in saying that the new HUDSON "37" represents the best that there is in four-cylinder construction.

They proved every move they have made through 20,000 miles of gruelling country, mountainous, mud and snow driving.

The most abusive treatment one of the most skilled drivers in the world could give this car in the thousands of miles he drove it, without developing a single weakness, or discovering a single detail in which improvement could be made either in design, construction, simplicity, easy riding qualities, responsiveness, safety or power, is a guarantee that you will find it expresses your ideal of what a four-cylinder car should be.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

7386 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 32. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 10, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE man who wins is the man who works—who daily toils while his neighbor shirks; who bravely stands when comes distress with head held high in the crushing press.

The man of victory is he who hears the curse of envy in his ears; who travels on with head held high and passes wrecks of the failures by.

The man of worth is he who knows the feel of pain and the hurt of woes, who a lesson learns from the man who fails and a moral finds in his tearful wails.

The man who loves is he who stays in the rougher paths and stony ways; but kindly lingers now and then to help some failure to rise again. —*I. D. G.*



"The Man Who Wins Is the Man Who Works"

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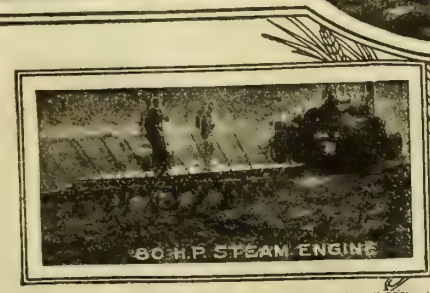
CASE makes Best Records at Winnipeg in 1912 Motor Contest

Wins Gold Medal for Steam Engine · Wins Gold Medal for Gas Tractor



"CASE"
THE
ONLY ENTRANT
TO WIN
GOLD MEDALS
IN BOTH
STEAM & GASOLINE
CLASSES







These Steam Engines broke all Winnipeg Records and were awarded diplomas instead of Gold Medals, because no manufacturers dared to compete in these classes against Case.

The Winnipeg Motor Contest is International, under supervision of the Canadian Government and open to all Manufacturers of Farm Power Machinery.

The remarkable performance of the Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor at the Winnipeg contest is more evidence of the Absolute Protection afforded by the Case Policy.

It has always been the Policy of the Case Company to do their experimenting at their own expense—not at the expense of the customer. Before a machine or improvement is allowed to go on the market under the Case name, it is tried out time and again by the severest tests that can be devised—subjected to strains and conditions far more severe than will ever be encountered in actual every day use—so that when we are finally satisfied to put the name "Case" on anything, you know beyond all question of doubt that you can safely bank on everything we claim for it.

The Case Gas Tractor is the result of 20 years of experimenting in the Case Laboratories and in the Field. It is backed and guaranteed by the 70-year reputation of the Case Company as builders of Reliable Machinery. Therefore, when we placed it on the market, we knew it was "right" down to the smallest detail of its construction. By winning the Gold Medal in competition with the pick of the world's best makes, the Case Gas Tractor has given a demonstration of Low Fuel Consumption, Power, Ease of Operation and Perfect Work under severe Field Conditions never equalled by a Gas Tractor.

How can any buyer, in the face of such overwhelming evidence of the All-round Superiority of the Case Gas Tractor, figure that he is getting the worth of his money in purchasing any other?

Every Farm Power User and every one considering the purchase of a Gas Tractor either now or in the future, is vitally interested in learning about the many improvements in Gas Tractor building embodied in the Tractor that proved itself best by winning the Gold Medal at Winnipeg. It certainly wouldn't be wise to buy a Gas Tractor without at least investigating the Case.

Every Case 40 Gas Tractor is an exact duplicate of the one that won the Gold Medal at Winnipeg. They are on exhibition at all our Branch houses as well as the Case 60 H. P. Oil Tractor. Call at our nearest branch house and have them explain it to you, or if you can't do that, write us at once and we will mail you complete specifications and other information of vital interest.

WE have stated in the past that there could be no close competition between Case Engines and those of other makes. When Case competes, it is only against its own records. The truth of these statements is made doubly apparent by the 1912 contest; the nearest competitor in 1912 used 60% more coal per acre than Case. The best competitor's record in 1911 shows over 90% more coal used per acre than Case used in 1912. These results prove conclusively the dominance of the Case Steam Engine and the wisdom of the Case policy in continuing its progress in perfecting and refining the Steam Engine. Thus it has been proven by every possible test that the Case Steam Engines in competition and in every-day performance stand in a class by themselves. Here are shown the results of the 1910, 1911 and 1912 Winnipeg contests tabulated for easy comparison of the Steam Engines in different classes. The figures are ***official*** and speak for themselves.

Summary of Brake and Plowing Tests in 1910, 1911 and 1912 Winnipeg Contests for Steam Engines

	Coal Required to Deliver 10 H.-P. for 10 Hours		Coal Required to Plow One Acre
	At the Fly-Wheel	At the Draw-Bar	
Entrant No. 13-1910	416 lbs.	906 lbs.	147.2 lbs.
Case 75 H.-P. No.14-1910	**359** "	**746** "	**120.6** "
Entrant No. 15-1910	362 "	832 "	149.6 "
Case 110 H.-P. No. 16-1910	**304** "	**716** "	**99.2** "
Entrant No. 17-1910	407 "	817 "	120.8 "
Entrant No. F26-1911	557 "	------	------
Entrant No. F27-1911	500 "	1593 "	236.1 "
Entrant No. G28-1911	399 "	1490 "	189.2 "
Entrant No. G29-1911	387 "	1900 "	208.0 "
Entrant No. G30-1911	462 "	------	------
Entrant No. G31-1911	452 "	1365 "	206.6 "
Case 80 H.-P. No. 26-1912	**379** "	**644** "	**97.5** "
Case 110 H.-P. No. 27-1912	**301** "	**660** "	**99.3** "
Entrant No. 29-1912	423 "	1004 "	155.9 "

14 Steam Engines were exhibited at the Winnipeg Fair-grounds, entered by 8 manufacturers. Why weren't they entered in the contest? Because their makers knew that they would have no chance to even make a creditable showing against the Case Engines.

Send for Catalog on Case Steam Engines for all purposes.

Every Case Sale is backed by Case Service—65 Branch Houses and 10,000 Dealers in United States and Canada.

J.I.CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO. RACINE · WIS·U·S·A·

INCORPORATED

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$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

THE FARMERS' CONFERENCE.

A state-wide conference of the farmers of Kansas will be held in Hutchinson during the third week of November. It is hoped that this conference will be so well attended and will meet with such encouragement that it will justify its being held annually. This is the culmination of a movement originating with J. R. Koontz, Topeka. It is not yet known what name will be given the organization, but that is of little importance. The officers are: Edwin Taylor, potato grower, Edwardsville, Kan., president; Geo. W. Plumb, farmer and stockman, Emporia, vice-president; W. Y. Morgan, editor, Hutchinson, secretary; Scott Hopkins, banker, Topeka, treasurer. A vice-president for each congressional district will be appointed. T. A. Borman, editor of KANSAS FARMER, is chairman of the advertising committee. Program, finance and advertising committees will be appointed.

KANSAS FARMER feels that this annual farmers' conference is the biggest thing for the development of agriculture that has ever been projected in Kansas. This activity is in line with similar movements in other states. This is the day of active and earnest co-operative organization for the conservation and further development of the country's resources, particularly agricultural. Since agriculture is the source of all wealth, and since prosperity can abound and become permanent only in proportion to agricultural development, a nation-wide movement, pointing to the conservation and development of the country's resources, is justified.

This conference can accomplish the things it has set out to do, but it must adopt and pursue a policy, practical to the core, and consistent with existing conditions. To accomplish results sought it is necessary that much time, energy and money be expended, and too rapid progress must not be expected. If, in five years there are apparent accomplishments, there will be due cause for congratulation. If, in the passing of twenty-five years, it is apparent that this conference has had its effect upon conditions in general, the conference will have been justified. This is intended as a pointer to those who feel deeply regarding the work and importance of this conference and who are devoting their energies to its success. For them to accomplish anything worth while means a long, persistent and consistent pull.

It is not the part of this conference to advertise and boom Kansas for the purpose of attracting immigration. Its mission is, however, to lay hold on the most favorable conditions of soil and climate with which Kansas is possessed and arouse the people of Kansas to progress and development commensurate with their possibilities. The State of Kansas cannot be lectured to better care of the soil, to greater crops, to more live stock, to more intensive agriculture, or to a betterment of the social life of the farm. The Kansas farmer has been lectured almost to the point of disgust—politically and agriculturally. Kansas lecturers are numerous and untiring. They have been on the job continuously for forty years. They have accomplished little or nothing. The way to help a man is to work with him. This Kansas conference should be a factor pervading every line of industrial activity to the extent that on every hand and at every turn may be something practical to be seen and taken hold of for the thought and consideration and adoption by the agriculturist and every man who comes in touch with agricultural affairs.

It should be largely the object of this movement to develop ways and means for the better and more impressive application of forces and institutions we already have at hand for promoting our welfare. For instance, it should become a factor in the distribution and application of money expended for the state's advancement. It should be behind every wholesome movement for the expansion and usefulness of the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station, the county farmers' institute and the establishment of county demonstration farms in every county and the inauguration of the farm advisor in every county in the state. The annual farmers' conference can be a big, directing and generally helpful organization along these lines.

A broad plan of organization, therefore, must be adopted. Financial resources must be available which will place this work close to the farmer. These resources cannot come through the contribution of the different lines of business directly interested or magnanimously disposed. It must work largely through state supported institutions already established and make more effective and broaden these accomplishments, awakening the public conscience. Every organization—merchant, bankers, manufacturers, railroads, etc.,—should be enthused, and every individual member working to the common end.

Above all, the purposes and deliberations of the annual farmers' conference must be practical and sincere. It must have the confidence of those whom it seeks to help. To obtain this confidence the conference must keep its feet on the ground. It cannot afford to become the spokesman of an element of white-shirted farmers. Its deliberations must be within the grasp of the man who holds the plow handle. Its program should be filled with those men who have accomplished results under the prevailing and peculiar conditions of their neighborhoods. For instance, the farmers of Kansas will take notice when men like Shaw, of Medicine Lodge; Benton, of Onaga, and dozens of others, talk about feeding silage to beef cattle. The learned and eminent W. A. Henry, author of "Feeds and Feeding," probably has forgotten more about feeding than either of the above gentlemen ever knew, but the rank and file of Kansas feeders will give the first named gentlemen greater heed. They would take more stock in what George Plumb, of Emporia, has to say about growing alfalfa than they would in the authors of all the alfalfa books printed. The two examples are sufficient to illustrate the editor's point.

You cannot longer fool the public. The farmer knows whether or not a man talking about feeding the dairy herd has ever milked a cow. He knows whether a man talking about fertilizing the farm has ever spread a load of manure. It is characteristic of farmers to shy at what impresses them as being theory and not supported by actual experiences and practice. You can't blame the farmer, either, for this feeling. He's been humbugged so often that he's now looking for the real thing.

The farmers' conference cannot afford to imitate meetings of other prominent organizations of state, the addresses of which are delivered to empty seats, insofar as the attendance of the farmers of Kansas is concerned. If it is the purpose of the farmers' annual conference to import "stars," print their addresses and circulate them in booklet form, then the farmers' annual conference might just as well buy these papers, print and distribute them and allow the farmer to save time, money and energy and remain at home doing things as he believes they should be done.

It is not the purpose of this comment to throw cold water on this movement. These remarks are intended to have the effect of steering those who have this conference in charge, toward the organization of an institution worth while. This conference must be practical and sincere. In its deliberations the Kansas language must be spoken. Kansas has a language—it's a language all her own. She has men of practical experience, able and competent to speak this language with a sincerity and practicability which will enthuse and warrant leadership. We must regard the Kansas attitude and Kansas spirit and proceed along those lines, molding and re-molding, slowly but surely, such of those ideas which at present are not right, and this must be done by men who know of success in Kansas and what Kansas farmers require for increased prosperity and happiness.

WHEAT AND PROSPERITY.

The Farmer's Guide, published at Huntington, Ind., and which is a live farm paper, remarks that all eyes are turned to the Kansas wheat fields this year. "The success or failure of the wheat crop of that state will determine, to a large measure, the trend of wheat prices and consequently our daily bread for the coming year." True, the wheat of Kansas has made our state famous. In 10 years, ending with 1910, Kansas produced more wheat than any other state for the same period. Corn, however, is the big money crop of Kansas. It brings to the Kansas farmer greater income than any other crop we have, yet we utilize only about 60 per cent of the feeding value of the corn crop. In 1909 Kansas was seventh in the production of corn, second in the production of wheat, third in the production of all cereals, and tenth in the production of hay and forage. In the latter crop, New York, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri each outyielded Kansas, showing that those states which, for the most part have given up wheat, are growing the essentials for the production of live stock, demonstrating the passing of wheat growing in those states and the advent of live stock farming, which has in each been recognized as the backbone of a permanent prosperity. When honor fails to fill the pocketbook and satisfy the hunger, it is an absolute failure. Kansas farmers should not seek the empty honor of being first or second in wheat production, but should seek a rank well up in the list of states in the production of those things which will produce meat and dairy products, namely, corn, alfalfa, Kafir and sorghum.

Corn conditions throughout Kansas are spotted. In some sections there will be a bumper crop. In other sections a good half crop will be gathered. In some small areas there will be little corn. In some sections corn needs rain but is not damaged. Kafir in all sections stands to make a good crop, yet. Chinch bugs have done a good deal of damage, but are letting up.

The local papers have numerous reports of large wheat yields—many running as high as 50 bushels per acre. We have no doubt such yields exist in fact. We know of many yields as high as 40 bushels. If some of these yields occurred in your neighborhood, make an investigation and learn how they were obtained. There is a reason for everything. Know that reason. Where 40 bushels of wheat per acre was grown this year, there was something about its seeding that made it yield two or three times higher than the average.

Kansas farmers are building silos this year. Last season was an eye-opener to the man who had a lot of stock on hand with no feed. Hundreds of farmers were last fall compelled to sacrifice their herds, resulting in immediate loss and loss for many years to come. The proper use of the silo will help in preventing a repetition of these losses.

A western farmers' meeting will be held at Hays, Kan., August 27 and 28. This is the annual meeting held at the Hays Expepripment Station. The program will be devoted to a discussion of the problems confronting the western Kansas farmer, and Kansas men will discuss these subjects. The Hays station is situated in that part of Kansas where it can do a work of great value to the state. This work should be watched. Every farmer can well afford to look over the Hays station at least once each year. You will be repaid for attending this meeting.

ABOUT KANSAS FAIRS.

Kansas has some 35 or 40 thriving county fairs. The local fair idea has been rapidly developing the past few years, and many good county fairs have been builded. While the Kansas Legislature has failed to locate a state-supported fair, the people of Kansas have in no wise been deterred from building two good fairs, each of which is seeking and hoping that some day it may, by adequate state support, be designated as the State Fair of Kansas. These two institutions are chartered under the laws of the State of Kansas, as the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka in 1887, and the Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson, in 1908. Each has grown and prospered and has each year given an exposition of the state's domestic industries, of great credit to Kansas.

The sensation in fair circles, however, has been the advancement of the Kansas State Fair Association. The energy and interest of the public-spirited citizens of Topeka and Shawnee County is responsible for this unprecedented progress in fair building. The purchasing by the citizens of Topeka of approximately $40,000 worth of capital stock of the association was the first important step. The next was that of the tax payers of Shawnee County when they voted $50,000 in bonds. Every dollar of these two amounts has been expended in permanent buildings and improvements. The expenditure of this latter sum was under the supervision of the commissioners of Shawnee County. A Shawnee County farmer recently remarked that this $50,000 worth of bonds had done more for the county, and there was more to show for the money, than for any other equal amount of bonds the county had ever voted. The $90,000 worth of permanent and imposing buildings built within the last two years, together with those good buildings already on the grounds, making a total of approximately $150,000 in buildings and improvements, equip the Kansas State Fair Association as is no other fair organization in Kansas, and in only two or three other states of the Union is this equipment excelled, and then by state support only. The 1911 fair of the Kansas State Fair Association revealed the fact that these buildings are inadequate to accommodate an exposition of such proportions as the meeting of this association will assume year after year.

These improvements are located on what is probably the most valuable vacant ground available for city residence use in Kansas. These grounds are within the corporate limits of the city of Topeka, are within a 3-minutes' street car ride of the State Capitol and within a 7-minutes' walk. The fair grounds are surrounded by brick pavement and macadam roads and reached by two double-track street car lines. This tract of approximately 100 acres is valuable for residence property and, no doubt, would sell for $4,000 to $5,000 per acre for such use. Offers of $2,500 per acre have been made for it.

It is doubtful if the people of Kansas realize the greatness and the magnitude of the work done by the Kansas State Fair Association. It is a fact that during the past three years this exposition has taken a front rank with the state-supported fairs of the middle west and its agricultural and live stock exhibits have been excelled by only two fairs—those of Nebraska and Iowa. The people of Kansas have cause for congratulating themselves and cause for praising the citizens of Shawnee County and Topeka on account of the service rendered Kansas without one cent of cost to its tax payers.

It's the exceptional year—the season of adverse conditions—when really good farming shows itself superior to poor farming. Many a farmer has lost his labor this year by failing to do the right thing at the right time in the right way.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

The picture on this page is that of a [illegible] sanitary dairy barn in course of construction on the farm of John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan. The barn has basement and is 34x64x18, with a self-supporting roof. It will be equipped with galvanized mangers, patented stanchions, litter carriers and King system of ventilation. The basement floor will accommodate five horses, 16 cows, and has box stalls for calves, a harness room and a cream separator room. A silo will this fall be built adjoining the barn.

Mr. Perrenoud has a high grade Guernsey herd, among which are a number of registered cows and three registered Guernsey males. This stock was all purchased in Wisconsin, and the barn plan was secured there.

Horse Right, Cow Left.

Our subscriber, C. A. L., Floral, Kan., asks why a horse is trocared on the right flank for bloat and a cow on the left flank? The answer is: Because, in the horse, the gas accumulates in the large bowel, which lies on the right side. In the cow, the rumen or paunch is punctured and this lies on the left side.

Alfalfa in Rows.

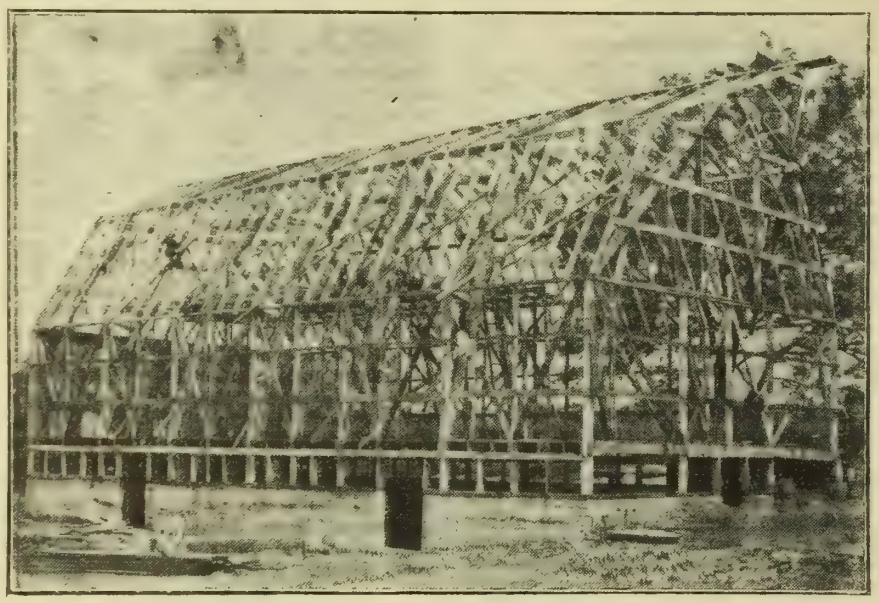
Answering our subscriber, J. C. H., Brandon, Colo., the cultivation of alfalfa in rows has, to some extent, been practiced in western Kansas and eastern Colorado. In most instances, however, the alfalfa so sown has been grown for seed. The rows are 24 to 36 inches apart, the seeding being done with a grain drill with a part of the feed outlets being closed. Seeding should be done in the spring at a time when the young plants may safely escape frost. The field should be prepared by spring plowing when soil is in good condition to plow, the year previous, the idea being to accumulate by the fallow the moisture of the one summer and winter before planting, and at the same time to get a firm seed bed. During the fallow the land should be cultivated sufficiently to keep weeds down and to conserve the moisture. The growing alfalfa may be surface cultivated by spike tooth or Acme harrow or by disk. It will pay to inoculate the soil. This is a simple matter and is essential in the locality of our subscriber because it is altogether likely that no nitrogen-gathering bacteria are present in his soil unless alfalfa, sweet clover, or cowpeas have been grown on the land. To inoculate, distribute the soil from some old alfalfa field at the rate of at least 100 pounds per acre on the field to be seeded. The inoculated soil should be kept from the sun, as hot sun will destroy the bacteria. Distribute the soil in the evening or on a cloudy day. Distribution can be made by broadcasting or with a grain drill. In the case of the drill, it is necessary for the soil to be thoroughly pulverized and dry enough to run through the drill. Following the distribution of the inoculated soil, if broadcasted or drilled, the field should be harrowed, the idea being to get the inoculated soil covered. Sow 6 to 7 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre. This will be more than necessary if conditions are most favorable for germination. Obtain clean seed grown without irrigation and as near home as possible.

Call vs. Farm Loans.

Our subscriber, M. R. J., Lucas, Kan., asks why it is that the farmer who desires to borrow money for the purchase of land, improvement of land, or for the increase of his live stock or for feeding cattle, should have to pay 6 or 7 per cent interest, while the interest paid on call loans is at this writing from 2⅞ to 3¾ per cent? He says call loans are made to carry on business transactions which are largely speculative and hazardous. He says the farmer offers the best security in the world in good farm land, yet he must pay almost double the interest charged for the first named loans. The editor presented this clearly to the management of one of the leading real estate mortgage companies in this city, the head of which institution is well posted on money matters. This gentleman said: "While farm lands are undoubtedly among the best of securities, yet the labor of investigating the correctness of the title, the quality of the land, the value of the improvements and particularly the purpose for which the loan is being secured, involves so much expense in the way of close personal examination, etc., that, taken in conjunction with the non-liquid character of the security, it stands to reason that the real estate loan, the average amount of which is comparatively small, must command a higher rate of interest than does the call or time loan of an amount ranging from $25,000 upward and which loan is secured by stocks which do not require such exhaustive and expensive examinations as to their value. I am of the opinion that a farm loan at 5 to 6 per cent on an amount up to $5,000 or $6,000, is relatively as cheap to the loaner as a stock-secured time loan of $25,000 would be at 4 to 4½ per cent. The value of the security on the larger loan is as quickly determined as that on the smaller loan.

"Time stock loans are made on margins of about 20 per cent, and call loans on a margin of 10 to 15 per cent, the collateral being what is termed 'liquid collateral.' This is collateral readily and quickly disposed of. The call loan is promptly paid. The term is not a misnomer, but the call is answered within 24 hours, the borrower not having or expecting the privilege of paying at his convenience, as is the case on most loans made in the west.

"Many of the small loans made by mortgage loan houses are in themselves of no profit, but are an incident to the business, just as the handling and sale of sugar is a necessary incident to the grocery business."



JOHN PERRENOUD, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS, DAIRY BARN.

Cream Cooling Tank.

Our subscriber, S. C., Wellington, Kan., is constructing a cream cooling tank through which tank all stock water will be pumped. He will build a frame in the bottom of the tank which will prevent the cream cans from setting on the bottom, and in this way will increase the volume of water in the tank six inches as compared with the ordinary method of constructing cream-cooling tanks. He desires to know how he can arrange it so that a cream can partly filled will not float and upset.

Our suggestion is that he make a frame which will be hinged on one side and which on the other side will be fastened with a hook. The frame should be so constructed that it will fit over the neck of one or more cans, as may be desired, and when the frame is fastened down will force each can to the bottom of the tank and hold it there. This frame will remain fastened in position until it is desired to remove the can from the tank. The can will be securely held while in the tank, permitting the convenient emptying of cream into the can and the stirring of the cream.

This frame can be made to cover the entire tank and accommodate all the cans the tank will hold. The frame can be made in sections so that one can might be removed from the tank without interfering with the others. Make the frame of one-by-fours in lattice fashion with the opening large enough to fit over the neck of the can.

The subscriber states that it is his purpose to set this tank in the open and that it will not be protected from the sun. It is our suggestion that a cover be made which will protect the water and the cans in the tank from exposure to the sun. This cover should extend over the edges of the tank 8 or 10 inches, or more, if possible. This would have the effect of protecting the sides of the tank from the sun. The object of the tank and the placing of the cream in the same is to hold the cream at the temperature of the well water. It will be necessary, therefore, to prevent the water from becoming heated, and the tank should be protected from the sun by cover or cheap building.

The tank can be cheaply insulated and with little trouble. Build a frame around the tank frame 5 or 6 inches larger than the tank. Pack between the frame and tank with hay or straw. This will be good insulation. It might be more convenient to tack several layers of gunny sacks or old carpet on to the sides of the tank and cover with scrap lumber. This would prove effective insulation. If a cover for the tank is made as suggested, two layers of boards with gunny sacks or carpet between, would make an insulated cover.

The editor has had much experience in keeping milk and cream sweet under farm conditions, for delivery to the skimming station and cream receiving station. In those days it was necessary for us to keep Saturday night's milk sweet for Monday morning's delivery and, with the aid of a tank as above described, we do not recall a single failure. The temperature of our well water was 54 degrees. There is one essential, however, in keeping cream and milk sweet, even with well water of low temperature, and that is that the animal heat be removed from the cream or milk by stirring at the earliest moment possible after milking or separating. Cream and milk are poor conductors of heat or cold. That is to say, it cools slowly, likewise heats slowly. It requires a long time for the cooling effect of the water to reach the center of the cream can if the cream is not stirred. Stirring, therefore, is essential in the quick cooling of cream. In addition to stirring, clean cans and clean utensils are necessary.

If the above subscriber should build this tank large enough he could quite handily arrange a refrigerator for the use of the women folks. He could have a tin box made 14 to 18 inches square, say, and the height of a milk can, which could be immersed in this tank. The box, of course, should be watertight and in this could be placed the milk, butter, berries and other perishable eatables, and by this means the same could be held at about the temperature of well water. It is not essential that a tin box be made for this purpose unless so desired; an extra milk can or two placed in the tank would serve this purpose, although this would not be so convenient or handy as a specially constructed box which might be square, with a large opening, and flat in the bottom. This is a home-made refrigerator idea which can be worked out by the farmer's ingenuity, which would be well worth while.

Capacity of a Silo.

Having a round silo 30 feet high and 16 feet in diameter, find the cubical contents and tonnage. First find the number of square feet in the base, which is done by multiplying the radius, 8 (one-half the diameter) squared, 64, by 3.1416, which equals 201.06 square feet, the area of the base. Now the area of the base, 201.06, multiplied by the height, 30 feet, equals 6031.87 cubic feet, or the cubical contents of the silo.

A ton of silage measures about 40 cubic feet. Thus dividing 6031.87 by 40 equals 150, or the tonnage capacity of the silo. A cow will eat on an average 30 pounds of silage daily during the feeding season. Knowing this and the length of time the herd will be fed silage during the year, the size of the silo desired can be easily figured.

Silage from Grass.

The question has several times been asked the editor whether or not grass makes good silage. As we use the term in Kansas, grass means the wild or native grasses. We do not know of anyone who has endeavored to silo grass, either in this or any other state. We believe, however, that if grass is cut at the proper time and the proper methods used in filling the silo, it will make silage. However, in Kansas, we see no necessity for siloing our wild grasses. On nine of every ten farms the grass is worth more as pasture than when utilized in any other way. This, however does not apply to the open lands on which hay is each year cut, baled and shipped. We believe the men who are doing this are realizing more for their hay than it is worth to them either as pasture or fed on the land. Choice prairie hay is in great demand in the cities for feeding work stock and we believe it can be sold for more money than the hay farmer can get out of it by feeding.

Get Rid of Guess Work in Road Building.

No road overseer in Kansas is in a district too remote to have the benefit of the best scientific knowledge about road building. Building roads by guess work has been proved the most expensive method. It is no longer necessary. The trustee, or overseer, or county engineer, by devoting a little time in the evening to instructions that he can get practically without cost, may fit himself to do work that will stand the severest tests of weather and wear.

This instruction is in the form of an extensive course in highway construction now offered by the University of Kansas through its correspondence department.

Kafir Silage for Beef.

Our subscriber, T. H. L., Greenwood County, Kan., filled four 275-ton silos with Kafir, and below he gives an estimate of the cost of same after made into silage:

Seventy acres of Kafir corn, $7 per acre, $490.

Harvesting and putting feed into silo, $210.

Interest on cost of silos, one year at 6 per cent, $95.

Wear and tear on machinery, etc., $50.

Cost of 500 tons of silage, $846.

Average cost per ton, $1.70.

The Kafir corn should not be siloed until well matured, as silage is washy when the feed is too green. This silage was fed to 260 head of four-year-old steers in connection with other roughness. As our intentions were to fatten these cattle on grass, the prime factor in feeding was to get the steers through the winter at a minimum cost without losing any weight, and to have them in good condition when turned out to grass. The steers averaged 1,050 pounds when placed in the feed lot and retained their weight throughout the winter. Although the ration given below was not proportioned, our estimates show each steer to have been fed for the 150 days:

Five bushels of shock corn; two tons of silage; two tons of roughness.

We estimate that half feeding on silage can be handled on 40 per cent less feed than in the old way, and that the cost of our silos and machinery has been paid for out of the first year's feeding.

BULLOCK AND BY-PRODUCTS

As Silo Saves All the Corn, So Packing House Uses Entire Steer

Before the modern packing house existed there was a waste of from 38 to 44 per cent of the steer when butchered for human consumption. This means that from 56 to 62 per cent only of the animal is suitable for human food and the balance is by-product.

Just how important this by-product is to the packers and, incidentally to the producer, is known when the statement is made that the packer derives his chief profit, and sometimes his only profit, from these by-products. At any rate, it will be seen that if the packer kills a steer and manufactures it into marketable beef with little or no profit he is still safe, as he has a steady revenue from the by-products. It is claimed that the packers do not always make profits from their sales and that, through their highly organized business methods, the cost of beef to the consumer is relatively lower than when no use of the refuse of the carcass was made.

Every particle of the steer is utilized in the packing house. The chief sources of the by-products which are made from the steer's body come from the hide, hair, head, tallow, hoofs, horns and intestines. Perhaps the most valuable of these is the hide, which is cured and dried and then goes to the tanner, who puts it through several processes, whence it comes out as leather to be made into shoes, belting, harness, traveling bags, etc. It has been stated, and with apparent reason, that one of the most important reasons for the present shortage of cattle in this country is due to the enormous increase in the automobile industry. Thousands of hides are now used annually from which to manufacture the cushion covers and tops of autos where none were needed before.

The head is another by-product from which a variety of things are made. The tongue is boiled and pickled for food. The flesh goes into the cauldrons, where the fat is extracted and the residue turned into meat meal or fertilizer. The teeth go into another channel of trade and the bones, together with bones taken from the choicer portions of meat and the knuckle bones, are submitted to a process which extracts the glue used in making pencils, carpets, musical instruments, furniture, books, cradles and a thousand other things. After the glue has been extracted there remains the bone meal, which is one of the best of fertilizers.

Other bones from different parts of the animal are used in the making of handles for knives and tooth brushes, dice and many other articles for which a substitute for ivory is needed.

The horns are sorted by size and color. The tips are used for mouthpieces for pipes and for many other uses. The larger portions are split and pressed flat, to be manufactured into combs, backs for brushes and buttons. The scraps are used in the manufacture of fertilizers.



THE ONLY TYPE OF BEEF STEER, BUT NOT THE ONLY BREED THAT WILL PAY ON FARM.

The hoofs are valuable and serve a variety of purposes. The white ones and some of the parti-colored ones, are made into ornaments; the striped ones into buttons or similar goods, while the black ones, with horn scraps, are used to make cyanide of potassium, which is so valuable in gold extraction and in photography and other arts.

The hair is cleansed, curled and prepared for cushions, lounges, carriages, mattresses and other kinds of upholstering and the inferior varieties for plasterer's hair.

From the blood the albumen is extracted. This is used by calico printers in fixing the colors; by leather manufacturers in finishing their wares; by tanners, sugar refiners and for clarifying purposes in other manufactures. After the albumen is extracted the blood is cooked and dried, when it is ground into blood meal, which is valuable for poultry and farm animals, especially calves. The blood meal may be pulverized and use as an ammonia ingredient in fertilizer manufacture.

The fat become stallow, which has wide usefulness in cooking and the arts; or it is made into oleomargarine or butterine, the "poor man's butter," about which there has been so much controversy.

Parts of the lean meat are made into dried beef, other parts are canned and still others made into sausage. The brain is preserved as food, and other organs are variously used. The intestines make sausage casings and other things, while into the huge steam heated vats go every scrap of bone and meat not available for other uses. From these waste pieces the fat is extracted for various mechanical uses, and the residue forms the commercial fertilizer so well known by farmers, florists and truck gardeners.

The tail is used in the manufacture of oxtail soup and this is the end of the beef steer.

The steer produced on the Kansas farm is not only the foundation of the beef supply, but he is the foundation of numerous industries of other kinds as well.

Packing houses, shoe factories and harness shops are entirely dependent upon him, while in the manufacture of furniture, mattresses, toilet articles, gaming devices, cotton goods, fertilizers, tobacco pipes, photographs, oleomargarine, dwelling houses, machinery, automobiles, buttons, ornaments, carpets, pencils, musical instruments, books, leather, poultry food, medicine, sugar, the refining of gold, the operation of railroads, and scores of other things he plays a more or less important part. His products go into many channels of commerce and affect many kinds of business, but perhaps none is more important than the farm from which he came.

Growing into a source of profit to the farmer, he furnishes at the same time the best possible market for his grain and roughage. He eats of the grasses and grains and makes more of them possible by enriching the soil. He is a machine for the manufacture of feed into beef, leather and all the numerous articles derived from his carcass, and he holds within his sleek hide at least one solution of the vexed question of the high cost of living.

There can be no system of permanent agriculture without live stock, and the farmer who raises oats one year and corn the next on the same land and thinks he is rotating, is but little further from failure and a worn-out farm than is he who raises a single crop year after year.

The greatest need of American agriculture today is increased yield per acre, and this is economically possible only through live stock husbandry. The high value of land, the necessity for a greater food supply to meet the demands of our rapidly increasing population and the profitableness of farming all demand a larger average yield. Instead of 15 bushels of wheat and 25 bushels of corn, which is now the average, there must be much greater returns to make farming profitable and pay the taxes, interest on the investment and cost of operation.

With corn at an average price of 60 cents, the income would be only $15 per acre, and from this must be deducted losses by storm, drouth and insects, the taxes, interest on investment, cost of operation and loss in soil fertility before the farmer can begin to see where his salary comes from.

Every farmer is his own employer, and by using good methods he can draw a fat salary. The high grade beef steer and his sister will come more nearly to helping him to do this than any other one thing, except it be the dairy cow.

Kansas has thousands of acres of rough land suitable for cattle raising which are now lying idle. Put to such use this land would not only produce a profit where none now is, but would grow more valuable each year, and the higher the grade of cattle the more sure and great will be the profit.

Pure-bred females are not necessary for the economical production of beef, but a pure-bred bull is, and the higher the grade of the females, the more economical the production.

With high-grade cattle, the silo and alfalfa, the problem of keeping one animal to the acre can be approached, and this means the most economical form of wealth production, the surest market for the products of the farm, and the only practical way of preventing deterioration in the fertility of the home acres.

The Old Spotted Sow

By JAMES M. ANDREWS, Lawsom, Mo.

"Most potent of all single influence in the building of this, the mightiest nation in history, is the spotted sow. Her sons and daughters pay the taxes, buy the shoes and clothe the family, and causes new homes to be developed farther west, and sends our children to college. They supplied the food of the Anglo-Saxon, a race that was never conquered since history began. The old sow is the mother of all the porkers that feed the human race. She is the ready aid of the farmer, the pet of the rich man and the ever-present aid of the poor. She is the economist of the farmer and the conservator of their resources. She partakes of the grains of the field, and leaves the farm richer for her presence. As she helped to develop the farm from the wilderness and as she ate of its first grains, so she will renew the life of the soil and make a greater agriculture possible.

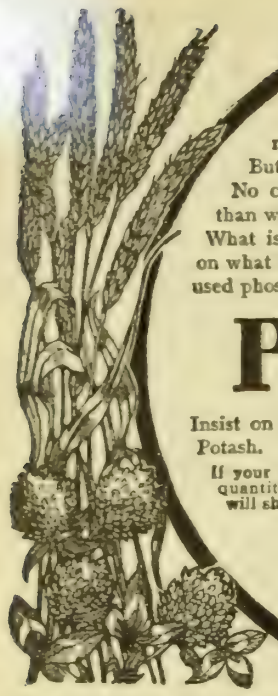
"In all history the so whas been man's closest friend and benefactor. Upon her offsprings are built the great business interests which center in the stock yards and packing houses. Without her, Chicago would be a village and Kansas City a barren hill. Take away the sow and our banks would close and the wheels of commerce would cease to turn. Foster and care for her and the fertility of the soil is conserved and she becomes the custodian of the nation's prosperity.

"A wonderful characteristic of the Spotted Poland China is the readiness with which it responds to feed, care and environment. Breeders who demand great size and big bone, with preference along these lines, may easily so mold the breed as to conform to their most extreme ideas. On the other hand, the breed yields as readily to the endeavors of those who consider quality, finish and style the ultra object. But, no matter what may be the conflicting aims of breeders or farmers, the fact remains that the 'old-fashioned Spotted Poland China' heads the list when it comes to economical production of pounds of pork from the grains and grasses of the farm. The old-fashioned spotted breed has a capacity to adjust itself to a wide range of conditions and purposes. It is getting to be a general favorite through a greater territory than any other. The old spotted kind is worthy of still further popularity, and this end may be gained by a concerted move among farmers and breeders tending toward greater size and publicity. The development of the breed and spreading of information as to its merits should be considered secondary only to the personal interests of the farmers and breeders. They should never lose sight of this.

"The old, original, big Spotted Polands are the best hogs on earth. Why? Their immense size and good feeding qualities and their prolificacy make them superior to any other breed. The good, old Spotted Polands are the hogs of our forefathers, that were bred in the Miami Valley of Ohio, half a century ago, and their early breeders were A. C. Moore, McGee, Morton and others of their time.

"No matter what may have been the original elements or strains of blood involved in the make-up of the old, original Spotted Poland breed, it today stands as an American type, a great and unequaled source from which the pork supply of the world is obtained. The old-fashoned Spotted Poland represents the ideal towards which all other breeds looked for inspiration as to the more desirable points of form and character. This is true for the reason that mature thought and patient, scientific investigation were given to the breed during its formative period. The aim in the beginning was to produce a fixed form which should meet all the requirements of the market, and which should possess the early maturing and easy feeding qualities so essential to profitable pork production. It is a generally acknowledged fact that the establishment of the old-fashioned Spotted Poland breed and the success to which it has attained have been without parallel in the history of domestic animals. These facts indicate the use of the old-fashioned spotted kind of our forefathers, and a continued influence of the old-fashioned material of inherent strength and potential force-factors of incalculable value in the maintenance of breed character. Breeders of the old-fashioned Spotted Polands may well feel proud of the record of their favorite and rest assured of its continued popularity."

As the season advances late planted corn appears less behindhand than earlier in the summer. But the date of frost will tell the tale.



Wheat and Clover

Many farmers stick to wheat raising mainly because clover follows it in the rotation. But why not get the best possible out of both crops? No crop returns better profit for the right fertilizer than wheat.

What is the right fertilizer? That depends on the soil and on what fertilizer you have used on it. The longer you have used phosphate the sooner it will pay you to balance it with

POTASH

Insist on your wheat fertilizer containing 6 to 8 per cent. of Potash. **Potash Pays** on both wheat and clover.

If your dealer does not carry Potash, write us for prices, naming quantity needed, and ask for our free book, "Fall Fertilizers." It will show you how to save money and increase profits.

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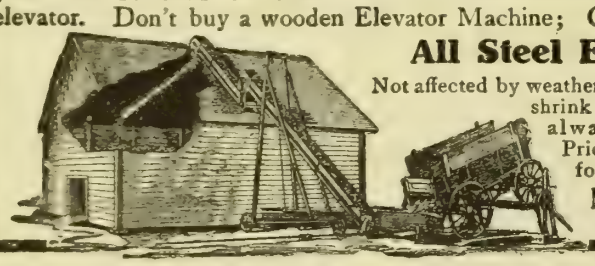
Save Time and Strength

YOU can unload the biggest load of corn, wheat, oats, barley or rye in five minutes, and have it distributed in any part of your crib or granary without turning a hand if you use the

No scooping, no lifting, no pitching up into a high crib. The horses do ALL the work. Wagon raises and lowers itself automatically. Grain elevated any height. Power has two speeds. Wagon Jack can be used on either side of elevator. Don't buy a wooden Elevator Machine; Get the Meadows

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FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

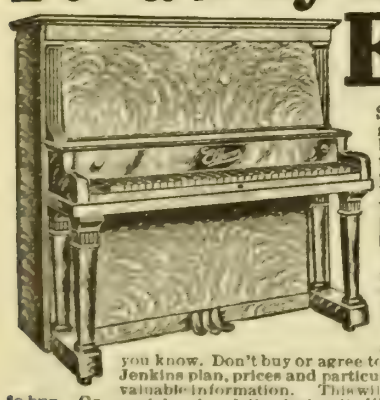
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We have other well-known Standard Pianos like the Steinway, Vose, Kurtzmann and Harwood. We sell standard, guaranteed, well-known pianos only. We have been in business many years and ours is the largest house in our territory and not only that, we are recognized and known to be one of the largest music establishments in the world. We have eleven stores scattered through the central west. We can and we will **save you money.**

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You should get our Jenkins Plan at once; it is a wonderful money saving, satisfaction giving plan. We have thousands of satisfied customers. We can show you great bargains and make it easy for you to buy a piano. If you want a second hand, used or sample piano we can give you a special bargain. We refer to the editor of this paper, to your nearest banker, and to thousands of customers and likely to some customer you know. Don't buy or agree to buy from anyone at any price on any terms until you get the Jenkins plan, prices and particulars. We will write you fully, with description, terms and other valuable information. This will not cost you a cent or put you under the slightest obligation to buy. On a postal or in a letter just write "**Please send prices and particulars about your piano offer.**"

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"Sunflower Brand"

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Write for free sample of this Tested Alfalfa Seed.

THESE BOOKS FREE "Alfalfa Book" giving full directions for planting and caring for crops; "Catalog of Seeds and Bulbs for Fall Planting;" "Pink List" giving current prices of field seeds in quantities.

BARTELDES SEED CO. *Oldest Seed House West of Mississippi River. Est. 1866.* 807 Massachusetts Street, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

THE FARM



Wheat sowing is the one thing now uppermost in the minds of thousands of Kansas farmers. In this column has been discussed the various phases of preparation of ground for wheat, making specific application to the eastern two-thirds of Kansas and the western one-third, and varying with the existing conditions. Plowing is not as far advanced as usual, due to a generally later harvest than usual and also to the increasing tendency to thresh from the shock. If we were to make a guess we would say that the usual wheat acreage in Kansas will not this year be sown. This is due to the slow progress in plowing and on account of the present dry condition of the soil making plowing in some sections difficult, and in other sections almost impossible at this time.

* * *

The acreage sown of pure varieties of seed wheat will be larger, we think, than ever before in Kansas. Pure seed wheat is now well distributed throughout the eastern two-thirds of Kansas from north to south across the state. Our conclusion on distribution is drawn from a list of more than 200 growers of pure-bred wheat whose fields were inspected before harvest by representatives of the Kansas Experiment Station. It is known that in this territory there are many more fields not inspected. The principal variety grown is Kharkof, a hard red winter wheat. This variety, along with Turkey Red, has been for years recommended by the Kansas Experiment Station as the best yielder for Kansas, except in the extreme eastern tier of counties. This recommendation was the result of careful investigation, both at Hays and Manhattan Experiment Stations, and also as a result of experiments conducted on farms in all parts of the state. The Turkey Red, in experiments, yielded equally well with the Kharkof, but has not won popular favor. For ten years these investigations have been under way and each year a larger amount of the seed of these varieties has been distributed among farmers. These hard winter varieties came from Russia, where they have for ages been grown under conditions similar to our own. The effort of the Kansas stations has been to improve these varieties, both in yield and quantity, and gratifying results have been accomplished. In eastern Kansas—extending over the three eastern tiers of counties and which counties are distinguished from those farther west on account of the semi-humid conditions which prevail—Harvest Queen, Zimmerman and Fultz appear to have met with popular favor. These varieties are soft winter wheat. For these counties the Manhattan station recommends Zimmerman, Fultz and Currell. In the list to which we above refer we do not find Currell as having been grown.

* * *

Every farmer should, if possible, obtain seed wheat of pure variety adapted to his locality, and he should obtain that wheat as near home as possible, provided, of course, that he can obtain seed of good breeding and free from mixture of rye and other varieties of wheat. The farmers of a neighborhood should join in the growing of wheat of one variety, for the reason that this will aid in keeping the seed pure. Such farmers may be able to avail themselves of a market for their wheat as seed, and the community producing a special kind of good wheat may be able to market at a higher price. There is quality in wheat for milling purposes just as there is quality in steers for beef purposes, and when Kansas or a section of the state has become the producer of particularly high quality of milling wheat, we believe that more money per bushel will be paid for it.

* * *

Farmers who have pure wheat and who contemplate sowing from their own seed or selling their wheat to others for seed, should make an effort to see that the threshing machines are thoroughly free from other varieties of wheat, barley, oats, rye, and weed seed before allowing the machines to come on to the farm. This is a precaution against fouling pure wheat and will promote the continued use of pure seed. See that the wagons which haul the wheat and the grain bins are clean, also. Another thing which must not be lost sight of, is the fact that the field should be clean. The volunteer wheat and rye should be destroyed before seeding. If the farmer is not ambitious to grow an entire field of wheat for sale as seed, and is desirous only of supplying his own seed, then a specially prepared small field on which to grow wheat for seed, can be prepared to good advantage.

* * *

Regardless of how free from oats, barley, rye, weeds, etc., the seed wheat grown or purchased, may be, it will pay to clean the seed. Kansas uses about 5 million bushels of seed wheat per year. Under ordinary methods of seeding 20 per cent of this seed is something else than wheat. This adulteration of 20 per cent is made up of oats, barley, rye, weed seed and cracked and immature wheat kernels, the latter of which do not grow. The farmer thinks he is seeding a bushel or a bushel and a peck to the acre, when, as a matter of fact, he is seeding 20 per cent less and, besides, is fouling the ground with weeds and the wheat itself with oats, barley or rye. This condition of seed wheat which in former years has, in our judgment, resulted to a considerably greater extent than in recent years, shows a general lack of appreciation of the fanning mill or grain grader in the preparation of seed wheat for planting. It is poor judgment and borders closely on crime, to sow wheat as it comes from the thresher. On farms where the fanning mill has been used for cleaning the seed wheat, it is generally conceded that its use pays. Generally speaking, the large, plump grains are those which germinate best and grow into the most vigorous stalks and will possess the greatest recuperative powers, although experiment has shown that the germinating power of wheat depends more upon the density of the grain than upon the large grain. In other words, is has been found that those grains of greatest density rather than those of greatest size, grow best and produce stronger plants than the large, soft grains. There are fanning mills and graders which separate the seed into grades according to density. Large kernels of high density are most desirable. While the greatest density is not always associated with the largest berries, this usually, however, is the case. For very best results the grain grader separating the wheat into two or three grades according to its density, is desirable, but when such machines are not available, satisfactory results will be obtained from the fanning mill, the use of which will enable the farmer to sow the largest and most plump grains, removing the broken and shriveled and damaged grains along with the rye, oats, barley, weed seed and chaff.

Annual Insect Tax.

It is believed that the value of agricultural products destroyed each year in the United States by insect pests is close to 800 million dollars. This sum may be called the "insect tax" paid by farmers and orchardists. The amount is much larger than the amount required each year for the education of American children and much larger than the amount at which the buildings and endowments of 600 colleges in this country are valued. There are practically no insects damaging to crops or fruit which we are not able to control. The method of control has in every instance been made as simple and as practicable as possible. To save this amount of money per year it is necessary only for farmers and orchardists to put into practice what we already know about their control. It is our failure to do as well as we know that keeps us in the rut.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

LIVE STOCK

If your pigs have scours or are not thrifty, get busy with the swill barrel and give it a thorough cleaning.

Slop is feed, not drink. It does not satisfy thirst. Plenty of clean, cool water is essential for successful hog raising.

Mighty few men make a great financial success in handling hogs in large numbers, but there are many thousands who grow wealthy by always having hogs on the farm that are well bred and well cared for.

Illinois and Iowa men are coming to Kansas City market in numbers to buy stock and feeding cattle. This is unusual, and shows the urgent need of cattle, as well as the scarcity of this class at Chicago.

Feed your pigs well, but don't feed lice. Feed is too valuable to waste, and the lousy hog has to eat enough to support both himself and the lice. Hogs that are raising lice cannot attend to much other business.

Don't ever fear to raise and store plenty of feed for stock. If there should be a surplus in the spring, it can easily be sold, while if there should be a shortage, disaster results. Who shall say just how much of the industrial unrest of today is due to the high price of meats caused by feed shortage?

Corn is the best feed known for farm stock, but corn alone is one of the poorest. If balanced with a protein feed nothing will produce better results. Animals can be finished for market on a ration consisting chiefly of corn, but at no other time should they receive such a ration.

The famous Elm Ridge race track, near Kansas City, has been abandoned, the buildings sold and the land will be divided up into building sites. Elm Ridge was equipped with about $267,000 worth of buildings, and was a most beautiful place. The Missouri anti-gambling law put it out of business as a race headquarters, and no other satisfactory use was found for it.

The famous Smithfield hams of Virginia are made from semi-wild hogs of the "razorback" type. While young they run wild in the woods and acquire a gamy flavor. After the corn is husked they are turned into the fields in which there is growing black-eyed peas in alternate rows. After peanut harvest they go in for a cleanup, as also into the sweet potato fields. They are finished on corn.

If you have any trouble of any kind with your live stock; if you don't seem to produce the right type; if you don't get the quick growth which brings profit; if your sows don't produce big litters, or if you have any questions unanswered in your mind, then attend the State Fair. You will not only see the correct type of hogs of your breed, but you will meet the men who succeed and who can answer your questions.

In commenting on the article on the Ideal Hog House in KANSAS FARMER, Mr. H. A. Pennington of Hutchinson, Kan., says: "Many hog houses have been built on the right principle, but with the windows placed either too high or too low so that the floor in the pens does not get the maximum amount of sunshine. The height of the windows must depend upon three factors: The latitude of the farm on which the house is built, the distance from window to back of house, and the date at which the breeder wishes his sows to farrow.

Hogs Should Make Money.

"Stay with the hogs," said Joe Newman, the great hog king of the Kaw Valley, whose hog yards and pens near Abilene, Kan., attract much attention. "No farmer will lose money raising hogs if he handles them the right way," said Mr. Newman in the Live Stock Report. "Some men would lose money raising hogs at 10 cents a pound. Others would make a profit on them at 5 cents a pound. Running back over the past ten years we discover that the average price on hogs was high, and sufficient to make them the most profitable live stock on the farm. In that ten years, we had two years when the market was down, but we had two years with prices the highest on record.

"As the cities grow, and the farm population decreases, as it is doing, the demand for pork products is sure to hold up. There is no substitute for bacon and hams, as well as many other pork products. The farmer who prepares for handling hogs right will find them very profitable all the time."

Successful Flocks—and Others.

Successful flocks, flocks that are a paying investment, are invariably the property of farmers and breeders who are wideawake to the demands made upon them by the trade to which they cater.

In shipping to market, we always cherish a hope that our stock will bring the top price and yet how very often we are disappointed. To top the market it is necessary, first of all, for the stock to show "quality" or "breeding." After we have this, it is a matter of proper feeding.

How else are we to get "quality" in the flock other than by the infusion of some pure blood, either by the use of pure-bred rams or the offspring of pure-bred ewes. The latter method is, of course, the slowest and the most expensive. The former method is the common practice, but is it common enough? Aren't there plenty of sheep raisers in your neighborhood who claim pure-bred rams are too costly to use on grade ewes? They are not willing to pay, say, $25, for a pedigreed yearling ram when a "just as good" grade ram can be bought for $10 to $15. And yet, isn't it doubtful if they have ever actually figured it out in dollars and cents?

Let us suppose we use the two rams two years and then dispose of them at 50 per cent of their first cost. The cost of the grade ram, we will suppose to be $10, and the pure-bred ram $25. The shrinkage in value then would be $5 and $12.50.

If each ram served 50 ewes per year, or the equivalent of 100 ewes for the two years, the sire service has been 5 cents per ewe for the use of the grade ram and 12½ cents for the pure-bred ram. Is it not a fact, then, that the man who uses the grade ram and does not attempt to breed up his flock is neglecting his only opportunity to instil in his flock the fundimental perquisite of market topping sheep? And his only reason for so doing is to save the difference in sire service, which amounts to 7½ cents per ewe. And isn't it also a fact that sheep sired by a pure-bred ram typical of his breed are invariably worth many times more than the difference in the cost of sire service? So, after all, such a "saving" is not a saving at all; in fact, the attempt to save is made at a clear loss. It is also clear that if there is an increased value in the sheep the first year, from the use of pure-bred sires, there will be an added increase of value the second year and each succeeding year, until the flock reaches a theoretical state of perfection.—JOHN J. VROOMAN, Henley Ranch, Greencastle,

Horse Owners! Use



GOMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all Liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.



WHY WE SHOULD DRAIN

Farmers say "fields that averaged 25 bushels per acre, now average 50 to 60 bushels per acre since tiling."

"I have realized 25 per cent on my investment in the increased yield of a single crop." When one can double his crop; when one field will do the work of two, why hesitate to tile?

More interest is being given in Kansas on increasing the yield per acre than ever before. Write for "Hints on Farm Drainage," sent free by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.
HUMBOLDT, KANS.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

10 Per Cent Oversize

Why Do Men Buy 100,000 a Month?

The present demand for Goodyear tires exceeds 100,000 monthly.

That's a larger demand, by tens of thousands, than any other tire commands.

Close to one-third of all the tire demand centers on Goodyears now. Yet there are 25 makes of tires.

The demand for No-Rim-Cut tires doubles every eight months.

Why is it that motorists, by the hundreds of thousands, have come to these patent tires? And why are they still coming—by legions and legions—faster than we can supply them?

They Are Weary of Waste

These myriads of motorists have grown weary of waste.

They want tires that can't rim-cut. They want oversize tires. They have found out a way to cut tire bills in two.

They have learned that more tires are needlessly ruined than are ever worn out in service.

Tire Cost—Where It Goes

On the average, half that one pays for old-type tires is wasted in two ways.

Rim-cutting alone wastes 23 per cent. Out of every hundred ruined clincher tires, statistics show that 23 are rim-cut.

Overloading wastes 25 per cent. It is the chief cause of blow-outs.

Our 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

These two features alone—No-Rim-Cut and oversize—mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

The Old Way

The old way was to build a tire exactly rated size. With nine cars in ten those tires at times were badly overloaded. The result was blow-outs, and a short-lived tire.

And the old type of tire was a hooked-base tire, with the rim flanges set to curve inward.

Such a tire may be wrecked in a moment, if punctured and run flat. Even under-inflation may lead to rim-cutting—a ruin beyond repair.

The New Way

The No-Rim-Cut way is to build a tire 10 per cent over the rated size. That takes care of the extras. It avoids overloading. It adds, on the average, one-fourth to the tire mileage.

And the new type is a hookless tire. Rim-cutting is made impossible. Thus the two main items of tire expense are completely eliminated.

We control by patents the only way to make a practical tire of this type.

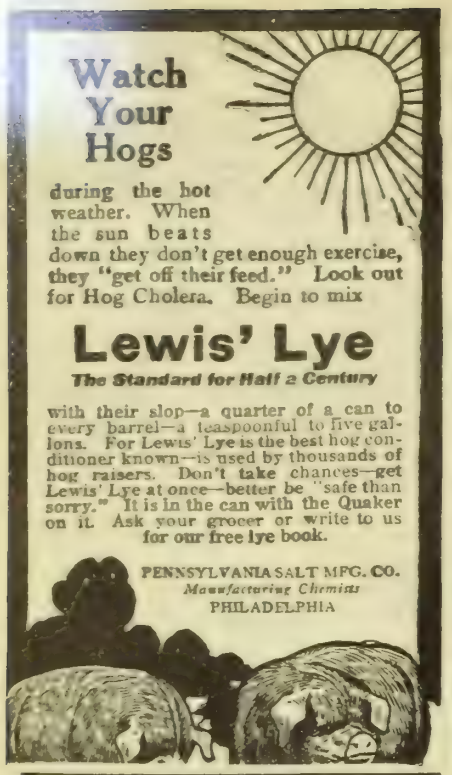
That is why the demand for this new-type tire centers on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

You are bound to come to them. Oversize tires and tires that can't rim-cut save too much to miss.

Our 1912 Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
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No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities — More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire
We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits
(753)



Watch Your Hogs

during the hot weather. When the sun beats down they don't get enough exercise, they "get off their feed." Look out for Hog Cholera. Begin to mix

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

with their slop—a quarter of a can to every barrel—a teaspoonful to five gallons. For Lewis' Lye is the best hog conditioner known—is used by thousands of hog raisers. Don't take chances—get Lewis' Lye at once—better be "safe than sorry." It is in the can with the Quaker on it. Ask your grocer or write to us for our free lye book.

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Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA



HOW TO BUILD CORN CRIBS

Book With BLUE PRINT PLANS FREE

You get practical hints for storing and handling ear corn and small grain. Our free book gives plans, lumber bills and itemized cost of building corn cribs and granaries—also full information about

MARSEILLES

Portable Elevators and Wagon Dumps

Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

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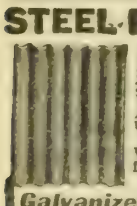


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Greatest Roofing offer ever published. New, high grade, durable Steel Corrugated Roofing, 22 in. x 24 in. Per 100 sq. ft. $1.25 When ordering this lot mention 7-Ad-700. This price is f. o. b. Chicago.

Write for **Freight Paid Prices** We can furnish Roofing and Siding from the cheapest to the best.

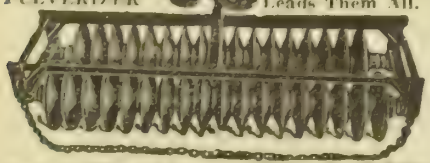
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Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

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FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Motor Horse Power.

Subscriber C. E. L., Lorraine, Kan., asks how the horse power of automobile engines is figured. The formula adopted by the A. L. A. M. is generally accepted as giving approximately the horse power of an engine. This formula consists of squaring the bore of the cylinder, then multiplying the result by the number of cylinders, and dividing by 2.5, which gives the approximate horse power, based upon a piston travel of 1,000 feet per minute. Still there are many other things to be taken into consideration. When the piston of the engine is traveling at, say, a rate of 600 feet per minute, the power designated by the formula is not so great, and when the piston is traveling at a rate of 1,200 feet or more per minute, there is an increase over the indicated power. The specific gravity of the gasoline, temperature of gasoline and temperature of water, have their effect on the power, also.

Automobiles on the Farm.

Our subscriber, R. S. P., Benson, N. D., desires to add a bit to the automobile literature of this column, and writes:

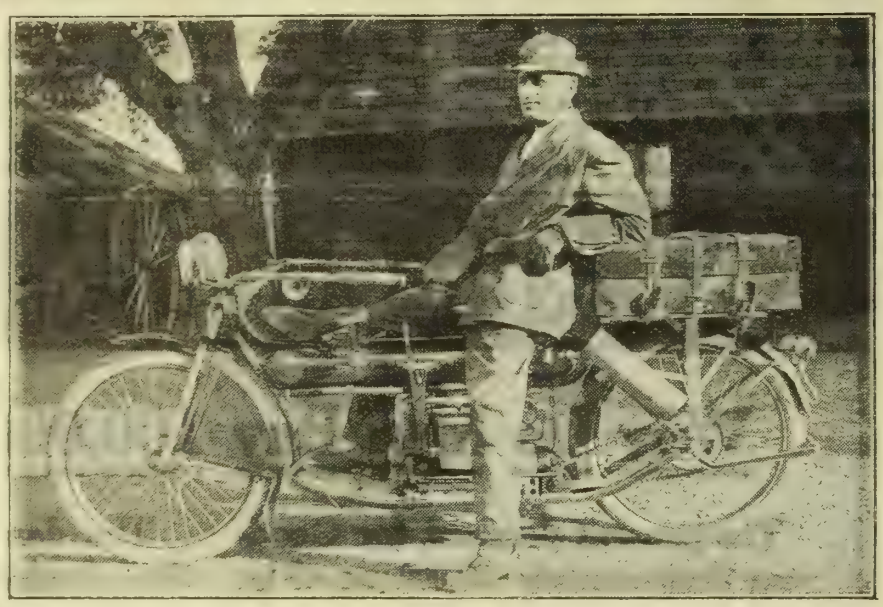
"I have had an auto for the last two years. It is a two-cylinder car. The first fall after getting it, four of us took a trip to Kansas in it. We started on the 22nd of October. We were seven and one-half days traveling 800 miles. We carried our luggage, and camped where night overtook us. The cost of the trip was a little more for the four of us than the car fare would have been for one. Besides, there was the pleasure of the trip, that we would not have had going by train.

"At the price of autos, now, there is very little difference in the price of a good driving team, buggy and harness. A good team will cost $300 to $500; a buggy, $75 to $125; harness, $30 to $50. A good 5-passenger touring car can be bought from $690 up, according to how much one cares to pay. Then there is the feed for the horses when they are not at work, while the auto is costing you practically nothing when it is not at work.

"The thought of so many is that it takes a lot of money to keep an auto in repair. The expense is not as large as the cost of feed to keep the team. Some persons will be a great deal harder on a car than others.

"Tires are the most abused part of a car. There are more tires spoiled by not being kept pumped up to the pressure that the manufacturer recommends, than are actually worn out by use. My brother has a car that he uses for all sorts of work. It has a detachable rear seat. He takes off the rear seat and takes five or six sacks of grain to town, and brings home the same amount of coal, or other things that he happens to need at the time. One day his cattle broke down a place in the pasture fence.. He loaded on some new posts and wire and soon had the fence repaired. If it had not been for his auto he would have had to take a team out of the field where they were at work.

"I will close by telling of one of our best trips with the auto. This summer we went to the state fair. There were my brother, two friends and myself. The four of us weighed 740 pounds, our tent, bedding and provisions, which weighed 200 pounds. If we had gone on the train it would have cost us $29.20 for car fare for the round trip. With the auto the expense was not over $10. Then we saved the expense of hotels, which would have been at least $10 each. Anybody that has been at a state fair knows what the hotel charge is. Then we had the pleasure of seeing the country as we went through."



K. E. SMITH, TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR GLOBE TANNING CO., USING MOTORCYCLE.

Winnipeg Motor Contest Winnings.

The Case Threshing Machine Company writes KANSAS FARMER of the success of its engines—both steam and gas—in the Winnipeg motor contest. The advice states that the Case engines were the only entrants to win gold medals in both the steam and gasoline classes. The Case 110-horse-power steam engine broke all Winnipeg records. Its nearest competitor used 60 per cent more coal than the Case. The 40-horse-power Case gas tractor outclassed all competitors in low fuel consumption, power developed, simplicity and ease of operation and perfect work. The Winnipeg contest is international and is held annually under the supervision of the Canadian government, and is open to all manufacturers of farm power machinery. KANSAS FARMER had arranged in advance of the contest for a complete report, and it will be printed immediately upon its receipt.

Traveling Salesman Uses Motor Cycle.

The utility of the motor cycle was never more forcibly demonstrated to the editor than last week, when K. E. Smith, of the Globe Tanning Company, Des Moines, Ia., made us a friendly call. He was on the last leg of a five weeks' trip from Des Moines on his 4-cylinder Henderson motor cycle. Besides his necessary equipment of clothing and toilet articles, he carried a complete line of the goods his firm turns out. These are packed in the suit case shown in the picture. He claims that he is making this trip more economically and more expeditiously than if he had traveled by train and used the necessary livery hire to make the best use of his time. The motor cycle he rode attracted keen attention in all towns, and particularly in Topeka, in which place it may be said that people have gone motor cycle crazy. This Henderson has a wheel base of 65 inches and a miniature 4-cylinder automobile air-cooled motor. The machine has no peddles, the motor starting by crank and the power is applied by a clutch as in the case of an automobile. His machine was equipped with speedometer, Presto-lite, and has two seats for as many passeners. Smith said his average speed was 25 miles an hour, and he covered about 40 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

HOOSIER GRAIN DRILLS

Just take a careful look at the cut of the Hoosier Single Disk Drill shown below. Note the wonderful up and down range of the disks. See how straight the draw bar pull is. The disks stay right to the work and the draft is light. The Hoosier Drill has time and labor saving features that are worth much to you.

You can get any size or style Drill in the Hoosier Line from One-Horse up in Plain Grain and Combined Grain and Fertilizer—Single and Double Disk, Hoe and Shoe. There is built a Hoosier Drill that will meet your needs and do the work right, no matter where you live. Send for the Hoosier Drill Catalogue, read it, and then go to your local dealer and insist on seeing the Hoosier Drill. Absolutely guaranteed.

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INCORPORATED
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Buy the Des Moines Creosoted Silo

This special treatment makes the Des Moines creosoted silo twice as desirable to you as any other. It is a scientific process. Makes the silo proof against rot, moisture and all effects of weather exposure. Puts it above any other stave silo, hence better than any silo ever made.

Creosoting Makes the Wood Everlasting.

You buy the Des Moines Silo once. Then you're through spending money. No bills for repairs. No rotted or warped parts to replace. Creosoting makes this silo last practically forever. Ours is the only silo creosoting machine in the world. Then to make the job complete our inside **Hoop, Double Anchors and Economy Roof** make this the best silo you can buy.

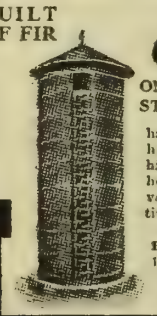
Write for Free Pamphlet by Users of Creosoted Silos and description of our creosoting process. Explains why hundreds of farmers will have no silo but the Des Moines. Write

Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co.,
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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Built of Concrete are the Best value for the money

No Repair Bills. No Insurance

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HAY PRESS



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. **The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**

POULTRY

Hens are laying better at this time than for several seasons past. There should be no scarcity of fresh eggs.

To keep the hens laying, it is necessary to look after their welfare. Care should be given them each day so that they be strong and healthy for winter work.

In gathering the eggs, some farmers will leave an egg in the nest for a nest-egg. This is a bad practice, as the egg that is left often becomes stale before being used. If nest-eggs are used at all, use china ones. But why have a nest-egg? They have no influence on the hen,s laying, and are not found in any of the large poultry plants. The nest-egg theory has long since been exploded.

During the last year or so the treasury of the American Poultry Association has shown a little surplus. But no sooner does it appear than the buzzards seek to deplete it. At the annual meeting next month it is proposed to make the office of president a paying one, with a salary of $2,500 per year. The presidency has heretofore been an honorary office and honorable men have filled it, but if this graft succeeds, it will be changed to an ornery one.

After all is said and done, there are no breeds of fowls that can beat the American breeds. For hardiness, flavor of flesh and egg-laying, they are away ahead of all the much-heralded breeds sent in from other countries. This is not merely our say so, but it can be proven by studying the reports of the experiment stations and egg-laying contests now going on. The American breeds are now in the front ranks of the egg-layers in the Missouri state contest, and for flesh producers they are away ahead of all breeds. This notion of running after everything that is new is all wrong. Stick to the old reliable breeds that have been tried and tested and found "not wanting."

In answer to a subscriber who complains of rats getting away with his young chicks and requesting a remedy for exterminating the rodents, would say that if powdered sulphur and cayenne pepper are scattered around the rat holes the vermin will disappear. Another remedy is to scatter powdered lye around their holes. The lye will stick to the rat's feet, who commences to lick them, which will cause death. Another remedy that we have tried and proved successful is to take Stearn's rat paste and place some on pieces of bread, and scatter in the runways of the rats. Care should be taken to gather up in the morning any pieces of the poisoned bread that has not been eaten by the rats, otherwise, the chickens are liable to eat it and get poisoned.

Judge Drevenstedt is not a friend of the caponizing art. He says that capons are a desirable and superior article of food, no one will deny; that they are any better than well-fattened pullets or cockerels, where the latter have been separated as soon as the sex was noticeable, is extremely doubtful. In fact, he believes they are inferior in quality. Besides the cost of caponizing and the additional time it takes to properly prepare a capon for market, makes this branch of the poultry industry of doubtful value, albeit a few men succeed in getting good prices for a limited supply, the demand seldom exceeding the latter. We can bear out the judge's opinion that the flesh of a nice young cockerel is fully equal to the capon's, having tested both, and that in the West there is no demand for capons commensurate with the time and expense expended to procure them.

Jamaican Trade in Booby Eggs.

United States Counsel Julius D. Dreher, writes from Port Antonio, as follows:

"Booby" is the name given long ago by British seamen to several of the smaller species of Gannets, because these sea fowls are regarded as stupid, since they show no fear of man.

In the spring and summer, millions of these birds flock to Morant Keys, three islets about 35 miles southeast, and to Pedro Keys, four islets, 40 to 50 miles south of Jamaica. Both of these groups are leased for a term of seven years to private individuals by the Colonial government of Jamaica. Although cocoanuts have been planted and a few huts built on Pedro Keys, the lessees derive their profits almost wholly from the sale of the immense number of eggs laid by the boobies on the islets of the two groups. These eggs, which under the lease may be collected three times a season, are brought to Kingston by sailing vessels. During 1911 three schooners brought 38,000 dozen eggs from Morant Keys and three schooners 20,000 dozen from Pedro Keys. The eggs are put up in boxes of 500 and 1,000, which are sold at $3 to $3.25 for a box of 500.

The arrival of a boat with booby eggs is the occasion of no little excitement among the negro women, who buy them by the box and then sell them by retail chiefly in Kingston, though they are also sold in Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and in other towns on the island. Though sold mostly by the dozen to housekeepers, booby eggs are also peddled hard-boiled, on the streets of Kingston, salt and pepper being provided that the purchasers may eat the eggs at once. These eggs are about two-thirds the size of an ordinary hen's egg and are quite palatable.—New York Produce Exchange.

Notes on Poultry Feeding.

(From Report of Rhode Island Experiment Station.)

It is stated that sweet skim milk was fed as profitably to capons as to young chicks, but, "if sour, very little should be fed. It is very important that the dishes from which milk is fed should be cleaned often and scalded occasionally."

Feeding experiments with laying hens are also recorded by W. P. Wheeler, in which attention is given to "feather-eating." Close confinement and lack of variety of food, especially such as is rich in nitrogen, are said to be conditions likely to bring on the trouble. It is recommended to remove the first offender immediately.

"In considering the effect of different rations upon egg production, the results from hens of one of the better laying breeds, as in this case the Leghorns are of greater importance. While the pen of Leghorns having whole grain fell off in laying during the second year, as well as both pens of Cochins, the Leghorns having the ground grain laid better during the second than during the first. Allowing for the cost of hatching and the food cost of growing the pullets for this feeding experiment, and considering the market value of the hens at the end, there was for two years with those having the whole grain, an excess in the value of product over the cost of food of 48.6 per cent. With those having the ground grain there was an excess of 68.5 per cent. The actual difference over the total cost of food was about one-third greater with the hens having the ground grain ration.

"The great majority of diseases are due to bad management, bad housing, including cold, damp and ill ventilated houses, over-feeding, rich feeding and impure water and want of exercise."

Get Busy With a Baler



IF you have clover, timothy, prairie grass, or alfalfa, it will pay you to bale it. Loose hay takes barn space. You cannot sell it easily and you cannot ship it at all. It is the hay that is baled which is in demand in the high-priced city markets. This is the hay upon which you make your profits.

The difference between what it costs to bale hay and the increase you get in price per ton, gives you a bigger margin of profit on your work than anything else you do on a farm. You can bale easily from 8 to 16 tons a day and under certain conditions, several tons more. Baled hay can be made as much a big cash crop to you as your wheat, corn, or oats. All you need is the right kind of hay press. There is money in owning an

I H C Hay Press

An I H C pull power press in either one or two-horse style, or an I H C motor press with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C engine, will do the work required on any farm cheaper, quicker, and with less attention than any other hay press so far designed.

It has taken years of field testing to make these presses the best that you can buy. They are that now. The horse power presses have greater capacity than any other horse press of equal size. They are lighter draft and easier on the horses. The step-over is the lowest and narrowest made. They have an adjustable bale tension, which insures compact bales. They are equipped with a roller tucker to turn in all straggling ends, thus making each bale neat in appearance.

I H C motor presses consist of a bale chamber and an I H C engine mounted on substantial trucks. The bale chamber of the motor press corresponds in size to the bale chamber of the horse press—14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, and 17 x 22 inches. No time is lost in setting up the machine. It can be moved easily from place to place, backed to the stack or barn, and started to work at once. The engine does not need a man to watch it and there is no danger from sparks. When not baling hay, the engine can be detached. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that with a little adjusting, you have a regular portable I H C engine ready for business 365 days each year. You can operate a small thresher or corn shredder, saw wood, shell corn, grind feed, pump water, generate electricity, or run a cream separator. You thus purchase two useful machines in one. There is profit in the hay press and unlimited work in the engine.

Hay time is drawing near. Be prepared for it. Drop in and see an I H C local dealer in your town, or write for a catalogue.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

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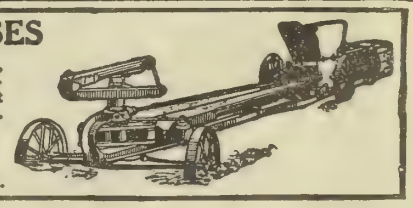
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With the New Perfection Oven, the New Perfection Stove is the most complete cooking device on the market. It is just as quick and handy, too, for washing and ironing.

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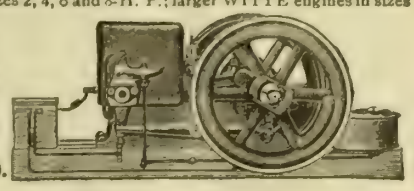
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DAIRY

The dairyman has been called upon to buy numerous recipes which would make an abnormal quantity of so-called butter from a given quantity of milk. Likewise, he has been called upon to buy churns which, with the use of certain ingredients in the milk will produce an abnormal quantity of butter. The food commissioner of Ohio has issued warning that all persons found selling butter from the use of the recipe or the use of the churn, will be prosecuted. It should be recognized that the manufacture of anything other than normal butter is a fraud and illegal. If a person wants to use the butter so produced in his own family, that is his business, but to sell the same is a fraud upon the public, and is so recognized by the federal law and by many state laws.

The Missouri Stations expects this year to obtain from a herd of six Jerseys and three registered Holsteins, at least 4,000 pounds, or $1,000 worth, of butter from nine cows, leaving the value of the skim milk and that of the calves over and above that amount. These cows will receive the same treatment given other cows in the dairy herd. These cows are not the equal, by far, of the great cows of either of the breeds represented. They are regarded, however, as such cows as it is practical for the farmer to develop in his herd. Think what a satisfaction there would be in milking nine cows such as these. Think, too, of the profit. Then, when you realize that such cows are within your reach, why not set about developing such a herd? If you are thinking of it, don't delay. Begin at once.

How to prolong the life of the wild grass pasture is a question of importance—not only with dairymen, but with every farmer who keeps stock. The United States Department of Agriculture is recommending the division of the field into two or three pastures, the idea being to pasture one lot to a certain stage, then pasture No. 2, and finally No. 3, alternating through the season. We believe this is a good plan, and we know, personally, two or three farmers in central Kansas who are handling their wild grass pastures in this way and on each farm the pasture is as good as it has ever been. Along with the alternate pasturing of the lots the weeds are kept down by mowing, and these two things seem to have maintained pastures in good condition.

A beginner in the pure-bred live stock business has a good many things to learn. This is true whether he is breeding dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep or horses. First, he must familiarize himself with the fact that it requires several years to build a reputation, but from the very beginning he should be able to sell his pure-bred stock—if it is meritorious—for more money than its value for meat. In breeding dairy cattle, however, the sale of dairy products can be counted upon as more than paying the running expenses. When the herd is developed to the point where the reputation of the breeder is sufficiently established, then he begins to realize his real reward as a breeder. The breeding of dairy cattle can be entered upon at less expense than the breeding of other kinds of live stock. The main opportunity for the beginning in any kind of pure-bred stock is in bringing his herd before the public through judicious advertising and correspondence. The dairy breeder has one advantage over other breeders through the fact that he is able to make official records for his cows, and these records, if good, obtain publicity which gives his operations a good send-off.

Thinks this Man Needs Spanking.

The following shot was taken by A. P. Sanders, secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture, at a recent meeting of the Farmers' National Congress, at the farmer who does not feel a manly pride for his profession:

"You need not apologize for the business you are in. You ought to be proud of it, and that is what I want to see the farmers of this country do. They ought to be proud of the business they are in, and I would like to spank the farmer who stands up and says, 'I don't want you to expect too much of me, because I am only a farmer.' Yes, I would like to spank him. I used to teach school and I found that some of those good little boys had to get a spanking once in a while, and when they got education and information from both directions they were sure they knew something about it afterwards."

Save $486 by Getting Your Champion Silo in August

This is an actual saving. Nearly $500 extra money in your pocket if you order your silo now instead of postponing until too late to use it this fall and winter. You can feed a herd of 30 cattle one season with the Champion for $486 less than you can without ensilage. This saving is equal to having $8,000 invested at 6%. Figure up the size of your herd and see for yourself just what you lose if you delay buying a silo.



My 2 August Propositions

1. For the farmer who wants a silo or a silo and a cutter and is ready to talk business before Aug. 1. Special offer for this man.
2. For 2 or more farmers who during August will club together and get a silo each, either with or without a cutter.

Your Profits Start As Soon As Silo Is Erected.

Start and keep on coming. Expert feeders agree that ensilage is the most economical feed and thousands of farmers will tell you the Champion is the best silo. Continuous door front, licensed under Harder patent, trussed and braced with angle iron and channel steel. Strong easily adjusted hoops. Double latch ladder. Steel anchors hold silo upright. Western made for Western trade. Champion meets western feeding conditions.

Get My Free Book—Tells You All About Silage Feeding

Gives balanced rations for producing milk or beef. In writing state which of my two August propositions interest you. If you will also mention about when you will be ready I will send my ensilage expert to see you—he will tell you facts and make you my easy term payment offer. The best silo proposition ever made. Address

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Pile in the corn faster and faster and watch it disappear in a Whirlwind. It's a mighty powerful machine—so easy, so smooth running. The Whirlwind is mounted on a rugged, strong frame; main shaft runs in four wide-apart, dust-proof bearings, which hold it absolutely rigid, no matter how severe the strain; has one-piece cutter and blower-head.

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The sale of Saginaw Silos this year has exceeded and broken all records. However, you can depend on prompt shipment if you order a Saginaw Silo at once. Shall we send you a copy of the new book, "The Easy Way of Silo Filling"; or, "The Building of a Silo"? Also ask for Circular AH.

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HOME CIRCLE

Gram'mas.

To G. M. G.'s Bama.

There's something 'bout a Gran'ma a boy can't help but like;
She's always glad to see you, and calls you "Little Tike."
She says, "That boy's not naughty; he's only full of fun.
A child's a child—I know it, 'cause I myself was one."
That's how a Gran'ma argues. And when your stomach aches,
She doesn't call you piggy and count what's left of cakes.
No; that's a time, she tells you, a boy's in need of love
And little candy pellets that have a taste of clove.
And if a playmate whistles, and you get well and play,
She doesn't say, "I told you that that would be the way!"
No; she's beside the window to smile and wave her hands,
And call, "Have lots of fun, dear." That's 'cause she understands.
She says the toughest children have tender kinds of skin,
And thinks a downright whipping is something of a sin.
A boy without a Gran'ma just misses half his life.
I'd rather have—I really would—a Gran'ma than a wife.

—Louise Ayres Garnett.

Sweet milk and olive oil mixed in the proportion of two parts sweet milk and one part olive oil, is said to be excellent for cleaning leather chairs, handbags, etc. Rub the mixture well into the leather and when dry polish with a chamois skin.

There is always the age when a child has outgrown the high chair, yet is not quite ready for the ordinary dining room chair. To meet this difficulty screw the knobs known as door bumpers into the bottom of the four legs of a common chair.

When making quilts it is well to think about the day when they will be soiled and need laundering. For this reason the following method is a good one: Cover the cotton batting with mosquito netting and sew firmly in place. Then sew the outsides together in the form of a pillow case and slip the pad inside. Tack it sufficiently to hold the pad in place. When soiled, the outside may be very easily removed and laundered. Old blankets that are beginning to show signs of wearing out may be used in this way instead of making the pad of cotton or wadding. They will not need to be tied closely, as they will not slip or pack as cotton does.

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"Yes, yes."

"And now it turns out that he collects the payments on our piano."



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4695.—Ladies' House Dress. Nothing could be neater than this design. The dress is made in shirtwaist fashion. The neck has a removable Dutch collar. The skirt is gored and fastens at the left side. Such materials as challis, madras, and gingham are suitable. The pattern, 4695, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 9¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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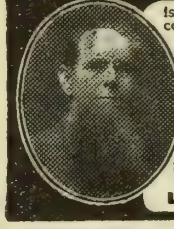
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GOVERNMENT LAND.
We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kan.

612 ACRES BOTTOM ALFALFA LAND.
Never overflows. 324 acres pasture and mow land, good bearing orchard, plenty of timber for fuel and posts, running water, good 7-room house, has been built about 5 years, barn 22x45x16, granary for 5,000 bushels, corn crib and stock scales, good tenant house, and barn, all buildings in first-class condition, 310 acres in cultivation, 85 acres now in alfalfa. Located 3 miles from Madison. Price, $67 per acre. P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.

WRITE ME about my improved farms at $15 to $35 per acre. Good land, near Russellville, one of the best towns in the state. W. M. HENSON, Russellville, Ark.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

WRITE me about my improved farms at $15 to $25 per acre. Good land, near Russellville, one of the best towns in the state. W. M. HENSON, Russellville, Ark.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

BANK IN LIQUIDATION owns fourteen different dairy farms. I am authorized to sell for cash or good paper. Prices right. Write for lists.
F. A. PARTLOW, Clear Lake, Wis.

A SPLENDID Missouri 80-acre farm, an ideal home, well fenced, good improvements, fruit, etc. Owner wants city property. Other good trades. List with us. "We trade anything tradeable." OWNERS' SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

BARGAINS IN COMANCHE CO. LANDS.
240 acres, 6 miles of good town, most all alfalfa land and all good wheat land, shallow to water, 160 acres in cultivatoin, close to school, good neighborhood. Price, $35 per acre, half cash, balance easy terms.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER,
The Comanch County Land Men,
Coldwater, Kansas.

FINE HOMES AT BARGAIN.
93 a., 3 miles Ottawa; good house, barn, orchard; 40 a. creek bottom, no overflow; fine alfalfa land; 7 a. timber; close to school. Price, $6,000, $3,000 cash, remainder 5 years, 6 per cent. 159 a., 5 miles Ottawa; good house, barn, orchard; 80 a. good alfalfa creek bottom. Price, $67.50 acre. Loan $6,000.
MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

South Eastern Kansas

Is the place to go for good homes, low prices and easy terms. Send for full information. Address,
THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Iola, - - - - - - - Kansas.

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ½ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY,
Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy of 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

FOR GOVERNMENT LAND

and cheap relinquishments with abundance of irrigation water. Write
DEMING LAND & ENGINEERING CO.,
Deming, New Mexico.

280 ACRE STOCK FARM

Six miles Garnett, Kansas. Two sets buildings, water, fruit. $35 per acre. Address
H. C. SLATER, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—ARMSTRONG COUNTY, TEXAS, BARGAINS.
Four quarter sections, joining, 7 miles of Washburn and 17 of Amarillo. 60 acres broke, near church and school house. Sell one or all. Easy terms. P. A. BLACKFORD, Hillsboro, Iowa.

FAMOUS GRAND VALLEY

of Colorado, only 40 miles long, and shipping 10,000 cars of fruit this year. We offer 40 acres, irrigated with adjudicated water right, close to good town, schools, etc.; grow any kind fruit, cantaloupes, 300 bu. potatoes to acre, four crops of alfalfa. For quick sale, price, $150 per acre; worth $200. Any terms you wish. Stop praying for rain.
J. C. VINING,
533 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TRADE—Will trade your property or business for you. Pay cash for your Western Kansas land, if level, at $500 per quarter. LAYTON BROS., Osborne, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE.
320 a. of land, most all grass, 80 rods of station, in Neosho Co., Kan. All fenced, poor improvements, good soil. Price, $30 per acre.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

Kingman County Farms. We have the best bargains. We can sell or trade lands or merchandise, no matter where located. Send description and lowest cash price.
JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO.,
Kingman, Kan.

SOME ONE has just what you want. SOME ONE wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.

Good Trade For western Kansas land, 2-story frame store building, 20x70 ft.; 5 living rooms upstairs; always rented; on Frisco railroad. Price, $2,000. Address owner, D. D. Walker, Parsons, Kan.

240 ACRES for sale, in 5 miles of this city, 50 a. in pasture, balance in cultivation. The best of land, well improved, plenty of water and fruit. Price, $50 per acre. This is a fine farming country. We are in the corn belt; nice, smooth prairie land, good soil. Write for price list. Address, W. F. STEMMONS, Golden City, Barton Co., Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—$10,000 equity in 30 acres of land in Centralia, Ill. Suitable for platting manufacturing or trucking. Farm land, east or west, live stock or city property, improved, taken in exchange. Property adjoins 4 railroads and electric lines. E. EDSON, Tonti, Ill.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

For Sale or Trade

A creamery, located in a large town; also, a good threshing outfit, and a hotel, located at Pierceville, Kan., and some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
W. J. TROUSDALE, Newton, Kan.

ARKANSAS—EXCHANGE.
500 a. black, sandy loam, Arkansas river bottom land, 200 a. in good state of cult., 270 a. timber, 30 a. Bermuda pasture, 11 tenant houses, in good conditon; 3 mi. from Sherrill on Cotton Belt R. R., 13 mi. from Pine Bluff; absolutely protected by levee. Fine land for cotton, corn, alfalfa and all kinds of tame grasses. Rents for $1,000 year, cash. Price, $20,000. Incumbrance, $8,000. Will exchange for merchandise or good rental property. For further particulars, address G. A. LONG, Little Rock, Ark.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Splendid Prospects of Bumper Grain Crops IN Western Canada

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Latest reports from the fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are to the effect that Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax give promise on an abundant yield. Rains have been sufficient and all grains have advanced rapidly. There are now

16 Million Acres Under Crop

Railroads are built and building in all settled portions. The opportune time for getting some of this generous producing land is now. Excursions on all lines of Canadian Railways to inspect the lands. Apply for Settler's Certificate to the undersigned Canadian Government Agent:
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENT
125 W. Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Land.
Oct. 15—James Strader, Irving, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Sept. 18—S. E. Ross, Creston, Iowa.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,
Oct. 23—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Sept. 3—S. P. Chiles, Jefferson, Kan.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Aug. 31—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdand, Kan.
Sept. 4—W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.
Sept. 25—White Bros., Rose, Kan.
Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 29—W. E. Monasmith, Clay Center, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.
Sept. 5—G. E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.
Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Corydale Holsteins.
Mr. L. F. Cory of Belleville, Kan., starts a card in this issue in which he offers for sale a 2-year-old Holstein registered bull. He is an excellent individual and out of A. R. O. stock and closely related to very high-testing dams. Mr. Cory also offers 16 unregistered cows bred to freshen soon to noted registered bulls. Write Mr. Cory and mention Kansas Farmer.

The Berkshire Record.
Volume 40 of the American Berkshire Record is now being distributed from the office of Secretary Frank S. Springer, Springfield, Ill. This volume is gotten up in the usual excellent style, which characterizes Secretary Springer's work, and contains pedigrees numbered 160,001 to 165,000.

Strauss' Poland Chinas.
O. R. Strauss, the successful Poland China breeder, of Milford, Kan., reports the hogs as doing well. His are the big, heavy boned kind and always make good when given half a chance. His foundation stock came from the best big type herds, and the selections since have been of the best. Write him.

The nicely illustrated catalog of S. P. Chiles' show herd of Poland Chinas will be ready to mail out in a few days. Don't fail to get your name on the list, and arrange to attend. Jefferson is in Montgomery County, and the electric line from Coffeyville or Independence, Kan., will stop at the sale barn. Sale ad will appear next week in Kansas Farmer.

The Wolverine.

The ordinary farmer, the man who has the quarter or half section farm, and only two to six weeks' plowing, cannot afford to put the cost of his farm into a heavy tractor. He has his haying, harvesting, hauling off crops, threshing, baling, shredding, husking and ensilage cutting, in fact there are 101 things as important as the plowing, and the Wolverine All Purpose Tractor will do them all. The first cost is only about one-half of the big heavy plowing tractor, and not any more than six or eight good horses. With the Wolverine the farmer on the average sized farm can do all his own work without the aid of hired help, and a lot of his neighbors as well. The Wolverine is made by the old reliable Ypsilanti Hay Press Co., of Ypsilanti, Mich. They guarantee the Wolverine with a binding guarantee to do as represented. Write for their descriptive circular matter and mention Kansas Farmer.

Henley Ranch Shropshires.

Attention to called to the advertisement of the Henley Ranch, at Greencastle, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This great ranch of 8,000 acres is the home of one of the largest and finest flocks of Shropshire sheep in the United States. The largest number of imported ewes in any flock in the United States will be found on the Henley ranch. The facilities for breeding sheep on this ranch are such that they are able to offer the greatest values of any breeders in this country, and at this time they are offering exceptional values in American-bred and imported yearling rams. These rams are an outstanding good lot, well matured and are in every way the high class kind that give satisfaction to the purchaser wanting the best, not only in breeding, but in individuals. They also offer a choice selection of ewes of all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. The entire offering is one that will interest Shropshire breeders. Look up their advertisement, also Mr. Vrooman's article, "Successful Flocks, and Others," in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write for description of stock at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Wilber J. Mansfield, Manager of the Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.



This firm is one of the foremost in the real estate business in Eastern Kansas. It makes a specialty of farm lands, and in the course of a good many years' business has handled the transfers of many hundreds of Kansas farms. This firm enjoys a fine reputation, built up through its many years of honorable dealings. Its hundreds of customers have come to have full confidence in the owners and officials of the company in every transaction they may undertake. Anyone in search of a good farm bargain, anywhere in Kansas or other Southwestern states, should write Mr. Mansfield personally at the above address.

The Best Way to Save Your Stock From Worms.

It has been said that 90 per cent of all the sickness among farm animals is due to stomach and free intestinal worms which are taken into the system while the stock is on pasture. When the older worm-infested animals are turned into the feed lot their droppings soon distribute enough larvæ to infect all the young animals which may have been worm free. The larvæ develop into worms, which crawl to the top of the grass blades, where they are most certain to be taken in with the animals' food. In this way practically every farm animal becomes infested. The result is frequently sickness and often death, especially among sheep and hogs. Practically all the prominent stock owners and many agricultural experiment stations are now using "Sal-Vet," and endorsing this wonderful preparation. It is not only a sure and inexpensive remedy, but extremely convenient to use. Being prepared with salt as a base, all you need to do is to let your stock run to it freely, and they will doctor themselves. Mr. Sidney R. Feil, the president of this company, offers in his advertisement, which appears in this paper, to send enough to feed all your stock 60 days before you pay, and agrees to make no charge whatever if you are not pleased with Sal-Vet.

Business Education.

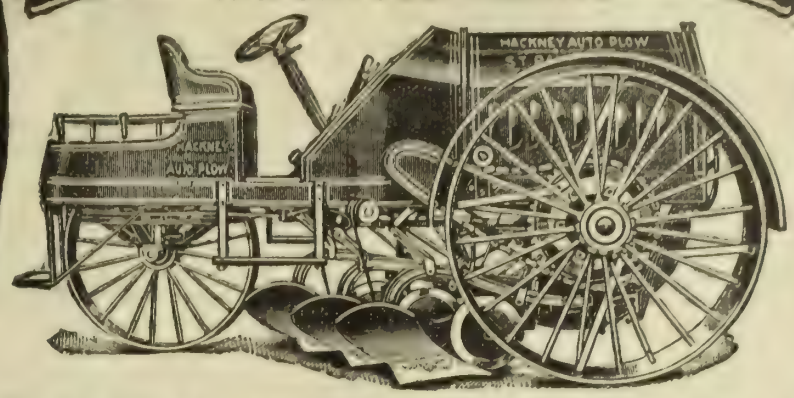
Every young man or young woman reader of Kansas Farmer who contemplates taking a course in a business college, should read the advertisement of the Gem City Business College, in this paper, and write to President Musselman for the catalog. The Gem City is the largest business college in the world, and its graduates are holding responsible positions all over this country, besides in foreign lands. Gem City Business College was founded 42 years ago by D. L. Musselman, Sr., in Quincy, Ill., and so comes nearly being the mother of them all. Business colleges all over the country have been founded by graduates from Gem City. Kansas has two Gem City students who are at the head of their own business colleges. They are Mr. C. D. Long, of Emporia, and Mr. W. H. Quakenbush, of Lawrence. And there may be others. High schools, especially, look to Gem City for teachers so that graduates from this great national business college have many opportunities open to them when they have secured their degrees. When writing, please mention this paper. Address, President D. L. Musselman, Box 24, Quincy, Ill.

E. B. Wilson's Delaine Merinos.

The card of E. B. Wilson, of Stanberry, Mo., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Wilson is the owner of one of the very best flocks of American and Delaine Merino sheep in the west. The foundation stock came from the famous Shattuck flock, and all breeding stock added since the foundation of the flock has been the best that money would buy, which accounts for the excellence of Mr. Wilson's present flock and for the many prize winners it has produced. This year 40 rams in the flock sheared an average of 22½ pounds to the fleece. Mr. Wilson's offering for 1912 consists of 40 rams and a few young ewes.

HACKNEY AUTO-PLOW

"THE ONE MAN MACHINE"



Great Labor-Saving Machine For The Farmer

THE bane of almost every farmer's life is being obliged to depend on "hired help." The loss of "man" or "two," at certain seasons of the year, is a very serious matter and often involves loss of crop. The HACKNEY AUTO-PLOW, the only "one man machine" on the market that can be used successfully for plowing, seeding, haying, harvesting, as a stationary engine for power purposes, and as a tractor for hauling loads, etc., makes the farmer INDEPENDENT and solves the vexatious labor problem. It eliminates drudgery and helps to keep the "boys" on the farm.

The Hackney Auto-Plow will do the work of 10 horses and 2 men plowing and plows from 10 to 12 acres per day. It is a tireless worker, day or night, and there is no cost for "keep" except when in operation. So simple in construction and easy to operate that it is really a pleasure to run it. The cost is less than the medium priced automobile.

The Hackney Auto-Plow is the only machine that WORKED EVERY DAY at the field trials at the Minnesota State Fair.

Catalog, photographs and testimonial letters, from satisfied users, free on request.

HACKNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 593 **Prior Avenue, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay



I Want to Send You a 60-Day Supply of SAL-VET To Try at My Risk. I Don't Ask a Single Penny of Pay in Advance

(83)

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. **THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. KF Cleveland, Ohio**

STOCK can't thrive and put on money-making flesh as long as deadly stomach and free intestinal worms are sapping their strength and blood. I want to show you how Sal-Vet expels these parasites quickly, without drenching, dosing, mixing or starving. You simply let your stock run to it freely and **they will doctor themselves.** Sal-Vet costs nothing if it fails and only 1-12 of a cent a day for any sheep or hog if it does what I claim.

Jas. Leet, of Chas. Leet & Sons, Mantua, Ohio, Importers and Breeders of fine Shropshires, says: "I consider that in Sal-Vet lies the salvation of the sheep business in America."

Robt. Blastock of Walnut Hall Stock Farm, Donerail, Ky., says: "Sooner be without sheep than without Sal-Vet." Sal-Vet is used and endorsed by leading Agricultural Colleges.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Simply fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have and I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You pay the freight charge when it arrives. When the 60 days are up report results. If Sal-Vet does not do what I claim, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it, if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. KF 8-10-12

Name.....

P.O. .....

State .....

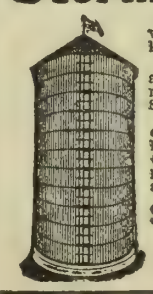
Shipping Sta. .....

No. of Sheep..... Hogs..... Cattle..... Horses.....

Prices 40 lbs. $2.25, 100 lbs. $5, 200 lbs. $9, 300 lbs. $13, 600 lbs. $21.12. Special discount for large quantities. No shipment made of less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet packages.

S. R. Feil, Pres.
The S.R.Feil Co., Cleveland, O.

Buy a Storm Lake Silo



For the next sixty days our prices will interest you. We want you to know the special features of our **PATENT HINGE DOOR** and all about the construction and material used in the Storm Lake Silo.

We want to send you a free copy of our **SILO BOOK.** Let us know the size silo you want and we will name you an attractive price. Write us today. Can ship any size immediately.

Storm Lake Tub & Tank Factory
STORM LAKE, IOWA

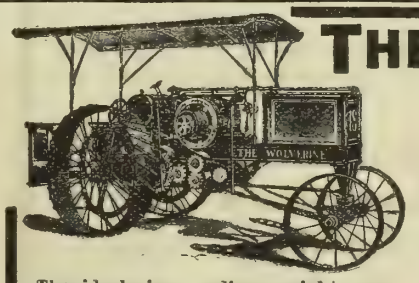
He could furnish a carload of rams on short notice. This is an offering that sheep breeders should not overlook. Look up Mr. Wilson's card in Kansas Farmer and write for prices. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

State Fair, Topeka, September 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1912.

Daniel Leonard & Sons' Shropshires.

The card of Daniel Leonard & Sons, Iowa's pioneer breeders and importers of Shropshire sheep, commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This flock was established in 1858, and is one of the largest in the country. They are offering a very fine lot of yearling rams this year, and will also sell some imported herd rams, if taken soon. Their motto has always been to sell the good kind. A customer always gets fair treatment and his money's worth, and a customer once, means a customer always. They believe fair treatment to all customers a good advertisement. Their sheep are kept on five different farms; that is why they are always healthy and vigorous breeders. Daniel Leonard, the senior member of this firm, is 83 years of age. He has bred and handled sheep all his life and his sons have taken charge of the business where he left off and have the benefit of his very many years' experience as a practical breeder. The best sires to be had, regardless of price, have always headed this great flock. Also, the choice ewes from the best flocks in England have been added to the flock from year to year. Their offering this year is one of the best. Write them at Corning, Ia., for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

THE WOLVERINE 18 H.P. 25 H.P.



The ideal size, medium weight, medium priced engine, within the reach of the small farmer.

Convenience and ease of handling The Wolverine All-Purpose Gas Tractor recommend it to the farmer. With one hand on the steering wheel, The Woolverine can be handled as easily as a team of horses. It will do all the work on your farm and also work at odd times for the neighbors. Light construction, high, wide wheels enables to to move over soft ground without packing.

The All-Purpose Wolverine is ideal for any kind of field work, the plowing, discing, seeding, husking, shredding, ensilage cutting, separating and baling. It will do the light and heavy hauling, either on the small farm or the biggest ranch. **Write for full description and price to**

THE YPSILANTI HAY PRESS CO.,

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

L. V. Okeefe Polands.

One of the successful breeders of Kansas is L. V. Okeefe, of Stilwell, Kan. Mr. Okeefe has the large, smooth Poland Chinas, the useful kind that mature quick. At the head of this herd is the great breeding boar, Big Logan Ex, by Logan Chief, and out of the big sow, Madam Shapley. Big Logan Ex is assisted by Missouri Metal, by Bell Metal, a hog that has proven a great breeder of large, even litters. Mr. Okeefe is claiming October 24 for hi sannual fall sale. On this date he will offer a draft of the very best Polands now in the herd. Kindly watch for further mention in Kansas Farmer, and arrange to attend the sale.

Poland Chinas With Quality.

With this issue P. L. Ware & Son of Paola, Kan., send a change of copy. They now offer early spring pigs singly or in pairs and trios, not akin. Any breeder wanting to start a herd could do well to buy seed stock from the Ware herd. Mr. Ware and son are the most careful breeders we know of. Everything on the Ware farm has a place, and everything is kept in the right place. The herd consists of some high-class brood sows. The spring pigs are by Ware's Hadley and Miami Chief, two boars that have proven good sires. If you want large, smooth Polands, write to P. L. Ware & Son. They have them, and can price them very low for quick sale. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

GREEN CORN CUTTER



Cuts and gathers **corn, cane, kafir corn** or anything **planted in rows. Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use.** Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.

J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KAN.

Clover Leaf Herd Big Polands.

Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., owner of the Clover Leaf herd of big boned, prolific Poland Chinas, writes that his spring pigs are doing fine. Mr. Sparks has one

75 HEAD

DISPERSION SALE

75 HEAD

OF THE ENTIRE SHOW HERD FROM THE SALINE COUNTY HERD.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE, ——— MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1912

TO BE HELD AT FARM, 6 MILES NORTH OF MARSHALL, MISSOURI,

This includes the three choice herd boars, "MISSION MODEL," by Iowa Model; "COL. I AM," by Pal's Model, dam Ohio Chief's G. D. by King of Cols.; "SIR MATHEW," by "Western Wonder."

These are three great herd boars, good enough to head any herd. Mission Model and Col. I Am are 2 years old; Sir Mathew, Jr., yearling.

Ten tried and yearling sows, including MODEL QUEEN, first prize, champion and grand champion junior yearling sow at Interstate Fair at St. Joe, last fall. ZORA MODEL, first prize senior yearling sow; Marietta, the second prize sow at Missouri State Fair at Sedalia last fall; also a winner at American Royal Live Stock Show.

FOUR other choice sows sired by "Duke of Fairview" and bred for September farrow to Mission Model and Col. I Am.

Three choice coming senior yearling sows (open) that will make the judge sit up and take notice in the show ring this fall, being winners in the six months class last fall, and I had intended putting them in the show ring this fall, and they would be a good addition to any show herd.

Also twenty-five fall gilts (coming yearlings) bred for September and October farrow—these are sired by "Col. I Am" and "Western Prince" and are as fine a lot of gilts as will go through a sale ring this summer.

FIFTEEN choice spring gilts sired by "Col. I Am," "Mission Model" and "Western Wonder Jr.," including some show prospects.

Also TWELVE extra choice fall boars sired by "Col. I Am" and "Western Wonder Jr.," and everyone a good one—weighing between 300 and 400 pounds each. Also including some show prospects.

Also TEN choice spring boar pigs, that are first-class in every respect, and include several show prospects, and as I do not care to make the shows this fall, I am putting everything in this sale.

Catalogues will be ready by August 15. Anyone wanting catalogue, please write at once. All mail bids addressed to either myself at Marshall, Mo., or Col. Fred Rippert, Decatur, Ind., or to either of the field men—J. W. Cody of Kansas Farmer, J. B. Gillett of Duroc Bulletin, G. W. Berry of Mail and Breeze, or A. T. Cole of Farmer and Stockman, will be given honest and fair treatment. Also guarantee safe arrival of all hogs at your express office. For catalogues and further information address

Remember the date, as the sale is to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Monday, August 26, at farm six miles north of Marshall. Terms of sale—Cash.

Auctioneers. { COL. FRED RIPPERT, COL. G. G. JENKINS, COL. JAS. IRVINE,

G. V. BUSH, Marshall, Mo.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to Be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, :: :: 8,000 ACRES, :: :: Greencastle, Mo.

A FINAL CLEAN-UP BERKSHIRE SALE

AT KINLOCH FARM, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Thursday, August 22, 1912

NEARLY 200 HEAD

will be sold. You can buy them AT YOUR own price. Nothing reserved

Professional duties have compelled us to wind up our Berkshire business, and it is with genuine regret that we announce this sale.

RIVAL'S LORD PREMIER WILL BE SOLD

This announcement alone should interest every Berkshire breeder in America

In this final clean-up sale will be found daughters of the world's greatest sires, such as Lord Premier's Rival, Premier Longfellow, Masterpiece, Rival's Lord Premier, Berryton Duke, Jr., etc. They are bred to our great boars.

Send for your catalog at once. If you cannot attend, send mail bids to L. E. Frost, Springfield, Ill., or W. J. Cody, of Kansas Farmer.

KINLOCH FARM, Kirksville, Mo.

C. E. STILL, GEO. M. LAUGHLIN

of the good lots of early spring pigs, and they are the big, high class kind. His herd boar, Missouri Prospect, is one of the big type Poland China sires that has made good as a breeder. In fact, he is among the best sires of the breed. For his fall offering, Mr. Sparks will have one of the best lots that will be offered this season. They are big, stretchy, high class pigs, and have plenty of quality. Clover Leaf herd is one of the outstanding good herds. Watch for announcement of sale later.

A Great Holstein Offering.

S. E. Ross, of Creston, Ia., one of the progressive Holstein breeders of that state, claims Wednesday, September 18, as the date for his big Holstein sale. On the above named date Mr. Ross will sell 50 head or more of pure-bred and high grade Holstein cows and heifers. The cows and heifers in this offering are an outstanding good lot and both pure-bred and high grade cows have records as producers that makes the offering a very attractive one to buyers wanting Holsteins that make good. The offering will include five outstanding high class Holstein bull. Among them is Union Gerben Duke by Myrtle Gerben De Kol Duke. Union Gerben Duke's dam was Princess Gerben Josephine, a cow that made a record of 18,512 pounds of milk and 634 pounds of butter fat in one year. Union Gerben Duke is a Holstein bull of the ideal type. He is a magnificent individual and is one of the best Holstein sires in service in the west today. This great herd header will interest breeders wanting a strictly high class bull. This will be one of the good offerings of the season. Send postal card at once for catalog. Watch for further announcement, which will appear in Kansas Farmer. Please mention this paper when writing.

J. W. Elliott's Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of J. W. Elliott of Polo, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Elliott is one of Missouri's leading Shropshire breeders and owns one of the select flocks in the country at this time. Mr. Elliott's flock was established 20 years ago. The foundation stock was imported from the best flocks in England, and additions have been made to the flock from year to year until the Elliott flock ranks with the best in the United States. The flock is now headed by Butter and Dakin rams, Butter 842 being one of the great Shropshire rams now in service in this country. He is a fine individual and there is no better breeder in service. A young Dakin ram now in service in this flock is also a very fine individual. He is a show ram and won first as a ram lamb at Sedalia in 1910. Mr. Elliott is offering a splendid lot of yearling rams this year. They were all sired by his great imported ram, Butter 842, and many of them are out of imported ewes. The increasing sales of breeding stock from year to year and the many letters received by Mr. Elliott from satisfied customers in many states is evidence that breeding stock from the Elliott flock makes good. All stock sent out is carefully selected, only the tops are held for breeding purposes. Write Mr. Elliott at Polo, Mo., for prices. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

E. S. Farlee Visited.

A representative for this paper recently visited Mr. E. S. Farlee, Poland China breeder located at Rydal, in Republic County, Kansas. Mr. Farlee in a quiet way has been getting together a very choice herd of registered hogs of the big type. His present herd boar, Rydal Chief, was sired by Choice Goods, the $250 prize winning Nebraska boar. Rydal Chief is a boar with lots of size and quality. That he is a good breeder is proven by the spring pigs now on the farm sired by this boar. His dam was the great sow, Mammoth Queen, by Nebraska Boy. Mr. Farlee's sow herd is composed of sows of great size, among them daughters of J.'s Wonder, a son of Republic County Chief. Others are by Mogul Again, a son of the great Mogul, and some are by a grandson of Guy's Price. Mr. Farlee is a young man of intelligence and energy and bids fair to become one of the foremost breeders of the west. The spring crop of pigs is exceptionally good and has lots of size. They are ready to ship and will be sold at reasonable prices. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

J. E. Weller's Durocs.

J. E. Weller, of Faucett, Mo., owns one of Missouri's leading herds of Duroc Jersey hogs. Mr. Weller's herd was established nine years ago with foundation stock selected from the best herds, regardless of cost. During the past few years breeding stock from this herd has been drafted to the best herds in Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. The present head of this herd is Red Rambler, sired by Crimson Rambler, by Crimson Jack, by Crimson Wonder. Red Rambler is a splendid individual and one of the good breeders of the breed. A fine lot of Hanley, Tip Top Notcher, Ambition, Crimson Wonder Again, and sows by other noted sires is a feature of the herd that will attract breeders wanting ideal type Durocs. This year Mr. Weller has a good lot of spring pigs and will have them in fine condition for the fall trade. Watch for his announcement later in Kansas Farmer.

Bargains In Durocs.

Grant Chapin, of Green, Kan., is prepared to make some sweeping reductions in prices. He must dispose of his entire herd of Durocs within a very short time. Rather than make a public sale he will give to the purchaser the cost of making the sale, and then some. There is no better blood known to the breed than is to be found in the Chapin herd. For a good many years this herd has stood second to none among the great herds of the west. Now the great tried sows and a big lot of spring pigs are to be sold at about what they will bring. Mr. Chapin dislikes to put such valuable stock on the Kansas City market, but will do so if it is not sold very soon. Every noted Duroc that has existed within the past dozen years is named in the pedigrees of this stock. Don't delay, but write at once; bargains await you.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

KHARKOF WHEAT—COLLEGE BRED and inspected, recleaned, free from weed seed, delivered f. o. b. Morrowville, Kan., in new sacks, $1.50. Samples and prices on car lots furnished on application. Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.

I HAVE FOR SALE OVER 1,000 BUSHels pure-bred Kharkof seed wheat. Examined and approved by the state of Kansas. Sacked, f. o. b. cars here, $1.25 per bushel. Write for details. R. C. Postlewaite, Jewell, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for prices. E. B. Crawford, Hesston, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

WE HAVE 3,000 BUSHELS OF KHARkof seed wheat for sale. Good quality. Binned in good shape. Geo. B. Park, Rt. 2, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN KHARKOF seed wheat. Sacked, f. o. b., 10 bushels or less, $1.60; over 10 bushels, $1.50. Samuel Croyle, New Cambria, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—$1.10 PER BUSHel, f. o. b. Lucas, Kan. Field inspected by Prof. Cunningham, of Manhattan. Send money to Farmers' State Bank. Order same paid when bill laden is furnished cashier. J. C. Skiles, Lucas, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—1,200 BUSHELS. Fanned, sacked and delivered on board cars, $1.25 per bushel. Tested 60 pounds from thresher. Absolutely unmixed. Original seed from Kansas Experiment Station. Reference, People's State Bank, Latham, Wm. Morti, Latham Kan.

FOR SALE—41 HEAD 3-YEAR-OLD mules. Large bone. Are extra good bunch. Wm. Morti, Latham Kan.

WORK MARES AND GELDINGS FOR sales—In good working condition, being worked all summer. Four mares, wt. 1400 lbs., smooth mouths, two of them blind. One bay mare, wt. 900, no blemishes. One black mare, wt. 1200 ,7 years old. One gray mare, wt. 900, 7 years. One gelding, wt. 1200, 10 years. Mares all good broods, bred to 16-hand registered jack. Also, 1 bay gelding, 5 years, broke to all harness, fine driver and saddler. A team 3-year-old fillies, small, but trotting and running stock. Might trade for cattle. Wm. Morti, Latham, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF age, will sell mine and retire. Deal with owner and save commissions. 350 a. in one farm. About 200 a. in first and second bottom. 130 a. in cultivation. Two streams join on land. Some timber. 150 fenced pasture, living water. Finest well water. 5-room house; barn for 12 horses. New hog houses and fences. A fine combination grain and stock farm. Also, 520 a. joining, making 870 acres in one body. 2 sets improvements, 130 in cultivation. Balance grass with living streams. Both farms fenced and cross-fenced. School adjoining. Church, ½ mile. 4 miles from Keighley, on Frisco R. R. Rural mail. Telephone in each house. Will sell one or both farms on liberal terms. Wm. Morti, Latham, Kan.

NOTICE TO KANSAS FARMERS.

We can insure your GRAIN of all kinds, threshed, unthreshed, shelled or in the ear, while in stack, ricks, cribs or buildings on your farm, against loss by fire and lightning, at the rate of $1.00 per $100.00 for one year, in the good old

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.

of Hartford. When you dispose of your Grain we will cancel the policy and give you a rebate for the unearned premium.

W. S. STEPHENSON & CO.

Bell Phone 654. 609 Kansas Avenue. Topeka, Kansas.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be **inserted free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—POSTOFFICE CLERKS, CITY and rural carriers. Thousands needed. Examinations soon. Trial examination free. Write today. Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—A FARM RAISED WOMAN for housekeeper and cook. Small family. Good home. Give references. W. E. Barker, M. D., Chanute, Kan.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN, FOR FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN on railroads in Topeka vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; promotion, engineer or conductor; experience unnecessary; no strike; age 18-35. Many positions for competent men. Railroad Employing Headquarters; thousands of men sent to positions. State age. Railway Association, Dept. K, 227 Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 87, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH-GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale, direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyer the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plans. K. F., Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS CARETAKER of poultry. Thoroughly understand care of horses. Can make fireless brooders. Handy with carpenter tools. Married man. A. Barrows, Sabetha, Kan.

A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE IN AGRIculture wants a farm management position. Has had practical experience and can give best of references. Address, Box 176, Fairfield, Neb.

SITUATION WANTED—ON FARM, BY experienced farmer and stockman; have family; can give best of references; would like to handle furnished farm on shares. Box 153, Glasco, Kan.

EXPERIENCED LIVE STOCK HANDLER and grain farmer wants position on large farm. Has handled cattle, sheep, hogs, horses in large way and will deliver results. Looking for opportunity. Wages secondary. Grown up with large stock and farming operations. Not college graduate. Thirty years old, married, two children. Address, Box B, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS, eggs, babies, breeders. Mrs. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORPingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

EGGS—FAVORITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs from prize winning White, Buff, Partridge and Columbian Plymouth Rocks. Catalog free. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS.

CHOICE COLLIE PUPPIES, READY now. Catalog free. John D. Ziller, Kennels, Hiawatha, Kan.

FOUR MALE COLLIE PUPPIES, $5.00 choice. Nice markings. F. H. Barrington, Route 3, Sedan, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—2 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 1 yearling, J. H. Brown herd, of Selden, Kan. Prepotent type, 1 April boar, sired by the above and out of Maid of Honor sow. Pedigree furnished. Thos. Darcey, Offerle, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE 25,000 hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—MOVING PICTURE FILM, 1c per foot. H. Davis, Watertown, Wis.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CARS CHOICE ALfalfa hay. Give price f. o. b. your station. Fairview Dairy Farm, Harrisburg, Ill.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE you money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED—10c PER roll, any size. Prompt attention given mail orders. Prints 2¼x3¼ to 3¼x4¼, 3c; 4x5 to 3¼x5½, 4c. J. M. Manning, Box Y, 1062 Third Ave., New York City.

HONEY.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on applocation. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF 6 months old. G. E. Beery, Garnett, Kan.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—33 HEAD NICE YOUNG Jersey cattle, from calves up to 3-year-olds. For full particulars and price write Charlie Murphy, 1122 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

AUTO ENGINES

FOR SALE — STEAM PLOWS, TWO gangs with six plows in each gang. Disc plows with adjustable moldboard, practically new, having only plowed 80 acres. Price, $200. Address A. F. Boswell, Agricola, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FINE HALF SECTION, 9-ROOM HOUSE, abundance water, fruit, alfalfa, 1¼ mile to church and school. $35 per acre if taken at once. Easy terms. Ernest Vance, Alton, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight year payments, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

NORTHEASTEN KANSAS FARMS—Atchison and Jefferson counties, near St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City. Send for list and map. E. T. Lehman, Nortonville, Jefferson County, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming West, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information, gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner, will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.
I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
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3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 33. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 17, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE lazy and the ignorant pay tribute to Beelzebub, god of flies.

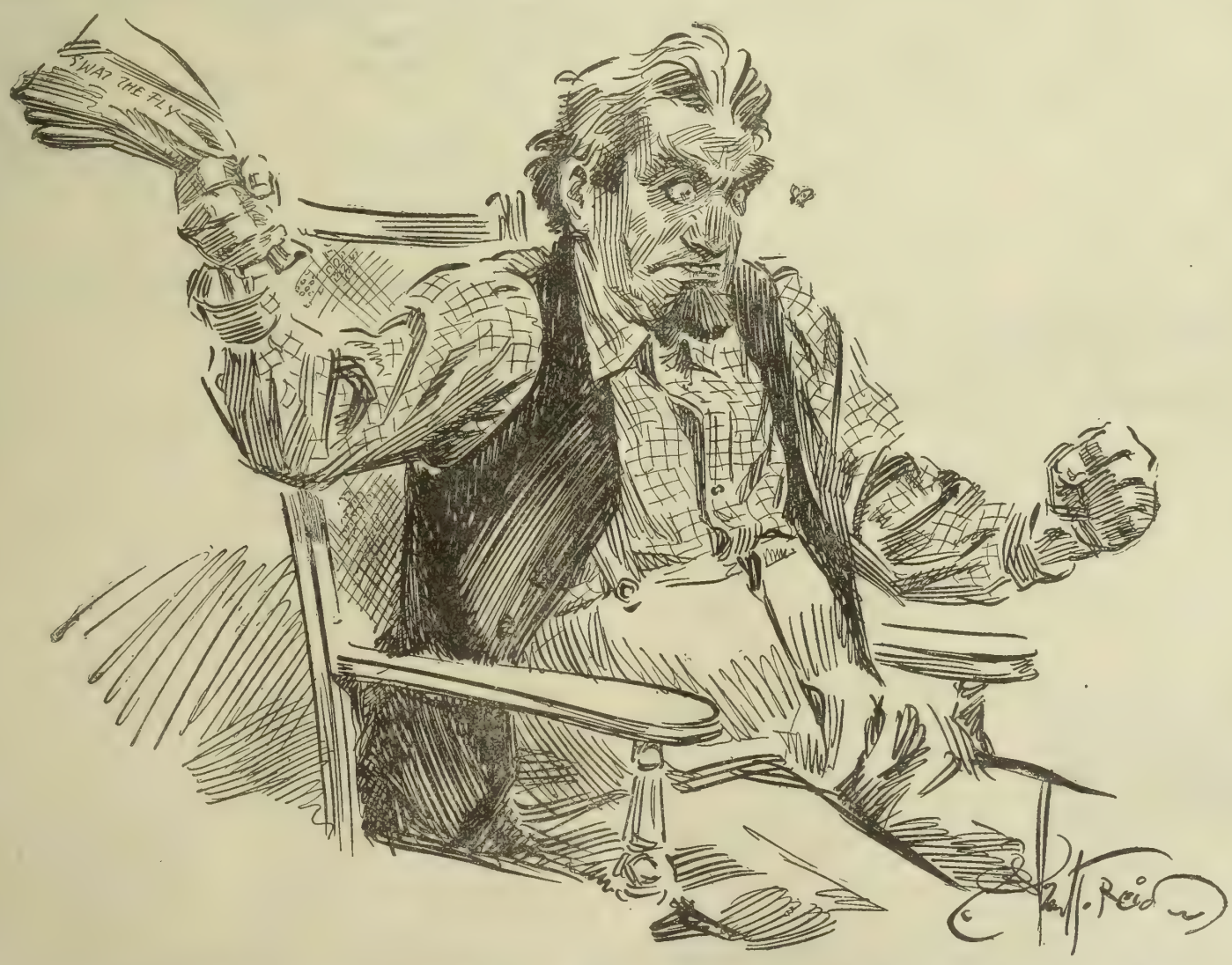
In the plague of flies only were the chosen people separated from the Egyptians because the flies could not live on the sandy pastures of Goshen.

Conceived in filth and bred in foulness the fly has, in every land and time, plagued man and beast, disturbing rest, contaminating food, spreading disease and pestilence.

The chosen are no longer separated nor do sandy pastures protect. With every filament laden with disease and decay he crawls on our bodies, buzzes in our ears, mingles with our food and leaves toxin, typhoid, tetanus.

Multiplying in myriads man's efforts at destruction are of little avail. Beelzebub dwells in the manure pile, the cess pool, the garbage heap and if his palace is destroyed his cohorts will not trouble.

Man's comfort, health and length of days depend upon community effort and the manure spreader kills more than the swatter. —*I. D. G.*



Swat If You Must, That Measly Pest, But Destroying His Lair Is Surest and Best

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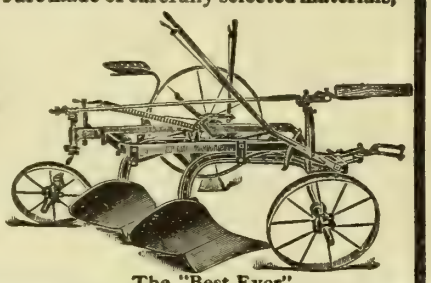
ONE BLOW BREAKS OTHERS

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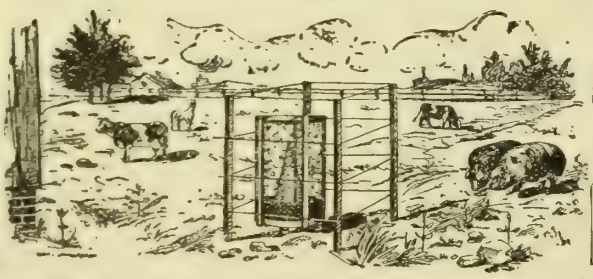


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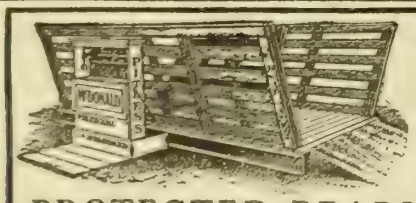
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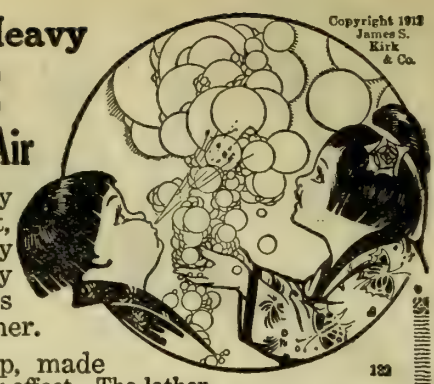
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Cribs are shipped knocked-down, taking a low freight rate. A hammer and wrench are the only tools required to erect. **Sold under a binding, money-back guaranty.** Write us how much corn you will have to crib, and we will send prices, with full descriptions and pictures.

Miller Manufacturing Co., :: St. Louis, Mo.

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

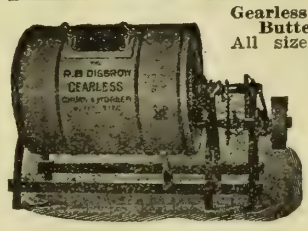


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Station 16 N East St. Louis, Ill.



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All sizes. Hand or power for farm, dairy and creamery. Write for FREE pamphlet to **R. B. Disbrow** Owatonna, Minnesota.

(When writing mention this paper.)

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SETS THE PACE

In the Southwest for competent instructors and efficient students. Come to the best city in Kansas and attend the best college. Make us prove it. Write for rates, terms and full information today.

Wichita, Kan.

CORN HARVESTER

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Either 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stacker and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—It will pay you.

F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 400 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Over Two Million Farmers and Stockmen use INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD Every Month of the year because One Tablespoonful mixed with regular feed Saves Six Bushels of Oats Every Month for Each Team. It makes Colts, Calves and Pigs grow Rapidly and gives Good Health. It makes Cows give More Milk. It Saves Time and Grain in Fattening Hogs or Steers. Purifies the Blood, Tones up the System, Aids Digestion and Assimilation so animals obtain More Nutrition from grain. Biggest Seller in the World for 25 Years. Strongest Cash Guarantee. Cheapest to use. Write Me about Special Three Months' Free Trial. Dan Patch 1:55 has eaten it every day for ten years.

M. W. SAVAGE. of International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

FIELD NOTES.

Sectional Corn Cribs.

Among the new things brought out this year is the corn crib which is built in sections at the factory, shipped knock-down, by freight, hauled out to the farm and erected one section at a time on short notice, only a wrench and a hammer being used. This sort of crib will be a boon to renters who do not desire to put up permanent buildings on another man's place. When moving to another farm all that is necessary is to remove a few bolts, take down the crib in convenient sections, and take it along. These cribs are also desirable where one has land rented some distance from the home place and desires to hold the crop for higher prices but has all the permanent cribs filled. A sectional crib may be erected on the rented land and later taken down and put up on a permanent location, if desired. These cribs have many good features. Provision has been made to make them rat-proof and to keep the bottom parts from rot. The doors are specially arranged to permit taking out corn without spilling it on the ground or making it difficult to close the door. The manufacturer claims that sectional cribs are being erected for less money than the old kind, and offers to send full particulars to those who are interested. See the ad of the Miller Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Fred G. Laptad Sale Postponed.

The public sale of Durocs and Poland Chinas, advertised for August 21, by the Laptad farm, has been postponed to a later date.

Wallace's Mammoth Poland Chinas.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., has never had better success with his herd of mammoth Poland China hogs than this year. His spring pigs have done remarkably well and he has boars ready to ship, as they are now old enough and of such size as to show how they will finish. Expansion Wonder and Grand Leader are the principal sires, but he has a few by Big Orange and A Wonder from the sows purchased in Iowa last winter. These were top sows selected by Mr. Wallace in the top sales held in Iowa last winter. Mr. Wallace has over 500 head of hogs on the farm—you can not make a mistake if you buy from the Wallace herd—see ad in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished upon application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding publication

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. J. R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in cases of honest bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears

MUST GET TOGETHER.

For years it has been the editor's contention that those individuals and institutions whose business it is to in practical ways promote agriculture, should find ways and means of closer contact with the farmer and agricultural conditions in general. The importance of this idea has come into a well-defined policy by officials and teachers in agricultural colleges and experiment stations, as well as by those persons heading other organizations looking toward the improvement of agriculture.

No more marked evidence is seen of the necessity of a more thorough understanding of farming conditions of this state than is indicated by the recent tour of the western half of Kansas by five heads of departments of the Kansas Agricultural College. The principal details of their investigation are given elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FARMER. It was the purpose of those engaging in this trip to travel through the country, observe conditions, look up marked successes in the several agricultural lines in the various communities, talk with farmers, business men, bankers, etc. The information obtained cannot help but be valuable to each of these five men in the handling of their affairs in connection with the state's great agricultural school. The information so obtained cannot but be helpful to agriculture in general. Benefit will also accrue to those farmers and business people who came in contact with these men. The excursion will have the effect of bringing the farmers of western Kansas and the agricultural college and experiment station closer together to their mutual benefit.

One striking feature developed by the trip was that the known shortage of live stock was much greater than formerly believed. There is little question but that the live stock population of the western half of Kansas is close to 65 per cent short, as compared with a year ago. This condition is due to failure to grow feed last fall for the wintering of stock and resulting—in not only the sacrificed sale—but in a substantial loss in the earning power of the farm for three or four years to come. The western farmer, in fact, the Kansas farmer, generally, for a permanent prosperity must depend upon live stock to a greater extent than he has heretofore. He has come into a realization of this fact. He knows that he must grow more feed, and more certain feed. He knows, too, that he must depend upon alfalfa, Kafir, cane and milo to a greater extent than before.

It is certain from the experience of the past that it is entirely feasible for him in years of plenty to store for the lean year. This can be most economically and satisfactorily done by the use of the silo, but the silo is not absolutely essential. However, it is to be recommended as the most satisfactory means of feed storage.

All things considered, the past 12 months have brought about a serious condition for the extreme western Kansas farmer. Conditions of such character as this are, however, not without value pointing to permanent good. It is an occasional appalling disaster that causes people to gather their wits and prepare for the future. It is safe to say that the people of Kansas will not—if they can possibly prevent it—be again caught without feed. The really unfortunate situation is that the live stock population cannot be replaced by the purchase of cattle at prices somewhere near those at which they sold. This, together with the fact that hundreds of farmers have exhausted their credit, making purchase difficult at any price, makes the situation still worse. The depletion of the stock of the farm has always been serious, and never more so than now.

Between this time and the time that the normal live stock population can be replaced by the natural increase, is the time to solve the feeding question and other attendant important problems.

SOWS AND COWS.

The farmer who has a bunch of cows or brood sows on his farm need have no fears for his income in the immediate future providing he also lays by plenty of feed. The older crops of live stock have been marketed up closely and the young stock will not be ready for some time yet, and there is none too much of it. When the whole country is short on meat producing animals, as is now the case, it will require time to stock up to normal, and while this process of stocking up is going on the man with stock on his farm is sure of good money for them at any time he decides to let go. While good prices have been drawing both cattle and hogs to market before maturity and all classes have been selling light in weight, the demand has not been met, and both are scarce and high. It has been estimated that a million hogs died from disease last year and a great many early pigs were lost this spring at farrowing time. Our nation increases in population about a million a year, and this cuts the supply short at both ends—a decrease in meat-producing animals and an increase in number of consumers.

This means that, for the next few months at least, prices are sure to hold up, and there is nothing to indicate a lowering in prices for a year to come, as the advent of cold weather always brings an increase in meat consumption.

If you have no hogs, now is the time to open negotiations with the nearest breeder and get sows bred for fall litters if possible. There is money in fall litters provided they do not come too late.

The effect of deep plowing and subsoiling is apparent on every farm on which it has been practiced, so far as the editor's observation goes. On the farm of E. B. Merriam, near Topeka, considerable subsoiling has been done. It has been his aim to subsoil as many acres as he could each year. In his corn field the effect of subsoiling can be traced to the last furrow of deep cultivation. On the subsoiled land the corn is larger and greener and the yield better. This condition due to the fact that in the subsoiled land the roots of the plant penetrate the soil deeper, reaching a supply of abundant and heretofore unavailable plant food. The deeper the plowing the deeper the reservoir for taking up and holding moisture and consequently the more moisture available for the growing crop. Mr. Merriam's subsoiling was done with a subsoil plow.

In passing through Emporia recently, a farmer familiar with the situation told us that in the vicinity of Emporia there were about 600 acres of sugar beets being grown for the Garden City factory. Inquiry developed the fact that the beets were not doing well—this for the reason that labor could not be obtained for thinning, weeding and hoeing. Sugar beets require absolutely clean cultivation and require weeding at the right time, and there is not a crop to which Kansas soils are adapted that requires so much labor as the growing of this crop. The labor question is serious in connection with beet culture, and for this reason we can see no immediate chance for the beet area being extended beyond the Arkansas Valley district.

But making money is not the whole of it, by any means. Not only is it true that there are few avenues of activity which offer better financial inducements to the enterprising young man than does farming, but the clean, wholesome life, the chance to grow and the freedom from the temptations and muck of city life are added inducements of at least equal value. Men in the cities meet each other so often and have so little that is new to offer that they are compelled to formulate rules to keep them from fighting. It is possible for men to grow in the city, and many do it, but they do not have the opportunity of the countryman who is surrounded by something new and inspiring all the time.

TRACTOR PROGRESS.

The rapid development of the tractor cannot help but be of much interest to Kansas farmers. It is believed that within the last three years at least 400 tractors—used principally for plowing—have been purchased and put to work in Kansas. A traveler in a trip from Topeka to Syracuse on the Santa Fe, recently counted 60 tractor engines making wheat fields ready for wheat sowing. Within the last week the country newspapers report the purchase of 19 tractors to be used in plowing through central Kansas. These figures are evidence that the tractor has a hold on Kansas farming operations which can result in only one thing, namely, the use of more tractors from year, to year and this use for purposes other than plowing.

Elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER this week is given the names of the prize-winning tractors and plows in the Winnipeg motor contest, held during July. This contest is a big annual happening in the agricultural machinery world. An unusually large showing of gas and steam engines and plows was this year made. The one point which stands out most prominently as a result of the contest is the fact that remarkable progress has been made in the construction of both engines and plows. This progress is exemplified in the fact that all around better work was this year done than before, that more work was accomplished with less gasoline or kerosene, that fewer accidents occurred to machinery and that less help than ever before was required in the handling of the engines and plows. These conditions indicate that the power plow has reached a development where it has become a thoroughly practical farm implement.

Land agents are responsible for the high cost of living, according to a Chicago stockyards man who is accustomed to sweeping views of the whole country. Inflated land prices and speculation have driven farmers from the corn belt farms to the range country and thus destroyed the last and only source of cheap beef. This is reflected in the high price of meats caused both by its scarcity and the higher cost of production on the corn belt farms where the keeping of cattle is discouraged by the high price of grains and the fact that farmers have not adapted themselves to the new conditions. This observer is correct except in one particular. The big western ranches and ranges are not occupied by farmers so much as by speculators who make no use whatever of the land. Miles and miles of such land is held in an unproductive state by these men who wait for a raise in value, meanwhile cattle are getting scarcer and higher because of their withdrawal of this land from use.

Not long since the editor drove past the farm land of Haskell Institute, the Indian school adjoining Lawrence. The Indian boys were plowing for wheat and they were getting down into the ground as deep as a 16-inch sulky plow drawn by six good horses would plow. The boys doing the plowing informed us that they had just threshed a bumper crop of wheat, and their field of some 60 acres had yielded close to 40 bushels per acre. They thought deep plowing was one of the things conducive to such yields. They regarded early plowing as necessary and, although they were nearly through plowing, they said that they were fully two weeks later than they should have been. This circumstance is mentioned as evidence of the methods pursued by the superintendent of Haskell Institute in making his school farm pay and in giving the Indian boys the right idea about wheat farming.

There is more of culture and training in the care of animals than in a train of street cars, and the mud of the fields has more of nature's mysteries than miles of man-made streets.

HEADLEE GOES TO JERSEY.

Again Kansas is to lose the services of one of her most useful men for the reason that Kansas does not regard the services of this man worth what the little old state of New Jersey feels it can afford to pay him. In years past Kansas has lost the services of no less than a half dozen of her best agricultural men. In each instance these men had a national reputation for the excellent work done in Kansas along their respective lines. These men were let go because Kansas would not pay the salary necessary to hold them. In several instances they were replaced by men at a salary in excess of that paid the man who left.

A new man is always experimental, especially so if he is brought to Kansas from another state. This is because he is not familiar with Kansas conditions, and it requires three or four years or more of close observation of conditions existing here to enable the imported man to get straightened out in his ideas. Headlee, in New Jersey, will get nearly double his Kansas salary and will have a fund of $20,000 per year available for experimental work. During his five years at the Kansas Agricultural College, during which time he has been state entomologist and professor of entomology, he has built up a very efficient department—one which has had few equals.

By his fight on all sorts of injurious pests in this state—chinch bugs, Hessian flies, San Jose scale, green bugs, grasshoppers, codling moths and apple diseases—Headlee has saved thousands of dollars to farmers. He has at all times been watchful lest sudden outbreaks of these pests cause serious damage before measures could be taken against them. His field agents have kept in close touch with conditoins and have worked with farmers in repulsing armies of injurious bugs. In all his work he has been modern, scientific and practical. Dr. Headlee is a high priced man and New Jersey gets him only by offering more money.

CORRECTION IN DATES.

In KANSAS FARMER issue of August 10, August 27 and 28 were given as the dates of the dry farmers' meeting at the Hays (Kan.) Experiment Station. The correct dates are August 28 and 29. The morning of each of the two days will be devoted to visiting the Hays Experiment Station plots and fields. ciation. A barbecue dinner will be given over to the program of the associatoin. A barbecue dinner will be served at noon each day on the Experiment Station grounds.

Many people get no good from a farm paper regardless of the practical value the publication may have. They get no good from the paper because they do not use it. Some time ago we had letters from several subscribers saying we could do more good printing other material than we could by devoting a page—as we did recently—to the construction of barriers against chinch bugs. We have recently had letters from subscribers who stated that they constructed the chinch bug barriers along the lines described by Dr. Headlee's article printed in KANSAS FARMER and that as a result of the construction of such barriers they had saved their corn and feed crops. Recently one subscriber, A. F. Boswell, Agricola, Kan., was in this office and made the statement that his chinch bug barrier constructed along the lines described in KANSAS FARMER had saved him 40 acres of corn, although he had lost about 40 before he was able to effectively stop the bugs' ravages. This will give the reader some idea of conflicting opinions of various subscribers and further discloses how impossible it is to write a farm paper to suit the notions of everybody. However, if readers in general had greater faith in what is prepared and printed for them by careful and conscientious farm editors, they would obtain much greater value from the farm papers read.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

Answering subscriber, J. A. S., Hamlin, Kansas: A mixture of rye and oats will make the best early fall pasture. These should have been sown a month ago. However, sowing at once will result in a lot of early fall pasture if the season is favorable. The oats will help out materially in early fall and early winter pasture, growing more rapidly than the rye. The oats will kill out during the winter and the rye will be available for pasture during the winter and next spring. It is too late to sow cowpeas unless the ground is already prepared and in condition and the season should be favorable as a result of plenty of rainfall and delay of frost. The oats and rye pasture will be equally valuable for sheep, cows, calves, horses, colts and hogs. This pasture combination or rye alone, can be sown in the old orchard if you desire.

Cane and Kafir hay will not harm brood mares or breeding ewes. By many farmers millet is regarded as an unsafe feed for breeding stock, but this observation has not been generally confirmed. Millet should be cut for hay between the time of complete heading out and late bloom. Cutting should never be delayed until the seeds begin to ripen, owing to the possible injurious effect it may have on animals eating it. Ripe millet fed as an exclusive coarse fodder, it is generally believed, increases action of the kidneys, particularly in horses.

Close Contact With Conditions.

Five members of the Kansas Agricultural College force recently completed a 1,500-mile motor trip through 25 counties in the western half of Kansas. The trip required two weeks, and would have been made longer except for roads made heavy from rains in the southwest. The map accompanying this article shows the line of travel. The party was composed of Dean Webster, W. M. Jardine, agronomy; O. E. Reed, dairy; W. A. Cochel, animal husbandry, and L. A. Fitz, milling.

"Western Kansas farmers have just passed through a critical stage," said Dean Webster. "But recent rains have assured good feed crops in all the counties we visited. Now, if these farmers had the live stock they were forced to sell last winter they would be all right. But they haven't and, furthermore, because of a bad season last year, many of them have exhausted their credit at the banks. They can't buy stock. And because of a light wheat yield this year in some counties, there isn't much prospect of ready money for them later in the fall. Notwithstanding these unfortunate conditions these farmers would pull through all right if they could borrow some cheap money somewhere.

"What is needed badly at this time are some agricultural credit associations from which these farmers could get money at a low rate of interest. It will be a great boon to western farmers when the national government or the state or the county is able to lend money to these farmers in critical periods. It will be the making of them. Right now it would relieve a serious conditoin.

"But there is no giving up among these farmers in the western counties. I don't believe there is a more optimistic people in the world than the western Kansas farmers. They know that the soil is good, and that it will rain sooner or later and that they will come out all right, finally. They have learned, too, that it pays to raise less wheat and more live stock. And they are convinced that if they can get money to build silos in which to save their feed there will be no more serious feed shortages, such as the one last winter."

Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute.

Secretary True, of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, renders this report of July 27 meeting. It is not out of place to remark that this same institute has met the last Saturday of each month for five years. This is a worthy example set for other farmers' institute organizations, and if you would have one like it in your neighborhood find a live secretary and go to work:

"The address of T. A. Borman, editor of KANSAS FARMER, on the necessity of the silo in general stock farming, was received with marked interest. Some took issue with his statement that there is as great deterioration in corn after it is placed in the silo as there is in the curing of corn fodder, and stating that the only difference between the two is the higher digestibility and palatability of silage.

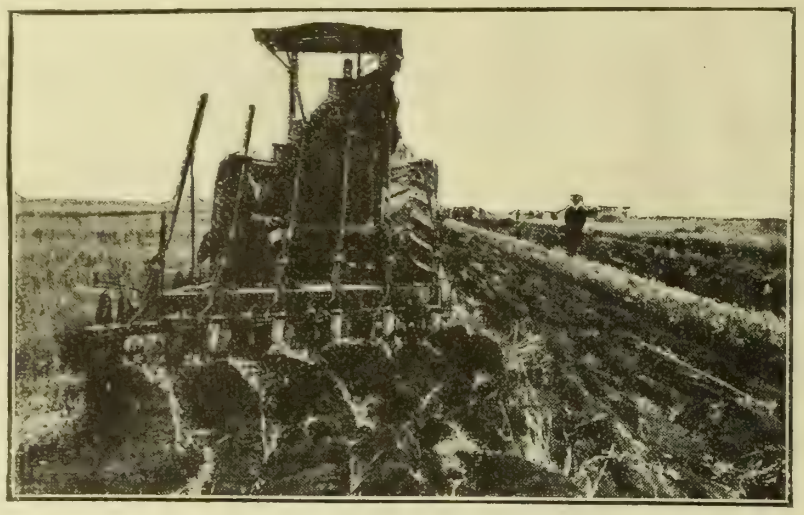
"R. J. Linscott, of Jackson County, and J. O. Browning, of Shawnee County, both spoke to the point from long experience in feeding silage to dairy cows. Each maintained he would not attempt to run a dairy without silage as feed. The point was made by Mr. Browning that the silo to be erected in the future would be one guaranteed by the seller and builder to withstand any wind but a cyclone.

"E. B. Merriam, Shawnee County, told of his method of breaking alfalfa land to be planted to corn. His plan is to turn two slices of soil, placing the bottom one on top, harrow thoroughly, then plant; the land works easily and the corn grows prolificly. His foreman, John H. Wood, interested everyone present by giving Merriamdale methods of soiling instead of pasturing, alfalfa being the soiling feed used. He claimed this method is much more economical with them and the cattle do much better than when on pasture and the work involved does not deter them from soiling. Wood runs a load of alfalfa hay through the silage cutter and piles it up. Of this alfalfa hay chop he gives his dairy cows a basketful each at milking time. He thinks the saving of waste and the improved condition of the feed much more than pays for the work of running it through the cutter."

If the editor of KANSAS FARMER was understood as above quoted in Secretary True's report, such understanding was the result of hearers' mistake. Here is what we said:

"From the chemist's viewpoint there is a loss of nutritive elements in curing corn fodder by the ordinary processes. There is a similar loss in silage. These losses are comparatively unimportant in deciding upon the relative practical economy of silage and corn fodder. Some knowledge as to how the chemist arrives at the values he places upon these two feeds may be interesting. The chemist dries both the silage and the cured fodder. The kiln-dried product is then subjected to test and finally burned. As a result of this operation he finds the composition of both samples. This test is for composition and not for digestible nutrients and it is the digestible nutrients that count in the maintenance of the animal body. The chemist looks upon the juices of all plants as so much water. Water added to prairie hay or corn stalks does not make pasture or green fodder, or return to either the full feeding value of the green plant. Wetting, cooking and steaming feed has each been given its trial in the hope of increasing the feeding value of the dried feed. Each has failed to bring back to the feed what it possessed, or at least what the animals are able to extract from the same feed in its green and succulent state.

"That silage contains more food nutrients than corn fodder, no one should expect. There is nothing within the walls of the silo to manufacture albumenoids, carbohydrates, fat, or other food nutrients. Whatever difference there may be in the result of feeding green forage and cured, that difference must be credited to the juice of the plant as so much feed. It is this juice which adds palatability and the digestibility of the feed that causes the animal system to respond to the feeding and the animal to thrive. It is in this not understandable respect that silage is a better feed than the cured product of the same plant and as has been proven by practice, the fact remains that silage is a feed superiorto dry fodder."



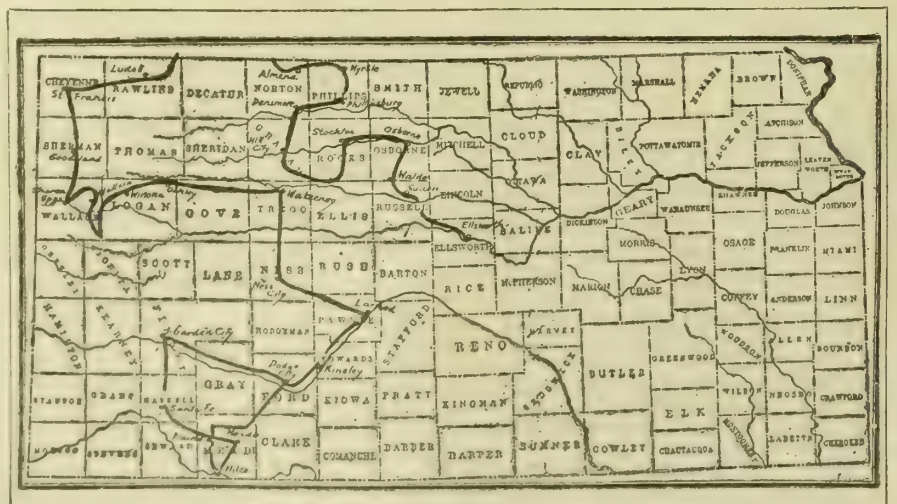
THE SIAMESE TWINS OF MOTOR CONTEST — AVERY PLOW AND CASE ENGINE.

Thinks Sweet Clover Cornerstone.

Our subscriber, J. W. W., Concordia, Kan., says: "I see in your issue, July 20, you say that alfalfa is the cornerstone of western agriculture as red clover is the cornerstone of eastern agriculture. I will add that sweet clover is the capstone of both the east and the west. By sowing sweet clover in the east, and where it is difficult to get a stand of alfalfa in the west, before you sow alfalfa, you will secure a good stand, as it has the same nodules and bacteria that alfalfa has. Red clover has not the same as sweet clover or alfalfa.

"Where I could not get alfalfa to grow, I sowed sweet clover and got a good stand. I got nine big rack loads from three acres this season. I think it will average 5 bushels of seed to the load. It shatters badly when it gets too ripe and it is hard to tell just how much it will yield until the threshing is done. I intend to thresh with the huller this season.

"Sweet clover makes fine hog pasture and is harder to kill than alfalfa. By disking alfalfa ground or eaten-out prairie grass sod, one can get a good stand of sweet clover by sowing in the fall. It will bloom the next season. I am pasturing my cows on sweet clover and alfalfa this season, and they give more milk than when on prairie grass. You can make two blades grow where one grew before, by sowing sweet clover. I use the yellow variety, as it blooms a month earlier than the white variety, and is more like alfalfa; you can hardly tell the difference in the seed."



HEAVY BLACK LINE SHOWS 1,500-MILE AUTO TRIP OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PROFESSORS.

Burning Hedge.

Our subscriber, G. M., Sabetha, Kan., asks when to destroy hedge by burning. Now is a good time to burn hedge. It should be burned when there is the maximum amount of sap in the plant. We do not believe, however, that you can burn the hedge without piling dry straw or hay into it. The more straw or hay you put into or onto the hedge row, the more effective will be the burning. After the hedge has been burned you will want to remove all the rubbish left. Next spring spread more hay and straw over the stumps and after the stumps have sprouted and the sprouts have come through the litter, burn again. Repeating this operation a couple or three times should effectively destroy the hedge. We have in a number of instances seen this method successfully employed. Eight or ten rods a day of good sized hedge can be pulled by the use of stump puller and team.

Winnipeg Motor Contest.

The agricultural motor contest, held at Winnipeg, July 4 to 18, is the fifth of its kind that has been held, the first having been held in 1908. Winnipeg is perhaps the largest distributing center of agricultural machinery in the world, and is an ideal place to hold a motor contest.

One thing of interest in connection with this year's contest was the remarkably few mishaps to the outfits during the trials, as compared to other years. It all tends to show that progress is being made and that the tractors of the present day are less liable to accident than they were a few years ago.

Another significant feature of this year's contest was the improvement which has been made in kerosene burning tractors. Considerable interest centered about these engines throughout the entire contests. While the attempts made by some of them to burn kerosene were decidedly poor, yet, taken as a whole, much progress has been made along this line in the past few years.

An interesting feature in connection with the contest was the fact that an engine in the large kerosene class did the work of plowing at the cheapest fuel cost per acre, viz., 33.7 cents. The medal winners in the tractor classes were:

ClassB—Gasoline: Gold, Case Company; silver, Goold, Shapely & Muir Company; bronze, Avery Company.

Class C—Gasoline: Gold, Aultman-Taylor Company; silver, International Harvester Company; bronze, Holt-Caterpillar.

Class D—Kerosene: Gold, International Harvester Company; silver, M. Rumely Company; bronze, Avery Company.

Class E—Kerosene: Gold, M. Rumely Company; silver, Aultman-Taylor Company; bronze, International Harvester Company.

Class F—Steam: Diploma, Case Company.

Class G—Steam: Diploma, Case Company.

Class H—Steam: Gold, Case Company; silver, Sawyer-Massey Company.

The medal winners in the plow contest were:

Class A—Small size: Gold, Avery Company; silver, M. Rumely Company; bronze, Case Company.

Class B—Large size: Gold, Avery Company; silver, M. Rumely Company; bronze, Case Company.

THE LIVE STOCK INTEREST

Facts and Experiences of Interest to Breeders and Farmers

A subscriber who looks out for his work horses writes: "You would not get the hired man to follow the plow long if a jug of cool water was not at all times handy. Then why expect the horses to go five or six hours without a drink? You say you have no water in the field. Then take some with you. Get a clean barrel or two. Put them in a wagon or truck, fill with water and haul to the harvest field. Each morning and noon take a pail along and water the horses every time you stop to oil up, and don't go too long between oilings. Even if you only give them half a gallon apiece it will greatly refresh them. The writer just as soon attempt to cut a harvest without twine as to cut a harvest without a barrel of water in the field for the horses."

Nebraska Steer Feeding.

The North Platte (Neb.) sub-station recently marketed five cars of experimental cattle, half steers and half heifers.

These cattle were graded into five even lots and fed on the following rations:

Lot 1—Corn and prairie hay, and 10 per cent cottonseed cake with the corn.

Lot 2—Straight corn and alfalfa hay.

Lot 3—Corn, alfalfa hay and corn silage.

Lot 4—Prairie hay, corn and corn silage.

Lot 5—Prairie hay, corn and corn silage and 10 per cent of cottonseed cake.

Of the different lots of cattle, lot 3 made the best gain and lot 2 nearly as good. There was little difference between lots 1 and 5, while lot 4 made the least gain.

On the market lots 2, and 3 sold at $8,60; lot 1 at $8.25; lot 4 at $8.15, and lot 5 at $8.00.

The weather at the feeding station during much of the time that the cattle were on feed was so cold that they did not take on flesh very rapidly; in fact, they did not make much improvement until it turned warmer in the spring. Since the coming of the warm weather they did very well. On account of the poor gains made during the severe weather and the high price of feed, the gains made cost 10 to 11 cents per pound. In spite of this high cost, the cattle will show a little profit.

About Cattle Prices.

Conditions now are very like they were ten or a dozen years ago, when prices of beef cattle crowded very closely upon those of pure-bred breeding animals. That period was followed by three or four years of very profitable cattle raising by the breeders of pure-bred stock. Then, the market prices for beef animals were so tempting that a great demand was created for breeding stock, and such a condition is present with us again which, with the making of the corn crop, promises even better things for the breeders.

It ought not to be true, but it is, that men follow each other like sheep in some things. When prices for market cattle run low they sell off their stock, and when these prices get high, they tumble over each other to buy. When prices run low they say the business does not pay and when the reverse is true they have to spend big money to get into the game again.

It is now claimed that producers and feeders are getting too much for their stock. This is not true and has not been, but it is true that breeders of pure-bred stock are not getting as much for their stock as the present conditions warrant.

The breeder is the only man who can help the farmer and feeder to get more for his cattle, because he is the only man who can furnish the class of stock on which more pounds of beef can be put in a shorter time. He is entitled to better prices, and he will soon get them.

Meantime, the wise man is he who buys his breeding stock before they get high in price. Not for years has there been such an opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy good, pure-bred stock as exists right now.

Cattle Conservation.

"If cattle had paid a substantial profit during the past ten years there would not be a beef shortage at the present time. Within two years past, two of our best cow herds in this county were sold because they were not paying a profit by raising calves. Of course, they made a mistake—as I thought at the time. Two years ago W. R. Sayre bought 40 head of good steers, fed them six months and made a net profit of $80 on the 40 head—for his work for the winter—not counting any interest on a $700 engine and grinder. I am just mentioning these facts to remind you it has only been 18 months since a profit was very doubtful, and you can't make a farmer keep at something he believes will not pay. This cattle shortage will take care of itself. At the present time I am raising alfalfa and fodder on land that cost me $80 an acre—and pasture $25. I allow 5 acres per cow. I pay 7 per cent interest, that is $8.75 per cow; besides taxes on cow and land; it takes at least $12 to winter the cow, making a cost of $20 to produce the calf, and at that rate by the time the heifer calf is 3 years old it will have cost around $60, and if all heifers were saved, at that time they would sell for around 2 cents in Kansas City, or $20 to $25, which would indeed be a grand thing for the consumer. I have built up a good cow herd and have several registered females. I feed all the grade calves as baby beef. My plan is to keep all the pure-bred females, and within 10 years I will have the pasture full of pure-bred cattle of my own raising. If such a law were passed as that proposed to prevent killing females under 3 years, and I should be compelled to keep all the heifers, what would I do with them? At this time people will not pay for heifers for breeding purposes what it costs to produce them; of corse, I mean grades. This thing will adjust itself if we give it time, and will pay the long-headed man his just dues. Of course, a law of this kind would be a good thing for one just starting a herd, but tell me how we can produce cheap cattle on land of the present value? On cheap land it would be different, but thousands are here to stay, and we have our land to pay for, and how can we do it if we are compelled to sell below cost of production, which it would be before five years had passed?

I hope you will be able to see this as it is. I am 38 years old. I can remember hogs selling for $2.80 at home. I can remember when cows sold for $50 for breeding; also, at $13 a few years later, and I tell you this will adjust itself.—W. J. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan.



RUMLEY OIL PULL TRACTOR AND RUMLEY PLOWS, IN MOTOR CONTEST.

Classes of Feeds.

Among all feeds there are two classes—first, those which contain a large per cent of protein, such as alfalfa hay, clover hay, cowpea hay, soy beans and oats, and among the protein concentrates, bran, oil meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, cowpea meal, soy bean meal; second, feeds rich in carbohydrates, such as corn, cane, Kafir, Kafir meal, barley, timothy hay, orchard grass, sorghum hay, Kafir hay and corn fodder.

Carbohydrates furnish the energy needed to perform the bodily functions and are the source of heat of the system and furnish the constituents needed for fat, milk, sugar and the fat in milk. Protein is required to build up the tain both protein and carbohydrates, but in the protein feeds named above protein predominates and in the carbohydrates named above carbohydrates predominate. In fixing up the ration it is necessary to know the composition of the several feeds available in order that the proper combination may be fed. For Kansas, alfalfa hay and corn or Kafir meal, or corn, Kafir or corn silage with alfalfa hay, make the balanced ration easy to feed.

The Mule In History.

About 1700 years B. C. the mule was first found in the wilderness by Anah, the son of Zibeon, the son of Esau, who had taken his flocks and fled from the face of his brother Jacob into Mount Seir.

There the mule was first observed roaming at will, among the herds of Zibeon, partaking of the feed offered to his ancestors by the flock keepers.

We infer that from the surprise of the herd masters on finding such an animal that the mule was bred by accident. At what times mules were first bred by man we are left to conjecture, but ancient history tells us that the Mysians and Paphlagonians first used them.

Holy Writ teaches that the ancients prized mules very highly, as kings and noblemen had large herds of them in their stables, used both as draft animals and for the saddle.

King David, in order to honor Solomon, ordered him to be seated on his own mule. And when Mordecai, the Jew, wrote the letter of King Ahasuarus, delivering the Jews from the cruel decrees of Haman, the faithful, patient mule was chosen to carry the messenger, who bore the glad tidings.

In those days many of the war chariots were drawn by mules while their cavalry considered themselves well mounted upon these sturdy animals—as it was upon a mule that Absalom, the rebellious son of King David, rode when he was caught in the oak and suspended between Heaven and earth. And it was upon these faithful animals that the sons of King David fled from the wrath of Absalom at the feast.

Mules were also brought to King Soloman as presents, and to pay tribute as early as 900 years before Christ; and in measuring the carrying capacity of some servants, it was estimated at two mules' burden, and were shown at the fairs of Tyrus, along with other merchandise, about 500 years before the Christian era.—J. L. Jones, Nashville, Tenn.

Moss in Stock Tank.

The owner of Sunnyside Farm, Mankato, Kan., who is a subscriber to Kansas Farmer, and who writes that he has received much valuable information therefrom, asks how to kill the green moss which grows in his stock tank. We know of no means by which the moss can be kept from growing. The cleaning of the tank as often as it necessary to keep down the accumulation of moss affords the only remedy known to us for a clean tank. When the tank has been drained and is being cleaned, if salt is applied liberally to the bottom and sides of the tank as would be sal soda or other compounds in the scrubbing of the floor, it will aid in the removal of the moss and effect thorough cleaning. To prevent the growth of moss would necessitate the impregnation of the water with some drug or preparation which would be injurious to stock.

Nebraska Dairy Herd Testing.

The figures of the first cow testing association, organized in Nebraska, have just been compiled and the results announced. In this testing association were 21 herds comprising 435 cows. The work of the tester consisted in keeping accurate records of the amount of milk and butter fat produced by every cow in the various herds, and also in making careful estimates of the feed consumed by the cows. To do this it was necessary for the tester to spend one day each month with every herd belonging to the association. The tester was ready with suggestions as to how the rations could be improved for economical milk and butter fat production.

The results, of course, were none other than expected when these results were reduced to dollars and cents. The ten most profitable cows in herd No. 1 yielded a profit for the year of $123.58. The ten least profitable cows in the same herd were kept for the year at a loss of $13.73. The ten most profitable cows in the tenth most profitable herd yielded a profit of $92.02, or $30 less than the ten best cows in the most profitable herd. The ten most profitable cows of the ten most profitable herds yielded a profit of $1,032.88. This profit is profit in fact, being the income over and above the cost of feed, labor, stabling, etc. The ten least profitable cows of each of the same ten herds yielded a loss of $57.82. This shows plainly the difference in cows and why the poor cows live off the good ones and, in many instances, render the herd unprofitable.

From information available as the test of the herds progressed, farmers were induced to sell their poorest cows and it is believed that the productive capacity of the average herd belonging to members of this association was raised at least 50 pounds of butter fat per cow per year as a direct result of the first year's work of the association.

Cow testing represents the best and easiest way of making dairying more profitable and desirable. It is well recognized that the remarkable success of dairying in Denmark, Sweden and Holland is largely due to the fact that dairymen early saw the benefits to be derived from well conducted cow testing associations.

That "Ad."

There is always a chance for someone to take advantage of the lighter run of summer advertising to make his stock stand out conspicuously and repeat the harvest. The man who advertises with short and sudden jerks is the man who blames the editor because it never works. The man who gets the business has a strong and steady pull. He keeps his trade and paper from year to year quite full. He plans his advertisement in a thoughtful, honest way, and keeps forever at it until he makes it pay.

Wonderful Deep Tilling!

Note How It Pays!

The marvelous Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine plows from 12 to 16 inches deep, **pulverizes** and **mixes** the soil, all in **one operation.** Makes a regular **garden-seedbed** over the **entire** farm, which holds moisture through **any** drought. **Results from a thousand farms show wonderful crop increases.** Figures and facts from farmers, farm papers, experiment stations, agricultural experts, etc., are ready to send you now. Send today for them.

We'll send you also our book entitled "1,001 Knights," full of nothing but letters from owners, many owners in drought sections, saying, "If we'd bought the machine last fall, we'd have had a crop now."

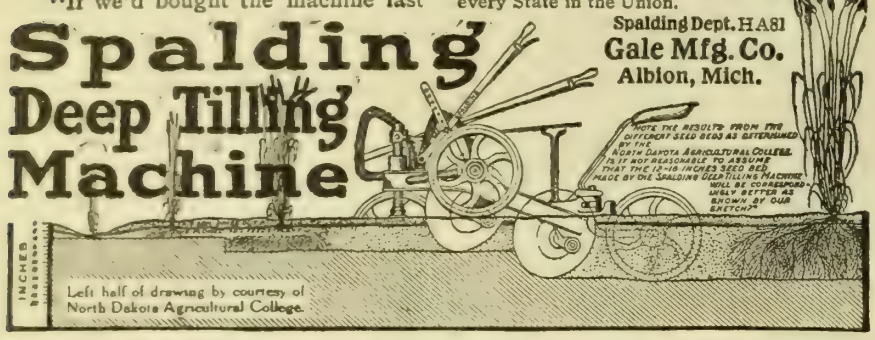
The Spalding Deep-Tilling Machine is the only thing of its kind in existence. If you farm only 20 acres it will pay for itself the first season. **Our free books disclose the magic in the soil of a deep-tilled farm. Cut out this ad as a memo to write for them.**

User E. H. Smith of Steele, N. Dak., writes—"I plowed some old land with the Spalding Machine that had been farmed for 30 years, and sowed it to flax as an experiment this spring, and it yielded 9 bushels clean flax; another piece (shallow plowed) that I sowed, being the fourth crop raised on it, yielded 7 bushels."

Hundreds of other instances from every State in the Union.

Spalding Dept. HA81
Gale Mfg. Co.
Albion, Mich.

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.

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REMEMBER—This is NOT A LIQUID PUMPED INTO THE INNER TUBE, but a CUSHION FILLER, made of pure RUBBER and other ingredients, for all the different sizes of casings. The average casing will wear from TWO to THREE TIMES as long as those used with air, and when worn out the CUSHIONS CAN BE TAKEN OUT AND PUT IN OTHER CASINGS.

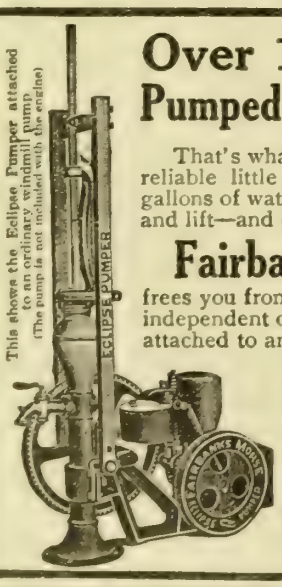
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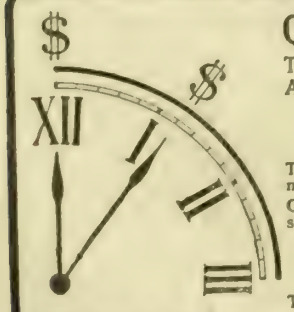
That's what you can secure with the Eclipse Pumper. This reliable little pumping engine will pump from 200 to 4,000 gallons of water per hour—depending on type and size of pump and lift—and do it on *1 pint of gasoline.*

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frees you from the labor of pumping by hand and makes you independent of wind or weather. The Eclipse Pumper can be attached to any windmill pump without special attachments.

$50.00—plus the freight from factory, Beloit, Wis.—is all this absolutely guaranteed pumping engine costs you; an engine that makes possible a modern waterworks system and all its conveniences. Write for Descriptive Pamphlet No. MD 898

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Quick Money. $1.00 in 6 Minutes

Talking about Rumely Hullers for Clover and Alfalfa, an Illinois farmer writes:

"I am well satisfied with your Huller. Everybody is satisfied with its work. In some jobs we hulled a bushel every six minutes for three hours."

The usual price for hulling is $1.00 a bushel, so that this farmer made money at the rate of $1.00 in 6 minutes.

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THE FARM



Last week several inquiries were received from subscribers in eastern Kansas asking what variety of wheat yielded best in their section. The answer was given, based on correspondence with eastern wheat growers and the experience of the Kansas Experiment Station. To give still further information, KANSAS FARMER wrote several wheat growers in the eastern two or three tiers of counties, and the replies of two are here given.

* * *

Our subscriber, W. B. B., Perry, Kan., says: "This was my first experience with Harvest Queen wheat, but have raised Finley for several years. They both yielded about the same—30 bushels per acre—but I believe the Harvest Queen would have yielded more if it had had the same show. I sowed it late, October 4 and 5, on corn land, and I had just plowed it. I could not work the ground well, as it was trashy, so I rolled it and drilled. I plowed the ground in July for the Finley, and double disked and harrowed it several times and sowed it about September 20. This had a good seed bed, where the Harvest Queen had none. The Finley has always made a crop for me, and is a good yielder in this country, and I believe the Harvest Queen will be as good."

* * *

In answer to our inquiry as to the variety of wheat best adapted to eastern Kansas our subscriber, G. R. A., Lawrence, Kan., writes:

"Of the two varieties of soft wheat—Harvest Queen and Virginia Reel—if there is any difference it can be traced to the soil it was sown on, or to the time of sowing, or the way the ground was handled before seeding. They are both excellent varieties, and I would not place one before the other. The Harvest Queen made the best yield. It was sown earlier than the Virginia Reel. Harvest Queen made a trifle over 38 bushels per acre; Virginia Reel 37 bushels.

"Neither winter killed to amount to anything, while the Kharkof killed quite a little, but came out enough to make a yield of 36 bushels per acre. I would recommend the first two varieties for eastern Kansas. The wheat that did the best was sowed about September 20. That happened to be the Harvest Queen. The Virginia Reel was sowed about October 1.

"Most of the ground was plowed in August, and given several harrowings between then and sowing. There was no fancy farming done on any of the ground—not to say anything against that kind of farming, for it pays well to work the soil with disk and harrow. The hard wheat, such as Kharkof and Turkey Red, will not retain their hard features here. I believe of the two, the Turkey Red will retain them better than the Kharkof."

* * *

A great many fields of wheat were this year considerably affected by smut. There are two kinds of smut—stinking smut and loose smut. Stinking smut attacks the grain. Where it exists, the heads appear normal, but when the chaff is removed the grain seems to have turned to a mass of smut. The infected grains are to be recognized by the dark color, larger size and the absence of the germ and the crease in the kernel. If the grain is crushed, black spores of the smut can be seen. This smut destroys the grain and lowers the value of the wheat for milling on account of the disagreeable odor given the flour. Wheat which is badly infected with this smut is worthless for flour-making. It is said that the annual loss on account of stinking smut is around 11 million dollars a year in the United States. According to the Kansas Experiment Station, the best treatment for stinking smut is formaldehyde, 1 pint being mixed with 50 gallons of water. One gallon of the mixture will treat a bushel of grain. Spread the wheat in a thin layer on a smooth, clean floor or tarpaulin. Sprinkle the grain with the farmaldehyde mixture until it is thoroughly wet through. Shovel the grain over to be sure that all the seed is wet. Cover the grain with canvas, blankets, bagging or the like, to confine the formaldehyde fumes. The seed should stand for 6 to 12 hours and then be spread in a thin layer to dry, stirring frequently while drying. The bins, tarpaulin, shovels, shoes, drill, wagon-box, sacks, and, in fact, everything coming in contact with the wheat before it goes into the ground, should be treated with the formaldehyde solution previously to coming into contact with the wheat.

* * *

The amount of loose smut is steadily increasing in Kansas. In years past it has been known to cause a loss of as much as one-half of the crop. It is easily distinguished from stinking smut. It attacks the whole head, causing it to turn to a powdery mass and blow away, leaving the naked stalk of the head. The infection from loose smut occurs at blossoming time. At other times the plants are immune. The Kansas Experiment Station has found that the formaldehyde treatment is not effective in destroying loose smut. In fact, it is extremely difficult to destroy this smut. The most effective method is that of weeding out the diseased plants just as soon as the smut can be detected, but this is impractical and is quite out of the question except in the case of a seed plot. If the field is badly infected it would be impractical to weed the diseased plants from even a small plot. If your field has been infected with loose smut, seed had better be obtained from fields which have not been infected.

* * *

If there should be some doubt as to the infection of seed wheat bought, an extra precaution can be taken by applying what is known as the hot water method evolved by the Kansas Experiment Station, and which is briefly, as follows: Soak the seed in water from 7 to 10 hours at a temperature of 63 to 72 degrees; drain the seed in loose bags in half peck lots. Heat two galvanized iron tubs containing 20 to 40 gallons of water each, to a temperature of 129 degrees, being careful not to heat higher. The drained half peck sacks should be plunged, one at a time, in the first tub for one minute, to raise the wet grain to a temperature of 129 degrees, then change to the second tub and keep the bags immersed for 10 minutes, stirring the grain while submerged to get it thoroughly exposed to the hot water. If the temperature should fall below 125 degrees the time of treatment should be prolonged. It is not safe to run above 129 degrees under any circumstances. Spread the wet grain on a clean floor or canvas to dry, shoveling frequently. Do not allow the grain to sprout. After this treatment has been employed a germinating test of the seed should be made. It may be found that the wheat has been injured in the process of treatment, in which event it will be necessary to increase the amount of seed sown.

* * *

It will be seen from the above description of methods for decreasing the damage done by loose smut and to eliminate it from the field, that a lot of trouble and work is required and for that reason the process is not practical. Inasmuch as loose smut occurs at blossoming time and at other times the plant is immune and that infection is due to the smut spores blowing into the open flowers from the smutted heads, it is the part of wisdom to obtain seed from fields which have not been infected, and applying the hot water remedy if there is doubt. Even then the growing field may be infected from an adjoining infected field. It is apparent, therefore, that if the fields of the community are infected by loose smut, co-operative community work in destroying the smut is necessary for effective results.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

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LIVE STOCK

Breed your hogs to meet the demands of the most people and not to comply with the ideas of a few faddists. Save the breeding hogs from the big litters which are produced by vigorous sows.

The county farmers' institute of Jackson county, in connection with the grange, is preparing to hold a combined institute and stock show this fall. As there is a plentiful supply of good stock in the county, especially horses, the show ought to be a good one.

With $10 beef, it will no longer pay to "rough" anything through. This means the saving of plenty of feed, and the way best to save it is to build a silo. "Dogie" calves and "pee-wee" lambs can be made into beef and mutton by the use of silage, when they could not profitably be so handled in any other way.

A high percentage of protein and fat in any feedstuff is an index of its value, while a high percentage of fiber indicates a low feeding value. When two feeds contain the same amount of protein and fat, that which contains the smaller amount of fiber is of most value. The price of a feed should be based upon the digestible protein content.

One of the wealthiest and most successful farmers of Missouri is a great cattle feeder. He is guided in his operations by the bulletin of the experiment stations. Every bulletin on cattle feeding or allied subjects that he can get hold of he keeps in a ready reference file as his guide. Such men as President Waters and Prof. Cochel he watches with the deepest interest, and follows their teachings. There be those who don't believe in "book farming" or "kid glove professors," but this man does, and he clinches his belief by showing his bank account.

Strong efforts are being made by the cattle interests of the west to create a sentiment which will insure the passage of a national law against killing female cattle under 3 years of age. There is a cattle shortage, and the enforcement of such a law would doubtless hasten the re-stocking of our pastures and feed lots, but could it be enforced? Cattle money is made on baby beef and not on aged stuff. Instead of keeping cows till they eat their heads off, the better way would be to keep only good ones which will not. This problem cannot be solved by legislation.

It is pleasing to note that the "big type" and the "medium type" Poland Chinas are coming closer and closer together and that there is very much less friction between the champions of the two types. The medium type has materially increased in size without losing any of its quality, while the big type breeders have found that, while size is important, it is not everything, and that quality counts. Many herds of medium type Polands have presiding over them boars that would be equally at home in a big type herd, while the general size of the big type may have remained about the same the quality is distinctly better. Efforts were made at some of the larger fairs to have separate judges for the two types, but, to the everlasting credit of the officials, this was squelshed. Poland Chinas are all of one breed and will be of one type, and any attempt to make a breed of each type should be frowned upon.

Farmers' Bulletin 438.

Letters commenting on the "Ideal Hog House" article printed on page 5 of KANSAS FARMER issue of July 20 indicate a very considerable and widespread interest in the matter discussed. For the benefit of those who need it the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on hog houses which gives a set of tables showing how the windows should be placed to secure the maximum amount of sunshine from January till May. This is Farmers' Bulletin 438 and is free to all who ask for it.

Kansas Farmer Great Paper.

"I think you have a great paper for the farmer west of the Mississippi river," says Maon Hester, who conducts demonstration work for the United States Department of Agriculture on his farm at Anadarko, Okla. Mr. Hester's stationery bears this motto: "Yours for increasing man's earning capacity on the farm by crop rotation, preparation and cultivation of the soil and selection of seed adapted to local conditions." In this is the meat of agricultural success.



How and Why Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Bigger Hog Profits

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

A well known authority on the subject of Hog Raising says; "Many hog raisers find it unprofitable to feed hogs after they weigh 250 pounds; the next 100 pounds costs too much. The secret of cheap production is first to grow strong frames on diversified grain and forage crops, *always keeping the hogs keen in appetite*, then giving them a high finishing feed to which they will respond."

How To Keep Hogs Always Keen In Appetite

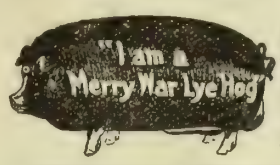
The surest and cheapest way of keeping hogs so is by feeding *Merry War POWDERED Lye daily* with their rations. *Then* when ready for their topping off they will *quickly* put on *FAT* with the change of food—there is *no waste* of feed—every pound of corn is changed into *profit making pork*, because every bit of feed is fully digested—and instead of taking the usual 5 to 6 weeks to put on an extra 50 pounds of live weight, your *Merry War POWDERED Lye* hog will add that extra 50 lbs. in 3 or 4 weeks—a clear *saving* in time and feed.

Prevents Hog Cholera

Merry War POWDERED Lye not only keeps hogs *keen in appetite* from weaning till market time—healthy, strong and in prime condition for quickest and cheapest fattening—but it also *prevents hog cholera* and *protects* hogs from that dreaded disease. You need it as part of the *daily* rations of your hogs. *Costs only 5c per month*, per hog for complete *protection*. *(2 FEEDS PER DAY.) There are no substitutes. Merry War POWDERED Lye* is a *specially prepared, Powdered* Lye that *will prevent hog cholera.* The use of ordinary, old fashioned lye for hogs would be but a doubtful experiment—perhaps a most *dangerous* one. You can't afford to take chances. The actual *experience* of thousands of hog raisers has *proved* the real merits of *time-tried Merry War POWDERED Lye*—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known.

"Merry War" Gave These Hogs Keen Appetites

"Our seventy head of hogs have fattened fine since feeding *Merry War POWDERED Lye*. They like the slop better with *Merry War POWDERED Lye*. My husband said: "It does our hogs good and helps digest the corn they eat."
MRS. EMMA WUTTKE, Richmond, Mo.



Make a Test For Yourself.

Sold at most dealers, 10c a can—full case of 4 dozen cans, $4.80. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, sending dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a copy of our valuable booklet, "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US IN CASE LOTS, IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



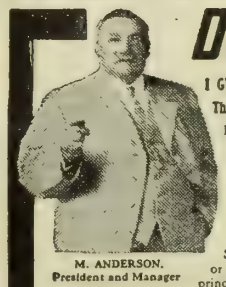
"FLOUR CITY" TRACTORS



THE MODERN WAY OF HARVESTING

As an economical factor on the farm, the "Flour City" Tractor has come to stay. Photo shows a "Flour City" Tractor pulling four 8-foot binders, and it can pull six just as easily. For plowing, threshing, harvesting and general farm work the "Flour City" Tractor has no equal. Correct in design—simple in construction—equipped with four cylinder motors and high drivers, giving greatest power with least weight. Burns gasoline, kerosene or distillate. Three sizes—20, 30 and 40 h. p. Winner of four gold medals in four years at the Winnipeg contests. Write for catalog describing it fully.

KINNARD-HAINES CO., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



M. ANDERSON, President and Manager

Double Your Crops

I GUARANTEE THAT THIS PULVERIZER, PACKER AND MULCHER, Three Machines in One—WILL DO IT, LET ME PROVE IT.

Made in eight sizes—straight or 3-sections.



Do not compare our machine with any machine that you have ever seen or used. The principle, work and results produced are entirely different. It pulverizes and packs the soil and leaves a loose granular mulch on top to retain the moisture. It will make a more perfect seed bed for fall wheat, alfalfa or any other crops than any machine ever invented.

Send for Free Illustrated Circular, whether you are ready to buy or not. It will pay you well. It quotes price direct to you. It explains the principle and construction, what the machine will do and is adapted for; what it has done for others and much valuable information on how to prepare soil for better results, to get perfect stands of alfalfa with six pounds of seed per acre, to prepare your ground for Fall Wheat and other grains and get a perfect and healthy stand with one-third less seed. SEND FOR IT TODAY.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER COMPANY, HASTINGS, NEBRASKA. Box 116

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8,000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

The old reliable remedy for curb, splint, bony growths, ringbone, spavin or other lameness. 35 years of remarkable results. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At all drug stores. Ask for Free Book, "Treatise on the Horse."
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



A COWPEA THRESHER

Threshes Cowpeas and Soy beans from the mown vines, breaking less than 2 per cent. Also threshes Wheat and Oats. "The machine I have been looking for 20 years."—Prof. W. F. Massey. "A machine that will meet every demand."—Prof. H. A. Morgan, Tenn. Experiment Station. Nothing like it. Booklet "L," FREE.

KOGER PEA AND BEAN THRESHER CO.,
Morristown, Tenn.

DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

"DOG DAYS" THE BEST TIME TO BUY ONE

There was never before as good a time to buy a DE LAVAL Cream Separator as *right now*.

The "dog days" are at hand when dairying is most difficult without a separator and when the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of cream and butter are greatest through the use of a good separator, which with present high prices means even more now than ever before.



Then there is the great saving of time and labor, which counts for more in summer than at any other season and often alone saves the cost of the separator, aside from all its other advantages.

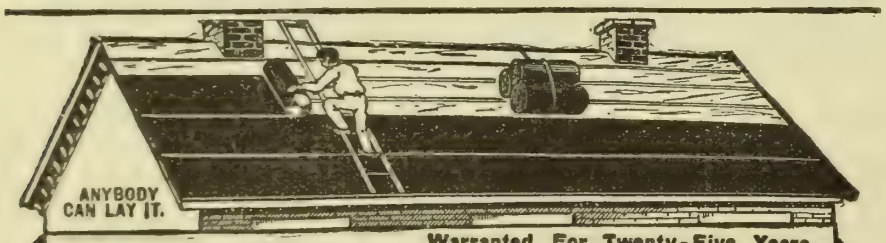
This is likewise the season when DE LAVAL superiority counts for most over other separators—in closer skimming, larger capacity, easier running, easier handling, easier cleaning and absolute sanitariness.

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator bought now will easily save its cost before the end of the year, and it may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to actually pay for itself.

Look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent *at once*, or drop us a line and we will have him *look you up*.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

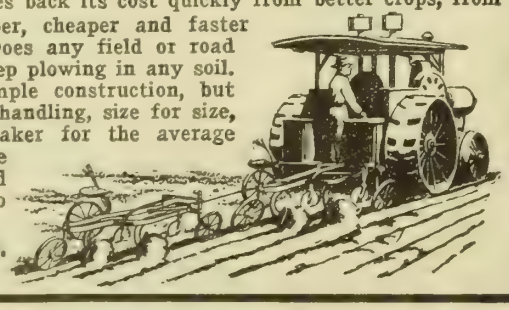
CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 556, East St. Louis, Ills.

OHIO Tractor

20 - H.P. IN BELT; 10-H.P. ON DRAW-BAR

Low First Cost; Runs on Cheap Kerosene

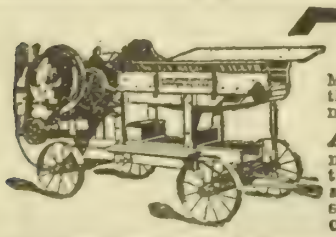
Sets the pace for steady power. Any man can run it. Makes back its cost quickly from better crops, from deeper, cheaper and faster plowing than with horses. Does any field or road work. You can't kill it by deep plowing in any soil.



Light weight owing to simple construction, but with utmost power and easy handling, size for size, of any engine. A profit maker for the average Kansas farm. Drop us a line for full free information and price. No trouble for us to answer questions.

ROAD SUPPLY AND METAL CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



Fill Your Silo Cheaply

Many things enter into the cost of filling your Silo, but the most important one is your Silo Filler. A poor machine means a high cost, and an

Appleton Quality Silo Filler

means the lowest cost. The positive feed table, the large throat, big feed rolls, the four spiral tool steel knives and the powerful blower mean great capacity. The solid Oak frame means strength. The single lever control, the handy side table, the flexible top distributer mean convenience. In fact, the whole machine means satisfaction, while our guarantee that our Silo Filler will, under equal conditions, do more and better work with less power and will last longer, means absolute safety for you. More Silos will be built and more ensilage fed this year than ever before. We have already sold more Silo Fillers this year than we did in all of 1911. To insure prompt delivery you should arrange for a machine at once. Write to-day for free illustrated booklet.

APPLETON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 419 Fargo Street, Batavia, Ill.

DAIRY

Bran can no longer be fed with profit to the average farm dairy herd. Kansas dairymen, however, can use alfalfa, which will replace bran, at about one-third the cost. In profitable dairy production alfalfa in Kansas is absolutely essential.

George M. Whitaker, secretary of the National Dairy Union, and upon whom fell the burden of looking after the dairymen's interest in Congress last winter in connection with oleomargarine legislation, has become assistant editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

In our argument for the rearing of more live stock as a means of establishing a permanent and greater prosperity, it is apparent that any one of two or three different kinds of animal husbandry may be employed, and by no means is the field covered by the use of one or two breeds.

The long expected 40-pound cow has arrived. The cow is owned in New Jersey and produced in seven days 695.9 pounds of milk, 33.5 pounds of butter fat and 41.875 pounds of butter, 80 per cent fat. This is an official test by the New Jersey Experimental Station, and the cow is a Holstein, 8 years old, and her name is Queen Waldessa 2nd.

A good cow judge can in most instances tell the difference between high and low producing capacity. Few judges, however, can separate the 300-pound butter fat cow from the 200-pound cow. The only accurate way of determining definitely the relative merits of cows of somewhere near equal production is by the use of scales and the Babcock test.

Wisconsin is the leading state of the Union in number of Guernsey cattle bred, and is second only to New York in Holsteins. Jefferson County is the most striking example of what intelligent co-operation among the farmers of a community can do in breeding dairy cattle. It is said that as many as 40 carloads of Holsteins have been shipped in a single day from Lake Mills, a small town in that county.

Recently a shipment of a trainload of high grade dairy cows was made from southern Wisconsin to the Twin Falls district in Idaho. In the shipment were 306 head of cows which, together with the freight, will cost their purchaser $20,000. These cows were bought by an Idaho creamery company. Upon arrival they were sold at net cost to dairy farmers who are to pay for them by turning in one-half of the cream check each month.

If you were an employer of labor and found a means by which it was possible to secure as much work from one man as was formerly obtained from three, we are sure you would have no hesitancy in adopting the plan. It is possible for every farmer to keep one cow and get as much product therefrom as three cows are now yielding. This is what less cows and better cows mean and is a doctrine this column has been preaching for years. The Babcock test and the scales will enable you to reduce the dairy herd two-thirds and you will way yonder increase the product over the present.

Dairy figures from England are to the effect that the average yield per cow is 5,500 pounds. The reason this yield is not larger, according to our judgment, is because in England the general purpose cow is kept. A large percentage of the English milk cows—if we are correctly informed—are pure bred Shorthorns of the milking strains of the breed. Average production to the above amount indicates, of course, that there are large numbers of cows which in all probability yield seven to eight thousand pounds of milk per year. This milk yield speaks well for the English farmer as a feeder and live stock handler. It is altogether probable that in the United States the average product per cow is not more than 3,500 pounds. We are sure that it is not higher than this in Kansas. The English figures, however, show the possibilities of milk production from a cow which is not kept exclusively for dairying and the chances are that the average Kansas cow would produce as much milk as the average English cow were she fed as well and handled as carefully. The Kansas farmer who is looking for a double purpose animal—milk and beef—already has an animal which is mostly Shorthorn and which is capable of doing as well for both as the English cow.

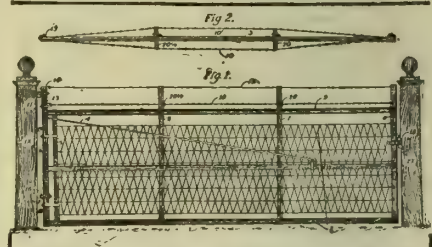
BEATRICE Cream Separator

Costs no more than the cheap, shoddy separators; **worth** more than the highest-priced machine: That's the BEATRICE—a superior Separator fully described in booklets which we'd like to send you.

Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, $55; 750 to 800 lbs., $65; 950 to 1000, $75.

THE CONTINENTAL CREAMERY CO.
Dept. C, Topeka, Kan.





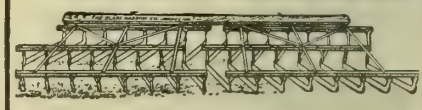
$4.50 Factory to Farm a Three Bar Steel Gate, wt. 120 lbs, at Board Gate Prices.

EQUIPMENT WORTH MANY TIMES COST OF GATE.

Self-closing, self-latching, holds itself open, raises over snow banks, no pull on hinge post, barbed wire stock guard. Notice frame and mesh. A strong, practical farm gate, guaranteed. Send for circulars.

U. S. STEEL GATE CO., Abingdon, Ill.

BLADE HARROW



GREAT FOR WHEAT.

Levels the surface and packs the subsurface.

Does what the harrow and the subsurface packer do—only one operation with the Blade Harrow is necessary.

It's good for listed corn cultivation and just the thing the potato grower has been looking for. Can't tell all about it in this ad. Ask for circular and introductory offer.

THE BLADE HARROW COMPANY,
Lawrence, Kansas.

HAY

If you are in need of hay and want a square deal, write, wire or phone me. I ship everywhere.

GEO. W. SMITH

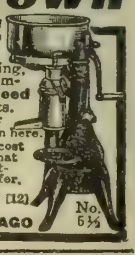
Wholesale dealer in and producer of hay.

GRAINOLA, OKLA.

Only $2 Down

One Year to Pay!

$24 **Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1.** Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 6 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO. [12]
2153 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO
No. 6½

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with one application of

Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure

Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.

H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Dept. 26, Algona, Iowa



FITZ OVERALLS



— are large roomy garments, making them comfortable in hot weather. Made of the strongest denim, double reinforced stitched, trimmed with heavy brass buttons and buckles. Insist upon Fitz the next time you buy - if your dealer does not carry them write us and you will be supplied.

Free Fitz Book sent on request.

Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

FENCE PRICES BUSTED



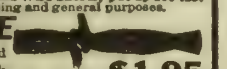
15c PER ROD

buys this High Grade Hog Fencing; heavier than usual kinds offered. 28 inches high, 7 bars, weighs about 6 lbs. to a rod, all heights at proportionate prices. 48 inch Poultry Fencing, strongest built, per rod..... 27c

$1.25 Per 100 Lbs. for GALVANIZED WIRE

This price is for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion. This is our Galvanized Wire Shorts, put up 100 lbs. to a bundle, suitable for Fencing and general purposes.

BARB WIRE



Best and strongest; standard weight. Made of No. 12 gauge, galvanized, put up 100 lbs. to a reel, per 100 lbs. $1.95

FENCE CATALOGUE FREE Quotes low prices on Fencing, Wire Gates, Lawn Fence, Fence Posts, etc.

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. L 49, Chicago



POOR CROP YIELD

No farm can afford to take chances on the year's work and crop being spoiled by water-soaked soil.

Wet land should be tiled. Tile is crop insurance. It is just as reasonble as hail or fire insurance. Write for booklet (not an advertisement) on "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," "Hints on Farm Drainage," mailed free, postpaid, by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.
HUMBOLDT, KANS.

THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS.

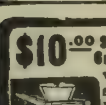
Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue



Only successful self-feed; two men can operate it; 20 per cent less expense to operate. Record run, 3 tons in 1 hour.

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,
1564 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.





We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

DURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

A Sure Spark PERFECT IGNITION

Get results from your gas engine—no delays or hold-backs—use French Auto Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high—spark every time—even in coldest weather.



FRENCH TELEPHONE DRY CELLS

cost less per thousand Talks than any others. Uniformly good. Test these dry cells for 30 days—if not perfectly satisfactory—your money back. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

French Battery & Carbon Co., Madison, Wis.

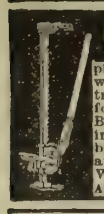
Handy Wagons For Farm Work



Low, no high lifting, last a lifetime. Easy for horse and man. Broad tired steel wheels cannot be broken and do not make ruts. No tire setting, nothing to dry apart. All tire widths. Write for free book to-day to

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

ELECTRIC



Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.

BUY YOUR PLUMBING GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES



BATH TUB COMPLETE ONLY $15.66

Full line of Plumbing Goods, Water Works Systems, Heating and Lighting Plants, Pumps, Windmills, Pipe & Fittings. Send for big FREE catalogue

MISSOURI WATER & STEAM SUPPLY COMPANY
1030 S. 6TH ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Help the Fairs.

No grange will have done its full year's work unless it gives of its best strength and energy to help the near-by agricultural fair this fall. Hundreds of such fairs are to be held in the next three months and from every one the call for grange service is clear and compelling. It will be a test of grange efficency in the community, whether or not it lends its best efforts for the success of the local fair.

The agricultural fair, be it great or small, is one of the forces that aids in vitalizing a rural community. It stimulates farm ambition, promotes farm efficiency, insures farm contentment and increases the likelihood of farm success. Without the local fair the farm loses a valuable ally, the farmer a genuine helper. The fairs everywhere are calling to the granges for their aid and co-operation, heartily and unreservedly. This fall is the time, the local fair the one in need, the grange the power to lend a hand.

Real Grange Usefulness.

The following is by Arthur A. Brigham, of the South Dakota School of Agriculture. It is a clear-cut presentation of grange truth and may well be stored up by grangers in general as good ammunition to answer questions of those who inquire what the grange is for:

"I was lately asked to state in what way the grange is useful. The following are some of the points given in answer:

"Educaton should not cease for country people when they stop going to school. In the grange meetings once a month, or oftener, there is opportunity for the members to gain a great deal of valuable instruction. The lessons of experience and the results of good and poor practice are debated and discussed in a very helpful way during the lecture hour.

"The members of the farm family should not too soon be separated in their thoughts and interests. The home ties should hold, at least until the young people establish homes of their own. Father and mother, sons and daughters, all find in the regular and special meetings of the grange interests and fellowships which by their influences, broaden, deepen and strengthen the home life.

"The country community life should not be lacking in sociability. The isolation frequently resulting from the wide separation of rural homes on large farms, the incessant and excessive labor in the fields and in the house, especially during certain seasons, the care and the wear of brain and body in faithfully feeding and clothing the world, are all very pleasantly relieved by the gathering together and taking part in the regular meetings, the field days, the occasional picnics, the fraternal contests and the co-operative activities of the grange.

"Farming should be progressive. The land should improve while the crops increase. The house as well as the barn should be convenient, comfortable, well ventilated, suitably and sensibly furnished. There should be effective, economical equipment of the farm for successful farming and right living. In the local grange, these essentials are considered in detail, the best modern methods are studied, errors are exposed, connection is made with other progressive granges of the county, state and nation, and co-operation is encouraged.

"Citizenship of the best kind is developed and trained in the grange. There is parliamentary practice, consideration of legislation on rural community problems and of civic duties, in the meetings. More and better crops, improved live stock, modern dairying, conserving soil fertility, farm motors and machinery, co-operation of farmers, good roads, better schools, farm and home sanitation, boys' and girls' contests, parcels post are some of the many subjects of grange thought and discussion.

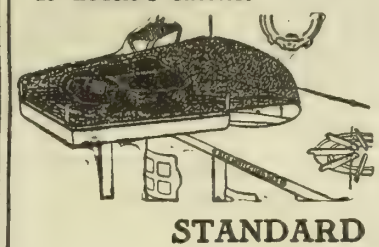
"The grange is a training school which prepares the members for undertaking intelligently, and maintaining successfully, any desirable, practicable, progressive forms of agricultural co-operation."



Our New Perfection Broiler

Is pleasing many women. It enables the housewife to broil as well on the New Perfection Stove as over a coal fire.

It uses all the heat.
It cooks evenly.
It broils both sides at once.
It doesn't smoke.



And of course you are familiar with the

New Perfection WICK BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-stove

It is such a convenience all the year round. It will bake, broil, roast and toast just as well as a regular coal range.

Ask to see the New Perfection Stove at your dealers. It is handsomely finished in nickel, with cabinet top, drop shelves, towel racks, etc. It has long, enameled, turquoise-blue chimneys. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also given to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(An Indiana Corporation)

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL

State Fair of Kansas

Hutchinson, Sept. 14-21, '12

$42,000.00 in Premiums

The Fair Built by the People—For the People
In the Heart of Agricultural Kansas

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160 acres Kaw bottom, above flood, good house, small barn, all first class land, no waste, 110 acres in wheat, balance in alfalfa and corn. This land is only one-half mile to station on main line of Union Pacific R. R. and 17 miles from Topeka. This also belongs to a non-resident. Want offer. Price, $19,000.

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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

For Sale or Trade

A creamery, located in a large town; also, a good threshing outfit, and a hotel, located at Pierceville, Kan., and some fine irrigated land in the Laramie Valley, Wyoming, to trade for Kansas farms.
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I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
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Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
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George E. Norman's Sale.
Attention is called to the sale advertisement of George E. Norman, of Newtown, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On September 5, Mr. Norman will hold his annual fall sale of Jersey cattle and O. I. C. hogs. This offering will consist of 15 head of high class, pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, and three high class Jersey bulls, two of them of serviceable age. The cows and heifers of this offering are a fine lot and all of the mare bred to Mr. Norman's fine young herd bull, Tormentor's Monte Cristo. This bull is a fine individual and is showing well as a breeder. The bulls in the offering are good ones and the entire offering will interest anyone wanting Jerseys that will make good. The O. I. C. offering will consist of 19 head of spring gilts, 19 head of spring boars, 3 fall boars and a number of bred sows. This offering will appeal to O. I. C. breeders wanting high class stock. The spring gilts and boars were sired by Mr. Norman's good herd boar, O. K. Tom ,by Cole John dam Cole Becca, by Cole Dick, and are out of Frost's Buster, White Oak, Crouch Kerr, Crouch Kerr Lad and Crouch Kerr Dick sows

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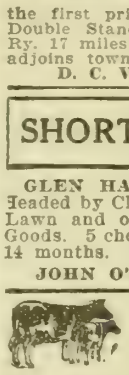
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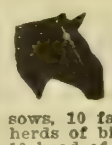
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CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.

DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.

I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.

ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of **big type young boars for sale,** from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

—See—

Faulkner's Spotted Polands.

The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,

—at—

Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City

State Fairs.

For the kind of our forefathers, write

H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Colossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,

ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.

P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.

W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.

H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.

GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.

C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS

— BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.

75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.

J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

Langford's Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.

T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.

JOHN W. NOLL.
Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.

D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.

CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami County, Chiles, Kan.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.

JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

KANSAS STATE FAIR
TOPEKA
SEPTEMBER 9-13. 5—DAYS—5
$50,000 IN PREMIUMS AND SPEED

Competition Open to the World.

FOUR GREAT BAND CONCERTS EACH DAY — FIFTY PEOPLE

DAY LIGHT FIREWORKS MONDAY.
STOCK JUDGING AND LECTURING BY MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION EACH DAY.

ACRES OF RED MACHINERY.
FULL RACE PROGRAM EACH AFTERNOON.
GREAT FREE ATTRACTIONS.

NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS IN FRONT OF GRAND STAND

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS

Pain's Spectacular Pioneer Days With Wonderful Fire Works. Realistic Reproduction of Wild West Life

T. A. BORMAN, Pres.; For Information address H. L. COOK, Sec'y.

G. E. NORMAN'S ANNUAL SALE
JERSEY CATTLE AND O. I. C. HOGS
AT NEWTOWN, MO., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1912

Fifteen head of high class, pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, three high class Jersey bulls, two of serviceable age. Cows and heifers all bred to the great young herd bull, Tormentor's Monte Cristo 84560, one of the good young Jersey bulls now in service. Our O. I. C. offering will consist of 19 head of spring gilts, 19 head of spring boars, 3 fall boars and a number of bred sows. The spring pigs were sired by our splendid herd boar, O. K. Tom, by Cole John, dam Cole Becca, by Cole Dick. The pigs are out of sows by Frost's Buster, White Oak, Crouch Kerr, Crouch Kerr Lad and Crouch Kerr Dick. The sows in the offering are all bred to our fine young herd boar, King Dan 36007, by Frost's Buster, by Thea. The offering of both cattle and hogs will interest breeders and farmers wanting good, high class breeding stock. The offering has not been over-fed. It is just in good, growthy, breeding condition, the kind that never fails to make good. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated. For catalogs, address,

GEO. E. NORMAN, **Newtown, Mo.**

AUCTIONEER—COL. THOMAS E. DEEM. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

SHOW POLAND CHINAS

——SELL AT BUYERS' PRICES——

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1912, AT JEFFERSON, KANSAS

Fifty head of the greatest Poland Chinas ever raised or offered by us. I furnished champions for the best shows, and am ready to show you. Come to sale and be the judge.

Attractions: Casino, the best Fall boar I ever raised. ¶ Brilliant, others claim him the best. ¶ Big Sentinel is big and smooth. ¶ Shinolo, one of the best Fall gilts I ever raised. ¶ Medora is a sure queen of breed. ¶ Zemo is one of the big, smooth ones; you select her sale day.

I will sell my herd boar Sentinel, the sire of this show stuff, and best breeder I ever owned. He shows you what he can do. Am selling him for no fault, and guarantee him in every way. He sired the winners at State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, last year. You can make your own price on him. Comstock, a yearling boar by Impudence I Know, every inch a show hog, goes on the block. Here are sows with made reputations: Louise S P, dam of Sangamo Special, the junior champion at Iowa 1911; Perfect Louise, dam of champion boar B L Perfection; Louise Junction 2d, dam of Louise Harvester, the best aged sow in the Meharry string. The above sows all have offspring in this sale that are prospects for the best ribbons of the state fairs. Pigs of Louise Junction 2d and Perfect Louise are entered for the Futurity prizes. You will enjoy the opportunity of looking over one of the greatest offerings of the breed. Write for the catalog. It gives the detailed description of each animal and how to reach my place. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Take Interurban car at Cherryvale, Independence or Coffeyville. Car stops at farm.

COLS. LAFE BURGER AND H. O. CORRELL, Auctioneers. **S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kansas**

KANSAS.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Inspection and Weighing of Grain—Adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department—In Force and Effect After August 1, 1912.

OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commissoin appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call at the Governor's office in Topeka, Kan., on the 30th day of July, 1912, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1912:

J. G. MAXWELL, McPherson,
THOMAS PAGE, Topeka,
A. T. ROGERS, Beloit,
Grain Grading Commission.

Rule 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

Rule 2.—General.

All wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and Kafir corn that is in a heated condition, souring, or too damp to be safe for warehouse, or that is badly bin-burnt, fire-burnt, fire-smoked, or badly damaged, dirty, or where different kinds of grain are badly mixed with one another, shall be classed "Sample Grade," and the inspector shall make notation as to quality and condition; and whenever it is evident that wheat screenings or other dirt has been mixed into wheat, the same shall not be graded better than Sample Grade.

Rule 3.—Live Weevil.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "Live Weevil."

Rule 4.—Plugged Cars.

Inspectors shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

Rule 5.—Reasons for Grading.

All inspctors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their reports. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

Rule 6.—The Word "New."

The word "New" shall be inserted in each certification of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 of each year.

Rule 7.—Reinspections.

All orders for reinspection **must** be in the office within the first fortyeight hours following the original inspection, and in no case will grain be reinspected after a lapse of three days from the date of the original inspection.

Rule 8.—Claim.

All claims for damage against the inspectors or weighmasters must be filed in the office before the grain has left jurisdiction of this department.

Rule 9.—Mixed Wheat.

In case of an appreciable mixture of hard and soft wheat, red and white wheat, durum and spring wheat, with each other, it shall be graded according to quality thereof and the kind of wheat predominating, shall be classed No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 Mixed Wheat, and the inspector shall make notation describing its character.

Rule 10.—Sulphured Grain.

All oats or barley that has been chemically treated with sulphur shall be classed as "Sulphured Grain," and inspectors shall note same on certificates of inspection.

Notice.

These official Kansas Grades are given us by the Grain Grading Commission, and will be the basis of all inspections made. Misunderstandings can be avoided by interested parties making themselves familiar with these rules.

D. R. GORDON,
Chief Inspector.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more then 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, tough, sprouted, or from other causes so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, tough, sprouted, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

Kansas Turkey Wheat.

Hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber-colored type of the Turkey varieties shall be classed as No. 1 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 2 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 3 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 4 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, and inspection certificates issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas Hard Winter Wheat of the same grade.

Red Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Red Winter.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, may contains not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter.—May be tough, skinburned or dirty, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both; must be cool, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Winter Wheat.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sweet, sound, dry and clean, and not contain more than eight per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White Winter Wheat.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty white winter wheat, not to contain more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Northern Hard Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, sound, sweet, dry and clean, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, not clean, sweet or sound enough for No. 1, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat of inferior quality, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Northern Hard Spring.—Shall include all inferior, shrunken, northern-grown spring wheat that is badly damaged, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 49 pounds to the bushel.

Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, clean and of good milling quality, and shall weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sweet, but may be some bleached and shrunken, and shall not weigh less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Spring.—Shall include spring wheat of the dark variety, tough, musty, sprouted, or that which from any cause is rendered unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Spring Wheat.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Spring Wheat shall correspond with the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 dark spring wheat, except they shall be of the white variety.

Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.

No. 1 Durum.—Shall be bright, sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Durum.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Durum.—Shall be dry, sweet, may be some bleached, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Durum.—Shall include durum wheat that is tough, bleached, or shrunken, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Pacific Coast Red and White Wheat.

No. 2 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall be dry, sound, clean, may be tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall include all other Pacific coast wheat, may be smutty or musty or for any reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

(Note.—In case of a mixture of red or white Pacific coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, such mixture shall be graded Pacific Coast Wheat.)

Rye.

No. 1 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound, dry and free from other grain, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty or dirty rye unfit for No. 3.

Oats.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white oats, dry, sweet, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and contain not more than 1 per cent each of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and not more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter nor 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, musty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Red Oats.

The grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Oats shall correspond with the grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Oats, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Oats.

No. 1 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, and not contain more than 2 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, tough, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Standard White Oats.

Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

Barley.

No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry, and of good color.

No. 3 Barley. — Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

Speltz.

No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

Corn.

The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

Grade.	Percentage of moisture	Percentage of rotten, exclusive of bin-burned.	Percentage of dirt and broken grains.
No. 1	15	1	1
No. 2	16	5	2
No. 3	19	10	4
No. 4	22	.....	.....

White Corn.

No. 1 White Corn.—Shall be pure white corn, and sweet.

No. 2 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 3 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 4 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but shall include tough, musty, and damaged corn.

Yellow Corn.

No. 1 Yellow Corn.—Shall be pure yellow corn, and sweet.

No. 2 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 3 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 4 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Mixed Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 2 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 3 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 4 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Kafir Corn.

No. 1 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be pure white, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and clean.

No. 3 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry or clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, damaged, musty or dirty.

Red Kafir Corn.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Kafir Corn shall correspond with grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Kafir Corn, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Kafir Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, not clean, dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, tough, musty or dirty.

Milo Maize.

No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1912, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

D. R. GORDEN, Chief Inspector,
306 Husted Building, Kansas City, Kan.

SECOND ANNUAL

Duroc Jersey Brood Sow Sale

EXTRAORDINARY

UNDER COVER AT

ELMDALE, KANSAS

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1912

Fifty Head.—Ten tried sows, twenty spring yearling gilts, ten fall gilts, ten spring boars—Fifty Head. Practically every animal in this offering is itself a winner or is sired by or out of a State Fair prize winner, and these forty sows and gilts are safe in pig to State Fair prize winners or sons of winners, and

THEY ARE BRED SO AS TO GO ON AND PRODUCE WINNERS.

A goodly number of this offering is by J. R.'s Chief, who headed the sensational young herd of 1910 and was first in senior yearling class at Hutchinson, 1911. Others are by such sires as High Chief, winner of first as get of sire, Hutchinson 1911, and Danay Lad, full brother to the grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair the same year. Included will be also daughters and granddaughter of the grand champion sow, Top Notcher Rose. Miss Top, by Tatarrax, will be represented by some excellent daughters. Lincoln Model, dam of J. R. Chief, will have several fancy granddaughters in the offering. These sows and gilts are showing safe in pig to such sires as J. R.'s Colonel and Model Colonel, both sired by Graduate Colonel. J. R.'s Colonel is a full brother to Grand Master Colonel, and he is sure making good. I have also bred a few of these gilts to a young boar I call Dandy Model, in that he is some boar himself, and he will go in sale. This excellent cross of Colonel blood on Ohio Chief blood cannot help but continue to produce prize winners. Write today for catalog. Address

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneerss Lafe Burger, Crouch & Woods. Fieldman, O. W. Devine.

FIELD NOTES.

Durocs With Quality.

With this issue J. R. Blackshere of Elmdale, Kan., is advertising a public sale of high-bred sows at Elmdale, Kan., August 31. This is one of the best-bred herds in our state, and the quality has always been kept up to the standard. The following show records will convince any of our readers of the quality of this herd: Blackshere herds, 1909—Second junior yearling boar, second junior boar pig, first aged sow, first senior yearling sow, first and third junior yearling sow, senior champion sow, grand champion sow, first aged herd, second young herd. 1910—First and second senior boar pig, first senior yearling sow, second junior yearling sow, first, second and third senior sow pig, first produce of dam (Lincoln Model), second get of sire (High Chief), first young herd, junior champion boar, junior champion sow. 1910 (Oklahoma)—Third senior yearling boar, first junior boar pig, first and second senior yearling sow, third senior sow pig, reserve junior champion boar, senior champion sow, reserve champion sow, grand champion sow. 1911—First senior yearling boar, third junior boar pig, third aged sow, third senior yearling sow, third junior yearling sow, first senior sow pig, junior champion sow, grand champion sow, first get of sire (High Chief), second young herd, second National Duroc Jersey special, best herd any age. Please read ad in this issue and send for catalog. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

S. P. Chiles' Show Offering.

Last week we called at the S. P. Chiles' farm, at Jefferson, Kan., and looked over the fine herd of Poland Chinas. We saw nine of the best fall yearlings we ever saw on any farm. We believe they are the best bunch Mr. Chiles ever produced. While Mr. Chiles is one of our best judges, breeders, feeders and showmen, he has made a success in this line and never has been beaten on fall stuff, having to his credit grand champion ribbons on animals of this age. He has decided that he will not make a show this season, therefore they are offered at public auction. Showmen, if you are looking for show stuff that will go out and win arrange to attend this sale. He is offering at this time the best lot he has ever bred, raised or fed. Well posted showmen know what this means. We made a special trip to the Chiles home to look them over and we found better individuals than we expected to view, while we admit when he wrote and told us what he had, we were well aware of the fact that show stuff would be seen. Fifty head will be offered, including the herd boar, Sentinel, by 2nd Impudence, dam Desdimona, by Prince Alert, the best breeding boar that Mr. Chiles ever used. He is the sire of the entire offering except one animal, and that is the yearling boar, Comstock, by Impudence I Know, dam Whip-poor-will, by S. P.'s Perf. He is a good yearling, an attractive fellow, wide-as-the-wagon kind, with nice finish and quality. He is one of the widest hogs between hind legs we ever saw. He can get his head up as high as a fence and still carry his back up. Nine extra choice fall show boars; Casino is our choice of the offering; he is large for his age, has fine head, great back, good body depth, heavy hams, standing on the best of feet and legs. If you want a show boar for the under-year class, buy him. Temperance Boy, his litter mate, puts us in mind of Sangamo Special at the same age, being a half brother to him. Big Sentinel is also of the same litter; he is a big pig, with quality. We believe this pig will make the largest hog, and would make a great herd header. Keep your eye on Big Sentinel sale day. Their dam is Louise S. P., by S. P.'s Perf. Brilliant, a show pig, has many admirers for first in the list. He has fine head, a wider back than Casino, heavy hams, remarkable finish and quality.

Overland 1913

$985

Overland 1913

Completely Equipped F. O. B. Toledo

This Completely Equipped, Powerful, 30-Horsepower, 5-Passenger Touring Car

Here Are a Few of the Big Features:

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5 Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control
$50 Remy Magneto
$50 Warner Speedometer
$50 Mohair Top and Boot
$25 Clear Vision Wind-Shield
$25 Prestolite Tank

THERE never has been such an astonishing automobile value offered to the American farmer. Study the specifications—the detailed values. See the unusually complete equipment—everything possible and practical for an automobile. Remember the thorough and fine Overland construction and you'll get a good idea of this exceptional worth. $985 for this complete, big, powerful car. No extras; nothing additional to buy but gasoline. Ready for service the minute you get it. This car, at this price, smashes all previous records. It even totally eclipses our 1912 values, which a year ago baffled the world. 40,000 Overlands will be made in 1913. This enormous jump in production makes possible this new car at this new price.

As our production goes up, prices come down, as has been shown in each preceding year.

In this age of rapid progress it is sometimes difficult to grasp the full significance of an important, progressive manufacturing step, such as this car exemplifies. But when you sum up the extraordinary cold dollar for dollar value which this car offers, as compared to any and all competing motor car values, the giant economical manufacturing strength of the huge Overland plants is realized and recognized. It only proves the ability of this most powerful and efficient automobile factory.

Here we can but call your attention to the bare facts. This is the car—a big, powerful, beautiful, spacious, comfortable, self-starting, thirty horsepower, five-passenger touring car—fully equipped—all ready for night or day, rain or shine, service. Made of the best materials on the market, by the most skilled men known to the trade, and in the most efficient automobile shops in America. And the price is but $985.

We can make the positive statement, without any kind of a condition, that this is the automobile industry's record value.

This car can now be seen in any city in America. Over 2000 Overland dealers are waiting to give you your demonstration. Look up the one in your vicinity.

Write us at once for full information and a 1913 catalogue. Address Dept. R 38.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Detailed Specifications—Model 69T

MOTOR—Four-cylinder, cast separately. Bore, 4 in. Stroke, 4½ in. Horsepower, 30.

IGNITION—Remy Model R. D. Battery and Magneto—two sources of current.

COOLING — Water cooled. Thermo-Syphon Cellular Radiator.

OILING—Splash system for crank and cam shaft bearings. Cylinder and timing gears oiled with Kinwood force feed oiler.

CAM SHAFT — Carbon steel drop forged, three bearings.

CRANK SHAFT — Carbon steel drop forged, five bearings.

CONNECTING ROD — Carbon steel drop forged.

MAGNETO SHAFT — Drop forging.

PUSH ROD — Crescent drill rod steel.

CARBURETOR — Model L Schebler.

CENTER CONTROL.

FRAME—Channel section—cold rolled steel.

SPRINGS—Front semi-elliptic.

TRANSMISSION — Selective. Three speeds forward and reverse. Annular bearings.

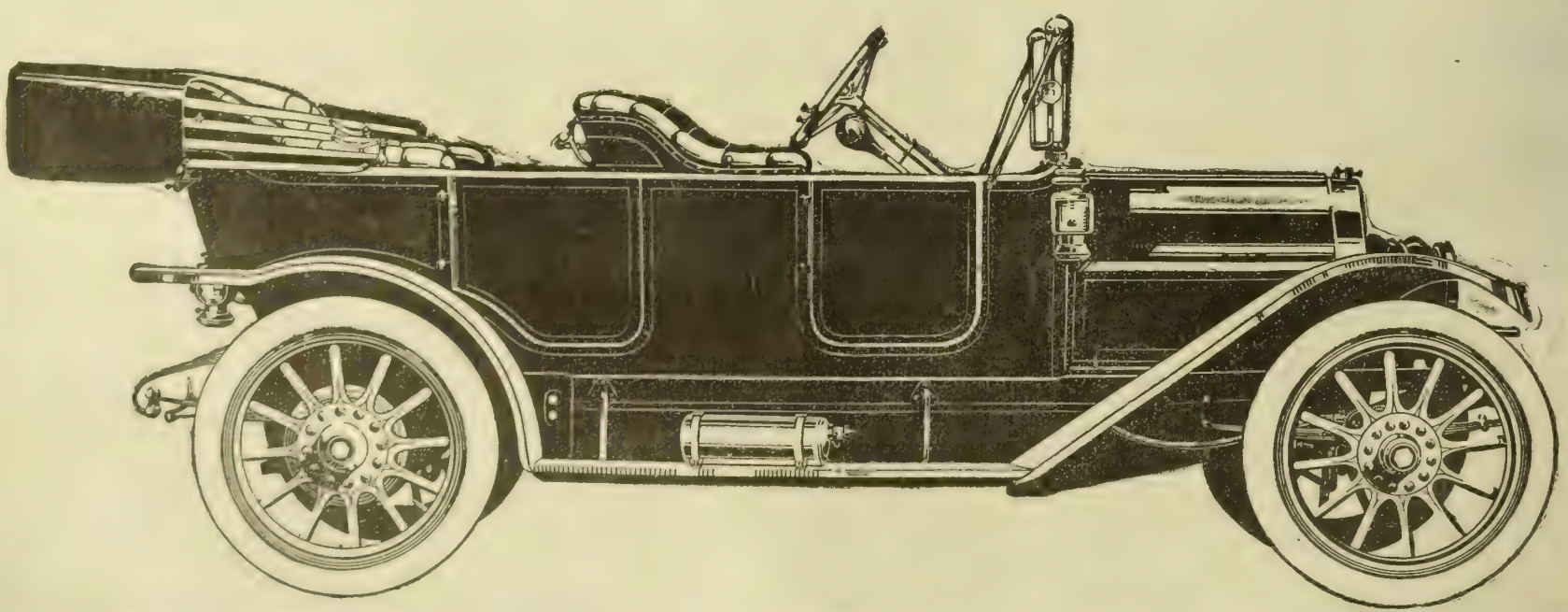
FRONT AXLE—Drop forged.

TIRES—32x3½ Q. D.

FINISH — All bright parts nickel plated, with black trim.

BODY — Overland blue; wheels, gray.

EQUIPMENT — Mohair top and boot; Warner Speedometer; Wind shield; Prestolite tank; Self-starter; five black and nickel lamps; tire irons; robe rail; foot rest; tool kit and jack.



KH

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

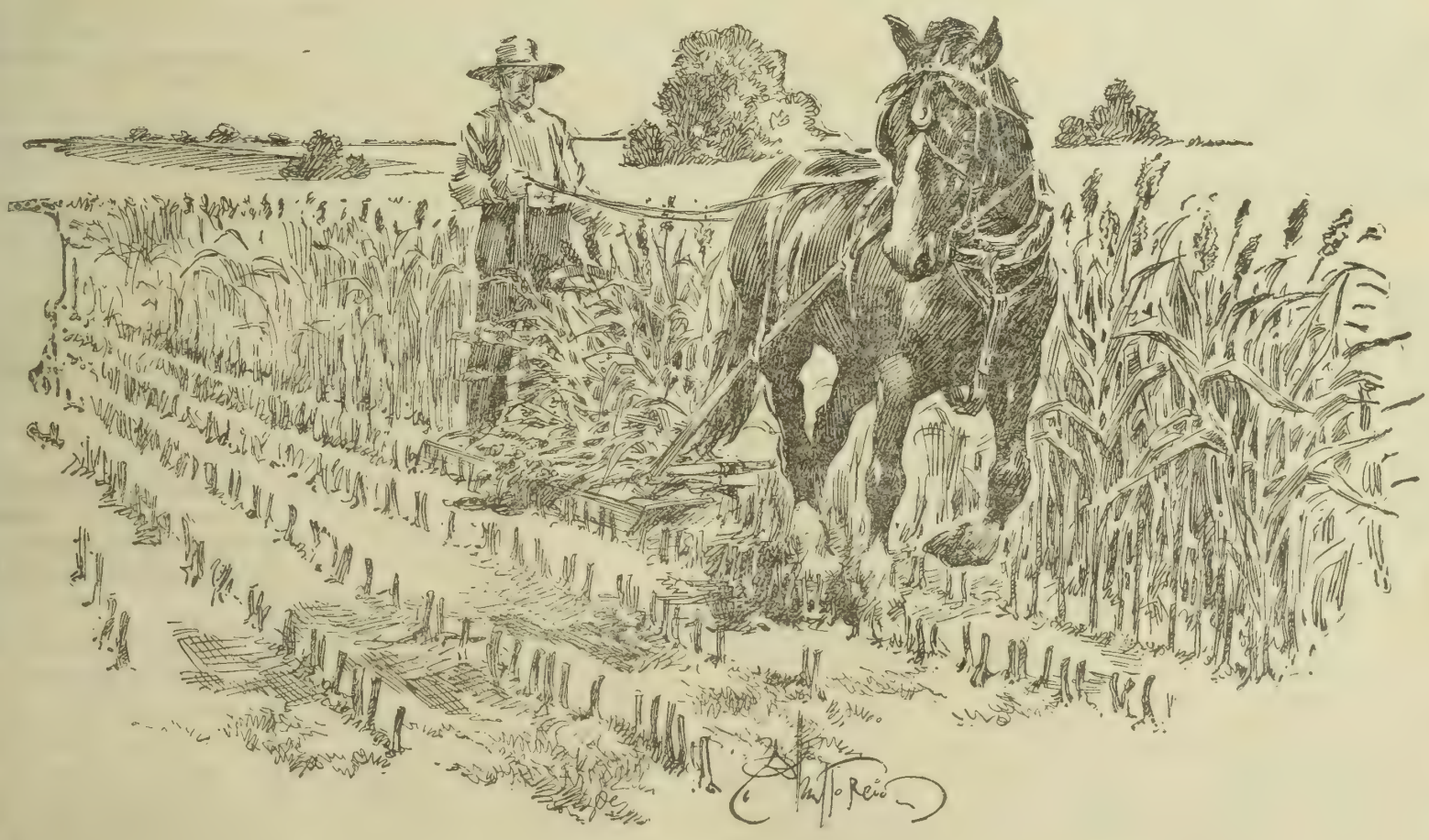
Volume 50, Number 34. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 24, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

KANSAS lies in the Tropic of Kafir Corn.

Spreading up from the valleys and over the slopes of her western hills now thrives the Kafir, oldest of grains and of human foods, defying the drought, resisting the wind and bringing sure returns to the farmer who yet plants it only as a safeguard against maize failure.

More certain than corn and yielding as well, it produces when all else fails, grows rapidly with the rains, stops with the drought but always yields; extends the borders of real agriculture and makes animal husbandry possible where only wheat farming was.

With Kafir the silo and the harvester western agriculture is assured and the depopulated cattle areas can again thrive with the herds which are so necessary for the world's meat, the soil's improvement and man's enrichment. Kafir adds a grain where none was, a forage instead of a thistle and a farm home instead of a camp. *—I. D. G.*



Kafir Feeds More People Than Wheat and Is the Corn of the Upland Plains

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HOW TO BUILD CORN CRIBS With

E PRINT PLANS FREE

practical hints for storing and handling nd small grain. Our free book gives er bills and itemized cost of building and granaries—also full information

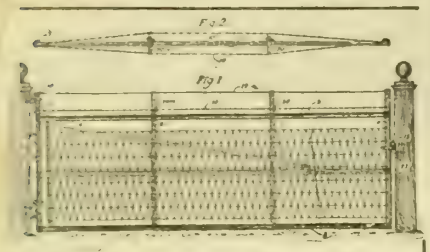
MARSEILLES

ortable Elevators and Wagon Dumps

Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

"How to Build Corn Cribs and Granaries, with Plans"—free if you mention this paper. Ask for it as Book No. A 13

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois



$4.50 Factory to Farm a Three = Bar Steel Gate, wt. 120 lbs, at Board Gate Prices.

EQUIPMENT WORTH MANY TIMES COST OF GATE.

Self-closing, self-latching, holds itself open, raises over snow banks, no pull on hinge post, barbed wire stock guard. Notice frame and mesh. A strong, practical farm gate, guaranteed. Send for circulars.

U. S. STEEL GATE CO., Abingdon, Ill.



The Fastest, Surest and Safest Silo Filler—"OHIO"

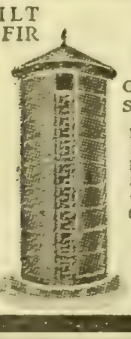
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ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

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SILOS

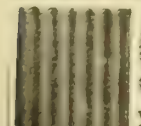
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STEEL ROOFING $1.25 PER 100 SQ. FT.



Greatest Roofing offer ever published. New, high grade, durable Steel Corrugated Roofing, 22 in. x 24 in. Per 100 sq. ft. $1.25 When ordering this lot mention 7-Ad-700. This price is f. o. b. Chicago. Write for Freight Paid Prices

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CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. Dept., J49, Chicago

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The editor's personal talk has for the past couple of months been suppressed. I know, from my own experience, that during the summer months you are not looking for reading simply as reading matter. What reading the farmer does during the hot season is done for the express purpose of learning something about his business, and there is little time for visiting. During the busy time on the farm I have been condensing KANSAS FARMER and getting as much really live and helpful farm stuff into it as possible and is as brief form as it could be written. I am sure from the numerous letters busy farmers have taken the time to write, that the summer paper has been highly satisfactory. With the coming on of the fall and with more time to read, KANSAS FARMER will contain more good and timely farm stuff, and these personal talks will be continued.

* * *

I have been busy the past six weeks attending farmers' institute and Grange picnics at which meetings I have been scheduled to make a talk. I have received requests for addresses which I could not accept, for the reason that they gave too short notice and I could not so arrange my affairs so as to accept. I appreciate and enjoy an opportunity to be present at a meeting of farmers and discuss with you matters pertaining to your business and mine. I believe that I can help you, and I know that you can help me. I know that a farm paper worthy of the name and worthy of the patronage of farmers cannot be written unless the editor of such paper is able to get close to the man whom he seeks to advise. The contact of the two cannot help but be mutually beneficial. I am spending a great deal of time in the country among farmers. First, to get the farmer's viewpoint, and second, because I enjoy the work. If you think you want me at your Grange picnic or your farmers' institute, take the matter up with me if possible a month in advance. If you cannot so far ahead anticipate your wishes, do not delay longer than two weeks before the date set for the meeting.

* * *

Speaking of picnics, some of my ideas may prove worth reading. The farmers' picnic is much more common today than formerly. It is a good institution. More of them should be held. Every community should have one. In every community there is an organization which can take the lead, be it Grange, farmers' institute, Sunday school, church or business men of the town. Any means of getting the people of a community together will serve the purpose well. A mixing of the townspeople and country people is always good—mutually good. But, do not have too much speech-making. Keep that for indoor meetings of the fall and winter. At a picnic the speaker rarely gets the attention he deserves, and those in attendance who do give attention are interfered with by other things going on. It is our feeling that the people of a community are entitled to one day of complete relaxation—when they can do and think and talk about what they please. While I have talked in my humble way to hundreds of picnic gatherings, I have always felt that those in charge imposed upon the gathering by urging the speech-making feature. The greatest failure I ever made in an attempt at a speech was recently when I had to combat a merry-go-round, cane rack and baby rack callers, etc. Other speakers were embarrassed in the same way. If you can possibly prevent it, do not confront a speaker with such a situation. Keep in mind that the gathering is primarily for a good time—a day of visiting—and unless you are sure the gathering desires to give attention to speech-making, do not make arrangements for speakers.

* * *

I have all along contended that KANSAS FARMER is read by the best, most progressive and most successful farmers of Kansas. I know that this is so from almost daily happenings. I am sure that those who are subscribers to KANSAS FARMER read the paper because it is instructive and of value to them in their farm operations. One of the most recent indications in support of the above is that of about 200 farmers of Kansas who this year grew pure-bred wheat, 150 are and have been readers of KANSAS FARMER for years. The farmer who has been interested in obtaining good seed wheat and thereby improving his wheat yield, cannot be classed otherwise than progressive. Letters addressed to a number of these growers of wheat reveal the fact that each has been employing the best methods of wheat culture, namely, early and deeper plowing, packing the seed bed, careful drilling and the use of the best seed. As indicated by the replies so far received, the wheat yield on each farm has been increased by the above methods. The disposition toward better wheat farming is rapidly spreading, and it is certain that a continuation of the campaign among the wheat growers of Kansas will have the effect of increasing the Kansas acre yield with increased profits. KANSAS FARMER has been in the past as now in the foreground in advocating better all around wheat growing methods. It is certain that, generally speaking, the farming of Kansas is better today than ever before. It is certain that KANSAS FARMER has played an important part in this progress. Better farming is a big subject when it is viewed from all angles. It is a question big enough to occupy all of the time and the attention of any editor, regardless of how big a man he may be. KANSAS FARMER is a technical farm paper, reducing the science of farming to primer terms so plain and so simple that no one can help but understand.

* * *

A letter from G. W. Kellstadt, Welda, Kan., who is agent for the Santa Fe Railroad at that point, says: "You may think it strange for a railroad agent to read a farm paper, but I am interested in farm work and like to keep in touch with improvements along agricultural lines." It is unsual, most people think, for people not directly interested in agriculture to read any strictly farm paper and be much interested. However, railroad agents, merchants, blacksmiths, creamerymen, doctors, lawyers, etc., should be interested in the best information obtainable along farm lines. There are hundreds of organizations of business men interested in the upbuilding of agriculture in their communities. They should be interested and active in promoting the best farm practice, and that interest should extend to the reading and the studying of a farm paper which will keep them posted on the best that there is in agriculture.

* * *

Our subscriber, E. Strong, Roseland, La., writes that he took a copy of KANSAS FARMER to one of his neighbors, that the neighbor might read a certain article. The neighbor wrote one of our advertisers and, as a result of the correspondence, has bought from this advertiser a registered Guernsey bull calf which our subscriber says is reported as being the first Guernsey in the state of Louisiana. This sale was the result of the first insertion of the advertisement of this particular breeder in KANSAS FARMER. This is evidence that "scattering" circulation of a paper written chiefly for Kansans has value to the advertiser. Not many KANSAS FARMERS are sent to Louisiana. But a farmer, wherever he may be located, can get good from this paper, and that is what this letter above illustrates.

* * *

Before the close of the school year I sent, at his request, a dozen copies of KANSAS FARMER to Thomas C. Blaisdell, who has charge of the class in agricultural journalism of the Michigan Agricultural College. The papers were for the criticism of the several members of his class. I have received from Mr. Blaisdell a letter, as follows: "The tone of the class criticisms was unusually favorable. They were enthusiastic over the cover page, feeling that it was one of the best, and perhaps the best, that they found on any of the farm papers. In this their judgment coincided entirely with mine. I do not know of anything quite so original and suggestive as the cover pages have been on KANSAS FARMER. When you were running cartoons I enjoyed them exceedingly, and the more recent pictures with the accompanying legend are exceptionally clever and suggestive. All in all, I feel that our students agreed with my own feeling that KANSAS FARMER is one of the very best agricultural papers in the country."

H. A. Bottman



You may trust your own "canned goods"

Will you make the most of your garden and your orchard? Or will you allow fine, fresh fruits and vegetables to go to *waste?* Learn the secret of *"jarring"*—the new, safe, easy way of canning in

E-Z SEAL JARS

They are *all glass*—made with the glass cap. No tin tops to taint the fruit. The spring seal closes with a clamp—no twisting and turning.

No trouble, no risk—the jars that all women like. Try preserving in E-Z Seal Jars—for the *joy* of it!

Free Jar—Free Book



Cut out this coupon, take it to your grocer—he will give you one E-Z Seal Jar—FREE. Be sure and write us for FREE Book of Recipes—it tells many things you should know. Get the Jar from the *grocer*. Get the Book from *us*.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS COMPANY
Wheeling, W. Va.

1-Qt. E-Z Seal Jar FREE for the Coupon

Please note—in order to secure free jar this *coupon must* be presented to your dealer before Oct. 15th, 1912, with blank spaces properly filled out.

HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO. AJ
Wheeling, W. Va.

This is to certify, That I have this day received one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar Free of all cost and without any obligation on my part. This is the first coupon presented by any member of my family.

Name_____

Address_____

TO THE DEALER:—Present this to jobber from whom you recieved E-Z Seal Jars. All coupons must be signed by you and returned before Nov. 1st, 1912.

DEALER'S CERTIFICATE. This is to certify, that I gave away one "Atlas" E-Z Seal Jar to the person whose signature appears above.

Dealer's Name_____

Address_____

Crib Your Corn with a Meadows

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator

You'd never use a scoop shovel or basket again, if you knew how easily, quickly and cheaply the Meadows Portable Wagon Dump and Grain Elevator cribs corn and other grains. Will unload the biggest load in 5 minutes. The horses do all the work—wagon raises and lowers itself automatically—elevator sets at any angle, elevates any height, distributes grain where you want it.

The Steel Elevator

Not affected by weather. Steel throughout. No wood to swell, shrink or crack. Chains always same tension. Price really LOW. Write for catalog.



Meadows Mfg. Co.
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Pontiac, Ill.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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ADVERTISING RATES

80 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only advertisements of reliable persons or firms and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

COUNTY ADVISORS AGAIN.

The county farm advisor idea seems to have fallen by the wayside in Kansas. Leavenworth is the only Kansas county, so far, to complete the arrangement, and P. H. Ross, its advisor, has been at work two weeks. It is said that those farmers who have given their support to the plan are now more enthusiastic over the results to be obtained than at any previous time.

The apparent failure of the idea to take hold generally is due to the lack of support of business men and business men's organizations. That part of the plan imposed upon the farmers themselves is not a stumbling block. The terms are so easy, so far as the farmer is concerned, that he will comply with the contract and gladly give the advisor idea a two years' trial.

But the business men of the towns sit back because Sears, Roebuck & Co. are involved to the extent of a $1,000 contribution to the support of the advisor. They frown upon Sears, Roebuck & Co., and while we do not believe the merchant proposes to punish the farmer for trading with the mail-order firms, it is difficult to in any other way construe his action.

Were we in the county merchant's place we would feel disposed to say: "Sure, take Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money, and get as much more as you can. We will contribute two times as much more and will have a county advisor as soon as the contract can be drawn." That would be our disposition if we were in the local business man's place.

If, on the other hand, we felt as the local merchant apparently does feel, we would say: "No, we don't want Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s money. But, we will have a county advisor and will raise all the money needed right here among ourselves." It seems to us that if the first named attitude is taken, the latter becomes the only logical alternative.

The county farm adviser plan affords an opportunity for local people to do something tangible in an effort to further develop the agricultural resources of Kansas. The work is under the supervision of the Kansas Agricultural College and carefully looked after. There can be no advertising graft worked to the detriment of local people. The experiment will be well worth the cost. If successful, the money expended will return to the town and community a hundredfold. The towns people have for years been lecturing the farmer, telling him how he ought to farm, and otherwise interesting himself in the farmer's affairs, but now that the opportunity is presented for supplying a competent man to work with and demonstrate how some of the theory will work out in practice, the funds are not forthcoming and interest is lost.

We do not contend that there is a loud, long cry from farmers for the county advisor, but he will readily become a signer to the contract when it is explained and he will enter upon the slight obligation with enthusiasm. The farmer has not cried long and loud for help from the farmers' institute lecture, but the latter is forced upon him. Why not perfect the county advisor plan, all ready for his acceptance, and not excuse our own fault by saying in advance that he will not co-operate?

AN ACRE OF LAND.

The value of the crop grown on an acre of land has increased 72.7 per cent in 10 years, based upon the average of the ten leading products.

During the same time the goods a farmer buys — implements, household goods, wearing apparel, groceries and hardware, have shown an average advance of 12.1 per cent.

Fifty-four per cent to the good in favor of the farmer.

"Never before," says the secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, "has the farmer been in a better condition."

RE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER are printed the names of those Kansans, as announced by President Edwin Taylor, who make up the initial organization of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress. It becomes the work of these men to so guide the deliberations of this organization that it will be helpful and worth while. KANSAS FARMER contends that the usefulness of this organization lies along the lines of the editorial printed in its issue of August 10, and which has received some favorable comment, even though it is charged that the tendency was to shatter some of the popular idols of the day.

Of the dozen or more comments offered regarding our ideas, two came from officers of the congress. In a conversation with Scott Hopkins, treasurer of the Agricultural and Industrial Congress, and in reply to the editor's statement that we expected he "would raise some dust as a result of our expression," his remark was that "Immediately following a cyclone there was small chance to raise much dust." It is left to the reader to decide whether this remark is one of approval or opposition.

Another comment is from Edwin Taylor, president of the congress. He says: "You have taken the right position as to the character of our congress. I think we should cut out the hot air that so many Kansas men are overcharged with, and put up a program of realities."

George Plumb, first vice-president of the congress, says: "I think you have covered the ground pretty thoroughly, and see no reason why the farmer cannot be interested along your proposed lines."

Thus it would appear that we are not alone in our belief as to the necessity of the congress keeping its feet on the ground and clinging close to those whom it seeks to benefit.

The agricultural college extension work continues to expand. This work carries the best agricultural practice to the farmhouse door. It should be encouraged by such appropriations as are necessary to make it just as big and useful as possible. Two men have recently been added to the extension staff —a superintendent of farmers' institutes and a specialist in boys' clubs work. Edward C. Johnson has had much experience with the United States Department of Agriculture. His work with the bureau of plant industry has taken him into nearly every state and has given him an excellent opportunity to study the best methods of farming. C. E. Steiner, of Ohio, will have charge of the boys' clubs work. Mr. Steiner has had experience in teaching and in college extension work. It will be his business to organize all sorts of boys' clubs —corn clubs, poultry clubs, garden clubs, potato clubs, and others; to direct the out-of-school study of thousands of Kansas boys in things pertaining to agriculture. He also will have charge of corn contests all over the state.

Discontent is a law of nature. He who is true to life and to himself is discontented. He is always seeking for something better. Only a parasite can be contented. Had the human race been contented we should still be savages, America would have been undiscovered, railroads would not have been built, implements devised or animals tamed. Our clothing would have been skins, our food the fruits and nuts and our houses the caves. Discontent has given us improved breeds of live stock, developed the fruits, grains and grasses and supplied us with everything we know in civilization. Discontent not only engenders progress in every line of human activity, but it prevents deterioration. The farmer who does not select his seed or his breeding stock soon finds that he has lost his varieties or breeds. All progress depends upon discontent with what we have and a desire for something better.

CONCRETE BRIDGES FOR KANSAS.

That permanent bridges are to mark the beginning of road improvement in Kansas is shown by the large number of calls made upon the state highway engineer's office. Plans for 35 concrete bridges are now being drawn in that office. Twenty-four of these are to be built in Jewell County. Seven men are kept busy in the highway department now. Most of the work is with bridges. Three men are in the field all the time inspecting bridges under construction, and the other four make estimates and prepare plans. Two more inspectors are needed. All plans and estimates are prepared and sent out free.

When a call for help in bridge building is received the highway department sends an engineer to look over the site and give a rough estimate of the cost. Whenever possible concrete bridges are recommended. The engineer then prepares plans and sends them, with an inspector, to the man in charge of construction. The inspector sees that the bridge is built according to the plans and specifications. He stays on the job until it is finished.

In choosing a site for a bridge an engineer sometimes is able to correct the bad location of the old bridge and thereby make a better road and reclaim some good farming land. Such was the case when in Butler County a new location for the bridge cut out four dangerous curves in the road and gave back two or three acres of farm land for cultivation.

Two years ago a vigorous kick was made when the state engineer was established, but he will save his salary and department expense many times over in the course of a year.

Nothing is of more value to the breeder of pure-bred stock than the services of a good fieldman. These men are experts in their line, trained to observe and, with sound judgment, they are a help to the breeder in ways that are not available otherwise. Not only do they help him to sell his live stock but, as they are constantly traveling from one herd to another, they help him to a knowledge of what the other breeders are doing; whether they have developed any show animals; where to buy new herd headers; whether they are breeding the correct type, and whether their individual animals are up to the standard required by the trade. The fieldmen help along these and other lines, and the paper pays the bill. Get next to the fieldman, and keep next to him. He is worth money to you.

Kansas has a feeding stuffs law which requires a manufacturer to register his products and submit a sample to the director of the experiment station for analysis. He must label his feeds and keep his product up to the standard of the sample registered. The purchasers of feed stuffs could not have the protection they deserved without an inspection of feed stuffs as found in the various markets. Accordingly a feed inspector has been put to work. It is his duty to visit feed stores over the state and see that manufacturers of concentrated feeding stuffs, such as bran, shorts and corn chop, are following out the provisions of the law. He is under the direct supervision of L. A. Fitz, head of the department of milling of Kansas Agricultural College.

The International Dry Farming Congress has honored Kansas by the selection of Dean Webster of the Kansas State Agricultural College as chairman of the live stock and dairying section of the seventh annual session to be held at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, October 21-25. W. M. Jardine of the big Kansas school is a member of the executive committee, and Charles A. Scott, forester of the same institution, is secretary of the forestry section of the Dry Farming Congress.

LOOKING TO BETTER SEEDS.

A most hopeful sign of interest to every farmer is manifest from an inspection of the catalogs of more than 50 of the principal seed dealers of the country. All of the firms referred to make definite statements that they test their seeds for germination. Nine firms advise purchasers to send samples either to the seed testing laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture or to a state experiment station to be tested. Seven firms state that they themselves follow this course in regard to the seeds they offer and that the seeds are thereby officially guaranteed to be of the high grade represented. Six firms allow a stated time for making a test, advise purchasers to make such test on receipt of seeds, and request the return of seeds which do not satisfactorily meet the test. These statements indicate that competition between seed dealers is becoming more and more a competition based on quality—a healthful tendency from the standpoint of both customers and honest dealers.

BUSINESS AND BOARD OF HEALTH.

Several business men's organizations have recently adopted resolutions asking that the business interests of the state be represented on the state board of health. At present the board is composed of physicians only. The board, in its original creation, had to do only with matters of health and sanitation. Later, the legislature imposed upon the board the duty of enforcing the pure food and drugs act, which takes in the scope of all dealers and servers of food and food products and bringing it in close contact with widespread business interests.

Business people are not opposed to the so-called pure food laws, but, in fact, are the most enthusiastic advocates of proper supervision. There are things, however, of a practical nature for consideration in connection with the administration of law as applying to them which makes their demand for representation reasonable and just. It will be the part of wisdom to consider these demands in making up the board's personnel.

WHO IS FARMER?

The real farmer is thus described by T. A. Gievens, of Nebraska: "In my estimation, the man who simply raises corn and wheat and hay to haul to market is not a farmer. But rather the man who raises a sufficient diversity of crops best suited to his locality to furnish a rotation and maintain the productivity of the soil and who does not sell these as a raw material, but feeds them on the farm to different kinds of good stock that he has raised himself, is entitled to the honor of being called a farmer, yes, a good farmer."

TEN EYCK GOES OUT.

Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck has resigned as superintendent of the Ft. Hays Experiment Station and the regents of the Kansas Agricultural College have accepted his resignation. Ten Eyck came to Kansas 10 years ago as professor of agronomy and he organized the work in farm management and farm mechanics now taught in the college. About two years ago he was made superintendent of the Ft. Hays station. It is not known what are his plans for the future.

It is now proposed to create a bureau in the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of studying farm machinery. As the matter now stands, each bureau in the department studies such machinery as properly belongs to its field of investigations, but the results obtained are not correlated. The bureau of plant industry studies implements for soil culture and so does the bureau of soils, thus duplicating the work. The work of studying farm machinery is badly divided, and real economy suggests the creation of one bureau to handle it all.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES



FIVE HEIFERS, AT FIRST CALVING, AVERAGE 336 POUNDS OF BUTTER PER YEAR. THEIR SIRE SOLD TO THE BUTCHER BEFORE VALUE WAS KNOWN. THESE COWS OWNED BY KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Our subscriber, U. C. G., Bonner Springs, Kan., asks if a mixture of cane and cowpeas would make good hay. Such combination will make hay of fine quality and of high feeding value. If this subscriber has bottom land we recommend a mixture of about 4 pecks of peas to a peck of cane, sowing preferably with a drill in rows 16 to 30 inches apart. The seed could be broadcasted, but we do not like broadcasting. It does not prove generally as satisfactory as drilling. Millet could be substituted for the cane. Use the larger and later maturing varieties of millet. In the case of cane, use some of the dwarf varieties in order that the stalk does not become too large and that the hay may not be so coarse.

Hens Eat One Another.

Subscriber, N. A. A., Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I wish some advice by which I may prevent hens from eating one another. My hens are in the molt. The trouble starts when some of the feathers come off the back near the root of the tail. The hens will all land on one hen at a time and soon they pick through into the entrails, killing the hen attacked, in a short time. My hens are confined in two large lots, given scratch feed with an occasional meal of raw meat and whole oats. They have plenty of grit and some green feed.'

We have never before heard of such disposition among hens. If the subscriber will cut the end of each hen's beak off with a sharp chisel, we are sure he will not have further trouble. The beaks will grow out again, but in all probability by the time the beaks have grown out, the conditions which are resonsible for this cannibalistic habit will have passed. Cutting off the end of the beak is a sure remedy for preventing hens from eating eggs. In cutting off the end of the beak, be careful not to cut too deep, or it will be painful to the fowls and cause the beaks to bleed.

Tile Drainage.

Subscriber, R. W. G., Atchison, Kan., writes: "I have a piece of bottom land which is so level it does not drain. The land is gumbo and has no seeps or springs. Can you tell me if this land could be tiled successfully when the rainfall is often as much as 60 or 70 inches in a single season?"

We have reports of the successful tiling of a great many gumbo fields. It is necessary, of course, that the land have such slope as will permit the drain tile to be laid with sufficient fall to make draining effective. A large part of the success in draining depends upon the grade being right. A grade as flat as 1 inch to the hundred feet can be successfully used, but 2 to 3 inches per hundred feet is the grade to be sought. The line should be located by a surveyor or some one else competent to use the level.

L. S. Edwards, manager of the Deming Ranch, Oswego, has tiled about two thousand acres of gumbo land which, before tiling, was practically worthless. It required three years after tiling to bring this land to its full productiveness. The land is now producing good crops of both wheat and corn. Mr. Edwards says he has found that lines of 4-inch tile not over 800 feet in length and 80 feet apart and not closer than 30 inches to the surface are satisfactory for laterals, and that as much as 100 acres has been drained into one 10-inch main.

We have asked the Humboldt Brick Manufacturing Company to send our subscriber some excellent literature which that company has on tile drain. This firm manufactures tile drain. We also recommend that the subscriber write **H. B. Walker, State** Engineer, Manhattan, Kan., for detailed and specific information regarding the laying of tile, cost, etc.

What When Silo is Not Ready?

Our subscriber, A. A. C., Udall, Kan., says he will be late in getting his silo completed and wants to know if he can shock his corn and stack his cowpeas and later place the same in the silo. He enclosed a stamp for reply by mail, and the editor wrote:

"You should, if possible, have silo ready for the corn and peas when they are ready for cutting. The feed in this condition will be worth much more. You could afford to delay the cutting a week if the weather is not too hot and dry, and wait for the silo. If this is impossible, cut the corn, put it in the shock and place it in the silo as soon as possible. After the cowpeas are cut and cured and stacked, I would not place them in the silo, but feed as hay with the silage.

"We know of several instances in which shocked corn has been put into the silo. and the feeder claimed results considerably in excess of those obtained from the feeding of shock corn in the usual manner. The corn fodder is run through the silage cutter, a stream of water is turned into the blower and as much water as is possible is elevated by the blower with the cut fodder into the silo. Mr. Benton, of Onaga, Kan., put up a thousand tons of shocked fodder this way last year. He said this nearly doubled the feeding value of his corn fodder. I find out that this is not an unusual practice in Missouri, Illinois and Iowa. The men who do this, however, fill their silos with the green corn, and as soon as the silo is empty they then fill with shocked fodder. If you can do no better, it is our judgment that it will pay to handle the shocked corn in this way."

Kafir Hay vs. Cane Hay.

Our subscriber, D. F. F., Ellsworth, Kan., asks if Kafir hay is preferable to cane hay. The editor's preference is for Kafir hay. Kafir has better keeping qualities. It does not sour as does cane hay. Cane is fed very successfully until about Christmas. After this time the stock does not like it so well. This is because of some sort of change, and this change is usually considered as souring. The extent to which the cane will sour is dependent upon the amount of juice the can contained when cut. Kafir hay does not sour, and continues good through the entire feeding season. Kafir may be exposed to a light frost without damage. Cane when frosted sours, and its feeding value diminishes.

Cow Markets Forage Crop.

Dairying is urged upon the farmer as the most profitable means of marketing field crops. The dairy cow will market cane, Kafir, millet, etc., at a greater profit than can otherwise be obtained. On many farms the growth of these crops is made necessary on account of the character of the soil, climate, rainfall, etc. Unless these crops were grown other crops such as corn, wheat or oats could not be grown for market. The value of any crop realized through the dairy cow depends upon the quality of the cow. Figures reveal the fact that a great many cows return a small amount over and above the cost of feed. Other cows return a large amount over the cost of feed and these market feed at a larger profit than do poorer cows. Consequently, whether $2.00 per ton is realized for cane or Kafir hay, or $5.00 to $7.00, depends upon the cow. So far as the real value of dairying is concerned from a money income standpoint, depends entirely upon the kind of cow. Is it not worth while to investigate the ability of each cow in the herd and know whether or not she furnishes a profitable market for the feed consumed?

Planting Corn Crop.

Our subscriber, S. S. S., Milan, Mo., writes: "I must take exception to your advice of thin planting of corn and your rejoicing at a common half stand. My guess is this comes from the fact the weather has turned dry, and we all know under such circumstances thin planting is to be preferred. But if you would only tell us before planting whether the season is to be dry or more seasonable, we would be better prepared for advice as to thin or thick planting.

"KANSAS FARMER is not confined to the semi-arid regions of Kansas, and therefore advice should be given according to conditions that are likely to be met. Your inference of one stock to the hill would be but little encouragement for the 100 bushel yield. In my judgment, thick or thin planting all depends on average surrounding conditions, viz., the kind of soil, the probable annual rainfall, and the use to be made of the crop. A corn crop is grown to get the greatest money value in return for it. We are constantly finding conditions changing, and if the crop is raised for the grain alone then the whole aim should be centered on the grain yield.

"For years I have been persistent in planting my corn with check row, 3 inches by 8 inches each way and 3 grains to the hill, but with the advant of the silo I tried drilling a field in rows 3 inches apart and so thick as to consume about 1 peck of corn to the acre. This was done last year in as dry a year as usually occurs, and I was not in the least disappointed, for from a feed and money value return per acre, I had no other field to compare with it. This was not wholly used for silage purposes, but a part was used as shock corn to be fed with the corn on, and the results were so satisfactory that the present year I planted about one-half the entire crop in this manner.

"The point I am trying to bring out is this: Every farmer must be his own judge as to how he must load his ground with crop, just the same as he would load the team for a pull. He must consider the fertility of the soil, the probable average rainfall and the method of handling the soil before as well as after planting."

The subscriber is absolutely right in his contention. The editor endeavors to at all times keep in mind the specific application of his comments to the several widely differing conditions with reference to soil, climate, precipitation and the use of the crop. Our inclination is to have in mind Kansas conditions. The subscriber rightly makes the point that the farmer must be his own judge as to the amount of any kind of seed planted, and must be governed by the character of his soil, climatic conditions, rainfall and the average season. Speaking of the promise of the thin corn, which was not more than a common half stand, it was the editor's intent to support by the incident his contention, namely, that in Kansas, generally speaking, corn is planted too thick. This was especially so this year. More seed corn was used in Kansas the spring of 1912 than has been used in many years past. We can account for it in no other way than the prevailing opinion that Kansas-grown corn last year was poor seed, and which opinion caused the use of more seed than usual, feeling that not all planted would grow. Evidently the corn grew better than was expected, resulting in thick stands and the dry season in many localities having the effect of materially cutting the corn prospect.

There are fields and conditions in Kansas in which, in our judgment, two stalks of corn to the check-howed hill is not too thick planting. This applies to the two or three eastern tiers of counties and projecting up the river valleys west as far as one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five miles. Outside of this area one stalk to each check-rowed hill—if a good ear is produced on each stalk—will more than double the average corn yield for the state. The whole idea is to secure more uniform stands by the use of seed, every kernel of which will grow, and more uniform planting. This pertains to the use of the corn crop for corn alone and without regard to large tonnage for use as shock fodder or for silage.

Our subscriber is right in his contention that when corn is planted for the silo alone it can be planted thick with good results.

The extreme northern states, together with many eastern states, plant corn thick, both for silage and for shock fodder. The editors personal investigation into these methods has demonstrated to him that this is good practice. In such planting, as a rule, however, smaller varieties of corn are planted. The stalk is not so large, the percentage of blades to stalks is larger and the ear smaller, but nevertheless well matured and solid. This is, in our judgment, good practice in the planting of corn for silos or for feeding from the shock.

This all points to the fact that the planting should be governed by the use to which the crop is to be put and to the conditions under which it is grown. As has been stated time and again in these columns, it is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule which will work with absolute surety in different farm operations. There are, however, a few well defined principles of agriculture which can and should be followed year after year and under all conditions. These principles are few and to some extent have their limitations. Beyond any question of doubt it is essential that the farmer be able to exercise his own judgment in the application of farm methods in general. This judgment, based on his observation and his experience in dealing with the soil he is farming and the conditions under which it is farmed.

The editor invites just such letters as this one. These assist in giving a wider range of views in general and are valuable by way of suggestion to the man who is writing on farm topics.

PERCHERON BREEDING IN U. S.

Most Numerous of All Draft Breeds, Spread of Percherons Show Popularity

By WAYNE DINSMORE

Slowly but surely the Percheron breeders in the United States are following the trail laid out by American cattle breeders. Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus breeders have brought their breeds to a position in numbers and excellence, unexcelled in the world. Slight progress was made in cattle breeding until the number bred in this country made selection possible; and the most rapid progress came after the breeds were well distributed and pure-bred animals had become fairly easy to locate in the chief breeding districts.

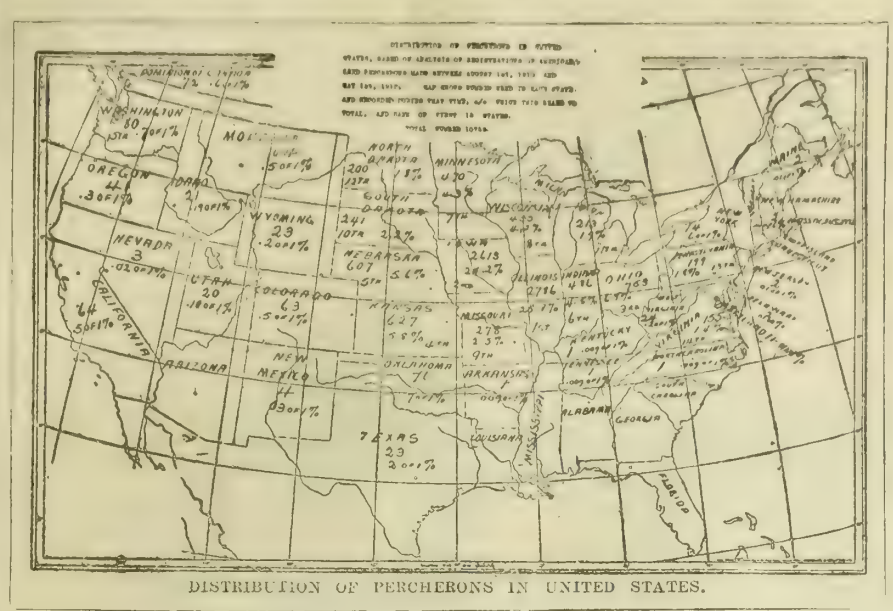
In the past, the breeding of Percherons of the best possible type has been retarded because of the limited number of breeding animals from which selection could be made. The fact that the available animals were widely scattered over a vast area of territory still further handicapped the work of constructive breeders. Selection and assembling of the best females was impossible.

These conditions still prevail in some degree, but much less than formerly. An analysis of the registrations of American-bred animals, made between August 1, 1910, and May 1, 1912, has recently been completed by the Percheron Society of America. This covers most of the colts foaled in 1909 and 1910, some overage animals, and a few 1911 colts.

While it does not represent two full years' registration, it does give a very definite line on the distribution of Percheron mares, and the location and relative importance of various breeding districts.

The accompanying map shows at a glance the wide distribution of the breed, and the pre-eminence of Illinois and Iowa as breeding districts. These two states contributed 50 per cent of the Percherons recorded, while Ohio stands third and Kansas fourth in number of Percherons in the United States.

Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana are the states next in line, and together bred 22.8 per cent of the animals recorded in the time mentioned. Minnesota and Wisconsin follow closely, and Missouri takes an unexpectedly high rank, standing ninth. This is due to the rapid development of draft horse breeding in the north half of the state, where conditions are very similar to those prevailing in the big six, or the corn belt states.



DISTRIBUTION OF PERCHERONS IN UNITED STATES.

The judgment of the most experienced buyers of draft horses for market purposes is to the effect that more good draft horses can be purchased in Iowa and Illinois than anywhere else in the United States. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that these states are older in draft horse breeding than any others save Ohio. All experienced horsemen concede that the distribution of a number of pure-bred mares of any draft breed in a locality results in hastening the introduction of better sires, for the owners of pure-bred mares insist upon a first-class sire of the breed they are using. In numerous instances where stallion owners have declined to purchase better horses, they have of their own accord gone out and purchased good stallions, thereby forcing the local stallioners into the purchase of better sires.

The three leading states are those oldest in draft horse breeding. Ohio was earliest with Percheron importation in 1851, but Illinois breeders purchased the greatest of the early sires—Louis Napoleon—in 1856, and between that time and 1880 imported many times more Percherons than Ohio. Iowa breeders started with the breed almost as soon as their co-laborers in Illinois and, like Illinois, established a greater number of breeding centers than Ohio, prior to 1880. From these three states, pioneers in draft horse breeding, the spread has been gradual into adjoining states. It is a matter of surprise that Indiana, lying midway between Illinois and Ohio, should have made less progress in recent years than Kansas and Nebraska.

Within the leading states, the breeding is centered chiefly in 10 or 12 counties. Illinois is breeding Percherons in 80 out of the total of 102 counties; Iowa in 96 out of 99; Ohio in 70 out of 87; Kansas in 72 out of 105; Nebraska in 53 out of 92; Indiana in 67 out of 92.

Illinois and Iowa, the leading states, stand in marked contrast in one particular. Most of the Percherons in Illinois are bunched in relatively few counties, while in Iowa, they are distributed over practically the entire state. No county contributed over 7.2 per cent of those bred in Iowa, while in Illinois the leading county, McLean, furnished 15.8 per cent of all those bred in the state in the time considered. The first six counties in Illinois furnished 45 per cent of all bred in the state; the first six counties in Iowa but 35 per cent.

The wide distribution of Percheron mares, already shown, means a more general demand for the best Percheron sires. The number of men who own and are breeding Percherons, now in excess of 6,000 active breeders, will inevitably hasten the production of better Percherons than have heretofore been bred in America. American farmers are excelled by none in the world in intelligence and skill in their live stock breeding operations, and the work of so many keen minds cannot fail to bring a wonderful improvement in the breed within the next few years. Careful selection of the best is now possible, although difficulty will still be encountered on account of the area which must be covered in making selections.

Success in breeding live stock is hard to win. This is particularly true in horse breeding. The development of Percheron breeding in the United States has been hampered by enemies of the breed, by division in the ranks of its supporters and by much hostile criticism from would-be authorities on breeding problems. These are incidents, history teaches us, in the development of every great breed of live stock, and the steadiness and cool judgment displayed by Percheron breeders in surmounting all such difficulties have probably never been excelled under similar circumstances. Percherons are today the most popular breed of draft horses in the world, and far outnumber all the other pure-bred draft horses in the United States. There has never been a time when the industry was on a firmer foundation, nor a better time for creative breeders to devote their best efforts to the development of better Percherons than the world has yet produced.

The Beef Situation

By E. C. COOK, Elk County, Kansas

Was very much interested in your article on "The Beef Situation," which appeared in your issue of July 27.

You certainly have the situation figured out correctly when you state that "The only way to meet the beef situation is to raise and feed the cattle on the farms." There is no other way to increase the herds, and the market conditions are such now that there is money in raising live stock on the farms, not only cattle, but hogs, more poultry and more sheep.

Let us look back over the wheat growing situation as it has existed the past 25 or 30 years, particularly in Kansas. Only once in about every five years has there been, on an average, what you would call a good general crop, particularly in the western half of the state, yet the acreage in that section has increased yearly. Having been a pioneer of that state, I have known, in western Kansas, of wheat fields in the spring to be as bare as when plowed the fall before. Of course, some will say "that was years ago." Yes, it was years ago, but we all know that the wheat yields of Kansas the past five or ten years have not been anything to enrich the state like what we could expect.

Since the virtues of Kafir have been so thoroughly demonstrated as a live stock product, does it not appeal to the average Kansas and Oklahoma farmer that there is more money to be made in raising Kafir and milo, and more live stock and less wheat? There are several hundred thousands of acres of middle-priced lands on which Kafir and milo can be raised with good crops every year, where medium to poor crops of wheat are now raised. If one-third of this vast wheat acreage were changed to live stock feed the first year and then more the following years, we would see an increase in farm earnings for the Southwest. Not only the direct earnings would increase, but the farms would soon become richer and more productive, hence more valuable per acre.

Referring to the respective markets of grain and live stock: One month ago wheat was worth over 10 per cent more than it is now, that it has been going down ever since the Kansas farmer began to harvest, while on the other hand, in this same period live stock has been going up, notwithstanding grass-fed cattle have been going to market. On two days of this week the beef market at Chicago reached the high price of $9.85 per hundred pounds. Suppose every farmer of western Kansas had had half of his wheat land in Kafir last year and was now feeding it to 9-cent steers, what would be the result in earnings for that section?

No one need fear that the cattle business will ever be overdone in this country again. Our cities are growing too rapidly; our consumers are increasing more rapidly than the producers are meeting the demand to supply them.

In your same issue you give some excellent statistics on "Grain vs. Live Stock." There needs no further argument for the intelligent farmer to see where he can better himself. You show that the income is almost $4 per acre more from live stock raising than from grain growing. In some states the increase is even greater. There is no better state in the country for raising prime beef and porkers than Kansas, and with the introduction of the silo, every Kansas farmer should get progressive and turn his grain in to live stock.

It was only a few weeks ago when a herd of 120 grass-fed steers in Greenwood county sold right in the pasture, on the hoof, for $85 per head. You relate in your article that a bunch of Dakota steers sold on the Chicago market for $9.65 per hundred weight, bringing $154 per head. What more alluring in the way of easy riches could a Kansas farmer wish for? Let me give a comparison.

Just a few moments after reading your excellent article containing these big beef figures, I read from the Wichita Eagle of July 28, 1912, in the department of "Wichita 40 Years Ago," taken from the files of that paper of July 26, 1871, this paragraph:

"The ruling prices for Texas cattle this week are, per head: Fat cows, $12 to $15; beef cattle, $18 to $24; yearlings, $6; 2-year-olds, $10; stock cows, $12."

Yes, that was forty years ago, and even 25 or 30 years ago it was not much better, but within the past ten years conditions in the live stock market have been reversed. Instead of seeking a market for our surplus meats, we are confronted with the problem of securing meats enough for our home markets, and the demands are growing more serious this way all the time. As an illustration:

The cattle receipts at the six leading live stock markets of this country for the first six months of this year were 483,912 head less than the same period in 1911. Not only were there nearly half a milloin less head of cattle, but the average weight of each was about 100 pounds less per head. To be exact, there were received at these six market the first six months of this year, 3,138,523 head, and with the loss of 100 pounds each means a decrease of 313,852,300 pounds of beef in the six months, as compared with the six months of 1911, which was not a banner year, either. Does not this condition portend something?

This is the age of "progressives." Can you consider a farmer progressive who will stick to his old method of growing wheat and cotton and let the golden opportunity of growing live stock pass him by?

It is my prediction that if the Kansas wheat growers had started ten years ago in raising Kafir and cattle, their lands now would be worth from $10 to $25 per acre more than they are now, and the individual bank accounts would be double what they are now. It is not too late to begin now.

Demonstration Farm Report.

The report of the North Dakota Demonstration farms for 1910 is from the press. A separate report is made of each of the 24 farms. The summer of 1910 was exceedingly dry, making it a good tester of methods. The value of corn as a preparation for the growing of wheat is most emphatically made. At Hoople the wheat after wheat went 8 bushels per acre. The field next to it that had been cropped the same except that it was in corn the year before went 19 bushels. At Rugby the wheat after corn went 10 bushels per acre, while wheat after grain went but 2½.

Wheat On Alfalfa Land.

The Idaho Experiment Station is urging farmers coming under its jurisdiction to recognize the beneficial effects from plowing under alfalfa grown in rows for seed production, claiming that the benefits are plainly noticeable on wheat crops as long as for ten successive years. This statement has to deal with alfalfa on the semi-arid and non-irrigated lands. On such lands the Idaho station considers alfalfa as the best legume. It's deep rooting disposition makes it preferable to shallow rooting legumes. This for the reason that the roots penetrate the subsoil to great depths, and consequently, increase the possibility for water storage.

Pressure-Tank Water System

By E. S. KEENE, North Dakota, For Kansas Farmer Folks

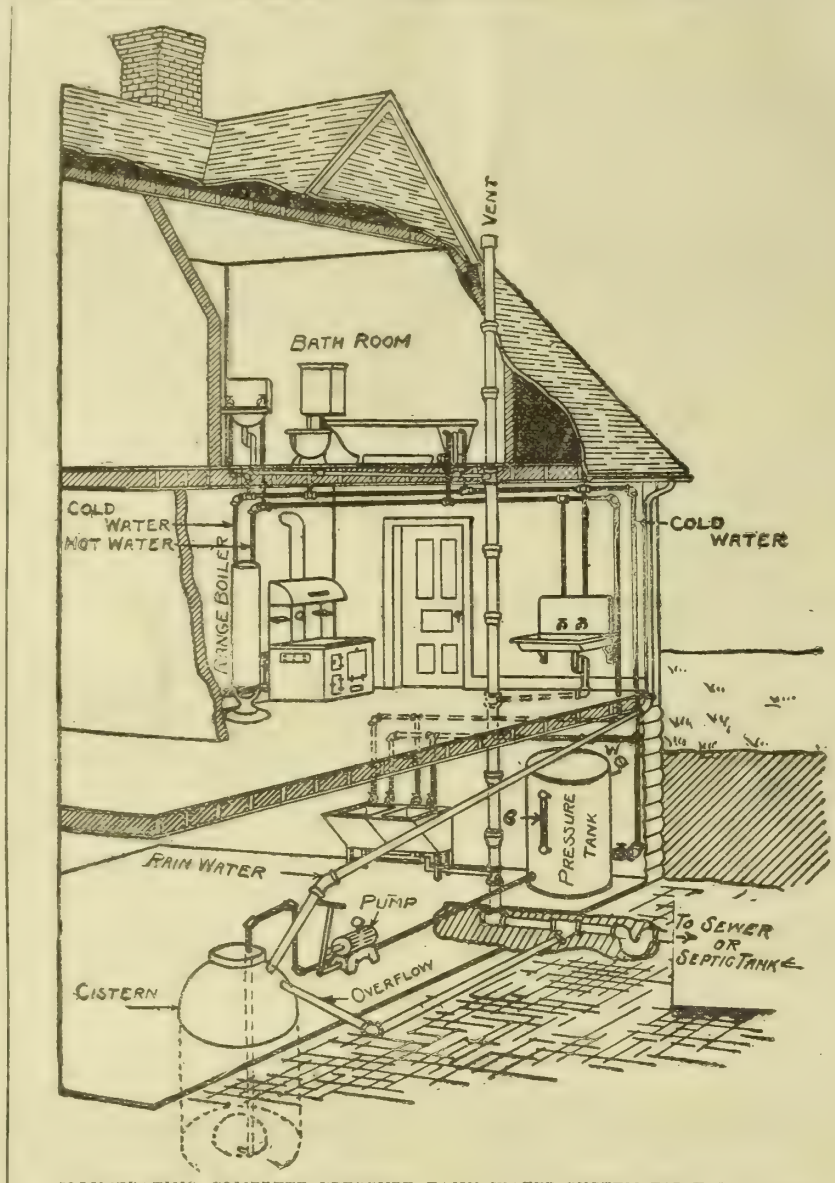
An adequate and well arranged water-supply system contributes to the comfort and well being of the family to a greater measure than any other form of household convenience. Such a system not only lightens the burden of household drudgery, but adds immeasurably to the contentment of those who enjoy its service. When there is added to the convenience of such a plant that of a system of sewage disposal, the equipment of the suburban or country residence becomes as complete as can be obtained where city water-supply and sewer service is available. That plants of this kind are in general use is a matter of common knowledge, and that they are successful in service is attested by the number of companies engaged in their manufacture.

A water-supply plant for the average home need not be elaborate nor expensive in order to be convenient and efficient. The water may be taken from any suitable source of supply and the plant may be made to suit the available conditions, no matter what they may be.

The water-supply plant shown in the drawing is that known as the pressure-tank system. It is simple in construction, not at all difficult to operate, and contains all of the essentials necessary to the demands of the average home. The picture includes the pipes and fixtures for stationary wash-tubs in the basement, for bath-room and kitchen sink, and also the waste pipes connecting with the house drain. These features are included to show the possibilities of a convenient and efficient system for the average isolated home.

The source of water supply in this case is a rain-water cistern sunk below the level of the basement floor, the top of which extends above the level of the floor. The water is pumped from the cistern by a common tank-pump and forced into the pressure-tank, as is clearly shown in the drawing, where it furnishes the supply of water as desired. The tank, in this case, is an upright cylinder made perfectly tight and constructed to withstand the necessary pressure required to perform its service. It may be galvanized as a precaution against rust, but this is not absolutely necessary.

The pipe which conveys the water from the pump enters the tank near the bottom, and as the water enters the contained air is compressed into the decreasing space above its surface. The pressure developed by the compressed air furnishes the force by which the water is driven out of the tank and through the distributing pipes as the supply is demanded. This is a principle of physics known as Boyle's law. If the air in the tank, when empty of water, is compressed until it occupies one-half of its original volume, then the pressure will be twice the original pressure, which in this case will be about 15 pounds to the square inch. The higher the water rises in the tank, the greater will be the pressure developed. This may be as high as 125 pounds to the square inch, if occasion requires, but 40 pounds pressure is generally sufficient for all the requirements usually demanded in a house plant. These pressures are easily attained with a force-pump, such as is shown in the drawing.



ILLUSTRATING COMPLETE PRESSURE TANK WATER SYSTEM FOR FARM HOME.

A glass gauge (G) on the side of the tank is intended to show the height of the water in the tank at any time, and the pressure gauge (W) shows the pressure sustained by the water. The supply pipe rising from the bottom of the tank branches to supply each of the fixtures to which the water is conconducted. In the drawing the cold-water pipes may be traced from the supply pipe, where it emerges from the tank, to the kitchen sink, to the wash-trays in the basement, to each of the fixtures in the bath-room and to the range boiler. The range boiler is connected with the heater in the kitchen range, which furnishes the supply of hot water to be stored in the range boiler. The hot-water pipes may be traced from the range boiler to each of the fixtures named above, where they terminate in each case in a hot-water tap.

The size of the pressure tank is made to suit the requirements of the house and, if so desired, may be made to furnish water for purposes outside the house. The method of pumping may be by hand, as that shown in the figure; by gasoline engine, or by any other form of power. For the average size of dwelling, however, the hand pump is well adapted to the requirements. The limit to which such a plant may be extended will be determined by the size of the tank and the means employed for pumping. It may also be made to serve the purpose of lawn sprinkling and fire protection or as a means of watering stock.

In operation, the air pressure in the tank furnishes the force which sends the water through the pipes to the various water taps. If for any reason the air is allowed to escape, the propelling force is destroyed. This may occur by reason of the absorption of the air by the water due to the pressure to which it is subjected or to small air leaks that may develop in the seams of the tank and allow the air to escape. To overcome these difficulties arrangement is made in the pump so that air or water may be forced into the tank at any time as occasion requires. In the more elaborate plants the process of pumping water and the regulation of the air pressure are made entirely automatic.

Such a plant as that shown in the drawing is relatively inexpensive, simple to operate, and gives the house a supply of water that furnishes every necessary convenience. Modification to such a plant may be made to suit any condition or size, location or source of water supply.

Good Double Poultry House

Mr. Vanderhoff Describes, In Detail, Style of House He Considers Ideal

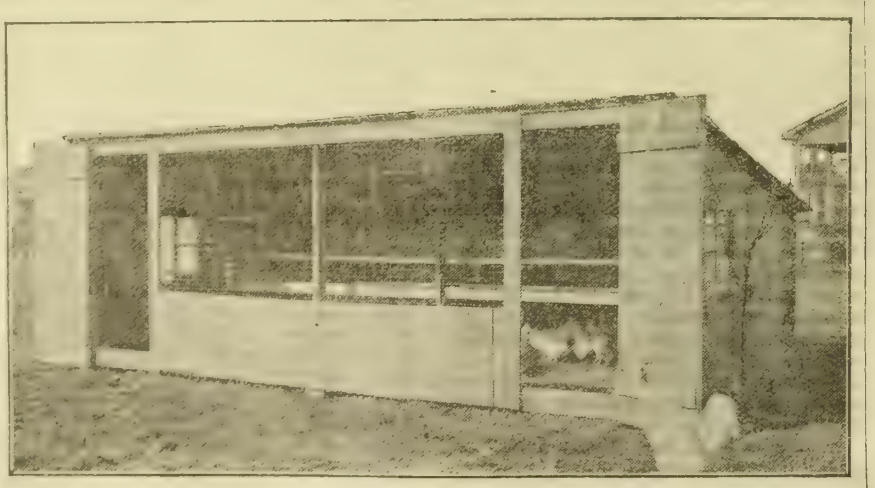
By A. H. VANDERHOFF, Neodesha, Kan.

In describing my double poultry house which, in my opinion, approaches close to the ideal, I will endeavor to make the description plain enough so that anyone who can saw a board or drive a nail can build the house without any trouble. The size is 8 feet by 16 feet and 3½ inches, 4 feet high at the back and 6 feet high in front, and should face the south. Will first give a list of the material used:

2	pieces	2x 6x16,	or 32	square feet
3	pieces	2x 6x 8,	or 24	square feet
1	piece	2x 4x16,	or 12	square feet
11	pieces	2x 4x16,	or 117⅓	square feet
1	piece	2x 4x16,	or 6⅔	square feet
10	pieces	1x10x10,	or 83⅓	square feet
15	pieces	1x10x16,	or 120	square feet
8	pieces	1x16x12,	or 48	square feet

A total of 447⅓ sq. ft. at 2½c	$11.08
16 pieces 1x4x18, or 96 sq. ft. at 2.1c	2.02
2 windows, 8x10 glass	1.35
6 [illegible]	6.25
15 feet of 4 foot [illegible]	.50
2 pairs hinges	.30
6 pounds nails, boxing eights	.25
Nails, [illegible]	.10
Staples	.15
Small [illegible]	.05
½ gallon paint	1.00
Total cost	$22.05

The 2x6 pieces are used for the sills, the 8-foot end pieces to lap over the 16-foot lengths. The center 2x6 will be 7 feet 8½ inches long. This makes the sill 8 feet by 16 feet 3½ inches. The girder is made the same as sill. It is 2 feet from bottom of sill to top of girder. The end rafters, which are 8 feet 3 inches long, are nailed onto the ends of the plates. The other five rafters are 7 feet 11½ inches long, as they fit between the plates. To get the right slant to rafters, draw a straight line across the center of a 2x4, then measure back ¾ of an inch and draw a line to bottom of straight line. To give both ends the same slant be sure the rafters are the length given above when the slant has been cut. The rafters should extend above the lower plate ½ inch, so that the sheathing will have the proper slant. The 2x4-18 is used for the two end rafters, and the 2x4-10 is used for the middle partition.



[illegible] DOUBLE POULTRY HOUSE, USED ON CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON POULTRY FARM, NEODESHA, KAN., A. H. VANDERHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

The north side is made solid. The south side is boarded up two feet to prevent draught striking the chickens. The open space above gives plenty of fresh air and sunlight, which is a very important item. The opening is closed on cold nights with a drop curtain. The ends of the house are boarded up with the 10-foot 1x10 boards, leaving out two boards in the center the height of the window. The window slides on the girder. Let the two boards extend above the girder ½ inch for the window to slide against. Above the window should be fixed the same way as below it. In this way you will not need any frames.

The floor for the roosts is 3 feet wide and extends the full length of the building. It is just above the girder. The floor is made of the 12-foot 1x16 boards. The two pieces you saw off of the girder, where the doors are, will do to nail on the sides for the two 16-foot 2x4 pieces to lay on for the roosts, as shown in picture. By having the floor for the roosts 2 feet above the ground floor gives all the floor space for the fowls for a scratching pen. Clean straw 4 or 5 inches deep should always be kept on the floor.

I have been very successful in using houses as described above, especially in the winter, when I never let my White Orpingtons out of these houses.

FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Overloading is a common fault of motorists which has the effect of causing the automobile tire to refuse to give the service expected of it. For example, the loading of eight or nine persons into a 7-passenger car, or the loading of six or seven into a roomy 5-passenger car, is overloading. It is claimed that 5 per cent added to the weight of a car adds 15 per cent to wear and tear on tires. Overloading means frequent punctures and blow-outs and early ruination.

Probable Cause of Missing.

W. I. C., Loraine, Kan., asks what is cause of auto engine missing. When the engine begins to miss it is reasonable to suspect the ignition, provided the flow of fuel is normal. Examine the condition of spark plugs and of wiring between magneto and plugs. See that all connections are tight. If such examinations do not locate the trouble, the missing may be due to points on timer being worn. Any work done on the magneto or timer should be done by an unusually careful man, and, better still, by a party familiar with magneto and timer troubles.

Carburetor Adjustment.

P. W. R., Axtell, Kan., asks if he can make his own carburetor adjustment. If he is careful and patient and knows what to look for as a result of adjustment he can do it by carefully studying the instruction accompanying the carburetor. We believe it wise, though, to have the adjustment made by some one thoroughly familiar with the carburetor and the motor on which it is placed, and then leave the carburetor untouched. The carburetor is one thing about an auto that should be let alone after it has once been made right.

Have Plenty Power.

Subscriber T. H. P., Winfield, Kan., says he has machinery which will require 10 horse-power, and wants to know if a 10 horse-power gas engine will be big enough. He should buy a 12 to 15 horse-power engine. It does not pay to load the engine to the limit of its capacity and expect it to do good work. To expect such service from an engine of any kind is parallel to expecting the draft horse to draw his maximum load continuously. Plenty of reserve power in an engine is as necessary and advantageous as in the case of the horse; the more reserve power the more easily the engine will do its work and the longer it will last.

Removing Sediment From Radiator.

P. F. R., Sabetha, Kan., wants to know how to remove the scale from his radiator. The radiator will scale to a more or less extent like the teakettle. Water as free from lime as possible should be used in radiators. The scaling is due to the formation of lime which is precipitated from the water when heated. If a small quantity of sal ammoniac be added to the water, the lime will be dissolved and can be drawn off with the water. If the radiator should be filled once every month or six weeks with rain water, scaling will be prevented. The continued used of rain water alone, it is claimed, is not good for the radiator.

Auto Tire Filler.

Our subscriber, T. A. L., Netawaka, Kan., asks what we know about tire fillers. The editor has a number of neighbors who are owners of automobiles, each of whom have tires filled with the several different fillers. In one or two instances, when the tire filler first came into use, the filler was not successful. It granulated and proved valueless. The fillers manufactured more recently seem to have proven highly satisfactory. We have one neighbor who has been running a filler of some kind or other in his casings for three years, and this neighbor is more than pleased with the results. He carries no jack, no pump, no extra tubes and no extra casings, and when he leaves home he does so feeling secure in the thought that he will have no tire trouble before his return. We do not know what kind of filler this party uses, but we do know that it has given him satisfaction in every respect, and that he is pleased with it.

Auto Tire Pumps.

Subscriber, T. P. I., Wilburn, Kan., asks if there are pumps which can be attached to the engine, and casings inflated by same. There are such pumps—a half dozen or more of them. So far as we know, the most practical and the least expensive is a pump placed on the cylinder. A spark plug is removed and the pump inserted. This pump takes its air used in inflating the casings from the outside and does not damage the tube and casings by using gasses from the cylinder interior. This pump is provided with strong hose sufficient to reach the farthermost wheel. The pump has a gauge. It costs about $12.50.

Tire Inflation.

Our subscriber, C. J. B., Newman, Kan., asks whether or not it is safe to run tires soft—a thing which many autoists are doing. Under-inflation means short life for the automobile tire, and is endured only to make the car ride a little easier, but the owner pays dearly for the luxury. B. J. Cox, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, says that tires should be inflated to the prescribed pressure, namely, 20 pounds per inch of the cross section. For instance, if a tire is four inches, the air pressure should be maintained at 80 pounds. The motorist who would keep his tires properly inflated cannot well get along without a reliable air gauge, and with this the air pressure should be frequently tested. Mr. Cox says that tire manufacturers recognize that more tire trouble is caused by under-inflation than from any other single cause. The tire manufacturers are making a desperate effort to educate their patrons to the proper use of tires, so that they may last as long as possible. In every mail KANSAS FARMER receives printed matter from some source or other, urging proper inflation of the tires. This is mentioned only to show the importance which manufacturers attach to the inflation of tires as they direct.

Yesterday in Automobiles.

In the year 1645 the first automobile—a toy—was built by a Jesuit priest at Pekin, China. This car was propelled by steam from a small boiler, discharged toward the rear against vanes, the latter being suitably connected with the running gear to drive the car forward.

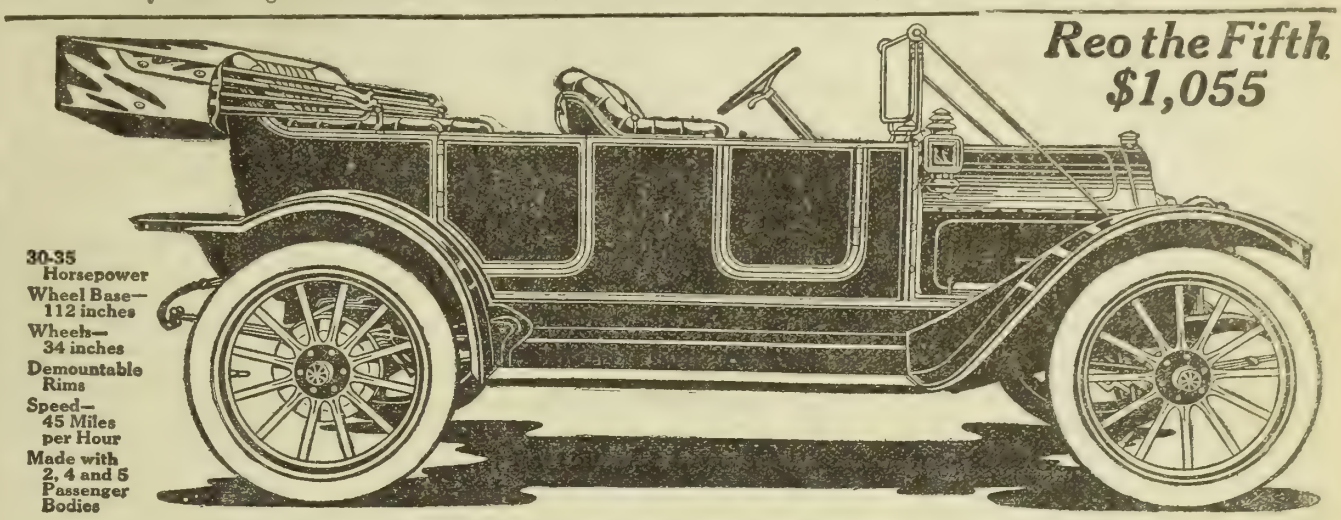
"Oructor Amphibius" was the first car built in America. It, also, was propelled by steam and was designed to run both on land and in water. In 1786 Oliver Evans, having constructed the machine under patent from the state of Delaware, ran it down Chestnut street, Philedaphia, and into the Delaware [illegible] and up the Delaware to Trenton.

The first gas engines, [illegible] weighed in the neighborhood [illegible] pounds per horse power. One [illegible] machine built at that time [illegible] inches high—was popularly [illegible] "dog" power. Even as late as 1895 the weight per horse power was as high as 200 pounds.

How different then would be the state of motor car building today if the past 12 years had not seen most marvelous developments as compared to what went before.

Gas Engine Batteries.

Answering subscriber, J. A. L., Alma, Kan., stationery gas engine users having battery ignition should test batteries at least once a week. See that all connections are clean and tight. If a switch is used, see that the slides are free from grease and dirt and make a good connection. A good test for the batteries is to loosen the wire from the engine igniter and tap it on the post, where the wire from the battery or coil connects the engine frame. This tapping should show a fat, bright spark. If it does not, the batteries are worn out or the insulation is off the wire, the coil is wet or there is a poor connection. It is a good plan to have an ammeter for testing batteries. Battering showing less than 6 to 8 amperes will not give good service.



Reo the Fifth
$1,055

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank and speedometer—all for $100 extra. Self-starter, if wanted, $20 extra.

The Center Control

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Nearly every builder of high grade cars is designing a center control.

In another year, cars with side levers which block a front door will be so out-of-date as to hardly be salable.

Bear this in mind in selecting a car. The side lever car is now a back number, as every maker knows.

Left Side Drive

In some cars the side levers are merely moved to the center. That idea won't do. Men want to get rid of the reaching. They want the front of the car to be clear.

In Reo the Fifth there is only one lever, and that is placed close to the seat. All the gear shifting is done by moving this lever only three inches in each of four directions.

There are no brake levers, for both the brakes are operated by foot pedals.

This arrangement permits of the left side drive, as in electric cars. The driver sits close to the cars which he passes. He is on the up side of the road. In making any turn which crosses a road he is sitting where he can look back.

That is the greatest reason for the center control—to permit of the left side drive. Every car is coming to it as fast as models can be changed. The side levers and the right side drive are going out at once.

This Year's Sensation

Reo the Fifth, with the center control, has been this year's sensation. Our spring output was five times oversold.

In all the 25 years I have spent in this industry, I have never seen such a popular car.

It is this amazing demand which has driven makers to the immediate adoption of center control.

But That Isn't All

There are other reasons beside center control for this car's immense popularity.

It is the final result of my 25 years spent in car building. In every detail it marks the best I know.

The cars are built under my supervision. And I insist on absolute perfection.

The steel is twice analyzed, before and after treating.

The gears are tested in a crushing machine of 50 tons' capacity.

Parts are ground over and over to get utter exactness. The parts in each car pass a thousand inspections.

Engines are put through five severe tests—48 hours in all.

Finished cars are tested over and over.

There are in this car 15 roller bearings. Ball bearings are nowhere used, save in the clutch and fan.

The bodies are finished in 17 coats. The seats are luxurious. The tonneau is roomy.

With a lifetime's reputation at stake on this car, men know I am mighty careful.

Then the Price of $1,055

And the underprice has been another sensation. We fixed the initial price at $1,055, which is $200 below any car in its class.

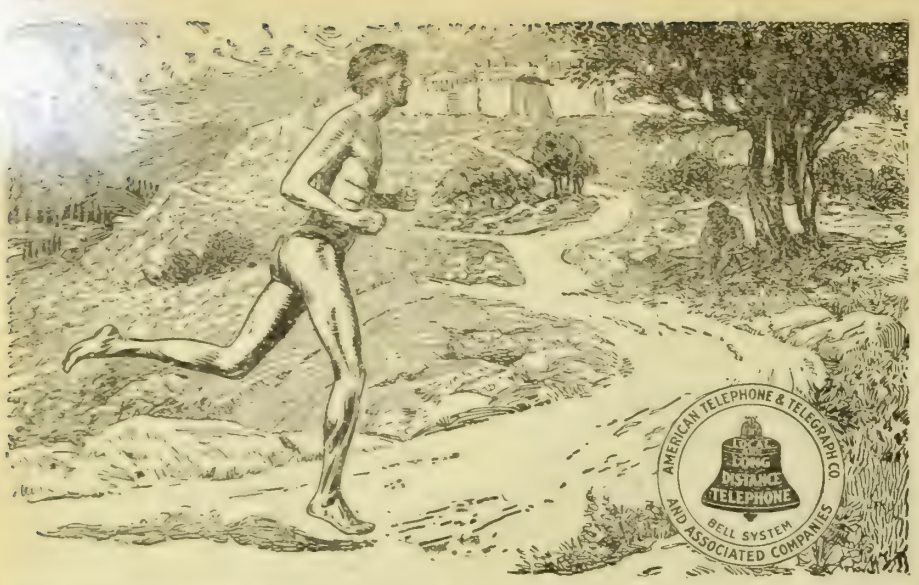
The price of this car must soon be advanced, because of advancing materials. It is much too low. But the price remains at $1,055 while our present materials last.

Reo the Fifth is sold by dealers in a thousand towns. Write for our catalog, showing all styles of bodies, and we will tell you where to see it. Address

R. M. OWEN & CO., General Sales Agents for REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

(93)



Message Bearers Ancient and Modern

Pheidippides, the most noted runner of ancient Greece, made a record and an everlasting reputation by speeding 140 miles from Athens to Sparta in less than two days.

Runners trained to perfection composed the courier service for the transmission of messages in olden times. But the service was so costly it could be used only in the interest of rulers on occasions of utmost importance.

The Royal messenger of ancient times has given way to the democratic telephone of to-day. Cities, one hundred or even two thousand miles apart, are connected in a few seconds, so that message and answer follow one another as if two persons were talking in the same room.

This instantaneous telephone service not only meets the needs of the State in great emergencies, but it meets the daily needs of millions of the plain people. There can be no quicker service than that which is everywhere at the command of the humblest day laborer.

Inventors have made possible communication by telephone service. The Bell System, by connecting seven million people together, has made telephone service so inexpensive that it is used twenty-five million times a day.

Captains of war and industry might, at great expense, establish their own exclusive telephone lines, but in order that any person having a telephone may talk with any other person having a telephone, there must be One System, One Policy and Universal Service.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System

Be Sure to Say When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Adv**
In this paper. Our advertisers like to kn ow from which papers their orders come.

Wheat or Straw?

On some of the best wheat land the crop runs to straw. This is because there are not enough available mineral foods to balance the manure or clover.

A field test on such land showed that Potash increased the grain from 20 bushels on unfertilized soil to 31 bushels where

POTASH

was used, and to 37 bushels where Potash and phosphate were used. Both were profitable. Supplement the humus of such land with 200 lbs. acid phosphate and 30 lbs. Muriate of Potash or 125 lbs. Kainit per acre. **Potash Pays.**

If your dealer does not sell Potash, write us for prices stating quantities required and ask for our free book on "Fall Fertilizers." Study of the fertilizer question means saving and profit to you.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Inc.
NEW YORK—42 BROADWAY
CHICAGO—Monadnock Block
NEW ORLEANS—Whitney Bank Bldg.
SAVANNAH—Bank & Trust Bldg.

10% POTASH

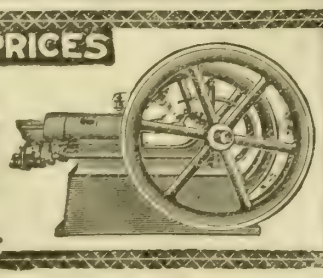
NO POTASH

RIGHT PROPORTION OF HEAD TO STRAW

CROP RUNS TO STRAW

BETTER ENGINES-LOWER PRICES

(The days of big profits are past)
Our big new modern factory is turning out the Best Engine money can buy, guaranteed 5 years, with every advantage at big reduction in prices, no risk, guarantee fulfilled or money refunded. Use distillate, gasoline and many other fuels. All sizes. 1 1-2 to 40 H. P., any style. Write quick for free catalog and new special prices, stating size wanted.



WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1627 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FARM



We realize that not all farmers can buy every convenient and labor saving implement. If means are limited, he should buy only those most essential. There is one implement which will save more labor and backaches than any other implement not now in general use, and that is the portable wagon dump and grain elevator. These are advertised in KANSAS FARMER from time to time, and full information can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers. This elevator helps greatly in the handling of a big wheat or corn crop.

We were recently told of a sheaf loader which is commonly used among wheat growers in Canada. The wheat is bound and shocked as in this country. The sheaf loader is a machine drawn by two or three horses following the shock row picking up the shock and elevating the bundles into header barges. It is claimed that the use of this machine saves labor and teams and expedites the work of stacking. Our informant stated, also, that practically all the bound grain of Canada is stacked and little threshing is done from the shock.

On a train, recently, we met an Illinois grain farmer who said that there is no kind of live stock that can be handled with so much advantage as sheep on a grain farm. He said there are, all told, about 300 varieties of grasses and weeds growing in the wheat stubble and in corn fields, and that of this number sheep eat and thrive on about 260. Horses and cattle, he said, will eat not more than 50 of these varieties. The sheep pasturing the fields after the crops have been removed, convert obnoxious weeds into a valuable product and keep the farm clean. It was his contention that any animal that will destroy weeds is deserving of attention, also the pasturing of the field as with sheep, adds to the fertility, each of which points must not be overlooked by the grain farmer.

Four years of practically total crop failure in wheat, corn and oats in many sections of Oklahoma, has thoroughly aroused the farmers of that state to diversified farming involving a greater dependence in Kafir, cane and milo and the growth of live stock necessary to consume this feed. A subscriber writes that last year after oats and corn had failed, he planted Kafir and cane and had an abundance of good feed. This subscriber is enthusiastic over the use of Kafir. He says he believes that it can be depended upon as producing the feed and forage needed every year. The subscriber further states that his faith in diversified farming has this year caused him to grow wheat, oats, cotton, corn, Kafir, broomcorn, cane, cowpeas, peanuts, melons, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, besides the usual common varieties of garden vegetables.

Our correspondence this fall leads us to the belief that the thorough preparation of the seed bed for wheat has taken a firm hold on many wheat growers in Kansas. This thought is traceable to the inquiries we have received regarding the use of sub-surface packers. The early dry fall and the lateness of plowing is, no doubt, largely responsible for the interest in this direction. When the plowing is done early and the fall is wet, the plowed land is packed by the rains or by the longer time in which to settle before seeding. The packer is just as necessary in the proper preparation of a field for wheat as is the plowing. If the conditions of rainfall are such as to make unnecessary the packing of the plowed ground, the same conditions would start the wheat if no plowing was done. The subsurface packer is so constructed as to press and firm the sub-surface, leaving the surface sufficiently cloddy to prevent blowing. The packer is not alone useful in the wheat field. It works as well in the preparation of the field for other crops. A number of good packers are built.

A number of complaints have come to KANSAS FARMER during the summer regarding the poor quality of seeds planted this year. This is particularly true regarding cowpeas. It is possible that failure in case of all seeds was due to conditions other than poor seed. This, however, brings up the matter of the planter being sure that seeds bought will grow. There is only one way to be sure of this, and that is to germinate the seed before planting. In these days many seedsmen are making germination tests on all seeds which come into their hands and are guaranteeing the seeds when sold to their customers, to have a germination test of 75 or 95 per cent, as the test may show. We recently discussed this feature with a seedsman who is an advertiser in KANSAS FARMER. This seedsman advised that it required the total time of one man in his employ to germinate seeds and keep a record of the same. This seedsman gives the purchaser—when seed is shipped—the germination test on same. It appears to us that this is real business in the handling of seeds, and it is not unreasonable that the farmer should require germination information when he buys. Seedsmen germinating and guaranteeing their seeds deserve the patronage of farmers.

Much interest is manifested this fall throughout Kansas in breaking up old alfalfa fields and growing other crops on the land. This is some evidence of recognition of the advantages of alfalfa in crop rotation. Alfalfa sod should be plowed before the close of the growing season. The plants will be most effectively destroyed at this time. Rye might be sown this fall and some excellent winter pasture obtained. In the western half of Kansas the sod might be worked down and wheat sown this fall to good advantage. In the eastern half, however, many failures have been experienced by sowing wheat on alfalfa sod, through the fact that the wheat grows extremely rank, lodges, and fails to fill, and the season's use of the ground is lost. Under such conditions it is advisable to plant corn in the spring, keep the ground clean, and sow wheat in the cornstalks next fall. It is certain that the yield of wheat and corn on land which has been in alfalfa for four or five years will be surprisingly large. It is not unusual these days to find a farmer who says he cannot afford to have land in alfalfa longer than four years, because the results obtained from other farm crops following alfalfa are so satisfactory. In the potato districts in Colorado alfalfa has for a number of years been used systematically as a rotation to maintain the potato yield.

We firmly believe in the proper use of the disk drill. We would have been saved hours and hours of leg-ache if there had been such drill when the editor was farming. We recall how we used to follow, tramping out the trash as it gathered in front of the drill, and even then a good job of drilling was not done and the stand of wheat was uncertain and uneven because the wheat was not covered. If covered, it was necessary to follow the drill with a harrow and that did not cover well. The hoes placed some of the wheat three inches in the ground, some of it on top of the ground, and this was no way to sow wheat. The disk drill overcomes all these objections. The disk drill, however, has been shamefully used in some parts of Kansas, and the editor has at times entertained the idea that it should never have been invented. This because it is sometimes used in drilling wheat in land totally unfitted for wheat—land so dirty and foul that the sowing of wheat in such land could not result in other but disappointment and loss. This, however, was not the disk drill's fault. Properly used, the disk drill is a God-send to the farmer in sowing anything seeded with a drill.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

Breaking Alfalfa Sod.

Answering subscriber, H. B., Liberty, Neb.: Plow the old alfalfa field before the close of the growing season. Plowing at this time will most effectively destroy the plant. Sow to rye for winter pasture and plant to corn next spring. Sowing to wheat this fall might result in the loss of the crop and the loss of a year's use of the land, because frequently wheat immediately following alfalfa grows so rank that it falls down and does not fill. If planted to corn next spring, keep the field clean and drill wheat in corn stalks next fall.

More About Sweet Clover.

Our subscriber, J. W. W., Concordia, Kan., writes:

"I give you my experience with the yellow sweet clover in the last three years. Seeing a piece in Bee Gleanings, about three years ago, of a man in western Iowa having shipped a lot of cattle that had been pastured on 35 acres of sweet clover, to the Chicago market and obtaining the top prices for them, I began to inquire and found one of my near neighbors had about a bushel of seed for sale. I bought it. He had threshed it with a common threshing machine. He was noted for experimenting with new plants. I had a piece of eaten-out alfalfa ground which I disked and sowed about 8 pounds per acre. The balance I sowed in my young orchard.

"The first year after sowing the sweet clover I cut five hayrack loads from it. There came a wind and rain storm and the little stack blew over, and eight inches of rain destroyed it for me. Last season it was so dry I only got two bushels of seed. This season I cut 10 rack loads from three acres. I have not threshed yet and do not know what it will yield. In handling, it shatters badly and should be cut before it gets too ripe. I thought my sweet clover hog pasture was killed out last season on account of the dry weather, but in May it came up thicker than ever, and now I have over 20 head running on one acre of it. I also cut one big rack load off the same piece. I intend to sweet cloverize another acre of alfalfa for hog pasture."

Results Favor Kharkof.

Our subscriber, E. L. P., Lucas, Kan., writes: "I have lived and farmed here before and since the raising of hard wheat. I am farming quite extensively and have a wide range of experience. The whole secret of success in growing wheat in all cases is early tillage. Generally speaking, it does not pay to stir ground with a plow after the first of September. Ground should be plowed in July and August and if weeds or other vegetation comes up it must be gotten rid of by disking and harrowing, and the top kept in fine tilth so the wheat will come up evenly and make a good root before winter. Sowing should be done between September 10 and October 20. I have had the best results in sowing one bushel and four quarts of good, clean, plump seed per acre. My wheat was drilled last year the last week of September and the first week of October. We had no early rains in this locality, and I sowed immediately after a rain. I have the Improved Red Turkey, also Kharkof, which latter is the third crop from imported seed. This latter has outyielded the Turkey, but will not stand when ripe as long as the Turkey, without shattering. One field of Kharkof is making from 20 to 35 bushels per acre, there being some poor land in some parts of the field. It has a little larger berry than the Turkey, threshes easier and is more easily cleaned. My turkey is making 16 to 25 bushels. It will stand 10 days dead ripe before commencing to shatter. The Kharkof will stool more than Turkey, and I consider Kharkof the most profitable to grow. As to any difference in winter-killing, there is no perceptible difference. The Improved Turkey will stand drouth the best. It does not lodge as much as Kharkof, as it does not make as much straw, Turkey having a shorter stalk and being of a fine, wiry nature. My results—having had the purest seed of both kinds obtainable—has been in favor of Kharkof."

"Killing" the Soil.

Our subscriber, W. L. M., Walker, Kan., who is a New York farmer, recently located in Kansas and engaged in growing wheat. He disked wheat stubble early and began plowing. The ground is dry and hard and turns up extremely cloddy. Neighbor farmers say he will "kill" the soil by this operation. The subscriber wants to know about soil "killing."

In our judgment our subscriber can dismiss from his mind all ideas with reference to the "killing" of the soil as a result of disking and plowing, even though the ground does plow up in large chunks. We make this remark as applying to any interpretation we are able to give the word "killing" in connection with soil cultivation. The disking of the ground in advance of plowing, even though the ground is extremely dry and hard, will have a good effect in the thorough preparation of the seed bed. The object of disking, aside from stopping evaporation, is to bring the furrow slice in closer contact with the furrow bottom. Disking accomplishes this by throwing into the bottom of the furrow the pulverized surface. The clods which come out of the bottom of the furrow will for the most part be on the surface of the field and these will soften as a result of the rains and the work put on the field, making the preparation for wheat more thorough and, in fact, much easier than if no disking had been done.

The subscriber writes that it has been his practice to pack the late plowing and not pack the earlier. This practice is satisfactory, provided the rains and the work done on the earlier plowing have made a compacted seed bed. The late plowing will make a much better seed bed if it is packed.

Speaking of "killing" the soil by different methods of working, we have had no experience and have heard of no bad results from working the ground when it is dry. The soil is injured when it is worked too wet—not because the character of the soil itself is changed or because any of the plant food is taken from the soil—but because the ground bakes and disintegration is slow and the plant food is, in fact, locked up—so, because in the chunks formed as a result of baking, the roots cannot penetrate and avail themselves of the plant food existing.

Eastern Kansas Wheat Varieties.

"New Subscriber," Leavenworth County, Kan., states that Turkey wheat does not do well in his county, and asks what varieties are suitable for the uplands of Leavenworth County. The hard, red winter wheats — to which class belong Turkey Red and Kharkof, are not adapted to Leavenworth County conditions or to extreme eastern Kansas generally. In the remaining parts of Kansas these two varieties outyielded all others. In eastern Kansas the soft, red winter wheats, such as Zimmerman and Fultz, seem best adapted and are most generally grown. With these varieties in eastern Kansas are grown Harvest Queen, Finley and Virginia Reel.

We recommend that if possible our subscriber consult J. M. Gilman, Leavenworth, who is secretary of the Progressive Agricultural Club, and who has made an exhaustive investigation relative to the value of the different varieties of wheat for Leavenworth County. Last fall Mr. Gilman sowed a dozen or more varieties of pedigreed wheat, with a view to determining the adaptability of the different varieties to the conditions existing in his county. Early in April Mr. Gilman made KANSAS FARMER a report on the several plats, which report showed that a number of varieties winter-killed to such an extent as unfitted them for use in Leavenworth County. Those varieties which showed the best condition among the soft, red wheat were Dakota, Thick Set, Finley, Harvest Queen, Pearl's Prolific, Red May and Zimmerman. Twenty-four varieties showed an average condition of 56 per cent. Five varieties with the best showing had an average of 88 per cent.

Of the hard red wheat, Washington Turkey, Malakoff, Ghirka, Kharkof and Turkey Red made the best showing, with an average condition of 88 per cent.

"New Subscriber" failed in making his inquiry to sign his name. It is the editor's desire to give subscribers the best service possible in answering inquiries, and had this subscriber given his name we could have sent him printed matter which would have increased the benefit received by him through this office.

Thinks Kansas Farmer Best Paper.

Our subscriber, T. B. Studer, Canadian, Tex., writes: "I have read KANSAS FARMER for three years. I think it a first class farm and stock paper, and think it the paper especially well adapted to this western country."

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

100,000 New Cars This Year Go Out With Goodyear Tires

For the 1912 season, 127 motor car makers contracted for Goodyear tires.

They will equip with these tires over 100,000 of the new-model cars.

In addition to that, tens of thousands of motorists are putting these tires on their old cars. We shall need to make a million tires to meet this year's demands.

All because No-Rim-Cut tires have wiped out two big items of expense.

Stopping All the Waste

Suppose that another tire, in quality, equals No-Rim-Cut tires.

There is none which does. But that is a fact which time alone can prove.

Let us deal only with savings which you can see.

Rim-Cutting Wastes 23 Per Cent

Men waste, on the average, 23 per cent by using tires which rim-cut.

For 23 per cent of those tires become rim-cut, as shown by careful statistics.

Some are wrecked in a moment, when punctured and run flat. Some are slowly wrecked by being partly deflated. And a rim-cut tire is beyond repair.

No-Rim-Cut tires end this loss entirely. You can see this at a glance. In all the record of this patent tire there has never been an instance of rim-cutting.

Skimpy Tires Waste 25 Per Cent

No-Rim-Cut tires, to avoid overloading, are made 10 per cent over the rated size.

That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

This oversize takes care of your extras. It saves the blow-outs due to overloading.

To go without it means an average addition of 25 per cent to your tire bills.

These are two features which you can see. And the two together—No-Rim-Cut and oversize — mean an average saving of 48 per cent.

Proved by 1,374,365 Tires

Over a million and a quarter of these premier tires have now gone into use. They have been tested out by not less than 200,000 users.

As a result, these tires outsell every other tire in existence.

The demand has trebled in a single year. It is twelve times larger than three years ago.

That is positive proof that these patent tires have fulfilled our claims. They will do the same with you.

They will end rim-cutting forever. They will avoid overloading. In these ways alone they will nearly double the mileage obtained from old-type tires.

Remember these facts when you next buy tires.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires

With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book —based on 13 years of tire making — is filled with facts you should know.

Ask us to mail it to you.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities — More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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Hot Wash Days

are made easier, less "wearing," if you use the pure, white soap you can make cheaply yourself with

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

Just save up the scraps of grease from your kitchen, get a can of Lewis' Lye, and you can make without much trouble a batch of soap that will be *better* than the *best* and *cheaper* than the *cheapest* you can buy. Try it! Ask your grocer for our booklet that gives our famous recipes for making soap or write to us direct for it.

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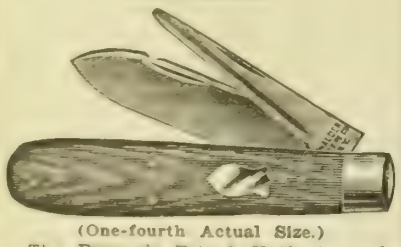


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GREEN. KANSAS.
Candidate for Congress, Fifth District.

HIS election is urged upon the grounds of honesty and efficiency. He asks all voters to read the National Socialist platform, and promises if elected to work for the measures embodied in that platform, believing this programme is the only one that will solve the political, industrial and social evils that at this time are a menace to society in general, and the farming classes in particular.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid $1 or $1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2¾ inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade indispensible for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. **Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.**

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending $1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

LIVE STOCK



It is no tax on a mature sow to raise two litters a year, and this should be done if you are fixed to care for fall pigs. If you are not, then it will pay to fix for it. Breeding a sow only once a year is working a good money making machine only half time.

No horse is better than his feet. Whether buying a work animal or breeding to a public service stallion, be sure to examine the animal for soundness. If the work animal is unsound you don't want him. If the breeding stallion is unsound you don't want his colts.

Chester White pigs seem to have a more tender skin and are thus more susceptable to the effects of wet rape, but the older hogs of this breed do not suffer more than do those of other breeds, and the pigs will not suffer if kept out when the rape is wet.

In pasturing rape it is found that when pigs are turned into rape which has obtained considerable growth and when the dew is on, there results a scurfy condition of the skin, but this does not apply to mature hogs nor to the pigs which are not allowed in the rape when it is wet from rain or dew.

Most of the more popular breeds of pure-bred animals are prepotent. That is, they transmit their qualities to their progeny. But they will not remain prepotent very long unless they are attended by the same care in selection and feeding which established their prepotency in the first place. That which created the distinctive breeds is necessary for their maintenance.

The old question about which is the best breed of hogs keeps bobbing up from young men or new breeders who want to get into the breeding of pure-bred hogs. There is no best breed. All of the modern breeds are excellent, and you can take your choice, with the full knowledge that any one of them will make good with proper care and treatment. Type is vastly more important than breed. Select any breed you like, but get the proper type and breed what your customers want. When you do this it is not difficult to make sales.

Up in Wisconsin two tests of the value of rape for growing hogs were made, the first with Poland Chinas and the second with Chester Whites. In each case the pigs were divided into two lots, one of which received grain with rape pasture and the other grain alone. In the first trial the pigs on rape consumed 710 pounds less of corn and 352 pounds less of middlings in making 859 pounds of gain. In the second trial the rape hogs consumed 886 pounds less of corn and 444 pounds less of middlings in making 1,066 pounds of gain. Summarizing the results it was found that an acre of rape for hog pasture is equivalent to 2,600 pounds of grain for pig feeding, and the pigs do their own harvesting.

Pig Staggers.

"I have a pig that has been weaned for about three weeks, and has the staggers. It acts as if it were dizzy and staggers around so that it is almost unable to find the trough. I have been feeding dry alfalfa hay for roughness and a slop consisting of skim milk, shorts and tankage with a small amount of corn. I am now feeding wheat to the hogs. I have 100 head of pigs weighing from 40 to 100 pounds each, and also 20 sows, all running on alfalfa pasture. Would it be best to soak the wheat or feed it dry? Would it be best to feed oats a part of the time? Would it be best to feed two or three times a day?" —FRED J. WHALEY, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

From the brief description you give, you are probably over-feeding this pig. Would suggest that you separate him from the others, cut down his feed allowance and let him live largely on milk for a while. Give him plenty of charcoal mixed with his feed and give a dose of two tablespoonsful of salts in his slop until his bowels move freely. Feed him on soaked wheat, and alternate or mix with oats, dividing his allowance into three feeds per day instead of two. Most of pig disorders come through feeding either of the dam or the pig, and many of them can be cured by a reduction of the ration or a change or feed or both.

Southwestern Fair Associatoin—Circuit For 1912.

Nebraska State Fair, September 2-6, Lincoln, Neb.—W. R. Mellor, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair, September 9-13, Topeka, Kan.—H. L. Cook, Secretary.

Kansas State Fair, September 14-20, Hutchinson, Kan.—A. L. Sponsler, Secretary.

Oklahoma State Fair, September 24-October 5, Oklahoma City, Okla.—L. S. Mahan, Secretary.

Missouri State Fair, September 28-October 4, Sedalia, Mo.—John T. Stinson, Secretary.

American Royal Live Stock Show, October 7-12, Kansas City, Mo.—A. M. Thompson, Secretary.

New State Fair, October 7-12, Muskogee, Okla.—William C. Boon, Secretary.

State Fair of Texas, October 12-27, Dallas, Tex.—W. H. Stratton, Secretary.

Louisiana State Fair, October 30-November 6, Shreveport, La.—Louis N. Bruggerhoff, Secretary.

For premium list and entry blanks, address each secretary.

What the Market Shows.

The $10 steer has arrived on the Kansas City market. In fact, he arrived several times during the past week, when as high as $10.10 was paid for steers of the right quality. The market is peculiar in that good steers are selling higher and poor ones lower in spite of the very manifest shortage. As usual, the bulk of the cattle received comes from the big Kansas pastures, and these grass steers sold as high as $9.15. Illinois feeders are paying as high as $7.65 for feeding cattle and, from present indications, they will make good, though such a price would have been prohibitive a short time ago. The same facts apply to hogs. Tops sold for $8.37½, with a range of prices from $8.15 to $8.35 and the packers empty-handed. Just as long as the public sticks to beef and pork and neglects the cheaper mutton this relative condition will exist. Any kind of live stock will pay now and for years to come, provided it has the quality.

Farmers' Profits.

Here is a statement of the cost and profits resulting from some steer feeding operations obtained in another state during the winter of 1911-12. How do they compare with Kansas results?

Cost 1000-lb. feeding steer at $5 per cwt.	$50.00
Cost 62 bushels corn at 60 cents	37.20
Cost 250 pounds cottonseed meal at 1½ cents	3.75
Cost 1,200 pounds hay at $8 a ton	4.80
Cost labor	1.00
Cost maintenance feed yards and equipment	1.00
Selling cost, including freight and express, basis Chicago	5.00
Cost of shoat 100 pounds at $6 per cwt.	6.00
Interest $70 at rate of 6 per cent per annum for six months	2.10
Total cost	$110.85
Net returns—	
Matured steer, 1,300 lbs. at $7.75	$100.75
200-lb. hog at $7 per cwt	14.00
Total net returns	$114.75
Net profit per head	3.90

It is not necessary to introduce the hog, as he is an essential part of the business. Cattle fed without hogs to eliminate the waste practically never pay out.

A prisoner explained that he had reached his present place behind the bars by reason of being a victim of the unlucky number 13—12 jurors and 1 judge.

A demagogue is a man who can rock the boat and persuade the people that there is a terrible storm.

Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

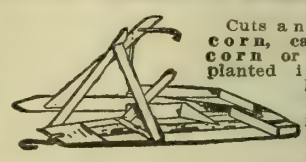


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There is no question as to the money saved and extra yield from land that has been tiled. Let us send you the proof by your fellow farmers who have drained their land. Booklet mailed free, "Hints on Farm Drainage," "Methods and Results of Draining Land," by

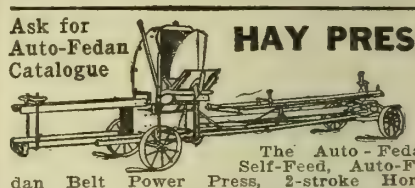
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GREEN CORN CUTTER



Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows. Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.
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Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue **HAY PRESS**



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.



BUTLER STEEL **Grain Bin**

CORRUGATED. CAN'T CAVE IN.

Can be used for store house. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.,
1209 W. Tenth St. Kansas City, Mo.

BINDER Attachment with Corn Harvester cuts and throws in piles on harvester or in rows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal with a corn binder. Sold in every state. Price, $20.00. W. H. BUXTON, of Johnstown, Ohio, writes: "The Harvester has proven all you claim for it; the Harvester saved me over $25 in labor last year's corn cutting. I cut over 500 shocks; will make 4 bushels corn to a shock." Testimonials and catalog free, showing pictures of harvester. Address
New Process Mfg. Co., Salina, Kansas.

IMPERIAL PULVERIZER CLOD CRUSHER and ROLLER Leads Them All.



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CORN HARVESTER

All steel, will last a lifetime. Only weighs 175 lbs. Either 1 or 2 men. One horse cuts 2 rows. Sold direct at wholesale prices. Every machine warranted. We also make the Jayhawk Stacker and Sweep Rakes. Prices very low. Write today for free circular—It will pay you.
F. Wyatt Mfg. Co., 400 N. Fifth St., Salina, Kan.

Farmers and Poultry Raisers

TAKE NOTICE.

If you are interested in wanting to know where and how you can get more money for your poultry and eggs, write to
BARR BROS., Kansas City, Mo.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

"The Ideal Hog House."

Of the numerous letters commending KANSAS FARMER'S feature article on "An Ideal Hog House," which appeared on page 5 of the July 20 issue, several have raised the question as to the necessary height, in feet and inches, of the windows from the ground.

As pointed out by H. A. Pennington, of Hutchinson, the height of the windows will depend upon three things: The latitude of the farm on which the building is located, the distance of the windows from the back of the house, and the date at which the sows farrow.

For the benefit of those who may wish exact figures, it is recommended that Farmers' Bulletin No. 438 of the United States Department of Agriculture be secured. This bulletin is free and may be had through your congressman or by addressing the Department direct. The bulletin gives a series of figures showing the height necessary for the windows in the hog house in different latitudes and at different seasons.

Cleaning a Cesspool.

"How can a cesspool be cleaned? Could it be done by putting in quicklime and using a 2-inch centrifugal pump? How much quicklime would I have to put in a pool 6 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep? How much of the solid matter will the lime destroy? What is the smallest size of pump that I could use for this purpose? Where could quicklime be obtained?"—S. J. J., Barton County, Kan.

A cesspool can be cleaned by the use of quicklime and a centrifugal pump, though a common threshing machine pump will answer every purpose. I do not think I would try to use a pump less than 2 inches in diameter, though it is not likely that there is any considerable amount of solid matter remaining in the pool if there has been plenty of water in it and the top has been closed. There is a certain bacteria which works in cesspools and which reduces the entire matter contained to a liquid form, provided the sunlight and air have been excluded. This bacterium works only in the dark. As to the amount of quicklime that will be needed it is difficult to say, but a sufficient amount should be used to destroy all offensive odors. Perhaps a barrel dumped into the pool and allowed to slake therein would be ample for the sized pool mentioned if it is full. Quicklime is the ordinary lime of commerce and may be obtained from any lumber yard or other dealer handling such supplies. It is probable that the same results could be accomplished by the use of chloride of lime or bleaching powder, which is a very powerful disinfectant and of which a very much smaller quantity would be sufficient. If the contents of the pool are to be spread on the grass, the lime would be a valuable addition, although it might disfigure the lawn for the time being.

Hog Cholera Vaccination.

Farm bulletin, 182, of the Kansas Experiment Station, is devoted to vaccination against cholera. Reports of results obtained from the vaccination by the station authorities of over 32,000, show a general average of 83 per cent recovered. This applies to both infected and uninfected herds and to the application of the serum alone, the simultaneous and the double methods of treatment. The percentage of recovery from those receiving the serum alone in both diseased and well herds was 80.5. From the use of the simultaneous treatment, 95.5. From the double treatment, in which the simultaneous treatment is administered 10 days after the serum alone method, the percentage of recovery was 89.

The following precautions and hints are given:

The smallest bottle used for serum contains 50 cc. The smallest for virulent blood contains 10 cc.

Orders are shipped no later than the day following their receipt.

Cost of both serum and virus, 1½ cents per cubic centimeter. The check should accompany the order.

Keep the serum in a constant temperature as near to 50 degrees as possible.

Do not remove the cork until you are ready to use the contents of bottle.

Keep the serum out of the light as much as possible, and do not expose it to the direct rays of the sun.

After the bottle is opened, use the virus within 36 hours. After the serum bottle is opened, use the serum within 10 days.

Do not let the virus or the serum freeze.

Burn all the remaining virus to prevent accidental spread.

All instruments should be sterilized before using.

The field of operation (place of injection) should be aseptic or thoroughly disinfected with a good antiseptic solution.

The animals should be kept in a clean, comfortable place for several days, both before and after vaccinating, and they should be fed very little corn.

There is only one way of positively diagnosing hog cholera, and that is by a post mortem examination.

There are many troubles of swine that are called hog cholera, and yet they have very little resemblance to that disease.

A cough in a hog can usually be traced to one of three things: Dust, worms, or cold; but there is no telling what it may result in.

Pneumonia kills many pigs before they get used to sleeping in damp pens, drafts or snow banks.

If the hogs are dying and the cause can not be found, have an expert hold several post mortem examinations.

Whether the herd is sick or healthy, air-slacked lime scattered in the pens will pay well for the trouble.

Thumps—A spasmodic action of the diaphram caused from overstimulation, too much dust, too much heat, too many worms, too much anything.

Frozen alfalfa may kill a hog as quickly as it does a cow or a horse. It is usually indigestible.

A hog can not sleep comfortably in a draf or wind; he catches cold very easily.

If a hog dies and there is another in the same herd acting as though the dead one was his most intimate friend, cut the dead one open and examine thoroughly. If there are any red spots upon either the lungs, kidneys or bowels, or if the spleen is enlarged, or if there are any ulcers in the intestines, or if the skin of the abdomen is colored red or purple, the hog probably died of cholera.

Cholera usually affects the younger pigs and hogs first.

There are two forms of hog cholera—the acute and the chronic. The acute form kills very rapidly; the hogs "die like flies." With the chronic form the animals linger along for several days or weeks before they either die or get well. In the acute form, in the post mortem look for red spots on the internal organs, or for red skin. In the chronic form look for ulcers in the intestines.

In proportion to his size, a hog needs twice the air space that a horse or cow does. However, he can not stand one-half of the exposure to the wind and weather.

Every Kansas hog should have his ration of alfalfa every day of his life.

When ordering serum or virulent blood, remember that it can not be returned to the college, therefore do not order any more than you actually need.

Do not forget to send a check, draft or money order with the order, as the serum plant is supposed to be self-supporting. We do not like to send serum C. O. D.



Bale Your Hay and Sell It

THERE is always a ready market at a good price for baled hay. It occupies only about one-fifth the space of loose hay. It can be handled easily. It prevents waste and it retains its full food value. Many farmers are making hay the big cash crop of their farms, not only because of the high profits it brings at the present market value, but because as a rotation crop it renews the richness of the soil. These farmers make all the profit themselves. They feed their own stock silage and shredded corn stover which are just as good as hay, and they sell their high-priced hay. A big majority of these farmers

Use I H C Hay Presses

the only presses on the market today which fill the need of the individual farmer. Like all other I H C machine lines, our hay press line is complete. You can get I H C pull power presses requiring either one or two horses; I H C motor presses using 3, 4, or 6-horse I H C engine. Both styles have three separate bale chamber sizes, 14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, 17 x 22 inches.

The I H C pull power press has a greater capacity than any other horse press of its size. It is also easy on the horses. The stepover is the lowest and narrowest made and the horses are pulling no load when they cross it. The I H C hay press has an adjustable bale chamber which insures compact bales. It is fitted with a roller tucker that turns in all straggling ends, so that the bale is neat and smooth in appearance. The bale chamber is low enough to enable the attendant to tie the bale without walking round the machine.

The I H C motor press consists of a bale chamber and an I H C engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it an ample supply of fuel and water, see that it has plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort or efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable I H C engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher or shredder, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, shell corn, grind feed, or separate cream, or to run any other farm machine for which its power makes it suitable. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the I H C local dealer in your town or write for an I H C hay press catalogue.

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL

State Fair of Kansas

Hutchinson, Sept. 14-21, '12

$42,000.00 in Premiums

The Fair Built by the People—For the People In the Heart of Agricultural Kansas

The most complete Agricultural, Live Stock and Industrial Exposition in the Great Southwest

The Only Fair in the State Authorized by Law to Issue Premiums in the Name of Kansas

Competition in all Seventeen General Departments Open to the World

7 Great Races 7 DAILY
Wortham & Allen's Carnival
The best in America for 1912

The Fair is Devoted to the Good and Growth of Kansas and the Great Southwest
All Railroads Operate Extra Equipment and Extra Trains

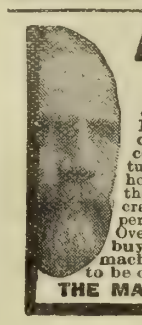
Irwin Bros. Wild West
The Real Thing
More Free Attractions Than Ever Before

New Santa Fe Railroad Switch to Grounds
Used by all Railroads Entering Hutchinson

Outdoor Space in Machinery Department Free

Send for Catalogue

H. S. Thompson, Pres. A. L. Sponsler, Sec.



My Chatham Mill
Grain Grader and Cleaner
Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet S2 (39)
FREE! LOAN!
Cash or On Time



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis



The Most Economical Plow for you to own is



THE BEST EVER

Never was a plow so well built. Never was one so well balanced.
Never one so universally satisfactory.
Never one that would plow so many acres per day, season after season.
Never one that saved the farmer's teams and money, as does the BEST EVER.

How?

Before the time of the Best Ever 90 per cent of the plowing was done with soft shares—soft shares soon become dull—dull shares cause heavy draft—heavy draft worries the team—horses and feed cost money.
The Best Ever Plow is equipped with Acme Steel Shares.
Acme Steel Shares can be kept sharp as new for years.

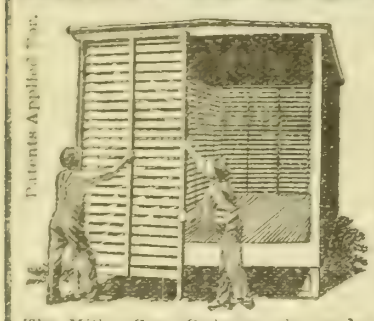
What is Acme Steel?

It is the strongest plow steel made.
It will not break.
It will scour anywhere any other plow steel will.
After sharpening it may be retempered any number of times, anywhere fire and water can be found.
By retempering you have hard shares—just as hard as new—hard shares wear—retain a sharp cutting edge—cut down the cost per acre of plowing.
Acme shares are used only on the Famous Moline Plows.
We guarantee Acme Shares not to break.
We guarantee they can be rehardened.

Ask the Flying Dutchman Dealer to show you.
Write for FREE Folder and Booklet.

MOLINE PLOW CO.
MOLINE, ILL. Dept. No. 4

Miller Sectional Corn Cribs



Made Throughout of No. 1 Yellow Pine. Not an Apology for a Corn Crib, But a Better and Stronger Crib Than a Carpenter Would Build.

SAVE ALL THE CORN.

The Miller Take-Down Sectional Corn Crib is perfect in design and construction. Can be made larger or smaller and moved from one location to another. Built in sections easy to handle, easily erected. Can be made as long as wanted simply by adding additional sections. It is the most practical of all corn cribs.

LASTS A LIFETIME. Not only is this crib built of No. 1 Yellow Pine, but it is painted inside and outside with a high-grade, weather-proof mineral paint, assuring longer life.

A Monkey Wrench is the Only Tool Needed to Put the Crib Together.

The Miller Corn Cribs can be made any length desired; 40 foot is the most used—this size containing 900 bushels of corn in the ear.
The work is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it. Every stick of timber and all workmanship is absolutely guaranteed.
Write us telling how many bushels of corn you wish to crib, and let us quote you exact prices on single cribs and on double cribs with 8-foot driveway, all covered by roof.
SAMPLE CRIBS—We want a sample of our Cribs in every locality this Fall, for the good they will do us another year. The first order from any locality will receive Special inducements.

GET OUR PRINTED MATTER AND SEE WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Sectional Corn Cribs, Sectional Ice Houses, Sectional Cold Storage Buildings and Rooms for Perishable Products.

REFRIGERATORS FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

THE MILLER MANUFACTURING CO., 8004 Alabama Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
(Meet Me at the Kansas State Fair, at Topeka.)

Endorsed by All Who Use Them.



EFNER'S SOLID STEEL FLY TRAP

The Greatest Foe to Flies

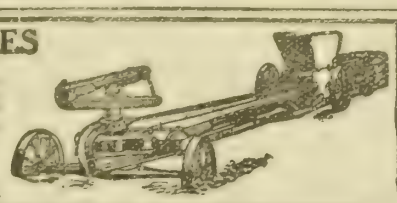
The fly is the most destructive insect known today. Save your stock from the agony of fly-bites by using Efner's Fly Trap, with specially prepared bait free with each trap. Can be used anywhere for the extermination of the deadly pest. Address all inquiries to

CHAS. CLARKE, 334 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

When You Write Advertisers Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

DAIRY



The demand in this country for Jersey cattle has greatly encouraged and has increased the growing of cattle on the Island. The number of superior animals produced is decreasing and the number of poor animals increasing. This is the result of the ability of the Islanders to sell to American buyers stock which can be classed as "imported" without regard for quality. This prompts the American Jersey Cattle Club to consider the assessment of an import fee of $100 on all imported Jerseys that are not classed as qualified. After all, "imported" or "pure bred" means nothing if the animal is not a superior producer.

KANSAS FARMER has stated time and again that the average Kansas milk cow is not so poor as our methods of feeding and care-taking. We still maintain that this is a correct statement. However, next to improper feeding and poor care, the scrub male is responsible for the low standard of our dairy herds. If it were possible to get farm dairymen to understand how he is standing in his own light and delaying his own progress and permanent prosperity by the use of the scrub male, the dairy business would very soon get on the up grade. The elimination of the scrub male from our milk herds is essential before we will get far as dairymen.

Inquiries for dairy stock which we have occasion to refer to breeders of dairy cattle who are advertising in KANSAS FARMER, very frequently result in the advertiser's reply, "Sold out." This is an indication of the demand there is for dairy breeding stock. We would not urge the breeding of dairy animals to the point of over supply, but when you take into consideration that less than 1 per cent of the diary stock of Kansas is pure bred, or even high grade, you can see wherein it will be a long time before dairy stock for breeding purposes will be unsalable. The fact is, the more breeders there are in any kind of live stock, the more demand there is for that kind of stock.

We recently talked with an eastern man who is engaged in the business of rearing and developing dairy cows for sale. It is his idea that there is more money in raising cows for sale than there is in the sale of the cow's product, although he says that in his particular case he is able to make a handsome profit from the sale of the milk. The idea of growing cows for sale has been many times presented by KANSAS FARMER. There is a demand for good milk cows or heifers which, with first calf, are promising. The man who begins grading up his dairy herd and keeps at it will eventually have more good cows than he can accommodate. The surplus stock can be sold readily at good prices.

Cleanliness in the handling of milk and cream is essential to the delivery of those products in the best condition. Cleanliness in the dairy means clean milk and clean utensils in the handling and storing of milk and cream. No milk or cream vessel is clean so long as there is a trace of old milk or cream to be found in any of its crevices. Dean Webster, of Kansas Agricultural College, recently told the story of a woman who had a sick child; the physician wanted to know something of her ideas of cleanliness and asked if she had a bath tub.

"Yes," she replied, "but thanked the Lord she never had any use for it." It is essential in dairying, as in other things, to have in mind the meaning of the word "cleanliness."

Of the 1,620,766,000 pounds of butter produced in the United States during the year 1909, over 996,000,000 pounds was produced on the farms and the balance in creameries. We are sure these figures will be a surprise to the average reader who is inclined to the belief that the major portion of the butter produced in the United States is made in factories. This point is mentioned in connection with the thought that if a situation is brought about whereby oleomargarine becomes a real competitor of butter as a result of its being colored in imitation of butter, the burden will be borne by the farmer to a very much greater extent than by the creamery. The oleomargarine fight will come up anew the next session of Congress, and farmers should be ready to respond to the call of the organizations which endeavor to protect the farmers' dairy interests.

In the oleomargarine fight last winter the oleomargarine people were attempting to influence legislation with large numbers of letters received from retail grocers of Kansas which grocers asked congress to produce the ten cent tax on "colored" oleomargarine. The National Retail Grocers' Association at its recent session in Oklahoma, passed a resolution asking Congress to reduce the 10 cent tax on oleomargarine. The Oklahoma City Times puts the proposition up to the retail merchant squarely, as follows: "Is the merchant depending on the farmer and his cow for sustaining his business or is he getting his support from the meat packers of other cities?" When the local merchant becomes an advocate of oleomargarine he is striking at the farmer, his chief supporter. How does your local merchant feel on this question? It will be a good idea to find out before the next session of congress.

There are quite a number of states in this Union which lead Kansas in dairying. There is, however, a good and sufficient reason why this is so. In the first place there are a number of eastern states which no longer produce grain for market on a profitable basis. In these states dairying must and has become the mainstay of the farmer. In the northern states the growing season is so short and the winter season correspondingly long that farmers must have something to do during the winter. Naturally, these farmers take to dairying. It is these two classes of states which have exceeded Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, and other central western states in dairy development. When Kansas realizes the necessity of producing more feed for the maintenance of more live stock on the farm, then she will be in position by virtue of favorable climate and adaptability of alfalfa and other milk-producing feeds to excel any other state in the Union in the production of dairy products, but that time will not come until the growing of grain for market is regarded as poor business.

It has been many years since the summer prices of butter fat have been as high as have prevailed during this spring and summer. In fact, the year 1912 so far has seen unprecedented high prices. These prices are due to a shortage in the butter supply. The short production of the latter part of last year resulted in the cleaning up of all stock in cold storage long before the winter was over. The short feed supply generally existing throughout the country during the winter caused high prices until grass. The sale of dairy cows on account of the feed scarcity and the consequent shortage of dairy stock, together with depleted supplies, are also responsible for the high prevailing prices. It is certain that butter fat prices for many years to come will be higher than have prevailed for the past quarter century. There never was a time when the farmer who would take the pains necessary to get together a herd of good producing cows, could make as much money from the sale of dairy products and from the sale of dairy cattle, as now.

Selection of Breeding Stock.

In selecting dairy cattle the real test must be the scales and the Babcock tester. The cow is a machine to convert food into milk, thus she must have a large middle and a strong constitution to insure best results. She must also have a large udder, large milk wells, large crooked milk veins and good-sized teats. Her head should be lean and angular in appearance with the eyes standing out prominently. The neck should be rather long and lean in appearance, the shoulders pointed and the backbone rather prominent. The skin should be loose and soft to the touch. In selecting herd bulls, either mature animals which have already demon-

It's Hungry for Corn

Pile in the corn faster and faster and watch it disappear in a Whirlwind. This fast, powerful, smooth-running machine is a mechanical masterpiece. Only five gears and four sprockets—a marvel of simplicity.

The Whirlwind Silo Filler

has one-piece adjustable cutter and blow-head. Patent start, stop and reverse action. Independent knife adjustment. Safe and convenient to operate. The Whirlwind is the one silo filler fit to go with the famous Saginaw Silo—the one silo filler for you to buy.

The sale of Saginaw Silos this year has exceeded and broken all records. However, you can depend on prompt shipment, if you order a Saginaw Silo at once. Write for a copy of the new book, "The Easy Way of Silo Filling;" or, "The Building of a Silo." Ask for Circular A H

FARMERS HANDY WAGON COMPANY

Saginaw, Mich. Des Moines, Ia.
Minneapolis, Minn. Cairo, Ill. (89)



DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATORS

ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES

As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems.

The De Laval Separator Co.

New York Chicago San Francisco

ROOFING

Galvanized Corrugated Steel

"Direct from Factory to Farm." Will last for years. No painting. We cut to fit any roof. Easily put on. LIGHTNING PROOF. Prices are now low, but will soon be higher. Write at once for catalog, sample, price and full information.

Steel Roofing and Stamping Works,
516 S. W. Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

Buy a Storm Lake Silo

For the next sixty days our prices will interest you. We want you to know the special features of our **PATENT HINGE DOOR** and all about the construction and material used in the Storm Lake Silo.

We want to send you a free copy of our **SILO BOOK.** Let us know the size silo you want and we will name you an attractive price. Write us today. Can ship any size immediately.

Storm Lake Tub & Tank Factory
STORM LAKE, IOWA

Acorn Brand Alfalfa Seed

represents the best quality of NATIVE grown Alfalfa Seed, shows high purity, is of good vitality. The price is somewhat higher than is being quoted on European grown seed, but it is free of noxious weed seeds. It is worth more money. Samples supplied if wanted.

KHARKOF WHEAT

is, perhaps, the best type of the Kansas Turkey Red family—is thoroughbred, tests good weights, is hardy, will produce larger yields in the winter wheat districts than any other variety now grown, commands highest market price. Samples supplied if wanted.

Your inquiries for Alfalfa, Wheat or other seeds will receive prompt attention.

ROSS BROTHERS' SEED HOUSE,
East Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

Standard Books

For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.
Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

strated their worth as sires or younger animal from high testing dams and sires, only should be used. The best and surest results will always follow the use of a mature sire which has sired heifers with good records. A good dairy bull should be kept until he is 12 or 15 years old; in fact, as long as he is a sure sire. Real good sires are so rare that when we do find one, he should die only of old age. All breeders of dairy cattle should secure yearly tests on each and every cow in the herd. Shorter tests do not really man very much. It is the cow that stays by her job that is really valuable.—W. J. KENNEDY, Iowa Experiment Station.

Co-operative Cow Testing Results.

The Albert Lea (Minnesota) State High School has completed tests of 28 herds, composed of 450 cows. The test was for the purpose of obtaining records of butter fat produced and the cost of feeding. The cost of testing was $1.25 per cow. The test revealed the fact that, if the 28 herds tested are representative of all the herds maintained in Minnesota for dairy purposes, the farmers of Minnesota would increase their dairy products 46½ million dollars per year, provided they would replace the poorest one-fourth of their herds with cows as good as the best one-fourth. The best 28 cows, being one from each of the 28 herds tested, made a net profit over and above the cost of feed, of $50.50 per cow. The 28 poorest cows, one from each herd, made a net profit of $4.51 per cow. The 100 best cows produced 294 pounds of butter fat each at a profit of $50.36 per cow, and the average cost of feed was $36.42. The 100 poorest cows produced 100 pounds of butter fat per cow and made a net profit of $7.80 and cost $21.10 per cow for feed.

The cows owned by men who read dairy literature, being 14 owners who had 242 cows, realized 207 pounds of butter fat per cow at a net profit of $33.39 per cow. The cows owned by men who did not read dairy literature, being 14 herds composed of 213 cows, averaged 168 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of $21.46 per cow.

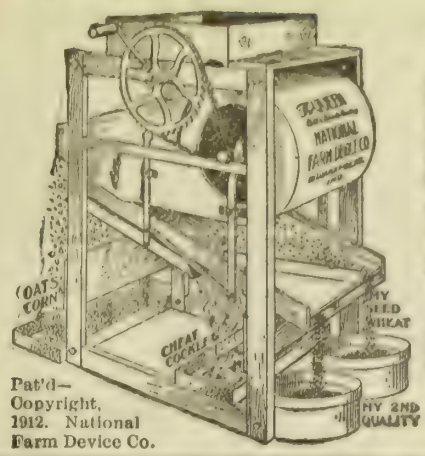
The records show that the men who have silos and are grading up their herds with pure-bred males and who read dairy literature, made a net profit of $33.70 more per cow than the owner who says: "It doesnt pay to put up a silo, get a registered male or read dairy papers."

Wants Dual Purpose Cow.

Our subscriber, C. H. P., Goble, Kan., writes: "I think that the dual purpose cow is the best for this locality, as the west must furnish the beef, or a large part of it. A cow that is of a beef strain and also a good milk and butter cow is the most profitable for the west, as you can raise a good beef steer and also get a fair amount of butter at the same time. I consider this the best proposition, as the beef supply is short and will be for some time. The farmer can milk the cow and by feeding the calf some nutritious feed with skim milk and cheap pasture, make it profitable for the small farmer to live in the arid west. I am interested in this, as I am running a cream station in western Kansas and wish to build up the business as much as possible. Would also like to hear, through KANSAS FARMER, from other readers who are interested in the same subject."

Readers are invited to furnish, through KANSAS FARMER, information for our subscriber regarding what they consider the best general purpose cow, taking into consideration western conditions as generally understood. As a general purpose cow—that is, an animal which will produce milk in profitable quantities and at the same time a calf that looks good in the eyes of the feeder—the Shorthorn and Red Polled breeds are the best known and the generally accepted milk and beef breeds. In the infusion of blood into the dairy herd by the use of either of these breeds it will be wise to obtain a male from a cow which has proven herself a good milker and, if possible, a male from a herd which has been maintained for milk. One of the best farm dairy herds the editor has ever known was a herd of Red Polled cows. This herd, however, was far removed from the beef tendency, the herd having been used for dairy purposes for about 15 years and male calves had been obtained from cows of the same breed, but in every instance the mother of the male was a superior milker, no attention having been given in the purchase of the male to beef quality. We have known of some good Shorthorn herds graded up by the same plan. There is a vastly greater difference between individuals of the two breeds than between the breeds themselves.

We recommend to our subscriber that, while he is endeavoring to help his patrons develop the best dual purpose cow, he expend fully as much if not more energy in showing the necessity of better feeding and how that feed may be grown. Our cows in Kansas, generally speaking, are not so poor as are our methods of feeding. Better feed, more feed and feed at all times when it is needed, is essential to more milk. On this question of feeding, we cannot give better information than we are giving from week to week through the columns of KANSAS FARMER.



Pat'd—Copyright, 1912. National Farm Device Co.

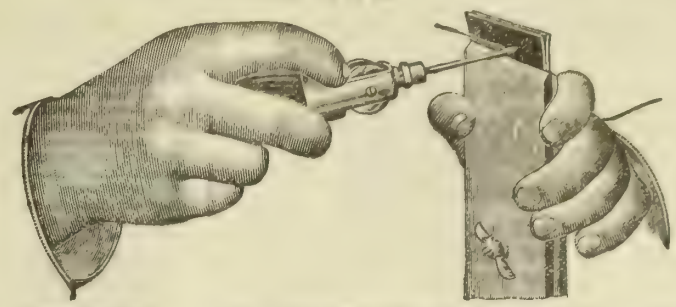
The Queen Seed Separator

separates 243 kinds of seeds. Cleans and [illegible] at the same time, is FOUR MILLS in [illegible] anteed to separate BUCKHORN and CLOVER [illegible] 99 percent pure or no sale; only 4 large sep[illegible] 50 bushels Wheat, Oats, etc. Will increase yield 8 to 15 bushels per acre. It is the only device ever endorsed by PURDUE UNIVERSITY * * * Prof. Winneke, says: "It is so simple, does its work so perfectly, I believe it will Pay the Farmer better than any machine on the farm." It does all the Farmer needs to do with his Grain and Seeds. It does its work right without a thread, blanket or oilcloth. Buy a Queen, and SEED WHEAT. Grade your Grain for the Fair. Special Low Price to ONE FARMER in every township. Sold on Trial, GUARANTEED as we claim or No Sale. Order two weeks ahead. Write right now for particulars. See how it selects your SEED WHEAT—everything else also.

NATIONAL FARM DEVICE CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mend Your Own Harness

WITH A KANSAS FARMER SPEEDY STITCHER SEWING AWL.



This Speedy Stitcher Awl is the latest and best hand sewing tool on the market. The regular price is $1 everywhere. Finished in highly polished rock maple handle and nickel metal parts. Provided with a set of diamond-pointed, grooved needles, including a special needle for tapping shoes. All parts inside the handle. Convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Anyone can operate the Speedy Stitcher. Mends anything made of leather or canvas.

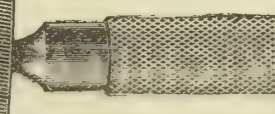
OUR OFFER.

We will send one of these Speedy Stitcher Awls to anyone sending us one new subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year at our regular subscription price of $1, or will send it free to any present subscriber sending $1 for a renewal subscription, and 25 cents extra for shipping.

THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.



Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades $1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending $1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

The Power—Myers Conservatory of Music WICHITA, KANSAS.

In two years' time this school has become the largest music school in Kansas. That is the strongest proof that it is "making good." We have kept expenses within reach of all, and as low as is possible with highest class teachers. We offer all branches of music, and French and German. Good boarding department under a competent matron. Our deferred payment plan and partial scholarships are great helps to students in a financial way. Let us send you a catalog.

FRANK A. POWER, Director.

Milk vs. Beer.

The use of beer as a food is responsible for the purchase and the sale of a considerable quantity of that beverage. The Iowa Dairy and Food Commission has compiled some figures as to the relative cost of food constituents of beer and milk, as follows: The average price of a quart of milk in bulk is 8½ cents. A quart of beer in bulk, when the purchaser furnishes the pail, costs 10 cents or, if purchased by the glass, 20 cents. An equivalent amount of proteid (nitrogenous) material in the form of milk (4 ounces) costs 1 cent and in the form of meat about 1½ cents, while an equivalent amount of carbohydrates (starch and sugar) in the form of bread (4 ounces) costs about 1½ cents. Assuming that the alcohol of the beer is entirely utilized, and that it does not harm any of the normal processes, we find that in calculated food value each quart of beer costing 10 cents is equivalent to 23 ounces of milk costing 6 cents. It will, therefore, be seen that beer, when purchased in bulk, costs 66 per cent more than milk or 233 per cent more when beer is purchased by the glass.

You Can Do It Some Way.

Here is a good recipe by the Jersey Bulletin for keeping the boys and girls on the farm. Some parents will do it one way—some another. But, if the farm is made to look good to the youngsters, they will not be anxious to get away:

"Keep the boys and girls on the farm, not against their will but by making the farm an attraction to them. Young people generally find the old farm a dull place and they early seek attractions, either in business or pleasure, elsewhere. Show them the remarkable possibilities on the farm; make those possibilities realities and they won't care to stay away from the old farm long."



Good Meals at Camp Comfort

The boys at Camp Comfort are using the same stove that they had last year. It was the best they could get. It was a

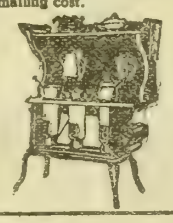
New Perfection
WICK BLUE FLAME
Oil Cook-stove

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HOME CIRCLE



A simple way to remove old wallpaper, which should always be done before putting on new, has been suggested as follows: Put a boiler full of boiling water in the room, closing all the windows and doors. The steam will soften the paper so that it can be removed easily.

Bran Gems.

One cup bran, 1 cup whole wheat flour (graham), 1 cup "Perfection" flour, 2 tablespoonsful olive oil, 2 tablespoonsful molasses, 2 teaspoonsful baking soda, 2 cups sour milk, pinch of salt.

Out of the Mouth of Babes.

One day a little girl about 5 years old, heard a ranting preacher praying until the roof rang with the strength of his supplications. Turning to her mother, she whispered:

"Mother, don't you think if he lived nearer to God he wouldn't have to talk so loud?"—Holland's Magazine.

Creamed Tomatoes.

Peal some fresh tomatoes and divide each tomatoe into thirds or quarters and fry them slowly in butter, turning them as they brown. When nearly done, sprinkle with salt and pepper and sift a little flour over them, a trifle more than a heaping tablespoonful to four tomatoes. Finally add a cupful of cream or rich milk, and simmer until the gravy thickens. Serve on slices of toasted bread.

Origin of the Thimble.

The modern thimble dates from 1684, when the goldsmith Nicholas Benschoten, of Amsterdam, sent one as a birthday present to a lady with the dedication: "To My frouw van Rensclear this little object which I have invented and executed as a protective covering for her industrious fingers."

The invention proved such a success that all who saw it tried to obtain similar ones, and the goldsmith had enough to do to supply them. An Englishman named John Lotting took one specimen home with him and copied it by thousands.

At first, thimbles were rather costly, and only well-to-do people could afford them, but afterward, when made of lead and other common metals by machinery they became very cheap. Their use was a great relief to all who had much sewing to do, and blessings were invoked on the inventor.

The Dutch fingerhat (finger hood) became in England the "thumb bell," from its bell-like shape. It was originally worn on the thumb, says the Ave Marie, to parry the thrust of the needle point through the stuff, and not, as at present, to impel it.

All the world over the thimble is a symbol of industry. The gift of one to a little girl is taken as a hint that she should learn to sew, or that some article of her clothing needs mending. A paper of needles presented with the thimble, of course, makes the hint more pointed. It is lost when a pincushion is given.

Fashion in thimbles is very luxurious in the east. Wealthy Chinese ladies have thimbles carved out of mother of pearl, and sometimes the top is a single precious stone. Thimbles with an agate or onyx mounted in gold are often seen, as well as thimbles incrusted with rubies. The Queen of Siam is possessed of a thimble in the form of a lotus-bud, with her name exquisitely worked in tiny diamonds around the margin.—The American Woman.

Peach Jelly.

While peaches will not make a jelly that is firm enough to mold, they make a jelly that is delicious for a cake or sandwich filling. To make peach jelly select fruit that is not quite ripe enough to eat. Rub off the down with a coarse cloth and cut into pieces, saving the pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is very soft. Turn into a jelly bag and drain. When the juice is extracted, measure and allow a pound of sugar and the juice of one lemon to each pint of juice. Heat the sugar in the oven, cook the juice, uncovered, steadily for 20 minutes, add the sugar, stir until it is dissolved, cook five minutes longer, then strain the jelly through cheese cloth into glasses.

Pickled Red Cabbage.

Take a firm red cabbage, remove the coarse outer leaves, and wash it thoroughly. Shred it up finely and put a layer of cabbage on a sieve or colander and sprinkle with salt; repeat this, having alternately cabbage and salt until the cabbage is used. Let this stand for a couple of days, turning it over occasionally so that it can drain, then put it into jars. Next, boil two cupsful of vinegar with one tablespoonful of whole peppers, a blade of mace and six whole cloves. Pour this, boiling, over the cabbage in the jars. Add a few slices of cooked beet to improve the color. When the jars are cold seal tightly and keep in a cool place.



No. 4619. Children's Set of Short Clothes—Putting the baby in his first short clothes is quite an event, and, of course, the prettiest designs are selected. The set we show is neat and pretty as well as practical, and consists of dress, sack, petticoat and drawers. The little sack is made of flannel and the edges are buttonholed or embroidered. It is cut with a one-piece back and the plain fronts. The dress has a little yoke which may be finished with a frill of embroidery or lace if desired; a ruffle of the same may be added to the bottom for a further trimming. The dress is gathered to the yoke and the sleeves are the bishop style. The petticoat and drawers are so simple no description is necessary. The pattern, 4619, is cut in sizes from ½ to 3 years. Size ½ requires for sack 1⅛ yards, 27 inch or ¾ yard of 44-inch material; the dress, 1⅝ yards of 36 inch, with 3¾ yards edging and 3 yards insertion; for petticoat and drawers, 1½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



4634. Ladies' One-Piece Apron—Blue and white checked gingham was used to fashion this one-piece apron, which is a practical model that can be made with or without sleeves. It is cut in sack style, is designed for usefulness and is large enough to cover the entire dress. If gingham is not desired, chambray cotton prints or sateen may be used. The pattern, 4634, is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5⅛ yards of 27-inch material for apron with sleeve, or 4¾ yards of the same width for apron without the sleeves. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.



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POULTRY



The loose feathers in the poultry yards remind us that this is molting time.

During the molt the hen should have extra care for it is a very debilitating period in the hen's life.

Give her the most nourishing of food so that she may get over the molt as early as possible, and get to laying again.

When your apples begin to show signs of decay, instead of letting them go to waste, chop up a liberal quantity every day and feed to the hens, mixing them with the mash. Hens like them, and they help digestion.

Watch your fowls for the first sign of disease. As soon as you discover anything wrong with a bird, take it away from the flock till you know what the trouble is. By doing this you may save your flock from getting the disease.

To keep the mites and lice down, spray the poultry house every week with kerosene emulsion containing some carbolic acid. A spray pump will cost very little and the kerosene can be sent into the cracks and crevices of the house with good effect.

It is a hard proposition to have heavy egg-producing hens and a houseful of lice at the same time. Get rid of the lice and you will soon notice the difference in the laying of the birds. Hens will not lay well when they are troubled with vermin. Get down to business and clean house.

Keep in touch with other breeders of your variety of fowls. Now and then you will run across ways and methods of doing work that will better your own efforts. You will perhaps find a brother breeder who can help you out on a point of breeding or mating. Get in touch with the poultrymen in your section. There is a fraternal feeling between poultrymen everywhere, and it would not be considered intrusion to call at another's poultry yards.

There is no teacher like experience, and this they are finding out at some experiment stations every day. At the Missouri state egg-laying contest they have found out that several breeds of hens advertised to be non-sitters and supposed to be "everlasting layers," have gone to sitting, and have laid fewer eggs than those that are acknowledged as persistent sitters. Nothing like testing them. After this contest is over, in about four more months, we will have some solid facts about several breeds.

Chickenpox.

I am interested in your poultry page, as I am trying to raise a few chickens, but can see nothing about a disease like has come among my chickens.

The young chickens get small, hard knots on their heads, the feathers come off, and in a short time they die. Would like very much to know of a remedy.—MRS. AUG. LARSON, Route 6, Junction City, Kan.

Ans.—From the description you give, we assume your chickens have the chickenpox. The remedy is to anoint the sore spots with carbolic. This can be done by placing a feather in the acid and touching each wart.

Charcoal.

Charcoal is one of the very best preventives that can be given to fowls to guard against the many diseases they are incident to, and it can be procured very cheap and on every farm. A very excellent charcoal can be made by burning corn cobs till they turn red, extinguishing the fire and when dry grinding small enough for the hens to eat.

Charcoal is not a food, though fowls gain in flesh and eggs during its use; it simply puts them in a good condition for work. It prevents disease because of its great capacity to absorb gases, acids and impurities. It is an alterative, changing diseased conditoins to normal disinfecting the digestion tract and toning up the system.

In putrid diseases, like roup, in fermentation, like sour crop, in intestinal maladies, like diarrhea or cholera, it is of great benefit. In spring and in summer, when the fowl's blood is sluggish, it is needed as a purifier to ward off diseases incidental to these seasons.

It should be kept before the fowls in size to suit their age and where fowls refuse to eat it in the kernel form, fine ground charcoal should be mixed in the mash occasoinally.

When corn cobs are not at hand, charcoal can be made by burning any wood till it gets to live coals, then extinguishing the same before the wood is burned to ashes. Where one uses wood for fuel enough charcoal will be found in the ashes to supply the average flock of fowls.

Facts About Eggs Not Widely Known.

Broken eggs need not always be lost; in fact, they should never be left about a pen or run, and should be removed immediately from a nest, as the albumen is likely to dry up and bind the feathers of a hen that might be using the nest, into a position of very considerable discomfort to her. The good housewife knows what to do with a broken egg. On every farm much might be saved by using eggs for purposes which generally cost money.

If a small lump of freshly burnt lime is crushed to a powder and stirred into the white of an egg until it makes a soft paste, this will make the strongest of cement to hold broken crockery together. Just put some of it along one line of the fracture, bring the other piece tightly up against it, hold it in position in front of a fire to stiffen the paste, then set aside to dry. This cement will stand washing up, provided that the plates are not allowed to soak too long.

If anyone gets a burn, and carron oil is not immediately available, pour the white of an egg over the burn and allow it to remain. It will exclude the air, and prove far more soothing than dredging the burn with flour. Then, how few people know how healing is the action of the skin just inside the shell of an egg. If a thorn is buried deep in one's flesh, and will not come out on being prodded with a needle, tie a piece of the fresh skin of an egg over the spot for twelve hours, and it will have done much to extract that thorn. Every countryman knows the danger of a bad bruise or scrape on his shin bone. If he spreads the skin of an egg over it at once he will feel very little inconvenience afterwards. It is essential in all instances that quite fresh eggs are used—none of the stored-up ones. Thus it will be seen what an amount of real comfort may be obtained by properly utilizing the egg, and every egg so used is a further incentive to the egg industry.

Too Much Trouble.

A remark made to us by an acquaintance is the reason for the above heading. He asked us the proper method of feeding oats to fowls. We answered that they ought to be boiled, or at least hot water poured over them and then allowed to soak for 12 hours. "Oh," said he, "that is too much trouble."

And so we find that a great many people find it too much trouble to do many important and necessary things around the poultry yards. Hens, as a rule, do not like dry oats and won't eat them if they can get other grain. But if oats are boiled or scalded, the hens relish them very much, especially if a little salt has been added to the water. And there is no grain that is better for egg-production than oats.

Some think it is too much trouble to clean up their poultry houses, and allow the filth to accumulate till it is a foot high. Some think it too much trouble to try and get rid of lice and mites, and allow them to suck the life-blood of their fowls till they sicken and die. Some think it is too much trouble to gather the eggs several times a day so as to be sure that they have not been set upon by setting hens. And so it goes—too much trouble to do this and too much trouble to do that—till it would seem as if it was too much trouble for them to live. They should remember that there is no compensation without trouble of some sort. The good, honest man calls it work, but the lazy man calls it "trouble."

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Total cash premiums paid	$16,097.74
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Cost of amusement program	7,200.30
Number of exhibitors—all departments	1,200
Number of exhibitors — machinery department	100
Number exhibitors—for live stock departments	202
Total number entries (not including machinery)	12,150
Number horses on exhibition	600
Number cattle on exhibition	650
Number swine on exhibition	750
Number sheep and goats on exhibition	400
Number chickens on exhibition	1,800
Estimated number cars required to transport exhibits	400
Estimated value of live stock and other exhibits	$2,500,000.00
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Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Exhibits	28,184 sq. ft.
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Cement show (under roof)	9,920 sq. ft.
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Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

What is failure? It's only a spur
To the man who received it right;
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.
If you never have failed it's an even guess
You never have won a high success.

Shawnee county, Kansas, is the banner grange county of the state. It now has fourteen strong, healthy granges with an active membership of over 2,000. Of course, this is the home of State Secretary Whitney and that makes a difference, but we have only started to grow, and we challenge any other county to make as good a showing in rapidity of growth or the quality of the work being done. Our hats in the ring.

More than the usual attention is being given by the granges of other states to the standing of the Congressmen and Senators on the questions in which the grange is particularly interested, and some attention to these things might be given in Kansas. Why vote for a man simply because he wants a job, without any reference to his attitude on these important matters, or whether he will represent you in Congress or not?

Is your grange going to exhibit at the State Fair this fall? If not, why not? There are plenty of things to show and there will be plenty of people to see them. Get the name of your grange before the whole state by showing what grows on your own farms. If the grange is of real benefit to you then it will show in your work, and your work will show in your crops. If your grange has benefitted you, show it at the fair.

The mission of the grange is educational. All granges may not have developed these things, but the possibility is there, and if it has not been developed it is the fault of that individual grange and not of the organization as a whole.

The farmer lacks expression, the ability to speak in public, the power to think on his feet.. "Full many a rose is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air." We want our brother farmers to bring their blushes into the public of national life and express their thoughts where they will do themselves and mankind some good. The grange hall offers the place for practice in expression; it offers confidence for diffidence, and for a lack of ability it offers results.

The worst fault offered against a farmer candidate at a recent election was that he couldn't talk in public. This in the eyes of many disqualified him for an elective office where he would have been expected to represent his constituency. No other disqualifying fact was alleged. His honesty was above par; his ability above question, yet has was rejected in place of the other candidate, as usual a lawyer.

What Is In the Grange?

What does the farmer get out of the grange?

What does the banker get out of his club, the merchant out of his association, the coal dealer out of his trust, the lumber man out of the Black Cats, the commission man out of the organization, the painter, the laborer, the miner out of the union? The farmer gets all the others do and in addition his wife gets association with her kind. The pleasure of talking over methods and plans with those engaged in a kindred occupation; the advantages which accrue from such discussion; more profit from the same acres; more time to enjoy; higher ideals—this makes us better men and women. The grange develops a feeling of fraternity among farmers, shows them that while they may seem to be competitors, in reality they are co-operators, with the job of feeding the rest of mankind. It teaches that on the way they conduct themselves and their farm operations depends the results to themselves and their children; that they can so run their farms that they will leave their children an impoverished and barren inheritance, instead of one more highly developed and profitable than they received.

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SNODDY Remedy (For Hogs)

HAS STOOD THE TEST.

Raise strong, healthy pigs. Protect your hogs from cholera and swine plague with the Snoddy Remedy. Fifteen years of satisfactory test in every state, and many imitators, indicate its value. Send your name and address for the seventh revised edition of "Snoddy's Treatise" on the care and treatment of diseased hogs, by Dr. J. H. Snoddy, the original discoverer of the "Snoddy Remedy." A hog saved is many dollars saved. Names of prominent hog men and farmers in Kansas who have used the remedy also sent on request.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

501 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kan.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—State inspected, graded $1.25 per bushel. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF, FROM IMPORTED seed and imported Turkey, 90c; $1.00 if recleaned, f. o. b. E. L. Parker, Lucas, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for prices. E. B. Crawford, Hesston, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

WE HAVE 3,000 BUSHELS OF KHARkof seed wheat for sale. Good quality. Binned in good shape. Geo. B. Park, Rt. 2, Delphos, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD, CLEAN KHARKOF seed wheat. Sacked, f. o. b., 10 bushels or less, $1.60; over 10 bushels, $1.50. Samuel Croyle, New Cambria, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight year payments, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, cleaned and graded, clear of rye. Fields inspected by college expert of Manhattan. For prices address R. H. Partridge, Route 1, Macksville, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, $1.10 PER BUSHEL sacked, f. o. b. Windom, Kan. Original seed from Kansas Experiment Station. Absolutely unmixed. James Reilly, Inman, Kan., Route 2.

PURE-BRED KHARKOF WHEAT — INspected and recommended for seed by the Agricultural College. Fine quality. Price, $1.45 bu. f. o. b. cars at Munden. F. J. Nesetril, Munden, Kan., Republic County.

KHARKOF WHEAT — COLLEGE BRED and inspected, recleaned, free from weed seed, delivered f. o. b. Morrowville, Kan., in new sacks, $1.50. Samples and prices on car lots furnished on application. Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—$1.10 PER BUSHel, f. o. b. Lucas, Kan. Field inspected by Prof. Cunningham, of Manhattan. Send money to Farmers' State Bank. Order same paid when bill laden is furnished cashier. J. C. Skiles, Lucas, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

5,000 BUSHELS PURE KHARKOF SEED wheat, second year from St. Ex. Station. Also, 500 bushels Ghirka, slightly mixed, clear of rye, $1.25 per bushel, f. o. b. Brownspur. Write for prices larger orders. W. E. Long, Hutchinson, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT—1,200 BUSHELS. Fanned, sacked and delivered on board cars, $1.25 per bushel. Tested 60 pounds from thresher. Absolutely unmixed. Original seed from Kansas Experiment Station. Reference, People's State Bank, Latham, Wm. Morti, Latham Kan.

FOR SALE—41 HEAD COMING 3-YEARold mules. Large bone. Are extra good bunch. Wm. Morti, Latham, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF age, will sell mine and retire. Deal with owner and save commissions. 350 a. in one farm. About 200 a. in first and second bottom. 130 a. in cultivation. Two streams join on land. Some timber. 150 fenced pasture, living water. Finest well water. 5-room house; barn for 12 horses. New hog houses and fences. A fine combination grain and stock farm. Also, 520 a. joining, making 870 acres in one body. 2 sets improvements, 130 in cultivation. Balance grass with living streams. Both farms fenced and cross-fenced. School adjoining. Church, ½ mile. 4 miles from Keighley, on Frisco R. R. Rural mail. Telephone in each house. Will sell one or both farms on liberal terms. Wm. Morti, Latham, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Land.
Oct. 15—James Strader, Irving, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.

Jersey Cattle.
Sept. 5—George E. Norman, Newtown, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Sept. 18—S. E. Ross, Creston, Iowa.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,
Oct. 23—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Sept. 11—W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.
Sept. 12—Bert Harriman, Pilot Grove, Mo.
Sept. 25—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gebhart & Son. Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Oct. 2—Fred W. Lahr, Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 29—W. E. Monasmith, Clay Center, Kan.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.
Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 24—R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Last Call for Norman's Sale.

Attention is again called to the sale of George E. Norman, at Newtown, Mo., September 5. On that date Mr. Norman will sell 15 head of pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, all in calf to his great young herd bull, Tormentor's Monte Cristo. Also, three fine young Jersey bulls, two of them of serviceable age. The O. I. C. offering will consist of 19 head of spring gilts, 19 head of spring boars and a number of bred sows. The offering of both cattle and hogs is good, and should interest breeders.

Greenwood County Fair.

We ask our readers to look up the ad in this issue of the Greenwood County Fair, August 27, 28, 29 and 30. The fair managers are making an effort to make the 1912 fair a record breaker, and a good program has been planned; good races, good music and a clean lot of attractions will be given each day to please the crowd. Take a day off and come spend a day with the good people of Eureka, Kan. Remember the three big days are Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Curry Writes.

John T. Curry, advertiser of big Poland Chinas, writes that he still has some very choice sows for sale. These are splendid individuals and bred for August and September farrow to the great boar, "M.'s Giant Wonder," one of the biggest boars of the breed. Mr. Curry writes that this great boar is still growing, and during the recent hot weather he never felt it a bit. Mr. Curry states further that the spring pigs are doing fine, and with the recent rains pasture has been much benefitted, and that the pigs will be fine for the September 27th sale.

Farmers Take Most Autos.

Thirty-six thousand five hundred and eighty Overland cars have been contracted for by dealers throughout the country—and this before the 1913 announcement was made. These contracts cover practically every civilized country on the globe and every city in the United States. San Francisco has contracted for 3,000 cars, New England, New York City, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Philadelphia, 1,500 each, while Iowa will consume 2,500 Overlands. Every state in the Union is taking from 25 to 100 per cent more Overlands than last year. Especially is the demand heavy in the middle and extreme western states. The farming sections will show the biggest increase. Taking the increase in Overland contracts as a barometer, President Bennett, of the Overland-Willys Company, ventures to make the prediction that there will be a big shortage in cars in 1913.

Bethany College.

Rev. Carl A. Swenson founded Bethany College 31 years ago at Lindsborg, Kansas, and became its first president. About 30 students enrolled the first year. During the school year just closed, 919 students enrolled, which indicates the wonderful progress of the school. The college enjoyed a rapid growth, new buildings being erected every few years. The conservatory of music was added in 1882. The following departments are now maintained: Preparatory, normal, commercial, collegiate, a model school, art department and a conservatory of music which has made its influence felt throughout the entire west. Bethany has an imposing six-story main building equipped with every convenience for recitation rooms and laboratories. Also a woman's dormitory for 92 students, a dormitory for men, an art hall, the Swedish pavilion of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, an auditorium seating 3,000, and a $5,000 pipe organ, a gymnasium and a Carnegie library. In 1904 Ernest F. Pihlblad was made president. The oratory of the Messiah has been sung at Lindsborg 25 times under the direction of the musical department, and during Holy week people come from many parts of the state to hear this chorus, as there is no other like it in this country.

Butler Steel Grain Bin.

It is interesting to learn that the Butler Steel Bin, made by the Butler Manufacturing Co. of Kansas City, is growing in popularity so much that the sales of that bin this year will exceed any previous year. The corrugations extending around the body of this bin make it strong and stiff so that it can be used for a storehouse when not filled with grain. Write for their free booklet, addressing 1209 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

The Wichita College of Music.

Theodore Lindberg, who is one of the most widely known musicians and organizers of Kansas, established some seven years ago the Wichita College of Music, at Wichita, Kan. Since its organization hundreds of music students have been enrolled, coming from Kansas and nearby states. Graduates from this institution have gone out as teachers in schools and colleges, earning salaries ranging from $800 to $2,000 per year. Others again have accepted positions with lyceum bureaus as concert artists or entertainers. During the past season more than 300 music students enrolled in the various departments of the college. Students in the piano department have the privilege of free ensemble playing twice per week under the direct charge of the professor. In the voice department all students may attend the chorus class, also class for operatic work if desired. In the violin department all students receive free of charge training in ensemble class twice per week, also free admission to the Philharmony Symphony Orchestra of 35 members as soon as they play well enough. Theodore Lindberg, the well known violin artist and teacher, author of the famous "Lindberg's Modern Voilin School," is at the head of the violin department. All band and orchestral instruments are in the hands of competent and experienced teachers. Band rehearsals are held twice weekly and orchestral rehearsals twice weekly, chorus, quartet, etc. The new 1913 catalog has just been published, which may be had free by addressing the president of the institution and mentioning this paper when you write.

Disbrow's Noiseless Churns.

R. B. Disbrow's noiseless churns and butter workers seem to be gaining more in public favor every day. They are built strong and durable on a scientific principle, and made of the best material. The churn is priven by a spocket chain, and is said to be absolutely noiseless. By the use of combined machines, you churn, work and salt the butter, and when through it is ready for table use or for packing. Every churn is fully equipped, including Mr. Disbrow's latest improved strainer faucet. When this faucet is used it is claimed by the manufacturers to save every drop of butter. Mr. Disbrow has made many friends for his churn and all speak very highly of its work. The factory and offices are located at Owatonna, Minn.

The Coming Fair at Hutchinson, Kan.

The officials of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, September 14-21, are expecting a larger exhibit of farm implements and machinery than ever before. This department has been growing annually because it is becoming well known that, according to the statistics, 50 per cent of all the field crops of Kansas are raised in the counties within 75 miles of Hutchinson, which is the agricultural capital of Kansas. There is probably no country which uses a more diversified line of farm implements. The visitors come from the cotton growing sections of the South to the wheat growing sections of Kansas. It is a farmers' fair and always attended by a large majority of bankers, retailers and other business men of the great Southwest. From present prospects, this will be a fat year for Kansas. The improvements this year is the building of a railroad switch into the grounds from the main line of the Santa Fe railway. This switch, of course, will connect with all railroads entering the city of Hutchinson. It is one of the best improvements the fair has ever made, inasmuch as it will facilitate business and very greatly lessen the expense to the exhibitor. Many reservations have been made in the farm implement department, and letters are received daily with reference to it. From every standpoint present indications are that this fair, regardless of its successes of the past, will be larger, more educational and more entertaining and better attended than ever before. Write A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson, Kan., for premium list.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads" looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches **over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks, 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be **inserted free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Free living quarters. Write today. Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and genrous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A 809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 87, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM OR ranch. Experienced; references furnished if desired; middle-aged man and wife. Address, Lock Box 311, Concordia, Kan.

POULTRY.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

PIGEONS.

PIGEONS — WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—WILL SELL my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

T. W. Strickler's Big Type Polands.

T. W. Strickler, of Craig, Mo., is one of the young breeders of big type Polands that is rapidly coming into prominence as a breeder of the big, high quality type, and is the owner of one of the outstanding good, big type herds in Missouri at the present time. In laying the foundation for his herd Mr. Strickler started right by buying the tops in the best big type herds in the country. He was not only careful as to breeding, but every animal purchased for his herd had to be right as an individual. The result is a great, big type herd of sows sired by Expansion, Pawnee Lad, Big Price, Pawnee Bill and other noted big type sires. The herd boars now in service in this herd are King's Equal by Long King, out of the great sow, Kokomo II, and Big A, sired by the great A Wonder and out of a Mastodon Maid sow. King's Equal is one of the greatest sons of the famous Long King's Equal. He is one of the best big type yearling boars in the corn belt. He has a 9¾-inch bone, a good head and ear, fine crest, a faultless back, good feet, great quality, and is in every way a great prospect with a combination of size and quality rarely found. Big A is another of the good, big type boars that is showing well as a breeder, and the pair will be heard from. Mr. Strickler was fortunate this spring in saving 80 head of pigs farrowed in February and March, and today has one of the few good lots of early spring pigs. He claims October 19 as the date of his annual fall sale, and on that date will offer 50 head of the tops from his herd of 80. They will be good ones. Watch for his sale announcement.

Kerr Durocs.

One of the oldest and best herds of registered Duroc Jersey swine to be found in the entire west, is the Sabetha herd, owned and founded by George Kerr at that place. About 20 years ago Mr. Kerr founded this herd by buying liberally from some of the best eastern herds. The herd at this time numbers over 200 head, 120 head of which are spring pigs. The spring pigs are a wonderfully good and even bunch and were sired by four different boars, the larger per cent by the great young boar, Exo. Col., a son of the noted boar, Prince of Cols. The sow herd contains daughters of old Ohio Chief, Proud Advance and other boars that have helped to make Durocs famous. Five outstanding good young sows are litter mates, and out of the sow, "Ohio Maid," by Ohio Chief. These young sows were sired by Coat's Chief, a grandson of Ohio Chief. Among the spring pigs is a litter of four boars and one gilt, out of "Ohio Maid," and sired by Exo. Col. The dam of Ohio Maid was Allison Maid, champion sow for 1907. These boars are herd boar prospects. All stock to be sold privately, as no fall sale will be held. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

DOGS.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES now ready for shipment. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—FEMALE SCOTCH Collies from registered stock. James Parker, Woodston, Kan.

HIGH CLASS COLLIE PUPPIES, $3 TO $5. From the best working stock. Victor Hargrove, Richmond, Kan.

HOGS.

FOR SALE—2 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 1 yearling, J. H. Brown herd, of Selden, Kan. Prepotent type, 1 April boar, sired by the above and out of Maid of Honor sow. Pedigree furnished. Thos. Darcey, Offerle, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

25 HEAD OF WELL BRED HORSES AND mares, at reasonable prices. S. R. Shupe, Stika, Kan.

HONEY.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL CALF 6 months old. G. E. Beery, Garnett, Kan.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam. Write. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bulls from A. R. O. dams. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

A SECTION OF FINE WHEAT LAND IN Eastern Finney County, Kansas, for sale at a bargain. L. K. Spielman, Chanute, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FINE HALF SECTION, 9-ROOM HOUSE, abundance water, fruit, alfalfa, 1¼ mile to church and school. $35 per acre if taken at once. Easy terms. Ernest Vance, Alton, Kan.

FOR RENT—280 ACRES KANSAS STOCK farm, 30 miles Kansas City. Near town. Good water, improvements and orchard. C. Hartman, 206 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—LARGE GRAIN AND STOCK farm to manage on shares or salary and shares by man of experience and large family force of help. Address Lock Box 108, Carthage, Mo.

LOOK HERE—117 ACRES, BEST LITtle farm in Kansas; 60 acres bottom, balance pasture, 25 acres alfalfa, 45 hog-tight. Close to town. $35 per acre. Ask about this and other bargains. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

NORTHEASTEN KANSAS FARMS—Atchison and Jefferson counties, near St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City. Send for list and map. E. T. Lehman, Nortonville, Jefferson County, Kan.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming West, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information, gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner, will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—15 OR 20 CARS CHOICE ALfalfa hay. Give price f. o. b. your station. Fairview Dairy Farm, Harrisburg, Ill.

FREE BOOK—600 FARMS AND OTHER property for exchange by owners, all parts country. Blackwell Real Estate Co., Blackwell, Okla.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE you money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

G. E. NORMAN'S ANNUAL SALE

JERSEY CATTLE AND O. I. C. HOGS

AT NEWTOWN, MO., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1912

Fifteen head of high class, pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, three high class Jersey bulls, two of serviceable age. Cows and heifers all bred to the great young herd bull, Tormentor's Monte Cristo 84560, one of the good young Jersey bulls now in service. Our O. I. C. offering will consist of 19 head of spring gilts, 19 head of spring boars, 3 fall boars and a number of bred sows. The spring pigs were sired by our splendid herd boar, O. K. Tom, by Cole John, dam Cole Becca, by Cole Dick. The pigs are out of sows by Frost's Buster, White Oak, Crouch Kerr, Crouch Kerr Lad and Crouch Kerr Dick. The sows in the offering are all bred to our fine young herd boar, King Dan 36007, by Frost's Buster, by Thea. The offering of both cattle and hogs will interest breeders and farmers wanting good, high class breeding stock. The offering has not been over-fed. It is just in good, growthy, breeding condition, the kind that never fails to make good. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be fairly treated. For catalogs, address,

GEO. E. NORMAN, **Newtown, Mo.**

AUCTIONEER—COL. THOMAS E. DEEM. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

SHOW POLAND CHINAS

—SELL AT BUYERS' PRICES—

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1912, AT JEFFERSON, KANSAS

Fifty head of the greatest Poland Chinas ever raised or offered by us. I furnished champions for the best shows, and am ready to show you. Come to sale and be the judge.

Attractions: **Casino, the best Fall boar I ever raised. ¶ Brilliant, others claim him the best. ¶ Big Sentinel is big and smooth. ¶ Shinolo, one of the best Fall gilts I ever raised. ¶ Medora is a sure queen of breed. ¶ Zemo is one of the big, smooth ones; you select her sale day.**

I will sell my herd boar Sentinel, the sire of this show stuff, and best breeder I ever owned. He shows you what he can do. Am selling him for no fault, and guarantee him in every way. He sired the winners at State Fair, Hutchinson, Kansas, last year. You can make your own price on him. Comstock, a yearling boar by Impudence I Know, every inch a show hog, goes on the block. Here are sows with made reputations: Louise S P, dam of Sangamo Special, the junior champion at Iowa 1911; Perfect Louise, dam of champion boar B L Perfection; Louise Junction 2d, dam of Louise Harvester, the best aged sow in the Meharry string. The above sows all have offspring in this sale that are prospects for the best ribbons of the state fairs. Pigs of Louise Junction 2d and Perfect Louise are entered for the Futurity prizes. You will enjoy the opportunity of looking over one of the greatest offerings of the breed. Write for the catalog. It gives the detailed description of each animal and how to reach my place. Send bids to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Take Interurban car at Cherryvale, Independence or Coffeyville. Car stops at farm.

COLS. LAFE BURGER AND H. O. CORRELL, Auctioneers. **S. P. CHILES, Jefferson, Kansas**

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.

We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE SALE

—OF—

40 Head of Registered Jerseys

BOSWORTH, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11.

This is a choice lot of dairy cattle—bred for milk and butter production.

Two good young herd bulls. A son of Eminent's Silver Boy, his dam the best daughter of Carnation's Fern Lad. Also, a grandson of Noble of Oaklands.

Sale also includes a handsome young daughter of Viola's Golden Jolly, out of a daughter of Beauvoir King.

Cows, heifers and "baby" calves by Mona's Glory, Beechfield, Viola's Golden Jolly, Noble Reminder, Eminent Fern and others.

Get a catalog—it's "brimful" of good things. Write today to

B. C. SETTLES,
Sales Manager, Palymra, Mo.

P. S.—Also 35 Head Registered Poland China Hogs. None Better.

FIELD NOTES.

Mellenbruch Visited.

A recent visit to the farm and Duroc Jersey herd belonging to Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, of Morrill, Kan., reveals the fact that here is one of the good Kansas herds, and that Mr. Mellenbruch understands quite well the science of breeding and growing out Durocs. The herd is not the largest, but the quality is good, and size has had special attention. With the selection of breeding stock was being considered. The herd has been established about six years and, by good judgment in selecting breeding stock, the quality of the herd has been improved from year to year. Mr. Mellenbruch is located about 4 miles north of Fairview and 5 miles southeast of Morrill. There is on hand at this writing a very choice lot of spring pigs sired by several different boars, but mostly by Red Raven, a grandson of Tip Ton Notcher. Sows in the herd are of Col. and other strains. Mr. Mellenbruch's advertisement will appear in Kansas Farmer a little later.

Red Polls and Durocs.

The writer recently visited Mr. J. B. Davis, the old reliable breeder of Duroc Jersey swine and Red Poll cattle. Mr. Davis lives at Fairview, Kan., Brown county, and is one of the oldest breeders in the state, having established the Duroc herd something like 20 years ago, and bought his first Red Polls about 15 years ago. His present herd bull, Monarch, weighs 2,100 pounds, and is a wonderful individual. The cow herd comes from the very best milking strains and are extra large. The Duroc herd contains a number of the largest and best sows ever seen in any herd, either east or west. They are of Col. and Ohio Chief breeding. The spring crop of pigs are mostly sired by the herd boar, Kansas Champion, by "Son of Champion." Mr. Davis will hold his annual fall sale of both hogs and cattle on the farm, October 11. Mention this paper should you file application for catalog now.

Black and Spotted Polands.

With this issue we start advertisement for J. A. Winebrenner, of Tipton, Mo. This herd is headed by Budweiser Boy, he by the original Budweiser, at the head of H. L. Falkner's herd, at Jamesport, Mo. Budweiser Boy has weighed 750 pounds and has sired some extra good pigs. While he is not a show hog, he is a great success as a breeder. There is also used in this herd Bachelor Boy, by King America; also, Tipton Chief. Mr. Winebrenner now has over 100 spring pigs and has 22 sows to farrow fall litters. On November 7, he will hold his annual fall sale, and sell a useful lot of breeding Poland Chinas. Please read advertisement and get your name on the list for a catalogue. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Monasmith Shows Good Judgment.

W. E. Monasmith, Duroc Jersey breeder of Formosa, Kan., has long been recognized as one of the hard-headed business men of the state, and his judgment has always been regarded as first class on all matters pertaining to the red hog business. But it was generally thought by his friends that he would continue to manage his own affairs just as he has done in the past, but the unexpected has happened and a life partnership has been formed with Miss Isa Robbins, the daughter of a prosperous Jewell County farmer. The writer visited the Monasmith home recently and found the conditions as above stated, and in his judgment the arrangement is a mighty good one. Billy claims January 29 as the date for his winter sale. The spring crop of pigs, although light, is good, and things in general about the place have an air of prosperity.

Civil Service.

How would you like to work for Uncle Sam? Henry Coon, founder of the National Civil Service Association, says in his book of civil service information that last year 115,644 took the examination for government positions and that 87,769 passed. Of those who passed, 43,585 received appointments into the service. The kinds of positions covered by the civil service are so extensive and varied that persons of almost any inclination or taste, as well as those qualified in any trade or profession, may find congenial employment. Mr. Coon has published a book giving exhaustive information about the many branches of the government service. This book will be sent free to those who write and mention this notice.

Moore & Co.'s Holstein-Friesians.

Attention is called to the card of M. E. Moore & Co., of Cameron, Mo., owners of one of the finest herds of Holstein cattle in the west. This famous herd was established by Mr. M. E. Moore, the senior member of this firm, 32 years ago, and it has been noted for years for its great producers, including Shadybrook Gerben 43753, with the World's Fair butter record of 26.11 pounds in seven days. The present head of the herd, Sir Korndyke Imperial 53683, by Pontiac Korndyke 25982, is one of the great bulls of the breed, and one with a record behind him. Pontiac Korndye, with four daughters with seven-day records of over 30 pounds of butter, and with more daughters with records of over 29 pounds than any bull of the breed. The sire of Pontiac Cloth DeKol 2nd, with the world's record of 37.21 pounds in seven days, is a producing record that counts. Their famous bull, Sir Johanna Colantha Fayne 42146, is still in use in this herd. His dam, Johanna Colantha, had a seven-day butter record of 26.5 pounds, one-year record of 789.5 pounds and a year record for milk of 16,571.9 pounds. The cows of the herd are a choice lot of individuals of the best blood lines of the Holstein-Friesian breed. At present they are offering nine head of registered cows, all are tuberculin tested and are producers. To reduce the herd they will be priced right for quick sale. Holsteins from this herd always make good. Moore & Co. are breeders, not speculators. They are reliable and send out only high class stock. Write them at Cameron, Mo. They will interest you in Holsteins. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



The cut shown herewith is from a photo taken on the farm of Mr. L. C. Cory, breeder of registered Holstein cattle. Mr. Corey is located at Belleville, Kan., and owns one of the best herds in the state. The herd at this time numbers about 50, headed by the great bull, "Aggie Corpuconia Johanna Lad 6th." His sire has 71 A. R. O. daughters and his dam is a granddaughter of "Paul Beets Dekol," with 99 A. R. O. daughters and a large number of proven sons. The cows in herd are excellent producers and are near descendants of the most noted sires, many of them closely related to the noted Dekol. Fourteen head of cows, nine of which are heifers, have in the past 10 months, beginning September 1, milked 102,760 pounds of milk, from which the butter fat sold has netted $1,120. Mr. Cory has stock for sale at all times.

Nebraska State Fair.

The Nebraska State Fair, to be held at Lincoln, September 2 to 6, is fast becoming one of the recognized great fairs in the United States. In 1911 this fair was seventh in amount of ticket receipts in a state which is twenty-eighth in population. The total attendance for 1911 was 162,739. This is a wonderful showing when we consider that within a radius of 10 miles of the grounds the population is but 60,000. One of the reasons for this condition lies in the fact that the management have been constant in advancing the educational features of the fair, the value of the finished animal, the typical agricultural products, and everything for the betterment of farm life. This policy has resulted in this particular fair annually showing the best agricultural, horticultural and educational exhibits to be found at any fair in the United States. This condition will apply to this year's showing.

Trap-Shooting at Olympic Games.

Already rivalling baseball in popular favor, trap-shooting is looming larger and larger on the horizon of American sports. The late successes of the American marksman at the Olympic games—where the team and individual trap-shooting championships of the world were won by Yankees using Remington-UMC American-made arms and ammunition—have served to push the pursuit of the "clay pigeon" even more prominently to the front during the past few weeks. The year 'round popularity of this branch of shooting is interestingly indicated by a list, appearing in one of the several sporting publications devoted largely to shooting, in which are scheduled no less than one hundred and fifteen registered "shoots" to take place within the next three months—and the list continues far into 1913. The territory covered by the events listed includes the entire United States, from ocean to ocean, and parts of Canada. Of course many shooting clubs conduct "shoots" which are not regularly registered or reported.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

A. Latimer Wilson, of Creston, Ia., writes that his importation of Belgian and Percheron stallions will land at his barns September 3. Mr. Wilson selected these horses personally, and says he has five show horses in the load. Write Mr. Wilson, at Creston, Ia.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES,
Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

Poland Chinas

225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID,
St. John, Kan.

EUREKA HERDS

of pure-bred Polands and Durocs. Will be in the market with some good ones this fall. Write early for what you want. The price will be right.
W. H. SALES, Simpson, Kan.

FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

Bargains in Real Estate.

In this issue P. D. Stoughton, of Madison, Kan., is offering you some real bargains in real estate—please look up ad and write for prices on improved farms.

On September 5 George E. Norman of Newtown, Mo., will sell 15 head of choice pure-bred Jersey cows and heifers, three choice young bulls, and also a fine lot of O. I. C. spring boars and gilts, some fall boars and a number of bred sows. Watch for his announcement later in Kansas Farmer.

A Few Choice Boars.

W. A. Baker, of Butler, Mo., is offering for sale a few choice Poland China boars. They are fall yearlings and large, growthy fellows of the large western type of Polands. They are just right for service and will suit any one wanting a herd header, and are priced very reasonably. Please read advertisement in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Wells Visited.

The writer recently visited Mr. R. P. Wells, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Formosa, Kansas. Mr. Wells is making substantial progress as a breeder of his favorite breed. He has a genius for mating and feeding, and is a fine fellow to deal with. The spring crop of pigs, sired by four different boars, is the best lot of pigs Mr. Wells has thus far had on hand at this season of the year. The herd boar, Tat's Chief, a grandson of Tatarrax Chief, has made a good growth and his pigs show up well. Other pigs are by Prince Wonder, Bell's Prince Wonder and Waldo's Vindicator. Mr. Wells has a good sow herd that he has selected from many of the best herds in Kansas. They represent the best blood lines and have a broody appearance. Mr. Wells has decided not to hold a public sale, and will sell everything privately. His announcement will appear in these columns a little later. In the meantime if you should write him, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Caldwell Angus Herd.

Attention is called to the change in the card of C. D. and E. F. Caldwell of Burlington Junction, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This is one of the great Aberdeen Angus herds now in existence and at the present time numbers 130 head of Angus cattle of the most fashionable breeding. They have three of the greatest Aberdeen Angus bulls in service at the present time, Undulata Black Cap Ito II, Black Lad 2d, and Woodlawn Prince—a trio of such bulls are rarely if ever found in one herd. At this time they are offering six very high-class bulls and a few females. Angus breeders in need of herd headers will find what they want in this offering. If in need of Angus cows, breeders should remember that the Caldwell herd of cows has few equals in this country. Write them at Burlington Junction, Mo., for description of stock and prices. Description of stock guaranteed and purchasers are always sure of fair treatment when dealing with C. D. and E. F. Caldwell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Jensen's Mogul Polands.

Carl Jensen & Sons, the best known Poland China breeders of their locality, were visited by our Mr. Johnson one day last week. Mr. Johnson has known this firm and been in close touch with this great herd since it was established something like ten years ago. In the days of "Babe Adams," when the value of hogs was determined by the amount of Perfection blood he carried and the tip of the ear meant more than size of bone or spring of rib, the Jensens were alone in their advocacy of the big-type Poland. Few fieldmen and but few auctioneers dared to take a stand with them, because the rolly-poly was then in the ascendancy. But that day has passed, we hope forever, and the grand old sire, "Mogul," although not fully appreciated in his day, fixed a new type for Republic and adjoining counties. In the Jensen herd are still many daughters of this great sire, and one of his best sons, Mogul Again, stands at the head of the herd. There are a fine lot of spring pigs on hand, and they are now for sale. February 13 has been claimed for winter sale. Watch these columns for further announcements.

Fred Lahr's Herds.

Fred Lahr, of Brooks, Ia., one of the progressive breeders of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, claims October 2 as the date of his annual fall sale of Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Lahr owns one of Iowa's high class Duroc herds. The head of his herd, Lard's Col. 102537, by King The Col. 89533, by King of Cols. and out of Lad Queen, by Orion's Success, is one of the strictly good individuals and one of the best sires of the breed. An outstanding good lot of Savannah Bell's Chief, H. A. Choice Goods, C. H.'s Special, H. R.'s Col. sows and daughters of other noted Duroc sires, make a sow herd that is second to none. He has a very fine lot of spring pigs, and his October 2 offering will be one that will interest Duroc breeders. His Red Polled herd is headed by a son of Teddy's Best 17603. He is a show bull in every respect, and as a calf, won first at Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma state fairs. A second herd bull, Leon 20121, by Leon, is a bull of rare merit and is one of the good breeders. The cows of this herd are a remarkably good lot, among them being a number of show cows. Mr. Lard's show herds, both of cattle and hogs, will be at Iowa's State Fair this year, and they will be hard to beat.

J. S. Kennedy's Chester Whites.

J. S. Kennedy, of Blockton, Ia., the pioneer breeder of Chester White and O. I. C. hogs, claims October 10 as the date of his annual fall sale. As a herd of big boned, high quality Chester White and O. I. C. hogs, Mr. Kennedy's herd is in a class almost by itself. Few herds of any breed has ever equaled the record of this herd for prolific qualities. One sow of the herd, Lady Belle 29830, has a record of 160 pigs in 14 litters, and 123 of that number raised. Mr. Kennedy has sold over $1,800 worth of breeding stock from this sow alone, and he has a number of others with remarkable records. The present head of his herd is Duke 30378, sired by Jak 19835, and out of Iowa Girl. Duke is one of the high class boars of the breed in service at this time, and as a breeder he is showing with the noted sires of the breed. Mr. Kennedy owns one of the very high class sow herds of the breed. The herd is made up of sows sired by such boars as Bell's Chief, Taylor Boy, Burr Oak, Chip's Model, Jumbo 2d, Perfection and other noted sires. The spring pigs of this herd is one of the best lots of any breed that the writer has inspected this year and a litter of six—three gilts and three boars out of the famous old sow, Lady Belle, is an outstanding good litter, with size and quality that is seldom equaled. An outstanding good yearling boar of this herd is for sale. The fall offering will be one of the best of the season.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litter, to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS.**, Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 900 to 1,000 pound. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM POLANDS.

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.

I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of **big type young boars for sale**, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.

The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS

I will ship you a choice Poland gilt sired by Collossus Pan and bred for August farrow to Boy Chief by Fulton's Chief.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BREEDERS AND FARMERS

W.'s Made Good is making good. W.'s White Socks is another. Both them and their get open to your inspection.

L. C. WALBRIDGE,
Russell - - - - Kansas.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS

Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

MAMMOTH HADLEY POLAND CHINAS.

60 choice spring pigs sired by Mammoth Hadley and Grand Model, two as good sires as can be found in the west; dams of pigs carry the blood of nearly all big sires.
GEO. W. SMITH.
Burchard, Neb.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.

Waechter's Referee No. 61945 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

BIG POLAND CHINAS

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.

75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

Langford's Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD,
Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.

Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL.
Winchester, Kansas.

LONGVIEW POLANDS.

Spring boars for sale, sired by Mastiff, the first and grand champion boar at Topeka, 1910; Longview Orange by Big Orange, and Victor Chief by Big Victor. Victor Chief is the largest boar if fat in Missouri. All large type and priced reasonable. Write today.
D. M. GREGG, Harrisonville, Mo.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS

Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.

Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
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JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

For Sale or Trade

Three-year-old standard bred stallion, 5-year-old Percheron stallion, 5-year-old black jack and some young standard bred mares. Will trade for anything worth the money.
C. E. BEAN,
Garnett, Kansas.



JACKS AND JENNETS

20 large Jacks from 2 to 7 years old. 25 head extra good Jennets priced right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Mo., are offering a special bargain in cows to reduce herd; 15 producing cows, priced right, for quick sale. A great opportunity. All tuberculin tested.

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Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
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Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.
Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.

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HOLSTEINS: 50 head in herd. One choice bull for sale, old enough for service. Also, 16 bred heifers.
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The Greatest Dairy Breed.
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Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Son of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $2,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

Golden Rule Jersey Herd.

FOR SALE—Registered bred heifers. Choice blood lines and good individuals.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—A splendid bred sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding.
O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

JERSEY PEDIGREES TABULATED.
With a lifetime study of the Jersey business, I am in a position to render valuable service to those wanting up-to-date pedigrees. My work is neat and attractive as taken from the herd books of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and, where required, from the Island of Jersey herd books. Typewritten in black and red on special pedigree blanks.
Form A—Showing five generations without butter tests and prize records.....$1.00
Form B—Showing six generations with butter tests and prize records.....$2.00
A specialty of catalog and pedigree work. Jersey sales managed in western territory on a system that makes money for the seller. If in the market for choice high-class Jerseys, I can supply them at reasonable prices, quality considered.
Write me for particulars. I am at your service.
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

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Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

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C.S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. Young bulls and young boars for sale. Forty miles out of Kansas City.
C. S. NEVIUS,
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GLEN HALL SHORT HORN HERD
Headed by Choice Prince, by Prince of Tebo Lawn and out of Good Lassie by Choice Goods. 5 choice red bulls in age from 10 to 14 months. Herd header, Prospects.
JOHN O'KANE, Blue Rapids, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

Polands and Shorthorns

Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL RANCH.
Registered Gallaway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 21st. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows. Also, 50 big type Poland pigs.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLL BULLS FOR SALE.

Ten choice young bulls, of serviceable age. The best breeding; registered; herd numbers fifty.
AULD BROTHERS,
Frankfort, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

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Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8,000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.



HORSES AND HOGS FOR SALE

Have sold my farm at Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling, Kan. Must sell my herd of Poland Chinas, consisting of 10 extra good tried sows, 10 fall gilts and 50 spring pigs, all eligible to register. They are from the best herds of big type Polands. Also, will sell 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and 10 head of Tennessee and Missouri jacks. They are extra good, and from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me. I mean business. GEO. B. ROSS, ALDEN, KAN.

800 FOUR-YEAR-OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. AIKINS' RANCH.
F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine

Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO SHEEP

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.
E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
Lawrence - - - Kansas

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire Rams Cheap



Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

Field Notes.

W. R. Houston, Duroc Jersey breeder, Americus, Kan., reports that his pigs are doing splendidly and that he expects to have an offering for his September 4th sale that will satisfy the most particular buyer. Send in your name to be sure and receive the catalog which will be ready soon. Please look for sale ad next week and arrange to attend this sale.

Interest in Guernseys in the west is growing. Mr. Huston Wyeth, St. Joseph, Mo., has recently added to his Guernsey herd of pure-bred cattle, Daisy 2d, of the Quivelette, 22548. This cow captured the fourth prize at the Illinois State Fair last year and is an excellent individual in every respect. Christene 2d of Arcady, dropped, June 9, 1911, a beautiful Guernsey heifer, and has also been added. Mr. Wyeth purchased these fine animls at the Arcady farm sale at Lake Forest, Ill. Mr. Wyeth proposes to eventually have one of the finest Guernsey herds in the country.

Col. John D. Snyder Booking Fall Sales.
Col. John D. Snyder, formally of Winfield, Kan., and one of the Snyder Brothers, who bred Poland China hogs, Percheron horses and Shorthorn cattle for a number of years, is now located at Hutchinson, Kan. Col. Snyder is now devoting all his time to the auction business. He has a number of the large horse sales that will be held this fall and winter booked. Col. Snyder is a successful auctioneer and is fast gaining the confidence of the breeders throughout the corn belt. Look up his card and write for date.

Johnson & Nordstrom, Jersey cattle breeders of Clay Center, Kansas, report the sale of a five-weeks-old bull calf to Mr. E. G. Munsell of Herington, Kan. This calf was sired by Oomeri's Eminent and his dam was of Brown Bessie breeding. This firm offers some bargains in bred heifers.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

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Write Early
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Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

KANSAS.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Inspection and Weighing of Grain—Adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department—In Force and Effect After August 1, 1912.

OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commissoin appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call at the Governor's office in Topeka, Kan., on the 30th day of July, 1912, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1912:

J. G. MAXWELL, McPherson,
THOMAS PAGE, Topeka,
A. T. ROGERS, Beloit,
Grain Grading Commission.

Rule 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

Rule 2.—General.

All wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and Kafir corn that is in a heated condition, souring, or too damp to be safe for warehouse, or that is badly bin-burnt, fire-burnt, fire-smoked, or badly damaged, dirty, or where different kinds of grain are badly mixed with one another, shall be classed "Sample Grade," and the inspector shall make notation as to quality and condition; and whenever it is evident that wheat screenings or other dirt has been mixed into wheat, the same shall not be graded better than Sample Grade.

Rule 3.—Live Weevil.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "Live Weevil."

Rule 4.—Plugged Cars.

Inspectors shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

Rule 5.—Reasons for Grading.

All inspctors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their reports. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

Rule 6.—The Word "New."

The word "New" shall be inserted in each certification of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 of each year.

Rule 7.—Reinspections.

All orders for reinspection must be in the office within the first fortyeight hours following the original inspection, and in no case will grain be reinspected after a lapse of three days from the date of the original inspection.

Rule 8.—Claim.

All claims for damage against the inspectors or weighmasters must be filed in the office before the grain has left jurisdiction of this department.

Rule 9.—Mixed Wheat.

In case of an appreciable mixture of hard and soft wheat, red and white wheat, durum and spring wheat, with each other, it shall be graded according to quality thereof and the kind of wheat predominating, shall be classed No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 Mixed Wheat, and the inspector shall make notation describing its character.

Rule 10.—Sulphured Grain.

All oats or barley that has been chemically treated with sulphur shall be classed as "Sulphured Grain," and inspectors shall note same on certificates of inspection.

Notice.

These official Kansas Grades are given us by the Grain Grading Commission, and will be the basis of all inspections made. Misunderstandings can be avoided by interested parties making themselves familiar with these rules.

D. R. GORDON,
Chief Inspector.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more then 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, tough, sprouted, or from other causes so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, tough, sprouted, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

Kansas Turkey Wheat.

Hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber-colored type of the Turkey varieties shall be classed as No. 1 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 2 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 3 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 4 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, and inspection certificates issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas Hard Winter Wheat of the same grade.

Red Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Red Winter.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, may contains not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter.—May be tough, skinburned or dirty, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both; must be cool, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Winter Wheat.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sweet, sound, dry and clean, and not contain more than eight per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White Winter Wheat.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty white winter wheat, not to contain more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Northern Hard Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, sound, sweet, dry and clean, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, not clean, sweet or sound enough for No. 1, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat of inferior quality, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Northern Hard Spring.—Shall include all inferior, shrunken, northern-grown spring wheat that is badly damaged, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 49 pounds to the bushel.

Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, clean and of good milling quality, and shall weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sweet, but may be some bleached and shrunken, and shall not weigh less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Spring.—Shall include spring wheat of the dark variety, tough, musty, sprouted, or that which from any cause is rendered unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Spring Wheat.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Spring Wheat shall correspond with the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 dark spring wheat, except they shall be of the white variety.

Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.

No. 1 Durum.—Shall be bright, sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Durum.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Durum.—Shall be dry, sweet, may be some bleached, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Durum.—Shall include durum wheat that is tough, bleached, or shrunken, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Pacific Coast Red and White Wheat.

No. 2 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall be dry, sound, clean, may be tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall include all other Pacific coast wheat, may be smutty or musty or for any reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

(Note.—In case of a mixture of red or white Pacific coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, such mixture shall be graded Pacific Coast Wheat.)

Rye.

No. 1 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound, dry and free from other grain, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty or dirty rye unfit for No. 3.

Oats.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white oats, dry, sweet, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and contain not more than 1 per cent each of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and not more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter nor 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, musty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Red Oats.

The grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Oats shall correspond with the grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Oats, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Oats.

No. 1 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, and not contain more than 2 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, tough, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Standard White Oats.

Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

Barley.

No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry, and of good color.

No. 3 Barley.—Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

Speltz.

No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

Corn.

The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

Grade.	Percentage of moisture	Percentage of rotten, exclusive of bin-burned.	Percentage of dirt and broken grains.
No. 1	15	1	1
No. 2	16	5	2
No. 3	19	10	4
No. 4	22		

White Corn.

No. 1 White Corn.—Shall be pure white corn, and sweet.

No. 2 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 3 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 4 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but shall include tough, musty, and damaged corn.

Yellow Corn.

No. 1 Yellow Corn.—Shall be pure yellow corn, and sweet.

No. 2 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 3 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 4 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Mixed Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 2 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 3 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 4 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Kafir Corn.

No. 1 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be pure white, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and clean.

No. 3 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry or clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, damaged, musty or dirty.

Red Kafir Corn.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Kafir Corn shall correspond with grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Kafir Corn, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Kafir Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, not clean, dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, tough, musty or dirty.

Milo Maize.

No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1912, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

D. R. GORDEN, Chief Inspector,
306 Husted Building, Kansas City, Kan.

FIELD NOTES.

Continued from page seventeen)

Amcoats Making Good Sales.

S. B. Amcoats reports the sale of a choice bull calf just weaned to Mr. George Coltharp of Leonardville, Kansas. Mr. Amcoats says he has about 50 of the best big-type Poland China boars that he has ever raised. The demand appears good and they will not last long at the prices which he is making. Mention this notice when writing.

Madison Creek Polands.

J. L. Griffiths, proprietor of the Madison Creek Poland China herd, writes very interestingly about conditions at home. He says a good share of the spring pigs are crackerjacks, weighing at this time about 125 pounds each. He speaks of a litter farrowed July 4 that is extraordinary. This litter contains one boar of immense size and as black as a crow. This young fellow has been christened Jack Johnson. Mr. Griffiths wants to sell privately his crop of spring boars, but is reserving all the gilts for his February 5 sale, at which time he promises to have an' even better offering than last winter.

Patrick's Big-Type Polands.

Thomas Patrick, of Herman, Neb., claims October 1 as the date of his annual fall sale. Mr. Patrick owns one of Nebraska's good big-type herds, and his offering at his October 1 sale will be one of the good ones of the season. The present head of Mr. Patrick's herd is White Sox, sired by Ellerbrook's A Wonder, dam Maid 2d. White Sox is one of the big, high-class boars now in service, and one of the excellent breeders. A second herd boar, Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley's Model, by Big Hadley, dam Lady Tecumseh, is another good big-type boar that is making good as a breeder. The sow herd is made up of a fine lot of A Wonder, Giantess Tecumseh and Big Hadley sows. This year Mr. Patrick has 60 head of outstanding good early spring pigs and a lot of extra good yearling boars. The fall offering will consist of the tops of the sixty spring pigs, the fall boars and a number of good sows with litters. Watch for his announcement later.

Plainview Farm Polands.

The card of Dr. John Gildow & Sons of Plainview Stock Farm, Jamesport, Mo., starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Plainview Farm is the home of the 1,060-pound grand champion boar, Pawnee Chief Hadley, and Big Bill Taft, two of the noted big-type Poland China boars in service at the present time. Both are great sires, and their sons and daughters are making good in many of the best big-type herds in the country. Gildow & Sons breed for size and quality combined and at the present time there are only a few herds in which the great size and high quality of Plainview herd will be found. The 80 head of big-type spring boars and gilts were sired by their great herd boars Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. They are a fine lot of big, growthy pigs with everything in the way of quality that could be desired. They also offer two fine herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. Look up their card. They are strictly reliable and regard a satisfied customer as more important than large profits. Write them for description of stock and prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Lambert's Polands.

Josias Lambert, one of the successful Poland China breeders and show men, of Smith Center, Kan., carries a card regularly in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Lambert always has stock for sale, and prices it within the reach of all. His hogs are raised under natural conditions and always make good in new hands. Write him early, and mention this paper.

SECOND ANNUAL

Duroc Jersey Brood Sow Sale

EXTRAORDINARY

UNDER COVER AT

ELMDALE, KANSAS

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1912

Fifty Head.—Ten tried sows, twenty spring yearling gilts, ten fall gilts, ten spring boars—Fifty Head. Practically every animal in this offering is itself a winner or is sired by or out of a State Fair prize winner, and these forty sows and gilts are safe in pig to State Fair prize winners or sons of winners, and

THEY ARE BRED SO AS TO GO ON AND PRODUCE WINNERS.

A goodly number of this offering is by J. R.'s Chief, who headed the sensational young herd of 1910 and was first in senior yearling class at Hutchinson, 1911. Others are by such sires as High Chief, winner of first as get of sire, Hutchinson 1911, and Danay Lad, full brother to the grand champion at Hutchinson State Fair the same year. Included will be also daughters and granddaughter of the grand champion sow, Top Notcher Rose. Miss Top, by Tatarrax, will be represented by some excellent daughters. Lincoln Model, dam of J. R. Chief, will have several fancy granddaughters in the offering. These sows and gilts are showing safe in pig to such sires as J. R.'s Colonel and Model Colonel, both sired by Graduate Colonel. J. R.'s Colonel is a full brother to Grand Master Colonel, and he is sure making good. I have also bred a few of these gilts to a young boar I call Dandy Model, in that he is some boar himself, and he will go in sale. This excellent cross of Colonel blood on Ohio Chief blood cannot help but continue to produce prize winners. Write today for catalog. Address

J. R. BLACKSHERE, Elmdale, Kansas

Auctioneerss Lafe Burger, Crouch & Woods. Fieldman, O. W. Devine.

Organization Completed.

Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan., president of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, has announced the vice-presidents and committees of his organization. The program committee will meet this week and take the preliminary steps in preparing the program. The vice-presidents are:

First Vice-President—George Plumb, Emporia.

First District—W. J. Bailey, Atchison.

Second District—C. F. Scott, Iola.

Third District—C. S. Huffman, Columbus.

Fourth District—Thomas M. Potter, Peabody.

Fifth District—Maurice McAuliffe, Salina.

Sixth District—J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell.

Seventh District—I. L. Diesem, Garden City.

Eighth District—J. T. Axtell, Newton.

The finance committee is:

First District—J. R. Koontz, Topeka.

Second District—J. D. Bowersock, Linn.

Third District—S. C. Hanna, Howard.

Fourth District—John Todd, Maple Hill.

Fifth District—F. H. Quincy, Salina.

Sixth District—E. E. Mullaney, Hill City.

Seventh District—George N. Moses, Great Bend.

Eighth District—J. E. McNair, Halstead.

The program committee is:

First District—Albert F. Wulfekuhler, Leavenworth.

Second District—George Black, Ottawa.

Third District—Prof. George E. Myers, Pittsburg.

Fourth District—George P. Tucker, Eureka.

Fifth District—J. H. Miller, Chairman, Manhattan.

Sixth District—F. A. Dawley, Waldo.

Seventh District—A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson.

Eighth District—Thomas A. Hubbard, Wellington.

The advertising committee is:

First District—T. A. Borman, of KANSAS FARMER, Chairman.

Second District—Willard Merriam, Kansas City.

Third District—H. G. James, Independence.

Fourth District—Henderson Martin, Marion.

Fifth District—Andrew Shearer, Frankfort.

Sixth District—J. W. Morphy, Russell.

Seventh District—E. E. Frizell, Larned.

Eighth District—Ralph H. Faxon, Wichita.

The executive committee is: Edwin Taylor, George B. Plumb, W. Y. Morgan, Scott Hopkins, J. R. Koontz, Albert F. Wulfekuhler and T. A. Borman.

FIELD NOTES

On Wednesday, September 11, 40 head of registered Jerseys will be sold at Bosworth, Mo. This offering is made up of a choice lot of dairy cattle, bred for milk and butter production. Two young herd bulls will also be sold, a son of Eminent's Silver Boy, out of the best daughter of Carnation's Fern Lad. Also, a grandson of Noble of Oaklands. Look up their advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Catalogues now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing. Address, B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.

Huston's Duroc Sale.

In the sale of bred Duroc Jersey sows to be held at Grandview Stock Farm, Americus, Kan., on Wednesday, September 4, will give the last chance to buy sows bred to Golden Model 3d 117887, as this boar was killed this summer. Mr. W. R. Huston, the owner has an exceptionally well bred offering rich in the blood that has carried off the championships in both the Interstate Fair at Sioux City and the Nebraska State Fair for several years past. There were few such boars as Golden Model with his long line of prize winning ancestry and his splendid individuality. With the quality of the sows in this herd there is every reason to expect litters of show yard quality of his get. The catalog is full of splendid pedigrees and makes mighty interesting reading. Send for it at once and if you cannot attend the sale send bids to O. W. Devine, care W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan. It will pay.

Wray & Sons' Big Type Polands.

Attention is called to the card of B. T. Wray & Sons, Hopkins, Mo. Mr. B. T. Wray, the senior member of this firm, is a veteran breeder of big type Poland Chinas, and the herd of Wray & Sons is famous throughout the corn belt for their size and high quality. This herd is headed by Sterling Prince, one of the best individuals and largest 2-year-old big type boars in the corn belt. He is a great breeder and his get are uniformly big, high quality pigs. This boar is assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, considered by many competent judges the best son of the great boar, Chief Price Again. A great feature of this herd is the extra good lot of high class, strictly big type sows, representatives of the best big type blood lines in existence. Their crop of spring pigs this year is an extra good one, and they are ready for the fall trade with a splendid lot of spring boars and gilts sired by their two great herd boars and out of the best sows in the herd. Breeders in need of big type breeding stock will find good ones in this herd. Write them at Hopkins, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Fix It In Your Mind to See the Malleable Iron Range Company's Exhibit at the State Fair.

There is an exhibit at the forthcoming State Fair that every housewife, and every house owner, for that matter, should surely make it a point to see. It is the display of the Malleable Iron Range Company, of Beaver, Dam., Wis., and their interesting exposition of the Monarch malleable range. This is a range that is unique in many ways, the malleable construction being practically unbreakable, and a range made out of this material, it is claimed, will last for years and years. The Malleable Iron Range Company have developed in their 15 years of successful manufacturing an unusually high grade of iron. And a most important point is that their whole product is made of the same top quality grade. In the interesting demonstration to be given at the State Fair the facts are proven that the Monarch is a range of unusual economy, not only in fuel, but in the housewife's time; that it is unnecessary to go to the bother and hand-soiling work of blacking the top and body of the Monarch. It has several special features, notably the duplex draft and hot blast fire box. The time has come when it is not longer necessary for the housewife to tie herself to the kitchen all day in order to prepare three daily meals. She can, if she will, change kitchen drudgery into light, pleasant work.

Mr. Miller Says:

"If you want to attend a cheap school, where they promise everything to induce you to enroll, do not come to the Miller Business College, as we can not do business that way. On the other hand, if you want a thorough course, right treatment, modern facilities and thorough instruction that will bring success, we want you to enroll with us." Pretty straight talk, isn't it? We understand that any student who enrolls at this college can withdraw from the school at the end of one month and tuition will be refunded. That certainly is fair, and it can't be done by any but a first class school. The inefficient schools would not dare to make so liberal an offer. Before deciding on your college, write Mr. H. S. Miller, President, Wichita, Kan., for full information.

If the Stitches Rip.

Fitz says: "If the stitches rip your money back." That is only one of the guarantees which back up Fitz Overalls made by the well known Kansas City firm of Burnham, Munger, Root Dry Goods Company. Fitz overalls are on sale at stores, large and small, all over Kansas and the southwest. This big factory stands back of these overalls and will back up the workmanship and the goods that go in them. It ought to be worth something to know that if there is a flaw in the overalls you buy that you can depend on it that the factory is not only ready but anxious to make them right and give you full and satisfactory value. Have you been reading Fitz advertisements in this paper?

A Great Duroc Dispersion Sale

Attention is called to the dispersion sale of the great show herd of Duroc Jerseys owned by G. V. Bush of Marshall, Mo. The sale will be held at the farm, six miles north of Marshall, Monday, August 26. The entire show herd will be sold, including the three great herd boars, Mission Model by Iowa Model, Col. I Am by Pal's Model, dam Ohio Chief's G. D. by King of Cols., and Sir Matthew by Western Wonder. These three are among the greatest boars of the breed now in service. All of them are high-class individuals and have few equals as breeders. Ten tried and yearling sows will also be offered in this sale, among them Model Queen, first prize, champion and grand champion junior yearling sow at the Interstate Fair at St. Joseph, 1911; Zaru Model, first prize senior yearling at Missouri State Fair at Sedalia, 1911, also winner at American Royal Live Stock Show; four choice sows sired by Duke of Fairview and bred for September farrow to Mission Model and Col. I Am; a few choice coming senior yearlings, open. They are the show kind in every respect. Twenty-five extra good fall gilts, bred for September and October farrow. These are sired by Col. I Am and Western Prince. Several show prospects, among them a fine lot of spring gilts sired by Col. I Am, Mission Model and Western Wonder Jr. This bunch also includes show prospects. A lot of very high class spring boars will also be offered. They include show and herd boar prospects. This will, without doubt, be the greatest Duroc offering of the season. Duroc breeders wanting show stuff will find it in this herd. Mr. Bush will not show this fall and the entire show herd will go. Send for catalog at once. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Albright's Polled Durhams.

For a great many years C. M. Albright, of Overbrook, Kan., has been breeding the highest type of Double Standard Polled Durhams. During this time he has owned some of the best animals of the breed and has brought his herd to a very high standard of excellence. These "hornless Shorthorns" have been bred specially for milk production without losing any of their beef quality. The herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023, which he now offers for sale, is a splendid animal, which ought to be at the head of some good herd as a sure dehorner and a producer of real dual purpose calves. This bull is a pure Shorthorn, registered in the Shorthorn herd book, and is the cheapest means for dehorning. Write Mr. Albright at once, as a bull of this quality and breeding is not likely to beg for buyers very long.

Morrison's Red Polls.

Chas. Morrison, owner of the Phillips County herds of Red Polled cattle and Poland China swine, Phillipsburg, Kan. writes that the stock is doing fine and that they are having plenty of rain and there will be "feed to burn." The corn crop will be a heavy one and the old cribs filled. Stock of all kinds is scarce in Phillips County. The Morrison's have 68 Red Polls that are in fine condition. Some fine heifers and young cows bred to the great herd bull Cremo 22d. Also a choice lot of young bulls for sale. Can please almost any customer as to size and age and every customer as to quality. Now is the time, when cattle everywhere are scarce, to start a herd and it will pay anyone who wants the real dual purpose cattle to visit the Phillips county herd. Kindley mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean, of Weston, Mo., owner of one of the greatest herds of Mastodon Polands in the corn belt, has a fine lot of spring pigs this year, and they are the kind that will suit breeders wanting the real Mastodon bred Polands. This herd, headed by the great boar, Mastodon Price 144281, is one of the few herds of distinctly big type breeding and probably can boast of more Mastodon blood than any other herd in the country. Maston Price is by A Wonder, dam Long Price 2nd. He is one of the great breeders now in service. A second herd boar, Columbia Wonder 178863, was sired by Columbia Chief 2nd, dam Miss Wonder 3rd. He is also making good as a breeder and is an outstanding good individual. Gritter's Longfellow 3rd by Gritter's Longfellow by Longfellow, Jr., dam Fair Girl, by Long Price 2nd, by Long Price, dam Fair Mollie, by Chief Leader, by Chief Price 61861. Peter Mouw's great show boar and World's Fair winner is now in use in this herd. This young boar is one of the great yearling prospects. He is a fine individual from start to finish and is pronounced by many competent critics the best yearling boar in the country. In big type sows, Mr. Dean has the best, including Lady Mastodon 66th, by Mastodon and Out of Lady Wonder 5th, by Surprise Wonder 4th. Sows by Columbia Wonder, Chief Leader and other great, big type sires. If you want the real big type breeding, Mr. Dean has them, and he prices them worth the money. He guarantees all stock sold, and his guarantee is one with cash behind it. Write him at Weston, Mo. He has breeding stock for sale at all times. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

John T. Higgins, out at Abilene, is about as well fixed to handle his Duroc customers as any man we know of. He has over 100 spring pigs. They are sired by such boars as the old Hero C. W. Again, King the Col. and B. & C.'s Col. He has several sensational litters, one being out of C. W. A. and a Valley King dam, and another by Golden Model 11th and a Crimson Wonder dam. He has over 60 head of the toppiest gilts we know of—the kind that "just can't be beat." Mr. Higgins is pricing his boars right, as he will hold no fall sale, but will hold a great bred sow sale in February. We saw his new boar that came from the Charles F. Sprague herd, at Lima, O. He is sired by Tippy Col. and out of a Cherry King dam. We have nothing to say of him just now, further than we consider him the smoothest big type under-year Col. boar in the west. Write Mr. Higgins; he will use you right.

Information for Readers.

The Missouri Water & Steam Supply Company, located at St. Joseph, Mo., is manufacturing a complete line of plumbing goods, water systems, windmills, etc. Being located in a comparatively small city, this company operates under the most favorable and economical conditions. Their rents, taxes and other expenses are considerably lower than those in larger cities, consequently they are enabled to sell their products at exceptionally low prices. Their dealings are direct from factory to user, and they have a high reputation for being a strictly reliable and up-to-date firm. If you are in need of plumbing material of any nature, it will be worth your while to send for their catalogs. They make, at their own factory, complete air pressure water systems, acetylene lighting plants, windmills, pumps, and a complete line of bathroom fittings and engineers' supplies.

Grant Chapin, Duroc Jersey breeder of Green, Kansas, writes as follows: "I have just sold to Moser & Fitzwater of Goff, Kansas, the 30 spring pigs advertised in Kansas Farmer. These pigs are as fine as I ever raised and are out of the best Duroc sows ever on the farm. They were sired by boars of known excellence and combine the breeding of the noted Col. and Crimson Wonder families. I have sold this firm herd boars in the past, and am informed by your Mr. Jesse Johnson that they have one of the good herds of the state. I am quitting the business, and it gives me great pleasure to see the stock go into good hands. I am selling out at 50 cents on the dollar, and still have 23 head of tried sows and fall gilts bred for August and September farrow. Buyers can have them now at just a trifle above market price, as they must go. I still have both herd boars."

Oklahoma State Fair.

If you are in the pure-bred stock business for profit, you cannot afford to overlook the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, September 24 to October 5, 1912. It is no reflection on the farmers of Oklahoma to say their live stock supply is badly depleted, owing to the fact that the state has suffered with a short feed supply for the last two years. But it is a different story this year. Oklahoma has "come back" with a bumper crop, and thousands of breeders and farmers are now ready to replenish their depleted herds. Good times are ahead and they are going to the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition to get the best. Don't overlook this opportunity to sell your live stock, but get in touch with the Oklahoma stockman and breeder today by writing for stalls and pens. In addition to the wonderful opportunities offered for the sale of cattle, horses, swine and sheep, the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition is giving this year cash prizes amounting to $50,758, of which $21.483.50 will be distributed in the live stock department. More than 20 counties of Oklahoma have already engaged space for county collective exhibits, and it is said that no less than 50 county displays will be seen in the big agricultural building this fall. All persons who wish to arrange for exhibits in any one of the 22 distinct departments of the Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition should not delay, but write today for premium list, entry blanks, stall reservations and any information concerning all privileges and space. Address, I. S. Mahan, Secretary, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Witte Engines.

A representative of this paper recently called at the big Witte factories in Kansas City, Mo. Everything was humming with life from the front door clear through to the back door. There are, literally, acres of machinery in this plant. Every up-to-date labor-saving device is here installed, to make engines of the finest precision at the lowest cost. In the material yards and buildings only the finest raw materials are found. In the office, the price lists going out show that Witte engines are sold on a very small margin of profit. Mr. Witte's neighbors all remember the days when he started this factory in a very small way. They are convinced that his business policy of making only high-grade and reliable engines, such as he could always warrant, and selling them for the lowest possible prices, has made the present big business a reality. Witte engines are in use all over the United States. They are found in every industry where power is necessary. Perhaps the strongest recommendation for them is found in the fact that a Witte engine is hardly ever quoted for sale in a second-hand machinery list. Durability, with easy management, and steady running quality with small fuel consumption, are the well-known characteristics of these engines. Repair bills are practically an unknown quantity with them. They are sold by dealers or direct to the user where there are no dealers. Prices and full information will be cheerfully sent by the Witte Iron Works Co., Kansas City, Mo., to everyone writing for them.

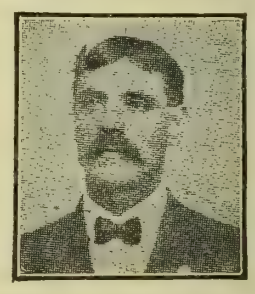
Good Prices for Big Orange Offering.

The combination Poland China sale of J. O. James and L. R. McClarnon at Braddyville, Iowa, was one of the sale events of the season. The Big Orange offering was the attraction that caused Poland China breeders from many states to attend this sale. Sows bred to Big Orange and spring and fall boars sired by this great big-type sire sold at prices that show the popularity of Big Orange as a sire of good ones. A spring boar sired by Big Orange topped the sale at $225. The top sow of the sale brought $145. The average for 68 head, including spring pigs, was $60 per head. Missouri and Kansas buyers were well represented in the list of purchasers of good ones. The following is a list of buyers and prices:

Elijah Story, Kewanee, Ill.	$225.00
J. L. Cutchell, Sheffield, Ill.	137.50
S. R. Ricketts, Percyville, Iowa.	30.00
Nelse Jenson, Audubon, Iowa.	27.50
Gilbert Johnson, Osceola, Neb.	52.50
Boyd Morgan, Allerton, Iowa.	70.00
W. E. Long and L. L. Clark, Meriden, Kan.	105.00
C. L. Jordan, Central City, Iowa.	75.00
Frank Belzer, Marne, Iowa.	70.00
A. D. Cornish, Osborne, Mo.	110.00
E. T. Jacobson, Cummins, Kan.	42.50
G. D. Edmunds, Little Sioux, Iowa.	35.00
T. A. Smiley, Braddyville, Iowa.	25.00
C. P. Miller, Atchison, Kan.	45.00
Boyd Morgan, Allerton, Iowa.	70.00
S. P. Pickette, Percyville, Iowa.	45.00
J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa	107.00
Ruble Bros., Iowa.	42.50
Elijah Miller, Millersburg, Ohio.	75.00
O. C. Nicholson, Oreville, Iowa.	45.00
Bert Tolson, Dalton City, Ill.	55.00
T. W. Strickler, Craig, Mo.	57.50
Stephen Brown, Shambaugh, Iowa.	97.50
Wm. Watts & Sons, Green City, Mo.	65.00
Stephen Brown.	145.00
Louis Andrews, Clarinda, Iowa.	42.50
J. W. Pfander & Sons.	75.00
S. C. Wycoff, Allerton, Iowa.	72.50
D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.	77.50
Stickman Bros., Clarinda, Iowa.	125.00
Wm. Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.	70.00
A. M. Wechter, Riverton, Neb.	85.00
Jacob J. James, Braddyville, Iowa.	37.50
A. M. Ramsley & Son, Mt. Carmel, Ill.	62.50
A. C. Thurman, Blanchard, Iowa.	50.00
Mr. Jordan, Central City, Iowa.	45.00
Ross Hill, Jefferson, Iowa.	35.00
C. W. Phillips, New Sharon, Iowa.	50.00
Ernest Miller, Blanchard, Iowa.	42.50
A. D. Cornish, Osborne, Mo.	92.50
W. C. McClain, Braddyville, Iowa.	45.00
H. D. Cornish.	95.00
J. F. McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa.	42.50
Moss Parsons, Lawson, Mo.	50.00
A. R. Duncan, Shannon City, Iowa.	32.50
William Golding, Maryville, Mo.	42.50
J. E. McCullough	50.00
W. H. Sykes, Starkville, Miss.	45.00
Harry Wolf, Braddyville, Iowa.	37.50
R. J. Morrow, Lawson, Mo.	47.50
J. F. McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa.	40.00
C. R. Jones, Henry, Ill.	72.50
Lee Brown, Elston, Iowa.	37.50
Lee Brown	37.50
Joe McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa.	37.50
Joe McCullough, Braddyville, Iowa.	45.00
E. D. Stitts, Clarinda, Iowa.	37.00
J. A. James, Braddyville, Iowa.	32.50
Lee Brown.	32.00
H. C. Cornish	125.00
N. I. Staples, Burlington Junction, Mo.	67.50
Jess Dougherty, Bedford, Iowa.	36.00
J. J. James, Braddyville, Iowa.	32.50
Ernest Miller, Braddyville, Iowa.	40.00
John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.	40.00

Ziegler's Corn Harvester.

Some years ago, when the man whose likeness is here printed, W. F. Ziegler of Salina, Kansas, was farming out in central western Kansas, where the grass grew short and the winds blew high, he found cutting corn fodder with a hand knife to be hard work. Also very slow work. This discovery was not original with him. Neither was it a new thing. Most farmers, wherever they may have lived, know that there are times when green corn has to be cut for winter feeding. Indeed, there are few farms where fodder cutting is not a very necessary labor. Especially in the west has it been demonstrated that the farmer who has kept enough live stock to make corn fodder necessary during the winter, is the one who has more to show for his time and work than the one who hasn't. But, getting back to Mr. Ziegler, in the long, hot days' work with the corn knife, his surplus energy, unconsumed in the steady whack of the knife, kept his brain busy figuring out how to do the work faster and easier. Horses were used to plant and plow corn—why not for its cutting as well? True, makeshift cutters had been used, and had cut about as many legs as cornstalks. Yet in the end Ziegler made a successful cutter. It was safe for the horse and for the man. Also it increased the day's work for the man by five times. Where one cornstalk had been cut before, five were now more easily cut. The cutting was done at the most seasonable time, and more time was left for other work. The machine so fully fulfilled its need that Ziegler's neighbors had to have them. Then others were shipped out to other counties and to other states. The result today is quite an extensive manufacturing plant in Salina, from whence Ziegler corn harvesters go to all the states every year by the thousands, especially since silos are being built in such large numbers. These simple and efficient cutters cost only $15 to $20, and last practically a lifetime. Their practicability has been proven over and over again, and the proof has made some money for Mr. Ziegler. The development of his business proves again that opportunity lurks often in unseemly places, waiting only for the mind to see and the hand to raise. The New Process Manufacturing Company of Salina, of which Ziegler is president, will cheerfully send their new book on corn cutters to every farmer who writes for it.



Kansas Percheron Importation.

J. C. Robison, the big Percheron breeder at Towanda, Kan., has an importation of 60 head of Percherons on the way from France. Some of these will be included in his next annual sale, which will be held at the home sale pavilion on November 14. This is the largest importation ever made into Kansas, and will help to make this sale another record breaker.

Peckham's Good, Big Polands.

R. J. Peckham, one of the most successful big type Poland China breeders of Nebraska, has an advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Peckham has about 90 of as fine spring pigs as was ever seen in one bunch. They are out of extra large sows and sired by "Blue Valley Golddust," the best boar Mr. Peckham ever owned. Don't fail to communicate with this breeder at Pawnee City, Neb.

Shropshires.

E. E. Laughlin, one of the best known breeders of Shropshire sheep at Rich Hill, Mo., is advertising a fine bunch of young rams for sale. Here is a chance to get into the sheep business and do it right. The Shropshire has made good on Kansas farms, and their popularity is constantly on the increase. No animal is more profitable if handled in proper numbers, and there is room for a small bunch of sheep on almost every Kansas farm. Shropshires have proved their worth. Write Mr. Laughlin at Route 1, Rich Hill, Mo., and mention Kansas Farmer.

Mr. F. O. Black of Hopkins, Mo., writes that the spring pigs in the Black & Thompson herds are doing fine. These herds are among the best big-type herds in the country. They have not only great size, but have the quality that insures the easy breeding kind. The spring pigs in both herds are outstanding lots and the offering at their combination sale to be held November 1 will be the tops of the two herds. Poland China breeders wanting the big kind with quality should not overlook this offering. Watch for their sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.

best breeders of pure bred stock. Please see his advertisement in this issue, and write him about his herd.

Poland China Herd for Sale.

In this issue we start card for George B. Ross, of Alden, Kan., offering for sale his herd of large type Poland China hogs. Mr. Ross has sold his farm near Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling Kan., and must dispose of his stock by September 15. Mr. Ross has a valuable herd of large, smooth Poland China, the foundation stock coming from the best herds in the corn belt. There are 16 tried brood sows in this herd that would be valuable to any farmer or breeder. 10 fall gilts that are extra good, also 50 spring pigs that would prove a good investment for anyone. Mr. Ross is also offering 10 imported Percheron stallions and 10 big, black mules that are as good as can be found in any state. Please look up the advertisement in this issue and go see this stock. They must be sold. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Faulkner's Old Original Polands.

Attention is called to the change in the card of H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., breeder of the old, original, big boned spotted Poland Chinas. Mr. Faulkner owns the biggest herd of the old, original, big boned spotted Polands in the United States, and ships breeding stock to almost every state in the Union. The demand for the old, original kind is steadily increasing, and just now Mr. Faulkner is kept busy shipping pigs. The show herd of big, spotted Polands is doing fine and western breeders will have a chance this year to see the old, original, big boned, spotted show herd. They will be at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City fairs, and breeders interested in big, easy feeding, prolific hogs—the kind of our forefathers—should not miss this opportunity to see this great show herd. Hunt them up at either of the fairs named. They will interest you.

Our old advertiser, E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan., is now offering some of his splendid young Shropshire breeding sheep for sale in the Readers' Market Place.



Niesje, of Valley Farm, has a record of 1,858½ pounds of milk in one month; test, 5.7, or 130 pounds of butter. In eight months she gave 10,107½ pounds of milk. Owned by Springdale Ranch, Concordia, Kan.

Lee Bros.' Percheron Sale.

Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., claim December 17 for their public sale date, at which time they will sell a big draft of Percherons, including their entire show stud, at the Agricultural College sale pavilion at Manhattan, Kan. The new herd stallion, Scipion 27123 (43667) will be at the State Fair at Topeka with his 80 first prizes and champion ribbons and medals which he won in France and the big fairs of the United States.

Col. Moss Parsons of Lawson, Mo., a leading Poland China breeder and pure-bred stock auctioneer, reports spring pigs doing fine. Mr. Parsons has several litters of outstanding good summer pigs. Mr. Parsons is one of Missouri's experienced breeders and his herd is one of the good big-type herds in the state. His fall offering will be a good one. Col. Parsons has booked a large number of sales for the fall and winter season. He still has some open dates.

B. C. Settles, Sales Manager.

Attention is called to the card of B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Settles has made a lifetime study of the Jersey business. He makes a specialty of catalog and pedigree work and is one of the most successful sales managers in the west. To breeders contemplating sales, Mr. Settles is in a position to render valuable service either in preparing pedigrees and catalogs or as sales manager. Mr. Settles has managed many western sales, and his years of experience in the business enable him to make good in every instance. He is in every way reliable and business placed in his hands will be handled right. Write him at Palmyra, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Sheriff's Land Sale.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of a sheriff's land sale to be held at Clay Center, Kan., at 10 o'clock Monday, August 26. The tract to be sold by order of the court to close an estate comprises 140 acres, which is the south half of the George Kennedy farm, about three miles south of Clay Center. This is one of the best farms in the county and is in a high state of cultivation, having always been well farmed by its owner. Eighty acres are under plow, the rest good pasture, and all could be turned into farm land if desired. This will absolutely go to the highest bidder. Free transportation from town for parties desiring to see the land. Address Mrs. Cora B. Hill, Clay Center, Kansas.

Nevius' Show Herd Shorthorns.

C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., who has made such a conspicuous success as a breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas, is now preparing the strongest show herd of Shorthorns he has ever had and one of the strongest ever seen in Kansas. With these animals he will exhibit at a number of the big western state fairs and at the American Royal. His young herd will be made up of animals sired by his two famous herd bulls, Prince Pavonia and Searchlight, while his aged herd will be all Scotch. With these animals he is sure to "make a killing" in the show ring, and his efforts in behalf of pure bred stock in Kansas ranks among the best. Mr. Nevius is one of the very active directors of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and one of Kansas

Col. Lafe Burger Starts Card.

Col. Lafe Burger ("the only Lafe") starts a card in Kansas Farmer. Col. Burger has had 16 years' experience on the auction block. He is a breeder of both Poland Chinas and Durocs, also has a small herd of Shorthorn cattle. He has been employed on some of the best stock sales in the corn belt, and can render good service. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale, it might pay you to write or wire Col. Burger, at Wellington, Kan., for date. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Quivera Durocs.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Munsell & Isenberg, Duroc Jersey breeders of Herington, Kansas. These gentlemen have one of the good herds of the state. The herd is located just a half mile north of town and the farm is known as "Quivera Place" and is rapidly being transformed into a model place for the breeding of pure-bred Durocs. The alfalfa fields and spring water, with lots of natural shade, are splendid assurances of the success of these two enthusiastic young men are going to make. The herd is at present headed by "Quivera," a son of the noted Tatarrax and out of a sow sired by G. M.'s Carl Col. Quivera is assisted by M. & M.'s Col., a son of G. M.'s Col. His dam was Carl's Wonder, also sired by G. M.'s Col., making him a line-bred Col. The sows in the herd are by many different boars, several being by College Lad, a son of Tatarrax and four or five by the quite noted big boar, King of Kantbebeat. Several of these have dams tracing to Golden Rule. A few are by Carl's Critic, and others by G. M.'s Col. and G. M.'s Carl Col., and one by Golden Ruler, he by Pearl's Golden Rule. The spring crop of boars is for sale privately, but the gilts are being reserved for their January 8 sale.

Watt & Son's Big-Type Polands.

William Watt & Son, of Green City, Mo., the leading breeders of big-type high-quality Poland Chinas, claim November 15 as the date of their annual fall sale. William Watt, the senior member of this firm, has been breeding Poland Chinas for 15 years. His herd of big-type Polands was established with breeding stock purchased from the best herds in Iowa, regardless of price. The head of the herd is Long Surprise, sired by Wintermute's Surprise Tecumseh, bought at the Iowa State Fair at a long price. Long Surprise is one of the big, high quality hogs that is making history as a big-type sire, and his get are making good wherever found. Big Bone, sired by Prince Ito, is another big-type boar that is making good as a breeder in this herd. A third boar in this herd is Watt's King, by Long King and out of a Giantess dam. He is a great yearling boar; a great big high-class fellow, good back, good feet, fine head and ear, and all round big mellow boar that is one of the coming sires. The sows of the herd are the big, high-class, prolific kind. Among them are sows sired by Jumbo, Big Pete, King Dodo, Surprise Tecumseh and other noted big-type sires. Seven of the sows of this herd farrowed 76 pigs this spring, and they are one of the finest lots of early pigs in the corn belt. The offering of this firm November 15 will be one of the best big-type offerings of the season, and breeders wanting the big, high-class kind should watch for their announcement later. They have the best big-type blood lines.

GREENWOOD
COUNTY
FAIR
4—BIG DAYS—4
August 27, 28, 29, 30
1912
EUREKA, KANSAS
PROGRAM
Races Will Start at 1:30 P. M.
AIR SHIP THREE DAYS
Wednesday Thursday Friday
MUSIC BY THE EUREKA CONCERT BAND
Everybody Come and make the 1912
Fair the Banner One of them all
C. H. Weiser, Sec'y. W. M. Henderson, Pres., Eureka, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY BRED
SOW AND BOAR SALE
44 HEAD Grandview Stock Farm 44 HEAD
AMERICUS, KANSAS
Wed., Sept. 4th, 1912
33 Sows and Gilts THE KIND THAT WIN THE BLUE 11 Fall and Spring Boars

Ten choice tried sows, 23 fall gilts, 6 good fall boars and 5 fancy spring boar pigs.

Sows and gilts are bred to Superba 2d 126117 and Golden Model 3d 117887. Last chance to buy sons bred to Golden Model 3d.

They carry the blood of Improver II, Hogate's Model, Belle's Chief, Frankfort K, Nebraska Belle, Superba 3143A, Golden Model 53675 and other strains of like note.

Frankfort K. Jr. 73109, by Frankfort K., one of the best sons of Improver II, headed this herd for three years, and several of his get are included in the sale. He himself was a first prize winner at Nebraska State Fair and Interstate Fair, Sioux City, Iowa, and his sire, Frankfort K., won the same honors the year before, 1906. He was one of the first prize herd and second in class of 118 at the Nebraska State Fair, 1907.

Tried sows are by Frankfort K. Jr., Belle's Chief 2d 71777, Golden Goods 70513, Hunt's Special and Billy H. They are extra good.

The fall gilts and boars are by Golden Goods and Belle's Chief 2d. Spring boars by Golden Model 3d, Valley Chief's Special 116755, and Belle's Chief 2d.

These hogs will sell at reasonable prices, so farmer and breeder alike can afford to buy. Both are cordially invited to attend this sale.

Come either to Bushong on Missouri Pacific, or to Americus on the M., K. & T. Railroad. If you can't come, send bids in our care to either O. W. Devine of Kansas Farmer, or John D. Snyder, Auctioneer. Send for catalog—they are ready. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM
W. R. HUSTON, :: :: Americus, Kansas

Preserve this ad. It will not appear again.

BARGAINS IN LAND

SHERIFF'S LAND SALE

At West Door Court House, Clay Center, Kansas, Monday, August 26, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The south half of the George Kennedy farm, three and one-half miles south of Clay Center. 140 acres—80 acres under cultivation, rest good pasture, all good farm land. This land is being sold by order of the court to settle an estate, and will absolutely go to the highest bidder. Free conveyance for parties desiring to see the land before sale day. For further information address

MRS. CORA B. HILL, Clay Center, Kansas.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands. 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

160 ACRES, 10 miles from town, on main line of Santa Fe; Finney County; sandy soil. $5.00 per acre.
A. C. WHEELER, Garden City, Kan.

WRITE ME about my improved farms at $15 to $35 per acre. Good land, near Russellville, one of the best towns in the state. **W. M. HENSON, Russellville, Ark.**

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

240 ACRES OF LAND, good improvements, 2½ miles of Buffalo, Kan., and $3,500 livery stock in town of 10,000 people. Want more land farther west.
BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. **Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.**

WRITE for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. **A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.**

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 a., 2 miles of Salina, 60 a. bottom, fair improvements, 10 a. alfalfa. Worth $8,000, for $6,500. Will carry $3,500. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS.
80 acres.....$50 per acre
40 acres..... 50 per acre
200 acres..... 35 per acre
Write for descriptions. **J. D. Reneau, LaCygne, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

ONEIDA COUNTY
WISCONSIN.
LAND OF LOVELY LAKES.
4,600 acres farm lands, 950 acres on eight lakes, tract well bunched, between two railroads, eight miles apart. Buy 40 acres, easy terms. W. W. Thayer, McNaughton, Wis.

Mr. Renter, here is your chance to own a farm: 480 acres, Ness Co., improved, $750 down, balance crop payments; $25 per acre. 320 acres, Ness Co., improved, $32.50 an acre; $500 down, balance half crops until paid for. 160 or more acres. For details address **Buxton Land Co., Utica, Kan.**

LANDS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
In the famous corn, wheat, alfalfa, timothy, clover and bluegrass country in Northeastern Kansas. We make a specialty of exchanges. Write for list.
COMPTON & ROYER
Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas.

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

FAMOUS GRAND VALLEY

of Colorado, only 40 miles long, and shipping 10,000 cars of fruit this year. We offer 40 acres, irrigated with adjudicated water right, close to good town, schools, etc.; grow any kind fruit, cantaloupes, 300 bu. potatoes to acre, four crops of alfalfa. For quick sale, price, $150 per acre; worth $200. Any terms you wish. Stop praying for rain.
J. C. VINING,
533 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

160 Acres well improved, all the best of soil, 60 acres in cultivation, and level, 2 miles from the county seat of Trego county. Want $500 cash; balance easy terms. 160 acres, 6 miles from town, all the best of soil, half good alfalfa land, 55 acres in cultivation. Will take $500, balance terms. Write **B. BURNS, 111 East Fourth Street, Topeka, Kan.**

NOTICE.

If you wish to buy land in the Rocky Ford district, or trade lands or merchandise, just drop W. R. Cline, of the City Realty Co., a card. He has the goods. **W. R. CLINE, of The City Realty Co., Rocky Ford, Colo.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

BANK IN LIQUIDATION owns fourteen different dairy farms. I am authorized to sell for cash or good paper. Prices right. Write for lists.
F. A. PARTLOW, Clear Lake, Wis.

FOR SALE.

A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, $75 per acre. Write for list.
J. K. BEATTY, Coffeyville, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, **The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.**

BARGAIN COUNTER.

Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, $28 per acre, net cash; no trades. **J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.**

SUBURBAN HOMES

of 32½ acres, 18 acres alfalfa, 13 acres cultivated, good house, new barn, fruit, etc. Price, $6,000. **COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.**

40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, $50.

80 a. near town, $30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, $65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. **McCARTY, LaCygne, Kan.**

FOR TRADE.

160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from. Send 10 cents for descriptive list and terms.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. **B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.**

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.
No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water; 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY,
Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FOR SALE—ARMSTRONG COUNTY, TEXAS, BARGAINS.
Four quarter sections, joining, 7 miles of Washburn and 17 of Amarillo, 60 acres broke, near church and school house. Sell one or all. Easy terms. **P. A. BLACKFORD, Hillsboro, Iowa.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

800 Acres Wheat, 26 Bushels. Three crops pays for land. 760 in cultivation. Deep soil, level, black Reno Co. land. Price, $55. Improvements good. **John P. Moore Land Co., Kingman, Kan.**

DIRTY BARGAINS.
We have several small Missouri farms, Arkansas land, merchandise, all for trade. List your property with us. We make an offer by return mail. **Owner's Sale & Exchange, Independence, Kan.**

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM FOR A HOME.
120 acres, all tillable, and three-fourths of it good bottom alfalfa land, 20 acres now in alfalfa, house of 7 rooms, horse barn 36x44x16, hay barn 40x60x20. This farm is about 7 miles from Madison on the Verdigris river, and 2 miles from a railroad station and good trading point. Price, $85 per acre. **P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.**

160 ACRES, 2 miles Princeton, Kan., 9 miles of Ottawa. 135 a. nice smooth land, 25 a. pasture, 35 a. corn, 100 a. mow land. Price, $40 per acre. No improvements, but a good investment. 200 acres, 3½ miles Richmond, Kan., one of the best improved farms in the country. All nice and smooth. Price, $62.50 per acre. Loan half the money. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

READ THIS.

I have the exclusive agency of good farms in both Protestant and Catholic neighborhood for sale at the owners' prices. **Free lists. Cash prices a specialty.** Address
W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

GOVERNMENT LAND.
We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.**

200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. **I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. **Money talks.** Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address
W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

American Farmer: We are constructing a three million dollar ditch which, with its laterals, is opening up for cultivation five hundred thousand acres wonderful corn, wheat, alfalfa and truck land. Southeast Missouri is the Nile of America, and we want 5,000 settlers. These lands will increase in value millions of dollars each year. Write for literature and buy now.
EDWARDS BROS. REALTY CO.,
New Madrid, Mo.

RANCHES and FARMS

1,000-acre ranch, near St. Marys, Kan.; 160 acres broken out, balance in native grass, all fenced, fair improvements. This ranch belongs to a non-resident and must sell soon. Price, $35 per acre. Want offer. Terms. Don't fail to see this ranch.
160 acres Kaw bottom, above flood, good house, small barn, all first class land, no waste, 110 acres in wheat, balance in alfalfa and corn. This land is only one-half mile to station on main line of Union Pacific R. R. and 17 miles from Topeka. This also belongs to a non-resident. Want offer. Price, $19,000.
L. E. ANDERSON,
800 North Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.
Phone 1847.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

A Splendid Topeka Home

Mr. Farmer: Are you thinking of locating in Topeka, the Capital City? It may be I have just the kind of home you want. It is located in the best residence section of the city. The house has 9 rooms, not counting 3 plastered and 1 store room in attic, pantry, numerous closets, 2 porches, 2 halls, 2 stairways, bath, cellar gas heat and light. Whole house in good shape; well painted on outside and papered within. Good barn for 4 horses, mow for hay, room for carriage, wood shed, hen house, etc. Has well, large cistern and city water. Splendid shade trees. Abundance of fruit. Fine, large blue grass lawn. Large lot, 205x60 ft. On top of ridge—well drained. Bare lot worth $2,000.00. One block to school. One block to car line. Two blocks to park. Two blocks to church. West part of city. All the neighbors own their property; twenty minutes' walks from business center; paved streets and sidewalks all the way. Come and see this splendid property or have a friend of yours in Topeka come and look it over. Price, $5,000.00.
Address, **OWNER, 306 Woodlawn Ave., Potwin Place, Topeka, Kan.**

10 Weeks 10 Cts.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

WRITE for our fall book about lands and crops in the Ozark.
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KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 35. TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 31, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

MONEY comes in at one place and goes out at a hundred.

As the gates of the Ancients were their market places through which the money came in, their preservation and convenience was their one true economy.

So the gates of the farmer. Poor and ill kept they waste in the trespass of his neighbors' stock and the loss of his own; they cost in time, his most valuable asset, and advertise his unthrift to the countryside.

Opening and closing his gate, in all weathers, a thousand times each year, the farmer with the poor gate but opens another drain for his money which does not close.

Swinging outward to the great loads of grain, the droves of stock or the fruits of his orchard, and upward for the passage of pigs or to clear the snow banks, the modern gate swings inward to the farmer with market filled purse.

Ceres presides over the farm with the good gate and Dagon's hands are broken in its portals. —*I. D. G.*

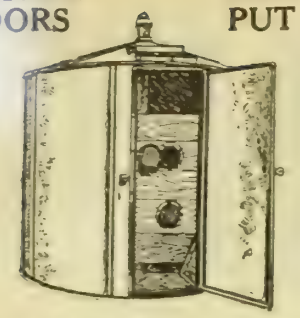


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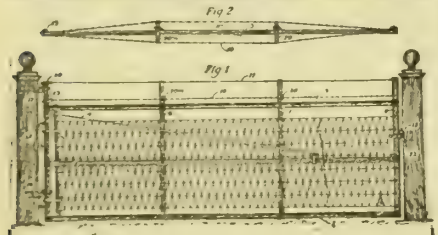
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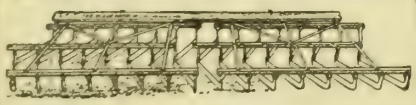
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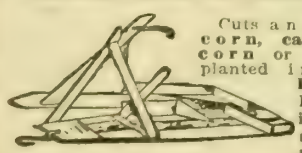
Levels the surface and packs the subsurface.

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It's good for listed corn cultivation and just the thing the potato grower has been looking for. Can't tell all about it in this ad. Ask for circular and introductory offer.

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Promise most, pay best, last longest.

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Good Roads Book Free.

"Making and Maintaining Good Roads," is the title of a booklet for free distribution by the Hart-Parr Company, Charles City, Ia. This booklet contains excellent information on the subject of road construction and maintenance; tells why good roads save money for the farmer; gives accurate data on the cost of modern road building. KANSAS FARMER subscribers can get a copy of the booklet free upon request.

One-Man Tractor Plow a Reality.

The demand for the one-man plowing outfit has caused manufacturers to give much attention to this feature of tractor plow making. A half dozen have been working on the problem and each has developed a successful one-man machine. The Avery one-man "Self-lift" plow, however, swept the field in the Winnipeg motor contest. The Avery tractor proved the greatest combination gasoline and kerosene burning tractor of its size built.

Osborne Farmers Buy Tractors.

Henry Schwerman and Harry Moss, Downs, Kan., have each bought a 45 horse oil burner tractor engine with gang plows from the International Harvestor Company. Schwerman's outfit has 10 gangs and Moss' eight gangs. This means that the farmers of Mitchell county that have any large extent of ground under the plow and where the conditions are favorable for their use, are turning to some speedier method of turning over their stubble fields than the one at present in vogue. Just as the steam thresher has superseded the horse at the sweep, so in time will the oil tractor supplant the horse at the plow, says the Beloit Call.

Electric Light Cost.

A correspondent, writing in an exchange, says it costs him $4.16 a year for each of 10 electric lights used in his residence and in his barn, on the basis of three hours' lighting per day. The gasoline engine is used for other purposes and this charge made against the lights is for gasoline and oil consumed in furnishing the lights, together with making the lighting plant bear its proportionate charge on the investment. He thought this amount per light was cheap as compared with the labor in cleaning and filling 10 oil lamps, and, besides, there was the safety feature, together with the greater satisfaction with which the lighting plant was not credited.

The Farm Tractor.

There is much argument, pro and con, as to the adaptability of the farm tractor for small farm work—that is, one farms ranging from a quarter to a half section. A perusal of the local weekly papers of Kansas would indicate that Kansas farmers are buying tractors in considerable numbers. In looking through these papers which come to KANSAS FARMER each week, we have the past three or four weeks made notation of 37 tractor sales made to Kansas farmers who are located in the middle third of the state. In the Kansas City Star is a statement to the effect that there are between 250 and 300 engines pulling plows in Kansas, and which engines will otherwise assist in preparing fields for wheat this fall. The agitation for deep plowing and for early plowing and the advantages which accrue therefrom, are responsible, we believe, more than anything else, for the use of the tractor on the moderate sized farm. It is certain that on the large farm the tractor has found a permanent place.

Corn Binder Engine Power.

A month or six weeks before harvest, KANSAS FARMER. illustrated and described the use and advantages of the gasoline engine for supplying the cutting power on both headers and wheat binders. The time for binding corn, Kafir and cane—either for the shock or for the silo—is near at hand, and it is not amiss to call attention to the fact that the same engine used on either header or binder can also be used on the corn binder. The horses furnish the power necessary to draw the machine, and the power required is measured only by the weight of the binder. If the ground is firm, two horses will handle the gasoline-operated corn binder easily. If the ground is wet, they will get along with the binder very well, making it possible for the farmer to cut feed under field conditions otherwise impossible. The gasoline engine furnishes the power for cutting, binding and operating the machinery of the binder. The method of attaching gasoline engine to binder is shown in the picture on this page.

The Hoist on the Farm.

Not long since, the editor was on a farm where the hoist, or common block and tackle, was made to serve numerous purposes as a labor saving device, and on which farm the hoist was employed to a greater extent than we had ever before seen. This farmer used the hoist in removing header barges, hay racks and the common wagon box as it was necessary to exchange the same. He also used the hoist in butchering and in lifting sick or injured animals. The use of the hoist was apparent in all parts of the large farm for lifting and storing away farm implements as he was through with them. The hoist used was one of the safety kind which cost $2 each and upwards, and he did not have more than three or four on the place, but moved them around as occasion required. It seemed that he did almost everything with a hoist, and he said that its use paid.

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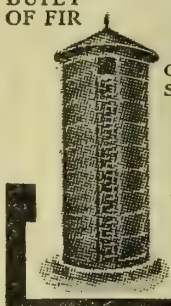
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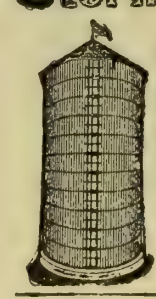


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this season and begin clipping the golden coupons. Kansas farmers find it pays to borrow money to tile their farms. In some instances the increased yield from one crop paid the whole expenses. Names of farmers given to those who would investigate. Get the booklet, "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," sent free, post paid, by

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentations in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

COUNTY FAIR PREMIUMS.

While it is too late to correct any mistakes in county fair premium lists, it is not too late to speak about them.

The prime object of all fairs should be educational, and any fair which is maintained with any other first object is a failure. Being educational, the premium list should be so constructed as to obtain the end sought, to build up rather than tear down, to encourage the best and not the poorest.

To illustrate: We have before us the premium list of a county fair to be held in one of the largest and most prosperous counties in Kansas, and the very first thing in this list is the provision for the speed ring. The speed ring is an important part of any fair, but it is only an amusement feature, and not the most important department of the fair.

Next comes the classification for horses, in which the standardbred and the Morgan are given full classification, while the draft breeds are all grouped under one head, as are also the coachers. Is not the Percheron or the Clyde or the Shire, the horses which make the money on our farms and which make such fairs possible, entitled to at least as much consideration as the Morgan, of which there are very few in Kansas and these of small importance compared with the draft breeds?

Then follows two classifications for grades. Why should a grade be entitled to a premium and to more consideration than any one of the pure draft breeds? Why should a grade of any kind have a place in any premium list? To offer premiums is to encourage the breeding of certain animals, and to offer premiums on grades is to encourage grades. Kansas soil is too valuable to grow grades, only as a stepping stone to get into the pure breeds.

Under cattle, the Shorthorns and Polled Durhams are classified together, which is not so bad, but the Angus and Galloways are also bunched in one classification, which is bad, while the Red Polls are separate. Why are the Red Polls distinguished by proper classification when the Shorthorns and Angus must be bunched with other breeds?

The point is that the important things receive small attention, while those of less importance are emphasized. How can a judge decide between a Percheron and a Shire, or between an Angus and a Galloway? Why not offer a prize for a competition between a turkey and a duck? Which is the better bird, the turkey or the duck? Which shall have first prize over the other? Which shall be grand champion? Grand champion what—duck or turkey?

The case of the horses is different? How? Grand champion draft horse. Grand champion fowl.

Suppose a young farmer, who has been induced to buy a pure-bred Percheron mare in the belief that he has a means to better his fortune, should show this mare with a pure-bred stallion colt at side. Suppose this colt should be declared grand champion of the fair. What does he get? He has been compelled to show against all other breeds of draft horses, and his championship ribbon is absolutely meaningless. He is not grand champion Percheron and he may not be a better animal than the others because he is entirely different. If this honor is given him because he is the best draft animal in the fair it means nothing, because the Percheron breed is not encouraged and because a grade might easily win this championship if he were considered merely as a work horse.

The giving of premiums is for the purpose of encouraging the breeding of Percherons, Polled Durhams and Poland Chinas, and not for the encouragement of horses, cattle and hogs. Such an arrangement of premiums defeats the very purpose for which premiums are given and for which fairs are maintained.

FARMERS NOT TAXED.

The Stringtown Grange, Burlington, Kan., C. B. Kellerman, Secretary, on July 28, adopted this resolution:

"RESOLVED, That we condemn the farm advisor as an unnecessary burden upon the farmers and tax payers of this, Coffey County."

The county farm advisor plan, as it has presented itself in Kansas, does not impose any tax or financial burden upon the farmer. Lack of understanding of the essentials necessary for the establishing of a farm advisor is responsible, more than any other one thing, for the failure of Kansas farmers in general to look with favor upon the plan. The employment of a county advisor in Kansas has and will for some time be an experiment. In other states where the advisor has been at work for several years, farmers are pleased with the idea and are enthusiastically supporting it.

As stated in last week's KANSAS FARMER, we do not contend that there is a loud, long cry from farmers for the county advisor. Most new and good things are met with objection upon their first presentation, and the farm advisor idea is not an exception.

There is now a contribution of $1,000 waiting for each county which will adopt the county advisor plan under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Kansas State Agricultural College, which institution selects the advisor, supervises and becomes responsible for the work of the advisor. Local business interests, such as bankers, merchants, etc., are expected to raise the funds necessary in addition to the thousand dollar contribution, for the maintenance of the advisor. An obligation, however, is imposed upon the farmers of the county contracting, which obligation involves a $2 per year membership fee. This fee is nominal and, in fact inconsequential, except that it is believed that the payment of this amount as a membership fee will secure the co-operation and necessary evidence of good faith of which is necessary to the ultimate success of the plan. These are the essentials and cover the financial requirements of the contract. It is apparent, therefore, that the tax in the form of membership fee is small and cannot be forcibly levied on any farmer.

If the farmer becomes a supporter of the county advisor plan while in its present shape, he does so voluntarily. Membership acquired as above stated, results in the members having the first call on the advisor. The work of the advisor, however, is not confined to members, but to all farmers of the county who will seek his advice and help. We have on file numerous records from counties in eastern states in which the county advisor work has been in progress several years and these reports indicate enthusiasm among farmers, and show unquestionable gratifying results from the work of the advisor.

The eagerness of many farmers to co-operate with the Kansas Agricultural College is demonstrated in the fact that co-operative experiments in agriculture are this year conducted on 200 farms in nearly one-half the state's counties, by the agricultural college. Indeed, so keenly interested are the farmers in this kind of work that the college cannot provide enough men to carry on all the experiments suggested or take advantage of more than one-half the offers of land that come from every part of the state. Evidently there is everything in experimental work to attract a farmer. It is hoped to enlarge this department of experiment station work in the next year or two.

Good seed bed preparation, good seed and food farming combine to make good yields of every crop.

Numerous reports indicate that three or four spreader loads of manure to the acre resulted this year in an increased wheat yield of 8 to 10 bushels per acre.

CENTRAL CASH RESERVOIR.

"It is not creditable to our present currency system that in a growing nation there should be a perpetual struggle between the money-handling institutions and the money-users," writes C. M. Harger, Abilene, Kan., in a recent issue of Country Gentleman. "There ought to be some method by which the farmer, merchant, grain dealer or stock dealer when he needs credit or currency may obtain it.

"Financial students who have made a careful study of the country's business needs have come to certain conclusions regarding a remedy for this situation. Congress appointed four years ago a non-partisan commission especially to form a plan that would better monetary conditions. This commission, after four years' work, has made its report, and its plan will doubtless form the basis of a bill for a rearrangement of our currency system.

"Instead of each bank's working out its needs alone, it is proposed that all the banks of the country shall work together in an association at Washington. The association is authorized to hold the reserves of the banks. This central reserve fund will form a supply sufficient to give relief to the demands of any section and should go far as a balance wheel in the financial machinery of the nation."

The editor does not recall a season in which so many barns and granaries have been set on fire by lightning as this summer and fall. This brings to mind, in connection with the unusual tendency of farmers to store wheat for higher prices, that they should look carefully after fire insurance. The manufacturer and the merchant increase their insurance every time they increase their stock of either finished or raw material. Insurance against fire by these men is no more necessary than is insurance on the part of the farmer. It is not sufficient if the farmer has his barn building insured. If he places in that building a thousand bushels of wheat, insurance to cover this wheat should be carried. There is an old saying that "we never know where the lightning will strike." Many farmers never have a fire. Others have not more than one in a lifetime, but that one can be disastrous, and it is the best business policy to carry adequate fire insurance. There are companies making a specialty of grain insurance, and these are worth investigating. The farmer cannot afford to carry his own insurance.

We recently talked with a farmer living on the high lands of Wabaunsee County and who is a sweet clover enthusiast, although he does not yet have much sweet clover on his farm. It occurred to this farmer that it would be a good plan to seed the wornout spots in his prairie grass pasture with sweet clover. This he did by disking the prairie sod and by seeding the clover. The clover seed was obtained from the roadside and was not threshed. The sweet clover mowed along the road was of course seeded and ripe. He scattered the unthreshed clover stalks over the disked spots and harrowed. The seed grew and this year these spots have afforded good pasture. The results are such as will cause this man to use more sweet clover for pasture.

Kansas will grow more cowpeas this fall than last year. In our opinion, last year's acreage of cowpeas was the largest the state had ever grown. Cowpeas are as valuable for green manuring as for hay. If the peas are not needed for hay, plow them under. Get into the habit of green manuring by the use of cowpeas, and the results will be surprising.

Hunt up issue of KANSAS FARMER regarding the best crops for the silo and when to cut them.

WESTERN KANSAS ADVISOR.

The co-operation of the federal government with the Kansas State Agricultural College has been secured in field advisory work in dry farming for a group of 25 counties in western Kansas. An arrangement for employment and work of such expert was made by J. H. Miller, director of extension, while in Washington last week. The advisor will be a representative and under the direction of the Kansas State Agricultural College, but the United States Department of Agriculture will pay a considerable part of the salary. The advisor under this arrangement is expected to be at work within the next ten days.

It would seem that this arrangement should be of a great value to the western counties, provided, of course, it is possible to employ this advisor for a term sufficiently long to accomplish results. Immediate results cannot be expected. It will be necessary for the advisor to establish himself thoroughly in the new work and learn the existing conditions. He must secure a sufficient number of farmers here and there to co-operate with him that his ideas may be tried in practice and that the results may become known to farmers in general throughout the territory. It is to be hoped that the advisor will readily find those who will co-operate with him.

It is certain that the western farmer can afford to follow, for a time, the direction of such advisor. It is certain, too, that the results obtained by following his plans in the production of grain and feed crops cannot result in any greater uncertainty or with prospects of loss in excess of the conditions under which the western settler has worked since he broke the sod.

As a result of Miller's visit to the United States Department of Agriculture he believes that the federal department will co-operate with the Agricultural College in paying the expenses of several advisors for western Kansas counties. The Department of Agriculture has been doing considerable work in parts of the United States with conditions similar to those of western Kansas. This work has necessarily been scattered, and its beneficial effect is not generally known. The federal department recognizes the necessity of help, and with a chance to place the work in the hands of those familiar with the existing conditions that the work may be carefully and specifically supervised, it is glad to take hold of the opportunity for co-operation in Kansas.

Opposition to the various plans for agricultural development cannot help but result in the farmers and business people standing in their own light. It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be no opposition until it is found that the plans are not practical. It is not at all likely that the plans will fail if given a fair chance. The success of communities here and there under what is believed to be the best practice of farming under western conditions, while only local, has unquestionably a general application. The whole idea is to apply in a general way what has been found successful in a local way.

Young men urge that they cannot farm because of the high price of land which prohibits them from buying, and the poor returns from leasing, which do not enable them to get ahead. They forget that this argument is as old as the nation. Land in Kansas at $100 per acre now is no higher than it was a quarter of a century ago at $25 per acre. It is just as easy to get into the farming game now as it was then so far as the price of land alone is concerned, and the returns from intelligent farming are now vastly better than they formerly were. Not only are prices good, but the advancement of knowledge has made it possible to produce much more economically and bountifully than formerly when hand labor was more in evidence.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES



1912 WHEAT FIELD OF W. G. DARBY, GARDEN CITY, KANSAS. LAND PLOWED 5 INCHES DEEP LAST WEEK IN AUGUST, AND WAS IRRIGATED BEFORE PLOWING. CROP MATURED WITHOUT MORE IRRIGATION, AND YIELD WAS 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Subscriber W. R. S., Abilene, Kan., writes that a small amount of lime will clear the water in the stock tank and destroy the moss, causing the sediment to collect in the bottom of the tank.

County Advisor for Reno.

Word comes from Hutchinson that Reno County is ready to enter into a contract for a county farm advisor, provided the Kansas Agricultural College authorities are able to find an advisor who fits into the diversified agricultural conditions which prevail in Reno County. The advisor for this county must be able to work with fruit growers, general farmers and stockmen, requiring a combination not often found in any one individual.

Investigation Into Grain Prices.

The Attorney General of Kansas is making an investigation into the operations of grain buyers. Complaints received at his office tend to the belief that there may be a combination of grain men and millers whereby prices for grain are depressed. Complaints have also been received to the effect that farmers were unable to market their own grain in carloads shipped to commission houses, the latter declining to buy directly from the farmer.

Lime in Water Healthful.

Subscriber O. D. C., Belpre, Kan., says: "We have used common lime quite successfully in destroying moss in stock watering tanks, and believe the lime does the stock good rather than harm. It furnishes bone material for the young stock. Our neighbor believes from his experience that it has a tendency to prevent abortion in cows by furnishing them plenty of bone material to develop and mature strong, healthy calves. The lime should be replenished every few days or the moss will grow."

More About Giant Mowers.

In KANSAS FARMER of July 27, a subscriber was answered as to the practicability of the giant mower. KANSAS FARMER stated that this mower was in practical use, but that it required more horse power than the ordinary mower. We have a letter from our subscriber, G. C. H., Leavenworth, Kan., who advises that he is operating an 8-foot mower which does not pull heavier than 5-foot mowers he has heretofore used. The make of giant mower he is using has no neck weight and no side draft. He states that the cutting bar of his mower does not drag, but that the mechanism of the mower carries the cutter bar, and in this manner accounts for the light running.

Demands of Alfalfa.

In spite of the fact that soil and climatic conditions in general in Kansas are favorable to the growth of alfalfa, there are still frequent claims to the effect that in certain communities alfalfa cannot be started and when started the crop is practically a failure.

The facts are that the demands of the alfalfa plant are few, but the plant will not thrive unless those few demands are supplied. The requirements of the alfalfa plant must be met or failure is inevitable. The alfalfa plant demands first a well drained soil. It is of no use to experiment with alfalfa except on land that has both good surface drainage and sub-drainage. The land must be clean also. The alfalfa plant will not survive rank growing weeds. These must be eliminated before the alfalfa is sown, and when the crop is well started annual weeds give little or no trouble after the first cutting. The alfalfa plant, too, demands lime, and the soil must not be deficient in carbonate of lime if good crops are to result. If lime in the soil is lacking, this condition can be righted by applying ground limestone. The soil also demands inoculation with nitrogen gathering bacteria. The plant will survive lack of these bacteria for a time, but will ultimately fail unless these bacteria exist in the required numbers. The field can be inoculated by soil from old alfalfa fields or by the commercial nitrogen gathering compound which is advertised.

If the above conditions are supplied, and the proper seed bed prepared, alfalfa will start easily and will yield profitably.

Apples for Pig Feeding.

Answering subscriber G. A. F., Overbrook, Kan., we cannot speak of the value of apples in pig feeding from any experience of our own and of none had by our subscribers. Clark, of the Utah Experiment Stations, says that in two experiments he fed pigs apples with skim milk and shorts and concluded that the apples had a value ranging from nothing to 18 cents per hundred pounds. In one trial he found apples only equal to wild grass pasture. Cook, of the Vermont station, found that apple pomace siloed was preferred by cows to either hay or corn fodder, and thought that apple pomace silage was equal to average corn silage in feeding cows. The apple pomace had no deleterious effect on the cows or their milk. KANSAS FARMER readers who have had experience in feeding apples to hogs are invited to contribute their results to KANSAS FARMER columns.

Results of Deep Plowing.

No subject connected with farm work has received more discussion within the past few years than "Deep Plowing." Yet there seems to be comparatively few who fully realize its great advantages. This condition is, no doubt, due to the fact that authentic figures, giving a comparison of results of both shallow and deep plowing, have not been shown. In a recent bulletin, by the University of California, a table is given showing an actual comparison of the results obtained from both shallow and deep plowing. The land on which both tests were made was identical in character, and the climatic conditions were, of course, the same. Below we give a copy of the table:

AVERAGE OF 40 TRIALS.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Effect on next crop.
	——Bushels——		Barley.
Deep plowing.....	29.78	75.98	25.36
Shallow plowing....	21.67	69.30	17.32
Gain.....	8.11	6.68	8.04
Per cent increase...	37.40	9.70	46.50
Increase money.....	$7.78	$3.34	$4.02

Damage to Wheat in Shock.

A southwestern Kansas subscriber who called at this office a few days ago advises that there has been considerable loss in the wheat fields of southwestern Kansas the past few weeks due to heavy rains on wheat still in shock and which has been waiting for the thresher. This recalls our statement prior to harvest—that in our judgment is was wise to stack grain. If it were known that the weather would be dry and that the thresher could get to the field early, the practice of threshing from the shock is not objectionable. However, no one has been able to forecast the weather of Kansas with any degree of certainty, and when wheat stands in the shock it is certain that it is exposed to damage and loss from rains. If the damage were to be confined to slight bleaching the loss would not be so great, but continued wet weather for even a short time results in sprouted grain, and this has the effect of materially reducing the value of the wheat. The visitor above mentioned stated that wheat had sprouted and that in several fields in his neighborhood he believed that one-half the value of the wheat crop had been lost on this account.

Ground Corn vs. Whole.

An unsigned inquiry has been received as to whether or not it pays to grind corn for hogs. The experience of practical feeders of Kansas is that it does not pay to grind corn for use in hog feeding. In 11 out of 18 trials conducted during ten consecutive years at the Wisconsin station, a saving is claimed in favor of grinding amounting to from 2½ to 18½ cents per hundred weight of corn, and in seven cases there was a loss by grinding ranging from 1.1 to 11.1 cents per hundred weight, and the final deduction of these experiments was that when corn is worth 50 cents a bushel there is a saving of 3 cents on each bushel by grinding, allowing nothing for labor or expense. Among swine growers generally the impression strongly prevails that it is not profitable to grind corn in hog feeding.

Stallion Law Void.

Judge Paul of the district court of Howard County, has declared the Nebraska stallion registration law as unconstitutional and void, and upon the application of Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., has issued a permanent restraining order against the stallion registration board of Nebraska, enjoining that board from "collecting or attempting to collect from said plaintiff fees for inspection and from making further demands upon the said plaintiff that he submit his horses for their inspection."

KANSAS FARMER does not know just what the Nebraska stallion law is, but we are informed that it is a much more comprehensive and drastic law than the Kansas law, and the exceptions taken to the Nebraska law by Judge Paul are not found in the Kansas law, and it should not be interpreted from the above that the Kansas law possesses the weakness of the Nebraska law. The benefits of the Kansas stallion law are apparent to all interested in the breeding, development and growing of horses.

Alsike for Northeastern Kansas.

Subscriber, F. H., Sabetha, Kan., asks about Alsike clover for hog or cattle pasture. Alsike clover is a plant more slender than the medium red clover and commonly grows 18 to 24 inches high. The slender stems have many branches. The leaves are numerous and oblong in shape, and the flowers are of a pinkish tint. The roots are fibrous and the tap root is slender, but goes down a considerable distance. Alsike is a perennial and under favorable conditions will live for many years. The plants do not reach their full size until the second year, and in some instances even later. Alsike grows less rapidly than medium red clover, and ordinarily furnishes but one cutting of hay per year. Alsike furnishes a large amount of pasture. It is fairly well relished. The leaves are slightly bitter, but not enough so to interfere with their palatability. The quality of the hay is excellent. This comes from its fineness, the number of small branches and the abundance of leaves. It makes very desirable hay for horses and cattle, but is particularly adapted for sheep. As a honey plant, Alsike is without a rival among clovers. As a fertilizer it is not equal to red clover.

Alsike is better adapted to a cool and humid climate than to a hot, dry climate. It is more hardy than red clover, in the sense of enduring cold, and will live under conditions of climate such as would be fatal to red clover. In the United States the best crops of Alsike are grown in states which border on Canada, and in these the highest adaptation is found in Michigan, Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota. It is not adapted to conditions of semi-aridity, and our personal judgment is that our Sabetha subscriber should not go heavily into Alsike clover. It might be well enough for him to experiment with it. It is our judgment that red clover is worth much more to him. Alsike may in every respect be sown, the ground prepared for, the same nurse crops employed, and Alsike pastured and hayed, in the same way as red clover.

Destroying Melon Insects.

Answering subscriber A. E. D., Washington, Kan., white hellebore solution should destroy the bugs and lice on watermelon vines. Four ounces of the poison mixed with two or three gallons of water is the common method of usage. An ounce of dissolved glue or a little thin flour paste might be added to the solution, causing it to adhere. Hellebore loses its strength, and the fresh article should be demanded. This solution is less poisonous than arsenicals, and should be used in place of them upon ripening fruit.

Various leaf-eating insects are destroyed by an insecticide made of arsenic. A cheap and effective insecticide may be prepared from white arsenic by the following method: Sal soda, one pound; water, one gallon; white arsenic, one pound; quick lime, two pounds. Make the white arsenic into a thick paste with water. Dissolve the sal soda in water. Mix the sal soda and the arsenic. Use the solution to slake the two pounds of lime. Add enough water to make two gallons. Use two quarts of this solution in 50 gallons of water.

This solution must not be used on fruits. We doubt the advisability of its use on melons, inasmuch as one to two grains of arsenic will prove fatal to an adult, and 30 grains will usually kill a horse.

Weed Seed in Wheat.

This comment has been received from our subscriber, C. A. C., Ogden, Kan., regarding the ruling of the chief inspector under the Kansas Food and Drugs Act, published in KANSAS FARMER of August 3:

"I see in your paper that threshermen in Kansas are liable to a fine for leaving weed seed in wheat. I think the man responsible for such a law had little to do, and certainly doesn't know much about threshing. If the big mills, with all their improved machinery, can't get the weed seed out, how does he expect we poor threshermen to, when some fields are half weeds? Now, the only thing we can do is leave the weedy wheat and make the farmer mad, and, of course, we would get his job next year. Now, I think the one responsible for such a law ought to take a sneak. What do you think, Brother Threshermen?"

KANSAS FARMER is pleased to print the opinion of threshermen and farmers, as well, regarding the ruling that if more than one-half pound of weed seed is left in wheat, the grain will be held as adulterated and the threshermen held responsible and subject to prosecution for violation of the law.

THE BEEF CATTLE SITUATION

Never Since the Civil War Have Opportunities for the Beginner Been So Good

Beef cattle in the United States are now commanding a higher price than at any time since the Civil War. This so increases the cost of living that many people are compelled to limit their meat diet, or to entirely forego this very necessary article of human food. At the same time prices for breeding animals of the beef type have not very materially increased and are now but little higher than those for market stock. This is an anomalous condition which has perhaps never before existed in this country, and the reasons for it are worthy of a careful study.

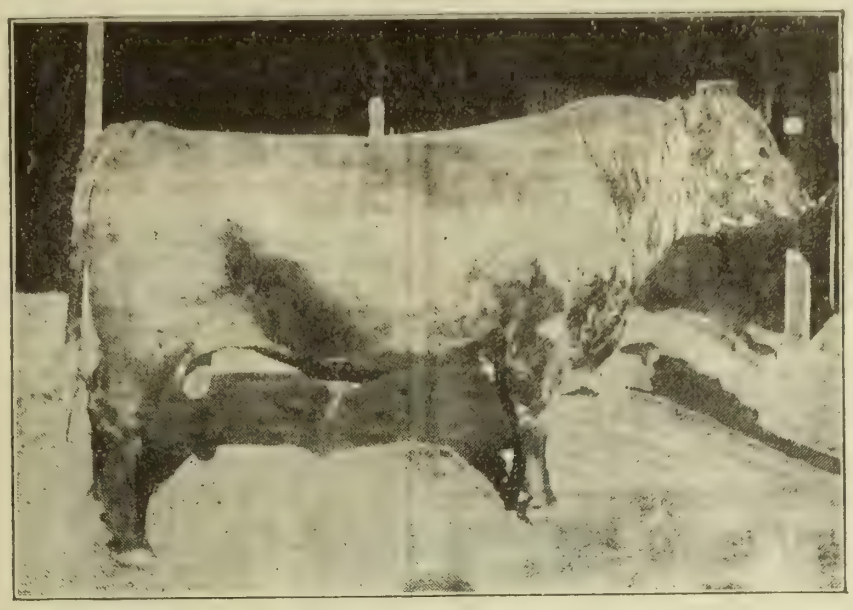
To begin with, the drouth of 1909 and 1910 throughout the southwestern ranges of this country and the northern part of Old Mexico and the general drouth of 1911 which covered the same region and extended northward into Canada and which was followed by a very severe winter, coupled with the accompanying high price of feed stuff, so reduced the available supply of breeding and young stock, either by shipment to market or by death, that the shortage throughout the entire country has now become acute.

The six big markets of the United States show a decrease of over 90,000 head during the first six months of this year as compared with a five-year average, while Kansas City showed a total decrease of 166,748 head. The drouth of 1910 caused an over-marketing of range cattle in thin condition, and this was followed by an over-marketing of fat cattle from the corn belt in the early part of 1911. The great quantities of feed, both corn and roughage, produced in 1910, and the mild winter, encouraged the most liberal feeding of every kind of stock, and these were marketed when ready without reference to the future supply. On account of this over-marketing the real shortage was more or less covered up and led to the belief that there would be an over-production, and as a consequence fewer calves were saved for growing into beef. It is a matter of fact that there has not been enough young cattle produced since 1909 to form a basis for an adequate present supply of beef cattle.

It is doubtful if the market for stockers and feeders ever reached as high a level as now obtains in the western markets.

Among the reasons for this condition is the fact that many of the large breeders, both in the corn belt and the range country, have now become feeders, in the belief that there is more money to be made in buying young stock and feeding it out than in raising their own supply. This applies to the far west grower who found that the demand in winter for hay-fed cattle was so enticing that he also became a feeder.

The small farmer who maintained a small herd for his own use has been induced to try the breeding business, and in too many cases he has used scrub or dairy-bred bulls until he has destroyed the beef character of his herd and his young stock has no particular market value. The greatest mistake any man can make is to use a scrub or inferior sire in his herd. There is nothing that will destroy it so rapidly and so effectively. If it is desired to raise beef cattle, then the best bulls that can be secured should be placed at the head of the herd, and the poorer the cow herd the greater the necessity for good bulls. Good bulls will build up a herd into beef producing animals. The use of poor bulls or of dairy-bred bulls will destroy the beef herd. The farmer should decide what type of cattle he desires to raise and adhere to that type. If he keeps cattle for milk production he must use a dairy-bred bull, or if for beef production, a beef-bred bull, and in either case he should get the best one available and not haggle at the price.



A KANSAS POLLED DURHAM THAT BREEDS HORNLESS SHORTHORNS. OWNED BY ACKENBACH BROTHERS, WASHINGTON, KANSAS.

The present shortage is so acute that it may never be remedied, and the prospects are that cheap beef is forever a thing of the past in the United States. Under the most favorable conditions it will require from two to five years to stock the country again with even a fair supply of beef-producing animals, and, as such conditions are not likely to obtain, the prospects for the breeder who produces good animals are that he will have a splendid market during the next eight or ten years. It is certain that no more favorable opportunity for the beef producer, or for the farmer who would become a breeder, has occurred since the Civil War than now exists. The shortage of beef-producing animals will soon be felt among the breeding herds to such an extent that prices for breeding animals will soar as have those for market animals. The ranges can no longer be depended upon by farmers and feeders of the corn belt to supply young and breeding stock, as all of the range country from Canada to Mexico is short of both kinds, while the homesteaders and other settlers who have occupied the range country with their irrigation and dry method farms will be under the necessity, for years to come, or raising cash crops in order to provide for their living and meet payments on [illegible] and improvements.

As further illustrating this shortage, it may be stated that the Kansas City markets shipped out over 600 cars of stockers and feeders last week to ten different states, and at prices that would have more than covered the best finished beeves a few years ago. The United Master Butchers' Association has found the beef shortage so acute that they have decided to ask Congress for drastic legislation prohibiting the slaughter of calves under one year if male and under three years if female. This is in line with action already taken by the American National Live Stock Association and serves to convey, as nothing else could, the attitude of these two great bodies of business men.

The only possible solution of the problem which confronts and affects the whole country in a threatened beef famine during the next five or ten years is for the corn belt farmers to breed and raise more cattle on their farms and cut loose from the idea of buying cheap cattle for breeding purposes.

It is claimed that farmers will not undertake to raise beef cattle on high-priced land, because of the belief that it cannot be made profitable. With alfalfa, which will grow in most localities in the corn belt states, and by the use of the silo for the preservation of the entire crop of corn instead of only 60 per cent of it, as under present methods, and by the use of a good grade of cattle, particularly of herd headers, the corn belt farmer is assured of abundant money profits as well as the preservation of his soil fertility, without which no system of agriculture can be made permanent or even of a long duration.

With the best beef cattle selling on the market for better than $150 per head, and good breeding bulls for not much more, it would seem that the present conditions and prospects offer the opportunity of a generation, if not of a lifetime, to the man who would raise beef cattle on his farm, and in answer to the objection that beef cattle cannot be raised profitably on high-priced land it is only necessary to say that it is being done and that the careful methods necessary under present conditions net the farmer more profit than he formerly obtained under the conditions which surrounded the cheap beef steer. As an avenue for money making for years to come, the raising of beef cattle on the farm will not be excelled by any other proposition except perhaps the production of dairy cattle in favored localities. For the general farmer throughout the country, the growing of beef-bred cattle offers a greater opportunity than any other apparent source of revenue.

Now is the time to buy breeding stock, and money lies in the pure-bred.

The Cost Of A Colt

It is a well known fact that an abundance of feed, good care and a mild climate have been the factors which have resulted in the giant draft horses of today. But it is not so well appreciated that these same factors are necessary for the maintenance of the size and quality of these horses. In other words, the Percheron stallion, weighing one ton, and his herd of mares weighing better than 1600, can be turned out to rustle for themselves and they will be found to at once begin to deteriorate, while their progeny will continue this deterioration in a more marked degree the longer they remain under such conditions. It seems to be a well established fact that the Shetland pony was of the same blood originally as the Percheron, but the cold climate, scant rations and small feed allowance have caused himto decrease in size until he has become only a miniature of what his fellows, under more favorable conditons, have developed into.

With these facts before us, the question of just what it will cost to develop a good draft animal to saleable age, is of interest. A reader in another state gives the results of his work in raising Percheron colts from grade mares, and it may be interesting to compare his figures with those obtained by Kansas farmers and breeders. To begin with, he charges each colt with $20, the cost of the service fee and offsets the interest on the investment, the keep of the mares, depreciation, etc., by the amount of work done by the mares.

During the first year he charged $10 against each youngster for pasture, and as he had three of them this would make a cost of $90 for service fee and pasture, or $30 each for the first summer. During the first winter they ate 1,000 pounds each of shelled corn and oats, equal parts by weight, and, figuring the corn at 60 cents and the oats at 45 cents, this adds another charge of $37.08 against the three. By allowing them 8 pounds of hay each per day for 150 days and charging this at $15 per ton, there is another charge of $27. Adding the cost of the service fee, the pasture, the grain and the hay together, we have a total of $154.08, or $51.36 each, at 1 year old.

The next season the colts were larger and were charged $3 per month each for six months' pasture, amounting to $54 for the three. During six months winter feeding these colts averaged 12 pounds per day of oats and shelled corn. Counting the shelled corn at 45 cents and the oats at 35 cents, which were the market prices then, gives us another charge of $59.20. The mixed hay was charged at $16 per ton and amounted to $59.92, making a total cost for the year of $173.12, and a total cost for the two years of $327.20.

Last winter, feed was higher, but the colts had been worked a little in the fall and winter and this work was allowed to offset their pasture. During the winter corn was charged at 65 cents, oats at 50 cents and mixed hay at $22. They were allowed 15 pounds of grain per day for six months, amounting to $108.67. About four tons of hay amounted to $89.10, making a total cost for the year of $197.77, or a total cost up to the time of their sale of $524.97. The colts brought $250 apiece, or $750 for the three, leaving a profit of $225, or $75 apiece.

The return of manure was considered to balance the care given these colts, and the feeds which they consumed was charged at market prices. Adding the cost of the halters and other little incidentals which might have been charged against these colts the total expense of raising them to saleable age could easily be kept under $600, and even at this figure they would show a net profit of $50 apiece, and give rise to the question as to whether there is any more profitable kind of live stock to be raised on the farm. Two hundred and fifty dollars, the sale price, means a good animal, but not an unusual one, and conditions now seem to indicate that such prices are sure to be maintained and more than likely to be exceeded in the future if the animals are worthy. Colts of this type cost very little to raise aside from their feed, and there are two ways of looking at the feed question. One of these is to consider the feed at its market value and require the colts to pay for that feed at least as much as it would have sold for on the open market. The other one is to consider the feed as simply so much rough material, worth the cost of its production and valuable for manufacturing into high priced horse flesh.

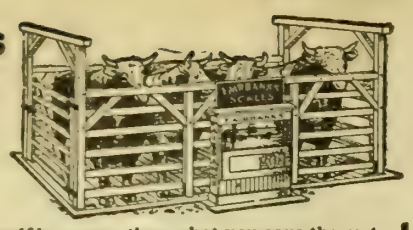
It will be noticed that our reader has figured every item of expense against these colts and the probabilities are that such colts can be raised under Kansas conditions for $500 or less for the three. It does not pay to skimp any kind of a growing animal at any time in its history, and the $250 received for each of these colts would not have been possible except for the liberal feed and good care which they received and which were the means of producing the quality and size which commanded such a price.

Had these animals been pure-bred and registered they might easily have sold for from two to four times the price they did bring and would not have cost any more for their feed and care. If a grade Percheron colt at 3 years old is worth $250, what would he be worth if pure-bred and registered and sold for a breeder? As it was, the value of the colt was fixed entirely by the amount of work he could probably do, and there is little doubt but that the price was a fair one, on this basis. With a pedigree, these colts would have been capable of rendering an equal service in work and would have more than doubled their value as breeding animals.

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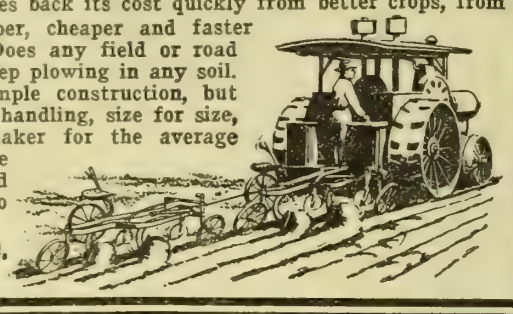
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Horses	5,912
Horse Show	3,020
Sheep	1,261
Swine	2,440
Poultry	2,238

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FEATURES OF THE 1911 OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR.

Attendance for 1911	130,000
Total cash premiums paid	$16,097.74
Total receipts of fair	99,615.50
Cost of amusement program	7,200.30
Number of exhibitors—all departments	1,200
Number of exhibitors — machinery department	100
Number exhibitors—for live stock departments	202
Total number entries (not including machinery)	12,150
Number horses on exhibition	600
Number cattle on exhibition	650
Number swine on exhibition	750
Number sheep and goats on exhibition	400
Number chickens on exhibition	1,800
Estimated number cars required to transport exhibits	400
Estimated value of live stock and other exhibits	$2,500,000.00
Space occupied by machinery exhibits— Vehicle building (under roof)	20,600 sq. ft.
Implement Field (outside space)	40 acres
Agricultural, Horticultural and Dairy Exhibits	28,184 sq. ft.
Pantry stores	5,000 sq. ft.
School exhibits	5,000 sq. ft.
Fine Arts	5,000 sq. ft.
Cement show (under roof)	9,920 sq. ft.
Merchants' and Manufacturers' products	40,000 sq. ft.

HORSE SHOW SEPTEMBER 30, OCTOBER 4

ENTRIES AND SPACE RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE EARLY. IF YOU ARE NOT AMONG THE THOUSANDS WHO HAVE ALREADY RESERVED SPACE AND MADE ENTRIES FOR THE 1912 OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR AND EXPOSITION, IT IS YOUR DUTY TO GET BUSY TO-DAY. IT'S A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY TO SELL YOUR LIVE STOCK TO HALF A MILLION PEOPLE.

Elegant illustrated premium list mailed to all requests. Entries close for live stock on September 23, 1912.

I. S. MAHAN, - - - - - OKLAHOMA, CITY, OKLA.

THE FARM



It is well to proceed with caution in the feeding of new grain of any kind to live stock. Nothing will throw work horses out of condition quicker than new oats. It has the effect of loosening the bowels and a tendency toward colic. Too much new corn fed to hogs is detrimental. Begin the feeding of new grains gradually. The same conditions prevail, but to a lesser extent, in the feeding of new hay.

Thousands of acres of the second and third crop of alfalfa have been allowed to stand for maturing a seed crop, in Kansas this year. The chances are that in most sections the seed crop will be disappointing in quality. The alfalfa plant is peculiar in that when it grows large it does not make seed. The best seed years are those when the plant does not get large. When alfalfa is harvested for seed, care should be taken to have it thoroughly dry before being stacked and it should not be threshed when the straw is tough. It requires more time to cure a seed crop of alfalfa than to cure the hay crop. If the hay is stacked green or wet the vitality of the seed is injured. If the threshing is done when the hay is damp, much seed will be lost. If the crop is not thoroughly dry it is advisable to make small stacks so that the drying will continue after the stacking has been done.

A large part of this year's prairie hay crop has been harvested in exceptionally good condition. The prairie hay harvest has this year been earlier than usual. The one fault with our wild hay harvest in Kansas is that we do not begin cutting in time. Those who grow and place prairie hay on the city markets are the first to harvest, and it is well to watch these men to ascertain the right time to cut. Early cut, green prairie hay on the Kansas City market sells for more money than later cut. The reason is because of the greater feeding value. It is more palatable and, not being so woody as the late cut, makes better feed. We grow no hay in this country which is so nice to feed and of such all around high value for all kinds of live stock, except the choicest of alfalfa. It pays to take care of the prairie hay crop at the right time and in good condition. In many sections of the state the prairie hay crop is the largest harvested in recent years.

The farmers of Kansas, as well as those of every other state where rotation of field crops has not been established, must in the future give more attention to rotating fields. The Missouri station has recently printed some information of deep interest to farmers of the corn belt:

"On the rotation fields, where investigations have been in progress for 22 years, the following results have been observed:

"(a) Corn after corn for 22 years—yield of corn, 12 bushels per acre.

"(b) Rotation of corn, oats and clover for 22 years—yield of corn, 50 bushels per acre.

"(c) Rotation of corn, oats, wheat, oats and timothy for 22 years—yield of corn, 54 bushels per acre.

"(d) Same rotation as (c), but with barnyard manure—yield of corn, 74 bushels per acre."

It is time to think about saving the seed of all farm plants for next year's planting. In due time KANSAS FARMER will have something to say about the saving of corn, Kafir, sorghum and milo for seed. We have already discussed the selection of seed for wheat to be sown this fall, but there are other plants from which seed must be saved, and these, principally, are garden plants and particularly potatoes. An effort should be made to save enough large potatoes for next year's planting. Eat the small potatoes necessary this fall and winter to permit planting large ones next spring. The reverse of this is the condition usually prevailing. It does not pay to plant whole potatoes—either small or large—but it does pay to plant large potatoes with at least two eyes in each piece. The results from planting small and large potatoes, both whole and cut into pieces, having one and two eyes, are set forth in a bulletin by the North Dakota station and which bulletin is quite interesting reading.

There is a great deal of talk about conservation, and rightly so, but the farmer of today is not worrying unnecessarily about leaving a fertile farm to his grandchildren, and as a matter of fact it is unnecessary to worry about this condition. The kind of conservation we need in Kansas is that kind which comes from first class good farming—the kind of farming which will make the most money for the farmer who is today occupying the land. If such farmer so handles his land that he will double his corn yield, his wheat yield or his alfalfa crop, he will be conserving the natural fertility of the soil and will in fact be adding to it, because he cannot produce bigger crops and so make more money without better methods of cultivation, without crop rotation, without green manuring and without utilizing the manure produced on the farm. So, if the present is taken care of, as lies within our possibilities, the conservation question is solved without a thought.

On most farms the sheds and corrals are cleaned during the late spring and early fall. During these two seasons of the year the greater part of the farm manure is hauled out. This is a part of the farm work which should not be neglected. This actually builds up the farm, and aside from the use of the legumes and green manuring, is about the only work the Kansas farmer does in actually improving the soil. By all means all the manure produced on the farm should be gotten onto the fields. It should not be placed only on those fields nearest the accumulation of manure. The time necessary should be given to haul the manure to those fields needing it most, and particularly to those thin spots which are producing little or no crop. The manure spreader will in a year or two, on the 160-acre farm, more than pay for itself in better spreading methods and in time saved. The manure spreader is an essential farm implement. A low down spreader is now being built which has labor-saving features well worth consideration.

Generally speaking, the 1912 season will be a good one for the Kansas farmer. It could have been better. It is probable that no condition ever existed which could not have been improved upon, likewise it is altogether probable that no condition could be so bad that it could not be worse. There are sections in Kansas in which the general crop conditions are as good as they have ever been. There are other sections where the conditions are not so good, but might be very much worse. Where the conditions are worst the effect of last year's short feed and grain crop contributed more to the present situation than the conditions directly attributable to this season. This applies to those sections of Kansas where feed is the principal crop and where there is a shortage of live stock because of failure to grow the feed necessary to carry the stock through the winter. This can have no effect other than impressing upon the farmer of those sections the necessity of providing against a short feed year. As has heretofore been stated, in these sections more attention must be given to the growing of Kafir, cane and milo, and an accumulation of the same either in the silo or in the stack, in the year of plenty for the lean year. If the western one-third of Kansas had its normal live stock population conditions in Kansas—in every corner of the state—would be highly satisfactory.

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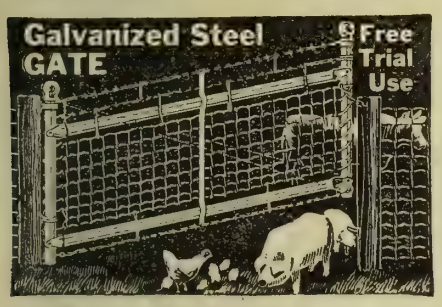


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LIVE STOCK

When market hogs are selling as high as $8 or better, a man ought to be ashamed to try to buy a boar for $25. Cheap boars and cheap bulls don't harm anyone on earth but the owner, but they hit him a terrible jolt in the tenderest spot—the pocketbook.

The market reports show that, while cattle and hogs are selling at abnormally high prices, sheep are very low. The packers claim that retailers are selling mutton at the same prices as beef in order that they may make a bigger profit, and that this keeps the price for sheep down to its present level. Cattle sell for $10 per 100 pounds or over, hogs for $8.50 or better, and wethers for $4. Do you pay as much for mutton as for beef?

A large shed, or rather a roofed-over barnyard, with a cement floor and a provision for saving all moisture, is the way a Missouri farmer, who lives on $300 per acre land, proposes to solve the manure question. He will haul out no manure during the winter, but will put in sufficient straw each day to keep the cattle clean and comfortable. The tramping of the cattle will harden this manure so that it will absorb and retain the moisture and keep in perfect shape for distribution on the fields late in the winter. The idea of a covered barnyard is excellent, and the paving of a barnyard is splendid, but we think the manure spreader needs exercise oftener than once a year.

Work horses are now so valuable that eastern buyers who come to Kansas City for horses do not trust them in freight cars, but ship them in specially constructed express cars. Over 280 express carloads of work horses have been shipped east from this market thus far this year. These are not breeding horses, but work animals, such as are generally classified as "chunks, expressers and drafters." It costs $202 for freight and $30 for feed to send a car of 20 horses from Kansas City to Boston, while by express the cost is $415. The quick trip, smaller cost of feed in transit, and the arrival of the horses in better condition cause shippers to choose the express in preference to the freight.

If you have a piece of land that will not produce alfalfa, try sweet clover. Sweet clover is a great subsoiler. It will grow almost anywhere, it is good feed and a better producer than red clover, it develops the same bacteria on its roots as does alfalfa, and will inoculate the soil for alfalfa; it adds nitrogen and humus to the soil when turned under, it is ready for pasture about 10 or 15 days earlier than any other grass or clover, and the bitter principle it contains prevents bloat. It must be cut for hay long before it comes into bloom or else it is too woody. It should always be cut high so as to leave some leaves remaining on the stubble in order to insure a good second growth. Don't forget that it is a biennial and not a perennial, like alfalfa.

Berkshire Distribution.

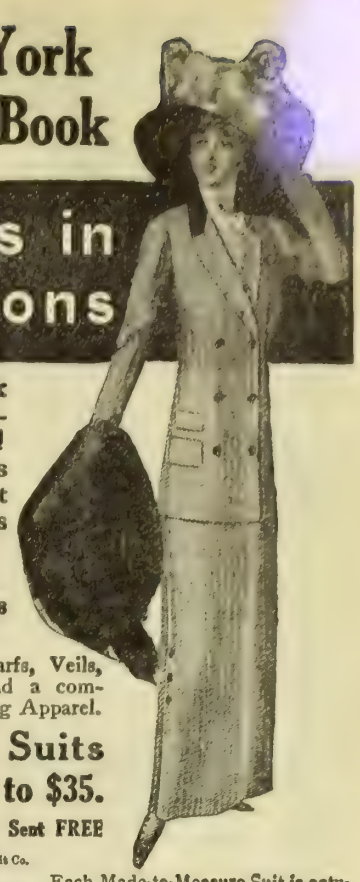
It may surprise many people to learn that Mississippi has the largest number of Berkshire breeders of any state in the Union, yet such is the case, according to a statistical map recently published by the Berkshire World.

Mississippi has 341 breeders of Berkshire swine and stands first. Other states follow in this order: Tennessee, 241; South Carolina, 167; Georgia, 154; Pennsylvania, 145; Ohio, 143; Texas, 141; Illinois, 130; New York, 122; Missouri, 100; Virginia, 94; Alabama, 86, and Kansas 84. All other states have very much smaller numbers. A glance at the map shows that the great majority of Berkshire breeders are located east of the Mississippi, and a surprisingly large number of them are south of the Ohio River. The six southern states having the largest number of breeders aggregate 1,158, while the six northern states having the largest number only show 734.

Do these figures mean that the Berkshire is better adapted to southern conditions than are the other breeds? This is claimed to be true by some, and there may be something of fact in it. Our own judgment is that in the rejuvenated farm life of the south, when the pure-bred hog became a factor, the Berkshire was among the earliest to be introduced and, as he makes good everywhere, his numbers have spread because he was known.

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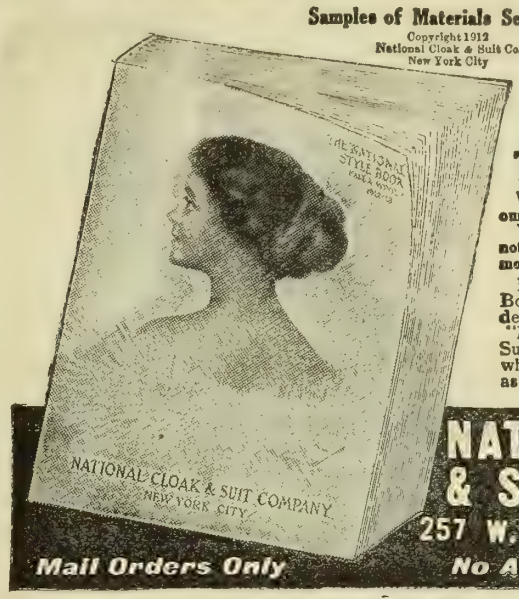
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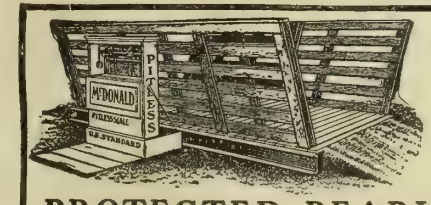
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is, perhaps, the best type of the Kansas Turkey Red family—is thoroughbred, tests good weight, is hardy, will produce larger yields in the winter wheat districts than any other variety now grown, commands highest market price.

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DAIRY



It must be kept in mind that the cow is like a cupboard—you must put something into her before you can take anything out. The best cow in the world cannot make milk without plenty of the right kind of feed. The same is true of the average or poor cow. Large consumption of feed is the ideal condition in the case of the dairy cow. In most instances the large consumer is a profitable milker.

There is no question but that every farm in Kansas ranging from 160 acres down should have on it a small herd of good dairy cows. The number of such cows should depend upon the farmer's ability to milk and should be governed by the number he can milk with his own family. Dairying fits into general farm operations perfectly. It does not interfere with the growing of wheat, corn, fattening of hogs or the growing of a dozen or more calves for sale either as stockers or fat, each year. The dairy brings in a cash income monthly which supplies the one thing the need of which is felt on practically every farm. Cow feed can be grown every year. A short year in crops is, with a dairy herd, not felt as on farms on which dairying is not pursued.

The prevailing high prices for summer butter fat can, in our judgment, mean nothing else than correspondingly high prices for butter fat during the winter. As we have stated heretofore, we do not know of a time when the farmer could engage in dairy operations with greater profit to himself than now. We have presented our reasons for believing that good prices for dairy products will prevail in years to come. Dairying is a business which cannot be taken up and the fullest advantage realized therefrom in one, two, three or five years. It is consistent with this condition that it is possible to at all times produce dairy products at a handsome profit regardless of the slight up and down fluctuation in prices. Dairying is one of the most permanent and profitable businesses in which it is possible for the farmer to engage.

Because the process of establishing a pure-bred dairy herd is slow is no excuse for the lack of improvement in the herd of the farm dairyman. Since the establishment of cow-testing associations here and there the grade cow as a valuable dairy animal has been showing to great advantage. The pure-bred dairy cow in the hands of the breeder has no trouble in making known to the world her ability as a milk producer, because if such cow is good she is fed and milked and tested for high yields. A grade cow, however, does not command any such attention, and she is known to her owner as a good or fairly good cow. The testing association, however, ascertains the milk and butter fat yield of every animal in the herd, and is as fair to the grade as to the pure-bred. Recent records of a number of herds tested in one large association show grade cows producing from 300 to 500 pounds of butter fat per year, being as large and as profitable producers as many of the pure-breds in the same herds. There is a big profit and a great deal of satisfaction in the 300-pound cow. She can be obtained easily by two or three crosses of dairy blood and with good care and handling.

The agitation in favor of silage for the feeding of dairy cows has been so persistent in Kansas the last year or 18 months, we fear that many farmers are inclined to the belief that it is impossible to obtain a good milk flow at an economical cost on dry feeds, and feeling that they are not able to build a silo are discouraged or hesitating in their dairy operations. The fact is that in Kansas, as well as in other states, good milk flows and economical production have been for years and years obtained without the use of the silo, and such condition will prevail for the years to come. The facts are that the silo does, in our judgment and in the judgment of those who have used the silo, furnish the ideal and cheapest feed for milk. However, early cut cane and Kafir hay supply a very good roughage. These, with alfalfa hay, make a good milk feed. Early cut prairie hay, early cut millet hay, and early cut oats hay are valuable in supplementing cane and Kafir roughage and in affording a variety. In any combination of dry roughages, alfalfa must play an essential part. These dry feeds, along with some of the grains raised on the farm, will make good milk feeds, and because the farmer does not feel able to construct a silo is no reason that he should feel that without the silo he cannot produce milk profitably.

Butter-fat prices have prevailed unusually high during the year of 1912 so far. These prices are due to the fact that the entire supply of storage butter of 1910 and 1911 was cleaned up during the early weeks of 1912. In this clean-up there was some 1910 butter. The year 1910 was disastrous to storage people engaged in the butter business, and some 1910 butter was held over until the latter part of 1911 and the early part of 1912. The amount of 1912 butter stored in the three leading centers, up to July, was over 60,000,000 pounds less than last year. The prices paid for storage butter have this year been unusually high, accounting for the high prevailing prices for butter fat. It must be kept in mind that except for the cold storage warehouses, prices of butter produced in the summer time would be extremely low, and on account of the short supply of fresh butter in the winter time prices would be extremely high. Inasmuch as a much larger proportion of butter is produced on the farms during the summer than in winter, the cold storage warehouse is a Godsend to both the producer and the consumer. This is true not only in the case of butter, but in the case of numerous other commodities produced on the farm, and particularly in the case of eggs. The fruit situation in this country would be vastly different were it possible to place fresh fruit in cold storage and thereby keep it for those seasons of the year when in reality fresh fruit is most relished but not produced. Apples are practically the only fruit susceptible to storage for any considerable length of time, and the advantages of the cold storage are apparent to all apple growers and apple eaters.

As early as ten years ago KANSAS FARMER was arguing that the time would come when the beef of the country would be produced on the comparatively small farm. So far as Kansas agricultural papers were concerned, we were alone in this contention. It is these days almost impossible to pick up a paper which in some form or other is not presenting the same idea. The same notion prevails among stockyard cattle buyers and among packing house managers. In fact a large part of the beef of the country is already coming from the small farm, and this practice cannot help but increase as the years go by. It is our contention that a herd of dairy cows, each cow producing a calf yearly, will supply the beef of the future and the production of beef on the farm will become one of the farmer's principal sources of income. Instead of selling these calves when eight months to a year old, they will be kept on the farm, consuming the roughage and grain feed, and at 16 to 20 months old will be sold as finished beef. This will not apply to every farm, but those who do not care to hold their calves after they are 8 to 10 months old will sell them to neighboring farmers who have the feed and the disposition to make beef. It is in this connection that the dairy herd will impress itself more forcibly upon many farmers than it has done heretofore. When the condition referred to is brought about, the farmer can under no circumstances afford to keep a cow a year for her calf. He can keep that cow, however, for the milk she produces and the calf, the latter of which will grow into money by consuming the home grown feeds and create a source of revenue which is at just this time given little thought.

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PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT FOR sale. Write for prices. E. B. Crawford, Hesston, Kan.

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PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, cleaned and graded, clear of rye. Fields inspected by college expert of Manhattan. For prices address R. H. Partridge, Route 1, Macksville, Kan.

CHOICE, PURE KHARKOF SEED wheat for sale, $1.25 per bushel while it lasts. R. C. Obrecht, Fairlea Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE-BRED KHARKOF WHEAT—INspected and recommended for seed by the Agricultural College. Fine quality. Price, $1.45 bu. f. o. b. cars at Munden. F. J. Nesetril, Munden, Kan., Republic County.

KHARKOF WHEAT—COLLEGE BRED and inspected, recleaned, free from weed seed, delivered f. o. b. Morrowville, Kan., in new sacks, $1.50. Samples and prices on car lots furnished on application. Henderson Long, Haddam, Kan.

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FARM FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF age, will sell mine and retire. Deal with owner and save commissions. 350 a. in one farm. About 200 a. in first and second bottom. 130 a. in cultivation. Two streams join on land. Some timber. 150 fenced pasture, living water. Finest well water. 5-room house; barn for 12 horses. New hog houses and fences. A fine combination grain and stock farm. Also, 520 a. joining, making 870 acres in one body. 2 sets improvements, 130 in cultivation. Balance grass with living streams. Both farms fenced and cross-fenced. School adjoining. Church, ½ mile. 4 miles from Keighley, on Frisco R. R. Rural mail. Telephone in each house. Will sell one or both farms on liberal terms. Wm. Morti, Latham, Kan.

POULTRY

A number of very interesting things are to be found in the July record of the national egg laying contest being conducted at the State Poultry Experiment Station, at Mountain Grove, Mo. July closed the ninth month of the contest, which is to continue three more months. The most remarkable thing up to that time is the record made by a White Plymouth Rock hen. This hen has not missed a month since she entered the contest, her record for each month being as follows:

November	17 eggs
December	22 eggs
January	5 eggs
February	17 eggs
March	29 eggs
April	29 eggs
May	31 eggs
June	29 eggs
July	29 eggs
Total for nine months	208 eggs

In the nine months a White Orpington hen has produced 199 eggs, and a Barred Plymouth Rock has laid 191. Nineteen other hens have each produced from 175 to 189 eggs.

* * *

Another interesting thing in connection with this contest is that the so-called heavy laying breeds have not made as good a showing as are the general purpose breeds. Begining with July, however, the Leghorn and other smaller breeds have not shown any effects of the hot weather and are now making better records and gaining ground faster than the larger breeds. A good many hens of the larger breeds are broody now. This will give the smaller breeds—non-sitters—a chance to make a better showing for themselves throughout the remainder of the contest. No pen has yet gotten so far in the lead but what the rank of the leading pens could be changed in a single month. The indications are that the pen which can continue to lay a reasonable number of eggs through the hot weather is going to be the pen which will win. The best pen record is 808 eggs from Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen other pens are making good records, with from 618 to 778 eggs to their credit.

* * *

In speaking of these high records, Director Quisenberry of the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station says:

But of what value is a high egg record? In our opinion, high records within themselves are but sounding brass and a thinking symbal unless we can learn something from them and profit by them. They mean nothing unless we can learn how to produce similar yields. Feeding and housing of course have much to do with it, but we place greater value on the breeding than on either housing or feeding. The trap nest is a necessity in building up a laying strain, but this within itself is of but little value. The trap nest is only a means to an end. If you trap-nest some of your flock and then mark the chicks so you will know the sire and dam of the pullets and cockerels, then trap-nest these pullets, and breed each year from the hens and males which seem to be able to breed high producers—in other words, you must do some pedigreeing along with the trap nesting. Every hen has hundreds and even thousands of undeveloped eggs in her body. The problem is not one of feeding and housing eggs into the hen's body, but the problem is how to get the eggs out of her body. The hens in this contest which have not laid an egg, we will guarantee if they are killed at the close of the contest, it will be found that each of them have from 1,000 to 5,000 undeveloped eggs in their bodies, apparently normal ovaries, but the process of egg production has been upset somewhere.

* * *

More depends upon the male than upon the female in producing a strain of layers. By trap-nesting and pedigreeing, as stated above, you will soon be able to discover the males which are able to produce females which lay a large number of eggs each year. When such a male is discovered, you have made a long step toward solving the problem. More seems to depend upon the record of the male than upon the female. The trouble with most of us in the past has been that we have been breeding from high laying females, and paying no attention to the breeding of the male. We could cite you to many farms in this state where we have seen good laying strains ruined in this way. Dr. Pearl, of the Maine Experiment Station, says: "Inherited high productiveness is not transmitted from mother to daughter, but may be transmitted from mother to son, or from father to son or daughter." He has reached this conclusion after trap-nesting and pedigreeing hundreds of birds. We repeat, if we wish to build up a great laying strain, more depends upon the breeding of the male than upon the female, but you should always breed from good layers to get your male birds.

Reports from the east say the poultry crop is decidedly light this season, and that higher prices will prevail for fancy poultry.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

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SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORPingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

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PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

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BARGAIN—160 ACRES, GOOD WELL, watered land, in Sherman Co., not far from Goodland, $1,600 cash. M. A. Taylor, 163 W. 84th St., New York City.

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Pare and cut turnips in slices about half an inch thick, soak for half an hour in cold water, drain, par boil for 20 minutes, drain again and wipe dry. Salt, pepper and dip in corn meal or flour, and fry in bacon fat or other shortening.

The Farm Woman.

The farm woman, who has heretofore been practically an unknown quantity in the life equation of this country, is now following closely on the heels of her husband who is coming into his inherent rights. The moral stamina and the financial power of the farmer is largely influenced by the farm home. The farm home and its children are largely what the mother makes them. Hence, in the final solution, the farm woman is the power behind the throne.

As proof of this, public opinion clinches the matter. The question, "Who is the greatest Woman?" was sent out to 200 school teachers not long ago and the one who got the prize made the following answer:

"The wife of the farmer of moderate means who does her own cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, bringing up a family of boys and girls to be useful members of society and finding time for intellectual improvement."

That is a true picture of our coming farm women. Labor saving devices and social organization in their communities will give them time to bring up their family and keep them in touch with the best moral and educational activities of the day.—The Farmer's Wife.



4605. Girls' Sailor Dress.—The sailor suit always has been a favorite of the little girl. As shown, it is made up in blue linen with shield and collar of white linen. The kilt plaited skirt is joined to an underwaist and the blouse is separate. It can be made with or without the yoke facings. The pattern, 4605, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material; ⅝ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

KANSAS STATE FAIR
TOPEKA

September 9-13. 5—Days—5

$50,000 IN PREMIUMS
and SPEED COMPETITION, open to the world

FULL RACE PROGRAM EACH AFTERNOON

FOUR GREAT BAND CONCERTS EACH DAY—FIFTY PEOPLE.
DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS MONDAY.
STOCK JUDGING AND LECTURING BY MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION, EACH DAY.

ACRES OF RED MACHINERY.
GREAT FREE ATTRACTIONS.
NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS IN FRONT OF GRANDSTAND.

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS, A REALISTIC REPRODUCTION OF WILD WEST LIFE

PAIN'S SPECTACLE PIONEER DAYS WITH WONDERFUL FIRE WORKS

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE ON ALL RAIROADS.
For Premium List and Information, Address,

T. A. BORMAN, Pres. H. L. COOK, Secy.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

The premium list of the Douglas County Fair is received. This fair will be held at Lawrence on September 24-28, and the prospects for a splendid exhibit and a good attendance are both fine. Elmer E. Brown, Lawrence, Kan., is secretary.

E. C. Jonagan, of Albany, Mo., owner of one of the best Duroc herds in the country, writes that his spring pigs are doing fine. On October 26, Mr. Jonagan will offer a very high class lot of Durocs, including a number of outstanding show prospects. Duroc breeders should keep this public sale date in mind.

James M. Andrews, of the Andrews' Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., reports that his spring crop of old, original, big boned Spotted Polands are growing fine. They were an extra big, high class lot to start with, and the prospect is that his public sale offering, October 19, will be the best of the many good ones he has sold. Don't forget his date.

Serum Saved Them.

Our advertiser, Mr. Fred G. Laptad, who has been such a successful breeder of Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys at Lawrence, Kan., for some years, writes that he had a threat of cholera in his herds, but by the prompt application of the serum treatment he was able to save both herds and the hogs are now doing splendidly. After hogs have been treated by this method and have come through all right they are pretty safe to buy. The Experiment Station bulletin No. 182 tells about the work of the veterinary department in handling the serum. This bulletin is free to the farmers of Kansas. Mr. Laptad's hogs are now in splendid condition to buy, and he can interest you on both prices and quality.

The S. E. Ross Holstein Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of S. E. Ross of Creston, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On September 18 Mr. Ross will sell 50 head or over of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. This will be one of the great Holstein sales of the season. The cows of the offering, both pure-breds and high grades, have records that are hard to beat. Princess Gerben Josephine of this herd made a seven-day record of 12.86 pounds of butter fat; a year record of 634 pounds of butter fat and 18,512 pounds of milk. Peach Gerben DeKol as a senior two-year-old made a record of 9.92 pounds of butter fat in seven days and a record of 6,600 pounds of milk and 229 pounds of butter fat in six months. Star, a high-grade cow, was awarded second prize in the Iowa state dairy contest. Her record was over 8,000 pounds of milk and 405 pounds of butter fat. Another grade cow in this herd has a record of over 800 pounds of milk in one month. The entire offering either have high records or are daughters of cows with high records. Five high-class bulls will also be sold, including the great herd bull, Union Gerben Duke, one of the greatest Holstein sires of the west. Look him up in the catalog. He is a sire fit to head any herd. Send for catalog. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Guesnseys at State Fair.

Mr. W. B. Henderson, of Greenwood, Mo., who owns a large herd of Guernsey cattle, will exhibit a number of animals at the Topeka State Fair. This exhibit will include both pure-bred and high grade cattle, and they will be for sale. A number of choice pure-bred bulls will be included. This will be a great opportunity to get a start in Guernseys.

Big Spotted Kind.

Mr. Charles Kolterman, proprietor of the Onaga herd of big Spotted Poland Chinas, located at Onaga, Kan., writes that conditions are fine in his part of the state. The pigs are doing fine and he can fill orders promptly. Mr. Kolterman is one of the old time breeders of the west, and his judgment in making selections can always be relied upon.

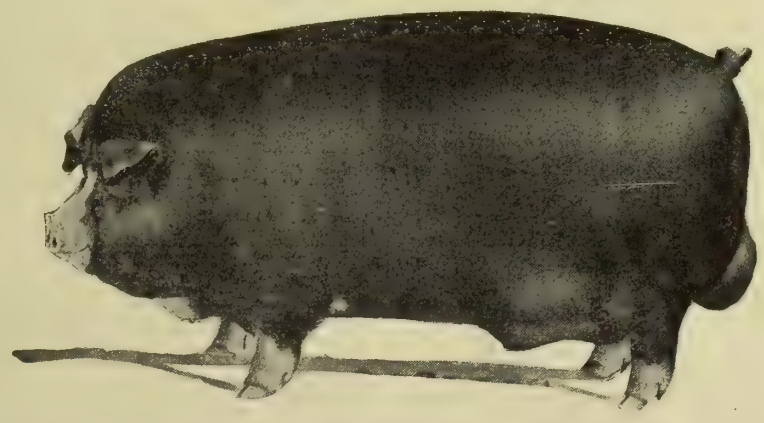
Harter Writes.

J. H. Harter, the veteran Poland China breeder, of Westmoreland, Kan., writes as follows: "Recent rains have greatly improved conditions in this part of the corn belt. Our corn is now assured, together with an abundance of roughness. The raising of Poland China pigs hase been pretty expensive this season on account of the high price of feed, but recent inquiry indicates a splendid demand, which should mean fair prices. But big prices have never exactly appealed to me. I rather like to sell them to the farmers, with an occasional sale to some breeder. I have made plenty of money in the business and have never sold any at 'gold brick' prices. I have a fine lot of stock on hand, consisting of the breeding herd and some bred gilts, a few fall boars and a good line of spring pigs. I am now ready to fill orders from my old customers and any new ones that feel like trying out my stuff. Please insert my card as per inclosed copy."

Hubert J. Griffiths, the successful Poland China breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., and owner of the great breeding boar, Collossus Pan, writes as follows: "Please change my card as per inclosed copy. I have 40 of the best pigs I ever raised, nearly all sired by Collossus Pan. Corn is fine here, and hogs scarce, but I am not pricing mine very high. The inquiries are beginning to come in, saying, 'Saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer.' I hope to have an extra choice offering at my November 2 sale."

Ernest W. Berry's Jumbo Prospect Offering.

The card of Ernest W. Beery, of Shambaugh, Ia., commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Beery owns one of the best big type herds in the corn belt. His herd boar, Jumbo Prospect 53806, by Prospect 46193, out of Big Jumbo's Equal, by Big Price, is without a doubt one of the best big type boars in service at the present time. He is one of the great, massive, high quality boars that breeds his kind, and many competent critics don't hesitate to declare him the best living boar of the breed. Mr. Berry has had several high offers for this boar during the past five years, but believes that the best is none too good to head his herd, and refused all offers. Long King's Equal Again 61281, by Long King's Equal, by Long King, is another coming sire that is in use in this herd. He is one of the big ones, lots of quality and is a uniform breeder. Among the sows of this herd is Betsy Corwin, by Prospect, and out of Lady Corwin. She has a fall litter of eight outstanding good pigs sired by Long King's Equal Again. Fern Allerton, by G.'s Perfection 1st, dam Maud Allerton, dam of some of the highest priced ones of recent years. Pearl H., by Big Hadley 2d, dam Fancy Clever, one of the best sows of J. O. James' herd. She has a litter of extra fine spring pigs by Jumbo Prospect. Beauty Jumbo, by Jumbo Prospect, Josephine Gem, by Big Missouri Chief, and others equally good. A number of these sows have fall litters by Jumbo Prospect; others by Long King's Equal Again The spring gilts and boars and the fall pigs offered by Mr. Beery are very high class. They are as big as the biggest and are the kind that make good. Mr. Beery is one of the reliable breeders. He guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is good. Write him for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



BIG SENTINEL, BY SENTINEL, ONE OF THE FALL YEARLINGS TO BE SOLD IN THE SALE OF S. P. CHILES, JEFFERSON, KAN., SEPTEMBER 3.

The Holstein Herd Book.

Volume 29 of the Holstein Herd Book is a big one. It contains nearly a thousand pages and records pedigrees of bulls numbered 69021 to 81492 inclusive and of females numbered 134737 to 155153 inclusive. While the Holstein is one of the most important breeds of dairy cattle in Kansas, this herd book shows that there are only 31 members of Holstein-Friesian Association of America living in this state. Illinois has 218 members and New York about 200. The book is gotten out in Secretary F. L. Houghton's usual style—clean, accurate and attractive. Address the secretary, at Brattleboro, Vermont.

Reducing the Cost of Living.

Forty years ago Montgomery Ward & Co. began to eliminate combinations and middlemen. This was a long, long time before people began to feel the pull of these forces on their purse strings. Ward and Thorne made this the heart-idea of Montgomery Ward & Co. They bought up factory outputs often at less than ordinary wholesale prices and sold to the consumer by mail. Quality was placed first and uppermost. Then a fair price was asked—with just a small margin for doing business and making a profit. These things were begun in the days of the passing of the stage coach and canal boat—in the days when we were still clearing forests to build out cities—in the days when we were a nation of but 25 million people. Today the nation proposes to cure the disease which is called "The High Cost of Living." Since 1872 Montgomery Ward & Co. have been doing their part to prevent it. Throughout all the political controversy, throughout all the outcry against high prices on foods, clothing, implements and machines, there are several million contented people still comparatively untouched by the high cost of living. They are the people who for 40 years have purchased their supplies in the way originated by Montgomery Ward & Co. More than that, when they have purchased from Montgomery Ward & Co. they have been safeguarded by a guarantee known from Greenland to Australia for its sincerity and for its absolute old fashioned honesty. Thousands of silver-tongued orators will laud the economy idea of politicians from now until November. No one of them will mention Montgomery Ward or George R. Thorne. And yet there are many who see in this great national issue of 1912 the reflection of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s private fight begun in 1872 at a time when any idea of a "high cost of living" was even far more remote than thought of electric lights and trolley cars. After all is summed up it is contained in just one word, honesty—honesty of purpose, honesty of ideals, honest adherence to a principle, first condemned as the scheme of a mail order house, now hailed with acclaim as the salvation of the nation.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

WRITE ME about my improved farms at $15 to $35 per acre. Good land, near Russellville, one of the best towns in the state. **W. M. HENSON, Russellville, Ark.**

THE OPPORTUNITY

To buy or exchange for wheat, corn and stock ranches. Write **Teed & Orbison, Jetmore, Kansas,** describing what you have to exchange or what you want to buy. They have the stuff.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.

Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.

E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

240 ACRES OF LAND, good improvements, 2½ miles of Buffalo, Kan., and $3,500 livery stock in town of 10,000 people. Want more land farther west.
BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

COME QUICK

and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.

MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. **Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.**

WRITE for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. **A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.**

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—80 a., 2 miles of Salina, 60 a. bottom, fair improvements, 10 a. alfalfa. Worth $8,000, for $6,500. Will carry $3,500. **Cave Realty Co., Salina, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS.

80 acres.....$50 per acre
40 acres..... 50 per acre
200 acres..... 35 per acre

Write for descriptions. **J. D. Reneau, LaCygne, Kan.**

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

LANDS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE

In the famous corn, wheat, alfalfa, timothy, clover and bluegrass country in Northeastern Kansas. We make a specialty of exchanges. Send for list.
COMPTON & ROYER
Valley Falls, Jefferson County, Kansas.

IDAHO LAND

On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. **F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.**

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

FAMOUS GRAND VALLEY

of Colorado, only 40 miles long, and shipping 10,000 cars of fruit this year. We offer 40 acres, irrigated with adjudicated water right, close to good town, schools, etc.; grow any kind fruit, cantaloupes, 300 bu. potatoes to acre, four crops of alfalfa. For quick sale, price, $150 per acre; worth $200. Any terms you wish. Stop praying for rain.
J. C. VINING,
533 Seventeenth St., Denver, Colo.

160 Acres well improved, all the best of soil, 90 acres in cultivation, and level, 2 miles from the county seat of Trego county. Want $500 cash; balance easy terms. 160 acres, 6 miles from town, all the best of soil, half good alfalfa land, 55 acres in cultivation. Will take $500, balance terms. Write **R. BURNS, 111 East Fourth Street, Topeka, Kan.**

A GOOD FARM BARGAIN.

No. 1. 240 acres, 60 acres creek bottom land, balance slope and rolling upland, fenced and cross fenced with hedge and wire, about 10 acres fenced hog-tight, 25 acres set to alfalfa, 65 acres in cultivation, splendid well of water and cistern at the house, 140 acres pasture, water supply furnished by a spring, piped to a tank, which furnishes an abundance of good spring water. 8-room house with good porches, large frame barn, buildings are surrounded by a splendid grove of ornamental and fruit trees, and a great variety and abundance of all kinds of fruits. Price, $55 per acre. No trades. Write for lists.
V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY,
Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FREE HOMESTEADS IN ARKANSAS under new 3 year law. 500,000 acres now open near railroads and markets. Our Homesteader's Guide Book tells just how to locate, acquire title, number of acres vacant in each county and full text of new law. Price, 25c. **Farm Pub. Co., Little Rock, Ark.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.

235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE.

A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, $75 per acre. Write for list.
J. K. BEATTY, Coffeyville, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, **The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.**

BARGAIN COUNTER.

Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, $28 per acre, net cash; no trades. **J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.**

SUBURBAN HOMES

of 32½ acres, 18 acres alfalfa, 13 acres cultivated, good house, new barn, fruit, etc. Price, $6,000. **COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale or trade. Corn, wheat, alfalfa and pasture land at from $10 to $40 per acre. You should buy now. Let us tell you why. **Sperry & Olson, Hill City, Kansas.**

480 ACRES, all tillable, 175 acres wild grass and bluegrass, 40 acres tame grass, rest in corn land; barn 40x60, two good wells. Owner, old man, says sell. Price, $55 acre. Small payment down, rest long time, 6 per cent.
MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. **EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.**

40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, $50.

80 a. near town, $30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, $65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. **McCARTY, LaCygne, Kan.**

FOR TRADE.

160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.

Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

IDEAL MARSHALL CO. STOCK FARM.

700 acres, 525 pasture, spring water, plenty timber, well fenced, fair improvements, 125 acres cultivated, part creek bottom. Price and terms right. **F. NEWSON, Blue Rapids, Kan.**

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

GOVERNMENT LAND.

We can locate you on a good homestead in the San Pedro Valley, Arizona, where you can get artesian water for irrigation, with good markets, and in a well-developed country, with plenty of good schools and railroads. Send 5 cents in stamps for large illustrated book of our valley. **MORLEY-KIMBALL REALTY CO., Benson, Arizona.**

200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. **I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. **Money talks.** Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address

W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. **B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

SMALL FARM—BIG BARGAIN.

20 a., near Rogers. Smooth land, fine for fruit or crops, new 6-room house, good barn, 2 wells, all fenced, hog wire, ½ mile to good school and church. Only $1,900. Act now. **ROGERS LAND CO., Rogers, Ark.**

OUR BEST.

365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT."
Doing What

Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

WRITE for our fall book about lands and crops in the Ozark.
SHORT & SHANNON, Mountain Grove, Mo.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

HOMESEEKERS and INVESTORS. No better location than Southeast Kansas, near Chanute. Splendid farms at $30 to $50 per acre. Write today for new list.
HOME INVESTMENT CO., Chanute, Kan.

COME TO HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

Let me show you good farms with from 50 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre, selling at $50 to $60 per acre. Natural gas and oil on most farms.
JAMES PEERY, Humboldt, Kansas.

WE CAN SHOW you 40 bu. corn to acre, 50 bu. oats, other crops in proportion, a fine home farm, 7-room house, springs, 50 acres bottom. Price for quick turn, $2,400; terms. Have land crop payments. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.**

GOOD FARM CLOSE TO TOWN.

160 acres, 65 acres in plow, balance mow land and pasture, 40 acres alfalfa land, 10 acres now in alfalfa, timber for fuel and posts, running water. House of 6 rooms, barn 24x40x12, 1½ mile from Madison. Price, $45 per acre. **P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

ATTENTION.

N. ½ Sec. 11-12-18, Ellis Co., Kan. All blue stem, $30 per acre, or trade for auto, city property or live stock, and carry balance on land at 7 per cent. Will sell 80, 160 or all. **OWNER, 1140 Garfield Ave., Topeka, Kan. Phone 1606-W.**

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Open for middle aged man with good reputation and ability. Would require an investment of $10,000 to $15,000, which would take half interest in established real estate and loan business in one of the best towns in Kansas. This money would not be invested in blue sky, but would take a one-half interest in approximately $25,000 in good, saleable real estate in the town and county. I need a good man as partner. Business will pay not less than $2,500 a year cash. Address,
O. H. McQUARY, JR.,
Lawrence, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address **I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

LISTEN—ONE OF THE BEST UPLAND farms in eastern Kansas, 2¾ mi. from city limits of Topeka; good imp.; worth $150 per a.; owner non-resident and says sell at $100 per a.; ⅔ cash, 7 years' time on bal. Big list of all size eastern Kansas farms. Also, 20,000 a. of choice irrigable alfalfa land, only $15 per a.; ⅓ cash. Greatest bargain on the map. Address, **J. E. THOMPSON (The Farmer Land Man), Tecumseh, Kan.**

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
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Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
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Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

"To hustle when you want to,
And hustle when you don't,
To say I can, I must, I will,
When you want to say, I won't;
To push with all your might and main,
And stop with nothing less,
Will swing that old gate open wide
That leads to true success."

The grange is the oldest and at this time the most prosperous farmers' organization in existence; and is the only one national in extent. It is founded on the great underlying truths of the Bible; on the principles of right and justice to all men. It has passed through the formative period, through the expansion period when growth was faster than the care of selection, and the natural depression which followed only proved its worth, until today it stands without a peer at the service of the individual farmer, wherever he may be located, ready to help him in every way within its power, desirous of his help to fight the battles of the farmer in his desire for unity, charity, fraternity.

The grange is ready with educational features to develop and broaden the mind of the farmer by leading him to inquire into farm questions. It also stands ready to assist him in the study of state and national questions of vital import to every one. Financially, it is ready to help by eliminating useless middlemen. In many states it has a competent organization to insure his stock and buildings, even his life; and in the more progressive grange states will assist him with the marketing of his crops.

Always and everywhere the grange is just what its members will to make it. It cannot give more than value received, it can show them how to do, it cannot do for them. Nowhere can the grange do what its members will not do. It only reflects their will, but it stands ready with aids and helps which if taken and used will make a prosperous community, a contented and happy farming people, and make for them the ideal farm life.

Four Big Things.

This is congressional election year in every state, and the entire membership of the new House of Representatives will be named by the votes cast in all the congressional districts of the country. In every instance there will be ample opportunity for choice between an abundance of candidates eagerly offering themselves. The thoughtful voter will have every opportunity to support a candidate of the right sort if he only takes the trouble to be sure about it.

Unless previously disposed of there will be four great matters of public concern for this new Congress to handle, in which the Grange position is sharply defined: Parcels post; retention of adequate dairy protective laws; Federal aid for good road building; repeal of the Canadian reciprocity pact. Every member of the Grange may well bear these four issues in mind when selecting his candidate for Congress, because the Congress about to be chosen will dispose of some, if not all, of these questions.

The Grange is wisely restricted by its law, by custom and by present disposition, from mixing itself in partisan politics. That it has a right, and that every one of its members has a right, to closely interrogate candidates for Congress how they propose to vote on these four great matters, is as clear as that the Order as a whole has a right to take a stand upon the issue itself. Let every Patron be aggressive enough to find out how his congressional aspirants line up on these questions; and then let him be broad enough and courageous enough to vote for the man who stands right—even if it means breaking old party associations to do it. This is not "mixing in party politics," it is exactly the reverse. More than that, it is the assertion of citizenship's rights—the right to know how a candidate stands before he becomes anything but a candidate. The next Congress can be of the right kind if the farmers and Grange members will have it so. It's a time to be careful.

SPRINGDALE FARM HOLSTEIN SALE

CRESTON, IOWA

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1912

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H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

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7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

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35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarrax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
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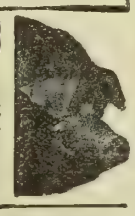
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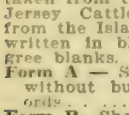
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Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
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HENLEY RANCH, 8,000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.



HORSES AND HOGS FOR SALE
Have sold my farm at Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling, Kan. Must sell my herd of Poland Chinas, consisting of 10 extra good tried sows, 10 fall gilts and 50 spring pigs, all eligible to register. They are from the best herds of big type Polands. Also, will sell 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and 10 head of Tennessee and Missouri jacks. They are extra good, and from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me. I mean business. GEO. B. ROSS, ALDEN, KAN.

800 FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS
Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. AIKINS' RANCH.
F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE
Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

Crystal Herd O. I. C. Swine
Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
DAN WILCOX, Cameron, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

PROFIT IN GUERNSEYS
One county in Wisconsin takes in $400,000 for dairy cattle each year. These cattle are shipped to most every state in the West. There were few Guernseys in that country 20 years ago, but now hundreds of farmers have them. **The demand is greater than ever.** Kansas farmers are waking up to the dairy prospects. Be one of the first taking hold of Guernseys. We have 10 Guernsey bulls ready to ship—four of them ready for service. Write us at once for quotations.
LAKE VIEW FARM,
Greenwood, - - Missouri.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
Lawrence - - - Kansas

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire Rams Cheap



Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

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(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address
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Live Stock Auctioneer.
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
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14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

MONT ORR
Live stock and farm sales auctioneer; block and ring work solicited. Belleville, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

KANSAS.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Inspection and Weighing of Grain—Adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department—In Force and Effect After August 1, 1912.

OFFICIAL KANSAS GRADES.

Under provisions of Chapter No. 222, Laws of 1907, the Grain Grading Commissoin appointed under said act, met pursuant to published call at the Governor's office in Topeka, Kan., on the 30th day of July, 1912, and established the following grades of grain, to be known as Kansas Grades, to be in effect on and after the first day of August, 1912:

J. G. MAXWELL, McPherson,
THOMAS PAGE, Topeka,
A. T. ROGERS, Beloit,
Grain Grading Commission.

Rule 1.

Wheat which has been subjected to "scouring," or some process equivalent thereto, or containing an objectionable amount of rye, shall not be graded higher than No. 3.

Rule 2.—General.

All wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and Kafir corn that is in a heated condition, souring, or too damp to be safe for warehouse, or that is badly bin-burnt, fire-burnt, fire-smoked, or badly damaged, dirty, or where different kinds of grain are badly mixed with one another, shall be classed "Sample Grade," and the inspector shall make notation as to quality and condition; and whenever it is evident that wheat screenings or other dirt has been mixed into wheat, the same shall not be graded better than Sample Grade.

Rule 3.—Live Weevil.

Wheat containing live weevil shall not be graded, but the inspector shall give the variety of wheat and test weight, and note "Live Weevil."

Rule 4.—Plugged Cars.

Inspectors shall in no case make the grade of grain above that of the poorest quality found in any lot of grain inspected, where it has evidently been "plugged" or otherwise improperly loaded for the purpose of deception.

Rule 5.—Reasons for Grading.

All inspctors shall make their reasons for grading below No. 2 fully known by notation on their reports. The weight alone shall not determine the grade.

Rule 6.—The Word "New."

The word "New" shall be inserted in each certification of inspection of newly harvested wheat until September 1 of each year.

Rule 7.—Reinspections.

All orders for reinspection must be in the office within the first forty-eight hours following the original inspection, and in no case will grain be reinspected after a lapse of three days from the date of the original inspection.

Rule 8.—Claim.

All claims for damage against the inspectors or weighmasters must be filed in the office before the grain has left jurisdiction of this department.

Rule 9.—Mixed Wheat.

In case of an appreciable mixture of hard and soft wheat, red and white wheat, durum and spring wheat, with each other, it shall be graded according to quality thereof and the kind of wheat predominating, shall be classed No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 Mixed Wheat, and the inspector shall make notation describing its character.

Rule 10.—Sulphured Grain.

All oats or barley that has been chemically treated with sulphur shall be classed as "Sulphured Grain," and inspectors shall note same on certificates of inspection.

Notice.

These official Kansas Grades are given us by the Grain Grading Commission, and will be the basis of all inspections made. Misunderstandings can be avoided by interested parties making themselves familiar with these rules.

D. R. GORDON,
Chief Inspector.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more then 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the dark type, tough, sprouted, or from other causes so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3, and shall contain not more than 10 per cent yellow berry.

Hard Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 61 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, sound, sweet, dry; may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Yellow Hard.—Shall be hard winter wheat of the yellow type, tough, sprouted, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3 Hard.

Kansas Turkey Wheat.

Hard winter wheat of the long berry, dark amber-colored type of the Turkey varieties shall be classed as No. 1 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 2 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 3 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, No. 4 Kansas Turkey Hard Wheat, and inspection certificates issued accordingly; and the other specifications for each of these grades shall be the same as for Kansas Hard Winter Wheat of the same grade.

Red Winter Wheat.

No. 1 Red Winter.—Shall be red winter wheat, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Red Winter—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, may contains not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Red Winter.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Red Winter.—May be tough, skin-burned or dirty, may contain not more than 8 per cent of hard winter or white winter wheat, or both; must be cool, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Winter Wheat.

No. 1 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sweet, sound, dry and clean, and not contain more than eight per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 White Winter Wheat.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry, may be some bleached, but not clean or plump enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 53 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 White Winter Wheat.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty white winter wheat, not to contain more than 10 per cent of red winter or hard winter wheat, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Northern Hard Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, sound, sweet, dry and clean, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat, not clean, sweet or sound enough for No. 1, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 56 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Northern Hard Spring.—Must be northern-grown spring wheat of inferior quality, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Northern Hard Spring.—Shall include all inferior, shrunken, northern-grown spring wheat that is badly damaged, more than 50 per cent of the hard varieties, and weigh not less than 49 pounds to the bushel.

Spring Wheat.

No. 1 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, plump and clean, and shall weigh not less than 59 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sound, sweet, dry, clean and of good milling quality, and shall weigh not less than 57 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Dark Spring.—Shall be spring wheat of the dark variety, sweet, but may be some bleached and shrunken, and shall not weigh less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Dark Spring.—Shall include spring wheat of the dark variety, tough, musty, sprouted, or that which from any cause is rendered unfit for No. 3, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

White Spring Wheat.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Spring Wheat shall correspond with the grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 dark spring wheat, except they shall be of the white variety.

Durum (Macaroni) Wheat.

No. 1 Durum.—Shall be bright, sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 Durum.—Shall be sound, sweet, dry and clean durum wheat, and shall weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Durum.—Shall be dry, sweet, may be some bleached, or from any cause unfit for No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 55 pounds to the bushel.

No. 4 Durum.—Shall include durum wheat that is tough, bleached, or shrunken, and shall weigh not less than 50 pounds to the bushel.

Pacific Coast Red and White Wheat.

No. 2 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall be dry, sound, clean, may be tainted with smut and alkali, and weigh not less than 58 pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 Pacific Coast Wheat.—Shall include all other Pacific coast wheat, may be smutty or musty or for any reason unfit for flouring purposes, and weigh not less than 54 pounds to the bushel.

(Note.—In case of a mixture of red or white Pacific coast wheat with our home-grown wheat, such mixture shall be graded Pacific Coast Wheat.)

Rye.

No. 1 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound, dry and free from other grain, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Rye.—Shall be plump, sound and clean.

No. 3 Rye.—May be shrunken, bleached, and not clean enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Rye.—To include all tough, musty or dirty rye unfit for No. 3.

Oats.

No. 1 White Oats.—Shall be pure white oats, dry, sweet, sound, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and contain not more than 1 per cent each of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and not more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter nor 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 White Oats.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, musty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Red Oats.

The grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Oats shall correspond with the grades of No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Oats, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Oats.

No. 1 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, dry, sound, sweet, and not contain more than 2 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 3 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats of various colors, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Mixed Oats.—Shall be mixed oats, tough, dirty, or from any cause unfit for No. 3.

Standard White Oats.

Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, sweet, and shall not contain more than 3 per cent of dirt or foreign matter or 5 per cent of other grain.

Barley.

No. 1 Barley.—Shall be sound, bright, sweet, clean, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley.—Shall be sound, dry, and of good color.

No. 3 Barley. — Shall include shrunken, stained, dry barley, unfit to grade No. 2.

No. 4 Barley.—Shall include tough, musty, dirty barley.

Speltz.

No. 1 Speltz.—Shall be bright, sound, dry, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Speltz.—Shall be sound and dry, and not contain more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 3 Speltz.—Shall be dry, not sound enough for No. 2, and contain not more than 10 per cent of other grain.

No. 4 Speltz.—To include all speltz that is dirty, musty or tough.

Corn.

The following maximum limits shall govern all inspection and grading of corn:

Grade.	Percentage of moisture	Percentage of rotten, exclusive of bin-burned.	Percentage of dirt and broken grains.
No. 1	15	1	1
No. 2	16	5	2
No. 3	19	10	4
No. 4	22	.....	.....

White Corn.

No. 1 White Corn.—Shall be pure white corn, and sweet.

No. 2 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 3 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, and sweet.

No. 4 White Corn.—Shall be fifteen-sixteenths white, but shall include tough, musty, and damaged corn.

Yellow Corn.

No. 1 Yellow Corn.—Shall be pure yellow corn, and sweet.

No. 2 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 3 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, and sweet.

No. 4 Yellow Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths yellow, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Mixed Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 2 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 3 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, and sweet.

No. 4 Mixed Corn.—Shall be corn of various colors, but shall include tough, damaged or musty corn.

Kafir Corn.

No. 1 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be pure white, of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, sound, dry, and clean.

No. 3 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, not dry or clean or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 White Kafir Corn.—Shall be seven-eighths white, tough, damaged, musty or dirty.

Red Kafir Corn.

The grades of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Red Kafir Corn shall correspond with grades Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 White Kafir Corn, except that they shall be of the red variety.

Mixed Kafir Corn.

No. 1 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn of choice quality, sound, dry, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, not clean, dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Mixed Kafir Corn.—Shall be mixed Kafir corn, tough, musty or dirty.

Milo Maize.

No. 1 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize of choice quality, sound, dry and well cleaned.

No. 2 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is sound, dry and clean.

No. 3 Milo Maize.—Shall be milo maize that is not dry or sound enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Milo Maize.—Shall include all milo maize that is tough, musty or dirty.

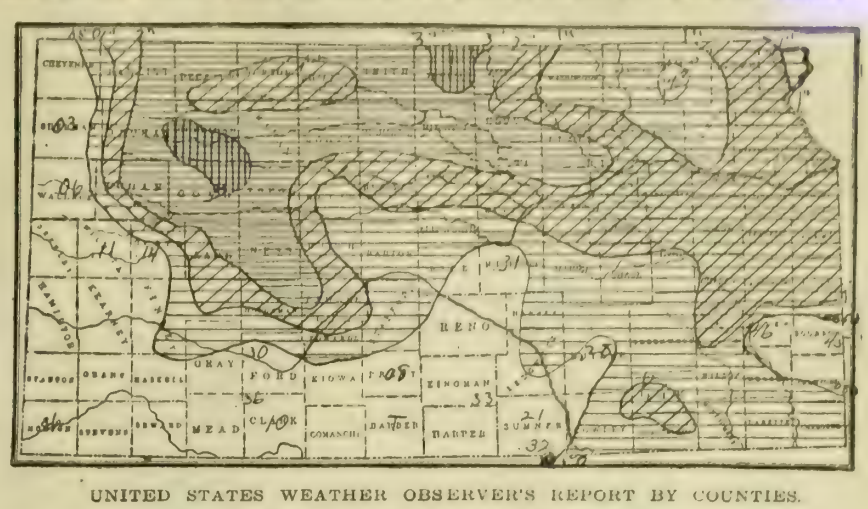
The foregoing are the rules adopted by the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department establishing a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain. The same to take effect on and after August 1, 1912, in lieu of all rules on the same subject heretofore existing.

D. R. GORDEN, Chief Inspector,
306 Husted Building, Kansas City, Kan.

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2. 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Anderson—Nice growing weather. Storms have been doing some damage.

Barber—Ground in good condition. Corn good.

Barton—Ground for wheat all plowed and in good condition.

Clark—Crop conditions good.

Decatur—Late corn growing and will be good. Lots of forage.

Douglas—Pastures improving. Plowing for wheat.

Elk—Rain helped late corn and Kafir. Prairie hay short.

Gray—Ground in fine condition to plow. Will have corn crop.

Greenwood—Ground in good condition. Pastures improving.

Jewell—Third crop of alfalfa ready to cut. Corn extra fine.

Johnson—Good corn crop assured.

Lane—Abundant rains. Will be bumper crop of corn.

Linn—Corn has been damaged by dry weather. Chinch bugs have been doing some damage.

Lyons—Good corn assured by late rains. Alfalfa and pastures have revived.

Marion—The corn is going to be good.

Marshall—Good growing week. Farmers plowing. Picking peaches.

Nemaha—Plowing begun. Will be large acreage of wheat.

Norton—All crops doing fine.

Pawnee—Ground in good condition.

Russell—Ground in good condition. Corn and feed crops fine.

Sedgwick—Third crop of alfalfa poor. Corn greatly improved.

Sumner—Alfalfa damaged by grasshoppers. Farmers plowing. Corn growing nicely.

Wallace—All crops growing fine.

Woodson—Rain needed. Much haying being done.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.

Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. **J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

Kinloch Berkshire Sale.

The sale event of this season was the dispersion sale of the famous Kinloch Berkshire herd at Kirksville, Mo., August 22. Although the sale was not largely attended, buyers representing the best Berkshire herds in the United States were present, and 110 head sold for $13,420, or at an average of $122 per head. This included a large number of young pigs. The great herd boar, Rival's Lord Premier, sold for $4,050, and was bought by Thomas Stanton, of Wheaton, Ill. The following is a list of buyers at $50 per head and over:

Tom Stanton, Wheaton, Ill.	$1,075
Tom Stanton	105
Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill.	110
Brookline Farm	85
Tom Stanton	120
Tom Stanton	4,050
Tom Stanton	50
Tom Stanton	70
Tom Stanton	80
C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.	55
C. F. Curtis	55
C. F. Curtis	55
C. F. Curtis	55
Tom Stanton	50
Tom Stanton	80
Brookline Farm	80
H. P. Hillard, St. Louis, Mo.	95
Tom Stanton	67
Tennabaum Farm	70
Prof. C. F. Curtis, Ames, Ia.	90
Prof. C. F. Curtis	115
Iowana Farm	52
Tom Stanton	80
Tom Stanton	55
Tom Stanton	85
Tom Stanton	85
Prof. C. F. Curtis	50
Tennabaum Farm	50
Prof. C. F. Curtis	55
D. G. Harris, Tarrytown, N. Y.	90
Tom Stanton	70
Tennebaum Farm	50
Iowana Farm	105
Tom Stanton	50
F. W. Altman, Elmer, Mo.	50
H. Bortner, Wheaton, Ill. (four head at $60 per head)	240
H. Bortner	50
Tom Stanton	50
Allen Connor, Kirksville, Mo.	70
Tom Stanton	55
Tannebaum Farm, Willowby, O.	95
Tom Stanton	90
D. G. Harris	50
C. L. Tabor, Monticello, Ill.	75
Iowana Farm, Davenport, Ia.	65
Tom Stanton	155
Tannebaum and Iowana Farms	510
Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill.	65
N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.	80
Tom Stanton	50
Tom Stanton	50
Tom Stanton	50
D. G. Harris	50
Iowana Farm	200
J. E. Battle, Moultrie, Ga.	110
Tom Stanton	95
Tom Stanton	85
Tom Stanton	65
Tom Stanton	65
Tom Stanton	65
Tom Stanton	90
Howard Willitts, Great Baring, Mass.	275
Tom Stanton	50
Tom Stanton	125
C. L. Tabor	205
Brookline Farm, Aurora, Ill.	90
H. P. Hillard	90
Joe Battels, Moultrie, Ga.	90
H. P. Hillard	105
Joe Battles	95

Metal Grain Bins.

The Martin Metal Manufacturing Company, of Wichita, Kan., claim to have perfected the best and most convenient metal grain bin on the market. This firm is one of the largest metal manufacturing concerns in the west making, a full line of stack covers, galvanized tanks, metal roofing, etc., etc. The Martin metal stack covers have been advertised in Kansas Farmer all summer, and Mr. Martin writes that many readers of this journal are using his covers, as he had more sales than he could fill the past season. Mr. Martin claims to have overcome the main objection to metal grain bins. Formerly they were hard to put together, and inconvenient to get the grain in or out. By the arrangement of doors and by making all parts to fit properly these troubles appear to have been overcome. Each bin is put up complete and then taken apart before it is shipped out. One man and a boy can put a Martin together in three to five hours. See the advertisement on another page, and write for the full description and price, which has been prepared in booklet form.



The Store of a Thousand Windows

Into many millions of homes, are being sent the 1913 Books of Montgomery Ward & Co. Each book contains nearly a thousand pages. Each page is a fascinating window in itself, showing fashions or furnishings, implements or necessities. It contains thousands of bargains collected for your inspection from the leading factories of the world and from the fashion centers of America, England, France, Germany and the Orient.

To You Who Receive a Copy of Ward's 1913 Book

If we would promise to send you a collection of one thousand of the best windows of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, or Wanamaker of New York, so that you could study them carefully in the quiet of your own sitting room, pass and repass them as you would on State Street or Broadway—wouldn't that be wonderful—wouldn't you eagerly accept our offer?

The Ward Book of 1913 is really more wonderful than that. In the preparation of every one of the thousand pages, we spend more money than is ever spent in the decorating of a single Wanamaker window, or the erection of a Marshall Field display. And there is this vital difference, while you are studying the thousand windows of **Montgomery Ward & Co.**, there are no urging clerks to hurry your purchase, no pushing crowd to induce unwise selection.

In the quiet of your own sitting room with the help and advice of your husband and family, you can select every home necessity from a collection of modern merchandise the equal of which never before gathered in any one store or presented by any one establishment.

Don't read **Montgomery Ward's** Book of 1913 as a catalogue—take it as an array of the world's best shops—let each page visualize to you the tempting displays of the world's greatest bargain centers, and then remember that every bargain you see on these pages not only surpasses anything that you could ever hope to see in any other place, but is absolutely guaranteed to be just as you see it in word and picture.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS

To You Who Have Not Asked For Ward's Book of 1913

We are sorry we cannot promise to send one **now**—even if you asked for it. The greatest printing presses in the world have been running day and night for months turning out the millions of these books called for this year. We will be obliged to temporarily disappoint thousands and thousands of people.

One month or six weeks from now, we will be in a position, when the pressure of the presses will be relieved, to send you a copy if you desire.

In the meantime, find out if your neighbor has a copy. Ask him or her to loan it to you for a few days. It will be a wonderful loan if you have never seen a Ward Book before. There are thousands of articles shown in the fullest detail, many of them reproduced by the realistic process of color photography. You can almost hear the rustle of the silks, or feel the fineness of the fabric.

You will find everything from a 2c cake pan to a $1,250 Automobile.

And remember this—if you buy the 2c cake pan or the $1,250 Automobile, and you don't believe you are getting full value—greater value than you can possibly get elsewhere, you can send it back at our expense and your money will be refunded without question or quibble.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your Big Book for 1913 as soon as possible. I will not be disappointed if I do not receive it before October 15th. In the meantime send me any special literature you have on bargains.

*Name*_____ *Street*_____

*Town*_____ *State*_____ *R. F. D.*_____

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

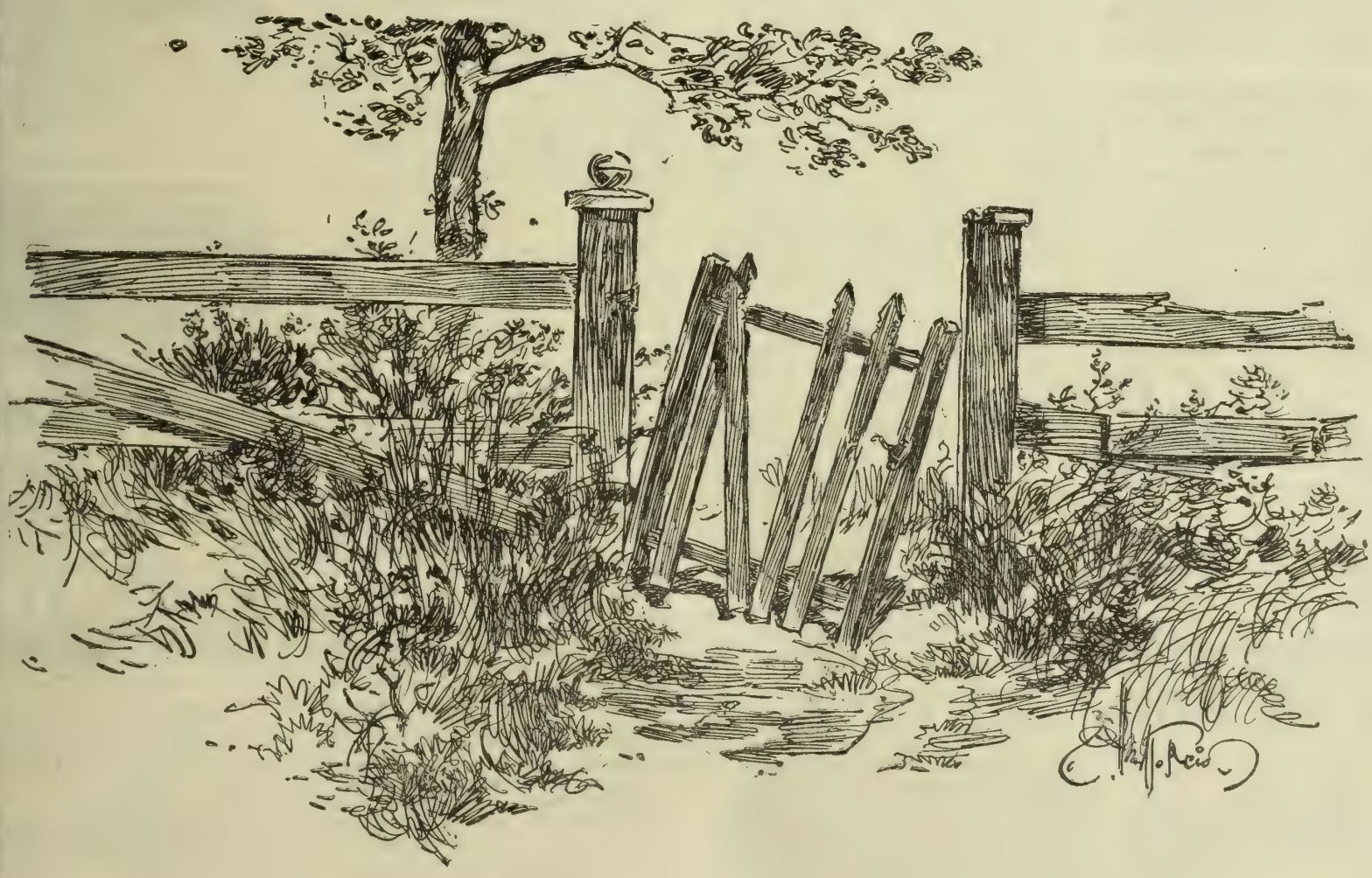
Volume 50, Number 36. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

NOTHING is so important as the thing that needs doing now.

The farmer who neglects his fences, allows the barn door to slam in the wind, leaves the garden to crab grass, winters his cattle in the open, pastures his pigs in the door yard, shelters his harvester under a tree, fixes his harness with wire and has to prime his pump, only dawdles with life and lacks "class."

He who works his brain, defeats trouble by anticipating it, has NOW writ large in his calendar, greases his plowshares, exercises the manure spreader, tests his seed corn, breeds good stock, believes in himself and his faith in paint, marches in the front rank of the battle of life where no man can hire a substitute.

Any man can live on a farm and learn to plow but it is only the man with "class," in both manner and method, who can now become a real farmer. *—I. D. G.*



An Index to The Owners' Industry.

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Book With
BLUE PRINT PLANS FREE

You get practical hints for storing and handling ear corn and small grain. Our free book gives plans, lumber bills and itemized cost of building corn cribs and granaries—also full information about

MARSEILLES
Portable Elevators and Wagon Dumps

Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

"How to Build Corn Cribs and Granaries, with Plans"—free if you mention this paper. Ask for it as Book No. A 13

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

FISH BRAND "61"
A NEW POMMEL SLICKER
IN OLIVE KHAKI

Appearance and finish in advance of all others. Fitted with brass buckles and leather stays. Corduroy collar. Two "Staydfast" Pockets (pat'd) that will not rip. Inner sleeve adjustable at wrist. Durable. Waterproof.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

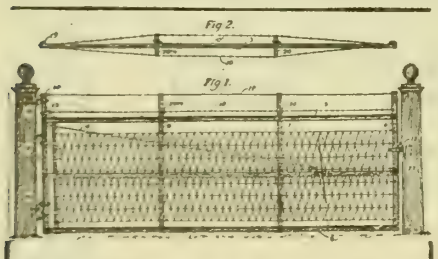
Could you ask for more in a Pommel Slicker?

TOWER'S TRADE MARK FISH BRAND

Price, $4.00

If not at your dealer's, we will supply you.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON
Tower Canadian Limited, Toronto 612



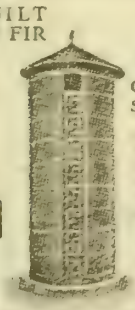
$4.50 Factory to Farm a Three Bar Steel Gate, wt. 120 lbs, at Board Gate Prices.

EQUIPMENT WORTH MANY TIMES COST OF GATE.

Self-closing, self-latching, holds itself open, raises over snow banks, no pull on hinge post, barbed wire stock guard. Notice frame and mesh. A strong, practical farm gate, guaranteed. Send for circulars.

U. S. STEEL GATE CO., Abingdon, Ill.

THE HINGE-DOOR SILO
BUILT OF FIR



ONE-PIECE STAVES—

half-inch tongues and grooves—heavy all-steel door-frame—hinges form ladder—billet steel hoops—a silo with every convenience and built to last a lifetime. Write for catalog.

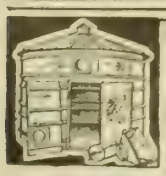
NEBRASKA SILO COMPANY
Box 2. LINCOLN, NEBR.
Kansas Branch, Continental Creameries Co., Box 2, Topeka, Kan.
Missouri Branch, Bellows Bros., Box 2, Marceline, Mo.

GREEN CORN CUTTER



Cuts and gathers corn, cane, kafir corn or anything planted in rows. Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use. Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.

J. A. COLE, Mfr., TOPEKA, KAN.



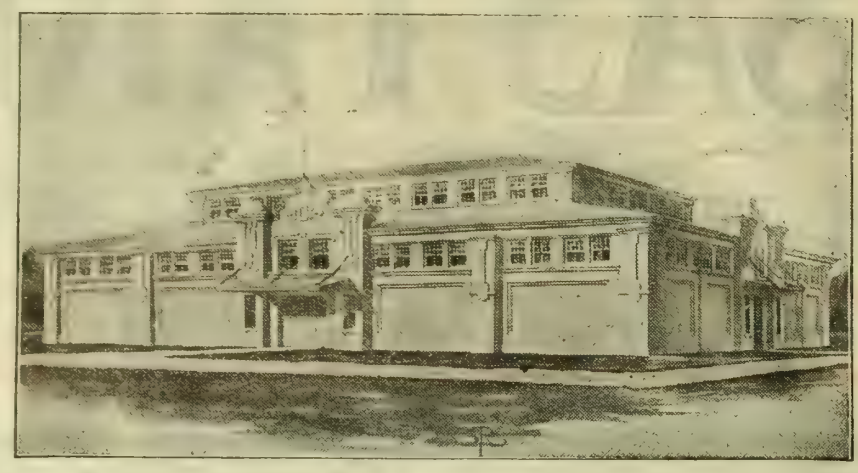
BUTLER STEEL **Grain Bin**
CORRUGATED. CAN'T CAVE IN.

Can be used for store houses. Sectional. Capacity increased any time by additional sections. Keeps grain perfectly. Free booklet tells why bins should be corrugated.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.,
1209 W. Tenth St. Kansas City, Mo.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks



NEW ART AND MECHANICAL HALL, BUILT BY KANSAS STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION, TOPEKA, AND FIRST USED 1911. BUILT OF BRICK AND CEMENT, WITH 9,800 SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE.

Elsewhere in KANSAS FARMER this week are invitations to KANSAS FARMER folks and their friends, and to stockmen and breeders, to take advantage of the conveniences which KANSAS FARMER has arranged for them on the grounds of the State Fair, Topeka, during the week of September 9 to 13. I sincerely hope that these accommodations will be used by you. I consider that KANSAS FARMER is obligated and indebted to its readers and patrons to the extent of making them feel at home while they are visiting the Kansas State Fair. I want to say, further, that you will not be bothered by KANSAS FARMER representatives who seek to obtain your money and your subscription by the offer of premiums or other extraordinary inducements. If, of course, you desire to renew your subscription to KANSAS FARMER or to become a new subscriber, our representatives will take the subscription and your money, but I especially want you to rest assured that during this week, when you are visiting and hoping to enjoy a brief period of relaxation, you will not be pestered by KANSAS FARMER with business affairs. This is my own idea of entertaining "our folks" who are State Fair visitors. I know that this is an unusual, and so far as I know, an entirely new means, of newspapers entertaining their friends on State Fair occasions. I am confident, however, that the good will resulting from this arrangement will amount to much more than would the business done under the circumstances and conditions surrounding the attendance of our people during this visit to the fair.

* * *

I wish, also, that it were possible for me to meet friends and readers of KANSAS FARMER, also breeders and stockmen, in these places. This will be impossible, however, for the reason that I am president of the Kansas State Fair Association and will, during this week, have my entire time taken up from early morning until late at night. I really feel the need of the meeting and the contact with KANSAS FARMER readers. I am confident this would do me much more good than I would be able to do the reader. Such meeting, however, is quite out of the question unless some reader is sufficiently interested to look me up at the State Fair office. I shall be pleased to have an opportunity to say "howdy" anywhere and under any circumstances.

* * *

While you are in the city attending the fair I hope you will be able to pay a visit to the office of KANSAS FARMER, located at 625 Jackson street, and which location is just one block west of the National hotel. Here you will find one of the finest publication printing plants in the west, maintained solely for the production of one paper, and you are cordially invited to call and inspect this plant. KANSAS FARMER uses over 10,000 square feet of floor space, being three floors of one large building. It has the largest rotary printing press of its kind west of Chicago. This press will be in operation all day Thursday and Friday until noon, of State Fair week. It is one of the sights in Topeka well worth seeing. KANSAS FARMER is and has always been entirely separate from all other publications. Its owners, the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, do not own any other papers, and none of those interested in KANSAS FARMER have any interest in any other publication, except the Leavenworth Daily Post. I am hopeful of your making a visit to the KANSAS FARMER office and although I shall not be able to meet you there, others of the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY—either owners or employes—will be on hand to show you around.

* * *

Since the determination of Topeka people to build a real State Fair at Topeka, I have had something to do with the organization, first serving on the Board of Managers and the last two years as president. This is labor for love—purely. There is nothing in it for me except the satisfaction and gratification of helping in the building and the establishing of a state fair for this great state. This is a service and duty to agriculture fully as much in line with the development of improved methods of farming in this state, as is the publishing of and the printing of the best up-to-date farm experience and practice in KANSAS FARMER. It is for this reason, therefore, that I spend the busiest week of the year in assisting in the management of the affairs of the Kansas State Fair Association. It requires a great deal of time and much labor in getting ready for the fair, and fair week itself is the culmination of the season's work.

* * *

Visitors to the Kansas State Fair next week are reminded that this fair is put on without one penny's worth of state aid or encouragement from the state of Kansas as a commonwealth. However, this fair is the work of Kansas people, and to Kansas people individually must be given credit for the magnificent grounds, buildings and educational features and entertainment provided. The public-spirited citizens of Topeka have invested near $50,000 in spot cash in buildings on these grounds. The loyal taxpayers and citizens of Shawnee County two years ago voted $50,000 worth of bonds, every dollar of which has been expended in permanent improvements, so the people of Shawnee County, the citizens of Topeka, and thousands of other loyal supporters throughout Kansas—each of whom is a part of this great state—are responsible for the accommodation of this most magnificent exposition which will open at 9 o'clock Monday morning, September 9.

* * *

While reading about the fairs, many of you will be wondering how your affairs may be so arranged that you can attend. With many farmers this will be a problem so serious that it cannot be solved, and the inability to satisfactorily arrange for a one or two days' absence from the farm is one of the things that makes farming uninviting and drives many a man and his family to town. If help canont be secured, I do not know how you can leave for a visit to anything or anywhere. But an effort should be made to get away occasionally—even at some sacrifice. I can't tell you how to arrange it—but the arrangament should be made, just the same.

H. A. Borman

COLONIST EXCURSIONS
to California Mexico and the Northwest

Tickets on Sale September 25 to October 10

From Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, St. Joseph, only.

$30

For fare from your station and information about train service, apply to the undersigned.

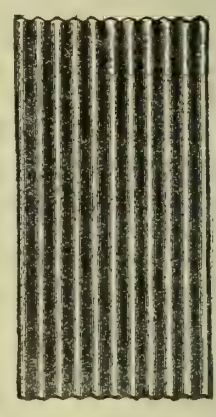
Colonist tickets will be accepted for passage in Pullman tourist sleepers on payment of regular Pullman fare.

Liberal stopovers will be permitted.

Santa Fe

Descriptive literature, free, if you write

J. M. CONNELL,
General Passenger Agent,
Topeka, Kansas.



ROOFING
Galvanized Corrugated Steel

"Direct from Factory to Farm." Will last for years. No painting. We cut to fit any roof. Easily put on. LIGHTNING PROOF. Prices are now low, but will soon be higher. Write at once for catalog, sample, price and full information.

Steel Roofing and Stamping Works,
516 S. W. Second St., Des Moines, Ia.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.



Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60 days before buying it. No deposit, no payment until you say you want to buy the gate. Send for our Free Use Order Card and big Farm Gate Book. Address

IOWA GATE CO., 48th St. Cedar Falls, Iowa

SELF FEED SAVE ONE MAN

SAVES ANOTHER THE SELF TYER



TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO.
Box 609, Pleasanton, Kan.

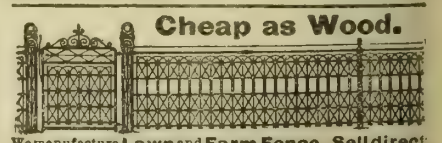
Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

HAY PRESS



The Auto-Fedan Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. **The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.**

Cheap as Wood.



We manufacture **Lawn and Farm Fence. Sell direct** shipping to users only, at **manufacturers' prices.** No agents. **Our catalog is Free. Write for it today.**

UP-TO-DATE MFG. CO. 916 10th St., Terre Haute, Ind.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentations in any advertisment appearing in this issue, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

A FARMER'S VACATION.

A few years ago the idea of a farmer taking a vacation would have been ridiculed, and by no one more strongly than by the farmer himself. Farming conditions have changed and with them has come a change in the farmer's way of acting and thinking. Now the modern farmer knows that a vacation for himself and family is just as necessary as is tillage for the production of crops. With a vacation he does more and better work, he keeps better health, he knows more and is more content than he could possibly be without it, and the only question for him to determine is just where and when this vacation shall be taken. Most people who have in mind a vacation think first of the enjoyment to be had out of it, and secondly, of its educational value. A vacation without the possibility of seeing and learning something new would not be a vacation, but mere drudgery. Whether the farmer decides to go to the mountains or the seashore, to travel in foreign lands or merely to visit the near-by city, the first thing necessary and the first thing that he demands, is a change of scene and environment, and this is determined by the possibilities of what he shall see and learn that is new and different from the things to which he is daily accustomed.

It is doubtful if the Kansas farmer can find a more delightful location in which to spend his vacation than right in his home state. As his daily life is more or less isolated, and as the first element of the vacation is a change of scene, a few days spent in the Capital City would seem to meet all requirements, and this would be particularly true if the time chosen for his vacation should coincide with the holding of the State Fair. Accustomed to seeing nature at home, with few people, the greatest change he could make would be to get into a crowd, and this he would do at the State Fair, where he would meet people from all counties and from other states and at the same time enjoy the advantages of the keen pleasures afforded by the exhibits in the various departments where he would see the best of everything that is produced in the state, and where he could alternate with the specially provided amusement features.

If it should so happen that he cannot leave the farm at this time of year then he could get as much pleasure and satisfaction from an attendance at the winter meetings of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the State Board of Agriculture, which are also held in the Capital City during the second week in January. His vacation plans should always be made to include these meetings and at least one visit to the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station. If he cannot visit this institution during the cropping season, he need have no fear of a lack of interest from a visit at any other time. The state-wide institute is held at the College during the Christmas holidays, when farm work is at its lowest ebb and when special efforts are put forth by the College authorities for the entertainment and edification of the farmer visitors. There are a thousand other places in Kansas that are worthy of a visit, and the farmer who has an automobile could visit several or all of the state institutions with profit and a knowledge that he has discharged a duty to himself which every citizen owes. But in all the many places of interest and pleasure to be found in the state, they nowhere concentrate so much in a small space as at the State Fair, and a week's vacation spent here will bring every enjoyment that could be found in much more expensive trips and will insure a fund of knowledge that could be acquired in no other way.

Silo filling time will soon be here. We have recently printed all the information needed to make the filling in every way successful.

SEEING THE FAIR.

It is quite impossible for the attendant to see all of value at a large fair in a single day. If it is possible, arrangements should therefore be made to permit an attendance of at least two days—three days would be better. If you can attend your fair only one day, determine beforehand, so far as possible, the things which you especially wish to see and investigate. Immediately upon arrival at the fair grounds, ascertain where these exhibits are located and go to them at once. You will be entertained as well as educated by a thorough investigation, and, inasmuch as you do not have time to take in everything, you must be content with what you can see in the limited time.

It must be remembered, too, that in all probability different members of the family will have a desire to see different things. No restraint should be placed upon this disposition. Make the several members of the family free to go their own way about the fair. Make some point your headquarters. At Topeka you are invited to make KANSAS FARMER'S headquarters your meeting place. Each member having decided to visit a different department or exhibit, can then go his or her way with the understanding that you are to meet at your headquarters at an appointed time before noon, that the entire family may be able to eat together or to arrange for the afternoon's entertainment or to arrange for the time at which the family will leave the grounds.

There are many other things which can be figured out beforehand which will result in making the time spent the most profitable and pleasant, and mention has been made above of just a few.

It may be that the family will want to look around the city all together—possibly visit the state capitol, some of the big stores, the manufacturing plants, or possibly take a street car ride to some of the parks and other points of interest about the city. These should be arranged and the time for making the excursions can be agreed upon as designated above.

BIG BANK CUSTOMER.

The American farmer has nearly $40,000,000,000 invested in his business.

He produces $25,000,000 of new wealth every day.

He uses hundreds of millions of dollars of bank credit every crop season.

But, by reason of our antiquated banking system, the farmer bears the burden of dear money. He pays more for credit than the farmer of any other great commercial nation.

The lowest money rates in this country are paid by speculators in the financial centers; the highest rates are paid by the farmer.

The higher rates for agricultural capital, the higher the cost of production, the higher the prices of agricultural products and the higher the cost of living.

The farmer and the buyer of the farmer's products will both gain by a reform of our banking system, as proposed by National Citizen's League, the Kansas branch of which is maintained at Abilene, C. M. Harger, president, who will be glad to mail you literature regarding the detail of the proposed banking reform.

GET SOMETHING FROM FAIR.

A fair is an educational exhibit of county and state industries. Year by year those who attend are demanding that better facilities for educational advantages obtain. Fewer people attend fairs for the simple purpose of an outing, for a day's excitement, and more are gleaning information from the exhibits. Support your county fair and your state fair by attending, and profit by carying away at least one lesson. Ask questions, start discussions and absorb ideas from others. The day is wasted if spent visiting sideshows and just "looking around."

DRY FARMING CONGRESS.

The third annual Dry Farming Congress closed at Hays, Kan., Thursday evening, last week. From the standpoint of interest and importance of subjects discussed, this was the most successful meeting held, although the attendance was disappointing.

This meeting, held in the center of a district to which dry farming methods are thoroughly applicable and of proven benefit, is one of the worthy institutions which should be attended by farmers from all parts of Kansas, and especially those of the western third. The opportunity to see the Hays Station and to investigate the numerous lines of experimental farming and the results accomplished, is in itself well worth attendance upon the meeting. The field demonstrations of engine plowing, deep tillage, prevention of soil drifting, construction of silos, etc., are at the Hays Station being worked out for the benefit of the farmers of the Hays Station territory.

Each of these is along lines of development which should demand the attention of the western farmer if he is to become permanently prosperous. One day of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of live stock problems, and how their solution will benefit the western farmer. On this day attention was given to the discussion of dairying under western conditions, and particularly a discussion of the growth of feed for the dairy herd. The program was provided by authorities along the lines above mentioned. Among these were John A. Widstoe, president of the Utah Agricultural College and president of the International Dry Farming Congress. Widstoe has accomplished, through the Utah Agricultural College, wonderful results along dry farming lines in Utah, and his address was of unquestionable practical value to the western Kansas farmer. Director Webster of the Kansas Experiment Station, O. E. Reed, Prof. Cochel, W. J. Gearhart and Frances L. Brown of the Kansas Agricultural College, and Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, retiring superintendent of the Hays Station, each an authority in his field, were other speakers.

This is a delegate congress, it being intended that each Kansas county be represented by delegates appointed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of each county. The mayor of every town in the western one-third of Kansas is also expected to appoint two or more delegates to the congress. The fact that more delegates were not present is due in all probability to the lack of interest by county commissioners and mayors and their failure to delegate men live enough to attend.

This annual Hays meeting is one of the big meetings of Kansas which deserves special attention at the hands of every one interested in the development of Kansas agriculture and those appointing delegates and the delegates appointed owe to themselves and the state the obligation of expending the time and money necessary to get from this meeting everything there is in it.

Southeastern Kansas communities are urged to place the orders for the organization of farmers' institutes with the Extension Department of Kansas State Agricultural College at the earliest possible date. The southeastern Kansas schedule of farmers' institutes will begin September 9. Thirty institute lecturers will be available for institute work in Kansas this year. The number of women lecturers has been considerably increased. Eadward C. Johnson, who has recently been employed to exclusively superintendent farmers' institutes, as noted in KANSAS FARMER last week, is busy arranging his schedule, and more than 200 institutes will be conducted by the agricultural college before December 20. Through the Farmers' Institute Department the Kansas Agricultural College last year addressed audiences that aggregated 349,967 persons.

CONGRESS PREPARATIONS.

It is our belief that a meeting of importance to the development of agriculture in general and of much interest and profit to the farmers of Kansas, was held in the office of KANSAS FARMER last Tuesday afternoon. This was the meeting of the executive committee of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, the organization of which was effected by a meeting of 42 representative Kansans held at Hutchinson some three weeks ago, and which meeting was reported in these columns.

The following members of the executive committee of the congress were present: Edwin Taylor, president; George W. Plumb, vice president; J. H. Miller, chairman program committee; J. F. Jarrell, representing J. R. Koontz, the latter chairman of the finance committee, and T. A. Borman, chairman of the advertising committee. The dates for holding the meeting were fixed for November 19 and 20. The meeting place—Hutchinson, Kan.—had been previously fixed.

The big business of the committee was that of determining upon the organization of the association on the delegate basis and the apportionment of the delegates among the various organizations invited to participate in this congress. It now appears that if the organizations so invited take advantage of the opportunity that no less than 2,000 delegates will be in attendance. These, aside from the thousands of others who will attend, but who are not official delegates. It is well to add here that any one interested in the purposes for which the congress is organized, is urged to attend.

Each local grange, of which there are about 170 in Kansas, will be asked to send a delegate. Each commercial club or equivalent organization, of which there are about 100 in the state, is invited to send a delegate. Each local farmers' union in Kansas, of which there are about 400, is invited to send one delegate. Each local farmers' institute, of which there are about 380, is invited to send a delegate. Each fair association in Kansas, of which there are about 50, is invited to send a delegate. Each board of county commissioners and each township board in Kansas is asked to send one delegate. In addition to these, every state association which in any way is connected with the agriculture of Kansas or interested in the development of agriculture, in manufacturing, etc., is asked to send 10 delegates each. The secretary of the congress, W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson, Kan., was ordered to ransack the records of Kansas for the purpose of learning of associations and organizations the names of which were not known offhand to the committee, and such overlooked associations and organizations as he may find are to be invited by him to send delegates and assist in making the first meeting of the congress a hummer.

The Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress begins its work under as favorable auspices and as well manned as any similar organization of which we have had any knowledge. KANSAS FARMER will be disappointed if the people of Kansas generally do not participate in and receive much good from this organization.

With prime steers selling last week in Kansas City at $10.50 per hundred, there is little chance for an immediate drop in the price of the best beefsteak. When you recall that a first class steer weighing 1,324 pounds dresses 812 pounds of meat, or only about 60 per cent, and of this there is slightly less than 36 pounds of loin and round steak, you can come near figuring why prices of these cuts are high.

There is more fun in hunting with a kodak than with a gun. Post your land and don't allow anybody to shoot anything at any time on your farm.

When a fellow is down, he is "up against it," and when he is down and out he is "all in." What's the answer?

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

An early morning fire in a livery barn at Trenton, Mo., last week, burned the champion mule, weighing 2,010 pounds, which animal was the property of W. B. Carpenter, president of the Missouri Auction School. The mule was valued at $4,000, and insurance of $1,000 was carried.

Moss in Water Tanks.

Our subscriber, N. L. H., Abilene, Kan., writes: "I had great success in keeping down moss in stock watering tanks for long intervals by the liberal use of ail-slacked lime sprinkled on the bottom of the tanks, after thoroughly cleaning the tanks. No fear need be aroused by the use of lime, for it not only does not injure the stock, but it also keeps the water in a highly purified state as long as its strength lasts."

Tax For Fly Traps.

Our subscriber, Mrs. Belle Michaels, Madison, Ind., writes that the inconvenience and the danger from flies can be almost wholly overcome by the liberal use of fly traps. She is in favor of legislation providing a tax for the number of fly traps necessary to supply every family, both in the city and country, with all the traps needed.

Destroying Hedge.

Subscriber, J. S., Morehead, Kan., says that to kill hedge, the stumps should be covered with hay or straw 6 or 8 inches deep and enough brush thrown on this so that the wind will not blow the covering away. He says the sprouts will not come through, and in one season the hedge will be dead. The brush and rubbish can then be burned.

He also says that a piece of unslacked lime as large as the fist placed in a five or six barrel stock tank will keep the tank clean and free from moss for a period of three to four weeks.

Breaking Alfalfa Sod.

Answer H. B., Lancaster, Neb.: Plow alfalfa field this fall while plant is still growing. Plow ground an inch deeper than it has heretofore been plowed. Plant the alfalfa sod to corn next spring, listing or surface planting, whichever is regarded as the best practice in your locality. Keep the field clean while the corn is growing. You should have little trouble in doing this. Drill to wheat next fall, drilling, of course, between the corn rows. This will bring the alfalfa land into the same crop rotation you have on other fields of your farm.

Farm Machinery at Fair.

The manufacturer of a most excellent and worthy agricultural implement, in a conversation with the editor recently, stated that he would not exhibit his machine at a fair because Kansas farmers were more interested in flying machines than in farm machines. We know that, generally speaking, this statement is in error. We know also that in many instances the statement is correct. The farmer should attend the fair for the purpose of a good time, but also to learn of the best there is going in his line, and we know that this is the attitude taken by a large percentage of the farmers who visit fairs. Farm machinery manufacturers who maintain the attitude as described above are standing in their own light if they do not make fair exhibits.

Moss In Stock Tanks, Again.

Prof. Haecker, of Nebraska, writes to help KANSAS FARMER readers on the matter of keeping stock watering tanks free from moss: "An easy way to rid the tank of this moss or slime is to make a practice of cleaning it at least twice a month, and after a thorough scrubbing out, it can be put in good condition by using a little copper sulphate or blue stone. This can be obtained at any drug store and is cheap. A teaspoonful of the crystals placed in a pail of water and dissolved will make a most excellent rinse water for the tank and kill all germs and spores of the water slime.

"Copper sulphate is a most powerful disinfectant, and is especially valuable in water, as it readily mixes or goes into solution, and a very small particle will destroy nearly all kinds of bacteria. By rinsing the tank when it is empty with this copper sulphate no slime or moss will grow within it until the effect of the cupper sulphate is entirely lost.

"A very small per cent of the copper sulphate in the water will not injure the animals in any way. Of course, it would not be wise to have this solution put in the tank in large quantities, but use it as you would soap, rinsing it out with the water in the last rinsing. Copper sulphate will destroy typhoid germs, also many other disease germs. It is a common treatment for typhoid fever and is altogether a safe disinfectant for mangers, water tanks and pig troughs."

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



HORSE BARNS, CENTRAL FAIR ASSOCIATION, HUTCHINSON. SCENE 1911 FAIR.

Demand for Stockers and Feeders.

"For some time it has been generally conceded by those in close touch with both country and market conditions that there was a big shortage of stocker and feeder cattle in this country—east, west, north and south," said a representative of Clay, Robinson & Co., who was in this office recently. "However, few realized that the supply of such cattle had reached the acute scarcity stage. But it has. And there is no relief in sight for those who would produce a late fall or winter crop of beef.

"To get authoritative and up-to-date information on the prospective supply of stocker and feeder cattle at the leading markets for this season, we wrote our houses on the ten leading markets of this country with regard to this subject. The replies all tell the same story—a big decrease, with emphasis on the 'big.' They report a prospective falling off of anywhere from 25 to 75 per cent from last year, mostly 40 to 50 per cent."

It is apparent the demand for stockers and feeders will be of the hungry, insistent kind this season. Those who contemplate buying should be in the market early.

Time to Plan the Work.

Our subscriber, H. L., Rock Elm, Wis., writes: "An old and prosperous farmer told me yesterday that at every harvest he begins to figure on the cash crop he will grow next year. If any change is to be made in fields and in his rotation, he figures it all out a year ahead. All the factors in his farming are in sight at harvest except market prices, and all questions of importance in relation to fertility of soil as well as in getting an early money return for the farm management and labor can be determined in advance. He said different crops require a different treatment of the soil in the fall. He thought deep plowing a necessity for a perfect seed bed next spring, and thought that plowing must be done early, too. Again, a two-inch deeper cut and thus turn up a slice of the subsoil will do for some crops and will be a detriment to others. Foul weed, special manuring, insects, etc., may require a change in the general rotation. If so, now is the time to plan the work. Thought and labor make a strong team."

Bermuda in Leavenworth County.

Early last spring J. M. Gilman, Leavenworth, stated in KANSAS FARMER that his Bermuda, which was going through its first winter, had winter-killed to the extent of 50 per cent. Upon our request for information regarding the present condition of his Bermuda, Mr. Gilman says: "My Bermuda meadow is located on a western slope, where the northwest winds last winter had full sweep, and as a consequence the ground was bare the greater part of the winter. The thermometer went very low and the ground froze to a greater depth than for several years. It will probably be a long time before such a severe test will occur again. In regard to its value as a pasture grass, my plot is not located where pasturing it is at present convenient, but it makes a good growth in competition with weeds and crab grass, and this competition in favor of Bermuda is more effective when the meadow is mowed. If Bermuda should prove as hardy as it seems to be, I will grow it more extensively, and have every reason to believe it will prove valuable."

Drainage In Kansas.

When the activities of H. B. Walker, state draining engineer, are known, there can be little question but that the subject of drainage is attracting the attention of land owners who, for years, have been paying taxes on fertile land, but which, through lack of drainage, has failed to produce crops. A few weeks ago the Delaware river drainage district near Perry at the instance of those interested, was brought to the attention of Mr. Walker. It is planned to drain 10,000 acres of very rich land. The work will consist in straightening 39 miles of river channel and excavating a half million cubic yards of dirt. The old dam at Ozawkie, which has been blocking the water-way, was bought for $300 and destroyed by dynamite.

Walnut Creek, near Great Bend, will be straightened under Walker's direction to prevent its spilling each year over about 3,000 acres of valuable land and destroying the crops thereon. An old irrigation reservoir at Great Bend will also be drained, and so to do will require excavation of 2 million cubic yards of dirt and the changing of the courses of two small creeks. This and other operations will drain 40,000 acres of waste land in Barton County, which land is rich and specially adapted to alfalfa.

Recently, Mr. Walker gave the preliminary instructions for laying 10 miles of tile on the ranch of Harry Price, near Reading, Kan.

Corn and Kafir in Same Silo.

Our subscriber, M. M., Princeton, Kan., writes: "I have 12 acres of corn that is early and hurt by the drouth. The fodder is heavy, but the grain yield will not be in excess of 20 bushels per acre. I also have 20 acres of Kafir that is just heading. I have a 150-ton silo. Had I better put the corn or the Kafir in the silo? How would it do to put the corn in and cut and shock the Kafir and put it in the silo along about December 1 after a part of the corn has been fed out?"

The corn you have cannot be fed to better advantage than by putting it in the silo. If there is any argument against putting corn in the silo, it would be in the case of extremely heavy yielding corn. We would put this corn in the silo as soon as the grain is in the dent. If extremely dry weather prevailed and the blades were drying up rapidly and the tonnage becoming less and less each day, we would put it into the silo at once, the idea being to save all the feed possible.

Under any condition the corn will be ready for the silo before the Kafir. Put into the silo all the corn and finish filling with the Kafir. The corn will have time to settle before the Kafir is ready, and this will have the effect of better settling and will result in filling silo to its maximum capacity.

The Kafir should not be cut and placed in the silo until the grain has passed the dough stage. If you need silage after you have put your corn in the silo and the Kafir is not yet ready to go in, begin feeding the corn silage and feed such of it as necessary before filling with Kafir. Under the circumstances, with abundant feed in sight, we would feed all the silage the live stock will consume, beginning as soon as it is needed.

Such Kafir as is not required to fill the silo should be allowed to mature for grain. Cut and shock and feed this fodder along through the winter to the young stock, and in feeding the young stock regulate the quantity of silage fed per head so as not to run short on silage and thereby skimp the milk cows. You can feed about 40 pounds of silage per day to your 20 head of milk cows and an average of about 20 pounds per day to your 30 head of young stock and have enough silage in your 150-ton silo to feed 240 days—a long feeding season. If the feeding season is shorter than this, you can feed young stock more than 20 pounds. Your milk cows will in all probability not eat more than 40 pounds each.

The editor has had no experience in placing shocked Kafir in a silo. I do not know of anyone else who has. Shocked corn is frequently placed in the silo, and with the addition of water in the proper quantity makes a more palatable and more economical feed than shocked corn. I would think that the same condition would prevail with reference to Kafir. It is certain, however, that the silage from the green plant is much better than the feeding of the dry plant, consequently would advise filling silo with the green Kafir. The shocked Kafir can be fed during the winter to young stock with satisfactory results. In fact if you can feed young stock only 20 pounds of silage per day, it will need additional roughage.

Your milk cows, even though they eat 40 pounds of silage, will require some additional hay to properly balance the ration, and that should be alfalfa hay. Given 40 pounds of silage per day, the milk cow will not eat more than 10 pounds of alfalfa or other hay.

In case you have a larger acreage of Kafir than is needed for fodder under the above plan, we would cut and shock only such as was required. We would head the Kafir either with a heading machine or with a knife, and stack it and thresh when ready, leaving the stalks of the topped Kafir on the field to be cut with stalk cutter and plowed under.

To Kansas Farmer Folks and Their Friends

Kansas Farmer will maintain a rest room for its folks on the grounds of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, during the week of September 9 to 13. All readers of Kansas Farmer, their families and their neighbors are invited to make use of the accommodations. This rest room will be in charge of J. E. Spaulding, circulation manager of Kansas Farmer. Easy chairs, tables and reading matter, looking glass, drinking water, and other things for the convenience and comfort of those who visit us, will be furnished free. Private quarters will be provided for the mothers who desire to change the baby's clothes or to put the little one to sleep. While enjoying the comfort of this arrangement, visitors will not be pestered by subscription agents, the selling of premiums, or in other ways embarrassed or inconvenienced.

Make appointments to meet your friends here. Mail your post cards and letters from here, and leave your packages. Have mail sent to you in care of Kansas Farmer Headquarters, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas. You can here obtain such information as you may desire regarding the city in general.

Enter at main gate. Follow main walk two hundred yards. Look to the left. You will see KANSAS FARMER sign.

THE FAIRS OF KANSAS



CROWD OVERFLOWING FROM GRANDSTAND, AND "SEEING THE RACES," AT TOPEKA, SEPTEMBER, 1911. CATTLE BARN IN BACKGROUND.

The county fair in Kansas the past few years has experienced an unusual revival and this condition, with reference to fairs, prevails throughout this country. There may have been a time in Kansas when a larger number of county fairs were held than at present, but if so, it was many years ago. The early day county fair, as we recall it, was not so successful in holding the interest of visitors as is the fair of today. The reason was largely because the entertainment features was neglected. The early fair was characterized as a "pumpkin show," meaning that it was a show only of the products of the farm, and there was little aside from the showing of these products to attract, and nothing aside from the races to entertain the people. Of recent years the entertainment feature has come into prominence and so has swelled the gate receipts and, as a consequence, the fair of today is more liberally supported. It requires 50-cent pieces at the gate to make the fair go. The American people are long on entertainment, and likewise Kansas people. This is not a fault, either. Those who attend a fair are entitled to recreation and a few days of diversion from the things of the farm, for both mind and body, if they so elect. Some people have the faculty of having a good time and relaxing themselves, even though they are studying their own business. Such will find the "pumpkin show" entertaining. There are other people who weary at thinking of their own business and seeing products of their business, and this class requires entertainment. The present day fair is constructed with a view to pleasing each of those two classes and, having succeeded in doing this, the county fair is on the upgrade, popular in the favor of the attendant and so better supported is bigger and better than heretofore.

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There are in Kansas about 52 associations holding annual fairs. These are for the most part, county organizations, and the annual meetings are designated as county fairs. These are well distributed throughout the state, the larger number, however, existing in the counties of the middle third of the state from north to south. Elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FARMER is a list of Kansas fairs yet to be held. This is not a complete list of Kansas fair organizations, for the reason that a number of the expositions have already held successful meetings. The officers and managers of these fairs maintain an organization known as the Kansas Association of County, District and State Fair Managers. This association meets annually, the last meeting having been hold January 9, 1912. The organization was conceived by H. L. Cook, secretary of Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka. It is his idea that the county fair needs encouragement, that the county fair fills a local need which cannot be supplied by a state fair, and that the local fair encourages the fair spirit and the exhibition of agricultural products and live stock to the extent that good local fairs will contribute to the success of a state fair. It was his knowledge, too, that the county fairs of Kansas were not conducted on a basis of uniformity and that much benefit would result from an annual getting together of the managers, with the result that a better understanding in fair management would be accomplished. The achievements have been wonderful, and officers of county fairs in Kansas regard this organization as an important essential to their welfare. The officers of this organization are: I. D. Graham, Topeka, president; M. F. Garrity, Norton, vice president; H. L. Cook, Topeka, secretary, The executive committee is composed of the above named three gentlemen, in addition to L. G. Jennings, Anthony, and Elliott Irvin, Coffeyville.

* * *

Every county in Kansas should hold a fair, and it is within the possibilities of every county to hold an annual exhibit of agricultural products and live stock, and in addition contribute enjoyable and wholesome entertainment for its people. Aside from what is seen at the county fair, the annual bringing together of the people from all parts of the county is well worth while. If there is one thing, more than another, wrong with our make-up in Kansas it is our lack of sociability. The "get together" spirit in a social way, needs cultivating. There is no better method for cultivating this spirit than to load the whole family into a wagon and drive to the fair, taking a picnic dinner, if this would be enjoyed more than a dinner at some of the eating places on the ground. The meeting of other people has an all-around good effect. We tire more or less of our own surroundings and finally, by living to ourselves, come to think that we are not doing as well as we should. Nothing will blot out this feeling like a visit with other people and to find that we are getting along as well as others in other parts.

* * *

Speaking of the organization of local fairs, and referring to statement that each county should have a fair, it is possible for two, three or four counties to join in the organization of a fair association and by the concentration of finances and effort hold a better fair than could each county separately. There is one such fair held in Kansas. The organization is the Four County District Agricultural Society, and comprises the counties of Allen, Neosho, Wilson and Woodson. These, by the way, are wealthy and thickly populated counties, and if such four counties find co-operation advantageous in the fair business, we are certain there are other counties not so well-to-do and not so thickly populated which could well afford to follow this example. The annual exhibition of this association is held at Chanute, Kan. The stock of the association is owned almost wholly by farmers and the management is in the hands of farmers. W. W. Stanfield, R. F. D. No. 4, Chanute, is secretary, and the third annual fair will be held September 10 to 13, inclusive, this year. We have no doubt Secretary Stanfield will be pleased to give information regarding the organization of this fair to any interested persons. This society has held very succesful exhibitions. The Woodson County Live Stock Breeders' Astion is an important factor in the live stock exhibit of this society. The plan of this breeders' association has been reported in KANSAS FARMER, and the live stock breeders of Woodson County, through their organization, have done themselves a great deal of good. G. A. Laude, Rose, Kan., is secretary of this breeders' association. The breeders of live stock of several other counties of Kansas, through their organizations, have not only been of great help to their own business, but have contributed much to the success of fairs in their counties.

* * *

The two big fairs of Kansas are those of the Kansas State Fair Association at Topeka, which will next week hold its annual exposition, and that of the Central Kansas Fair Association, which will hold its annual meeting at Hutchinson, September 16 to 20, inclusive. These are the big fair events of the state, and each is on the circuit of the middle west state fairs. The circuit begins at Des Moines the last week in August, at which point the live stock exhibitors of the west get together for the first showing of the season. From Des Moines the exhibitors divide—a part going to Minnesota and continuing over a circuit of eastern state fairs, the other part coming over the western circuit, first to Lincoln, Neb., then to Topeka, thence to Hutchinson, thence to Oklahoma City, and closing the season at the International, held yearly in Chicago. Each of the above named Kansas fair associations has accomplished wonderful results in the expansion and development of the expositions given each year. In each the educational and entertainment features have been so well combined as to make an institution fully as educational and entertaining as any of the state supported fairs. There are fairs in the west which altogether have a larger showing of live stock and agricultural products than either of these, but in quality of exhibits, the editor has not seen the Kansas showing surpassed. It must be kept in mind that neither of these associations receives one cent of support from Kansas by taxation. The support all comes from the public spirited citizens of Kansas who pay their admission and others who have given of their money to assure success. It should also be remembered that the profits of the annual expositions is immediately invested in improvement of the ground toward extending the facilities for making the expositions larger and better. It is not out of place to say that is requires a great deal of money to run each organization, inasmuch as approximately $50,000 worth of premiums are offered by each, and this is the obligation, aside from the expense incurred in getting ready and conducting the fair—by way of help, supplies, etc.—which confronts each management the minute the gates open. The conduct of such an exposition is a tremendously large business undertaking, requiring liberal patronage to maintain and an original investment of much money. For example, the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, has no less than $200,000 invested in its lands, buildings and equipment. While the exact figures for the Central Kansas Fair Association Hutchinson, are at just this minute not known to the editor, it is reasonable to assume that a corresponding investment is required.

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A letter from Secretary Sponsler, of the Central Kansas Fair Association, Hutchinson, says: "We enjoy the distinction of conducting the largest fair in the United States in a town of this size. It is the only great opportunity afforded the people of this section for few days' outing during the year. People living in the center of a great agricultural territory like this, have the same desire for rest, recreation, entertainment and enjoyment, that the people of the mountain, lake or ocean regions have. We aim to make the fair of real educational value, giving our visitors something to take home with them for their benefit, material and social. I do not know of a territory in the country that is making more rapid advancement than the territory about Hutchinson. We try to acquaint the people with these facts, and think they are generally well pleased with the results from year to year. We are never actuated by motives of enviousness or jealousy, but simply plow our own furrow, with 'malice toward none and good wishes for all'."

* * *

A letter from Secretary Cook, of the Kansas State Fair Association, Topeka, says: "This association has reflected the glory of the Sunflower State in thousands of non-resident visitors who annually attend, and who come and believe from having seen. The 710 head of show cattle, 300 head of draft horses, 1,200 head of show hogs and 600 head of show sheep, exhibited at our 1911 fair, gives us fifth place in the big state fairs in the United States from the standpoint of live stock entries. The amusement features, races, music and special attractions have ranked alongside the biggest of state fairs, and the people of Kansas have shown by their liberal attendance their appreciation of the advantages offered in seeing not only a mammoth exhibit of Kansas products, but witnessing the really big amusement features and musical attractions of the world, at the popular priced admission. With spacious grounds located within the city, ample transportation facilities, handsome new brick and concrete buildings constructed specially for the purposes for which they are used, and the best possible railroad connections in every direction, there is all to make the big Kansas State Fair the ideal exponent of the best that's in Kansas."

Regarding Local and State Fairs—Kansas Well to Front in Expositions



AGRICULTURAL HALL, CENTRAL KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS. 1911 SCENE.

THE IOWA STATE FAIR



HORSE BARNS, AT IOWA STATE FAIR GROUNDS, SHOWING EXTENSION.

Larger Attendance and a Greater Field of Exhibits Than Ever

Quality has always characterized the Iowa State Fair. One of the oldest of the greater fairs of the middle west and located in one of its richest states, this fair has always been an illustration of what an able and enterprising people could do in maintaining such an institution.

Founded and supported by the state and managed by the State Board of Agriculture, this fair has acquired a permanence, a stability and a quality that seem almost the despair. While the older buildings are of wood and partake of the nature of temporary structures, as the means increased and the people became better acquainted with and more appreciative of this great institution, the buildings assumed an architectural style which has made a great state park of the fair grounds, while their quality is of the best that pressed brick and steel can make and speaks loudly for permanency.

Thursday is generally the big day at any fair, though just why this should be so no one seems to know. Fair managers depend upon the receipts of Thursday to go a long way towards meeting expenses and putting a little profit in the till. If they can open the gates on Thursday morning with all bills paid, there is joy in the manager's office, because the balance of the week's receipts will be pure "velvet." This year the Iowa fair opened on Thursday morning with a total of 9,431 more people and $11,508.66 more money than they had last year, and a good feeling prevailed.

The crowds of visitors always have reason to feel good. They are given the biggest show in the state for their money and it is a show of value to every one of them. Here, gathered and arranged in order, are the first fruits of the land—cattle, hogs, horses, sheep of a quality seldom equaled; grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables from above the earth and minerals and their products from below it.

Manufacturers vie with each other in showing of their products, while artists, artisans and musicians combine to make both place and exhibits things long to remember after the price of the admission ticket is forgotten.

Although Des Moines is the state capital and a city of considerable manufacturing and market importance, and although the state fair brings an unusual crowd of all kinds of people, the fair is characterized by its moral cleanliness and the city by its freedom from crooks, pickpockets and such like objectionable people. Whether this is due to police efficiency, as is claimed by the officers themselves, or whether it is due to the innate moral decency of the farmers and business men who make up the bulk of the crowds and who will not "stand for" that sort of thing, may be a divided question, but the weight of evidence is in favor of the latter.

In one thing the Iowa fair excels, and that is in the transportation facilities with which she handles the crowds. In addition to an excellent street car system, the Rock Island railroad runs shuttle trains to and from the ground every few minutes, thus insuring safety, speed and comfort.

Amusement features were there a plenty, and chief among them were the long string of high-class races and the Cheyenne cowboys, both of which will appear in Topeka at the Kansas State Fair.

It is impossible to give all the premiums awarded or to even hint at the contests and honors of the show ring. A few of the more important classes are reported upon only.

A New Horse Disease

During the past few weeks numerous reports of the death of horses from some mysterious cause in the central and western counties of Kansas have been made, and later advices show that this trouble is becoming acute and the losses very severe.

In Ness county alone, where we first heard of it, the loss of horses is said to already have exceeded two hundred, and other counties are reported as suffering more or less severely. Veterinarians who have been on the ground and examined the animals are wholly at a loss to determine either the cause or the remedy, and it is understood that the working force of the State Veterinarian's office is now employed in seeking the cause, determining the remedy, if any exists, and finding preventive measures, if possible.

Another important discovery was that if the animals which show symptoms of this new disease are treated with proper doses of purgatives and dieuretics in its early stages and are kept in the stables on dry feed with good care, they rapidly recover. It is found necessary, however, to thoroughly cleanse out the digestive system before any hope of recovery can be entertained, and this is true only in the earlier stages of the disease.

Perhaps the most important discovery made is that the disease is due, apparently, to the consumption by the animals of the second growth grasses which are found on the margins of prairie ponds and, believing that this is the true cause of the disease, the doctor ordered the animals taken out of the pastures or the water holes fenced, in as preventive measures. While the time which has elapsed since this order was given is too short to enable a statement of positive results, the indications are that the recommendations are the correct ones and that no trouble may be experienced where these instructions have been carried out.

It seems that there have been manifestations of a similar trouble in the earlier history of Kansas and other prairie states, but these occasions are very rare and occur only at long distances apart. Many years have elapsed since a previous trouble of this kind has been experienced and it seems to be due to the peculiarities of the season.

It is a well known fact that there are many plants which are commonly used as animal feeds which will, under certain conditions, develop toxic properties and in many cases most virulent poison. The second growth of the sorghum is a case in point. Under certain climatic conditions the second growth of several varieties of sorghum will develop hydrocyanic, or prussic acid, which is one of the most deadly poisons known. Animals which have fed upon such sorghum die very quickly.

The well-known corn stalk disease is supposed to have its origin in some toxin developed by the peculiarities of its growth. This, however, has not been determined definitely, nor has a remedy been found. Corn stalk disease is most common in years when there is a heavy growth of the stalks and after the stalks have dried. This disease appears to be most severe during cold and wet weather. Young cattle apparently suffer more from it than do older ones, and the disease appears more frequently when cattle are first turned into a stalk field, or when they are changed from one field to another. The disease comes on so suddenly that it has been very difficult to study it. The scientists have determined that corn stalk disease is not caused by corn smut or by bacteria. They have also found that the popular belief that it is caused by impaction is erroneous, as this is only a manifestation of the disease. While it is not known that this disease is due to acute indigestion as the result of too much coarse, indigestible feed, it is generally believed that it is due to some poisonous substance developed in the corn stalk.

During the summer of 1911 cases were reported in which large numbers of hogs were lost by a supposed poisoning by alfalfa. It was positively stated by one farmer of large experience, who was thoroughly familiar with the fact that the sorghums developed an active poison in their second growth, particularly if they have been stunted by dry weather, and who was also familiar with the corn stalk disease, that his alfalfa, which made a very slow growth after the first cutting, had developed an active poison which killed his hogs almost instantly after drinking water. These hogs came in from the pasture apparently in good health, went to the water trough where they drank heartily seemingly because of internal fever, and where they immediately fell over dead, or died in a few minutes. Investigation showed that the volume of dry alfalfa which the hogs had eaten had produced more or less of indigestion, but no impaction was apparent, and the rapid death of the hogs seemed to indicate that an active poison had been developed in the alfalfa by reason of the adverse weather conditions.

Everyone is familiar with the loco weed and its effect upon live stock. While this weed is never used for feed, it was formerly eaten by animals which were tempted by its fresh and green appearance in the winter months, and which suffered from the disease popularly known as loco. Dr. Sayre, of the University of Kansas, has devoted a great deal of attention to the loco weed, and has succeeded in extracting an alkaloid which may or may not be the active agent of the disease known as loco. Since the pastures and ranges of western Kansas have been pretty well cleaned up of loco weed there is very much less trouble from this cause than formerly.

In addition to the corn stalk diseases, it is a well-known fact that moldy corn is especially fruitful of a diseased condition of the brain and nerve system, which is usually called blind, or mad, staggers. The same thing is true of oats, hay and forage crops, and is mentioned here simply to show that the molds which sometimes form on these grains and grasses are actively poisonous, and when present they should be destroyed and never fed to live stock. There seems to be a popular belief that the horse should have clean hay and grain, while anything is suitable for cattle or hog feed. The severe experience of many farmers in the loss of live stock has taught them to be more careful in the feeding of moldy corn or hay, and in the prevention of conditions which will produce them.

Cottonseed meal, while one of the most valuable of concentrated feeds, seems capable of developing an active poison if fed in too large quantities or for too long a period. Just what this poisonous principle is has not yet been discovered, but it is known to affect the nerve centers and through these the eyesight of the animal. It has also been discovered that moldy ensilage is poisonous, or at least capable of developing an active poison in the digestive system of animals to which it is fed, and this seems to apply to horses and hogs, as well as to cattle and sheep, although the digestive apparatus of the first two is entirely different from those of the last. It is also well known that flax straw and chaff will poison animals under certain conditions, and with ergotism very many are familiar. The ergot is a fungus disease developing on the rye, wild rye and other grasses of that family, and ergotism is a form of chronic poisoning having the most serious results.

These cases are all cited to show that the commonest forms of grains and grasses used for live stock feeds may, and do under certain conditions, develop toxic properties, either in the form of a virulent poison, as in the case of the sorghum, or of a slower acting toxin affecting the general health of the animal and less frequently causing its death, as in the case of cottonseed meal and the loco weed. There is nothing unreasonable, therefore, in the contention that the prairie grasses may also develop toxin under certain conditions.

As an ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure, the farmers who are losing horses in the central and western counties from this new and mysterious disease should fence up the prairie ponds and the grasses which surround them, or place their horses in dry feed lots or prairie pastures where they can have no access to pond water or the grasses which grow about them. It is vastly better to drive the horses to the windmill than to run any risk of losing them by allowing them to pasture over ground to which a suspicion attaches.

Capons Are Profitable

No Other Fowl or Meat of Any Kind Sold on the Open Market Sells so High as Capon

By G. D. McCLASKEY

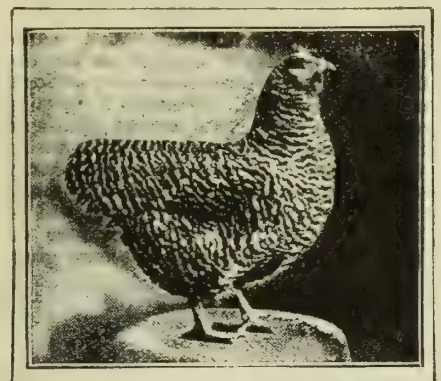
In the poultry department of KANSAS FARMER for August 3, appeared a brief comment on the caponizing branch of the poultry business. The writer of the item once experimented with capons in a small way and was not satisfied with the results. He says that three of his acquaintances also tried the capon business, with a dozen or so cockerels, and they did not find a market for them in their home town, so decided that capons were not profitable.

While, no doubt, a number of people have been unsuccessful in producing capons and marketing them, yet there are other people who have worked along the same line and have met with the greatest success. The first thing is to know how to produce capons, and the next thing is to locate your market. In the East there are plenty of good markets, but out here in the mid-West only a few good markets exist at the present time. Only a few years ago there was no western market for capons, but gradually the demand for capon meat is increasing, and along with this demand new markets are opened.

As an illustration that the capon business can be made to pay, and pay big, one need only refer to the success of George Beuoy, of Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kan.



A 3-year-old Percheron, sold in order to get into the chicken business. This was only one of the many good ones that were let go to make the Dingley Dell Chicken Ranch the best in the state.



George Beuoy's first prize pullet at Kansas State Show, 1910, daughter of first hen, same show. Two highest scoring Barred Rocks in the show. At 1911 show Mr. Beuoy made only two entries, cockerels, winning 2nd and 3rd.

Mr. Beuoy was engaged in general farming. He raised Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and thought he saw great possibilities in the poultry business. He investigated poultry conditions in Kansas, looked up the best markets and learned the demands of these markets. When satisfied with his investigations, he laid plans for building up a poultry business. He started right, and kept going ahead.

Mr. Beuoy sold a 3-year-old Percheron in order to get into the chicken business. This, turning out all right, he sold another good horse, and still others, to enable him to enlarge his poultry plant. Now, the poultry end of the business at Dingley Dell Farm is the big paying thing on the farm. And a great deal of Mr. Beuoy's success with poultry is due to the fact that he makes capons out of his cockerels, and then sells his capons where there is a demand for them. He finds a good market in Kansas City for all he can produce and more, too. In a recent letter to KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Beuoy says:

"The supply for capons has never, in late years, been equal to actual market requirements, as I positively know. I enclose a slip sent out last spring by one of the best known commission houses in Kansas City. This slip speaks for itself. There are four or five other produce merchants in Kansas City that buy finished capons at any and all times. The price for them has not been less than 15 cents per pound, live weight, and 20 cents, dressed, in the last three years, as I positively know, having sold capons almost every month during that time, my average price for the three years being in excess of 20 cents per pound, live weight. No other fowl or meat of any kind sold on the open market sells so high as capon. Under the old methods and old style tools, real capons were hard to make and were not extra profitable on account of the large number of slips that usually resulted. However, under modern methods, and since the perfected automatic capon tools have come into general use, the capon industry has forged to the front, and I predict will soon become the most profitable part of the poultry industry."

The produce company's notice, which Mr. Beuoy refers to, reads as follows: "We want capons, and will pay highest market price, ranging from 15 to 25 cents per pound, dressed, according to quality. The larger and fatter they are, the more they will bring. Slips not wanted, but will handle at reduced prices. Live, 2 to 3 cents per pound less than dressed."

One of the secrets of Mr. Beuoy's success in the poultry business lies in the fact that he learned right at the start that a combination of the commercial and so-called fancy sides of the business would pay best, and so he not only sells large quantities of eggs for table use and chickens in the form of capons for market, but he also does a good business every year in eggs for hatching and fowls for breeding. He handles only one kind of chickens—Barred Plymouth Rocks—which he believes are the best farm chickens on earth. He exhibits every year at the Kansas State Poultry Show and never fails to win on the birds he enters. Only the very finest cockerels in shape and color points are reserved each season to be sold as breeders. All the rest are caponized and fattened for the Kansas City market, where they bring more money than the average poultryman gets for his cockerels as breeders.

On August 26, Mr. Beuoy again wrote KANSAS FARMER about his work with capons. We quote from this letter:

"More than 2,000 letters have reached me on the capon subject recently. Any person who would look over even a few of them could not for a moment doubt the coming importance of the capon industry. As you know, I am making the new style tools that work automatically, and I have been unable to supply the demand for them. I mention this to show the great interest that is being taken in capons.

"We have 100 capons now that are coming fine, and will work about 50 more of my own this week. I find that they are much profitable than selling $3 cockerels. I have just received a letter from a man at Dover, Kan., who says he has made 500 capons with our tools and only lost four birds. The agent for the Orient Railroad at Longsdale, Okla., writes me that he has operated on 100 birds and only lost one. Both of these parties had no previous experience."

It is not a difficult matter to bring a capon to 10 pounds in weight, which means that he will sell for at least $2. Although the market price of young chickens is good now, yet not many of the farmers of Kansas are receiving $2 for a single chicken on the market.

It is the writer's opinion that poultry associations should do more for the commercial side of the business than they have been doing in the past. At every poultry show classes should be provided for live and dressed capons, live and dressed cockerels not caponized, also live and dressed pullets and hens, and fresh eggs. This, we believe, would be of much benefit to the farmers in helping them to produce better poultry products for market and in getting better prices than they usually obtain for such products.



AUTOLOADING SHOTGUN

For singles—trap or field—just toss in a shell, press the button and—"PULL." The side bolt makes it easy. You don't have to tug at the barrel or watch an on-and-off device. The action stays open after each single shot is fired.—It always stays open when the magazine is empty. Five shots—three to get the cripples—each under absolute control of the trigger finger. The recoil reloads for you—kicks another shell in; takes the strain off the gun—the discomfort out of the kick—all without diminishing the drive behind the shot.

Simple take-down—a few turns of the readily handled magazine screw-cap makes cleaning, carrying and interchange of barrels quick and easy.

Send for a motion picture booklet telling how the kick is used—how a friction device found only on the *Remington-UMC* Autoloading Shotgun takes the punishment out of heavy loads.

Write to-day.

REMINGTON ARMS - UNION METALLIC CARTRIDGE CO.

299 Broadway 7 New York City

The Magic of Deep Tilling

Told in This Book!

The results of deep tilling on a thousand farms are condensed in an 80-page "Bulletin" (illustrated) which we want to send you free. It discloses the magic in deep-tilled farms—tells what deep tilling does and why. It shows how yields of all kinds of crops are often doubled by it. Note the letter below.

We have thousands of letters like these from owners of **Spalding Deep-Tilling Machines.** This is the only machine in the world that plows from 12 to 16 inches deep, pulverizes and mixes the soil completely, all in one operation.

The results of its use on all kinds of lands are like magic. It leaves a perfect, garden-like seedbed over the entire farm just as if it were spaded by hand. And the work is done easier and quicker than plowing and harrowing are done now. No other machine ever even approached the effect of a Spalding.

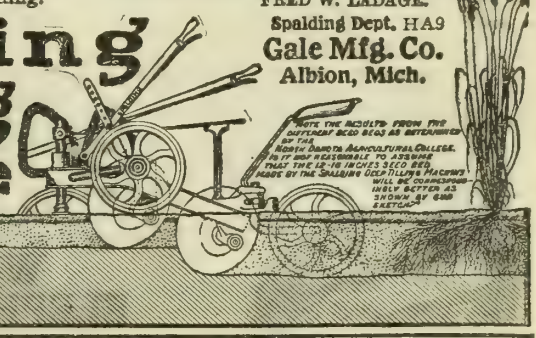
The machine is insurance against any drought, for this seedbed holds winter rains like a sponge. **Time and again, in drought sections, Spalding users have raised bumper crops to the wonder of neighbors whose crops have burned.** Our books contain reasons, figures and facts. Cut out this ad as a memo to write for them—now while you think of it.

Auburn, Ill., November 28, 1911.

In 1909 we plowed or deep tilled two strips of 10 acres each to a depth of 12 inches in a 40-acre field, and one strip in a 20-acre field. At the end of July the following year, 1910, all the corn in the two fields was fired badly, except on the deep plowed ground. The difference was so marked that in adjoining rows one was fired badly and on the other row the foliage was green to the lowest leaf. I weighed the corn separate out of one field and the shallow plowed averaged 67 bushels per acre; the deep plowed 79 bushels per acre. The other plants were not weighed, but I can safely say that there was easily 10 to 12 bushels per acre gain for deep plowing in each instance.

FRED W. LADAGE.

Spalding Deep Tilling Machine



Left half of drawing by courtesy of North Dakota Agricultural College.

Spalding Dept. HA9
Gale Mfg. Co.
Albion, Mich.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY .... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY .... Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

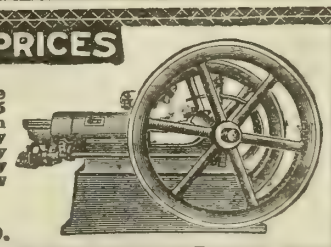
Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 616 {East St. Louis, Ills., or 100 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

BETTER ENGINES—LOWER PRICES

(The days of big profits are past)

Our big new modern factory is turning out the Best Engine money can buy, guaranteed 5 years, with every advantage at big reduction in prices, no risk, guarantee fulfilled or money refunded. Use distillate, gasoline and many other fuels. All sizes. 1 1-2 to 40 H. P., any style. Write quick for free catalog and new special prices, stating size wanted.



WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1627 Oakland Avenue. KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOUR FALL PLOWING IS IT DONE!!!

IF NOT, buy a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor and get it done at once. It is the only way you can get your land all plowed before winter catches you. You know what happened last year. The wet weather delayed threshing and plowing, and that awful freeze early in November caught you with most of your land unplowed. Then you had to plow it this spring in a cold, wet, slow season. Your seeding and planting was held up until it was late, and much of it was poorly done. Consequently you are losing a wad of money. Money that would have been saved if you had bought a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor last fall. Probably enough lost to have paid for the tractor.

Don't get caught that way again! Protect yourself. Buy a

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

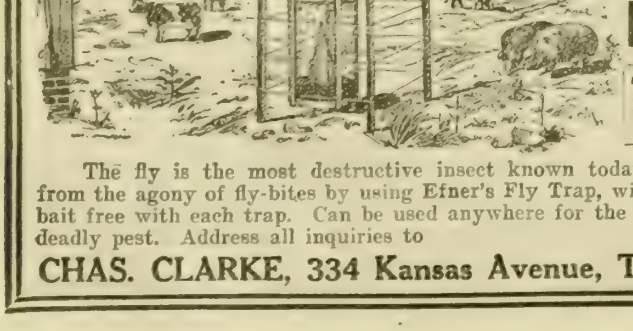
so one or two men can plow 20 to 30 acres a day. If necessary, run it day and night and plow 40 to 60 acres in a day. But, above all things, do it right now. Buy in time and save next year's crop. If you buy a Hart-Parr now and get all your land plowed this fall, you will deserve a big crop next year. And if you sow good seed next spring, and do it with that same engine, you will get that big crop. If you don't, you won't.

We have Tractors in stock at all our branches

Take the next train to our nearest Branch House. Give your order for immediate delivery. Then you can go back home and not have to worry about your plowing and next year's crop.

Run perfectly in the coldest weather

Hart-Parr Oil Tractors are **One Man Outfits.** Their fuel is the **Cheapest Kerosene.** Their Oil Cooler is **Absolute Insurance Against Freeze Ups.** They will work 24 hours in the day and seven days in the week.



HART-PARR COMPANY

212 Lawler St.

Charles City, Ia.

39

Be Sure to Say When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Ad**

In this paper. Our advertisers like to know from which papers their orders come.



The Best Boot For the Farmer

Every farmer wants **the** rubber boot

That **Fits Right,** when he tramps over hummocks, or spades a ditch.

That **will not** leak when he has to wade a brook, or slosh through a low meadow. That keeps his feet warm, even in the cold, frozen yard at dawn.

Then here it is:

Woonsocket ELEPHANT HEAD Rubber Boots

They are made to fit *any* foot, just as carefully as a fine shoe. They are given **extra** reinforcement at all wearing points. Positively waterproof under the roughest kind of working conditions. Wade and tramp all day through brooks, mud and slush and still your feet are warm and dry. Lined with thick, warm, high grade wool.

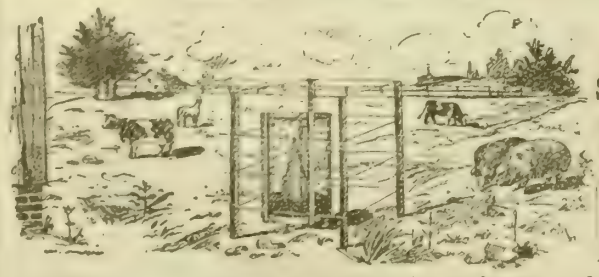
LOOK FOR THE ELEPHANT HEAD

Notice the sole! extra outer strip prevents all possibility of leakage at the seam.

Back of every boot bearing this trademark is nearly half a century's boot making experience. Your dealer can supply you—order *your* pair today. *Ask for Woonsockets.*

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO., Woonsocket, R. I.

Endorsed by All Who Use Them.



EFNER'S SOLID STEEL FLY TRAP

The Greatest Foe to Flies

The fly is the most destructive insect known today. Save your stock from the agony of fly-bites by using Efner's Fly Trap, with specially prepared bait free with each trap. Can be used anywhere for the extermination of the deadly pest. Address all inquiries to

CHAS. CLARKE, 334 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

THE FARM



Intensive farming does not apply alone to 20 or 40-acre farms, but has equal application to a 160-acre farm or larger. Intensive farming means better farming of as much land as it is possible to farm well. It is practical to employ intensive farming on 160 acres if the help is available.

The corn binder is a labor-saving implement in the cutting and shocking of corn when done on a considerable scale. About the hottest work that can be done on the farm is that of cutting corn with a knife. The corn binder, however, does not add to the feeding value of an armload of corn fodder except as the binder may expedite the work and cut the corn before it has dried up and so becomes too ripe. The same situation prevails with reference to a number of other farm implements. The improved implement increases the capacity of the farmer, but the lack of up-to-date farm implements does not stand in the way of good work on the farm. The modern farm implement has increased the capacity of the farmer more than it has improved the quality of the work done.

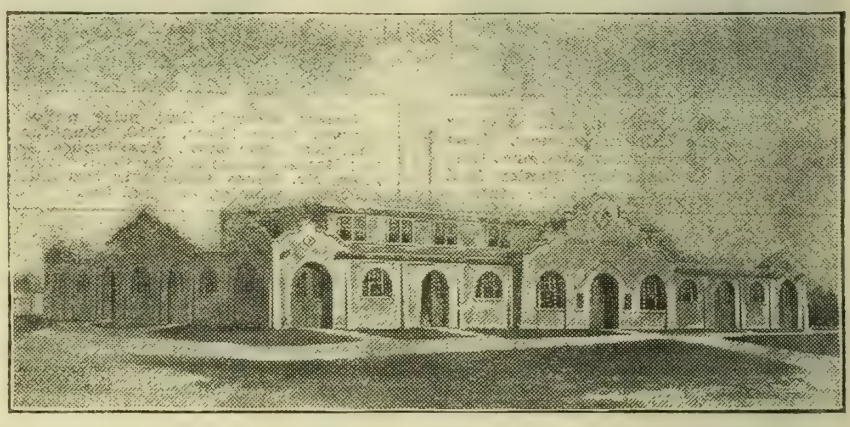
Diversified farming will result in distributing the labor throughout the entire year and so furnish a more uniform amount of work. Diversified farming will to a very great extent eliminate the extreme rush of a few months during the summer. It will result in a busy summer, nevertheless. It will also result in a busy winter, because there will be live stock to feed and take care of. Under a diversified plan the care given live stock in the fall and winter will enable the farmer to convert the winter time into a kind of labor which can be converted into cash, whereas under crop farming the fall and winter is a period of comparative idleness.

In conversation with a KANSAS FARMER reader recently the editor was asked as to the difference in the value of soy beans and cow peas for plowing under for green manure. Soy bean stubble and roots leave more organic matter in the soil than cow peas. On a sandy soil low in humus, cow peas will generally make more growth than soy beans. In the eastern third of Kansas it is our opinion that cow peas are more valuable for green manure. In the western two-thirds of Kansas soy beans are more valuable than cow peas. In handling for hay there is less loss of leaves in the case of soy beans than with cow peas. Cow peas are better adapted for growing in corn for silage than are soy beans. Soy beans contain more protein than do cow peas and so make a more valuable feed.

While the idea of deeper plowing is taking a considerable hold on the farmers of Kansas, the mistake of turning up too much heretofore undisturbed and new soil must not be made. New soil to the amount of one-half inch is plenty to expose at one plowing. We have known of instances in which the productiveness of fields has been much decreased on account of being plowed abruptly deep. The new soil is, as a rule, devoid of bacteria and humus, and no more new soil should be plowed up than will mix thoroughly with the old soil and to such an extent as will not decrease the crop yield. There is plant food in the new soil which food has not heretofore been available, but in its raw state that plant food is not easily assimilated by the roots of the growing crop. Deep plowing, therefore, can be carried to the extreme with temporary disastrous results.

If the growing stock has had good pasture and plenty of water during the summer it should now be in fine condition. It is money in the pocket of the owner to maintain this condition during the fall and winter. This can be done by growing and storing plenty of the right kind of feed and by employing good feeding methods. It will be a rare occurrence on the average farm for the cattle to be in as good condition in the dead of winter as they were September 1, but the effort should be made to keep the stock growing and to maintain good flesh. If this is not done from September 1 to May 20, when pasture again gets good, then eight months of the animal's time has been fooled away and the animal has been kept eight months for the four months' growth and gain it is to make next summer. The right principle is to keep the animal growing and if it does not grow it is not making profit and its owner is losing money. Feeding should begin in the fall of the year just so soon as the pastures become too short and dry to maintain the good condition of the animal already obtained.

We have just finished reading a labored discussion as to whether in irrigating an inch of water to the acre is too much or whether an inch to eight acres is enough. The conclusion finally reached is that the amount of water necessary to produce a crop by irrigation depends upon the land and upon the man. While Kansas has a large and prosperous irrigated area, we know that the conclusion drawn applies to success in that area and that it is necessary for some irrigators to use twice as much water as others, this being the result of the difference in land and the difference in methods of handling the land. With irrigation—when plenty of water is available—the irrigator can handle his land as he pleases and consequently irrigation is made to fit the peculiarities of each farm and farmer. Not so, however, with the man who depends upon the rainfall and snows. However, some men grow better crops than others, while all have had the same precipitation or rainfall. From this point, the conclusion arrived at in the article on irrigation is the same. The farmer, however, who depends upon precipitation, must study the means by which the best use of the moisture can be obtained, and entering into this are the matters of plowing and other cultivation to make the soil receptive to and enable it to hold the precipitation. Then follows the cultivation required to conserve the moisture in the soil. This cultivation applies not only to the condition maintained in the field while the crop is not growing, but as well while the crop is growing. Consequently in the use of water which falls upon our fields the good or poor use depends upon the ability of the man in conserving and making the moisture available for the growing crop.



CATTLE BARNS, KANSAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS, TOPEKA, BUILT OF BRICK AND CONCRETE, AND STALLS 550 HEAD. NO FINER CATTLE BARN IS FOUND IN U. S.

FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Battery Gas Inflammable.

Subscriber D. E. C., Ottawa, Kan., asks if there is danger in handling storage battery. It is by no means safe to bring a naked flame near a cell or battery that is gassing freely. Battery repair shops and charging stations are extremely careful in this respect. Practical experience has demonstrated that battery gas is highly inflammable.

Dirt in the Carburetor.

Dirt in the carburetor which cannot be accounted for in any other way, may get in through the small hole that sometimes is drilled in the float chamber cover. A small piece of fine wire gauze soldered over this hole will keep out particles of grit large enough to make themselves felt and will at the same time give the desired air vent.

Indication of Worn Needle Valve.

Answer subscriber, C. T. S., Falun, Kan.: The fact that your carburetor persists in dripping when the throttle is closed, is probably due to the needle valve refusing to sett itself, due, possibly, to a grain of grit which may have settled into the seat or the point of the needle may have become worn and does not seat. Be sure that the seat is free from grit, then grind the valve with compound until the valve is in perfect condition.

Drive With Glasses.

If you wear spectacles in your everyday work, they should be retained when driving the automobile. The news press reports the arrest of a driver in Chicago for failing to wear his glasses. When the driver applied for a license he wore glasses and he said that glasses were necessary for his best sight. In motor driving, safety is an important factor to consider, and the eyes should then be equipped for the protection of both owner and public.

Bendng Copper Tubing.

Subscriber, C. T. B., Ottawa, Kan., asks how copper tubing can be bent without breaking. To prevent breaking and flattening in the curves, it should be heated to a dull red before attempt is made at bending. After heating, allow the tubing to cool before bending. Much copper tubing is made soft enough to take moderate bends successfully. Tubing which does not, is too hard and should be softened by heating. This may be done by passing the tubing slowly through the flame of a gasoline torch or gasoline or gas stove.

Emergency Tow Devices.

Just to show the resourcefulness of the farmer, this incident is reported: A farmer's Ford automobile went "dead." A neighbor came along and expressed a willingness to tow the machine home. Neither had a rope. A fence post and two small pieces of wire were made to answer the purpose. One end of the post was wired to the auto, the other wired to the lumber wagon, and the auto drawn in. Tire chains make a good emergency tow rope. The two chains may be fastened together, end to end, and used with satisfactory results. If the chains are light, care should be taken to have the strain come equally on both sides.

Relation of Burners and Reflectors.

The trouble with the head lights of subscriber, C. D. B., Winfield, Kan., is that the reflectors are not designed for the burners in use. We would advise using the same type of burner as was supplied with the car originally. We are told that in the construction of the motor car headlights, the reflectors are designed with reference to the burners to be used in them and owing to certain optical laws which refuse to change, the use of a burner of larger size than that for which a reflector is designed, results in so little improvement in the amount of light projected that a larger burner is not worth while. This rule applies equally to acetylene and to electric lights.

Lubricating Oil for Motors.

A competent automobile motor repairer says that the use of poor lubricating oil is responsible for more motor troubles than any other one thing. It is his idea that the best oil should be used, and this is oil which has the least tendency to carbonize and which has the smallest amount of acids. When a good oil has been found, continue its use, and if possible do not mix with other oils. He cited an instance in the case of one owner who in six years had no engine troubles, and this satisfactory condition was attributed to the use of only one kind of good lubricating oil.

Graphite for Leather-Faced Clutches.

Practically all leather-faced clutches give some trouble from slipping, and which is usually the result of the anxiety of the owner to give the clutch extraordinarily good care, which results in his oiling too frequently and too much. Ordinary machine oil should never be used on leather. Neat's foot is the oil which will keep the leather soft and in good condition. Graphite belt dressing is also satisfactory. A slipping leather clutch results from the use of too much oil or from the use of too little, and in the latter case the leather burns out and the surface becomes sleek. If the leather is kept soft and without a smooth surface, little trouble from slipping should be experienced.

Fan Speed Deceptive.

Answering subscriber, M. D. S., Humboldt, Kan., be sure that your fan belt has the right tension. Do not run the belt so tight that it has a tendency to bind on the pulleys. Get the right tension and keep the belt treated with dressing. It is impossible to know the effectiveness of a fan by watching it in motion. The fan may rotate at a speed that seems high to the eye and it may be handling much less air than it should, because of the slackness of the belt. When the belt is slack it is apt to slip so much that the fan will gather speed much more slowly than the motor, and on the other hand it will continue to spin after the motor has stopped. The fan should pick up speed with the motor. If it does not, the belt is too loose.

What May Affect Valve Action.

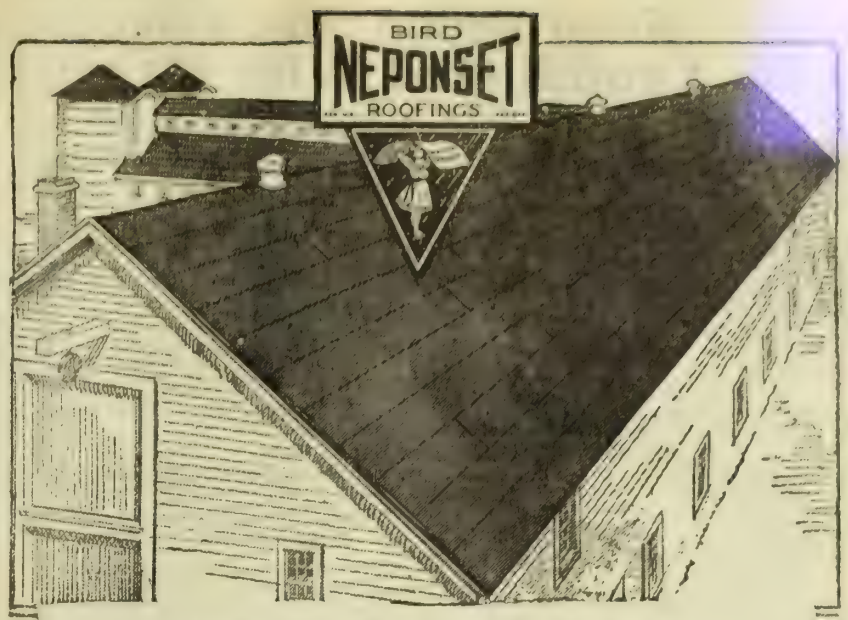
The action of the valves of the automobile motor is, to a great extent, dependent upon the condition of the valve spring. If the spring is too weak, irregular running is the result, but when the springs are of the correct tension the valve action is affected if the base and top of the spring are not perfectly square with the sides. Special attention should be given to the springs to see that they set vertically and so are able to do the work imposed upon them. Freedom of the valve movement is of extreme importance. Accumulations of oil on the stems and guides will affect free movement of the valves. The occasional use of a little kerosene squirted on valve steams and guide will cut the gummy accumulations. Immediately following the use of kerosene, however, a thorough lubrication of machine oil should be given.

Oil Damage to Tires.

It is well known that the effect of oil on rubber is to cause disintegration, and that auto users in general will not allow the tires to stand in oil while the machine is being housed. Much damage is done casings, however, from oil which oozes through the hubs and drips on to the inside walls of the casing. Little attention is given to the removal of the oil dropping on to the casings from this source. Too much oil in the differential housing results in this leakage, or the methods of holding back the oil may have become ineffective, and in either case the source of the trouble should be remedied. It is not too much trouble to moisten a bit of rag with gasoline and at the close of the day's run wipe off the accumulation of oil from these or other sources. This will cause tires to wear longer.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

The world owes you a living, but you will have to go after it with a hoe or an ax to make it "come across."



Not a Leak in 13 Years

John R. Tupper, now of Florence, Ala., built a lumber shed at Iowa City, 13 years ago, and roofed it with

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

This year he returned to Iowa City and saw the shed. This is what he says about it: "The building is now partly pulled down and the roof has sagged. There are low parts where the water stands after a rain, but the water evaporates without going through the roofing. No attention has been given to the repair of this roofing for 13 years, and still is does not leak."

The economical roofing is the one that you *know* will last. Actual records prove that NEPONSET Paroid Roofing is the real rival of best shingles in long wear. It costs less to buy and less to lay—in addition, gives fire protection.

The U.S. Government has used over a million square feet of NEPONSET Paroid Roofing on the Panama Canal work. Farmers are buying it for their biggest and best barns.

Remember the name, NEPONSET Paroid, the roofing with a record. Make sure that you get it. Sold only by regularly authorized NEPONSET dealers, leading hardware and lumber merchants.

Send for Our FREE Booklet on Roofing

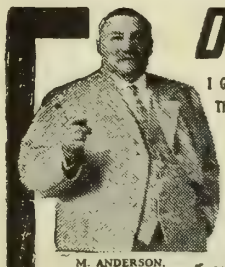
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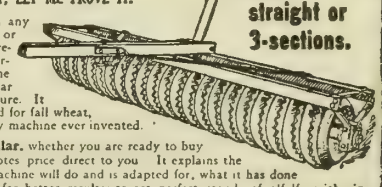
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M. ANDERSON.
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Do not compare our machine with any machine that you have ever seen or used. The principle, work and results produced are entirely different. It pulverizes and packs the soil and leaves a loose granular mulch on top to retain the moisture. It will make a more perfect seed bed for fall wheat, alfalfa or any other crops than any machine ever invented.



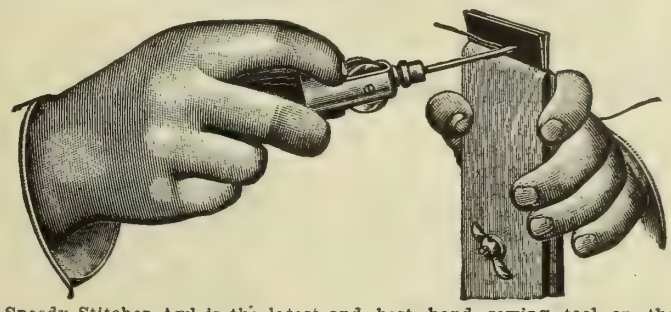
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Send for Free Illustrated Circular. whether you are ready to buy or not It will pay you well It quotes price direct to you It explains the principle and construction, what the machine will do and is adapted for, what it has done for others and much valuable information on how to prepare soil for better results; to get perfect stands of alfalfa with six pounds of seed per acre, to prepare your ground for **Fall Wheat** and other grains and get a perfect and healthy stand with one-third less seed SEND FOR IT TODAY.

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This Speedy Stitcher Awl is the latest and best hand sewing tool on the market. The regular price is $1 everywhere. Finished in highly polished rock maple handle and nickel metal parts. Provided with a set of diamond-pointed, grooved needles, including a special needle for tapping shoes. All parts inside the handle. Convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Anyone can operate the Speedy Stitcher. Mends anything made of leather or canvas.

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We will send one of these **Speedy Stitcher Awls** to anyone sending us one new subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year at our regular subscription price of $1, or will send it free to any present subscriber sending $1 for a renewal subscription, and 25 cents extra for shipping.

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Keep Brood Sows Well Conditioned With Merry War POWDERED Lye



E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

Every hog raiser knows the importance of giving special care and attention to the health of his brood sows; for these animals are the pork producing plant of his farm. He knows he cannot expect strong, healthy litters from sickly, scrawny, poorly nourished brood sows. By feeding a small quantity of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* with the rations, the bowels are kept in normal condition, the blood at an even temperature, and at farrowing time fever will be allayed. The chances for a fine litter of healthy pigs will be greatly increased.

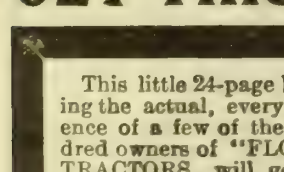
From weaning until marketing hogs should be kept on a *Merry War POWDERED Lye* diet—just a small quantity mixed with the feed. It *protects* hogs against cholera, destroys hog worms, keeps the hogs keen in appetite, adds weight—in short—*increases pork profits.* Don't experiment with ordinary lye. *It might prove dangerous. Merry War POWDERED Lye* is *specially* prepared and is a *safe* hog remedy and conditioner. The *experiences* of thousands of hog raisers *prove* my claims about *Merry War POWDERED Lye.* Here is a fair sample:

It Saved The Life of This Brood Sow

"I want you to know what Merry War Powdered Lye did for a valuable red Duroc Jersey sow of mine. When our sow took sick we did not know what was the matter with her. She looked just like the picture of the skinny hog in your ad., so we used a can of Merry War Powdered Lye and she was able to stand up in three days. When we began using Merry War Powdered Lye we expected to find her dead at any moment. She is now in good condition and I expect her to farrow at least 10 pigs the first of August."

MRS. A. P. SORENSEN, Otter Pond, Ky.

Prove this for yourself. Merry War POWDERED Lye is for sale at most dealers, 10c per can (*120 feeds*). It is convenient to buy in case lots—4 doz. cans, $4.80. *Costs only 5c per hog, per month* to feed regularly—by far the best and much the cheapest hog insurance you can buy. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, stating their names; we will see that you are supplied, also send you, free, a valuable booklet, *"How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising." Order direct from us in case lots (4 dozen cans $4.80) if your dealers won't supply you.*



E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.



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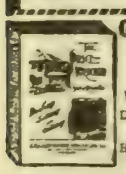


Never Before and Never Again A Roofing Offer Like This!

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

We have only a limited amount of this Corrugated Iron Roofing at this price. It is brand new, perfect, first-class in every respect, but **light weight.** We bought it at a forced sale and must sell it quick. Sheets 22x24x1¼ inch corrugation. **Our wrecking price is only $1.25 per square,** delivered F. O. B. Cars Chicago. On this item specify Lot No. A. D. 700. We cannot pay freight at this unheard of price. This is not galvanized, but black Steel Roofing. Write for our special **Freight Prepaid Prices** on Galvanized Roofing. The lowest prices ever offered in the history of Roofing Materials. We must move our surplus stock on all of our roofing materials. We have absolutely "smashed" prices on every kind of roofing material. This is your opportunity to buy what you need at a tremendous saving. We intend to maintain our leadership as the largest "direct to consumer" Roofing Material Concern on earth and we defy any competitor to meet our prices.

We Will Save You Money on any and every kind of roofing, siding or ceiling. If you are thinking of re-roofing your house, barn, granaries, poultry houses, etc., write us and we will give you the benefit of our years of experience and our best advice as to the kind and quality you should buy. We have full stocks of Plain Flat, Corrugated, Standing Seam and "V" Crimped sheets, suitable for all covering purposes—Roofing, Siding, Ceiling, Lining, etc. **Metal Roofings are best** and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-absorbent: fire, water and lightning proof; cooler in Summer, warmer in Winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a lifetime. The unequalled buying power, made possible by our perfect buying organization and **our $2,000,000 Capital Stock—makes it possible** for us to pick up these "snaps" and pass them along to you.



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back up every claim we make for them right in the field, as evidenced by the many letters we have received from enthusiastic users. The greater Power, Strength, Dependability and Economy of "FLOUR CITY" TRACTORS are fully brought out in these letters, which you should read before buying any other tractor.

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KINNARD-HAINES CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LIVE STOCK



Oscar Bloomquist, of Brookville, Kan., recently marketed a shipment of 1,347-pound steers for which he received $8.30, the highest price he ever received. The merit of this transaction lies in the fact that Mr. Bloomquist raised these cattle on his own farm, and so cleaned up a larger per cent of profits than he could have done had he been obliged to pay some one else to raise them for him. The beef of the future must come from the farm, and such men set the example.

Some of the best silage we have seen was made of alternate loads of field corn, sweet corn, Kafir, cow peas and sorghum. It was believed by the owner that the small amount of sorghum used gave a sweet taste to the silage which added to its palatability and that the cow peas added a protein element which increased its feeding value. Certain it is that his cattle are eating this silage in August while on pasture, and they are in the pink of condition.

Kansas this year finds herself in the peculiar position of having a world of feed—alfalfa, prairie and tame hay, Kafir, corn and fodder, and no live stock to feed it to. This is one of the most serious conditions that Kansas has ever faced. It means that Kansas farmers will have to buy live stock very rapidly and at high prices or else that all this feed must be put on the market. If the latter thing happens, the prices will go down and the returns from the year's crops will be very small compared with what they would be if fed to live stock. When everybody has large quantities of any commodity to sell the market price is sure to go down.

Out at Athol, in Smith County, Kan., about 250 farmers have maintained a shipping association for about 20 years, thus disproving the frequently made statement that farmers cannot maintain a co-operative organization for any length of time. That this association is successful is proved by its long life and the satisfaction of its members. These farmers hire a manager, and all stock is shipped in the name of the association. This association has always been profitable to its members or it would not exist. Here is an example for other communities. P. A. Livingood, of Athol, Kan., can tell all about it.

Chronic Indigestion.

About two months ago one of my cows refused to eat. Think she may have been foundered on new alfalfa. Since that time she will eat fairly well for a day or two, after which she refuses to eat for about the same length of time, when she gradually resumes eating again. Her milk flow always falls off when she refuses to eat. Is there any danger of the milk being unhealthy?

This cow is kept in confinement, has almost no exercise at present and is fed on oats, bran and a small amount of oil meal and salt, with prairie hay and freshly mown crab grass and alfalfa for roughness. Before the first attack she was fed one gallon, twice a day, of shorts and corn meal, with alfalfa hay.—S. KAUFFMAN, Hutchinson, Kan.

Your cow has chronic indigestion. Give about a pound of Epsom salts, and follow this two days later with a half pound. Feed alfalfa hay only, and keep crab grass away. Mix 2 ounces of iodine in 14 ounces of water and give one tablespoonful three times a day. Feed no grain for a few days, then mix corn chop and bran and feed one quart three times a day. Let her run on prairie pasture if you can do so, but not when the dew is on. Your cow needs exercise. There is no danger to the milk.

Some Cattle Figures.

While the census reports may be dry reading, at times it furnishes some very interesting and valuable facts which serve to show where we are at. From these reports is shown the cattle situation in a most forceful manner. In 1850 the number of cattle per thousand of population was 766.6. Ten years later the number was 814.8, and 30 years later, in 1890, the number was 915.8. From that time the number began to run down hill until the present shortage was reached. In 1910 the number was 665.7, a decrease of 250.1 cattle per thousand population in 10 years. Now, as a matter of fact, the number of cattle in continental America increased 16.8 per cent in that same 10 years, but the population increased 21.3 per cent, so, while we actually had 8,736,000 more cattle in 1910 than in 1900, we had 15,978,000 more people, and consequently a smaller number of cattle per thousand of population.

In 1850 we had about three-fourths of a steer and a hog and a half to each citizen of these United States, young and old. In 1890 we had over nine-tenths of a steer and the same part of a hog for each man, woman and child, while in 1910 we only had two-thirds of a steer and a smaller part of a hog to each, and since that census was taken things have got rapidly worse. Do you wonder that meat is high in price?

Cuts Alfalfa For Feeding.

On the farm of E. B. Merriam, near Topeka, where one good dairy cow is kept for each acre of land, in addition to a few calves and the work stock necessary to farm the 30 acres, the alfalfa hay is all put through the silage cutter before feeding. On this farm soiling and silos are employed and are necessary for such intensive operations. The farm foreman, Mr. Wood, insists that it pays to cut the alfalfa hay. The cows waste less, the hay is cleaner and they seem to eat it with a greater relish. The gasoline engine which furnishes the power for cutting silage when the silos are being filled and which furnishes other power required, cuts the alfalfa. A load or two of alfalfa hay is cut at one time.

Last spring the editor visited the barn of Watson, Woods Brothers & Kelley, at Lincoln, Neb., and all the alfalfa hay fed to the horses in their barns was cut with the silage cutter. These gentlemen claimed that the operation paid well.

We do not believe it would be profitable to make the purchase of a gasoline engine and cutter for the exclusive use of cutting alfalfa hay on the moderate sized farm, but where the gasoline engine and the silage cutter are already a part of the farm equipment, we believe it would pay to cut the alfalfa hay fed. In large alfalfa feeding operations, cutting would also pay.

"Charity begins at home." Sometimes it ends there.

It is said that money talks, but it is a dead language to most of us.

To Stockmen and Breeders

Adjoining the magnificent cattle pavilion on the Kansas State Fair grounds, Topeka, Kansas Farmer will maintain headquarters for you, September 9 to 13. These headquarters will be in charge of I. D. Graham, live stock editor of Kansas Farmer, who will extend to breeders, farmers and others interested in live stock, every courtesy and favor possible. Make this tent your meeting-place for your neighbors and brother stockmen. Have mail sent to you in care of Kansas Farmer Headquarters, State Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kansas.

O. W. Devine, Jesse Johnson and W. J. Cody, field representatives of Kansas Farmer, will maintain their headquarters here and will be pleased to meet their friends and acquaintances and extend to them every courtesy.



How to Make Good Pickles

Sour pickles, sweet pickles, French pickles, mustard pickles, ripe cucumber pickles—all kinds of pickles. The Worcester Cook Book tells you how. Write for your copy today. It's free.

Follow the recipes in this booklet and your pickles will be tastier than ever before. Further, by using Worcester Salt, you'll avoid the slime that comes from ordinary salt. In *all* pickling use

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor

It is also the most satisfactory salt you ever used both on the table and for cooking. Just the right grain for both — fine and even — no dust, no coarse particles. Compare Worcester with any other salt. You will find that it is tastier, saltier, more savory. It is *free from bitterness.*

For farm and dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56 pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Good grocers everywhere sell Worcester Salt. Get a bag.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY

Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World

NEW YORK

SNODDY (For Hogs) REMEDY

On an average it costs but 35 cents per hog for the remedy necessary ro produce a 300-pound hog at eight months old. To use this medicine is far from an "expense." To a business farmer it becomes a very profitable investment. The sure insurance against disease in the herd is well conditioned hogs. Aside from giving size and health, Snoddy Remedy has no equal as a worm exterminator and as a cure of genuine cholera and swine plague. Hog raisers and breeders write for seventh edition of Snoddy's Treatise on the "Care and Treatment of Diseased Hogs." Sent postpaid free by

J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO.,
501 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kansas.



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Every boy wants an Indian Suit. Let us tell you how to get one complete in less than an hour, without costing you a cent.

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—CARE—
Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kans.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

It is now a good time to buy new blood for your old flock of fowls, which probably needs rejuvenating.

Live Stock Awards, Iowa State Fair

PERCHERONS.

William Bell, Wooster, Ohio, Judge.

Stallion, Four Years or Over—1, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, Incruste; 2, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., Interprete; 3, W. W. Seeley, Stuart, Iowa, French Premier.

Stallion, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, Dunham's, Wayne, Ill., Joujou; 2, Dunhams, Johannisberg; 3, Dunhams, Janze.

Stallion, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, Dunhams, Kourbet; 2, Dunhams, Kolonel; 3, Dunhams, Kalfoung.

Stallion Foal—1, Martin Nelson, Buster; 2, J. L. Risley, Ames, Iowa, Victor; 3, Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Iowa, Belmonte.

Mare, Four Years or Over—1, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rosine; 2, H. G. McMillan & Sons, America; 3, Finch Bros., Joliet and Verona, Ill., Gelive.

Filly, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, C. B. Dannen & Sons, Melbourne, Iowa, Jongleuse; 2, C. B. Dannen & Sons, Lady Perfection; 3, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa, Jane.

Filly, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, C. B. Dannen & Sons, Grey Perfection; 2, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Roselle; 3, Finch Bros., Mabel.

Mare Foal—1, W. H. S. Barnett; 2, W. H. S. Barnett; 3, Brown & Walker, Clarinda, Iowa, Miss Helix.

Mare, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Rosine; 2, C. B. Dannen & Sons, Lady Perfection; 3, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Jane.

Get of Stallion—1, W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.; 2, H. G. McMillan & Sons; 3, C. B. Dannen & Sons.

CLYDESDALES.

William McKirdy, Napinka, Manitoba, Canada, Judge.

Stallion, Four Years or Over—1, Alex Galbraith & Sons, DeKalb, Ill., Dreadnaught; 2, J. Leitch & Sons, Lafayette, Ill., Rinaldo; 3, Frank Shekelton, Lawler, Iowa, Westward Ho.

Stallion, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, McLay Bros., King Norman; 2, Alex Galbraith & Son, Borcland; 3, H. H. Ford, Storm Lake, Iowa, Prince Cedric.

Stallion, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill., Osco Pride; 2, A. G. Soderberg, Russell; 3, Alex Galbraith & Son, Prince Argosy.

Stallion, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, James Pedley, Forest King; 2, W. V. Hixson, Marengo, Iowa, Reliance; 3, J. J. Brannon, Waucoma, Iowa, Oscar Doune.

Mare, Four Years or Over—1, A. G. Soderberg, Osco, Ill., Osco Bloss; 2, W. V. Hixson, May Palmerston; 3, McLay Bros., Lady De Bathe.

Mare, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, McLay Bros., Graceful Lady; 2, South Bros., Orion, Ill., Beauty's Maid; 3, J. Leitch & Sons, Pride of Avondale.

Filly, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, W. V. Hixson, Clifton Bell; 2, A. G. Sonderberg, Osco, Ill., Osco Rose; 3, J. Leitch & Sons, Airlie Queen.

Mare Foal—1, W. V. Hixson, Lady Stewart; 2 McLay Bros., Lady Demure; 3, W. V. Hixcon, Lady Favorite.

Mare, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, McLay Bros., Graceful Lady; 2, A. G. Sonderberg, Osco Bloss; 3, W. V. Hixson, May Palmerston.

ENGLISH SHIRE.

R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill., Judge.

Stallion, Four Years or Over—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill., Dunsmore Willington Boy III; 2, Truman's, Ashbeach Excelsior; 3, Truman's, Modlar Duke.

Stallion, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Lord Cariton; 2, Truman's, Dunsmore Royal Lad; 3, Truman's, March Pioneer.

Stallion, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Carlton King; 2, Truman's, Comet VIII; 3, Truman's, Abbott's Haymaker.

Stallion Foal—1, William Crownover, Maple Dale Masterpiece; 2, J. A. Sage, Ankeny, Iowa.

Mare, Four Years or Over—1, Alex Galbraith & Son, De Kalb, Ill., Dowsby Sunbeam; 2, William Hopley Estate, Atlantic, Iowa, Nottingham Energy; 3, Frank E. Huston, Waukee, Iowa, Lady Brown.

Filly, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Pattie; 2, Finch Bros., Joliet and Verona, Ill., Joliet Peach; 3, George Eggert, Newton, Iowa, Graby Easter Gift.

Filly, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Crocus; 2, Truman's, Frithville Princess; 3, Finch Bros., Finch's Gloming.

Mare Foal—1, Frank E. Huston, Pine Krest Primrose; 2, George Eggert, Newton, Iowa, Oak Lawn Easter Rose; 3, William Hopley Estate, Grove Duchess.

Mare, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, J. A. Sage, Ankeny Flora; 2, Finch Bros.; 3, J. A. Sage, Fashion Plate.

Get of Stallion—1, William Crownover, Hudson, Iowa; 2, Finch Bros; 3, Frank E. Huston.

Grand Display—1, Finch Bros.

BELGIANS.

Alex Galbraith, DeKalb, Ill., Judge.

Stallion, Four Years or Over—1, Henry Lefebure, Fairfax, Iowa, Jules Remi; 2, Charles Irvine, Ankeny, Iowa, Robt. De Rune; 3, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bushnell, Ill.

Stallion, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, George Eggert, Newton, Iowa, Villiant de Merfes; 2, George Eggert, Max de Grace; 3, Charles Irvine, Danube.

Stallion, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, Finch Bros., Joliet and Verona, Ill., Picha; 2, Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm; 3, Finch Bros., Bolle de la Lys.

Stallion Foal—1, W. V. R. Powis, Wayne, Ill., Prince Bleddyn; 2, Charles Irvine, Irvindale Prince.

Stallion, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Finch Bros.

Mare, Four Years or Over—1, Finch Bros., Laura; 2, J. N. B. Miller, Corning, Iowa, Flora; 3, J. A. Loughridge, Delta, Iowa, Madam II.

Filly, Over Three Years and Under Four—1, R. F. French, Independence, Iowa, Bella Terlinden; 2, Charles Irvine, Flavie; 3, H. Lifebure, Albonie.

Filly, Over Two Years and Under Three—1, Henry Lefebure, Luzette; 2, R. F. French, Floride de Vlad; 3, J. N. B. Miller, Florence.

Mare Foal—1, Finch Bros.; 2, Charles Irvine, Paulette; 3, Carl A. Rosenfeld, Kelley, Iowa, Jeannette Rosengift.

Mare, Three Years or Over, Bred by Exhibitor—1, W. C. Estes, Packwood, Iowa, Miss Nora.

Get of Stallion—1, Charles Irvine.

Produce of Mare—1, Finch Bros.; 2, J. N. R. Miller; 3, W. C. Estes.

Grand Display—Charles Irvine.

SHORTHORNS.

A. J. Ryden, Abingdon, Ill., Judge.

Bull Three Years or Over—1, White & Smith, St. Cloud, Minn., Ringmaster; 2, Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo., Diamond Goods; 3, R. E. Watts & Son, Miles, Iowa, Scotch Avon.

Bull Two Years and Under Three—1, Anoka Farms, Waukesha, Wis., Sultan Stamp; 2, Rookwood Farm, Ames, Iowa, Count Avon; 3, H. H. Powell & Son, Linn Grove, Iowa, King Cumberland 8d.

Senior Yearling Bull—1, Anoka Farms, Gloster Fashion; 2, G. H. Burge, Mt Vernon, Iowa, Silver Sultan; 3, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Gay Lord.

Junior Yearling Bull—1, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Bandmaster; 2, R. E. Watts & Son, Red Marshall 2d; 3, Rapp Bros., Village Pride.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Anoka Farms, Gloster Line; 2, H. H. Powell & Son, Cumberland's Pride; 3 Anoka Farms, Good Fashions.

Junior Bull Calf—1, C. A. Saunders, Manilla, Iowa, Village Cumberland; 2, W. E. Graham, Prairie City, Iowa, Scotch Goods; 3, Anoka Farms, Clipper Stamp.

Cow, Three Years or Over—1, George J. Sayer, McHenry, Ill., Fair Start 2d; 2, J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind., New Year's Delight; 3, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Columbia 10th.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, George J. Sayer, Mary Ann of Oakland 2d; 2, George J. Sayer, Queen Mildred; 3, Anoka Farms, Sultan's Aconite.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, George J. Sayer, Mildred of Oakland; 2, F. H. Ehlers, Orange Choice; 3, H. G. McMillan & Sons, Mayflower IV.

Junior Yearling Heifer—1, Geo. J. Sayer, 78th Dutchess of Gloster; 2, C. A. Saunders, Touch Me Not; 3, D. Teitjen, Her Excellence.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, C. A. Saunders, Bonnie Cumberland 8th; 2, D. Teitjen, Hill Krest Lassie; 3, G. H. Burge, Victoria of Wayside.

HEREFORDS.

Frank Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, J. P. Cudahy, Belton, Mo., Fairfax 16th; 2, Cyrus A. Tow, Norway, Iowa, Standard; 3, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Lafayette, Ind., Tippecanoe.

Bulls, Two Years and Under Three—1, O. Harris, Harris, Mo., Prince Perfection; 2, J. P. Cudahy, Corrector Fairfax; 3, J. P. Cudahy, Scottish Lassie.

Senior Yearling Bull—1, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Graceful Lad 3d; 2, Robert H. Hazlett, Bonnie Lad 26th; 3, O. S. Gibbons & Son, Carnot.

Junior Yearling Bull—1, O. Harris, Prize Winner; 2, J. P. Cudahy, Beau Fairfax; 3, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Diamond Donald.

Senior Bull Calf—1, O. Harris, Harris, Mo., Repeater 7th; 2, Cyrus A. Tow, Dismora 3d; 3, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Tippecanoe 7th.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Warren T. MCray, Duke Real; 2, Warren T. McCray, Consummation; 3, O. Harris, Gay Lad 12th.

Cow, Three Years or Over—1, J. P. Cudahy, Scottish Lassie; 2, J .H. and John Van Natta, Prime Lady 2d; 3, Warren T. McGray, Gay Lass 5th.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, J. P. Cudahy, Perfection Lass; 2, Cyrus A. Tow, Disturber's Lassie; 3, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Amy Folly.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Warren T. McCray, Donald Lass 9th; 2, O. Harris, Princess Repeater; 3, O. Harris, Harris' Princess 215th.

Senior Heifer Calf—1, J. P. Cudahy, Pearl Donald; 2, O. Harris, Miss Gay Lad 7th; 3, J. H. and John W. Van Natta, Finella Canee.

Junior Heafer Calf—1, O. Harris, Miss Repeater 11th; 2, Warren T. McCray, Gerture Fairfax; 3, J. P. Cudahy, Anita Donald.

Senior Champion Bull—J. P. Cudahy, Fairfax 16th.

Junior Champion Bull—O. Harris, Repeater 7th.

Senior Champion Cow—J. P. Cudahy, Scottish Lassie.

Junior Champion Cow—O. Harris, Miss Repeater 11th.

Grand Champion Cow—J. P. Cudahy, Scottish Lassie.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

C. J. Martin, Jefferson, Iowa, Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, A. C. Binnie, Alta, Iowa, Kloman; 2, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, Erwin C.; 3, W. J. Miller, Newton, Iowa, Ever Black.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, A. C. Binnie, Black Pridewood; 2, W. J. Miller, Peter Pan of Alta.

Senior Yearling Bull—1, W. A. McHenry, Proud Thick Set; 2, W. J. Miller, Rosegay 6th.

Junior Yearling Bull—1, R. M. Anderson & Son, Joubert; 2, Charles Escher & Son, Botna, Iowa, Prince Felzer; 3, R. M. Anderson & Son, Enus 3d.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Charles Escher & Son, Bromo; 2, R. M. Anderson & Son, Provost; 3, W. A. McHenry, Quality Prince 2d.

Junior Bull Calf—1, A. C. Binnie, Eraman; 2, W. J. Miller, Everlex.

Cow, Three Years or Over—1, W. J. Miller, Barbara Woodson; 2, A. C. Binnie, Eileen of Alta; 3, W. A. McHenry, Barbara McHenry 24th.

Junior Champion Bull—W. A. McHenry, Proud Thick Set.

Senior Champion Cow—W. J. Miller, Barbara Woodson.

Grand Champion Cow—W. J. Miller, Barbara Woodson.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, W. A. McHenry, Blackcap McHenry 84th; 2, W. A. McHenry, Blackcap McHenry 88th; 3, A. C. Binnie, Abbess of Alta.

JERSEYS.

W. L. Hunter, Lincoln, Neb., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb., Stockwell's Fern Lad; 2, E. Bruins, Fairwater, Wis., Beauvoir's King; 3, G. A. Chaffee, Minneapolis, Minn., on Combination Golden Prince.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, E. Bruins, Ibsen's Glory; 2, Nelle Fabyan, Geneva, Ill., Ocean Blue; 3, H. C. Young, Duke's Raleigh.

encia's Prince; 5, E. Bruins, Raleigh Ibsen.

Cow, Four Years or Over—1, Smith & Roberts, Warder's Proud Beauty; 2, E. Bruins, Couline; 3, Smith & Roberts, Golden Maid's Princess Lady.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Smith & Roberts, Belmont's Silverine; 2, E. Bruins, Fontaine Clearview Beauty; 3, Cotta & Williams, Jessie Plymouth.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Smith & Roberts, Oxford's Lady Wonder; 2, Smith & Roberts, Oxford's Lady Sultan; 3, H. C. Young, Shylock's Golden Fern.

Exhibitor's Herd—1, Smith & Roberts; 2, E. Bruins; 3, H. C. Young.

Breeder's Young Herd—1, Smith & Roberts; 2, G. L. Chaffee; 3, E. Bruins.

Calf Herd—1, E. Bruins; 2 and 4, Smith & Roberts; 3, H. C. Young; 5, G. A. Chaffee.

Get or Sire—1, E. Bruins; 2 and 3, Smith & Roberts; E, H. C. Young; D, E, Bruins.

HOLSTEINS.

Dr. M. B. Wood, Mankato, Minn., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Iowa, Rockdale Perfection DeKol; 2, Frank White, Hampton, Iowa, Groveland Inka Hijlaard; 3, Frank White, Cornucopia Pontiac Johanna Lad.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, C.

(Continued on page 15.)

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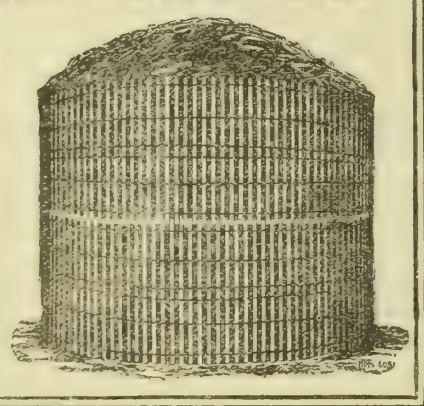
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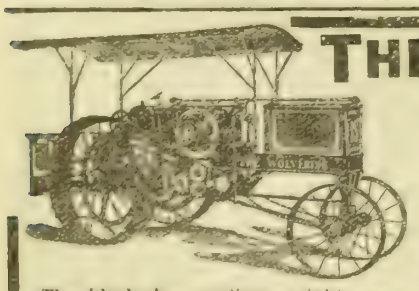
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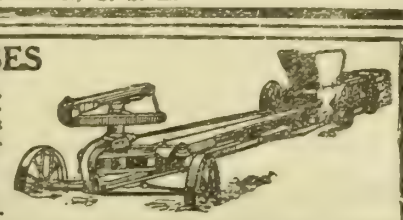
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DAIRY



Practical, not fancy dairying, is what we talk in these columns. All there is to practical dairying—which is money-making dairying—is a cow which will supply a good quantity of milk, with the feed to produce such milk, and reasonable care.

The president of the Vermont cow testing association remarked recently that his assosiation was "as much a man test as it is a cow test." His actual experience was that a herd of cows kept on the same farm for several years increased their yearly average of butter fat from 175 pounds to 316 pounds a year by the change of owners.

"Handsome is as handsome does." The farm dairy cow is not much for looks from the beef man's standpoint. She is beautiful, however, regardless of her appearance, if she fills the milk pail. A full milk pail has a cash value and is realized twice per day. A smooth frame—made so by feed converted into meat—can be cashed only once in the life of the animal.

Keep in mind that a cow must have feed enough to maintain her in good physical condition and the surplus over and above that so required can be made into milk, yielding butter fat for sale. The essential to dairy success is to keep a cow which maintains her body in a vigorous condition but without surplus fat, thereby supporting herself economically and having a large surplusage of feed with which to fill the pail.

The mule does not cut much of a figure in poetry or sculpture or at the horse show, but when it comes to furnishing the power required to draw the plow, the mule is" there with the goods."

As a rule, the old cow that fills the milk pail night and morning, does not cut much of a figure at the fat stock show, but she is a much greater factor in the ecomomical feeding of our population and in the prosperity of her owner, than the bullock. Each, however, is good in its place.

The organizations representing the different breeds of dairy cattle will have a "hot time" at the Panama Exposition. The dairy breeds of the United States have made great progress in the development of large producing animals since the Chicago and St. Louis world's fairs. The meeting of the dairy breeds at Panama will eclipse all other meetings. It will be well worth while for the man who is interested in dairy breeding to watch the Panama show and results.

Last week KANSAS FARMER made mention of the raising of $200,000 by the Commercial Club of Colorado Springs to be used as a revolving fund in loaning money to farmers of eastern Colorado for the purchase of dairy cows. We now note that the citizens of Caldwell, Idaho, have made a similar arrangement. Each of the institutions named will buy good cows and sell these to farmers at cost, same to be paid for by a percentage of the cream check.

The cream separator is a high speed machine, the bowls running from 7,000 to 12,000 revolutions per minute. Necessarily there must be some high speed gears to produce such speed in the bowl. The parts should be kept well oiled, thoroughly cleaned and the separator set on a firm foundation. Under these conditions the separator will do the best work. It is easy enough to lose the butter fat from one cow by improper operation of the separator, and so it is well worth while to keep the machine in perfect condition.

If the dairy herd is not doing what you think it should, in milk production, look first to the feeding. Be sure that it is right. If the cows are getting plenty of the right kind of feed and they are not yielding milk in profitable quantities, then look to the cow. The Babcock test and the scales furnish the only means by which you can know the worth of the individual cow. The chances are that you will find some cows are producing two times as much butter fat per month as others and that in milking the poor cows you are practically fooling your time away. The poor cows replaced by good ones will change the dairy from a losing and unsatisfactory condition to a profitable and gratifying condition.

The dairy farmer who sells whole milk because his market demands it, is, as a rule, the man who most appreciates the value of the skim milk. This is another instance of a man appreciating most the thing he does not have. The Kansas farmer who has skim milk fresh from the separator each morning and evening, is the man who least appreciates its value. Under any kind of haphazard feeding methods skim milk is worth 15 to 20 cents per hundred, while under reasonably careful feeding methods it is worth 30 to 40 cents. The skim milk is worth taking care of, and it should be fed while it is warm and sweet. There is no good reason why it should be permitted to stand around in pails and cans from one separation to another before it is fed. It will be fed at some time, and the quicker it is fed the better.

We do not know that any harm comes from the pernicious sucking of ears by calves drinking skim milk. We are satisfied, however, that the common practice results in no good, and the practice is disgusting in the extreme. If the calves are tied at feeding time far enough apart, this can be prevented. The use of calf stanchions will also prevent this habit. The confining of the calf in some manner or other while drinking will save the waste of considerable skim milk and will make feeding enough more easy and satisfactory to justify the expense of arranging for tying and the time consumed in tying. This will also permit the feeding of calves individually, giving the calf that needs milk most, opportunity to drink without interference. If the calves are fed grain, tying or placing in stanchions will give each calf a chance to get his share, and the small calves are not robbed by the larger ones. As a rule, it pays to do things methodically and in the best manner. In the feeding of skim milk to calves there is no exception to this rule.

It is a safe prediction that within a few years the summer silo will come into use on those Kansas farms where the pasture is not sufficient to well feed the dairy herd or the herd of stock cattle. Silage put up in the fall when the harvest is on, can be so conveniently and cheaply provided and so economically stored that the feeding of live stock in summer will become thoroughly practical. Silage from the summer silo will be fed in bunks specially constructed therefor, so that the feeding of 15 to 25 head of cattle night and morning will become an incident only in farm operations. When this condition prevails, milk, growth and meat will be produced on Kansas farms as it has not been produced since the days of open range. The summer silo is a thing to which we are coming. It must come in just the proportion that we are inclined to the production of the products of live stock and the increase in live stock products will follow the decrease in the acreage farmed to grain crops for market.

Not long since on a farm where about 45 cows are milked, we observed the poorest bunch of calves we have seen in many a day. There were 25 or 30 in the bunch, ranging in age from 2 to 3 months. These calves were not much heavier than a well fed 6-weeks calf should be, and each calf was the ideal cat-hammed and pot-bellied creature which we used to see and hear so much about 15 years ago, when we first began feeding skim milk in Kansas and did not know much about raising calves by hand. On the particular farm whole milk was sold, although enough milk was skimmed to give each half a gallon at a feed. The calves were running on good tame grass pasture, still they were in poor condition. The owner could well afford to feed these calves grain twice a

day. Two to three pints of corn or Kafir chop would have supplied the deficiency in the calves' feed. These calves were getting absolutely nothing to supply the body with the fat required, and this was the weakness in the feeding. On this bunch of 25 or 30 calves the owner will lose at least from $5 to $8 per head if he sells at 8 to 10 months old. Skim milk and grass do not supply the feed required for the young calf, and some grain should be fed night and morning until 3 months old.

Without a fair proportion of feed fairly rich in nitrogenous matter, it is impossible for the cow to produce much milk. Nitrogen measures the price asked for all live stock feeds. It is the abundance of nitrogenous matter in alfalfa hay, clover hay, pea hay, pea meal, bran, cottonseed meal, etc., that makes a ton of these feeds sell for more money than a ton of prairie hay, corn fodder, timothy hay, corn chop, Kafir chop, etc. In the case of the dairy cow, it is only from the nitrogenous matter that the casein or cheesy part of milk can be made and the amount of milk produced is measured by the quantity of feed the cow gets and from which it is possible for her to make the cheesy part of milk. From the above will be seen the reason and the necessity for using feeds rich in nitrogenous matter to obtain a good milk flow. The individuality of the cow—her ability to convert feed into milk—is the other essential factor in profitable milk production.

Throughout Kansas thousands of cows will be fresh between September 1 and December 1. These cows will be depended upon to furnish the milk supply during the fall, winter and spring. In localities where pasture has been good, cows will be in good flesh at calving time in the fall. If pastures are not good before calving, it is well worth while to supply the cow with some green feed—green corn, green Kafir or cane. A liberal feeding night and morning is sufficient and this practice can be continued with profit so long as there is green feed for use. As soon as the green feed is gone then the winter system of feeding should at once prevail. The point is that the fall-fresh cow should be made to give her full flow of milk at freshening time, and that flow should be maintained by good feeding and handling throughout the fall and the winter. If the cow comes fresh in the fall on short pasture and has scant feed for a month or six weeks before winter feeding, the milk flow will shrink, and very rarely can a full flow be restored. It is much easier to have the cow in condition for a full flow of milk at calving time and maintain that flow than it is to build up the flow after calving or after a period of short feeding.

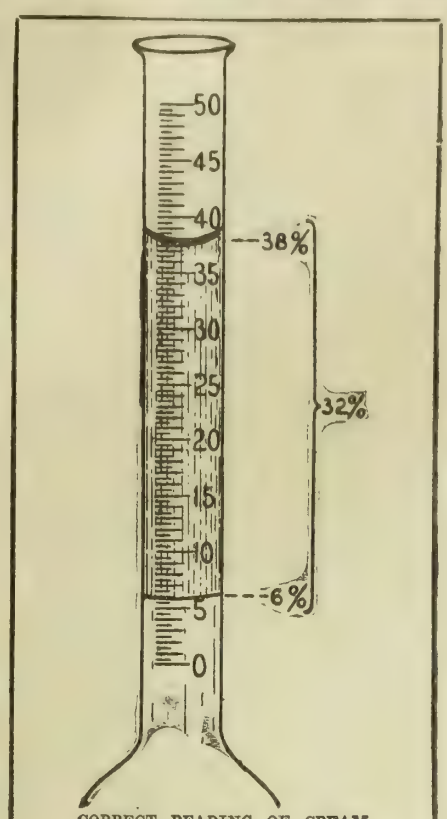
Economy of Production Important.

The primary factor in breeding, for either the dairy or for block, so far as the commercial side of the business is concerned, is economy of production. The best dairy cow is that animal which produces the largest quantity of dairy products at the lowest cost. The best beef animal is that which produces the most and best beef at the lowest cost per pound. The statement was recently made to the effect that economy of production in the dairy cow was not a primary factor, the individual making the statement saying that he could take a goat, fed on tin cans and posters, and beat all of our specially bred dairy cows, the theory being that the goat would produce a pound of fat for less money than the dairy cows. The lame point in the argument is that it would require the goat a week or more to produce a pound of milk fat, and eight or ten goats to produce a pound in one day. The fact is that people are not looking for goats' milk, or butter made from goats' milk. Economical production is the paramount result striven for everywhere in the breeding and feeding of live stock, as well as in manufacturing enterprises. Economical production, as a rule, follows large output, and the breed of beef or dairy cattle yielding large output—either in the form of milk, or meat on the back—is the breed and the individual to be sought, and the goat is not in competition with either.

Reading Cream Tests.

The proper temperature at which cream tests should be read when the Babcock method of testing is used, and which temperature is now recognized throughout the dairy world as correct, was determined by E. H. Webster, now director of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and C. E. Gray, who at the time was chemist for the Continental Creamery Company, and later an employe of the dairy division of the federal department of agriculture. This temperature determination was made some ten years ago and the results have been checked and proven by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The contents of the cream bottle should be 120 degrees Fahrenheit at the time of the reading. Kansas cream receiving stations obtain this temperature by a hot water bath in which the test



CORRECT READING OF CREAM TEST AT 120 DEGREES.

bottles are placed after being removed from the tester.

In the accompanying sketch the total height of the fat column is from 6 per cent to 39 per cent. The meniscus, or curved portion, extends from 37½ per cen to 39 per cent, thus occupying a space of 1½ per cent. Four-fifths of 1½ is 1 1-5, which, deducted from 39 per cent, is 37 4-5, or 37.8. Adding .2 of a per cent of 37.8 gives 38 per cent, the proper height for reading the test. The lower line of the fat column is at the 6 per cent mark, thus giving a test of 32 per cent. For all practical purposes the test may be read, with the bottles now in use, from the bottom of the fat to the centers of the meniscus as shown by the dotted lines in the lilustration.

The Man and the Cow.

A contribution to a dairy paper says: "A man cannot look at a cow and tell what kind of a cow he has, nor can a cow look at a man and tell what kind of a man she has, but if they will both get down to work together, you can take my word for it that the cow will find out what kind of a man she has, long before he will find out what kind of a cow he has." There is much truth in this statement. Our cows are not so poor as our feeders and our care-takers. We place too much blame on the cow. We find fault with the cow, when the fault is our own. The man who will make dairying profitable will place himself on very intimate terms with the cow, and not only find out what her capabilities are along lines of production, but will find out also how much she is able to eat, what her peculiarities are and how she should be best handled to obtain the results expected.

Hired Help Situation in East.

A New York exchange says that the farmers of that state are turning away experienced hired hands and that these men, unable to find work in the country, invariably find their way to the city as laborers. It is unfortunate that this help does not find its way to the west, where it can be employed and appreciated. There is no question but that these men working on the farms of the west could do much better for themselves than they can do in the city, and they would supply a longfelt want among western farmers. The situation is certainly paradoxical. Not long since we made the statement that a Kansas dairyman who made a visit to Wisconsin reported farm help there as plentiful, and brought several of these Wisconsin men to Kansas to help him operate his dairy.

Source of Milk Fat.

Eckles, of Missouri, has been making investigations concerning the effect of feed on the composition of cows' milk and has arrived at the conclusion that when a cow is losing in body fat the tendency is for her to give richer milk than under normal conditions, and that when she is gaining in flesh the tendency is to give milk poorer in fat than under normal conditions. This has also been demonstrated to be true in some of the many tests that have been made in recent years, and is of considerable practical importance. In other words, if a cow is fed heavily for a short period prior to calving she will yield more fat than she would under normal conditions, and a test of that kind would be no criterion as to the real value of the cow, especially not with reference to the percentage of fat in her milk. It is quite possible to increase the fat content of the milk of a cow giving 3.2 per cent under normal conditions to 4 per cent under what might be termed forced conditions.

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IF you have clover, timothy, prairie grass, or alfalfa, it will pay you to bale it. Loose hay takes barn space. You cannot sell it easily and you cannot ship it at all. It is the hay that is baled which is in demand in the high-priced city markets. This is the hay upon which you make your profits.

The difference between what it costs to bale hay and the increase you get in price per ton, gives you a bigger margin of profit on your work than anything else you do on a farm. You can bale easily from 8 to 16 tons a day and under certain conditions, several tons more. Baled hay can be made as much a big cash crop to you as your wheat, corn, or oats. All you need is the right kind of hay press. There is money in owning an

I H C Hay Press

An I H C pull power press in either one or two-horse style, or an I H C motor press with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C engine, will do the work required on any farm cheaper, quicker, and with less attention than any other hay press so far designed.

It has taken years of field testing to make these presses the best that you can buy. They are that now. The horse power presses have greater capacity than any other horse press of equal size. They are lighter draft and easier on the horses. The step-over is the lowest and narrowest made. They have an adjustable bale tension, which insures compact bales. They are equipped with a roller tucker to turn in all straggling ends, thus making each bale neat in appearance.

I H C motor presses consist of a bale chamber and an I H C engine mounted on substantial trucks. The bale chamber of the motor press corresponds in size to the bale chamber of the horse press—14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, and 17 x 22 inches. No time is lost in setting up the machine. It can be moved easily from place to place, backed to the stack or barn, and started to work at once. The engine does not need a man to watch it and there is no danger from sparks. When not baling hay, the engine can be detached. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that with a little adjusting, you have a regular portable I H C engine ready for business 365 days each year. You can operate a small thresher or corn shredder, saw wood, shell corn, grind feed, pump water, generate electricity, or run a cream separator. You thus purchase two useful machines in one. There is profit in the hay press and unlimited work in the engine.

Hay time is drawing near. Be prepared for it. Drop in and see an I H C local dealer in your town, or write for a catalogue.

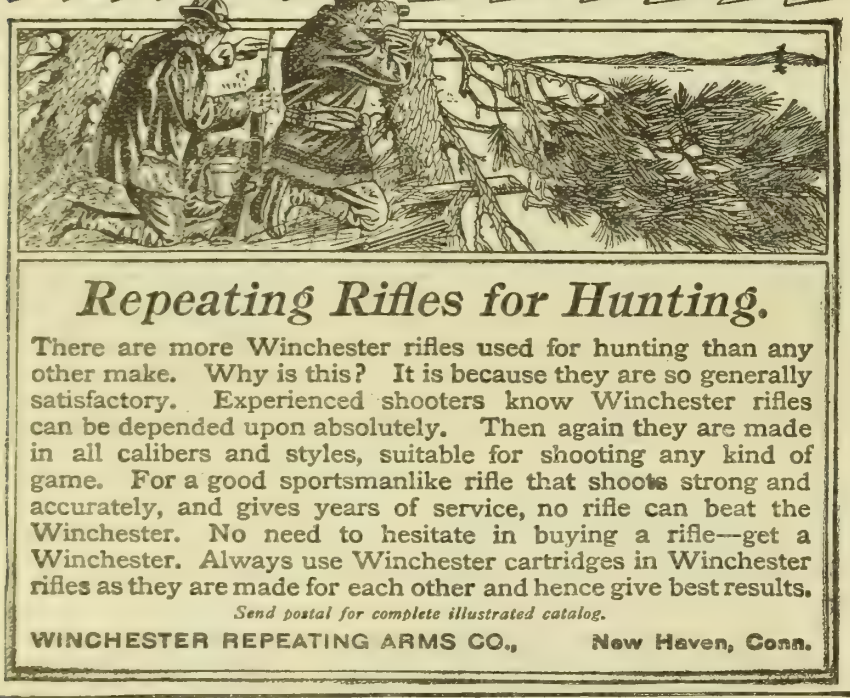
International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Chicago U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A







MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.









POULTRY



While attending the fairs be on the lookout for some pure-bred fowls for your flock next season.

In regard to laying, hens never did better with us than this season, and are keeping it up steadily and consistently till the present time, hence we see no shortage in the egg supply.

It is none too early to be preparing to be preparing to put the poultry house in good condition for winter. A door needs fixing, a window light is out, a board is loose, or the roof leaks.

The molting hens should be fed extra well these days, so that they may have their full crop of feathers before cold weather sets in. A hen bereft of feathers in winter is a sorry looking sight.

While the hens are molting, more nitrogenous and less carbonaceous food should be given. Linseed meal in mash, using about 1 pound to 20 pounds mash, and sunflower seeds, about one-sixth the amount of mixed grain feed, will prove to be good tonics.

If your poultry house is like the ordinary run of houses, you will find lots of lice and mites in it, the accumulation of the summer. Now would be a good time to clean thoroughly in preparation for winter. Don't expect the cold weather to kill the vermin, for it won't do it; it takes kerosene and whitewash and carbolic acid to do the job.

As the chicks grow older, they need more room at night than they have been used to. They have overgrown the small coops in which they were raised, and ought to be removed to large quarters, and while you are removing them, it would be best to take them to their permanent winter quarters, then you will not be trouble with still another moving when cold weather comes.

The importance for the early separation of the sexes in the growing broods, admitted so freely, is not practiced as it should be. Hardly a farm home can be seen but the chicks are all running together, eating out of the common trough, and being fed with the thought of putting the cockerels in the best shape for market. The result can only be injury to the pullets. Looking over into a large yard where nearly 300 chicks were running together, we could but notice how generous was the feeding by the owner and how plump the pullets were. Strange it is that we cannot realize that the currents are set at an early age, and habits once formed are not easily broken. The dollars in early winter come from the pullets having the widest range today, not those running with the cockerels. Shut up most of the cockerels, give them fattening food for two or three weeks, and sell to the butcher, or use on your own table as fries or roasts. The surplus cockerels are not only wasting good feed, but are a decided nuisance on the premises, to the detriment of the growing pullets.

A subscriber, who desires to start a flock of pure-bred poultry next spring, wishes to know which is the better plan, to buy young, growing chicks at the present time, or wait till spring for mature stock? If he can buy chicks at reasonable prices we would advise him to buy now. Of course, he takes risks in buying growing stock over mature ones, but the difference in price will justify him in taking risks. A great many breeders of poultry do not like to sell their growing stock, for the good reason that they do not know exactly what they are selling while the chicks are undeveloped. They may be selling for one dollar a young cockerel that might develop into a twenty-five dollar bird. Maturity alone can decide this question. It is not always the large, early hatched chicks that develop into prize winners. Sometimes the ones that are much smaller take a sudden start and surpass the others. Oftentimes a breeder has more chicks than he wants to take care of during the winter and will sell some of them at reasonable prices. If the purchaser can find such a man, the chances are all in his favor in buying the chicks at the present time and taking the risk of them developing into fine birds. The chances are that he will take extra good care of them and that they will turn out to be something extra fine. The purchaser of pure-bred poultry has a good chance at the present time to buy old stock from the poultry breeders at reduced rates, for he needs the room for his growing stock. Whether he purchases young or old stock it is much better to buy now than wait till spring, for when spring comes the chances are that the stock of poultry will be much smaller than it is now and the prices much higher. Besides, the breeder will then be in his very busiest season and cannot give as much attention to the purchaser's wants as he can in the dull season. Another advantage in buying now rather than in the spring: You will have had your chickens all through the winter and they will be at the right place in the spring, just when you want them for breeding purposes. So buy now, from a reliable breeder, and you will be all right.

Milk-fed Chickens.

A subscriber, McLouth, Kan., writes: "I hear a great deal these days about milk-fed chickens, and my pocketbook has been made to bleed a little more freely in order to purchase them. Is there anything to this cry of 'milk-fed chickens,' over ordinary fed chickens, or is it simply another form of graft?"

Milk-fed chickens are a reality and a commercial commodity, and have been for a great many years. The real article can be purchased from reliable parties in most large cities, for all the large establishments engaged in fattening poultry use milk in the process. It would be well to beware of those persons who claim that milk-fed chickens are something new and who ask an exorbitant price for them, for the milk portion of the ration is the cheapest part of it. That a well-fattened fowl is better and worth more money than a lean and scrawny one, goes without saying, but when a person makes you pay for a phrase, "milk-fed chickens," not knowing whether they have been fed on milk or on swill, it would be well to inquire into their reliability before purchasing anything from them. According to information collected by the Department of Agriculture, the method used by most of the large establishments in fattening poultry in this country is to feed the chickens in crates from troughs. From six to ten birds are placed in each division of the battery, or feeding coop, depending on the size of the birds and the ideas of the feeder. Two or three chickens do better in a division together than when only one bird is placed in each compartment, and the cost of equipment and labor per bird varies inversely with the number of birds in each division. Another method which is used to a considerable extent on a small scale is pen fattening. This method is adapted for use on the farm, where the farmer does not care to go to the trouble of crate fattening, or where the price received for well-fed birds does not warrant the extra labor and feed cost of the crate method. Most milk-fed chickens are fed for fourteen days, but results indicate that a more profitable gain can be secured in a shorter feeding period, provided that the same price per pound can be obtained for the finished product. Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, thus producing milk-fed chickens. Milk, while the least expensive, seems to be the most essential constituent of the ration, and when a feeder can not get milk in some form, he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially. Fresh buttermilk, condensed buttermilk, and skim milk are preferred in this relative order. The feed is mixed to the consistency of thick cream, or so that it will drip from the tip of a wooden spoon. Rations of 50 per cent corn meal, 40 per cent low grade wheat flour or oat flour and 6 per cent tallow, by weight, give very good results, producing gains which cost from 6.45 to 7.74 cents per pound. Low grade wheat flour is a more economical feed than oat flour at the present prices of grain.

Live Stock Awards, Iowa State Fair

Continued From Page Eleven

2, Iowana Farms, Sir Korndqke Hengerveld A. Nelson, Waverly, Iowa, Hengerveld King; DeKol 28.

Bull, One Year and Under Two—1, C. A. Nelson, Model Skylark; 2, Iowana Farms, Flosamore Canary Vale De Kol; 3, Frank White, Groveland Sir Pontiac Inka.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Frank White, Groveland Aaggie De Kol; 2, C. B. McCanna, Inka Villetta Bergsma; 3, Iowana Farms, Iowana, Colanthe Sir Clyde.

Junior Bull Calf—1, C. B. McCanna, Jessie Gem Inka Son 8th; 2, C. A. Nelson, Waverly, Iowa; 3, Iowana Farms, Frysdale Sir Ormsby.

Cow, Four Years or Over—1, Iowana Farms, Lady Ocean Queen DeKol; 2, Frank White, Netherland Tweet Pieterje; 3, Frank White, Pauline Witkop Netherlands.

Cow, Three Years and Under Four—1, C. A. Nelson, Choice Artis Jewell of Cedarside; 2, Iowana Farms, Lady Wayne Sarcastic; 3, Frank White, Groveland Idske Pontiac.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Frank White, Groveland Korndyke Cornucopia; 2, C. A. Nelson, Colantha Johanna of Cedarside; 3, Iowana Farms, Miss Korndyke Daisy Mercedes.

Netherland De Kol Pieterje; 5, Frank White, Groveland Pontiac Hijlaard.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Iowana Farms, Foekje De Kol Hengerveld; 2, C. A. Nelson, Jewell Abbekerk 3d; 3, Iowana Farms, Canary Princess.

Junior Yearling Heifer—1, Frank White, Groveland De Kol Inka; 2, Frank White, Beauty De Kol De Vries 2d; 3, Iowana Farms, Miss Fayne Piebe.

Senior Heifer Calf—1, Frank White, Groveland Inka Netherland; 2, Iowana Farms, Iowana Colantha Vieman De Kol; 3, Iowana Farms, Iowana Colantha Aaggie Burke.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, Frank White, De Kol Minke Johanna; 2, Iowana Farms, Frysian Canary; 3, Frank White, Groveland Hijlaard Korndyke.

Senior Champion Cow—C. A. Nelson, Waverly, Chloe Artis Jewell of Cedarside.

Junior Champion Bull—C. A. Nelson, Model Skylark.

Senior Champion Bull—Iowana Farms, Rockdale Perfection DeKol.

Junior Champion Heifer—Iowana Farms, Foekje DeKol Hengerveld.

Grand Champion Bull—Iowana Farms, Rockdale Perfection De Kol.

GUERNSEYS.

William Forbes, Lincoln, Neb., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Iowa, Holden IV.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, Wilcox & Stubbs, Bob Rilma; 2, John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis., Park Caesar.

Bull, One Year Old and Under Two—1, John H. Williams, Raymond of Sarnia; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs, Manoa's May Rose of Iowa; 3, Wilcox & Stubbs, Gallant Knight of Iowa.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Wilcox & Stubbs, Queen's Prince; 2, John H. Williams, Park's Flossie King; 3, Cotta & Williams, Galesburg, Ill., Natoma Canto.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Aline's Holden; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Bob Rilma II.

Cow, Four Years or Over—1, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Aline of Lawton 2d; 2, John H. Williams, Eagle Quill 2d; 3, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Patricia of Sarnia.

Cow, Three Years and Under Four—1, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Princess Euphemia.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Daisy Bell of Sarnia; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Bell Daisy of Sarnia; 3, John H. Williams, Geneva Walter Maple.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, John H. Williams, Park's Princess Rhea; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Sweet Lassie 2d; 3, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Short of the Grandes Capelles.

Junior Yearling Heifer—1, John H. Williams, Rhea's Park May; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Manoa's May Rose of Iowa.

Senior Heifer Calf—1, John H. Williams, Park's Isabella 2d; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Daisy Bell of Fairview; 3, Wilcox & Stubbs Co., Bell Daisy of Fairview.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, Wilcox & Stubbs, Calla's Rilma; 2, John H. Williams, Park's Elizabeth.

Senior Champion Bull—Wilcox & Stubbs, Bob Rilma 16141.

Junior Champion Bull—John H. Williams, Raymond of Sarnia 19172.

Senior Champion Cow—Wilcox & Stubbs, Aline of Lawton 2d 23153.

Junior Champion Heifer—John H. Williams, Rhea's Park May 36506.

Grand Champion Bull—Wilcox & Stubbs, Bob Rilma.

Grand Champion Cow—Wilcox & Stubbs, Aline of Lawton 2d.

Exhibitor's Herd—1, Wilcox & Stubbs Co.; 2, John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.

Breeder's Young Herd—1, John H. Williams; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

Calf Herd—1, John H. Williams; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

Get of Sire—1, John H. Williams; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

Produce of Cow—1, John H. Williams; 2, Wilcox & Stubbs Co.

American Guernsey Cattle Club Special Trophy—John H. Williams, Waukesha, Wis.

GALLOWAYS.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb., Handsome 4th; 2, C. S. Hechtner, Charlton, Iowa, Iva's Favorite; 3, A. O. Huff, Arcadia, Neb., Port Wallril.

Cow, Three Years or Over—1, Straub Bros., Ladylike; 2, S. M. Croft & Son, Bluff City, Kan., Florence of Meadowlawn.

BROWN SWISS, CLASS NO. 37.

William Forbes, Lincoln, Neb., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, H. W. Ayers, Honey Creek, Wis., Zell; 2, Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis., Casper C.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, Marion T. Anderson, Washington, Ia., Casper Delta; 2, Allynhurst Farm, Myone Boy.

Bull, One Year and Under Two—1, H. W. Ayes, Zell A; 2, H. W. Ayers, Chris; 3, Allynhurst Farm, Lyson of Allynhurst.

Bull Calf, Under One Year—1, H. W. Ayers, Junker 2d; 2, H. W. Ayes, Ayers' Traveler; 3, Allynhurst Farm.

Cow, Four Years or Over—1, H. W. Ayers, Upland Cuma; 2, Allynhurst Farm, Ariene; 3, Allynhurst Farm, Myone Baby.

Cow, Three Years and Under Four—1, Allynhurst Farm, Betty of Allynhurst; 2, Marion T. Anderson; Florinda A; 3, H. W. Ayers, Browney B.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Allynhurst Farm, My-one of Allynhurst; 2, H. W. Ayers, Susan Arrand 2d; 3, Allynhurst Farm, Princess Erima.

Heifer, One Year and Under Two—1, Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis.; 2, H. W. Ayers, Sultana Crocus; 3, H. W. Ayers, Zell's Ada.

Heifer Calf, Under One Year—1, Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis.; 2, H. W. Ayers, Sultana Crocus; 3, H. W. Ayers, Zella's Ada.

Heifer Calf, Under One Year—1, Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis.; 2, H. W. Ayers, Zella Crocus; 3, H. W. Ayers, Miss Collier.

Senior Champion Bull—H. W. Ayers, Zell.

Junior Champion Bull—H. W. Ayes, Junker 2d.

Senior Champion Cow—H. W. Ayes, Upland Cuma.

Junior Champion Heifer—Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis.

Grand Champion Bull—H. W. Ayres, Zell.

Grand Champion Cow—H. W. Ayres, Upland Cuma.

Exhibitor's Herd—1, H. W. Ayers; 2, Allynhurst Farm.

Breeder's Young Herd—1, H. W. Ayers; 2, Allynhurst Farm.

Get of Sire—1, Allynhurst Farm; 2, H. W. Ayers; 3, Allynhurst Farm.

Produce of Cow—1, Allynhurst Farm; 2, H. W. Ayers; 3, H. W. Ayers.

RED POLLED.

J. W. Wilson, Brookings, S. D., Judge.

Bull, Three Years or Over—1, Haussler Bros., Holbrook, Neb., Teddy's Best; 2, Frank Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb., Reo; 3, Frank J. Clouss, Barnum, Iowa, Ruperta's Goods.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, Thomas L. Leonard, Breadwinner; 2, J. W. Larrabee, Earlsville, Ill., Sir William; 3, A. P. Arp, Eldridge, Iowa, Bryan.

Senior Yearling Bull—1, Frank J. Clouss, Paul; 2, A. P. Arp, Luna Lad 15th; 3, J. W. Larrabee, Jay Rose.

Junior Yearling Bull—1, Fred W. Lahr, Mailer; 2, A. P. Arp, Luna Lad 14th; 3, Thomas L. Leonard, Cosy's Napoleon Apple.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Frank Davis & Son, Kansas City Lad; 2, Frank J. Clouss, Jim; 3, Thomas L. Leonard, Brownie.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Frank J. Clouss, Ikea; 2, J. W. Larrabee, Marion; 3, Charles Graff, Imperial.

Cow, Three Years or Over—1, Frank J. Clouss, Lena; 2, A. P. Arp, Liza; 3, Charles Graq, Inas.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Haussler Bros., Gazelle; 2, Frank J. Clouss, Polka; 3, Frank Davis & Son, Lady Dorothy 2d.

Calf Herd—1, Fred W. Lahr, Broks, Ia.; 2, Thos. L. Leonard, Beaver Crossing, Neb.; 3, Frank J. Clouss, Barnum, Ia.

AYRSHIRE, CLASS NO. 36.

Bull, Three Years Old or Over—1, Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., Bargenoch Gay Caveller.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three—1, Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., Peter Pan.

Bull, One Year and Under Two—1, Adam Seitz, Cack-A-Bendle.

Bull Calf, Under One Year—1, Adam Seitz, Oldhall Spicey John; 2, Adam Seitz, Bargenoch Rising Star; 3, Adam Seitz, Barbenoch Perfection.

Cow, Four Years or Over—1, Adam Seitz, Waukesha, Wis., Silverpet of Spring City; 2, Adam Seitz, Muir Rosalie's Last; 3, Adam Seitz, Kilnford Bell 3d.

Cow, Three Years and Under Four—1, Adam Seitz, Hillhouse Maud 2d; 2, Adam Seitz, Oldhall Sarah 3d.

Heifer, Two Years and Under Three—1, Adam Seitz, Benchan Dorothy; 2, Adam Seitz, Kilnford Bell 4th.

Heifer, One Year and Under Two—1, Adam Seitz, Dutchess Croft; 2, Adam Seitz, May Queen C. 2d.

Heifer Calf, Under One Year—1, Adam Seitz, Bargenoch Queen; 2, Adam Seitz, Bargenoch Silverpet; 3, Adam Seitz, Bargenoch Licesee Lindsay.

Bull, One Year and Under Two—1, G. A. Chaffee, Minneapolis, Minn., Viola's Elmhurst Prince; 2, Smith & Roberts, Stockwell's Rioter; 3, Cotta & Williams, Galesburg, Ill., Kinloch's Golden Jolly.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Smith & Roberts, Stockwell's Champion; 2, Smith & Roberts, Oxford's Sultan Lad; 3, E. Gruins, Isben's Noble Lad.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Smith & Roberts, Warder's Stockwell; 2, E. Bruins, Baron's Ibsen; G. A. Chaffee, Minneapolis, Minn., Leda's Champion Lad.

Junior Yearling Heifer—1, Cotto & Williams, Belle Delle Rosette; 2, E. Bruins, Majesty's Ethel; 3, Smith & Roberts, Oxford's Silverine.

Senior Heifer Calf—1, E. Bruins, Isbeen's Glory Couline; 2, G. A. Chaffee, Combination's Prince's Lady; 3, H. C. Young, Jamont's Queen Y.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, H. C. Young, Raleigh's Brown Baby; 2, Smith & Roberts, Stockwell Lady Fern; H. C. Young, Raleigh's Victoria.

Senior Champion Bull—Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb., Stockwell's Fern Lad.

Junior Champion Bull—Smith & Roberts, Stockwell's Champion.

Senior Champion Cow—Smith & Roberts, Warder's Proud Beauty.

Junior Champion Heifer—E. Bruins, Isben's Glory Couline.

Grand Champion Bull—Smith & Roberts, Fern Lad.

Grand Champion Cow—Smith & Roberts, Warder's Proud Beauty.

SWINE.

POLAND CHINA.

Harvey Johnson, Judge.

Boar, Two Years and Over—1, R. W. Halford, Manning, Ia., Mabel's Wonder; 2, Fred Seiver, Audubon, Ia., Big Wonder; 3, Henry Lauer, Eldorado, Ia., Chief Prince Again 2d.

Boar, 18 Months and Under Two Years—1, J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill., Comptroller's Boy; 2, D. H. Paul and A. T. Wilson, Laurel, Ia., High Ideal; 3, J. L. Bisley, Ames, Ia., Great Wonder.

Boar, One Years and Under 18 Months—1, S. A. Roberts, Knoxville, Ia., A. Model; 2, Fred H. Hassler, Manning, Ia., Fashion's Chief; 3, S. R. Reed, Monteith, Ia., Choice Look 2d.

Boar, Six Months and Under One Year—1, Charles H. Krumm, Chief I Know; 2, F. G. Paul, Mastodon Hadley; 3, W. Z. Swallow, Waukee, Ia., Columbia Chief.

Boar, Under Six Months—1, E. S. Barker, Doon, Ia., Mabel's Grant; 2, E. N. Paul, Laurel, Ia.; 3, Henry Lauer, Eldorado, Ia.

Sow, Two Years or Over—1, F. G. Paul, Marshalltown, Ia., Chief Modesty; 2, Wigstone, Bros., Stanton, Ia., Black Maid; 3, J. E. Meharry, Toloro, Ill., Louise Harvester.

Sow, Under Six Months—1, E. S. Barker, Doon, Ia., on Jessie's Pet; 2, S. R. Reed, Monteith, Ia., Miss May 1st; 3, E. S. Barker, Doon, Gentle Jessie 2d.

Sow, Under 18 Months and Under 2 Years—1, Joe Kramer, Val's Spellbinder; 2, J. E. Meharry, Nannie 9th; 3, F. G. Paul, Balanced Queen.

Sow, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, J. E. Meharry, Louise Model; 2, J. E. Msharry, Bashful Model; 3, F. G. Paul, Smooth Giantess.

Sow, Six Months and Under One Year—1, J. E. Meharry, Perfect Model; 2, MeHarry, Perfect Model 2d; 3, E. M. Metzger, Fairfield, Ia., Long Queen.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year—1 J. E. Meharry; 2, E. M. Metzger; 3, J. F. Leahy.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, J. E. Meharry; 2, E. M. Metzger; 3, E. S. Barker.

Produce of Sow—1, J. E. Meharry, Perfection Lady 2d's pige; 2, E. M. Metzger, Big Queen's pigs; 3, E. S. Barker, Gentle Jessie.

EAGLE KAFIR CORN HEADER

CUTS SEVEN ACRES A DAY

The cut illustrates the only machine that will successfully cut and elevate Kafir corn. It weighs about 300 pounds.

Can be attached to any ordinary wagon bed, and by means of a lever can be raised and lowered to gather uneven heads while in operation.

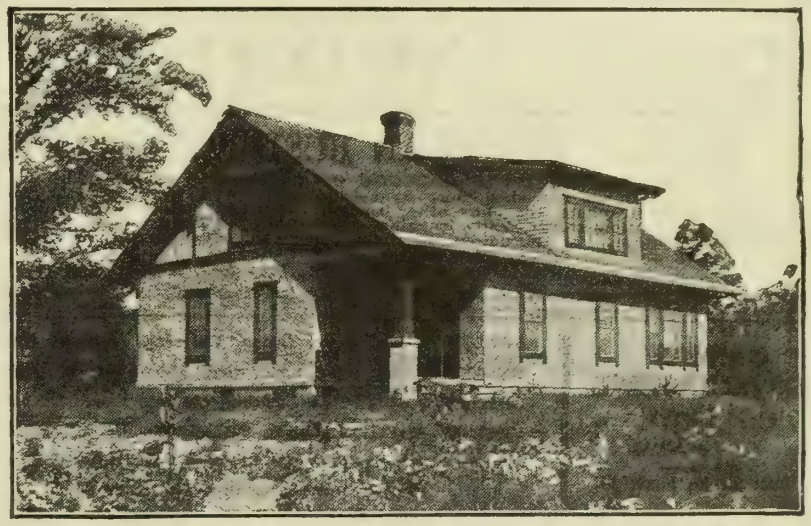


Here is a good letter from one of our many customers. William T. Gardner, of Kremlin, Oklahoma (December 2, 1907), writes: "I bought of the Hunter Hardware Company, on November 9, one of your Kafir Corn Headers, and started working on the 10th. In seven days I harvested 52 acres, and it did fine work. When my neighbors saw what it did they all wanted me to cut for them, but being so busy, I could not go. I rented the machine to them, and it has been on the go ever since, and has over 50 acres yet to cut. I think it is as near perfect as it can be made. It will cut this season anyway 150 acres."

Every farmer who raises Kafir should have one of these machines. For full description write

EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA.



HOLLOW TILE HOUSES

Everlasting, Economical, Fireproof. Warm in Winter, Cool in Summer.

YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT

Our Hollow Tile Cottage at the TOPEKA STATE FAIR, and examine it. See our exhibit of Farm Drain Tile, Brick, etc.

THE HUMBOLDT BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Humboldt, Kansas.

National Poland China Futurity, by the Chicago Daily Live Stock World.

Boar Pigs, Under Six Months—1, E. S. Barker, Doon, Ia., Mable's Grant; 2, Henry Lauer, Again Chief Price; 3, L. C. Burford & Sons, Monticello, Mo., Monticello Boy.

Sow Pigs, Under Six Months—1, E. S. Barker, Jessie's Pet; 2, S. R. Reed, Miss May 1st; 3, E. S. Barker, Gentle Jessie 2d.

Four Pigs From One Litter—1, E. S. Barker; 2, Henry Lauer; 3, W. Z. Swallow.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year—1, J. E. Meharry, Tolono, Ill., Banker's Model 2d; 2, F. G. Paul; 3, D. H. Paul, Laurel, Ia.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, J. E. Meharry, Banker's Model 2d; 2, D. H. Paul, Laurel, Ia.; 3, M. H. Corey, Lookridge, Ia.

BERKSHIRES—CLASS NO. 49.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., Judge.

Boar, Two Years or Over—1, Rookwood Farm, Ames, Ia., Rival's Champion Best; 2, The Farmer Farm, Farmington, Minn., Julia's Duke; 3, Iowana Farms, Davenport, Ia., Masterpiece Rival 2d.

Boar, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, Rookwood Farm, Laurel Champion; 2, The Farmer Farm, Sunrise Attraction; 3, Rookwood Farm, Ames Rival 20th.

Boar, Six Months and Under One Year—1, The Farmer Farm, Robin's Baron Value; 2, F. S. McPherson, Stuart, Ia.; Rob Roy 10th; 3, Iowana Farms, Peerless Masterpiece.

Boar, Under Six Months—1, The Farmer Farm; 2, Iowana Farms; 3, Iowana Farms.

Sow, Two Years or Over—1, Iowana Farms, Robin's Girl; 2, Iowana Farms, Rival's Black Girl 2d; 3, The Farmer Farm, Robin's Corrector.

Sow, 18 Months and Under Two Years—1, Iowana Farms, Value's Duchess 2d; 2, C. A. Evans, Model Gem 251st.

Sow, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, Rookwood Farm, Rival Lady 33d; 2, Iowana Farms; 3, The Farmer Farm, Sunrise Attraction.

Sow, Six Months and Under One Year—1, The Farmer Farm, Robin's Baroness Value 3d; 2, The Farmer Farm, Premier's Master Princess; 3, Iowana Farms, Masterpiece Duchess.

Sow, Under Six Months—1, A. G. Forsbeck, Black Diamond; 2, The Farmer Farm; 3, Iowana Farms.

Senior Champion Boar—Rookwood Farm, Rival's Champion's Best.

Junior Champion Boar—Farmer's Farm.

Senior Champion Sow—Iowana's Farm, Robin's Girl.

Junior Champion Sow—Farmer's Farm, Robin's Baroness Value 3d.

Grand Champion Boar—Rookwood Farm, Rival's Champion Best.

Grand Champion Sow—Iowana Farms, Robin's Girl.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year—1, Rookwood Farm; 2, Iowana Farms; 3, Farmer's Farm.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year—1, Farmer's Farm; 2, F. S. McPherson; 3, Iowana Farms.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Rookwood Farm; 2, The Farmer Farms; 3, C. A. Evans, Correction's Best.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Farmer's Farm; 2, F. S. McPherson; 3, Iowana Farm.

Get of Sire—1, Rookwood Farm; 2 Farmer's Farm; 3, F. S. McPherson.

Produce of Sow—1, Rookwod Farm; 2, Farmer's Farm; 3, F. S. McPherson.

Specials offered by the American Berkshire Association:

Best Herd, Consisting of Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Owned by Exhibitor—1, F. S. McPherson, Stuart, Ia.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Willie Essig, Direct View and herd; 2, I. Martin, Lancaster, Mo., Brookview; 3, Mike Sharp & Son, Shanker.

Get of Sire—1, Willie Essig, Comper's pigs; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Clane's Duke; 3, W. J. Brinigar, Blythedale Duke.

Produce of Sow—1, Willie Essig, Pearl K.'s pigs; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Vinie; 3, I. Martin, Lady Lancaster.

Special prize offered by the American Hampshire Swine Record Association:

Best Exhibit, Four Hampshire Pigs, Any Sex, Under Six Months, Bred and Owned by Breeder who is a Resident of Iowa—1, F. T. Quire; 2, C. A. Brook; 3, Clayton Messenger.

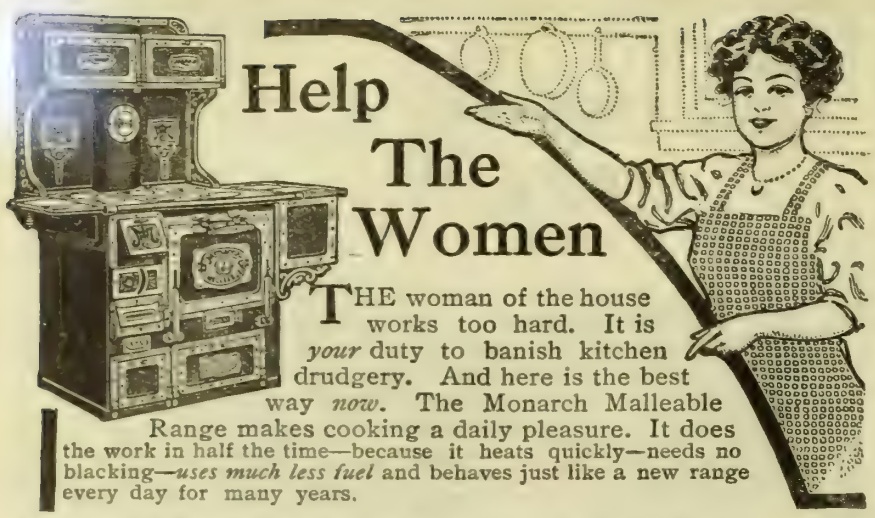
HAMPSHIRES.

A. L. Goodenough, Morrison, Ill., Judge.

Boar, Two Years or Over—1, Clayton Messenger, Keswick, Iowa, Messenger Boy; 2, Willie Essig, Tipton, Ind., Compeer; 3, J. E. Beckendorf, Walnut, Iowa, Lad For Me.

Boar, 18 Months and Under Two Years—1, Willie Essig, Dr. Scott; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Round Up; 3, W. J. Briniger, Byrdine Carter.

(Continued on page 22.)



Help The Women

THE woman of the house works too hard. It is *your* duty to banish kitchen drudgery. And here is the best way *now*. The Monarch Malleable Range makes cooking a daily pleasure. It does the work in half the time—because it heats quickly—needs no blacking—*uses much less fuel* and behaves just like a new range every day for many years.

MONARCH Malleable Ranges

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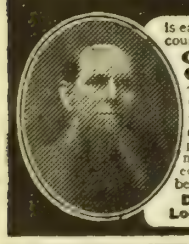
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Write to-day for FREE Catalogue "B"

HOME CIRCLE



A good way to prevent the waste pipe in a sink from becoming clogged is to keep a large lump of soda in the sink and allow the water to run over it.

Every one who does much crocheting, especially with coarse thread such as carpet warp, knows what a nuisance it is to keep the ball of thread from rolling around the floor. A good solution of the difficulty is to get a paper file spike with a standard, and place the spool upon it.

When putting a new oilcloth cover over your table, paste some cotton cloth on the under side where the table corners will come. This will keep the corners from rolling up and will keep the oilcloth from wearing out so soon.

Proper feeding is not simply what kind of food you give, but how you feed it. Good grain may be fed so that it will produce bad results rather than good. Have a method of feeding and stick to it. Variation in feeding is a good thing, but carelessness is not variation, and is injurious to the welfare of the birds.

When spraying the roosting poles be sure to get to the underside of the poles. Lice will be found there, if anywhere, and if you get at them with a sprayer they will be exterminated. If the poles set in sockets so that they may be removed, take them out and spray or pour a little of the lice killer in the socket. Any lice or mites hidden away will get an unpleasant dose and you will soon be rid of them. The place to fight vermin of this kind is right on the roosting platform. Keep at it and you will soon be free from these troublesome pests.

A New Definition.

"Mary," said the teacher, "what is the spinal column?"

"The spinal column,' 'said Mary, "is what my head sits on one end of and I sit on the other."

Nut Bread.

Two cups graham flour, 2 cups white flour, 2 cups sour milk, 2 teaspoons salt, 1 cup boiling water, ½ cup sugar, ½ cup molasses (New Orleans), 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup walnuts or pecans. Mix and let stand 20 minutes; bake in moderate oven from 45 minutes to one hour.

Let Them Do It.

A farmer's wife who had no very romantic ideas about the opposite sex, and who, hurrying from churn to sink, from sink to shed, and back to the kitchen stove, was asked if she wanted to vote.

"No, I certainly don't!" she said. "I say if there's one little thing that the men folks can do alone, for goodness' sake let 'em do it!"

A False Alarm.

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-sitting there alongside of her with his arm ——"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persister Johnny. "He had his arm ——"

"John!" screamed his mother, frantically.

"Why," whined the boy, "I was ——"

"John," said his father, sternly, "leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went: "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."

Father's Grace.

A young lady, who taught a class of small boys in the Sunday school, desired to impress on them the meaning of offering of thanks before a meal. Turning to one of the class whose father was a deacon in the church, she asked him:

"William, what is the first thing your father says when he sits down to the table?"

"He says, 'Go easy with the butter, kids; it's 40 cents a pound'," replied the youngster.

Train As You Would Have Them.

One of the great lessons to be taught to the children is neatness and orderliness. It is essential to the comfort not only of the child, but of every person around it that it be taught early the habit of keeping its belongings in place. The following methods of a mother seems to me a good one:

"I have three dear little tots, and I'm trying to raise them to be real ladies and gentlemen. Sometimes we blame children for mussing up the home. Did you ever think that it is often our fault instead of theirs? Don't you believe we should be more interested in their belongings and furnish places to put them in? My little ones have hooks on which to hang their wraps, nails near the cabinet to hang their dish-washing aprons on, and a certain handy place for sandals, etc. They also have a low desk and table for their books, papers and pencils. Then there are boxes for paper dolls, post cards and the bushel of things they are so intensely interested in just now. I make them feel that these things are strictly theirs and that they alone are responsible for the appearance of that part of the home. This gives them a feeling of ownership and pride, and they try to be as good housekeepers as some older 'ladies.'

"Our children will be what we want them to be if we are strong enough in our desire. That is, strong enough to sacrifice time, energy and patience in teaching them."

Getting Ready for School.

This the time of the year mothers have to be getting the children ready for school. Experience has taught most amateur dressmakers that it is waste of time and money to buy lawns and thin materials for school dresses. Of course, they are very much reduced in price at this season, and the temptation is strong to buy them, but very soon the mornings are cool and the thin dresses would be insufficient for the children's tender bodies.

Garments made in the fall should have deep hems so they can be let down in the spring. Also, there should be ample material laid away for new sleeves.

By washing the new piece a few times and hanging it in the sun to dry it will fade out to match the half worn garment, and the child will not be conspicuous in a "two-color" dress.

The best materials for boys and girls are the heavy galateas, stout ginghams, sensible cambrics—all wear-resisting fabrics that hold starch and look well to the end of the chapter.

Light jackets and wraps are needed for school in the early fall and should always be at hand. These can be made from the best parts of the old coats or from the worn out dresses of the older members of the family.

Then with stout shoes and stockings ready, and plenty of dark bloomers for the girls and overalls for the boys the school preparations will be out of the way until winter comes.

Home Circle Readers and Farmers' Wives.

KANSAS FARMER is this week extending invitations to stockmen, breeders and farmer readers, their family and friends, to make themselves at home at KANSAS FARMER headquarters. Home Circle editor wants to especially invite its readers to make use of these accommodations. We urge every farmer's wife to visit the fair. Maybe the "man of the house" can't leave—but you can. Let him get his own meals for a day or two. He can do it, and will be pleased to give you the chance to attend the fair. Bring the youngsters, too, and make KANSAS FARMER headquarters yours. Enter at the main gate. Follow the main walk two hundred yards. Keep your eye to the left and you will see our sign.

Food Value of the Human Body.

Washington, Aug. 10—At the Department of Agriculture, where statistics are the habit, there is a daily flood of printed matter from every quarter of the globe, which statistical information for the most part is as dry as dust, but the mail has just brought in a human interest contribution from France. It was printed in an editorial in the Bulletin Des Helles, the Parisian retail market register. It follows:

CONTENTS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

"The compilers of statistics know no bounds. One of our most brillian physicists, whose speculations in the region of human chemistry have led him to make most exhaustive researches, has analyzed the human anatomy into its convertible components. He reports as follows:

"'A normal man of 150 pounds contains in reducible nutritive principles the equivalent of 12,000 hen's eggs.

"'The gas of the human organism is sufficient to inflate a balloon of 10,000 cubic feet capacity.

"'A human body contains sufficient iron to make four nails of 5 centrigrames weight.

"'A man of this weight contains enough of fats to make 75 candles and leave over enough grease to make a cake of Marseilles soap.

"'There is sufficient phosphorus to make 8,045 boxes of parlor matches.

"'The hydgoren portion of the human gas contents would fill a balloon that would lift the weight of the contributor.

"'In addition to the foregoing, the human body contains also six teaspoonfuls of salt, a basin of sugar and 32 quarts of water.'

"What's the use? When all's said and done, the human organism with all these valuable contents could not be pawned at the Monte de Piete for 3 sous."—Leavenworth Post.

Domestic Science for Girls.

The girls who know how to teach cooking and sewing are not long idle these days. The Kansas Agricultural College was not able to supply more than one-half the teachers required in 1911 and 1912. Six hundred and seventy-five girls were enrolled in the domestic science course at the college, but only a few of these intended to leave home. Fewer than 100 had any desire to teach school, and still there was a constant call for girls to fill positions paying from $40 to $100 a month and this, notwithstanding the fact that home economics or domestic science is taught also at Pittsburg, Emporia, Hays and at Lawrence. Forty-five young women were placed, this summer, by the Kansas Agricultural College as teachers of domestic science.

It would be herd to imagine more practicable instructions than the girls receive. In the domestic science course the students learn the laws of health, and get an understanding of the sanitary requirements of the home; they learn how to use things, how to prepare food property, how to spend money wisely, how to save time, how to plan their work for themselves and for others, and how to care for children. Such training results in contentment, industry, order and cleanliness. They do their own marketing, their own cooking, their own waiting on tables, and their own dishwashing. They buy materials, make their own patterns, cut the goods and make their own clothes. They buy straw in bundles and make and trim their own hats. After they have done these things acceptably, they know how to teach others, or they can go to their own homes or their parents' homes and make life happier for someone.

Country School Work.

The following article on the "Industrial Work In Nebraska Schools," is worth thinking about. In our city schools we have manual training and domestic science courses, and they are very popular with the students. There doesn't seem to be any reason why our rural schools shouldn't have the same advantages. Now is the time to think about it, when the plans for another year have to be made. This is by Anna V. Day:

The rural schools in Nebraska have been giving special attention to industrial education during the past five or six years. The work for the girls has been in cooking and sewing under the direction of the department of agricultural extension of the state farm. Bulletins have been issued giving directions and suggestions for this work, both to the teacher and pupils and so popular have they been that it has been impossible to keep them in stock. The most popular has been a bulletin called "A Course in Cookery." This contains material on the purpose and classes of food, composition of the body, nutritive value of different kinds of food and recipes for 50 different dishes. It is the work of Miss Gertrude Rowan.

The result of the work in sewing has been more in evidence in contests as it is much easier to send sewing to a county seat or to the state capital and have it arrive in good shape than to send cooking. Many of the contests have shown work done by the girls in school which would be a credit to their mothers.

The effect on the children in school and at home has been particularly interesting. It is a common thing to find the girls, and boys, too, in many schools with their fancy work or their patching and darning at recess or noon intermission.

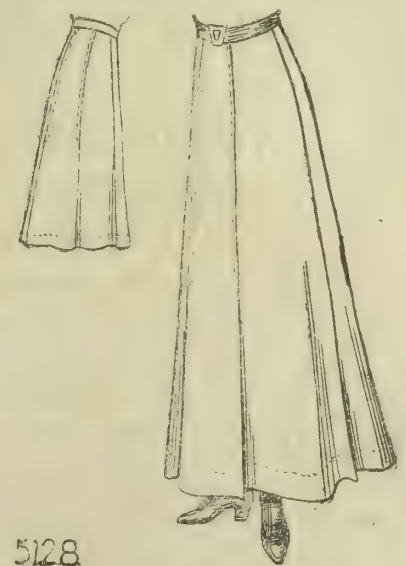
The work for the boys has been chiefly along the line of raising better corn. So great has the interest become in many parts of the state in this matter that it is said that the yield of corn in certain counties has been increased five bushels to the acre.

It is an interesting sight to see boys of 9 and 10 years old with their contest corn around them studying over which ears will make the best exhibit at the contest. Choosing first one and then another ear and arranging them all so that they shall be the best ears of about the same size that he has raised.

The work has now reached the point where there is a demand for a regularly outlined course of study and a text of some kind. The people of the state will not consent to having the work given up. It has already meant too much to them in developing their boys and girls.



No. 2654. Child's Apron—This little apron may be used as a house dress for the little girl, as it closes all the way down the back much after the manner of a regular frock. To protect the child's dress while at school or play an apron of this style is admirable. The garment is cut plain at the front, but the backs are gathered on a small square yoke. There is a pretty turn-down collar, divided both front and back, and the long, full sleeves have a neat band, finished with a narrow ruffle. Gingham is the best material to use, but galatea or percale is available. The pattern, No. 2654, is cut in sizes for 2 to 12 years. To make the garment in the medium size will require 3¼ yards of 27-inch goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5128. Ladies' Six-Gored Skirts.—We show in this number a six-gored trotter skirt an excellent model and one simple to construct. The garment closes at the left side of the front. At each front seam and at the lower part of the side-front seams there is a backward turning plait and a forward turning plait at each back team. The lines of the skirt are good and the garment is up-to-the-minute in style features. The pattern 5128, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

The Mystery of a Shoe



TRADE MARK

Show this Advertisement to Your Dealer.

Before wearing a shoe you judge it only by its appearance and by what the clerk tells you about it. You can't see what is hidden by the inside lining and the outside finish.

A vast number of the shoes made today have heels, counters and insoles made of imitation leather. Convict labor makes eight million pairs, many containing low grade leather or leather substitutes.

But you can always be sure you are getting honest shoes by demanding "Star Brand" shoes with our well-known Star on the heel.

Here is a "Star Brand" shoe—cut up—to show HOW it is made and WHY it outwears other shoes sold at the same price. It is one of "Our Family" line made in several styles for all the family.

The "Our Family" shoe has sole leather counters and soles. Every piece in the heel is of sole leather. The upper is of high grade box calf leather, specially tanned for comfort and service.

TAKE THIS ADVERTISEMENT to the "Star Brand" Dealer in your town and ask to see the cut shoe. Examine it carefully. Then cut up an old shoe made by somebody else and sold for the same money. You'll then know why "Star Brand Shoes Are Better."

You can cut up any "Star Brand" shoe from the finest to the lowest in price and you will find every pair honestly made of good leather.

"Star Brand" shoes are made in over 700 styles *in our own modern factories.* Always ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes. The Star on the heel insures good leather shoes and legitimate values.

You can get the "Our Family" shoe for men, boys and youths at $2.00 to $3.00. You can get the "Our Family" shoe for women, misses and children at $1.35 to $2.25.

For the price you'll find the "Our Family" the best every day shoe you have ever worn.

If your dealer doesn't sell them, it will pay you to change dealers. Don't let any dealer sell you something else. Write for name of nearest dealer and sample of leather used in "Our Family" shoes.

Address Dept. F 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
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Clean Fruit Jars For Preserving Time



Fruit and preserve jars take on a new lustre—an air of inviting cleanliness, when cleaned with Old Dutch Cleanser. The fine porous particles go into every corner and rout out the small stuck-on particles—quickly and easily. It will also clean the hands of stains.

Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can—10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser

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KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

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"BIG FOUR COLONY"

Big Wells—Dimmit County—Southwest Texas

The foremost artesian irrigated colony in Southwest Texas, if not all Texas.

The colony with the soil, the water, the climate, health and transportation.

The section where developments materialize actively, surely and substantially.

The home of the biggest and best farmers from the biggest and best states.

The country that is noted for its big wells, big fields, big crops, big yields.

The place that attracts the homeseekers who inspect and compare it with others.

The project that carries with it no gaudy, glittering, uncertain guarantees.

The locality which is championed by its many satisfied owners and residents.

The crops that make Big Four famous are alfalfa, corn, cotton, cow peas, oats, millet, milo maize, Kafir corn, Bermuda onions and all vegetables.

The town of Big Wells, 20 months old, is a better town than some 20 years old.

The S. A. U. & G. R. R. almost completed into San Antonio—operating in 60 days.

The $60,000,000.00 worth of new railroads, deep water harbors, irrigation projects and other high-class developments now in full swing in Southwest Texas is making a great country—is sending land values up.

The man with the means, the ability, the know-how and the love of honest profits never fails to see big value in Big Four Colony and Big Wells.

The time to come to Southwest Texas is NOW. Good lands will never be cheaper.

The homeseeker's excursion leaves September 17, good for a fine 25-days trip.

The agent at your station will give you full particulars as to route and rates.

The main lines of the big systems lead to San Antonio and Southwest Texas.

The weather is delightful and the trip will do you a world of good. Come.

"You'll Like Big Wells—" LITTLE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS
LARGER FARMS ON LIBERAL TERMS
LOTS IN BIG WELLS, $10 A MONTH Everybody Else Does"

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FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., $5 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

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To buy or exchange for wheat, corn and stock ranches. Write Teed & Orbison, Jetmore, Kansas, describing what you have to exchange or what you want to buy. They have the stuff.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
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COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

WRITE for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.

123-ACRE FARM, ½ mile of good town in Franklin County, Kansas. Good 8-room house nearly new, good barn and other outbuildings, all fine smooth tillable land, 20 acres bluegrass pasture, 40 acres timothy and clover, 20 acres native mow land. Price, $70 per acre. Will loan $6,000 five years.
MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

IDAHO LAND
On the famous south side of Twin Falls tract. Right prices and easy terms. The land where crop failures are unknown. Reliable water right and plenty of water. The coming fruit country. Mild climate. No severe storms. We need you and you need us. Come. F. C. GRAVES, Filer, Idaho.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

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8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
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Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FREE HOMESTEADS IN ARKANSAS under new 3 year law. 500,000 acres now open near railroads and markets. Our Homesteader's Guide Book tells just how to locate, acquire title, number of acres vacant in each county and full text of new law. Price, 25c. Farm Pub. Co., Little Rock, Ark.

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A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, $75 per acre. Write for list.
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SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.

BARGAIN COUNTER.

Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, $28 per acre, net cash; no trades. J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.

SUBURBAN HOMES

of 32½ acres, 18 acres alfalfa, 13 acres cultivated, good house, new barn, fruit, etc. Price, $6,000. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. B. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.

40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, $50.

80 a. near town, $30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, $65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. McCARTY, La-Cygne, Kan.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
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FOR TRADE.

160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
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Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
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AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. Money talks. Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address
W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE, by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 3 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

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HARRY HYMAN,
431 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

657 ACRES, CHEAP, GOOD TERMS; 450 acres in cultivation, entire farm can be cultivated, two good houses, plenty of good water, alfalfa land, three miles Chillicothe, Texas. J. W. Dodson, Chillicothe, Texas.

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Eighty acres, located 4½ miles from Osage City; 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass, farm all smooth; 5-room house in good condition, good barn with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, implement shed, good water; R. F. D. and phone. Price, $3,600, if sold in 30 days. This is a great bargain.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

SMALL FARM—BIG BARGAIN.
20 a., near Rogers. Smooth land, fine for fruit or crops, new 6-room house, good barn, 2 wells, all fenced, hog wire, ½ mile to good school and church. Only $1,900. Act now. ROGERS LAND CO., Rogers, Ark.

OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

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Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE,
Independence, Kan.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

$500 FOR ONE ACRE OF CORN: To prove to the land buying public of the wonderful crops we can grow and to induce immigration, we will give $500 for the corn grown from the one acre that grows the most bushels of corn in the crop of 1913. Write us for particulars. If you will visit us we believe you will agree with us, that our rich drained lands are the greatest corn, wheat, alfalfa and truck land in the United States. We own and control thousands of acres of these unimproved lands. EDWARDS BROS. REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo., or Coffeen, Ills.

COME TO HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.
Let me show you good farms with from 50 to 75 bushels of corn to the acre, selling at $50 to $60 per acre. Natural gas and oil on most farms.
JAMES PEERY, Humboldt, Kansas.

GOOD FARM CLOSE TO TOWN.
160 acres, 65 acres in plow, balance mow land and pasture, 40 acres alfalfa land, 10 acres now in alfalfa, timber for fuel and posts, running water. House of 6 rooms, barn 24x40x12, 1½ mile from Madison. Price, $45 per acre. P. D. STOUGHTON, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.

BUSINESS CHANCE.
Open for middle aged man with good reputation and ability. Would require an investment of $10,000 to $15,000, which would take half interest in established real estate and loan business in one of the best towns in Kansas. This money would not be invested in blue sky, but would take a one-half interest in approximately $25,000 in good, saleable real estate in the town and county. I need a good man as partner. Business will pay not less than $2,500 a year cash. Address,
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BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

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If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
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FOR SALE.

A Splendid Topeka Home

Mr. Farmer: Are you thinking of locating in Topeka, the Capital City? It may be I have just the kind of home you want. It is located in the best residence section of the city. The house has 9 rooms, not counting 3 plastered and 1 store room in attic, pantry, numerous closets, 2 porches, 2 halls, 2 stairways, bath, cellar gas heat and light. Whole house in good shape; well painted on outside and papered within. Good barn for 4 horses, mow for hay, room for carriage, wood shed, hen house, etc. Has well, large cistern and city water. Splendid shade trees. Abundance of fruit. Fine, large blue grass lawn. Large lot, 205x60 ft. On top of ridge—well drained. Bare lot worth $2,000.00. One block to school. One block to car line. Two blocks to park. Two blocks to church. West part of city. All the neighbors own their property; twenty minutes' walks from business center; paved streets and sidewalks all the way. Come and see this splendid property or have a friend of yours in Topeka come and look it over. Price, $5,000.00.

Address, OWNER, 306 Woodlawn Ave., Potwin Place, Topeka, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE.
150 a. farm, 3 m. from Chanute, all bottom land, 100 a. cult., no overflow, 25 a. fine meadow, fair improvements. Price, $35 per a. Leased for oil, gas, $1 per a. J. F. BRINEGAR, Chanute, Kan.

Ness, Lane, Gove and Trego Co's Kansas

We can show you 40 to 50 bushels of corn to the acre; oats about the same; other crops in proportion. A fine home farm, 7-room house, springs, 50 acres bottom, alfalfa land. Price for a quick turn, $2,400, terms. Have some fine quarters to sell on crop payments. Some good trades for eastern land. Excursions every first and third Tuesday each month to Utica, Kan. See or write BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
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Alfalfa, Garden, Fruit Orchard of South. Reeves County awarded first premium on fruits, World's Fair, St. Louis. For sale.
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FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF THE VERY best land, being northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 23, Range 3 East, Butler County, Kansas. Well improved. Call or address Jacob Janzen, Whitewater, Kansas.

FOR SALE

80 ACRES upland, 1½ miles of Enterprise, Kan.; also 80 of Zimmerman land in block of Pecos County, Texas. Write to C. L. Maier, Enterprise, Kansas.

TRADERS, INVESTORS, SMALL BUYERS.
1. Western Kansas grass lands.
2. Irrigated lands, celebrated Pecos Valley, Texas.
3. Ranches, farms, lots.
Call or write for circulars, booklets.
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FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

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WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
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SOME ONE has just what you want. **SOME ONE** wants just what you have. For quick action and satisfaction address I. A. Harper Co-Operative Realty Co., Hoisington, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

480 ACRES, 3 miles of town; 200 acres in cultivation, 80 acres bottom, 40 acres alfalfa. Over $4,000 worth of improvements. Price, $40 per acre. Want smaller farm in Eastern Kansas. Address
CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kan.



VIRGIN SOIL

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EASIEST TERMS

Nature's Most Perfect Fruit Land.

Soil, Altitude, Climate and Proximity to Good Markets are some of the factors that make the

UPLANDS OF ARKANSAS

—Ideal for fruit growing—no irrigation necessary; rainfall being liberal and droughts unknown. Altitude, 1,100 feet, is a big advantage, practically insuring trees against frost. Iron in soil gives fruit a distinct flavor and color. Location 700 miles nearer the center of things than Colorado or Oregon fruit land which is now selling at from $400 to $2500 per acre. A 24 hour freight haul will land shipments in Kansas City, Chicago or St. Louis. Climate delightful and mild the year round, Hot Springs being only 40 miles south. Dairying and chicken raising can be made profitable side issues. All grasses thrive there. We have sold 20,000 acres of this land in fourteen months.

Write at once for our free illustrated booklet and find out why the price is so low.

PHIL R. TOLL

FORT SMITH LUMBER COMPANY
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Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.

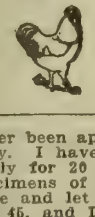


Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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To Head Off Chinch Bug Damage.

The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute has started war on the chinch bug. At its meeting last Saturday, H. H. Wallace, master of Shawnee County Pomona Grange, secured the passage of a resolution urging all farmers' organizations to consider the matter of sowing wheat only on such land that the migrations of the chinch bugs could be most easily prevented. In the discussion of the resolution, the facts were brought out that in many cases, damage done this year by chinch bugs to corn fields contiguous to wheat fields, amounted to the loss of many times the value of all the wheat produced on such fields. Farmers, generally, can well afford to study the chinch bug situation and take such reasonable measures as may be necessary to check its ravages. KANSAS FARMER will next week have something to say along preventive lines.

Operating under the approval of the State Grange of New York, Past Master F. N. Godfrey has established a State Grange purchasing agency for the handling of such goods as the farmers desire to buy and the selling of their products without the intervention of the middleman. A charge of 1½ per cent commission is made on all transactions and all goods are purchased for members of the Grange at actual wholesale rates plus this commission only. Farm products are sold on the same basis.

Mr. Godfrey writes to Hon. George Black, Master of the Kansas State Grange, to learn if he cannot make arrangements to purchase alfalfa, grain and other farm products from the farmers of Kansas in carload lots with which to supply the membership in that state. If he can arrange to buy Kansas alfalfa and other farm produce here in Kansas, he will pay as much to the Kansas farmers as they would otherwise receive, but at the same time he will deliver to the New York farmers at a much lower cost than they would otherwise have to pay.

Kansas farmers who can supply alfalfa or other products wanted by the New York patrons are asked to notify State Secretary O. F. Whitney, North Topeka, Kan.

Good Sense Here.

There is much sound common sense in this note from an exchange, and around it might be builded a good outline for a Grange evening—in comparing the equipment of the farmer 50 years ago and now. The notion that a farmer must be a jack of all trades, that he must be able to do every conceivable thing instead of calling on the services of others, that he must use time on petty repairs that might better be spent for larger things—all this false idea is rapidly being supplemented by better sense. Still there are those who reject the thought of farm specialization and insist on the "all-around know-how" as the proper equipment for a farmer. The editorial in question is very timely and covers the case exactly. Take up the subject in the next Grange meeting, draw out the different views and get a mighty instructive and entertaining meeting out of it. Here is the "common sense":

"The oft-heard contention that the farmer boy of today does not know even the rudiments of many of the simple things that the farmer boy of a generation or two ago knew is offset by the fact that the present boy on the farm knows much more about scientific farming crop rotation, the relative values of seeds, dry farming and stock judging. The making of an ax handle, the shoeing of a horse or the cobbling of a worn boot are things not so essential for him to know as it once was, because those things can be done by others in such businesses while he continues to improve himself in that which is of more vital importance to him as a farmer. It is well to know how to make simple repairs on the farm, but things that can be cheaply fixed by others while the farmer boy is devoting the time to his profession—for farming is truly a profession and an important one—are non-essential to his training.

Classified Advertising

Advertising **"bargain counter."** Thousands of people have surplus Items of stock for sale—limited in amount or number—hard—choose to profit by use of Post advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week, 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide wants of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

POULTRY.

PIGEONS — WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

GOOD WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels, $1 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WANTED—BROILERS, 16 CENTS; FRIers, 14 cents; hens, 10 cents; spring ducks, 12 cents, delivered. Coops loaned free. Eggs, fresh, 20c. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

DOGS.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES now ready for shipment. M. L. Dickson, Englewood, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—FEMALE SCOTCH Collies from registered stock. James Parker, Woodston, Kan.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, oppossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds, Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—State inspected, graded $1.25 per bushel. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, EXAMINED, REported O. K., graded, $1.10 bu. in sacks, f. o. b. cars. G. G. Haas, Preston, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT — Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

CHOICE, PURE KHARKOF SEED wheat for sale, $1.25 per bushel while it lasts. R. C. Obrecht, Fairlea Farm, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT, cleaned and graded, clear of rye. Fields inspected by college expert of Manhattan. For prices address R. H. Partridge, Route 1, Macksville, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

HONEY.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

CATTLE.

TWO EXTRA FINE JERSEY BULLS, just ready for service. One has a great dam Write Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN young bulls, bull calves and heifers for sale. G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bulls from six months to one year old. M. H. Gilboy, Nokomis, Ill.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bulls from A. R. O. dams. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pair not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE ME FOR LIST OF FARMS AND city property. I have what you want. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight year payments, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

LOOK HERE—117 ACRES, BEST LITtle farm in Kansas; 60 acres bottom, balance pasture, 25 acres alfalfa, 45 hog-tight. Close to town. $35 per acre. Ask about this and other bargains. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

WE ARE SUBDIVIDING AN OLD SPANish Grant in California. Land and water. Grows all fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics. The home of alfalfa. Address Oak Park Land Office, Los Molinos, Calif.

FARM FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD land, in Phillips Co., lies next to townsite of Prairie View, Kan. All well fenced, 40 acres alfalfa, good crops this year. Terms reasonable. Price, $45. Write to E. B. Bolte, Gooding, Idaho.

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DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

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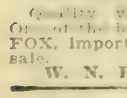
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A specialty of catalog and pedigree work. Jersey sales managed in western territory on a system that makes money for the seller. If you have reason for choice high-class Jerseys, I can supply them at reasonable prices, quality considered.
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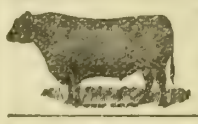
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High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
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If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.



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Have sold my farm at Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling, Kan Must sell my herd of Poland Chinas, consisting of 10 extra good tried sows, 10 fall gilts and 50 spring pigs, all eligible to register. They are from the best herds of big type Polands. Also, will sell 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and 10 head of Tennessee and Missouri jacks. They are extra good, and from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me. I mean business. **GEO. B. ROSS, ALDEN, KAN.**

800 - FOUR - YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. **AIKINS' RANCH. F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.**

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We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.
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Herd headed by Frost's Buster. A number of extra good boars, ready for service, for sale. Also a number of choice gilts. This stock is priced to sell.
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Maiony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County. Taken Up—On August 5, 1912, by Raymond Houghland, Olathe, one bay horse, 5 ft. tall, bay, collar marks. Appraised value, $25.00.

FIELD NOTES.

Marsh Creek Durocs.

This week we start advertising for Mr. R. P. Wells, proprietor of the Marsh Creek Duroc Jersey herd, located at Formoso, Kan. Mr. Wells offers a choice lot of spring boars, sired mostly by his herd boar, "Tat's Chief," a grandson of the noted Tatarrax. Others by Prince Wonder, Bell's Prince Wonder and Waldo's Vindicator. The pigs are well grown out and are most excellent individuals. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Sanitary Poultry Roosts.

Every farmer and chicken raiser should be interested in the sanitary roosts advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer. These roosts are made at Belleville, Kan., by the "Only Sanitary Roost Co." They are of different sizes and so arranged as to be put in use with the least trouble. Each perch is lined with wicking and connected with a can of lice killer at each end in such a way that the roost and perch becomes and stays thoroughly saturated with the preparation. Hundreds of satisfied poultry raisers are using these roosts and adding dollars to their income from poultry. When writing about this roost mention Kansas Farmer.

Thompson Brothers' Three Sales.

Thompson Brothers, prominent Poland China breeders, located at Marysville, Kan., authorizes us to claim February 26 as the date for their second bred sow sale, also, to make mention of the fact that the first bred sow sale will be held January 2; the fall date is October 3. The brothers write that the pigs are doing well and conditions are greatly improved in their part of the state. They have an unusually choice lot of spring boars and will sell a few privately, or invite prospective buyers to remember their fall date. If interested in as good as the breed affords, get in touch with the Thompsons.

Homeseekers, Attention.

We call attention to the advertisement of Harry Hyman, of San Antonio, Texas, who is desirous of locating actual farmers on a tract of 8,000 acres of land in Mitchell County, Texas, west of Fort Worth. Mr. Hyman owns some 30,000 acres in that section, and in order to dispose of this pasture of 8,000 acres he makes a most liberal offer. The time having passed when this land will pay a fair interest on the investment as a pasture, Mr. Hyman proposes to cut it up into farms in tracts to suit the purchaser, take a small cash payment, and give 10 to 20 years to complete payments. The price is $10 per acre. This appears to be about the prevailing price of farming land in that section. This should prove a good chance for farmers of small means to get farms of their own. When writing mention Kansas Farmer.

Get the Catalog.

The Missouri Water & Steam Supply Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., issues a catalog illustrating a complete line of plumbing and steam fitting supplies. They manufacture their own goods and sell direct from factory to user. Their line embraces hot water heating plants, acetylene lighting plants, bath tubs, water closets, sinks, range boilers, pipe and fitting, gasoline engines, stock tanks, belting, valves, windmills, pumps, hydraulic rams, in fact everything in the water and steam supply line. Their business is conducted by men of integrity and ability, and being located in a comparatively small city, their operating expenses are lower than those of similar firms in larger cities, consequently their prices are said to be exceptionally favorable.

SPRINGDALE FARM HOLSTEIN SALE

CRESTON, IOWA

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1912

Fifty head of pure-bred and high-grade Holstein cows and heifers. All in calf. Will be fresh this fall. Five outstanding good Holstein bulls, including the great herd bull Union Gerben Duke, one of the best Holstein bulls in the West. The cows in this offering have high records as producers. The bulls are herd headers. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will receive careful attention. Address

S. E. ROSS, Creston, Iowa

H. S. DUNCAN, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September far row, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

EARLY SPRING PIGS

35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarrax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
20 Berkshires of Berryton Dune 2d, Berryton Duke Jr., and Beau Brummel breeding.
A few bred sows and yearling gilts.
Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, Manhattan, Kansas.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

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CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. **Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.**

SNODDY Remedy (For Hogs)

HAS STOOD THE TEST.

Raise strong, healthy pigs. Protect your hogs from cholera and swine plague with the Snoddy Remedy. Fifteen years of satisfactory test in every state, and many imitators, indicate its value. Send your name and address for the seventh revised edition of "Snoddy's Treatise" on the care and treatment of diseased hogs, by Dr. J. H. Snoddy, the original discoverer of the "Snoddy Remedy." A hog saved is many dollars saved. Names of prominent hog men and farmers in Kansas who have used the remedy also sent on request.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.
501 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. **Forty tops** selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID, St. John, Kan.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
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FALL BOARS.

A few choice ones sired by First Quality 60266 and out of Expansion dams, at $25 each. **JAS. ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.**

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

SOWS FOR SEPTEMBER FARROW.
Daughters of M.'s Giant Wonder and bred to Pfander's King and Expansive's Metal. Others bred to M.'s Giant Wonder. Low prices for quick sale.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kansas.

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

Miller Poland Chinas

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.
Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. **J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL. Winchester, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

25 Bred Sows For Sale

Twenty-five mammoth sows bred for fall litters to the greatest breeding boar in the state of Iowa, the 1,000-pound Pawnee Nelson. A few bred to the mammoth two-year-old, Big Sampson. Spring pigs by the above named boars and out of mammoth sows. Size, big bone, ruggedness and quality characterize our herd. Write your wants. Prices reasonable. Address **WILLIAMS BROS., Box 83, Villisca, Iowa.**

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM POLANDS.

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.
I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of **big type young boars for sale**, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

VINECROFT POLAND CHINAS

Bred for quality and size. Address,
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

Langford's Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

POLANDS WITH SIZE AND QUALITY.
Waechter's Referee No. 61045 at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times. **Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.**

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

BIG POLAND CHINAS

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
Lawrence - - - Kansas

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire Rams Cheap



Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN, Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. **Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.**

KANSAS STATE FAIR
TOPEKA

September 9-13. 5—Days—5

$50,000 IN PREMIUMS
and SPEED COMPETITION, open to the world

FULL RACE PROGRAM EACH AFTERNOON

FOUR GREAT BAND CONCERTS EACH DAY—FIFTY PEOPLE.
DAYLIGHT FIREWORKS MONDAY.
STOCK JUDGING AND LECTURING BY MEN OF NATIONAL REPUTATION, EACH DAY.

ACRES OF RED MACHINERY.
GREAT FREE ATTRACTIONS.
NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS IN FRONT OF GRANDSTAND.

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS, A REALISTIC REPRODUCTION OF WILD WEST LIFE

PAIN'S SPECTACLE PIONEER DAYS WITH WONDERFUL FIRE WORKS

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE ON ALL RAIROADS.
For Premium List and Information, Address,

T. A. BORMAN, Pres. H. L. COOK, Secy.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Land.
Oct. 15—James Strader, Irving, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,
Oct. 23—O. Harris, Harris, Mo.

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Sept. 27—John T. Curry, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gebhart & Son. Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.
Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 12—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 15—Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.
Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Hampshires.
Oct. 9—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

Winchester Goods Make Best Record

At Grand American Handicap, winning professional championship at singles, and amateur and professional championship at doubles; tieing in the Grand American Handicap; being used by three out of the four men who tied in the Preliminary Handicap; making highest score in the Consolation Handicap and highest average for all targets shot at during the tournament; Winchester repeating shotguns or loaded shells achieved a far greater success at the big classic Grand American Handicap than any other make of gun or shells represented. In all it was a grand victory for the trustworthy Red W Brand and forged another link in the long chain of evidence that proves the generally admitted superiority of Winchester guns and shells.

Kafir Corn Header.

On account of the unprecedented increase in the number of acres planted to Kafir this season, the Eagle Kafir Corn Header will undoubtedly be in big demand. Kansas has 1,200,000 acres in Kafir which to head with a corn knife in the usual way would be almost an endless job. The Eagle Kafir Corn Header can be attached to any wagon box. It cuts the corn and elevates it into the wagon box as the team walks through the field, making the harvest an easy matter and a big time saver. It harvests seven acres a day. The header may be lowered or raised to suit the size of the corn. The Eagle Manufacturing Company moved to Muskogee last year from Kansas City, where it had been located for fifteen years. All readers of Kansas Farmer are acquainted with the Eagle Hay Presses and the other lines they put out. The move to Muskogee was made for the reason that most of their lines are sold in the South, being especially designed for that trade. Write the Eagle Manufacturing Company, Muskogee, Okla., for further information.

Blue Sky.

The Kansas blue sky law has made good and is here to stay. Now it is expected that when the legislature next convenes in Texas a blue sky law copied after the Kansas law will be enacted. The prime movers for this law is the Texas Real Estate Dealers' Association. While Texas has had its land grafters, yet there are many firms engaged in selling out the big pastures who are perfectly reliable and who realize that no permanent development can come to the state except where the interests of the homeseekers and investors are safeguarded in every way. Kansas Farmer has been diligent in keeping land grafters out of its advertising colums. That Howell Bros., of Sam Antonia, Texas, are worthy of confidence is surely attested by the following quotation, taken from their booklet entitled, "A Plain Talk On Big 4 Colony." Perhaps no one thing has been more responsible for the failure of new towns and new communities in new countries than that class of unscrupulous, get-rich-quick exploiters and promoters who, with their glittering promises and worthless guarantees, have induced good people to invest, locate and—bust. We must have satisfied customers. Every representative of this company is required to accord our patrons fair, just and equitable business-like treatment, so that they absolutely may know, before they pay us a single dollar, that they are dealing with a reliable company, and that they are acquiring property worth the value. Howell Bros. will have several ads in Kansas Farmer this fall telling about their lands. When writing, mention this journal.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee's Durocs.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee of White Cloud Stock Farm, Barnard, Mo., owner of one of Missouri's outstanding good herds of Duroc Jersey hogs, claims October 15 as the date of his annual fall sale. This will be one of the great Duroc offerings of the season. A greater part of the offering was sired by White Cloud Chief 107195 by Ohio Chief 41419 and out of Inventor, Buddy K, Proud Col., Ohio Chief and Improver sows. Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Shropshire Rams for Sale.

With this issue Col. Ed Green of Howard, Kan., is offering a choice lot of spring and yearling rams for sale. They are sired by imported sires and from registered ewes. All can be registered. Priced very reasonable for quick sale. Please read ad in this issue.

Holstein Cattle For Sale.

J. P. Mast, of Scranton, Kan., is offering a number of young bulls for sale. They are sired by his great herd bull, Dutchland Cornucopia Sir Detsy No. 62567. This bull is a brother to a number of large record heifers, one of which holds the world's record as a junior 4-year-old, with her production of 551½ pounds of milk and 32½ pounds of butter in seven days. This bull also has a great record on his sire's side. The seven-day butter record of two of his sisters and his dam and grand dam of his sires averaged over 26 pounds each. Mr. Mast has a few bull calves for sale by this bull from heifers from the great Prince Ormsby Mercedes De Kol that he sold to head the Nebraska College herd. This bull was one of the best bred bulls that ever came to Kansas. Please look up advertisement in this issue and write Mr. Mast for prices. He has a number of good cows and heifers priced to sell. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

The Poland Chinas with size and quality. One yearling and one 2-year-old herd boar for sale. Also fall gilts. Spring gilts and boars. They are the kind with quality and are priced for quick sale. M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Iowa.

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRES

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address
E. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED. GREEN, HOWARD, KANSAS

PUBLIC SALE

September 19th, 1912

I Will Sell My VALLEY VIEW FARM, LIVE STOCK and MACHINERY at Public Auction on Above Named Date

The Farm Farm has 105 acres, 3 miles east of Beloit, on county road, Sunflower trail, telephone and electric light line, on R. F. D. Only one-half mile to school and church. One of the finest locations in the Solomon Valley. Has 25 acres alfalfa and 20 acres pasture, and a fine young orchard. The rest is all in cultivation. Farm is all fenced and cross-fenced, hog tight.

Improvements One 8-room house with bath—hot and cold water. Barn 36x50, cement floor. Hog house 20x50, cement floor, shingle roof, with 20 farrowing pens. Stock shed, 20x50. Fine chicken house and other buildings. 500-barrel reservoir giving 20 pounds pressure for house and barn. Water wherever necessary. 2,000 feet of pipe under ground. New windmill and never-failing well. 300-barrel cistern. All improvements are new.

Live Stock and Machinery Two Percheron mares and one yearling filly. 200 head extra good Duroc-Jersey shoats. Full line of up-to-date farm machinery, together with numerous other articles found on a farm of this character.

SALE COMMENCES AT 10:30 A .M.
FARM WILL SELL AT 3:00 P. M.

All above described property positively will be sold to highest bidders. Reason for selling, I have bought land in Idaho and will move soon after sale.

EASY TERMS TO RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

Sealed bids may be sent to either clerk or auctioneer, in my care.
COL. R. E. MARTIN, Auctioneer. I. O. SEWELL, Clerk.

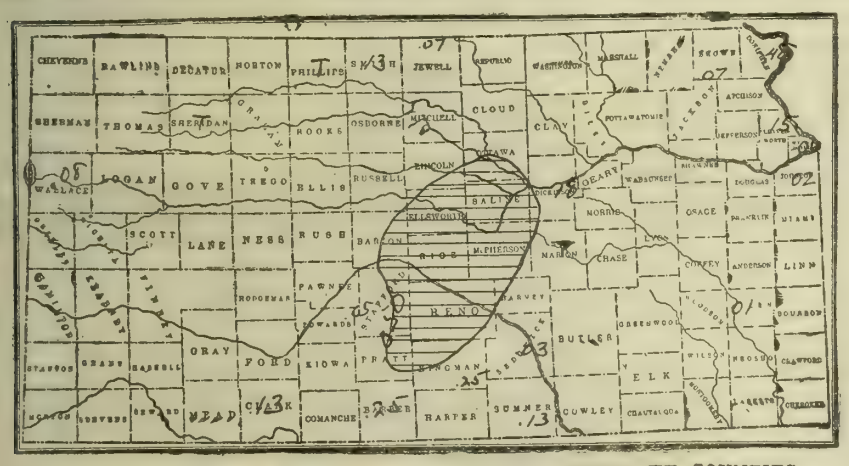
E. P. GIFFORD

BELOIT MITCHELL COUNTY KANSAS

KANSAS CROP REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29

Rain chart prepared by T. B. Jennings from reports collected by the Weather Bureau.



UNITED STATES WEATHER OBSERVER'S REPORT BY COUNTIES.

SCALE IN INCHES:

Less than .50. .50 to 1. 1 to 2 2 to 3. Over 3. T. trace.

Barber—Hot winds. Farmers plowing. Ground getting dry.

Barton—Corn injured by hot wind. Early corn will be poor crop.

Bourbon—The dry farming corn drying up; ground too dry to plow.

Decatur—Very warm, but nothing suffering for rain.

Elk—Needing rain. Kafir heading slowly. Farmers filling silos.

Greeley — Milo, cane and Kafir heading nicely. Millet being harvested. All making good growth.

Greenwood—Needing rain. Cutting third crop of alfalfa.

Jewell—Good weather for corn. Potato crop good.

Johnson—Fine growing weather. Good corn crop and good apple crop.

Kingman—Ground getting too dry to plow. Late corn injured by hot weather.

Lane—No rain this week and late feed crops are suffering.

Leavenworth—All crops in good shape.

Linn—Dry weather is damaging corn.

Lyon—Corn crop well along. Hot weather has damaged vegetation.

Mitchell—Wheat in stack and shock is spoiling. Corn looking fine.

Nemaha—Dry and hot. Corn needing rain. Too dry to plow.

Phillips—Needing rain. Very dry for late corn.

Russell—Dry and hot. Needing rain.

Sedgwick—Third crop of alfalfa cut. Late corn in good condition.

Sheridan—Lots of horses dying.

Sumner—Farmers putting up hay. Will not sow much wheat this fall.

Trego—Late corn damaged. Strange disease among horses.

Wallace—Corn is fine. All forage crops good.

Wichita—Week has been hot and dry. Grass and feed needing rain.

Field Notes.

Unusually Goor Farm for Sale.

The advertisement elsewhere in this paper of the public sale of E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan., presents an unusual opportunity for some one to buy one of the finest farms in the whole country for a competitive price. Mr. Gifford fixed up his farm for an ideally home place, and is selling it only because he is going to move to Idaho. It is very doubtful if any Idaho farm is better than this Kansas farm. However that may be, Mr. Gifford no doubt thinks he can make something by his change. Others have thought, in past years, that greener pastures lay beyond the Kansas border and have moved, only to come back again. Maybe the same will be true of Mr. Gifford. At any rate, he has determined to sell out, and the man who is fortunate enough to be the lucky bidder on this farm is going to buy something that will be a source of satisfaction and profit as long as he may keep it. A good Kansas farm is always a good buy, and in this case it is apparent that the bargain offered is one worth while making a special effort to acquire. Mr. Gifford will be glad to write further information about his farm to every one who may care to write before the sale date.

For the best in big, smooth Poland Chinas write Brown Hedge, Whiting, Kan. He has a fine lot of spring pigs for sale at farmer prices.

Charles Whitney, the veteran Duroc breeder at Agra, Kan., was visited recently. Mr. Whitney, has a fine lot of Durocs on hand and the best crop of corn he has ever grown since his residence on the farm which he now owns. More about the pigs later.

J. E. Wills, the successful Poland China breeder, of Prairie View, Kan., was visited recently. Mr. Wills has about 80 very choice spring pigs, mostly sired by his great boar, Long Mogul, bred by Carl Jensen & Son, of Belleville. Their boar is an outstanding good one, and measures 82 inch heart girth, 80 inches at flank and is 71 inches from root of tail to center of forehead. He was sired by Blue Valley Blue and gets Mogul blood through his dam.

The Big Spotted Kind.

James M. Andrews, owner of the Andrews Stock Farm herd of big, spotted Poland Chinas, at Lawson, Mo., says he is getting a lot of letters about these hogs since his article on "The Old Spotted Sow" appeared in Kansas Farmer issue of August 10. In some of these letters the writers wanted to know if Mr. Andrews breeds the big, spotted kind. He does. He has been doing it for a long time, and he has got the real thing in the big, spotted Polands, the kind of our forefathers, the prolific kind. His pigs are coming along in fine shape and everything prospers on the Andrews stock farm. The big, spotted Polands, the real, original Polands, are sure money makers, as they are bred for hog and not color of hair. Tell Mr. Andrews what you want. He has it.

Harry Wales Has Good Poland Chinas.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called on Mr. Harry Wales, of Peculiar, Mo., and found one of as good looking herds of Poland Chinas as one will see in several weeks' travel. The herd boar, Wales' Missouri King, by Sunflower King, he by Highland Chief, out of a Designer sow. This boar is a strong bone fellow, with two good ends, coupled with a good spring of ribs and well arched back. We call him a splendid type for a herd header. His best qualities are shown in his get; all the crop of pigs by him look good. Wales' Missouri King is assisted by his son, a very promising fall yearling. The sows in the herd are sired by such boars as Nebraska King, Graniteer, Expansion's Son, Expansion Over, Big Missouri Chief, Blain's Wonder and M.'s Hadley. Mr. Wales is claiming November 14 for a sale date, and will offer 15 bred sows, 15 spring gilts and 20 spring boars. Kindly watch for sale announcement in a later date of Kansas Farmer.

A Careful Breeder of Poland Chinas.

One of our successful farmers and breeders in Kansas who chose and held to the middle ground in Poland Chinas, going to neither extreme, is F. J. Miller, of St. John, Kan. Mr. Miller bought a number of his foundation stock from the herd of H. E. Lunt, of Burden, Kan., and G. W. Roberts, of Larned, Kan., two herds that made history in our state. The quality of this herd is up to the standard, and Mr. Miller enjoys a profitable mail order trade, in addition to making two sales each year. The herd sows are the large, easy feeding kind from the blood lines of Peerless Perfection 2d, On the Spot, Meddler Sunshine, Impudence and other great boars. Mr. Miller has used the great breeding boar, King Darkness, and can price spring pigs in pairs and trios not akin to parties wanting to start small herds. Don't fail to look up advertisement in this issue, and write for prices. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Cloverdale Stock Farm Polands.

The attention of Poland China breeders and farmers wanting high quality Polands is called to the card of M. H. Corey of Cloverdale Stock Farm of Lockridge, Iowa. Mr. Corey owns one of Iowa's high quality Poland China herds and his show herd won their share of premiums in every class in which entries were made at the Des Moines, Iowa, fair this year, and were especially strong on yearling sows bred by exhibitor and on herd winning in one of the strong Poland shows of the fair. The head of this herd is The Baron 177653, sired by Correct Imp 158893, a full brother to The Harvester, first prize and junior champion boar at Des Moines in 1910. The Baron's dam was C's Forerunner, also a prize winner. The second boar of this herd is Darkness, sired by Perfection I Know and out of an A Darkness dam. Both boars are fine individuals and are extra good breeders. The sow herd is made up of daughters of The Baron, Correct Imp C's Forerunner and Big Nelson. The Baron is two years old, an outstanding good herd boar. Mr. Corey cannot use him any longer. He is for sale. Also a splendid yearling herd boar. A number of extra good yearling gilts and a high-class lot of spring boars and gilts. Mr. Corey is one of Iowa's most reliable breeders and is pricing his stock well worth the money for quick sale. Description of stock and satisfaction guaranteed. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Blackshere Sale.

On Saturday, August 31, J. K. Blackshere, of Elmdale, Kan., sold one of the best collections of useful brood sows and gilts that will go through a sale ring this fall. A number of breeders attended this sale and were a strong support. While the prices were not high, they were very even. The top sow sold to J. R. Smith, of Newton, Kan., for $55, and the top boar went to W. A. Wood & Son, of Elmdale, for $100. The entire offering should have sold for more money. The extreme hot weather and the corn prospect in many localities kept several prospective purchasers at home. Don't fail to see the Blackshere show herd of Duroc Jerseys at the Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahom State Fairs. The following is a list of purchasers paying $30 or more:

J. R. Smith, Newton, Kan.	$ 55.00
Bert Campbell, Florence, Kan.	37.50
Fritz Alder	35.00
E. P. Allen, Elmdale	40.00
J. D. Johnson, Elmdale	31.00
A. J. Hanna, Elmdale	32.50
W. C. Woods, Elmdale	30.00
J. R. Smith, Newton	49.00
William Sheridan	43.50
Fritz Alder, Florence	37.50
R. M. Johnson, Elmdale	32.50
Bert Campbell	38.00
Brooks Stewart	31.00
George Hammond	40.00
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Y. W. Allison, Florence	30.00
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Wells' Durocs.

In a recent field note the statement was made that Mr. R. P. Wells' herd boar, Tat's Chief, is a grandson of Tatarrax Chief. This is a mistake. He is a grandson of the noted prize winning boar, Tatarrax. Mr. Wells asks us to make this correction, and states that the pigs are doing fine.

Live Stock Awards, Iowa State Fair.

(Continued from page fifteen)

Boar, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, Willie Essig, Dudie; 2, Perry C. James, Scioto, Ill., Maxwelton; 3, J. H. Nissen, Lyons, Iowa, Joe.

Boar, Six Months and Under One Year—1, Willie Essig, Direct View; 2, Willie Essig, Silko; 3, J. H. Nissen, Allen's Coloine.

Boar, Under Six Months—1, Mike Sharp & Sons, Shanker; 2, I. Martin, Brookview Prince; 3, Mike Sharp & Sons, Ponnie.

Sow, Two Years or Over—1, Mike Sharp & Sons, Goldy; 2, Clayton Messenger, Sylvia; 3, Willie Essig, Utility Lass.

Sow, 18 Months and Under Two Years—1, W. J. Brinigar, Missouri Best; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Bertha; 3, Willie Essig, Leepness.

Sow, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, Mike Sharp & Sons, Mayflower; 2, W. J. Brinigar, Pretty; 3, Willie Essig, Progress.

Sow, Six Months and Under One Year—1, Willie Essig, Veda; 2, Clayton Messenger, Wild Rose; 3, Clayton Messenger, Miss Taylor.

Sow, Under Six Months—1, Isom Martin, Daisy Brookview; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Sadie; 3, Isom Martin, Orphan Ann.

Senior Champion Boar—Clayton Messenger, Messenger Boy.

Junior Champion Boar—Willie Essig, Direct View.

Senior Champion Sow—Mike Sharp & Sons, Goldie.

Junior Champion Sow—Willie Essig, Vede.

Grand Champion Boar—Clayton Messenger, Messenger Boy.

Grand Champion Sow—Mike Sharp & Sons, Goldie.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year—1, Mike Sharp & Sons, Round Up; 2, Clayton Messenger, Messenger Boy; 3, Willie Essig, Dudie.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year—1, Willie Essig, Direct View and herd; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Shanker; 3, J. H. Nissen, Allen's Colonel.

Boar and Three Sows, Over One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Mike Sharp & Sons, Round Up and herd; 2, Willie Essig, Dudie; 3, W. J. Brinigar, Blythedale Duke 2d.

J. H. Nissen, Joe; 5, Mike Sharp & Sons, Buster; HC, Clayton Messenger, Plunky Tom.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor—1, Willie Essig, Direct View and herd; 2, I. Martin, Brookview; 3, Mike Sharp & Sons, Shanker.

sen, Allen's Colonel; 5, W. J. Brinigar, Todd B 2d; HC, Mike Sharp & Sons, Art; C, C. A. Brook, Mars.

Get of Sire—1, Willie Essig, Comper's pigs; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Clane's Duke; 3, W. J. Brinigar, Blythedale Duke.

Produce of Sow—1, Willie Essig, Pearl K's pigs; 2, Mike Sharp & Sons, Vinie; 3, I. Martin, Lady Lancaster.

Sons, Topsey; 5, Clayton Messenger, Edith; HC, J. H. Nissen; C, J. H. Nissen.

CHESTER WHITE, CLASS NO. 48.

N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., Judge.

Boar, Two Years or Over—1, D. M. Boyer & Sons, Farmington, Ia., Sweepstakes; 2, Barr & Rae, Ames, Ia., Chickasaw Choice; 3, P. H. Sheridan, West Side, Ia., Allright.

Boar, 18 Months and Under Two Years—1, Will Michael, Selma, Ia., Charmer; 2, Thos. F. Kent, White Boy; 3, A. D. Andrew & Son, New London, Ia., Pioneer Chief.

Boar, One Year and Under 18 Months—1, W. H. Dunbar, Jefferson, Ia., Medler; 2, E. L. Nagle & Son, Deep River, Ia., Col. Evans; 3, Arthur Spear, Wellman, Ia., Modeler S.

OXFORD DOWNS.

J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., Judge.

Ram, Two Years Old or Over—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.; 3 and 4, C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Iowa.

Ram, One Year Old and Under Two—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son; 3, C. S. Hechtner, Chariton, Iowa.

Ram Lamb—1, George McKerrow & Son; 2 and 3, C. C. Croxen.

Ewe, Two Years Old or Over—1 and 3, George McKerrow & Son; 2, C. S. Hetchner, Chariton, Iowa.

Ewe, One Year Old and Under Two—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son; 3, C. S. Hetchner.

Ewe Lamb—1, George McKerrow & Son; 2 and 4, John Graham & Son.

Champion Ram, Any Age — George McKerrow & Son.

Champion Ewe, Any Age—George McKerrow & Son.

Get of Sire—1, C. C. Croxen; 2, John Graham & Son.

Flock—1, George McKerrow & Son; 2, C. S. Hetchner; 3, C. C. Croxen.

SHROPSHIRES.

J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y., Judge.

Ram, Two Years Old or Over—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son, Pewaukee, Wis.; 3, P. and W. Postle, Camp Chase, Ohio.

Ram, One Year and Under Two—1 and 3, George McKerrow & Son; 2, F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.; 5, W. A. Taylor & Son.

Ram Lamb—1, E. L. Bitterman, Mason City, Iowa; 2, George McKerrow & Son; 3, F. W. Harding.

Ewe, Two Years Old or Over—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son; 3, R. W. Postle.

Ewe, One Year Old and Under Two—1 and 2, George McKerrow & Son; 3, F. W. Harding.

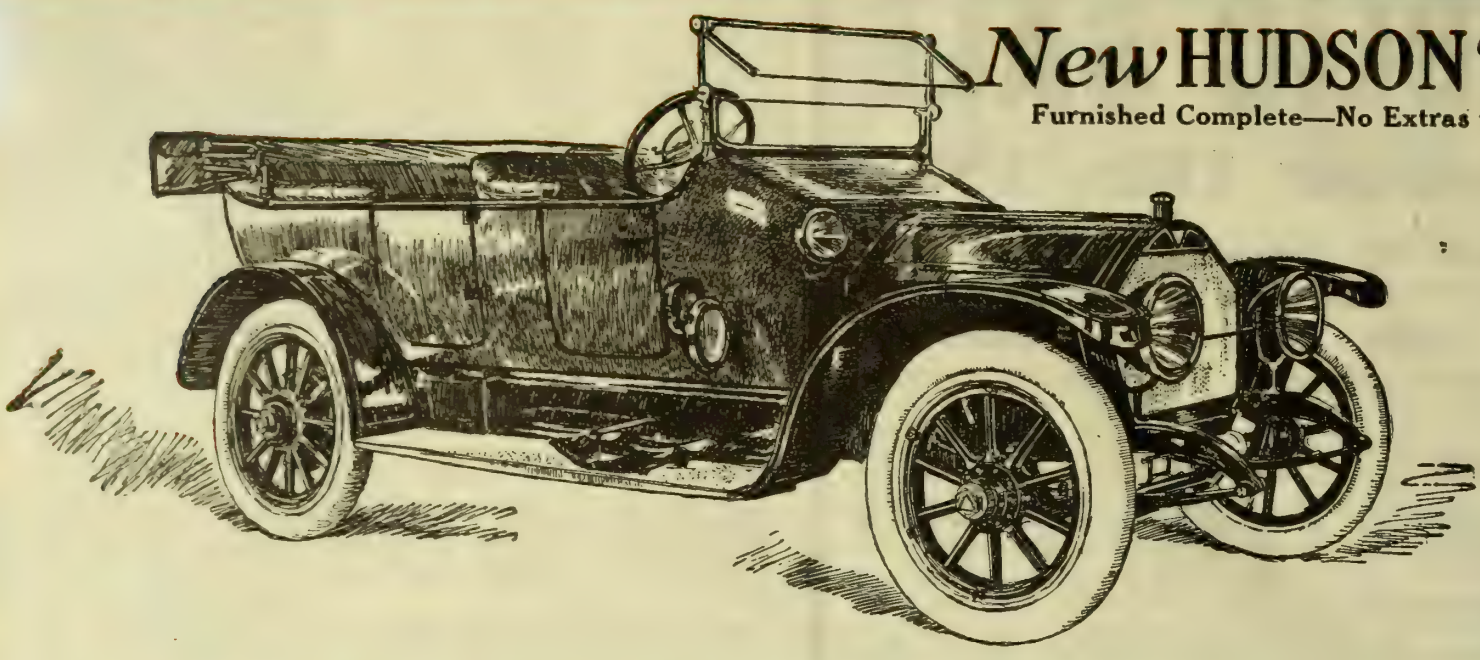
Ewe Lamb—1 and 2, E. L. Bitterman; 3, George McKerrow & Son.

Champion Ram, Any Age—George McKerrow & Son.

Champion Ewe, Any Age—George McKerrow & Son.

Get of Sire—1, E. L. Bitterman; 2, J. S. Fawcett & Son; 3, W. A. Taylor & Son.

Flock—1, George McKerrow & Son; 2, R. and W. Postle; 3, F. W. Harding.



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That accounts for the completeness of this car. That accounts for the fact that you will find on it the very things that you have wished to find on an automobile. That explains why this car will do the things which other four-cylinder automobiles have failed to accomplish.

Imagine what strides, what advancement, men of such experience are bound to offer in the car which all have joined in perfecting.

It is all in the one car. It expresses as nearly the limit of four-cylinder construction as has been reached.

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Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

I have received a letter from our subscriber, T. A. C., Washington, Kan., ordering KANSAS FARMER discontinued because this paper has been in favor of establishing county farm advisors in Kansas. Mr. C. says there is not a man in his neighborhood who is in favor of the advisor, because—to use his own language—"we are taxed to death now by the grafters." He further says that he is taking a paper which has not harped on the farm advisor plan or on any other one thing until people get tired of it.

* * *

I thought in answer to several inquiries I had received, that it was plain to the farmers of Kansas that they were not to be taxed in the support of the county farm advisor as the plan is now presented to Kansas people. Be it understood that a large merchandising firm has offered to subscribe $1,000 to the fund necessary to support a county farm advisor, whether one county or a dozen in Kansas take advantage of the offer. It is proposed to increase this $1,000 contribution by $1,000 or $1,500, which amount it is proposed be subscribed by the business men of each county. The plan for the work of the advisor has been drafted by the Kansas Agricultural College, and the selection of the advisor and his work is vouched for by it. There is no tax levied against the farmer or contribution expected from him, except a membership fee of $2, which nominal fee is asked to secure the more hearty co-operation of about 50 farmers in the county. These members have the first call on the advisor's services, although the advisor gives every assistance possible to any and all farmers who may desire his services. The above are the essential features of the county farm advisor plan, as effective in Kansas. It is apparent, therefore, that no tax can or will be levied against the farmer and whether or not he becomes a member of the association is optional with him. This is repeated in order that readers who may be in doubt relative to the manner by which the advisor is to be supported, will now be informed.

* * *

I have given, in KANSAS FARMER, particulars regarding the success of the farm advisor in other states. In some states the farm advisor is maintained by tax levy, county commissioners being authorized to make such levy. In other states the farm advisor is maintained by private contribution in general, along the same lines as above described for Kansas. We have stated that the plan seems to have fallen through in Kansas for no reason, apparently, other than that merchants, bankers and other business men who, by organizations and otherwise, have manifested interest in the building up of agriculture in their communities, have failed to contribute the money necessary to make the plan successful. One Kansas county, namely, Leavenworth, has the county farm advisor at work, and inquiry among farmers in that county develops the fact that many heretofore skeptical are now in sympathy with and believe in the advisor. I have printed statements from farmers in counties in other states, who express themselves as more than pleased with the service the county advisor has rendered them.

* * *

I do not believe that KANSAS FARMER has urged the county farm advisor more persistently than the plan itself warrants. Particularly so, when 25 or 30 counties in Kansas can avail themselves of $1,000 of outside money. I have insisted that local business men prove their sincerity in the building up of their communities to the extent of contributing a sufficient sum which, along with this $1,000, would make possible a trial of the farm advisor in their county. I have been censured by some business men for taking this stand, but it must be kept in mind that I am writing for a paper designed for the farmer—a paper which gives him the best methods and practice along agricultural lines, and not mixing farming with politics, religion or anything else. It must be kept in mind by the business men, too, that anything which aids good farming helps his own business.

I have said that the farmer has been lectured for many years, and much good has resulted. My contention has been all along that the farmer should be worked with more and talked to less; this is what a man studying the conditions in each and every county can and will do.

* * *

I receive many letters setting forth this, that or the other thing as being wrong with farming in Kansas. It is my contention that farming in Kansas is no worse off than in other states of the Union. It is rather my contention that there is less the matter with farming in Kansas than in many states of the Union. I am not sure that, generally speaking, there is anything wrong with farming in Kansas, as farming throughout the United States is generally considered. I see, however, from my correspondence, that many readers are inclined to believe that something is wrong, and if this is so, it seems to me that the county advisor or county expert farmer would be in a position to ascertain the trouble and recommend plans correcting the wrongs. At any rate, $1,000 goes a considerable way in paying the salary of such advisor for two years, and when a gift like this is tendered, I am in favor of accepting it.

* * *

As to our subscriber, Mr. C., taking another paper which does not harp on things until people get tired of the harping, I would say that the paper Mr. C. names has no policy—absolutely none—unless it be one political. The policy of KANSAS FARMER is for better farming, more live stock, and a greater permanent prosperity on and for the farm. This is policy enough to occupy the attention of any one weekly publication, regardless of how big its editor may be. In standing for the above things it is my judgment that KANSAS FARMER is read with greater interest and with more results redounding to the good of its readers than any other farm publication west of the Missouri river.

* * *

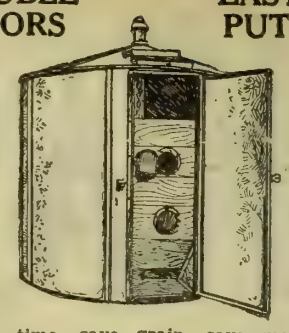
So many farm papers have no policy and do not stand for anything. There are not more than a half dozen farm papers published in the United States which have a well defined policy and which stand for anything of real benefit to farm readers. The first essential of a first class farm publication, in my mind, is to have a sound policy—and, by the way, that policy cannot cover every matter of interest to farmers. That policy should involve the essentials necessary to good farming. When the essentials are determined, then it is the part of that paper to keep those things before its readers to the point of making those essentials a reality in the farm practice of its readers.

* * *

These remarks are not made for the purpose of in any way chastising or bringing Mr. C. to the unfavorable notice of the public. The statements in his letter serve to inspire these thoughts and furnish the points around which to write this little personal talk with our readers. I am receiving hundreds of letters with reference to matters of general interest, many of which are published, but many more of which remain unprinted, but which have, to a greater or lesser extent, made their impress upon what has been written and is appearing in these columns from week to week. I am glad to have subscribers' letters, and hope to see the time when I can have more of them than I am able to give personal attention. In the case of Mr. C. I regret to loose him from KANSAS FARMER'S family. I am inclined to the belief that he acted upon snap judgment when he ordered KANSAS FARMER discontinued. I have many letters telling me that each issue of KANSAS FARMER is worth more than the price of the subscription, and I cannot think otherwise than that it is worth as much to Mr. C. The loss of a single subscription, of course, from a list of more than sixty thousand readers, will not be felt. However, such an excellent list of readers as KANSAS FARMER has is built up on the plan of giving its readers satisfaction, and not upon displeasing them.

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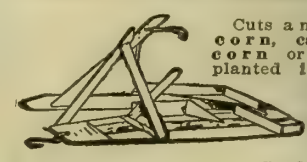
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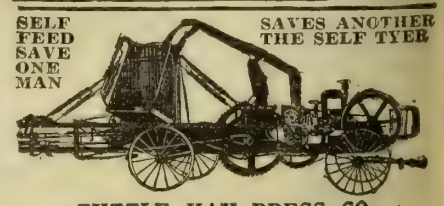
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T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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IMMATURE CORN FOR SILAGE.

At the monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, in Topeka, August 31, soiling methods and soiling crops were discussed by J. W. Bigger, a Shawnee county dairyman, who is making a huge success of his business. He milks 25 to 30 cows and uses no pasture, but nevertheless secures a large and profitable milk flow by the feeding of green alfalfa and green corn—this practice of feeding green crops being known as "soiling." Mr. Bigger says he gets more milk and cheaper milk by exclusive soiling than by pasturing or by using pasture as a part of the feed. He was, at the time of the meeting, soiling with immature corn, this corn having been planted the last week in June, and being a second soiling corn crop this season in the same field. The corn, as he was feeding it, was about 3½ to 4 feet high, had not yet tasseled and was as green as it could possibly be. This was giving him good satisfaction as a soiling feed. The question was raised as to whether or not such corn would make good silage, and around this query hinged a discussion of the value of immature crops for silage. The facts regarding the comparative value of mature and immature crops are of general interest to farmers, whether these crops are to be fed as silage or otherwise.

The value of all feeds depends upon the amount of dry matter contained in those feeds. This dry matter is composed of the several constituents required by the animal body, and the two main divisions are albuminoids and carbohydrates. The digestibility, palatability and succulence, each of which is important and exists in a more or less degree in all feeds, are other determining factors, however, in connection with arriving at the real value of any feed.

Accurate data has been worked out on the feeding value of the corn plant at the different stages of its growth. Such conditions as prevail with reference to the corn plant obtained in general with other plants at the same stage of immaturity or maturity. Consequently, these figures regarding the corn plant will prove valuable in the consideration of other plants cut either for silage or for feed as hay or fodder:

Corn.	Pounds per acre.	Dry matter.	Albuminoids.	Carbohydrates.
Full tasseled..	18,045	1,619	239.77	1,168.10
Full silked....	25,745	3,378	436.76	2,272.19
Kernels in milk.	32,000	4,643	478.69	3,703.26
Kernels glazed.	32,295	7,202	643.86	6,005.67
Kernels ripe..	28,460	7,918	677.78	6,561.64

It will be noted from the figures that as the corn plant approaches maturity, the dry matter steadily increased, likewise the albuminoids and carbohydrates. From the first stage to the last stage the dry matter increased 4.8 times, or from 1,619 pounds, when the corn was in tassel, to 7,918 pounds per acre, when the corn was ripe. In the case of ripe corn the increase in food constituents is greatly increased in the grain and decreased in the stalks and blades.

It will be noted that the dry matter contained in the corn when the kernels were glazed was 7,202 pounds. Although the table does not show the water contained, it was, nevertheless, 77.7 per cent at this stage. When the kernels were ripe, the dry matter was 7.918 pounds, and the per cent of water was 72.18. The largest amount of dry matter appears in ripe corn. Ripe corn, however, cannot be successfully siloed, because it does not contain sufficient juices for the proper preservation of the silage. Ripe corn, while containing more dry matter, has a smaller percentage of digestible albuminoids and carbohydrates in the stalks and blades than does the same corn siloed during the glazing period. Not only is a larger percentage of the dry matter digestible in the glazed stage than in the ripe stage, but a much larger percentage of this same dry matter is eaten by the cow when the crop has been siloed. This, on account of the difference in palatability and the availability of the crop as silage, as compared with corn fodder.

Be it understood that the so-called water to which reference is made above as existing in corn at the several stages, is in fact not water, but is the plant juice, and this juice when lost, cannot be replaced by water from the well or river.

It will be apparent from the figures in the above table, that young corn, or other young plants, are not as valuable as a soiling crop as the more mature plant. In soiling, it is recognized that it is not practicable to grow crops in sufficient variety or planted at such times as will allow these crops to come on for soiling at the time when they have their greatest feeding value. Such corn as Mr. Bigger showed as a satisfactory feed in his soiling operations, does contain feeding value, and that same feeding value would be retained if it were placed in the silo, except possibly, for the fact that the silage from such immature and green and juicy plants would become extremely sour, and on this account less suitable and so eaten with less relish as compared with silage not so sour and resulting from a more mature plant.

Suppose, however, that at the tasseling stage of the corn, hot winds should prevail and the corn plant was rapidly drying, and further, that there was no prospect of the corn further maturing. Under such conditions it would then be advisable to cut the plant for silage or for fodder, thereby saving all of the feeding value possessed by the plant. Speaking particularly with reference to the siloing of such plant, in the drying up processes the juices would to a considerable extent pass off and the stalk would approximate ripening. Then when the lower blades of such plant had dried, indicating a considerable reduction in the amount of juices contained in the plant, it should be put into the silo, and the silo will save—as would no other method—the feeding value then stored in the plant. On account of the loss of a considerable part of the juices, the silage would be sweeter and, consequently more palatable, and so more greatly relished.

If it is necessary, on account of prevailing weather conditions, to harvest the corn crop when it is immature and when it contains only 1,619 pounds of dry matter, as shown by the above figures, it is manifestly wise to silo the crop at that stage of growth for it will be worth more siloed than as fodder. Thousands upon thousands of acres of immature corn, Kafir and cane were siloed in Kansas last year, the cutting being done very generally at a time when the plant had stopped growing and had, to a considerable extent, dried up. The use of this silage has proven the practicability of the silo in saving feed with all the feeding value it contained at the time of its cutting, and saving the maximum weight along with palatability and digestibility which the fodder would not contain, and permitting its feeding with a minimum waste.

MUSIC AT HOME.

At a farmers' institute recently, was discussed this subject: "How to Keep the Young Folks on the Farm." A well written paper was read by one of the good ladies of the little town in which the institute was held. We have no doubt if every farm home was supplied with the numerous comforts and conveniences the good lady recommended, every farm boy and girl would be content to remain on the farm and folks in town would not be worrying about the necessary farmers to supply the popular demand for increased farm products. But unfortunately the lady's paper was impractical—just as are a great many papers written by people who are lacking in the practical knowledge of the things about which they talk.

The answer to the question was given by a gray-haired farmer who had reared a large family and whose children had remained at home with him until ready to move onto their own farms. His answer was: "Show the children a good time; let them have as good time at home as elsewhere and they will not leave." He went on to explain that his was a musical family. Each member played and sang and all danced when they cared so to do. He thought he had spent a thousand dollars in musical instruments of one kind and another, and that this was the best investment he had ever made. The young man now at home was the black sheep of the family. He could not sing and did not care to play, but nevertheless loved music if someone else made it. The parent surprised the son on his birthday by presenting him with a talking machine and an assortment of fine records. The boy was delighted and the music question was solved.

This father contended that every soul hungers for music—music in some form or other, and that the modern talking machine fills the need. We believe our farmer friend was right. The happiest and the most contented families we recall are those in homes where music is found and appreciated. The talking machine makes it possible for every home—farm or city—to have music. There are expensive machines and cheaper ones, just as there are thousand-dollar violins and five-dollar violins. The talking machine is superior to all other instruments in that it provides any kind of entertainment—music, vocal and instrumental of all sorts, reading, orations, etc. From it may be had a delightful Scotch lullaby by Janet Spencer, or the masterful piano playing by Wilhelm Bachaus, or the violin production of Jan Kubelik. It seems to us that if music is needed in the home to make the family satisfied and happy, that the talking machine is within the reach of those who desire it.

SUBSTANTIAL FAIR BENEFITS.

It is certain that substantial benefits accrue from attendance upon the state or county fair. If this were not so the expenditure of large sums of money annually for the entertainment and education of millions of visitors would have been discontinued long ago. The substantial proof of the advantage of the fair is evidenced by the continued and annually increased attendance.

The benefits received from attendance upon the fair are of twofold: First, the benefit received from the recreation, and second, those benefits received from education. Everybody — banker, merchant and farmer—appreciates and enjoys a few days from the routine of regular work. The benefit received from this alone is well worth the maintenance of the fairs. The greatest and most substantial benefits, however, are those which accrue from an inquiry into the best methods of farm practice as exemplified by the farm machinery and farm appliances exhibited and from viewing the best in live stock and products of the field.

As an educator, the fair teaches that we have not yet reached the limit in improvement of either live stock or crops. It shows how better results are to be obtained from the diversification of crops and brings to the attention of the visitor new crops which are adaptable to his conditions of soil and climate. It makes for better farming and for broader ideas regarding agriculture in general, thereby adding to the prosperity and happiness of the people.

The fair leads to a better understanding of the different parts of the county and state as to live stock, farm products, and opportunities. It gives to every observing person a summer school combined with recreation and entertainment and from which he gains much valuable knowledge which if put to proper use will result in an increased bank account.

Above all, the fair renders its patrons a service which cannot be given in any other way. This service is a thing which belongs to the state and community and can result only from the co-operation of the citizens in the territory which the fair represents.

KANSAS FAIR HISTORY.

A bit of Kansas fair history might at this time prove interesting: Kansas has never held an official state fair. We cannot find that any aid has ever been extended by the state for fair purposes. If any aid has geen given, it has been extended to private enterprises. The earliest fairs were held under the direction of the State Agricultural Society, later organized into the State Board of Agriculture, and the fairs were held in various towns over the state, Leavenworth having the distinction of holding the first one, October 6 to 9, 1863. This fair was held while the Civil War was at its height, and was well attended, and was said to have been a financial success. During the years 1864 and 1865—on account of the war—no fairs were held. In 1866 and 1867 the second and third fairs, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, were held at Lawrence. In 1868 the fair was held at Leavenworth, followed by other fairs held at Lawrence in 1869, Fort Scott in 1870, Topeka 1871 to 1873, and Leavenworth in 1874. From 1875 to 1880 no fairs were held. On October 22, 1879, the Kansas State Fair Association was chartered. The first fair under this association was held in Topeka, September 12 to 17, 1881. T. C. Henry of Abilene was president; William Griffenstein of Wichita, vice-president; George Y. Johnson of Topeka, secretary; Joab Mulvane of Topeka, treasurer, and T. J. Anderson of Topeka, general superintendent.

This fair was the largest ever held in Kansas. A monster soldiers' reunion was held in connection with it, and there were 41 bands from over the state as part of the attraction. The association held annual fairs in 1882, 1883 and 1884, missing 1885 and 1886. The Kansas State Fair Association held fairs annually from 1887 to 1893. No fairs were held from 1894 to 1902, inclusive. In 1903 expositions were again resumed and have been held each year since.

Frank W. Blackmar, in his Kansas Encyclopedia, says that "an effort was made to hold the state fair at Hutchinson under the auspices of the Central Fair Association in 1908 and the venture met with so much encouragement that fairs were reported in 1909, 1910, 1911.

"Blackmar says, further: In 1909 Topeka and Shawnee County voted $50,000 for the erection of permanent buildings on the fair grounds in the capital city. The adequacy and permanency of these buildings for exhibition purposes have attracted attention among fair exhibitors all over the central west and has proved to be money well expended. Few of the older and larger state fairs in the entire country have any more or better permanent buildings for the display of all kinds of exhibits than the Topeka fair. * * * During the the session of the Legislature of 1911 an effort was made to secure an appropriation for a state fair, but so many localities aspired to the honor of holding it that the measure was voted down."

Farmers' co-operative enterprises, beyond any question, can render an important service in the welfare of this country. The most of such enterprises which fail are due to poor management. The farmer is not to be blamed for the poor management, either, because he is not trained in the preparation and the marketing of foodstuffs. He can, however, by recognizing competent management succeed in employing men who are trained and who can make the co-operative undertaking succeed. One of the first requisites in obtaining such management is the paying of a salary which will secure a man of the calibre required. We have in mind one farmers' grain elevator which under the management of a $40-per-month man was a failure, but the same elevator under the management of a man at $125 per month, has made its owners and the farmers of the community much money. It would be easy enough to get a 22-calibre man for $40 per month, but a 48-calibre man should be had for $125.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

The Dry Farming Congress, convened at Hays on August 28 and 29, elected these officers: E. D. Wheeler, Wakeeney, president; E. C. Prather, Oakley, vice-president; F. S. Iddings, Monument, second vice-president; J. C. Hopper, Ness City, third vice-president; John Travis, Plainville, fourth vice-president; F. A. Kiene, Hays, secretary; J. R. Chittenden, Hays, treasurer.

United States Wheat Crop.

The August government report is to the effect that the winter wheat yield will be nearer 400,000,000 bushels for 1912 than 358,000,000, as given in the preceding report. The same source gave the final figures for 1911 as 430,000,000 bushels. It is believed that the spring wheat crop will be in the neighborhood of 290,000,000 bushels, as against 191,000,000 in 1911.

Sugar Beet Crop Large.

It is reported that every Arkansas valley sugar factory will run full time this season in view of the large sugar beet crop. It is believed that the crop will average 12 tons to the acre, and is about two times as heavy as the average crop. The experimental beet fields in the vicinity of Sylvia and Emporia have not been so successful as anticipated on account of the labor scarcity and the failure to properly thin, weed and cultivate the beets.

Feeding Value of Cabbage.

A reader asks for information regarding the feeding value of cabbage. Cabbage is rarely fed in Kansas, and is regarded as of low feeding value. It does, however, in the case of hogs which do not have pasture, supply the succulence of pasture, and as hog feed is more valuable than as feed for other kinds of stock. Cabbage is mostly water, containing 90.5 per cent of moisture and 9.5 per cent of dry matter. Of the latter 1.5 per cent is crude fiber, 2.5 per cent protein, the remaining being ashes, nitrogen, free extract, and ether.

Townsend Builds Red Cedar Silos.

For more than 20 years travelers through Kansas on the main line of the Santa Fe have viewed the immense stone barn on the Townsend ranch just this side of Peabody. It has long been a land mark. The owner, Mr. Townsend, believes in the conservation of feed in the fat year for the lean year. He believes that the use of silos furnishes the most logical means of practicing this conservation. He is erecting three red cedar silos, each 18 by 36, with a capacity of 190 tons each.

Live Stock Necessary.

On live stock day at the Hays Dry Farming Congress Director Webster and W. A. Cochel, new head of the animal husbandry department of Kansas Agricultural College, made a strong plea to the western Kansas farmer to pay more attention to dairying and beef raising as a means of securing a more stable system of farming. Regret was expressed on all sides over the loss of A. M. Ten Eyck as superintendent of the station there. Resolutions were adopted expressing this sentiment and strongly urging the board of regents to use every effort to secure a man of ability equal to that of Ten Eyck.

Alfalfa the Year Around.

A tremendous crop throughout the alfalfa producing sections is causing the alfalfa meal millers to make arrangements for the storing of alfalfa meal that it may be available for market during the late winter and early spring, when feed is most scarce. To place all the alfalfa meal milled on the market during the early feeding season could have no effect other than that of depressing prices by the over supply. The storage of alfalfa meal—if the plan of the National Alfalfa Millers' Association is carried out—will be another factor pointing toward conservation, and while it will not be cold storage it will be storage just the same, and legitimate storage should result in an advantage to the producer and consumer alike.

Canadian Twine Shortage.

The farmers in the wheat growing section of Canada have just experienced a serious twine shortage. Disastrous results, however, were averted as a result of 600,000 pounds of binder twine being shipped from North Plymouth, Mass.—more than 2,000 miles away. The twine was loaded by the Plymouth Cordage Works and shipped over three railroads in 60 hours, this being two hours less than the time given to the movement of the fastest express trains from Plymouth to Winnipeg. It is said that this shipment of twine saved something like a million acres of ripe grain from destruction. This is an evidence of how big and important things can be accomplished when they have to be done.

Cow Peas Balance for Silage.

Subscriber W. L. H., Olathe, Kan., asks if cow peas planted in corn will make a balanced silage. Cow peas planted with corn and the combination placed in the silo makes ideal silage on account of the protein contained in the cow peas. The peas, however, will not make a complete balance for the corn silage when grown under ordinary conditions. To obtain a perfect balance would necessitate approximately as many cow peas as corn in bulk, and it is impractical when growing in combinations to obtain such proportions. When Kafir or cane is grown for the silo, cow peas can be planted in combination the same way as with corn. Cow peas so improve the silage as to make it desirable that a considerable growth of cow peas be secured if possible. If at time of planting the corn, Kafir or cane are intended for silage, it is well to arrange to plant cow peas three or four weeks later.

Corn Ear Worm Again.

Corn was last year badly damaged by the ear worm. Just such a season as we had last year is favorable for the development of this worm and favorable for damage done by it. From many sections of Kansas this year come complaints of damage to this year's crop. KANSAS FARMER last fall called attention to the fact that infested fields would be well supplied with this worm this year, and recommended the thorough cultivation of fields before planting, the idea being to break up the underground shelter of the pupa, expose it to the weather and thus destroy it. How generally this advice was followed we of course can never know, but it is well enough to again state that this is the only means of control the farmer has. The corn ear worm is most damaging during dry years. Early in the spring it feeds on the corn leaves and later it enters the tips of the ears and feeds on the corn beneath the husk.

Trees Every Mile.

The chief feature of the program of the Dry Farming Congress at Hays last month was an address by President J. H. Worst of North Dakota Agricultural College and ex-president of the International Dry Farming Congress. As a means of conserving moisture, tempering climate and winds as well as checking weeds and insect ravages, Dr. Worst advocates the planting of a row of trees every mile for the entire breadth of the state. He has been advocating the same thing for North Dakota for several years, but the monumental problem before Americans today, said Dr. Worst, is that of feeding, housing, clothing and governing the millions of future Americans. Dr. Worst has lived to see the population of the United States grow from 30,000,000 to 100,000,000 and in the same proportionate increase children of today will see the population of the country reach 350,000,000 to be fed and clothed upon practically the same producing area that is under the plow today.

Sixteen Kansas Counties' Wheat Crop.

Sixteen counties in southwest Kansas are occupying a great deal of space in the newspapers just now. It is claimed that the wheat alone in these sixteen counties produced this year is worth more than all the gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other minerals produced in Colorado during the last 12 months.

These 16 million bushel wheat counties are: Reno, 4,003,802 bushels; Rice, 2,089,520 bushels; Kingman, 1,769,865 bushels; Harper, 2,094,390 bushels; Barton, 3,445,280 bushels; Stafford, 1,084,000 bushels; Pratt, 2,673,600 bushels; Barber, 1,288,080 bushels; Comanche, 1,212,276 bushels; Kiowa, 2,158,745 bushels; Edwards, 1,845,705 bushels; Pawnee, 1,967,380 bushels; Rush, 2,052,162 bushels; Ford, 3,001,950 bushels; Clark, 1,367,310 bushels; Meade, 2,047,950 bushels.

The wheat yield of this group of Kansas counties this year amounts to 200 bushels for every man, woman and child in the boundaries of the group.

Tying Corn Shocks Securely.

Subscriber J. C. H., Perry, Kan., desires to know the best apparatus for use in tying corn shocks. Thousands upon thousands of shocks of corn will be cut in Kansas this season. On many farms no effort will be made to bind the shocks securely. Failure to tie the shocks well will result in loss of both corn and fodder as a result of the shock twisting and falling down. The cutting and shocking of corn is not completed until the shock has been bound well to prevent the rain and snow from getting inside and keep the fodder and corn off the ground. We know of no better means of securely tying a shock than the use of a rope to which is attached a small Hall block. The rope is thrown around the shock and hooked into the block. The operator draws the top of the shock together as tight as his strength will permit. This block automatically locks and holds the shock tight while it is being tied with binding twine. A ring in the end of a rope and the rope looped over the top of the shock will do fairly well, but is not nearly so rapid or so effective in its accomplishments.

After Harvest Cultivation.

The moisture supply for the growth of all plants and crops in sections other than those irrigated is supplied by natural precipitation. A considerable proportion of this precipitation comes during the fall, winter and early spring months. At these seasons of the year plants are not growing and consequently cannot make use of this moisture as it falls. The problem of the farmer is how best to hold and conserve this precipitation for the use of the plants in the growing season. It is well known that the soil which is in a loose, open condition will take in and hold from 15 to 35 per cent more moisture than the same soil in a hard, compact condition. In this statement, therefore, lies the argument in favor of losening up the soil during the late summer and early fall, either by thorough disking or fall plowing. Such handling of the soil will give for the following year increased yields as compared with the same fields allowed to go through the winter untouched after harvest. The more irregular, the more uncertain and the lighter the rainfall, the greater is the necessity for getting the soil in condition to take up and hold the rains and snows of the fall and winter in the soil for the benefit of the crop to be planted a few months hence.

Eastern Land Values.

We have been looking over land values in the far eastern states. According to the reports the average price for farm land in central New York is $75 per acre, and in the northern part of the state, $50. In Vermont the average is placed at from $15 to $30, and prices in New Hampshire run about the same. Farming land in Maine is reported as averaging $35 to $50, and that in Massachusetts as $60. In Maryland and Pennsylvania average prices run from $60 to $150 for medium to the best farm land. Our information is to the effect that the distance from markets, permanent improvements instituted, and the state of cultivation, regulate prices, and special stress is laid upon "state of cultivation," the idea being that lands which have been well farmed command the highest prices. Good farming, under the interpretation of the compiler of the information, has special reference to the fertility, distinguishing between lands which have been worn out by continued cropping as compared with those which have been alternately cropped, seeded to grass, green manured, surface manured and fertilized. An occasional farm in these states is reported as being more fertile after a century of farming than it ever had been, but the general condition is that of worn-out lands, but which lands are, to a considerable extent, being reclaimed by proper crop rotation, green manuring, etc.

We are wondering if the young farmer of the corn belt and who is to farm for 40 or 50 years the land on which he resides, can see anything which should prove a lesson to him?

Ordering Lumber By Mail



WE have a letter from C. T. B., Topeka, asking what we know about the saving in prices of lumber ordered in carloads from mills or jobbers selling direct to farmers. We have no direct knowledge, but a letter received from our reader, J. B. Shields, Lost Springs, Kan., will answer our subscriber's inquiry. Mr. Shields writes: "Here is a picture of my house 28x44 without porches, and 20 feet to the square. We obtained the plan from the people from whom we bought the material. We changed the plan some. We ordered all the lumber and material, including doors, windows, nails, paints and hardware, from catalog, and saved about $400 in money and got better material than is handled here. Everything was satisfactory. We ordered lumber for our barn—40x46, and 14 feet to the square—through the Texas business agent of the Farmers' Union, and obtained rough lumber at about $2 per thousand cheaper than we obtained it when we built our house. We saved about $200 on the barn.

"People of Lost Springs have ordered about nine cars of lumber and, as a rule, have saved about $100 per car. In our residence one room is red oak; one floor is maple, one is yellow pine and two are gum or white walnut. The upstairs is hard pine throughout."

KANSAS STATE FAIR



A PORTION OF THE KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, LOOKING EAST FROM THE MACHINERY EXHIBIT. NEW HORSE BARN OF BRICK AND CEMENT AT LEFT OF PICTURE. MAMMOTH LIVE STOCK PAVILION, OF SAME CONSTRUCTION, IN CENTER. OVERFLOW TENTS BETWEEN AND IN FRONT OF THE BUILDINGS.

Wonderful Growth in Three Years of a State Wide Institution

Kansas does things. From the very first her actions have attracted attention and she has never ceased to be in the limelight. Kansas is the best advertised state in the Union. She has developed more thinkers, more men and women of action, more physical advancement, and shows bigger results for the energy of her people than any other state. Being in the center of the Union, she has been termed the hub around which all business and social interests revolve. Being in the center, she has also been called the focus into which concentrates all that is brightest and best in the Union. Kansas is distinctly on the map, and her name and reputation are known wherever Uncle Sam flies his flag.

As an illustration of the tremendous concentration of energy which is shown by Kansans when they start out to do anything may be cited the Kansas State Fair, located on the beautiful grounds in the southern portion of the capital city. Three years ago, when the present management undertook to build a State Fair, they were confronted by an indifference on the part of the people which had come through previous discouragements. This indifference was overcome, money was raised by private subscription and public vote, and the splendid equipment in the way of permanent buildings which now grace the grounds was made possible.

Other states, with a successful record in fair building of a quarter century or more, have less to show in the way of permanent and attractive State Fair buildings than are now found on the grounds at Topeka as the result of less than three years of concentrated efforts. The business men of Topeka realized that they never would have a fair that would fitly represent the great agricultural and live stock state in which they had their interests unless they themselves should get their shoulders to the wheel and make the initial forward movement. Their energy was contagious, and when they appealed to the people of Shawnee County for funds with which to equip this great enterprise, they met with hearty co-operation and the thing became possible.

The fair of 1910 was more or less an experiment which was watched by all the state with interest. Exhibitors of live stock and machinery came here only with hesitation, but they came in such numbers that, with the home exhibits, the fair was a pronounced success and its reputation served to redouble the numbers of exhibitors and visitors for the ensuing year. Instead of being an unknown quantity in fair circles, Kansas became prominent by reason of its success attained at Topeka in such a short period of time. Last year the show was exceeded by very few state fairs in the corn belt states, and these are the best in the Union.

The splendid new cattle pavilion which had been erected of brick and stucco with a capacity of 550 cattle, was filled to overflowing, and a tent erected to care for the surplus number, which amounted to nearly 200. The horse barn, built of the same material and in the same Spanish style of architecture, but with a capacity for 300 animals, was also filled to overflowing, and a hundred animals were cared for in another building. The new hog barns with a capacity of 400 head were so crowded that another new barn for the present fair had to be erected. Entries in all the live stock departments are now larger than they were last year, and visitors now on the ground can have the pleasure and the satisfaction of knowing that they cannot only inspect one of the largest live stock shows that is made by any state fair, but one of the best. Animals now on the ground have come here from the Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs with championship honors, and while the number here exhibited may be exceeded by some of the larger and national shows, the quality is nowhere better.

This feature of the fair is significant. That this institution should have attained its present size and its recognized importance among the great state fairs of the corn belt in so short a time is a matter of self-congratulation to Kansas people and of astonishment to others. That this place is fixed in the esteem of regular exhibitors is shown by the fact that the most famous herds of live stock of all breeds make every effort to include Topeka in their itinerary. Thus the Kansas State Fair Association has made it possible for the citizens of this state to see the best that has been produced among the improved breeds of live stock with only the small expense of time and money necessary to visit the capital city. They have also rendered it possible for Kansans to see Kansas on exhibition.

Here is placed for the inspection of the visitors the best that can be grown or bred or manufactured. Freaks are not a part of the exhibition proper, though unusual growths or abnormal specimens may be included as amusement features. The real purpose of the fair is educational, and this is never lost sight of by the management. Crops of quality rather than size find ready acceptance by the superintendents, and only animals of quality are considered worthy of stall room. The old-time idea, which is frequently retained in smaller fairs, that an exposition of this kind was a place at which one could see all sorts of abnormal and monstrous vegetables and animals, as well as freaky people, while the merry-go-round, the side show and gambling device were the chief attractions, has long since been abandoned.

Amusement features are necessary in a state fair. The visit to the state fair is, and should be, the occasion on the part of the farmer and his family for a vacation during which he will see his state on display as in a show window. He will gain vast funds of information that will be useful to him in his daily business, he will gain inspiration from seeing the splendid results that have been obtained by others, and he will need amusement. In the real state fairs of today the amusement features receive the most careful attention. It is not so difficult on the part of the officers to fill their stalls and pens with high-class animals, their booths and shelves with splendid horticultural and agricultural exhibits, or their grounds with machinery, which together make up the real State Fair, as it is to select amusement features which shall at once be entertaining and clean. High-class bands, wild west shows of equally high class, and fireworks for the evening, together with the afternoon's races, afford features that should please the most critical.

Certain it is that the modern State Fair, of which that held at Topeka is one of the finest examples, affords the largest returns in the way of information and enjoyment that can be had in any state at any time for the amount of money invested by the visitor. If you are a breeder of horses, hogs, or cattle, the small admission fee permits you to inspect the work of a large number of breeders of your own favorite breed, to see the best samples of this work shown under the most favorable conditions, and to talk with the men who have produced these animals and learn of their methods. When this has been done satisfactorily the whole of the amusement features of the fair are open for inspection. The same thing is true in regard to the farmer who is interested in crop growing, the orchardist whose first love is fruits, the gardner and the dairyman, while the bee keeper and the poultryman are well provided for.

Kansas stands almost alone among her sister states in having no State Fair that is supported by the state. Other states find it to their advantage in a most pronounced way to expend a few thousand dollars in the purchase and equipment of permanent state fair grounds because it is the only way in which they can best advertise the resources of their state to the world at large. Every state is desirous of increasing its population and various advertising expedients are resorted to by which this result may be accomplished. Many of these are effective, but no one is more so than a good State Fair, while all of them are needed in order to accomplish the results aimed at.

The fact that other states have all of the various means of effective advertising that are possessed by Kansas, and have State Fairs that are officered and supported by the state, gives them an enormous advantage over Kansas in this respect. This state is obliged to maintain its State Fair by private enterprise or go without it. There are men of standing in every community who realize the absolute need for such a State Fair, and the fact that Kansas will always be handicapped until it is established. Public sentiment is generally in favor of state support for the State Fair. There are also men who believe that the state has in the past spent money in the establishment of institutions of various kinds which seemed to them to be of doubtful utility because the same work could have been done by institutions already established, and that the expenditure of this money has been of very doubtful value when compared with what would have resulted from the establishment and maintenance of a State Fair by the state.

Kansas needs and must have a State Fair supported by the state. The present fairs have demonstrated the high value and the usefulness of such institutions and have served to emphasize the need which exists for state support which would enable it to complete the necessary equipment without delay.

CALL ON KANSAS FARMER AT HUTCHINSON

At the Hutchinson fair next week, KANSAS FARMER will maintain headquarters for stockmen, breeders, KANSAS FARMER readers, their families and their friends. All are invited to make use of the accommodations offered. These headquarters will make a convenient place for meeting your friends by appointment.

While enjoying the comforts and privileges of these headquarters you will not be pestered by subscription agents, the selling of premiums, or in other ways embarrassed or inconvenienced.

These headquarters will be in charge of I. D. Graham, live stock editor of KANSAS FARMER, and he will be assisted by KANSAS FARMER fieldman, O. W. Devine.

When you enter the main gate, look for KANSAS FARMER sign.

Fertilizing Methods.

Answering subscriber, J. W., McCune, Kan.: The application of ground phosphate by drilling, and the placing of the fertilizer in the row with alfalfa and wheat as it is seeded, is the ideal method. It places the fertilizer where the rootlets of the young plant can reach it in the early stages of growth when they most need it, and answers your question as to whether or not this will give the quickest results from the use of fertilizer in the form of hydrate of lime.

Sweet Clover in Eastern Kansas.

Subscriber, C. J., DeSoto, Kan., says he has sandy hill soil that grows fairly good red clover and thinks of seeding to sweet clover. He asks if cattle eat the hay and pasture.

You can use sweet clover for both hay and pasture. Very often stock refuses to eat it at first on account of its bitter taste and strong odor. However, stock requires a taste for it and then it is eaten as readily as any other pasture or hay.

The soil you describe is adapted to the growth of sweet clover. In fact sweet clover seems to possess a wider adaptability in regard to soils than either clover or alfalfa. However, where clover and alfalfa do well, there is no excuse for the use of sweet clover and since you say your land grows fairly good red clover we are confident you are not justified in seeding to sweet clover until you have experimented with it on a smaller scale.

Sweet clover is a biennial and so must be seeded every other year. The land is prepared for seeding as you would prepare a field for either alfalfa or clover and the seeding is done in the spring. You should sow 18 to 20 pounds of seed per acre.

There is no question but that sweet clover has a place in the agriculture of certain sections of Kansas. In your section, however, I don't think it deserves serious consideration except on thin, washed land where alfalfa or red clover will refuse to do even fairly well.

THE NEW HORSE DISEASE

Latest Discoveries Indicate a Fungus From Pastures, and Not Contagious

No calamity from which Kansas has ever suffered seems so bad as that which is now carrying away her horses in such numbers in the western part of the state.

With a loss of hundreds of horses and with no knowledge as to the cause of these heavy drains on her resources, the farmers are naturally very much interested, and look with consternation on the ravages of a disease with which they cannot cope, as yet.

For about a month the farmers of western Kansas have been losing horses in the most mysterious manner. These horses would come in from pasture apparently well and would die within a short time, while many would be found dead in the pasture. Examination by veterinarians disclosed the fact that the entire digestive tract of each animal was completely paralyzed and that there was no possibility of effecting a cure through the administration of internal remedies. The farmers and veterinarians both were diligently searching for the cause of this strange malady in order that they might know how to cope with it. Many things have been suggested as a possible cause, and one of these was mentioned in last week's KANSAS FARMER.

The real cause, however, has at last apparently been discovered, and with its discovery has come a lot of information that is of immense value to all concerned. In the first place, it has been found that no horses which were not on pasture were ever effected with this strange disease. Livery stables and large contractors having horses at work all of the time without being on pasture have as yet suffered no losses. All veterinarians agree that the malady comes through the pasture. Some have thought that the peculiarities of the season had developed a toxic property in the second growth of grasses in and about stagnant water. Others have announced the discovery of a fungus growth to which they attributed the loss of the horses. Others have insisted that it was due to flies, commonly known as buffalo fly, which are uncommonly numerous this season, while others have named it spinal meningitis. Yet others have believed that the trouble is due to the presence of the palisade worm, scientifically known as strongulatus armatus.

These worms are taken into the stomach and other parts of the alimentary canal from grasses that have been infested with them in their breeding places in or near stagnant water. It is a part of the life history of these worms that they finally become located in the arteries, which supply the intestines with blood, where they form aneurisms, or pouches, which obstruct the flow of the blood and cause a nervous derangement which was mistaken, in this case by some authorities, for spinal meningitis.

But it has remained for the veterinarians working under the direction of the Kansas Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner to announce their belief that the trouble is due to a mold or fungus similar in its action to the moldy corn disease of other years. The lesions are primarily a cerebritis and by some have been called spinal meningitis. Frequently there are secondary lesions of the lungs, possibly also of the intestines. This cerebritis causes more or less of a paralysis, and this is responsible for the irregularity of the gait and for the sleepiness.

The only rational method of action in this disease is apparently to remove all animals from the pasture, keep them in a dry lot, feed them on wholesome feed, such as alfalfa, green corn, Kafir, or other feeds that are more or less loosening to the bowels, and keep them away from pasture grasses and from stagnant water.

There is no doubt that the horses become infected with the palisade worm, and this has a depressing action on the system and may be a serious factor in the fatality of the disease. For this reason it is recommended that all horses should have their bowels thoroughly cleansed with aloes, Glauber salts, or other effective agents immediately upon being taken from the pasture, and at the same time, some agent for the destruction of the worms should be given Santonin, creosote, bluestone, or copperas, may be used for the worm destruction, but turpentine or any other agent which acts on the kidneys is not recommended, because of the partial paralysis of the bladder, which it is not thought wise to fill up with such agents.

Heroic efforts have been put forth by the Kansas State Live Stock Commissioner to gain control of the malady which is depleting our horse population. He has had no less than 35 or 40 veterinarians working under his direction, while the State Veterinarian's office has been equally busy with its entire force. and has established a special laboratory in the center of the infected territory. Commissioner Mercer appealed to the United States Department of Agriculture for special assistants, and these have now reported for duty. Every resource of the state has been brought to bear in this combat with an unknown disease, and the hope is expressed that the results of their efforts may be such as will bring it under control in a very short time.

One of the peculiarities of the disease lies in the fact that, while it is not infective or contagious in any sense, it did seem to spring up sporadically in all parts at once. This is easily explained by the fact that the climatic conditions which served to develop the fungus or mold in dangerous quantities existed all over the western part of the state, and had its effect upon all localities alike.

The investigation has gone far enough to demonstrate the fact that there is absolutely no danger of one animal taking this disease from association with other animals. There is only one way by which it can be acquired, and that is by receiving into the system the mold from pasture grasses. Where animals are prevented from having such access, they do not suffer from this disease.

In emergency the horse owner can do little else than to immediately remove his horses from pasture, put them on green feed and hay, with pure water and, if any symptoms develop, notify the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Hon. J. H. Mercer, Topeka, and call his local veterinarian. The veterinarians are generally agreed on the best treatment that can be administered in the early stages of the disease, and it is always safe to call a veterinarian in emergencies.

In every country on earth, of high attainment in civilization, the whole superstructive of state, of commerce, of transportation, and of living, rests upon the farmer, and in no country on earth is this more true than in Kansas. It is but right and proper, therefore, that when her greatest industry is threatened with an unknown but perilous enemy, the whole resources of the state should be brought to bear in the contest.

Here is a condition which not only threatens to depopulate the whole of the state of all its horse and mule flesh but threatens to prevent the threshing and other fall work from being done and to prohibit the planting of the fall wheat crop. The present horse trouble in Kansas is tragic in its results but is of a local nature which must be dealt with locally. The same disease was prevalent in parts of Texas and Oklahoma last year, and occurred in Cheyenne county in 1902. It is not a new thing so far as now known, but never has it been so disastrous as during the present season.

WHAT TO DO FOR HORSES

Take horses from pasture at once, and give them only pure well water to drink.

Give aloes in one ounce doses for horses weighing 1200 pounds. Smaller doses to smaller horses. Other purgatives may be used, but a purgative of some kind must be used.

Give a worm agent like copperas, blue stone, santonin, or creosote.

Feed only green corn, Kafir, alfalfa, or other laxative feeds, and keep horses away from pasture grass and stagnant water.

Everything depends upon preventive measures. The disease is similar in its action to the corn stalk disease, and remedies are of little value after the horse is affected.

Do not wait until the horse shows symptoms of disease. Take him off pasture at once and clean out the bowels thoroughly, as everything depends upon prompt action in a preventive way.

Do not put lard, kerosene, turpentine, or ANYTHING ELSE, in the horse's ears. Why add to his misery?

Do not bleed the horse.

Tick Eradication

There is a vast territory in the southern half of the United States that is easily available for cattle raising, but which is not now used to its capacity because of the ravages of cattle ticks.

Texas fever, so fatal to cattle, is directly traceable to this tick and wherever the tick has been eradicated, there is no Texas fever, and the cattle business flourishes.

Southern farmers want to raise cattle, both beef and dairy, and upon their work along this line rests, in large measure, the future of the cattle business and the beef supply of the whole country.

The western ranches and ranges are largely closed forever to the production of cheap cattle, and it is the south that the country must look for its future breeding grounds from which to supply the feed lots of the corn belt. The eradication of the Texas fever tick is the only means by which this vast country can be thrown open to the production of beef cattle, and the results of work conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with state authorities is of great benefit to the whole country, as well as to the states in which the tick naturally occurs.

Farmers' bulletin No. 498 of the Department of Agriculture reports upon the methods used and the results obtained from 1906 up to April 15, 1912, during which time 162,648 square miles have been rendered free from ticks and relieved from quarantine. This area, which has been entirely cleared of ticks, is larger than the combined area of the states of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and goes a long way toward proving that it is possible to entirely eradicate this pest from continental America.

While the shipments of tick-infested cattle or, indeed, of any cattle from below the quarantine line is always attended with the danger of infection of native cattle, the matter of tick eradication is of vastly more importance to the corn belt farmers for another reason. It is impossible to build up a market for pure-bred cattle in the south until there is assurance of protection against these ticks.

What, with the opening of a market for our pure-bred stock in the south and the development of a vast breeding ground for the production of cheap beef, there are few subjects more important than the eradication of cattle ticks.

The methods adopted by the officials in charge consists in attacking the enemy in two locations, on the pasture and on the cattle. The first of these consists in rotating the cattle on tick-free pastures until all the ticks are dead. This rotation consists in the practice of keeping all cattle out of a given field or pasture until the ticks have died from starvation. The time required for this varies considerably, according to the climate and weather, and also according to the geographical location. For instance, it is stated by experimentors who have tried this method in Texas, Alabama and Louisiana, that if the animals are removed from the pasture anywhere from December 15 to March 15, the ticks will all be dead by September 1. If the animals are removed on April 1, the pasture would be free from ticks by September 15, when the animals could be safely returned.

It is found that when cattle infested with ticks are placed on tick-free land during August, all of the ticks will have dropped in six weeks, while if they are placed on this land in November, nine weeks will be required and in January, 10 weeks, while July only requires five weeks, thus showing that the ticks adhere longer in the cooler months of the year.

If the cattle are placed on a tick-free pasture at any period during the summer months, they are continued there not more than 20 days. During this time a considerable number of ticks will drop, and in order to prevent the cattle from becoming reinfested by seed ticks laid by the females which have dropped to the ground, the herd is changed to a second tick-free pasture for another 20 days. If they are then not free from ticks they are placed in a third tick-free pasture for a third period of 20 days. After this they are in shape to be placed in a tick-free pasture without danger of becoming reinfested. The cattle should be examined, however, as the time will vary considerably with the amount of moisture and the degree of temperature.

This matter is of particular interest to Kansas cattlemen for the added reason that the northern border of the quarantine area is the southern border of the state of Kansas, and the danger of infection across this imaginary state line is very great.

The other method of handling the ticks is through the use of sprays or dips. Spraying may be useful in small herds, but dipping only is recommended for use in large herds. For this purpose, crude petroleum from the Beaumont fields of Texas has been used, as it contains a large percentage of sulphur. However, it is found that the use of crude petroleum is more or less dangerous, and emulsions of crude petroleum, or arsenical dips, have been substituted with equally good results and no danger. The crude petroleum emulsion is made in the proportion of 1 pound of hard soap, 1 gallon of soft water and 4 gallons of Beaumont crude petroleum, which makes 5 gallons of 80 per cent stock emulsion. This is thoroughly mixed by means of a force pump or by pouring back and forth, and when it is desired to use it 1 part of the emulsion is diluted with 3 parts of water, which gives a 20 per cent solution. The stock emulsion is permanent, but that which has been diluted for use does not remain evenly mixed and will have to be thoroughly stirred by force pump or otherwise before use.

The arsenical dip is made by mixing salsoda, 24 pounds, white arsenic, 8 pounds and pine tar, 1 gallon, in 500 gallons of water. This is the formula used for eradication, but the Bureau of Animal Industry requires the use of 25 pounds of salsoda and 10 pounds of white arsenic for animals which are to be transported in interstate commerce.

Of course, the arsenical dip is poisonous, and care must be taken to allow the animals to thoroughly dry on bare ground before they are turned into pasture. If this dip is allowed to drip onto pasture grass, serious losses may occur. The crude oil emulsion is not poisonous, and is apparently equally effective.

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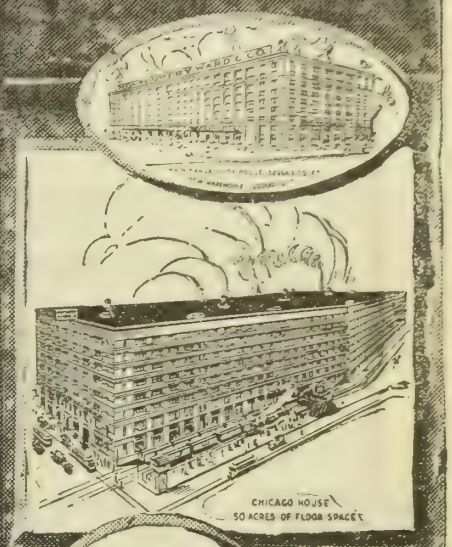
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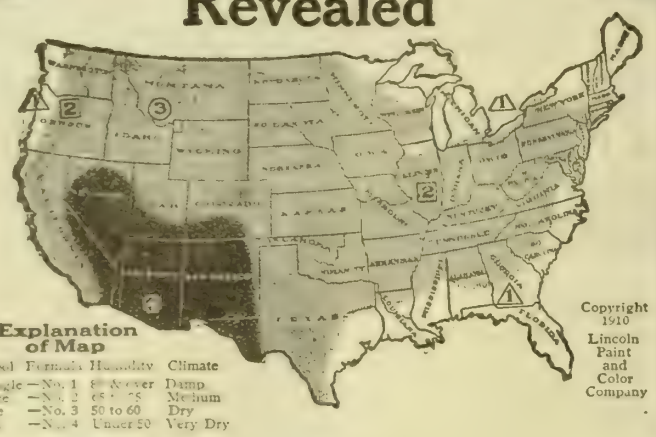
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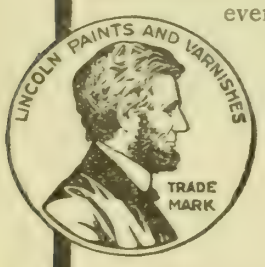
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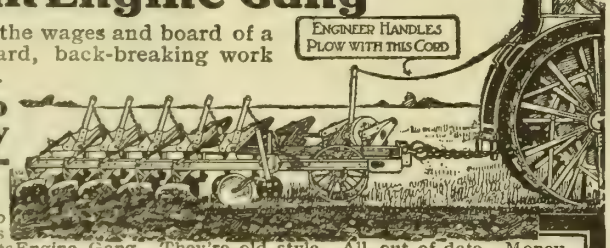


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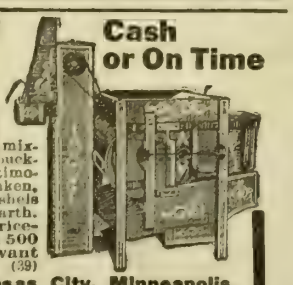
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THE FARM



The following are excerpts from an address by KANSAS FARMER editor be-Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, Topeka, on August 31. On account of the widespread interest in filling silos, this material is timely for KANSAS FARMER readers. At this time of the year the important phases of a silo discussion hinge around the harvesting of the silage crop, the filling of the silo, and the crops to be placed in the silo. Keep in mind that no set of rules can be promulgated and printed, which rules will serve as an unwavering guide to the silo user.

* * *

A corn binder by all odds supplies the cheapest, easiest and most convenient means for cutting corn, Kafir and cane for silage, provided the crop has been planted in rows. In the absence of the corn binder the corn sled is next best, and so good that in the absence of the binder it will pay to purchase or construct a sled for even a sinlge year's use. The only other means of cutting is that of using the corn knife, and with which all corn growers are more or less familiar. In the case of Kafir or cane, whether sowed or in rows, a wheat binder can be used to good advantage if the forage is not too long. Whether cut with binder, sled or corn knife, the green corn is thrown in bundles or armloads on the ground, to be loaded on wagons and delivered to the cutter.

* * *

The most convenient wagon is the low-wheel truck wagon. A low rack built between the wheels of a high wagon is good and much used. The principal objection to this, however, is the reduced capacity of the wagon because of the impracticability of setting the front and hind wheels far enough apart to make the equivalent length of the usual hay rack. In our judgment, the low rack on the ordinary wagon is not so practical as the ordinary flat-bottom hay rack. In the case of any of the racks described, substantial standards should be provided at the front and rear of the rack, no sides being used. Under conditions under which the silo is filled on the average farm, three wagons and two teams can be used to good advantage. A load is driven alongside the cutter; the team is hitched to a wagon just unloaded and team and driver go to the field for another load. Under this arrangement a load is just leaving the field, and by the time this silage arrives at the cutter the standing wagon is unloaded and is ready to be taken to the field by the second team. The driver loads his own wagon. However, conditions might be such that it would expedite matters if one man were kept in the field to help in the loading. At the cutter are two men—one to feed the cutter and the other to unload. Not counting the extra labor in the field, under this arrangement four men are required to deliver the fodder to the silo.

In average corn, a binder will easily keep ahead of this gang. In fact, with plenty of horse power on the binder, and the corn heavy, he will gain a half day on the gang of the proportions described. In case a sled is used, that implement will be kept busy keeping the wagons going unless the corn is extremely heavy. If the corn is cut with a knife, three or four men cutting will be required to keep this gang busy. Inside the silo one man is required to keep the corn level and thoroughly tamped around the edges. If gasoline engine is used for power, no engineer is required.

* * *

So far as my own experience and observation goes, it is preferable to get the green fodder into the silo as soon as possible after cutting. However, circumstances again enter into the operation. The wilting of the fodder will do no harm—especially if it is green. We have known silo users to begin cutting a day or two before filling began. We have known the same men to use this plan year after year, and they must have found it successful. However, it would be damaging to have a heavy rain on the corn after it had been cut. In Kansas, however, when the corn is well in the dent, the fodder is plenty dry for silage, and it would be damaged by allowing it to further dry before being put into the silo. Consequently, the promptness with which the fodder should be gotten into the silo after it is cut will depend upon the moisture contained in the fodder.

In harvesting Kafir or cane for the silo, the same general principles apply as in the case of corn. However, the amount of juices in each as compared with corn will, if circumstances permit, warrant the cutting of cane and Kafir further in advance of filling than in the case of corn.

* * *

Practically all cutters are provided with the blower instead of the old elevator attachment, and with the blowing arrangement is provided the distributer. The use of the latter will save one man in the silo, for the reason that one man with the distributer can be as effective inside the silo as two men without the distributer. If the silage is delivered into the silo from a carrier or elevator direct, the larger and heavier pieces are thrown out from the finer and there is therefore an inequality of the silage on the outer edge as compared with the center. This should be avoided, and the distributer in a large measure overcomes this. The silage should be allowed to fall into the middle of the silo. This will keep the center of the silo full. The accumulation in the center will pack, requiring little or no tamping, and the man inside can give his attention to tramping around the edges and in pulling the silage, with a fork, to the outside. He will have down-hill work. The distributer should not be used as the only means of distributing the silage to the outer edge.

* * *

It is necessary that the tramping of the edges be thoroughly done. This is best accomplished by the man standing with his back to the silo wall and by taking short steps around the silo, spreading layer after layer—from 8 to 10 inches thick—from what is accumulating in the center, then tramping it again, and so on until the silo is filled. Under this plan it is unnecessary for the man in the silo to neglect the thorough tramping of the outer edges because he has a notion that the center needs tramping.

* * *

If the filling of the silo is quite rapid as a result of having a large force, together with a large cutter, more tramping is necessary than if the silo is filled slowly. Under this condition it is a good plan to stop the machinery a few minutes in the middle of the forenoon and all hands tramp. This same operation can be repeated with good results before beginning to fill in the afternoon, and the operation can be profitably repeated the middle of the afternoon. Or in case of accident to machinery, or other delay, let all hands get inside and tramp some more.

* * *

All of this tramping is not essential to the proper preservation of the silage, but the more tramping the more silage the silo will hold, the nearer the silo can be filled to capacity. If the farmer is hiring cutting machinery and power, he will be compelled to rush the work along, and in which event, as above stated, thorough tramping should be done to get into the silo all the silage possible. When the machinery is moved away he will not be able to refill the space left vacant as a result of settling. However, if the farmer has his own power, he can make it convenient to fill as the silage settles, and in this way fill the silo full with less tramping.

No doubt the man superintending the job will be able to improve upon all of the above. The filling this year will show him how to organize his force next year. It is a poor man who in any business can not and does not improve his methods year after year.

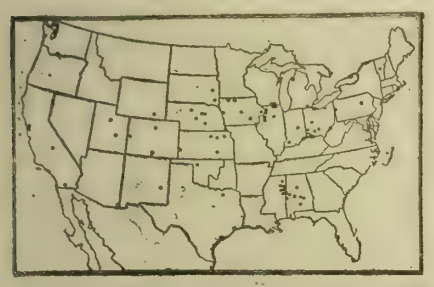
In general the filling of the silo should be conducted on the same plan as the wheat harvest. When the crop is ready for the silo it should be gotten in as quickly as possible. However, if the farmer is depending upon his own force and is supplying his own cutter and power, and weather conditions are favor-

able, he can fill leisurely and with profitable results.

The past few weeks I have had numerous inquiries as to whether or not the silo can be filled partly full with corn when that crop is ready, and three or four weeks later the filling be finished with Kafir or cane. This plan is thoroughly practicable. However, any spoiled silage on the surface of the first filling should be removed before the second filling begins.

* * *

Unless the top of the silage is in some effective manner covered and the air excluded therefrom, there will be a waste under ordinary conditions of from six to ten inches of silage. This on account of rotting. Many means for covering the silage have been tried with varying success. One method is to place building paper over the silage, then a layer of boards, then stones or bricks sufficient to weight the paper and boards down. We have seen wheat straw run through the cutter and six to eight inches placed on top of the silage, this thoroughly tramped and covered with old blankets or carpet and boards on top of these. We have seen cottonseed hulls to the depth of four or five inches, thrown on the top of the silage, but none of these or other methods which might be named



MAP OF UNITED STATES, SHOWING SOME OF LOCALITIES WHERE SWEET CLOVER IS BEING UTILIZED AS A FORAGE CROP.

have appealed to us. We know of nothing which seals the silage better than the silage itself, and the amount which spoils ordinarily does not balance the labor and expense incurred in attempting other methods.

Of course, you understand that it is thoroughly practicable to begin feeding the silage a few days after the silo has been filled, in which event there is no loss. This method is followed by many farmers who use silage, and in our judgment, this method brings the siloing system to perfection. Pastures are usually short and dry at silo-filling time, and if this is the pasture condition and the quantity of silage will permit, there is no reason why feeding should not at once begin.

* * *

Every silo in this latitude should be provided with a roof. It keeps out the rain and the snows and prevents the escape of heat from the silo and thereby has a tendency to prevent freezing. Freezing of silage is due to loss of heat, first, through the silo wall, doors and openings in the roof, and second, is due to the cold air and contact with the surface. The ventilation of the silo should be checked so far as possible, in severe weather, and consequently the silo should have a roof and the doors should be kept closed.

* * *

The experience of silo users in general is that they can afford to take a chance on frost risks in order to gain maturity rather than to silo the immature crop. It is believed that the effect of frosting corn—and still more the freezing of it—appears to slightly depress the feeding value of the silage. On the other hand, the immature crop possessing an excess of juices becomes extremely sour and so less palatable, and on account of its immaturity does not in the first instance possess the highest feeding value. Slight frosting has the effect of breaking down the juice cells and the evaporation of excess juices. In order to silo the crop at as near its maturity as possible, it is therefore worth taking a chance against frost.

* * *

Corn has so long been recognized as the king of silage crops that it is difficult for many people to think of other crops as worth while for silage. Corn cut when well dented is the king of silage crops, and the more good grain the silage contains the better.

Practical experience in Kansas in the use of cane and Kafir indicates, and in fact proves them to be, under existing conditions, crops which are successfully siloed with feeding results closely approximating corn. The large number of silos filled in Kansas last year with Kafir and cane and the successful feeding of this silage has in many parts of Kansas established these as the crops for the silo. Farm comparisons as between Kafir and corn have justified the conclusion. The Kansas Agricultural College, I believe, has not as yet printed results of several trials carried on last winter. The results, however, were such as to indicate to all practical purposes equal feeding value of cane and Kafir as compared with corn, for milk, and to further indicate more favorable results with cane and Kafir in the production of live weight. In these trials the cane and Kafir maintained the milk flow, in comparison with corn, with the added fact that the cows increased in weight when eating Kafir and cane, indicating that Kafir and cane may have a greater value than corn to the beef feeder.

* * *

Alfalfa can be successfully siloed. However, if the same can be properly cured and taken care of as hay, it does not pay to silo alfalfa.

Red clover can be successfully siloed—either whole or cut—but it is not generally used. There are farmers in the United States, however, who fill the silo with clover in midsummer or earlier and use it for summer feeding and have the silo empty by the time corn is ready.

Oats make a good silage, cut when just past the dough. Oats, like clover—and including rye—are more difficult to keep in the silo on account of the hollow stem. Hollow-stemmed plants are generally considered as difficult to keep in the silo. However, by proper tramping and with a sufficient depth to facilitate packing, the same do keep and make good silage.

Cow peas are siloed successfully separately, but the best use of cow peas as silage is when grown in combination with corn and siloed in such combination.

Curing Cow Pea Hay.

From Subscriber B. B., Easton, Kan., comes the inquiry as to whether cow pea hay is more difficult to cure than clover. Cow pea hay is the more difficult to cure on account of the large, meaty stems. The leaves and pods also are easily knocked off and the loss of these depreciates the value of the hay. Under favorable conditions it requires about one week in which to cure hay from cow peas. Cut the peas for hay when the first pods begin to ripen. Let the hay lie in the swath until well wilted on top but not until the leaves are dry and brittle. Under favorable conditions for curing in Kansas, the hay will be in condition 24 hours after cutting to rake into wind rows. The hay is left in the wind row until completely cured, or after a day or two of curing in the wind rows it may be put into tall, narrow cocks where it is left to cure for a week or more. In sections where cow peas are widely grown it is not unusual to cure completely in the wind row, and this is done by turning the peas over every other day with a side delivery rake. After the hay has become so dry that no moisture appears on the surface of the stems when they are tightly twisted together, it is safe to place the hay in the mow or stack.

Cost of Living.

Numerous theories are set forth from time to time as to the high cost of living. Every man who discusses this subject holds his view, and there are as many different views as there are individuals. It is our contention, however, that the old theory of supply and demand enters very strongly into the present situation. In 1880 more than 70 per cent of our population was living on farms and so were producers, and 30 per cent were living in the city and were consumers. In 1890 there were 60 per cent in the country, and in 1910 less than 55 per cent in the country. In proportion to the decreased population in the country the proportion of increase is found in the city, so it is altogether probable that nowadays each producer must support about one non-producer. If the present tendency toward the distribution of population continues, we will eventually reach a point where prices will get so high that the tide will be forced from the city to the country. The gist of the whole situation is that movement towards the cities is responsible for the present cost of living.

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We believe that partners in a business are apt to serve its patrons best. So 134 of our leading men share in the Goodyear profits. The Company has helped them acquire their stock.

In our factories, building tires, there are 49 stockholders. In our office there are 33. Our branch managers everywhere are stockholders in this concern.

Ninety per cent of the Goodyear common stock is owned by men active in the concern. So all that affects you as a tire buyer is dealt with here by partners.

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We believe in young men, and our organization consists of them.

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The Best Ever Plow is equipped with Acme Steel Shares.
Acme Steel Shares can be kept sharp as new for years.

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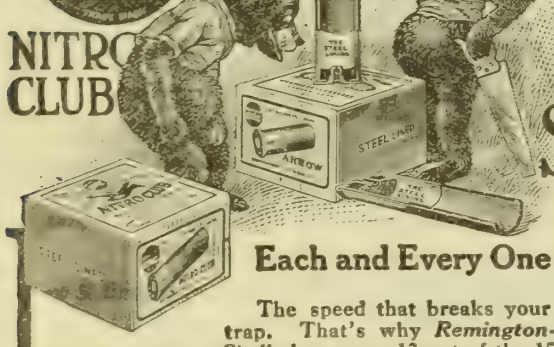
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LIVE STOCK



It is stated on what appears to be good authority that those farmers who have been going into Arkansas and Louisiana to buy young pigs and shoats are coming home disappointed. The shoats are there and in considerable numbers, but the owners know of present conditions and are not willing to sell them. There is plenty of feed, the hogs are free from disease, and with prospective market demands they can well afford to hold these shoats until they are matured and ready for the market. It is a difficult proposition to say just where the farmer is to find the hogs with which to stock up his depleted lots, but there is always one safe recommendation, that is to secure some foundation stock from the nearest breeder who has the kind and quality that you want.

Reports of losses among the horses of the western portion of Kansas are numerous and persistent, and apparently all of the veterinary talent of the state is engaged in trying to solve the problem of cause and remedy. Veterinarians of repute have stated that the cause was due to a fungus growth which developed on the grasses through the peculiarities of the season. Others claim that it is a germ disease, though not infectious. Still others claim that it is due to an insect, while all unite in saying that the diseased animals sufffer from a complete paralysis of the digestive tract prior to death. This makes any hope of internal treatment impossible and renders it necessary to use preventive measures before and during the earlier stages of the disease. Meantime the losses are increasing and farmers are waiting on veterinary investigation.

The safe and sure thing in the way of cheap pork production seems to come from the use of peanuts and Kafir corn for the grain feeds. With these two crops and such others as may be available, it is easily possible to be sure of good results in hog raising and fattening far beyond the limits of the western edge of the corn belt. This has been demonstrated in Texas, Oklahoma and western Kansas, where Kafir corn will approximate 50 bushels per acre and peanuts 35 to 40. By turning the hogs into the peanut field and allowing them to do their own harvesting and then by finishing them on Kafir corn or milo maize, which has about the same feeding value, excellent results, both as to quality and weight, are obtained. If the process is reversed and the hogs finished on peanuts, a considerable shrinkage results, with a softness in the quality of pork produced.

At the Iowa State Fair was shown the largest exhibit of draft horses that has appeared for many a day, and conspicuous among these was the number of Clydesdales. Of all the draft breeds the Percherons are by far the most numerous in this country, though the Clydes and Shires are said to predominate in Canada. Real interest in these two breeds is growing, however, as was shown by the splendid exhibit of both, but especially the Clydes, made at Des Moines, and by the increasing business reported by all importers and breeders of these two splendid breeds.

One of the notable exhibits at the Iowa State Fair was made in the Percheron classes by W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Illinois, who showed a long string of young stallions all of which were prize winners and the get of his great herd stallion Carnot. The sensational price of $10,000 which Mr. Corsa paid for this stallion never did so much to advertise his qualities as did the remarkable string of his colts shown at the Iowa State Fair.

Raise Beef Cattle.

An Indiana farmer recently marketed 15 carloads of cattle which he had fed on his own farm. The size of this shipment, which was all made in one day, is significant, but when it is considered that the average weight of these cattle was 1,423 pounds, the average price received was $10.21 per hundred, and the gross amount of money pocketed by this farmer as the result of this one transaction was $32,718.60, the transaction stands out as unique in all cattle tory.

These cattle and the small fe received for them were not the r of luck or of speculation, but wer products of experience and judg The state from which they were shipped is not especially noted for the high quality for its beef cattle, though there is no special reason why this should be so. The success of this shipment should be at once a lesson and an inspiration to farmers generally. The country is short on cattle. The demand for them is constantly increasing. The price is high and must remain so for years to come. Feed is abundant and there would be no apparent reason why farmers all over the country should not take a deeper interest in the handling of beef cattle on their farms.

It has been claimed for years that it is impossible to produce profitable beef on high-priced land, and this in the face of the fact that it is being done constantly all over the corn belt. With the turning of rough lands to pasture, the growth of alfalfa and Kafir corn, the use of the silo and a large infusion of pure blood in the animals, there is no reason why the production and feeding of beef cattle should not be a very profitable line of farming activity. It has been predicted by one of the foremost authorities on soils in this country that American farms will deteriorate so rapidly under present conditions of farming operations that there will be an actual danger of famine within the next 50 years. Whether this is a true prophesy does not matter so much as the very apparent fact that there is money to be made in raising good beef cattle under good modern methods.

Pasture for Hogs.

The southern farmer is taking notice of the favorable conditions prevailing in the south for the production of pork. The farmer of the south—especially on those lands which have not been worn out by a century of cotton farming—produces corn abundantly, as well as all kinds of leguminous crops, and on account of the long season can pasture hogs almost the year around. These are favorable conditions being noted by such farmers and the agricultural colleges of the southern states are showing how it is possible to produce pork in the south much cheaper than in the north. The only edge the southern farmer has on the northern farmer is the longer growing season and the longer season that hogs may be pastured. The recognition of the long growing season by the southern hog grower should cause the Kansas farmer to take notice of the fact that pasture is essential in the most economical production of pork and the Kansas farmer should arrange to have pasture for the longest period possible. Alfalfa will furnish that pasture earliest in the spring, but not so late in the fall and early winter as will rye. Rye pasture is valuable and essential following alfalfa pasture. It is not too late to sow rye for hog pasture.

Forage For Hogs.

A most interesting comparison of different pastures for hogs is reported by Prof. W. J. Kennedy, of the Iowa station.

He finds that corn in the ear is the best way to feed grain, and that pigs on alfalfa and ear corn made an average daily gain of 1.05 pounds and cost $2.88 per hundred. They produced 865 pounds of pork to the acre and paid 86.8 cents per bushel for the corn.

Clover gave a daily gain of 1.13 pounds and showed a cost of $3.84. It produced 650 pounds of pork per acre and paid 71.7 cents per bushel for corn.

Rape showed a gain of 1.104 pounds daily at a cost of $3.79 per hundred pounds. It produced 731 pounds of pork per acre and paid 73.1 cents for corn.

Sweet clover showed a gain of 1.02 pounds each day at a cost of $3.70 per hundred. It made 854 pounds of pork per acre and paid 73.2 cents per bushel for corn.

Oats, peas and rape showed a gain of 1,156 pounds per day at a cost of $3.77. They produced 1147 pounds of pork per acre and the corn was worth 70.8 cents.

Oats, clover and rape showed an aver-

Watch Your Hogs

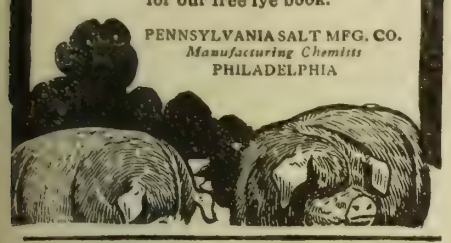
during the hot weather. When the sun beats they don't get enough exercise, they "get off their feed." Look out for Hog Cholera. Begin to mix

Lewis' Lye

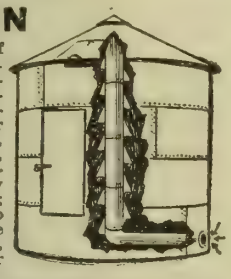
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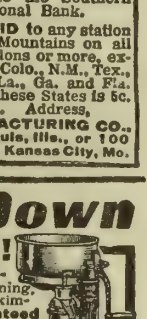
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$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)

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age daily gain of .914 pounds, costing $3.56. They are credited with 796 pounds of pork per acre and the corn worth 76.6 cents per bushel.

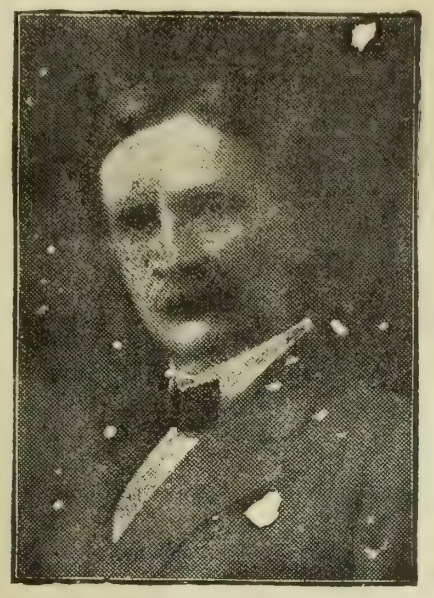
Blue grass and timothy made a daily gain of .723 pounds at a cost of $4.09 per hundred. Only 378 pounds of pork per acre were made and the corn value was only 61.4 cents per bushel.

Winter rye showed a gain each day of .81 pounds, at a cost of $3.67 per hundred pounds. The 347 pounds to the acre is the smallest, though this lot paid 75.8 cents per bushel for the corn.

From these figures, which were gathered in experimenting with 400 head of hogs and which are not guess work, it will be seen that the lot fed on alfalfa and corn made the cheapest gains and paid the highest price for the corn.

While the oats, peas and rape produced more pork per acre, the increased cost left the balance decidedly in favor of the alfalfa.

The sweet clover was sowed in April at the rate of 18 pounds per acre, and the hogs turned on it on June 27. At



H. L. COOK, SECRETARY KANSAS STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION, TOPEKA,

first they did not like it because of its bitter taste, but they soon took to it all right. As shown by the figures, sweet clover is very nearly equal to alfalfa as a pork producer. In fact, the scientists tell us that it has about the same composition and feeding value when once the animals acquire a liking for it, as they do in a few days. Sweet clover must be pastured close or else mowed from time to time, or it gets woody.

In pasturing on blue grass and timothy, Prof. Kennedy recommends the feeding of 1 part meat meal or tankage to 7 parts corn, as neither of these grasses is rich in protein.

On the winter rye the hogs did not do well and were found to scour badly.

Rye for Hogs.

Subscriber J. P. B., Emporia, Kan., wants to know if rye is a good feed for hogs. Rye makes good hog feed. Feeders generally believe that it has slightly less value than corn. It requires a little more labor and preparation for feed than does corn. The rye should be ground and fed as slop. It is not regarded as a good feed when fed dry, on account of the inability of the animal to digest it.

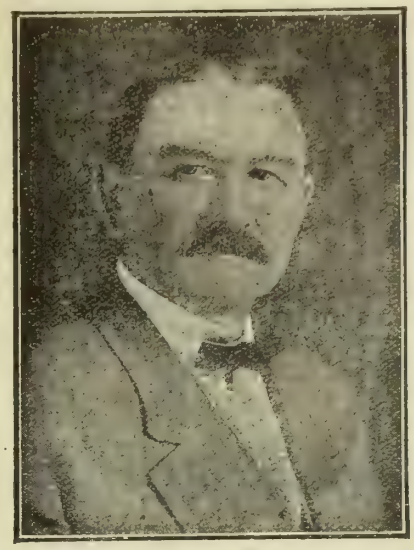
Pigs Are the Profit.

The whole business of swine husbandry has its foundation in the successful raising of pigs. No matter how much care is given to the sows or how well bred they may be, a little carelessness at farrowing time and during the early weeks of the pig's growth may result in the loss of a large percentage of the pigs and the stunting of a great many more. When this happens, the profits are gone.

On the supposition that pure-bred animals are handled and that one pig will pay the care, cost and keep of the sow, then every other pig in the litter represents so much clear profit. For this reason large litters are desirable if they have the proper quality and the dams are capable of giving proper nurishment.

Warmth and protection during the first few days of the pig's life, followed by a sufficient amount of nutritive feeds with plenty of fresh air, sunshine and clean water, make for the profits of the breeder. If the dam is of a healthy strain and well nourished and her quarters at farrowing time are clean, dry and comfortable, there will be little need for special care on the part of the owner. A sow with a quiet disposition does not object to the presence of the herdsman and little pigs may be very materially helped at such a time when they most need it. Success in pig raising very largely depends upon the watchful eye of the owner. If he has the right type of dams, his actual care may not be needed, but his watchfulness is. One of the most successful swine raisers in Kansas, and a man of considerable wealth, makes it a rule to give his personal attention at farrowing time and camp right with the sows. He trusts his employees only to do his bidding. Upon his careful attention to details he has builded his success.

When the pig is about a months old he will begin to pay attention to his dams feed and in this he should be encouraged. As soon as he learns to eat provision should be made by which he can have access to plenty of skim milk in another enclosure separate from the dams pen. Skim milk should be the foundation of pig raising but grain should be added and for this purpose a mixture of four parts of shorts, two parts of corn chop and one part of tankage should be used. If corn is not available or is too high in price wheat,



A. L. SPONSLER, SECRETARY CENTRAL KANSAS FAIR ASSOCIATION, HUTCHINSON.

sifted ground oats or ground fieldpeas may be used instead.

Pasture is absolutely essential for both sow and pigs and there is nothing better for this purpose than alfalfa, though clover, rape, oats or bluegrass will produce good results. If the sow is to be rebred immediately, the pigs should be weaned at eight or nine weeks but if not one litter per year is planned they may be allowed to run with the dam twelve or fourteen weeks by which time they will be eating well enough to take good care of themselves.

Pigs should be kept on the best of rations that are available to produce rapid growth and, as before stated, skim milk should be the basis. The cheapest and most profitable gains are those made while he is reaching a weight of 50 pounds. It takes 50 per cent more feed to put a pound of gain on a 150-pound pig than it does to put a pound on a pig weighing anything less than 50 pounds. A 350-pound hog will require nearly double the feed for every pound of gain than will be required by a 40-pound pig.

Pigs should be kept growing from the start and never be allowed to stop or "check up" in their business of making hogs. In this consists the art of swine husbandry. To give the pig all that he can eat and assimilate and keep him growing on the jump without any setback from over-feeding or disordered digestion is the art of pig raising, and success depends upon proficiency in this art.

Brown Swiss Cattle.

In the western country the Brown Swiss is a breed which has received little attention and has been given little publicity. Breeders, however, recognizing the demand for dairy-bred stock throughout the west, are now getting the facts with reference to their breed before the public. Important claims are made for the breed, among which is that the cattle are extremely hardy and active, that they are liberal yielders of milk, that the average fat is about 4 per cent, and that the animals are economical producers. Breeders are claiming good size, although the impression prevailing generally is that they are only slightly larger than the Jerseys. The claim is made, too, that the calves take on flesh rapidly and that the same can be marketed with profit either as veal or as steers grown and finished.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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—the most popular medium-priced square blankets on the market. Extra large, extra thick, extra strong, extra warm. Weigh 8 lbs., measure 84 x 90 inches. Price only $2.50—worth twice as much as ordinary blankets.

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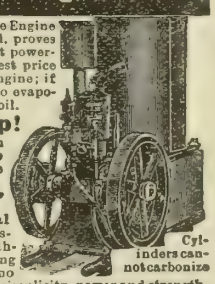
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—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)



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Detroit Engine Works, 304 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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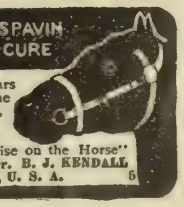
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DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

AT THE

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The De Laval Cream Separator has been the greatest factor in the advancement of modern dairying, and every cow owner visiting the Fair should see the latest De Laval machines.

The De Laval separators were first 34 years ago, and have been kept far in the lead ever since. Improved year by year they are better now than ever before.

Users of De Laval machines will be especially welcome, and will be interested in the changes and improvements that have been made in the up-to-date machines.

Users of other makes of separators, of which a large number are replaced by the De Laval every year, will be equally welcome, and may compare the construction, sanitariness and ease of running of their machines with the De Laval.

Those who have yet to buy a separator will have opportunity to learn all about one and what the De Laval would do and save for them, as it is already doing for its 1,500,000 users.

There will be De Laval representatives in attendance glad to discuss and explain anything of separator interest to either old or new friends. Be sure to look up the De Laval booth.

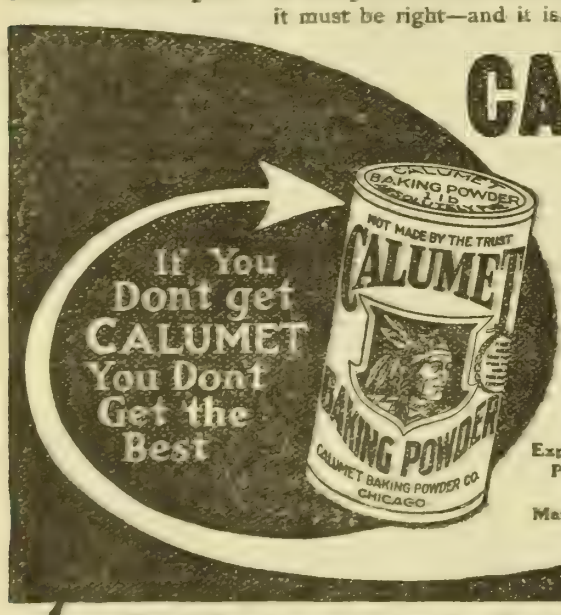
Every cow owner will be welcome.

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Certified Bakings

That's what you really get when you buy a can of Calumet Baking Powder—it is guaranteed to give satisfactory results or money back. It therefore *must be pure*. It must produce delicious, uniformly raised food—it must be right—and it is.



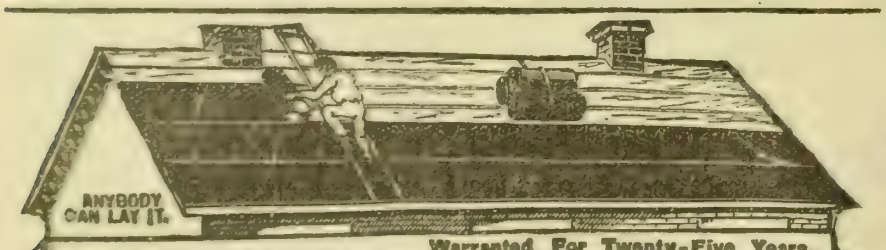
CALUMET BAKING POWDER

is moderate in cost—economical in use. Get Calumet and you get the best.

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.
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You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

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DAIRY



Success in dairy farming depends not only upon the right kind of cow, but upon common sense feeding and care.

Feed skim milk fresh from the separator and do not overfeed with it. Two of the important contributing causes to scours in calves are feeding milk at varying temperatures and in too large quantities.

The production of milk and butter fat is in fact a manufacturing business. The sooner the dairyman realizes this the sooner he will begin the study of economy of production.

A tremendous demand is being made on the Holstein breeders who supply the growing export trade in every kind of cattle to Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, and Hawaii.

It will be economy if the cows are now freshening to begin feeding at once, unless, of course, the pastures are good. If the fresh cow is allowed to go on scanty feed a few weeks before winter feeding begins, you have depressed the milk flow and no system of feeding will restore it.

Ease and satisfaction in milking is permitted by taking good care of the cow's teats. If the teats are sore and rough, apply vaseline with just a little carbolic acid mixed in. Apply after milking. This will keep the teats in good condition.

There is no standing still in the live stock breeding profession. The stock will either improve or deteriorate. In the breeding of all animals there is a strong tendency to revert to undesirable ancestry. It therefore behooves the breeder to use only the best bred males.

The pure-bred male represents a united and concentrated force. His ancestry has been bred for years and years for a specific purpose, and care in their breeding has brought about fixed characteristics. The male has the power to transmit these. It is for this reason that the well bred male is more valuable than the scrub.

A Nebraska bulletin says: The farmers of Nebraska are at present milking in the neighborhood of 700,000 cows, which produce on an average 125 pounds of butter fat per year. The fact that the productive capacity of the average Nebraska cow is so low necessarily means that there must be many cows in the state yielding not to exceed 80 to 100 pounds of butter fat per cow.

The time was when the two-gallon cow was considered quite a good cow. That time is past, and with it has passed $10 to $12 land. As pasture land becomes more valuable, so the cow must increase her product. The dairy breeds have shown wonderful improvement in the last 25 years, and have kept pace with increasing land values in the dairy sections. The common farm cow of 25 years ago is today the same cow. Increasing land values ought to prove that the common cow is not the profitable cow for this time.

We have just read an account of the operation of an Illinois farmer in raising and developing dairy cows for sale. This man maintains a pure-bred herd and also buys high grade, promising cows. His calves, as well as the cows he buys, are given good attention, and when about ready to freshen are sold to dairy farmers throughout his neighborhood. In this way he avoids the labor involved in doing a large amount of milking. This man has been in this business 15 years and has made money for himself, besides doing more than any other man to promote the use of good dairy animals throughout his neighborhood.

Not long since we visited a farm on which six or eight cows were milked. These cows were let into the barn night and morning. The barn windows were darkened. On this farm milking was done an hour and a half earlier in the evening because of lack of fly interference by the above methods. The milking was done an hour later in the morning as a result of stabling. Just a handful of corn chop was placed in each cow's manger. This bit of chop brought the cows to the barn door at milking time. This little chop was more effective in having the cows on hand for milking than the best dog or the best boy on a pony.

The best cows are those which have been fed and reared from calfhood, keeping in mind that they are to become dairy cows and not beef cows. The best bred dairy heifer can be ruined between calfhood and her first milking period by improper handling and improper feeding. In a general way the calf intended for dairy purposes should be fed and sheltered as the dairy cow should be.

It is not generally understood that in the case of the death by accident, disease or butchering, of dairy-bred registered cattle, the same should be reported to the registry office of the breed. It is essential, however, that such reports should be made to safeguard the records of the breed. Blanks for making such reports are furnished every breeder. Much of the value of dairy breeding depends upon all breeders being careful in the administration of affairs surrounding the breed they represent, and this is one of the things which should have attention.

It is desirable to have a cow dry at least a month before calving. On most farms in Kansas it not difficult to do this. It is rather more difficult to keep the cows milking to within a month or six weeks of calving. However, there is an occasional persistent milker which shows no disposition to go dry, but it will be a good thing for the cow and the calf if she is dry a month or six weeks. This gives the cow a chance to recuperate and get in good condition for a large flow upon freshening. Start drying off by not milking the cow clean. With most cows this will reduce the milk flow to a point where it is safe to skip every other milking. After a week or ten days she may be milked only every other day and within two weeks, as a rule, it will be safe to stop milking entirely, although the udder should be watched.

The advantages of dehorning are now generally recognized and need not be enumerated. The time to do the dehorning is soon after the calf is born. The most humane and easiest method of doing this is by the use of caustic potash. Clip the hair from around the buttons as soon as the button can be felt, and rub with the potash. If the work has been well done, twelve hours later will show a scab where the potash was applied, as an indication that the potash has eaten its way into the button and thus destroyed it. If failure should result from the first attempt, try again. Care should be exercised not to allow the potash to touch any part but the miniature horn. This is a much more satisfactory way, all things considered, than sawing off the horns.

A subscriber to an exchange who was induced to buy a pair of scales and a Babcock tester, has been for more than a year testing his cows, and expresses himself as feeling that he would not think of dairying now without his "weeder" at hand. He tests once a month and figures each cow's butter fat average on that basis. From a herd of 16 cows he has weeded out the seven poorest and replaced these with good cows bought from his neighbors at moderate prices, and says he is now making more money than ever before from his dairy and feels that he is on the way to increasing his dairy profits four or five times as compared with the years past. In his purchase of animals to replace the poor ones sold, he bought a registered Guernsey heifer. This animal is milking better than any two-year-old he ever before milked, and this has induced him to buy a registered Guernsey male. This shows this man's upward tendency toward profitable dairying, and the Babcock tester and the scale was the starting point. These little implements and their use will do as much for any other dairyman.

Kansan Goes to California.

Harry S. Baird, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and assistant in the dairy department, on August 1 begun work in the dairy department of the California Agricultural College, where he has been employed.

Cooling Milk or Cream.

For the most rapid cooling of milk or cream the following points should be observed:

That cold air is better than no attempt at cooling.

That cold water is more rapid than cold air.

That an occasional stirring hastens the cooling process.

Uses Babcock Test.

Several of the fundamental uses of the Babcock test may be mentioned as follows:

By testing the different cows, the herd may be improved in a relatively short time by eliminating the animals that are found inferior.

It is well to test milk or cream when sold on a butter fat basis to determine whether the proper test is received.

It is well to test skim milk occasionally to guard against any possible loss that might result from improper separation.

Beef vs. Milk.

At the Missouri Experiment Station several years ago the dairy cow and the beef animal were compared just to see the value of each in the production of human food. The cow there was probably an exceptional cow, but in one year she gave in her milk as much human food as was contained in the carcasses of four 2½-year-old beef steers, each of them weighing 1,250 pounds. Furthermore, that cow is in the university today giving milk, and she is just as good as she was the year that she produced the milk. Take the steers and they are gone, and we cannot get more out of them. Therefore, the conclusion is that the milk given by one cow in one year is equal to the carcasses of four beef steers.

Sire for Dairy Herd.

Improvement may be brought into a herd through the sire at a lower cost than through the cow, as one sire will serve many cows. Community ownership of a sire is practicable in a locality where there are several small dairy herds located within a few miles of each other. In this way a good sire can be purchased, whereas, if each small farmer were to own a sire he would likely have a cheap one of poor breeding.

The record of butter fat production of the sire's ancestors should be carefully studied before purchasing. If he has a line of ancestors that have been good producers the chances are that his offspring will be good producers.

Real Help for Dairying.

We have recently been told of the action of Colorado business men which has created a fund of $200,000 which is to be loaned to farmers in eastern Colorado for the purchase of dairy cows. This organization recognizes the necessity of dairying for the permanent existence and prosperity of eastern Colorado farmers. The organization will employ a man to buy cows and negotiate the loan. The money is to be returned to the organization in monthly payments and which amounts are to be deducted by the creameries from the cream checks. As payments are made the money is to be again loaned. It would seem that the Colorado organization had gone about this work in the right way. They not only have the money to loan, but have put themselves in a position to buy the right kind of cows at the right prices, and will investigate the situation of each farmer particularly with reference to his ability to feed and care for the cows, in advance of making him the loan. This is a move which the bankers of Kansas could well afford to investigate. Every banker in Kansas knows that dairying is a valuable adjunct to every farm, and that dairying will aid in the development of agriculture to a greater extent than any other one thing. The man who will milk and care for cows can be loaned money safely. Most of the reforms we are talking about these days can be brought about only through the substantial aid and the support of the men who are the financial backbone of this country. The banker occupies a peculiarly important position with reference to the farmer and the development of agriculture, and he is the man who should determine what is best for his locality, and he should then set about accomplishing the work. It is not necessary for the banker to loan a farmer money with which to buy dairy cows. The farmer may not be in such position that he needs the money. The banker, however, can urge upon the farmer the advantages and necessity of dairying, the silo, or more live stock, and effect a wholesome influence through his community.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence

Special Open Hearth wire containing *throughout its texture* a newly discovered ingredient that successfully resists the destructive influences of corrosion—that is the kind of wire now being used exclusiveley in the present-day "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

The *surface* of the wire is also heavily coated with pure zinc galvanizing, making a fence far superior to any other in *durability*—the most important feature to economical fence buying.

"Pittsburgh Perfect" is the only fencing manufactured of wire made by this new (secret) process, and not a cent is added to its cost to you. Stay and strand wires,

Welded by Electricity

at every contact point, forms a *one-piece fabric* of unequaled strength, conforming perfectly to uneven ground without loss of full efficiency.

Every Rod Guaranteed Perfect

SEE YOUR DEALER—or write for catalogue fully illustrating and describing "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN.

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Makers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire; Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Twisted Cable Wire; Fence Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Standared Wire Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails; Large Head Roofing Nails; "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

THE WELD THAT HELD

Pigs Without Worms



I'll Stop Your Losses from Worms—I'll Prove It 60 Days Before You Pay

Little pigs only a few weeks old are often found loaded with worms. Hogs of all ages suffer from these deadly parasites. Then cholera, swine plague and other contagious diseases get in their destructive work. Stock troubled with worms don't thrive; they cough, have fever, act dull, and don't gain a pound. Your feed is wasted; your profits are stolen. Your animals frequently die, causing total loss of many dollars. I'll stop all this **quick** with Sal-Vet, the great worm destroyer and conditioner. I have done it for thousands of others. I'll do it for you, before you pay me a penny, if you will just send me the coupon.

Prices 40 lbs. $2 25, 100 lbs. $5.00, 200 lbs. $9.00, 800 lbs. $13.00, 500 lbs. $21 12. No order filled less than 40 lbs.

SAL-VET

Read This Letter: "Have fed Sal-Vet to my hogs and lost none. Neighbors both sides of me, east and west, have had cholera bad. One west of me, on adjoining farm, lost about forty hogs and pigs with cholera; the one east, on adjoining farm, lost all he he had, excepting four." A. J. HOFFMAN, Leipsic, Ohio.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

If you will fill out the coupon—tell me how many head of stock you have—mail it to me, I'll ship enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freight charge when it arrives, and when the 60 days are up report results. If it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. [72]

S. R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Dept. K.F. Cleveland, Ohio

Also Shipping Points in the West and South To Save Our Customers Time and Freight.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight and report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge

Name..... Shipping Sta.....
P. O..... State.....
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K. F. 9-14-12

Deere & Company

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividends payable March 1, June 1, September 1 and December 1

Non-Taxable in Illinois and Missouri.

For 65 years the company has been manufacturing plows and other implements which are an absolute necessity in the fundamental industry of agriculture.

Since 1869 the company has never had an unprofitable year and has paid cash dividends to its stockholders every year.

The company is the largest producer of steel plows in the world and manufactures and sells a varied line of other farming implements and vehicles. The trade names of Deere & Co. and John Deere plows are conspicuously well known and favorably regarded.

We will sell limited amounts of this stock subject to change in price at

$100 per share plus accrued dividends.

White, Weld & Co. — Metropolitan Life Bldg. — Minneapolis

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. — The Rookery — Chicago

The Rookery — Chicago

Bull's Value Not Realized.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER printed the pictures of five 2-year-old Ayshire heifers owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. The average record for the group was 7,401 pounds of milk and 320 pounds of butter. Canary Belle gave 10,092 pounds of milk and 445 pounds of butter; Elizabeth of Juneau, 8,828 pounds of milk and 359 pounds of butter; Johanna of Juneau, 7,687 pounds of milk and 340 pounds of butter; Fearnot of Oakdale, 5,218 pounds of milk and 290 pounds of butter; Rose of Oakdale, 5,178 pounds of milk and 266 pounds of butter.

These heifers, while not, of course, record breakers, are a distinct encouragement to dairying in this state. Their daily ration was alfalfa hay, corn silage, corn chop, bran and oil meal, and they were milked and cared for by students in the dairying department directed by Prof. O. E. Reed.

But a more important feature remains to be told. Four of these heifers were from the same bull. When they had shown such good qualities, Prof. Reed began to look up their family tree. He found that the owner of the original bull had sold him to a farmer before realizing his value, for $80, and this farmer, without waiting to learn whether the bull's get would be valuable or just ordinary, sold him to the butcher after the first year's use.

"It seems to me," said Prof. Reed, "that this shows how foolish it is to sell a bull after one or two years' service without learning what he is worth. A bull should be kept at least until his first heifers are milking. By that time the owner will know the bull's value."

Fix up your place just as you would if you wanted to sell it for the highest possible price, and then you won't want to sell it.

Almost any kind of a rack is considered good enough out of which to feed the stock during the fall and winter. Almost any kind of rack with plenty of good feed in it is good, but some racks result in the saving of much more feed than other racks. Adopt a type of feed racks the use of which will result in as small waste as possible.



"Soft And Good"

A Better Medium Weight Work Shoe Than You Have Ever Worn

Show this advertisement to your dealer.

The "Soft and Good" shoe is all that its name implies. It is soft as a glove and is made of good leather all the way through. It is a "Star Brand" shoe.

The uppers in the "Soft and Good" shoe are cut from the finest quality glove tanned leather. The soles, insoles, heels and counters are made of high grade, long wearing sole leather.

The above illustration shows how this shoe is made. It is a genuine goodyear welt shoe with a filling of cork and cement between the inner and outer soles to keep the feet dry. It is smooth on the inside—no tacks or thread to hurt your feet.

You will find the "Soft and Good" shoe much better than any other medium weight work shoe you have ever worn. It is comfortable and durable and it is a good-looking shoe.

You can get "Soft and Good" shoes for Men at $3.50 to $3.75 and for Ladies, Misses and children at $1.25 to $2.50. Show this advertisement to the "Star Brand" Dealer in your town and ask to see the "Soft and Good" and other "Star Brand" shoes.

A vast number of the shoes now on the market are made of cheapest grades of leather. Many others have composition or fibre heels, counters and innersoles. You cannot afford to pay out your good money for such shoes.

There is one simple way to tell a good shoe. Look for the Star on the heel. It insures that the shoes you are getting are genuine "Star Brand" shoes and your money's worth.

You can cut up any "Star Brand" shoe from the finest grades down to the lowest in price and you will find every pair made of good leather. No substitutes for leather or shoddy material are ever used.

Ask for and insist upon having "Star Brand" shoes. If your dealer doesn't sell them it will pay you to change dealers. Write for a sample of the leather used in "Soft and Good" shoes and the name of the nearest dealer.

Address Dept. G 17

ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND
MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

THE KANSAS STATE FAIR

HUTCHINSON

Sept. 14-21, 1912

THE GREATEST FAIR IN KANSAS

The only fair in Kansas authorized by law to issue premiums in the name of the State.

Best equipment, best treatment, most accessible, most entertaining, most edifying, most pleasing and most successful fair in the great Southwest.

EVERYBODY INVITED AND WELCOME

H. S. Thompson, Pres. A. L. Sponsler, Sec.

FARM POWER

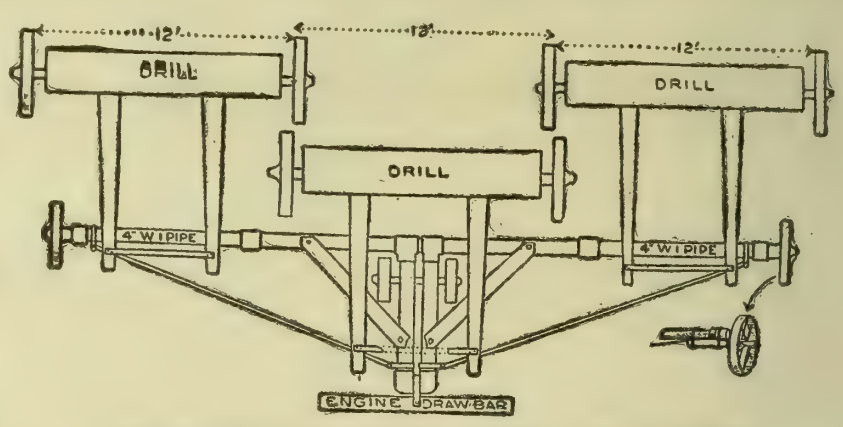
DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

Deep Plowing for Beets.

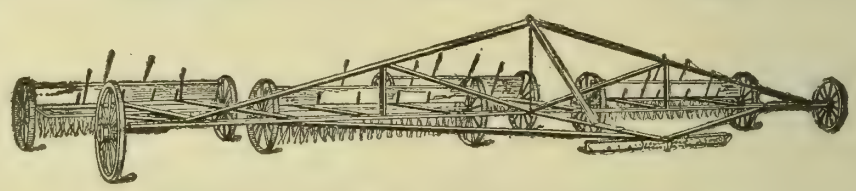
The company operating the Garden City sugar plant farms a large area and grows beets thereon. The manager has recently placed an order for 20 Spalding deep tilling machines, after having given two machines a season's trial. The company is plowing its beet land 12 to 14 inches deep, with the most satisfactory results. The advantages of deeper plowing are every day apparent, and farmers must study the means by which it can best be done. This company hitches five of the above machines to a Caterpillar tractor.

Drill and Harrow Hitch.

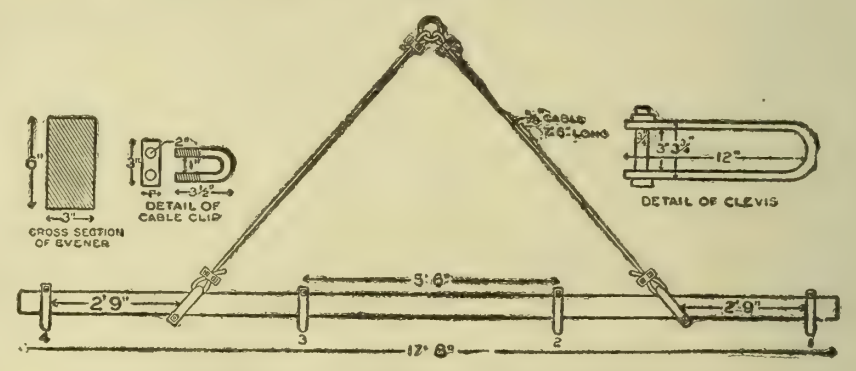
A McPherson, Kan., tractor purchaser asks for information regarding a harrow hitch and a drill hitch. The following hitches are supplied by the Hart-Parr Company, and the plans given should be practical:



WROUGHT IRON PIPE DRILL HITCH—AN IDEAL HITCH MADE FROM FOUR-INCH PIPE AND WAGON WHEELS WITH AXLE CUT IN TWO.



DRILL HITCH—HOME-MADE WOOD TRUSS-FRAME HITCH FOR FOUR DRILLS. ANY HANDY MAN CAN MAKE ONE.



NARROW HITCH—GROUND PLAN OF AN EASY-TO-MAKE HITCH FOR FOUR 10-FOOT DISC HARROWS.

Gasoline Engine Replaces Windmill.

At an institute recently, we met a farmer whose windmill had worn out and had been displaced by a gasoline engine. The engine had been in operation two winters, giving ample opportunity to test it. This farmer keeps 20 to 25 milk cows and an equal number of horses and young stock. He claimed that since using the engine he had discontinued the use of the tank heater, and was confident that each year he saved several times over the price of a gasoline engine—in feed, increased milk and increased growth—by being able to supply his stock with water warm from the well in the winter time. His contention was that by the use of the gasoline engine he could have water when he needed it; he begins pumping a few minutes before time for the stock to drink, and in this way the water does not become cold. The stock drinks more of the warm water and does better than when it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice before the stock could drink.

Plows Deep and Early.

"I bought a Hart-Parr tractor—45 horse-power—last spring, and it gave good satisfaction. We listed corn with it, using two double-row listers, and could have pulled one more. It did nice work, but one needs long rows. It takes four rods at each end to turn around. The turn rows must be listed crosswise. I used a marker on one side similar to that on a corn planter. I used kerosene for fuel, costing 5½ cents per gallon, and it used about four gallons per hour and listed about three acres per hour, two men running the outfit.

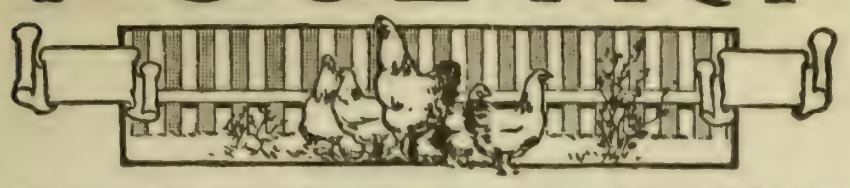
"For plowing I used eight 14-inch plows, with a harrow hitched behind part of the time, and it used six gallons of fuel oil and one-third gallon of lubricating oil, and plowed from two to two and one-half acres per hour, depending on the depth plowed and condition of land. This is counting all stops to oil up, etc. We generally made four miles without stopping.

"As to the economy compared with horse power, I think it will depend somewhat on how a man is fixed. I think we will always have to keep some horses, but where a man is farming a good deal and his land is not too rolling, an engine is a good thing; one can get the work done quicker and better with half the horses and he can manage to work them pretty near all the year, while if farming with horses exclusively, two-thirds of them are idle half the year, but they eat just the same.

"With an engine, one saves quite a bit on labor, but where a man doesn't have so much land to farm and has pasture and some brood mares and, of course, a few colts to break in each year, I think horse power would be the best, so far as farming is concerned, as it takes nearly $3,000 to rig up an engine outfit, and one must have plenty for it to do. The greatest advantage in a tractor is in getting the plowing done in time and when the ground is in good shape, and from one-half to one-third cheaper than with horse or steam. The disadvantages are that it is no good if the ground is wet or one has small fields, and therefore is not practical for a good deal of the farm work."—THOMAS SELLENS, Bunker Hill, Kan.

"I believe in the stuff I am handing out, in the firm I am working for and in my ability to get results." This is an axiom of Elbert Hubbard which will be found printed and framed in more than one-half of the business offices of this country. With the change of only a word or two it is as good a motto for the farmer as for the manufacturer.

POULTRY



This is the first of the fall months and it is not too early to be thinking of some of the things that will be needed for the fowls next winter.

It would be a good idea at this time to pick out the earliest hatched pullets and give them extra strong feeding so that they may be in condition for laying before cold weather arrives.

Unless a pullet starts to laying in the fall, the liability is that she won't lay till spring, and inasmuch as most of the pullets were hatched late, it is essential that they be rushed to maturity.

Of the west, we can say that, although the hatching season was very late in starting, that subsequent hatches were very large and very prolific, so that there will be no scarcity of fried chicken.

One of the handiest things about the poultry plant is a clover cutter. You can cut the grass in summer with it in suitable lengths, and then in winter it can be used in cutting the clover or alfalfa that is to be mixed in the mash. Get a good one and you will have no difficulty in making excellent use of it.

It takes a great many different attractions to make a fair. Some like horses, some like cattle, some like hogs, soms like the agricultural display and some like chickens. Let the poultryman do his part toward making the State Fair a success next month by exhibiting a pen of his choicest fowls.

After sorting potatoes for market there are always some small ones, and some of them are so very small that the housewife does not like to handle them for table use; but they can be cooked for the fowls and mixed with the mash, with good results. Begin with a few, till the hens get used to them. Feed them once or twice a week.

Constant care and attention to details is what is necessary for success with poultry. Neglect invites disaster, and it will come sooner than you expect. It is surprising how soon the growing birds will show the results of neglect. It is far better to keep but a few chickens and give them good care, than to keep a lot of birds, giving them poor attention.

If the housing facilities you have are not sufficient to give proper shelter to all the fowls you have, and you decide not to build more, there is but one thing for you to do—cull out the least desirable of the flock and dispose of them at once, leaving only as many as can be comfortably accommodated, for an attempt to overcrowd your birds will surely bring disaster.

A supply of green food should be laid by for winter use. If you have mangel beets on the farm, put away some for the hens. By splitting them in half, the birds will pick at the pieces till they are gone. Cabbage placed in the cellar will furnish green food that the hens are very fond of. Small potatoes and turnips also make excellent green food. It is surprising the amount the hens will eat during the winter.

Give your birds every chance to do their best. If they have to go on about half rations they cannot give the best egg yield. If their food is not balanced, but all onesided or one kind, they can never get the essentials for egg making together. Give the laying hen the various things which go toward making an egg, and she will do the rest. If the diet is of various grains, plenty of green food and lots of pure water, she will have at hand the things she needs and will forthwith begin the egg-making process.

When you notice signs of colds among the hens you should take immediate measures to prevent a further advance of the trouble. The wheezing sound so often heard is a sign that something is wrong, and when there is a rattle with it, you may be sure the trouble has advanced beyond the stages of a simple cold. One of the best remedies is quinine. At night give each bird affected a 1 grain tablet or pill. You can hold the hen, open her mouth and drop a pill down her throat very easily. Do this for three successive nights, and by keeping the birds out of drafts, you will be able to combat the trouble very effectively.

Everything about the chicken house and runs should be kept in a good sanitary condition. Accumulations of manure and foul litter will soon breed disease, and this in turn will bring disaster to your flock. If you keep the dropping board free from manure by cleaning every day, you will have no trouble from this source. There is no reason why a poultry house should have a disagreeable smell when you enter. If you have a sufficient amount of ventilation, and are giving the place good care, there should be no offensive odor. The runways will in time become foul unless you spade them frequently and scatter with lime occasionally. The grounds about the place should be free from rubbish and filth. Chickens kept amid such conditions will keep healthy and do well.

Treatment of Diarrhoea in Fowls.

The veterinary section of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station has been experimenting with different remedial agents with the view of finding some drug that would at least curtail the enormous loss among barnyard fowls from the various forms of diarrhoea.

Space will permit the discussion of only one agent. The one that has thus far given us the best results is the Sulpho-carbolates compound.

One flock consisted of 60 birds. Several were sick at the time treatment commenced and four had died. The discharge from the fowls was of a greenish-yellow color, somewhat simulating fowl cholera. One 30 grain tablet was dissolved in a quart of water and this fluid mixed with bran and corn chop. The mixture was then fed in clean troughs. In this way each bird got approximately one-half grain. This was repeated night and morning. No additional birds became sick, only two of those sick died and the rest recovered.

Another flock consisted of 175 baby chicks. As soon as these birds were taken from the incubator they were fed the unhatched eggs that had been cooked and chopped. This mixture was reported to possess an offensive odor. The birds began dying with symptoms of diarrhoea, white pasty vent, weak, dull, droopy wings, etc. One-half the flock died before treatment was begun. One-half tablet was dissolved in warm water and the bread saturated with it. The birds immediately quit dying.

Still another flock consisted of 200 birds, including a few turkeys. Cholera had appeared on the premises the fall before. The outbreak was studied in the field and laboratory. The germ (B. Avicepticus) was isolated. In the last outbreak 14 birds had died and several sick. Similar treatment was used as in the above flocks, except that powder was used instead of the compressed tablets. One tablespoon, rounding full, was dissolved in each 2 gallons of water. This water was kept constantly before them. No more birds were taken sick and no more died after the sixth day.

The above is a good illustration of three types of diarrhoea in which we have found this drug far the best agent tried.

The poultry people will probably be able to secure this drug through their local veterinarian or druggist. We have not investigated the commercial side of it.—B. F. KRAUPP, Pathologist, Colorado Agricultural College.

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

We have an order for pattern No. 5430-8, from Kansas City, Kan. No name given on letter or envelope.



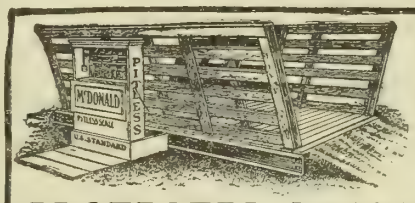
If your floors are scratched and worn, go over them with Sherwin-Williams Mar-not

Mar-not is a floor varnish that is as easy to apply and produces the same good results as the many other Sherwin-Williams Finishes made for use in the home. It dries quickly, is tough, elastic and durable, and does not readily show scratches and heel marks. It will retain its original lustre for months.

Our New Portfolio of Plans for Home Decoration will help you solve the problems of decorating your home and keeping it fresh and new. This portfolio suggests decorative plans for the exterior, for all your rooms and for the renewing of a single piece of furniture. It explains the economy of wise painting. The book is worth having, and it is yours, free of charge, upon request.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES

Best dealers everywhere. Address all inquiries to The Sherwin-Williams Co. 730 Canal Rd., Cleveland, O.



"McDonald Pitless" Scale

Built to weigh accurately and last a lifetime. Requires no pit. Used for weighing U.S. Mail.

10-year guarantee.
21 years on the market.
22,252 in actual daily use.

PROTECTED BEARINGS—NEVER FREEZE

"The owner of a McDonald Pitless Scale gets a Square Deal."

Write for catalog. MOLINE PLOW CO., Moline, Ill., Dept. No. 4

Hunting Season Is Here

EVERY BOY WANTS A GUN.

WE HAVE ONE FOR YOU



HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine walnut. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The frame is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top stop and rebounding hammer, with shell ejector. The gun is fully warranted for the use of smokeless powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.



New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Send me full particulars.

Gentlemen—I want one of your { Hunter's Pride Shotguns. / New Marksman Rifles.

Cross out name of gun not wanted.

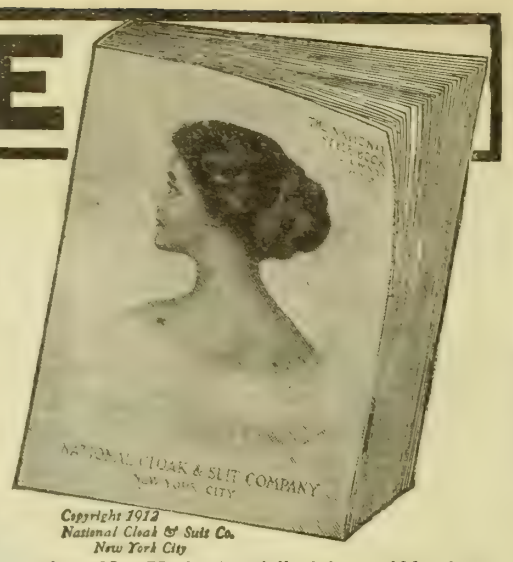
My Name.....

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New York
Money-Saving
Style-Book

FREE to you now—America's greatest *fashion* publication, the big, handsomely illustrated "NATIONAL" Money-Saving Style-Book, containing over 200 pages of newest fashions.



Copyright 1912 National Cloak & Suit Co. New York City

Send for this Free Book Today



Comes to you from New York—just full of the *real* New York styles at "NATIONAL" money-saving prices—at prices that mean a remarkable *saving* such as no ordinary *store* could give you. Shows hundreds such bargains as these:

Waists	69c to $6.98	Furs	$1.95 to $18.57
Skirts	$2.98 to 9.98	Hats	1.49 to 9.98
Ladies' Coats	6.75 to 29.75	Ladies' Ready-Made Suits	9.98 to 17.98
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Also a full line of Underwear, Hosiery, Scarfs, Veils, Gloves, Sweaters, Leather Goods, Jewelry, and a complete line of Boys', Misses' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

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Made to Measure **$10.95 to $35.00** Samples of Materials Sent Free

Each Made-to-Measure Suit actually cut and made to order. We guarantee each suit to be perfectly satisfactory in every way, or we will cheerfully refund your money.

The "NATIONAL" Policy: We prepay postage and express charges on all our goods to any part of the United States. You may return any "NATIONAL" garment not satisfactory to you and we will refund your money and pay express charges both ways.

In writing for your Money-Saving Style-Book, be sure to state whether you desire samples of materials used for "NATIONAL" Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits. Samples sent gladly when asked for.

Mail Orders Only—No Agents—No Branches

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO., 257 West 24th St., New York City

Coupon for Big, Free, Money-Saving Book

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.
257 West 24th St., New York City

Gentlemen—Send me my FREE "NATIONAL" Style-Book.

Name .....

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Do you want samples of materials for Made-to-Measure Tailored Suits? If so, state here the colors you prefer: .....

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

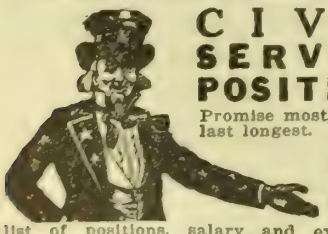
THE KANSAS WESLEYAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE MOST MODERN EQUIPPED COLLEGE OF COMMERCE IN AMERICA.
For TWENTY YEARS has furnished more Bankers, Civil Service help, Railroad Stenographers, and Telegraphers, than any other school. Railroad contracts for all our male operators and allow salary while learning. We guarantee positions for complete course or refund tuition. 20 instructors, 18 rooms, 1,000 students. Terms reasonable. Write for catalog and free tuition prize offer.
Address, **T. W. ROACH, President, Salina, Kansas.**

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MANHATTAN

Fall Term, Sept. 18.

AGRICULTURE—Soils, Crops, Dairying, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Poultry.
ENGINEERING—Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Highway Architecture.
DOMESTIC SCIENCE—Cooking, Sewing, Home Decoration.
VETERINARY MEDICINE, PRINTING, INDUSTRIAL, JOURNALISM.
Courses reach down to the common schools. For catalog address Pres. H. J. Waters, Box E, Manhattan, Kan.
(Correspondence Courses Offered.)



CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

Promise most, pay best, last longest.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK WITH list of positions, salary and examination questions. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN THE AUTO BUSINESS

We are making a special summer rate of $25.00 for our full course of instructions in car driving, ignition and repair work. Our school is under the supervision of our regular shopmen and only a few students are handled individually. If you are coming to any Automobile school see us first.

The Standard Engineering Company
1116-18 East 15th St., Kansas City, Mo.

WE TEACH YOU



Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill presses, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog.
Lincoln Auto School
2351 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

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113,115,117 EAST EIGHTH AVE. TOPEKA, KANS.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. We get you the position.

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We have never enrolled a student because our courses were shorter, or cheaper, or easier than those of some other school. We expect patronage because we offer advanced instruction that cannot be duplicated in any Western school. The best is not too good for you! Address, President Price.

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10th & Oak Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.
47th Year. $100,000 College Building has 15 Rooms, including Auditorium and Free Gymnasium. SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, TELEGRAPHY AND ENGLISH. DAY & NIGHT SCHOOLS.
Write to-day for FREE Catalogue "B"

KANSAS CITY Business College

Young Women's Christian Association Bldg.
1020-21 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
Finest quarters; best equipment; catalog free.

HOME CIRCLE



To clean nickel trimmings on a stove, use a little ammonia in hot water, and rub with tissue paper. It gives a polish not equaled by any other process.

When mending woven underwear, it is always best to use a small embroidery frame. Back-and-forward darning, even in large holes, may then be accomplished with very little difficulty.

Apple Ginger.

Four pounds sour apples, 4 lemons, 2 pounds sugar, 1 ounce white ginger root. Pare, core and chop apples; wash, remove seeds and chop lemons; add sugar and ginger root, and cook very slowly six hours. Pour into glasses and cover.

Chipped Pears.

Four pounds pears, ½ pound Canton ginger, 2 pounds sugar, 4 lemons. Pare, core and chip pears; wash lemons, remove seeds and chop; add chopped ginger and sugar; cook very slowly four hours. Pour into glasses and cover.

Peach Marmolade.

Four pounds peaches, 4 pounds sugar, juice 2 lemons. Wipe and cut peaches in halves, remove stones, cut peaches in pieces; add sugar and cook slowly 2 hours; add lemon juice. Pour into glasses and cover. Lemon, apricot, plum and prune marmolade may be made in the same way.

A Chance to Help.

John had been very disobedient, and his mother, with a sad face, called to him to come and receive the punishment that followed an infringement on that particular rule.

"Just one minute, Mother," begged John. He knelt down beside his bed and in a very earnest voice said: "Oh, Lord, you've often promised to help us when we needed it. Now's your chance."

Fried Green Tomatoes.

Slice firm green tomatoes less than half an inch thick, and roll in peppered and salted flour. Heat a mixture of half butter, half lard, in a frying pan. Lay in the floured tomatoes and fry rath slowly, turning once, carefully. Take with a perforated skimmer, and drain on every drop of grease. Serve on a hot platter. Garnish with bacon. They make a nice breakfast dish.

Mangoes.

Select large, sweet, green peppers. Cut off one end, remove seed. Let stand in weak brine over night, drain. Fill with finely chopped cabbage, seasoned with 1 tablespoon salt, 1 tablespoon pepper and 1 tablespoon celery seed to each quart cabbage. Tie the tops on peppers, pack in stone jar, pour boiling vinegar over and let stand two weeks. Pour off the vinegar and cover with fresh, let stand two weeks. They will then be ready for use.

German Sandwiches.

Spread thin slices of entire wheat or graham bread with butter, then spread with marmalade and sprinkle with finely chopped walnut meats.

Chopped celery, walnuts and cream cheese makes another good combination, also chopped figs which have been cooked to a paste with a small quantity of water, then add a few drops of lemon juice, and after spreading on the bread, sprinkle with finely chopped peanuts.

Sometimes we hear complaints that the farm boy of today does not know the things his father and grandfather knew about farming. He cannot swing a scythe, handle a cradle, shoe a horse or mend shoes. He does not need to. His time is better occupied. He knows more about scientific agriculture than the scientists knew when his father was a boy. He can get these things done by men specially trained for their several kinds of work in a better manner and at a lower cost than he can do them himself, and besides, his time is too valuable to waste on obsolete methods and tinker's jobs.



No. 5421. Ladies' Sailor Dress—The sailor style is always youthful and it is also sure to be comfortable. The dress illustrated has the blouse made with kimono shoulders and elbow sleeves. There is a seam in the center of the back. The neck is trimmed with a large sailor collar, and opens in front to display a small shield. The skirt has five gores. The front forms a panel, the back is arranged in a reversed box pleat. The lower edges may be trimmed or not with a band of contrasting material. Serge, Cheviot, silk, satin, cashmere ,etc., are all appropriate materials for a dress of this character. The pattern, No. 5421, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4 yards of 44-inch material, with 1⅝ yards of 24-inch contrasting material to trim. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5435. Ladies' Dress.—This dress developed of blue chambray, with collar and cuffs of white linen, would be just the thing for morning wear. The panel front is a pleasing feature. The pattern, No. 5435, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6⅝ yards of 36-inch material; ⅝ of a yard of 24-inch contrasting material. The pattern is 10 cents.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Reports from the subordinate granges throughout the state indicate a prosperous condition, and nearly all have reported for the quarter ending June 30, but there are a few who have not, and the basis of representation is to be made on that report. We want a complete delegation from each county at Manhattan in December, so hustle in that report.

Secretaries and treasurers will see to it that their books and records are in proper condition, for the county deputy will drop in on you any time. Each deputy master of the state has been furnished with blanks and instructions to inspect each grange in his county, and the report embraces 21 questions, and if these are properly answered it will convey much valuable grange information. Get ready, give the inspector a cordial welcome and all the information that you can. The State Grange will pay all the necessary expenses. See Sec. I, Article VII.

A Greenwood County Picnic.

Madison Grange, No. 985, of Greenwood county, held its annual picnic August 29, 2 miles north of the city of Madison. The gathering was of representative patrons, quite a number having come from Emporia Grange. J. T. Lincoln was master of ceremonies, and with the assistance of his faithful helpers all the details of a profitable picnic were carried out to a successful finish. There was a very creditable display of field and garden products, as well as pantry stores and good things from the kitchen.

Brother A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, was the principal speaker of the day. He spoke of the grange as an educational institution and its relation to the public schools. O. F. Whitney spoke of some of the advantages of the grange and of the possibilities of co-operation through organization.

Madison Grange is keeping up with the procession, and they are talking of some extensive co-operation.

More on Woman Suffrage.

Referring to the woman suffrage campaign in Michigan, Miss Jennie Buell, the state lecturer, writes as follows to the Ohio Farmer:

"A decided grange departure in Michigan is the hearty, active espousal of the cause of equal suffrage by the State Grange. At the annual session last December, a resolution looking to this was referred to the state executive committee. It was held that the grange as an organization has not only practiced equal privileges for 45 years, but has publicly and often proclaimed its belief in such practice for governmental affairs. While this fact is true, the grange has never openly gone into the field and campaigned for its belief. But our State Grange executive committee, by unanimous vote, instructed the legislative committee to make this one of its leaders in legislative action this year. The state women's work committee, the state lecturer and Miss Ida Chittenden were associated with the legislative committee for the purpose. The preliminary arrangements by this suffrage committee had hardly been made when the Michigan Legislature, by a surprising vote, agreed to submit the question to the people next November. This will, however, only change the character of the work to be done in the grange equal suffrage campaign. Already the grange is given credit for its leadership in this matter, and the fact is recognized that we are advocating a principle that is not new or untried among us."

Shawnee County Pomona Grange.

The regular bi-monthly meeting was held at Wakarusa, on August 15. Eight of the 14 subordinate granges were represented. The morning session was dispensed with. All enjoyed the usual exercises from 12 to 2 o'clock, after which Worthy Master Wallace called the assembly to order. The first subject was, "Co-operation," which was discussed by members from the various granges, and was presented in numerous phases and conditions. All favored co-operation, but just how we could best operate the working details was where we could not agree. The condition of co-operation in this county is this: Each subordinate grange will select a member, who will meet with another member from each grange in the county, making a committee of 14, which will constitute a board of directors, in which will be vested the right to act in a business way for the 2,400 patrons in the county.

The committee for purchasing coal reported, report accepted, adopted and the committee discharged.

At this time an interesting program was given by the members of Wakarusa Grange. Worthy Pomona Lecturer J. F. Cecil, asked the members to respond to "Why Do Granges Lapse?" As there were none present who had lapsed, the question remained unanswered, but all agreed that there must be something of interest each meeting to keep the grange in a prosperous condition, and this duty belongs to the lecturer who, in turn, must have the hearty co-operation and support of each member. We must remember that the prosperous, or more prosperous, condition of a subordinate grange depends on the successful activity of its membership. The grange is a power in this country for good results, for in its councils it teaches good citizenship, good morals and brotherly love.

Silos Not Too Numerous.

It is not unusual to meet a Kansas man who does not have a silo, and for some reason or other does not build, but he expresses himself a sbelieving that the building of silos in Kansas is being overdone. Figures from Wisconsin have just come to our notice, which are to the effect that twice as many silos are this year being built in that state as were built last year. It should be remembered in this connection that Wisconsin is a silo state, having 10 or 12 times as many silos at this writing as Kansas now has. Silos have been used in Wisconsin for 18 to 20 years, and if they were not a good thing the farmers there have had time to prove the lack of value.

Stop Surface Washing
Start Pore Cleansing
With JAP ROSE Soap

Could you see the difference in your pores after using ordinary soap lather and **JAP ROSE** liquid bubbles you would understand why the skin feels so exceptionally clean after the "bubble bath." The vegetable oils soften the hardest water and open the pores so that every atom of impurity is carried away, not roughly, but softly; easily and completely.

Exclusive use of **JAP ROSE** will offset the effects of hard water and years of skin irritating soaps. The difference in your feeling and appearance is remarkable.

All Dealers Sell Jap Rose **KIRK**
Large Transparent Cake 10c
Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for Free trial cake of Jap Rose.
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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN WANTS

LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.



By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One.

Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 25 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address,
KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

Sanitary Chicken Roosts.

Mites are the greatest menace to chickens. The only way to be rid of them is by using our roosts. Hundreds of them in use. Made in different sizes. Cost but little. Address **Only Sanitary Roost Co., Belleville, Kan.**

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

$15 for this genuine Victor-Victrola

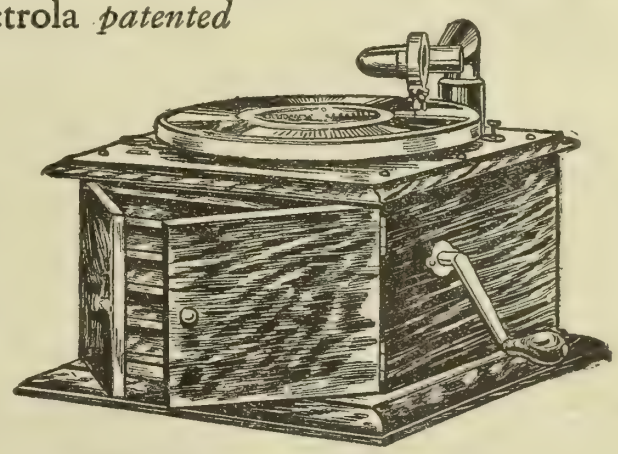
This instrument is a *genuine* Victor-Victrola, of the same high quality which characterizes all products of the Victor Company, and is equipped with all the *exclusive* Victrola *patented* features, including:

Concealed sounding boards and amplifying compartment of wood—provide the very limit of area of vibrating surface and sound amplifying compartment, so absolutely essential to an exact and pure tone reproduction.

Modifying doors—give the player full control over the volume of sound, which may be increased or diminished at will simply by opening or closing the doors.

Tapering tone arm—with its exact taper and perfectly smooth bore, which is scientifically calculated and constructed to conform to the expanding sound waves created by the sound box.

"Goose-neck" sound-box tube—a flexible metal connection between the sound box and tone arm, which enables the Victor Needle to follow the record grooves with unerring accuracy.



Victor-Victrola IV, $15
Other styles $25 to $200

Exhibition sound box—the accurate, sensitive reproducing diaphragm that picks up every particle of tone from the most complex chord no matter how minute and converts it into an exact reproduction of the original.



All we ask is that you go to any Victor dealer's in any city in the world and hear your favorite music on this Victor-Victrola.

If you don't know who the Victor dealer is in your locality, write us and we'll tell you. We will also send you the handsome illustrated Victor Record catalog—then you can pick out any selections you want to hear and he will gladly play them for you.

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Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

KAY COUNTY—THE GARDEN SPOT OF OKLAHOMA.
Fine stock farm, worth $10,000, for only $7,500. Easy terms. Fine 80, $5,000. List free.
E. E. WOOD, Newkirk, Okla.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

WRITE for free booklet, describing over 100 farm and ranch bargains in Greenwood County, Kan. A. E. SHAW, Eureka Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE.
60 a. farm, fine improvements, nicely located. Price, $3,600. The improvements cost $2,500. 2½ miles from town, ¾ miles from school. Neodesha Co., Kan. For list write or call J. F. BRINEGAR, Chanute, Kan.

BEST BUY IN ARKANSAS.
160 acres, 5 miles from Rogers, 55 acres bearing apples, trees loaded, 5 acres timber, balance cultivated. Land smooth, good quality, on main road, R. F. D., phone, fair improvements. $5,500 takes farm and crop. Act today. ROGERS LAND CO., Rogers, Ark.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

98 ACRES, located 6 miles from Ottawa, town of 10,000, 3 miles of railroad, all new buildings, house 9 rooms, barn 36x40, extra good outbuildings, 70 acres hog-tight. Price, $72.50 per acre. Don't wait to write—come at once. Terms to suit. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2½ miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price $12,000; terms $3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY,
Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE.
Half sec., less R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 6-room house, porches, outkitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, $16,000, will carry $10,000. BOX 28 A R 1, Fredonia, Kan.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate. 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 3 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

FOR SALE.

A good 160-acre, well improved, creek bottom farm, running water, 10 acres timber, good stock and grain farm, 1 mile from Coffeyville. Price, $75 per acre. Write for list.
J. K. BEATTY, Coffeyville, Kan.

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.

BARGAIN COUNTER.

Improved Osage County, Kan., farm, $28 per acre, net cash; no trades. J. W. WATKINS, Quenemo, Kan.

FOR SALE.
91 acres alfalfa bottom land, none better in Kansas, adjoins town, $85 per acre, easy terms. COOK & FRANCIS, Newton, Kan.

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT."
Doing What
Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE,
Independence, Kan.

WE CAN SHOW you 40 bu. corn to acre, 50 bu. oats, other crops in proportion, a fine home farm, 7-room house, springs, 50 acres bottom. Price for quick turn, $2,400; terms. Have land crop payments. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kan.

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

PECOS VALLEY IRRIGABLE LANDS. Alfalfa, Garden, Fruit Orchard of South. Reeves County awarded first premium on fruits, World's Fair, St. Louis. For sale.
P. H. GOODLOE,
Office 110 W. Ninth St., Fort Worth, Texas.

40 ACRES, CLOSE IN, $50.

80 a. near town, $30. 120 a., 6 miles out, fine as silk, $65. Other bargains, great and small. Best of terms. McCARTY, La-Cygne, Kan.

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDEND RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

LISTEN.
640-acre improved farm, 200 cultivated, 8 miles from town. House, stable, well, windmill and fencing. Price, $7,500.
E. W. ALBRIGHT,
Brewster, Kan.

OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE.
160 acres good corn and wheat land, part level, part rolling. Good buildings, good water, good orchard, 90 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa. $65 per acre. $5,000 will handle.
F. B. MALL,
Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR TRADE.

160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. Money talks. Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address
W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

CORN AND ALFALFA FARM FOR SALE by owner—400 acres of choice land in milk belt surrounding Mulvane, Kan., where the condensing plant of the Helvetia Milk Condensing Company is paying out $20,000 a month for milk. Either as a grain or dairy proposition this farm is hard to beat. If you are looking for a farm, do not delay writing. B. B. Beery, Owner, Lawrence, Kansas.

Actual Farmers Wanted

Do you want a farm in Texas? Do you want to know how to get one for $20 an acre, and with 30 years to pay for it? I am going to put into the hands of good white farmers only, 8,000 acres of good level prairie land, in Mitchell County, Texas, on just such terms. I don't care about having the money for this land in cash, but I want a fair return from the investment, and this can no longer be had by running it to range cattle. 160 acres of it will make you a good farm, and I will sell in 160-acre tracts. I will sell for one-tenth cash, balance on your own terms up to 20 years. If you are a land agent looking for commissions, or a land speculator looking for a place where you can plant a little money and watch it grow into more money through the work of other men, this is not intended for your consideration; but if you are a farmer, especially if you are one who has grown tired of working land for some other man and paying to him a large part of the result of your year's work, and if you want to know how and where you can get a home and a farm of your own at a price and on terms which you can meet, it will pay you to write, and write promptly, to
HARRY HYMAN,
431 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE—$1,700 equity in improved 45 a. farm, 3½ mi. from Hutchinson. Terms on balance. H. W. McCARTY, Route 4, Hutchinson, Kan.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

TRADERS, INVESTORS, SMALL BUYERS.
1. Western Kansas grass lands.
2. Irrigated lands, celebrated Pecos Valley, Texas.
3. Ranches, farms, lots.
Call or write for circulars, booklets.
Lee Monroe, 703-706 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Ks.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF THE VERY best land, being northwest quarter of Section 34, Township 23, Range 3 East, Butler County, Kansas. Well improved. Call or address Jacob Janzen, Whitewater, Kansas.

FOR SALE

80 ACRES upland, 1½ miles of Enterprise, Kan.; also 80 of Zimmerman land in block of Pecos County, Texas. Write to C. L. Maier, Enterprise, Kansas.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.

BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, BARGAINS.
Two smooth improved half sections, $32 per acre. One smooth improved half section, $36 per acre. These farms are worth $40 to $45 per acre now. Let me show you a real snap in these. Cash only. Exchange book free. H. H. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Eighty acres, located 4½ miles from Osage City; 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass, farm all smooth; 5-room house in good condition, good barn with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, implement shed, good water; R. F. D. and phone. Price, $3,600, if sold in 30 days. This is a great bargain.
J. C. BAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat. 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

$500 FOR ONE ACRE OF CORN: To prove to the land buying public of the wonderful crops we can grow and to induce immigration, we will give $500 for the corn grown from the one acre that grows the most bushels of corn in the crop of 1913. Write us for particulars. If you will visit us we believe you will agree with us, that our rich drained lands are the greatest corn, wheat, alfalfa and truck land in the United States. We own and control thousands of acres of these unimproved lands. EDWARDS BROS. REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo., or Coffeen, Ills.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.

813 ACRES $40.

per acre, 69 miles south K. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 hay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only $16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo., Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. postpaid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1¼ miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over $6,000, or swap equity for $3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred.
THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO.,
118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Land.
Oct. 15—James Strader, Irving, Kan.

Percherons.
Nov. 14—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.
Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Herefords.
Oct. 8—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Shorthorns.
Oct. 9—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Galloways.
Oct. 10—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.,

Angus.
Oct. 11—American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.

Red Poll Cattle.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Oct. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Oct. 2—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Oct. 1—John C. Halderman, Burchard, Neb.
Oct. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Oct. 3—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Oct. 8—J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.
Oct. 9—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 14—Verney Daniels, Gower, Mo.
Oct. 15—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo. Sale at Appleton City, Mo.
Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 19—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 23—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 25—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. 25—Hull & Bean, Garnett, Kan.
Oct. 25—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
Oct. 26—Frank Michaels, Erie, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 29—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.

(Continued on page nineteen)

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

WANTED—GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENeral housework, on farm, small family, no dairy washing. $5.00. Wanted—Good, reliable man, wanting permanent place in breeder's dairy. R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

GOOD WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERels, $1 each. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS — SOME SPLENDID cockerels, cheap, considering quality. Nickersonian Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

WANTED—BROILERS, 16 CENTS; FRIers, 14 cents; hens, 10 cents; spring ducks, 12 cents, delivered. Coops loaned free. Eggs, fresh, 20c. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, opossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds, Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

THREE MALE COLLIES, 3 MONTHS, $5. One handsome bred bitch, $10. Two females, grown, $5 and $10. Sales of action guaranteed. F. H. Barrington, Route 3, Sedan, Kan.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN young bulls, bull calves and heifers for sale. G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bulls from six months to one year old. M. H. Gilboy, Nokomis, Ill.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bulls from A. R. O. dams. Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

HONEY.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at $3.50 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE ME FOR LIST OF FARMS AND city property. I have what you want. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—$3,500; 160 ACRES; IMproved; one-fourth cash, balance good terms. W. T. Metcalf, Pianada, Colo.

20 OR 40 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR TOpeka, $120 per acre. W. R. Axtell, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME—HIGH LOCAtion, 9-room modern house, and one 6-room house, and barn, on three lots. No. 335 Van Buren St., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

LOOK HERE—117 ACRES, BEST LITtle farm in Kansas; 60 acres bottom, balance pasture, 25 acres alfalfa, 45 hog-tight. Close to town. $35 per acre. Ask about this and other bargains. F. D. Greene, Longton, Kan.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. I. Wilhite, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

FOR SALE—MODERN, 9-ROOM HOUSE, three east front lots, large stable, three blocks High school. Mrs. C. L. Gregg, 718 Western Ave., Topeka.

RELINQUISHMENT IN S. DAKOTA—Rosebud district, of claim under No. 250, for sale at a bargain. Address, Wyandotte Awning and Tent Co., Kansas City, Kan.

657 ACRES, CHEAP, GOOD TERMS; 450 acres in cultivation, entire farm can be cultivated, two good houses, plenty of good water, alfalfa land, three miles Chillicothe, Texas. J. W. Dodson, Chillicothe, Texas.

GOOD FARMS—EASY TERMS: 160 A., eastern Kansas, all high creek bottom, 150 acres tillable, fair improvements, soil very rich. Price, $40, with payment of $1,000, balancy easy. Grant Shaw, Owner, 415 Reserve Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WE ARE SUBDIVIDING AN OLD SPANish Grant in California. Land and water. Grows all fruits and flowers of the semi-tropics. The home of alfalfa. Address Oak Park Land Office, Los Molinos, Calif.

FARM FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD land, in Phillips Co., lies next to townsite of Prairie View, Kan. All well fenced, 40 acres alfalfa, good crops this year. Terms reasonable. Price, $45. Write to E. B. Bolte, Gooding, Idaho.

160-ACRE RELINQUISHMENT, ON R. F., 18 miles north of Ft. Collins; fenced, 80 acres broke. An opportunity for person paying cost of improving ($500.) Mrs. A. M. Bittner, Idaho Springs, Colo.

614 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND, ALL IN cultivation, 9 miles north of Denver. Water from one of the oldest ditches, besdes two reservoirs, 240 acres in alfalfa. Will sell or divide in three parts. Easy terms, or part trade. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 110-ACRE FARM. Rich, black soil, lays fine, in Atchison Co., close to good town. Reason for selling: Owner non-resident; can't attend to it. Just the place for you or your boy. Will divide if desired. Favorable price and terms. Address for particulars, H. F. Hole, Fairbury, Neb.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information, write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALFALFA SEED AT $6 PER BUSHEL. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Iowa.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—300 TO 500 GOOSEBERRY plants, between now and Nov. 1. Address, Gooseberry, care Topeka Capital.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW ALFALFA seed, at $10 per bushel. Send for free sample. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FREE BOOK—600 FARMS AND OTHER property for exchange by owners, all parts country. Blackwell Real Estate Co., Blackwell, Okla.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED EVERYwhere, on commission, without suit. Bank references given. Established 1889 by N. S. Martin & Co., Collecting Agency, Arkansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A SANDWICH horse-power hay press, largest capacity, good as new; cost $255, will sell for $100; will load on cars. W. R. Green, R. F. D. 7; Bell Phone, 7334; Lawrence, Kan.

R. V. CHENAUX, COUNTY CLERK, Harper County. Taken Up—On the 3rd day of August, 1912, one muley cow, red, small white spot on left side in front of hip, bush of tail partly white. Appraised valued, $26.

Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Ellingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 25—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 5—S. W. Alfred & Sons, Enid, Okla.
Oct. 11—J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.
Oct. 12—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Oct. 15—Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo.
Oct. 18—Jeff Constant & Son, Denver, Mo
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 10—J. S. Kennedy, Blockton, Iowa.
Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Hampshires.

Oct. 9—W. F. Davis, South St. Joseph, Mo.

George Kerr for Durocs.

George Kerr, one of the oldest Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas, offers 120 choice spring pigs. They represent the very best strains. One litter of extra boars out of a daughter of Ohio Chief. Write quick.

Gifford's Durocs.

E. H. Gifford, of Lewiston, Neb., one of the best breeders of his state, has a card in Kansas Farmer regularly. Mr. Gifford's herd is headquarters for herd boars. He has as good breeding as can be found anywhere, and his prices are reasonable. Write him about this.

Hardy Seed Wheat.

In another column in this paper will be found the advertisement of Mr. N. B. Ashley, Route 5, Des Moines, Ia. Mr. Ashley is a grower of seed wheat, not a jobber. He has the goods to deliver, and the reputation to deliver just what he advertises.

Vilander's Durocs.

Mr. Alvin Vilander, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Manhattan, Kan., offers 120 choice spring pigs of both sexes, representing a big variety of the very best breeding. All of them are out of mature dams, and will be priced right. Mr. Vilander is located one mile east of town. When writing him, mention Kansas Farmer.

W. W. Bales' Durocs.

Just north of the college at Manhattan, Kan., is located Mr. W. W. Bales with his fine herd of registered Duroc Jerseys. Mr. Bales has a very choice lot of spring pigs, all sired by G. M.'s Col and Carl's Critic, two mighty good breeding boars. The dams are of Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Mr. Bales will hold a public sale on October 29.

Amcoats' Poland Chinas.

This week the advertisement of S. B. Amcoats, of Clay Center, Kan., appears in our Poland China department. Mr. Amcoats offers 50 head of extra good spring boars and gilts at prices to move them. Mr. Amcoats has been breeding strictly big type Polands for several years, and has one of the good herds of the west. If you want something first class, write him early.

Howell Brothers' Durocs.

A good place to buy Durocs is from Howell Brothers, the very successful breeders located at Harkimer (Marshall Co.) Kan. Howell Brothers have one of the good herds of the country, and take pleasure in filling orders by mail and making selections that always prove satisfactory. They have as good breeding as can be found, and the pigs are well grown out. Reasonable prices will be made on all stock.

Dreamland Col.

Kansas breeders that are looking for the best Duroc Jersey blood, should bear in mind the great boar, Dreamland Col, now heading the well-known "Golden Rule herd," of which Leon Carter, of Asherville, Kan., is owner. Dreamland Col is conceded to be one of the very best sires of the breed in Kansas at this time. He is not only an outstanding good individual, but his get demonstrate his wonderful value as a sire. Mr. Carter has a fine lot of young stock for sale, sired by this boar. Also, a choice lot of fall gilts bred to him. When writing Mr. Carter about the pigs, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Prockish For Polands.

Francis Prockish, Westmoreland, Kan., regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, breeds the kind of Poland Chinas that are the most profitable for the farmers of Kansas. He offers for quick sale choice fall and spring boars. The fall boars were sired by his herd boar, Grand Look, Jr., he by Grand Look. The spring boars were mostly sired by his great young boar, Hadley's Equal 1st, by Young Hadley, he by the noted boar, Big Hadley. These boars and gilts are out of extra good, big sows, and are well grown out. Mr. Prockish also offers sows bred for October farrow. When writing Mr. Prockish, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Carnot Colts Winners.

W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill., made a remarkable showing of Percherons, the get of Carnot, at the Iowa State Fair. In the yearling stallion futurity class, two sons of Carnot won first and second in a class of 17 entries. In the futurity for fillies the Corsa entries stood first, second, third, sixth, eighth and eleventh, and in the contest for mares under 3 years bred by exhibitor, first and fourth, while in the stallion class, same age, second and third honors rested with the Corsa entries. A 4-month filly foal of Carnot, exhibited by J. T. Judge, of Iowa, won first in class. Every entry shown by Mr. Corsa was in the money and all the get of Carnot, a striking evidence of prepotency. Note advertisement of Mr. Corsa, and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

EASY TO WASH

With the New, All Steel Frame



A. B. C. POWER WASHER & WRINGER

Your gasoline engine or motor does all the washing and wringing.

No More Tired Backs, Head or Feet

A. B. C. is the finest and most efficient power washer made. Power Wringer slides along wash stand and wrings at any point. The All Steel Frame cannot warp, split or break. Noiseless belt drive saves clothes and does away with dangerous cogs, chains and sprockets. Low prices—like all guarantees. Don't purchase until you have investigated it.

Write for FREE interesting booklet "Washing Made Easy" and name of our nearest dealer

Altorfer Bros. Co. Dept. 457 Roanoke, Ill.

Automobile Bargain

Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau MATHESON automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address,

MATHESON,
Care Kansas Farmer.



The BRONCHO BUSTER HAT
Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality felt, colors light tan and black. Mexican carved leather band, 4 inch flop brim, dimensions brim 3 in., crown 4½ in. Sent Express prepaid $3.00
Money refunded if not as represented.
Send for catalogue of late styles
Franz Hat Co., Dept. B Oklahoma City

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

SEED WHEAT

I have for sale choice Winter Seed Wheat. Recleaned and graded. **Red Turkeystov.** Better in yield and quality than Turkey Red. **Red Cross,** a smooth variety, hardy and a great yielder. Address,

NEWTON B. ASHLY,
Rt. 5, Des Moines, Ia., Grower of Seed Wheat.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

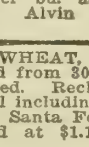
PURE KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—State inspected, graded $1.25 per bushel. J. M. Fengel, Abilene, Kan.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

2,000 BU. PURE KHARKOF WHEAT for sale, $1 per bu. at bin; fanned and graded, $1.25. Alvin Boman, Route 2, Rozel, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS



Fifteen large Jacks, from 2 to 7 years old. Reduced prices for fall sale. All stock guaranteed right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

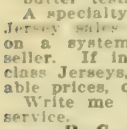
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in nine registered cows. All are producers and tuberculin tested. To reduce herd will be priced for quick sale.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.
Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

WESTERN JERSEY FARM—Headed by the famous Financial Countess Lad, sold for $3,500 when only 3 months old and for $5,000 as a 2-year-old. He is a wonderful show bull and the Finance family cannot be surpassed for production and constitution. Twelve granddaughters of Financial King in herd. Cows that milk as high as 45 pounds with second calves, and 56 pounds of milk daily when 5 years old.. A few young bull calves for sale. Express prepaid in Oklahoma and Kansas. Safe delivery guaranteed.
J. E. JONES,
Nowata, Oklahoma.

When writing advertisers please mention KANSAS FARMER.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd. 4-months-old bull for sale. Also 21 choice high grade bred heifers.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

JERSEY PEDIGREES TABULATED.
With a lifetime study of the Jersey business, I am in a position to render valuable service to those wanting up-to-date pedigrees. My work is neat and attractive as taken from the herd books of the American Jersey Cattle Club, and, where required, from the Island of Jersey herd books. Typewritten in black and red on special pedigree blanks.
Form A — Showing five generations without butter tests and prize records.....$1.00
Form B—Showing six generations with butter tests and prize records.....$2.00
A specialty of catalog and pedigree work. Jersey sales managed in western territory on a system that makes money for the seller. If in the market for choice high-class Jerseys, I can supply them at reasonable prices, quality considered.
Write me for particulars. I am at your service.
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.
WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

Pearl Shorthorn Herd.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR,
R. F. D. 2, Enterprise, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL RANCH.
Registered Gallaway cattle. One hundred and fifty head in herd headed by the show bull, "Pat Ryan of Red Cloud." Twenty-five choice bulls for sale, in age from 12 to 24 months. Also, breed Percheron horses.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A FEW Guernsey bulls for sale; butterfat record 668 to 714 lbs. per year; prices reasonable. Frederick Houghton, Roxbury, McPherson Co., Kansas.

PROFIT IN GUERNSEYS

One county in Wisconsin takes in $400,000 for dairy cattle each year. These cattle are shipped to most every state in the West. There were few Guernseys in that country 20 years ago, but now hundreds of farmers have them. **The demand is greater than ever.** Kansas farmers are waking up to the dairy prospects. Be one of the first taking hold of Guernseys. We have 10 Guernsey bulls ready to ship—four of them ready for service. Write us at once for quotations.
LAKE VIEW FARM,
Greenwood, - - Missouri.

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If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.



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Have sold my farm at Alden, Kan., and will locate at Sterling, Kan Must sell my herd of Poland Chinas, consisting of 10 extra good tried sows, 10 fall gilts and 50 spring pigs, all eligible to register. They are from the best herds of big type Polands. Also, will sell 10 head of imported Percheron stallions and 10 head of Tennessee and Missouri jacks. They are extra good, and from 2 to 5 years old. Come and see me. I mean business. GEO. B. ROSS, ALDEN, KAN.

800-FOUR-YEAR - OLD STEERS

Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. AIKINS' RANCH. F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

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Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRES

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address
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Write for date and terms.
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Col. L. R. Brady — Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote — Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

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Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
AUCTIONEER
Wellington - - Kansas

THE STRAY LIST.

JASPER T. KINCAID, COUNTY CLERK, Johnson County. Taken Up—On August 5, 1912, by Raymond Houghland, Olathe, one bay horse, 5 ft. tall, bay, collar marks. Appraised value, $25.00.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED. GREEN, HOWARD, KANSAS

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
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ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire Rams Cheap



Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES.

Last Call for Ross' Holstein Sale.
The attention of farmers and breeders wanting good, high class Holsteins is again called to the big Holstein sale of S. E. Ross, at Creston, Ia., September 18. This offering will include cows with high records, and daughters of record makers. It will include the great herd bull, Union Gerben Duke, one of the great Holstein sires of the west. Also, a splendid yearling bull sired by Colantha 4th Johanna Lad, and out of a dam with a year record of over 300 pounds butter fat as a 2-year-old, and several other high class bulls. Daughters of several noted Holstein sires will be found in this sale. If interested in Holsteins, this will be a good sale to attend.

Great Duroc Boar Comes to Kansas.
John T. Higgins, the enthusiastic and successful Duroc Jersey breeder, of Abilene, Kan., with his characteristic nerve and good judgment, has just bought from one of the best breeders in the east an outstanding yearling boar sired by the noted boar, "Tippy Col." and out of a Cherry King dam. The new herd header is named "Cherry Col." The kind of sows and gilts that Mr. Higgins has in his herd will certainly prove attractions in his winter sale bred, as they will be, to this magnificent young boar. Mr. Higgins offers extra choice young boars that have wonderfully rich pedigrees. Look up his card in this issue, and write him.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September far row, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

EARLY SPRING PIGS

35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarrax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
20 Berkshires of Berryton Dune 2d, Berryton Duke Jr., and Beau Brummel breeding.
A few bred sows and yearling gilts.
Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, Manhattan, Kansas.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

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CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

LARGE TYPE DUROCS.

Large type Duroc Jersey spring pigs, sired by Missouri King X and Climax III. Both sexes. Reasonable prices. ARD-RICH STOCK FARM, Excelsior Springs, Mo.. S. D. Henry, Manager.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C. PIGS—Both sexes. $10.00 each. Harry Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.

H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

POLAND CHINAS

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great boar, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

Poland Chinas

225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID, St. John, Kan.

HOME OF CAPTAIN HUTCH.

200 Spring Pigs for immediate sale or orders booked. Pairs and trios not related. The blood of the biggest Polands; new blood for these parts. Write for private sale catalog and prices.
C. W. JONES, Solomon, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

EXPANSION AND FIRST QUALITY CROSS
Thirty-five spring pigs, both sexes, selected for breeders. Write for prices and particulars.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

Miller Poland Chinas

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.
Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, Kansas.

Polands and Shorthorns

Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

M.'S GIANT WONDER

Can be seen at our sale, September 27.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale

30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

The Poland Chinas with size and quality. One yearling and one 2-year-old herd boar for sale. Also fall gilts. Spring gilts and boars. They are the kind with quality and are priced for quick sale.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

FULKERSON STOCK FARM POLANDS.

An extra good lot of early spring pigs, both big and medium type. Pigs sired by Washburn's Perfection, others by Pfander's Big Ben. Pairs or trios no kin, priced right.
F. D. FULKERSON and E. A. SMITH, BRIMSON, MO.

BASKETT'S BIG-BONED POLANDS.
I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
ROBERT W. BASKETT, Route 4, Fayette, Mo.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

Langford's Big Type Polands

Have 90 head spring pigs ready to ship. Out of big, motherly sows with stretch, and strictly big type boars. C. Wonder, Spotted King and other noted boars. My hogs have the stretch.
T. T. LANGFORD, Box A, Jamesport, Mo.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Choice Pigs for Sale.
ALVIN LONG, Lyons, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.

Field Notes.

Ard-Righ Durocs.
Dr. S. D. Henry, owner of the Ard-Righ Duroc Jerseys, at Excelsior Springs, Mo., announces a fine bunch of spring pigs, sired by Missouri King X and Climax III, and of both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices. With this breeding and with plenty of good feed for their development, the Ard-Righ Durocs ought to be just what you want. At any rate, it only costs a postal to find out. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you send that postal.

Vinecroft Hampshires.
Alvin Long, of Lyons, Kan., drops his Poland China advertisement and inserts one for his Vinecroft Hampshire hogs. There is no breed that is making more rapid strides in popular favor than the Hampshires. Their great size, prolificacy, handsome markings and vigor, win friends everywhere. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write about the young hogs he has for sale.

Breeders of pure-bred stock will remember the book of champions issued by Philip H. Hale, of 3550 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., about the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will be glad to know that a new edition for 1912 has been issued. This book contains photographs of the champion animals of all breeds in the United States and is a splendid volume for the library of the breeder and farmer.

Hubert Griffiths Writes.
Hubert J. Griffiths, our advertiser from Clay Center, Kan., writes as follows: "I have just sold, through your paper, a pair of young sows, with litters at foot, to Mr. Charles A. Broom, of Bennington, Kan. I am getting inquiries which indicate a good demand in near future. I have the best lot of spring pigs I ever raised, and will have a dandy lot for my fall sale."

A New Wrinkle in Roosts.
The safest and surest way, as well as the most economical way to keep your chickens free from mites is to use the roosts made at Belleville, Kan., by the "Only Sanitary Roost Company." The roosts give entire satisfaction, and thousands of them are in use and paying big dividends at the price for which poultry is selling at this time. Don't delay, but write this firm at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

K. S. A. C. Swine.
This issue contains the advertisement of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in which they offer for sale 35 registered Durocs and about 20 Berkshires. The writer has seen this stock recently, and knows it to be first class. No money or pains has been spared in securing foundation stock for the college bred, and men who are experts in their line have the care of the herds and, should you send a mail order a competent man will make your selections. When writing, kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Fulton Has Choice Boars.
This week we start advertising for the old reliable, big type Poland China breeder, W. F. Fulton, of Waterville (Marshall county), Kansas. Mr. Fulton offers choice spring boars sired by his great young boar, Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, one of the best boars ever owned in Kansas. The dams of these boars are very large, of the famous Mastadon strains. The boars offered are extra good, and are the tops of the spring crop. Mr. Fulton has some of the best breeding to be found in any western herd. His hogs have always made good wherever tried. He has recently sent a pair of bred gilts to western Colorado. If in the market for a first class young boar, Write Mr. Fulton. He also offers one very choice fall yearling, just right to go into some good herd and do splendid service.

FIELD NOTES

((Continued from page nineteen)

C. W. Jones' Polands.

There is no better place to buy good, big, useful Polands than at the "Home of Captain Hutch," the noted big boar owned by C. W. Jones, at Solomon, Kan. Mr. Jones is a thoroughgoing breeder, and always has stock for sale and at prices consistent with quality. Write him about the kind he likes and believes in. Mention Kansas Farmer.

A Good Letter.

Kansas Metal Granary Company, Dear Sirs: "I sold seven of your "Equity" grain bins in Pratt county, and all purchasers have expressed themselves at well satisfied. Invariably grain has come out in finest condition, even if somewhat damp when stored. I can heartily recommend the "Equity Storage Bin" as convenient, durable, safe and cheap storage. Wishing your enterprise success, I am yours, Ray Stalcup, Preston, Kan., December 13, 1908." This firm has been making the Equity bins for five years and have, consequently, gone through the experiment stage of the game. The Equity bins are as near perfect as it is possible to build bins of this class at the present time. See the advertisement and write for descriptive booklet.

C. W. Taylor's Shorthorns.

This week we start advertising for C. W. Taylor, proprietor of the "Pearl Shorthorn herd." Neither Mr. Taylor or his cattle need an introduction to Kansas Farmer readers. Perhaps no herd in the west is better or more favorably known at this time. The herd is a large one, and surplus stock from it have found their way onto a large number of the farms of this and adjoining states. At this time Mr. Taylor offers a choice line of young bulls of various ages; also cows and heifers, bred and unbred. Here is one of the few herds in Kansas where nice roans can be found, and many of them descended from cows sired by the noted Harris bull, Golden Knight. Mr. Taylor will meet anyone desiring to inspect the herd at Pearl, on the Rock Island, or Navarre, on the Santa Fe. When writing, please mention this notice.

Foster's Mastodon Polands.

Attention is called to the card of H. H. Foster, of King City, Mo. Mr. Foster owns one of the best herds of Mastodon Polands in the corn belt. His herd is strictly the Mastodon type, and Mr. Foster has, by careful breeding, retained the show quality in his herd. At this time he is offering a splendid yearling boar by Mastodon Price and out of Mastodon Maid. This is an outstanding good boar and will interest big type breeders wanting a strictly big type boar with lots of quality. He is also offering a very fine lot of spring boars. Breeders will find herd headers among them. They are a combination of size and quality that will surely make good. Mr. Foster is one of Missouri's reliable breeders. He guarantees satisfaction in every way. He is pricing his stock to sell. Write him or, if possible, visit his herd at King City, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

S. P. Chiles' Poland China Sale.

The Poland China sale advertised by S. P. Chiles, at Jefferson, Kan., was a disappointment to Mr. Chiles. The offering was the best lot of Polands Chinas that will be sold this year. Several high class boars sold for half their value. This section of the state has been very dry. The corn is almost a failure. The local support was very light. All of the boars sold went to head herds. Several of them will be heard of later by winning at state fairs. Following is report of all selling for $30 or more:

No.		Price.
2.—J. F. Ware, Garfield, Kan.		$77.50
3.—P. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.		40.00
5.—R. M. Dobson, Jefferson, Kan.		50.00
8.—E. A. Lozana, Cascajal, Cuba.		50.00
9.—Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.		33.00
13.—Stryker Bros, Fredonia, Kan.		70.00
17.—Jno. M. Painter, Mt. Summit, Ind.		70.00
18.—D. B. Weaver, Jefferson, Kan.		65.00
19.—J. M. Wooden, Jefferson, Kan.		50.00
20.—Ben Gossic, Fairfield, Ia.		75.00
21.—Ben Gossic, Fairfield, Ia.		40.00
24.—J. E. Mensch, Independence, Kan.		40.00
25.—Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.		41.00

Prevention of Cholera and Swine Plague.

There is no doubt that the greater part of the losses which farmers sustained last year on account of the ravages of cholera or swine plague could have been prevented if more attention had been paid to the general condition of the animals' health. Worms are recognized as the chief cause of bad health in hogs, and it is a proven fact that where farmers and stockmen keep their hogs free from worms their losses in times of swine plague and cholera are practically nothing. Not only that, but keeping stock free from worms pays big dividends the year around in healthier animals, feed saving, and extra profits. One of the most highly recommended worm destroyers and conditioners on the market is Sal-Vet, prepared by the S. R. Fell Co., manufacturing chemists, of Cleveland, Ohio. The reports following the use of Sal-Vet state that where Sal-Vet was fed not an animal was lost, while hogs were dying by the hundreds on all sides. Mr. Fell offers to send any of our readers a 60 days' supply of Sal-Vet without asking a penny of pay in advance. Simply fill out the coupon which you will find in the Sal-Vet advertisement in this paper. If Sal-Vet does not rid your stock of worms, no charge will be made.

J. O. James' Big Orange Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of J. O. James in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 2, Mr. James will offer 50 head of spring boars, a large per cent of them sired by the great boar, Big Orange, conceded by all critics to be one of the best, if not the best, Poland China sires in service today. This offering is an outstanding good one, uniform throughout and instead of two or three herd headers, breeders will find the entire lot in the class that go to head the best big type herds in existence. Any selection from this offering will be right. In addition to the Big Orange boars and gilts, there will be others by Long King's Equal, Ellerbrook's A Wonder, Critter's Best and A Wonder. They are out of the best sows in the J. O. James herd, and every big type breeder knows the J. O. James sow herd to be one of the best in the corn belt and one that is the result of years of scientific breeding. This offering of spring boars and gilts will weigh 200 pounds and up. They are in the right condition to make good. It will be the greatest offering of the season and the number of herd boar prospects offered will be an opportunity that may not come to breeders again. Be sure and attend this sale. Catalogs now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Curry Sells First.

John T. Curry, the good Poland China breeder located at Winchester, Kan., starts the fall sales this season for this territory. His date is Friday, September 27. Mr. Curry decided early to hold this sale, and has worked all summer with the single object of having a good, useful offering at this, his first, annual sale. That he has made good in his efforts along this line is the willing testimony of everyone that has seen the stock lately. Of the 48 spring boars and gilts, all but five were sired by Mr. Curry's great boar, M.'s Giant Wonder, one of the biggest and best boars of the breed that the writer has any knowledge of. He is a son of Price Wonder, a very noted boar, and his dam was the outstanding great sow, Orange Lady, by Big Orange. The pigs that he has sired that go into this sale will, when matured, be the type of their sire. They are large for their age and have plenty of quality. Three are by Giant Monarch, two by Sampson and one by Pfander's King. Mr. Curry has a great line of sows. He has been selecting and buying for several years from the best breeders, selling those that failed to make good and buying others to take their places. Among them are daughters of Big Chief, a big Iowa bred boar that proved a great sire of sows. Others by Long's Mogul, Jumbo U. S. and other boars that have proved themselves worthy of places in the best herds. While this is Mr. Curry's first sale, he is by no means a new breeder, but in the past his sales have been made privately, while scattered among the farmers of his own county and locality are hogs of his breeding that have made good without an exception. This sale will afford a good opportunity for those wanting the blood of the great sire we have mentioned, and the sale being held early, should be attended by all such, as prices will surely advance with the season. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in Mr. Curry's care, at Winchester, Kan.

Eastview Shropshires.

Attention is called to the card of Eastview Farm, Mason City, Iowa. Mr. E. L. Bitterman, the proprietor of Fairview Farm, is the owner of one of the very best Shropshire flocks in the country. The flock was established 27 years ago with the best imported stock that money would buy, and the best imported rams that could be purchased have been used at all times, and over one-half of the large flock of ewes are imported. The winnings of the flock this year at Des Moines were three championships, five firsts and eight seconds, in all 27 ribbons, and were the largest winners at Des Moines in 1911. The first prize ram and ewe lamb this year went to the famous McKerrow show flock, to compete on the eastern circuit and at the International at Chicago. The offering at this time is a very fine lot of rams. About 25 of them are pure-bred, and while they are not registered, the breeding is as good as the best. Inability to care for the ewes at lambing time on account of sickness is the only reason they are not registered. Mr. Bitterman has a high reputation as a reliable breeder. He makes right prices and guarantees satisfaction. Write him at Mason City, Iowa. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

T. E. Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.

T. E. Durbin, of King City, Mo., owner of the famous Old Trusty herd of big type Polands, writes that his spring pigs are fine. The March pigs are now weighing 200 pounds, and are just in good, thrifty condition. Mr. Durbin's fall offering, October 23, will be one of the best lots sold this season. They were sired by his two great herd boars, Blue Valley Ex, by Expansive, and Col. Hadley, by Big Hadley. They are out of Kansas Wonder, Major Blaine, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo, Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. This offering is one that should not be overlooked by breeders.



W. F. DAVIS'S HAMPSHIRES.

W. F. Davis, the pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs in the West, claims October 9 as the date for his annual fall sale. It is conceded that Mr. Davis owns the biggest and probably the best herd of Hampshire hogs in the world. There are at present on the famous W. F. Davis farm at Forest City, Mo., 800 head of pure-bred Hampshire hogs of the very best blood lines of the breed, and on October 9 at South St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Davis will offer 50 head of boars, the tops of this great herd. This offering will be one of the greatest of any breed this year. They will average a year old, and every boar will be selected by Mr. Davis, and they will be the best in breeding and as individuals. These boars will be by such boars as the great Pat Malloy 1415, Gold Gem's Model 4397, and Kentucky King 5925, and out of sows carrying the strains of the Munson, Aylor and Wilson herds. Also a number out of sows by the great Pat Malloy. Watch the columns of Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great sale.

Halderman's Gold Metal Dispersion.

An event that will interest Poland China breeders of Nebraska and adjoining states will be the big dispersion sale of the John C. Halderman herd, located at Burchard, Neb. No herd in any western state has within the past few years attracted more attention that has this herd, a big part of the justly deserved reputation being due to the great sire, Gold Metal, the principal herd header, now owned by H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan. The very attractive and successful sale held by Mr. Halderman last fall is still fresh in the minds of all those that keep posted on Poland China events. Included in that sale, which made the best average for Nebraska fall sales, was the great litter by Gold Metal, and out of the sow, Utility. Three boars of this famous litter sold for $400. This sale will have a litter by the same boar and out of the same sow. Utility also goes into the sale. Of the 25 spring boars, 18 are by Gold Metal, and of the 21 spring gilts, 15 are daughters of this great boar. One tried sow by the same boar, and four litters by Gold Metal will be sold with their dams. The tried sows that go into the sale are strictly tops, and sows that have absolutely made good in the herd; all others that have not and those that have done only fairly well have been sold on the market or otherwise disposed of. Among them are the great sow, Utility, already mentioned; a daughter of Chief Gold Dust, Philecta, out of the famous Iowa sow, Lady Jumbo, one of the largest sows of the breed. Philecta is the dam of Bell's Long King, one of the best Long King boars of the west. She will be sold with a great Gold Metal litter at foot. Another of the best sows included is White Face Beauty, a daughter of the noted boar, Prince You Tell, with a dam by Price We Know. She also has a litter at foot by Gold Metal. Still another is a granddaughter of the noted Iowa boar, Smooth Wonder, sells with a Gold Metal litter. Other of the spring pigs are by Melbourne Jumbo 61941, Mr. Halderman's yearling boar, sired by Jumbo the Great. This boar is a mighty good one, and is for sale privately. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Graham & Son's Oxford Downs.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of John Graham & Son of Eldora, Iowa, breeders of Oxford Down sheep. This is one of the famous flocks of this breed, and the largest west of the Mississippi River. The flock was established 25 years ago. As an evidence of the excellence of this flock it may be stated that it has won 140 ribbons at Iowa State Fair in the last eight years. This year, in a very strong show at Iowa State Fair, the winnings of the flock were two first premiums, three seconds, five thirds and five fourths. Imported rams are used exclusively, and the flock contains a large number of imported ewes. At present they are offering a splendid lot of rams and about 100 head of ewes. All the breeding stock offered is just in good, thrifty condition, not over-fitted. Graham & Son are reliable breeders. They have a long list of satisfied customers who buy breeding stock from their flock year after year. They guarantee satisfaction. Write them for description of stock.

The Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson.

The Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year is going to be one of the most successful sessions the association ever held. This is the twelfth annual fair and each preceding one has been successful. Judging from the entries now in and the successful termination of the year in the way of crops, the attendance will far exceed that of any previous year. At the present time barns and pens and space in the various department buildings will be overflowing with the best exhibits ever brought to the state. These exhibits are coming from a number of states, all with a view to assembling a great educational institution. The free attractions are high class and most entertaining. There will be something doing every minute. There will be from two to three cornet bands a day, and the whole grounds will present a most inspiring scene. Irwin Brothers' Wild West of Wyoming, which is one of the largest shows ever organized in the world, will give a daylight entertainment Monday afternoon, September 16, the first day of the fair. Thereafter its entertainments will be at night—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Wortham & Allen's Animal Shows and Carnival of entertainment has been secured for this year. The fair is organized on a broad scale and something of interest will attract the attention of old or young every minute of the day or evening. More agricultural and horticultural exhibits are desired in order to make as great a showing as possible in the interests of the further development of the great southwest. Everybody is invited to exhibit and to attend. Extra equipment and special trains on all railroads. For information on any subject pertaining to the fair, write A. L. Sponsler, at Hutchinson, Kan. He will reply to inquiries regarding any department of the fair — transportation or any other subject or feature about which anybody may make inquiries.

Cedarside Holstein Cattle at Iowa State Fair.

C. A. Nelson, of Waverly, Ia., had a fine carload of his Holstein cattle at the Des Moines fair. It was admitted by all the Holstein breeders there that his cattle were in the best fit shape of any of the Holsteins at the fair. The secret of this lies in Charlie's disposition as a feeder the year around. It is generally conceded by cattle men from coast to coast that Mr. Nelson has no equal as a feeder, and so when he comes to fit his cattle for the show ring he has not a bunch of starved bones to slick up, but a good, healthy, vigorous animal, beaming over with life and ready to show all the time. Mr. Nelson received more ribbons than any other man for the number of cattle shown. He received first on 2-year-old bull, first and champion on yearling bull, second on junior bull calf, first, champion and grand champion on 3-year-old sow, second on 2-year-old heifer, second on yearling heifer, second on exhibitor's herd, third on breeder's young herd, second on get of sire, third on produce of cow, besides many minor winnings. Mr. Nelson also breeds Oxford sheep. See his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write him at Waverly, Ia. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Mix Play With Your Work.

The old adage that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is accepted as being generally true everywhere, whether applied to man or boy, but no place is it more true than on the farm. The farmer himself, in his zeal for work, often forgets that recreation and diversion are things that he cannot deny himself without feeling the indirect results in mind or body. The city folks have their theatres and places of amusement to furnish them relaxation after their day's work, but such things are denied the farmer and his family, as well as his farm hands, by reason of their isolation from the big centres. But if the farmer is unable to go to the theatres and places of amusement like his city cousins, he can at least bring the best music an dentertainment right into his home with a Victor or a Victor-Victrola. With the long winter evenings coming on, a Victor or Victor-Victrola would be found a particularly welcome addition to the farm home, and if on your next visit to town you will stop in at the Victor dealer's, he will gladly demonstrate these wonderful instruments to you. It would be a good plan to write now to the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., for catalogs showing the different instruments and containing a complete list of Victor records. Then you can see just what a variety of music you can have and get the Victor dealer to play any selections you wish to hear.

A Remarkable Book.

The Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion, Ind., issues a catalog that sets a new record in the stove and range industry. It is seldom that a mere catalog raises to the dignity which commands attention from anybody but those who are possible purchasers of the articles advertised in it. But the Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion Ind., has just published a catalog that is so chuck full of interesting matter, from cover to cover, that everybody who sees it finds something worthy of more than passing notice. From very modest beginnings this concern has grown, in a very short time, to collossal proportions, employing an army of skilled artisans and wielding tremendous power in financial circles. The Hoosier foundries are the largest and best equipped foundries in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of household cooking and heating stoves. Hoosier stoves and ranges are shipped to every corner of the world. The most significant fact in connection with the history of this remarkable business is that Hoosier stoves and ranges are sold direct from the factory to the home without passing through any middlemen. This is said to be the secret of the remarkable economies effected in the stove business by the Hoosier Company. The Hoosier book will be sent free on request to any address in the world.

G. E. Norman & Sons' Sale.

On September 5, G. E. Norman & Sons, of Normandale Farm, Newtown, Mo., held their first annual sale of O. I. C. hogs and Jersey cattle. Nearby fairs and other conditions interfered to some extent with the attendance at the sale, and although the offering of O. I. C. hogs was a good one, the average was not what it should have been when the high quality of the offering is considered. The Jersey offering sold well. It consisted altogether of unregistered stock, and all Jerseys now on the Normandale Farm are registered and of the best blood lines of the breed. The sale was one of the best arranged of the season, and although it was their first, Norman & Sons are entitled to credit for this splendid arrangement for the comfort and convenience of all attending the sale. Although young in the business, Will and Gilbert Norman, the junior members of the firm, are live wires, and under their management the Normandale Farm O. I. C. and Jersey herds will be heard from in the future. They expect to come again next year with a bigger and better offering. They still have a limited number of O. I. C. boars that will interest breeders wanting good ones.

J. N. George's Chester Whites.

Attention is called to the card of J. N. George, of Hopkins, Mo. Mr. George is the owner of the noted Unity herd of Chester White hogs, one of the outstanding good herds of the west. This herd is headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet. This is one of the great individuals of the breed, and as a breeder ranks with the best Chester White boars now in service. He weighs 700 pounds in ordinary flesh, and has a 9½-inch bone, and is remarkable for his high quality. Look-on-King, Iowa-Mikado and Unity Dick sows of this herd are a lot of big boned, high quality sows with remarkable prolific records. At this time Mr. George is offering a number of outstanding fall boars weighing from 250 to 300 pounds, a number of them with 8-inch bone. They are high in quality and several of them are herd headers. He is also offering some extra fine fall gilts and a few outstanding spring gilts. Mr. George is one of the reliable Chester White breeders. He guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is absolutely good. Write him or visit him at Hopkins, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Big Jersey Winnings.

Smith & Roberts, the Jersey cattle breeders at Beatrice, Neb., were exhibitors at the great Iowa State Fair, where they made the remarkable record of capturing five championships, nine first prizes, seven second, four third, two fourths and one fifth prizes. It is not often that a single exhibition herd of any breed can win such a string of prizes in one fair, even if the competition is light. But where the competition is strong, as it was at Des Moines, such results are most remarkable, and can mean only the outstanding excellence of the exhibited animals. Smith & Robison have been long time breeders and exhibitors, and many prizes have been awarded their Jerseys, but it is not given to any exhibitor of any breed to make such a record of winnings as they secured at Des Moines many times in their history. Note their advertising card, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write about these champion Jerseys.

A Good County Fair.

Col. J. E. Bumpas, of Windsor, Mo., writes that the Osage County (Mo.) fair and sale were good ones, and the prize list indicates an enterprising spirit on the part of the officers and citizens, alike. About $400 were distributed in prizes on farm products, and the live stock exhibit was a good one. This is destined to be one of the good county fairs of the state. During the fall, Col. Bumpas made a number of sales of live stock for different people. Among these was a 6 months old Hereford bull calf from R. E. Laughlin to J. B. Scheppers, manager, Echo Valley Stock Farm, at Westphalia, Mo., for $207.50. The same party also sold a number of young Poland Chinas at fair prices.

M'S GIANT WONDER POLAND CHINA BREEDING AT AUCTION

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1912 AT FARM NEAR TOWN

54 IN ALL - 54 SELECTED 25 SPRING BOARS. 6 TRIED SOWS. 33 SPRING GILTS.

M.'S GIANT WONDER, by PRICE WONDER, out of dam by ORANGE CHIEF, is the sire of the spring part of offering. He is one of the biggest and strongest breeding boars of the times, and stamps his get with his greatness. DAMS of offering are big, and bred big. Daughters of such sires as BIG CHIEF, GOLD DUST HADLEY, LONG'S MOGUL, JUMBO U. S., Etc. The offering will be presented in good breeding form, but not fat. I am sure they are better for this and will make good as breeders. I am in the business to stay, and am looking more to the future than the present. Will appreciate mail bids, large or small. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Winchester, Kan.

JOHN T. CURRY, WINCHESTER, KANSAS

HALDERMAN'S GOLD METAL

DISPERSION SALE

AT BURCHARD, NEB., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912

55 Head in All—34 Sons and Daughters of Gold Metal, 25 Springs Boars; 9 Tried Sows, Tops, 5 of them with litters at Foot, four with Gold Metal litters; 21 Spring Gilts.

I have engaged in other lines of business, making it necessary to disperse the "Melbourne Herd." I am sure it is a distinct loss to include the great sows and GOLD METAL litters at this time of year, but my business is such that I cannot possiby hold them. But I feel sure they will go into good hands and continue their career of usefulness. The spring boars and gilts are big and smooth, there is lots of herd boar material, and the breeder that buys a GOLD METAL gilt in this sale and breeds her to his good boar will make no mistake, whether he keeps her in his herd or includes her in his winter sale. The offering, as a whole, will not carry the flesh that my last fall offering did, but it is just as good in every respect, and at that sale I made the best average for Nebraska last year. The sale will be held in Pavilion on farm adjoining town, rain or shine. Catalogs will be sent upon application. Trains met at Lewiston, on Rock Island, or any other near point if we are notified. Free hotel accommodations, etc., and a special invitation to western breeders as visitors or buyers.

Jesse Johnson, Kansas representative. Send bids to him, in my care.
Auctioneer—Z. S. Branson, F. Z. Zaun.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

BIG ORANGE HERD HEADERS

J. O. James' Great Offering at Braddyville, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, 1912

Fifty big, growthy, high class spring boars and gilts. Twenty-three boars sired by Big Orange. A number of Big Orange gilts; other spring boars and gilts by Long King's Equal, Ellerbrook's A Wonder, Gritter's Best and A Wonder, making an offering of big type Polands by the greatest sires of the breed, and out of the best sows of our herd that will not be equaled this season. This offering of spring boars and gilts will weight from 200 pounds up, and are in just the condition to make good. Catalogs now ready.

J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

Jersey Bull For Sale.

Johnson & Nordstrom, the Jersey cattle breeders, of Clay Center, Kan., offer for sale the 3-weeks-old son of Oomeris Eminent and out of their very best Golden Lad bred cows. Full brother to this calf sold to J. A. McCoy, of Newton ,last year at same age for $50. This amount will buy this one, if sold right away.

The 1913 Overland Auto.

President John N. Willys of the Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, has such confidence in his 1913 Overland models and thoroughly believes that they are so much better than any other car within $300 of their listed price, that he says he is willing to stake his business reputation and integrity in asking all live motor car dealers to wait for the Overland announcement on August 17 before contracting for other makes. "I honestly believe that we have in the 1913 Overland cars the very best motor car bargain ever offered," says the energetic Overland president. "With all due modesty, I make the assertion that I know what motor car value is. For five years we have worked unceasingly to produce the very best car possible at the lowest cost to the owner. Each year we have come nearer to our goal, until today we are about to announce a car and equipment at such a phenomenal price that it will create the greatest dealers' battle ever waged for a motor car agency. I verily believe that we have at last reached the top rung in offering high quality at minimum cost. If this were not true, I would endeavor to give a better car at the same price consistent with a fair profit, but a better car cannot be made at our price."

Graner Writes.

H. C. Graner, of Lancaster, Kan., one of the big Poland China breeders of the state, writes us to claim December 11 for his second yearly hog sale. His first one will be held October 15. Mr. Graner advises us of the loss of his great old boar, "Guy's Monarch," and states that the loss is considerable, but not what it would be did he not own a couple of other boars equal to Guy's Monarch. One of these boars, "Long King Best," is what his name implies, and is possibly one of the very best sons of the noted Long King. This boar is owned jointly by Mr. Graner and H. B. Walter, of Effingham, Kan. He promises to make a half-ton hog and has made good as a producer. Mr. Graner owns the outstanding yearling boar, "Sampson Ex.," by Sampson Chief, and out of H. B. Walters' great Expansion sow. The get of this great pair of boars or sows bred to them will go into the sales mentioned. Don't loose sight of these dates.

Wayne Hudson's Big Polands.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., reports that his Poland China hogs are making a fine growth and that they will be in good shape by sale time. Mr. Hudson has one of the good, big-type herds, and this year succeeded in saving a fine lot of spring pigs sired by his herd boar, Hadley's Special by Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley and Expansion, Bell Metal and Colossus sows, and his offering of October 17 will be one of the good ones of the season.

Jacob Spark's Big Boned Polands.

Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., owner of Clover Leaf herd of big boned, prolific Polands, will have a fine offering in his annual fall sale, October 22. Mr. Sparks breeds the big, mellow, easy feeding kind, and big type breeders wanting the big, smooth kind with prolific qualities, should keep this date in mind. Watch for his sale announcement in Kansas Farmer, and don't fail to write him for catalog.

Wohlford Durocs.

J. W. Wohlford, the good Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Waterville, Kan., offers choice fall and spring boars sired by such boars as Carter's Golden Rule, tracing to Pearl's Golden Rule. They are out of dams by G. C.'s Kansas Col, and other noted boars. When writing, please mention this notice.

Durocs at Herington.

Munsell & Isenberg, proprietors of Quivera Place, located at Herington, Kan., are headquarters for the very best strains of registered Durocs. The herd is located adjoining town on the north. The breeding is of the best, and no culls will be shipped. Mention this notice when writing.

Jerseys At County Fair.

S. S. Smith, Jersey cattle breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., made a very creditable showing with a group of his cattle at the county fair, held recently. He brought in enough to fill all the classes. They attracted lots of attention and were admired by all who saw them. The judging resulted in a fine lot of ribbons, and premium money enough to pay for all necessary trouble, besides helping out the fair greatly. D. A. Kramer, of Washington, Kan., one of the good judges of the country, did the judging.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.



H. S. DUNCAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Clearfield, Iowa.
R. L. HARRIMAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bunceton, Mo.

INSTRUCTORS IN THE

Missouri Auction School

Largest in the world and only school where students are given actual practice in sale of all kind of property.

TERM OPENS OCTOBER 7.
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. Carpenter, President, Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer.

A free ticket to American Royal Stock Show. Are You coming?

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. C. A. NELSON.

Overland 1913

$985

Model "69T" Completely Equipped

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5-Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control
Warner Speedometer
Remy Magneto
Prestolite Tank
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision Wind Shield

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AND yet we are shipping better than 150 cars a day. Think of it! Nearly 1000 cars a week, and still the public refused to be satisfied. We could ship 500 cars a day and at that we could not wipe out our immediate orders. But 150 a day is the very best we can do just now. That is our present production limit. Later on when our new factories are swung into working operation we can improve this condition; for this season we will make 40,000 Overlands, which nearly doubles our production of the season that just closed.

We announced this car to the general public the latter part of last month. The instantaneous effect took our breath away. Inside of twenty-four hours we heard from practically every corner of the globe. It seemed to jar the entire automobile universe. Cables from abroad were almost as thick as American telegrams. Distributors, dealers and the appreciative motor buying public alike, telephoned, wired, wrote and traveled from every direction. Our headquarters in Toledo were swamped with requests, demands and threats. Everybody wanted a Model 69 at the same time. Nothing could curb the demand. We simply had to close our doors and ears to the riot and allot the cars as best we could.

This car took the country by storm. The very fact that a car of this size and power, a car of this magnificence, strength and comfort, a car so fully equipped with the very best of everything, could be had for $985 was beyond all belief.

Everyone said "Why that car is identical with lots of $1,200 and $1,500 cars I have seen." And so it is.

The self-starter, big wheel base, powerful motor, rugged rear system, the unusually large brakes, the beautiful finish, rich upholstery, and the complete equipment, which includes practically everything made for an automobile, are specifications that square up with cars that cost twenty and thirty per cent more money. These specifications are all $1200 specifications.

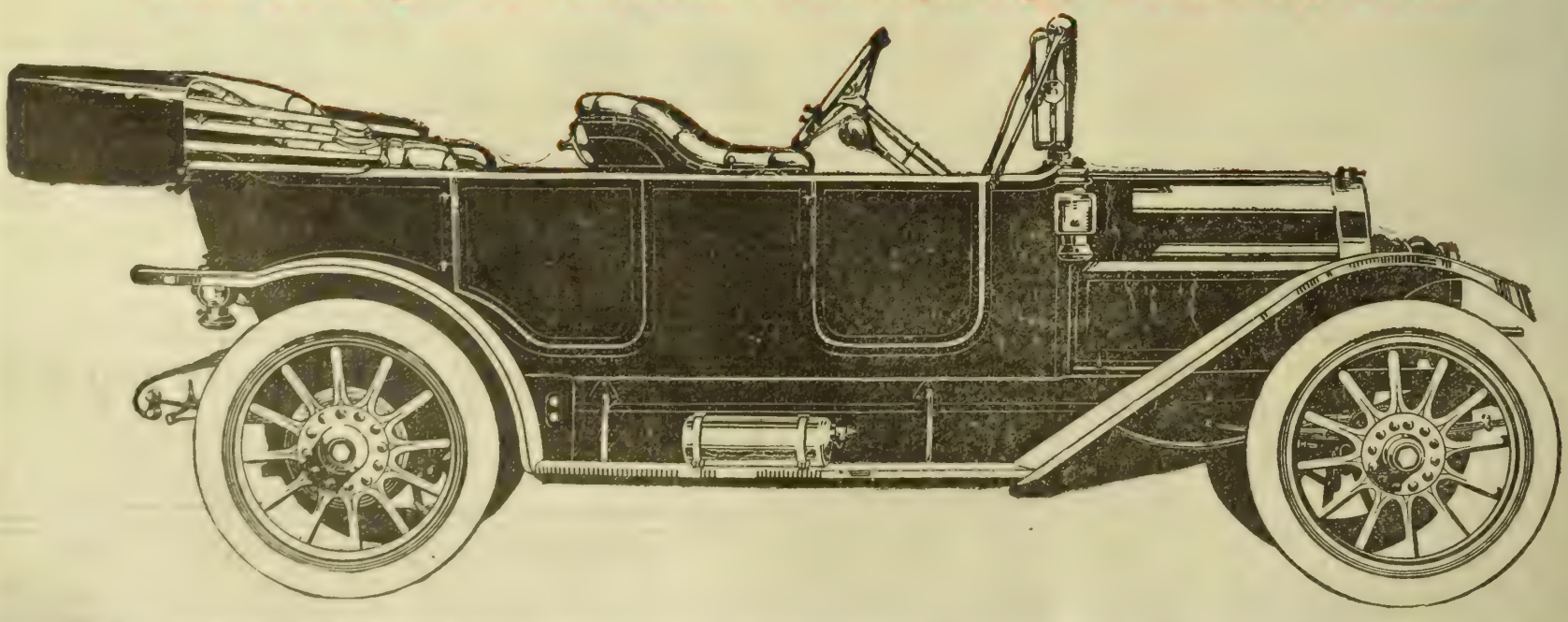
Then there is the cold rolled pressed steel frame, the selective transmission—three speeds forward and reverse, fitted with annular bearings; the well known Remy magneto; the I section drop forged front axle which is forged in one heat and is fitted with the famous Timken bearings; the three quarter floating rear axle fitted with Hyatt bearings. This car is finished in that superb Overland blue with gray wheels, trimmed in black and nickel plate, making a most striking and stylish car of rich design. You cannot duplicate this car from any other maker for less than $1200 and some want $1500.

We have but one suggestion to make. Get your "69" order in early. Don't delay, put off or stall. Just get busy. If you want to enjoy your automobile this fall you will have to step pretty lively. "First come first served," is an old expression but it fits. The demand right now is treble the supply. We never in the wide world will be able to catch up with the orders, so if you want one of these world's record cars, act quick.

Get in touch with our dealer in your locality. If you cannot find him, wire us. There are over 2000 of them delivering these cars right and left just as fast as we can ship them. Don't you get left.

Write us for a catalogue describing this model—the car that broke all preceding automobile values. Please ask for Book R-39.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

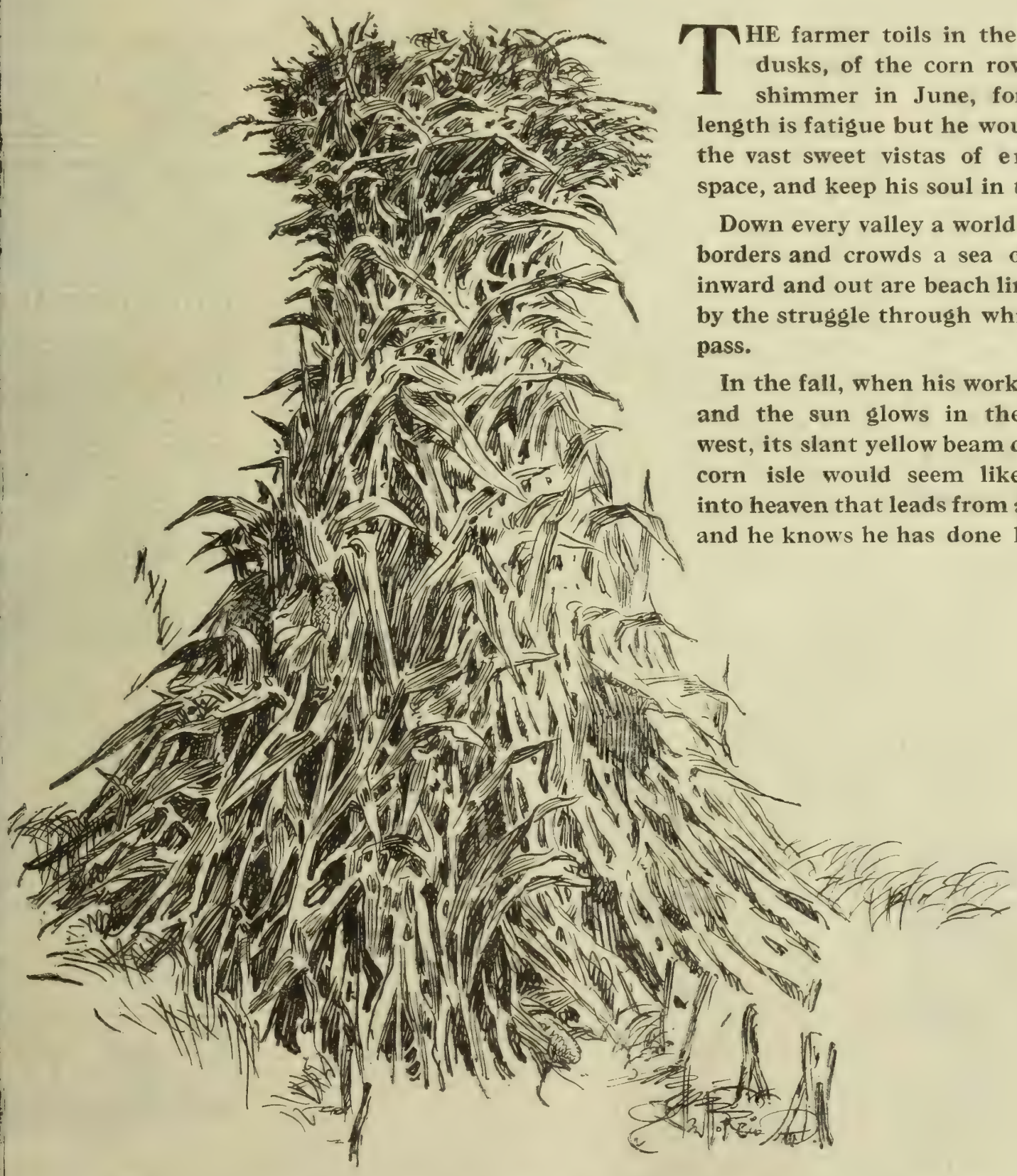


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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 38. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year



THE farmer toils in the braided dusks, of the corn rows that shimmer in June, for their length is fatigue but he would face, the vast sweet vistas of emerald space, and keep his soul in tune.

Down every valley a world of corn borders and crowds a sea of grass; inward and out are beach lines worn by the struggle through which they pass.

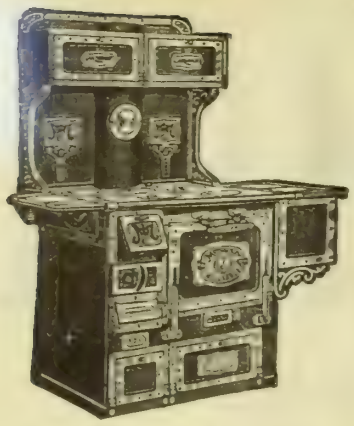
In the fall, when his work is done and the sun glows in the golden west, its slant yellow beam down the corn isle would seem like a lane into heaven that leads from a dream, and he knows he has done his best.

I. D. G.

Kansas' Fame Rests Upon Her Wheat; Her Prosperity Upon Her Corn

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Less Fuel, Better Cooking

The many *conveniences* and *advantages* of the Monarch Malleable Range, *banish* the *drudgery* from your *kitchen*, *save* much of your *fuel*, and insure *better cooking*. With a Monarch, you can do your work in half the time, with half the effort.

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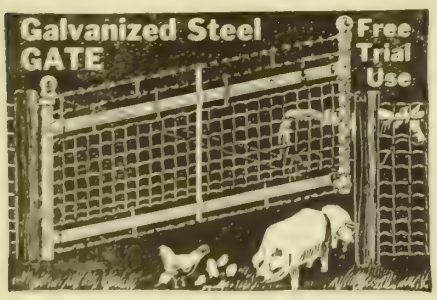


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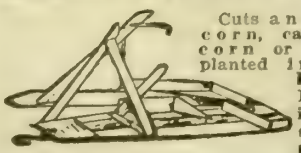
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Forage Poisoning or So-called Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis of Horses

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

During the last five months numerous reports have been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the existence of forage poisoning in various sections of the United States, particularly in Louisiana, West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska. It has usually occurred when a hot, dry period has been followed by rains, or during wet seasons, especially those which are characterized by frequent rains, alternating with hot sunshine, producing a damp, sultry atmosphere. Such conditions are most favorable to the production of molds, and all outbreaks that have been investigated by the Bureau have been traced to the eating of unsound or moldy forage or feed, or to the drinking of water from wells or pools containing surface water drained through decomposed and moldy vegetation. The disease has been shown to be also due to eating damaged ensilage, hay, corn, brewers' grains, oats, etc. Horses and mules at pasture may contract the disease when the growth of grass is so profuse that it mats together and the lower part dies and ferments or becomes moldy. No specific organism or virus has yet been found which can be considered as the cause of this disease.

HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE RECOGNIZED.

The so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis of horses being an entirely different disease from that which occurs in man, the symptoms as well as the cause, are distinctly different. In the most rapidly fatal attacks death takes place in from five to forty-eight hours. Such cases begin with violent trembling or stupor and extreme weakness, or with staggering gait, partial or total inability to swallow, impairment of eyesight, followed by partial or complete paralysis, inability to stand, with marked delirium, during which the animal lying flat on its side becomes violent and knocks and bruises its head. In the second form of the disease the same line or symptoms may be noticed in a milder degree. Difficulty in swallowing, slowness in chewing the food and inability to switch the tail are observed. Breathing becomes heavy and noisy, and delirium may develop with stiffness of the spinal muscles or partial cramp of the neck and jaws. Death occurs in from six to ten days. In the last or mildest form the lack of voluntary control of the limbs becomes but slightly marked, the power of swallowing never entirely lost, and the animal has no fever, pain or unconscious movements. In those cases which get well the animal generally begins to improve about the fourth day and goes on to recovery. One attack does not protect against a second attack, as horses and mules have been known to have the disease two or three times.

HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE PREVENTED AND TREATED.

The first principle in the treatment of this disease consists in a total change of feed and forage. Horses kept in the stable should be fed with sound forage and grain from an uncontaminated source, even if such feed has to be brought from a distance. Horses that have become affected while at pasture should be removed from the field in which they have been running. The animals should be brought to the barn or corral and fed on wholesome and clean feed and forage. The water, unless from an unpolluted source, should likewise be changed.

At present this preventive treatment is the only satisfactory method known for checking the disease, as all medicinal remedies used have been unsatisfactory in the vast majority of cases. The first step is to empty the bowels and remove the poisonous products, but on account of the difficulty in swallowing, an aloes ball or Glauber's salt is hard to give. In fact, no remedy should be given by the mouth if the throat is paralyzed, as pneumonia is liable to result. Fifteen grains of barium chlorid injected into the jugular vein, or 2 grains of eserin under the skin, if the animal is not too greatly depressed, will usually act promptly. (This treatment must be given by a qualified veterinarian only.—Live Stock Editor.) Intestinal disinfectants such as calomel, salicycle acid and creolin are also used. If such weakness is shown and the temperature is below normal, give aromatic spirits of ammonia, digitalis, alcohol, ether or camphor. Rectal injections of warm water are good, and warm blankets wrung out of hot water, may also be applied to the body. Subsequent treatment should consist of 2-grain doses of strichnin twice daily, or a mixture of 2 drams tincture nux vomica and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution given at one dose, and repeated three times daily, to combat the effect of the poison upon the nervous system.

Good Methods for Good Farming

Our subscriber, M. A., Hastings, Neb., says he knows by experience that the few pointers given below will, if followed, be worth much to all KANSAS FARMER readers:

"When I first settled in central Nebraska, in 1872, and began to break up the soil, we did not have any trouble with the soil blowing. The ground was full of roots and decaying vegetable matter, and no doubt the same conditions existed in Kansas at that time.

"Our soil would absorb moisture like a sponge, and hold it. But continued cultivation and cropping and, in many cases, burning the stubble and straw, changed these conditions. The humus and vegetable matters are worked out of our soil. It will not take in heavy rains as it used to do, and will dry out easier, also blow easier, and these are the conditions we want to remedy, and we can do a great deal if we try.

"First, we should never burn straw stacks or stubble, as both are of great benefit, although it can not always be seen at once. The straw should be used for bedding and turned into manure, and the stubble should be mixed with the soil.

"Where land has been in wheat and is intended for wheat again, it should be doubled disked as soon after the crop has been harvested as possible. Take half new cut each time, so as to leave the land level. Next, harrow; if there are any lumps after the disking, this work will mix the stubble with the top layer of dirt and pulverize it well. It will preserve any moisture that the subsoil might contain and if rain comes, the land is in the best shape to retain it.

"The land is now in good shape to plow, and do not plow too shallow. The top part of the plow furrow turned under is pulverized, the stubble mixed with it, and there will be no layer or dry lumps and straw in the bottom to cut off the capillary attractions from the sub-soil, which is essential to the coming crops.

"I recommend harrowing after the plow, every half day, or have a harrow attached to the plow, which is the ideal thing, an then use the Western pulverizer, packer and mulcher, which is the best machine that I ever saw for making a perfect seed bed. It will pulverize and pack the soil as deep as plowed, and leave a loose granular mulch on top, which will prevent blowing and preserve the moisture.

"The seed bed is now ready to drill, unless a heavy rain packs and crusts it, or weeds start. It must be kept down, either with the disc or harrow, and a loose mulch retained on it, until it is drilled. If land is prepared in this manner, use one-third less seed, or else grain will be too thick. Drill land east and west as much as possible, and it will not blow as easily. If wheat can be dressed during winter and early spring with a thin layer of manure, put on with a manure spreader, it will be of great benefit as a preventive from blowing, and also as a fertilizer and moisture preserver.

"As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring, roll wheat, using the Western land roller again, which has no equal for this work, as it will pack the top soil and break the crust, if any, and form it into a granular mulch which will prevent blowing, and the benefit to the wheat can be seen plainly in two or three days.

"I realize that a great many will say, we can not get time to do so much work on our land, but will it not pay better to farm less and get bigger crops? I believe that it will."

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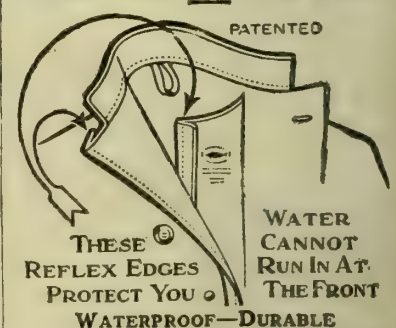
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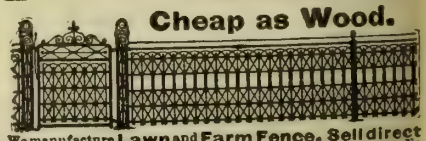
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President, JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

CROPS AND PROSPERITY.

Perhaps the Department of Agriculture is an optimist. At any rate, it has issued a statement of the aggregate value of the crops of continental United States which is staggering in its immensity. According to these figures the aggregate value on the farm of the seven principal crops of 1912 is nearly $5,000,000,000. In this aggregate, corn stands at the head with a farm value of $1,710,000,000, while wheat, which is thought to be one of the great crops, has a value of only a little over one-third that of corn, or $675,000,000. Hay is credited with $765,000,000, and cotton with $743,000,000.

It is stated in one of the large financial papers of the country that this is the first season in 50 years when business conditions have not been disturbed by the agitation arising from the election of a President. According to these figures and statements, the country is in splendid shape, and contentment should reign in the hearts of our citizens, especially those of the farmers.

But there is another side to this question. It is a generally accepted belief that the higher prices resulting from short crops are a full compensation for any loss which may have been sustained through low prices arising from bountiful crops. The facts are that the business of this country today in practically all lines is characterized by a large volume instead of large profits. During the years of short crops the farmers realized larger prices, but this does not compensate for large crops. What they have to sell brings more money, but the quantity is limited, and the great masses of the people of the country have less ability to buy. Prosperity is founded upon large crops. Pounds of beef and pork and bushels of grain determine our prosperity for both producers and consumers. Even if the total returns from a large crop at a low price were the same as those from a small crop at a high price, the other conditions would not be the same, and prosperity would appear in the large crop year only. It is the prosperous condition of the largest number of people that is to be desired for the good of all. This is attained only when there is a plentiful supply of food and clothing to be had without exchanging the last dollar that can be earned to obtain them. If the estimates on the crops of 1912 are accurate and their value does actually prove to be 11 per cent greater than those of 1911, the producers may actually get more for what they have to sell, but they are also consumers and must pay more for what they have to buy. The producers will be better able to pay more money for what they purchase, but this will not apply to the millions included in the mercantile, professional and laboring classes who are consumers only, and not producers. The big need of the United States today is more pounds of beef and pork and more bushels of grain to the acre, and not more acres devoted to farming. Real prosperity in this country has its foundation in big crops.

The Wulfekuhler Bank, of Leavenworth, furnished cowpea seed, without cost, to a number of its customers who would agree to plow under a certain proportion of the cowpeas planted and thus give green manuring a trial. The peas have grown prolificly and the experiment promises a success, which will result in their use throughout the county for improving the soil.

The really progressive farmer is continually improving his buildings and equipment, the main idea all the time being to increase the efficiency of his farm and his labor. The size of the farm and the character of the farming done will control the extent to which buildings and equipment are provided. Whether the buildings are large or small or the equipment much or little, efficiency, which is the main thing to be sought, need not be lacking.

HITS ELEVATOR MEN.

It is charged by E. J. Smiley, of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association, that inspectors for the Kansas Board of Health have held up carload shipments of grain because such grain contains more than one-half pound of weed seed per bushel and so is in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, with the enforcement of which act Dr. Crumbine is charged.

Crumbine's claim is that no wheat shipments have been held on account of an excess of weed seed or foreign matter, but that he has found good wheat mixed with an inferior and damaged stack-burned wheat in just such quantities as might pass the grade, and that he has taken steps to stop such practice. As the matter has come up, it does not concerns the farmer directly, but concerns the grain elevators which, it is charged have long and continuously followed the adulterating practice above named. Dr. Crumbine's statement is:

"This department has not 'held up' or 'seized' any cars of wheat up to the present time, nor brought any action against any person in the state for selling wheat containing weed seed. Not a bushel of wheat, so far as we have any knowledge, but what has found a market, that has been offered for sale, and we have evidence from all over the state that the warnings sent to threshers and grain dealers have been instrumental in greatly improving the quality of the wheat in many places.

"This department is not concerned with the grades of wheat, but we are charged with the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, which, in Section 7 of the act, specifically prevents the mixing or packing in of grain of an inferior quality to good grain, 'so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.'

"Lest we be misunderstood, I want to say that the reprehensible practices above alluded to, of threshers and certain elevator men, represents but a small minority of the men engaged in this occupation; the great majority of them are in cordial sympathy and hearty support with the department in the provisions of the food and drugs law. The minority, however, seems to have enlisted the support of Mr. Smiley, who has 'declared war' on the Kansas food and drugs law, representing the interests of 1,700,000 consumers of the state."

Within 30 years in Kansas we have passed from free range to a price of $6 per head for pasturing for the season. We are at once confronted with the fact that pasture is no longer cheap and that its high cost is entering into the cost of making beef. The higher the prevailing prices for land the higher will be the cost of pasturage and the higher beef prices will be. It is necessary for the beef men to produce beef more cheaply than ever before, and to do that he must have a better animal, must make the land on which it feeds produce more per acre and his feeding methods must be strictly up-to-date. The man who buys stockers and who grows or buys the feed necessary to get the same ready for market must exercise a keener insight into his affairs than ever before.

Recently in an address we heard a man remark that this country needed more and cheaper labor. It is our judgment that we will not have more labor but that less labor is almost certain. It appears to us that relief must come along the lines of more personal supervision of farm work by the land owner, by better knowledge and practice of modern methods, by the use of more and larger and better farm implements and by the use of more power on the farm—whether that be more horses and mules or more engines. Also, by a readjustment of our farming methods so as to better distribute the work throughout the year. Think this statement over and if you disagree, write KANSAS FARMER editor, stating your points of disagreement.

OWNING AN AUTO.

There would seem from the outside to be no good reason why a farmer who owns a quarter section of good Kansas land and a bank account should not also own an automobile if his taste leads that way. It is true that there are many who would prefer a high stepping team of horses for their motor power and would really get more enjoyment out of their care and use than they would out of an automobile. But a large number, perhaps a large majority, would find the greatest pleasure in the automobile. The modern farmer is of necessity a machinist and the regulation and care of the automobile would be his first pleasure in its ownership. The fact that this machine practically obliterates distance and brings him hours closer to town, to church or to social gatherings, has a money value as well as a pleasure value, and most farmers who have acquired a competence in Kansas through their own efforts, are men who are approaching middle life or have already passed it. The years of hard work which lay behind them warrant them in looking forward to some relaxation of effort and some pleasure for pleasure's sake. Instead of sacrificing the old home ties, the keen interest in life and large share of the financial income by renting the farm and moving to town, the comparatively small investment necessary to the ownership of an automobile will enable the farmer to remain among his old neighbors, retain his position of independence and activity on the farm, keep his boys and girls at home and get even a keener enjoyment of the sights and scenes of town or city life than he could possibly do by dropping his old habits of life and the activities which serve to keep both mind and body alert, and moving to town where he has nothing to do but acquire a "grouch." It takes years to build up friendship, as well as habits, and, where these are good, it is neither satisfactory or safe to abandon them for new and untried ones. With the automobile belongs the good road, the improved appearance of the farm and a new lease of life to the farmer. There is nothing in modern invention which so belongs to the farmer as does the automobile unless, perhaps, it is the rural telephone and the rural free delivery. As a business investment, the automobile is more valuable to the farmer than to any other class of citizens except, perhaps, it be the physician.

SAVE THE SNAKES.

Ever since the days of Mother Eve it has been the instinct of mankind to kill every snake without inquiring as to its harmful or beneficent nature. It is taken for granted that any snake is a "varmint" and should be killed, when the facts are that exactly the reverse is true. There are only two harmful snakes in Kansas, and these are no longer numerous. The rattlesnake is easily avoided, and the copperhead, or its variety, the water moccasin, have become very scarce and may be easily identified on sight. While these two poisonous snakes do some good in the destruction of harmful rodents, they are too dangerous to be tolerated. All other snakes are beneficial and should not be killed. As a general proposition, the dangerous snakes may be easily identified by the short, thick body, the short, the jaw. Harmless snakes have narrow which is very broad through the base of the jaw. Harmless nakes have narrow heads and slender tails, the only exception being in the hog-nosed snake or "hissing adder," which is harmless, though it has adopted a protective form and coloration somewhat similar to the copperhead, but much duller in color. Bull snakes, blacksnakes, racers and garter snakes are all enemies of rats, mice and gophers, while the tree-climbing varieties do occasionally enjoy a feast of birds' eggs. This is their one lapse, and their destruction of vermin will much more than offset any harm they may do.

REAL EDUCATION.

Perhaps there is no question of more vital or general interest in these later days than that of education. The whole nation is aroused on this subject, and efforts are being made in every state and in most communities to determine just what are its essentials and wherein our present system fails of its greatest usefulness. That the present system does fail in many essential particulars is very generally admitted, as it apparently has for its one object throughout the entire school life of the youth of the country, a training for college, and that alone, there has grown up a great dissatisfaction with our whole school system.

An education has for its prime object the teaching of the pupil how to live. The first requisites of this life are a place to live, something to eat and something to wear. We cannot get away from this fundamental fact any more than we can get away from the necessary preparation for it. If this preparation is not afforded by the public school and the college, then it must be acquired elsewhere, because it is a vital necessity. As the control of the present school system and the outlining of the courses of study is almost exclusively in the hands of college men who have gained their own training under the old system, whose prime object was culture, it is not remarkable that our system is obsolete and its results ineffective. The men and women who have had vocational training are few in number, as compared with other college-bred people, and they are occupied in the vocations for which they were trained, and not in the teaching of our youth. Aside from the youth who attend the various agricultural colleges and technical schools, the great bulk of young people of the United States get very little in their school days which is of direct and helpful value to them in the necessary work of making a living.

Culture is all right and to be encouraged in every way, but a man must eat, and the fundamentals of his training should be along this line coupled with, and followed by, cultural training. There is just as much culture and refinement to be obtained in the study of agriculture or domestic science as there is in the study of history or Greek, while agriculture or domestic science have a direct practical value which does not come from the study of the other subjects except in a limited way and in particular vocations. History teaches things as they were, and not as they are. We live in the present, and not in the past. Any training which is inconsistent with that which enables the man to earn his daily bread and butter is inconsistent with the true object of a school education, and when we remember that only about one student in three hundred ever goes to college, we must see that our system of education in the common school which has the college as its only goal, is faulty, to say the least.

Hundreds of cheap sheds of one kind or another will within the next few months be erected on Kansas farms for the protection of stock and machinery during the winter months. While these sheds will be temporary they nevertheless should be dry. A good roof goes a long way in making a good shed. We do not believe farmers generally have recognized the convenience of prepared roofing materials. These will furnish a cheap and good roof, and whether building permanently or temporarily, prepared roofing deserves consideration.

A thousand or more ways are every day prescribed by which the farmer can spend his money and practically everything recommended to him would be worth the money it cost. Unfortunately, most of us have limited pocketbooks. Therefore, in reading of the good things we ought to have it is necessary that we eliminate those which we can best do without, and buy those we need most and which will do the most good.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES



ON FARM OF L. B. NICHOLS, BUFFALO, KAN., THE DISC FOLLOWED THE BINDER—THE PICTURE SHOWS THE DISKED GROUND IN THE FOREGROUND. IT APPEARS THAT THE SHOCKS HAVE BEEN SET IN ROWS, LIKE CORN SHOCKS, TO PERMIT THE DISC TO COVER EVERY FOOT POSSIBLE. DISKING KEEPS THE FIELD FROM DRYING OUT, WILL ENABLE IT TO TAKE UP THE WATER, MAKES THE PLOWING EASIER, AND IS REGARDED AS GOOD PRACTICE IN WHEAT FARMING.

A yield of 235.5 bushels of corn, full measure, and 195 bushels of dry shelled corn, is going some for North Carolina—a state whose soil so far as we in this country hear—is worn out. The acre on which this amount of corn grew was, of course, fertile. The fall before planting, it was given 10 loads of manure, which was plowed under to the depth of 18 inches. The same acre had been given eight loads of manure the preceding year. Here are three years' results: In 1909, plowed 10 inches deep and obtained yield of 67½ bushels; in 1910, plowed 12 to 14 inches deep and yield was 132½ bushels; in 1911, plowed 18 inches deep and yielded 195 bushels. The cost of corn in 1911 was 24 cents per bushel, including every item of expense. This was the achievement of C. W. Parker, Jr., in a boys' corn contest.

Filling Silos at Different Times.

Answering subscriber, J. J. R., Crestline, Kan.: "You can fill your silo one-half or two-thirds full now, and later—within three or four weeks; or, for that matter, at any later date—finish filling. You should be especially particular in having the silage you now put in, thorough tramped. This for the reason that if the silage is only 12 feet deep it will not settle and pack so well of its own weight as if the silo were filled and the silage 20 or 24 feet deep. Consequently, thorough tramping is necessary to preserve this first filling in good condition. It is altogether likely that between the time of the first filling and the time of the second filling you will find 6 or 8 inches of spoiled silage on the surface of the first filling. This should be thrown out before you begin filling the second time. The same caution with reference to tramping will apply to the second filling, for the reason that this will not settle so well as if the freshly cut silage were deeper. The same principle will hold in this case as has been above stated regarding first cutting."

Good Milk Obligatory.

Chicago is having an awful time with its milk supply for the babies of that city. The milk from the usual sources of supply is so poor that the death rate among the babies, on account of poor milk, is alarming. It has been suggested that enough cows be bought by the city of Chicago to supply the needed milk for the city's babies. The impracticability of this scheme is shown by the fact that it would require 8,000 good cows to supply this milk. The point is, however, that in the future our cities will throw around their milk supply an inspection and control which will prove extremely embarrassing to the milk producer. The producer of milk for domestic consumption and who supplies the large cities of the United States is, as a rule, unscrupulous in his regard for the public health. He needs regulation, and needs it badly. Should he appreciate the responsibility resting upon him, his conscience would be responsive and the big problem confronting all cities relative to the purity of milk supply, would be removed. It is obligatory upon every dairyman to furnish good milk to the families who depend upon him for their supply.

Slap at Cottonseed Oil.

Oleomargarine manufacturers are persistent in the claim that cottonseed oil is as healthful and as appetizing as butter, and present this claim to further the sale of oleomargarine and to justify its manufacture. The editor of the Farmers' Union News, a paper published at Union City, Georgia, has been making a little inquiry as to the butter situation in his town. He had been told that it was a shame for the State of Georgia to send two million dollars out of the state annually for butter, and that the Georgia farmer ought to go into the dairy business and supply the people of the state with butter produced in Georgia. The editor's investigation among a large number of consumers was to the effect that people who want good butter will not eat butter made from cows fed on cotton seed and cotton seed products. His claim, therefore, if that if the farmers of Georgia are to supply the butter eating public of that state, they must grow feed for dairy cows other than that which they may obtain free from the cotton growers through the cotton-seed mills. This editor found that the butter which the trade of his town preferred was western butter.

Clean Up the Farm.

With the saving of the feed the season's harvest will be done except, of course, corn husking. Wheat must be sown, and this—except for gathering the corn—will close the season's work. A thorough cleaning up of the farm before winter sets in should be accomplished if possible. Hedge rows, fences and waste places where accumulations of grass and weeds exist, should be burned out. There is no question but that the accumulation of trash and weeds and grass has the effect of harboring insects sufficient, which in a season favorable for them would damage crops sufficient to extract a tremendous toll for the neglect in burning the rubbish. This is true particularly with reference to chinch bugs, which insect harbors in just such places. The presence of these bugs in great numbers in many localities in Kansas this year means that millions upon millions will go into winter quarters in this rubbish. To destroy the rubbish is to destroy the chinch bugs. A thorough cleaning up will help the looks of the farm anyway, and it will help, too, in reducing the amount of weed seed which will later be scattered over the farm by the winds.

The Place of Sweet Clover.

While attending a grange picnic in eastern Kansas and held in the heart of a section producing tremendous crops of both alfalfa and red clover, the editor was besieged with questions relative to sweet clover, the inference being that the farmers of this locality were much interested in sweet clover which, throughout Kansas, it attracting considerable attention. The fact is that sweet clover can never take the place of red clover or alfalfa, nor can it be compared with these for feeding any of the farm live stock and in localities where alfalfa and red clover grow well there is no justification for a consideration of sweet clover. Sweet clover will grow and produce abundantly on good soil and under abundant rainfall. However, its value lies in its ability to grow where the soil is thin and rainfall short. In other words, where conditions are adverse to alfalfa and red clover, there should sweet clover be considered, both as a pasture and as hay. It will benefit the land, too, for it has long, large roots, has the ability to take nitrogen from the air and store in the soil and, like alfalfa and red clover, is an improver of the soil.

Labor on the Farm.

Due to an ever shifting change in conditions, the types of farming have been constantly changing in the east and west. In the east, the price of feeds which has traveled faster than the price of dairy products is inducing dairymen to sell their hay and grain instead of turning it into milk, butter and cheese. In the west, the relatively lower prices of hay and mill products and the percaptible increase in the price of dairy products has given the dairy industry a tremendous growth. Other changes in the system of rotation in the corn belt have been worked out by natural conditions.

These changes have made it difficult for an accurate system of farm management to be worked out. Investigation has proved, however, that there ought to be a more even distribution of man and horse labor on most of the farms of the United States. So poorly distributed is the horse labor on the average farm throughout the year that the horse works but three and one-half hours each day. On most farms it has been found that the rush of spring planting and mid-summer harvesting makes necessary the hiring of "rush" labor, which cannot be profitably employed at any other time.

The farm management division of the United States Department of Agriculture, therefore, is working out several schemes of farming whereby the work can be better distributed through summer and winter, and enable a larger profit to be made. To that end, conditions are being investigated throughout the United States.

Caution in Buying Fertilizers.

The past few months a number of KANSAS FARMER readers have asked for imformation regarding commercial fertilizers. A sufficient number of letters have been received and answered to show that considerable interest is manifested by Kansas farmers in the purchase of fertilizers. We urge a careful investigation of the requirements of the soil before the fertilizer is purchased, the idea being to be sure that the fertilizer applied is such as will correct the deficiency of the soil on which it is to be placed. It is altogether likely that most Kansas fields are exhausted of only one of their principal elements of plant food. Before buying fertilizer, therefore, it is advisable to know just what elements are lacking.

In many instances it is the desire of the farmer to build up and make more fertile the field which is still producing well. The logical way to meet this problem is to put back into the soil every year a little more plant food than the crops take from it. If, on such fields the farmer adds only one of the important elements of plant food he may increase the yield for a season or two, only to find later that the land is less responsive than before, caused by the more rapid depletion of the other elements.

Some fertilizers are incomplete fertilizers, being one-sided and designed only to furnish the soil with one element of plant food. If the land is not actually worn out and commercial fertilizers are purchased, the farmer should then avail himself of a complete fertilizer containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in balanced proportions. A complete fertilizer is intended to give consistent results in continuous crop yield. Only in exceptional cases is it advisable to use one fertilizing element as in the case of muck or peat soils with potash alone, and even then it is advisable to use phosphoric acid with potash in order that the maturity of the crop may be hastened and to get the crop out of the way of early frost.

Before purchasing fertilizers, therefore, it is necessary that every farmer should work out his own local conditions and use the needed fertilizing elements in such proportions as will give the best returns and maintain or increase the soil fertility. The Kansas Experiment Station can be of great help in determining the soil requirements by making an examination of soil samples.

THE BIG FAIR AT TOPEKA

Favorable Weather, Large Exhibits, Good Crowds Make Successful Combination

The Kansas State Fair at Topeka is a monument of accomplishment. For weeks before the opening of the gates it was known that the entries would exceed in number those of any previous year under the present management, and the favor with which the Big Show has been received insured a large attendance, provided the weather conditions should prove suitable. Although the week began in what proved to be the end of the long hot spell, this condition was broken by copious rain and lower temperature so that the latter part of the week enabled the large crowds of out-of-town people to enjoy their sightseeing in almost ideal weather.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature was the enormous display of farm machinery. It is said that fully 15 acres of the fair grounds were covered by the big machinery display, and it is certain that the more enterprising and better known firms of manufacturers were represented by splendid exhibits of their products. Everything from the gigantic gasoline tractors to the hand hog wringer seems to be present, and each attracted its share of interest from the visitors. This section of the grounds afforded many object lessons in the operation of various kinds of modern farm machinery, and no department of the fair had a greater educational value. Other state fairs that are held as far west as Topeka have been noted for years for the interest taken in them by the manufacturers of farm tools and machinery and by the displays they have made. This has always proved one of the drawing cards at these fairs, as the farmers who attend are naturally interested along this line. The reputation of these fairs has been gained largely through the size and quality of the machinery exhibits, but until this year Topeka has not been so strong along these lines. This year she fairly outdid herself, and the machinery exhibit alone was well worth the price of admission.

Owing to the fact that a portion of the Topeka fair grounds is yet covered with timber, and another portion is rendered unavailable by the passage of Shunganunga creek through it, the space that can be utilized for demonstration purpose is somewhat limited, and the big oil pull and gas tractors with their gangs of plows attached could not give actual plowing demonstrations. If the present mysterious disease, which is now carrying away our horses should continue, there would seem to be no other way to handle the big Kansas wheat fields except to install the tractors which are now so very efficient that they are better than horse flesh for heavy field work in territory that is suitable for their use. One of these tractors will pull a gang of plows, the necessary harrows and drills to perform the whole operation of plowing the ground, pulverizing the surface, and sowing the wheat all in one operation, and will do it in much quicker time and at less expense than can be done by the use of teams, if the conditions are favorable.

In spite of local adversity, Kansas has had a good crop this year and the exhibits in the Agricultural Hall certainly left nothing to be desired. Apparently, everything that would grow in this climate was on exhibition here, and the vast array of grain, grasses, clovers, fruits and flowers was enough to make a man thank his stars because he lives in Kansas, and the fruit exhibits especially were so tempting in quality that he could also give thanks for the room that is inside of him. The county exhibits were very creditable, and it remained for one of the smallest counties in the state to get the biggest prize. Although not large in area, Leavenworth county is so located climatically and has such a varied surface that the variety and quality of her exhibit placed her at the front although Douglas stood a close second.

No more interesting or valuable exhibit was shown on the ground than that made by the Agricultural College in the Agricultural Hall. This exhibit was comprehensive and included most of the economic department of the College. In Entomology the cases were so arranged as to show in one all of the insects that prey upon cattle; in another, those that prey upon grain; in another, those detrimental to growing crops; in another, human parasites. The department of animal husbandry showed glass cases in which the amount of grain necessary to secure a pound of gain in a beef animal was shown. The amount necessary to add a pound of gain to a 2 year old beef animal was shown to be perhaps six or more times the amount necessary to add a pound of gain to the calf. This department also showed combinations of rations necessary or desirable for horse feeding, the feeds being arranged so as to show the most desirable combination for the growing colt and for the working drafter with everything between.

The department of milling industry had large bottles of water in which were shown the volume necessary to secure the small amount of wheat exhibited as the result of planting at different times. For instance a small vial containing perhaps one-half ounce of wheat was shown along side of a bottle containing about four gallons of water and this was the result obtained by plowing for wheat in September. Nearby was another case in which was shown the same amount of wheat with less than one-half the volume of water as the result of plowing in July. Adjacent to this was a case showing all of the products in their proportionate amounts that came from the grinding of a bushel of wheat. The flour, middlings, shorts, bran and even the dirt which came from the scouring the wheat were each shown in bottles, giving the proper relative size. The department of forestry had some very beautiful exhibits and photographs illustrating the work, but perhaps the most attractive was that which showed the possibilities of catalpa speciosa as a farm crop. This wood in its natural state was shown alongside of that which had been manufactured and polished, and most people were surprised at the quality and beauty of the grain of the wood.

In the Agricultural Hall one local exhibitor, who lives near North Topeka, showed 65 varieties of fruits and vegetables that were grown on his place, and this was considered to be unique. It would be difficult to name another locality in which so large a number of varieties could be grown to perfection as was here shown from the Kansas river valley.

Among the large number of commercial exhibits and those of manufactured products which occupied one wing of the Agricultural Hall, it is doubtful if anything attracted more attention than did the wonderful butter exhibit made by the Continental Creamery Company. The chief feature of this exhibit was three life size busts of President Taft, Col. Roosevelt and Hon. Woodrow Wilson, the three prominent presidential candidates, which were done in Kansas golden butter. Each bust had placed in front of it the animal which is properly accepted as the emblem of the party represented—the elephant for President Taft, the bull moose for Col. Roosevelt, and the donkey for Mr. Wilson.

A very popular watch manufacturing company exhibited one of its watches frozen solid in a large cake of ice. The watch was running and keeping accurate time and accomplished the purpose of the manufacturers in showing that temperature had no influence on the time keeping qualities of their watches.

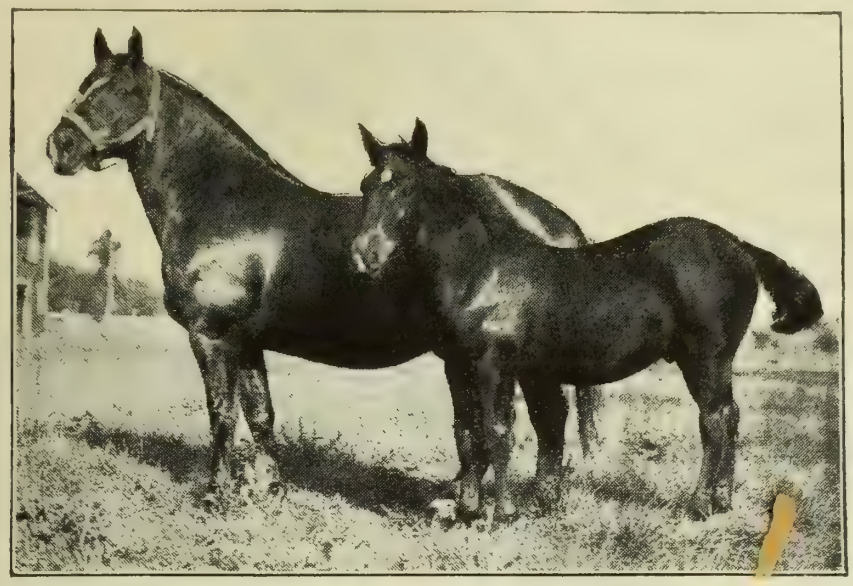
Owing to the ravages of the mysterious horse disease, the show of draft and coach horses this year was very much reduced. There had been a large number of entries from the big importers and breeders, and provision was made for overflow exhibits that could not be accommodated in the horse barn, which only had a capacity of 300 stalls. The breeders, while they had the assurance that this mysterious disease is neither contagious or infectious, felt it wise to be cautious and so remained away from the show. Lee Brothers, of Harveyville, were by far the largest exhibitors, with 25 head of Percherons and French Drafts, and a carload of French Coaches. It was certainly a splendid showing, and, of course, they got the large share of the prizes, although J. B. Arbethnot, of Cuba, created a sensation with his splendid team of stallions which he drove to a wagon, and on which he won champion and reserve champion. The other exhibitors are named in the list of awards, and too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for the making of such a fine exhibit under such adverse conditions.

The cattle barn was filled to overflowing. Some of the big herds from Iowa and Nebraska State Fairs were again contesting for honors in the show ring at Topeka. Other exhibitors had not been out before this year, and the show of cattle, as a whole, was larger and better than it was last year, and fully the equal of those shown at older and larger state fairs. The beef breeds were well represented with splendid herds. The show, as a whole, was especially strong in the dairy and dual purpose breeds. It is not often that there is such a showing of Polled Durhams as was here shown. The number of herds was not large, but the quality of the animals was very high. The beef show, as a whole, was of very high class, and it is pleasant to note that Kansas breeders were able to pull down their share of the premiums when in competition with the best that could come from other states.

The dairy show was very strong. Of course, the Holsteins and Jerseys are always expected and always give a good account of themselves. The Nebraska herd of Jerseys owned by Smith & Roberts, of Beatrice, were fresh from their victories at Des Moines and Lincoln, and were safe in their assumption of a fair share of the ribbons at Topeka. One herd of Guernseys from Iowa made up the show of that breed, and the interest manifested by the general public was so great that the owner remarked that he had had more inquiries while in Topeka than at any other fair. The Brown Swiss were represented by a Kansas herd and, of course, received all ribbons. With the silos made of concrete, of steel, and of wood, towering above the grounds, and the large array of dairy cattle in the barns, and the splendid exhibit of dairy products and machinery in Agricultural Hall, there can no longer remain a doubt that Kansas is in the class of dairy states.

The hog exhibit was stronger, both in numbers and quality, than herebefore. The great strength of the show in point of numbers lay with the Poland Chinas and Durocs, though the other breeds were well represented, and special attraction was found in the old fashioned, big spotted Polands shown from Missouri, and in the Hampshires, which has not herebefore been represented to any great extent in this fair. Farmers and breeders from all over the country were very pleased with the quality of the exhibits made in the hog barns, while the exhibitors were satisfied with the very considerable number of orders for their breeding hogs which they were able to book during the fair. Kansas needs hogs and the State Fair afforded an excellent opportunity for the selection of the breed and type most suitable for the foundation of a new herd in each individual case.

While there are many things that could, perhaps, be improved in the State Fair, it is yet a new institution and has to move more or less slowly in its development. It is a matter of congratulation that the fair of 1912 was bigger and better than its predecessor, and that the foundation now seems to be permanently laid for larger and better things in the future.



BY COMMUNITY BREEDING EVERY FARMER COULD HAVE HORSES AS GOOD OR BETTER.

FOR PROTECTING SUBSCRIBERS

I cannot express too strongly my appreciation of the kindness shown me and the manner in which KANSAS FARMER protects its subscribers against any fraudulent act or intention of the advertiser. KANSAS FARMER ought to be in every farm home in Kansas, and I shall always feel like it is my duty to praise this paper to my friends and neighbors. Three members of my family are nine-year subscribers to KANSAS FARMER. I have always considered your advice sound, and your wise handling of my case has placed me under lasting obligations to you.—J. F. LLOYD, Jefferson, Kan.

This letter refers to a case in which the writer purchased some pure-bred live stock, but failed to receive his pedigrees. Repeated letters to the breeder failed to bring any satisfactory replies and the purchaser was left in the position of having on his hands animals which were nominally pure bred and of high value but which, in effect, as long as he could not get his pedigrees, were no better than grades.

Mr. Lloyd lost the opportunity to sell the produce of the animals he had bought at pure-bred prices because he had no papers to show for their breeding, and this had the effect of compelling him to either lose a sale or put them on the market at grade prices. A breeding animal without a pedigree, no matter how good an individual he may be, can never command the price of a pure-bred animal with a pedigree, and this emphasizes the necessity for all purchasers of pure-bred live stock to see to it that they get the pedigrees and transfer papers at the time of the purchase and as a part of that purchase.

In the buying and selling of pure-bred stock the pedigree should always be considered as being a part of the animal in the sense that it is a part of the thing bought or sold. The pedigree, which is simply a history of the animal, is one of the things which go to make the price of that animal. An equally good animal with no pedigree can never command the same price under the same circumstances as does one with a pedigree. For this reason both the buyer and seller should look carefully at the pedigree. The buyer in order to secure what he has paid for and the seller in order to maintain his reputation and to deliver that which he has sold.

There has been more trouble brought about through carelessness in the handling of pedigrees of pure-bred stock than comes through any other cause among honest breeders. The breeder must have it firmly impressed in his mind that when he makes a sale of a pure-bred animal he also sells the pedigree as a part of that animal and that his delivery is not complete until he has placed both in the hands of the purchaser.



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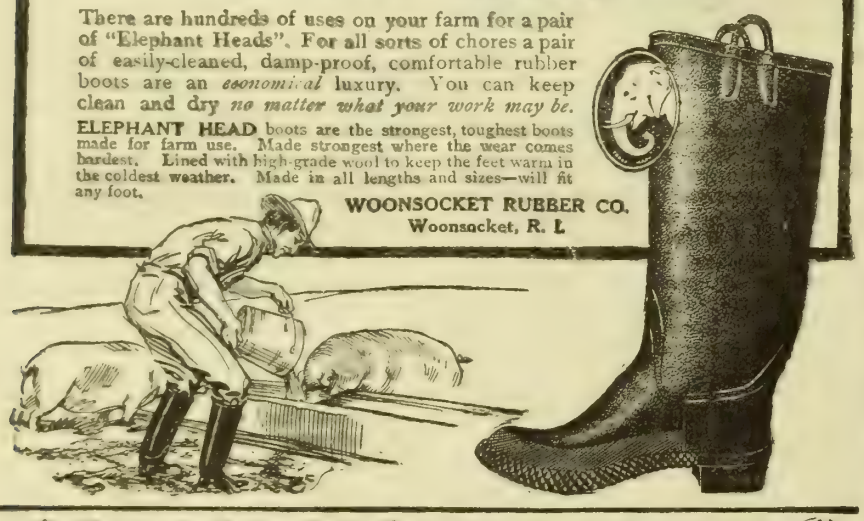
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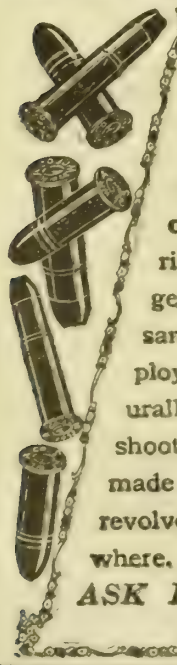
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THE HORSE PLAGUE

With its usual progressive spirit, KANSAS FARMER has adopted every available means of securing information in regard to the horse epidemic which is now decimating the horse and mule population of the state. The Live Stock Editor has been in constant consultation with the highest authorities and the best informed veterinarians, in the hope that a solution of the present difficulties may be presented to our readers at an early date.

Pursuing this policy, the following telegram was sent to Dr. James Law, formerly of Cornell University, who is the highest veterinary authority in the United States, and we are glad to note that the opinion of Dr. Law as to the cause of this disease and the treatment recommended coincide exactly with that published in KANSAS FARMER issue of September 14th. The telegram follows:

"Mysterious disease among horses baffling everyone here, and spreading rapidly. Death invariably follows. KANSAS FARMER is very anxious to take the lead in checking disease. Hope I can prevail on you to come and investigate and direct us. State has appealed to Government. Situation grave."—ALBERT T. REID, President Kansas Farmer Company."

To this telegram Dr. Law responds as follows:

"From the public prints I see that the disease in Kansas horses is diagnosed as cerebro spinal meningitis. In all probability the diagnosis is correct; inflammation of the covering of the great nerve centers is particularly liable to occur after a rainy harvest when the hay, corn, oats or other fodder has been spoiled by wet and permeated or covered with cryptogams, such as fungi, mold, bacteria and their products. Many of these are narcotic and produce varying nervous disorders, muscle weakness, paralysis of the limbs, twitching of muscles, dulling of the senses, stupor, insensibility, and at times movements of the limbs as if walking, trotting, rearing, etc., and again distinct delirium and violence. In its worst forms it is very fatal, the subject having swallowed a relatively enormous dose, which cannot be promptly discharged from the now vomiting stomach and the succeeding 100 feet of intestines, both of which are usually paralyzed. The poison is especially injurious as grown under different conditions or as taken at different stages of growth, so that fodder apparently equally spoiled may be more or less harmful to the animal eating it, again some animals are in a more sensitive condition to it than others. Much often depends on the activity of the bowels of the animal fed, the animal with bowels loose having less of the poison retained and absorbed.

"General nervous disorder in horses is met with notably from other narcotic food, as partially ripened cereals, grasses (notably rye grass, millet), legumes (chick vetch, beans, peas, etc.), at a given stage of ripeness, and again in connection with smut or ergot on rye, wheat, oats, barley and various grasses, but these are liable to have circumscribed areas of growth to which the disease is sharply limited.

"Invasion of the horse's system by disease-producing microbes, which multiply within the animal body, often bears a closer resemblance to poisoning by spoiled fodder, since such a disease is communicable from animal to animal, and extends generally with fatal results. Such are the nervous complications occasionally seen in influenze, and in particular equine epizootics seen on the European Continent, Asia and elsewhere. In these, however, the contagion stands prominent under all kinds of feeding and watering and the disease is not confined to those that have been allowed some particularly faulty diet.

"In a season like the present, when fodder has been secured with difficulty in the face of almost daily showers, the condition of the fodder is the first thing to be investigated and infection is to be excluded unless it can be constantly demonstrated, and if any doubt remains the question should be put to the test by experimental inoculation from animal to animal under conditions that render it impossible that food could have contributed to the result. From what I have heard of the Kansas equine epizootic I conclude that the trouble is almost certainly from the spoiled fodder—dietetic and in no sense contagious.

"This greatly simplifies the management. The fodder being charged with a very deadly poison, or a poison in a very potent condition, all damp, musty, dusty, powdery, discolored or any way altered fodder must be rigidly removed and withheld from horses. If any horse has already eaten of such fodder, the latter should be promptly expelled from the system by a purgative (castor oil, ½ pint, aloes, 4-8 drams, by the mouth, or arecoline bromide, 1 gr. under the skin). Further to neutralize the poison in the stomach and bowels until it can be driven out, doses of ½ oz. iodide of potassium, or permanganate of potash may be given. When active signs of nervous disorder have appeared, other agents may be demanded to counteract these, according to their kind, but when the nervous symptoms have appeared the case if too often beyond remedy.

"A large question arrives as to the disposition of the injured fodder. If badly affected it is better to make fertilizer of it than to risk the lives of valuable animals by experimenting with it. The cryptogams of spoiled fodder are often poisonous to other animals (cattle, sheep), as well as to horses. If, however, the fodder is not badly affected, and if no ruminants have suffered, it may be possible to use the best of such food for cattle and sheep, if very cautious experiment shows that in small quantity it does not hurt them. It should not, however, be used except in small amount, so as to constitute but a small proportion of the ration, and the bowels should be kept loose so as to counteract an abundant and injurious absorption. Except under the closest supervision, given in very small quantities only, and even then withdrawn on the first indication of anything amiss, and with the prompt purging of the bowels of their injurious contents, the course of safety, even with ruminants, is to withhold the faulty food altogether.

"After reading the above it is probable that you will not urge me to visit Kansas on this matter. If, however, you should think otherwise, I shall respond as asked."—JAMES LAW, D. V. S.

To few men has it been permitted to attain a greater eminence in his chosen profession than that which has come to Dr. James Law. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, he was an early student in the medical schools of Edinburgh, and later took thorough training in the veterinary colleges of Paris and Lyons, France, graduating also in the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of his home country. Dr. Law became Professor of Anatomy in the Edinburgh Veterinary College, and later occupied a similar chair in the London Veterinary College, from which he was called to become Professor of Veterinary Science and Dean of the Veterinary College of Cornell University. He has been consulting veterinarian to the New York State Agricultural Society, and chairman of the United States Treasury Cattle Commission. He was field chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry for the extinction of pleuro-pneumonia in cattle. Dr. Law is the author of a treatise on a general and descriptive anatomy of domestic animals; the Farmers' Veterinary Advisor; text-book on Veterinary Medicine and numerous scientific monographs. His statements on veterinary questions are accepted as final by the entire veterinary profession, as well as by breeders and live stock owners throughout the country. KANSAS FARMER is glad to be able to present this statement from so eminent authority.

BEWARE OF FAKES

There are always ghouls to take advantage of man's distress. During the prevalence of the horse plague there has sprung up a large number of fakirs with "sure cures," or of professed veterinarians with no standing, to prey upon the misfortunes of the horse owners. Our readers are cautioned to beware of such persons, and to consult only the state officers, who are responsible to the people, or veterinarians of standing and reputation. It is bad enough to lose your horses without losing your money, also.

From the Ends of the Earth

To the Ends of the Earth



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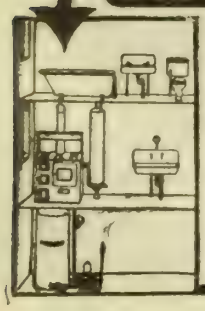


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Send for Free Illustrated Circular, whether you are ready to buy or not. It explains the principle and construction, what the machine will do and is adapted for, what it has done for others, and how to prepare soil for better results, to get perfect stands of alfalfa with six cuttings per year, and for Fall Wheat and other grains and get a perfect and healthy stand with SEND FOR IT TODAY.

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THE FARM



The harvesting of Kafir and cane will soon be on. The ordinary methods of harvesting these grains is, all things considered, more wasteful than the methods of harvesting any other farm crop. It is common to cut Kafir and cane which has been sown with drills, with the corn binder, settling the bundles into shocks, and during the late fall and winter removing the heads in the field by cutting off with a hay knife or by chopping off with corn knife, hatchet or ax. Either of these methods is laborious to begin with, and extremely wasteful in the matter of seed. The dry condition of the head at the time of cutting by these means results in the waste of much grain to the shock at and between the shock and the stacking place. Another source of loss frequently comes from damage to the seed by being exposed to the rains and the snows. This damage is particularly with reference to the sale of the grain as seed. Kafir or cane seed, either as feed or for planting, is too valuable to be handled in this way.

* * *

It is our idea that drilled Kafir or cane should be harvested when ripe, as are other field crops. This, first, to establish a harvest time for these grains so that the harvest will be begun and finished. Under the methods first above described the grain is harvested during almost any time of the late fall and winter, and often shocks are standing in the field at corn planting time and a handy match is applied, with the result that the fodder and grain are burned and another source of waste results. So soon as the Kafir or cane is ripe it should be headed. As a rule, the grain ripens before frost. The stalks can be topped at the rate of three or four acres per day provided the crop has not been planted too thick and has been planted as thin as is necessary to produce a good yield of seed. In topping, one man with a large wagon box can make the work go on rapidly. He can use a large sharp butcher knife, a short corn knife or a sickle one-half of which has been cut off. This work goes three or four times as fast as husking corn, and an energetic, active fellow will top a lot of grain per day. This, nevertheless, is laborious and slow compared with harvesting with a header made especially for the purpose.

* * *

Such header is attached to the side of the wagon box and is driven by a chain from a sprocket on the rear wheel of the wagon. Fifteen years ago the header used by the editor could not be raised or lowered while in operation, making the header somewhat inconvenient and unsatisfactory in heading fields in which the stalks ranged from short to tall. For instance, on the hillsides the stalks would be short and the machine could not be made to get the heads. On the other hand, in the draws the corn was tall, and because the machine could not be rapidly adjusted, one-half of the stalk would be taken into the wagon with the head. Kafir headers are now made so that the height can be adjusted up or down as the wagon moves, thereby overcoming the difficulty we ourselves experienced years ago. However, our experience was such as would warrant the use of the header. It was a good thing in those days, and with recent improvements should now be a much better implement.

* * *

Whether the Kafir or cane is topped by hand or with a machine, the tops should be stacked. The stacking should be done in some convenient but clean place. Make the stacks narrow, five or six feet wide and eight to ten feet high, topping the stack as you would a rick of hay. No man is needed on the stack. The heads are thrown from the wagon with a fork onto the stack, and a man who has some knowledge of stacking will with very little trouble be able to so stack this grain as to cause it to turn water. To escape the damage done by birds and weather it is well to cover the top of the stack with hay, tying the same down as in the case of a hay stack.

* * *

This grain can be threshed at any convenient time. However, the weather should be dry while stacking is going on. In the case of Kafir particularly, if threshing is done during a damp spell of weather, the grain will absorb sufficient moisture to cause it to heat badly. The editor has had his share of experience in shoveling Kafir in the bin to keep it from heating. On the other hand, we have had the experience which proves to us that it will not heat in the bin if it has been thoroughly dried in the stack and threshed during dry weather.

* * *

One of the advantages in harvesting Kafir and cane in the above recommended manner is that the harvesting can be done so early in the season that as a rule the green stalks can be pastured, the stock eating every leaf and the sappy and succulent stalk down to within six or eight inches of the ground. This, in our judgment, is the best way to realize the most in feeding value from the field of Kafir or cane stalks. The forage from thinly sown cane and Kafir is so coarse that when it becomes dry, either in the shock or standing in the field for pasture, there is little feed value. These remarks with reference to the handling of the stalk apply to the thin planting of Kafir and cane for seed.

* * *

If these crops are to be sown for forage, they should be drilled thick with a wheat drill on strong soil and in localities where rain is abundant, or if on thin soil where rain is more or less doubtful, the same listed thick is the desirable way for producing forage. Under these conditions the heads are small and not much grain is produced, with the result that there is no heading or topping. Under either method of planting for feed the harvesting can be done with a wheat binder, or in the case of the thick listed, with a corn binder. In either event the bundles should be made as small as possible and the same given every opportunity to thoroughly cure. The shocks should be long and narrow. One bundle set opposite another and the row continued as long as is convenient for shocking. The shocks should extend east and west so that the wind will blow through the narrow shock. This is not a good method of shocking if the grain is to remain in the field all winter. In such event the forage after curing should be reshocked in large round shocks, care being taken to turn the water and the snows. It is better to remove the bound Kafir or cane after it has become thoroughly dried in these temporary shocks, to the feed yard and stacked the same as any other bundle grain. This can often be done in the fall of the year when the field is dry and hauling is easiest. The best possible forage will result and the convenience of the forage to the feed lot will be appreciated.

Alfalfa and Silos in New York.

We have been having much to say about alfalfa and silage as a balanced feed for dairy cows in Kansas. It is logical that alfalfa and silage should be urged as the right feed for the Kansas dairy farmer, inasmuch as Kafir, cane and corn for silage and alfalfa for hay are crops which are admirably adapted to conditions in this state. We have stated in these columns heretofore that alfalfa is more appreciated in those localities where it is necessary to exercise some extra effort in securing stands and profitable yields. The fact is that those things most difficult to obtain are most appreciated. The appreciation of alfalfa in those sections where it is difficult to obtain it, should have the effect of causing Kansans to more appreciate it. This letter, from C. I. H., Syracuse, N. Y., is in this connection interesting:

"Alfalfa and silage solve the feed question. While we can not regulate the price of the by-product feeds, we can control the cost of the feed fed by growing these two crops. Our first cutting of alfalfa averaged four tons, making a yield of six tons in the two cuttings. Hay is selling from the field at $20 per ton, but they get none of our alfalfa because, fed to our cattle, it brings more net profit."

An Unfavorable Comparison.

We have learned from those who have visited other countries, from results obtained by progressive farmers in many parts of the state, that as a whole we are only half-way farming—producing less than one-half the possible crop yields. From the report of the ten years' average yield per acre in some European countries compared with the yields in this country for the same time we have the following:

	Yields Bushels per Acre. European.	American.
Wheat.	35.1	13.5
Barley.	35.1	25.1
Oats.	35.9	29.6
Potatoes.	212.8	84.4

The increased yield of European crops over American must find its explanation in better methods of agriculture which prevail among European farmers—methods which include the wise use of fertilizers, and this organization might well make public recognition of the situation, and advocate the immediate abolition of the methods employed in producing the present yields that are gradually but surely depleting the soil of its fertility and are responsible for the smaller yields and decreased returns.

Setting Fence Posts.

A writer in an exchange says that after many years of experience he has concluded that fence posts should be set the small end down, and that posts so set will last much longer than those set with the large end down. The writer says that the reason for this is obvious. We will guarantee, however, that not many farmers have thought of this as has the correspondent, and the editor admits that the idea is new to him. The writer says that when the limbs are removed from the trees there is always left a cut that cracks and takes up more or less water which runs, eventually, to the center of the post. Worm holes, too, always extend downward in the tree, he says. These cracks and holes hold moisture, and rotting begins. By placing the small end of the post down, or setting it the reverse of the way the tree grew, cracks and worm holes will empty themselves of water, and the post will last longer.

The writer states that the general appearance of the fence is improved by setting the posts in this way. He claims that the large end is usually the straight end and that, as a rule, the small end is crooked. By this method, he says, the posts line up well and make a good appearance. The same correspondent is favorable to a comparatively small post for wire fences, rather than a larger post. He says the posts should not be set until they are well seasoned. He would set the corner posts in concrete and consequently do away with the necessity of bracing or anchoring at the corners.

Potatos vs. Wheat Bread.

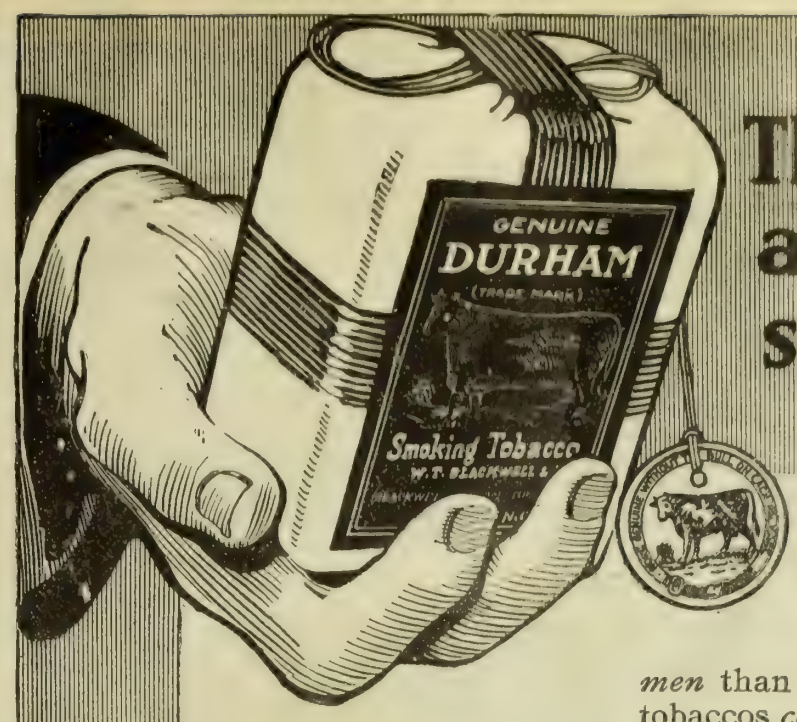
Potatoes are a starchy food, consisting, in addition to water, principally of starch, together with a small amount of protein or muscle-building material, a trace of fat, and small amounts of fiber and mineral matter.

From the potato as purchased, one-fifth of its weight, comprised in the skin, must first be thrown aside as refuse. Of the remaining four-fifths, an analysis shows that nearly 80 per cent is water; leaving only 20 per cent of nutritive material, principally starch—only 2.2 per cent of it being protein or "muscle-builder."

White bread contains over four times as much protein, and about three times as much starch and other carbohydrates as potatoes. A pound of bread has a trifle over three times the food value of a pound of potatoes.

Wheat flour contains five times as much protein, and four times as much carbohydrates as potatoes, and has between four and five times the food value of potatoes.

To show the present relative value of potatoes as compared with wheat flour: At present prices, 2½ cents per pound for potatoes, and 3 cents per pound for flour, one dollar expended for flour will purchase practically four times as much food nutrients as if expended for potatoes. To any family to which economy is a matter of importance, it will pay to substitute to a large extent bread for potatoes. In fact, whenever the price per pound of potatoes is more than one-fourth the price of flour, it will pay to substitute flour (or bread) for potatoes. With flour at $3 per 100 pounds, potatoes should not cost over 75 cents per 100 pounds, or 45 cents per bushel, if equal food value is to be obtained for the same money.



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No thought then of fancy packages—nor of "processes" for improving on Nature.

Just surprisingly good tobacco! *That* was what they had *discovered*—that was what interested those critical Southern smokers who gave a rousing welcome to "Bull" Durham as the greatest tobacco they had ever tasted.

And then the soldiers came. They came—and smoked—and were captured!

Scattering to their homes all over the nation they carried the fame of this wonderful smoke.

Wasn't that Durham postmaster busy with letters from up and down the land asking how to get *more* of that "Bull" Durham!

And—for over half a century, just because it's so downright *good*—it's been *earning* and *winning* and *holding* new friends, both among pipe and cigarette smokers, faster than any other tobacco ever grown.

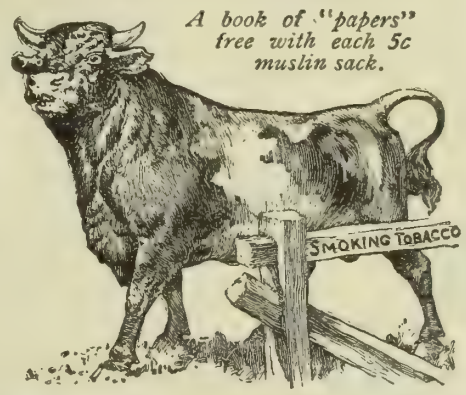
Faster! Twenty-two million pounds—352,000,000 packages—were sold and smoked last year! Yet this was merely the normal growth over the year before.

That sack might have been displaced by a fancy box. But the increasing millions of smokers who have an affection for this plain, convenient, muslin cover have shown that *they* want the value where it belongs—in the tobacco. You can't smoke the cover, and you can't get better quality for pipe or cigarette in the fanciest of packages.

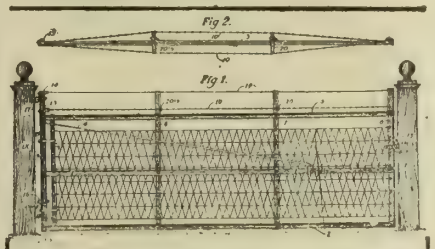
"Bull" Durham has stood the long test. Its purity, its natural, undoctored goodness as a smoke, have held and splendidly multiplied its friends—have won for it the leadership over all the tobaccos of the world.

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Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

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E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Co.

It didn't "just happen" that *Merry War POWDERED Lye* has *proved* itself, by the *actual experience* of thousands of farmers to be the *safest preventive of hog cholera, destroyer of worms* and the best hog *conditioner and fattener* the world has ever known. Far from it—that is exactly what I meant it *should* do—what I have been earnestly striving to make it do during the past 20 years. Therefore I know what I am talking about when I say that *Merry War POWDERED Lye* is just what I claim it to be—*a POWDERED lye, specially prepared, that will prevent hog cholera, destroy worms, condition and fatten hogs!*

Don't be persuaded to try an ordinary, old fashioned lye as a *possible* preventive of hog cholera. At best it would be a doubtful, and perhaps a *dangerous* experiment. The use of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* is *not* an experiment. *Experience* has *proved* my claims for it. Plain directions for feeding to hogs are printed on the label. These directions are *not* guess work. They give, as the right quantity, one-half can to a barrel of swill or drinking water and *Merry War FOWDERED Lye* should be used in that proportion *daily* to obtain the desired results.

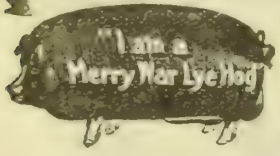
That's mighty cheap hog insurance—*only 5c a month*—to *protect* a hog from *cholera*, and *worms, to keep him fat, sleek, healthy*, turning all feed into *juicy fat*—so you can market at the *highest* price. Letters from hundreds of farmers tell how *Merry War POWDERED Lye saved* their hogs and *increased* their pork profits. Here is a sample:

"I have about 40 hogs and I have been feeding them *Merry War POWDERED Lye* the past three months and believe it will do all you claim. Hogs have been dying all around me, but I have not had any sick."

A. C. AIELSON, Vicksburg, Miss.

Now Prove All This for Your Own Self *Most dealers handle Merry War POWDERED Lye; 10c per can* **(120 feeds).**

It's convenient to buy by the case, four dozen cans, $4.80. If yours can't supply you write us stating dealers' names we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US AT $4.80 PER CASE OF 48 CANS if your dealers won't supply you.



E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Do You Want?



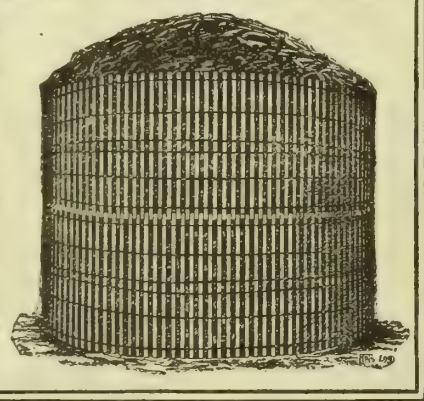
Save Time, Save Labor, Save Money, Make Money!—Get This PORTABLE Corn Crib

Cheapest, handiest corn crib made. Can be set up in ten minutes. When empty can be used for chicken fence. Then for crib again. Made in two sections, each 4 feet high with 6 strong cable wires. Use for storing and keeping fodder, either shredded or in full stocks—to be fed out as desired. The

Denning Portable Corn Crib

is the best all-around investment any farmer can possibly make. Beats an all-wire crib every way. Instead of building an expensive silo get a Denning Portable Corn Crib. *Save* those extra dollars. Have a crib you can move to any part of the field. Get the one you get biggest dollar returns from.

The Denning Portable Corn Crib is made *right*. Will last from 12 to 15 years if taken care of. 8 feet high and 12 and 16 feet in diameter—1¼ or 2 inches between slats. Capacity 400 to 800 bushels. Slats are spaced close enough to protect corn from stock and far enough apart to admit free circulation of air. Width of slat covers one-half of the corn—thus furnishing protection against the elements. Also prevents bleaching.



Write Today For Low Price and Circular

Get all facts about this time-saving, labor-saving, money-saving portable corn crib. The price will greatly interest you. Write today.

The Denning Motor Implement and Mfg. Co.
Dept. K, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Buy a Sunshine Lamp



At Lowest Factory Price

and Save One-Half on Your Light Bills.

Imagine if you can, 300 burning candles in one room and you will have some idea of the powerful light produced by a Sunshine Safety Lamp. It is the best and most economical light known for homes, stores, halls and churches. Costs less to use than common kerosene or coal oil lamps.

Just now we are making **a Special Price on 10,000 Sunshine Safety Lamps.** Our direct factory to consumer method of selling on

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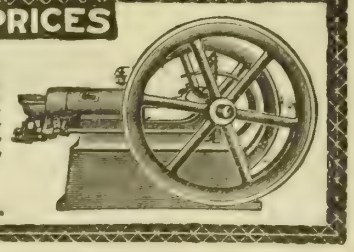
enables you to purchase this splendid lamp at about one half what a dealer or agent would charge you. No wick. No chimney. No dirt. No smoke. No odor. No mantle trouble. This lamp makes and burns its own gas from any grade of gasoline with absolute safety. We will allow you 15 days trial in your own home and let you prove our statements. Every Sunshine Safety Lamp is guaranteed 5 years. Your money back if not satisfactory. **WRITE TODAY** for our Special Factory Price Offer.

SUNSHINE LAMP CO. 222 Factory Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

BETTER ENGINES—LOWER PRICES

(The days of big profits are past)

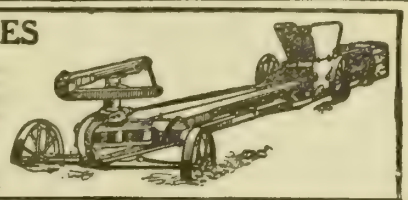
Our big new modern factory is turning out the Best Engine money can buy, guaranteed 5 years, with every advantage at big reduction in prices, no risk, guarantee fulfilled or money refunded. Use distillate, gasoline and many other fuels. All sizes, 1 1-2 to 40 H. P., any style. Write quick for free catalog and new special prices, stating size wanted.



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LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIVE STOCK



Horse Disease.

While the great number of deaths of horses in this part of the state is baffling the skill of medical scientists, would it not be well to consider the possibilities of flies as a cause of this fatality?

I do not believe that I ever saw so bad a season for flies on stock as this, except in 1865, when the First Iowa cavalry lost so many of its horses from flies just in a few days.

We were camped 18 miles east of Memphis, Tenn., and during the hot days of summer were visited by what was called "Buffalo flies," not very dissimilar, I think, from those we have here. Their peculiarity was to nestle in clusters under the horse's belly. In a few hours the horse would begin to swell, and die in great agony the same day.

My company alone lost eight horses in one day. We were in a fair way of losing all our horses, but we fought the flies by wrapping blankets and gunny-sacks around our horses, and after the timely arrival of a barrel of fly dope from Memphis, we had no further trouble with those not already sick, but recovery was hopeless for those already sick. Those flies were said to inhabit the Mississippi valley, and remained with us only a brief time.—E. M. STAPLETON, Kinsley, Kan.

Double Treatment Does It.

Fred G. Laptad, breeder of Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys, at Lawrence, Kansas, writes that his hogs are doing splendidly, and that sickness in his neighborhood has been entirely overcome by use of the double serum treatment. This experience in only one of many which have proved that the serum treatment for hog cholera, is long past the experimental state.

There is yet some hog cholera, but very little as compared with this time last year. Breeders and farmers have a great advantage this year in case of any outbreak, because of the fact that they know where to go in an emergency, and because of the other fact that the serum laboratory at the Agricultural College will not be taxed as it was last year. This laboratory now has in cold storage, two million cubic centimeters of serum for use in the emergency of another outbreak.

The statistics gained by the Agricultural College from its experiences of last year, show that where treatment was administered in diseased herds, 70 per cent of the hogs recovered, while in non-infected herds, 99 per cent of the hogs lived. The fact that 70 per cent in the diseased herds recovered, shows that although the serum is only a preventive, it does affect the severity of the disease in hogs that are vaccinated after being exposed, and in that sense, it acts as a curative agent.

As an illustration of efficiency of the double treatment, the college authorities cite an instance in which an owner maintained 600 head of hogs on garbage collected from all over the city of Wichita. As such feed gives constant exposure to infection by germs of hog cholera, it is the best possible evidence of the efficiency of the double treatment to note that not one of these hogs took the disease.

The authorities urge that farmers everywhere give immediate attention to their herds in case of any outbreak of cholera in the neighborhood, without waiting until some of the animals get sick, and without trying any other remedy.

Immediately on finding that there is an outbreak of cholera in the neighborhood, each farmer who owns hogs should at once notify Hon. J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, by telegraph, without waiting until the hogs are sick.

Success With the Fall Farrow.

The first thing to be considered is the brood sow. She should be of the right type, regardless of breed, and of a good, careful disposition. If she is a young sow, unless she is extra strong, she should not be bred until she is a year old. If a gilt is bred at 8 or 10 months of age, she should, by all means, be allowed to miss the next breeding season. After a sow is 2 years old she will, with proper care, be able to raise two litters every year.

We are a little partial to the fall farrow, because the weather is less subject to sudden changes than when the early spring litters are farrowed. The little pigs get started even and strong before the cold of fall and winter comes on. When the flies are as bad as they have been this fall, use a little "fly dope," and hang a jimpson weed in the hog house so that the pigs can crawl through it. The first two or three months of pig life is the important period of a good hog. We always aim to be around at farrowing time, whether it be day or night. We find that in handling fall pigs, two important things are, good shade and plenty of fresh water. The sows should be bred to farrow from September 1 to October 1, and all as near one time as possible.

The sows should be shut up by themselves at least one week or 10 days before farrowing time, so that they may become acquainted to their new quarters, and also avoid the danger of others devouring the little pigs.

The proposition of shelter is of great importance with successful hog raising. For the farrowing pen we use the "A" shaped houses. They are very convenient, light, portable and inexpensive. For shelter for matured animals we use the open sheds, large enough for seven or eight good sized hogs. Three good walls, north, east and west, and shingled roof, a 16 to 20-inch board protection on the south, which can be removed at will, so as to permit air and sunlight. These houses are equipped with wood or concrete floors and we find, with a little bedding, they are plenty warm enough for the coldest weather.

We consider the "A" houses the ideal farrowing shelter, and the one that every farmer and breeder in the state of Kansas should own. We use them in two sizes, 7 feet each way and 8 feet each way, costing from $10 to $15 each. The small houses are plenty large, unless you have an extra large sow.

The sow and pigs should be kept by themselves until they are about 15 or 20 days old. By this time they will have learned their own mother and are not so apt to rob other litters. At that age they can be turned out to pasture daily with the rest. Commence feeding the little pigs the separated milk by themselves when they are about 5 or 6 weeks old, and allow them to run with the sow until they are at least 2 months old, at which time they will be old enough to wean and give the sows a chance to get up in strong flesh before time to breed for spring farrow.

We are not saying that this is the only way to raise hogs, but are merely giving you our method.—FRED G. LAPTAD, Lawrence, Kan.

Silo Economy.

Phillip Armour, the Chicago packer, is credited with saying that "getting rich consists mainly in saving what the other fellow wastes." Mr. Armour applies this principle to his great packing business and to such extent that it has been truly said that in the modern packing house it is only the squeal and the smell of the hog that is not put to some use.

Of the many ways of saving what goes to waste on the farm, the silo is important, and its wonderful economy as a feed saver is realized by those farmers who have had silo experience. It does seem a shame that for years and years we have allowed 40 per cent of the corn crop to remain in the field unused. That is what happens when we gather the ears and pasture the stalks. Many of us have been growing a 40-acre crop of corn and 15 acres of Kafir or cane for roughage, when we might have grown 55 acres of corn and used the entire crop from 15 acres for the feeding of the live stock. This would be economy in farm management, and certainly no diagram is needed to show wherein it is economy. Many of us are growing 30 acres of Kafir or cane for forage when 10 acres of the same crop placed in the silo would furnish the same amount of feed—one ton of the cured feed making three tons of silage, leaving 20 acres of ground for something else.

STOP THE RAGING EPIDEMIC

NOTICE -- Horse and Cattle Men: It Is Within Your Power—Quick Action Will Do It—By The Sterilizing Method.

—WITH—

Bacili-Kil

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Most powerful Disease Germ Destroyer known to science.

Non-poisonous to man or beast, but ten times stronger than pure Carbolic Acid.

Clean, Colorless, Odorless, Cheap.

One gallon of Bacili-Kil makes two barrels of dilution strong enough to destroy the most virulent Germs of Disease.

Bacili-Kil is another of the wonders of electricity. It is made by subjecting several harmless materials to heavy, intermittent charges of electricity, their union resulting in a transparent fluid wonderfully destructive to every form of Disease Germ, yet perfectly harmless to human or animal life.

Given in the animal's drinking water and feed, it purifies them, and destroys any Disease Germ contained in them. It also destroys in the mouths, throats and digestive tracts, any Germs of Disease lodged therein. It is also toning and invigorating to the system. May also be given hypodermically.

By our method of introducing it into the nostrils of horses it is gasified and this powerful gas penetrates every passage in the head, destroying instantly the **Disease Germs** lodged there.

Sprayed as a disinfectant throughout barns and yards, tanks and water pools, it Sterilizes, Purifies and Destroys every Disease Germ it comes in contact with.

OUR REPRESENTATIVE AND VETERINARY NOW IN THE DISTRICT. IF YOU WISH THEIR HELP WIRE US.

Order immediately and you can protect the well horses and stop the Disease in those in the first stage. Telegraph or mail your order today, and immediate shipment will be made from nearest warehouse.

PRICES:

One Gallon Jug	$ 2.00
Five Gallon Jug	9.00
Ten Gallons	17.00
Twenty Gallons	30.00

Have your bank telegraph or write us as to your responsibility and we will allow you 30 days for payment, otherwise shipment will be made C. O. D. Our Reference: First National Bank, Madison, Wis.

Write for further particulars and literature.

GENERAL PURIFICATION COMPANY,

616 Pioneer Bldg., Madison, Wisc.

Live Stock Awards at Kansas State Fair

PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors.—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; Adam Becker, Meriden, Kan.; J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan.; W. A. Gilchrist, Topeka, Kan.; W. S. Horning, Grantville, Kan.; M. C. Bigham, Ozawkie, Kan.

Aged Stallion.—1, Arbuthnot, on Gaufrier; 2, Gilchrist, on Cicero.

Stallion Three Years Old.—1, Arbuthnot, on Riler Boy; 2, Horning, on Japis.

Stallion Two Years Old.—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on DeCaseline and Carno.

Aged Mare.—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on Galette and Allie; 3, Becker, on Mabel.

Mare Three Years Old.—Lee Bros., on Jodelle.

Mare Two Years Old.—1, Lee Bros., on Rose; 2 and 4, Bigham, on Josephine and Santeen; 3, Arbuthnot, on Lady.

Yearling Mare.—Lee Bros., on Delia.

Foal.—1, Lee Bros., on Della; 2, Becker, on Annabell.

Produce of Mare.—1, Lee Bros., on DeCaseline and Delia; 2, Arbuthnot, on Rowdy Boy and Lady.

Get of Sire.—Lee Bros.

Best Three Mares, Owned by Exhibitor.—Lee Bros.

Champion Stallion, Any Age.—Arbuthnot, on Rowdy Boy.

Reserve Champion.—Arbuthnot, on Gaufrier.

Champion Mare.—Lee Bros., on Galette.

Reserve.—Lee Bros., on Delia.

Kansas Specials.—Two-Year-Old Mare: 1, Bingham, on Josephine; 2, Arbuthnot, on Lady; 3, Bingham, on Fanteen; 4, Lee Bros., on Irene. Yearling Mare: Lee Bros., on Delia. Foal: Becker, on Annabell. Champion Mare: Bingham, on Josephine. Reserve Champion: Becker, on Annabell.

FRENCH DRAFTS.

Exhibitors.—Hoyt Horse Co., Hoyt, Kan.; Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; Adam Becker & Son, Meriden, Kan.

Aged Stallion.—Hoyt Horse Co., on Hocher.

Stallion Two Years Old.—Lee Bros., on Hushel.

Yearlings.—1, Lee Bros., on Coca L.; 2, Lee Bros., on Princess B.

Aged Mares.—1, Lee Bros., on Collie; 2, Lee Bros., on Dolly 2d; 3, Becker, on Cassa.

Two-Year-Olds.—1 and 3, Lee Bros., on Mabel L. and Cora B.; 2, Becker, on Margaret.

Yearling Mares.—Lee Bros., on Laura.

Mare Foal.—1 and 2, Becker, on Avis and Arcus; 3, Lee Bros., on Queen.

Produce of Mare.—1, Lee Bros., on Coco L. and Mabel L.; 2, Becker, on Cassa and Margaret.

Get of Sire.—Lee Bros., on Flenron.

Best Three Mares.—1, Lee Bros.; 2, Becker.

Champion Stallion.—Lee Bros., on Coco L.

Reserve Champion.—Lee Bros., on Hushel.

COACH HORSES.

J. R. Wear, Barnard, Kan., was the only competitor in Coach horses. He showed and was awarded prizes in aged and 3-year-old stallions, aged, 2-year-old mares and filley colt, produce, get of sire, best three mares and champion stallion and mare. He also won all the Kansas bred classes.

JACKS.

A. E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., was the only exhibitor in this class, and won the following premiums:

Aged Jack.—1, 2 and 3, on Big Bill, Scott's Monarch and Ocean Wave, Jr.

Three Years and Under Four.—1 and 2, on Tennessee Starlight 2d and Metlock.

Aged Jennet—1 and 2, on Kansas Belle and Miss Bailey.

Jennet, Three Years and Under Four.—1, Kansas Star S.

Best Jack—On Tennessee Starlight.

MULES.

Adam Becker & Sons, Meriden, Kan.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., and H. A. Elder, Eudora, Kan.; were the only competitors for premiums in this class.

Mule, Three Years and Over.—1 and 2, H. W. McAfee.

Mule, Two Years and Under Three.—1 and 2, Becker, on Maud and Mollie.

Mule, One Year Old and Under Two.—1 and 2, Elder, on Bess and Kate.

Pair of Mules, Weight in Harness Not Less than 2400 Pounds.—1, Becker & Sons, on Maud and Mollie; 2, McAfee, on Queen and Mollie.

Champion Mule, Any Age.—Elder, on Bess.

Reserve Champion.—McAfee, on Mollie.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors.—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; D. Teitjen, Bellvue, Iowa; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.; H. Rees & Sons, Pilger, Neb.; John Reiger, White Water, Kan.; J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.

Aged Bull.—1, Rees, on Whitehall Rosedale; 2, Nevius, on Searchlight; 3, White, on Richelieu.

Bull Two Years and Under Three.—E. Nevius, on French Valentine; 2, Baird, on Governor; 3, Tietjen, on Corrector; 4, White, on Brawith Heir.

Aged Bull, Kansas Shorthorn Special.—1, White, on Richellieu.

Bull Two Years and Under Three, Kansas Shorthorn Special.—White, on Brawith Heir.

Senior Yearling Bull.—1, Hall, on Princely Sultana; 2, Lookabaugh, on Young Searchlight; 3, Teitjen, on Major; 4, Teitjen, on The Governor.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Nevius, on Violet Light; 2, Rees & Son, on Crescent Goods; 3, Lookabaugh, on Lavender Lord.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Excelsior; 2, Reiger, on Balboa; 3, Lookabaugh, on Berrington Prince; 4, Nevius, on Luratruni's Light; 5, Rees & Sons, on Secret Goods.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Nevius, on White Star Light; 2, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Skangle; 3, Nevius, on Good Light; 4, Lookabaugh, on Gibson's Prince; 5, Nevius, on Searchlight Bloom.

Senior Cow.—1, Miller, on New Year's Delight; 2, Lookabaugh, on Charming Rose III; 3, Nevius, on Lady May; 4, White, on Charm's Novelette.

Cow Two Years Old and Under Three.—1, Rees & Sons, on Violet Goods; 2, Teitjen, on Marshall Missie; 3, Lookabaugh, on Maxwelton Clipper 5th; 4, Nevius, on Goldie Barmpton.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Nevius, on Lavender S.; 2, Rees & Sons, on Sylvan Goods; 3, Hall, on Hallwood Violet 3d; 4, Lookabaugh, on Roan Victoria; 5, Nevius, on Princess Phyllis.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, Teitjen, on Miss Excellence; 2, Hall, on Hall Emma 3d; 3, Rees & Sons, on June Goods; 4 and 5, White, on Martina and Gratitude 7th.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1, Hall, on Choice Princess 3d; 2, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Belle; 3, Hall, on Hallwood Golddrop; 4, White, on Rose Heather; 5, White, on Sweet Novelette.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1 and 2, Rees & Son, on Fancy Goods and Ruby Goods; 3, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Lassie; 4, Lookabaugh, on Julia Violette.

Aged Herd.—1, Rees & Sons; 2, Teitjen; 3, Nevius.

Young Herd.—1, Hall; 2, Teitjen; 3, Rees & Sons.

Calf Herd.—1, Teitjen; 2, Rees & Sons.

Get of Sire.—1, Rees & Sons; 2, Nevius; 3, Lookabaugh.

Produce of Cow.—1, Lookabaugh; 2, Nevius; 3, Teitjen.

KANSAS SHORTHORN SPECIALS.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Nevius, on Violet Lad.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Nevius, on Lustrom's Light; 2, Regier, on Seneca; 3, White, on Illuminator.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Nevius, on Good Light; 2, Nevius, on Searchlight Bloom.

Three-Year-Old Cow.—1, Nevius, on Lady May; 2, White, on Charm's Novelette; 3, Nevius, on Gypsy Queen; 4, Reiger, on Calla 2d.

Two-Year-old Cow.—1, Nevius, on Goldie Barmpton; 2, White, on Happy Lady; 3, Nevius, on Scotch Josephine 4th; 4, White, on Charming Violet 2d.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Nevius, on Princess Phyllis.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, White, on Martina; 2, White, on Gratitude 7th; 3, Nevius, on Princess S; 4, Nevius, on Miss Blanche.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1, White, on Rose Heather; 2, White, on Sweet Novellette; 3, Reiger, on Alfalfa Rose 2d; 4, Nevius, on Minnie Princess; 5, Reiger, on Bashful Heroine.

Aged Herd.—1, Nevius; 2, White; 3, Nevius.

Young Herd.—1, Nevius; 2, White.

Calf Herd.—1, Reiger; 2, Nevius; 3, White.

Get of Sire.—1, Regier.

Produce of Cow.—1, White; 2, Regier.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors.—J. P. Cudahy, Belton, Mo.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Iowa; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; O. E. Green, Genoa, Neb.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan.

Aged Bull.—1, Cudahy, on Fairfax 16th; 2, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward; 3, Hazlett, on Beau Sturgess 2d; 4, Gibbons, on General G; 5, Green, on Parsifal 16th.

Bull Two Years Old and Under Three.—1, Cudahy, on Corrector Fairfax; 2, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 2d; 3, Gibbons, on Good Lad; 4, Hazlett, on Gold Nugget.

Senior Yearling Bull.—1, Hazlett, on Bonnie Lad 26th; 2, Gibbons, on Son of Carnot; 3, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 3d.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Cudahy, on Beau Fairfax; 2, Hazlett, on Bocaldo; 3, Gibbons & Sons, on Beau Patrick; 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 7th.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Hazlett, on Beau Baltimore; 2, Green, on Beau Mischief 63d; 3, Gibbons & Sons, on Beau General 4th; 4, Klaus Bros., on Full Filler 45th; 5, Hazlett, on Beau Kansan.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Green, on Beau Felina; 2, Cudahy, on Goldbeater; 3, Green,

(Continued on page 13.)

We have three pattern orders to which no signatures are attached. One from Nortonville, Kan., No. 5128,24; one from Kansas City, Kan., No. 5430.8; the other the name of the postoffice is not discernable, neither is there any name. This is an order for five patterns numbers; 4619, child's set of short clothes, 8764 large size; 9095-42, 8996-6, 9197-42.

Hog Wallow Prevents Disease

KEEPING hogs in a healthy, growing condition at this season of the year is a simple matter, provided preventive measures are adopted. Sprinkle about the runs, pens and sleeping quarters and in the hog wallow

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

and your hogs will do the rest.

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant is a guaranteed germ and vermin killer. No bothersome parasite or insidious microbe can get in its deadly work when opposed by this powerful preparation. Easy to prepare and entirely harmless. Endorsed by the Government as an official dip for sheep scab. Use it freely to disinfect foul drains, sinks and outbuildings. Send for dip booklet.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



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35 CENTS PER HOG

The Snoddy Remedy for Hogs has proven itself without an equal in producing health, thrift and size. Common farm hogs, without a pedigree record, have been made to excel in size and appearance many of the fine breeds with pedigrees a yard long. We mean no reflection on pure-bred stock. Snoddy Remedy is equally good for both. Thirty-five cents is the average cost of Snoddy Remedy to produce a 300-pound hog at eight months. Hogs are money in these days of high cost of living, and the business farmer will take extra precaution to insure health and thrift. Write for letters from farmers and breeders.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.

501 Schwelter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

O. K. FURNACES

Burn any fuel. Steady fire. Heat most space with least fuel. Easy to operate. Last longest. Made by exclusive furnace factory of lifetime experience. We are state agents. Ship anywhere.

SAVE MONEY.

24-inch fire box, weight 1,000 pounds. Other sizes equally low. All complete for 6-room house, $120.00. Write us now.

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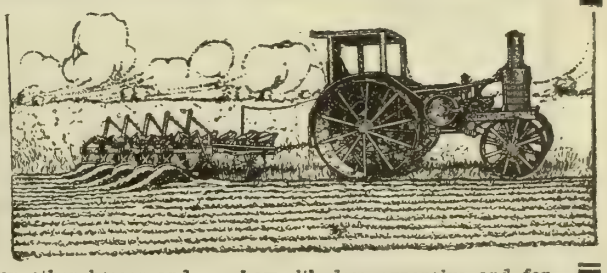
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We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FARMERS SUFFERING LOSS OF HORSES

To aid in relieving the distress caused by the death of so many horses, and to enable farmers to get in their fall crops, we will give special terms on Avery Tractors and Plows in those districts where the disease prevails.



It's dangerous to buy other horses and, anyhow, it's less expensive and far better in the end to replace your horses with an Avery Gas or Oil Tractor. It isn't subject to disease, it isn't affected by hot weather, and it won't eat up your crops keeping it through the winter.

See our exhibits at Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Kan., and Missouri State Fair, at Sedalia, Mo. Field demonstrations given daily both fairs.

AVERY ONE-MAN FARMER'S POWER PLOWING OUTFIT

This Avery Tractor has just the features you need. It's **light weight**—only about 11,000 pounds. It won't pack your ground. It doesn't waste fuel moving useless dead weight. You can get into the field earlier in the spring or after a rain. And so **simple** your boy can run it. Least gears of any engine, **no fan, only** one clutch. Develops wonderful power, is economical, and runs with very little vibration or noise.

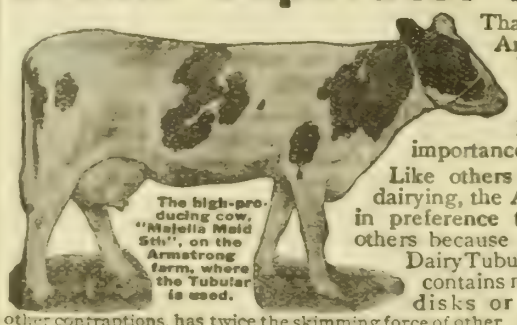
With the Avery No-Man "Self-lift" Plow, **you or your boy** can run **the entire outfit alone.** Just think of it. A plow that handles itself. You save all the wages and board of a plowman. This will pay for an Avery No-Man "Selt-lift" Plow in a short time. No hard, back-breaking work lifting and lowering each plow by hand lever at the end of the furrow. All you have to do is to run the Tractor and pull a cord at the ends of the furrows to engage a clutch and the plows lift out of the ground by power taken from the plow wheels.

Get all the facts about the Wonderful New Avery Light-Weight Gas Tractor and No-Man "Self-Lift" Plow. For **ordinary sized** as well as larger sized farms. It will save you expense. It will save you hard work. It will help you raise bigger crops. You don't need a hired man to help you run it. Ask for complete Free Avery Tractor and No-Man "Self-Lift" Plow Catalog and find out all about this outfit. Write, telephone, telegraph or call at our Kansas City Branch House at 1000 Santafee Street, near Union Depot, and immediate attention will be given you.

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Uses SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator Exclusively



The high-producing cow, "Majella Maid 5th", on the Armstrong farm, where the Tubular is used.

That, and more, is what J. F. Armstrong & Sons, of Austinburg, Ohio, have done. Like other shrewd farmers, they have succeeded because they know profit is of far greater importance than first cost.

Like others making most money from dairying, the Armstrongs chose the Tubular in preference to all others because the Dairy Tubular contains no disks or other contraptions, has twice the skimming force of other separators, skims faster and twice as clean, and pays a profit no other can pay. Mr. Armstrong says:



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"Austinburg, O., May 29, 1912.—The Sharples Tubular has done fine work all the time. J. F. Armstrong."

Now you understand why owners of other separators are discarding their machines by carloads for Tubulars. Follow the example of the Armstrongs and the many others who have succeeded. Buy a Tubular for the sake of double skimming force, easy cleaning and all the profits.

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere

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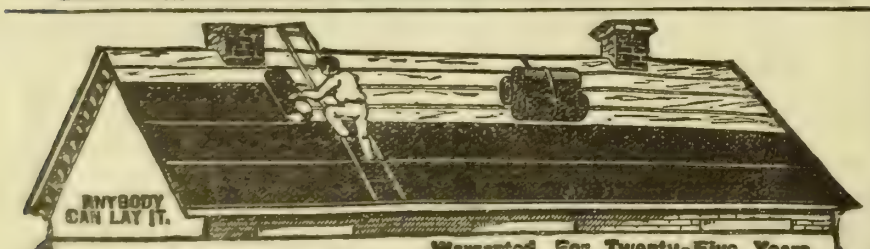
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Arrow and Nitro Club steel lined scatterload shot shells open up your pattern so evenly that your bird can neither get too much nor too little.

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ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
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DAIRY



Regularity of milking and feeding are important requisites in every profitable dairy operation.

It is claimed that fast milking increases both the quality and quantity of the milk. This belief is so firmly fixed in the minds of large dairymen that rapid milkers are much preferred to slow milkers.

All farm stock should be measured by its ability to produce profit. This should apply to the beef animal as well as the dairy animal. The best blood in the world, however, either beef or dairy, requires good feeding and good care.

On every farm where cows are milked more or less is known about cottage cheese. This is a product which has great value as human food. A pailful of skim milk two or three times per week can be utilized to good advantage in making this cheese.

A clean, well drained barnyard is essential from the standpoint of producing clean milk, not taking into consideration the comfort and satisfaction of milking in such yard. The barn should be located with the idea of obtaining a slope away from the farm buildings.

Get some good blood into the herd through a first-class male. Then raise the best heifer calves from the best cows. This is a practical and cheap way to perpetuate the best blood in the herd and to eventually build a profit-making herd.

Dozens of dairy farmers are feeding and milking 20 cows twice per day each day of the year, when the chances are that 12 or 15 of the number would pay a larger profit. The whole idea is to find out which are the good cows and then give them the attention they need.

If the cows and calves are going through the fences and find their way to the corn field or the cane patch, you can feel assured that the pasture is not good and does not supply the feed necessary for bodily maintenance. More feed inside the pasture is one way of strengthening the pasture fences.

That fall fresh cows and fall and winter dairying are the most profitable is evidenced by the experience of dairymen who have made money from milking cows. Every dairy experience reporting an unusual success involves winter dairying. This in itself is all the proof the farm dairyman needs.

The most perfect separation of the cream from the milk will be obtained by separating at once after milking. Good separators these days will do a good job of separating cold milk, but there is no economy in separating milk when cold. The fat is most easily and thoroughly removed while the milk is warm.

On a great many farms, for various reasons, butter is made instead of selling the cream. On many such farms greater profit and satisfaction would result from making the milk into cheese. Small cheese outfits are obtainable just as is equipment for making butter. At most times of the year the cheese would be more easily and more profitably sold than butter. It is entirely practical to make cheese in a small way on the farm.

The value of alfalfa hay in the dairy ration is confirmed by the fact that it contains more pounds of protein for each 100 pounds of hay than any other kind of cured hay. Comparisons of alfalfa with other hays are: Alfalfa contains 11 pounds of protein for each 100 pounds of hay; alsike clover contains 8 pounds; red clover, 7 pounds, and barley hay 5 pounds. Other hays, such as redtop, Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, and oat hay contain less than 5 pounds.

Rinse all utensils used in the dairy with lukewarm water, then thoroughly wash with sal soda. Do not use soap or any of the washing compounds containing grease. Then rinse with scalding water. This will make the utensils thoroughly clean. The milk and cream will thereby keep sweet longer. Cold water is useless in cleansing milk pails, separator parts or anything else with which milk or cream has come in contact.

When you are getting the cow barns ready this fall, remove the cobwebs that have accumulated during the summer, with a broom. Brush down the sides of the barn, removing any accumulation of rubbish. Then apply a coat of whitewash. If you have not done this before you will be surprised at the results achieved and the pride the milkers will take in keeping the barn clean and in making it a respectable place in which to work an hour or two each day.

Our subscriber, C. E. L., Perry, Kan., asks how the musty smell can be removed from the churn. Place several lumps of unslaked lime in the churn with water enough to make the lime creamy. Put on the lid and leave it for a half hour. Churn several minutes. Remove the lime water. Scald thoroughly with boiling water. Drain the water out and allow the churn to air. If the first trial of this method does not sweeten the churn, repeat the operation.

Determine now that this fall's calves will be better grown than those of last fall. The calf will eat just a little grain at two weeks old if he is given a chance. A little corn or Kafir chops is good. Kafir is best. It offsets the laxative tendency of the skim milk. A double handful of chop night and morning will accomplish wonders in the calf's growth. Give the calf a chance to eat hay as soon as he will. Calves cannot grow without feed, and if the calf is worth having it should be fed.

Our subscriber, L. E. H., Emporia, Kan., says that in the corn which he will put into the silo there are a good many weeds, and wants to know if this will make his silage objectionable as a dairy feed. Any ordinary weeds in ordinary quantities may be safely placed in the silo with corn. Of course, as few weeds should go into the silo as possible, and it is altogether probable that in every silo more or less weeds are placed. There is no practical way of sorting weeds from the silage. However, the man who feeds the cutter can and should throw out large weeds. The more weeds, the poorer the silage, to be sure.

Have you taken the pains to occasionally note whether or not the separator is being turned to the speed required in the catalog? It is well to hold the watch on the person turning the crank once a week. It is easy to turn the separator one or two revolutions of the crank too few per minute, and it is just as easy to lose considerable butter fat by the slackening speed. The lack of the necessary one or two turns per minute will result in the bowl running six or seven hundred revolutions too slow. This is a little thing, seemingly, but it may save the fat of one cow. You cannot afford to waste this fat after you have gone to the trouble of producing it.

N. B. W., Chapman, Kan., a farm dairyman, asks if it would improve silage as a ration for dairy cows to run alfalfa through the cutter and into the silo at the same time as the corn. Personally we know of no experience along this line. We would not do this, however. The alfalfa is worth more outside the silo than inside. While alfalfa makes fairly good silage, it is not regarded as a silage crop, and is not siloed except in instances when the alfalfa hay may have been damaged by rains or is cut during times when satisfactory curing cannot be obtained. We recommend that this subscriber fill his silo with corn. Feed 35 to 40 pounds of silage per day and let the cows run to alfalfa hay in the racks; they will eat 10 to 12 pounds of alfalfa hay per day. At this time of the season our subscriber would have to place the third or fourth cutting of alfalfa in the silo, and this will make such an excellent quality of hay that we would not think of using it other than fed as hay.

Live Stock Awards at Kansas State Fair

Continued From Page Eleven

on Beau Helena; 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 26th; 5, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 26th.

Senior Cow.—1, Cudahy, on Scottish Lassie; 2, Hazlett, on Sinfa; 3, Green, on Lady Governess 6th; 4, Gibbons & Sons, on Priscilla.

Cow Two Years and Under Three.—1, Cudahy, on Perfection Laff. 2, Jones Bros., on Daisy; 3, Hazlett, on Blossom 4th; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Wilkin 20th.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Jones Bros., on Sally; 2, Green, on Lulu; 3, Gibbons & Sons, on Pansy Belle 4th; 4, Hazlett, on Melzah.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, 2 and 3, Cudahy, on Sedaline 2d, Mill P. Fairfax, and Amy Donald; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Filler 87th; 5, Hazlett, on Idylette.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Pearl Donald and Donald; 3, Hazlette, on Mauzella; 4 and 5, Green, on Belle Mischief 33d and Belle Mischief 34th.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Little Mischief and Anita Donald; 3, Green, on Gertrude Mischief; 4, Gibbons & Sons, on Priscilline; 5, Klaus Bros., on Miss Filler 88th.

Aged Herd.—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Klaus Bros.

Young Herd.—1, Cudahy; 2, Green; 3, Hazlett.

Calf Herd.—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Green.

Get of Sire.—1, Cudahy; 2, Gibbons & Sons; 3, Green.

Produce of Cow.—1, Gibbons & Sons; 2, Gibbons & Sons; 3, Klaus Bros.

ANGUS.

Exhibitors.—W. J. Miller & Son, Newton, Ia.; Charles E. Sutton, Lawrence, Kan.; A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia.

Aged Bull.—1, Binnie, on Klaman; 2, Miller, on Everblack.

Two-Year-old Bull.—1, Binnie, on Black Pridewood; 2, Miller & Son, on Peter Pan of Alta.

Senior Yearling Bull.—1, Miller & Son, on Rose Gay 6th.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Miller & Son, on Choice Chief; 2, Sutton Farm, on Queen's Dutch Lad.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Miller & Son, on Heather Keyler; 2, Binnie, on Pride Klaman; 3, Sutton Farm, on Ribboy.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Binnie, on Erma; 2, Sutton Farm, on Wakarusa Heather; 3, Miller & Son, on Everlet; 4, Sutton Farm, on Wakarusa King.

Three-Year-old Cow.—1, Miller & Son, on Barbara Woodson; 2, Binnie, on Eileen of Alta; 3, Miller & Son, on Key of Heather 2d; 4, Sutton Farm, on Barbara McHenry 27th.

Two-Year-old Cow.—1, Binnie, on Abbess of Alta; 2, Binnie, on Proud Formora 2d; 3, Miller & Son, on Enchantress 8th; 4, Miller & Son, on Barbara Woodson 2d.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Miller & Son, on Metz Blackbird 8th; 2, Binnie, on Abbess of Alta 2d; 3, Binnie, on Blackbird Lassie of Alta 16th.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, W. J. Miller & Son, on Katy Key Mura 2d; 2, W. J. Miller & Son, on Metz Beauty 11th; 3, Sutton Farm, on Wakarusa Coquette 4th; 4, Sutton Farm, on Wakarusa Coquette 3d.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1, Miller & Son, on Metz Barbara; 2, Miller & Son, on Blackbird Woodson; 3 and 4, Binnie, on Krista Klo and Lassie of Alta 19th.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1, Binnie, on Pride of Alta; 2, Miller & Son, on Erin's Pride; 3, Sutton Farm, on Wakarusa Georgiana; 4, Binnie, on Black Cap of Alta.

Aged Herd.—1, Binnie; 2, Miller & Son.

Young Herd.—1, Miller; 2, Binnie; 3, Sutton Farm.

Calf Herd.—1, Binnie; 2, Miller & Son; 3, Binnie; 4, Sutton Farm.

Get of Sire.—1, Binnie; 2, Miller & Son; 3, Binnie.

Produce of Cow.—1, Binnie; 2 and 3, Miller & Son.

Senior Champion Bull—Binnie, on Kloman.

Junior Champion Bull.—Miller & Son, on Barka Woodson.

Junior Champion Heifer.—Miller & Son, on Keynur.

Grand Champion Bull.—Binnie, on Kloman.

Grand Champion Cow.—Miller & Son, on Barka Woodson.

Best Individual Animal.—Miller & Son, on Barka Woodson.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Exhibitors.—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.; Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan.

Aged Bull.—1, Achenbach Bros., on The Baron; 2, Ed Stegelin, on Orange Lad 2d.

Aged Herd.—1, Miller; 2, Cudahy.

Young Herd.—1, Miller; 2, Achenbach Bros.; 3, Cudahy.

Calf Herd.—1, Miller; 2, Achenbach Bros.; 3, Cudahy.

Get of Sire.—1, Miller; 2, Cudahy; 3, Achenbach Bros.

Produce of Cow.—1, Miller; 2, Cudahy; 3, Achenbach Bros.

Aged Bulls.—1, Achenbach Bros., on The Baron; 2, Stegeline, on Orange Lad 2d.

Bull Two Years and Under Three.—Miller, on Sultan's Creed.

Senior Yearling Bull.—Achenbach Bros., on Meadow Sultan.

Junior Yearling Bull—Stegelin, on Fancy's Victor.

Senior Bull Calf.—1 and 2, Miller, on Serene Sultan and Sassy Victor 2d; 3, Achenbach Bros., on Baron Link.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Miller, on True Sultan; 2, Achenbach Bros., on Baron Exception; 3, Stegelin, on Orange Lad 3d.

Aged Cow.—1, Miller, on Wanderer's Trophy; 2, Stegelin, on Lady Marshall; 3, Stegelin, on Eden Dess 3d.

Cow Two Years Old and Under Three.—1, Stegelin, on Rosette; 2, Miller, on Lady Confidence.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Miller, on Capacious Sultana.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, Achenbach Bros., on Thankful Martha; 2, Miller, on Queen of Miami 7th; 3, Achenbach Bros., on Baroness Kora; 4, Stegelin, on Nellie Brampton.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1, Miller, on Lady of Quality; 2, Achenbach Bros., on Minute 2d; 3, Stegelin, on Elizabeth Phyllis.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1, Miller, on Golden Thorne; 2, Achenbach Bros., on The Baroness; 3, Stegelin, on Queen Victoria.

RED POLLS.

Exhibitors.—Thomas S. Leonard, Beaver Crossing, Neb.; Gharles Graff, Bancroft, Neb.; Frank Davis & Sons, Holbrook, Neb.; H. R. Conrad, Harveyville, Kan.

Aged Bull.—1, Graff, on Dandy; 2, Leonard, on Uno; 3, Davis & Sons, on Reo.

Bull Two Years and Under Three.—1, Leonard, on Bread Winner.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Graff, on Forester; 2, Leonard, on Cosy's Napoleon Apple.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Davis & Sons, on K. C. Lad; 2, Conrad, on Jackson; 3, Leonard, on Brownie.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Davis & Sons, on Max Cremo; 2, Graff, on Imperial; 3, Leonard, on Lofty; 4, Davis & Sons, on Big Cremo.

Aged Cow.—1, Davis & Son, on Dewdrop; 2, Graff, on Inas; 3, Davis & Sons, on Inis.

Cow Two Years and Under Three.—1, Davis & Sons, on Lady Dortha 2d; 2, Leonard, on Eliza; 3, Davis & Sons, on Valentine Lady.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Leonard, on Evangeline; 2, Davis & Sons, on Christmas Bells.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, Graff, on Dina; 2, Graff, on Ida Two; 3, Davis & Sons, on Miss Cremo.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1, Graff, on Alma; 2, Leonard, on Lady Searchlight; 3, Graff, on Rosalie.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1, Davis & Sons, on Violet Cremo; 2, Davis & Sons, on Cremo Belle; 3, Leonard, on Princess.

Aged Herd.—1, Graff; 2, Davis & Sons; 3, Leonard.

Young Herd.—1, Graff; 2, Davis & Sons; 3, Leonard.

Calf Herd.—1, Davis & Sons; 2, Graff; 3, Leonard.

Get of Sire.—1, Graff; 2, Leonard; 3, Graff.

Produce of Cow.—1, Graff; 2, Leonard; 3, Graff.

BROWN SWISS.

Exhibitors.—Dahlen & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

Aged Bull.—1, Royal Lad; 2, Governor Stubbs.

Senior Calf.—Trixter.

Senior Cow.—1, Dora C; 2, Henrietta D.

Cow Two Years and Under Three.—1, Rosalia D; 2, Cathlyn Lassie.

Yearling Heifer.—1, Helena; 2, Juliet.

Senior Calf.—1, Eulalia; 2, Dolly Dimple; 3, Princess Velva's Pet.

Aged Herd.—Dahleen & Schmidt.

Young Herd.—Dahlen & Schmidt.

Calf Herd.—Dahlen & Schmidt.

Get of Sire.—1 and 2, Dahlen & Schmidt, on Delma C and Royal Lad.

Produce of Cow.—1 and 2, Dahlen & Schmidt, on Princess Vela and Pontiac Princess.

Senior Champion Bull.—Dahlen & Schmidt on Royal Lad.

Junior Champion.—Dahlen & Schmidt, on Trixter.

Senior Champion Cow—Dahlen & Schmidt.

Junior Champion Heifer.—Dahlen & Schmidt, on Eulalia.

Grand Champion Bull.—Dahlen & Schmidt on Royal Lad.

Grand Champion Cow or Heifer.—Dahlen & Schmidt, on Eulalia.

GALLOWAYS.

Exhibitors.—Straub Bros., Avoca, Neb.; A. O. Huff, Arcadia, Neb.

Aged Bull.—1, Straub Bros., on Marquis; 2, A. O. Huff, on Meadow Lawn Crusader.

Bull, Two Years and Under Three.—1, Straub Bros., on Choice Lassie; 2, Huff, on Captain Joe.

Senior Yearling Bull.—1, Straub, on Casino; 2, Huff, on Mack Craff.

Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Straub Bros., on Maramore; 2, Huff, on Dixie Dude.

Senior Bull Calf.—1, Straub Bros., on Monarch 6th; 2, Huff, on Byron Block.

Junior Bull Calf.—1, Straub Bros., on Handsome 4th; 2, Huff, on Port Wolful.

Aged Cow.—1 and 2, Straub Bros., on Ladylike and Modesty 2d; 3, Huff, on Captiline.

Cow, Two Years and Under Three.—1 and 2, Straub Bros., on Daisy Dimple and Mary Lady; 3, Huff, on Sunbeam.

Senior Yearling Heifer.—1, Straub Bros., on Marlinne; 2, Huff, on Lily.

Junior Yearling Heifer.—1, Straub Bros., on Lellie Mckelle; 2, Huff, on Lassie.

Senior Heifer Calf.—1 and 2, Straub Bros., on Dew Drop and Dainty Dimple; 3, Huff, on Dolly Dimple.

Junior Heifer Calf.—1, Straub Bros., on Bonnie Bell; 2, Huff, on Eveline.

Aged Herd.—1 and 2, Straub Bros., 3, Huff.

Young Herd.—1, Straub Bros., 2, Huff.

Calf Herd.—1, Straub Bros., 2, Huff.

Get of Sire.—1 and 2, Straub Bros., 3, Huff.

Produce of Cow.—1, 2 and 3, Straub Bros.

Senior Champion Bull.—Straub Bros., on Choice Master.

(Continued on page 15.)

A high grade, guaranteed durable live rich red barn paint is sold by the Sunflower Paint & Varnish Co. of Ft. Scott, Kansas, direct to the consumer at only 85c per gallon in 5 gal. cans, freight prepaid. This is a paint proposition worth considering by every farmer. This is a reliable company and now is paint season. Try this paint.

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TREES For Fall Planting. All kinds, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Save agents' commission of 40 per cent by ordering direct. PREMIUM WITH EACH ORDER free of 1 to 4 trees, roses, shrubs or other stock. STOCK GUARANTEED first class. CERTIFICATE of Inspection Furnished. Free Fruit Book and Price List. Address Box K. **WICHITA NURSERY, WICHITA, KANSAS.**

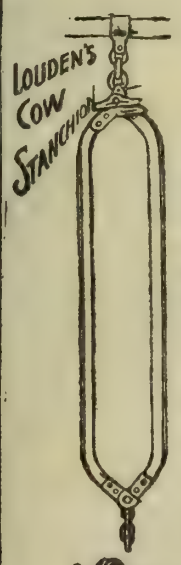
Sanitary Chicken Roosts.

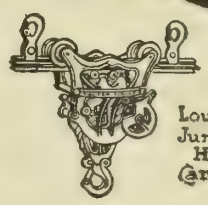
Mites are the greatest menace to chickens. The only way to be rid of them is by using our roosts. Hundreds of them in use. Made in different sizes. Cost but little. Address **Only Sanitary Roost Co., Belleville, Kan.**

SIMPLE, STRONG AND SANITARY — LOUDEN'S — MAKES BARN WORK EASY—COWS MORE PROFITABLE

BARN EQUIPMENT

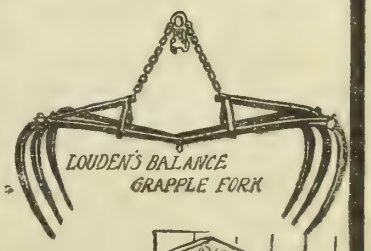
EASY TO SET—COST BUT LITTLE





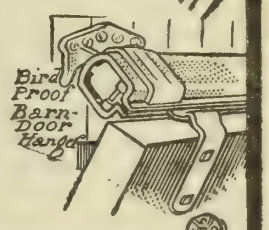
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They are the oldest and best known Barn Equipments on the market—manufactured since 1867, backed up by over 45 years experience—acknowledged the standard all over the world. Steadily growing popularity has made it necessary to constantly enlarge our facilities from the first. Today our goods are made in the biggest, most complete factory of the kind in the world and we are building *our second big branch factory*—at Albany, N. Y.—in an effort to keep up with the demand for our goods. *This* is the *best possible proof* of their superiority.



Louden Dairy Barn Equipments

are designed and built to give greater comfort, cleanliness and health for the Dairy Cow and **bigger profits for you.**

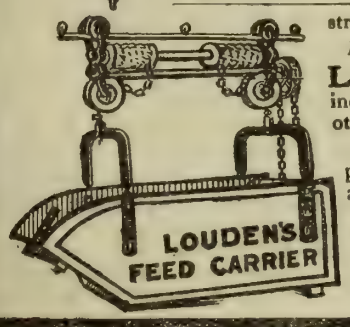


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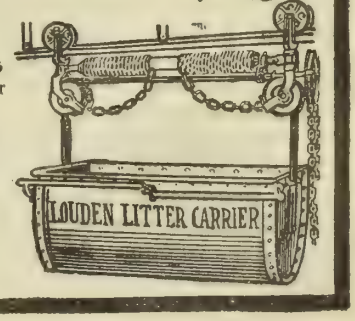
are built of the best material obtainable, are neat, plain, simple, well-proportioned, absolutely sanitary and will **outlast the rest of the barn.**

Louden's Feed and Litter Carriers *with patented high power Hoisting Gear, Roller Bearings and Automatic Dump,* are the heaviest, strongest, lightest-running carriers on the market, and they cut the drudgery out of barn work.

100% increase in the sales of these goods last year is convincing proof of their merit.



Louden's Bird Proof Barn Door Hanger and Louden's Hay Tools including our *Junior Hay Carrier* and "*Balance Grapple*" *Clover* and *Alfalfa Fork* are among our other money-makers and labor-savers which should be on every farm.



Louden Equipments cost so little, *pay so big* and make farm work so much easier and more pleasant that no farmer no matter how small his place *can afford to do without them.* Examine them at the *Louden Dealer's* or write us for full imformation. Send rough sketch of your barn.

If you expect to build or remodel your barn tell us your needs and our Architectural Experts will furnish you FREE advice and suggestive plans which will save you money and worry and give you a better barn.

CATALOG AND VALUABLE BOOKS FREE ON REQUEST. WRITE TODAY.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., 1072 Broadway, FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

The Real Taft

LET'S look for a moment upon the *Man* side of this Presidential Contest.

It's a mighty important deciding factor after all.

Platforms may be built and policies framed that are full of glowing promises.

But a platform, after all, is only words.

The man behind the words either gives them *living action* or proves them a hollow mockery.

The great American privilege is to discount assertions which lack the proof.

And, in this matter of before-election promises, the public has become a pretty critical judge.

"Who is going to do it?"—and "What has he *already* done to *prove* that he will do it?"—

These are the questions the people of America are asking seriously right now.

You, Mr. Farmer, want an answer to that question.

You are used to dealing man-to-man—out in the open places—where you can read in the other fellow's eye what he is, and where he stands.

You know that the prettiest *reading* platform ever written, the finest future-administration program ever mapped out, is worthless unless there is a *straight-seeing* man, with a *steel-backbone* to carry it out.

A man with the courage to do his own thinking—to fight his own fight—without bluster or buncombe—without chasing moonbeams.

That man in the present contest is William Howard Taft.

* * *

And that you may know him better as a Man—that you may decide from that knowledge whether or not he is *your* kind of a Man for president—these personal facts are given.

For thirty years Mr. Taft has been active in public life.

But with him *public life* and *publicity* have meant two entirely different things.

He not only refuses to seek notoriety, but he continually avoids it.

He hasn't any desire to see his name "on the front page," nor his portrait in colors on every dead wall.

He is not the man behind the megaphone.

This is not from mock modesty—but because Mr. Taft prefers to let the things he does stand on their own merits and prove in their results.

And because he has some "old-fashioned ideas" about the dignity of his office.

He doesn't send for reporters to tell the world of his greatness—nor for camera men to catch his latest pose.

* * *

Mr. Taft frankly admits that he is not a politician—which is true.

He is not a politician, but he *is* a statesman and a born judge. His grandfather and his father were both judges. His father left the Superior Court Bench to become a member of Grant's cabinet.

So William Howard Taft came by his judicial temperament, and broad, intelligent vision on public and corporate matters by inheritance.

Beginning with the practice of law, he was made Judge of the Superior Court, then Solicitor General at Washington, and after that Judge of the Sixth Federal Circuit—in direct line for the Supreme Bench.

But it was what Mr. Taft did in the Philippines that proved more than anything else in those early days, his real manhood, his courage, his sympathy and patience, his judicial fairness, his gift of leadership.

When President McKinley asked him to give up the bench and his prospect of promotion to the Supreme Court, and to "shoulder the white man's burden"—to go and teach the Filipinos self-government—

He put his own ambitions aside, and took up the thankless task.

The Filipinos were hostile, suspicious. They resented his coming. At first he was in serious personal danger.

His three years' work on the islands would have taken the heart out of a weaker man. But he remained.

How Taft won the Filipinos' friendship and confidence—how he convinced them that he was working unselfishly for them, and not against them—is history.

He gave them schools; honest courts of justice.

He secured for them the rights to buy lands on easy terms.

He was the Big Father to all the Islanders—and when he left, after starting them so well in the way to self-government,—it was to become Secretary of War and of our Insular Possessions, where he could still guard over them.

In Cuba, Mr. Taft restored peace between the warring factions and directed the reorganization of the self-government there on a practical, successful basis.

His work in connection with the Panama Canal showed his wonderful foresight. As Secretary of War he made the peaceful completion of the Canal possible by pacifying the Panama Government and people, who were suspicious that our Government had gone to the Isthmus to build a rival State, instead of a Canal.

As President, he has advanced the work upon the Canal more than anyone before him, and he now looks forward to its completion in seventeen months.

His whole administration has been a record of *doing things.*

Mr. Taft during his administration has cut out every needless governmental expenditure. He has introduced economies wherever possible. Has added to the country's income.

Under his administration the *shortage* of nearly fifty-nine million dollars in the U. S. Treasury at the end of Rocsevelt's administration was changed to a *surplus* of over forty-seven million dollars in 1911.

Taft's record as a Man and as an Executive is clean.

It stands for sincerity and justice—betterment of conditions for every one.

It stands for Progress.

—Without regard to popular applause.

* * *

The Third Term Candidate has been touring the country preaching the gospel of a "change."

He has attacked Mr. Taft from every angle.

His pet charge—the shot that he fires again and again—is that Mr. Taft is "boss-ridden"—that he is clay in the hands of others.

From what Mr. Taft's record proves him to be, this is the most foolish of charges.

No Sir, Mr. Taft is certainly *not* "boss-ridden," nor driven by any interest but the people's interests.

There never was a president who stuck straighter and truer to his own ideas and principles.

There never was a president who more completely and positively refused to be influenced against his own convictions.

And nobody knows this better than Mr. Roosevelt.

For if Mr. Taft had been weak-spined, docile,—a puppet in Roosevelt's hands,—*there would never have been a new party.*

* * *

President Taft does not "play politics."

His political advisers, who have urged him to do this thing and that for policy's sake, have found him not to be moved the fraction of an inch.

That he would "rather be right than President" is not a mere saying with him. He lives up to it in every action every day of his life.

Like Lincoln, he does the thing without fear, on his own decision,—"as is given him the power to see the right."

* * *

President Taft knew when he asked for a Tariff Board that he would injure his political chances. But that didn't stop him.

It didn't prevent him from lifting the Tariff investigation clear of politics, and appointing a commission of competent men of all political creeds to get at the heart of the actual net costs of production and manufacture, at home and abroad.

Mr. Taft fought for this Board almost single handed, and against his political friends, —against Congress. But he won.

He was the first President to lay his hand upon real Tariff needs.

The first President to show the nerve to go into the Tariff in an absolutely scientific way.

For example, his Tariff Board has given the government the first thorough and complete report on wool and cotton that was ever secured.

Such a body must be maintained. For without it there cannot be a just and safe revision that will consider equally and fairly the interests of everyone.

* * *

President Taft proved himself not a politician when he made a working weapon of the Sherman Law, which his predecessor had used for oratory and effect, but not for action—

When he brought to time The American Tobacco Company, The American Sugar Refining Company, the U. S. Steel Corporation, The Standard Oil Company, and many other corporations that were in violation of the "Anti-Trust" Law.

Mr. Taft secured forty-five indictments during his first three years in office, as opposed to a total of thirty-three indictments secured during the administrations of Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley, and Roosevelt—or all the indictments secured since the Sherman Law went into effect.

President Taft did not *talk* on the Monopoly Question—he *acted* on it.

And the result is, that independent manufacturers in all of these different lines today, have a fairer show than they ever had before.

He protected the Wool Industry in America, by his veto—in the face of loud popular objection—of the Democratic Wool Bill.

Under his administration agricultural study and development increased every year, till last year the farmers had the benefit of the greatest amount ever spent by the government on agricultural work—Sixteen Million Dollars.

But, note please, this year the "farmer-loving" (?) Democrats, represented by a Democratic House, *cut down* the agricultural appropriation, instead of giving it a well warranted increase.

That's a sample of the vaunted Democratic "friendship for the farmer."

* * *

Mr. Taft saw the weakness in the present Patent laws—the opportunities they give for monopoly in manufacturing. He recommended laws that would tend to control special patent privileges.

* * *

Yet Mr. Taft had always supported legitimate business—large or small.

His wise and just Tariff policy—his protective Americanism,—has given a confidence to National industries they have never felt before.

Mills, mines, and factories, are running full time; there are no financial troubles. The farmer's market—the home market—is right at his door—ready to consume practically his entire production. And his products bring a higher value than ever before in the history of the country.

* * *

These things all prove the standard of the *man.*

They prove his sterling personal worth, his keen judicial sense, his broad-gauge policies, his business understanding.

And they certainly prove that the country is safe with Mr. Taft at its head—

—And they prove that there is an even better and bigger Prosperity ahead, under the policies of this quiet, firm and forceful man, who knows his mind, and is not to be turned from his own wise decisions.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman
JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Political Advertisement.

Live Stock Awards at Kansas State Fair

Continued From Page Thirteen

Junior Champion Bull.—Straub Bros., on Casino.
Senior Champion Cow.—Straub Bros., on Ladylike.
Junior Champion Heifer.—Straub Bros., on Marianne.
Grand Champion Bull.—Straub Bros., on Choice Master.
Grand Champion Heifer.—Straub Bros., on Ladylike.

JERSEYS.

Exhibitors.—Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb.; F. J. Scherman, Topeka, Kan.
Senior Bull.—Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Fern Lad.
Bull Two Years and Under Three.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Silverene's Combination; 2, Scherman, on Col. Theodore.
Yearling Bull.—Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Rioter.
Senior Bull Calf.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Sultan Lad; 2, Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Champion; 3, Scherman, on Grand Fern Lad.
Bull Under Six Months.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Warder's Stockwell; 2, Scherman, on Princess Lowana's Fox.
Senior Cow.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Warder's Proud Beauty; 2, Smith & Roberts, on **Golden Maid Lady; 3, Smith & Roberts, on Foundain's Katydid; 4, Scherman, on Gorgeous Nigretta.**
Cow Two Years and Under Three.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Proud Beauty; 2, Smith & Roberts, on Bonnie Beehive; 3, Scott, Topeka, on Pride of Topeka. 4, Scherman, on Winnie's Golden Baby.
Heifer One Year Old and Under Two.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Lady Wonder and Oxford's Lady Sultan; 3, Scherman, on Our Fern; 4, Smith & Roberts, on Lady Irene.
Heifer Six Months and Under Twelve.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Silver Fan; 2, Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Beauty.
Heifer Calf.—1, Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Lady Fern; 2, Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Lassie; 3, Scott.
Aged Herd.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts; 3, Scherman.
Young Herd.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts; 3, Scherman.
Calf Herd.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts; 3, Scherman.
Get of Sire.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts; 3, Scherman.
Produce of Cow.—1 and 2, Smith & Roberts; 3, Scherman.
Senior Champion Bull.—Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Fern Lad.
Junior Champion Bull.—Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Sultan Lad.
Senior Champion Cow.—Smith & Roberts, on Warder's Proud Beauty.
Junior Champion Heifer.—Smith & Roberts, on Oxford's Lady Sultan.
Grand Champion Bull.—Smith & Roberts, on Stockwell's Fern Lad.
Grand Champion Cow.—Smith & Roberts, on Warder's Proud Beauty.

HOLSTEINS.

Exhibitors.—Frank White, Hampton, Ia.; Charles Holston & Son, Topeka; W. C. Jones & Sons, Topeka; George L. Rosetter, Topeka.
Aged Bulls.—1, White on Groveland, on Inka Hyland; 2, Holston & Sons, on Sir Wintje Korndyke.
Senior Yearling Bulls.—1, Jones & Son, on Peterje Hengerveld Nannette; 2, White, on Groveland Sir Pontiac Inka.
Junior Yearling Bull.—1, Jones & Sons, on Golden Star Sir Netherland; 2, Rosetter, on Sir Korndyke Beechwood.
Senior Bull Calf.—1, White, on Groveland Aggie DeKol; 2, White, on Groveland Sir Pontiac Hyland; 3, Jones & Sons, on Sir Lady Smith Netherland; 4, Jones & Son, on Peterje Hengerveld Nannette 6th.
Junior Bull Calf.—1 and 2, Jones & Son, on Peterje Hengerveld Nannette 7th and 8th.
Aged Cow.—1, White, on Pauline Witkop Netherland; 2, Jones & Sons, on Lily Gerben; 3, Holston & Son, on Duchess Feldsoar DeKol 2d; 4, White, on Netherland Tween Peterje.
Two-Year-Old Cow.—1, 2, 3 and 4, White, on Groveland Pontiac Hyland, Groveland Korndyke Cornucopia, Groveland Witken Inka and Groveland Idske Pontiac.
Yearling.—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland DeKol Inka, Groveland Mercedes Inka and Beauty DeKol DeVries 2d; 4, Jones & Sons, on Cornelia Traer 3d.
Senior Heifer Calf.—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland Inka Netherland, Groveland Inka Mercedes and Artis Pontiac Susie Judith; 4, Jones & Son, on Viola Beechwood Netherland.
Heifer Calves.—1, 2 and 4, White, on Butter King Mollie Segis, Groveland Hyland Korndyke, and Groveland Beauty DeKol Pontiac; 3, Jones & Sons, on Pert Peterje Hengerveld.
Aged Herd.—1, White; 2, Jones & Sons; 3, Holston & Sons.
Young Herd.—1, White; 2, Jones & Sons; 3, Holston & Sons.
Calf Herd.—1 and 2, White; 3, Jones & Sons.
Get of Sire.—1 and 2, White, on Cornucopia Pontiac Johanna Lad and Groveland Inka Hijlaard; 3, Jones & Sons, on Ethel Alexander and Sir Netherland.
Produce of Cow.—1, 2 and 3, White, on Lady Ona Jiglaard, Mercedes Jesse Arona and Beauty DeKol DeVries.
Senior Champion Bull.—White, on Groveland Inka Jijlaard.
Junior Champion Bull.—Jones & Sons, on Golden Star Sir Netherland.
Senior Champion Cow.—White, on Groveland Pontiac Hijlaard.
Junior Champion Heifer.—White, on Groveland Inka Netherland.
Grand Champion Bull.—White, on Groveland Inka Hijlaard.
Grand Champion Cow.—White, on Groveland Pontiac Netherland.

GUERNSEYS.

Exhibitors.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., Des Moines, Iowa.
Aged Bull.—Holden IV.
Bull Two Years and Under Three.—Bob Rilma.
Yearling Bull.—Manosas of Iowa.
Senior Calf.—1, Queen's Prince; 2, Not named.
Junior Calf.—1, Bob Rilma 2d; 2, Ainles Holden; 3, Glornis Boy of Iowa; 4, Glornis Lad of Iowa.
Senior Cow.—1, Aileen of Louton, Ind.; 2, Patricia of Sarnia; 3, Glenwood's Free Silver Girl; 4, Daplmay 3d of the Tillents.
Senior Cow.—1, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Bell Daisy of Sarina; 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Daisy Bell of Sarnia.
Yearling Heifer.—1, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Short of the Grand Capello; 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Sweet Lassie 2d; 3, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Blossom's Bridget of Iowa.
Senior Heifer Calf.—1, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Francis Rilma of Iowa; 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Roses Rilma of Iowa; 3, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Daisy Belle of Fairview; 4, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Belle Dauss of Fairview.
Junior Heifer Calf.—1, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Calla's Rilma; 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Mashes Rochesse.
Senior Champion Bull.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Bob Rilma.
Junior Champion Bull.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Bob Rilma 2d.
Grand Champion Bull.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Bob Rilma.
Aged Herd.—1 and 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co.
Young Herd.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co.
Calf Herd.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co.
Get of Sire.—1 and 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co.
Produce of Cow.—1 and 2, Wilcox, Stubbs & Co.
Senior Champion Cow.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Aline of Lawton.
Junior Champion Heifer.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Frances Rilma.
Grand Champion Cow.—Wilcox, Stubbs & Co., on Aline of Lawton 2d.

FAT CATTLE.

Exhibitors.—W. J. Miller & Son, Newton, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; D. Teitjen, Bellvue, Ia.; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.
Two Years and Under Three.—1, 2 and 3, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Orange Dale, Insurgent Envoy and Archie; 4, Miller & Son, on King Burn.
One Year Old and Under Two.—1, Hall, on Hallwood; 2, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Benedict; 3, Miller & Son, on Glen Prince.
Under One Year Old.—1, Hazlett, on Blanco; 2, Teitjen, on Dutch Joe 2d; 3, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Fletchin.
Group of One Calf, One Yearling and One Two-Year-Old.—1 and 2, Kansas State Agricultural College; 3, Miller & Son.
Champion Shorthorn.—Kansas State Agricultural College, on Orange Dale.
Champion Hereford.—Hazlett, on Blanco.
Champion Angus.—Kansas State Agricultural College, on Insurgent Envoy.
Champion Galloway.—Kansas State Agricultural College, on Medalist.

POLAND CHINAS.

Exhibitors.—Lambert Bros., Smith Center, Kan.; Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan.; J. C. Meese, Ord, Neb.; John Gildow & Son, Jamesport, Mo.; R. B. Baird, Central City, Neb.; Lyman Peck, Fort Calhoun, Neb.; Hill & King, Dover, Kan.; and H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.
Aged Boars.—1, Baird, on Columbine; 2, Gildow & Son, on Pawnee Chief Hadley; 3, Peck, on Big Mischief; 4, Faulkner, on Lily Sunday.
Boar Eighteen Months and Under Two Years.—1, Meese, on Big Gun; 2, Stryker Bros., on Choice Pilate; 3, Lambert Bros., on Westker Referee.
Junior Yearlings.—1, Baird, on Skylight; 2, Meese, on Nebraska Progressive; 3, Gildow & Son, on Bob Lafollette; 4, Peck, on Rival.
Boar Six Months and Under Twelve.—1 and 2, Stryker Bros., on Casino and Hadley; 3, Peck, on Blue Ridge Model; 4, Gildow & Son, on Big Sensation.
Boar Under Six Months.—1, Hill & King, on Dover Lad; 2, Meese, on Orphan Wonder 1st; 3, Lambert Bros.; 4, Baird, on Big Bennie.
Aged Sows.—1, Lambert Bros., on Helene; 2, Baird, on Baird's Model 2d; 3, Meese, on Miss Mastiff 4th; 4, Peck, on Hillcroft's Amazon.
Senior Yearling Sow.—1, 2 and 3, Baird, on Champion 1912, Baird's Kind and Baird's Winner; 4, Meese, on Sleek Choice.
Junior Yearling.—1, Baird, on Nellie's Prize Winner; 2, Meese; 3, Peck, on Show Girl; 4, Baird, on Nellie's Pride.
Sow Six Months and Under Twelve.—1, Meese, on M's Choice; 2 and 3, Meese; 4, Baird.
Sow Under Six Months.—1, 2 and 3, Meese, on Sweet Hilda, Sweet Choice and Sweet Mabel; 4, Baird.
Boar and Three Sows Over One Year.—1 and 3, Baird; 2, Meese.
Boars and Three Sows Under One Year.—1 and 2, Meese; 3, Stryker Bros.
Boar and Three Sows Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1, Baird, 2, Meese; 3, Peck.
Boar and Three Sows Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1 and 3, Meese; 2, Gildow & Son.
Get of Sire.—1 and 3, Baird; 2, Meese.
Produce of Sow.—1, Meese; 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Gildow & Son.
Junior Champion Boars.—Baird, on Columbus.
Junior Champion Boar.—Stryker Bros., on Casino.
Senior Champion Sow.—Baird, on Champion of 1912.
Junior Champion Sow.—Meese, on M.'s Choice.
Grand Champion Boar.—Baird, on Columbus.
Grand Champion Sow.—Baird, on Champion of 1912.

DUROCS.

Exhibitors.—R. Widle & Sons, Genoa, Neb.; Classen Bros., Union City, Okla.; J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Kan.; E. W. Davis & Co., Glenwood, Mo.; R. D. Martin & Son, Eureka, Kan.; Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan.; Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.; Albrecht & Son, Smith Center, Kan.
Senior Boar.—1, Widle, on Critic B; 2, Widle, on Bride's Crimson Wonder; 3, Classen, on Champion Red; 4, Blackshere, on J. R.'s Chief.
Boar Eighteen Months and Under Two Years.—1, Martin & Son; 2, Davis, on Beauty's Babe; 3, Classen, on Gold Mine; 4, Blackshere, on J. R.'s Col.
Yearling Boar.—1, Davis, on Helen's Model; 2, Widle, on Lincoln's Chief; 3, Thompson, on Col. Harris; 4, Searle & Cottle, on Tata Walla.
Boar Six Months and Under Twelve.—1, 2 and 3, Widle, on Cedar Grove Wonder, Crimson Wonder 10th and Wilson's Wonder; 4, Blackshere, on Little Chief.
Boar Under Six Months.—1, Widle, on Cedar Grove Chief; 2 and 3, Searle & Cottle, on Tat's Bonnie and ———; 4, Blackshere.
Senior Sow.—1, Thompson, on Golden Queen; 2, Widle, on M. L.'s Perfection; 3, Blackshere, on Model D; 4, Albrecht, on J R Lady.
Sow Eighteen Months and Under Two Years.—1, Widle, on Miss Unita Wonder; 2, Davis, on Madora; 3, Classen, on Miss Advanta 2d; 4, Searle & Cottle, on Bonnie Rose.
Sow Twelve Months and Under Eighteen.—1, Widle, on Cedar Grove Lady; 2, Davis, on Belle Wonder; 3, Thompson, on Queen Mary; 4, Blackshere, on Duroc Lady 1st.
Sow Six Months and Under Twelve.—1, Widle, on Pretty's Choice; 2, Davis, on Model Queen 20th; 3, Blackshere, on Lincoln

(Continued on page 17.)

This Farm Horse Never Dies



In the short space of a few days, over 10,000 horses in Kansas, have died from a mysterious disease. Twenty-six counties already have felt its awful ravages. Other counties and states are fast becoming infected.

Skilled veterinarians are completely baffled as to the origin or cause of this deadly plague. They are powerless to prescribe a cure, or even offer relief to the calamity stricken farmers.

Important farm work, in many sections, is at an absolute standstill. The price of horses is soaring skyward and will go still higher.

How will you face this crisis?

Even now the disease may be lurking in your barn, your barnyard, or your fields, eager for more victims.

If the plague has not yet struck you, sell your horses at once—then you need have no fear that the morrow will find you helpless.

If you have lost your horses, don't buy new ones. You will simply risk losing them, too, and so bury more good money forever.

In either case, protect yourself. Buy a

Hart-Parr Oil Tractor

The Modern Farm Horse

It never gets sick—never dies. It is made of steel. No disease can kill it and leave you helpless—without power to do your farming.

If you get this tractor **NOW**, you can finish your fall work on time. And next year and for many years to follow, this same tractor will do all your farm work better and cheaper than you ever could do it with horses.

No other power is so efficient, reliable and economical. A Hart-Parr Oil Tractor uses the **CHEAPEST KEROSENE** for fuel, costs you little for up-keep, but at every turn backs you up with abundant power—every day—and in any emergency. It furnishes you the strength and power of 15 to 30 horses, centered in a body of steel that no disease can kill or render useless.

Our Wichita or Lincoln Branches Can Fill Your Order Now

If you can't call in person—**mail**, telegraph or telephone your order. Hart-Parr Service will get a tractor to you in record time, and so put an end to all your power worries and troubles.

Hart-Parr Co., Wichita, Kans. Lincoln, Nebr.



After greasing the farm wagons, a little Old Dutch Cleanser will start that blackened grease and grime from your hands. It works just as well on any kind of stains and farm work discolorations. Moisten hands, sprinkle with Old Dutch Cleanser, and wash in clean water. Saves twice the effort and time.

Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can—10c.

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Don't pay the middleman $5.00 to $40.00 extra. Let us save you that much. Return a Kalamazoo after a year's use if our claims are not true. What *dealer* will do that! Send postal now for Catalog No. 189, and please mention this paper.

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Salary $70.00 to $250.00 per month. Send for free Manual. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

HOME CIRCLE



Sometimes It Don't.

"Ma, do folks live happy ever after when they get married?"

"They ought to, my child."

"Ma, why don't you and pa get married?"

"Why, we are, of course!"

"Maybe it didn't take."

A sweet apple put into the cookie jar is said to keep the cookies from drying out.

The addition of a few spoonfuls of grated chocolate added before baking is said to make gingerbread richer and does not affect the flavor.

To remove tar or axle-grease from wash goods, rub freely with lard in which a little turpentine has been mixed. It can then be washed without leaving a stain.

It is a bad plan to let the flat irons stand on the range day after day to heat and cool and gather rust and dampness. As soon as the ironing is done the irons should be well cleaned and put away in a dry place.

A very restful habit is that of taking a little nap for a few moments every day. A doctor once said, "If women would learn to stop when they are tired and take a little rest in the middle of the day they would have no need of me."

It is said that a good mixture for destroying ants in the house is made of three grains of tartar emetic and four ounces of syrup. Smear this over bits of china or chips and place in the ants' runway. They will carry the mixture to their nest and feed the larvæ upon it, and thus kill out the entire colony.

Ginger Cookies.

One cupful lard or butter, one cupful sugar, three eggs, one cupful molasses, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful ginger, one teaspoonful allspice, add flour to handle easily. Roll out thin and bake in moderate oven.

Tomato Catsup.

To one quart of tomato pulp take one cup of strong vinegar, one-half cup sugar, salt, pepper and spices to taste. (The ground mixed spices will do.) Put them in a sack, boil 20 minutes and let cool enough to squeeze with the hand. The success of catsup making is in boiling until the pulp is so thick that no water will rise on top when the catsup stands, which may be determined by taking some out in a spoon. If it does not separate at all it is done. Bottle, cork and seal tight. This catsup will keep where it is light.

Kitchen Measures.

The following valuable table of weights and measures for kitchen use has been prepared by the domestic science department of the Oregon Agricultural College:

Three teaspoonfuls equal one tablespoonful.

Twelve tablespoonfuls (liquid) equal one cup.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls (dry) equal one cup.

Two cups equal one pint.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter equal one ounce.

Four tablespoonfuls of flour equal one ounce.

Two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar equal one ounce.

Two tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one ounce.

Juice of one lemon equals three tablespoonfuls.

Four cups of sifted flour equal one pound.

Two cups granulated sugar equal one pound.



No. 5446. Ladies' Dress.—The popular Gibson effect is shown in the charming dress presented here. It is made with a guimpe and give-gored skirt, having inverted plait or habit back. Cashmere, mohair, or linen is available. The pattern, 5446, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 7⅛ yards of 27-inch goods, 5¼ yards of 36-inch material, or 4½ yards of 44-inch fabric. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5431. Ladies' Dress—In this simple dress we have one of the newer models. The waist is plain, except for the large square collar, which trims the outline of the opening, where there is also a small shield. The seven gore skirt is arranged with a panel front, at the left side of which is the opening. The back of the skirt is laid in a box pleat which is stitched down part of its length. These dresses are made of soft fabrics, such as fine twill serge, silk, satin, cheviot, etc., are trimmed with braid and buttons. The large collar is frequently of lawn and lace. The pattern, 5431, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS

(Continued from page fifteen)

Bred by Exhibitor.—1, Blackshere; 2, Model 2d; 4, Davis, on Model Queen 25th.

Sow Under Six Months.—1 and 2, Searle & Cottle; 3, Blackshere; 4, Widle.

Boar and Three Sows Under One Year.—1, Widle & Sons; 2, Davis; 3, Thompson. 1, Blackshere; 2, Thompson; 3, Searle & Cottle.

Boar and Three Sows Over One Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1, Widle; 2, Davis; 3, Thompson.

Boar and Three Sows Under One Year, Thompson; 3, Searle & Cottle.

Four Animals Any Age, Get of Same Boar.—1, Widle; 2, Blackshere; 3, Searle & Cottle.

Four Animals Under Twelve Months, Produce of Same Sow.—1, Widle; 2, Classen; 3, Searle & Cottle.

Senior Champion Boar.—Widle, on Critic B.

Junior Champion Boar.—Widle, on Cedar Grove Wonder.

Senior Champion Sow.—Widle, on Miss Unita Wonder.

Junior Champion Sow.—Widle, on Pretty's Choice.

Grand Champion Boar.—Widle, on Critic B.

Grand Champion Sow.—Widle, on Miss Unita Wonder.

DUROC ASSOCIATION SPECIALS.

Boar and Three Sows, Owned by Exhibitor.—1, Thompson; 2, Searle & Cottle; 3, Blackshere.

BERKSHIRES.

Exhibitors.—G. W. Berry & Son, Topeka; Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.; Classen Brothers, Union, Okla.

Boar, 2 Years Old and Over.—1, Berry, on Masterpiece; 2, Sutton Farms, on Duke's Beacon 8th; 3, Sutton Farms, on Artful Masterpiece; 4, Berry, on Optimo.

Boar, 12 Months and Under 18.—Sutton Farms, on Peaceful Charmer.

Boar, 6 Months and Under 12.—1, Sutton Farms; 2, Berry on Robin Hood 9th; 3, Sutton Farms.

Boar, Under 6 Months.—1 and 2, Sutton Farms; 3, Classen Bros.

Sow, 2 Years Old and Over.—1, Berry, on Ideal Bernice 2d; 2, Berry, on Ruby Silvertip; 3, Berry, on Majestic Duchess.

Sow, 18 Months and Under 2 Years.—1, Sutton Farms, on Wakarusa Baroness 9th.

Sow, 12 Months and Under 18.—1, Sutton Farms, on Wakarusa Jewell; 2, Sutton Farms, on Dulse's Silvertips.

Sow, 6 Months and Under 12.—1, Sutton Farms, on Duchess Royal Star 3d; 2, Sutton Farms, on Duchess Royal Star 4th; 3, Sutton Farms, on Wakarusa Baroness.

Sow, Under 6 Months.—1, Berry, on Silvertips 300; 2, Berry, on Silvertips 301; 3, Sutton Farms, on Jawell Cee; 4, Sutton Farms, on Peaceful Lee.

Boar and Three Sows Over 1 Year.—1, Berry; 2, Sutton Farms.

Boar and Three Sows Under 1 Year.—1, Sutton Farms on Jewell Lee; 4, Sutton Farms.

Boar and Three Sows Over 1 Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1, Sutton Farms.

Boar and Three Sows Under 1 Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1, 2 and 3, Sutton Farms.

Four Animals, Any Age, Get of Same Boar.—1, 2 and 3, Sutton Farms.

Four Animals, Under 12 Months, Produce of Same Sow.—1 and 2, Sutton Farms; 3, Classen Bros.

Senior Champion Boar, Over 12 Months.—Berry.

Junior Champion Boar, Under 12 Months.—Sutton Farms.

Senior Champion Sow, Over 12 Months.—Berry, on Ideal Bernice 2d.

Junior Champion Sow, Under 12 Months.—Sutton Farms, on Duke Royal Star 3d.

Grand Champion Boar, Any Age.—Berry, on Masterpiece.

Grand Champion Sow, Any Age.—Berry, on Ideal Bernice 2d.

CHESTER WHITE.

Exhibitors—Thomas F. Kent, Walnut, Ia.; W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo. R. W. Gage, Garnett, Kan.; J. G. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo.

Boar, 2 Years Old and Over.—1, Kent, on Iowa Protection; 2, W. W. Waltmire.

Boar, 18 Months and Under 2 Years.—1, Kent, on White Boy.

Boar, 12 Months and Under 18.—1, Kent, on Combination A; 2, Kent, on Combination I X L; 3, Kent, on Combination B; 4, Kent, on Iowa Progress.

Boar, 6 Months and Under 12.—Kent, on Iowa Chief; 2, Gage, on Bob White.

Boar, Under 6 Months.—2, W. W. Waltmire; 3 and 4, J. G. Waltmire.

Sow, 2 Years Old and Over.—1, Kent, on Iowa Production; 2, Kent, on Iowa Bessie 2d; 3, Kent, on Iowa Mildred; 4, W. W. Waltmire.

Sow, 18 Months and Under 2 Years.—1, Kent, on Kent's Kind.

Sow, 12 Months and Under 18.—1, Kent, on Iowa Aghinto; 2, Kent, on Iowa Royal; Kent, on Iowa Blanche; 4, Kent, on Iowa Georgia.

Sow, 6 Months and Under 12.—1, Kent, on Iowa Favorite; 2, Kent, on Iowa Royal; 3, Kent, on Iowa Louisa; 4, Gage, on O. K. Bess.

Sow, Under 6 Months.—1, J. G. Waltmire; 2, W. W. Waltmire.

Boar and Three Sows Over 1 year.—1 and 2, Kent; 3, W. W. Waltmire.

Boar and Three Sows Under 1 Year.—1, Kent; 2, Gage; 3, W. W. Waltmire.

Boar and Three Sows Over 1 Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1 and 2, Kent.

Boar and Three Sows Under 1 Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1, Kent; 2, Gage; 3, W. W. Waltmire.

Four Animals, Any Age, Get of Same Boar.—1, Kent; 2, Gage; 3, J. G. Waltmire.

Four Animals, Under 12 Months, Produce of Same Sow.—1, Kent; 2, Gage; 3, J. G. Waltmire.

Senior Champion Boar, Over 12 Months.—Kent, on Iowa Perfection.

Junior Champion Boar, Under 12 Months.—Kent, on Iowa Chief.

Senior Champion Sow, Over 12 Months.—Kent, on Iowa Production.

Junior Champion Sow, Under 12 Months.—Kent, on Iowa Aghnito.

Grand Champion, Any Age.—Kent, on White Boy.

Grand Champion Sow, Any Age.—Kent, on Iowa Production.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. SPECIALS.

Best Boar, Six Months and Under Twelve—R. W. Gage on Bob White.

Best Boar Under Six Months—W. W. Waltmire.

Best Sow Six Months and Under Twelve—Gage, on O. K. Bess.

Best Sow Under Six Months—W. W. Waltmire.

Grand Champion Boar—W. W. Waltmire.

Grand Champion Sow—W. W. Waltmire.

HAMPSHIRES.

Exhibitors.—W. J. Brinigar, Blythedale, Mo.; J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo.; John Binder, Blythedale, Mo.

Boar, Two Years Old and Over.—1, Brinigar, on Blythedale Jim; 2, Brinigar, on Duke 2d; 3, Edwards, on Pirate.

Boar Eighteen Months and Under Two Years.—1, Brinigar, on Neat Jim; 2, Edwards, on Edwards' True Belt.

Boar Twelve Months and Under Eighteen.—1, Brinigar, on Blythedale Boy; 2, Edwards, on Major Edwards; 3, Brinigar, on Blythedale Lad; 4, Edwards, on Earlington 2d.

Boar Six Months and Under Twelve.—1, Brinigar, on Teddy B. 1st; 2, Brinigar, on Teddy B. 2d; 3, Edwards, on Dr. Wood; 4, Edwards, on Norcatur.

Boar Under Six Months.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Binder, on Mr. Binder; 4, Edwards.

Sow Two Years Old and Over.—1, Brinigar, on Blythedale Princess; 2, Edwards, on Miss Clodgess.

Sow Eighteen Months and Under Two Years.—1, Brinigar, on Missouri's Best; 2, Brinigar, on Missouri Beauty; 3, Edwards, on Lulu Long.

Sow Twelve Months and Under Eighteen.—1, Brinigar, on Nice; 2, Brinigar, on Pretty; 3, Edwards, on Madam Hillwood; 4, Binder.

Boar and Three Sows Over One Year.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Edwards.

Boar and Three Sows Under One Year.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Edwards.

Boar and Three Sows Over One Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Edwards.

Boar and Three Sows, Under One Year, Bred by Exhibitor.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Edwards.

Four Animals Any Age, Get of Same Boar.—1 and 2, Brinigar; 3, Edwards.

Four Animals Under Twelve Months, Produce of Same Sow.—1, Brinigar; 2, Edwards; 3, Binder.

Senior Champion Boar Over Twelve Months.—Brinigar, on Blythedale Jim.

Junior Champion Boar Under Twelve Months.—Brinigar, on Teddy B.

Senior Champion Sow Over Twelve Months.—Brinigar, on Missouri's Best.

Junior Champion Sow, Under Twelve Months.—Brinigar, on Maude B.

Grand Champion Boar, Any Age.—Brinigar, on Blythedale Jim.

Grand Champion Sow, Any Age.—Brinigar, on Missouri's Best.

SHROPSHIRES.

J. C. Lacey & Son, Meriden, Kan., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb., were the exhibitors of this breed of sheep. Allen was awarded 1 and 3 on aged ram; 1 and 2 on yearling; 2 on ram lamb; 1, 2 and 3 on aged ewe; 1 and 2 on yearling; 1 and 2 on ewe lamb; 1 on pen; 1 and 2 on flock, champion ewe, champion ram. Lacey got 2 on aged ram; 3 on yearling; 1 and 3 on ram lamb; 3 on yearling ewe; 3 on ewe lamb; 2 and 3 on pen; 3 on flock; 1 and 2 on Kansas bred flock; and 1 and 2 on Shropshire Association Special.

(Continued on page 22.)



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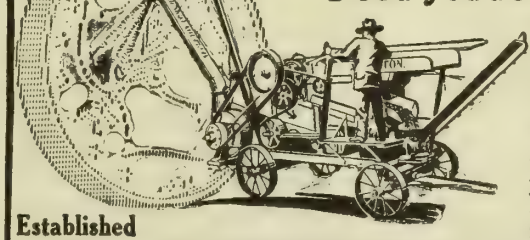
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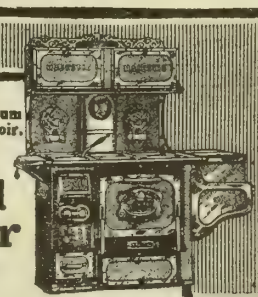
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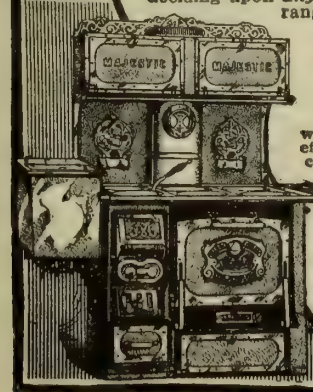
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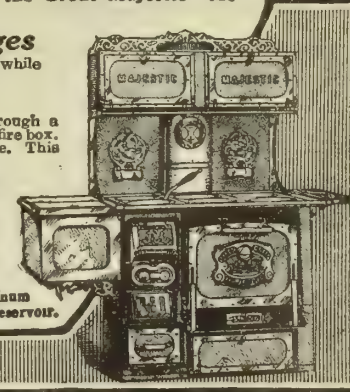


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There is just this to it, Farmer Friend: If you are ever going to visit Southwest Texas, investigate its big possibilities, secure a slice of its productive land and put yourself in line to share the Prosperity that you deserve, it's high time for action. You've been reading great masses of attractive Land Literature extolling the features and possibilities of the country all the way from Saskatchewan to the Panama Canal.

You have not considered one solitary section that offers you more or better inducements than Southwest Texas. We don't own, nor do we attempt to sell all Southwest Texas, but the portion that we do control is unsurpassed. That portion is Big Four Colony wherein is located the thriving town of Big Wells—The Foremost Artesian Irrigated Colony in Southwest Texas.

Here you find farmers from Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, and other States. Come and meet them and see what they are accomplishing, and if they are not in line for bigger and better profits than your country affords, then don't invest in Big 4 Colony. Better get right on the Excursion of October 1st and call on us either in San Antonio or Big Wells, Texas.

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STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley. Smith Co., Kan. Terms. EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.

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BARGAINS.
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160 acres.....$20 per acre
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La Cygne, Kansas.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Gomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

98 ACRES, located 6 miles from Ottawa, town of 10,000, 2 miles of railroad, all new buildings, house 9 rooms, barn 36x40, extra good outbuildings, 70 acres hog-tight. Price, $72.50 per acre. Don't wait to write—come at once. Terms to suit. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2½ miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price $12,000; terms $3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.

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8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
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Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

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Half sec., Jess R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 5-room house, porches, outkitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, $16,000, will carry $10,000. L. CHAPMAN, Box 28, A. R. 1, Fredonia, Kan.

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THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE.
160 acres good corn and wheat land, part level, part rolling. Good buildings, good water, good orchard, 90 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa. $65 per acre. $5,000 will handle.
F. B. MALL,
Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR TRADE.

160 acres, for merchandise or rental property, 1¾ miles from town, all good creek bottom, well imp., 25 acres alfalfa, nicest home in the county. Price, $12,000; mtg., $5,000, runs 5 years.
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Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
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200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.

Actual Farmers Wanted

Do you want a farm in Texas? Do you want to know how to get one for $20 an acre, and with 30 years to pay for it? I am going to put into the hands of good white farmers only, 8,000 acres of good level prairie land, in Mitchell County, Texas, on just such terms. I don't care about having the money for this land in cash, but I want a fair return from the investment, and this can no longer be had by running it to range cattle. 160 acres of it will make you a good farm, and I will sell in 160-acre tracts. I will sell for one-tenth cash, balance on your own terms up to 20 years. If you are a land agent looking for commissions, or a land speculator looking for a place where you can plant a little money and watch it grow into more money through the work of other men, this is not intended for your consideration; but if you are a farmer, especially if you are one who has grown tired of working land for some other man and paying to him a large part of the result of your year's work, and if you want to know how and where you can get a home and a farm of your own at a price and on terms which you can meet, it will pay you to write, and write promptly, to
HARRY HYMAN,
431 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

ONE OF THE BEST half sections in Neosho Co., Kan. Two sets of improvements, located one and half miles from railroad town. For sale at a bargain. Write. BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

TRADERS, INVESTORS, SMALL BUYERS.
1. Western Kansas grass lands.
2. Irrigated lands, celebrated Pecos Valley, Texas.
3. Ranches, farms, lots.
Call or write for circulars, booklets.
Lee Monroe, 703-706 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Ks.

80 ACRES — GOOD FARM

for sale, all nice, smooth land, in cultivation, good buildings, well located, good water and plenty of it. $55 per acre. Write for descriptive list. W. F. STEMMONS, Golden City, Barton County, Mo.

BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, BARGAINS.
Two smooth improved half sections, $32 per acre. One smooth improved half section, $36 per acre. These farms are worth $40 to $45 per acre now. Let me show you a real snap in these. Cash only. Exchange book free. H. H. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Eighty acres, located 4½ miles from Osage City; 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass, farm all smooth; 5-room house in good condition, good barn with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, implement shed, good water; R. F. D. and phone. Price, $3,600, if sold in 30 days. This is a great bargain.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.

813 ACRES $40.

per acre, 60 miles south K. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 hay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only $16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo., Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. postpaid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

CHEAP HOMES in the Beautiful Ozarks. Finest springs, healthiest climate, and the cheapest good lands on earth. No drouths, no hot winds, nor cyclones. Raise anything that grows out of the earth, except tropical plants. Look at these bargains: 160 acres, 8 miles from railroad, 3-room house, barn, two fine springs, 70 acres cultivation, for $1,500. 40 acres, some improvements, $300. 80 acres, 30 cultivation, 3-room house, fine spring, $800. Write for list of bargains. Globe Realty Co., Ava, Mo.

WEST FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE—2,500 acres, with oyster water front, 10 miles from Pensacola, 1 mile from R. R. station. Very fertile. No. swamp, all tillable. Location and soil considered the best tract of land in west Fla. The tract at $15 per acre. Save this ad. Address the owner, G. W. SOULE, Camp Walton, Florida.

SHALLOW WATER LAND—$15 an acre, easy terms, S. W. Kansas, near R. R. Send for illustrated folder. Come to Ness Co. for cheap homes; see big crops; land for sale, easy terms, some on crop payments.
BUXTON BROS.,
Utica, Kan.

SMALL PAYMENT DOWN BUYS BEST FARMS IN COUNTY.
We have bought, when land was cheap, some of the best farms in this part of the state—alfalfa, corn and hay farms. We will sell them at very reasonable prices, take a small payment down and the rest as long time as a man wants it, at low interest. Interest is all we want and the land for security. This shows we have faith in our farms. Description sent upon request. References: Any bank in the county.
CRESCENT LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
Elk City, Okla.

FOR SALE

80 ACRES upland, 1½ miles of Enterprise, Kan.; also 80 of Zimmerman land in block 9 of Pecos County, Texas. Write to C. L. MAIER, Enterprise, Kan.

LOOK!

Land producing this year from $15 to $25 per acres in corn, $25 to $50 per acre in cotton, I can sell you for $12.50 to $30 per acre. Write me. J. A. BRIGHTWELL, Boswell, Okla.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3,000 acres, Florida Orange, Grape Fruit and Vegetable land, between two good towns, railroad and water transportation, between two large lakes. Subdivided into 10-acre tracts. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good, clear income property or improved farms. CRAMER & BROWN, Lock Box, 672, Wichita, Kan.

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1¼ miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over $6,000, or swap equity for $3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred.
THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO.,
118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Field Notes.

Louisiana Lands.

Kansas Farmer readers are reminded that they need entertain no fear in dealing with any manufacturer or land company advertising in this paper. We discriminate carefully between the good and the bad. We call attention to the old, reliable Kansas City firm, Allen & Hart, who sell their own lands, and just now are offering 4,000 acres in Louisiana, three miles from Shreveport, a city of 30,000 people. This is rich agricultural improved land in the Red River valley, and it is said to be as productive as Iowa and Kansas land selling at $150 to $200 per acre. The land is selling at $40 to $80 per acre, on very liberal terms, and to those who are not in position to buy, the land will be rented for crop rent. Allen & Hart have a very interesting circular telling about the land and the crops, etc., which they will be glad to mail to you. See the advertisement on the land page.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED - $60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over $60,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions, $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

POULTRY.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORPingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS — SOME SPLENDID cockerels, cheap, considering quality. Nickersonian Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SOME OF THE FINEST BREEDERS—Cocks and hens, must go to make room for young stock. Get summer prices, quick. Moore's Single Comb Reds are best. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer, Wichita, Kan.

HONEY.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AS gathered by bees from natural sources. In cans of 60 pounds, net, $5. Prices in pails on application. Comb honey at $3.00 per case. Cheek & Wallinger, Las Animas, Colo.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN young bulls, bull calves and heifers for sale. G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

FOR SALE — CHOICE REGISTERED Holstein bulls from six months to one year old. M. H. Gilboy, Nokomis, Ill.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, of serviceable age. Address, John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

SHORT GRASS, REGISTERED HOLsten bulls for sale. One long yearling, $50; our choice 4-year-old herd bull, $75. Can't use longer. Excellent disposition. Ira Hawkins, Jetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

DOGS.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, opossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds, Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

REAL ESTATE.

WRITE ME FOR LIST OF FARMS AND city property. I have what you want. Fred J. Wegley, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—$3,500; 160 ACRES; IMproved; one-fourth cash, balance good terms. W. T. Metcalf, Planada, Calif.

20 OR 40 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR TOpeka, $120 per acre. W. R. Axtell, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOTTOM ALFALFA farms; prices from $60 up. Send for price list; it's free. The Earth Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

RANCH, PAYING 30 PER CENT DIVIdend, at bargain. Deal with owner. Write J. E. McCarty, Paluxy, Texas.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. I. Wilhite, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight year payments, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Cheyenne, Wyo.

657 ACRES, CHEAP, GOOD TERMS; 450 acres in cultivation, entire farm can be cultivated, two good houses, plenty of good water, alfalfa land, three miles Chillicothe, Texas. J. W. Dodson, Chillicothe, Texas.

DELIGHTFUL OREGON: FAMOUS Sutherlin Valley orchard lands offer wonderful opportunities. Illustrated literature, maps, prices and particulars, free. Luse Land and Development Co., Ltd., St. Paul, Minn.

WE ARE SUBDIVIDING AN OLD SPANish Grant in California. Land and water. Grows all fruits and flowers of the semitropics. The home of alfalfa. Address Oak Park Land Office, Los Molinos, Calif.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST WYOMING—Homes for hundreds; better crops, cheaper land than the Dakotas; one crop pays for land; mild climate, soft water, railroads, schools; easy terms. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

FARM FOR SALE—240 ACRES GOOD land, in Phillips Co., lies next to townsite of Prairie View, Kan. All well fenced, 40 acres alfalfa, good crops this year. Terms reasonable. Price, $45. Write to E. B. Bolte, Gooding, Idaho.

614 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND, ALL IN cultivation, 9 miles north of Denver. Water from one of the oldest ditches, besdes two reservoirs, 240 acres in alfalfa. Will sell or divide in three parts. Easy terms, or part trade. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID 110-ACRE FARM. Rich, black soil, lays fine, in Atchison Co., close to good town. Reason for selling: Owner non-resident; can't attend to it. Just the place for you or your boy. Will divide if desired. Favorable price and terms. Address for particulars, H. F. Hole, Fairbury, Neb.

OREGON AND SOUTHERN WASHINGton. Write before investing or coming west, so you can learn the facts about the Oregon country, its attractive climate and its agricultural and other opportunities. Official information gathered and vouched for by over 150 commercial organizations and by Oregon State Immigration Commissioner will be sent free on request. All inquiries answered in painstaking detail. For full information, write to Room 612, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE NEW ALFALFA seed, at $10 per bushel. Send for free sample. L. C. Markley, Belle Plaine, Kan.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE you money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

BAD DEBTS COLLECTED EVERYwhere, on commission, without suit. Bank references given. Established 1889 by N. S. Martin & Co., Collecting Agency, Arkansas City, Kan.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, Stafford County.—Taken up, by R. C. McFeaters, on the 25th day of August, 1-year-old heifer, color red, solid color. Marks, scar on nose. Value, $20. R. C. McFeaters lives on the S. E. ¼, Sec. 36, Range 13, Twp. 23, Stafford County, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

The Power of Organization.

The time has long since passed when it is necessary to argue the great importance of organization; nor should we have to present arguments in favor of the grange as the organization with which farmers should affiliate. There is not a farming community, with the advantages of this present age, but should be convinced of this fact. All communities realize there must be some means or organization through which they can work for self-betterment. This has been exemplified in civic societies for the promotion of public utilities, as highways, better schools and various other enterprises. Every farmer who has his home and country at heart should see the need of a grange organization that will place them in power to work for their country, state and national matters, at the same time they are working for local interests.

It will take no more time or means and will multiply many fold the efficiency of the farmers in any locality. Organize a grange, study its teachings and we will not only become more thoroughly interested in one's own farming, but will look forward with more encouragement of reaching out and helping one's neighbor to greater success. Evidence is constantly increasing that not only is the value of the grange in strengthening and building the farming forces, but it has placed the mother, wife and daughter on an equal basis, and has opened wide its doors, and said:

"We need your strength and influence in the grange, as well as in the home;" and today she stands as a crowned queen before the majestic throne of the grandest order the farmers have ever known. Today, as a social and an educational organization, the grange is unexcelled.

It is gratifying to note the increased interest along the line of agricultural pursuits. The founders of our beloved Order of Patrons of Husbandry early recognized that something more than the common schools were needed in our rural districts. We are glad to note the conditions and energies that are being put forth for the consolidation of rural high schools in our state of Missouri. Through the energy of our grange workers communities are being brought to see the needs of this consolidation. Too much cannot be said for the betterment of higher education in our rural districts. Within the grange these principles are taught and the farmer readily sees the great need of a more thorough and systematic course of study for his sons and daughters. When we stop to think that in Missouri $33.35 is annually spent on the city child and only $8.75 has been spent on the country child, surely this is an alarming condition, and now is the time for an awakening to a live interest, for our organization, with the hearty co-operation of the farmer and his children, can and will compel the placing of the country child on an equal basis with the city child in obtaining an education.

The grange, in uniting the farmers, is making farming a business, and a business education will expand and grow until it reaches the highest standard; until the farmer is as much a man of business as the manufacturer, banker or tradesman. The grange influence is felt in our halls of Congress. The order is recognized, having its national reputation, and this means power and strength. This order shows the highest moral standing by diligent care in selecting its membership, and in this is inculcating a time-honored lesson, that in order to be a proficient workman in any occupation, one must be a good man. On this foundation has the superstructure of the world's greatest achievements been built.

The farm is the producer of the real wealth of mankind, and with the united influence of the farmers they can set at naught the combines which oppress them; for no industrial depression could long withstand the united and stimulating influence of the sons of the soil.—MRS. GEORGE T. WHITE, Master of the Grange at Maywood, Mo.

TROUBLE or SERVICE?



Which are you buying?

You can run 15,000 to 30,000 miles on one set of new tires, eliminate all punctures and repairs, and save ¼ to ⅓ of your present tire expense, by using

Woodworth Treads.

They have hardened steel rivets in a soft leather base. Stiff springs hold them tight. We guarantee them to last and not to chafe the tires. They last as long as base shoes and cost only half as much.

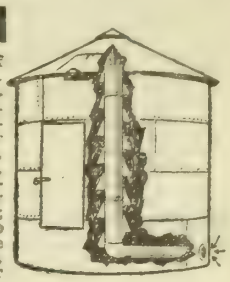
Are your present tires sound in fabric? If so, you can save half the cost of new tires this Fall by repairing the old ones and covering them with Woodworth Treads.

If your dealer does not carry Woodworth Treads we will quote you for them express prepaid.

LEATHER TIRE GOODS COMPANY
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Distributors: Kansas City, Mo., Automobile Tire and Vulcanizing Works, 625 E. 15th St., and Motor & Machinists Supply Co., 210-214 E. 15th St., The Baum Iron Co., Omaha, Neb., D. A. Falkinburg & Co., 1210 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE YOUR GRAIN WITH AN EQUITY BIN



Metal bins are proof against vermin, insects, weevil, moisture; fire and lightning; being galvanized will not rust or rot; needs no paint, no rock foundation, no insurance. Better in every way than wooden bins; lasts longer, easy to move. All complete with small doors, chutes, hopper door in roof for filling, also large door. Note ventilation system with two outside openings. Write for descriptive book and prices.

Kansas Metal Granary Co.
Wichita, Kansas.

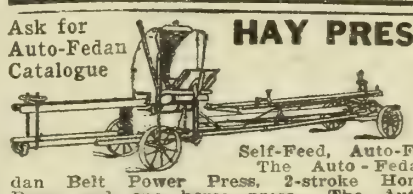
Automobile Bargain

Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau MATHESON automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address,

MATHESON,
Care Kansas Farmer.

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue

HAY PRESS



Self-Feed, Auto-Fedan Belt Power Press, 2-stroke Horse Press and one horse press. The Auto-Fedan Hay Press Co., 1564 W. Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

600 BU. KHARKOF SEED WHEAT—Price, 25 cents above market. J. H. Taylor, R. F. D. 1, Chapman, Kan.

2,000 BU. PURE KHARKOF WHEAT for sale, $1 per bu. at bin; fanned and graded, $1.25. Alvin Boman, Route 2, Rozel, Kan.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

JACKS AND JENNETS



Fifteen large Jacks, from 2 to 7 years old. Reduced prices for fall sale. All stock guaranteed right. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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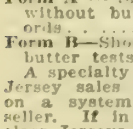
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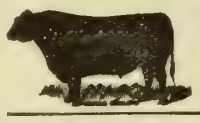
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Good quality. Will sell from carload up. 700 head Shropshire breeding ewes. 100 head horses, including ponies and good draft mare. Good bunch of mules. Will sell worth the money. Aikin Station on farm. Marysville branch U. P. AIKINS' RANCH. F. T. GRIMES, Manager.. P. O., Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

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A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me. J. Q. EDWARDS, Smith Ville, Mo.

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wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. C. A. NELSON.

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Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address
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We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.
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THE STRAY LIST

R. V. CHENAUX, COUNTY CLERK, Harper County. Taken Up—On the 3rd day of August, 1912, one muley cow, red, small white spot on left side in front of hip, bush of tail partly white. Appraised valued, $25.

H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK, Ford County—Taken up, on August 17, 1912, by Henry Bestgen, Wright, Kan., one roan horse, spot on left side, blaze face, both front and hind feet white. Appraised value, $20.

FIELD NOTES.

Amcoats Shows Hehrd.

S. B. Amcoats, the successful Shorthorn breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., exhibited a herd of his cattle at the Clay County Fair, recently held in his county. The cattle were right off grass and were not highly fitted, but looked well and made a very favorable impression on all who saw them. Prof. Wheeler, of the Agricultural College, placed the awards, all premiums going to Mr. Amcoats, there being no competition.

Arkell Polands.

James Arkell, big type Poland China breeder, located at Junction City, Kan., changes his card this week and offers 30 spring pigs, both sexes. Mr. Arkell has one of the leading Kansas herds and has at its head a boar of unusual merit. He calls him first quality, and he came from one of the best herds in Nebraska at an exceedingly long price. The spring pigs were sired by him. The dams are of Expansion breeding.

Col. Boatman.

One of the young auctioneers that is full of energy and anxious and willing to give value received is Col. Oscar Boatman, of Irving, Kan. Col. Boatman is taking up the selling of farm lands at auction. He already has several booked, the first of which is the J. S. Strader farm, of Irving, on Tuesday October 15. For more information about this farm or Col. Boatman's terms and plans, write him at Irving, Kan.

Thomas F. Kent's Chester Whites.

The Chester White show herd of Thomas F. Kent, of Walnut, Ia., attracted more than usual attention at the Topeka State Fair this year. Few persons who visited the swine department failed to stop and admire the Chester White herd conceded to be the best ever exhibited at the Topeka Fair, and many competent judges claim it to be the best herd of the breed in the corn belt. This herd was in the contest at Des Moines, Ia., and Lincoln, Neb., before coming to Topeka, and in competition with the greatest herds of the breed, added a long list of winnings again this year. At Des Moines the herd captured three first premiums, five seconds, three third premiums and three fourths. At Lincoln, the winnings were four championships, seven firsts, six seconds and five fourths. At Topeka, eight champions, grand champion and reserve champion ribbons, fourteen first premiums, six seconds, four thirds and two fourths. We desire to call attention to Mr. Kent's card that commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He can sell breeding stock of most any age. His herd numbers about 400. Among the boars now in service in the herd are Iowa Production, first at Lincoln, first champion and grand champion, and White Boy, first, champion and reserve champion at Topeka, and first and champion at Lincoln. Mr. Kent is pricing breeding stock to sell. He guarantees satisfaction. Write him for description of stock and terms. He will interest you. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

DUROC JERSEYS

DUROC HERD FOR SALE

Am leaving, and must sell right away the following pure-bred Durocs:
12 tried sows, bred for September farrow, $35 to $50 each.
7 fall and summer gilts, bred for September farrow, $25 each.
30 spring pigs, $15 for one, two for $25, five or more $10 each.
3 fall boars, $25 each.
Herd boar, "Chapin's Wonder," by Neb. Wonder, $50.
King's Col., by King of Cols. 2nd, $50.
In bunches will make sweeping reductions from these prices.

GRANT CHAPIN
GREEN, KAN.

EARLY SPRING PIGS

35 Duroc Jerseys of Tatarrax, Wonder Chief and Colonel breeding.
20 Berkshires of Berryton Dune 2d, Berryton Duke Jr., and Beau Brummel breeding.
A few bred sows and yearling gilts.
Also Southdown, Hampshire and Rambouillet yearling rams. Address
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, Manhattan, Kansas.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

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lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
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Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
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FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
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CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

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Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
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E. J. MANDERSCHEID, St. John, Kan.



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Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great boar, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. NEVIUS, Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.

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King City, Missouri.

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Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

Miller Poland Chinas

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.
Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL. Winchester, Kansas.

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Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
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30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
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SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
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STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
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combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

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R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb., one of that state's best big-type breeders, carries a card regularly in Kansas Farmer. He has an unusually choice lot of spring pigs for sale, 90 of them, mostly sired by the great boar "Blue Valley Gold Dust" and out of as large sows as the breed affords.



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POLAND CHINAS

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The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
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I now offer a few good sows and gilts bred for September farrow to such boars as Capt. Hadley and Missouri's Best. Some good spring boars by Capt. Hadley, Grand Leader and Expansion Wonder. Sows priced at $30 to $40. Boars at $15 to $25.
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A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
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Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
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A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
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Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
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our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
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100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
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Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

M.'S GIANT WONDER

Can be seen at our sale, September 27.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
Lawrence - - - Kansas

CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM.

I have purchased the E. P. Gifford herd of Shropshire sheep, and will endeavor to keep the same high standard of breeding. I have for sale at present two 1-year-old rams, and a few spring rams. All fine specimens. D. E. GILBERT, Route 4, Beloit, Kan.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire Rams Cheap



Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN, Rich Hill, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED. GREEN, HOWARD, KANSAS

THOS. PATRICK'S

SALE OF

BIG POLANDS

AT

HERMAN, NEB.

OCT. 1, 1912.

45 Head of Big Polands With Quality

Seven extra good yearling boars, four extra good sows, with litters. My offering of spring boars and gilts is the top of 60 head of early pigs. A large per cent of the offering sired by my great herd boars, White Sox, by Ellerbrook's A Wonder, dam Maid 2d, and Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley's Model, by Big Hadley, dam Lady Tecumseh. The dams of the offering are Giantess, A Wonder, Big Hadley and Tecumseh sows. Bids sent to auctioneers and fieldmen will be fairly treated. Catalogs now ready.

Thos. Patrick, Herman, Neb.

AUCTIONEER—COL. MOSS B. PARSONS. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

J. S. KENNEDY'S EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE OF

STANDARD IMPROVED AND O. I. C. WHITE SWINE

AT BLOCKTON, IOWA, OCT. 10, 1912

AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

Forty Head.—1 yearling boar, 17 spring boars, 2 yearling tried sows and 20 spring gilts. Eligible to record in both records of the very best breeding. Free entertainment at Blockin's Hotel. Write for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneers and fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated.

J. S. KENNEDY, BLOCKTON, IOWA

AUCTIONEERS—THOMAS E. DEEM, M. A. GRIFFITH AND W. R. REED. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

POLAND CHINAS

Dr. J. T. and C. A. Hanna will sell about 30 head of big type Poland Chinas at their yards at

BOLCKOW, MISSOURI, OCT. 18, 1:30 p. m., 1912

Come, or send bids to Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo., and Col. V. D. Giteson, King City, Mo., Auctioneers. Write for catalog if interested.

J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

C. E. CONOVER'S BIG BONED POLANDS

Sale October 17. Four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars, 20 spring gilts sired by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley. Send for catalog.

C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

GRONNIGERS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Herd numbers 300 head. Thirty years of successful breeding experience. All noted big type families represented. Stock for sale. Fifty head of fall yearlings, both sexes. Will be sold at our October 9 sale.

HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS,
Bendena, Kan.

Field Notes.

John Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

Mr. John Regier exhibited a small herd of Shorthorn cattle at the State Fair at Topeka, and carried off the following prizes: First calf herd, first on get of sire, second on produce of cow, second bull calf in open class, second on bull calf, Kansas class, third and fifth on heifer calf, Kansas class.

Grandview Stock Farm.

With this issue, W. R. Huston, owner of Grandview Stock Farm, at Americus, Kan., starts a card, offering a choice lot of Golden Model Durocs. Mr. Huston has one of the good herds in Kansas. The herd is strongly represented by the blood of Golden Model 3d, and other great boars. Mr. Huston is offering 20 large, growthy spring boars at farmers' prices. Please look up sale advertisement and write him. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Plans for Fall Sales.

Col. Lafe Burger spent several days at the State Fair at Topeka last week, and made Kansas Farmer a pleasant call. Col. Burger has several fall sales booked, and would be glad to assist any breeder to arrange a date for fall sale. Please write Col. Burger at Wellington, Kan., if you wish to consult him about your next sale.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS

Continued from page seventeen)

TAMWORTHS.

Exhibitor.—Classen Bros., Union, Okla.

Boar under six months, junior yearling sow, sow under six months, get of sire, first produce of sow, junior champion boar, senior champion sow, junior champion sow, grand champion boar and grand champion sow.

SOUTHDOWNS.

George Allen, Lexington, Neb., and W. W. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo., were the exhibitors. Allen got 1, 2 and 3 on aged ram; 1, 2 and 3 on yearling; 1 and 2 on ram lamb; 1 and 2 on aged ewe; 1 and 2 on yearling; 1, 2 and 3 on ewe lamb; 1 and 2 on pen; 1 and 2 on flock; champion ram and champion ewe. Waltmire got 3 on ram lamb; 3 on aged ewe; 3 on yearling ewe; 3 on pen; 3 on flock.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.

Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo., got 3 on senior ram; 1 and 2 on yearling, and 2 and 3 on ram lamb. George Allen, Lexington, Neb., got 1 and 2 on aged ram, 3 on yearling, and 1 on ram lamb.

OXFORD DOWNS.

W. W. Waltmire and J. G. Waltmire, Peculiar, Mo., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb., were the exhibitors. W. W. Waltmire got 1 on senior ram; 3 on yearling; 3 on ram lamb; 3 on senior ewe; 3 on yearling; 3 on ewe lamb; 2 on pen; 2 on flock. Allen got 1 and 2 on yearling ram; 1 and 2 on ram lamb; 1 and 2 on senior ewe; 1 and 2 on yearling; 1 and 2 on ewe lamb; 1 on pen; 1 on flock; champion ram and champion ewe. J. G. Waltmire got 2 on senior ram.

FIELD NOTES

Gildon & Sons' Show Herd.

The big type Poland China show herd of Dr. John Gildon & Sons, of Jamesport, Mo., was one of the good herds at the Topeka State Fair. This herd carried away its share of the ribbons in a strong show. Their herd boar, Pawnee Chief Hadley, was second as aged boar. They also won third on yearling boar, fourth on under year boar, second on young herd and third on produce of sow. Nearly all of the show herd was sired by their great herd boar, Big Bill Taft. If you want an outstanding spring boar or gilt, they sure have them.

T. W. Strickler's Big Type Offering.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of T. W. Strickler, of Craig, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 19, at Turkio, Mo., Mr. Strickler will sell an extra good offering of strictly big type, high quality Poland Chinas. The offering will consist of 25 head of spring boars, including herd header prospects, also 25 head of strictly big, high quality spring gilts. A part of this offering was sired by Mr. Strickler's great young herd boar, King's Equal, one of the best sows of Long King's Equal, King's Equal and Great Pawnee Nelson. Watch for his sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Curry Sells, September 27.

With the big corn crop and unparalleled shortage of spring breeding stock, it is freely predicted that extra good prices are to prevail at the hog sales to be held this fall. It is believed, and with good reason, that as the season advances the shortage of boars will become more apparent and in many instances it will be impossible to buy good ones at any price. With this condition existing it would be well for those who want the best at moderate prices to attend the early sales. Mr. John T. Curry, of Winchester, Kan., breaks the ice on Friday, September 27, with one of the very best offerings of the season. See his advertising in this issue, and write for catalog, mentioning this paper.

Valley View Farm Durocs.

E. C. Jonagan, of Albany, Mo., owner of Valley View herd of Duroc Jersey hogs, one of the high class Jersey herds, reports that his hogs are doing fine and that his offering will be in fine shape for his sale at Albany, October 26. The offering will include eight herd sows that will interest Duroc breeders wanting high class herd sows; also, spring boars and gilts, good for the show ring. At the Pattonsburg (Mo.) fair, in one of the strong hog shows in the state, Valley View herd won first on class of four pigs under 6 months, any breed; first on gilt under 6 months; second on boar, sweepstakes on sow, and age or breed, and first on sow under 3 years.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.

The show herd of old, original, big boned spotted Poland Chinas owned by Mr. H. L. Faulkner, of Jamesport, Mo., attracted considerable attention at the Topeka State Fair, and the big, spotted fellows were admired by all visitors to the hog barns, and especially by farmers wanting the big, prolific kind. Billy Sunday, one of Mr. Faulkner's famous big, spotted boars, won fourth in the aged boar class, with very little fitting, and in a strong show. He claims February 12 as the date of his annual bred sow sale, and will have a great lot of the real old, original, big spotted sows to offer the breeders at this sale. He also has some very fine big, spotted spring boars and gilts left, and can furnish pairs and trios not related.

J. S. Kennedy's Great Offering.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of J. S. Kennedy, of Blockton, Ia., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Kennedy is one of Iowa's oldest and most successful breeders of Improved Chester White swine, and today owns one of the best herds of white hogs assembled. This will be his eighth annual sale and he has had some sensational offerings in former sales, but without a doubt his offering this year will be the best he has ever sold at public auction. The two yearling sows in the sale were sired by Bell's Chief 29551, and are out of August Flower 42878. They have been tried and their litters will show that they are extra good ones. Three boars and two gilts out of Mr. Kennedy's great sow, Lady Belle 29830, with a record of 161 pigs in 14 litters, 123 of them raised to maturity. This is a great litter, farrowed January 20th. They are a lot of big, high quality herd headers. There are litters in this sale out of August Flower 42828, Augusta 15007, Peggy of Cedardale 1980, Pride of Cedardale 1979, Elsie of Cedardale 1002. Good sows sired by such boars as Callaway Dick 29486, a 500-pound boar at 1 year old, Duke 20379, and Cedardale Chief 1977, a trio or the great boars of the breed. Breeders will find this offering one with size and quality, and the sows of this herd have great records for prolific qualities. If you want to see the best Improved Chester White offering of the season, attend this sale. Send at once for catalog, and please mention Kansas Farmer.

Gronnigers' Poland Chinas.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, proprietors of the biggest Poland China herd in Kansas, start their card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Never in their career as breeders have the Gronnigers been so well fixed to supply the wants of their customers. Thirty years of experience and careful selecting of sires have made this herd noted for uniformity. At this time, about 300 head are on the farm of different ages. Two dates are claimed for fall sales, October 9 and November 13, but buyers can either wait for these sales or buy privately. More complete informatoin concerning the October 9 sale will appear shortly. In the meantime, place your order with the Gronnigers for pigs or get your name on their mailing list for catalogs. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Classen Brothers' Durocs.

In this issue, Classen Brothers are advertising a choice lot of Duroc Jersey spring gilts and spring boars, in pairs or trios, not related. The Classen Brothers have been breeding Durocs for a number of years, and have one of the good herds now in Oklahoma. At the head of this herd is Gold Mine, by Grand Master Col. 2d, and the herd sows are rich in the Col. blood lines. The Classen Brothers can make prices on young stock that ought to appeal to prospective purchasers. They also ship stock on approval. If you are not satisfied, return your purchase and get your money back. Please look for the Classen show herd at the State Fair at Oklahoma City next week, and write them your wants. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Dr. J. T. Hanna & Son's Polands.

Attention is called to the card of Dr. J. T. Hannah & Son, of Bolckow, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They own one of Missouri's good herds of big type, high quality Poland Chinas, and on October 18 they will sell at Bolckow about 30 head of high class Polands that will make good as breeding stock. Their herd is headed by Hanna's Expansion 61662, by Fisher's Expansion 58833, dam Sunshine Beauty 2d, by Lonire's Perfection. Among the sows in this herd are daughters of Giant Bob, by Pawnee Giant, Big Pete, by Peter Sterling 31056, Great Look, by Grand Look, and other noted big type sires. This offering will suit breeders wanting the big, high quality, easy feeding kind. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer, and send for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

W. R. Huston Sale Average, $30.

The Duroc sale pulled off on September 4 by W. R. Huston was considered a very good average, owing to the extreme hot weather and the light corn crop in this section. The offering was good and should have brought a little more money. Following is report of all selling for $30 or more:

No.		Price.
3.	—D. K. Lesh, Americus, Kan.	$46.00
9.	—A. A. Polk, Bushong	30.00
1.	—Enoch Lundgreen, Osage City	43.00
7.	—J. B. Lamb, Dunlap	39.00
5.	—J. B. Lamb	36.00
14.	—Carl Morlok, Americus	33.00
22.	—A. F. Holle, Bushong	37.00
16.	—Ed Snider, Emporia	30.00
26.	—A. Whittaker, Dunlap	30.00
6.	—J. R. Loughbridge, Lyndon	31.00
28.	—George Johnston, Americus	31.00
40.	—D. J. Varner, Cottonwood Falls	30.00
12.	—J. S. Grimsley, Americus	38.00
13.	—J. R. Loughbridge, Lyndon	47.00
29.	—Enoch Lundgreen, Osage City	28.00
21.	—J. M. Miller, Dunlap	49.00
4.	—William Albin, Saffordville	38.00

Thomas Patrick's Big Polands.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Thomas Patrick, of Herman, Neb., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Patrick owns one of the good, big type Poland China herds in Nebraska, and on October 1 will sell a fine offering of spring boars and gilts, yearling boars and a number of bred sows, some of them with litters. The spring boars and gilts are the tops of 60 head of early pigs. The yearling boars are a lot of big, growthy, easy feeding fellows that will make good. The tried sows in this sale have all made good, and a number of them will have litters on day of sale. The herd boars now in use in Mr. Patrick's herd are White Sox, by Ellerbrook's A Wonder, dam Maud 2d, and Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley Model, bq Big Hadley, dam Lady Tecumseh. The dams of the offering are Giantess, A Wonder, Big Hadley and Tecumseh sows. This will be a good offering and should attract breeders wanting good ones. Catalogs now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Saving the Horses From Epidemic.

Treatment for the horse scourge, as recommended by the General Purification Company, Madison, Wisconsin: The treatment consists of taking all horses in which paralysis has not developed and first giving them a physic containing a vermifuge, then following with Bacili-Kil diluted in water. They are able to give this copiously because of its being non-poisonous. They also give the Bacili-Kil hypodermically or by rectum injection, particularly where the animals have difficulty in swallowing. Feeding the Bacili-Kil thoroughly cleans and sterilizes the stomach and digestive tract and destroys all disease germs and worm nests remaining in the tract. By this treatment and hypodermically much of the Bacili-Kil is also absorbed into the tissues and blood. They also are able to gasify the Bacili-Kil in a simple manner, reaching the nostrils and throat with the gas, which immediately penetrates every passage in the head, destroying all the disease germs which have lodged there, also soothing and cleaning the membranes. The stables and enclosures are also sterilized with the proper dilution of Bacili-Kil by means of large power sprayers, which they are prepared to furnish for the purpose. The animals are kept away from the old pastures and as much as possible from locally grown hay, but where it is necessary to use locally grown hay because of no other being available, they soak this hay in a dilution of Bacili-Kil and water, thus destroying the disease germs which may infest the hay. They recommend, however, shipping in feed from districts known to be free from infection, and particularly baled alfalfa, mill feeds and green corn fodder. They require that all feeds must be soft and nourishing and free from local contamination. Bacili-Kil is made by subjecting several harmless substances to heavy electrical shocks, the resulting fluids when merged into one, becoming a clean, colorless, non-poisonous fluid of great power in destroying germs of disease. The great advantage they claim for Bacili-Kil is that it is wholly non-poisonous to animal life and can therefore be used very freely with absolute safety. Bacili-Kil has been under test for a considerable period by noted bacteriologists and seems to have very full endorsements. The tests seem to justify the results which are being accomplished in feeding and using it as a sterilizer and disinfectant. See the advertisement on page 11, in this paper.

M'S GIANT WONDER POLAND CHINA BREEDING AT AUCTION

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 27, 1912 AT FARM NEAR TOWN

54 IN ALL - 54 SELECTED 25 SPRING BOARS. 6 TRIED SOWS. 33 SPRING GILTS.

M.'S GIANT WONDER, by PRICE WONDER, out of dam by ORANGE CHIEF, is the sire of the spring part of offering. He is one of the biggest and strongest breeding boars of the times, and stamps his get with his greatness. DAMS of offering are big, and bred big. Daughters of such sires as BIG CHIEF, GOLD DUST HADLEY, LONG'S MOGUL, JUMBO U. S., Etc. The offering will be presented in good breeding form, but not fat. I am sure they are better for this and will make good as breeders. I am in the business to stay, and am looking more to the future than the present. Will appreciate mail bids, large or small. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Winchester, Kan.

JOHN T. CURRY, WINCHESTER, KANSAS

HALDERMAN'S GOLD METAL

DISPERSION SALE

AT BURCHARD, NEB., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1912

55 Head in All—34 Sons and Daughters of Gold Metal, 25 Springs Boars; 9 Tried Sows, Tops, 5 of them with litters at Foot, four with Gold Metal litters; 21 Spring Gilts.

I have engaged in other lines of business, making it necessary to disperse the "Melbourne Herd." I am sure it is a distinct loss to include the great sows and GOLD METAL litters at this time of year, but my business is such that I cannot possiby hold them. But I feel sure they will go into good hands and continue their career of usefulness. The spring boars and gilts are big and smooth, there is lots of herd boar material, and the breeder that buys a GOLD METAL gilt in this sale and breeds her to his good boar will make no mistake, whether he keeps her in his herd or includes her in his winter sale. The offering, as a whole, will not carry the flesh that my last fall offering did, but it is just as good in every respect, and at that sale I made the best average for Nebraska last year. The sale will be held in Pavilion on farm adjoining town, rain or shine. Catalogs will be sent upon application. Trains met at Lewiston, on Rock Island, or any other near point if we are notified. Free hotel accommodations, etc., and a special invitation to western breeders as visitors or buyers.

Jesse Johnson, Kansas representative. Send bids to him, in my care.
Auctioneer—Z. S. Branson, F. Z. Zaun.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN, Burchard, Neb.

HAMPSHIRE BOAR SALE, WED., OCT. 9th, 1 P. M., 50 HEAD REGISTERED

Sale Pavilion, Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Missouri.

I am offering in this sale the greatest lot of boars ever sold in a sale ring. These boars will run in age from spring pigs to yearlings past. Every boar in this sale will be hand picked, being well marked, a good individual and fit to head any herd in the world.

The Hampshire hog has proven to be far superior in every way over all other breeds of hogs; that it is in a class by itself is no question, and in this sale I am offering the best bred lot of Hampshire boars of this breed of hogs there is in existence. In other words, you will have a chance to buy a boar at this sale that is unequaled by any herd or breed.

I have been breeding the Hampshire hog the past 15 years, and in breeding these hogs have purchased only the best individuals money would buy, and now is your opportunity of securing some of this select stock.

The Hampshire hog is the most healthiest bred, they are as near cholera proof as a hog can be made, they are also the greatest rustlers, most easily raised, most prolific, stand up well on their feet, weigh the heaviest, produce the most perfect cuts of meat, an excellent bacon hog, and most attractive and the most sought after hog by the packers when placed on the market; they never fail to top the market, having sold as much as 50 cents per hundred weight above the market.



I have for private sale, at all times, Boars and Bred Sows.

DO NOT FAIL TO ATTEND THIS SALE. This is the opportunity for you to secure a boar that will improve your herd of hogs more than any breed of hogs you can buy. The best hog in the world is what you are looking for. At this sale you will find them. It costs no more to raise a good hog than it does a scrub. Don't think because you are raising hogs for slaughter only that most any kind of a boar will do you. That is a mistake. The best is none too good. The Hampshire makes the best cross on any other breed of hogs, being very strong blooded, and this, with their great rustling qualities, gives them their great disease-resisting qualities they are so well known to have.

If you cannot attend this sale, send your bids to E. C. Stone, Secretary Hampshire Association, 703 E. Nebraska Ave., Peoria, Ill. Bids mailed after October 5 should be sent to Mr. Stone at Stock Yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., as he will be in charge of this sale, and any bids sent him will be carefully handled and treated confidential. All hogs will be crated and delivered f. o. b. cars, St. Joseph, Mo. Pedigree furnished with each hog. Write for catalog.

W.F.Davis, S. St. Joseph, Mo

BIG ORANGE HERD HEADERS

J. O. James' Great Offering at Braddyville, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, 1912

Fifty big, growthy, high class spring boars and gilts. Twenty-three boars sired by Big Orange. A number of Big Orange gilts; other spring boars and gilts by Long King's Equal, Ellerbrook's A Wonder, Gritter's Best and A Wonder, making an offering of big type Polands by the greatest sires of the breed, and out of the best sows of our herd that will not be equaled this season. This offering of spring boars and gilts will weight from 200 pounds up, and are in just the condition to make good. Catalogs now ready.

J. O. JAMES, Braddyville, Iowa.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

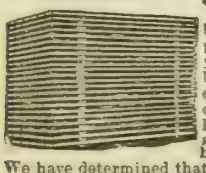
J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

Price Smashing Sale—Greatest in World's History!

B-U-S-T-E-D!

ROOFING LUMBER PRICES WIRE and FENCING BUILDING MATERIAL

Lumber Prices S-m-a-s-h-e-d



Yes, we mean smashed. Absolutely busted to pieces. That's our policy. We quote prices on lumber that will positively save you big money. If you will send your lumber bill we will send you a freight paid estimate that will mean a saving to you of from 30% to 50%. Every stick is absolutely first class, brand new and fully up-to-grade such as you would buy from any reputable house in the United States.

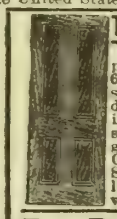
We have determined that the Fall of 1912 is going to be the Banner Year in our great lumber department. We have on hand 20,000,000 feet of high-grade lumber suitable for the construction of Buildings, no matter for what purpose intended. Come to our great yards in Chicago and let us show you this stuff actually in stock. No other concern in the world has a more complete stock of everything needed to build, whether Lumber, Shingles, Structural Iron, Plumbing, Heating, Doors or anything else that you may need. Do you know that lumber is getting scarcer and scarcer every year? Yet our prices are lowest and will continue so until our stock is gone. WRITE TODAY.

Shingles at Big Saving



We have a special lot of 1,000,000 5 to 2 Common Clear Shingles Coming in, on which we are making an exceptionally low price of $2.47. Other grades at lowest prices.

This Door at 98c



Lot MS-39. Four panel painted door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x6 ft. 6 in. 1200 in stock. A high quality door for the price. This is only one of our many special bargains. Our grand Building Material Catalog and Bargain Sheets will show a full line of Inside Millwork of all kinds.

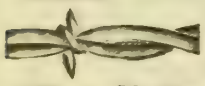
Free Building Book

A 200-page Book of Bargains in Millwork, Building Material of all kinds, including Paints, Plumbing, Heating, Structural Iron, Metal and Composition Roofing, Hardware, Carpenter's and Blacksmith's Tools, Wire Fencing. No prospective builder should be without it. It Is Free.



Smash Go WIRE and FENCE Prices

BARB WIRE Less Than 2c Per Rod



New galvanized, heavy weight barb wire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-AD-26 per 100 lbs. $1.95. Galvanized barb wire, light weight, first grade, best made, put up exactly 80 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-AD-28, per reel, $1.40.

Wire Nails, Per Keg, $1.50



10,000 kegs, put up 100 lbs. to the keg mixed, all kinds together, regular nails, such as made by nail factories. Lot 2-AD-33, price per keg. $1.50. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to the keg, while they last, per keg, $1.85. Write for our free Wire and Fence Catalog. Gives valuable information to any land owner. Fill in the coupon below.

Smooth Galvanized Wire Per 100 Lbs. $1.25



It is suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is irregular in length—it ranges anywhere from 50 to 250 ft. $1.25 is our price for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

15c Per Rod Buys Best Hog Fencing



Here is another one of our remarkable bargains. A high grade, strictly perfect fence, made of No. 9, 11 and 12 wires, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes, 26 in. high, 6-in. square mesh, put up in suitable size rolls. Lot 2-AD-31, price per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Staples, 100 lbs. $1.75.

Send us Today Your Complete List of Lumber and Building Materials for Our FREIGHT PAID PRICES.

EXPLANATION

Why We Are Called the "Price Wreckers"

CONSIDER what becomes of the stock of goods when a manufacturer, jobber or big retail merchant goes bankrupt, or "busted" as the saying goes. In the year 1911 ten thousand merchants met with financial distress—that's why the Chicago House Wrecking Co. exists. If the stocks offered are sufficiently large, if the goods are new, clean and desirable, they find their way naturally to our 40 acre plant for distribution, at a small added profit to our hundreds of thousands of customers, who, in this way get wonderful bargains.

In many cases our prices do not represent the original cost of production. There is not another concern on earth that can meet our prices, simply because no other concern has the buying and economical distributing facilities which we enjoy. It is only natural therefore, that we have become known as "Price Wreckers".

Where Your Dollar Does Double Duty

Every time you buy from us, your dollar takes on an increased purchasing power. We are the safety valve between the public and high prices. We recognize no Trusts or Associations—our methods are along original and unique lines. We are not plodders—we are merchants in the fullest meaning of the word, and the wise public have not been slow in realizing our position in the world.

Our great plant at 35th and Iron Sts. is a Mecca for the people of Chicago and surrounding country. Thousands of visitors from every part of the country make a yearly pilgrimage to our institution, and buy their yearly supplies. Are you getting all the benefit that you should from this excellent opportunity? We urge you to learn more about the wonders of our plant, and the opportunities that we afford when you deal with us. You get full value for your money. There is nothing fanciful about our methods—we are just straight, clean business men.

WE SELL PRACTICALLY EVERYTHING

Our stock includes practically "everything under the sun". It's in truth, from a needle to a locomotive. No matter what your vocation, or what position in life you occupy, or what your business, or how great a merchant you are, you have use for us, and we have the goods that you can buy from us to a decided advantage. The quicker you learn to recognize this fact, the sooner you will be "putting money in your pocket".

Our stock includes Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing, Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies, Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel. It includes Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furnishing Goods, and every single article to clothe a man, woman or child. It includes Sporting Goods, Fishing Tackle, Hunting Outfits, Tents, Guns, Harness and Vehicles, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Clocks; also structural iron needed in the construction of buildings, bridges, etc. Machinery, gasoline, gas and electric power outfits. In fact you cannot think of a single manufactured article that we cannot supply you at a saving in price. Let us convince you—it means but little effort on your part to prove the truth of all we say. Write us to-day for our Catalogue and literature. Fill in the coupon shown below.

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This Is Our House No. 6A.

A beautiful up-to-date full 2 story, 7 rooms and bath, home. Has been sold over 400 times. Copied and imitated all over the U. S., but our price and quality cannot be equaled. The price is easily 25% to 50% below local dealer's prices.

Immediate shipment right from our Chicago stocks, where you can come and see it loaded. NO MONEY DOWN. $2.00 buys perfect Blue Print Plans, complete specifications and detailed descriptive material list, with a refund of $1.50 if you do not like them.



Our House No. 6A.

ORIGINAL METHODS

We are the originators of a system of selling practically complete Houses direct to the consumer, at a great saving.

We eliminate all in-between profits. We sell and ship direct to you from our own stocks.

Great care and study has been given all our Plans. Economy is the watch-word both in materials and construction.

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Our Binding Guarantee both as to quality and quantity goes with every sale.

Write us for letters from people in your vicinity who have bought from us. We have thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Special Information

If you intend building, you will lose money if you don't write us at once. Tell us what you want. We will answer you promptly and give you valuable information regarding building. Send rough pencil sketch showing the kind of house you want. We will make you a freight paid price that will save you big money on material necessary to build same. Every stick first class.

If you intend to make improvements, write us what they are, and we will help you to save money on your purchases.

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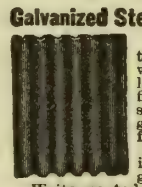


Our Book of Plans contains 100 Designs of different kinds of buildings. Everything from a 2 room Portable House for $147.50 to the finest kind of a 10 room residence.

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Galvanized Steel Roofing is Fire, Water and Lightning Proof



We bought 20,000 squares of this Corrugated Iron Roofing, which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect, and first-class, but light weight. The sheets are 22x24 in. x 1¼ in. corrugated. Our price of $1.25 per sq. is f. o. b. cars Chicago.

When ordering this item, specify Lot No. AD-700. This is not galvanized, but blacksteel roofing.

$1.25 per 100 sq. ft. buys best steel roofing

Write us today for our special FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than ever before offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing at $2.50 per square and up. Ask for free samples.

We can furnish anything needed in Roofing, Siding or Ceiling.

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Here again we show the lowest price ever known for roofing of quality. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and caps to lay it; and at this remarkably low price, **we pay the freight in full** to any point East of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River. Prices to other points on application.

We will also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 3-ply at $1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market.

It is put up in rolls of 108 square feet, and contains 3 to 4 pieces to the roll.

We have other grades of Ready Roofing, which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Write to-day for free samples and Roofing Catalog. Fill in the coupon.



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You are safe when you deal with us. Our capital stock is $2,000,000.00 and 20 years of honest dealing have earned a place for us in the public confidence that is unquestioned.

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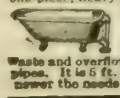
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$13 Buys Complete BATHTUB



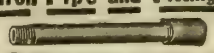
This is a white enameled, cast iron, one-piece, heavy roll rim bathtub, fitted with the latest style nickel-plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel-plated connected waste and overflow, and nickel-plated supply pipes. It is 5 ft. long and is good enough to meet the needs of any man. Lot 5AD-101.

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We are headquarters for steam, hot water and warm air heating plants. They are suitable either for new or old homes. It is easy to install one of these plants in your old building. For this great Fall Sale of ours we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 8 room house, with all necessary plans and complete instructions for installing, for $45.00.

Iron Pipe and Fittings



Good iron pipe in random lengths complete with couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids; size 3-8 to 12 inches; our price on 1-in. per foot 3c; 1 1-4 inch at 4c per foot. Complete stock of valves and fittings. Send us your specifications.

Rugs at 75c

We bought at New York Auction an enormous stock of high grade, brand new rugs and floor coverings. 75c buys Axminster Rug, size 27x54 in. This is a sample of our money-saving bargains. Write for our complete Free Rug Catalog, showing actual colors and designs.

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We are the World's Bargain Headquarters for the outfitting of your home, club, lodge or hotel, from the very latest to the finest. An assortment of Household Goods and everything such as will be found in no other institution in the land. Write for free copy of our Furniture and Household Goods Catalog.

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KANSAS FARMER

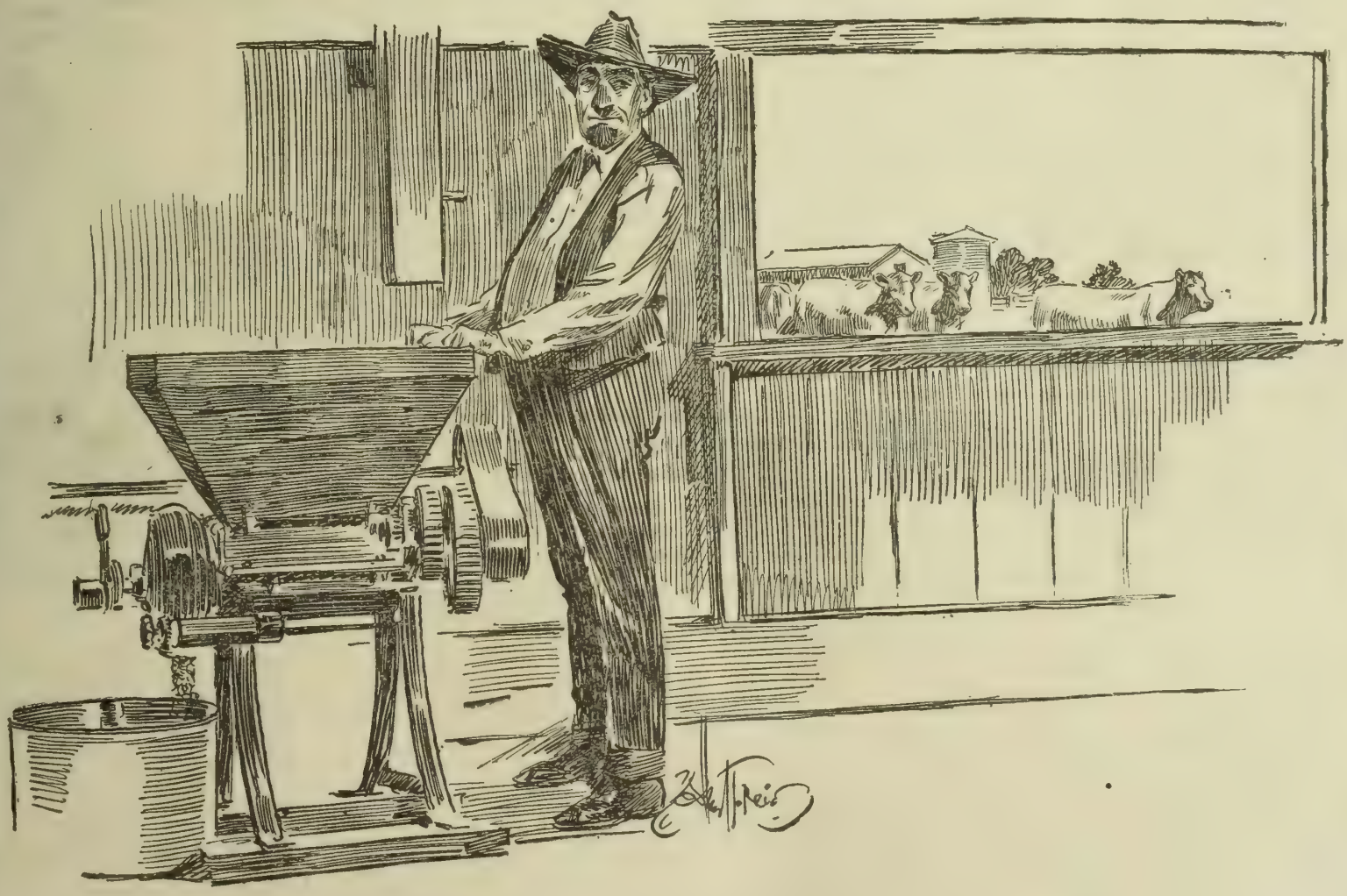
For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number ~~38~~ 39. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

STRAIGHT lines, not parallel, must meet at last, but the curve recoils forever.

Discontent is the divine law of nature through which America was discovered, railroads built, telephones invented, automobiles constructed. All life is unstable and the discontented climb to better things while the contented slide to worse. The farmer who fails to select his seed corn loses his variety while he who gives no care to his animals loses his type.

Contentment is the curve which drifts away. It gives low yields, bad roads, gullied fields, razorback hogs and parasitic men. Discontent is the straight line which arrives. It gives us pure bred stock, improved grains and fruits, modern machinery and sanitation. There can be no advance without discontent with present conditions. There is nothing so good or so bad that it cannot be bettered. Contentment feeds whole grain and the animals eat their heads off. Discontent buys a feed grinder and makes baby beef.—*I. D. G.*



Discontent With Present Conditions Is the Foundation of All Human Progress

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IN OLIVE KHAKI

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

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$3.50 Everywhere

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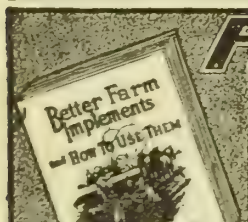
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Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau MATHESON automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address,

MATHESON,
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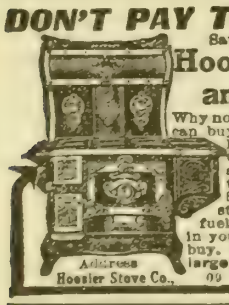
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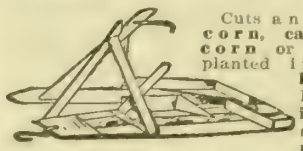
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Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass anything ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. **Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.**

Address Hoosier Stove Co., 99 State St., Marion, Ind.

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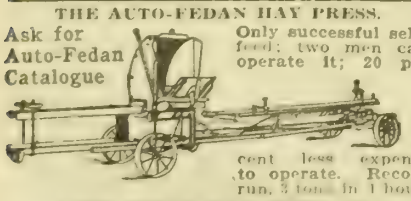


Cuts and gathers **corn, cane, kafir corn** or anything planted in rows. **Runs easy. Long lasting. Thousands in use.** Fully protected by patents. Send for free circulars.

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Only successful self-feed; two men can operate it; 20 per cent less expense to operate. Record run, 3 tons in 1 hour.

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AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.

FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

Renewing the Faded Hood.

R. V. N., Osage, Kan., asks how the finish can be renewed on a faded hood. This can be done by revarnishing, and the best job will be done by a good painter. The subscriber, however, can himself improve the appearance of the hood by varnishing. There is a varnish specially prepared for use by the auto owner. It is called "Rub-on" varnish and is applied with a cloth. It is claimed that the hood and fenders of a car can be finished in an hour and that the varnish dries thoroughly over night.

Care in Cranking.

Subscriber G. M. R., Marysville, Kan., asks whether a right-hand motor should be cranked with the right or left hand. The proper method for cranking is to use the left hand, inasmuch as the individual is safest in case the motor kicks. Not one driver in a hundred, however, cranks with the left hand. Left-hand cranking is unnecessary from the standpoint of safety if the spark is fully retarded. The timer on most machines is so set as to eliminate all danger of kicking if the spark is fully retarded.

Adjusting Brakes.

Adjusting a set of brakes should be a simple operation and should be performed by any driver of any reasonable amount of mechanical ability and judgment. To adjust brakes, see that wheel bearings are properly adjusted, then adjust brake bands until there is enough clearance for a piece of blotting paper all the way around when the brakes are released. It is a good plan to jack up both rear wheels while the adjustment is taking place. Be sure, too, that when the foot brake pedal is depressed the brake bands pull evenly on each hub. This can be determined by having someone in the car depress the pedal while another turns wheels by hand.

Learn Your Car.

Every motorist should learn all he can about the construction and the operation of his car. The more he knows about its construction the more he will know about its operation and the better equipped he will be in the time of trouble and the longer he will make his machine wear and the more satisfaction he will get out of it. The man who keeps his machine in a garage or who employs a chauffeur and by these means has his machine taken care of and looked after, is losing more than one-half the fun of motoring. The instruction book, which is usually illustrated showing different parts of the car in detail, is the source for learning about all there is to know of the car. This instruction book, by the way, should be kept in the car and not on the center table. If it is carried with the car it will prove very handy in the case of trouble.

Long Run Without Stop.

Almost daily some happening points to the dependability of the automobile motor and showing that with proper oiling and by keeping the bolts tight, little or no trouble can be expected. Two amateur motorists of Columbus, Neb., have just completed a 1,200 mile nonstop run, using a Reo the Fifth, and making the distance from Columbus, Neb., to Cleveland, O., in 71½ hours. Friends interested in the contest started the engine by pushing the car instead of cranking it, for the starting crank was left at home. While one was driving, the other slept, neither leaving the car except for meals. Two quarts of oil, one gallon of water and 60 gallons of gasoline were used. A heavy rainstorm was encountered near Chicago, which compelled the non-stop amateurs to negotiate a long strentch of heavy, muddy roads. As both drivers were traveling half the time by night over strange roads this run of 1,200 miles in less than three days without stopping the motor, is made all the more sensational.

Extra Auto Equipment.

Every motorist should carry a good tow rope. No difference how careful a driver he may be, nor how good, nor what make his machine is, he is likely to at any time need a tow rope. He should also carry a first class, good jack. Such a jack will save loss of time and annoyance and wear and tear on the motorist's disposition. A new spark plug or two should also be carried. Spark plugs will go wrong, and it is much more convenient to have a new plug for use than it is to undertake to find out what is the matter with an old one, especially so if the motorist is on the road at the time of the trouble. Also, the motorist should carry a large wrench. A 14 or 16-inch monkey-wrench is none too large and is as good as any. The motorist could load himself with 200 or 300 pounds of emergency equipment and not overdo the matter of protecting himself. However, the above are the most essential.

Auto Cannot Be Better Than Now.

Hundreds upon hundreds of prospective purchasers have been awaiting the further perfection of the automobile before buying. The statement of John N. Willys of the Overland Company will in this connection prove interesting. He says: "Never will the automobile be better made than it is today. Motor cars are as near perfect as mechanical genius, human brains and automatic machinery can make them. They will never be made any better because new wood will not be grown, because the earth will never yield up better ores, because cattle will not produce better hides for upholstering and because human brains and energy will never be at a higher development than now." In the above Mr. Willys naturally refers to those standard makes which have been thoroughly tested by the public and which have stood the acid test. He does not assume to say that there are many makes which could not be greatly improved, but—"the honest cars at honest prices are as near perfect as it is possible to produce them."

Measuring Grades.

Subscriber G. C. R., Axtell, Kan., asks how grades are measured. Our subscriber can buy an instrument which can be attached to his car and which will show the per cent of any grade over which he passes. We do not know the cost of such instrument. It can be obtained through any good auto supply house. One method for quickly finding the grade of a hill is to stop the car on the hill, tie a plumb-line—which may be a string with a stone on one end of it—to the top of the iron on the front seat or to the door handle where it can swing clear. When the plumb-line is still, make a mark on the running board where the string touches it. When the car is on the level attach the plumb-line again and let it hang as before. This time it will hang vertically and the distance between the points touched by the plumb-line on the hill and on the level measured on the running board and divided into the length of the string from the point of attachment to the running board, will give the per cent of grade. The objection to this method is that on a grade that is sufficiently steep to be of interest it is not practical or good policy to stop the car.

Texas Farmers' Endurance Run.

The reliability of the automobile and showing that the farmer has the necessary mechanical skill, pluck and persistence to drive in a strenuous motor reliability contest, was recently demonstrated in the farmers' and ranchmen's endurance run of Texas, which embraced a course of 700 miles. Contestants were penalized only for being late at controls. All contestants were restricted to farmers or ranchmen owning and driving their own cars. In on instance, the bolts were sheared off the real wheel of a car while rounding a sharp curve. The wheel bounded off into the field. The contestant borrowed the bolts of a cultivator from an obliging brother farmer, assembled his wheel and landed in night control ahead of schedule.

The winner of the beautiful silver trophy was W. H. Camp, of San Gabriel, who drove a Reo the Fifth, and finished with a perfect score. Mr. Camp also shared in the $900 gold purse awarded to the cars finishing with the best scores. Among the many higher priced cars which Mr. Camp defeated were four in the $2,000 class and three in the $1,500 class, while among the cars which he tied for the $900 gold purse were two in the $2,000 class and one in the $3,500 class, all of which serves to show that the lower priced cars can make a run equal to any.

Make Your Home Comfortable and Cozy



By using

Certain-teed

Rubber Shingles

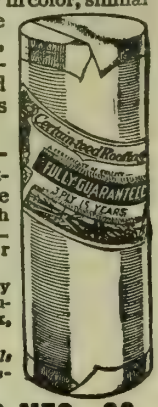
Quality Certified—Durability Guaranteed

Why use the old style expensive wooden shingle, slate or tile, when you can get a *better* shingle for *less* money.

***Certain-teed* Rubber Shingles**

Guaranteed 15 years

These are a beautiful gray in color, similar in tone to slate—give your home a comfortable, cozy appearance—especially recommended where handsome effect is desired.



See your local dealer—he will quote you attractive prices—be sure the *Certain-teed* label is on each roll and bundle—it's for your protection.

How to Build for Less Money

Write to-day for this valuable **free book**, No. AN8

Furnished in rolls as well as shingles.

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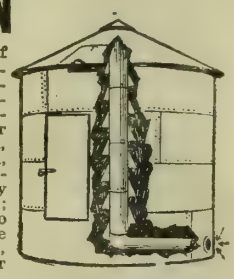
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Metal bins are proof against vermin, insects, weevil, moisture; fire and lightning; being galvanized will not rust or rot; needs no paint, no rock foundation, no insurance. Better in every way than wooden bins; lasts longer, easy to move. All complete with small doors, chutes, hopper door in roof for filling, also large door. Note ventilating system with two outside openings. Write for descriptive book and prices.

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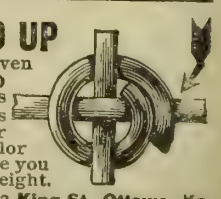
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

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GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only reliable advertisements of reliable persons, firms and corporations, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in these columns, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

FARMER'S LIFE INSURANCE.

There are two classes of city men who buy life insurance, or rather life insurance is bought by city men for two purposes. The first class is that of laborers who by their daily wage, whether digging in the ditch or employed in offices, are able only to make a living for their families and who have no hope of accumulating a competency for old age, and many even without hope of leaving property to their families for the support of the families until such a time as the members are able to take care of themselves. The other is that class of business men who in their business have incurred obligations which obligations, if business continues prosperous, will be paid, but which, in the event of failure, would result in business ruination. Such men buy life insurance to protect their assets. For example, if a man owing $10,000 in his business and he should die, his estate would be incumbered to that amount and in all probability his business would be closed with the result that nothing would be left for his wife and family. Such a man carries life insurance from a business viewpoint for the protection of his estate. In case of death the life insurance pays the obligation and the business may be continued with profit to his heirs. This is a commendable method of figuring and is an example of keen oversight of the up-to-date business man.

This same protection from a business point of view is furnished the farmer in his business through life insurance. He may own a farm of 160 acres worth $15,000, but on which there is a mortgage of $5,000—a situation not necessarily to be deplored. If such farmer should die suddenly, leaving a family of small children, and with no means of conducting the farm and paying off the mortgage, the farm would be sold under the hammer at a price less than its worth and the family left homeless and with a small amount of money for living and educational purposes. If such farmer should carry life insurance to the amount of five or eight thousand dollars, the insurance will pay the obligation, leave the farm intact and the widow and family assured of support and education until they can make their own way.

The purchase of life insurance has in itself these days become a practical and feasible saving operation. Policies of such kind are written as to mature in a term of 15 to 20 years, making a savings arrangement equal to any savings proposition. At the maturity of the policy the amount may stand as insurance or another amount may be taken down in money in a lump sum for any special purpose for which the insurer may require it.

The editor believes that farmers, whether in debt or not, can as well afford to carry life insurance as the city man, whether he be a laborer or prosperous business man. Substantial insurance should, of course, be purchased. There are many such companies competing for business and selling number one insurance at reasonable rates.

Life insurance combines first a safe investment, and second protection for the family or estate. The individual buying the insurance cannot afford to be disappointed in accomplishing the purpose for which he buys insurance. The assessment insurance is more or less unstable and an unknown quantity. If a loan company has a mortgage on your farm you are not permitted to carry worthless fire insurance upon your buildings just because it is cheap. Yet many a man carries a doubtful quality of life insurance for his family just because it is cheap. It is not a fair way to treat a confiding wife and helpless children, however, and it would not be permitted if the obligation were reversed.

* * *

If farmers' institute dates have been fixed for your neighborhood, do not overlook the time and place.

LIVE STOCK LAWS.

In two recent emergencies Kansas laws pertaining to live stock have been found wanting. During the ravages of the hog cholera last season, which affected practically every farm neighborhood in the state, and during the present horse epidemic the laws of the state are found to be woefully inefficient.

If a farmer desires to vaccinate his hogs with the anti-hog cholera serum before they have shown any symptoms of disease or before they have been exposed to contagion, he may call upon the Agricultural College and secure the prompt service of a skillful veterinarian equipped with an abundance of serum. But if his hogs have been exposed to infection, or if some of them are showing symptoms of cholera, it becomes necessary for him to appeal to the State Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, who in turn orders the State Veterinarian to go and inspect the herd and report. If it should happen that the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner is in some other part of the state, as he must be at various times in the pursuit of his duties, then the farmer with the threatened hogs is helpless until he can locate and hear from the Commissioner. Hog cholera does not wait on red tape, and the laws of the state should be so modified as to eliminate all necessary proceedings and secure the quickest possible service for the farmer who has hogs that are threatened with cholera. The fault is not in the officers, but in the law which restricts their action.

In the present dire calamity, from which the farmers of western Kansas are suffering, the need of legislation is even more apparent. The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner should have under his direction a county veterinarian in each county, whose duty it should be to report details of all outbreaks of live stock diseases and include all available information to the end that prompt service may be rendered. In the case of the present horse epidemic no information was available upon which to base conclusions as to either the cause or extent of the disease, and as a result it has required from four to six weeks of work under the present cumberous laws before any real attempt could be made to solve the problem which is so vitally important to the whole western part of the state.

The live stock interests of Kansas have always been the greatest financial interest of the state, and as the future prosperity of the farmers as well as the fertility of the soil and the consequent prosperity of every citizen depends upon the maintenance or increase of the live stock industry, our laws should be so constructed as to insure quick response on the part of responsible officers when their services are needed. Not only would such laws serve to accomplish what the present laws are designed to do and save many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the state, but they would render it impossible for calamities of this kind to be taken advantage of for the political advancement of certain men whose ambition is more important to them than is the welfare of the state.

* * *

This has been an unusual season for fruit production in Kansas. It is believed that more apples have grown in the state this year than for many years past. The value of the crop, however, has been very materially reduced, and in many instances has been almost nothing because of the failure to prevent damage from insects through spraying. In many orchards, however, where spraying was prayerfully followed, the yield has not only been good, but the apples are of high quality and are readily marketable at good prices. The experimental apple orchard of the Kansas University, looked after by Professor Hunter, would cause those who will show interest enough to examine it, that it will pay to spray.

* * *

Plenty of feed and plenty of live stock insures a profitable winter's employment.

BIG MEETING PROGRAM.

That the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, to be held in Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, cannot be other than a success, is indicated by the energy employed by the several committees in evolving their several plans.

Very naturally, the program presented at this meeting will be the attractive feature, and the feature which will be depended upon to secure a large attendance. It has been definitely determined that the congress will be in session two full days — a morning, afternoon and evening meeting to be held each day. It has been decided, too, that the program will deal with policies and principles relating to the varied Kansas farm conditions.

It is certain that the program will present a careful study of the facts and actual conditions pertaining to agriculture in Kansas and with no attempt to brag and deceive. Aside from agriculture will be discussed manufacturing, rural education and rural life, rural co-operation, marketing, public loans, and the relation of various organizations to agriculture. It is certain that the above presents not only a broad but a sound policy, isasmuch as this congress is not held for the purpose of booming the state or inducing immigration to Kansas.

To this date, no acceptances have been received from those invited to participate in the program. A list of parties invited to discuss the several subjects has been published as speakers definitely arranged for. This is in error. KANSAS FARMER will print a complete program as soon as prepared.

* * *

POLITICAL ADVERTISING.

For several years KANSAS FARMER has been printing political advertising. Such advertising is now appearing and more already contracted for will appear at later dates.

It will be observed from our editorial columns that in printing this class of advertising at full commercial rates KANSAS FARMER has not in any way prejudiced its editorial expression. We are scrutinizing every line of this advertising so that nothing objectionable will appear. The same high standard of purity has been placed on political advertising as we have long maintained with reference to commercial advertising.

The columns of KANSAS FARMER are open to all parties and to candidates of all parties. While the editors of KANSAS FARMER have their personal views on political subjects, the same have not been allowed to affect the policy of KANSAS FARMER, which policy under the present management is that of refusal to enter the political field. We feel that our best service to our readers and state lies in the printing of the very best agricultural paper we can. The people have political reading of such color as they select through political newspapers. In entering the field of partisan politics KANSAS FARMER would become a paper for a certain political faction only, and we have a desire to serve as best we can, all rather than a part of the people of Kansas, and at the same time serve our readers in a way much more important to their success and prosperity than politics can possibly serve them.

* * *

The newspapers of Cowley County are responsible for the statement that $50,000 worth of silos are being built in that county this year. It occurs to us that this is an unusual activity and that the first prize for the largest single year's silo investment must go to Cowley. The dry weather of the latter part of August and the early part of September in that county very materially reduced the corn and other feed crops. Realizing the necessity of saving such feed as was produced in the condition of its greatest feeding value, was directly responsible for the tremendous impetus in silo building.

* * *

A little fall plowing will help things along for next season.

WESTERN KANSAS EMERGENCY.

To those western Kansas farmers who have lost horses as a result of the horse plague, the sympathy of all other farmers is extended. The years of 1911 and 1912 have been the most trying experienced by the western farmer in thirty years. His burden was sufficiently heavy as a result of his experiences of last winter. With the ravages of the horse plague added, it brings about a situation the equal of which has never before confronted the western farmer. The strong man, however, will assume the burden, take up another notch in his belt and prepare for a still harder fight.

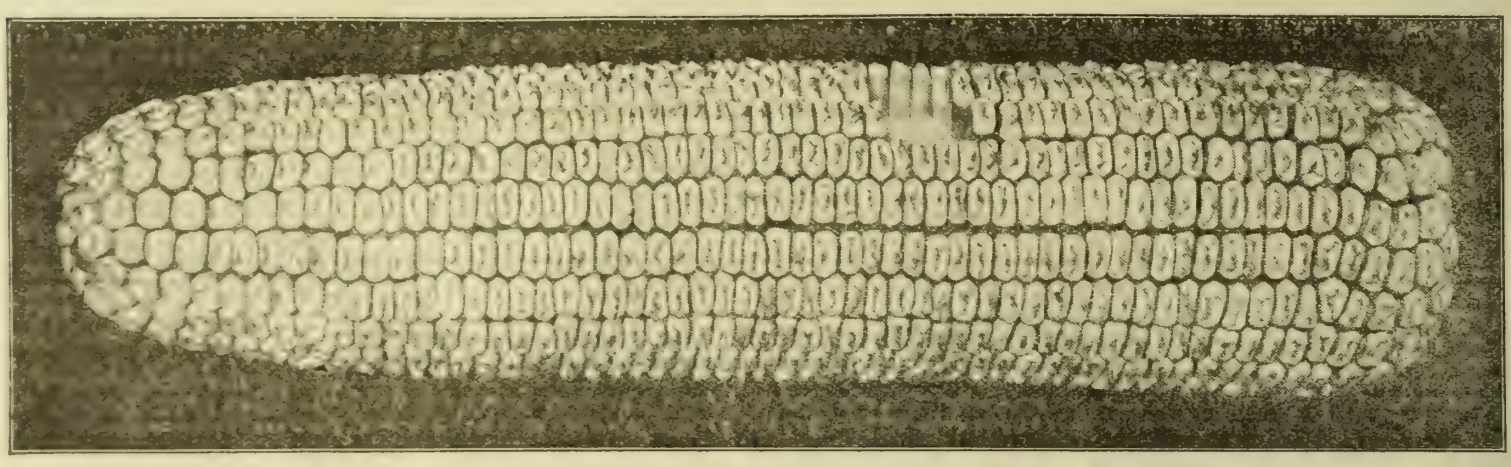
It is now late to plow and expect the best results from wheat. However, reports are to the effect that the soil is in good condition for plowing, and this being so, a better seed bed for winter wheat can yet be more easily prepared than if the usual dry fall condition prevailed. It will be advisable to expend on the ground already plowed, all the labor necessary to do the seeding in the very best possible condition. Some figures we have seen indicate that from 60 to 80 per cent of the normal wheat acreage has already been plowed in the distressed counties. This being true, the situation is not so serious as it might be, provided full advantage is taken of the acreage already plowed. The use of good seed, thorough preparation of the field and timely seeding may recompense fully for the reduced acreage.

In times of adversity no people on the globe are so willing to co-operate with a neighbor as are Kansas farmers. Reports indicate that even in those counties hardest hit by the horse plague there are sufficient horses to prepare and seed the acres already plowed for wheat, provided those who are so fortunate as to have saved their horses will help those who have lost. In those sections where tractors are owned, the tractor should be worked to the limit on a co-operative basis, being used for seeding the ground already plowed and for preparing the unplowed ground. The Santa Fe has asked for permission to haul tractors and plows and drills free of charge from originating points into those counties needing these machines. It is reported that companies exhibiting tractors at the Hutchinson fair last week, have agreed to ship these tractors into the stricken districts, to furnish the men necessary to operate them, exacting only a nominal charge from the farmer for doing the work.

The fact is that wheat must be sown in the stricken district this fall. It is our own opinion that the western farmer depends too much upon wheat, and the present unfortunate condition should convince him that this is so. However, he cannot make the change from wheat farming to more diversified farming—leaning strongly toward live stock—in a few months. The change must come gradually. He is compelled by all the rules of the game to take another chance on wheat.

Where it is possible to organize farmers' companies in the purchase of traction engines and plows, there should be no delay in organizing such companies. Individuals who have lost their horses and who are able to buy traction engines and plows, will not need this suggestion. The company plan of buying traction engines and plows, however, is worthy of consideration. The business men in the stricken districts can well afford the consideration of organizing among themselves companies for the purchase and operation of engines and plows and do the work of seeding and plowing absolutely without cost to the farmer, if it is necessary so to do. It would seem that the present condition could be very materially relieved if the proper co-operative spirit should prevail among those who have the means to finance the companies as suggested. In fact, it seems possible that by immediate co-operative action to almost wholly repair the loss resulting from the present situation, at least insofar as this fall's wheat crop is concerned.

GATHER SEED CORN NOW



A NEAR PERFECT EAR—STRAIGHT ROWS, ROWS EXTEND WELL OVER TIP AND BUTT, WELL FORMED KERNELS.

Every Advantage in Early Selected Seed—Begin Now Preparing for Next Year's Crop

A good corn yield depends upon each of three important factors:

First, a fertile soil and a well prepared seed bed.

Second, cultivation that produces and maintains a layer of well pulverized soil and at the same time preventing the growth of all weeds and grasses.

Third, properly selected, well stored, tested seed corn.

Home grown seed is always desirable. Seed produced under the climatic conditions of your own soil is absolutely necessary to the largest yield and greatest profit. If seed corn is imported it is necessary that it become acclimated and in most instances while the process of acclimation is going on the yield is diminished. If home grown seed is not everything it should be or that is desired, import seed sufficient to plant a seed plat of an acre. From this save seed for the planting of a few acres the following year. By the third year the imported seed will have become acclimated and will make seed of satisfactory quality for the entire planting the fourth year.

* * *

The value of good seed corn is generally recognized. However, on many farms the selection of and what constitutes good seed is not well understood. It is the purpose of this and subsequent articles to enable the reader to select good seed and properly take care of it. The necessity of testing for vitality, the methods of testing, the necessity of uniform kernels for planting, the necessity of a full stand, and in fact all phases of crib selection and testing of seed corn were discussed in KANSAS FARMER the first of the present year. The methods of selecting seed from the field were not at that time discussed, because such discussion was not then seasonable. It is now time to think about the saving of all farm seeds for next year's planting and to assist in successfully selecting those seeds is the object of this and subsequent articles.

* * *

The best time to select seed corn is in the field while the corn is still standing and the character of the stalk on which the ear grew can be observed. The present is the time to do this. If not done now, it should be done before severe or killing frosts. The best plan is to go into the field with a sack and husk and place in the sack four or five times as many ears as will be needed for the next season's planting. Eight good ears will plant an acre. Twenty-five to thirty ears selected as above, for each acre to be planted, will not be too many. This quantity gathered will insure a sufficient amount of seed after the best individual ears have later been chosen as a result of the final selection and testing.

* * *

Ears resembling as closely as possible that shown in the picture at the top of this page should be selected. The picture is that of a near perfect ear. The ears selected should be that of the average large ears—not the largest ears. The selected ears should be mature. Those having shown early maturity should be selected. Early maturing seed is thereby secured. The ears should be cylindrical, the tip end nearly as large as the butt. The rows on the ears should be straight with narrow furrows. The rows should extend well over the butt and tip. The kernels should be well formed.

* * *

These ears should be selected from heavy, long-jointed stalks and which bear heavy foliage. Ears from hills having suckers, stunted or barren stalks, or smut, should not be selected, neither should ears be selected from hills which have grown close to hills producing suckers or barren stalks. Ears should not be selected from exceptionally tall stalks but should be selected at uniform distances from the ground, the point being that ears taken from near the ground mature earlier than those on taller stalks. We want early maturing corn and to get such should not seek seed ears which grow on the tallest stalks.

* * *

In the selection of the ear do not be guided wholly by its outward appearance. A good looking ear is not always the best to plant. Select a long, thick, well formed kernel with large germ. A large germ has greater vitality than the smaller germ. A large, deep germ with good width carried well to the crown, and broad and deep at the point, is most desirable. Comparison of kernels from different ears will plainly illustrate the kernel described above. An ear having such kernels as described will have a small cob. Excess of cob is not desirable. Every grower of corn before going into his field to select his seed will have in his mind a good idea of what he will find in the field and in the selection of seed must exercise his judgment and depend upon his ability to select the best of the corn to be found in the field for seed. In other words, he should be prepared to know the general character of the best ears in the field and be able to select those ears.

* * *

The corn so gathered should be stored in a dry, well ventilated place. If the seed is gathered as early as it should be after the methods above described, the cob and grain will be full of moisture. This moisture should be removed and the ear made dry as rapidly as possible. The process of evaporation by natural means in Kansas will give best results. In some latitudes drying by heat is advantageous. If the moisture is not removed from the ear early there is a tendency toward mold which has the effect of reducing the vitality. You have no doubt seen pictures showing seed corn prepared for drying and hung in bunches by the husk. This is not a good method. The ears should be stored and dried singly. If the ears can be placed on slatted shelves in a well ventilated room or building, the best results will be obtained. During the drying process the ear should be turned two or three times. The corn should not be stored in a cellar or stock barn or in any other place where the air will become damp. The best place is in the garret of the house or in the garret of the wheat granary.

* * *

As above stated, the moisture should be gotten out of the seed corn at the earliest date possible by placing under conditions which will make drying rapid and under such conditions as will not permit the corn to again become damp. The corn should not be permitted to again absorb moisture. If the seed corn is thoroughly dried and kept dry, low freezing temperatures will not injure the germ, and it is unnecessary that it be kept in a warm room.

* * *

Kansas farmers need an early maturing corn of the largest possible variety. In most Kansas fields at this time some well matured ears can be found, while in some fields will be other ears the seed of which was planted at the same time and which have not yet matured. Early attention in the selection of seed corn will enable the farmer to select those early maturing ears which will have the effect of his growing earlier maturing corn. Such discrimination cannot be exercised when the seed corn is selected from the crib. The cribbed corn is as a rule exposed to rains and freezing weather, and these conditions are not favorable to the highest germination. Kansas, as does every other state, loses millions from poor seed corn. In fact it has been said that poor seed costs Kansas farmers more than do the losses from drouth.

* * *

That said in a general way with reference to the selection of corn will apply to the selection of cane and Kafir. Each of these two latter crops is of tremendous importance to Kansas. Generally speaking, the Kafir and cane seed planted in Kansas is very poor. We believe that fully half of the cane and Kafir planted never germinates. This because of the poor quality of the seed. This has the effect of disappointment in stands and low yields of both grain and forage.

* * *

The early maturity of some stalks of Kafir and cane is more apparent in these crops than in corn. The late planting of Kafir and cane in Kansas, which planting is usually done after corn has been planted, necessitates seed which when planted will mature in advance of frosts. It is an easy matter to go through either cane or Kafir fields and select uniform early ripening heads. These heads should be taken care of in much the same manner as described for corn. The heads should remain unthreshed until planting time, when the seed may be shelled off by hand or beaten off with a flail. Those who grow broom corn and Milo can profitably apply the same general instructions toward the saving of seed from these crops.

* * *

To impress upon the grower still more forcibly the necessity of this attention to the selection of seeds for the principal field crops, it is only necessary to explain that every seed planted which fails to germinate reduces the yield correspondingly. Also that the best results can come only from strong seed which germinates rapidly and makes a quick growth. Every corn grower knows that a large and vigorous root system is essential to the best yield of the plant. The holding roots and the stem of the plant can come only from the vitality stored in the kernel and not one particle of plant food can be taken from the soil until the first leaf is far enough above the ground to take from the air carbon-dioxide. If the kernel is weak the stem will be delicate and the root system weak and this weakness will continue throughout the entire life of the plant. These are a few of the reasons which make necessary the use of a large kernel containing not only a strong germ, but surrounding that germ with the plant food necessary to start the young plant under favorable conditions.

* * *

Along the same line the following from a press bulletin by Superintendent Miller of the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College, will prove of value: "Few farmers appreciate the importance of early selection of their seed for corn and sorghum. The stockman declares that the 'sire is half the herd,' and it is equally true that the character of the farmer's seed represents practically that percentage of his crop. No man can estimate the thousands of bushels of poor corn and sorghum seed that have been planted in the fields of Kansas, never to germinate. Why not feed this poor grain to hogs and cattle and plant good seed, seed that has been tested? A few grains of an ear of corn or a head of sorghum will prove the character of the whole. Enough poor seed of these two plants was planted in Kansas last spring to fatten a thousand steers, and yet the seed corn conditions in Kansas were better than in any other western states.

* * *

"Then, too, the very fact of forehandedness is a tremendous argument for fall selection of seed. It is a good habit and the farmer who can say when winter comes that he has all his seed corn selected and hung up in 'dry' is the kind of a farmer who can sleep the sleep of a just man in the cold stormy night, knowing that cattle and other stock are well sheltered. No matter how severe the storms of November and December, he can rest assured that his seed corn is safe and he can feel a greater assurance of a good crop the next year. Kansas has lost more bushels of corn from poor seed in the last thirty years than she has lost from dry weather.

* * *

"We should get together in a big concerted movement in September, 1912, for selecting sorghum seed early. I am going to ask each of the 380 farmers' institutes in Kansas to get behind the movement and to get the names of members who will this year select from the field before the last of September uniformly ripened heads of Kafir, milo and sweet sorghum, ten days before cutting time uniformly ripened heads of broom corn; before the middle of October choice ears of corn from good stalks. Kansas must grow more acres of corn and sorghum and must raise more bushels per acre and then grow more horses, hogs and cattle. Let's pull together on this seed proposition."

* * *

The editor has recently attended several local corn shows in eastern Kansas, and the quality of corn shown is a good indication of the value of good seed used last year. At these shows we talked with no less than 100 corn growers, who say that the precaution taken by them in obtaining good seed for this year's planting has made them many dollars, and stating that hereafter they will pay more attention to the use of vigorous seed and careful planting than ever before. This testimony should result in inducing skeptical farmers to inquire into their seed corn conditions. Now is the time to begin—by selecting from the field as directed above.

BIG WEEK AT HUTCHINSON



IN FRONT OF GRANDSTAND—PARADE OF PRIZE WINNERS AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS.

Good Weather, Good Crowds and a Good Display Characterized the 12th Annual State Fair

Twelve times has Hutchinson thrown open her doors to welcome the big crowd which comes each year to attend her big state fair, held under the auspices of the Central Kansas Fair Association, and each time she has had something well worth seeing.

Managed entirely through private enterprise and supported by private capital, the Central Kansas Fair Association has had an unbroken record of success. This year the week opened with stormy weather, which served to decrease the attendance and rendered the grounds muddy and unpleasant. But with the clearing away of the clouds, the crowds of people began to come in, and it is believed that the attendance record was maintained, although no official figures are now available.

The new fair grounds at Hutchinson are well located for the purpose, although some distance out from the city. With a double line of street car tracks and with a switch from the Santa Fe railroad into the grounds, the transportation problem is well handled, especially as these two methods are supplemented by a well paved street, which affords the best of accommodation for automobiles and other vehicles.

Some of the best of the buildings from the old ground were removed to the new, but most of them are new structures especially built for their present purpose. They are so arranged as to give ample space for all exhibits of what ever kind, without crowding, and this is a good feature, in that it allows the crowds to inspect everything in comfort and without inconvenience.

Perhaps the first thing that impresses the visitor on approaching these grounds is the long line of automobiles that are parked on one side of the main entrance in a space provided for them, and the large number of buggies and other vehicles on the other side in their allotted space. This shows that farmers come in large numbers, and in their own vehicles. It also shows that these vehicles are more often than not the automobile in which the family can take its outing at the fair grounds and return home in time for the "chores."

The next feature which impresses the visitor is the large exhibits of farm machinery in operation. The big manufacturers were, of course, provided with exhibition tents in which their various products were shown in motion, but the ample size of the grounds is such that opportunity was afforded for the big tractors to show their worth in plowing, drilling and harrowing, all in one operation. Being in the wheat belt, it is but natural that Hutchinson should attract large exhibits of wheat planting and harvesting machinery, but she is also in the corn belt, and exhibits of machines for handling corn and Kafir were almost equally prominent.

Another feature that is always attractive to the visitor at Hutchinson is the fruit display. It may be that there are other counties in Kansas that produce more or better fruit than does Reno, but it so happens that the writer has never seen a better display of fruit than is usually made at the Hutchinson fair. This year was no exception, and the display was remarkably fine, both in quality and quantity, and included a surprisingly large number of varieties.

The agricultural display was of excellent quality, although it did not seem to be quite so comprehensive as has been shown here in former years. Practically everything grown in the way of farm crops in central Kansas was shown, and the building devoted to this purpose received its full share of visitors. The Agricultural College exhibit was one of the most attractive features, and is about the best piece of advertising which that institution has done of late.

The fine arts exhibits was unusually good, and included many of the exhibits which had previously been shown at Topeka. The display of china painting, needle work and oil painting was really remarkable in quality, while the pastel, crayon and pen and ink work was very creditable.

In view of the alarm so generally felt about the horse epidemic, the exhibit of horses and jacks was really good. Lee Brothers, of Harveyville, took their large consignment of Percherons direct from Topeka, and, of course, made up the big end of the show in point of numbers. Other Topeka exhibitors were met by those from the central and southern portion of the state, and the horse show, while not large, was creditable.

Being in the center of the beef growing region, Hutchinson has always been a show place for the beef breeds of cattle, and this year the quality of the show was up to standard, although the different herds on exhibition were practically the same as those shown at Topeka the week previous. The exhibits in this department were somewhat lighter in numbers, though not in quality. The same remark will apply to the dual purpose breed.

In the dairy division, the cattle show was unusually good, all of the herds on exhibition having gone direct from Topeka. Holsteins, Guernseys, Brown Swiss and Jerseys made up the show, and this is somewhat unusual, for this fair at Hutchinson has been considered as in the beef and pork producing region rather than in the dairy section of the state. The exhibits of these different breeds of dairy cattle, together with the number of sample silos on the ground, showed that interest is developing in this phase of intensive farming, which is comparatively new for this section of the state.

For the first time in the history of the fair at Hutchinson, the swine barns contained a large exhibit of Hampshire hogs. This breed is gaining rapidly in popularity, and, while it has been classed as a strictly bacon breed, it seems to be developing into a lard type of hog wherever it is grown to perfection in the corn belt. Its peculiar appearance serves to attract a great deal of attention, but did not detract from the big spotted Polands and other breeds on exhibition. The judges at Hutchinson seemed to prefer the medium type in Polands rather than the big type which finds favor at the other big fairs, and for this reason the prize winners are different here from those at other places.

Hutchinson takes pride in her fair, and her business men make preparation for it by throwing their houses open for the accommodation for such visitors as cannot find places in the hotels, and by decorating their business houses in such a way that when one steps off the train he knows that there is something going on in the town. Hutchinson is located in the midst of the rich agricultural region and this fact, together with her past success, indicates that her big fair is a permanent feature.

The live stock awards will be found on another page.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST HESSIAN FLY



IF FARMERS in eastern Kansas do not take measures against the Hessian fly this fall there is likely to be an outbreak of that pest next spring. Early fall is the time to combat these insects; in fact the only time that measures are effective. The fly-infested area this fall is in the extreme eastern part of the state, particularly in the southeast and northeast sections.

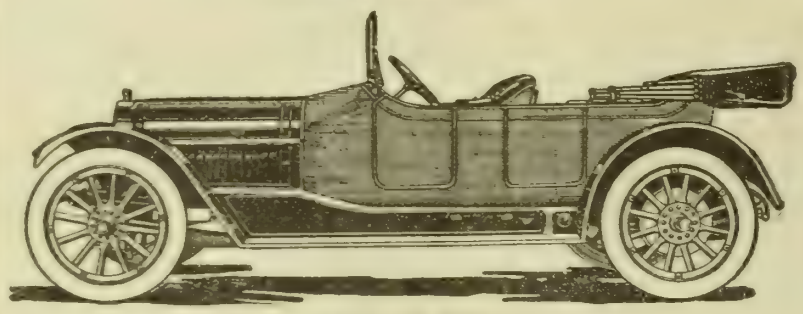
If land to be seeded to wheat has not already been plowed, plowing at this time will be effective in turning under flaxseeds from which flies soon will hatch. The furrow slice should be six inches thick and should be turned in such a way that all stubble and trash will be thrown in the bottom of the furrow and covered completely.

Farmers also should observe the safe dates for sowing wheat that have been found by agricultural college entomologists. From four years of experimenting in various sections of Kansas it has been found that wheat sown in eastern Kansas at the north line of the state on or immediately after October 1 is free or practically free from flies the next year, and that wheat sown at the south line on or immediately after October 14 likewise is free or practically free from the pest. So the fly-free date for any locality between would be one day later than October 1 for every fourteen miles south of the north line.

Why Does Boy Beat You to Town?

Every once in a while, and sometimes oftener than that, I find some farmer wondering why the boy wants to leave the farm. Why wonder? Especially when you know that the boy knows that you really want to do the same thing as soon as you have saved up enough money to do it in the way that you want to do. Is it not a fact that too many of you, by your daily lives and examples, are teaching him that the farm is only a place on which to work hard, and to live harder? And for what? To make enough money to move into town after you are too old to enjoy things, and when your spending muscles have been paralyzed by years of inaction and disuse. If your daily lives are along those lines, do not be surprised if your boy beats you into town by several years. And it may be that it will require years of tramping over the crippling pavements of the city before he realizes that after all the plowed ground was easier on his corns and conscience—and far better for his comfort. It is up to you to keep the boy on the farm. How? By teaching him, both by precept and example, that the farm is not merely a place to work and win wealth, by the sacrifice of many pleasures. But to teach him that the farm is the best place God ever invented on which to live, broad, free, efficient, serviceable, helpful, healthy, human lives. Thousands and thousands of such lives have been lived on the farm. Thousands and thousands of such lives are being lived today upon the farm, out in the open of God's sunshine. And it is because of this fact, in a large degree, that this country is great and good—and growing better.—W. H. MILLER, Ottawa, Ill.

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You want a **long wheel-base;** it means the maximum of comfort in riding. You want **36-inch wheels,** with tapered spokes for strength. You want the body hung as low as will allow good road clearance.

You want Mitchell **seven-eighths elliptical springs;** one of our new features for your comfort.

You want a **left-side drive** with **center control levers;** you've wanted that for years. It's a wonder American makers didn't come to it long ago; the common sense arrangement for American cars.

You want a **cut-back door** at the driver's side, so you can enter the front seats easily from either side.

You want an **electric self starter** and complete **electric lighting system;** operated from the driver's seat.

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7-passenger Six, 60 H. P., 144-in. wheel base, 4½x7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels $2,500

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2-passenger Six, 50 H. P., 132-in. wheel base, 3¾x6 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels $1,850

5-passenger Four, 40 H.P., 120-in. wheel base, 4½x7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels $1,500

2-passenger Four, 40 H.P., 120-in. wheel base, 4½x7 in. stroke, T head motor, 36-in. wheels $1,500

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PERCHERONS.

Exhibitors—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.; J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan.; J. Kepple, Great Bend, Kan.; T. R. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.; C. F. Cooper, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan.; J. Hill, Hutchinson, Kan.; A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.

Judges—R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan., and W. L. Blizzard, Manhattan, Kan.

Aged Stallions—1, Arbuthnot, on Gaufrier; 2, Malone, on Grimore; 3, Cooper, on Somers; 4, Cooper, on Galerus.

Three-Year-Olds—1, Arbuthnot, on Rowdy Boy; 2, Cantwell, on Garjon; 3, Cooper, on Santos.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Lee Bros., on Decasteline; 2, Lee Bros., on Carno; 3, Kepple, on Kepple's Bosco.

Yearlings—1, Lee Bros., on Brilliant L; 2, Lawrence, on Dixie; 3, Taylor, on Galahad.

Aged Mares—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on Galette and Allie.

Three-Year-Olds—Lee Bros., on Jocaste.

Two-Year-Olds—1 and 2, Lee Bros., on Marcelene and Irene; 3, Arbuthnot, on Lady.

Yearlings—1, Lee Bros., on Delia; 2, Taylor, on Clochette; 3, Cantwell, on Bonweir.

Filly, Under One Year—1, Lee Bros., on Fawneta Belle.

Champion Stallion—Arbuthnot, on Gaufrier.

Champion Mare—Lee Bros., on Galette.

BELGIAN HORSES.

Exhibitors—David Cooper & Son, Freeport, and C. F. Cooper, Partridge, Kan.

Judges—R. C. Obrecht, Topeka, Kan., and W. L. Blizzard, Manhattan, Kan.

Aged Stallions—1 and 2, Cooper & Son, on Beau Fixe Du Chene and Fippan.

Three-Year-Old Stallion—1 and 2, Cooper & Son, on Arsonille and Borgas 2d.

Two-Year-Old Stallion—1, Cooper & Son, on Carnival.

Aged Mares—1, Cooper & Son, on Gibelotte.

Three-Year-Old Mares—1, Cooper & Son, on Calline.

Champion Mare—Cooper & Son, on Calline.

Champion Stallion—Cooper & Son, on Carnival.

SHORTHORNS.

Exhibitors—C. S. Nevius, Chiles; John Regier, Whitewater; J. F. Stodder, Burden, all of Kansas; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; Howell Rees & Son, Pilger, Neb.; D. Teitjen, Bellevue, Ia.; R. B. Baird, Central City, Neb.; J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.

Judge—C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

Aged Bulls—1, Nevius, on Searchlight; 2, Rees, on Whitehall Rosedale; 3, Stodder, on Choice Archer.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Nevius, on Prince Valentine 4th; 2, Baird, on Governor; 3, Teitjen, on Corrector.

Senior Yearlings—1, Hall, on Princely Sultan; 2, Stodder, on Red Laddy; 3 and 4, Teitjen, on Governor and Major.

Junior Yearlings—1, Rees, on Crescent Goods; 2, Nevius, on Violet Light; 3, Stodder, on Ivanhoe.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Nevius, on Luster's Light; 2 and 3, Rees, on Secret Good and Cedar Lawn Goods; 4, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Excelsior; 5, Hall, on Touch of Lavender.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Nevius, on Searchlight Bloom; 2, Nevius, on Goodlight; 3, Stodder, on Happy Boy; 4, Nevius, on White Starlight; 5, Teitjen, on Hill Krest Spangle.

Aged Cows—1, Miller, on New Year's Delight; 2, Nevius, on Lady May; 3, Hall, on Countess Hallwood 3d; 4, Teitjen, on Sallie Mortan.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Rees, on Violet Goods; 2, Teitjen, on Marshall's Missie; 3, Nevius, on Scotch Josephine 4th; 4, Stodder, on Splinters; 5, Nevius, on Goldie Barmpton.

Young Herd—1, Hall; 2, Rees; 3, Teitjen.

Calf Herd—1, Rees; 2, Teitjen; 3, Hall.

Get of Sire—1, Rees, on get of Ruberta's Goods; 2, Hall, on get of Choice Goods Model; 3, Stodder, on get of Captain Archer; 4, Nevius, on get of Searchlight.

Produce of Cow—1, Nevius; 2, Stodder; 3, Teitjen.

Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Nevius, on Lavender S; 2, Rees, on Silver Goods; 3, Stodder, on Crystal Maid; 4, Hall, on Hallwood Violet 3d; 5, Stodder on Mad Camp.

Junior Yearling Heifers—1, Rees, on June Goods; 2, Hall, on Hallwood Emma 3d; 3, Teitjen, on Her Excellence; 4, Nevius, on Jossie S; 5, Teitjen, on Marshall's Queen.

Senior Heifer Calves—1, Hall, on Hallwood Gold Drop; 2, Stodder, on Jennie; 3, Hall, on Choice Princess 3d; Teitjen, on Hill Crest Belle; 5, Stodder, on Autumn Girl.

Junior Heifer Calf—1, Teitjen, on Hill Crest Lassie; 2 and 3, Rees, on Fancy Goods and Ruby Goods.

Senior Grand Champion Bull—Nevius, on Searchlight.

Junior Champion Bull—Hall, on Princely Sultan.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Rees, on Violet Goods.

Junior Champion Cow—Nevius, on Lavender S.

Aged Herd—1, Rees; 2, Nevius; 3, Teitjen.

HEREFORDS.

Exhibitors—J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; Jones Bros., Council Grove, Kan.; Klaus Bros., Bendena, Kan., and O. S. Gibbons & Sons, Atlantic, Ia.

Judge—W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan.

Aged Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Fairfax 16th; 2, Hazlett, on Beau Sturgis 2d; 3, Gibbons, on General's Beauty; 4, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward.

Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Corrector Fairfax; 2, Gibbons, on Good Lad; 3, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 2d; 4, Hazlett, on Gold Nugget.

Senior Yearling Bulls—1, Gibbons, on Carnot; 2, Hazlett, on Bonnie Lad 26th; 3, Klaus Bros., on Beau Onward 3d.

Junior Yearling Bulls—1, Cudahy, on Beau Fairfax; 2, Gibbons, on Beau Patrich; 3, Hazlett, on Bocaldo; 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 7th.

Senior Bull Calves—1 and 3, Hazlett, on Beau Baltimore and Beau Kansan; 2, Gibbons, on Beau General 4th; 4, Cudahy, on Tartar; 5, Klaus Bros., on Fulfiller 45th.

Junior Bull Calves—1, Cudahy, on Gold Beater; 2 and 4, Jones Bros., on Beau Simpson 25th and Beau Simpson 26th; 3, Gibbons, on Beau General 6th; 5, Klaus Bros., on Fulfiller 51st.

Aged Cows—1, Cudahy, on Scottish Lassie; 2, Hazlett, on Sinfa; 3, Gibbons, on Priscilla; 4 and 5, Klaus Bros., on Miss Filler 24th and Miss Donald 13th.

Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Cudahy, on Perfection Lass; 2, Jones Bros., on Daisy; 3, Klaus Bros., on Miss Wilton 20th; 4, Gibbons, on Lady Viola; 5, Hazlett, on Bloss 4th.

Senior Yearling Heifers—1, Hazlett, on Melzah; 2, Jones Bros., on Sally; 3, Gibbons, on Pansy Bell; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Fuller 34th.

Junior Yearling Heifers—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Celetine and Peerless Perfection; 3, Hazlett, on Idylette; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Fuller 37th; 5, Gibbons, on Lassie.

Senior Heifer Calves—1 and 3, Cudahy, on Pearl Donald and Ann Donold; 2, Hazlett, on Mauzelle; 4, Klaus Bros., on Miss Onward 5th; 5, Gibbons, on Lady General.

Junior Heifer Calves—1 and 2, Cudahy, on Little Mischief and Edna Donald; 3, Gibbons, on Persielene; 4 and 5, Klaus Bros., on Miss Onward and Miss Fuller 38th.

Senior Champion Bull—Fairfax 6th.

Junior Champion Bull—Beau Fairfax.

Grand Champion Bull—Fairfax 16th.

Senior Champion Cow—Scottish Lassie.

Junior Champion Cow—Pearl Donald.

Grand Champion Cow—Scottish Lassie.

Prince; 3, Martin, on Red Rover.

Aged Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus.

Young Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus.

Calf Herd—1, Cudahy; 2, Hazlett; 3, Gibbons; 4, Klaus.

Get of Sire—1, Cudahy, on get of Perfection Fairfax; 2, Hazlett, on Beau Beauty; 3, Gibbons, on General G.; 4, Jones Bros., on Simpson; 5, Klaus, on Beau Onward.

Produce of Cow—1, 2 and 3, Gibbons, on produce of Priscilla, Blossom and Pansy Belle; 4 and 5, Klaus, on Lady Fulfiller 16 and Hesiod's Rose.

HOLSTEINS.

Exhibitors—Frank White, Hampton, Ia., and J. T. Sheppard, Hutchinson, Kan.

Judge—J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan.

Aged Bulls—1, White, on Groveland Iuka Hijlaard; 2 and 3, Sheppard, on Neil's Choice DeKol and Butter Boy.

Two-Year-Olds—1, White, on Groveland's Sir Pontiac Iuka.

Under Yearlings—1 and 2, White, on Groveland Aagie Deol and Groveland's Sir Pontiac Hijlaard; 3, Sheppard, on Buster Girben Boy.

Aged Cows—1, White, on Pauline Witkop Netherland; 2 and 3, Sheppard, on Pride Gernin and Sister Gerbin DeKol.

Two-Year-Olds—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's Pauline Hijlaard, Groveland's Korndyke Cornucopia and Groveland's Witkop Iuka.

Yearlings—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's DeKol Iuka, Beauty Deol Bebries and Groveland's Paulinea Posch 2d.

Under Yearlings—1, 2 and 3, White, on Groveland's Iuka Netherland, Butter Key Mollie Segis and Groveland's Iuka Mercedies.

Champion Bull—White, on Groveland's Iuka Hijlaard.

Champion Cow—White, on Pauline Whitkop Netherland.

ABERDEEN ANGUS.

Exhibitors—A. C. Binnie, Alta, Ia., and W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.

Judge—Andrew Michael, Belton, Mo.

Aged Bull—1, Binnie, on Kloman; 2, Miller, on Ever Black.

Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Binnie, on Black Pridewood; 2, Miller, on Peter Pan.

Senior Yearling Bull—1, Miller, on Rosegay 6th.

Junior Yearling Bull—1, Miller, on Choice Chief.

Senior Bull Calf—1, Miller, on Heather Keylex; 2, Binnie, on Pride's Kloman.

Junior Bull Calf—1, Binnie, on Ereman; 2, Miller, on Everlex.

Aged Cows—1, Miller, on Barbara Woodson; 2, Binnie, on Irene of Alta; 3, Miller, on Key of Heather 2d; 4, Miller, on Snowflake's Queen 2d.

Two-Year-Old Heifers—1, Binnie, on Abbess of Alta; 2, Miller, on Enchantress 8th; 3, Binnie, on Proud Premier; 4, Miller, on Barbara Woodson 2d.

Senior Yearling Heifer—1, Miller, on Metz Blackbird 8th; 2, Binnie, on Blackbird Lass of Alta 19th; 3, Binnie, on Abbess of Alta 2d.

Junior Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Miller, on Katy Keymura 2d and Metz Beauty 11th.

Senior Heifer Calf—1 and 4, Miller, on Blackbird Woodson and Metz Barbara; 2 and 3, Binnie, on Christa Klo and Blackbird Less of Alta.

Junior Heifer Calf—1 and 3, Binnie, on Pride of Alta 20th and Pride of Alta 21st; 2, Miller, on Erin's Pride 2d.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Binnie, on Kloman.

Junior Champion Bull—Binnie, on Ereman.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Miller, on Barbara Woodson.

Junior Champion Cow—Miller, on Katy Keymura 2d.

Aged Herd—1, Binnie; 2, Miller.

Young Herd—1 and 3, Miller; 2, Binnie.

Calf Herd—1 and 3, Binnie; 2, Miller.

Get of Sire—1, Binnie, on get of Elmar Lad; 2, Miller, on get of Keylex.

Produce of Cow—1, Miller; 2, Binnie.

RED POLLED.

Exhibitors—Davis & Son, Holbrook, Neb., and Thomas L. Leonard, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

Judge—George R. Dahlman, El Dorado, Kan.

Aged Bulls—1, Leonard, on Uno; 2, Davis, on Reo.

Two-Year-Old Bulls—1, Leonard, on Bread Winner.

Yearling Bull—1 and 2, Leonard, on Napoleon and Brownie.

Bull Calf—1 and 2, Davis, on Kansas City Lad and Big Cremo; 3, Leonard, on Lofty.

Aged Cows—1 and 3, Davis, on Dewdrop and Inas; 2, Leonard, on Florence.

Two-Year-Old Heifer—1, Leonard, on Eliza; 2 and 3, Davis, on Dortha and Valentine.

Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Leonard, on Evangeline and Lady Itoo; 3, Davis, on Miss Cremo.

Heifer Calf—1 and 3, Davis, on Violet Cremo and Belle Cremo; 3, Leonard, on Florence.

Aged Herd—1, Davis; 2, Leonard.

Young Herd—1, Leonard; 2, Davis.

Get of Sire—1 and 2, Davis.

Produce of Cow—1, Leonard; 2, Davis.

Champion Bull—Leonard, on Uno.

Champion Cow—Davis, on Dewdrop.

POLLED DURHAMS.

Exhibitors—J. H. Miller & Son, Peru, Ind.; Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan.

Judge—J. C. Woods, Chiles, Kan.

Aged Bulls—1, Stegelin, on Orange Lad 2.

Two-Year-Old Bull—1, Miller, on Sultan's Creed.

Yearling Bull—1, Stegelin, on Fancy's Victor.

Bull Calf—1, 2 and 3, Miller, on Serene Sultan, True Sultan and Sassy Victor.

Aged Cows—1 and 3, Stegelin, on Lady Marshall and Eden Bess; 2, Miller, on Wanderer's Trophy.

Two-Year-Old Heifer—1, Miller, on Lady Confidence; 2, Stegelin, on Rosetta.

Yearling Heifer—1 and 2, Miller, on Capacious Sultana and Queen of Miama 7th; 3 and 4, Stegelin, on Nellie Garmpton and Nettie Gwynn.

Heifer Calves—1 and 2, Miller, on Lady of Quality and Golden Thorne; 3, Stegelin, on Elizabeth Phyllis.

Aged Herd—1, Miller; 2, Stegelin.

Young Herd—1, Miller; 2, Stegelin.

Get of Sire—1, Miller, on get of Anoka Sultan; 2, Stegelin, on get of Orange Lad.

Produce of Cow—1, Miller, on produce of Minnie Victoria; 2, Stegelin, on produce of Fancy of Spring View.

Balance of awards will be published next week.

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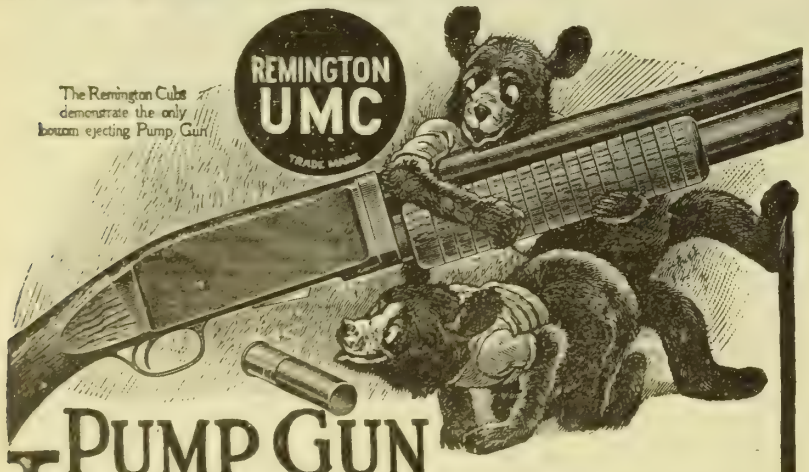
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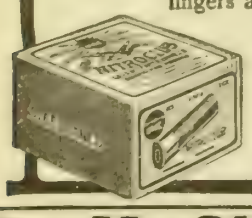
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THE FARM



Feed saving is, at this writing, the principal thought of the Kansas farmer. Two weeks ago KANSAS FARMER discussed at length the filling of the silo, and last week gave our ideas regarding the harvesting of Kafir and cane sowed in drills, and in the cutting of the same with the corn or grain binder. Space did not permit in this latter article a discussion of the saving of cane and Kafir which had been broadcasted or sowed thick for hay and which must be mowed and placed in cocks. By far the much larger acreage of cane and Kafir sown for feed in Kansas is harvested with the mower. It is our experience that the methods employed in harvesting cane and Kafir are the most wasteful methods of saving feed and result in a tremendous annual loss on Kansas farms. This wastage is from two sources. First, because much of the Kafir and cane is cut too early and so does not possess the highest feeding value; and, second, because the crop is cocked in such way as to result in much rotten feed.

* * *

Kafir and cane when mowed should be cut at the same stage of maturity as when bound. The proper stage for cutting is when the grain is in the dough, or before the grain has hardened and fully matured. The mowing should be done, if possible, at a time when the ground is dry. At any rate, the ground should not be water soaked. If the latter condition prevails, the forage will be difficult to cure without molding. If the ground is dry, the forage will cure without damage, even though the stand is very thick and the tonnage heavy. If the ground is slightly wet and the crop heavy, it is well to cut the stubble four to six inches long. The stubble will hold the forage off the ground and permit a circulation of air through and below the cut feed. The forage should be allowed to cure as much as possible and to the point that in raking and handling, the leaves will not pulverize and become lost. In the case of thick grown Kafir or cane, when the stalk is small, this stage of curing is easily reached. If the stalks are large and so dry out slowly, the leaves will become too dry before the stalk is cured sufficiently to stack.

* * *

Weather conditions must of necessity to a considerable extent regulate the length of time permitted for curing and also govern the rapidity by which the crop can be mowed, cured and cocked. If the weather is showery it is not advisable to mow the entire field, thus exposing the cut forage to damage from rains. It injures Kafir or cane fully as much to be exposed to heavy rains as is alfalfa injured by the same treatment, consequently the farmer's judgment and his best guess as to probable weather during the harvesting of Kafir and cane, should prevail. On small farms, when the acreage to be harvested is not large, it is our judgment that the mowing of five acres at a time is sufficient. Under favorable curing weather the afternoon of the second day the forage can be cocked. The above acreage can be mowed in one-half day. The same general principles with reference to mowing, curing, exposure to weather, and damage, should prevail in the case of Kafir and cane as in the case of alfalfa or prairie hay. Generally speaking, the above precautions are not taken. This because of the generally accepted idea that Kafir and cane are not damaged by exposure; and, second, because they are not regarded as a high quality roughage, and therefore the loss in quality of feed is not considered as important.

* * *

Curing should be permitted to the point that the forage will not stack burn. It is better, however, to take a chance on a little stack burned forage in the center of a large cock, than to place the forage in a small cock and take the chances of the rains spoiling the entire cock. For this reason we recommend the building of large cocks, say a cock containing at least two good sized hay rack loads. The best way to get the forage to the cock is to use a strong two-horse hay rake, loading the rake and drawing to the cock. Three or four rake loads can be pulled together, each on top of the other, to form the foundation of the cock. In cocking, two men can be used to good advantage, each pitching on the cock, one occasionally tramping. When the cock is nearing the top, one of the men should be on the top of the cock, as in the case of stacking hay. The pitchers should keep in mind that the middle of the cock must be kept full. The middle, too, must be kept solid. Continuous raking down or combing of the cock with the pitchfork will result in removing all loose forage which may be hanging on the outside, and this will have a decided tendency to cause the cock to turn water. The top should be made as sharp as possible and the cock made in such proportions that the last few forkfuls going on to the top will be as high as a man can handily pitch from the ground. After the foundation of the cock has been made as above described, the hay rake will dump its loads around the cock, so that pitching may be expedited as much as possible and that the cock will be built evenly all around. This method of bringing the forage to the cock is as rapid as any we have seen and is fully as convenient and results in less damage to the forage by loss of leaves and grain. It makes pitching more easy, too, than when the forage is brought to the cock by godevil.

* * *

In extreme drying weather it is not unusual that the forage is too dry to handle to good advantage during the middle of the day and the afternoon. If the weather conditions are such as will permit it, and if the acreage is not too large, it is a good plan to work at the cocking in the forenoon only. During the early morning and the forenoon the forage will be sufficiently damp as to prevent the loss of leaves in handling and at the same time not wet enough to result in mold or stack burning.

* * *

So soon as the cock is finished or at least before winds have a chance to blow the top off, each cock should be tied down as you would tie a hay stack or a grain stack. By this finishing touch not only will much forage be saved, but the center of the stack will be protected from the weather. If the cocks are tied down as described and the top remains through the winter, you will be surprised how small is the loss from damage by snows and rains. If the ground was dry at the time of stacking there will be little or no spoiled forage in the bottom of the cock.

* * *

If you have never tried saving Kafir and cane in large cocks, you cannot appreciate the advantage of such method of saving these forages. Not only will the loss be small as described, but the satisfaction in being able to haul this forage conveniently when the field is covered with snow, will appeal to you. The small cock under ordinary weather conditions is not only badly spoiled, but it is often difficult to find and to load out of the snowdrifts. In the case of the small cock it is often impossible to get out of the snow more than one-half the cock on account of the bottom being wet and frozen.

* * *

We have a high regard for the feeding value of cane and Kafir when that forage has been sown thick and is consequently fine, when it has been cut at the right stage of maturity and properly saved. Wastage oftentimes results in running short of feed and, if a feed shortage does not exist then the depreciated quality of the hay is a loss which the live stock of the farm can ill afford.

* * *

If you have grown both Kafir and cane for forage it is advisable to feed the cane first. Cane is a much better late fall and early winter feed than it is a late winter and early spring feed. This because of a tendency of the cane to sour late in the season, which tendency is augmented in just the proportion that the coarse is distinguished from fine. Kafir keeps much better and

is consequently a better late feed. We have been helped out of a tight place by having a few of these large cocks of Kafir held over from one year to another. This is another advantage resulting from the large cock. If the feed is not all used this year it is valuable for next season and the cocks do not stand so thick on the ground that they become a nuisance on the land to be farmed. The large cock, well put up, will turn the rains and keep the feed good, indefinitely.

* * *

In the cutting of corn fodder a large shock has its advantages. The fodder should be carefully set up. It should be set so that the shocks will not twist. When the stalks stand straight up and down they turn water much better than when setting diagonally. The corn shock should be tied before the cutter leaves it. This will prevent the wind from blowing down some of the fodder and will prevent twisting if the shock has such tendency.

* * *

Do not permit the prairie hay stacks to go into the winter without having the tops securely tied down. If the haying is done it will in many instances pay to re-top the stack just before finally tying. Early cut, bright prairie hay is a good feed. It is good feed held over from one year to the other. It has a high market value. Loss on account of exposure to the weather as a result of the stack top blowing off is unnecessary and can be avoided by the expenditure of a little pains.

* * *

Referring again to the proper time for cutting cane and Kafir for roughage, the same admonition as we gave in cutting these crops for silage, will apply. The crops should be cut just before the time of their maturity, if possible, but if on account of chinch bugs, hot winds or weather which is causing the crop to become less and less each day it stands, the crop should at once be cut. If immature, it will not have the feeding value of the more mature forage, but inasmuch as the saving of it for feed is the one important object of growing, it is policy to save the crop at any time when conditions make the saving necessary.

Why He Appreciates Kansas Farmer.

Our subscriber, T. H. B., Concordia, Mo., writes:

"I have just been reading 'Over the Editor's Table,' and note what you have to say about the farm advisor. Now, I think that is a mighty good plan. I am a member of the Missouri Farm Management Association.

"Your general farm inquiries are good. The article, 'Cowpeas Balance for Silage,' is especially good. We have had a great deal of experience wtih cowpeas. We have our corn planters with attachments to plant corn and cowpeas at the same time. The Deere corn planter has two hoppers, one for corn and one for cowpeas, so you can arrange each one to drop thick or thin, and if you want lots of cowpeas just plant the Unknown or Wonderful variety, and you can get just as many cowpea vines as corn stalks.

"Your articles on filling silos are also good. We have just got through filling our silo, which is 16x38, built of Oregon fir staves. It took just one field of 10 acres of good ear corn to fill our silo this year. Last year it took 15 acres to fill the same silo.

"Your live stock column this week is very good. Prof. Kennedy's report of the Iowa Station is worth saving, and the article on 'Pigs for Profit' is good. As it says, the whole business of swine husbandry has its foundation in the successful raising of pigs, is something I had never thought of. This article is worth reading twice.

"Your dairy articles are all to the right point, and your advice about the males is what makes me think that we must have another advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. We have four good No. 1 bulls ready for service. Two of them are sired by a bull that was sold at auction for $1,050, and out of good cows, and we ought to find some dairyman that needs them."

This is the time of year when trouble always begins in some section of the state from the feeding of green corn to hogs. It seems impossible for the farmers to be careful in this matter, and as soon as green corn becomes fairly mature frequent cases of cholera are reported. These, of course, are not true cholera, but are the results of sudden change in feed and over-feeding. It is better not to feed new corn than to lose the hogs.

No-Rim-Cut Tires 10 Per Cent Oversize

Save 23%

By making rim-cutting impossible. For 23 per cent of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut. We have proved that by careful statistics.

Save 25%

By being made 10 per cent over the rated size. That 10 per cent oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

Men Are Buying 100,000 Monthly

One of the greatest sensations in all motor car history has been the success of No-Rim-Cut tires.

Since 1909 the demand for these tires has doubled six times over. It doubles now once in eight months.

Our present output is 100,000 tires monthly. Yet we cannot keep up with the calls.

No other tire has ever commanded such a demand as this.

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When additions under way are completed, our factory will contain 1,600,000 square feet of floor space.

Were the factory fifty feet wide and one story high, it would be over *six miles long*.

All to build a tire which, for legions of users, has cut tire bills in two.

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Today at least 200,000 motorists use these Goodyear tires.

Not one of these men has ever rim-cut one of our patent tires.

And all of these men, in No-Rim-Cut tires, get 10 per cent oversize.

In these two ways these men have saved millions of dollars in their tire upkeep.

The Final Tire

No-Rim-Cut tires, we believe, represent finality in tires.

We have spent 13 years in perfecting them. Over 240 formulas and fabrics have been compared by us on tire testing machines.

We have compared in the same way every method and process. Now these tires represent the very highest attainment by actual mileage test.

Our patent type has ended rim-cutting forever. Our oversize avoids the blow-outs due to overloading.

The very apex of tire making has thus been reached in Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires.

See these tires, and see their advantages. Ask any user about them. Find out the facts and you never again will buy any old-type tire.

The Goodyear Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know.

Ask us to mail it to you.

GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Goodyear pneumatic tires are guaranteed when filled with air at the recommended pressure. When filled with any substitute for air our guarantee is withdrawn.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities — More Service Stations Than Any Other Tire

We Make All Kinds of Rubber Tires, Tire Accessories and Repair Outfits

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SAVE — THE — HORSES

The New Horse Disease has already cost the State of Kansas alone, 20,000 head, valuation, over $2,000,000.00 ¶ This disease is now rapidly spreading over Nebraska and Iowa.



IN THIS CASE AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A TON OF CURE

Since this horse plague has broken out we have reports from any number of customers stating that they saved their horses with our remedy. In fact, we have cured horses that had been given up. This being true proves the value of our goods, and no HORSE OWNER or HOG GROWER can afford to be without the protection that this remedy gives. All veterinary and government experts recommend the very articles for this horse disease that our remedy contains, but we go much further. We have nine additional drugs that have specific action on the internal organs; in fact, our remedy is absolutely right. It will keep the horses in good condition, thus giving them a greater resistance power.

FOR — HORSES — HOGS — CATTLE — and — SHEEP

IT WILL REMOVE WORMS, FEVER AND CONGESTION.

We have more than 13,000 customers who will testify that it is a good investment, so do not hesitate. If you are not a user it will pay you to mail your order today. Terms: $10.00 per hundred pounds, sixty days time, or if you want to investigate further, write direct to us for one of our free booklets on "How to Successfully Grow Stock."

Do not wait until your horses and hogs die before locking the stable door, but order right now. We will show results. Can there be anything more fair than this? It's an opportune time. Do not allow anything to stand between you and the protection of your stock, when a small investment of $10.00 will save several hundred dollars worth of stock.

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Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

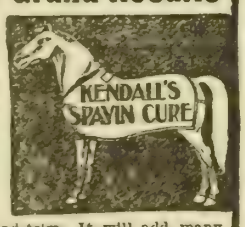
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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
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OVERALLS

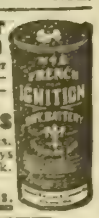
— are large roomy garments, making them comfortable in hot weather. Made of the strongest denim, double reinforced stitched, trimmed with heavy brass buttons and buckles. Insist upon Fitz the next time you buy - if your dealer does not carry them write us and you will be supplied.
Free Fitz Book sent on request.
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BOWSHER
(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and Grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Have Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

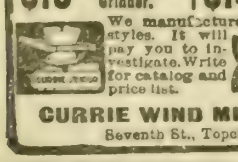
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(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 5 to 200 Bushels.
We Also Make Sweep Grinders
FREE Booklet on "Value of Feeds and Manures."
S. P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.
FEED MILLS

25 Years of Grand Results
24 Littell Ave.,
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Mar. 7, 1911.
Gentlemen: I have used your Spavin Cure for twenty-five years with excellent results.
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Kendall's Spavin Cure
Keeps legs sound and trim. It will add many dollars to the value of your horse. The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Swollen Joints and Lameness. Equally reliable as household remedy. At druggists, $1 a bottle. Get free book, "A Treatise on the Horse," or write to— 12
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Get results from your gas engine—no delays or hold-backs—use French Auto Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high—spark every time—even in coldest weather.


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cost less per thousand TIke than any others. Uniformly good. Test these dry cells for 30 days—if not perfectly satisfactory—your money back. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.
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We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
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Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with one application of
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Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.
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LIVE STOCK



The big noise which you hear constantly is opportunity knocking at the door of the farmer who has plenty of feed and who should buy some pure-bred stock with which to manufacture it into beef or pork.

There are numerous men in the state who are prompt to size up the live stock situation and take advantage of it. Kansas now presents the remarkable aspect of a great state crowded with feed and roughage and with not enough animals to consume it. Our subscriber, Mr. W. H. Cottingham, of McPherson, Kan., believes that the prospects are bright for the men with the hogs. Last year he fed about 10,000 sheep on his farm and did well. This year he will have something like 20,000 bushels of corn and nearly 1,000 head of hogs of his own raising. He will affect a combination of these two for his own financial good. He will also feed a considerable number of cattle and sheep, as he believes in diversified feeding as well as in diversified farming.

A farmer in an adjoining state reports a curious condition among his hogs. Last fall his entire herd was immunized by giving them the double treatment of anti-hog cholera serum. Just recently his hogs were again treated so as to include the spring pigs, and now he reports the loss of a large number of them without any knowledge as to the cause. If there are any losses of hogs in any locality reached by KANSAS FARMER we would like to know it, especially if there seems to be any recurrence of hog cholera. We have been able to assist a great many farmers in securing prompt treatment of their herds and will be glad to assist all who need it so far as possible. If any trouble threatens your hogs, write at once to Live Stock Department of KANSAS FARMER.

Those farmers who accepted KANSAS FARMER advice and raised turkeys and poultry with which to fight the grasshoppers this year have the satisfaction of being able to cut their alfalfa crops almost undamaged and of having a large number of very big and very fat turkeys. There is no combination on earth that beats grasshoppers and alfalfa for raising turkeys, and as a side line they are particularly profitable, as they cost little care and feed themselves. One farmer reports that he has harvested four crops of alfalfa and raised about 400 turkeys on 100 acres of that crop and the grasshoppers which would otherwise have destroyed it. Counting the alfalfa hay at the average yield for this year and at present prices and figuring the turkeys at what they will be worth at Thanksgiving and Christmas time, it will be seen that the big American bird is very profitable.

In all of the fairs thus far held this fall it is noticeable that the live stock exhibits were not so numerous, at least in certain classes, and did not carry so much weight as is usual. This was to be expected, and yet the shows have all been very fine. Breeders of all classes of live stock have the brightest prospects confronting them which they have had in many years. Even the horse epidemic will result in a demand for horses such as has not been seen before. The importers of pure-bred horses have been seriously hampered by strikes in the shipping districts of foreign countries which have prevented them from bringing over their horses in time for the earlier fairs, but as authorities agree that the horse malady will be stopped by frost, the importers should be able to sell rapidly and well.

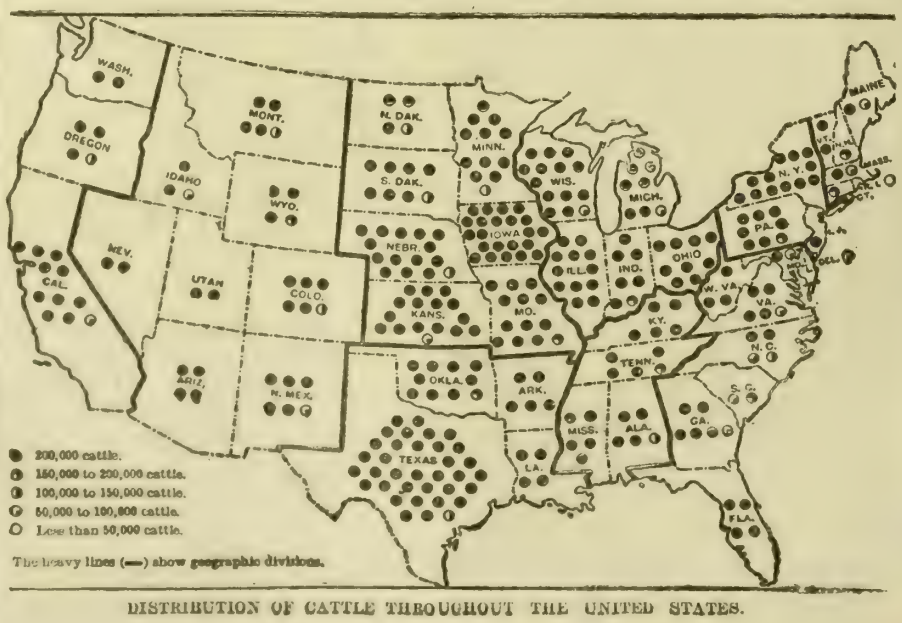
Buying Pure-Bred Stock at Fairs.

With the average breeder, the premiums offered at fairs make up but a part of the profits on the circuit, says an exchange. The fair season is the sale season for them. In order to meet the keen competition of other breeders, animals to be shown must be fitted for the ring. A highly-fitted animal of either sex is not in the best condition for breeding. The average buyer is looking for the best appearing animal that he can buy for the money. Show winnings usually indicate merit and the purchaser often wants the animals with the ribbons. Often he takes them home after the fair or they are shipped to him at the close of the show season. In case his order can not be filled, stock is often bought out of the breeding herd, and though the animal sent may be as good or even better than those seen on the fair circuit, the buyer becomes dissatisfied owing to the fact that it has not been fitted for exhibition. When the show yard individual goes to the farm and is not given the pampering to which it has been accustomed, the buyer often becomes disappointed before he has given the animal a chance to show its worth under normal circumstances. The fault can not be laid to any one. But the buyer should fully understand that they show animal has been specially fed and fitted, probably overfed and pampered, and for that reason will not give the immediate results which are expected.

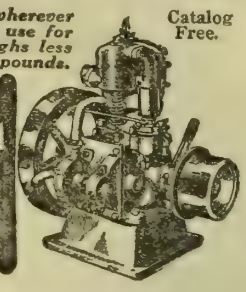
Stockers and Feeders.

The abundance of feed will cause many farmers to this winter consider the "feeding out" of a bunch of steers, and thousands of "feeders" will soon be bought. While beef promises to be high priced for some months, feeders will be correspondingly high, and a considerable part of the profit will lie in the careful selection of feeders. The ability to select stockers and feeders which have within them the possibility of making prime steers, is one of the first and most important lessons for the young stockman to learn. Profits in steer feeding come as much from intelligent selection and purchase as from skill in feeding and management.

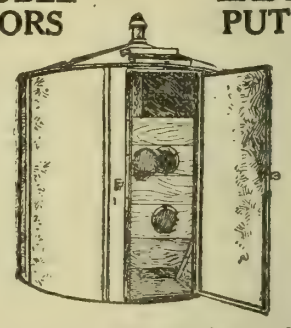
Select feeders with broad, flat backs and long level rumps. They should possess straight top and underlines and should be low at the flanks, forming good depth and roomy barrels, but not paunchy. The general form should be low-set, deep, broad and compact, rather than high, gaunt, narrow and



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The High Power Engine for All Farm Work
Take it wherever you have use for it—it weighs less than 200 pounds.
Catalog Free.

Original Binder Engine
4 Full Horse Power
Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle automatic throttle governor. Fuel consumed is proportioned to work—no waste. Easy to move and handle, easy speed change, fits in any place, simple, dependable. Up-to-date farmers are buying the Farm Cushman because it's an all-purpose engine suited to every power job, from turning the grindstone to operating the binder. Write for book, showing how it makes and saves money for farmers. We build 6-8 and 20 h. p. specialty engines for heavier work. Get descriptive catalog. Don't buy till you see it.
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5A Bias Girth Horse Blankets
Can't twist, slip or work off. The girths cross under the body, holding the blanket securely in place. Jerking, pulling, twisting can't budge it—the girths lock it and hold it. 5A Blankets are made in the largest blanket factory in the world and go direct to your dealer's shelves.
Ask Your Dealer for
5A Storm King Square Blankets
They have won great popularity. They are remarkably warm, closely woven, strong, large and heavy—measure 84 x 90 inches and weigh 8 lbs. Sell for only $2.50—worth twice as much.
Buy a 5A Square Blanket for street use.
Buy a 5A Bias Girth Blanket for stable use.
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Write for booklet showing blankets in colors.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

DOUBLE DOORS EASY TO PUT ON

Let this grain bin prove its worth. The Martin Metal Grain Bin is unquestionably the strongest constructed and most convenient (to fill or empty) bin on the market. Perfected features demanded by use overcome all objections. Double doors full height of bin, perfect ventilation, simple construction, easy to put up, absolutely water-proof, rat-proof, vermin-proof—weevil can not live in a "Martin." Illustrated booklet and price sent on request by
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Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality felt, colors, light tan and black, Mexican carved leather band, never flop brim, dimensions, brim 3 in., crown 4 1-2 in. $3.00
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loosely made. The flank should be low and the legs shorts; animals of this conformation almost invariably possess strong constitutions and are good feeders.

Secure as much smoothness of outline as is consistent with low flesh, being especially careful to avoid too great prominence in hips, tail, head and shoulders. Avoid rough, open shoulders, sway backs and long, coarse heads with small eyes. Short, broad heads and short, thick necks indicate tendencies toward beef making. A large, prominent eye is to be desired; this denotes that the animal has a quiet disposition, which all feeders know is so desirable in a steer intended for the feed lot. The distance between the eye and horn should be short, and the horn should be flat and of medium fineness, rather than round and coarse. The lower jaw should be heavily coated with muscle; the muzzle, lips and mouth should be large, but not coarse. These desirable characteristics of beef form, quality and constitution should be discovered in well-bred, high grades of any of the leading breeds, and we would advise the young stockman to give more attention to the selection of the individual than the breed.

Silage Makes High Quality Beef.

The past season has seen more silage beef on the market than ever before, as the feeder has recently taken up the silo.

It is indeed high time that the beef producer was getting wise to the silo. Long years ago silage was demonstrated to be an economical food for the production of meat, but for some reason it was not taken up by the feeder, but old methods were pursued until the high prices of stock food demanded either a change of feeding of a giving up of the business. It required some severe losses to teach some of the feeders the way of the silo.

The following records have been noted in the market reports and will serve as evidence to prove the statement above mentioned. We find a record of some two cars of steers sold by a party at DeKalb, Ill., early in June, on the Chicago market for the fancy price of $9.40 per hundred weight. These steers were fed largely on silage for their roughage. About the same time is another record of yearling steers that sold for $8.35. These were fed on pea silage, which was the waste product of a canning factory. From the Kansas City market we have the following record of silage fed steers: Fifty-eight head were marketed by Mr. Jess Monroe at Kansas City at the market topping price of $8.70 per hundred weight. Mr. E. F. Miller, a few days later, sold on the same market two cars of steers for $8.85. These were fed principally on corn silage and cottonseed meal and were the top prices for that day and season.

There are numerous other records similar to these, but it is sufficient to say that the very best of beef can be made by the use of silage, and we also know that we can save from $1.75 to $2.25 per hundred weight on the cost of producing beef by use of the silo.

The South Omaha market was topped early in the spring by Butterfield & Son, of Norfolk, Neb., on a fine lot of steers fed principally on corn silage and bringing $7.90 per hundred weight.

On the Kansas City market in May we also have the record of a bunch of young heifers selling for $8.35, this being the top price of the day, and representing a splendid profit to the feeder, as the heifers were fed principally on corn silage, cottonseed meal and a little alfalfa.

Getting Results In Beef Making.

Silage must be made a part of the feeding program of every beef producer who desires economy in fitting steers. This has been demonstrated many times by private parties, as well as by experiment statons, and the evidence is all one way. Animals fed on silage make cheaper gains, they shrink less and they return greater profits than do animals fed the usual way.

The Iowa Experiment Station has just completed the second series of silage feeding experiments for beef making, and proved that the silage fed steers put on gains at a net cost of $2.01 per hundred pounds less than those fed on clover hay for roughage.

In this experiment the best lot of silage fed steers made a profit of $23.46 per animal, as compared with the profit of $17.27 per animal for those fed on clover hay.

It is probable that results in Kansas with alfalfa instead of clover hay would not materially change the results obtained at the Iowa Station.

Fifty steers were fed in this test. They were not fancy steers when bought, but average animals from the Nebraska range. They were bought November last and fed 150 days, from November 23 to April 21, 1912. They cost in Omaha $4.50, and in the station feed lots at Ames, $4.65. They sold well, bringing from $8.10 to $8.20. These steers were divided into five lots of 10 animals each and put on separate rations, as follows:

Lot 1—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay.

Lot 2—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, clover hay, corn silage.

Lot 3—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.

(The above lots were put on full feed of grain in 40 days.)

Lot 4—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.

Lot 5—Shelled corn, cotton seed meal, corn silage.

Lot 4 and Lot 5 were handled the same the first 90 days, silage fed heavily and shelled corn increased to full feed in the 90 days as follows: First month, 6.44 pounds; second, 10.48 pounds; third, 14.97 pounds daily. Beginning the ninety-first day, Lot 4 was allowed corn and silage according to appetite, while Lot 5 was held back on silage and shoved hard on corn, the object being to make the ration concentrated at the end of the fattening period. Cotton seed meal was allowed in equal amounts of practically 2¾ pounds daily to Lots 2 and 5. Lot 1, because of clover, which contains protein, was fed somewhat less for best results.

The silage cost is based upon the actual value of corn in field—8 cents below market—at time of siloing. Cost of filling silo, storage and silage, and depreciation on equipment are included. This allows the farmer a field profit on the corn. The actual production cost on this silage would not exceed $2.40 a ton.

All roughage was fed twice according to the steers appetite, excepting Lot 5 last two months, where it was limited.

Hogs following cattle were valued at $6.10 first three months and $7.50 last two.

The record of gains and profits follow:

Initial Weight—Lot 1, 940; Lot 2, 943; Lot 3, 919; Lot 4, 920.6; Lot 5, 922.8.

Final Weight—Lot 1, 1,229.7; Lot 2, 1,299; Lot. 3, 1,261.3; Lo. 4, 1,246; Lot 5, 1,257.

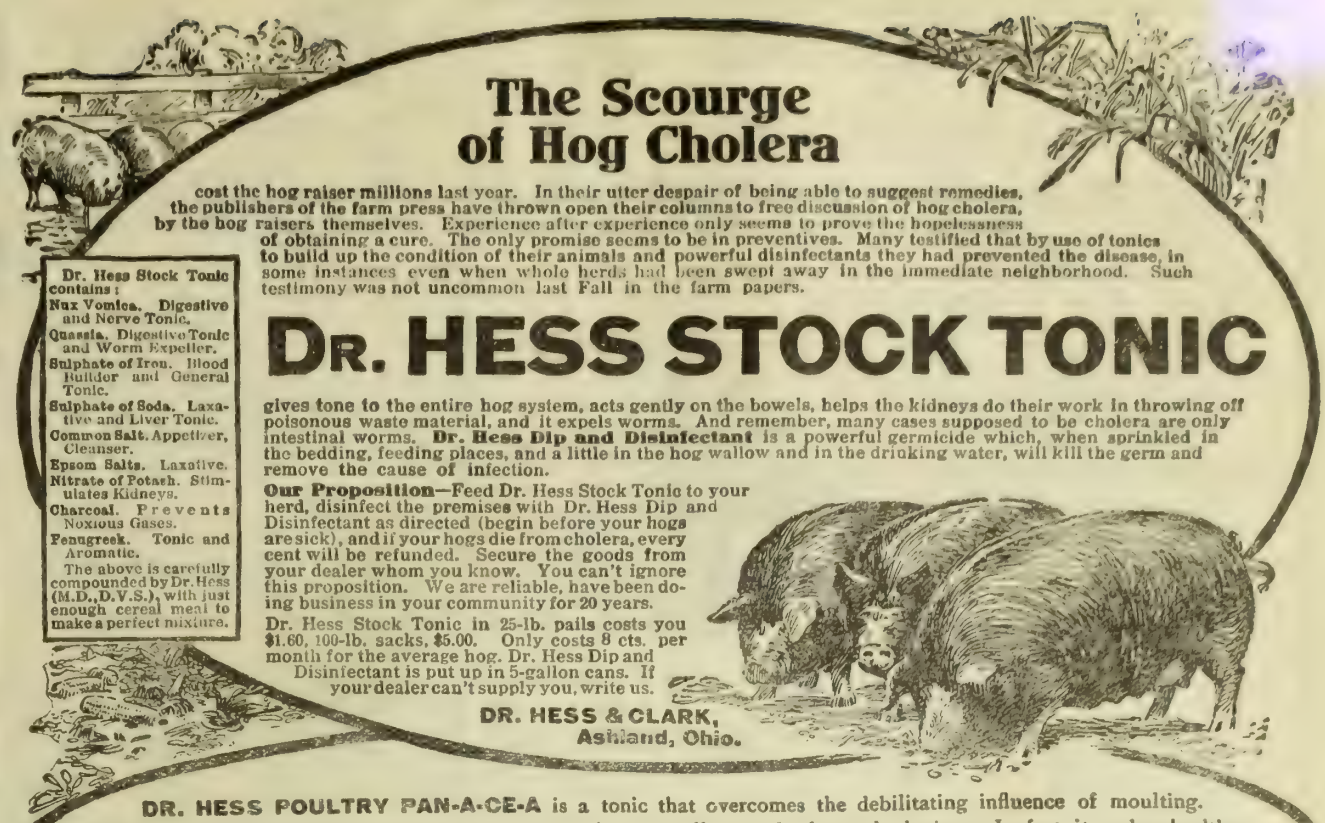
Average Daily Gain—Lot 1, 2,398; Lot 2, 2,373; Lot 3, 2,281; Lot 4, 2,169; Lot 5, 2,228.

Actual selling price at Ames, deducting cost of shipment and shrink from Chicago values—Lot 1, $7.69; Lot 2, $7.72; Lot 3, $7.61; Lot 4, $7.60; Lot 5, $7.62.

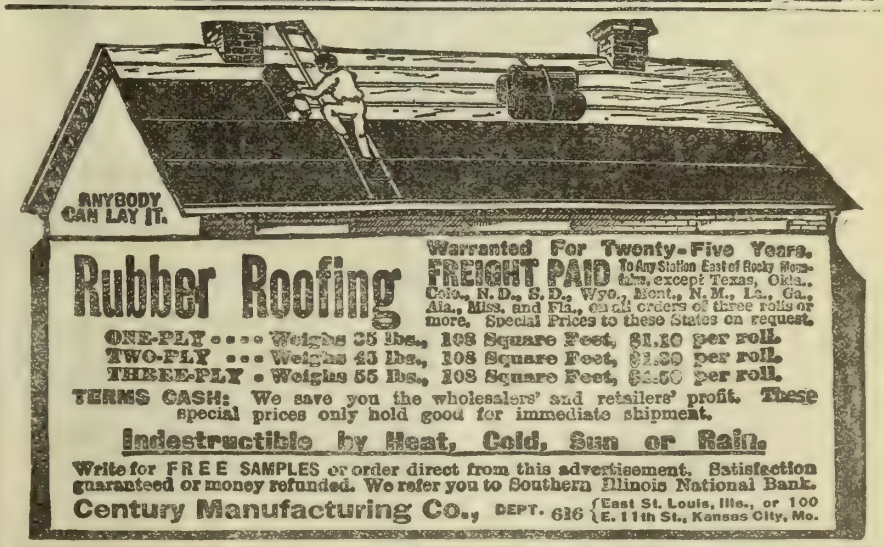
Net Profits on Each Steer—Lot 1, $17.27; Lot 2, $22.22; Lot 3, $22.93; Lot 4, $22.45; Lot 5, $23.46.

Chicago Values Are—Lot 1, $8.20; Lot 2, $8.15; Lot 3, 4 and 5, $8.10.

All feeds were charged at actual market prices, as follows: Shelled corn, first month, 50 cents; second, 51 cents; third, 55 cents; fourth, 57 cents, and fifth, 65 cents. Cotton seed meal, $28 a ton; clover hay, $15 a ton; corn silage, $2.20 a ton.









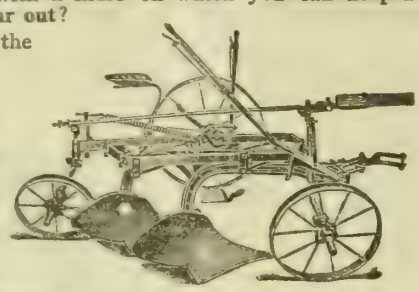
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DAIRY



The fourth annual report of the Kansas State Dairy Commissioner for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, is being circulated. This report has interesting figures and facts with reference to dairying in Kansas and from which are obtained the pointers for KANSAS FARMER'S dairy column this week. A reading of the report cannot help but impress upon one the fact that the dairy commissioner's office is one which Kansas can well afford to maintain, and it is too bad that Kansas has not had a dairy commissioner for 10 or 15 years past, or for that matter ever since dairying became important among the state's industries.

* * *

The report shows that on June 30, 1909, there were 91,874 patrons selling or shipping cream. This number increased to 105,209 on June 30, 1911. In 1909, 27,808,363 pounds of butter was made in creameries, while in 1911 there was made 30,461,778 pounds. Keep in mind that this is butter made in creameries and does not take note of as much more made on the farms and marketed through the stores.

* * *

One striking feature of the report is that from 1909 to 1911 there was a slight decrease in the percentage of fat contained in cream, the average being 30 per cent. It is our contention that the percentage of fat should increase on account of the farmer being justified in skimming a heavier cream each year up to about 40 per cent. The advantage of a heavier cream is that it keeps better, necessitates delivery of less bulk to the station, is more easily cooled and leaves on the farm more skim milk for the calves and pigs. The commissioner figures in the report that skim milk kept on the farm is worth at least 10 cents per hundred, and at this valuation the skim milk on the farms from milk separated and from which the cream was sold was worth $776,246.00. This is a very low valuation. In fact we think it worth 20 cents under very common methods of feeding. It is apparent that all the skim milk possible should be retained on the farm, and one way to have more skim milk is to sell less milk in the cream by skimming a cream heavier in butter fat.

* * *

The report shows further that on June 30, 1909, there were 1,987 cream receiving stations in Kansas, whereas on June 30, 1911, there were 2,002. Each of these stations is an individual market for cream and is evidence that the Kansas farmer is well supplied with markets for his dairy products. These markets, together with the fact that under the direct shipping system employed by some creameries and which enables the farmer to deliver his cream to his nearest railroad station for shipment, means that dairymen need not drive long distances with cream for sale. In 1910 there were 2,346 cream receiving stations. The decrease in number of stations from 1910 to 1911 may be accounted for through the fact that the dairy commissioner's regulations with reference to sanitation and the requirements that station operators pass an examination qualifying themselves for efficiency in handling the farmer's product, has had the effect of reducing the number of stations and station operators unfit and incompetent for the handling of cream. With two thousand cream receiving stations in Kansas, as shown for the year 1911, the number of markets seems adequate. The business justifies a clean station and a competent operator and a reduction in stations to attain this end is not to be deplored.

* * *

The development of the ice cream industry is worth noting. The increase in gallons of ice cream manufactured during the year 1911 shows an increase of about 75 per cent over that of 1909. The increased manufacture of ice cream means of course that more cream and butter fat was needed in the production of such product and that in the development of the ice cream business the farmer has at his door another outlet for the product of his dairy. Ice cream requires sweet cream which necessitates clean milking, cooling, and daily delivery. The value of cream for ice cream making is 2½ to 3 times in excess of its value for butter making.

* * *

The report develops the fact that about 35,000,000 pounds of whole milk is being sold annually in Kansas, this going principally to condenseries and to ice cream factories. The average test on this milk was, in 1911, 3.68 per cent. This will give the reader a good idea of the average per cent of fat contained in milk from Kansas cows. An average of 3.5 per cent fat for a herd is not to be deplored. This is a good average and the increase in butter fat must be looked for through the increase in pounds of milk.

* * *

There are 81 creameries now operating in Kansas as compared with 63 in 1908. These do not include a number of institutions in which butter is made in small quantities but scarcely sufficient to supply the local demand. It is probable that these smaller institutions will develop into larger creameries. There is but one cheese factory operating in Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has in times past given the reason for the decline in Kansas cheese factories. There are 19 creameries located just over the borders of Kansas which buy cream in Kansas through stations and by direct shipment. There are 28 ice cream factories in Kansas which make ice cream in excess of the demand of the towns in which they are located. There are many smaller factories which supply local demand entirely and which are not enumerated in the commissioner's report.

* * *

On June 30, 1909, there were 791 employes of creameries, and on June 30, 1911, 910 employes. These do not include station operators.

* * *

A most interesting case is reported of a prosecution by the state dairy commissioner for adulterating milk. The defendant was found guilty on four counts and was fined $100 on each count. The judge, in passing sentence, said: "In my judgment the legislature has been too lenient in fixing the penalty in cases of this character. A man convicted of adulterating and selling adulterated milk should be placed in a lower class than even the fellow who sells intoxicating liquor, and the penalty therefor should be greater instead of less, for the reason that in the sale of liquor the purchaser knows what he is getting and no one is especially injured except him, while sales of adulterated milk go into the homes of unsuspecting people and may cause even death to those who drink it."

* * *

It is the duty of the dairy commissioner to supervise the sales of milk sold for domestic consumption in the cities of Kansas, and Parsons, Coffeyville, Hutchinson, Atchison, Wichita, Hiawatha, Kansas City and Topeka have all established city milk inspection. The cities of Ottawa, Winfield and Newton had milk inspection ordinances under advisement at the time the bulletin was written. The commissioner reports little trouble has been experienced in having dairymen improve general conditions and in having them bring the milk sold up to the required standard. A number of prosecutions were brought on account of milk adulterated with water and on account of unclean milk. It is believed that in the larger towns of Kansas the consuming public is buying a cleaner and more healthful milk product than in cities of similar size in any other state.

* * *

The dairy commissioner reports that the provision of the law requiring that all milk and cream test bottles used in Kansas be tested in his office has not been put in effect, the reason being that the Kansas Agricultural College has not been able to provide room for such testing laboratory. The commissioner states, however, that the attention of all glassware manufacturers has been called to the requirements of the Kansas law and he has received assurance from a number of them that all such test bottles will be re-tested so that they can guarantee accuracy. The fact is that all larger creameries are provided with

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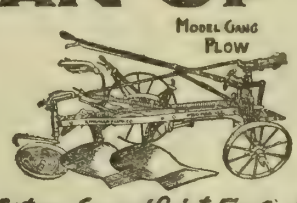
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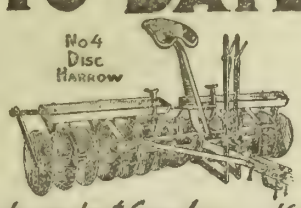
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laboratories for the accurate testing of all glassware bought by them and since the dairy commissioner in his inspection is seeking inaccurate glassware in every station visited, it is altogether likely that practically all of the glassware used in Kansas in the testing of cream is accurate. It is the part of wisdom, however, that the dairy commissioner be enabled to re-test all glassware used in Kansas and be able to assure the creamery patrons of its accuracy.

Productiveness in Age.

Recently the editor was called upon at an institute to give his opinion as to whether or not the Brown Swiss cattle were more productive and useful at advanced years than were other breeds. We could not answer the question, but have since looked the matter up and we find that Brown Swiss breeders make a claim affirming the question asked. We find printed matter to the effect that Lady Agatha was a profitable milker at 23 years of age and when 23 years and 9 months old gave birth to a strong, healthy calf. We find the record of another cow which at 18 years old was giving 42 pounds of 4 per cent milk per day when fresh, and was dropping a calf each year. We do not, in our own experience, know of cows of other breeds so old and remarkable as the two named, although there may be such cows. Our information does not indicate that the general usefulness of the Brown Swiss is longer than that of cows of other breeds. However, that is the inference. Subscribers who have knowledge on this point are invited to state their experience through KANSAS FARMER.

Kansas Dairy Figures.

Advance sheets of the fourth annual report of the Kansas State Dairy Commissioner show that the production of butter fat in Kansas during the past three years is encouraging in the extreme. During the years 1910 and 1911 there were about 14,000 more farmers engaged in dairying than during the years 1908 and 1909. The total pounds of milk sold for manufacture also increased proportionately but not as rapidly as did the pounds of cream and butter fat. In the latter case the increase was about 3,000,000 pounds during the three years.

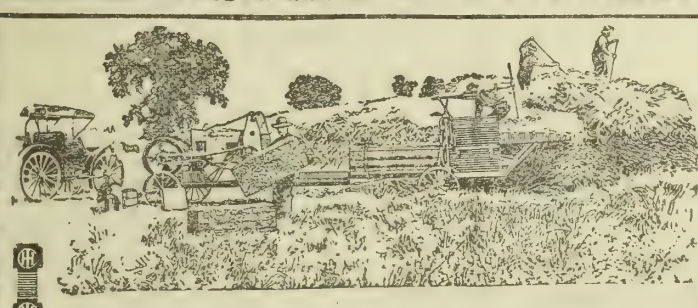
The ice cream industry is still growing rapidly, the number of gallons manufactured during the last year being an increase of 75 per cent over that of 1908 and 1909. From July, 1908, to July, 1909, the value of butter fat produced was given as $5,638,035, while in 1910 and 1911 the same product was worth $6,446,221. The total value of dairy products for this last year was $9,491,993, while for the earlier period it was $7,787,122.

Tests With Legumes.

A report from the Ohio Experiment Station of some tests with soy beans and cow peas was recently received. As a result of these experiments it was found that seeding soy beans at the rate of three pecks per acre produced higher total and higher grain yields than seeding at the rate of 1, 2, or 4 pecks per acre in rows 28 inches apart. Seeding at the rate of 8 pecks per acre in rows 8 inches apart produced a still higher forage yield, but the difference was insufficient to pay for the extra seed used. The forage was more satisfactory because of fineness of stems. Sowing at the rate of three pecks per acre also gave the highest grain yield in a farmers' co-operative test.

During the three years 1909-1911, ten varieties of soy beans produced average total yields of 3,528 pounds and grain yields of 23.62 bushels of grain per acre, while in the same period three cow pea varieties produced total yields ranging from 2,380 pounds to 3,080 pounds, and grain yields ranging from 4.44 to 7.94 bushels per acre.

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the only presses on the market today which fill the need of the individual farmer. Like all other I H C machine lines, our hay press line is complete. You can get I H C pull power presses requiring either one or two horses; I H C motor presses using 3, 4, or 6-horse I H C engine. Both styles have three separate bale chamber sizes, 14 x 18 inches, 16 x 18 inches, 17 x 22 inches.

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The I H C motor press consists of a bale chamber and an I H C engine, mounted together on substantial trucks. It is easily moved from place to place, can be backed to the stack or barn and is always ready for work. The engine does not need a man to watch it. Give it an ample supply of fuel and water, see that it has plenty of oil and it needs no other attention. There is no danger of fire because there are no flying sparks, nor is there any smoke or soot to interfere with the comfort or efficiency of the workers. The engine is detachable. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that when not baling hay you have a regular portable I H C engine, which can be used the year around to run a small thresher or shredder, saw wood, pump water, generate electric light, shell corn, grind feed, or separate cream, or to run any other farm machine for which its power makes it suitable. Two perfect machines in one. Now is the time to get ready for your haying. Make it a big money crop. Call on the I H C local dealer in your town or write for an I H C hay press catalogue.

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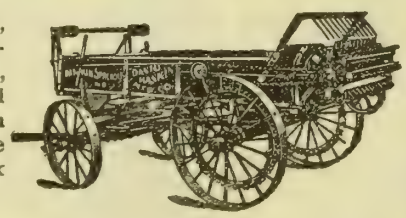


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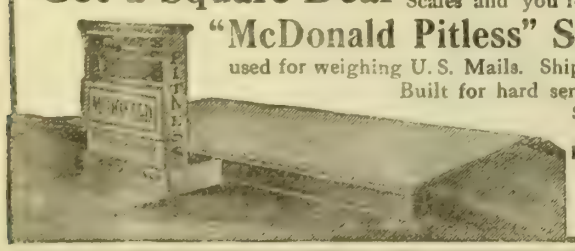


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George O. Greene, the new horticultural specialist in the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has set about to bring together western Kansas apple buyers and eastern Kansas farmers who have apples to sell. Much fruit in Kansas is each year lost by allowing it to rot under the trees. It is Mr. Greene's contention that there is a Kansas market for every grower, and he proposes to assist each grower in finding such market. He will aid those who do not understand picking, sorting, and packing of apples. It is his plan to hold schools of a half day or longer in localities where enough growers are interested to organize such schools. In other instances he will give individual instruction. Wherever horticultural aid is required Mr. Greene invites correspondence and co-operation.

The interior of the poultry house will become dusty and dirty after a time. The best remedy is a coat of whitewash. This will give the place not only a fresh, clean appearance, but it will help keep down the vermin. If you can get one of the spraying machines, you can do the work easily and evenly.

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Brought Out Nearly 2,000 Fine Fowls

By G. D. McCLASKEY

With 1,674 fine fowls on exhibition at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September 9 to 13, 1912, the poultry building was crowded to the limit—and it was a poultry show that would do credit to any fair, east or west.

This big fall fair poultry show at Topeka has the distinction of being one of the few poultry shows in the United States where almost every standard variety of poultry is to be seen. This was the case with both the 1912 and 1911 exhibits.

The strictly fancy or ornamental varieties were shown in goodly numbers by four exhibitors—A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., and George F. Mueller, St. John, Kan. These parties also showed a number of the popular utility varieties. The exhibits of Polish fowls, a half dozen varieties—those with the enormous crests; the Frizzles, with their feathers curled toward their heads; the Silkies, with feathers almost like hair, and a fine lot of water fowls, several varieties of which are not often seen, and several hundred bantams—all added variety to the poultry display and made it all the more interesting to visitors who thronged the poultry building every day.

The exhibits of Orpingtons and Rhode Island Reds showed by their numbers how these breeds have come to the front. These fowls are not only attractive in the show room, but are as good farm chickens as can be secured. The classes at the fair were made up of birds of extra good quality.

While not as large in numbers, most of the Plymouth Rocks were extra good and would be a credit to any show. The first prize birds of the Barred, White and Buff varieties were of as fine quality as is usually found in any of the large shows. The owners of these good birds deserve much credit for producing such fine specimens. There was an unusually large class of the new variety, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, and most of the birds were good. This is a good farm chicken and ought to win favor at the hands of farmers who are looking for a hardy and attractive kind of pure-bred chicken.

The class of Single Comb White Leghorns was made up of strictly high-class specimens, and they were all shown in splendid condition. The other Leghorns classes were small, but a number of good specimens were shown, especially in the Single Comb Brown and Buff varieties.

Both White and Silver Wyandottes were good classes and of fine quality. It is hard to beat the Wyandotte as a table fowl, and along with this they are unusually attractive. While they are pretty well scattered over the farms of the country, they are not as generally raised as their good qualities warrant.

Inasmuch as chickens with clean shanks (shanks free from feathers) are what most poultry raisers want nowadays, it was surprising to see such a large showing of the Asiatic varieties. There were Buff, Black, Partridge and White Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas, and Black and White Langshans on exhibition. These represent all the standard varieties of Asiatic fowls. The Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins and Black Langshans—all big, massive fowls—were a nice show in themselves.

* * *

The writer was one of the judges of poultry at this year's fair. It was a real pleasure to handle the well-bred and well-conditioned birds, but it was not only unsatisfactory but it was disagreeabe to handle the birds that were dirty and shown in poorly constructed coops. A chicken is the only thing we know of that is ever exhibited in competition for prizes that is not shown in as near perfect condition as it is possible to have it. "As dirty as a hog," is an old saying, but no hog breeder ever exhibits his stock without conditioning and washing the animals for the show ring. There are a few poultry exhibitors who could learn a lesson on showing by watching the hog exhibitors at a fair. Cattle exhibitors spend hours each day during the fair in grooming their animals. A lesson could be learned by watching the herdsman wash and comb into pretty ringlets the coat of a fat Hereford. It is a mistake for a poultry exhibitor to use poorly constructed coops, and it is a greater mistake to crowd a lot of chickens into one coop, making them look like they were crated for market. It would be better to exhibit fewer birds and show them right. It is also a mistake to place more than one variety in a coop. All of these things are evils when it comes to showing poultry. The management of the fair would do well not to permit these evils to exist at future fairs.

* * *

As KANSAS FARMER's circulation is exclusively a farm circulation, we do not print the awards made in those classes in which farmers are but little interested. We give below a complete list of awards on all the popular utility varieties—such varieties as are raised in their purity on Kansas farms. There are a few other popular utility varieties, other than those mentioned in the list below, but they were either not represented at the fair or were not shown in sufficient numbers to justify special mention.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Frank H. Foster, Topeka, 2, 3 ck.; 4 pen. J. T. Smith, Topeka, 1 ck.; 1 hen; 1 pul; 3 pen. R. R. Schreffer, Topeka, 4 hen. George F. Mueller, St. John, Kan., 3 hen. F. A. Rehkopf, Topeka, 4 ck.; 1, 3, 4 ckl.; 2 hen; 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. John Elliott, Topeka, 2 ckl.; 2 pen. Number birds in class, 53.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS.

W. A. Morrison, Higginsville, Mo., 4 ck.; 2 hen; 2, 3 ckl.; 3, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Harry Mentzer, Topeka, 4 pen. Mrs. Sadie L. Lunsford, Mapleton, Kan., 3 pen. R. B. Steele, Topeka, 4 hen. A. H. Kinne, Topeka, 3 ck.; 4 ckl. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 1, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul. Number birds in class, 53.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Edgar L. Davis, Topeka, 4 ckl. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, 3 ck.; 2, 3 hen; 3 pul. T. N. Davis, Topeka, 2 ck.; 2 pen. Thompson & O'Gara, Topeka, 1 ck.; 1, 2, 3 ckl.; 1 hen; 1, 2, 4 pul.; 1 pen. Number of birds in class, 27.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

H. O. Walker, Topeka, 3, 4 hen; George F. Mueller, St. John, 1 ck.; 3 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 3 pul.; 1 pen. Guy E. Schrepf, Lincoln, Neb., 1, 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul. Number birds in class, 16.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

J. J. Bleakley, Abilene, Kan., 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pen. R. R. Schreffer, Topeka, 1 ckl.; 1, 2 pul. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 4 ck.; 4 hen. Number birds in class, 25.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1 ck.; 2 ckl.; 1, 4 hen; 1, 3 pul. R. W. Wiscombe, Manhattan, Kan., 1 ckl.; 2, 3 hen; 2, pul. Western Highland Poultry Farm, Kansas City, Kan., 3 ckl.; 4 pul. Number of birds in class, 18.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.

Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 4 ckl.; 3 pul. L. P. Hubbard, Topeka, 1, 3, 4 ck.; 1, ckl.; 1, 2 ,3 hen; 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Western Highland Poultry Farm, Kansas City, Kan., 3 pen. George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 ck. Number birds in class, 32.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

G. H. Binger, Topeka, 1, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 3 ckl.; 1, 2, 4 hen; 2, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. Charles Luengene, Topeka, 4 ck.; 2, 4 ckl.; 1, 3 pul.; 4 pen. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., 3 hen. Mrs. Edward Brown, Maple Hill, Kan., 3 pen. Number birds in class, 84.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.

W. D. Wallace, Topeka, 2 hen; 4 pen. George Burghart, Topeka, 1 ck. J. H. Schlegel, Topeka, 3 pen. Harry E. Burgus, Osceola, Ia., 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 2 ck.; 2 ckl. Charles Luengene, Topeka, 1, 3 ckl. Frank J. McNamara, Topeka, 2, 4 pul. E. F. Schmidt, Ottawa, Kan., 3 hen; 1, 3 pul.; 1 pen. S. J. Irwin, Topeka, 1 hen; 2 pen. Number birds in class, 70.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

R. W .Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan., 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; 1 pen. E. B. Aley, Topeka, 3 ck.; 4 ckl.; 4 hen; 3, 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2 hen; 4 pul. Otto W. Vesper, Topeka, 1, 4 ck.; 3 ckl.; 1, 3 hen; 3 pul.; 2 pen. Number of birds in class, 71.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 3 pul. George F. Mueller, St. John, 3 ck.; 4. ckl.; 2 hen; 1 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, Tex., 1, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, pul. Number birds in class, 19.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS.

O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kan., 1, 3 ckl.; 4 hen; 2, 4 pul.; 1, 2 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 2, 4 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 pul. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 1, 3 ck.; 3 hen. Number birds in class, 27.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS.

A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1, 2, 3 hen. George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 ck.; 4 hen. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan., 1, 2, pen. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, 1, 3 ck.; 1, 2 ckl.; 1, 2 pul.; 3, 4 pen. George H. Stahnke, Topeka, 3, 4 pul. Number birds in class, 41.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.

F. J. Sherman, Topeka, 4 ckl.; 2 pen. O. H. Crow, Hutchinson, 1 ck.; 1 ckl.; 1, 4 hen, 3, 4 pul.; 1 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 2, 3 ckl.; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 3 hen. Number of birds in class, 33.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

Mrs. R. F. Palmer, Topeka, 4 pul. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2, 4 ck.; 1, 3 hen. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan., 1 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2 hen; 1 pul. George F. Mueller, St. John, 3 ck. George M. Klusmire, Holton, Kan., 2, 3, 4 ckl.; 4 hen; 2, 3 pul. Number birds in class, 26.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

George F. Mueller, St. John, 2 pen. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Topeka, 1, 3 ck.; 2, 3 ckl.; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul.; 1, 3, 4 pen. A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 2 ck.; 1 ckl.; 2, 3, 4 hen. Hanson's Poultry Farm, Dean, Ia., 4 ck. Number birds in class, 46.

BUFF COCHINS.

A. T. Modlin, Dallas, 1 ck.; 4 ckl.; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 pul. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, 2, 3 ck.; 1, 2, 3 ckl.; 3, 4 hen; 1, 2 pul.; 1, 2, 3 pen. Number birds in class, 30.

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And Here Are the Answers

YOU, Mr. American Voter, have a right to the *facts* before election.

You have a right to have settled in your mind every possible doubt.

For it is only by knowing the facts—and *all* the facts—that you can make up your mind to vote in a way that will protect *your* interests and the country's interests.

The Third Term Candidate and Professor Wilson, with their organizations, are leaving no stone unturned.

They are each holding out a beautiful Millennium for the American farmer and the wage-earner—if only the voters of America will bring about a change—a revolution—an upsetting of present conditions.

They are touching mighty lightly on the fact that conditions are pretty fine just as they are.

They want to "save the country." Nobody knows just what they want to "save" it from. But they want to save it anyhow.

And in all this pre-election fireworks, and high-sounding sentiment, they are bearing down not so much on what *they have* done—not on what they are able to do—

They are keeping up a running fire of questions for Mr. Taft to answer.

All right—Let's take up these questions—the ones that they hang their oratory upon.

Veto of the Democratic Wool Bill

Schedule K has been for years the storm center of tariff agitation. It is probably the most important schedule of the entire tariff. All students of the subject agree that it presents more difficulties than any other. We not only produce a large proportion of the raw material—wool—as an important feature of our farm and ranch operations in competition with flocks run on the cheaper lands of Australia, South America and South Africa, but our great woolen and worsted mills are erected, maintained and operated at much heavier cost than in Great Britain, Germany and other leading competing countries.

The only time this schedule has ever been radically revised—by the Democratic Wilson bill—the action was followed by a complete demoralization in American sheep husbandry, ruining thousands of our citizens who had their money invested in flocks; seriously reducing the domestic supplies of wool, and what is of even greater concern, now in these days of high-priced meats, reducing heavily the supply of lambs and mutton at all leading markets.

President Taft's first instruction to the Tariff Board was to conduct a searching inquiry into this complicated schedule. The problem was how to fairly protect the American farmer, and at the same time readjust the wool duties so as to enable the American manufacturer to meet the keen competition of foreign cloth-makers having access to free wool and operating under lower labor and works expense.

While this diligent inquiry was being conducted, with fairness towards all, the Democrats in Congress in their feverish haste to beat the President to a downward revision of an unpopular schedule, as a vote-getting proposition, and disregarding entirely the careful investigation being made, threw together a "wool-bill", based, not upon knowledge of the underlying facts, not upon any known principle of tariff making, but solely upon a desire to "smash the tariff." This was sent to the President while the agents of the Tariff Board were still busy in America, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Great Britain, France and Germany. Of course it was vetoed, as it richly deserved to be.

Then came the Tariff Board's remarkable report; conceded by leading authorities, not only at home but in Europe—where they do these things scientifically—to be the most illuminating document of the kind ever submitted to any government. Ignoring this completely, and hiring a "muck-raker" to do his best at "shooting it up", the Democrats reported their original "hurry-up" wool bill unchanged. The Republicans framed and offered as a substitute, a sweeping revision-downward bill based on the Board's report, correcting all the most vital faults of the old Schedule K in the light of thorough, nonpartisan investigation. The nondescript Underwood bill was nevertheless re-enacted, again put up to the President, who, of course, withheld his approval, set forth his reasons in a message which every lover of fair play should read, and appealed to the people for an honest judgment as to his action.

Who is therefore to blame for any failure to intelligently revise Schedule K? President Taft or his political pursuers?

About Canadian Reciprocity

This subject is the big bugaboo which both of the other parties are parading—with more than usual inconsistency.

It is now a dead issue.

We are all entitled to honest differences of opinion.

Many still believe that President Taft's attitude was wrong.

But let's think it over a bit, and see.

In the first place, Canadian Reciprocity was not originated by Taft.

It was handed down from the time of President McKinley. Roosevelt succeeded McKinley; he was strongly in favor of reciprocity.

He practically forced Congress into the act of Reciprocity with Cuba, and officially declared in favor of a Reciprocal Agreement with Canada.

President Taft went into the matter. He made his recommendation based upon a careful investigation of comparative conditions in the two countries.

And the fact that Canada quickly and decisively *refused Reciprocity* is a pretty sure sign that country believed that the United States would get a bigger share of the benefits.

And on this Reciprocity Point, how about the *other* candidates?

Mr. Roosevelt endorsed Canadian Reciprocity, not only during his administration in his messages, but in his published correspondence with Mr. Taft, in his speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., February 11, 1911, and in his speech delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner, at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, February 13, 1911.

And Wilson's election would simply mean abolishing all Tariff relations with Canada—giving the Canadians *every* advantage, and getting *nothing* in return. Think that over, please.

Now About the Republican Convention

More wild and weird stories were told about the seating of delegates—more absolutely false reports were circulated by the opposition press and orators—than ever before were thrust upon the public in reference to a political contest.

It was a cry of "fraud" to hide fraud.

The Third Termer's attitude was to claim everything in sight and out of sight.

In a nut-shell, here are the facts:

The total number of delegates summoned to the Republican National Convention of 1912, under its call, was 1,078, with 540 necessary to a choice. Mr. Taft had 561 votes on the first and only ballot, and was declared a nominee.

The contests brought by Roosevelt were unquestionably for the purpose of stampeding the Convention.

If he failed in this, he hoped at least to create an impression on the public that he had been robbed of his rights, and that these contested Taft delegates had no real right to their seats.

As a matter of fact it was Roosevelt and not Taft who attempted to usurp rights in this convention that did not belong to him.

The National Committee which passed on these contests was the same committee chosen in 1908 when Roosevelt was leader of the party.

The fact that the Roosevelt men abandoned 164 of their contests—without bringing them on the floor for Convention hearing,—was pretty sure proof that they had no grounds for winning their contention.

Besides as the matter stands, it makes a better Third Term Campaign story!

That these contests were made for effect only is best brought out by the following from the June 9, 1912 issue of the *Washington Times*, which is owned and published by Mr. Frank A. Munsey—an ardent Roosevelt supporter:

> "For psychological effect as a move in practical politics it was necessary for the Roosevelt people to start contests on those early Taft selections in order that a tabulation of delegate strength could be put out that would show Roosevelt holding a good hand. It was never expected that they would be taken very seriously. They served a useful purpose, and now the National Committee is deciding them in favor of Taft in most cases without real division."

It would be a strange rule of evidence which would require us to accept the testimony of a buccaneering psychologist who confesses to an attempt to purloin the larger portion of an honest man's property as conclusive evidence of the psychologist's title to the remainder of the honest man's possessions.

"The Truth About Those Delegates"—a little book which gives all facts and figures as to the seating of delegates, will be mailed on request by Republican National Committee, Times Building, New York.

About the Trusts

The Wilsonites will tell you Taft is a friend of the Trusts—a side-partner of monopolies.

No President has ever done so much to abolish monopolies as President Taft.

Others have talked about it—have threatened a complete destruction of illegal corporations.

But when you come to sum up what they have really done, it's a different matter.

Mr. Taft accomplished in the first three years of his administration more than his four predecessors had done to wipe out the Trust evil.

In that time he secured 45 indictments under the Sherman Law, whereas his predecessor, who vowed vengeance on all offenders, secured only 25 indictments in the entire seven years of his administration.

That's worth thinking over.

President Taft is not an enemy to business. He is the friend of legitimate industry.

What he did in the cases of the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Trust, the Sugar Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and other offending corporations, has already had its favorable effect upon independent companies.

Is Taft Boss-Ridden?

To anyone who has lived close to the administration in Washington, during the past three and a half years, the suggestion is ridiculous.

If there ever was a President who took his own counsel, who made his own decisions and carried them out in his own way, it has been William Howard Taft.

Time after time he has turned his back on political advisers, who told him that what he was doing was bad politics, and has gone the free independent way, and done the thing he felt was right.

If Mr. Taft had been willing to be ridden—if he had been weak enough to do what others told him to—if he had been willing to let Roosevelt be the power behind the throne—*there would not have been any third party in the field.*

Mr. Taft is *not* a politician. He is a statesman—a judge. Simple, quiet, sincere—

—*The kind of a man* to be our President.

* * *

These are the answers to the campaign questions. The truthful answers.

And *here* are some of the things the speakers and writers on the other sides do *not* touch on.

The country is more prosperous today than it has been for twenty years.

Factories and mines are running full force. Merchants have thrived, and there are no financial troubles.

The railroads report the heaviest freight and passenger traffic in their history.

The farmer has come into his own.

He neither wants nor needs to ship his produce to foreign ports.

Right at his door is the best market in all the world. The home market, able to consume and pay for all he can produce.

That means good times. The Taft administration—the Tariff policy—the *confidence* felt in Taft's wise, judicial methods have played a great big share in bringing this prosperity.

The outlook is for still better things.

A change at Washington right now would be the most disastrous blow that could strike the American Nation.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.



Assuan Dam, part of the Nile system, one of the greatest engineering projects of its kind.

The Nile System—The Bell System

For thousands of years Egypt wrestled with the problem of making the Nile a dependable source of material prosperity.

But only in the last decade was the Nile's flood stored up and a reservoir established from which all the people of the Nile region may draw the life-giving water all the time.

Primitive makeshifts have been superseded by intelligent engineering methods. Success has been the result of a comprehensive plan and a definite policy, dealing with the problem as a whole and adapting the Nile to the needs of all the people.

To provide efficient telephone service in this country, the same fundamental principle has to be recognized. The entire country must be considered within the scope of one system, intelligently guided by one policy.

It is the aim of the Bell System to afford universal service in the interest of all the people and amply sufficient for their business and social needs.

Because they are connected and working together, each of the 7,000,000 telephones in the Bell System is an integral part of the service which provides the most efficient means of instantaneous communication.

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HOME CIRCLE



Borax is the best aid to cleansing known. It removes germs and leaves everything sanitary, sweet smelling and fresh. Try it on your dairy utensils.

Dress for the work you have to do, and work for the clothes you have to wear. This is a silver rule for all mortals.

One large cooked potato, hot or cold, rubbed through a very fine sieve into the batter, is said to greatly improve corn bread, making it light and feathery.

"Sam Johnson, you've been fightin' again. Youse lost two of yo front teeth."
"No, I ain't mammy, honest. Ise got 'em in me pocket."

HOME-MADE SOAP.—Take thirty-two quarts of rainwater, fifteen pints of lard or tallow, two pounds of rosin, one pound of borax and four boxes of lye. Mix the water, borax and rosin and boil until they are melted. Then add the lye and lard and boil one hour and ten minutes. The next day you can cut it and take it out.

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were eleven sheep in a field and six jumped the fence, how many would there be left?"
"None," replied Harold.
"Why, there would," replied she.
"No, ma'am, there wouldn't," persisted he. "You may know arithmetic, but you don't know sheep."—Everybody's Magazine.

POTATO CAKES WITH ROAST.—Pare good-sized potatoes, and let them stand half an hour in water. Wipe dry, and grate. Place in a cheese cloth in a colander, and let the potatoes drain for a few minutes. Sprinkle with salt, and form into flat cakes with the hands. Place these cakes on a plate in a steamer, and steam for fifteen minutes. Remove the roast from the roasting pan, lay in the cakes carefully, and baste for a moment or two. Serve all together on a platter.

APPLE AND NUT DUMPLINGS.—Pare and cut into thin slices ripe, tart apples. Have ready a good pastry as for pie. Roll out and cut into rounds rather larger than for cookies. In the center of each lay four slices of apple, sugar generously, and upon the top arrange a tablespoonful of chopped nuts—pecans or walnuts or blanched almonds—sugar them and lay a second round of pastry on these. Pinch the edges together and stamp with the handle of a spoon to prevent the escape of juice, and bake to a nice brown. When half done, if washed over quickly and without taking them from the oven with white of egg beaten light, with a little sugar, they will have a beautiful crust.

A little peroxide of hydrogen added to the basin of water two or three times a week is said to remove tan.

Potato Gems.

Take three or four cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one cupful milk, half a teaspoonful of butter, stir well with two beaten eggs, then drop into well buttered gem pans sprinkled with flour and bake a rich brown.

The Girl and Boy After School.

It is a fine thing for children to have some regular work after school, though it ought not to take up all of their time by any means.

There are always a number of things a girl can do to help mother around the house—little things toward helping with supper, bringing the butter and milk up out of the cellar, setting the table, etc., thus saving mother a good many steps.

Then there is the gathering of the eggs and seeing that the chickens are fed. It would be a fine thing for her to have a few chickens of her very own. The work would be much more interesting to her.

The boy will enjoy bringing in the wood if he has a little wagon in which he can haul it.

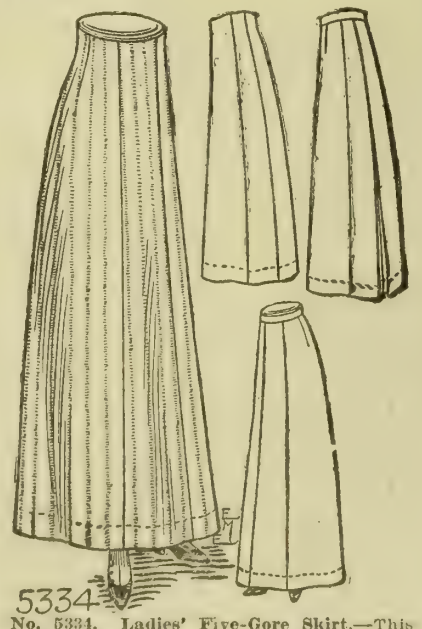
Let him spray the hen house with a kerosene solution occasionally.

Let him experiment in setting out vines and trees about the place. Give him a corner of ground for experimenting if he enjoys that sort of thing, and help him a little when needed.

See that the children have sufficient honest work after school, but vary it enough to make it interesting, and there will be fewer boys and girls tiring of the home farm work and leaving it for something better.

Good for School and Farm Reading.

Text books for instruction in elementary agriculture in the common schools are now published at a rapid rate. Most of these books are good. The one which has most impressed us is "School Agriculture," by Milo N. Wood of Wisconsin, and published by Orange Judd Company, New York. The great drawback to the teaching of elementary agriculture has been the lack of suitable text books. This book is clearly in a class by itself. It is a practical book. It contains a large number of experiments which make the subject a living subject. The exercises are intensely practical. The materials reuqired for performing the experiments are simple and inexpensive. While the book is intended especially for classes in rural schools, it will prove valuable in the library of any farm home. It will prove entertaining and instructive reading for the young folks of the farm and as such can profitably take the place of Robison Crusoe and the Abarian Nights.



No. 5334. Ladies' Five-Gore Skirt.—This skirt has five gores. It may be made with either high or normal waistline, inverted plait or habit back and in round or ankle length. Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make the skirt. The pattern, No. 5334, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



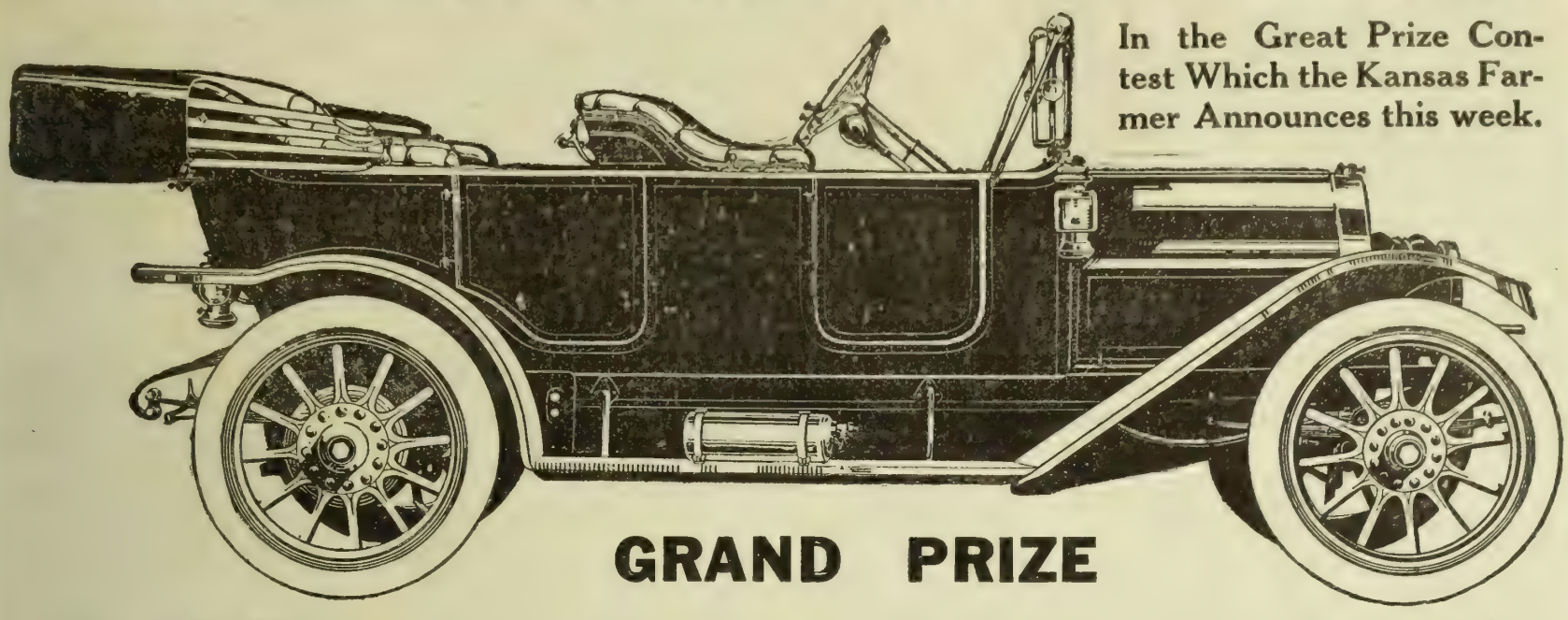
No. 4949. Girls' Dress.—In the above design we have a practical little dress which might be made for school or other general wear. The full length, closing at front, is a new idea and aids greatly in the laundering. The pattern, No. 4949, is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

HOW MUCH OF THIS MONEY DO YOU WANT?

$2,000.00

Is the Value of the Splendid Prizes to be Given Away

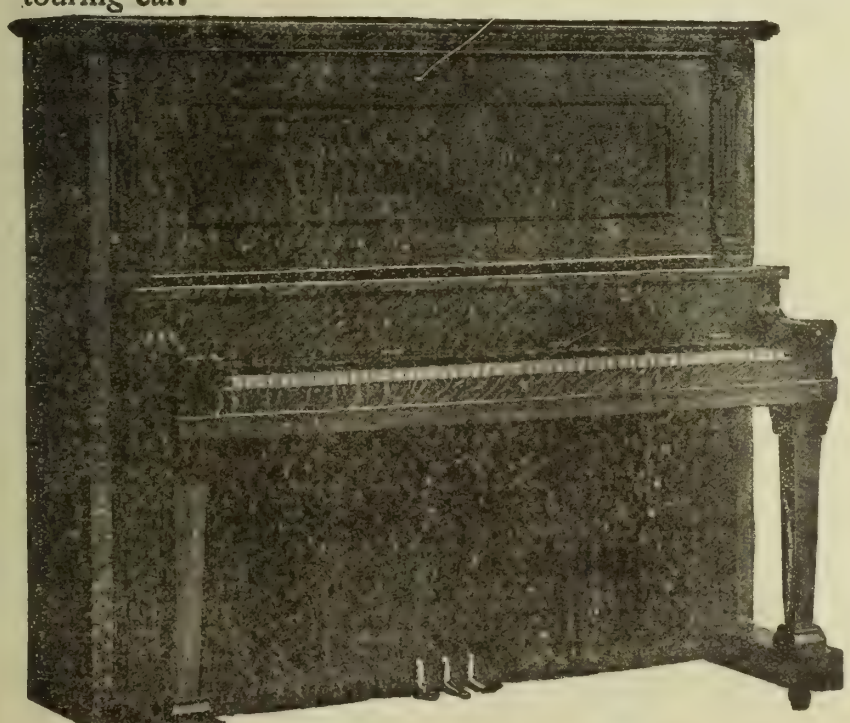
In the Great Prize Contest Which the Kansas Farmer Announces this week.



GRAND PRIZE

THE GRAND PRIZE to be awarded is a Model "69T" 1913 Overland, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped. This car is the leading favorite of the middle west, and is built for elegance and comfort, as well as power and durability. This big, handsome machine will be awarded to the one securing the highest number of votes.

THIS IS YOUR REAL CHANCE. Jump into the race, come in first under the wire and show your friends that you and your family can own, enjoy and drive your own touring car.

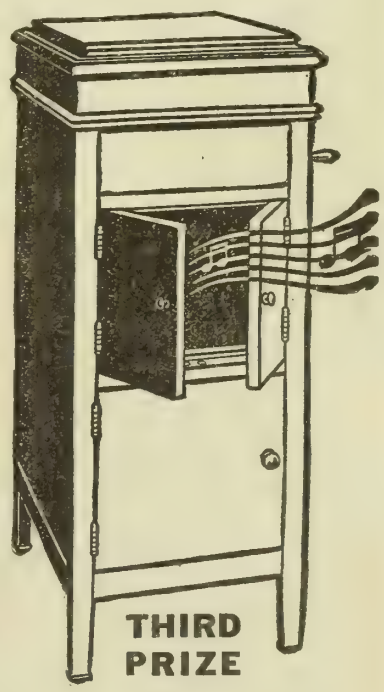


SECOND PRIZE

The second highest vote getter will be rewarded with a handsome $400.00 CRAMER PIANO. This instrument is made by one of the leading piano manufacturers of Boston. The case is beautifully and artistically finished, with choice of either oak or mahogany. The keyboard consists of seven and one-third octaves, with keys of real ivory. Its latest improved and scientific sounding board and high grade strings give it the sweetest and most melodious tones to be desired. It is an instrument of which any householder can well be proud.

The third prize to be given is a beautiful **$150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA,** complete, with 12 double disc records, furnishing 24 selections of music, etc. This make is considered the highest achievement in the art of music reproducing instruments. It is enclosed in a magnificently finished cabinet, which also contains recently devised record filing albums.

Third position at the close of the contest can well be eagerly desired, for this prize is worthy to adorn the most splendid home in the land.



THIRD PRIZE

Space in this announcement does not permit description of the numerous other prizes to be awarded to hustlers, but full information as to them and the plan of the contest can readily be obtained. It costs you absolutely nothing to enter the race. Every man and woman of good moral character is eligible as a candidate.

Votes will be allowed on both new and renewed subscription orders. The territory in which to conduct your campaign and secure votes is unlimited. The world is yours to campaign.

Help us boost our state by boosting for KANSAS FARMER. Every boost for Kansas means a boost for your own personal interest.

We will render all possible assistance to you as a candidate. You can win one of these big prizes by employing system and putting energy and enthusiasm into your efforts for votes.

You can win just as easily as your neighbor. Don't put off entering the merry race; the sooner you start the longer time you will have to secure votes. Send the Nomination Coupon today. We will immediately mail you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, blanks, etc., free.

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

BARGAINS IN LAND

"YOU'LL LIKE BIG WELLS — EVERYBODY ELSE DOES"

BIG WELLS—That's the thrifty new town in the center of Big Four Colony.
BIG FOUR COLONY—That's the best solid 56,000 acres in Dimmit County.
DIMMIT COUNTY—That's the Big Resource County of the Artesian Belt.
ARTESIAN BELT—That's the most productive territory in Southwest Texas.
SOUTHWEST TEXAS—That's the biggest and best part of the Lone Star State.

BIG 4 Soil — Water — Climate — Health — Transportation THE FIVE PERFECT POINTS OF A PAYING INVESTMENT **BIG 4**

There's more to a community and a town than mere looks, or it's a bad, bum proposition. Big Four and Big Wells will stand close investigation.

It's worth while to retain the confidence and respect of a man longer than it takes to sell him a piece of property. Ask our patrons about this.

Self-support and self-sustenance are the prime principles of success and apply to men, towns and communities. Hence Big Four's success.

Nothing is as important to our interests as the placing of our patrons in a position to make money. We like to see our people prosper. They do.

No town or community ever succeeded on "Peppermint Promises" and "Gumdrop Guarantees." If you want a "gilded" investment—we haven't got it.

It's hard to beat the section that will produce and does produce a wide variety of crops. One-crop sections are dangerous at best—and worst.

Big crops at good prices. Steady business at good profits. Regular work at good wages—they are beaters in the building of prosperity.

The biggest and best farmers and business men in the country recognize Big Four Colony and Big Wells as leaders. They have backed up their judgment with their money and their labor. They want you with them.

BIG WELLS HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS OCTOBER 1ST AND 15TH **BIG WELLS**

LITTLE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS
LARGER FARMS ON LIBERAL TERMS
LOTS IN BIG WELLS, $10 A MONTH

For Literature, Maps, Testimonials, Prices and Terms, Write

State What You Want and Mention KANSAS FARMER. **HOWELL BROTHERS COMPANY, 215 Frost Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT."
Doing What
Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. **Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.**

HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT stock for exchange—Stock consists of shelf goods, harness and implements. Invoice about $2,000. Lot and a half with 38x80 building. Price, $2,000. Total stock and building, $4,000. Will exchange for clear land. **W. R. KNIGHT, Traer, Kan.**

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

Buy This One and Get a Bargain.—160 acres, 12 mi. from Genoa, in good farming country. Has R. F. D. mail service. Small improvements and balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. M. HOFFMAN, Genoa, Colo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

98 ACRES, located 6 miles from Ottawa, town of 10,000, 3 miles of railroad, all new buildings, house 9 rooms, barn 36x40, extra good outbuildings, 70 acres hog-tight. Price, $72.50 per acre. Don't wait to write—come at once. Terms to suit. **MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2½ miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price $12,000; terms $3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write **W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.**

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY, Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE.
Half sec., less R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 5-room house, porches, outkitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, $16,000, will carry $10,000. **L. CHAPMAN, Box 28, A. B. 1, Fredonia, Kan.**

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. **EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.**

SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS

is the place to go for good homes, low prices, and easy terms. Send for full information. Address, **The Allen Co. Inv. Co., Iola, Kan.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

FOR SALE.
160 acres good corn and wheat land, part level, part rolling. Good buildings, good water, good orchard, 90 acres cultivated, 50 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa. $65 per acre. $5,000 will handle.
F. B. MALL, Clay Center, Kansas.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN—Will sell my 6-cylinder toy-tonneau Matheson automobile for $1,475 cash, as I am getting a new one. Cost new, $4,100. Is the classiest, fastest and one of the most powerful machines in Topeka. Come in and drive it home. No trades considered. Address, Matheson, care Kansas Farmer.

200 Acres 10 miles city, 110 a. cult., 40 a. upland alfalfa, fenced, good new buildings, good water, R. F. D., phone line. Price, $50 a. Exchange for east Kansas or Nebraska. Will assume. 400 a. close to city, half grazing, balance farm land, good farm buildings, creek and timber. Price, $30 per a. Take part in western Kansas land, carry balance long time, low rate interest. **I. R. ELDRED, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. **Money talks.** Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address

W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

Actual Farmers Wanted

Do you want a farm in Texas? Do you want to know how to get one for $20 an acre, and with 20 years to pay for it? I am going to put into the hands of good white farmers only, 8,000 acres of good level prairie land, in Mitchell County, Texas, on just such terms. I don't care about having the money for this land in cash, but I want a fair return from the investment, and this can no longer be had by running it to range cattle. 160 acres of it will make you a good farm, and I will sell in 160-acre tracts. I will sell for one-tenth cash, balance on your own terms up to 20 years. If you are a land agent looking for commissions, or a land speculator looking for a place where you can plant a little money and watch it grow into more money through the work of other men, this is not intended for your consideration; but if you are a farmer, especially if you are one who has grown tired of working land for some other man and paying to him a large part of the result of your year's work, and if you want to know how and where you can get a home and a farm of your own at a price and on terms which you can meet, it will pay you to write, and write promptly, to
HARRY HYMAN, 431 Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

ONE OF THE BEST half sections in Neosho Co., Kan. Two sets of improvements, located one and half miles from railroad town. For sale at a bargain. Write. **BRINEGAR REALTY CO., Chanute, Kan.**

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

TRADERS, INVESTORS, SMALL BUYERS.
1. Western Kansas grass lands.
2. Irrigated lands, celebrated Pecos Valley, Texas.
3. Ranches, farms, lots.
Call or write for circulars, booklets.
Lee Monroe, 703-706 Mills Bldg., Topeka, Ks.

WEST FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE—2,500 acres, with oyster water front, 10 miles from Pensacola, 1 mile from R. R. station. Very fertile. No. swamp, all tillable. Location and soil considered the best tract of land in west Fla. The tract at $15 per acre. Save this ad. Address the owner, **G. W. SOULE, Camp Walton, Florida.**

BUTLER COUNTY, KANSAS, BARGAINS.
Two smooth improved half sections, $32 per acre. One smooth improved half section, $36 per acre. These farms are worth $40 to $45 per acre now. Let me show you a real snap in these. Cash only. Exchange book free. H. H. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Eighty acres, located 4½ miles from Osage City; 50 acres in cultivation; 2 acres orchard and grove, balance native grass, farm all smooth; 5-room house in good condition, good barn with loft, cow barn, corn crib, hen houses, implement shed, good water; R. F. D. and phone. Price, $3,600, if sold in 30 days. This is a great bargain.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. **V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.**

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

813 ACRES $40.

per acre, 69 miles south K. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 bay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only $16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo., Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. postpaid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

18,000-Acre Ranch

In Roberts County, Texas. 8,000 acres tillable; 2,500 acres first bottom; 60 acres in alfalfa; 10-room residence; barn for 50 head; fenced and cross-fenced; running water; 200 acres timber. This is the best bargain in Texas. Must sell by October 1. Price, $6 per acre. Terms.
THE UNITED LAND CO., Wichita, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

IF YOU WANT to buy, sell or trade farm, city property or merchandise, list with us. **TOMSON & COOVER, Topeka, Kan.**

IRRIGABLE Lands, Pecos Valley. Finest alfalfa fruit lands in south. Awarded first premium World's Fair, St. Louis. Special low rate from Fort Worth to Reeves County Fair October 3. Write **P. H. Goodloe, 110 W. Ninth St., Fort Worth, Texas.**

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE.
240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. **FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lurac, Kan.**

BARGAIN.
Forty acres, 2½ miles from depot, 3 miles from Baker University. Good soil, large brick house, fine cellar, good well and wind mill, fruit, barn, and other outbuildings. Price, $4,000. Write for list.
WM. M. HOLLIDAY, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE

80 ACRES upland, 1½ miles of Enterprise, Kan.; also 80 of Zimmerman land in block 9 of Pecos County, Texas. Write to **C. L. MAIER, Enterprise, Kan.**

LOOK!

Land producing this year from $15 to $25 per acres in corn, $25 to $50 per acre in cotton, I can sell you for $12.50 to $30 per acre. Write me. **J. A. BRIGHTWELL, Boswell, Okla.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3,000 acres, Florida Orange, Grape Fruit and Vegetable land, between two good towns, railroad and water transportation, between two large lakes. Subdivided into 10-acre tracts. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good, clear income property or improved farms. **CRAMER & BROWN, Lock Box, 672, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a clean running general merchandise stock, a fine, smooth, well improved farm of 800 acres, 6 miles of Utica, clear of incumbrance. Might pay some cash difference for good stock. About $20,000 stock wanted. Would give easy terms for cash. Don't offer any junk.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE.
Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1¼ miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over $6,000, or swap equity for $3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred.
THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Farm At Auction.
This issue of Kansas Farmer contains advertising of a very desirable stock and dairy farm to be sold at auction on Tuesday, October 15. The farm, known as the J. S. Strader farm, is located three miles east of Irving and two miles west of Bigelow, Kan. The farm is well adapted to the handling of all kinds of live stock, spring water in pasture, with good well and windmill, 10 acres of timber pasture and 70 acres native grass, new house and good outbuildings. Col. Oscar H. Boatman, of Irving, has charge of the sale, and will gladly answer all questions about the farm. The sale will be held on the farm, beginning at 1 o'clock sharp. For further information, write Col. Boatman, at Irving, Kan.

Fred W. Lahr's Duroc Sale.
The attention of Duroc breeders is called to the sale advertisement of Fred W. Lahr in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 12, Mr. Lahr will sell at Corning, Ia., 45 head of outstanding good Duroc boars and gilts. The offering will consist of 35 spring and fall boars and 10 spring and fall yearling gilts. This offering is the outstanding tops of Mr. Lahr's big herd, and practically all of it was sired by his great herd boar, Lahr's Col., a splendid individual and a fine breeder. Lahr's Col. was sired by King Col., by King of Cols., and he has a great record as a breeder. The offering is out of the best sows of Mr. Lahr's herd, which is made up of individuals of the best blood of the Duroc Jersey breed. Duroc breeders wanting strictly high class boars or gilts will have a chance here to get just what they want. It will be an offering with size and quality. Write Mr. Lahr at Brooks, Ia., for catalog, and remember the sale will be held in Corning, Ia. Splendid train service from all directions. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 14-F, St. Louis.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 448, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

AUTOMOBILE DRIVERS AND REPAIRmen in big demand. Qualify for good position in four weeks. Write at once for particulars. Lincoln Motor School, 1310 P St., Lincoln, Neb.

WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIREmen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. $65 to $100 month. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns for sale. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

CASH—11½ CENTS FOR HENS, 13 FOR fryers, 15 for broilers, 21 for eggs delivered before next issue of this paper. Coops loaned free. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. MAIL US ONE dollar, balance when your hens are ready. We will book and ship next spring one setting White Indian Runner Duck eggs and one setting Fawn and White, both settings for $3.00. Largest and finest flocks in the South. National Duck Farm, Letohatchee, Ala.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN young bulls, bull calves and heifers for sale. G. Regier, Whitewater, Kan.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, of serviceable age. Address, John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

SHORT GRASS, REGISTERED HOLstein bulls for sale. One long yearling, $50; our choice 4-year-old herd bull, $75. Can't use longer. Excellent disposition. Ira Hawkins, Jetmore, Kan.

ONE CHOICE, REGISTERER 18 MONTHS Shorthorn bull, and one 6 months. Write for price. R. L. Skubal, R. F. D. 1, Jennings, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

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Shawnee Grange, at Watson, Kan., about 10 miles southeast of Topeka, will hold an annual fair on Friday and Saturday, October 4 and 5.

This is a young grange, but the members are very enthusiastic, and everything points to a most successful exhibition of live stock and farm products. The premium list will shortly be issued, and an invitation is extended to the general public to be present.

Woman's Work.

Woman's work! The very words are suggestive of so many things for the sisters of the Grange to do. So many things which are impossible for us as individuals or as a committee, but which our combined sisterhood might accomplish along so many lines, were we awake to our responsibilities, our opportunities and our obligations. History, since the beginning of time, is replete with the achievements of women. Her courage, her loyalty, her fortitude, her perseverance, has won for her home or her country more than one battle, more than one honor. And there are battles yet to win and honors yet to wear. No "resting on laurels;" on what has already been accomplished; no feeling of security over victories surmounted.

The watchword of the day is progress, and she who sits serenely down on accomplished effort will find the world moving on without her. Women of today have so many opportunities to do things for the good of humanity. So many doors are open for philanthropic labor and various reform movements. Bands of organized women are fighting a battle for the home protection—for the safety of our future manhood against the legalized liquor traffic, and, please God, they will win out. Bands of women are fighting the battle for universal suffrage, and may justice be theirs. Others are clubbed together for the good and for the right, for the uplift of humanity everywhere, and for those things which help to make the world a safer and a better place to live.

And so, since the time of Joan of Arc, women are fighting battles of warfare—some with the pen, some with the voice and many with just the example of upright integrity, which exerts an influence greater than many of us know. But with all honor due those who go out to fight the world's battles, we of the Grange have been taught that in the home comes the first honor to win. The home is the safeguard of the nation. Make the home what it should be, and the country will be safe; neglect the home and reform needs will become apparent.

Perhaps no class of people have the opportunity for the ideal home better than does the farmer and his family, and if we would bring you any message today it is for the uplift of the home life. Guard and train the young folks of your home to lead useful, upright and above all, moral lives.

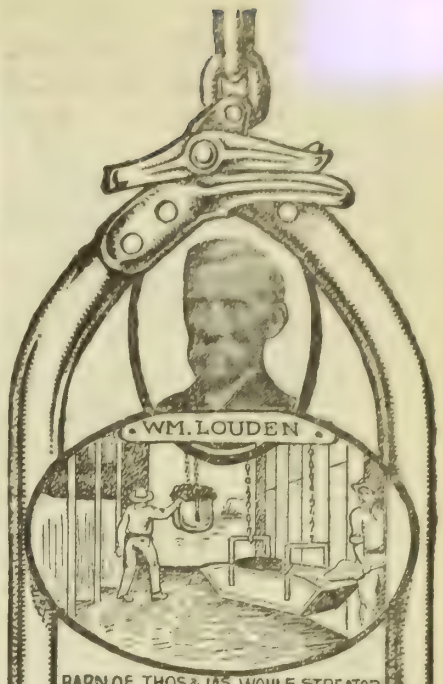
The detailed crimes written up in such a sensational way in our daily papers show a lax state of morals, deplorable for the best welfare of our country, show a failure of home training on somebody's part, and it is for us of the Grange to help stem the tide, to get back to the old Puritan standard of honesty and integrity, when divorce courts were unknown, when justice was meted out to virtue and when crime met its just punishment.

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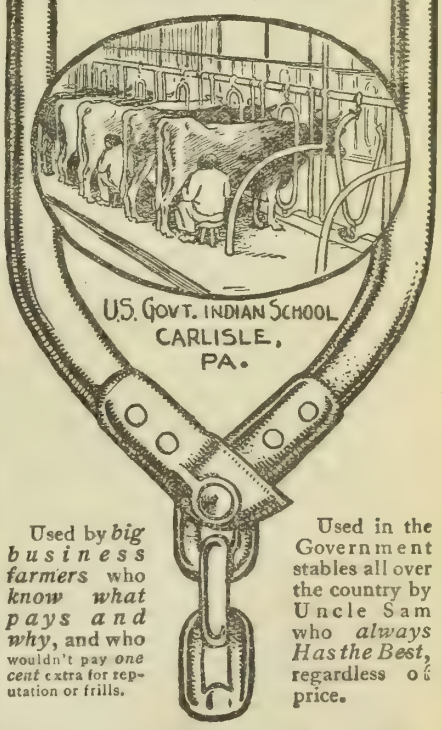
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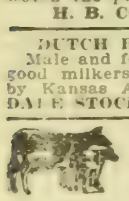
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HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS, Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

Polands and Shorthorns

Fifty head of very choice big-type Poland China spring pigs. Limited number of tried sows bred for August and September farrow. Also cows and heifers bred or open. Nothing but first class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kansas.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great boar, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

GRONNIGERS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.
Herd numbers 300 head. Thirty years of successful breeding experience. All noted big type families represented. Stock for sale. Fifty head of fall yearlings, both sexes. Will be sold at our October 9 sale.
HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS, Bendena, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER, Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID, St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.
H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.**

GOLD METAL HEADS

our herd, and leads in point of size and producing ability, assisted by Long King's Best, by Long King. Choice fall boars for sale, sired by the only EXPANSIVE.
H. B. WALTER, Effingham, Kan.

MADISON CREEK POLANDS

Twenty-five Spring Boars, ready to ship at 2 months. Buy the best in big type breeding and save money on shipment. Inspection invited.
J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL. Winchester, Kansas.



H. S. DUNCAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Clearfield, Iowa. **R. L. HARRIMAN, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bunceton, Mo.**
INSTRUCTORS IN THE
MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL
Largest in the world, and only school where students are given actual practice in sale of all kinds of property.
TERM OPENS OCTOBER 7.
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
W. B. Carpenter, President, Real Estate and Live Stock Auctioneer.
A free ticket to American Royal Stock Show. Are You coming?

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

Dr. J. T. and C. A. Hanna will sell about 30 head of big type Poland Chinas at their yards at
BOLCKOW, MISSOURI, OCT. 18, 1:30 p. m., 1912
Come, or send bids to Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo., and Col. V. D. Giteson, King City, Mo., Auctioneers. Write for catalog if interested.
J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

C. E. CONOVER'S BIG BONED POLANDS

Sale October 17. Four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars, 20 spring gilts sired by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley. Send for catalog.
C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

The Poland Chinas with size and quality. One yearling and one 2-year-old herd boar for sale. Also fall gilts. Spring gilts and boars. They are the kind with quality and are priced for quick sale.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

M.'S GIANT WONDER

Can be seen at our sale, September 27.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. **R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.**

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.
Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. **J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.**

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL.
Equity in 80 acres, Saline County, Kansas. Want city property or other land. Encumbrance $3,500 at 6 per cent, 4 years to run.
ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, **John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.**

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

R. V. CHENAUX, COUNTY CLERK, Harper County. Taken Up—On the 3rd day of August, 1912, one muley cow, red, small white spot on left side in front of hip, bush of tail partly white. Appraised valued, $25.

H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK, Ford County—Taken up, on August 17, 1912, by Henry Bestgen, Wright, Kan., one roan horse, spot on left side, blaze face, both front and hind feet white. Appraised value, $20.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, Stafford County.—Taken up, by R. C. McFeaters, on the 25th day of August, 1-year-old heifer, color red, solid color. Marks, scar on nose. Value, $20. R. C. McFeaters lives on the S. E. ¼, Sec. 36, Range 13, Twp. 23, Stafford County, Kan.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1912

160 acres located three miles east of Irving and two miles west of Bigelow, Kansas, in Section 5, owned and occupied by J. S. Strader. Eighty acres under plow, 10 acres timber pasture, 70 acres native grass; six-room nearly new house, cement cave, barns, cribs, chicken house, etc., good well and windmill. Plenty of spring water in pasture, on rural route and phone line. Will be sold to highest bidder on easy terms.

Sale to be held on farm, beginning 1 p. m. For other information write

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN, Irving, Kan.

J. S. KENNEDY'S EIGHTH ANNUAL SALE OF

STANDARD IMPROVED AND O. I. C. WHITE SWINE

AT BLOCKTON, IOWA, OCT. 10, 1912

AT ONE O'CLOCK SHARP.

Forty Head.—1 yearling boar, 17 spring boars, 2 yearling tried sows and 20 spring gilts. Eligible to record in both records of the very best breeding. Free entertainment at Blockin's Hotel. Write for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneers and fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated.

J. S. KENNEDY, BLOCKTON, IOWA

AUCTIONEERS—THOMAS E. DEEM, M. A. GRIFFITH AND W. R. REED. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

TRIPP'S BIG MEDIUM POLANDS

AT AUCTION

Meriden, Kansas, WED., OCT. 2, 1912

23 SPRING BOARS - - - 23 SPRING GILTS

Mostly sired by MASTERY, the great Expansion and Mogul bred boar. Out of big, medium, smooth sows. Easy feeding and big litter type. Some of them have been winners in the strongest shows. We have always selected the best breeding stock for our own use, and our breeding has always made good. Catalog upon request. Examine it carefully, and attend or send bids to any one of our auctioneers, in our care. Sale in pavilion. Free lunch at noon. Crates for pigs to be shipped.

F. A. TRIPP & SON, Meriden, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS—JOHN DAUM, J. H. BROWN, JOHN R. TRIGGS.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

FRED W. LAHR'S DUROC SALE

At Corning, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 12

35 Spring and Fall Yearling Boars 35

10 Spring and Yearling Gilts 10

A strictly high-class offering with size and quality. The tops of my big herd. Practically all of this offering sired by the great herd boar, Lahr's Col. 102537, by King the Col., by King of Cols. Duroc breeders, if you want outstanding good ones, write me at Brooks, Iowa, for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will be treated fairly.

FRED W. LAHR, BROOKS, IOWA

W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

WHITE CLOUD STOCK FARM

BARNARD, MO.

DUROC SALE

OCTOBER 15th, 1912

Fifty head of big, high class fall and spring boars and gilts and tried sows. Four tried sows by Buddy K 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for $5,025 at auction. Four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair. Tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief. Eight fall gilts and five fall boars by White Cloud Chief, by Ohio Chief, and out of a Proud Advance dam. Four spring gilts and two spring boars by Beauty's Model Top, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair. Five spring gilts and three boars by Col. Rob. One spring boar by Valley King Again. Our offering is one that will appeal to breeders wanting high class breeding stock, and we will be pleased to have you with us on sale day. Write at once for catalog. They are now ready. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneer, in my care, will be carefully handled.

Dr. J. A. LARRABEE,

Barnard, Missouri

AUCTIONEER—FRANK J. ZAUN. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

W. A. BURK'S ANNUAL SALE

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Trenton, Mo., Tues., Oct. 15, 1912

Forty-five head of strictly big type boars and gilts. This offering will be as follows: 14 fall yearling boars, sired by my great, big type boar, King's Giant; 1 spring yearling boar, by Long King's Equal; 1 spring yearling boar, by Big Sensation; 8 fall yearling gilts, by King's Giant, all open; 14 spring boars, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo; 7 spring gilts, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. The offering is not overfed and is in a condition to make good. It is an offering of big Polands, with quality. If you want a boar or gilt sired by King's Giant 176231, the great son of the famous Long King, send for catalog, now ready. Mail bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will receive careful attention.

W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—J. W. SPARKS. W. J. CODY, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER.

PATRICK SALE POSTPONED

Thomas Patrick, breeder of big type Poland Chinas, at Herman, Neb., has postponed his sale announced for October 1, until November 1. Full announcements in KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES.

Red Poll Sale.

On Friday, October 11, Mr. J. B. Davis, of Fairview, Kan., will sell a very choice lot of registered Red Polled cattle, consisting of six good young bulls of serviceable age, six yearling heifers, eight good young cows, all of them bred or with calves at foot by the 2,000-pound herd bull, Monarch. The offering, from the standpoint of individuality, breeding and milk production, is a very desirable one. Mr. Davis laid the foundation for this herd a number of years ago by buying liberally from the very best herds. The herd bull, Monarch, comes from prize winning stock, and was himself a winner at Chicago International. Mr. Davis will also sell 20 very choice Duroc boars and gilts of spring farrow, sired by his great boars. See advertisement in this issue, and write for catalog. More next week.

White Cloud Farm Duroc Sale.

Duroc breeders should not overlook the annual sale of Dr. J. A. Larrabee, Barnard, Mo., owner of the famous White Cloud Stock Farm Duroc herd, on October 15. Dr. Larrabee will offer a select lot of Durocs that will interest breeders wanting strictly high-class stock. Among the offering there will be four tried sows by Buddy K. 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for $5,025 at auction; four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair; tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief; fall gilts and boars by White Cloud Chief by Ohio Chief out of a Proud Advance dam. White Cloud Chief is one of the big, massive, high quality boars, and as a breeder he is second to none in service. There will also be spring gilts and boars by Beauty's Model Top, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair; spring boars and gilts by Col. Rob and some by Valley King Again, making one of the toppy offerings of the season. Breeders will find this offering right in every way. Write for catalog at once. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Tripp Sells, October 2.

F. A. Tripp & Son, the well known Poland China breeders, of Meriden, Kan., will hold their annual fall sale on Wednesday, Oct. 2. The sale will be held in their big sale pavilion on the farm adjoining the town of Meriden. Fifty head of very even and well grown out spring pigs have been selected for the sale—twenty-three boars and twenty-seven gilts—most of them sired by Mr. Tripp's boar, Mastery, bred by H. B. Walter, and a boar of unusual merit as a breeder. He is an Expansion and Mogul breeding, and was one of the very large type. Mr. Tripp had the misfortune to lose this boar recently, and sustained a loss which he feels keenly. By mating this boar with extra smooth sows, their firm has for three years been producing a type of hog that, for uniformity and feeding quality, is indeed hard to excel. The litters are large, running from seven to nine in every instance. F. A. Tripp, the senior member of the firm, has raised pure-bred hogs for a quarter of a century and knows the business thoroughly. He has been very successful in the show ring and much of the breeding herd that he now has have been winners in the best shows, or trace directly to animals that have won. This offering will be appreciated by all who see it. When making inquiry or asking for catalog, please mention this paper.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

JOHN C. HALDERMAN'S POLAND CHINA SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL A LATER DATE

PUBLIC SALE OF 30 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS and HEIFERS at HUTCHINSON, KAN.



Wednesday, October 2nd, 1912

All of the cows are giving milk, or will be fresh soon. Most all the heifers and cows are bred or will be bred to my herd bull, Upland Butter Boy 56798. I will also sell in this sale one registered Guernsey bull, 2 years old, also my herd bull, Upland Butter Boy. For further information, write I. T. Sheppard, care White House Dairy Farm, Hutchinson, Kansas. COL. JOHN D. SNYDER, Auctioneer.

I. T. SHEPPARD, HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

GRONNIGER'S BIG POLAND CHINA SHOW AND SALE

AT FARM, NEAR BENDENA and DENTON, KAN., WED., OCT. 9, 1912

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF FORQUAILTY UNIFORMITY AND AGE OF OFFERING

20 Fall Boars Carefully Selected—3 Two-year-old Sows—3 Spring Yearlings—24 Fall Gilts Selected From Fifty Head—Fine Fellows

NOT A POOR ONE IN THE LOT. RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED SALE DAY TO THE BREEDER WHO KNOWS OF A LIKE OFFERING TO GO IN ANY SALE THIS FALL.

Sired by Exalter, Expansion's Son, Big Hadley's Likeness, Defender, Kansas Ex. Dams by Expansion, Gold Metal, Union Leader, Chief. Selected from 300 head. Good backs, extra feet, smooth and big. Mention this paper when asking for catalog.

Ask Jesse Johnson about the offering, or send him sealed bids in our care.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY SWINE SALE

FAIRVIEW, KANS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912

Twenty-three Choice, Registered Red Poll Cattle, consisting of 8 good young cows bred to my ton herd bull, Monarch 11941; 6 yearling heifers, one 2-year-old and five yearling bulls. Monarch is also sire of the young stuff. He was a prize winner at Chicago International. The offering, as a whole, trace to the very best milk stock, and the herd is maintained as a milk herd. I will sell them in fine condition, but not fat.

Durocs Twenty selected spring pigs, 10 boars, 10 gilts. Mostly sired by Kansas Champion, he by son of the Champions, a few by Climax Wonder, by Prince Wonder Col. Out of very large, mature dams of Ohio Chief and Col. breeding. Catalog upon request. Mention this paper. Dinner at noon and transportation to and from farm.

J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—COL. MARION. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids.

VERNY DANIELS' BIG POLAND CHINA SALE

A LONG KING'S EQUAL, DANIEL'S LONG KING AND BIG JUMBO SIXTH OFFERING AT

GOWER, MO., MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1912

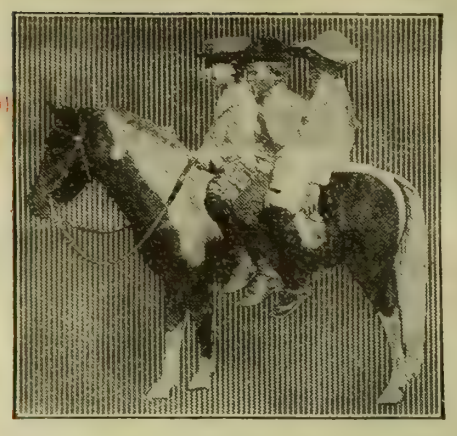
Forty head of big-type Polands, six yearling boars sired by Big Jumbo 6th, three of them out of Banner Boy sows and three out of Expansion Son sows. Seventeen spring boars and seventeen spring gilts. Two litters by Long King's Equal, one of them out of Lady Jumbo 3d, the other out of Lady Prospect 3d. Two litters by Daniels' Long King and Long King's Equal. Others by Big Jumbo 6th by Big Jumbo out of Big Hadley's Likeness, Pawnee Giant and Giantess sows. The offering is the outstanding tops of our herd, and we believe it is one that will interest breeders wanting strictly high class big-type Polands. We will be pleased to have you come and inspect our herd on sale day whether you buy or not. All bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen in our care will be treated fair. Catalogs now ready. Send card for catalog. We have no mailing list.

Auctioneer, H. S. DUNCAN. Fieldman, W. J. CODY.

VERNY DANIELS, GOWER, MO.

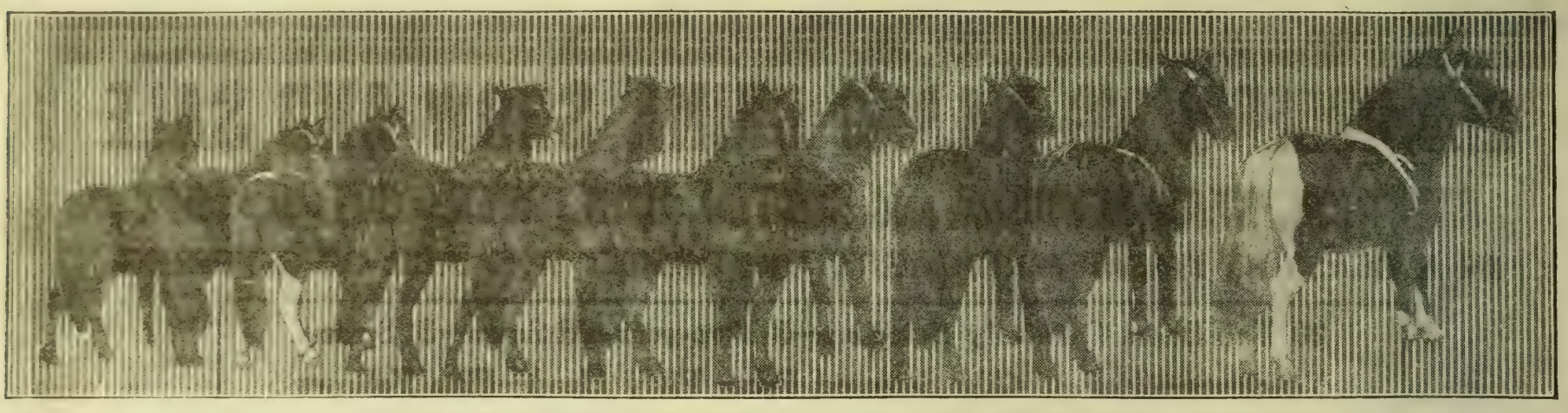


This Pony Free



"CUB" is his name, and we are going to send him and his outfit all complete as it looks in the picture below free to you or some other boy or girl. Pony, Buggy, Harness, Bridle, all sent to your very door, all charges paid. Send us your name today if you want "CUB."

WE HAVE GIVEN AWAY 71 PONIES AND OUTFITS



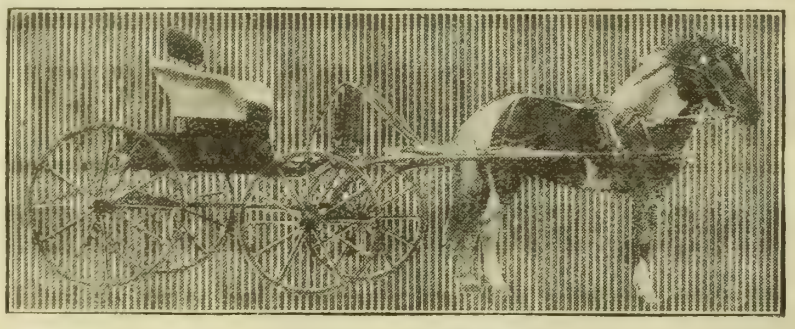
HERE ARE THE NAMES OF A FEW OF OUR 71 LUCKY PONY WINNERS

"Bob," John B. Corn, Pulaski Co., Ark.
"St Nick," Marcella Conley, Chickasaw Co., Ia.
"Duke," Dorothy Lee Eagle, Jackson Co., Mo.
"Dixie," Walter McLaren, Moody Co., S. D.
"Midget," John McCartney, Massac Co., Ill.
"Jerry," Cleta Johnson, Douglas Co., Kans.
"Cap'n," Ida O'Keefe, Mountrail Co., N. D.
"Roine," Clarence F. Busick, Adams Co., Ind.
"Patsy," Rena Smith, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
"Pepper," Merle Hershleb, Dodge Co., Minn.
"Ned," Jules & Ruby Kobelin, Yellowstone Co., Mont.
"Brownie," Twylah Hart, Shelby Co., Ohio.
"Polly," Alfred Hokenstad, Dane Co., Wis.
"Jean," John H. Elrod, Smith Co., Tenn.
"Scotty," Catherine Rohrbeck, Pacific Co., Wash.
"Mac," Ruth Mead, Saline Co., Mo.
"Joe," Harold R. Palmer, Oswego Co., N. Y
"Tom," Helen Herrmann, Cuming Co., Nebr.
"Jim," Joey Edwards, Barton Co., Kans.
"Fritzie," Marie & Margie Parker, Knox Co., Ill.
"Gus," Frank & Vera Brown, Dacotah Co., Nebr.
"Beauty," Bertram Eldridge, Stark Co., Ill.
"Fuzzy," Mark McMahon, Cavalier Co., N. D.
"Cheyene," Marguerite Hallett, Winnebago Co., Ia.
"Sportsman," Harold A. Pierce, Waushara Co., Wis.
"Evangeline," Gladys Houx, Saline Co., Mo.
"Buster," Clifford Tures, Brookings Co., S. D.
"Happy," Harry Parker, Fergus Co., Mont.
"Rastus," Herbert Hill, Clay Co., Minn.
"Jewel," Arthur Marode, Douglas Co., Nebr.

Here is "CUB" and His Dandy Outfit

You'd Love "Cub"

"Cub" is just the prettiest and cleverest little pony you or anybody else ever saw. While he is only about 43 inches high and doesn't weigh over 300 pounds he is as strong as a horse more than twice his size and can travel faster than lots of big horses. Besides he's a regular little pet, perfectly fearless and a chum you can have fun with all day long every day for years. When he is not carrying you and all your boy and girl friends that can pile in the handsome buggy we send, or when you are not riding him horseback, he will play with you and you can teach him to come when you call or whistle. We selected "Cub" at the famous Heyl Pony Farm, Washington, Ill., where we had over 100 ponies to choose from. This Heyl Pony Farm has taken all the best prizes at the State Fairs where their ponies have been shown.



Complete Pony Outfit

With "Cub" we send this handsome buggy and harness which you see in the picture and also a saddle and bridle. We have purchased 71 Pony Outfits, so we know just the kind of a buggy to buy which is easy-pulling for "Cub" and the most comfortable for you to ride in. The saddle we have made to order and we include an imported Riding bridle. If you had $150.00 to spend for a pony alone you couldn't possibly buy a better pony than "Cub" whom we are going to send free to you or some other boy or girl and with the complete outfit, (costing us over $200.00 in all), which we send. No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, has a pony and outfit which you would like to own better than "Cub" and his complete outfit, which we are willing to send free to you. Read this page through carefully and then send us your name and address today.

1000 Votes Free

If you send us your name and address right away we will at once send you 1000 votes free toward winning "Cub." See what a fine start these free votes will give you, and if you follow our directions and do as these 71 other boys and girls did, you will have just as good a chance to get "Cub" as they had to get their ponies, and none of our Lucky Pony Winners nor their brothers or sisters can get "Cub," but you have a chance to get him if you send us your name and address today. Boys and girls who write us quickest are generally the luckiest in winning our ponies. Cut out the coupon good for 1000 free votes, write your name and address on it, paste it on a postal card or put in an envelope and mail it to us today. Be sure to write your name and address very plainly so that you will get the 1000 free votes at once.

Just as soon as we hear from you we will send you the coupon good for 1000 free votes, enter your name in the contest, and tell how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. And we have a surprise for you which will double your chances of getting one of our Shetland Ponies free. The work we require you to do to become a registered contestant for "Cub" is something that pretty near any boy or girl who could drive a pony can do, and we promise every contestant a fine prize of their own selection.

Cut Out and Sign This Coupon and Mail Today. Do It Now

GOOD FOR 1,000 FREE VOTES!

THE FARMER'S WIFE, 309 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
Please send me 1,000 FREE VOTES for "Cub." Certificate of Entry and pictures of "Cub" and Heyl Ponies and tell me how to take care of Shetland Ponies and feed them. "Cub" and I haven't any Shetland Pony and want to own "Cub."

Name _____
Postoffice _____
R F D _____
State _____

ONLY 1000 FREE VOTES GIVEN TO SAME CHILD

Did You Ever Dream You Would Own a Pony

Almost every boy and girl sometimes dreams that they will own a pony. All of our 71 "Lucky Pony Winners" did, and we made their dreams come true by sending them their Ponies and outfits. We never heard of one of these 71 boys and girls until they wrote us that they wanted one of our Ponies. As you can see by reading over the list the 71 Lucky Pony Winners live all over the United States, some of them more than 1,000 miles from St. Paul, the home of The Farmer's Wife, so it doesn't make any difference where the winner lives, "Cub" will be sent without any cost to you. More than half of our 71 Lucky Pony Winners live in towns with less than 500 population, and some of them in places with less than 100 people, so no town is too small or too far away for us to send "Cub" and his whole outfit.

No child, no matter how rich his parents may be, owns a nobbier or more desirable pony and outfit than this one which we shall send free and all freight and express charges paid. This is surely the best chance you ever had to get a Shetland Pony, so if you haven't any and think you would like to have us give you this one, send your name and address to us right now so it will be sure to get to us quickly.

Address Your Letter or Postal to **THE FARMER'S WIFE** 309 WEBB BUILDING, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The Best Present

We have given away more ponies to boys and girls this past year than all other publishers in the United States added together, so if you want a Shetland pony free you ought to send us your name and address today.

Probably some folks will tell you that we won't give you "Cub," just like people told these other 71 boys and girls, and if you believe these people you'll never be one of our Lucky Pony Winners.

But the bankers or the postmasters in their towns told these other 71 boys and girls that the Webb Publishing Company, publishers of the Farmer's Wife, is one of the largest Publishing Companies in the United States and that of course we could afford to give away so many ponies and outfits to boys and girls to advertise our paper. We will help you right away by giving you 1,000 votes free toward "Cub."



30.
KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 40. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 5, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

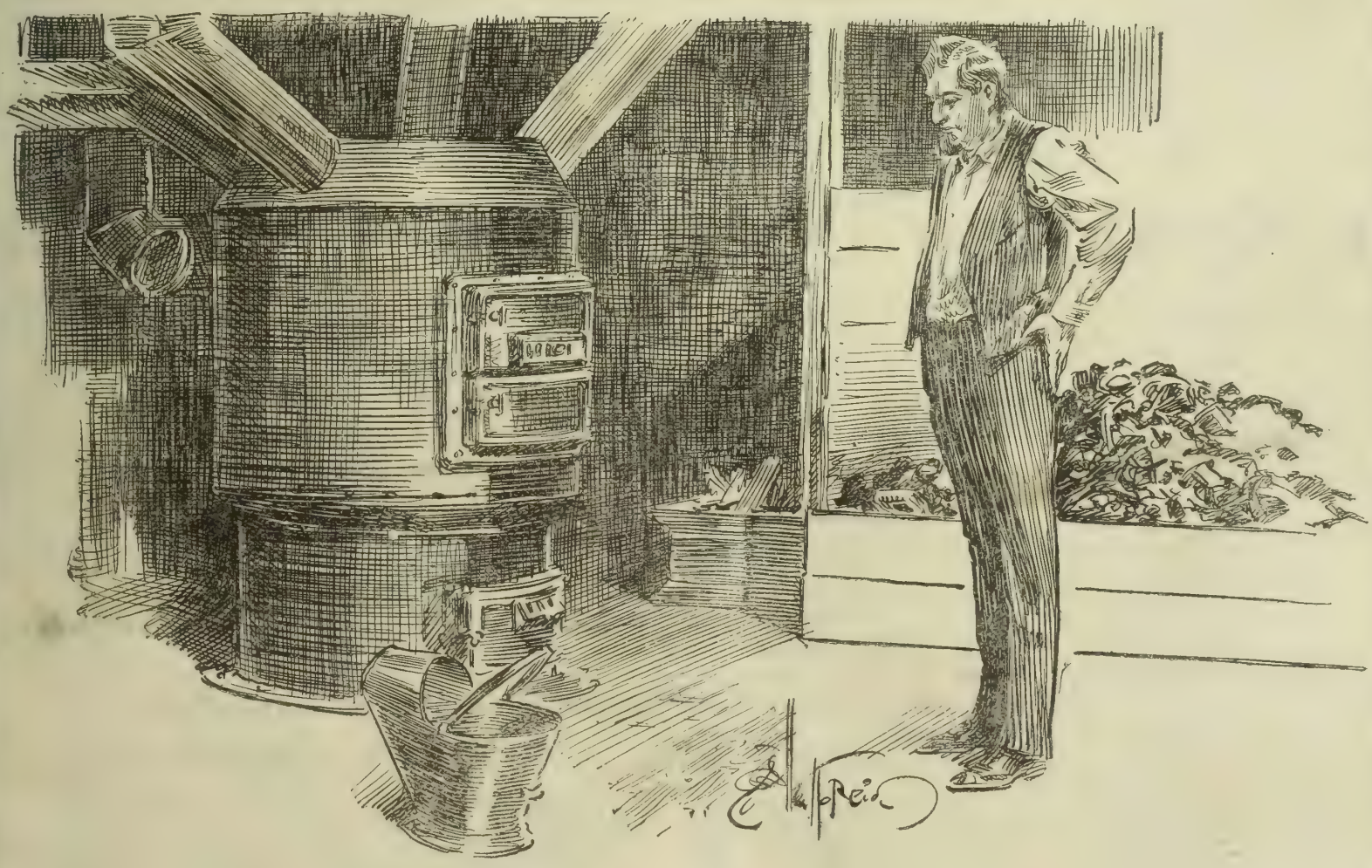
MANY a man pays for his success with a slice of his constitution.

"Man wants but little here below," but that is a little more. Like the river his stream of life chatters on the stones, ripples over shallows and foams at obstructions but there always pulls the steady purpose of increase of volume which dominates all else.

Whether laboring in the field, working in the shop, toiling in the factory, fighting in the marts of commerce, he strives for the dollar which may obscure all the world if held close enough to the eye, and gives little thought to his physical wellbeing until too late.

Airtight rooms without ventilation, heated excessively where the stove is and cold elsewhere, but serve to deny him comfort and rest and induce those conditions which precede the great white plague.

A furnace is more economical than stoves and for lack of it Moloch still demands the sacrifice of our children. —*I. D. G.*



The Work is Concentrated—No Fires to Build in the Cold, Gray Dawn

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Plowed with Mouldboard



Spalding Deep Tilled

"30% Greater—Wet or Dry!"

Gale Manufacturing Co., Albion, Mich. Valley Mills, Ind., August 26, 1912.

Gentlemen: The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine that I procured of you last March pleases me very much. The way it mixes and pulverizes the soil is wonderful.

I operate it with three large horses, and it doesn't overtax them. I cut a furrow eight to ten inches wide and twelve to fourteen inches deep. My land is a black and clay loam with a heavy clay subsoil.

Last spring I plowed a part of my corn land with this deep tilling machine and the rest with a mouldboard plow. I am satisfied that the yield of the part plowed with the deep tilling machine will be 30 per cent greater than that plowed with the mouldboard plow.

Photos taken on the 23rd inst. show the condition of these two pieces. (See above.)

The deep seed-bed obtained by the deep tilling seems to prevent extremes of weather (wet or dry) from injuring the corn much better than where plowed with the mouldboard plow.

(Signed) H. C. MOORE.

Read All These Letters—They Tell Facts!

Buda, Ill., Sept. 3, '12.
Gale Mfg. Co.,
Albion, Mich.

Gentlemen: We went over our farm this morning to view some corn that is now maturing on land that was deep tilled late this spring with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine. The field in question but recently came into our possession. It has been previously owned by the Burlington Railroad Company and had been cropped in corn and oats for forty years. It had never been fertilized in any manner and had never been seeded to grass. We had attempted cropping this prior to deep tilling it, but had utterly failed. We attempted seeding it, but the clover plant would not thrive and we could not get a stand. This field is on a rather steep slope and the soil was badly worn. We believe that you now understand the condition of this field when we say that it was absolutely worn out. Deep tilling in the spring in this section of Illinois was looked upon as rather a questionable method by everybody, but we place an estimate of 65 bushels per acre on this land. It will be all that or more.

Yours truly,
ILLINOIS GRAVEL CO. (L. H. SCOTT.)

Monmouth, Ill., April 27, 1912.

In the spring of 1911 a field was put in corn, 40 acres of which was deep tilled and 40 acres shallow plowed. All was tended the same, cultivated the same number of times, and no difference made as regards cultivation, except that the ground plowed with the Tiller was much easier to get into condition for seeding, due to the manner in which the machine pulverizes the soil. The yield of corn per acre was as follows:
Ground plowed with Gang Plow, ordinary depth, 24 bu.
Ground plowed with Spalding Machine, 15 in., 61 bu.

I will admit that the above results sound unreasonable, and have had a hard time realizing that it was so, but wish to say that the above results were not gained through guesswork, but by actual weight.

Yours very truly, F. I. BROWNELL.

Martin City, Mo., July 2, 1912.

I put this machine in a 100-acre field of the worst, toughest, stickiest soil, that was plumb full of swamp willows. In fact, it was an old swamp that we had tiled out. This piece of ground had never been plowed since Columbus discovered America, many parties having tried to break out this ground with other kinds of plows, but with no success. It was the assertion of many of the old natives that this land could not be broken out. We put this Spalding Machine into this piece of ground and broke it up into the finest kind of a seed-bed, planted it to corn, got a fine stand, and at this writing it promises to be a great crop. It is simply wonderful the way in which this plow cut the roots to these swamp willows and turned them under. I consider this the most wonderful piece of farm machinery in existence.

J. H. WALLACE.

Alliance, Neb., August 12, 1912.

We planted about 35 acres of corn on the ground plowed with the Deep Tiller and planted about 2 acres of corn on the mouldboard plowing. My neighbors say I will have 75 bushels to the acre, and I think they are right about it. There has never been over 35 bushels raised here in this county. There is no corn in this country looks anywhere near as good as mine. The two acres planted on the mouldboard plowing the same day as the other is about half as good a stand, on account of the cut worms not being plowed under deep enough to get them out of the way. Besides, the corn is considerably behind the other in growth.

J. P. BARGER.

Fort Atkinson, Wis., October 5, 1911.

We have a very striking example on Hoard's Dairyman Farm. Corn that was planted on the land plowed with the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine shows a greater growth than corn raised on land plowed in the usual way.

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN.

Platte, S. Dak., November 7, 1911.

My neighbor's fields were planted at the same time and prepared with the same care, except that they were plowed the old way—five or six inches—while mine was plowed the Spalding way, twelve to sixteen inches. My neighbor's yield is just exactly one-half of mine, with a yield per acre of twenty bushels, where mine was forty.

FRED BOSSEN,
Proprietor the Deep Tilled Farm.

Platte, S. Dak., April 29, 1912.

In regard to the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, I must say this: This spring has been somewhat wet, and right here I want to call your attention to the fact that what is good for DRY is good for WET. Under the wet condition prevailing this spring, my deep tilled land is in far better shape than the shallow plowed. It lets the water down faster, and in that way the deep tilled land is not so cold but is full of life and ambition, whereas the shallow plowed is dull and cold and sluggish. It reminds me of a runt pig. Put it in a poor shelter in a wet place and see what happens. There isn't a farmer but what should have a Spalding Machine. And if they would know the comfort and profit and downright pleasure a fellow can get out of his machine, you couldn't make them do without one.

FRED BOSSEN.

Minot, N. Dak., December 15, 1911.

The flax on the deep tilled land yielded 22¾ bushels to the acre and the flax on the other land yielded 14¾ bushels to the acre; besides, the quality of the flax on the deep tilled land was much better than the flax on the land plowed the ordinary depth. I am a firm believer in the Spalding Deep Tilling Machine.

Yours very truly, J. T. RUSH.

The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine

Some Owners

W. B. Cole, Painsville, O.
Thomas Northcott, Mentor, O.
L. E. Holden, Cleveland, O.
F. M. Babb, Hudson, O.
F. M. Wise, Macedonia, O.
Wray Bros., Fort Worth, Tex.
W. E. Leavitt, Loma, Colo.
O. H. Will & Co., Bismarck, N.D.
C. W. Shoup, No. Hampton, O.
Chris. Iversen, Waseca, Minn.
M. P. Jarnagin, Athens, Ga.
Dr. V. T. Cook, Cheyenne, Wyo.
J. E. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O.
T. S. Parsons, Laramie, Wyo.
B. J. Mattison, Glenn Falls, N. Y.
E. B. Moore, Charlotte, N. C.
C. O. Townsend, Garden City, Kan.
F. A. Gillespie, Garden City, Kan.
F. Weltzer, Rockyford, Kan.
W. K. Winterhalter, Rockyford, Kan.
J. H. Windfielder, Sugar City, Colo.
C. J. Cover, Rockyford, Kan.
F. C. Thornton, Wigwam, Colo.
W. J. Hillman, Live Oak, Fla.
F. R. Allen, St. Augustine, Fla.
The Herr-Warner Co., Wellington, O
W. T. Betz, Columbus, O.
J. H. Pinson, Geiger, Ala.
C. E. Craig, Malvern, Iowa.
H. H. Batey, Wendte, S. D.
Chas. Kaubish, Sturgis, S. D.
H. J. Patterson, College Park, Md.
J. Chisholm, Columbus, O.
Frank Jimerson, Beach, N. D.
Brannon & Ely, 515 Osborn Bldg., Cleveland, O.
L. J. Davenport, Aurora, N. Y.
E. K. Meyers & Sons, Hopewell, S. D
E. H. C. Smith, Steele, N. D.
L. V. Laurents, Lake Arthur, La.
C. B. Hutchison, Columbia, Mo.
Fred Bossen, Platte, S. D.
C. C. Corwin, Grass Lake, Mich.
Rufus Smith, Imlay City, Mich.
Scofield Imp. Co., Minot, N. D.
W. K. Nilson, Fleak, N. D.
H. C. Lumley, Pierre, S. D.
G. McP. Leavens, Kaycee, Wyo.
Fuller & Potter, Groton, S. D.
N. Elmer, Timber Lake, S. D.
Ralph Murphy, Phoenix, Ariz.
H. H. Stoner, Brookings, S. D.
W. Snyder, North Platte, Neb.
C. Cottman, Baltimore, Md.
W. E. Coats, Firesteel, S. D.
Eugene Ashley, Atlanta, Ga.
H. K. Fowler, Macungie, Pa.
Movius Land & Loan Co., Lidgerwood, N. D.
H. C. Swinderl, Senic, S. D.
M. Champlin, Highmore, S. D.
W. D. Chadwick, Mercedes, Tex.
W. Wing, Mechanicsburg, O.
B. F. Bennett, Busby, Mont.
Herbert Haun, Mohawk, Tenn.
Daniel S. Combs, Hickory Valley, Tenn.
C. W. Fell, Northfield, O.
B. C. Buxton, Barrington, Ill.
Geo. Fassler, Milton, N. D.
W. D. Hoard, Port Atkinson, Wis.
W. J. Lembke, Moneta, Cal.
Louis P. Hanson, Zeal, S. D.
M. Clyde Ford, Brisbane, N. D.
Robert Taylor, Elsie, Neb.
Elk Valley Farming Co., Larimore, N. D.
M. Mihills, Viewfield, S. D.
E. H. Smith, Steel, N. D.
O. Abraham, Minot, N. D.
R. E. Clute, Utopia, Kan.
Frank Archbold, Pingree, N. D.
Jasper Furniture Co., Jasper, Ind.
H. C. Peck, Ellendale, N. D.
B. A. Carman, Saginaw, Mich.
R. A. Schofield, Bottineau, N.D.
L. Brown, Clio, Mich.
J. P. Barger, Alliance, Neb.
L. H. Scott, Buda, Ill.
Geo. E. Craig, Malvern, Ia.
A. Thompson, Dasson, Minn.
J. T. Wright, Quincy, Ill.
William Cook, Agawam, Mass.
A. A. Peters, Martinsburg, Ia.
P. Reising, Poseyville, Ind.
Mesick-Stangeland Co., Agar, S. D.
C. J. Page, Carrington, N. D.
John Ewing, Del Norte, Col.
E. S. Nichols, Hettinger, N. D.
E. R. Hodgson, Jr., Athens, Ga.
J. H. Wallace, Martin City, Mo.
Harry Fair, Monmouth, Ill.
F. I. Brownell, Monmouth, Ill.
D. E. Willard, St. Paul, Minn.
W. A. Boles, Marengo, Ill.
I. V. Smith, Kokomo, Ind.
John Samulson, Artesian, S. D.
J. L. Douglas, Croswell, Mich.
Hugo Gaffus, Rolla, N. D.

LAST YEAR we had drought all over the country. Spalding owners, *then*, wrote in that *their* crops *were not affected* by it because the *deep tilled land* had ***stored the previous*** rains and all of the rain that ***did*** fall, and the roots, therefore, had plenty of water, while their neighbors' crops *starved*. Double ordinary yields on deep plowed lands were recorded right along through the drought.

Double Protection in Deep Tilling

This year we had wet weather, and owners are *now* writing in, as the letters above show, that the deep tilled land is ***protection against wet weather, too!***—that it "*lets the water down faster, and in that way the deep tilled land is not so cold, but is full of life and ambition.*"

Think what this means! Here is a machine that is ***protection for crops against all kinds of weather!*** Here is a machine that is ***crop INSURANCE of the finest kind!*** Here is a machine that gets 61 bushels of corn where only 24 bushels grew on ordinary plowing.

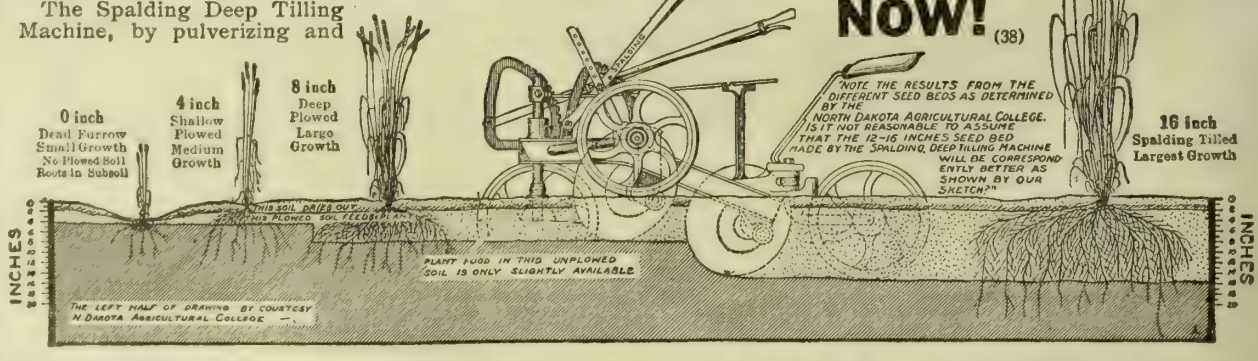
Pulverizes, Mixes—One Operation!

The Spalding Deep Tilling Machine, by pulverizing and mixing the soil to a depth of from 12 to 16 inches in one operation, makes a "garden seed-bed" over the entire farm in less time than it now takes to plow and harrow in the old-style way. It turns the cut worms under "deep enough to get them out of the way," as Mr. Barger says. It forms a well aerated, roomy home for the roots to spread out in and feed well in, and thus brings up the *largest* plants and *richest* grains.

Don't Miss These Crops Next Year

All of the men who bought Spalding Deep Tilling Machines this year read the same ads that you did. No matter how well their *shallow* plowed land yielded, the *deep plowed land yielded better*—some "30% more"—some "37 bushels per acre more corn." How much did you raise? Figure on this basis and see what you *might* have raised with *deep tilling*. See if the machine would have paid for itself. Then send for our free books that tell all about it.

Send a Postal Card NOW! (38)



Spalding Dept. AJ 10, GALE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Albion, Mich.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only [illegible] advertisements of reliable persons or firms and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

FARMER AND BIG CHANCES.

We all frown upon the gambler—the man who will take long chances and in so doing faces possible bankruptcy. But, we are all gamblers to a greater or lesser extent—so, because we can't help it—so, because there is no lead-pipe cinch on success in any undertaking. Recognizing the element of chance, various schemes have been evolved by which it is possible to "hedge" and so protect ourselves and our enterprises.

The manufacturer insures his plant and his product on hand, against fire, wind and water. He insures against liability for injury to employees. He insures his life to protect his family and business—hedging against his debts. He insures against these and a half hundred other contingencies. By this he eliminates to the greatest extent possible, loss from the chances he is necessarily forced to take—those chances he cannot avoid and continue to do business.

How about the farmer? He is the king of gamblers—not by choice but because the exigencies of his business make him such. He gambles with the elements, the seasons, disease, accidents, etc. His crops may be ruined by hail or wind, his harvest may burn, his growing crops fail for lack of moisture or devastation by insects or hot winds; his hogs, horses and cattle die from disease; his buildings may be destroyed by wind, fire or lightning, and so a large part of the accumulation of a lifetime be wiped out. This makes him the king of gamblers. His situation cannot be changed.

Protective means have been evolved for the manufacturer and the merchant. The nature of their business has made this possible. The farmer cannot be supplied with protection to the same extent. But the farmer can and should, by the means at hand, protect himself to the greatest extent possible.

The farmer should insure his farm buildings against fire to their full insurable value. The company should be reliable and substantial, and the insurance should not for one minute be allowed to lapse. The same buildings should be insured against loss by wind. The contents of these buildings should likewise be insured. In the case of the barn, insure hay, feed, harness, implements and live stock against fire and lightning. Insure the granary and its contents of wheat, corn, oats, etc., against the same contingencies. Insure the farm residence and its contents, too. You should injure live stock wherever it may be on the farm, against lightning. The growing crop should be insured against hail and wind, and the hay and grain in stack should be insured against fire.

If growing crops and crops in stack are not insured, and loss should result, only a season's work is lost. If the buildings and farm equipment are destroyed, the loss is often the results of a lifetimes's acculumation. The farmer who does not protect himself by insurance to the fullest extent he can is taking a big chance—a long change—and the savings of years are at stake. Fortunately, he is not subject to the same risk as the manufacturer, but the factor of liability makes farm insurance rates lower than city rates—so the costs are reduced proportionately. The farmer cannot afford to take his chances with any greater degree of security than the man in town.

The accumulation of live stock represents years of hard work and frugality. On many farms it is all of the yearly gain. The herd is susceptible to loss from sources which do not place buildings in jeopardy. The live stock may in a night be taken off by an epidemic. The lives of horses, mules and cattle can be protected by insurance. Not so with swine. Sanitary sheds and pens and careful feeding—promoting good health—is all the protection the hogs can have, and such means are well worth while.

The farmer takes long chances and big risks. He has fewer of the essentials of assured success at his command than the manufacturer. No one stands ready to help him to the same extent that those in other callings are helped. Because he is compelled in a large measure to carry his own risk is the reason that he should insure as far as he can, and when he has done this, employ all the protective measures within his reach.

VALUE OF LEGUMES.

Protein is the most important food constituent. It is the most difficult element of feed to obtain. Those who know its value and need it pay long figures for it in the form of alfalfa and clover hay, bran, cottonseed and linseed meal, gluten feeds, peas, etc. Because of the need for and the value of protein feeds is the justification for urging leguminous crops upon the farmer. These same legumes have a beneficial effect upon the land growing them and in this latter respect some heretofore unnoted benefits have recently been discovered. The following comes from Cornell University:

Timothy grown with alfalfa contained a greater percentage of protein than did timothy grown alone. The same was true of timothy grown with red clover.

Oats grown with peas had a higher protein content than oats grown alone.

The yield of the mixed oats and peas, when cut for hay, was considerably greater than the yield of oats alone.

The increased value of a non-legume, due to its greater nitrogen content when grown with a legume, is of some economic importance. A method for increasing the protein content of certain forage crops by growing them with legumes is thus suggested.

The increased supply of available nitrogen, which these results indicate to be due to the presence of the legume, must have a very important influence on the yield of the non-legume on soils where nitrogen is the limiting factor in the growth of the crop.

Soil on which alfalfa had grown for five years contained more nitrates than did the soil which had grown the timothy for the same length of time.

The higher protein content of non-legumes growing with legumes than of the non-legumes growing alone is probably due to the more active nitrification caused by the presence of the legume.

The nitrifying power of a soil which grew alfalfa for five years and which was then kept bare of vegetation for a summer was greater than that of adjacent plats on which timothy had been grown for the same length of time and which was likewise kept bare for a summer. This indicates a benefit arising from the influence of the legume on the rate at which nitrification goes on in the soil even after the crop has been removed.

SAVE THE FEED.

Reports indicate that there is a good supply of feed throughout Kansas. In the eastern two-thirds of the state the cattle population is near normal. The hog population is short. In the western third of the state the cattle and hog population have been variously estimated at from 40 to 60 per cent short. However, generally in the western third of Kansas reports indicate that there is an abundance of feed and little live stock to eat it. Under conditions of depleted live stock supply the farmer must of necessity begin at the bottom and increase his herds with a few cows and with a brood sow or two. The quicker the upward start is again made the better and the cheaper it will be and the more money to be made.

Our admonition is to save all the feed possible of all kinds. When the feed is grown it should be saved, and saved well. It is altogether probable that there will be a market for this feed. It would look mighty good to the farmers of a community—each of whom has plenty of feed—to see 8 or 10 carloads of stockers shipped into the neighborhood that the same might be wintered in their locality. Much of this is done these days. Owners of cattle locate the favorable feeding grounds and western Kansas communities with plenty of feed afford ideal conditions. More than this, if the feed is well saved it can be held over for another year, and there is virtue in this sort of foresight and thriftiness.

A COUNTY FARM ADVISOR.

The question of the employment of an expert county farm advisor for Shawnee County, Kansas, has received the attention of interested parties ever since it was announced that the Agricultural College was in position to supply such a man under the conditions named by the college.

At the September meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute this question was made the subject of discussion after the matter had been formally presented by Supt. J. H. Miller, of the Extension Department of the college, and the association voted to adopt the idea and take the necessary steps to secure such an officer.

It was pointed out that the fund which is made available for this purpose, and which amounts to $1,000, is available for only one year and that at least a similar amount must be provided locally. In order that results may be obtained, the Agricultural College requires that a contract be made with each county for a period of not less than two years, as no results could be hoped for in so short a time as one year.

It was also pointed out that one of the great advantages to be derived from the employment of such an officer would lie in the fact that he would be traveling from one farm to another in the county, and would thus be able to carry information about the best methods to all with whom he came in contact. One speaker called attention to the fact that he had always studied a neighbor's methods of farming, and always to his own advantage. The employment of a farm advisor would operate to have a neighbor of this kind always available.

This officer would have his office in the court house or some other place provided, and would always be accessible to farmers in consultation, by mail or through his visiting their farms. Questions in regard to the handling of new crops or to improve methods of handling old ones; to the breeding and handling of live stock, for dairy and orchard methods, together with such engineering problems as might be connected with drainage, water supply or sanitation, would find ready answer or the means of an answer in this office, and the cost to each farmer who joins the association would be $2 a year.

During years past the man who placed lightning rods on his barns and residence was regarded as a fool. This view was the result—not because of having his buildings rodded—but because he had been "taken in" by a shark who sold rods at a half dozen times higher price than he should have paid. The lightning rod business of today is done on a legitimate basis, and the prejudice of years ago is losing ground. It is unquestionable that good rodding is a protection against loss of life and property by lightning and fire.

The size of the farm you need is determined by your capacity. Individual capacity is the measure of success in any business. With some men that capacity is limited to what they can do with their own hands. With other men it is limited only by the ability they have to organize forces at their command and employ those forces to their advantage. So what might be a large farm for some men would be quite too small for other men.

WORD ABOUT BONDS.

A country banker not far from Topeka told the editor that an occasional farmer patron was buying a certain class of corporation bonds which promise a high rate of interest. He expressed the belief that a bond which offers a large rate of interest is not as safe as one which pays the smaller rate. The same underlying principal is involved here that applies elsewhere. For instance, if you were negotiating a loan on your farm at 8 per cent interest it would be evident that your land was poor or that you were trying to secure an excessive loan. If you are willing to hold your loan down to 40 per cent of a conservative valuation you can easily get it at 5 to 6 per cent. If you are willing to pay 8 per cent in order to secure a 70 per cent loan it means you have got to pay a penalty to the investor to induce him to take a chance.

Why is it government, state and municipal bonds are so secure and yield such a small rate of interest? It is because the public laws limit the debt-making power, because the tax payers are obliged to pay principal and interest, and there is such a vast number of tax payers behind the obligation that it cannot default. A corporation bond differs because only one set of individuals is involved, only one class of business is producing revenue, only a limited territory is supplying business to the corportation, and it may be adversely affected by internal quarrels among stockholders, hostile legislation, business depression, excessive debt obligation, and a thousand other details which cannot apply to the first named class of bonds.

A life insurance policy in a standard company should be classed with municipal, state and government bonds. The mistake is frequently made by buying cheaper insurance because the old line policy does not show 6 per cent compound interest upon the investment. It is not fair to expect such returns when the company is required to invest in the safest and most conservative class of securities which, consequently, bear small interest. But the life insurance policy has advantages over the very best public bonds, because the life insurance company has a large army of paying policy holders behind it, each policy holder has funds on deposit to back his proportion of the aggregate liability and the company has so many different issues of bonds from so many localities that its average experience is sure to be good, even if it has an occasional temporary adverse experience in some one or more localities. A local temporary cessation of interest payment might seriously affect a small individual investor, but it could not do him harm if he were one of an army of life policy holders, because the shock would never be felt when distributed over the entire body of policy holders.

A limited payment life insurance policy in a good company, if carried to maturity, pays from 1½ to 4 per cent non-taxable and, in addition, gives protection from the start. They are as safe as government or low-priced bonds, and better because in case of early death pay a large profit on the actual investment to the widow or estate. Therefore, they carry protection and investment of the safest kind.

Freezing weather will soon be upon us. Let us get the seed corn picked and dried before Jack Frost gets busy and reduces its vitality. The best seed is none too good, and if it will make 5 to 10 bushels more per acre than poor seed, how can we get the increased yield any easier?

The portable grain elevator has, in recent years, become a part of the equipment of many grain farms—especially corn farms. It does the cribbing—taking the place of the scoop shovel. The corn picker dislikes the cribbing of corn more than any other part of his job.

IS HORSE PROBLEM SOLVED?

New Discovery Bacterin Seems to be an Effective Preventative

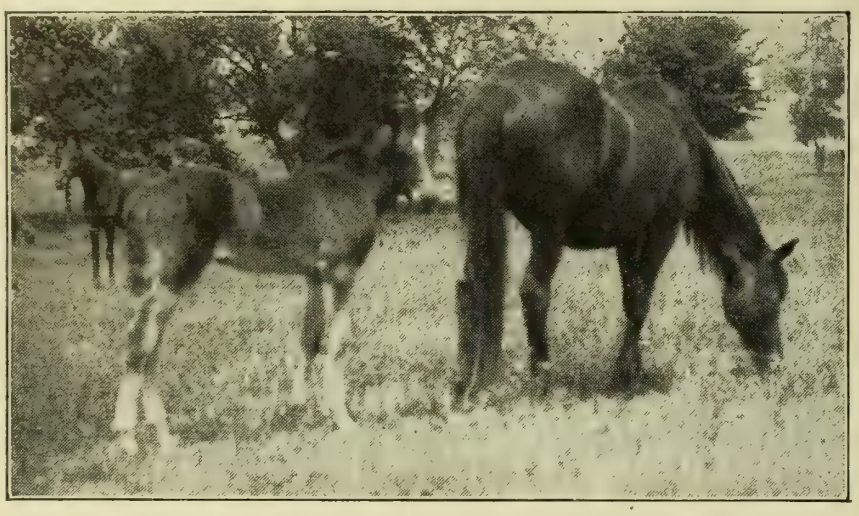
SINCE the latter part of July, 1912, when the first report of the horse epidemic was made from Ness County, Kansas, all of the resources of the state, assisted by those of the nation, have been used to determine the cause of the epidemic and to find out a prevention or a cure. The highest veterinary skill of Kansas and other states has been employed in the centers of the outbreak in this state, and still the loss has been very heavy and the investigators seem undecided as to the cause, though methods of treatment have made progress.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner has exhausted all of the resources of his office, and early arrived at the conclusion that any attempt to cure the disease through the administration of drugs was futile, though it was early decided on the precautionary remedies which have proved successful. In the opinion of Hon. J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, the number of fatalities have been increased by the use of drugs in the attempt to cure the disease. He believes that a large number of horses have been killed by treatment, and that more horses would be alive today if no medicine had been used in an attempt to cure the disease.

Just what the disease is, is yet a disputed point. The bulk of authority points to the moldy fodder or grass as the source of the evil, but just whether this mold is directly poisonous to the nervous system of the animal or whether its presence in the digestive tract causes the secretion of a tocsin, have not been demonstrated. It is agreed by all veterinarians that the disease is neither infectious or contagious, and yet some of them call it cerebro-spinal meningitis, which is known to be a highly infectious disease.

While the palisade worm may or may not be the cause of the disease, its presence in the horse seems to be almost universal, and when in large numbers it is undoubtedly a contributary cause to increased fatality. The use of worm medicines is therefor always safe and desirable, even when the horse is not afflicted with the present epidemic. One veterinarian advances the theory that the palisade worm in its passage from the pasture to the stomach and other organs of the horse, carries with it the germs or bacteria of the spinal meningitis, and yet he does not claim to be able to offer any cure; any preventive remedies or even to prove that the disease is spinal meningitis.

In a recent interview with Commissioner Mercer, he reports that the disease is apparently receding as suddenly as it came. Whether this condition is due to a change in the weather or whether it is due to a lull which necessarily intervenes between the hatching of the first brood of the palisade worm and the second, or whether it is due to both of these causes or to other causes, is not known. Some veterinarians, who were not early on the scene, claim that the simultaneous appearance of the disease at so many isolated points was due to the drouthy condition which prevailed in the infected territory, when the facts were that western Kansas and Nebraska had an unusual amount of rain this season. Dr. James Law, in his article published last week in KANSAS FARMER, announced the probable cause as being due to the formation of mold during wet weather, and letters from prominent horse breeders in this and other states, express the belief that his judgment is supreme; or, as one puts it: "His judgment is worth more than all the others put together."



THE DISEASE MAY NOT COME FROM HAY, BUT ONLY FROM GRASS LEAVES LYING CLOSE TO THE GROUND. KEEP HORSES OFF PASTURE.

It is freely predicted by those in charge of the campaign against the disease that it will rapidly disappear and probably be entirely extinguished after the first frost. But this leaves the question as to whether this territory will be infected another year. In facing this open question there is some satisfaction to be derived from the progress which has been reported from the experimental station located at Hoxie, which was established by the Agricultural College for the study of this disease.

As soon as the seriousness of the epidemic became manifest, Dr. T. P. Haslam, bacteriologist of the veterinary department of the Agricultural College, established a special laboratory at Hoxie and began working on the problem of discovering a serum or bactarin with which he could combat this disease. He has succeeded to this extent: With a bacterin which he has been able to produce he has inoculated 2,230 horses, out of which number only 19 head died after the first inoculation and none after the second. The bacterin has seemed to be so efficient that Commissioner Mercer and Dean Webster have authorized the distribution of it to the public, and it is announced that, for the present, no charge will be made for the bacterin, although it is required that it must be administered by a qualified veterinarian. If this is not done the authorities cannot be responsible for results.

What this bacterin is, how it is compounded or of what it is made, is not announced, and the bare facts of the results of its use in and about Hoxie are here stated in order that each horse owner may determine for himself whether he wants to try it or not. Mr. Mercer states that he believes that the bacterin is effective as a preventive, and he recommends its use by horse owners. He also cautions the horse men and farmers against the use of any other bacterin which has not been tested. That which is made at the Hoxie laboratory has now been under test for about four weeks and is the only kind that has been so tested so far as known. The Commissioner also states that he is fully convinced that the work which is now being done by the Agricultural College experts at Hoxie will be of the greatest possible value in the event of another outbreak of this disease and that he is also fully convinced that the work in this laboratory will result in the solution of all the problems connected with it. He believes that the cause of the disease will be discovered and a preventive remedy or a cure for it will be evolved.

At any rate, the horse epidemic has proved to be a scourge such as has not afflicted Kansas for many years though it is not a new disease and other states have suffered almost equally with this. There never has been so serious an outbreak of this same disease before, and there may never be again, but that it was present in Kansas as early as 1902 is unquestioned, and that it did considerable damage last year in parts of Texas and Oklahoma is also true. The climatic conditions which made this epidemic possible may not occur again, or, at least, not for many years, but the investigations which have been made have added to the sum of human knowledge and it is believed that they will be of such value as to render future outbreaks of a like extent and seriousness forever impossible. Meantime our legislature should see to it that some qualified person in each county is appointed who would be responsible for early and accurate reports on any serious outbreak of animal disease. The live stock industry of the United States represents more money than that invested in any other industry, and every effort which is put forth for its conservation is to the advantage of every citizen of the nation.

Hogs And Hog Diseases

By K. W. STOUDER, Veternarian to Live Stock Commissioner

RECENTLY there have been reported to KANSAS FARMER outbreaks of a disease among hogs in Iowa, Missouri and some parts of Kansas which the stock men are unable to diagnose but which is causing the death of many hogs. These same reports are often received by the office of the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner and investigation by a competent veterinarian usually shows the trouble to be cholera but in a chronic form.

Owing to the fact that so many are involved in this question it will probably be a good plan to review the symptoms and to describe hogs suffering with cholera so that all will understand, and then prescribe the best method of handling them to prevent the disease.

When hog cholera breaks out among hogs that are highly susceptible to the disease it usually runs a very acute course and the hogs die rapidly, both young and old showing diarrhea, some coughing, rapid loss of flesh, lack of appetite, and probably red spots on the under side of the body where the skin is thin. In such a case the deaths are rapid and the loss is high, but it is nearly always diagnosed as cholera by the owner, because that is the common understanding of hog cholera and its results.

If the hogs dying of such a form of cholera were cut open and carefully examined, it is quite probable that there would be found a fine spotting of the kidneys where tiny blood vessels have ruptured and which make the kidney look somewhat like a turkey egg in markings. The lungs are mostly clear, but may show at the lower and forward edge a dark area of congestion and many fine spots of dark color are sometimes seen over most of the organ. If the intestine is opened where the small bowel joins the larger one it is in most cases possible to find some ulcers, though if the case has been very acute the ulcers may not have had time to develop. The temperature of hogs dying with such a form of cholera is usually high, at least 104 or above.

It is the milder forms of cholera, or the cholera working in a herd with a considerable amount of resistance to the disease, which as a rule are difficult for the owner to diagnose and which gives rise frequently to the assertion that there is some new disease operating in a territory, and for that reason particular attention will be given to the description of symptoms and the post mortem lesions that are to be found in such an outbreak. There are several classes of hogs which might be involved in such an outbreak and under so many different conditions that it is not to be expected that a given group of symptoms will exactly cover all of the ground for every herd, but in the main we will be able to enumerate what is usually found.

If hogs are being raised in the midst of infection or on ground where there has been cholera at a time within the recent past, it is quite probable that most of the mature animals will be immune or nearly so, and the most of the trouble will be with the younger ones; in fact, the only difficulty the owner has to contend with may be the death of the little pigs at about weaning time. Or maybe the pigs may appear unthrifty and some die while others live but have sore mouths or sores on other parts of the body. This is usually traceable to cholera in a chronic form, and someone well versed in the different phases which the disease may assume can as a rule institute a program that will stop the difficulty. In some other herds the trouble, not being present for quite all of the time, begins to manifest itself only on the more mature hogs, say those of about fifty or a hundred pounds weight, while those of still more mature constitution and frame are but little if any affected. When the disease affects the shoats of fifty to one hundred pounds it is sometimes very rapid in its progress, killing a large number, but at times when there are some that are strong in resistance it takes a still more chronic form and the pigs slowly emaciate, fail to fatten, the skin gets rough and wrinkled, the snout lengthens and all in all they appear as a very poor type of hog. Some of course die, but the deaths not occurring in very large numbers at once and the absence of the red spots on the belly and the kidney lesions or bowel ulcers, any of which may be absent in such cases, lead some to believe that there is some other disease to deal with.

Sometimes the only symptoms noticed in a herd where a mild form of cholera is starting are a few aborting sows and maybe a thinning in the flank of several members of the herd. These may be the only symptoms noticed for some time, but the probabilities are strong that if an increase of the infection should occur or there should be some sudden change of feed or handling, that the latent disease would soon manifest itself as an easily recognizable form of cholera, it would become so acute. When hogs are suffering from a mild or severe attack of cholera there is nearly always some affection of the lungs. This, however, is to be looked upon as secondary, but one experienced in working with them nearly always notices that there is a very dull attitude, and if the pig is made to get up and walk about he moves slowly and sometimes as though sore, while if he is struck or kicked in few instances does he squeal, and if he does there is a peculiar high pitch to the voice very characteristic and once noticed not soon forgotten.

There might be another type of the disease seen, especially in a moist climate or in the spring and fall when there is likely to be a marked difference in temperature of night and day. This type of the disease would be, as a rule, very fatal, and would kill most of the animals attacked, but not so rapidly as an acute type of cholera. These hogs would probably cough considerably and, on post mortem examination, would show that there were very serious lung lesions, indicating that the hogs, weakened from a very mild infection of the cholera, fell easy victims to the changing temperature and were really dead of pneumonia. This type is always seen most abundantly where there is opportunity for the hogs to overcrowd while sleeping, thus getting very warm, and on coming out in the cooler atmosphere they get chilled, and hence show pneumonia. Indeed, when the post mortem shows that this is the case, the hog has died from

(Continued on page 16)

LET US CLEAN HOUSE

Kansas Needs Statewide Campaign to Destroy Crop Damaging Pests

"WHEREAS, Chinch bugs often destroy more corn than the value of the wheat or oats grown upon the ground,

"Resolved, therefore, that the farmers of eastern Kansas should not sow oats or wheat only upon ground so situated that the bugs can be destroyed before they can fly, and that every farmers' organization should use its influence to educate its members along this line."

The above resolution was recently adopted by the Shawnee County Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute. During the past few weeks we have received similar resolutions from Granges, farmers' institutes and other farmers' organizations. In a half dozen farmers' meetings recently attended by the editor the chinch bug situation has been discussed.

All this indicates that Kansas farmers are awakening to an important situation and shows a disposition to remedy a condition which has for years been gathering momentum until now it is realized that unless something is done insect pests will during the next few years greatly decrease the products of the farm and the profits of the Kansas farmer.

* * *

The fact is that Kansas needs a housecleaning. Every farm, every field, every orchard, every hedgerow, every fence corner, every ravine, all pastures and all meadows should be thoroughly cleaned up this fall. Thoroughness in doing the job is necessary, else for a while the Kansas farmer will practically be forced out of business. This cleaning can best be done by fire where that is possible, and where it is impossible to burn the rubbish should be removed by other means. The point is that all places that provide a winter home for chinch bugs should be destroyed. The ground should be left bare during the winter. Such chinch bugs as have not been destroyed by the fire will have been robbed of their shelter and will die as a result of exposure. When you destroy the chinch bug's winter quarters he is confronted with a serious situation. The result is that he perishes. This same cleaning up will destroy weed seeds enough to make it worth while from this standpoint alone.

* * *

A half century of farming in Kansas has befouled our fields and farms. The insects and weeds have been increasing year after year and the damage in general has been increasing annually—some years more, some years less—varying with the seasonal and farming conditions. On thousands of farms the continuous feeding of bugs by the growth of corn and wheat year after year, together with the furnishing of an adequate winter quarters, has resulted in overrunning the farm with crop-destroying insects of all sorts—chinch bugs, Hessian flies, corn ear worms, etc., etc. It is necessary that an active and widespread campaign be inaugurated in the destruction of these insects if the damage to Kansas crops is to be reduced to a minimum or reduced any amount from preceding years.

* * *

Efforts should be made by farmers in every locality to inaugurate this campaign on a co-operative basis with the result that all the farms of the neighborhood be cleaned as above directed. It accomplishes little for an individual farmer to exercise these precautions. However, the good resulting to the individual farmer will well justify the expense and labor. The more a man does to help himself or help the conditions on his own farm, the better he will make his own conditions. Because a statewide campaign cannot be inaugurated with the result that the entire state is burned over is no reason why the farmers of one community—say a territory five miles square—should not take hold of the plan and carry it out. We contend that the situation warrants serious consideration and that the farmers of a community should get together on it. The Grange or farmers' institute organization furnishes a good starting point. In the absence of either, the farmers of a community should meet at the school house and perfect their plans. Commercial clubs of the towns can well afford to take the initial steps in this "cleaning up" campaign.

* * *

The best example of results obtained in a burned-over area is that of Sumner County, which county carried out a burning campaign in the fall of 1910 when an area of 17½ miles of farm land was burned over and the detailed results of which were printed in KANSAS FARMER December 9, 1911. The 1911 crops harvested in the burned area were much better than those in the surrounding territory. This on account of the absence of chinch bugs. It is claimed by one farmer that the destruction of the chinch bug by burning made him $1,000 in crops additional as compared with the preceding year. In this territory the ravages from chinch bugs had for several years been serious. In the burned territory the year following the burning the crops were not molested by bugs and the absence of bugs was plainly noticeable.

* * *

It is a well established fact that chinch bugs take up winter quarters in clumps of bunch grass and patches of blue stem. In this grass the largest number of chinch bugs winter. Many bugs seek shelter in the weeds and rubbish accumulating in the hedgerows and fences. The burning out of these destroy large numbers of bugs at the time the burning occurs and the remaining bugs perish as a result of exposure. It is apparent, therefore, that the destruction of the chinch bug's winter quarters cannot help but be disastrous to his accomplishments the following season.

* * *

Wheat will be sown this fall as usual, and the fear of chinch bugs will not result in the reduction of the acreage to any considerable extent. Farmers in general will take their chances on the chinch bug next season as they have done in Kansas the past fifty years. The wisdom of precautionary measures, however, is apparent, particularly so since the exercise of precaution does not involve large amounts of labor nor a cash outlay. Among the precautionary measures to be employed, aside from those already mentioned, is that no rye be sown. The growth of early sown winter rye is particularly favorable to the protection and the food of the chinch bug. Kansas farmers in localities where the chinch bug exists in damaging numbers can well afford to abandon rye this year, and for several years to come, and in fact until the chinch bug is exterminated.

* * *

The chinch bug will find desirable winter quarters in corn shocks and Kafir and cane cocks. In fields where bugs existed prior to the cutting of these the shock and cock bottoms will protect millions of bugs which will destroy next season's crops. It will be wise, therefore, to destroy the bottoms of the corn chocks and Kafir and cane cocks when the feed is hauled. Rake together the rubbish and set it on fire and do this just so soon as the feed is removed. If at the time of hauling the feed the ground should be wet or covered with snow, do the burning just as soon as conditions for burning prevail. Kafir and cane fields can with profit be plowed this fall, turning under all the trash, thereby destroying those bugs which have taken up winter quarters in the stubble. It is known, however, that comparatively few bugs winter in corn stalks or in cane or Kafir stubble, but the destruction of the few quartered there will add to the effectiveness of the clean-up campaign. If plowing cannot be done, good disking will help.

* * *

Wheat should be so far as possible confined to one location on the farm. That is to say, have the entire wheat acreage in one body and as far removed as possible from the corn which will next spring be planted. Under these conditions it will be most easy to construct barriers protecting the corn from the wheat when the bugs begin to travel immediately after wheat harvest. A plan whereby barriers can be constructed and maintained is well worth serious consideration. The barrier as a protection of crops against chinch bugs damage is entirely feasible and practical. The editor has talked with farmers who have this year saved their entire corn crop as a result of constructing barriers after the detailed plan and drawings printed in KANSAS FARMER issue of June 29 and which plan and drawings will again be printed in ample time for use next season.

* * *

The damage done by chinch bugs depends very largely upon the seasonal conditions. If the season is wet the damage is reduced. If, on the other hand, the season is dry, favorable conditions exist for the development of the bug and the crops are the more easy prey to its ravages. What seasonal conditions will exist next year cannot be guessed. Consequently it is the part of the wise farmer to exercise precaution along the best known and most practical lines. If what is now known of the chinch bug's habits be taken advantage of by farmers in general, the chinch bug can be driven from Kansas fields and this accomplishment would be worth many, many times the cost.

* * *

Ten years ago the Hessian fly was a serious menace to the wheat grower. A careful study of the fly's workings and habits and just such study as has been given the chinch bug, has resulted in methods of control which have proven practical and effective. To the entomological department of the Kansas Agricultural College must be given the credit for determining effective means of control, which if used in general farm practice will save Kansas farmers millions each year.

* * *

A subscriber who planted corn this spring on clover and timothy sod, complains of damage done the corn by the white grub. The control of this worm is preventive. Precaution against it must be taken before crops are planted. It is not a good plan to plant corn where grass has been grown for several years. This is especially true on the spring plowing. If corn must follow grass, the plowing should be done in the fall and the field should be disked late in the season. This method of cultivation will expose the grubs to destruction by freezing weather.

* * *

The corn ear worm also needs looking after. The dry season of last year was extremely favorable for the operations of this worm and he did a world of damage. The same worm has done a great deal of damage this year. Practically every sample of ear corn shown at a grange fair which was recently attended by this editor was damaged more or less by this worm. The corn samples shown were good corn, too. That is, the ears were large and well filled, but the yield of shelled corn and the feeding value will be largely depreciated on account of the damage of the worm. This worm will continue to do great damage to Kansas corn fields unless effort is made to check it. Fields which are farmed year after year to corn will suffer most. No remedy has as yet been discovered for destroying this worm except the plowing of the corn fields late in the fall, so as to throw the eggs of the worm to the surface that the freezing weather of the winter may destroy them. If it is not practical to plow the corn field this fall, it would be a good idea to husk the corn early, cut the stalks and thoroughly disk the land. The most effective campaign against the corn ear worm is to desist from following corn with corn.

* * *

Another worm which infests the corn fields and which each year is doing an increased amount of damage, is the corn root louse. The presence of the louse is most plainly seen as a result of the corn stalks blowing over or falling over, a decrease in the size of the ear of about 25 per cent, due to the ear not maturing, and consequently being chaffy. At this time of the year you will find a beetle eating the corn silks and which later eats the golden rod along the fence or the pollen of other flowers. These are the parents of the corn root worms that will do the damage next year. This beetle will lay her eggs in the foot of the corn hill. These eggs will hatch out and winter there and be ready for business next year. The only way to fight the corn root worm is to rotate crops and plant on the infested field, wheat, oats, clover, alfalfa or some such crop on which this worm does not feed. If you must plant the field to corn, then the only remedy at hand is that suggested with reference to the corn ear worm, namely, plow early or disk, stirring the ground so that these worms will freeze during the winter.

Grow Wheat and Corn In Same Community Without Chinch Bug Injury

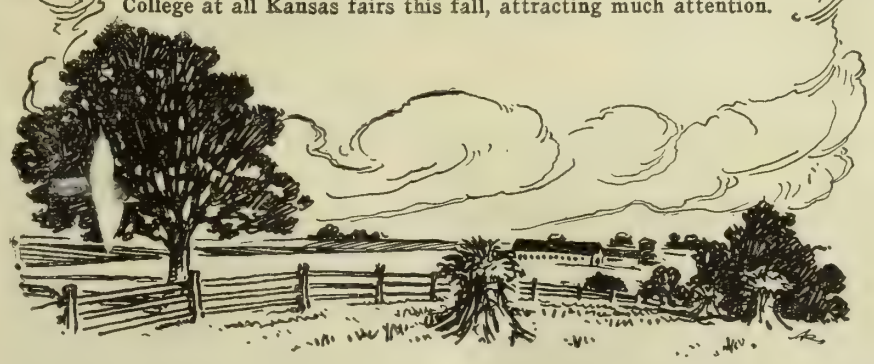
CO-OPERATIVE fall burning over an area of three miles square or more will protect wheat. Individual use of barriers between what and corn will protect corn.

Fall burning has been thoroughly tried on an area five miles square, with the following results: Fire, supplemented by water, killed 985 bugs out of every 1,000 bugs. The wheat yield in the burned area averaged 2.1 bushels per acre more than in unburned area, which meant a saving of about $7,500 on wheat alone. There was not a single row of corn destroyed in the burned area, while two to forty rows were completely destroyed in the unburned area.

Wherever the bugs have done serious damage this year 98 per cent of them will be found in the fall in the bunch grass and bluestem in meadows, pastures and roadsides. Burn these places. Burning does not materially injure meadows or pastures. A roadside one-half mile long covered with bunch grass and bluestem harbors on an average 3,520,000 bugs. Fall burning means the destruction of 3,484,800 of them.

A good dust barrier and gasoline torch will keep 999 bugs out of every 1,000 out of the corn, at a cost of 7 to 10 cents per rod. A good tar or road oil barrier and torch or post holes will keep 990 bugs out of every 1,000 out of the corn, at a cost of 12 to 15 cents per rod. A dust barrier and two torches protected two miles of corn this year, preventing the loss of a single row. In a nearby field the chinch bugs completely destroyed 200 rows of corn.

Editor's Note: The above is a copy of a chart displayed by the Extension Department of Kansas State Agricultural College at all Kansas fairs this fall, attracting much attention.



Marion

1913—Completely Equipped—$1475

Disco Self-Starter
Prest-O-Lite Tank
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Deep Upholstering
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Q. D. Demountable Rims, One Extra
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112-Inch Wheelbase

Here Is a Car Built To Meet Your Conditions

WE have built this car with the idea of its giving satisfactory service among farmers. It is sturdy, staunch and strong. More Marion cars are in the hands of farmers than of any other people because they are cars which are ready to meet the most trying road conditions.

Backed by ten years of Marion success you cannot go wrong on this newest and best Marion. It is the most improved car of the season—the talk of the farming districts this fall. It is the largest, most completely equipped, luxurious, and powerful five-passenger car anywhere near $1500.

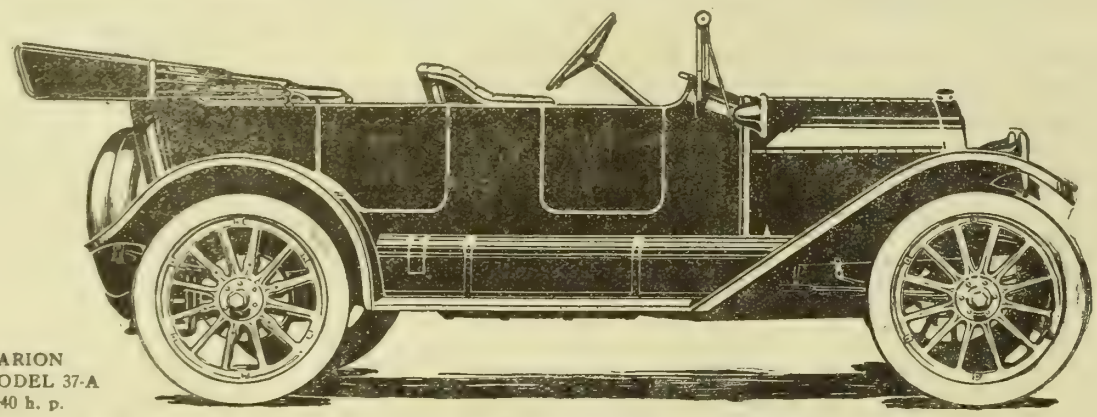
You can boast of owning a Marion car. Its style and beauty give it distinction. Its strength and stability make it dependable. It is a large five-passenger car with luxurious upholstering, lots of width, lots of breadth. It is finished either in a rich Brewster green or a deep wine color. A long wheel base, and springs of flexible imported steel make it a car which rides with exceptional ease. Not an item of equipment is omitted. It is absolutely complete.

Country roads eat up power. The 30-40 horsepower Marion motor defies them. It has a long stroke, unusual strength in its parts, is simple, silent and economical. It has 3-point suspension—just the thing to keep it in proper line. The carburetor is automatic and is adjustable from the steering column. Motor lubrication is cared for by a constant level splash system (circulating). Supply oil once in 600 miles and you will never have a bit of trouble.

The clutch is a simple cone with spring inserts to give gradual engagement. The three speeds selective transmission is located in the rear axle and directly connected with the differential and axle shafts. The driving shaft is enclosed in the torsion tube.

Taken from every standpoint there is no other car on the market which offers you so much for the money. Compare its standardization, strength, beauty, and style. We urge you to see the Marion 37-A. Call upon your Marion dealer, or write to us immediately for our illustrated advance catalogue.

To automobile dealers we offer the fairest sales agreement ever written. Write us.



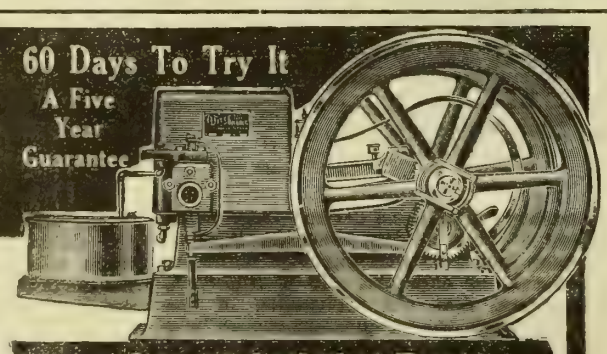
MARION
MODEL 37-A
30-40 h. p.

The Marion Motor Car Company

940 OLIVER AVENUE **INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

113

Farmers' Chance!
Genuine WITTE Engine
Now Sold Direct!



EVERY farmer who wants the best engine will lose no time getting in his request for all the facts about the Witte Gasoline Engine. NOW sold *direct*—no dealers—making it the cheapest *good* engine on the market. The dealer's profits are yours. For 25 years the standard—the best farm engine built today. **61 distinct points of superiority.** The free book tells all. We are pioneers in gasoline engines, for 25 years we've led the field. While Witte prices are very low we want to hammer home quality. It's quality that pares down your gasoline bill to an average of **one cent an hour** per horse power. It's quality that gives you a **five-year guarantee** on every part. And the maximum rated power on minimum fuel consumption.

Remember Witte engines have been **proved out** on years of the hardest factory use—continuous service—tougher work than *any farm* engine ever does. We make nothing but gasoline engines. That's why we make them better than any one else. That's why you should be satisfied with nothing less than a Witte. Get the entire Witte offer.

A Surprise—Wholesale Prices—Get Them

Not only the dealer's profit on these splendid engines is yours, but another great saving; we have our own gas well. It costs us nothing for power to operate. Fuel for long tests of every engine; fuel for heating, lighting, forge and foundry—all free to us and free to you, cut off the already low factory price.

WRITE—get the entire Witte offer—get the Witte engine facts—a wealth of engine information. Get the factory prices—60 days' trial—the 5-year guarantee. All this mailed to you at once for your request on postal card.

The most liberal proposition made by any engine factory in the country. None other *can* meet it. Write and see. Mention horse power needed or machinery you want to run.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 1603 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Cuts Gasoline Bills in Half!

Farm Inquiries

Fall Preparation Garden Patch.

Answering subscriber, H. B., Emporia, Kan. The garden patch should be at once well manured and plowed deep as soon as possible. This will be the best treatment pointing to good results for next season's garden.

Can Feed Silage at Once.

Our subscriber, J. T. B., Whitewater, Kan., has just finished filling his silo. He is feeding 20 head of 1,000-pound steers, and since his pastures have rapidly dried up, he asks if he can begin feeding silage at once. This subscriber can safely and to good advantage begin feeding silage now. Silage can be fed with satisfactory results immediately after the silo has been filled.

Shallu Not Uncommon.

Our subscriber J. M. F., Palatka, Fla., obtained a package of shallu seed. He inquires what this seed is and what value the plant has. Shallu is a non-saccharine sorghum from India, where it is extensively cultivated under this name. It is known throughout the United States under the name of California Rice Corn, California Wheat, and Egyptian Wheat. It grows more like cane than any other plant. It is said to make a good feed for horses, cattle and chickens. It is regarded as a grain crop more than as a forage crop. It is sown in rows three feet apart and 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

Threshing Kafir.

Answering C. H., Sibley, Kan., your neighborhood threshermen will thresh Kafir. The ordinary grain separator will thresh Kafir successfully. The thresherman will remove about half of the teeth from the cylinder and concaves. If the Kafir is to be fed, broken grains will not be objectionable. If the machine breaks the Kafir kernels in large numbers, remove more teeth from the cylinder and concaves. This, in the case of threshing Kafir heads. We have known of attempts of running through the separator the whole Kafir stalk. This results in much loss of fodder on account of the destruction of the leaves and much loss in grain which is thrown over, and is not regarded as successful.

Feeding New Corn.

Subscriber, C. T. K., Everest, Kan., says his hogs are not doing well on new corn, and asks the reason. The probabilities are that he has been feeding too much of the new corn and his hogs are "stalled." In feeding new corn or other new grain, it is wise to proceed with caution and be careful not to overfeed. If the hogs are not overfed they should get good value from the new crop. Subscriber does not state how nearly mature is the corn being fed. If the corn is not hard it does not contain the feeding value of the mature crop. Corn can be fed safely when it is in the dent or any time after it has passed the dent stage. Hogs in particular like new corn and are easily overfed on it.

Chinch Bugs in Silage.

Subscriber, J. H. C., Tampa, Kan., inquires if chinch bugs which exist in large numbers in his corn will depreciate the value of the silage made from such corn. The silage cannot be saved without chinch bugs going through the cutter and getting into the silo, and the presence of chinch bugs would not deter us from using the corn for silage. We know of no instance in which silage has been rendered less valuable on account of the presence of chinch bugs. Large quantities of bugs will be lost between the field and the silo. They will accumulate in large quantities in and around the cutter. Keep as many of them out of the silo as possible, but do not hesitate to use the corn for silage, regardless of the number of chinch bugs existing in the fodder.

Threshing Machine and Weed Seed.

Our subscriber J. W., Muscotah, Kan., writes: "I am surprised that an inspector could be so foolish as to think that a thresher could in all cases clean wheat so thoroughly that it would not contain in excess of one-half pound of weed seed or other foreign matter per bushel of wheat as is required under the Kansas Food and Drugs act. No threshing machine in Kansas could run under these conditions without violating the law. To comply with such conditions would mean that not more than one-half of the wheat could be threshed. What is the use of making a law that it is impossible to enforce? This law, however, will not hurt anyone, for it is a dead letter and foolish. Mills can clean the wheat. Our threshers can not,

although threshers do good work. I am a farmer and I am often surprised that threshing machines can do half as well as they do under the conditions under which they are often compelled to operate."

Skim Milk for Pullets.

Subscriber B. P., Lecompton, Kan., asks if skim milk is good for feeding pullets. It is. Skim milk is a good feed for chickens, young or old. The drinking dishes should be kept clean and sweet and the milk should be fed in as nearly a uniform condition as possible. That is to say, it should always be fed sour or always sweet and not sweet one day and sour the next.

Government Whitewash.

A subscriber asks for the government whitewash recipe. Here it is: Take one-half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, cover during the process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over the fire in a small pot hung in a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well and let it stand a few days covered to protect from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a portable furnace.

Neighborhood Threshing Outfit.

An unsigned inquiry asks if a neighborhood-owned threshing machine would be profitable. We know of no instance in our own experience in which co-operation in the case of threshing machine ownership has proven successful. Twenty-five years ago the editor knew of threshing machines being owned by the farmers of a neighborhood. It is our recollection that this mutual ownership was not satisfactory. However, it is our recollection that it resulted in owners getting their threshing done promptly. It is our recollection, further, that the operation of the outfit was not economical. This was in the days of horse-power threshers. Neighborhood ownership of threshing machines, so far as we know, does not exist in Kansas. It is our judgment that it is much more economical to hire the threshing done. It is only an occasional thresherman who makes any money threshing, and failure so to do is because the investment is large, depreciation great and the outfit is employed only a part of the year. The successful and profitable operation of a threshing machine is a business which requires unusual executive ability and close attention to the details of business management, which a farmer's company can not be expected to give. It is our judgment that the quarter section farmer can better afford to depend on some good thresherman than he can upon community ownership of a threshing machine.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC AND LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

During the epidemic that has been raging through Kansas and Nebraska, the Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, of Crawfordsville, Ind., have not canceled a single risk that they were carrying for their patrons, and have paid their heavy losses promptly.

They continued and are now, accepting business from owners of live stock for amounts not exceeding one-half of the actual cash value of the animals they desire insured.

It is certainly gratifying to owners to have an old reliable company, insuring horses, mules and cattle "against death from any cause," operating in "this section of the country at this time."

The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company has been in business continually since February, 1886, and now has almost a half million dollars in assets, $200,000 of which is deposited with the Insurance Department of Indiana for the security of all policy holders.

The general agent of the company in Kansas is O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, while W. F. Way, of Lincoln, Neb., is the general agent for that state, both of whom will give prompt attention to letters of inquiry from owners, agents or prospective agents.

We take pleasure in recommending the company, as well as their general agents, to the consideration of the owners of live stock, in order that they may be able to protect themselves against total loss on their animals that are sure to die sometime.—(Adv.)

The Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor Wins GOLD MEDAL in International Motor Contest, Winnipeg, 1912

The Tractor for You

No matter how much land you farm, 160 acres or a township, the Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor will do your plowing and other work easier, cheaper, faster and better than any other gas tractor made. This is not a boast. It's a simple statement of fact established by the 1912 Motor Contest at Winnipeg, held under the auspices of the Canadian Government. It is backed by official figures—the Gold Medal is the evidence.

CASE

40 H. P. Gas Tractor

This remarkable tractor won the Gold Medal in competition with the pick of the world's best makes. Under field conditions more *severe* and tests more *exacting* than will ever be met with on *your* farm, the Case Gas Tractor proved its superiority in Low Fuel Consumption, Power, Ease of Operation and Perfect Work. The Case 40 H. P. Gas Tractor will enable you to plow, harrow and seed in one operation—will provide cheap, reliable power for harvesting, threshing, hauling, etc., and will run any belt-power machine as well as the best stationary engine.

Backed by Case 70-Year Reputation

This Company devoted twenty years to the task of designing, refining and improving the Case Gas Tractor until, in all its perfection, it was placed on the market.
It is backed and guaranteed by the Case 70-Year reputation for building reliable machinery.

Write for complete specifications or see this World's Champion Tractor, together with the famous Case 60 Oil Tractor, at the nearest Case Branch.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc., Dept. O, Racine, Wis.
65 Branch Houses—10,000 Dealers

Mineral Point, Wis., August 7, 1912.
J. I. Case T. M. Co., Madison, Wis.
Gentlemen:—My 40 H. P. Gas Tractor is doing finely. So far I am the happy possessor of the first practical Gas Tractor of the four that I have ever had or have ever seen.
Yours respectfully,
THOMAS F. COLLINS.
(77)



Case Wins GOLD MEDAL for Steam Engines in International Motor Contest at Winnipeg, 1912

Case the Only Entrant to Win Gold Medals in Both Steam and Gasoline Classes

Loss from Standing Kafir.

Subscriber J. H. E., Chapman, Kan., asks if the loss of Kafir from blackbirds, crows, etc., will justify letting the crop stand in the field until he can head, either with knife or heading machine.

The loss in the row will not, in our judgment, be so heavy as will the loss after the crop has been cut and shocked. The heavy birds cannot eat as handily perched on a solitary head as they can when perched on the top of the shock. We would say that the loss from birds would be much greater after the Kafir had been cut and shocked. Kafir stands well and does not blow down easily. The loss from Kafir falling on the ground is, in our judgment, not so heavy as the loss of corn from the same source.

It will pay to head the Kafir just as soon as possible after it is ripe, just the same as it pays to husk corn early. If the Kafir must stand, however, it will not waste more than corn.

Alfalfa for Soiling.

Our subscriber, H. C. Y., Phoenix, Ariz., writes: "In a recent issue you refer to the success, by soiling methods, of J. W. Bigger, Topeka dairyman. If you could get Mr. Bigger to answer these questions for Arizona readers, we would appreciate it:

"1. At what stage of its growth is alfalfa best to cut for soiling?

"2. Is it cut and hauled at once to the feed lot or allowed to wilt?

"3. Is green alfalfa fed alone, or do the cows also have dry alfalfa hay?

"4. Will the extra cost for labor be covered by a larger number of cows being carried on the same acreage?"

Mr. Bigger's answers to the above questions are:

"1. The proper time to cut alfalfa for soil feeding is when it has reached the stage of growth at which it will make first class hay. If cut much sooner it is likely to injure the future usefulness of the plant, and cutting it too green increases the chances of bloating the cows. Very late cutting makes poor soiling feed.

"2. In hot weather the alfalfa should be cut fresh every day and kept in as near that condition as possible. Do not throw the alfalfa in too large a pile, or it will heat, and that is a condition not desirable in soil feeding. It should be placed in the mangers or feed racks in just such quantities as the cows will clean up at one feed. The green alfalfa should not be fed just before milking, for it will give the milk a bad flavor.

"3. Green alfalfa can be fed alone with first class results, but the cows relish a little good hay at almost any time of year, and it is a good plan to feed a small amount of hay along with the green alfalfa.

"4. The price and quality of the soil, as well as the cost of the labor, will have to be figured on in different localities, to answer this question. It is my opinion after seven or eight years of soil feeding, that no man can afford to pasture cows on good land that is worth $100 per acre.

"I would say to any one thinking of soil feeding that soiling is no child's play. It requires much work, as well as good judgment and experience, to succeed. Always keep in mind when soiling with alfalfa that it is likely to bloat the cows at any feeding time. You must watch them and not become careless in this respect. Do not conclude that you can throw into the feed racks a wagon-load of green alfalfa and allow the cows to take care of themselves."

Don't Take Chances with Wet Feet!

Nothing is more likely to put a man on his back than wet feet.
Wear snug, warm, waterproof boots and protect yourself against colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS



are reinforced at every wearing point. They are made of highest grade material throughout and will keep your feet *absolutely dry*.

Made in all lengths—Wool, Fusion or Wool-Net lining.

Look for the ELEPHANT HEAD—it is your guarantee of absolute Rubber Boot satisfaction. Ask your dealer to show you a pair today. These boots have a hundred uses on the farm.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R.I.

Makers of high-grade rubber boots and shoes.



One of the novelties introduced at the dairy section at the Colorado State Fair was the feeding of a spineless cactus to a dairy herd, which herd was milked with a machine. Luther Burbank, the plant originator, presented this exhibition.



Mayer Honorbilt are the only school shoes made with double leather toes. The seams are sewed with two extra rows of stitching. The upper leather is extra strong, and the sole leather is the toughest obtainable. *They wear like iron*—give double the wear of average school shoes.

Mayer HONORBILT SCHOOL SHOES

are made with special regard to the fit and comfort of growing children—fit perfectly and are handsome looking. Your school shoe money will last longer if you buy Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

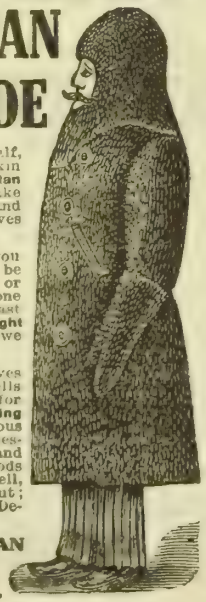
We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes—we will send you free, postpaid, beautiful 15x20 picture of Martha or George Washington.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE Mayer TRADE-MARK CUSTOM MADE HONORBILT

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE



Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Deer, Bear, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. **We tan and finish them right**; make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and **we pay the freight both ways.** West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; **about our safe dyeing process** which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SNODDY REMEDY 35c. Per Hog

"HAS STOOD THE TEST."

Few hogs reach four months old without becoming wormy. Worms do as much harm as disease. Snoddy Remedy cleans out the worms, purifies the blood, corrects indigestion and makes hogs healthy and thrifty. It pays to use this worm and preventive treatment about three times a year, for extra gain in growth and flesh. Thirty-five cents' worth insures each hog. Hog raisers, write for free copy of seventh edition of "Snoddy's Treatise on Care and Treatment of Diseased Hogs." There is only one Dr. J. H. Snoddy. If you don't know Snoddy, better get acquainted.

J. H. Snoddy Remedy Co.
501 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

The old style man who occasionally comes along but who does not come as often as a few years ago, will have a hard time convincing me that the people of Kansas are not profiting by the agitation of the different institutions at work throughout the state for improved farm methods and practice. This thought has not recently taken a firm hold upon me. It has been gradually fastening itself the past four or five years, but not until this last summer have I really appreciated the extent to which the farmers of Kansas were taking notice of and practicing the better things, agriculturally, and for that matter the best in everything.

* * *

It has been the editor's privilege during the past four or five months to attend the meetings of one kind and another held by various Grange organizations. Some of these meetings have been institutes, others have been picnics, and last week we attended the second annual fair of North Cedar Grange at Gregg's Chapel, Jefferson County. This was a young fair, but the showing of farm products and live stock would do honor to a much older institution. The showing of corn was especially strong, there being no less than 25 10-ear samples of this year's crop. The editor was one of three judges to award the corn premiums, and while the selection of the few best samples was not difficult, the committee was called upon by the interested exhibitors to give its reasons for placing the ribbons—a matter of small importance except to illustrate the interest shown by corn growers and as indicating the knowledge the exhibitors had of what constituted good show specimens.

* * *

After dinner it was the editor's pleasure—and we hope to the profit of those in attendance—to discuss every phase of corn growing as applying to farm practice. The necessity and advantage of selecting seed corn from the field demanded the greater part of our attention. This because it seemed that every farmer in the audience had this on his mind, and while in our opinion many of those present knew as much along these lines as did we, nevertheless the talk as indicated by the questions seemed of interest and presented points regarded as important. The North Cedar community is alive to the fine points in corn growing and in this regard we know of no more progressive and better corn growers than those there found.

* * *

It was with no difficulty we learned that the farmers of North Cedar community have been for years carefully selecting and planting good seed. The yield, as observed in our 10-mile drive, indicates not only good seed but uniform planting and good methods of cultivation. One grower who exhibited a sample of White Wonder said that he had obtained the seed four years ago from the Kansas Agricultural College and that the corn was today much better than when he got it. The sample shown was true to type and the grower challenged any corn grower in the community to show greater uniformity than appeared in his field. Others were as proud of their corn samples as were we of our first pair of copper-toed, red-topped boots. This feeling on the part of the corn grower is an essential factor to success. The feeling of pride and satisfaction in one's work, by the way, does not apply to the corn grower only, but to the wheat grower, the live stock grower and the general farmer. When you have gotten a man to thinking the best thoughts in connection with his business—whether he be a farmer or a manufacturer—you can bet your last dollar that such individual is pleased with his vocation and his efforts. When farmers generally are aroused to the point of finding pleasure and pride in the superior development of some one thing on their farms, you can rest assured that success, satisfaction and prosperity prevails.

* * *

It is on this point that hinges the advantage of neighborhood meetings such as was this. It occurs to us that the display of one's produce is more essential to the development of a spirit of progressiveness and of increased educational value than any other one thing. The farmers' institute is good in its place. It is as good as any other institution devised for the edification of the neighborhood, but I feel sure that it would have been impossible to have aroused as much interest in a corn talk without the display of the corn samples as was aroused in this instance. The fact that those in attendance were interested to the extent of showing their product and that the samples could be used for illustrative purposes, resulted in greater benefit than could possibly have been accomplished if the talk had been made under the conditions ordinarily prevailing at an institute. Here everyone had corn on his mind.

* * *

It is not necessary to have a grange organization in order to hold a community fair, although the holding of such fair must be the result of organization in some form or other. In communities where there are no granges the farmers' institute organization can hold a fair and where there is no institute an organization can be made with profit and good chances for success, for fair purposes only. We believe more in the local fair as an educator than we have heretofore, and it is quite possible for every community to hold its fair.

* * *

The North Cedar fair was conducted along extremely economical lines. For instance, no prizes were given except ribbons, with the exception of some few special prizes offered by interested parties. A first and second prize—a blue and red ribbon—were offered in the agricultural products, live stock, needle work and culinary departments. Each of the departments was as well filled with exhibits as was the agricultural department. We do not suppose that the printing of the ribbons and the actual cash outlay for the holding of this fair was in excess of $25.

* * *

The pleasure and entertainment of the boys and girls was not overlooked. There was a foot race for both boys and girls, a horseshoe pitching contest for the men, and a ball game for the older boys, etc. A free picnic dinner was served for all present. While the crowd numbered possibly 250 people, there was dinner sufficient for 500. It would cost $500 to serve such a dinner here in Topeka.

* * *

The afternoon of each of the two days was devoted to a program made up of music—vocal and instrumental—recitations and discussions of farm topics by members of the grange. O. H. Whitney, secretary of the State Grange, was present and made a talk on "Farmers' Co-operation."

* * *

The officers of the North Cedar Grange are: Mrs. Hattie Ferrell, president; John Willig, lecturer, and Frank F. Wonder, secretary. These, together with Col. Frank Gregg, the latter being superintendent or general manager, bore the burden of the success of the fair. E. A. Hosler was superintendent of agricultural products; Mrs. O. C. Young, superintendent of needle work; Mrs. H. C. Towler, superintendent of the culinary department. John Ferrell was superintendent of sports and contests. In the latter department cash prizes of $1 for first, and 50 cents for second, were offered.

* * *

The colt show was especially interesting. The colts were entered by the boys, each showing his colt. That the little fellows had been busy grooming and breaking to halter was evidenced. Premiums were offered for the best draft colt, the best mule colt and the best roadster. A stallion owner offered $10 for the best colt sired by his horse. The boys were no less interested in the success of this fair than were their fathers. In fact, we think that, except for the boys and girls, the fair could not have been so successful. The youngsters attended strictly to business. They were more interested in what was going on along better agricultural and live stock lines than in the mixed shoe race or three-legged race. Their attention was centered principally in those things which go to equip them for success on the farm.

J. A. Berger

(Advertisement)

Guy T. Helvering
FOR CONGRESS

Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, does not belong to the "Professional" class of candidates, who talk about the farmers' interests without a definite knowledge of the chief industry of Kansas.



GUY T. HELVERING

Mr. Helvering is a farmer in fact. His whole life has been spent in the open, from his boyhood days, when he helped his father as a truck gardener, to the present, when he operates one of the best farms in Marshall County. He owns 240 acres near Marysville, which has his personal attention every day. His actual work on this farm gives him first-hand knowledge in the study of agricultural conditions. The new lessons in modern farming are his through actual experience. As a Marshall County farmer, he has an education that will be valuable to himself and to his district as a member of Congress.

Mr. Helvering believes that Emerson never uttered a greater truth than that, "The farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." He declares also, that the farmer is at the basis of all constitution of government.

While farmers now enjoy practically all the conveniences of town life in the modern advantages of daily mail delivery, telephone, automobiles, and other improvements devised for human comfort and convenience, Mr. Helvering, if elected to Congress, will seek to extend these advantages so that every farmer in his district who has a telephone may receive daily weather forecasts, an advantage which hundreds of thousands of farmers in Ohio and other states are enjoying.

Mr. Helvering is prominent among the public men of Kansas who depreciate the movement of the boys and girls from the farms to the towns and cities. With him, it is one of the vital problems of the hour. He argues that farmers are entitled to the fullest appreciation of their high and honorable position in the community, and that children on the farm should be impressed with the truth, "That for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, for self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world."

He is an earnest advocate of the education of the sons and daughters of farmers that will fit them for the most useful living. In addition to the instruction offered in the country schools, the high schools and the great agricultural college located in the Fifth District, there should be rural libraries where books of a refined and elevating character can be procured.

Mr. Helvering fully appreciates the statement of a well-known Kansan, "The lack of social life is severely felt in the country, and if the future farmer is to come from the flower of our youth, country life must be made interesting and attractive.

Guy T. Helvering stands before the voters of the Fifth Congressional District as a representative young man who recognizes the fundamental truth that it is the tiller of the soil to whom the people look for sustanance, and that agriculture is the most honorable of all occupations.

The farmers of the Fifth District thus have an opportunity to vote for a man to represent them at Washington who knows their needs. His life work and his interests and sympathies center about their high and honorable calling. Every vote for Mr. Helvering means a vote for the advancement of the interests of the farmers of his district.

Gas Engine Advice.

It is our idea that sellers of gasoline engines make a mistake in claiming that their machines are practically automatic and that such engines can be run by anybody. We think the progress of the gasoline engine has been hindered some by such statements. It would be far better to make a plain statement of a few things one must keep in mind in order to get the best results from a gasoline engine. When the purchaser knows where he is most likely to have trouble, and how to remedy the trouble, it seems that gas engine salesmanship, as well as the salesmanship of any other kind of farm machinery, will be improved.

Subscriber on Advisor and Road Law.

Our subscriber F. E. Wentz, Burlington, Kan., writes that in his opinion KANSAS FARMER is not in touch with the feelings of its readers on the county farm adviser plan and the Kansas road law. We have had our say for the present regarding the advisor. The Kansas road law could be better and we hope the legislature will this winter improve it. Our subscriber writes:

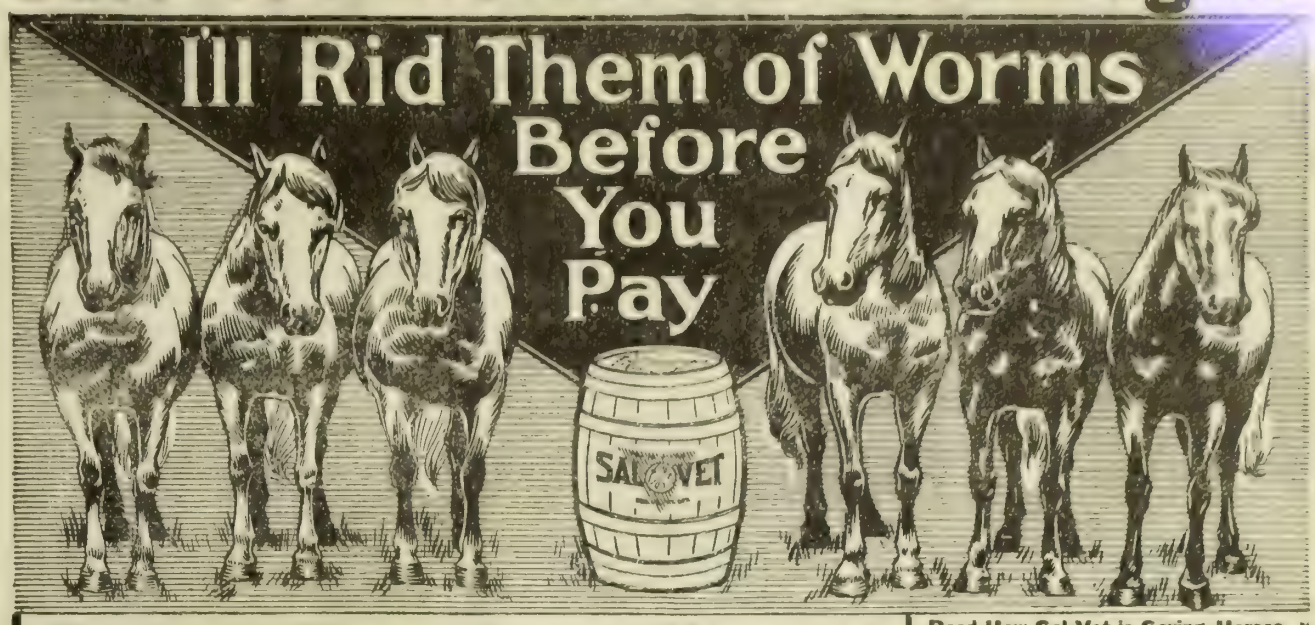
The farm advisor is a very good thing for the farm advisor and is a fad originated by theorists and colleges as pretended favor to the farmer and to secure good fat jobs for the college output. I have lived in four states and have come in contact with three agricultural colleges, and from what I know and have seen of them it would seem that a good average farmer who has made a success of his business could show the average college professor how to do things to be successful. I was once an enthusiast for colleges, but my experience with them has shown me that it is necessary to be careful in the use of their advice. The agricultural colleges do some good work in an experimental way and should have credit for the good they accomplish. However, their advice to the averade successful farmer is as often misleading as it is correct.

As to the country road law, I will say that I consider it discriminating in its methods of road making. The farmers as a class do not need automobile roads leading from town to town as much as they need the roads made good where they travel along their farms. I own an automobile, and I know something of the convenience of "through roads" for the autoist. I know also of the systematic efforts put forth by the automobile associations "to teach the farmers how to make good roads and what good roads are; also of their systematic methods of securing good roads legislation for the benefit of the 'dear farmer.'" The farmer wants good roads along his farm as well as anywhere else, and is not in so much of a hurry for through roads as are those who have an axe to grind. I am for good roads first, last and always, but let the roads first be made better along the farms where the taxes come from. The road law for the through roads does not originate with the taxpayer. It would be well to investigate its source and you will readily find the "colored man."—F. E. WENTZ, Inland Stock Farm.

A few bushels of any good seed more than you need next spring will sell readily at a good figure. There will be someone looking for it. Save plenty for your own needs—a surplus is manifestly better than a shortage.

There is a saying going the rounds of the dairy press to the effect that "where there is a cow there is a home", and there is not only much poetry in the statement but much truth also.

Save Your Horses from the Plague!



Protect Them from Disease!

DON'T stand idly by and let this terrible plague get a foothold among your horses and kill them off in a single week. Do something—do it quick—to put your horses in condition to throw off this deadly disease. The first step is to GET RID OF THE WORMS. Dr. Kingsley, the distinguished veterinarian of Kansas City, after holding twenty post-mortem examinations, stated that "In every case a large number of worms were found and in some cases millions of them". Dr. Bostrom, Nebraska State Veterinarian says: "Horses should be kept in GOOD CONDITION so they will be better able to resist this deadly plague". That's the safe, sensible thing to do, and the time to do it is NOW.

Worms are the cause of 90 per cent of live-stock losses. They derange the digestion, sap the vitality, impoverish the blood, run all stock down and make them easy victims of plagues and diseases.

I'll Rid Your Horses of Worms, or No Pay!

In fact, I'll put them in the "pink of condition" before you pay me a cent. I am not offering a cure for this plague—none is known. I am offering you the BEST PROTECTION—that is, something to put your horses in healthy, vigorous condition, so they will better resist the disease—and I'll prove it before you pay.

I simply want to send you enough

The Great Worm Destroyer — **SAL-VET** — **The Great Live-Stock Conditioner**

to last all your stock—horses, hogs, sheep and cattle—60 days, at my risk. Sal-Vet is a wonderful medicated salt which kills and expels all stomach and free intestinal worms, tones up the digestion, purifies the blood and puts life, vim, energy and health into all farm stock. All I ask is the privilege of proving this on your stock.

I'LL FEED YOUR STOCK 60 DAYS BEFORE YOU PAY!



S. R. FEIL, Pres., Registered Pharmacist and Graduate National Institute of Pharmacy.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

I make this liberal offer right at the time when you need help—just when this mysterious disease is killing off hundreds of horses all over the state and threatening big loss to you. All I ask you to do is to fill out the coupon, tell me how many head of stock you have, mail it to me—and I'll send you enough Sal-Vet to last all of them 60 days. Don't send a cent—just the coupon. You simply pay the freight charges when it arrives and at the end of 60 days report results. If Sal-Vet does not do all I claim—if it does not rid all your stock of the deadly stomach and free intestinal worms—I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a penny. Address

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President

THE S. R. FEIL CO., Mfg. Chemists DEPT. KF Cleveland, O.

Shipments also made promptly from our Western and Southern Warehouses —to save customers time and reduce freight charges.

(93)

Read How Sal-Vet is Saving Horses

"There are lots of horses dying in this part of the country, but of those fed on 'Sal-Vet' none have died."
J. G. MELCHERT, Lorraine, Kansas.

"We have lots of sick horses in this county. Our own horses have been fed 'Sal-Vet' and up to this writing are all right."
H. H. AVERY, Clay Center, Kansas.

"I am using 'Sal-Vet' to prevent the horse plague, which is prevalent through this section, and believe it is the remedy for it."
GEO. H. CLARK, Route No. 2, Kensington, Kansas.

"Horses around here are dying fast, and all the farmers want 'Sal-Vet.' Those that had been using it haven't reported a death among their stock yet."
C. M. STURDEVANT, Poole, Nebraska.

"We find 'Sal-Vet' fine for the horse disease that is raging here."
O. W. WEIBEL, DeWitt, Nebr.

"The strange horse disease has broken out in our section. To date probably 7,000 horses, or more, have died, and in my vicinity five to ten a day are dying. As soon as I heard of the trouble I started to feed my horses 'Sal-Vet' and at this writing they are still well and all right."
A. ROESLER, Wilcox, Nebr.

Last Fall When Cholera Broke Out

I offered to send a 60-day supply of Sal-Vet to every hog owner to protect his herd from disease. Here are letters from just a few of the thousands who tried Sal-Vet and proved that it is the best and cheapest insurance against the most fatal of all animal diseases—hog cholera. What it did for their hogs then it will do for your horses NOW. It will put every farm animal in condition to resist disease by getting rid of the worms.

"I had cholera on my farm, but not in the particular bunch to which I red 'Sal-Vet.' I consider it a good medicine to feed to hogs the year round."
H. M. SCHONDELMAIER, Houstonia, Mo.

"The hog cholera is all around us in this neighborhood but so far there is not a single case amoung the hogs belonging to the men who are feeding 'Sal-Vet.'"
(Signed) THOMAS CANNEDY, Roodhouse, Ill.

"Since giving our hogs 'Sal-Vet' all of them are well and doing finely, although the hog cholera is all around us."
(Signed) ED. COLLINS, Delphos, Ohio.

"Although the cholera has reached throughout this neighborhood, I have not had a single loss since feeding 'Sal-Vet.'"
JOE GAHIMER, Alexandria, Ind.

PRICES 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.

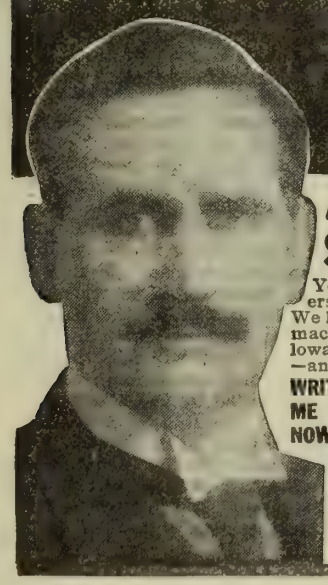
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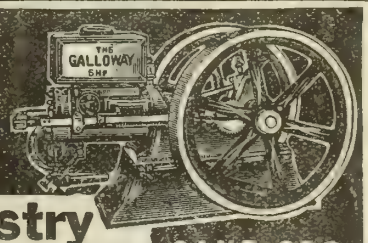
SIDNEY R. FEIL, Pres.
The S. R. Feil Co.
Cleveland, O.

Ship me enough Sal-Vet to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives, report results in 60 days and will then pay for it, if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. KF 10-5-12

Name.....
P. O.....
Shipping Sta.....State.....
Number of
Sheep.....Hogs.....Cattle.....Horses.....

WINNERS!

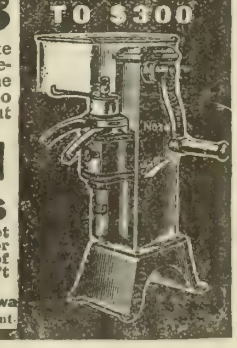




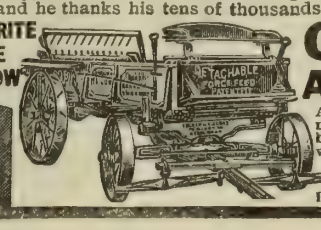
Again on the Race Track of Implement Industry Swept the Field in 1912—Bigger Still For 1913

Yes sir, friends, we've made *history* this year—history for the farmers of America—history for the Galloway Company of Waterloo. We have dealt a blow to high prices, middlemen's profits, out of date machinery and combined methods that will never be forgotten. Galloway, the Farmer's Direct Dealing Manufacturer, has won the fight—and he thanks his tens of thousands of farmer customers for their support. Now for a bigger victory than ever in 1913. And to make it *sure* and more *decisive*. I'm ready with new propositions more remarkable than before. I've got announcements to make on Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders, Cream Separators and other things so radical in their big values, that I must practically double my output to make the small profits worth while. Write today.

SAVE $50 TO $300



WRITE ME NOW



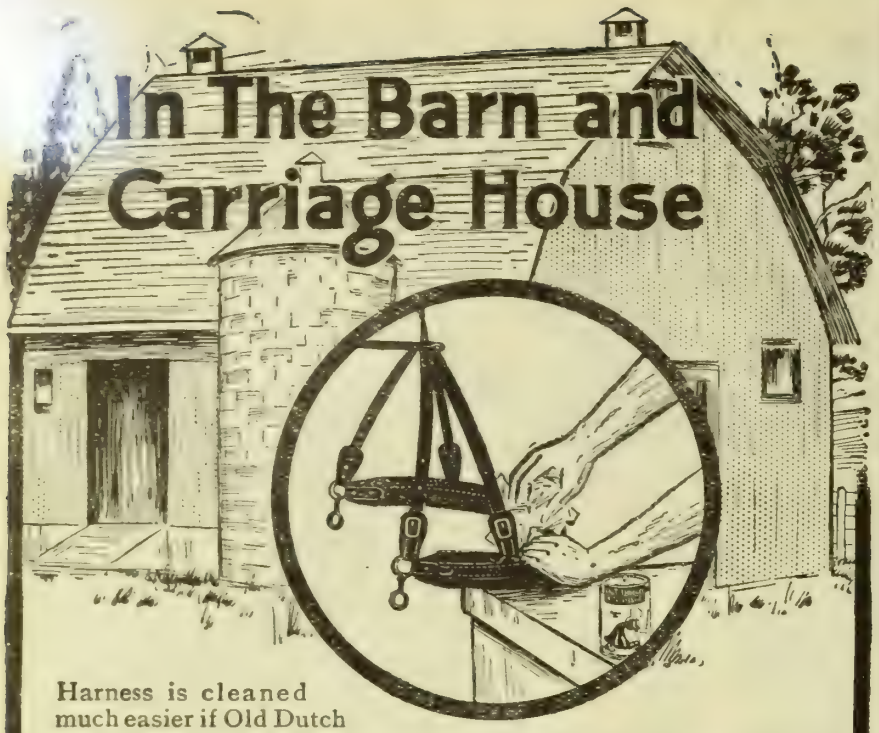
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Astonishing Improvements—Amazing Prices

And the most liberal sales terms ever offered. My policy means satisfaction after 30 days *free trial*—or no deal—backed by cash deposit bond of $25,000.00. It doesn't matter what you need or when you need it—Gasoline Engine—Manure Spreader—Cream Separator—say which or ask for books and extra special 1913 advance offer on *all*. Get the news on latest 1913 models. I've capped the world for quality and am pounding down prices to double volume of sales and customers. *Now* is the time to *act*. Now, don't hesitate, but get the benefit of this *yourself*. Address

Wm. Galloway, President, THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 388BT Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

REMEMBER—We carry stocks of all our machines at Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—insuring prompt shipment.



Harness is cleaned much easier if Old Dutch Cleanser is sprinkled on cloth or brush. It quickly starts greasy accumulations on saddle, hold-backs and traces.

Mildewed discolorations and stains on carriage tops quickly washed away; grain bins and feed boxes thoroughly cleaned.

Keep a supply of Old Dutch Cleanser in the barn and carriage house for daily use.

Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can, 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser



"A Kalamazoo Direct to You" Trade Mark Registered And Gas Stoves Too

Latest Improved Styles At $5 to $40 Less

The high quality Kalamazoo line—over 400 stoves and ranges—now better than ever. New devices such as glass oven door. Prices reduced to a point of saving you $5.00 to $40.00. In addition, we offer 30 Days' Trial—360 Days' Approval Test—$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee. Over 200,000 customers say our plan is *right*—you'll say so too.

Stove Shipped The Day Your Order Arrives

Factory Prices Cash or Credit 400 Stoves in Free Book

This Free Book Tells All

the inside secrets of stove making and stove selling. All the Kalamazoo line illustrated and described. Reduced Factory prices quoted on everything. You need our big stove book as a *reference* anyway. Send for it NOW and study it. Ask for catalog No.189. Please mention this paper when writing.

Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN
We make Furnaces and Gas Stoves too. Ask for special catalogs if interested.





Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY . Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

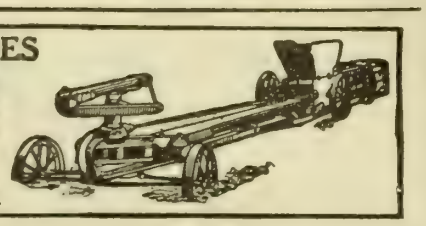
Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 708 (East St. Louis, Ills., or 100 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE FARM



Agricultural College Attendance.

On September 23 the enrollment at the Kansas Agricultural College had reached 1,970 students, and this is 175 more than the enrollment last year at that time. It is expected that the total enrollment for this year will go above 2,700. Last year's enrollment was 2,523.

Large Serum Production.

The serum plant of the Kansas Agricultural College is probably the largest in the United States. At least 500 hogs must die annually to furnish the serum put out by this plant. An average of 60,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog cholera serum is shipped every day. West Virginia is the heaviest buyer. Orders are received from Oregon, Maryland, Nebraska, Oklahoma, California and New York.

Kafir and Cane Badly Mixed.

Nearly all fields of Kafir or cane we have seen in Kansas this year have been badly mixed, indicating that to realize the fullest value from the Kafir and cane crops farmers should be careful in the selection of seed from these crops. For this reason it is advisable to this fall obtain seed from unmixed fields. If yours is badly mixed and your neighbor's field is not, it would be wise to obtain permission from him to select from his field such heads in sufficient quantities as you need for planting next spring. Hang these heads in a dry, well ventilated place during the winter and leave them there until planting time.

Molasses for Swine.

Answering C. E. L., Dexter, Kan.: We have had no experience in feeding molasses to swine. However, the Texas Experiment Station reports the results in feeding black strop molasses to hogs as follows:

One lot was fed corn chop alone; the second two-thirds corn chop, one-third cottonseed meal; the third on the same with molasses added.

LOT	TOTAL GAIN	AVER. DAILY GAIN PER PIG	COST PER LB. GAIN
1.	280	.51 lbs.	8.14c
2.	380	.66 lbs.	7. c
3.	427	.82 lbs.	6.32c

Deep Plowing Essential.

In all dry farming countries deep plowing is essential. Equally necessary is the use of the sub-surface packer, blade harrow or some other implement that will pack the furrow slice firmly against the subsoil. These two things are essential to the preparation of a good seed bed and a seed bed which will take up and hold all the precipitation during the fall and winter. Generally speaking, too much plowing and harrowing is done for the express purpose of getting enough loose dirt on the surface to cover the seed. As moisture is paramount to the growing of any crop, methods conducive to the taking up of that moisture by the soil and the holding of the same in the soil for the growing crop, are important factors in crop production.

Plowing Weeds Under.

If your farm has been the recipient of recent abundant rains and you have wheat or oat stubble which has on it a considerable growth of weeds, there is no better time for plowing such fields than now. It is, in fact, too bad for the good of our fields that year after year fields having heavy growth of weeds should stand from the fall of the year until spring without plowing. Our soils all need the humus which would result from the plowing under of this growth and the rotting of the same. The humus so obtained will make the soil more easily worked, will increase its water-holding capacity and will decrease the tendency to blow and drift. Soils with a good supply of humus do not wash as much as the soils insufficient in humus. Since our Kansas soils generally are in need of humus and since this humus can be obtained only by plowing under some form of vegetation or in plowing under manure, it seems that when we have opportunity to plow the wheat and oat fields with their usually heavy growth, under in the fall of the year, it is worth an extra effort to so do.

Soft Center Plow Shares.

Has the blacksmith ever ruined for you in sharpening plow shares or corn plow shovels? He has for us as a result of heating and sharpening and plunging into water. The already hard share and shovel were by this method hardened to the breaking point. There are now on the market soft center shares and shovels which do not break from the above causes and which have as great and perfect scouring qualities as do hardened shares and shovels. The soft center shares and shovels are not really soft. They are hard, but not as hard as they have formerly been made. They are, as a matter of fact, hardened at the factory, but are re-hardened by the blacksmith after each sharpening. These wear as long as any steel share or shovel made and remove the possible loss by breakage. When you are using the soft center steel shares or shovels you need not call the blacksmith's attention to the fact that he should be careful in sharpening else he may break them.

Protecting Kafir from Birds.

Subscriber N. C. S., Talmage, Kan., asks how he can protect tops of Kafir shocks from birds. In localities where there is a considerable acreage of Kafir and cane the birds will not consume enough of the grain to pay for the labor and expense of covering the shock tops. However, if the acreage is small, all the birds in the county, seemingly, will flock onto this small acreage and often consume the entire crop. Under such conditions it will pay to cover the shock tops. We have seen effective covering made by the use of slough grass or long hay, a forkful being placed on the top of each shock and the hay mashed down into the top so that it will not blow off. We have also seen burlap bags tied over the top of each shock. Any method of covering, regardless of the material, can be used if it saves the crop. If the heads of the Kafir are dry and the farmer has the time to complete the job of harvesting by cutting off the heads and securely stacking the same, this will prove the most economical and satisfactory way of protecting the crop against damage from the birds and weather. After the heads have been cut off and stacked it may be necessary to cover the stack. This can be done much more easily and cheaply than covering a large number of shocks.

Wheat After Kafir.

Subscriber S. T. P., Utopia, Kan., asks if wheat can be drilled in Kafir stalks with as good prospects for success as if wheat is drilled in corn. It is a common practice in many parts of Kansas to sow wheat in corn fields, especially in fields which have had clean cultivation, and it is not unusual for cornstalk wheat to produce better than much wheat seeded on late plowing or on fields in which the seed bed has not been well prepared.

It is not regarded as good practice to drill wheat in Kafir, Milo or cane. This for the reason that these fields do not contain the same amount of moisture as does the corn field. This condition exists for the reason that the Kafir, Milo and cane draw much more severely on the moisture in the soil than does corn, during the growing season, and with these the growing season is also longer. The fact is that Kafir and cane grow until frost, and while growing continue to use the moisture. It is for this reason that the statement generally prevails that Kafir, Milo and cane are "hard on the land." It might be possible with abundant late fall rains to obtain a good stand of wheat following these crops, but with a normal amount of rainfall we do not believe it profitable to follow Kafir, Milo or cane with wheat. If it is desired to seed these fields to wheat, the growth of the stubble of the Kafir or cane should be stopped either by plowing or disking. This will kill the plant so that it will not continue to draw on the moisture needed by the newly seeded wheat crop.

Following this a little further, it is advisable to plow Kafir, Milo or cane stubble in the fall of the year in order to have the ground in the best condition for crops next spring.

Corn Fodder in Silo.

Subscriber J. F. G., Valley Falls, Kan., asks if, being short of feed, it will pay him to place corn fodder in a silo. He intended to build a silo this fall, but didn't. He says he will build next year and can as well build now if his corn fodder will make more feed by being placed in a silo yet this fall.

Throughout those states in which silos have for years been used, we find that many farmers, when conditions necessitate, are placing corn fodder in silos, and they claim advantageously. We are confident that a hundred tons of corn fodder placed in the silo will make more feed than the same hundred tons outside the silo, for the reason that the wastage will not be so great. The fodder should be put through the silage cutter and water to the amount that the blower will throw into the silo with the silage should be added. J. O. Benton, Onaga, Kan., is an extensive cattle feeder and he is the only Kansan known to us who has placed corn fodder in a silo. It is his contention that it paid last year.

Corn Shock Tying Device.

Our subscriber, D. A., Oxford, Kan., says: "For tying corn shocks, we have used a simple device of our own make for forty years. Take a piece of straight grained wood 4 or 5 feet long; 18 inches from one end saw a shoulder around the stick. Shave the long end down so it will pass through a 2-inch auger hole. Shave to a sharp point at the small end. At the top end insert a piece of wood or iron rod like an auger handle. Between this handle and the shoulder, bore a hole large enough to pass a half-inch rope. Take an inch board 16 or 18 inches long, and round off the corners. Bore a 2-inch hole in the middle of this board. Next take a board a foot long and borea hole in the middle of it. Nail a 4-inch block to each end. Set it on the large board so the holes will be even, then nail it to the large board. Tie in the hole in the large end a rope long enough to reach around the shock. Run the spindle through the hole in the board. Thrust the spindle into the shock, pass the rope around the shock, pass the return end under rope at the handle. Turn the handle as boring with an auger. This draws equally from both sides. Where one is tying by himself, bore a hole in one corner of the board; have a stick long enough to reach from the handle to the board. When drawn tight, place the stick in the hole and let the other end reach up to the handle. This will hold until the shock is tied. Tie the shocks as soon as cut and before they begin to twist. I have had shocks to stand all winter and not fall unless the twine broke."

Wheat Results in Eastern Kansas.

Readers will recall a statement made in these columns early last spring of condition of some 25 or 30 experimental plats of wheat—a different variety being seeded to each plat—as reported by J. M. Gilman, farmer, Leavenworth County. Mr. Gilman has threshed and weighed the grain from each of these plats, but does not have data compiled for each plat. He has, however, worked out a few of the best and poorest yields. He says:

"The hard wheat has proven decidedly the hardiest and yielded better with an equal percentage of stand April 20, because it stooled more freely. Malakoff is first with a yield of 48.1 bushels per acre; Turkey Red is second with 46.3 bushels; these are followed by Ghirka with 45.7 bushels, Kharkof with 45.3 bushels. Dakota Thick Set, which was said to be a soft wheat, looks like hard wheat and yielded 43.6 bushels per acre. The highest yielding purely soft wheats were Finley, 42.8 bushels; Oregon Red, 39.2 bushels; Virginia Reel, 37 bushels; Harvest Queen, 28.7. Russian Red, a hard wheat, was the only low yielder, with 8.5 bushels. Fulz, usually a good producer, yielded only 9.1 bushels. Some of the white wheats that had a stand of from 5 to 10 per cent on April 20, were complete failures, failing to fill and falling early."

At the time notice was first given regarding the stands of wheat on Mr. Gilman's experimental plats, he stated that Bermuda grass planted last fall had survived the winter with a much better stand than was anticipated for a latitude so far north. Mr. Gilman now states that this grass killed last winter to the extent of 50 per cent, but that the grass has done fine this summer.

Mr. Gilman will make a display of a large number of varieties of wheat grown on his farm, at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, September 9 to 13. It is probable also that he will have an excellent showing of corn grown by him.

No. 4130—Ready for You to Wear—at $18.50

WHILE it is not our highest-priced suit, nor our best, 4130 is our masterpiece because it contains the greatest value at the price.

This is the third season we've advertised the Clothcraft Blue Serge Special. Last fall we sold three times as many 4130's as we had ever before sold in any suit at the price—and even then there were not enough for all the men who were anxious to get them.

This fall's 4130, in the correct styles illustrated below, is even more exceptional in quality. Gaining confidence by the earlier successes of the new idea in

CLOTHCRAFT
Blue Serge Special
№4130 GUARANTEED ALL WOOL AND FAST COLOR $18.50

clothes-making, we have tremendously increased our output. This has lowered making-costs to such an extent that we have used a much better serge than would otherwise be possible. By telling these facts in our advertising we assure the sale of the greater output.

Before you decide on your fall suit, investigate 4130. Compare it with any blue serge suit you ever saw sold regularly at $25. Give it rigid scrutiny, inside and out—fashion, fit, finish and fabric.

But investigate early. Get *your* suit before there's a possibility of such a shortage as occurred last fall with a trebled production.


4130-AA


Overcoat-Y

There's No Guesswork When You Buy Clothcraft Clothes

The One Guaranteed All-Wool Line at Medium Prices—$10 to $25

INSTEAD of placing your order and then taking what you get, you can see what you're getting—before you spend a cent. You can try on several different models, to see which looks best on you—instead of finding out too late that cloth selected from a sample didn't look well in your suit.

And instead of the delay and annoyance of several try-ons, you can be sure of the correct fit of collar and shoulders and the proper hang of the coat at the time of purchase.

Moreover, you can be sure that your satisfaction will be lasting. The Clothcraft Guarantee, backed by maker and dealer, assures absolutely pure wool cloth, first-class trimmings and workmanship, lasting shape, satisfactory wear and service.

Those things are as true of any Clothcraft suits or overcoats at $10 to $25 as they are of 4130. They are due to Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring—our term for the waste-saving methods that improve quality without increasing cost.

BESIDES the splendid blue serge used in 4130, Clothcraft Clothes are made up in a great variety of all-wool fabrics—staple blacks and colors, and many fancy patterns. There are many models of suits and overcoats.

Their high quality and style have converted many men to ready-to-wear clothes. To such men they offer substantial savings or a large wardrobe. A dress-up overcoat and a big warm ulster together cost no more than many a man pays for one general-purpose overcoat.

Go to the nearest Clothcraft store. Notice the array of good models and fabrics. Subject the clothes to the closest scrutiny—but be sure to see that the Clothcraft label is inside the coat-collar, and the guarantee in the inside pocket.

If you don't know a Clothcraft store, write us direct. We'll gladly send you the address of the nearest one, together with the Clothcraft Style-Book for fall and a sample of the 4130 serge.

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Founded 1846—Oldest American Manufacturers of Men's Clothes
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4130-C


4130-DD


Overcoat-GU


4130-CC

4130
CLOTHCRAFT


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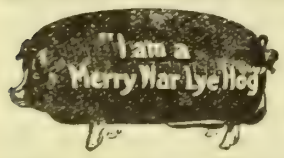
Are you going to wait until there is an outbreak of hog cholera in *your* neighborhood—when it spreads from herd to herd killing off hogs like flies—or will you take steps *right now* to *prevent* any possible outbreak in *your own* herd? You need have no fear of hog cholera wiping out *your* pork profits if you will feed a little *Merry War POWDERED Lye* twice *each day* with the regular rations. *It costs only 5c per month per hog,* and thousands of farmers can tell you it *prevents* hog cholera. This awful disease may be raging in a neighborhood, but hogs that are on a *Merry War POWDERED Lye* diet, are conditioned against it, as surely as a vaccinated person is protected against smallpox. Besides it destroys hog worms, keeps the digestion in such perfect condition that every pound of feed is changed into firm flesh thus preventing feed waste and greatly increasing pork profits.

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LIVE STOCK



The Seventh International Dry Farming Congress, which will be held at Lethebridge, Alberta, Canada, on October 21-25, will devote one entire section to the breeding and maintenance of live stock for power, transportation, market, conservation of fertility, food and dairy supply. Practically all the governments on earth have memberships, and very many will participate.

H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, bought some prize winning mule teams at the American Royal several years ago, and put them at hard work on his big alfalfa farm. Since that time he has won the prizes for mules at the State Fair until he has "got the habit." These mules cost him big money, but they earn big money and then go into the show ring right out of the field and win prizes. It pays to own good stock.

One of the big attractions at the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs was the driving team owned by J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan. This team was composed of two big, ton, black Percheron stallions, which are regularly used in farm work and which were prize winners at the fair. Mr. Arbuthnot is a graduate of Kansas State Agricultural College, who markets about $15,000 worth of hogs each year, and who regularly works his Percheron stallions.

Reports of swine disease in various sections are coming in, and in each case the statement is made that the disease is not cholera, or at least it is not like the cholera of last year. The disease manifests itself somewhat in the form of pneumonia and may prove to be chronic hog cholera as distinguished from acute hog cholera, which is more of the nature of typhoid fever in the human subject. Will our readers who hear of any trouble among the hogs please report to this office promptly?

Last May Mr. R. L. Miller of Mayetta, Kan., bought 430 head of 100-pound shoats at Kansas City yards at a time when his hogs at home were suffering from so-called hog cholera. As the regulations for interstate shipment require, these shoats were dipped and vaccinated. When brought home they were turned in with the sick herd, which was then vaccinated also. A few of the sick hogs died, but not one of the shoats, and of course he is a firm believer in the serum treatment. Mr. Miller is now putting up two 300-ton silos for the cattle which the hogs follow.

Advice of all sorts comes to KANSAS FARMER in regard to the horse epidemic and its treatment. One subscriber who has had experience advises the use of wet blankets and states that relief is sure to follow. Another tells how he treated a sick cow and urges the same treatment for the horses, wholly oblivious to the fact that the cow has four stomachs and the horse but one, and their diseases are not common to each other. Others urge the injection of lard or kerosene into the ear in the belief that the ear tick is the cause of the trouble. And yet others advise bleeding the horse. In fact, all these people seem to get away from the facts. Whether the disease is caused by a mold or by a worm, the use of a purgative and a worm remedy is imperative. If a poison from mold, the purgative will help to get it out of the system, and the use of a worm remedy now is good, whether the horse is affected or not.

The shortage of meat producing animals affects a lot of people besides the farmers. The railroads suffer a material decrease in volume of freight. The packing houses are not able to work full time and hence cannot secure the economy of production they otherwise would have, while the employes of both work on shorter time and at less wages, thus reducing their purchasing power, and this affects merchants and tradesmen of all kinds. Workers in all walks of life eat less meat and decrease the market for packing house products, and at the same time reduce their capacity for work because of lack of proper food. Commission men, hay and feed dealers, leather manufacturers, shoe factories, and hundreds of others are affected. In fact, the scarcity of meat producing animals affects everybody, more or less, as live stock is the largest single asset of the people of this country.

Does Serum Treatment Affect the Pigs?

KANSAS FARMER has received statements from a number of different sources to the effect that brood sows which have been rendered immune through the double treatment with anti-hog serum, are producing very poor and weak litters. From various other sources have come inquiries as to whether the immunizing of brood sows will have any effect upon the progeny.

The processes of nature are such that the young of any species of animal life is safeguarded, at least for a time. Diseased animals reproduce their kind without disease, though in many cases they have a strong tendency toward it. It is generally accepted as a fact that tuberculous cows will give pure milk, and that such milk can only be infected by the tubercle bacillis through particles of dust or other foreign matter from the udder or body of the cow, or from the stable, or else that the bacillis might be carried into the milk through the breaking down of the tissues of badly diseased animals and falling into the milk during the process of milking.

Young pigs from sows that are affected or have been affected with the cholera are certainly immune for a time, though the conditions which surround them are extremely favorable to their early innoculation with the disease, and it would be almost miraculous if such pigs did not contract it. The immunizing of brood sows against hog cholera would certainly have no deleterious influence on the pigs, so far as this alone is concerned, and the fact that such sows bring forth weak litters must be attributed to other causes, while if the pigs should contract this disease, it is almost surely due to the fact that they have received into their systems cholera germs from outside sources, and not through their mothers' milk.

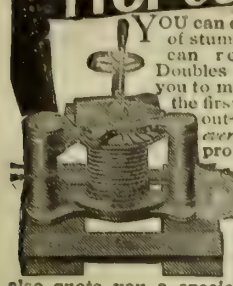
In commenting upon the statement that the immunization of brood sows will injure their reproductive powers, Dr. B. B. Dykstra, of the Kansas Agricultural College, says:

"It does not seem possible to me that the immunization of hogs against cholera can have any influence upon their offspring. Different species of animals are immunized against various diseases, and in no instance does this process have any effect upon the young where the latter is carried to the full term. The double serum treatment is held accountable for a good many ailments of swine and at the same time when an investigation of such conditions is made they can almost invariably be traced to some other influence."

There are two things against which the swine breeder must be at constant warfare and to which he does not give nearly enough attention. One of these is hog cholera, and the other is worms, and both of these are due to dirt. If hogs were given more sanitary surroundings and not required to drink from water, or feed from land which has been polluted with their own ordure, they would not only have better health, but vastly less opportunity to contract disease which, almost surely, lies in the dust and filth of the pen or the stagnation of the ponds. The fact that hog losses are widespread and severe is due primarily to the carelessness, laziness or ignorance of somebody somewhere. Hogs raised in unsanitary and filthy surroundings cannot help but be more susceptible to disease than they otherwise would be, and when this disease develops, if it is the acute form of hog cholera, it endangers the whole hog population of the country, regardless of former sanitary surroundings.

It ought to be the duty of every farmer to keep his own hogs under sanitary conditions and then to join with all his neighbors in a campaign against unsanitary conditions in the whole countryside. The root of the evil is filth, and if this is removed or reduced to a minimum there would be fewer losses and less of cholera scare with each maturing pig crop.

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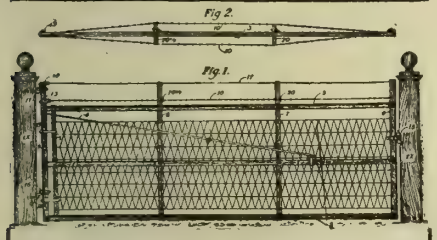
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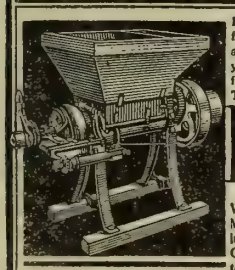
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Experience With Horse Disease

By J. F. LLOYD, Jefferson, Kan.

I HAVE been reading in KANSAS FARMER and other papers how western Kansas is suffering from the epidemic that is killing horses by the hundreds and that great efforts have been put forth by the veterinarians and by state officials to check this disease.

From the different reports I have read, it appears that the veterinarians are divided as to the cause, and so do not know how to treat this disease, while the farmer is losing daily and is afraid to make a move one way or the other. He cannot hire teams to do his work, for people are afraid to risk their teams taking the disease, and he is afraid to buy because he is liable to get horses already exposed, or if brought in contact with the conditions now prevailing would be likely to contract the disease and die.

I have passed through this very state of affairs, and know full well just how the farmer feels with his sick horses and short crops. My heart goes out to meet and sympathize with the afflicted farmer at all times, and while I am only a common farmer, yet I am confident I have experienced the same trouble, and after seeing samples from post-mortem examinations brought home by a local veterinarian containing numbers of palisade worms, and hearing him give the symptoms shown by the diseased horses, I am sure it is the same trouble that cost me the death of eight good horses out of nine head of horses and one mule colt during the year of 1905.

The fall of 1904 was dry at this point, and our water got very low, and in September my cows became affected with some strange disease and I called a veterinary, but he could do me no good further than make his usual charge of $5 per trip. I lost five cows. After the cows quit dying, my horses began to mope around and I again called the veterinary, but he thought it was swamp fever, and so treated, and one after another died till I lost seven head and had only two left, besides a suckling mule colt.

The veterinary advised me to buy nothing, and so I lost one whole year, not being able to hire any help.

To say I felt "blue" does not express it, but that did no good; the horses died just the same, and the doctor bills were the same—$5 for each and every visit, and no relief in sight.

At this time I wrote State Veterinarian Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, who came to my assistance about 10 days later, as he was away at the time I wrote.

Dr. Schoenleber, on examination, found that two horses, both badly affected with palisade worms, and thought they would both die. The horse from which the doctor obtained the worms by the handful got so far gone that he could not stand up, but by persistent use of the remedy prescribed, I pulled him through, and have him today and refused $200 for him last spring.

The doctor went with me to the pasture and there found the water in puddles in low places (heavy rains just before his visit) alive with the little armed strongulus.

After this I used well water only, and burned all the grass off the farm.

The local veterinary hooted the idea of palisade worm, and to this day says my horses died with swamp fever, although I lost eight under his treatment and saved one of the two Dr. Schoenleber saw and treated.

Since that time I have had about three different returns of this disease, but after having been made familiar with the worms by Dr. Schoenleber, I have been able to detect and treat them, with no further loss of horses and doctor bills.

The treatment is very simple and inexpensive, and anyone can use it. I use 1½ ounces of turpentine to 1 pint of raw linseed oil, given in drench 3 to 4 doses at intervals of 12 hours, then wait 10 to 12 days and repeat, as the worms hatch out a new crop in about two weeks. It requires a long and careful fight to get rid of this pest, but it can be done.

I do not claim to be able to save all horses after they are affected for a long time, but if taken in time few will die, and only those where the worm gets into the brain.

I have used this treatment for my own stock and some of my neighbors since 1905, when I got it from Dr. Schoenleber, to whom I give all the credit. I keep a supply on hand at all times and have no fears of further loss from the "armed strongulus," so great is my faith in this remedy.

After his return home from my farm Dr. Schoenleber issued a bulletin on the Armed Strongulus (No. 148) and I am surprised that no one has seemed to know anything about the disease.

Trusting this calamity may soon end, and with the greatest sympathy for the afflicted farmers, and greatly appreciating the efforts of the press and officers to suppress this outbreak, I am writing you this letter in hopes of it assisting some one who may be afflicted.

BILLION DOLLAR WASTE

One of the greatest, if not the greatest, waste in any single industry in this country is made with the corn crop. The grain of the annual corn crop of the United States is worth on the farms 1½ billion dollars. In a ripe corn plant 60 per cent of the feed value is contained in the kernels and 40 per cent in the stalk and leaves. With the grain worth on the farm 1½ billion dollars, the feed value of the rest of the crop, if fully utilized, is a billion dollars. At least 90 per cent of the feed value of the stalk is lost under the present system of farm management—a waste with this crop alone of 900 million dollars yearly.

In the New England and most of the middle states most of the stalks are saved as fodder, and there are many silos, but with the damage from weathering, the waste in handling and the loss in degistibility from drying, the farmers are very far from utilizing the full feed value of the corn stalk. In the corn belt, where the bulk of the crop is raised, comparatively few corn growers harvest the stalks, and the only returns most of them secure from the forage is by pasturing the dead stalks in the cold and storms of winter. Frequently the death of stock pastured in the stalk fields makes a loss that far exceeds the returns from the feed.

The silo provides the corn grower with the means of utilizing the largest proportion of the feed value of his entire crop, grain and forage. The whole crop can be stored economically in the silo in a compact form, with little waste. The silage can be kept for days, months or years, or feeding may begin as soon as filling the silo is completed. The silo can be filled in good weather, when it is raining or in times of extreme drouth and hot winds. Silage is a good feed daily, both in winter and summer. It may be fed daily through the winter. When grass is ready in the spring, the feed that remains in the silo can be covered and will keep well until needed when the summer drouth comes. Silage furnishes a green, succulent, appetizing feed through the winter, the same as grass through the summer. It keeps the animal's system in good condition as when the stock is on good pasture, and feeds given with it are better digested when fed with dry forage.

Corn makes the best silage; Kafir, milo and sorghums follow, their value being in the order mentioned. Broomcorn, after brush has been harvested, is used successfully around Liberal, Kan. Green pea vines and husks and cobs from the canning factories make good material to put in the silo. In continuous rainy weather alfalfa, clover and other hay crops may be saved in good condition in the silo. Any solid-stemmed feed plant will make good silage, if harvested at the right stage of growth. Plants with hollow-stems, like green wheat and rye, make silage that is unsatisfactory.

Every live stock growing district in the United States needs the silo. The general use of the silo will make the high-priced small farms of the corn belt profitable growers, as well as finishers, of beef cattle and mutton sheep. The vast dry farming sections of the southwest will be as thickly settled with comfortable farm homes as is the northern corn belt whenever dairying, drouth-resistant forage crops and the silo is the system of farming followed, instead of grain farming. The south, with its millions of acres of cheap lands, and its short, mild winters, can make a profitable specialty of beef production, whenever the silo and corn silage is generally adopted on the farms and plantations.

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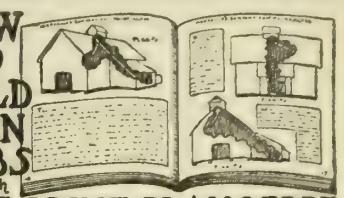
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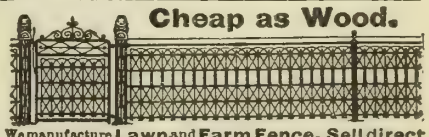


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Dr. Alexander, Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Wisconsin, discusses DAIRY COW DISEASES AND THEIR PROPER TREATMENT.

Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, the Iowa State Dairy Expert, and one of the Editors of Kimball's Dairy Farmer, has contributed a most interesting discussion on PROPER DAIRY FEEDING AND BALANCED RATIONS.

Dr. Burkett, Editor of the American Agriculturist, tells about the MOST SUITABLE DAIRY CROPS, and other widely known authorities discuss SOIL FERTILITY, DAIRYING FOR PROFIT, FARM BUTTER MAKING, SILOS AND SILAGE, etc., etc.

A series of photographs illustrating the desirable points in selecting a dairy cow are shown, and also photos of representative cows of the various well-known dairy breeds, together with statements from the secretaries of the various dairy cattle associations setting forth the claims for consideration of each breed.

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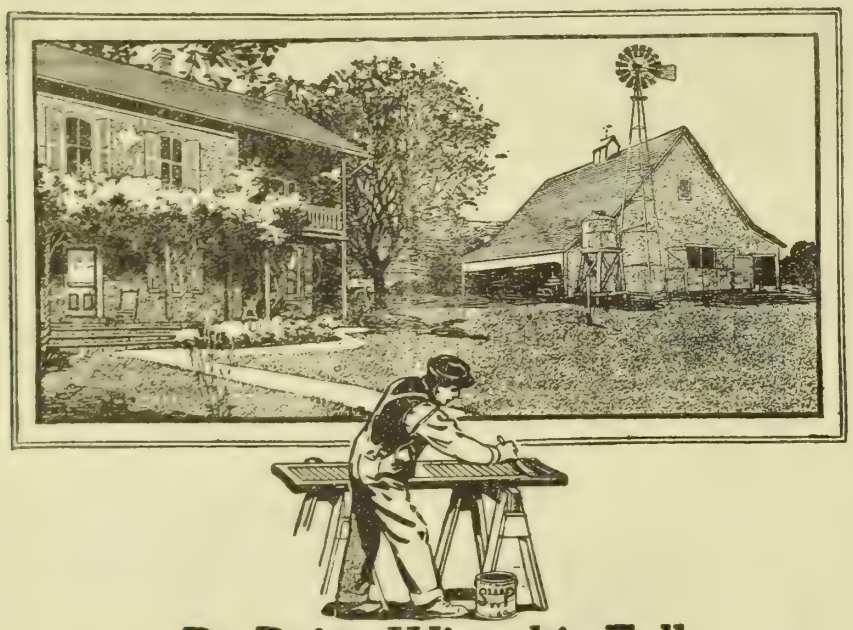
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DAIRY



The Kansas Dairy Commissioner says: "Kansas is more of a dairy state than most people think it is. The farmer of Kansas received for cream alone during the year of 1911 over $12,500,000. This compared with a little over $9,000,000 during 1910 shows an increase of over $3,000,000."

An exchange says a minister who presides over a country church back east offers to help his friends locate the robber cows by testing milk samples for them at 10 cents each. Good work. It will help the dairyman and it will help the minister.

The kind of cows worth while in the dairy herd are those that keep everlastingly at it. The cow which milks 11 months out of every 12 is that kind of cow. As dairy breeding is intensified in the herd, in just that proportion will the cows become more persistent milkers.

There is as much satisfaction in a substantial and comfortable milking stool as there is in the chair in which you spend the evening sitting around the fire. The three-legged stool with the legs sloping to the outside is, in our judgment, the best stool. The one-legged stool is a nuisance.

It is figured that the per capita consumption of butter in the United States is 20¼ pounds annually, or .87 of an ounce per day, or 5.99 ounces per week, or a little less than two-fifths of a pound of butter for each person per week. The average yield of butter per cow for the United States is a fraction less than 145 pounds per year.

Do not forget the fall fresh cow. If she is not yet fresh see that she has plenty of good feed from this time on. Good feeding before freshening has a good effect on the milk flow. It will enable the cow to start off with a maximum yield. The momentum—if it may be so called—gathered in the cow's system before calving will help materially in a liberal production during the fall and winter.

In an address before the Nebraska Dairyman's Association, Dean Burnett of the Nebraska Agricultural College said: "You know when you turn cows out in the spring on grass that they go up in their milk production. What is it that makes them increase in the production? It is the succulent, easily digested feed. If we can have grass all the year around, why not have it, and we can have it by means of the silo."

The express companies doing business in Kansas for the 12 months ending June 30, 1911, hauled 1,282,191 cans of cream and 91,901,000 cans of milk. The figures compiled by the Kansas Dairy Commissioner show that the average cost of cream shipments within the state was 39 cents per 10-gallon can of cream, while the inter-state shipments average 26¼ cents per can. Milk shipments averaged about 15 cents per can.

A California cow testing association under the guidance of Leroy Anderson of the State Experiment Station raised the annual production per cow from 251 pounds of fat in 1909 to 293 pounds in 1910, or a gain of 42 pounds of butter fat per cow. With all the evidence in favor of increased production as a result of testing cows, it would seem that dairymen would be anxious to make some arrangement for the organization and maintenance of testing associations.

Not long since we were talking with a farm dairyman in the neighborhood of Valley Falls who had begun feeding to his milk cows the silage he has this fall put up. A half of this dairyman's herd was fresh last spring, the other half is fresh now. He expressed great surprise at the manner in which the silage had caused a revival of the milk flow from those cows which had been milking all summer. On this account he was the most enthusiastic user of silage we have recently seen.

The semi-official yearly records of the champion butter cows of the Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey breeds are as follows: Holstein, Banostine Belle DeKol at 5 years produced 1,058.34 pounds butter fat. She is owned by Dan Dimmick & Bro. of Ohio; Guernsey, Spotswood's Daisy Pearl at 8 years produced 957.38 pounds butter fat. She is owned by O. C. Barber, Ohio; Jersey, Jacoba Irene, at 9 years, produced 952.96 pounds fat. She is now owned by F. B. Keeney of New York.

The National Dairy Show which will be held in Chicago the latter part of October will be a miniature of the whole dairy industry complete in all its branches. The breeders are there with their cattle, the machinery men with their machinery, the creameryman, the cheese factory operator, the ice cream maker, the milk dealer, the farm dairyman, the teacher and the investigator—each has his part and his interest. This offers a great opportunity for the members of the different parts of the industry.

Fall and winter butter made on the farm is naturally white. It is our idea that it should be colored by the use of pure vegetable color to resemble as closely as possible June butter. Uniformity in butter, both so far as color, salting and flavor are concerned, is always desirable and adds to the market price. There is no harm or deception in the coloring of butter, and to so do is worth as much to the farmer who has a butter market to take care of as it is to the creamery. The creamery would be sure to lose its customers if it furnished them with yellow butter in summer and white butter in winter.

The milk will at this season of the year be separated at a little lower temperature than during the middle of the summer. During the fall and winter the separator bowl and supply can will be cold and this will have the effect of reducing the temperatures of the milk still more. Under these conditions it may be the separator will deliver a heavier cream than is possible to handle economically and in which event it will be necessary to readjust the cream outlet. This does not mean necessarily that you sell cream during the winter time containing a lower percentage of fat, but the suggestion will prevent you from selling a heavier cream during the winter than during the summer.

In his investigations into farm management, D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas, now of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has ascertained that the largest profit per farm comes from those Wisconsin farms on which the heaviest investment for labor in carrying out improved methods has been made. It is his showing that 100 per cent more profit resulted from the so-called more liberal way of management. In other words, the old saying that "nothing can be taken out of the cupboard unless something is put into it," still holds good. If large profits are to come out of the farm or out of the dairy, then both labor and money must be expended and invested in bringing about the highest degree of efficiency.

Some dairy and creamery publications are, it seems to us, taking an inconsistent stand relative to the manufacture of ice cream from oleomargarine. The contention of these publications is that ice cream is not a dairy product and not being a dairy product they indicate a willingness to allow the fakers to make a so-called ice cream from any old cheap stuff which can be palmed off on the consuming public. The invention of the homogenizer—a machine which enables any sort of fat to be mixed with milk and which mixture closely resembles cream—is responsible for this contention with reference to the purity of the frozen product. It is certain that pure food officials will see that by some method of branding, real ice cream will be known from the artificial.

That the dairy may prosper, two things are necessary — the right cow and the right man. Unfortunately neither can be picked up by the carload. You have to breed both of them. It

takes years of training to make the best dairyman and it takes years of breeding and selection to develop the best cow. When you find a man who has behind him years of training in any line, there is no trouble about his making money in his business and no trouble about finding a place to work profitably if he wants to sell his services to some other man. When you find a cow that is capable of producing a large yield of butter she is worth more money to the dairyman than the average man can understand. These thoughts are from an address by Dean Burnett of the Nebraska Agricultural College before the Nebraska Dairyman's Association.

Every farm differs from every other farm, and it is not within the range of possibility to lay down any rule by which farms generally should be managed. One thing at present that is the trouble with the farmer's viewpoint is the fact that he thinks his farm should be run on the same general plan as every other farm in his locality. This view has the effect of restricting farm methods and undertakings. There is no other occupation of such wide range of versatility and of different industries and methods of management equal to that of farming. There can be just as many successful plans of farm operations as there are farms. When we get away from the tendency of growing the same crops and handling our farms in the same manner that our neighbor does, then we will be on the threshold of new possibilities and in fact face to face with a new era in farm operations.

The Kansas Dairy Commissioner, in his recent report, says that prior to the enactment of the Kansas dairy law fully 80 per cent of the tests on milk and cream showed a higher percentage of butter fat than the milk or cream actually contained. This was the result of the dishonest tester's desire to increase his business by bidding for the producer's patronage and to increase his earnings because most testers received their pay on a basis of butter fat bought. The Kansas dairy law requires that persons buying milk and cream on the Babcock test must submit to an examination for competency before a permit allowing them to test milk and cream is granted. The supervision of cream testers by the dairy commissioner has resulted in more accurate testing than heretofore and gives the producer of milk and cream assurance that the tests reported are accurate and just. In this connection the dairy commissioner has devised and enforced methods of sampling and testing which insure accurate results.

For years Hoard's Dairyman has been conducting investigations among creamery patrons in several eastern states and particularly in localities where dairying has longest been pursued. Whether these investigations have had the effect of causing better dairy methods is not known. It is certain, however, that the results of the investigations have thrown much light on the real situation. For example, a recent report shows that in a New York herd of six cows of mixed breeding the total cost of feed per cow was $46.35 and the returns from the creamery per cow were $49.61, resulting in a profit of $3.26 per cow per year. Another herd of seven grade Holsteins, the milk from which was sold to the same creamery, produced an actual profit of $13.39 per cow per year, the cost of feeding being $56.50 and the returns from the creamery $69.89. These are the two extremes shown in this report. The best showing is none too good and can be increased two or three times by proper selection and breeding of the cows which make up the herd. The poorest showing, if allowed to continue, does not warrant dairying on this farm. However, this farmer has a chance to increase his income per cow to the same extent that any other farmer has. The one surprising thing about dairying is that the facts are not investigated by the man who is doing the feeding and the work. Come to think of it, the situation in dairying is probably no different than in general farming. Do you know which is the most profitable, wheat or corn, or whether these are more or less profitable than some other branch of the farm work?

Dairy Help Question.

There is no doubt that dairying in Kansas, as well as throughout the corn belt, would be developed to a much greater extent than at present if milkers were not so scarce. It is rarely that the hired man of today will milk cows. This condition exists, not so much because the hired man detests milking, but because he objects to milking an hour night and morning after and before putting in a long day in the field. We say, too, that it is not profitable to cut the hired man's field day short a couple of hours to milk poor or indifferent cows. If the farmer-dairyman owned a good cow, and comfortable milking conditions were provided, it would pay to make the hired man's day shorter and let him milk a few cows night and morning. Because of the condition as stated above, has led us to remark in these columns that the measure of the number of cows in the dairy herd should be determined by the ability of the farmer's own family to do the milking. If milking was done to even this extent, and the entire herd was as good as the best, the amount of dairy products in Kansas would still be increased four or five times as compared with the present. It is not the number of cows milked nor the number of milkers which measures the profit. It is the kind of cows milked and then number milked that results in profitable or unprofitable dairying.

Alfalfa and Silage.

A dairy farmer, L. W. C., Melvern, Kan., asks how much alfalfa he should feed with silage to milk cows. A thousand-pound cow should be given 30 to 35 pounds of silage per day and permitted to eat alfalfa hay at liberty. With this amount of silage such animal will consume 7 to 10 pounds of alfalfa per day. This will, for all practical purposes, make a satisfactory and economical milk-producing ration. In cold weather for the general good of the cow we would feed a little grain in the barn. Grain fed is good any time.

Patron's Questions and Answers.

These questions and answers were prepared by Kansas Dairy Commissioner, and printed in his bulletin, which is intended as a text-book for the use of station operators:

Patron: What is the best breed of cows to keep when cream is sold?

Operator: The Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey and Ayrshire are considered the best. Some strains of Shorthorns and Red Polls are also good.

Patron: What are the poorest breeds for dairy purposes?

Operator: All breeds which are raised chiefly for beef.

Patron: How can I tell my best cows from my poorest?

Operator: By weighing all the milk produced by each cow during the year and testing the milk for butter fat at frequent intervals.

Patron: How much milk and butter fat should a dairy cow give in a year?

Operator: At least 6,000 pounds of milk and 225 pounds of butter fat. Under Kansas conditions a cow must give 4,000 pounds of milk or 160 pounds of butter fat to pay for her keep. The greater the amount above that, the more profitable is the cow.

Patron: What is the world's record for butter fat produced by one cow?

Operator: At the present time it is 998 and a fraction pounds of butter fat in 365 days. This record is held by a Holstein cow.

(Recently this has been exceeded by an Ohio Holstein with 1,058 pounds in a year.—Editor.)

Patron: Is the Babcock test always accurate?

Operator: Yes, if properly handled.

Patron: What protection has the patron against inaccurate tests?

Operator: All persons paying for cream on the basis of the Babcock test must first pass an examination and secure a permit granted by the state. Every operator is examined at least once every three years.

Beef the Poor Milker Now.

With beef at record prices, the time is most favorable for disposing of a poor milking cow to the best possible advantage. If a cow or two are to be sold this fall, as is done each fall from many farms, it would seem that the farmer was justified in culling his milking herd just a little closer this year than heretofore. Whether the animals sold are fat enough for beef or not makes little difference. There is a sale at good prices for cows which will produce a fairly good calf for beef purposes. The prices at which such animals will sell will purchase—if good judgment in the selection be exercised—a milker considerably better than the average. If you have cows which have been loafing on the job and which are beef producers instead of milkers, which have damaged udders, etc., a more favorable time to dispose of them than now could scarcely be hoped for.



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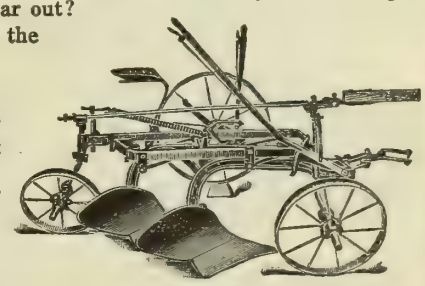
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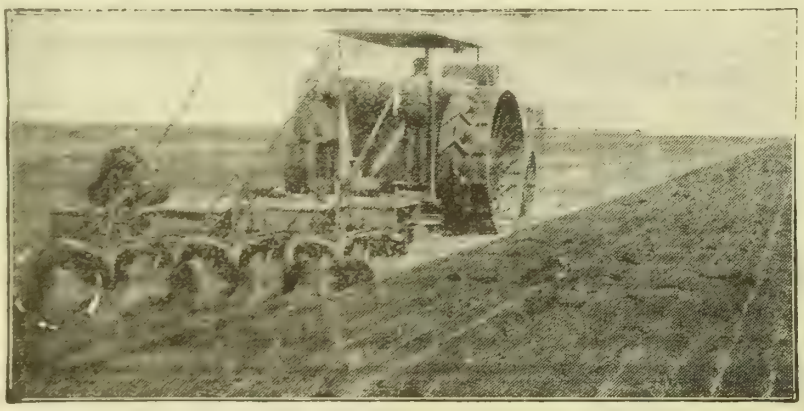
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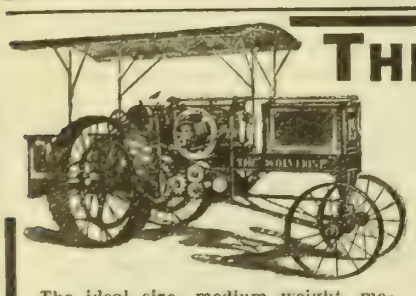
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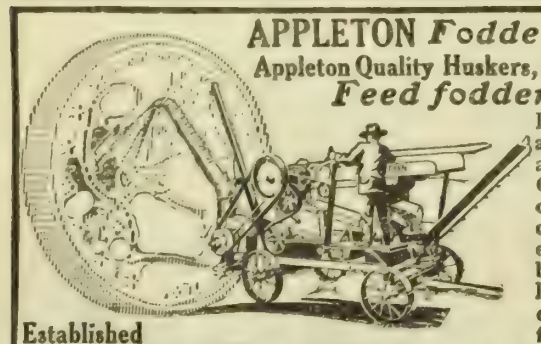
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APPLETON QUALITY

Hogs and Hog Diseases

(Continued From Page Four)

pneumonia, and no cholera treatment is going to be of much benefit to him, though the cholera might have been a very strong contributing factor to his death.

The best means of preventing any of the losses that may occur from the various forms of cholera are to have only immune hogs. Obviously those hogs which are recovered from the cholera are immune and seldom if ever have a second attack, but unfortunately few recover, and those that do recover are of little value as feeders, so it was necessary to produce an immunity that was practical. This has been accomplished by the anti-hog cholera serum which for several years now has stood the test of time with absolute satisfaction to all who have thoroughly understood what it was and have properly applied it.

The serum has been frequently explained, but there are many who even now do not understand what it is and have little knowledge of how to use it or what to expect from it, therefore it will be best to explain briefly what serum is.

When an animal becomes immune to any infectious disease from an attack of that disease there are formed in that animal's body certain things which are not visible to microscopes nor traceable by chemical analysis, but which are proven to be present by the results obtained by using that animal's blood against the disease in question. These things are spoken of today as anti-bodies. To make anti-hog cholera serum, hogs are first immunized against the cholera and at a later date are given into the blood stream a heavy dose of the virus of cholera freshly drawn from a sick pig suffering with a virulent type of acute cholera. After this has remained in the system of the immune hog for several days he has demonstrated that he is immune but must have a very high number of the anti-bodies in order to resist the heavy dose of virus he has received. This hog is a hyperimmune and his blood makes serum. Right here, however, is one of the vital places to make a mistake in the manufacture of serum. If the dose of virus is not heavy the number of the anti-bodies rising to fight it are obviously less than if the dose of virus is high, and consequently the strength of the serum is low, and there are several other opportunities for mistakes which, though vitally pertinent, need not be discussed here, but which are some of the things to take into consideration in solving the question of why some serum gives results different from those expected.

Granted that a good quality of serum has been obtained, how are we to proceed to confer the immunity on another hog? Giving the serum alone to the hog will immunize him for a time, but the serum is soon absorbed and gone and the hog is no more safe from cholera than if he had never received a dose of anything to protect him. But if at the time he is given the serum he is given a small dose of virulent blood drawn from a typical case of the cholera, he will of himself have the cholera, but in a very mild form, with the serum there to assist him until he can make for himself some of the anti-bodies to fight the cholera. He does not die. He is, in fact, hardly noticeably sick, yet does make some of these anti-bodies, and, strange to say, those he makes himself he keeps for varying lengths of time, usually his normal life. This is called the simultaneous process and is, of course, the most satisfactory process, but should never be applied to a herd where there is already some infection, because there is great danger if it is applied of killing a number of them, since it is impossible to tell how much infection any exposed animal is carrying, and if some infection is added to one already carrying a heavy load he will nearly always die, because the virus acts quicker than the serum. Always bear this in mind.

In such cases it is best to apply serum alone, and if the animals are stock hogs they will probably have infection enough in them to retain the immunity for a reasonable feeding period, but if one wishes to be absolutely sure, the best method of present practice is to apply serum alone and then a week later the simultaneous process to secure permanent immunity. Do this with breeding hogs.

Obviously in dealing with such a virulent disease with several phases one must thoroughly study it in all its possibilities before he can hope to obtain the best results, and as a rule it is money saved to secure the services of a competent veterinarian to take charge of the herd.

It may now be said that there are many who are thoroughly satisfied that the immunization of hogs is good insurance and who practice it every season, but are always sure that they are obtaining the serum from a source where there is no doubt that its manufacturer was able to produce not only potent serum, but serum not contaminated. There are others who do not believe that serum is what its friends contend it is, and to these I will only say that if "seeing is believing," it is possible to demonstrate that the serum will prevent the cholera in many ways. First, in the infected district I now have immunized quite a number of hogs and have been at such work more or less all summer. With many hogs dying about them, recent reports to me do not record any deaths among those treated. Hogs are thus exposed by many veterinarians and breeders over the country who have faith in the serum every year, and the death loss is light. Those who have tried to immunize and failed either did not have potent serum or maybe did not have serum at all, or probably did not understand how to apply it, for after many investigations I have never found an instance of good serum, properly applied, failing to produce 95 per cent of immunity in the treated hogs.

In Kansas a good quality of serum is produced at the Agricultural College at Manhattan and supplied either direct or through the office of the Live Stock Commissioner. Some other states are also manufacturing the serum, but many must depend upon commercial firms for their supply. This is like all other businesses. There are some who are equipped with competent men and facilities to turn out a very good quality of serum; then, unfortunately, there are others who do not know how to manufacture safe serum, and if they have the knowledge have not the equipment that makes its production possible.

Finally, if you raise hogs and the cholera is the only factor which operates to prevent a surplus in the bank account, and you wish to stay in the business, or are merely interested in really knowing what the process is, investigate, and, if convenient, give it a trial, or write to some of the many people who are now testing serum and are reporting to me each week or month.

Dry Farming Resoluions

The third annual meeting of the Kansas Dry Farming Association held at Hays, August 28 and 29 of this year, a report of which meeting has already appeared in these columns, adopted some resolutions of general interest. The points covered by these resolutions were:

That the State Forester be commended for promoting the planting and growing of trees in western Kansas inasmuch as it is believed that trees exert a strong influence in conserving moisture and in breaking the force of winds.

That the Association urge its members to bring about the establishment of a branch experiment station in northwestern Kansas.

That the next legislature be urged to enact an up-to-date, comprehensive bridge law in the interest of tax payers.

That an agricultural high school should be established in connection with the Hays State Normal.

That live stock is deemed essential to establish a profitable and permanent system of western Kansas farming.

That the legislature be asked to make some provision which will enable the experiment stations to co-operate with the farmer and the ranchman in assembling data as to the cost of feed, care and management of cattle.

That commercial and kindred bodies throughout the western third of the state be urged to distribute dry farming literature and to participate in advancing dry farming methods.

(ADVERTISEMENT) (ADVERTISEMENT) (ADVERTISEMENT)

What a Change at Washington Would Mean To The American Farmer

TO begin with, the farmer isn't a weather-vane.

He finds out what is wise and good —and he *sticks* to it.

That's *what makes him a successful farmer* —because he decides upon a plan of farming that is definite, profitable and right.

And he adopts it *permanently.*

He's not to be turned aside by passing fancies or unproved theories.

He wisely looks at the bread-and-butter side of things.

And if the bread is sweet, the butter is rich and thick—he is not pining for a "change."

Practically in every part of the country, farmers are now rejoicing over bumper crops.

Nature has been mighty good to them this year.

Their granaries are fat—their bins distended.

But that *alone* isn't their chief cause for rejoicing.

* * *

Big crops—enormous yields—are simply *assets* waiting to be *cashed.*

And it's the *cashing* that interests the farmer.

That's where he is doubly blessed this year. For the *values* of farm products are up and soaring.

Think of the astounding farm wealth production—nearly *nine* billion dollars for 1912!

—Conservatively estimated by the U. S. Agricultural Department.

Then remember back to 1900 when the total figures were something over *four* billion.

And note, please, that this percentage of increase is vastly in excess of the increased acreage brought under cultivation during that period.

Is it any wonder that the farmer is sitting tight and contented?

And is it likely that he will consider risking his present bountiful Prosperity—turning his back upon Plenty—

And taking a step in the dark!

* * *

Land values have doubled within the last ten years.

Intelligent Government assistance—representing an enormous investment on Uncle Sam's part—has led to better use of the soil.

But, most of all the farmer has made more money on his crops, because of a thriving home market—right at his door.

You know that commercial and agricultural prosperity link close together.

When the smoke is coming from every factory chimney, when every wheel is turning, when labor troubles are reduced to a minimum, when contented workmen in mills from Maine to the Pacific Coast are bringing home well-filled pay envelopes every Saturday night—

—The farmer is going to get his big liberal share.

We have people enough, with appetites enough, and money enough, to consume practically every bushel of grain, or vegetable product, and every pound of beef, pork or mutton the farmer produces.

And the demand is at hand. It's a short haul.

Every mile consumed in shipping farm products from one country to another means that much delay and that much money loss to the producer.

* * *

But the export problem sends no cloud across the farmer's sunshiny horizon these days.

Figures are dull, but there is a mighty keen edge to these that show the actual exports of the three leading grain crops, according to the latest available figures. They are official.

In the last year, out of the total production of corn in America, a little over 2 per cent was shipped abroad; of oats less than 1 per cent; of wheat 4 per cent.

Just remember *that* when someone quotes to you the bit of Democratic doctrine, taken from the party's 1912 platform, which reads:

"The farmer sells largely in the free market"—meaning the foreign markets of the world.

* * *

Now let's get back to the *cause* of this Prosperity.

A mighty large percent of it is due to the wise and consistent Tariff policies of President Taft.

The Republican Party has stood first, last and all the time, for the home market.

Mr. Taft's broad-gauge policies mean the protection and development of the National Home Market.

His sane, judicial methods have inspired industrial confidence.

It was known, that whatever Taft did would be calm, dispassionate, reasonable—for the best good of the entire population—that it would build up rather than overthrow.

* * *

Men at the head of things—while they realize that Taft is an enemy to Monopoly—that he has 45 indictments against trusts to his credit in three years of administration, compared with 25 indictments during the first and second terms of his predecessor—

—Still recognize in him and his policies the *real* safety and *continued* Prosperity of the country.

That is, to a great extent, why all the mills, factories, are running full time, why wages are high—

—Why the farmer's home market today awaits his most bountiful crops.

* * *

Mr. Taft is an exponent of simple Americanism.

Not a sensationalist of stage-acting methods.

Not an impractical dreamer with his head in the clouds.

Taft did a heretofore unheard-of thing when he appointed a non-partisan tariff board.

—When he fought for three years for the permanent establishment of this Commission.

—When he absolutely refused to "play politics," but chose the competent men to make this extensive investigation, and set them at work, at home and abroad to *find out* what conditions were—to glean the absolute facts on which an equitable tariff revision could be founded.

One that would be just, alike to the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer.

And remember that this represents the *first* and only move to regulate the tariff on a truly scientific basis.

Taft has this record of performance. Other candidates have none.

His *actions* are more eloquent than the *words* of his opponents.

* * *

He stood firmly against the Democratic wool bill because it was notoriously defective in vital essentials, and its passage was utterly inexcusable.

The Tariff Board's report was in and the long-looked for downward revision of that Schedule based upon facts instead of theories, was offered by the Republicans and voted down by Democrats who had made no effort to ascertain what damage they were inflicting upon American farmers, woolcombers and manufacturers.

Under the *ad valorem* method of levying the duties provided by the Democrats, importers would have defrauded the Government, and American sheep owners would have failed to receive the protection ostensibly extended.

The Republican bill eliminated all excess protection, reformed the entire Schedule on the scientific basis of levying a specific duty upon the scoured pound of wool and would have corrected the admitted evils of the Schedule without "killing the patient."

The President therefore awaits patiently the judgment of the American people as to his action.

* * *

Another case was the Free Sugar Bill.

If Mr. Taft had supported this bill it would have spelled certain trouble for the thousands of farmers raising Sugar Beets in Michigan, Colorado, Nebraska and other States, and to raisers of Sugar Cane in the South.

President Taft opposed it—and these important home industries were protected and preserved.

* * *

That is the *real Taft.*

An optimist—a worker—a just judge.

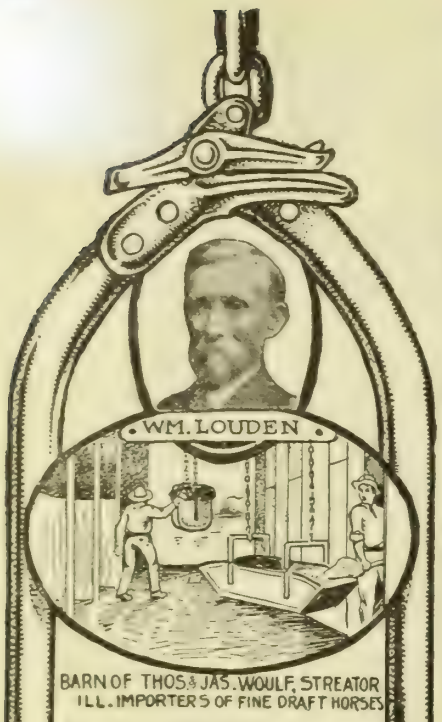
A man who plays the game fair—who puts right above politics, and the people's prosperity above personal glory

Under his administration times have grown better and better.

The outlook is for still brighter things.

We don't believe that there's a single thinking farmer reader of this paper, who—when he gives real consideration to the men and to the issues—will vote to bring about a "change."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman,
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.



BARN OF THOS. & JAS. WOULF, STREATOR ILL. IMPORTERS OF FINE DRAFT HORSES

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LOUDEN'S FLEXIBLE STEEL STANCHION is the simplest, strongest, most durable Cow Tie made—you can no more wear it out than you can a flat iron or an anvil. And it's the cheapest good stanchion on the market. Solid tubular steel or wood lined.

Louden Sanitary Tubular Steel Stalls are simple but handsome in design and built to last a lifetime. All connections are dust-proof; no moving parts to get out of order or stick and bind; absolutely sanitary; prices within reach of everybody.

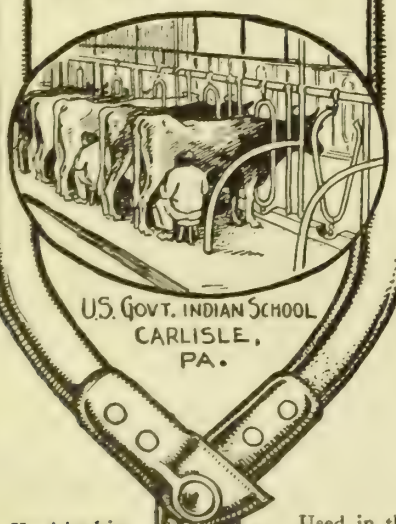
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Special plans and money-saving expert advice for building or remodeling your barn FREE. Write our Architectural Department. Catalogs and valuable printed matter free on request.

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POULTRY



Cold weather admonishes us to be getting the winter quarters ready for the chickens.

Chickens that now roost in the small coops where they were raised should be moved to their permanent roosting place.

Green foods in the shape of turnips, beets, cabbage and such like should be stored in readiness for use when all green vegetation has gone.

Several barrels of dry earth should be stored away for use in putting under the roosts for deodorizing the droppings.

It is a bad plan to get to the place where you think that you do not have to read and study about poultry keeping. Even the most experienced will learn something now and then that will help in the work. No one man can think of it all, no matter how bright he may be. Now and then the best of them will read something that some amateur has done that will help them. There are many appliances that have done good service for some beginner, and he has told about them to the benefit of some veteran in the work. In a multitude of counsellors is wisdom. So don't despise advice nor blame us if we occasionally repeat an admonition to do a certain duty.

We have frequently advised the use of skim milk for laying hens, knowing it was good for them. But how good is hard to tell without a regular test. A poultryman has just tested the matter to his entire satisfaction. He put 60 pullets in two pens, equally divided, of the same variety and all as near of an age as possible. He fed exactly alike, but gave different drinks. One pen had sweet skim milk and the other had plenty of fresh water. The test was begun on November 1 and accounts were balanced with both pens May 1 following. Those which drank the water had but little over half as much credit for eggs laid, while their feed had cost more than the pen which had the milk. Some days in the very coldest weather the milk pen of 30 pullets laid 28 eggs, and their average for January was 24 eggs daily. We never fed milk to the exclusion of water, but give our chickens water in addition to the milk, but it seems this poultryman had extra good success by making the pullets drink milk exclusively.

Fattening Chickens.

The Pennsylvania Experiment Station recently conducted some tests on the fattening of cockerels for market. Two types of breeding and care were represented by the fowls selected, viz.: Ordinary farm raised, and closely managed, egg-laying types. Various rations and methods of confinement were compared. The number of fowls forming the group representing a particular method was 10 in each case.

The results showed that farm-raised poultry of the Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red breeds may be fattened in crates or pens at a cost for food of 10 to 12 cents per pound of gain. No difference appeared in the gains from rate and pen-fed fowls, but with fowls of these kinds close confinement resulted in greater economy per pound of gain. Thin fowls made the cheapest gains. Fine ground grain and rations rich in protein gave the better results. Milk was superior to meat-scrap as a source of protein.

In the case of the more active egg-laying breed, represented by Leghorn cockerels, fattening was profitable with fowls weighing up to 2½ pounds, but not beyond that limit, at present food and poultry values. The costs of gain with this breed ranged from 3.25 to 12 cents per pound. With the lighter birds regular growing rations were superior to special fattening mixtures, and close confinement was not as advantageous as conditions permitting some exercise.

Poultry Investigation.

An Ohio Station bulletin by Professors W. A. Lloyd and W. L. Elser records a co-operative investigation on the cost of keeping poultry under the usual farm conditions for a period of one year. No advice was given to the co-operators as to the feeding and care of the flocks. About one-half of the flocks were of mixed breeds, but there were pure-bred flocks of Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns and other breeds.

The average figures given for 18 flocks kept on farms were as follows: Number of fowls 121, eggs per hen 71, labor cost per foul 28 cents, feed cost per fowl 61 cents, total value of eggs sold $121,14, value of poultry sold $45.67, value of eggs used $18.41, value of poultry used $13.76, and profit per fowl 87 cents.

The corresponding figures for 12 town flocks were: Number of fowls 46, eggs per hen 70, labor cost per fowl 60 cents, feed cost per fowl 97 cents, total value of eggs sold $41.36, value of poultry sold $29.28, value of eggs used $16.77, value of poultry used $9.95, profit per fowl 36 cents.

The largest number of fowls kept in the town flocks was 97, and the fewest was 18. Four of the town flocks showed a loss, the greatest averaging a loss of 93 cents per fowl. The greatest profit of the town flocks was from a flock of 26, averaging a profit of 61.64 cents per fowl.

The profit on the farm flocks ranged from 14.5 cents, from a flock of 149 fowls, to $2.47, from a flock of 96 fowls. None of the farm flocks showed a loss. Three flocks exceeded 300 fowls, from which the average profit was 86 cents per fowl. The average cost of equipment of the 18 farm flocks was $88.54, and of one commercial poultryman $401.50.

The following figures are given relative to the cost of poultry used in families: The average per individual in town was 229 eggs, valued at $4.19, and five fowls valued at $2.48. The figures per individual in the country were 264 eggs, valued at $4.60, and seven fowls at a value of $3.44.

Poultry and Eggs by Parcels Post.

When the new parcels post law goes into effect on January 1 it will be possible to send and receive live chickens, "day-old chickens," eggs and other fragile objects by mail. Also general farm and garden products will be admitted through the post offices.

The schedule is to be so arranged that city dwellers may get fresh eggs and butter, chickens and other produce direct from the farm by mail. This will be an important feature of the parcels post. Eggs and chickens and produce are carried by the mails of European nations, and the same conditions will apply here. Not only will the government carry these things, but an indemnity will be provided for their loss or damage while in transit.

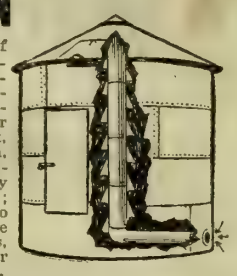
Poultry dealers have sent information to the department showing how eggs and chickens may be handled and carried. This is particularly true of the "day-old chick" distributors who run the biggest hatcheries in the country. A big business in this industry has sprung up throughout the country.

The receipts of country butter and eggs by mail will prove an interesting novelty for housewives. In addition they may send to gardeners an order early in the week and get on Saturday in return mail their supply of poultry, vegetables and other stuff for their Sunday dinners.

Not only is provision being made for the handling of these things, but it is expected a C. O. D. system will be arranged for the collection by carrier of the merchant's cost as well as the mail charges, thereby furnishing a cash collector agency for farmers.

Inasmuch as the government offers an indemnity for damage in transit, it is obvious that extra precautions will be taken for the carriage of such fragile things as eggs and young chicks. They could not be placed in an ordinary mail sack and thrown out of the cars as is now done. Eggs for hatching can then be sent by mail with a guarantee that they will reach the buyers in good condition. The cost will be much lower than by express, and may be the occasion of lowering express rates by the different companies. This will be a consummation devoutly to be wished, for

SAVE YOUR GRAIN WITH AN EQUITY BIN



Metal bins are proof against vermin, insects, weevil, moisture; fire and lightning; being galvanized will not rust or rot; needs no paint, no rock foundation, no insurance. Better in every way than wooden bins; lasts longer, easy to move. All complete with small doors, chutes, hopper door in roof for filling, also large door. Note ventilation system with two outside openings. Write for descriptive book and prices.

Kansas Metal Granary Co.
Wichita, Kansas.

The Old Reliable Fish Brand Pommel

Slicker is now made in OLIVE KHAKI color, and fitted with our "STAYD-FAST POCKET (pat'd) that will not rip. Best looking and most waterproof Slicker ever made. To get the new color ask for

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60 days before buying it. No deposit, no payment until you say you want to buy the gate. Send for our Free Use Order Card and big Farm Gate Book. Address
IOWA GATE CO., 48th St. Cedar Falls, Iowa

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

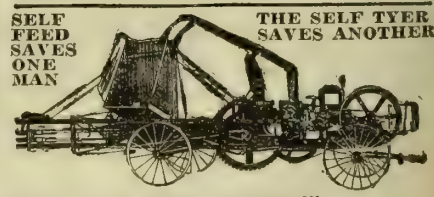
THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

DON'T PAY TWO PRICES
Save $8.00 to $12.00 on
Hoosier Ranges and Heaters



Why not buy the Best when you can buy them at such low unheard-of Factory prices. Our new improvements absolutely surpass any thing ever produced. Save enough on a single stove to buy your winter's fuel. Thirty days free trial in your own home before you buy. Send postal today for large free catalog and prices.
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Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks, Kaffir in the head and all kinds of small grain. 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
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expressage on poultry and eggs has always been outrageously high.

Better ways of packing eggs will have to be inaugurated in order to insure their delivery in good condition, although we have known of eggs being sent by ordinary mail and arriving in good condition. Some 20 years ago a friend of ours from David City, Neb., Mr. George W. Osterhout, sent a sitting of Brown Leghorn eggs to Mr. P. H. Jacobs of Hammonton, N. J., and they arrived in good condition and Mr. Jacobs got a successful hatch. Mr. Osterhout had been advocating the desirability of shipping eggs for hatching by mail and sent these eggs to demonstrate its feasibility. He packed them with extra care, but they had to run the gauntlet of the ordinary mail bag with its pitching and dumping into and out of mail vans and mail cars. But with the extra care that the postoffice officials will bestow on these fragile things there will be no more risk than by sending by express.

State Irrigation Meeting.

On October 24 and 25 will be held the State Irrigation meeting at Garden City, which meeting should be of interest to every farmer and land owner in the Great Plains region of the state. H. B. Walker, irrigation engineer in the extension service of the Agricultural College, has the past two years spent much time in western Kansas looking into irrigation possibilities and advising in the installation of irrigation plants. It is his suggeston that a state meeting be held to discuss irrigation problems. Garden City was selected as the place to hold this meeting, since it will give visitors an opportunity to investigate numerous pumping plants and successful irrigation enterprises.

Elementary Agriculture by Kansans.

L. E. Call, assistant professor of soils, and E. G. Schafer, assistant in farm crops, each of Kansas Agricultural College, are the authors of a book in elementary agriculture which is soon to be published. The practical work in the teaching of agriculture is taken up in exercises which are to be worked out in the field as well as in the laboratory, and at the time of year when such work is being done on the farms. For instance, the spraying of fruit trees is the subject of an exercise to be given in the spring when it is time to spray. How to make a vegetable garden is taught in an exercise which comes about the middle of March. Students may, as they learn these things, go home to the farm or to the town garden and practice them.

Crop Report 1912.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER will be interested in the following crop report issued by H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner, Rock Island lines:

Corn from Minnesota to Louisiana and from Illinois to the Rocky Mountains will make the highest yield for years. The quality depends on the weather during September. It will require warm, dry weather for 30 days to mature the corn in northern Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. If September should be wet, or there should be early frosts, there will be an enormous quantity of soft corn in this territory. Early corn in Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma has been damaged by hot winds, while the late corn is all right to date. Corn in the north half of Missouri will average above normal. Eastern Colorado will have a good crop. In Arkansas and Louisiana corn is nearly matured. Heavy yield in Louisiana and Arkansas—45 bushels per acre on uplands; 50 bushels per acre on bottoms.

Twice the usual average of Kafir in Kansas and probable yield of 50,000,000 bushels Kafir and Milo in Oklahoma, equal in feeding value to 45,000,000 bushels of corn.

Wheat estimated for Kansas, 85,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. Nebraska, 55,000,000 bushels; Oklahoma, 20.000,000 bushels. Wheat yielding heavy in Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota. Increased acreage of oats in most states; yield high. Rain has damaged grain in shock and stack in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Missouri, western Kansas and Colorado and delayed threshing. Marketing slow on account rain delaying threshing and farmers holding for higher prices.

Pastures generally good. Ten thousand silos have been built this summer in Iowa; 3,000 in Kansas, and a large number in Oklahoma. Extreme shortage of beef cattle in every state in which the Rock Island lines operate. Fair number of hogs in Illinois and Iowa. Shortage in Kansas. Almost none in Oklahoma. Movement of sheep and lambs begun; will be much below average account of loss of ewes and lambs last spring.

Thanksgiving Poultry

Now is the particular season when every poultryman is preparing his surplus stock for market. The old hens, roosters and young cockerels will be headed for the Thanksgiving market, where good prices prevail.
The uppermost thought in every poultryman's mind is how to make them weigh the very last ounce.
Keep them well and singing.
There it just one natural way for this, and that is by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It tones every organ; it drives out every disease germ.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains:
Potassium Nitrate. An Eliminant.
Nux Vomica. A Nerve Tonic and Stimulant.
Quassia. A Bitter Stomachic and Appetizer.
Hyposulphite of Soda An Internal Antiseptic.
Iron (Sulphate). A Blood Builder.
Iron (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder.
Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming.
Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser.
Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended, with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

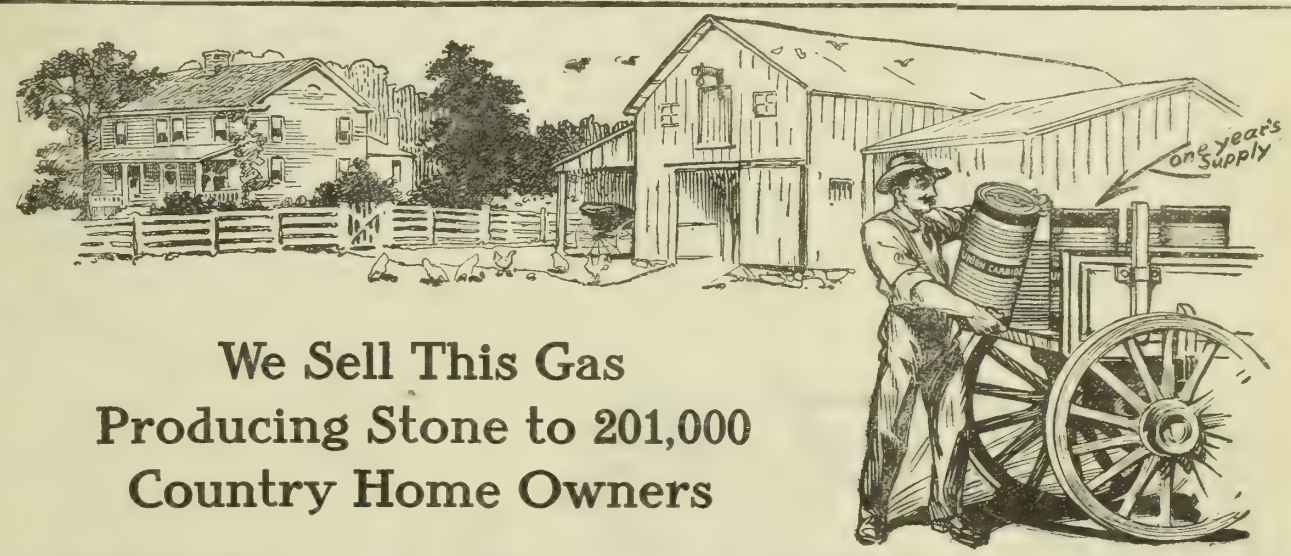
It starts the young pullets to laying, gets the old hens ready for winter duty. Pan-a-ce-a reminds Miss Hen that growing feathers and getting fat and lazy is not her only business. It compels every hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket, by toning up the dormant egg organs. The panel tells just what Pan-a-ce-a consists of and what the U. S. dispensatory says every ingredient is for.

Our proposition. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs right now, when eggs are high, and to keep your poultry healthy; also to start the pullets to early laying, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25-lb. pail $2.50 (except in Canada and extreme West). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

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Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic saves feed by increasing the process of digestion. Hogs can fatten on the grain that passes through steers and other stock undigested—that's reason enough for feeding tonics. Improve digestion and save high-priced feed Dr. Hess Stock Tonic also supplies iron for the blood, regulates the bowels. In fact, it keeps stock healthy or you get your money back. 100 lbs. $5.00; 25-lb. pail $1.60 (except in Canada and extreme West and South). Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book **free.** Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

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We Sell This Gas Producing Stone to 201,000 Country Home Owners

The stone is artificial. To make it we heat lime and coke in electric furnaces at a temperature of 6000° Fahrenheit—the highest temperature known to science. With the aid of this great heat the materials used are fused into the curious stone known commercially as Union Carbide. This Carbide comes from the furnaces in huge chunks. These we crush into a number of different "sizes" for different uses.


LIGHTING

Packed in sheet steel drums and cans, we ship this Union Carbide direct to customers from our own warehouses, located in all parts of the United States. In these drums the Carbide will keep indefinitely and can be stored and handled as safely as coal.

Drop a piece of this Union Carbide into water and a seeming miracle takes place. The dark stone instantly changes into white slacked lime. At the instant of this transformation, the stone releases a quantity of gas, which bubbles to the surface of the water. This gas is genuine acetylene, a hundred feet of which will give more light than a thousand feet of city gas.

The process of making this gas is simply one of bringing the Carbide and water in contact. Several types of machines have been designed to do this automatically. The best of these machines bring a very small quantity of Carbide and water together at a time—just enough to supply gas to the burners when they are in use. When the burners are turned out the machine stands idle.

These machines have been perfected with the aid of the National Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters. They are now mechanically perfect—so perfect that there are over 201,000 in use. No one who has ever seen one of these acetylene lighted country homes will ever forget the beauty and brilliancy of the light. No one who has ever cooked on an acetylene range will ever again go back to coal and wood.

We do not handle Carbide gas machines. We only sell the UNION CARBIDE, which the machines all use. It is obviously to our interest to exert every effort to aid country home owners to secure Carbide machines that will insure satisfaction. To this end, we keep posted on all machines which use our product. We know which ones are best suited to different requirements, and we gladly supply information and advice to all who care to write us.

Just send us your name and address and tell us how many rooms, barns and outbuildings you wish to light. We will tell you just what type of machine you should have—tell you where it is made and give you an estimate as to its cost.


COOKING

With our letter, we will send you with our compliments a book about this rural illuminant and cooking fuel. The book tells how the lights can be fixed to light without matches. How they can be permanently fixed to walls and posts in barns and outbuildings. How the machine, the handsome bronze chandeliers and the cooking range can all be set up with little labor. It tells the whole wonder story of just why over 201,000 of our customers have found this Carbide gas much safer and many times more convenient than coal, wood and kerosene it is displacing. Write us today.

Tell us how many rooms in your house and how many barns and outbuildings you have. We will write you fully and frankly and send our free literature by same mail. Just write to UNION CARBIDE SALES CO.—121 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

SANITARY CHICKEN ROOSTS

Mites are the greatest menace to chickens. The only way to be rid of them is by using our roosts. Hundreds of them in use. Made in different sizes. Cost but little. Address **Only Sanitary Roost Co., Belleville, Kan.**

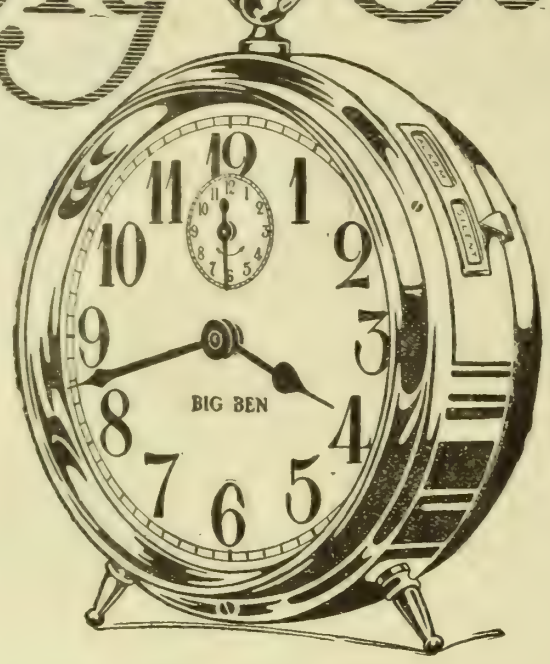
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USE THOMAS HUSKERS

Catalog free. **R. M. THOMAS,** Shenandoah, Iowa.

STANDARD BOOKS.
For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.
Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Big Ben



One Big Ben Runs the Whole Farm on Time

Big Ben is made *big enough* for the whole family to consult about the time. He looms up handsome and impressive across the largest rooms. His broad, smiling face and big, honest hands tell the *right* time plainly. A million families have adopted him. He works for his living—a drop of oil a year is all he asks.

You can buy a clock *to wake you up* for $1 or $1.50, but isn't Big Ben worth a dollar more than that since he wakes you up *on time* and never fails to tell the right time *all day* long as *well as all the night?* You don't have to wonder "if that clock is telling the right time" if the clock is Big Ben. The city man can ask a neighbor or get the right time by picking up the telephone. You must depend upon a clock. Depend upon Big Ben.

He helps you wind with his big easy-turning keys. He wears an inner jacket of steel, which keeps him strong and makes him last for years. He rings just when you want and either way you want *five straight minutes* or *every other half minute during ten minutes* unless you flag him off. Get him now. And get him *Christmas* for some *friend* or *relative*.

He is sold by jewelers only—the price is $2.50 anywhere.

If you cannot find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to his designers, *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you express charges paid.

(139)

Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO



Kentucky produces more and better tobacco than any other State in the Union. Almost all the finest Burley comes from that State—and, as you know, Burley is the best pipe tobacco grown *anywhere.*

Yet, of all the Burley raised in Kentucky, *less than six per cent* is good enough for Velvet—for only *middle* leaves of *choicest* crops go into this "smoothest" of smokes.

But even these *selected* middle leaves—rich with mature, ripe flavor—are not ready for Velvet until they have been thoroughly mellowed, until no hint of bite or burn remains. Then, and then only, does Burley become *Velvet.*

You can't know what "smoothest" smoking is until you try this superb tobacco. Your dealer probably has Velvet. If not, have him get it for you through his jobber *at once.*

Full size 2-ounce Tins—10c. One-ounce Bags—convenient for cigarettes—5c; or one-pound glass humidor jars.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

When writing our advertisers say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

Causes of Poor Compression.

The most common causes of poor compression are improper valve seating, sticking of the valves and their guides, worn and broken rings, leaks around the spark plug, a bad cylinder wall or a gasket blown out.

Shorted in Switch.

Subscriber S C., Haven, Kan., says his dry cells are soon exhausted, although he is careful to know that the current is turned to "off" on the switch and that he uses the cells for starting only. The chances are that subscriber has a short circuit between the cells and switch. If no short circuit is found here, the chances are that the "short" is in the switch.

Testing the Gas Engine.

A good test of the condition of an engine is to run it slowly, observing whether its action is even or not. In many instances when an engine runs well at a good speed it will perform haltingly at low speeds. The missing that oftentimes occurs at slow speed is usually due to bad carburetion or to some derangement of the ignition. An engine that runs well at slow speed will usually do good work at high speed.

Ignition Hints.

Dryness, above all other things, is essential in maintaining the ignition system for the gasoline engine in working order. The insulation on wiring is nearly always, these days, sufficiently good to withstand dampness and a moderate amount of water. The wiring ought to be as short as possible. Faults in ignition are usually most apparent when the motor is started. Then it is that the whole system is cold and at its worst.

Renewing Exhausted Batteries.

When a dry battery appears exhausted, it may be temporarily renewed. The method we describe is not permanent, but may save time and trouble when new batteries are not immediately at hand. Dry batteries are often exhausted as a result of the contents having become too dry. Holes accordingly may be made at the top and water poured in. Vinegar may be used with even better effect than water. In the case of either in most instances the current will start. This should be regarded as a temporary measure only, and new batteries should be obtained when sure service is desired.

Overheating Cylinders.

An overheated cylinder can be detected by the scraping, grating noise made as a result of dry metals rubbing against each other at each stroke of the piston. In case of overheating, the engine will at once show a loss of power. If the engine is continued running, it will result in scoring the cylinder walls and it is practically certain that the engine will stop with the piston set, causing much trouble. Upon detecting an overheated cylinder, stop the engine at once. Remove spark plugs and insert a liberal quantity of good lubricating oil into the cylinder. Remedy. if possible, the cause of overheating and set the engine to running.

Lost Motion.

The life of a gas engine will be long or short, much to the extent to which lost motion is taken up. One of the things that a trained mechanic has always in mind is the noise that comes from wearing parts through lack of adjustment. When wear begins, as is indicated by unusual noise, it is time to begin looking around—some parts may be loose or bearings worn. To allow this condition to prevail means the probability of accident, breakdowns, increasing fuel consumption and decreasing power. When this condition prevails it is time you give the engine attention or have a mechanic look it over.

Electric Lighted Farm Home.

On recent country trips, the editor has seen several farm homes electric lighted, the current being furnished by generator driven by gasoline engine which, in each instance, had been installed for the purpose of running the cream separator, washing machine or other light work. We are obtaining data as to cost of generator and installation of lights, and hope to be able to present this in an early issue of KANSAS FARMER. Since, on thousands of Kansas farms, gasoline engines are already installed, it is possible to light the farm residence by electricity at a small cost. In one instance storage batteries were used which supplied the current necessary to furnish the required light for two or three evenings without the use of the engine and without the accumulation of current.

The Auto Rear Axle.

"Does this car have a semi-floating or a full floating rear axle?" This is the question asked by nearly every prospective purchaser. The purchaser does not always know just why he asks this question, but he asks it, and probably does so because he hears so much about "full floating" and "semi-floating." The full floating has in years past been used on only the high priced cars, and the semi-floating or low or medium priced cars. The 1913 Overland 30 has a three-fourths floating. This will be a new axle regarding which to make inquiry. In the case of this axle, the load is carried on the axle housing, which is reinforced by an inner steel tube riveted and keyed to the housing proper. The rear wheel roller bearings run on a portion of the hardened seamless steel tube which projects from the axle housing on either side. As a consequence, the differential bearings and wheel bearings do not come in contact with the axle drive shaft. The differential bearings, therefore, have to bear only their own stresses and elastic Hyatt bearings carry the rear load of the car.

Starting in Cold Weather.

As cold weather approaches, many will find themselves face to face with difficult starting of the gasoline engine, and must devise ways and means to make starting easy and sure as possible. Coaxing of the right kind offers a solution that is at once easy and effective. A little warming of the carburetor or of some part of the inlet passage with which the gasoline has to come in contact, will generally overcome starting troubles, providing, of course, that in every other respect the engine is in perfect condition. Just how to safely warm the carburetor or the intake or the cylinders is somewhat difficult of solution. Those engines which have only a mixing valve can be warmed by setting on fire a bit of waste and holding this under the valve and warming it. This, of course, should be done only after being sure that the gasoline supply has been cut off at the supply tank and all gasoline having drained out between the point of cutting off and the mixing valve. The draining of the engine at night and the heating of the water before starting the next morning and which water will sufficiently warm the cylinders to cause the gasoline to vaporize, is the safest plan, although the most troublesome. With all, it is safer to spend a little more time and labor in starting without exposing engine, premises and life to danger from heating by any method. The mixture should be richer in cold weather than in hot weather, and if the mixture is right and a strong spark is provided, the trouble of starting will be made safe and the labor reduced to a minimum.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.25 for 6 or $2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]



Less Work

Less Fuel, Better Cooking

Banish kitchen drudgery. Do your work in half the time with half the effort. Give your cooking skill the *best* opportunity to prove itself. The

Monarch Malleable Range

is the housewife's best helper. In construction, workmanship and design, it is years ahead of all other ranges. The Monarch is made of malleable iron and steel. It has complete triple walls—asbestos and steel. The top and oven heat quickly, saving fuel. Every seam is riveted tight—no bolts or stove putty to loosen and fall out. The Duplex Draft and Hot Blast Fire Box insure even heat and full use of all the fuel. The polished top never needs blacking.

Many more Monarch advantages are fully explained in our two free books. Mail us postal *now!* Address

Malleable Iron Range Co.,
511 Lake Street, Beaver Dam, Wis.

The Deaf Can HEAR



distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them when they are properly assisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 390,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.

Common-Sense Ear Drums

have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.

Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by the wearer.

It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you *free of charge* my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?

GEORGE H. WILSON, President
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 446 Todd Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

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ALL REPUTABLE MERCHANTS will promptly return your money if an article bought by you proves unsatisfactory. We return at the end of the first month all your tuition if you are not satisfied with the value you are deriving. Catalog free. Address all inquiries to President Price.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. **We get you the position.**

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GOVERNMENT POSITIONS.
Salary $70.00 to $250.00 per month. Send for free Manual. **National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.**

"Everything comes to him who waits" unless there is someone else there to grab it.

HOME CIRCLE



The Model Kitchen.

Kansas women have been much interested in and have widely discussed the model kitchen of Mrs. C. A. Kimball of Manhattan. Mrs. Kimball is the mother of two children and is the head of the Fifth District suffragists, but she has found time to design this model kitchen and she personally presides over it. Here is a description of her model kitchen furnished by her husband, C. A. Kimball, editor of the Manhattan Republic:

"When we built the house I did not know much about kitchens and do not yet," he said. "There was a room left about thirteen by eleven and we contrived for a combination stair because women want to have a way of escape from kitchen to bedroom without being observed when 'company comes.'

"The arrangement of the kitchen is entirely Mrs. Kimball's plan. Her one thought was to have it so arranged that she could save steps and she declares that the room could be smaller with economy.

"The kitchen is the northeast room.

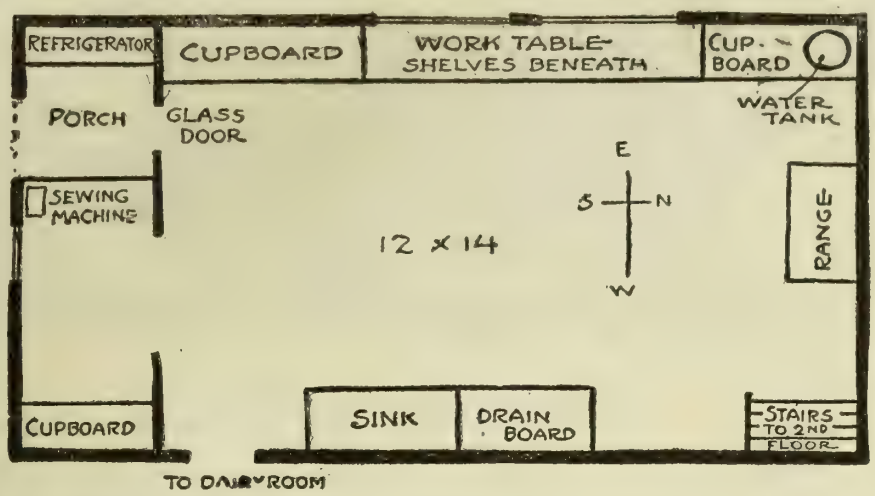
"The range is to the south. There are two big windows at the east, a glass door leading to a little built-in porch where the refrigerator is kept at the north. There is a little cubby hole also on the north with a window under which sits the sewing machine.

"In the corner near the range is the hot water tank inclosed with a cupboard which reaches from floor to ceiling directly in front of the range. Under the window are bins for flour, sugar, meal and two tiers of drawers for all sorts of things. The bins are balanced so that they pull out easily. The top of these bins and drawers is a work table under the two big east windows, with plenty of room for lots of work at once. In the north corner is another cupboard for china. This makes the east wall of the room a continuous combination for work. By standing at this work table, the flour and sugar are just at the right hand of the housekeeper, and all the other raw material that goes into the manufacturing of food is in the cupboard and can be reached without taking a step. The range can be reached by just turning around, and the housekeeper can watch everything and keep everything going at once without any walking. Along the west wall of the room is the dish drain and sink for the dishes. In the cubby hole at the north is another cupboard. A passageway of perhaps four feet leads from kitchen to dining room, which are separated by a swinging door. In this passageway is a doorway leading to the basement where vegetables are stored and the washing is done.

"This kitchen is so situated that it is the coolest room in the house in summer and the warmest in winter. There is never a frost nor a frozen water pipe. It is a kitchen for the woman who does much of her own work and who has children whose wants must be looked after. The plan is to save her time and strength and to have everything convenient and comfortable and at the same time have the workroom a pleasant room. The windows to the east make the mornings pleasant when a woman is most likely to be in the kitchen. The door to the north is toward the shady yard where the children play and can be observed.

"Another special feature of this room is the wainscoting. Instead of being either of wood or of ordinary plaster, it is finished smooth with agatite, which sets and is as smooth and hard as marble and costs little more than plaster. This can be painted any color and then washed with a damp cloth as easily as though it were tile.

"The kitchen is designed for the use of an average woman in an average home. There is nothing expensive nor elaborate about it. The result obtained is economy in time, space and energy. In this it is a model."



MODEL KITCHEN OF MRS. C. A. KIMBALL OF MANHATTAN, KAN. THE RESULT OBTAINED IS ECONOMY IN TIME, SPACE AND ENERGY. IT IS THE COOLEST ROOM IN THE HOUSE IN SUMMER AND THE WARMEST IN WINTER.

We have three pattern orders to which no signatures are attached. One from Nortonville, Kan., No. 5128,24; one from Kansas City, Kan., No. 5430.8; the other the name of the postoffice is not discernable, neither is there any name. This is an order for five patterns numbers; **4619**, child's set of short clothes, **8764** large size; 9095-42, 8996-6, 9197-42.



No. 3716. Ladies' One-Piece Nightgown.—This garment is cut in kimono style and is seamless at the shoulders. It may be made of cambric, batiste, English long cloth, muslin or crossbar. The pattern, No. 3716, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.



Fancy Bacon Begins in the Brine.

Fancy bacon is a streak o' lean and a streak o' fat *with a flavor.*

But the flavor—the tastiness—depends largely on the salt used.

Worcester Salt is sweet and pure. It makes a sparkling brine that is free from slime and never grows "ropy". It gives to meat a sweet flavor that makes hams, bacon and salt pork bring top-notch prices.

WORCESTER SALT

The Salt with the Savor

Worcester Salt is also the best salt made for butter-making. Its fine, even grains and its sweetness make it a perfect dairy salt.

For farm and dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56-pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality of Irish linen. Get a bag from your grocer.



Write for booklet, "Curing Meats on the Farm." Sent free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World
NEW YORK



Get Pretty Hands With BUBBLY JAP ROSE SOAP

Let this hard water softening soap soften and purify your skin as well. Let the vegetable oils that cause the abundant bubbly lather, keep the skin of your hands, face and body free of blemishes and roughness.

JAP ROSE Soap is both pleasant and saving because the lather forms so easily that each cake lasts longer than ordinary soap. A single trial is convincing.

All Dealers Sell Jap Rose KIRK *A Large Transparent Cake 10c*

Special Trial Offer: Send a 2c stamp and your dealer's name for a Free trial cake of JAP ROSE Soap.

JAMES S. KIRK & CO., 212 Michigan St., Chicago



Gate Fastener

Can be applied to any wire gate and operated by a child large enough to reach top wire. Attached in a few minutes. Malleable iron. **Satisfaction guaranteed.** To introduce we are selling to first purchasers in your neighborhood for $1.25.

WESTERN FASTENER CO.,
Box 142, Topeka, Kansas.

O. K. FURNACES

Burn any fuel. Steady fire. Heat most space with least fuel. Easy to operate. Last longest. Made by exclusive furnace factory of lifetime experience. We are state agents. Ship anywhere.

SAVE MONEY.

24-inch fire box, weight 1,000 pounds. Other sizes equally low. All complete for 6-room house, $120.00. Write us now.

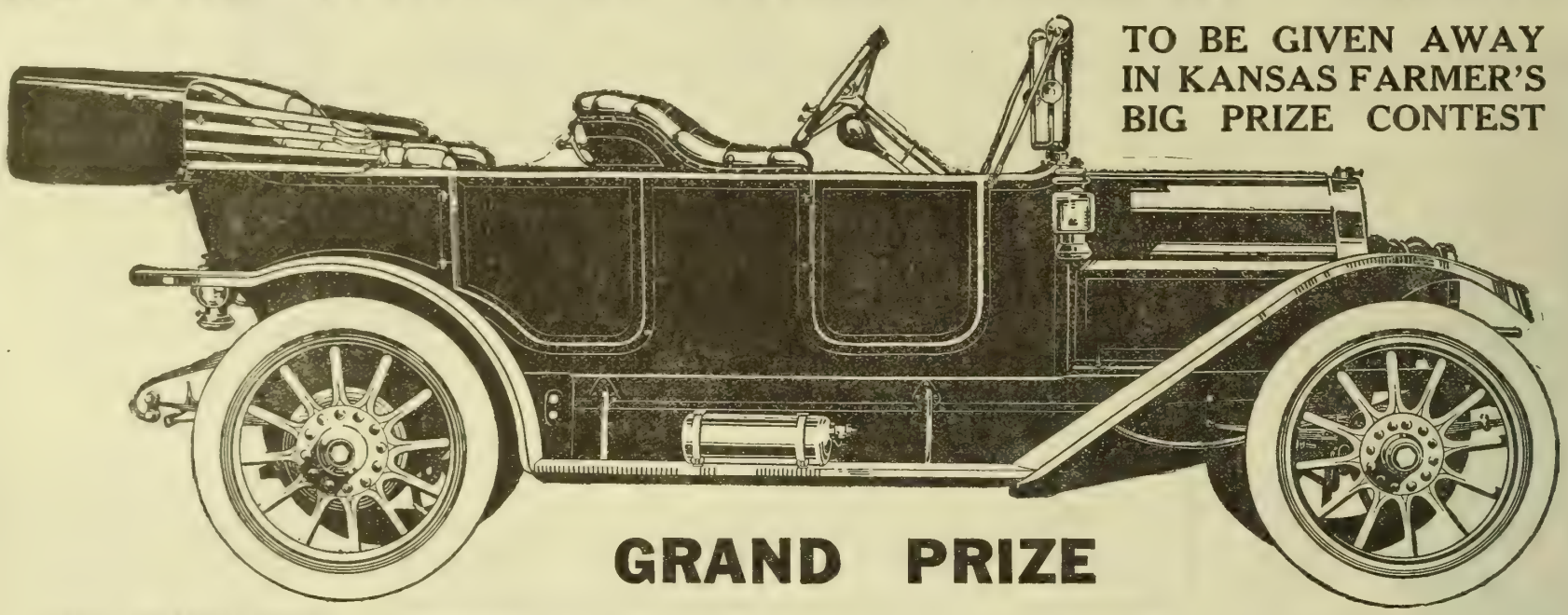
MILLER & REED, Clay Center, Kan.

THESE PRIZES ARE FOR YOU

$2,000.00

IS THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REPRESENTED BY THE VALUE OF THESE ELEGANT PRIZES

TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN KANSAS FARMER'S BIG PRIZE CONTEST



GRAND PRIZE

THE GRAND PRIZE to be awarded is a Model "69T" 1913 Overland, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped. This car is a leading favorite of the middle west, and is built for elegance and comfort, as well as power and durability. This big, handsome machine will be awarded to the one securing the highest number of votes.

THIS IS YOUR REAL CHANCE. Jump into the race, come in first under the wire and show your friends that you and your family can own, enjoy and drive your own touring car.

The third prize to be given is a beautiful **$150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA,** complete, with 12 double disc records, furnishing 24 selections of music, etc. This make is considered the highest achievement in the art of music reproducing instruments. It is enclosed in a magnificently finished cabinet, which also contains recently devised record filing albums.

Third position at the close of the contest can well be eagerly desired, for this prize is worthy to adorn the most splendid home in the land.



SECOND PRIZE

The second highest vote getter will be rewarded with a handsome $400.00 CRAMER PIANO. This instrument is made by one of the leading piano manufacturers of Boston. The case is beautifully and artistically finished, with choice of either oak or mahogany. The keyboard consists of seven and one-third octaves, with keys of real ivory. Its latest improved and scientific sounding board and high grade strings give it the sweetest and most melodious tones to be desired. It is an instrument of which any householder can well be proud.

The candidates securing the **fourth, fifth, sixth** and **seventh** highest number of votes of the entire contest will be awarded respectively the **first, second, third** and **fourth choice** of the following prizes:

A $50.00 Victor Victrola in a fine mahogany case, with six double-disc records.

A high-grade **Business College Scholarship** in one of the best Business Schools of Topeka, and

Two fine **$50.00 Gold Watches,** either ladies' or gentlemen's, fully guaranteed and of widely-known make.

The prizes will be given to the winners **FREE** and without restrictions whatever. They will be theirs to do with as they choose.

Do not say, "They will be splendid prizes for somebody." Be that "Somebody" yourself. With this excellent line-up of prizes, you have all the chance in the world to win if you will just get busy right now, today, and start out to gather votes. Let your ambition shine. Only the ambitious, who recognize the good opportunities when they meet them and make use of their better qualities, are favored with the good things which the world affords. Nominations are commencing to come in. Be one of the first by sending yours in today, and be one of the leaders.

It costs you absolutely nothing to enter the race. Every man and woman of good moral character, living in Kansas, is eligible as a candidate.

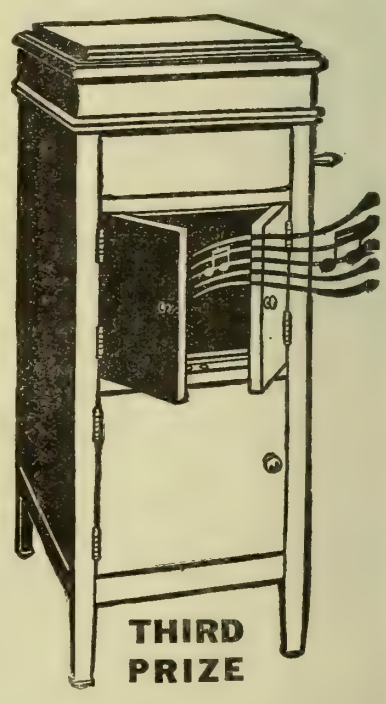
Votes will be allowed on both new and renewed subscription orders. The territory in which to conduct your campaign and secure votes is unlimited. The world is yours to campaign.

Help us boost our state by boosting for KANSAS FARMER. Every boost for Kansas means a boost for your own personal interest.

We will render all possible assistance to you as a candidate. You can win one of these big prizes by employing system and putting energy and enthusiasm into your efforts for votes.

You can win just as easily as your neighbor. Don't put off entering the merry race; the sooner you start the longer time you will have to secure votes. Send the Nomination Coupon today. We will immediately mail you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, blanks, etc., free.

Look for the Vote Coupon on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department so that it will reach it within 10 days of the date printed on it. It will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to save these coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your standing.



THIRD PRIZE

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, MEN AND women for Government positions. Fall examinations everywhere. Prepare now. Trial examination free. Write Ozment, 44R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark. to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. MODern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SALESMAN—TO MANAGE BRANCH IN each county. Our goods sold to farmers and stockmen. Big demand; big money; big business assured. The Haller Proprietary Co., Blair, Neb.

WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIREmen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. $65 to $100 month. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over $60,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR government positions. $80 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. E 88, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns for sale. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargains. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

FOR SALE—15 S. C. RED PULLETS AND fine cockerels, April hatch, fine quality. First $20 received takes them. Kansas Poultry Co., Norton, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS, COCKS, hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY. MAIL US ONE dollar, balance when your hens are ready. We will book and ship next spring one setting White Indian Runner Duck eggs and one setting Fawn and White, both settings for $3.00. Largest and finest flocks in the South. National Duck Farm, Letohatchee, Ala.

PURE-BRED SEED WHEAT.

KHARKOF WHEAT, RAISED ON UPland. Averaged from 30 to 40 bu. per acre. College inspected. Recleaned and graded. $1.50 per bushel including new sack, f. o. b. Rock Island or Santa Fe. Car lots cleaned but not sacked at $1.10. C. W. Taylor, Pearl, Kan.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE CHEAP. Registered yearling and two-year-old rams, also some ram lambs. Anderson & Findley Co., Route 1, Gas, Kan.

FOR SALE—AT VALLEY VIEW FARM, registered Shropshire sheep. Thirty fine head of ewe lambs, 25 head of ram lambs, three yearling rams, six yearling ewes. E. P. Gifford, Route 2, Beloit, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROS JERSEYS—SPRING BOARS OF the best strain. Some O. I. C. boars. Price right. E. Dague, Wilson, Kan

DOGS.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

CATTLE.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, of serviceable age. Address, John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, REGISTered. Write for price and breeding to Alferman, Olathe, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOLstein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian cows, four and six years old, and a two-year-old bull, no relation. Price, $500 for the three. Also bull calves, price cheap, quality considered. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 15 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

20 OR 40 ACRES, IMPROVED, NEAR TOpeka, $125 per acre. W. R. Axtell, Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IMPROVED OKlahoma land, one-fourth cash, balance easy terms. W. T. Metcalf, Planada, Cal.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOTTOM ALFALFA farms; prices from $60 up. Send for price list; it's free. The Earth Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

SPLENDIDLY IMPROVED 80, CHEAP. Close to town, abundance of pure water, ideal health resort, fine fruit, dairy and poultry farm. C. L. Morris, Cabool, Mo.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. — IMproved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. L. Wilhite, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, $5,600; $560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS. WILL sell 320 acres at $7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

300% SAVED ON FLORIDA LAND. A small Florida ranch costs you only $3 an acre more than 20,000 acres same land cost me. I save you 300%. Write owner, W. K. Sligh, 805 Hogan St., Jacksonville, Fla.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST WYOMING—Homes for hundreds; better crops, cheaper land than the Dakotas; one crop pays for land; mild climate, soft water, railroads, schools; easy terms. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

80 ACRES ALFALFA. $4,800—HAMILton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE YOU money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

YOUR FARM MAY SUGGEST GOOD ideas for a catchy song poem. Successful song writers have made hundreds of dollars. You may be able to write a song. Musical experience unnecessary. You write the verses; we correct, write music, publish, copyright, advertise among music lovers and pay 50 per cent of profits if successful. Particulars free. Dugdale Co., Desk 938, Washington, D. C.

Wallace Breeds Right.

W. B. Wallace, of Bunceton, Mo., has lately sold some of his big boned Poland Chinas to go to Brazil, South America. Others were sold to the State University of Idaho, and a trio to the president of the Frisco railroad for use on his Long Island farm. The Wallace hogs go to many states in the Union, and are in demand because they are the right type and quality.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Shawnee Grange.

Pomona, goddess of fruits, will hold sway at an open meeting of Shawnee Grange, at Watson, on the evening of October 2. Miss Mamie Ridgeway, as Pomona, will preside, and the following program will be rendered:

Piano Solo—Mrs. G. G. Aikins.

Old Fashioned Drill—Eight girls dressed as in grandma's day.

Vocal Solo—Mrs. H. J. Cottle.

Recitation—Morrill Taylor.

Vocal Duet—Mrs. C. Milliken and Mrs. E. Reed.

Violin and Guitar—H. Miller and Son.

Vocal Duet—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Aikins.

Recitation—Mrs. Nellie Fix.

Music—H. Miller and Son.

Pantomime—"Interrupted Courtship."

Music.

Grange Halls.

"My observation of the subordinate granges in Colorado, ever since I have been a member of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, leads me to believe that a grange hall, owned by the members of the subordinate grange, is necessary to its success. There are very few cases of dormancy among the granges that have halls of their own. There have been four grange halls completed during the past year—Enterprise, Clarkson Valley, Running Creek and Midway Granges. There are two halls that will soon be completed—Loch Lomond and Empire Granges. Clarkson Valley had their Grange hall dedicated June 15, 1911. It was carried out according to the grange ceremony of dedicating grange halls, by the master and secretary of the State Grange, and the officers of Clarkson Valley Grange. The dedication of grange halls is an interesting ceremony and adds interest and dignity to the organization in every community, and I would like to see it carried out by every grange that has a grange hall completed. To organize a new grange and have it hold its meetings in a country school house, with desks and seats fastened to the floor and where it is impossible to give the degrees satisfactorily with ritualistic work, it is no wonder that the members become discouraged and careless in the manner of holding their meetings and are inclined to make the ceremonies as short as possible; and soon fail to attend the meetings. In my judgment, a grange can do no better thing for itself than to build a grange hall as soon as possible. Take this matter up in your subordinate grange. An open, frank discussion of the matter will prove a great assistance to you, even if you do not build your grange hall; and to those who expect to build in the near future, I would recommend that you do not establish a stock company. Build it by subscription, by voluntary labor, or in any way except issuing stock. Have your hall common property, same as your school house or your church. Let it pass from generation to generation, and your grange hall will be a pleasure to all its members and will prove to be the tie that binds."—STATE MASTER JOHN MORRIS, of Colorado.

SEE NEW YORK.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT. DOING WHAT! Buying pictures of the city of many wonders. Bridges, Subways, Tall Buildings, Steamboats, Parks, Elevators, Hotels, Tunnels, etc. Price, 10c. **Eastern Novelty Co., Dept. P. 135, Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N.J.**

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered)

SPAVIN REMEDY



A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOODS that cures they come back for Save-the-Horse."

Whether on Spavin, Ringbone (except Low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boil, Windpuff, Injured Tendons or other diseases, a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed, no scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. **16 YEARS A SUCCESS.**

WE Originated the Plan of—Treating Horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But write, describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 65 Commerce St., Binghamton, N.Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

Visit K.C. at JONES Expense

We will pay your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and Back home at the rate of 1 mile for each $1 you spend in this store.

Our seventy-two wonderful shops under one spreading roof offer you everything from needles to farm wagons at the lowest known special prices, and you get your Railroad Fare to Kansas City and back home again refunded FREE—one mile for each $1 you spend.

Open a Charge Account at Jones'.

$2.50 in goods Free for Surety Coupons given with 10c purchases.

Jones pays the freight within 200 miles on mail orders for $5.

Write Adv. Dept. for further free information on trip to K. C.

THE JONES STORE CO.

Kansas City's Profit-Sharing Store.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Learn Telegraphy

A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM $50 TO $165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. **Santa Fe Telegraph School,** 506 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

SAFE 10% mortgages for sale, $200.00 and up. Amply secured by second Deeds of Trust on elegant Kansas City, Mo., property. Write us for photos and particulars.

FRANKLIN L. GRAVES,
1018 Com. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

GEM OIL GAS BURNER

Used and recommended by hundreds of people. There's a reason. Let us tell you. Post card will bring you specific information. Should your hardware dealer not have them, send your order direct to us.

GEM OIL GAS BURNER CO.,
Hutchinson, Kan.

10 Weeks For 10 Cents.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 5.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

INVESTIGATE

Big 4 Colony

We have bought this space in Kansas Farmer so we can tell the people of Kansas about Big 4 Colony and what it has to offer those who will come and make their homes with us.

We want farmers, not land speculators, to read our advertisements. We want you to read our ads with confidence, knowing that any statements we make, either in our ads or in our literature, are facts just as you will find them should you visit Big 4 Colony.

We want to interest actual farmers in Big 4 Colony who want to move to the best state in the Union, and one which has the finest winter climate in the world. Big Four Colony is located about 80 miles southwest of San Antonio, a city of magnificent homes, which are filled in the winter with tourists from the north who come here to escape the long, cold winters.

Climate is one thing that makes Big 4 Colony attractive, but climate without fertile soil and water in abundance for growing crops is a poor inducement. However, we have all three combined here.

The soil is of four kinds: black, gray, red and chocolate loam, being very porus, loose, mellow and fertile.

Water—pure, fresh, wholesome and healthful artesian water direct from the snow-capped mountains, abundant and apparently inexhaustible, underlies this part of Texas for a stretch of 100 miles or more in length by 50 miles wide. Artesian wells supply the city of San Antonio and surrounding truck farms with water. Big hotels and office buildings have their own artesian wells.

The large, new town of Big Wells is located on Big 4 Colony, and was so named because of the big artesian wells in this vicinity, which are furnishing water for the growing crops. The country southwest of San Antonio is gently and beautifully undulating, containing many rich and fertile valleys. The timber is principally mesquite, with a scattering growth of live oak, hackberry, pecan, etc. This is a new country only in point of development. It offers striking inducements to farmers who will come and make their homes here with us. To those who wish to know more about the land, we wish to send you a booklet containing large pictures of crops, farming scenes, etc., taken from actual photographs, all within the last year.

Send in your name now, while you are thinking about it. Literature will be sent from our San Antonio office, which we maintain for the convenience of our friends. Address

HOWELL BROTHERS CO.

215 Frost Bldg., San Antonio, Texas

Big Wells, Texas

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.

235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

WANT a clean stock general merchandise in exchange for 640 acres good improved **Osborne County, Kan.**, land. Price land, $35 per acre. Will take mortgage back on land for any difference. **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.**

BARGAIN.

Forty acres, 2½ miles from depot, 3 miles from Baker University. Good soil, large brick house, fine cellar, good well and wind mill, fruit, barn, and other outbuildings. Price, $4,000. Write for list.
WM. M. HOLLIDAY, Baldwin, Kan.

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395 ACRES, adjoining county seat of Jefferson County, Kansas; good soil; fair improvements; good barns and outbuildings; 290 acres cultivation, balance blue grass; young orchard. Price, $65; terms.
LORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres of highly improved delta land within 2½ miles of Indianola, Miss., county seat; practically all in cultivation; price $12,000; terms $3,000 cash, balance one to five years; rents will more than make deferred payments; situated in a good, healthy, white community. For full particulars write **W. T. PITTS, The Land Man, Indianola, Miss.**

FOR SALE

8-room, modern residence, in good town on main line Santa Fe. Rent, $20 per month. ¼ section, improved, 2 miles of Cimarron, Kan., $2,000. Good terms. Also, one hundred other bargains.
THOMAS DARCEY,
Real Estate Agent, Offerle, Kan.

FARM FOR SALE.

Half sec., less R. R., 70 acres timothy and clover, 30 acres alfalfa, 35 wild hay, 50 acres corn, balance used for pasture, all bottom and valley land, 5-room house, porches, outkitchen with cellar, cistern and well, never failing well and windmill for stock, two nearly new barns, one cement floor, other bldgs., 1 mile to shipping station, 5 to 8 miles to three good towns, fine roads. This is a fine place to live, as well as a money maker. Price, $16,000, will carry $10,000. **L. CHAPMAN, Box 28, A. R. 1, Fredonia, Kan.**

FARM BARGAINS—Sales and trades. Restaurant and bakery for sale cheap; rents for $300. **W. T. DEWEESE, Neodesha, Kan.**

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240 ACRES WHEAT LAND—$37.50 per a. 160 acres hay land, $22.50 per acre. Other lands. Write for list. **Ellis & Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.**

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

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171 ACRE FARM

for sale. 90 a. bottom, 81 a. in timber. Price, $6,000; give terms on $2,000. ¾ mi. to school, 3 miles to railroad station. **JAS. BLEVENS, Owner, Batavia, Boone Co., Ark.**

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE.

240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. **FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lurac, Kan.**

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT."
Doing What
Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

BARGAINS.

160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

BUY FROM OWNER.

We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

A BARGAIN.

160 acres, 2½ miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place. $2,500 to $3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap.
I. R. KREHBILL, Geneseo, Kansas.

BARGAIN—560 a. stock farm, 2 mi. from town, 150 a. bottom land, 50 a. alfalfa, balance pasture and hay land. Located in rich Solomon Valley, Smith Co., Kan. Terms. **EBERSTEIN & LEEPER, Kensington, Kan.**

COME QUICK

and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.

Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

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160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.

80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

ATCHISON COUNTY, KANSAS, FARMS.

The ideal county for wheat, corn, alfalfa and fruits. 160 acres 4 miles from Atchison, a bargain at $15,000; 140 in cultivation. $5,000 cash, balance 6 per cent. No crop failures here.
The Commerce Investment Co., Atchison, Ks.

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160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at $2,000. Terms on half. Write
FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

OUR BEST.

365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Eleven quarters good land, Hamilton Co., $5.00 per acre. 800-acre farm, finely improved, all in cultivation but 50 acres, **Reno Co., quick sale, $55. 1,920-acre ranch, Gray Co.,** fine land, fair improvements, good wheat land. One crop would pay for land. Only $16 per acre. Particulars given.
A. M. JEWELL, Hutchinson, Kansas.

READ THIS.

240 ACRES, well improved dairy farm, 2½ miles railroad town, phone, R. F. D. Owner leaving. Will sell farm, crop and all at a great bargain. Don't answer unless you mean business. **Money talks.** Everything clear—no trade. Price, $35 per a. Address

W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.

20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate. 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1½ miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $2,600, for quick sale.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

A Fine Stock Proposition

800 acres, 3 miles from railroad town, Ness County, Kansas. 35 acres alfalfa, 150 acres under cultivation; 6-room house, barn, granary, all fenced, good well at house, spring in pasture. Is a bargain at $20 an acre; part time, 6 per cent, if desired. Write **Jas. H. Little, the Rush County Land Man, LaCrosse, Kansas.**

FARM BARGAIN.

240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. **V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.**

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3,000 acres, Florida Orange, Grape Fruit and Vegetable land, between two good towns, railroad and water transportation, between two large lakes. Subdivided into 10-acre tracts. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good, clear income property or improved farms. **CRAMER & BROWN, Lock Box, 672, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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813 ACRES $40.

per acre, 69 miles south K. C., in Bates Co., Mo.; 200 fine timber, 140 hay land, 160 blue grass, bal. corn, wheat, oats, fine water, good black soil, 2 sets improvements, 400 fenced hog tight. Only $16,000 down, bal. to suit. This is a snap. Photo plat and full description free. Big list Mo. and Kan. farms that are real bargains. Its fine Map Mo., Kan., Ok. or Ark., 15c. postpaid. Lott, "The Land Man," 304 Finance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

18,000-Acre Ranch

In Roberts County, Texas. 8,000 acres tillable; 2,500 acres first bottom; 60 acres in alfalfa; 10-room residence; barn for 50 head; fenced and cross-fenced; running water; 200 acres timber. This is the best bargain in Texas. Must sell by October 1. Price, $6 per acre. Terms.
THE UNITED LAND CO., Wichita, Kan.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

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390 ACRES OF LAND, located ½ mi. of good R. R. town, 6 mi. Ottawa; 2 sets of good improvements; one 8-room house, one 6-room house; barn 40x60; large cattle barn and corn crib combined; 140 a. corn, 30 a. clover, 40 a. blue grass pasture, 25 a. alfalfa, 100 a. fine bottom land, no overflow, 80 a. hog-tight, 10 a. orchard, 350 a. tillable land. Price, $60 an acre, and a bargain. Enc., $8,000 at 6 per cent. Here is one of the best grain and stock farms in Franklin county. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.**

TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.

Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development.

My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.

Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. $10 per acre.

Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—$15 per acre.

Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.

Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.

Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, $12.50 per acre.

Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.

These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. **R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

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5 QUARTERS, unimproved wheat and **FORCED SALE** alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, $5 per a., cash. **D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.**

WANTED—A partner to take a half interest in and full management of a hay and cattle ranch, 1000 acres, 4 miles from sugar factory. Perpetual range on national forest. **EUGENE L. STROUP, Monte Vista, Colo.**

FOR SALE—Young Man, Corn is King, and we can prove the rents from our rich, drained lands in 5 years will pay for the land. Think of owning as fine soil as can be found by making the land pay for itself. Write us for particulars of our offer of $500 for the acre of best corn next season. We want hundreds of buyers right now to get ready for next year's crop. This is the Nile of America, the greatest producing section in the United States. We have thousands of acres, unimproved, at $25 to $40 an acre.
EDWARDS BROTHERS REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Or exchange for a clean running general merchandise stock, a fine, smooth, well improved farm of 800 acres, 5 miles of Utica, clear of incumbrance. Might pay some cash difference for good stock. About $20,000 stock wanted. Would give easy terms for cash. Don't offer any junk.
BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Three new homes of 4, 4 and 5 rooms, all adjoining, well built and new, only 6 minutes' walk to stores of all kinds and street cars; adjoining property all occupied by owners. Town built 1¼ miles further out. Will rent well, will exchange, clear of incumbrance, for farm not over $6,000, or swap equity for $3,000 equity, land convenient to or in Shawnee or Sedgwick county preferred.
THE HARTFORD WESTERN LAND CO., 118 E. First St., Wichita, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Brown Swiss Cattle.

The well known firm, Dahlem & Schmidt, of El Dorado, Kan., are showing a fine herd of Brown Swiss cattle at the leading fairs. They are also advertising a few young bulls for sale. Please read their ad in this issue and write them.

Settles Will Do It.

No man in the west is doing more for the Jersey breed of cattle in particular or the dairy industry in general than B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo. Mr. Settles is managing public sales of Jerseys all over the country, and to secure him insures success. He also makes a specialty of compiling Jersey pedigrees and publishing sale catalogs. He will also buy Jersey cattle for you with discretion and judgment. A lifelong study of the Jersey enables Mr. Settles to offer an unique service, and the volume of his business makes it possible for him to do this at a very reasonable charge. If you want anything to do with Jersey cattle, send to Settles. He knows.

Harry Wales' Date Changed.

Mr. Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., has changed his sale date to November 14. Please watch for later mention of sale. At the head of this herd is Wales' Missouri King by Sunflower King; also Panorama's Son by Panorama out of Mouw's Big Spot. The sows in the herd are the most popular line of big-type breeding sired by such noted boars as Expansion Son, Expansion Over, L's Hadley, O. K. Price and Blain's Wonder. This offering will include 40 head, 25 fall sows and 10 fall boars. This will be an opportunity for breeders desirous of picking up a few good sows to be bred to their herd boars and put in a winter sow sale, as these fall gilts are exceptionally big, stretchy ones, and will have lots of size combined with their quality. Please watch for later announcement of this sale and make note of the change in date, and send for catalog.

The Robison Percherons.

With this issue of Kansas Farmer Mr. J. C. Robison, the big Percheron breeder at Towanda, Kan., starts his advertising card again. He offers a very attractive bunch of stallions and mares for sale. Mr. Robison has just imported 40 head of the best two-year-old stallions and mares ever brought to Whitewater Falls farm, and that is going some. Fifty head are due about October 20 in another importation, and then all of them will be for sale at prices to move them quickly. There are now on the Whitewater Falls farm 40 of the best young stallions the writer ever saw. These range in age from two to four years, and are husky, active fellows, ready for heavy service. He also has 20 imported mares in matched teams that are not only worth looking at, but they are worth the price asked for them. Note the advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

DUROC JERSEYS

40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tatarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.
C. L. BUSKIRK,
Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES,
Manhattan, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

LARGE TYPE DUROCS.

Large type Duroc Jersey spring pigs, sired by Missouri King X and Climax III. Both sexes. Reasonable prices. ARD-RICH STOCK FARM, Excelsior Springs, Mo.. S. D. Henry, Manager.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
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DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CALSSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

GRONNIGERS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.
Herd numbers 300 head. Thirty years of successful breeding experience. All noted big type families represented. Stock for sale. Fifty head of fall yearlings, both sexes. Will be sold at our October 9 sale.
HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS,
Bendena, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID,
St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.
H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch, by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.

NOLL'S MASTADON POLANDS.
Headed by Pfander's King by Long King. Mated with sows of immense size that carry the blood of the famous Mastadon and Wonder families. I have topped the best sales having this blood for sale. Fall sale, October 22.
JOHN W. NOLL.
Winchester, Kansas.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

HARTMAN TYPE POLANDS.

Choice November and December boars, sired by Blue Valley, Jr., and Hartman's Hadley; $20 for choice and quick sale. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING BOAR FOR SALE PRIVATELY

I have decided not to hold a public sale, and offer at private treaty 25 top spring boars at prices to move them quickly. Sired by Smooth Big Bone 2d, bred by Mouw out of Mouw bred dams and daughters and granddaughters of Long King, Expansion, etc. Also, spring gilts. Same breeding. Every representation guaranteed.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

POLAND CHINAS

Dr. J. T. and C. A. Hanna will sell about 30 head of big type Poland Chinas at their yards at
BOLCKOW, MISSOURI, OCT. 18, 1:30 p. m., 1912
Come, or send bids to Col. Frank J. Zaun, Independence, Mo., and Col. W. D. Gibson, King City, Mo., Auctioneers. Write for catalog if interested.
J. T. AND C. A. HANNA, Bolckow, Mo.

C. E. CONOVER'S BIG BONED POLANDS

Sale October 17. Four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars, 20 spring gilts sired by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley. Send for catalog.
C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

The Poland Chinas with size and quality. One yearling and one 2-year-old herd boar for sale. Also fall gilts. Spring gilts and boars. They are the kind with quality and are priced for quick sale.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Iowa.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

HARTER'S MAKE GOOD POLANDS.
Headed by "Mogul's Monarch," assisted by boars of equal merit. Mated with sows that have made my herd well and favorably known. Bred gilts and spring pigs, both sexes for sale. J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

M.'S GIANT WONDER

Can be seen at our sale, September 27.
JOHN T. CURRY, Winchester, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL.
Equity in 80 acres, Saline County, Kansas. Want city property or other land. Encumbrance $3,500 at 6 per cent, 4 years to run.
ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

PECKHAM POLAND CHINAS
Headed by "Blue Valley Gold Dust," the best breeding boar we ever owned. Ninety good spring pigs, mostly by this boar and out of 700-pound sows. Pairs and trios not related. R. J. Peckham, Pawnee City, Neb.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
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For sale, Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, $15; females, $10.
SMOKY HILL RANCHE, Wallace, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

H. N. KINKEAD, COUNTY CLERK, Ford County—Taken up, on August 17, 1912, by Henry Bestgen, Wright, Kan., one roan horse, spot on left side, blaze face, both front and hind feet white. Appraised value, $20.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, Stafford County.—Taken up, by R. C. McFeaters, on the 25th day of August, 1-year-old heifer, color red, solid color. Marks, scar on nose. Value, $20. R. C. McFeaters lives on the S. E. ¼, Sec. 36, Range 13, Twp. 23, Stafford County, Kan.

Field Notes.

Poland Chinas With Quality.

If you want the big, medium, easy feeding hogs that grow quick and are always ready for market, send to E. J. Manderschied, at St. John, Kan. He has 225 head to pick from, choice spring boars and gilts, priced very reasonable for quick sale. Please read advertisement in this issue, and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Guernsey Bulls for Sale.

Lake View Farm, Greenwood, Mo., has changed its advertiseing card and is making a special offer on young bulls. Read the ad and get next. They are prizes and are offered at right prices. Guernseys are the coming dairy breed in the western country and the man who gets started early with this breed will be in on the ground floor.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri.

A special bargain in nine registered cows. All are producers and tuberculin tested. To reduce herd will be priced for quick sale.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

DUTCH BELTED AND HOLSTEINS.
Male and female calves from exceptionally good milkers. Entire herd officially tested by Kansas Agricultural College. SPRINGDALE STOCK RANCH, Concordia, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd. 4-months-old bull for sale. Also 21 choice high grade bred heifers.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Farineuse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price, $75, f. o. b. cars. Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from $50 to $75.
B. C. SETTLES,
Palmyra, Mo.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
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BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap 1to 2d. Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE

Zetas Prince of Lakeview 19804, 14 months old; Xerxes of Lakeview 19870, 15 months old; Apis of Lakeview, 19878, 16 months old.

The dams of the above bulls are half-sisters, each having made her A. R. record at age of 12 years, which shows a strong family trait. The records run from 480 pounds to 502 pounds, which is remarkable for 12-year-old cows. If they had been tested at 7 years old they would have gone into the 600-pound class.

The sires of the above bulls are Ukiah by Starlight Excelsior, who has 14 A. R. daughters; Imported Galaxy's Lavinius by Imported Galaxy's Sequel, the best son of Masher's Sequel, and Bonnerilius, whose sire has 9 A. R. daughters, and whose ancestors have 32 A. R. records to their credit.

On account of being overstocked, I will sell at reduced price. A full brother to one of these calves was sold last year for $260.

LAKE VIEW FARM
Greenwood, Missouri

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. Also, the herd bull, You Know X5624, S. H. 276023. He is a great breeder and a sure dehorner. C. M. ALBRIGHT, Overbrook, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire Rams and Ewes from English and Canadian bred stock. Prices low to clear.
SUTTON FARM
Lawrence - - - Kansas

Shropshire Rams Cheap

Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
E. E. LAUGHLIN,
Rich Hill, Mo.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

IOWA'S PIONEER BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.
Choice yearling rams with size and quality. Also will sell our imported herd rams if taken soon. Prices reasonable.
DANIEL LEONARD & SONS, Corning, Iowa.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

100 HORSES, MULES AND PONIES

Good stock, worth the price. Includes draft mares. Also Shropshire breeding ewes. Aikin Station on farm, Marysville branch Union Pacific Railway.
AIKINS RANCH, F. T. Grimes, Mgr. Postoffice, Emmett, Kan.; Station, Aikins, Kan.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 3-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO SHEEP

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.
E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.
C. A. NELSON.

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRES

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address
E. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address
THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

AUCTIONEERS

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

EMPLOY ZAUN
for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

AUCTIONEERS

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER
Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

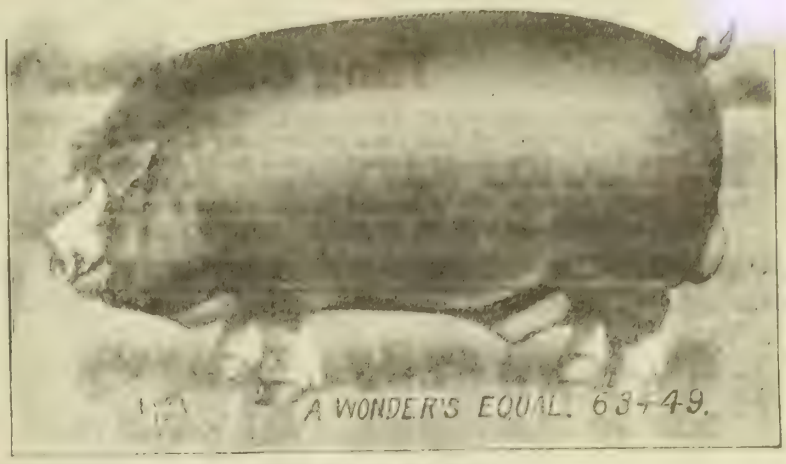
W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

GRANER'S Big Kind Polands at Auction, Lancaster, Kan, Tuesday, Oct. 15, '12

40 head selected with the buyers interest in view

EIGHTEEN SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—FOUR SPRING BOARS—FOUR TRIED SOWS—EIGHT YEARLING SOWS—TEN FALL GILTS—TWO SPRING GILTS.

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL OFFERINGS OF THE SEASON. The boars are just right for hard and immediate service, and the females can be bred for early litters and will give much better results than spring gilts. The offering contains one outstanding boar sired by "Long King's Best," and one son of the noted boar, A Wonder. Fall gilts are by "Guy's Monarch" and Kansas Victor, the best son of the noted "Big Victor." The yearling and tried sows are of the big, useful sort, and contain daughters of "Gold Metal," "Captain Hutch," "Expansive," "Collossus," "Guy's Monarch," etc. They will be offered in prime breeding form and carrying but little surplus fat. Write for catalog, and make your plans to attend this sale and H. B. Walters the day following. Hotel accommodations, and trains met free to parties attending.

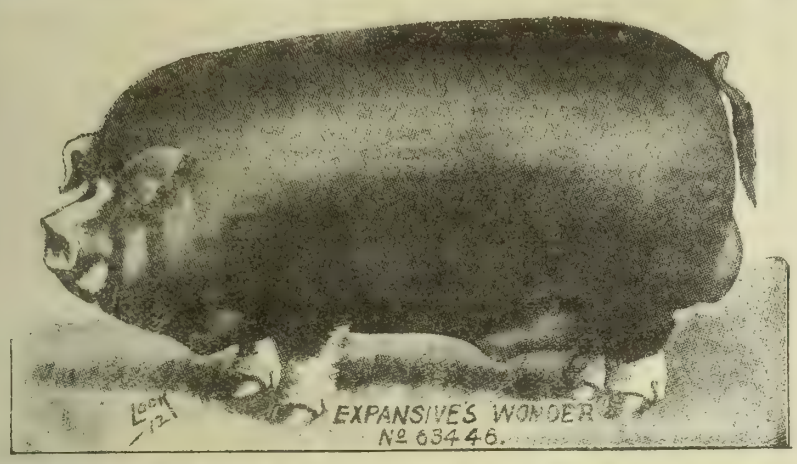


(Included in the Sale.)

H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. DUNCAN, JOHN DAUM. Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send him bids, in my care.

Last chance to buy herd boars by Expansive, Effingham, Kan, Wed., Oct. 16, '12



Forty--Choice Individuals to Choose From--Forty

Including 5 SONS OF EXPANSIVE—good enough to head any herd in America. SIX FALL BOARS—ONE SPRING YEARLING BOAR—EIGHTEEN SPRING BOARS—ONE YEARLING GILT—FIFTEEN SPRING GILTS.

The sons of Expansive are all yearlings, and out of my best sows. The yearling gilt is by EXPANSIVE, and out of a dam by GOLD METAL. The remainder of the offering was sired by LONG KING'S BEST, by Long King, and SAMPSON CHIEF. I am adhering strictly to my policy of putting in only such individuals as I feel sure should be preserved for breeding purposes. Write for from the farm. H. C. Graner sells day before. Better attend both sales. from the farm. H. C. Craner sells day before. Better attend both sales. Everybody invited and made welcome.

H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, COL. JOHN R. TRIGGS.
Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Effingham.

LONG'S KING MASTADON POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR MERIDEN, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1912

50 Head the Best From Every Standpoint That I Have Ever Offered 50

TWELVE FALL, TWELVE SPRING AND ONE SENIOR YEARLING BOARS, TEN SPRING AND TEN FALL YEARLING GILTS, FIVE TRIED SOWS. THE SPRING AND FALL STUFF IS PRACTICALLY ALL BY KING MASTODON 2ND, WITH A FEW BY LONG'S WONDER, BY A WONDER.

DAMS OF OFFERING are big, mature sows, by such sires as BIG BONE MOUW, BIG CHIEF, JUMBO EXPANSION. The fall boars are exceptionally big and strong, and still not very coarse, and the offering, as a whole, must surely suit those breeders and farmers that consider size when buying breeding stock. I am putting in a number of my very best sows, a number of them with litters at foot. They have done me lots of good and are still young sows. They go in as attractions, and I trust will be appreciated. Parties attending sale will find free entertainment at the hotel in Meriden, and will be provided with transportation to and from the farm. Catalogs, giving complete breeding and description of the different animals, has been issued Free for the asking. Mention this paper when writing.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. SPARKS, COL. TRIPP, COL. TRIGG.
Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Meriden.

W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kansas

NOLL'S A WONDER, LONG KING AND MASTADON BREEDING

AT AUCTION

AT FARM NEAR WINCHESTER, KANSAS, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, '12

NINE FALL YEARLING BOARS, TWENTY-TWO SPRING BOARS, TWENTY SELECTED SPRING GILTS, TWO TRIED SOWS, WITH LITTERS AT FOOT, BY PFANDER'S KING.

PFANDER'S KING 60262 sired practically all of the spring stuff included. He is a great sire, and said by good judges to be the best son of Long King now in service in the west. The dams of the offering are sows of great individuality, and include daughters of A WONDER, COLUMBIA CHIEF, and other boars of note. All of these sows are splendid individuals and all of them have been sale toppers. The offering will, I am sure, please those that are searching for more size. The breeding is of the best big type strains, carefully mated. Everyone invited. Sale under cover, sure. Catalogs sent upon application.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, (Jefferson Co.,) Kan.

AUCTIONEER—F. Z. ZAUN. KANSAS FARMER REPRESENTED BY JESSE JOHNSON. BIDS MAY BE SENT TO HIM, IN MY CARE.

DURBIN'S OLD TRUSTY POLANDS

—THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON, AT FARM, NEAR—

King City, Mo., Wed., Oct. 23rd, 1912

Fifty head, the tops of Old Trusty herd. Three big, high quality fall boars, 5 fall gilts that are right in breeding size and quality, 22 big, growthy spring boars, a number of herd headers, 20 spring gilts that are remarkable for their size and quality. The greater part of this offering sired by the great boar, Blue Valley E., by Expansive; others by Col. Hadley, by Big Hadley's Likeness, two of the good Poland China sires now in service. The offering is out of Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo, Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. Bids sent fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be treated fairly. Catalog now ready.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

T. E. DURBIN, :: :: King City, Mo.

STOCK AND DAIRY FARM

AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1912

160 acres located three miles east of Irving and two miles west of Bigelow, Kansas, in Section 5, owned and occupied by J. S. Strader. Eighty acres under plow, 10 acres timber pasture, 70 acres native grass; six-room nearly new house, cement cave, barns, cribs, chicken house, etc., good well and windmill. Plenty of spring water in pasture, on rural route and phone line. Will be sold to highest bidder on easy terms.

Sale to be held on farm, beginning 1 p. m. For other information write

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN, Irving, Kan.

OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS

SALE AT LAWSON, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1912

ANDREWS STOCK FARM

will offer 45 head of the big boned, smooth kind, with big litters. Twenty-two spring boars, the tops of 41 head of good ones; 23 spring gilts, the tops of 47 head of the best gilts ever raised on the farm. A greater part of the offering sired by Spotted King, by Budweiser Boy, by Budweiser, one of the big spotted boars with quality and second to none as a breeder. Others sired by Budweiser and Brandywine, Jr. The dams of the offering are Made to Order, Billy Sunday, Brandywine and Big Bill Taft sows, every one with records as breeders. This will be the great offering of the season, and an opportunity to buy the old fashioned, big boned spotted kind that never fail to make good. If unable to attend, send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in care of Andrew' Stock Farm. All bids will be treated fairly. Write at once for catalog, now ready.

ANDREWS STOCK FARM, Lawson, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. ZACK WELLS, Kansas City, Mo.; CHARLES THOMPSON, Kearney, Mo.; C. M. NELSON, Princeton, Mo.; JAMES R. McIVER, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

T. W. STRICKLER'S

BIG POLAND OFFERING

AT TARKIO, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19

Fifty head of strictly big type Polands, 25 spring boars, including herd header prospects, 25 outstanding good spring gilts—the type that make good brood sows. A part of this offering was sired by King's Equal, one of the greatest sons of Long King's Equal; others by Big A, one of the good sons of A Wonder, also one litter by the great Pawnee Nelson, out of a dam weighing over 700 pounds. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated. Catalogs now ready.

T. W. STRICKLER, Craig, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—COL. MANIFOLD. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

WHITE CLOUD STOCK FARM

BARNARD, MO.

DUROC SALE

OCTOBER 15th, 1912

Fifty head of big, high class fall and spring boars and gilts and tried sows. Four tried sows by Buddy K 4th, the great prize winner, first to sell for $5,025 at auction. Four tried sows by Inventor, champion at Illinois State Fair. Tried sows by Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneda Crimson Wonder and Model Ohio Chief. Eight fall gilts and five fall boars by White Cloud Chief, by Ohio Chief, and out of a Proud Advance dam. Four spring gilts and two spring boars by Beauty's Model Top, first prize boar at Missouri State Fair. Five spring gilts and three boars by Col. Rob. One spring boar by Valley King Again. Our offering is one that will appeal to breeders wanting high class breeding stock, and we will be pleased to have you with us on sale day. Write at once for catalog. They are now ready. Bids sent to fieldman or auctioneer, in my care, will be carefully handled.

Dr. J. A. LARRABEE,

Barnard, Missouri

AUCTIONEER—FRANK J. ZAUN. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

W. A. BURK'S ANNUAL SALE

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Trenton, Mo., Tues., Oct. 15, 1912

Forty-five head of strictly big type boars and gilts. This offering will be as follows: 14 fall yearling boars, sired by my great, big type boar, King's Giant; 1 spring yearling boar, by Long King's Equal; 1 spring yearling boar, by Big Sensation; 8 fall yearling gilts, by King's Giant, all open; 14 spring boars, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo; 7 spring gilts, by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. The offering is not overfed and is in a condition to make good. It is an offering of big Polands, with quality. If you want a boar or gilt sired by King's Giant 176231, the great son of the famous Long King, send for catalog, now ready. Mail bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will receive careful attention.

W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—J. W. SPARKS. W. J. CODY, fieldman for KANSAS FARMER.

FRED W. LAHR'S DUROC SALE

At Corning, Iowa, Saturday, Oct. 12

35 Spring and Fall Yearling Boars 35

10 Spring and Yearling Gilts 10

A strictly high-class offering with size and quality. The tops of my big herd. Practically all of this offering sired by the great herd boar, Lahr's Col. 102537, by King the Col., by King of Cols. Duroc breeders, if you want outstanding good ones, write me at Brooks, Iowa, for catalog. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldman in my care will be treated fairly.

FRED W. LAHR, BROOKS, IOWA

W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

At South Mound, Kansas, Monday, Oct., 21, 1912

35 SPRING GILTS -- 20 SPRING BOARS. 14 Sired by Dan Hadley--6 Sired by B. Wonder
16 Sired by Chief Look -- 2 by Orphan Chief -- 11 by Standard Ok -- 5 Sired by Choice Goods

I am selling some of the best spring gilts I ever sold. They are large and growthy, will make large brood sows. The Dan Hadley gilts out of Orphan Chief sows are extra good and will please anyone. The 20 boars are the pick from 80 head of spring boars, and there are several herd header prospects. They have both size and quality. My catalog is ready to mail out. Don't wait to receive it, but write at once for it and arrange to come to my sale. If you cannot come, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer, or auctioneers.

COL. F. G. ZAUN and COL. C. F. BAIRD, Auctioneers.
Remember the date is Monday, October 21.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kansas

GRONNIGER'S BIG POLAND CHINA SHOW AND SALE

AT FARM, NEAR BENDENA and DENTON, KAN., WED., OCT. 9, 1912

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF FORQUAILTY UNIFORMITY AND AGE OF OFFERING

20 Fall Boars Carefully Selected—3 Two-year-old Sows—3 Spring Yearlings—24 Fall Gilts Selected From Fifty Head—Fine Fellows

NOT A POOR ONE IN THE LOT. RAILROAD FARE REFUNDED SALE DAY TO THE BREEDER WHO KNOWS OF A LIKE OFFERING TO GO IN ANY SALE THIS FALL.

Sired by Exalter, Expansion's Son, Big Hadley's Likeness, Defender, Kansas Ex. Dams by Expansion, Gold Metal, Union Leader, Chief. Selected from 300 head. Good backs, extra feet, smooth and big. Mention this paper when asking for catalog.

Ask Jesse Johnson about the offering, or send him sealed bids in our care.

JAS. W. SPARKS, Auctioneer.

Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Ks.

RED POLLED CATTLE and DUROC JERSEY SWINE SALE

FAIRVIEW, KANS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1912

Twenty-three Choice, Registered Red Poll Cattle, consisting of 8 good young cows bred to my ton herd bull, Monarch 11941; 6 yearling heifers, one 2-year-old and five yearling bulls. Monarch is also sire of the young stuff. He was a prize winner at Chicago International. The offering, as a whole, trace to the very best milk stock, and the herd is maintained as a milk herd. I will sell them in fine condition, but not fat.

Durocs Twenty selected spring pigs, 10 boars, 10 gilts. Mostly sired by Kansas Champion, he by son of the Champions, a few by Climax Wonder, by Prince Wonder Col. Out of very large, mature dams of Ohio Chief and Col. breeding. Catalog upon request. **Mention this paper.** Dinner at noon and transportation to and from farm.

J. B. DAVIS, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

AUCTIONEER—COL. MARION. Jesse Johnson will represent this paper. Send him bids.

Giant Poland China Hogs

——AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN——

PATTONSBURG, MO., TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1912

Fifty head, consisting of fall yearlings, tried sows, one extra good herd boar, and spring pigs. Pigs sired by Mo. Prospect, dams by Major Blain, Big Hadley, Big Chief, Prince Hadley, Choice Quality, by W. R.'s Quality. Catalogs now ready.

JACOB SPARKS, Pattonsburg, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS.

Jonagan's Hogs Won Prizes.

E. C. Jonagan, owner of the Valley View herd of Duroc Jersey hogs, took all kinds of prizes on his exhibits at the Pattonsburg fair last week. He received first premium of class of four pigs under six months old, any breed; first on sow and pig under six months; second on male hog; sweepstakes on sow any age or breed, and first on sow under three years old. Mr. Jonagan is arranging for his annual fall sale to be held at the Chenoweth sale pavilion on October 26. The offering will consist of 40 head, and will include eight herd sows, five very fine December boars, three December gilts, and the remainder spring pigs.

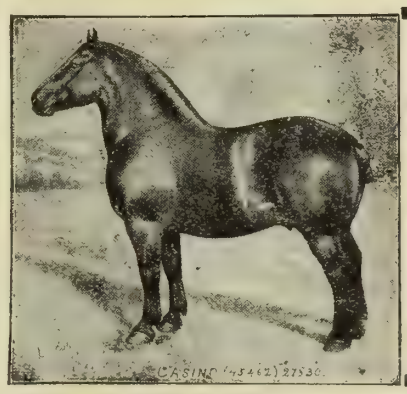
GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address

CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

BEAVER VALLEY HERD Registered TAMWORTHS

Registered Tamworth, the only true bacon hog, growthy, prolific and good, careful mothers. They are the coming hogs to cross on the lard type breeds. Pigs strong and active at birth. I believe they are as near cholera proof as any breed of hogs; have never heard one of them COUGH yet. Have few boars to offer of March and April farrow. They will be large enough to use on OLD SOWS. I also have a registered yearling sire of those pigs, that I will sell after December 1. He weighs now in medium flesh 420. I am also in the market for a No. 1 this spring boar, March or April farrow, of good form and color, a dark red. **B. A. ROBERTS, ALBION, BOONE COUNTY, NEB**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
[illegible] Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. C. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 6.—L. M. Monsees & Son, Smithville, Mo. 34th annual sale.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.

Red Poll Cattle.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 12—R. L. Pomeroy, Elk City, Kan.
Oct. 15—W. A. Burk, Trenton, Mo.
Oct. 15—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Oct. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 17—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo. Sale at Stewartsville, Mo.
Oct. 18—Dr. J. T. Hanna, Bolckow, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at [illegible] Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 22—John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 23—Harry W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. [illegible]—V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. [illegible]—D. M. Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo.
Oct. [illegible]—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. [illegible]—F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo.
Oct. [illegible]—N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 1—John Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—E. J. Manderscheid, St. Jahn, Kan.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 9—W. A. Baker & Son, Butler, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 13—Herman Gronninger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 25—Jeff Constant & Sons, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 31—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Oct. 29—W. W. Bales, Manhattan, Kan. Sale at College.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.; sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

W. R. Crow of Hutchinson won every prize on Duroc Jerseys competed for in the Morris County Fair except second on aged boar. He also won all the championships and grand championships except on aged sow. Some of these show hogs are for sale. See his advertising card in Kansas Farmer.

If you want to save money on your purchases of fence, write Kitselman Brothers of Muncie, Ind., for their free catalog. They are selling fence direct to the farmer on 30 days free trial for 11½ cents a rod up. See their ad in this issue.

Thomas Patrick, of Herman, Neb., will have one of the good offerings of big type Poland Chinas in his sale at Herman, October 1. Mr. Patrick's two herd boars, White Sox, by Ellerbrook's A Wonder, and Sir Tecumseh, by Big Hadley's Model, by Big Hadley, are two of the good, big type boars now in service. The dams of his offering are Giantess, A Wonder, Big Hadley and Tecumseh sows.

Worms In Horses?

In last week's issue we printed the advertisement of the Council Bluffs Remedy Company, a firm which has built up a large business among horse, cattle, sheep and swine growers. We are also in receipt of a printed circular which this firm is sending out to the districts which are troubled with the new horse disease which is ravaging the country. In the circular they claim that the disease is caused by worms and maintain that it is the most advanced and reasonable theory of all, as many animals which have been dissected have been absolutely polluted with worms, which, they say, originate from some microbe, or perhaps from the common buffalo fly. The Council Bluffs Remedy Company claim that their remedy is a positive worm destroyer, as they are willing to place $500 in any bank in the country and guarantee to remove worms from wormy animals, or lose the money. Also, this circular states that their "standard directions recommend a treatment for horses three times a week as a general conditioner, but while this contagion is spreading, give two large tablespoonsful twice a day and keep increasing the dose until the animals are well physiced." This firm has been known to Kansas Farmer for some three years, and they have always done a straightforward, legitimate business, as far as we could learn.

Last Call for Kennedy Sale.

We again call attention to the great offering of Improved Chester White swine by J. S. Kennedy at Blockton, Iowa, October 10. This will be one of the great offerings of this breed during the fall season, and breeders and farmers wanting big, high-class Chester White hogs from a herd with remarkable record for prolific qualities, should attend this sale in person or send bids. A number of outstanding herd header prospects will be sold, also tried sows that have made good. Don't overlook the date.

Horse Plague Preventive.

The horse plague has brought to Kansas many people and institutions seeking financial gain from unfortunate farmers through the sale of "sure" remedies. From the best Kansas Farmer is at this time able to ascertain it is not believed that a certain remedy has been found. There are, however, indications that preventives have been discovered. Kansas Farmer has been solicited to accept numerous advertisements of "sure" remedies, which advertisements have not been accepted because of our doubt as to the efficiency of the same. It has been our desire to so far as possible protect our readers from expenditure for valueless treatment.

Last week we accepted the advertisement of the General Purification Company, Madison, Wis., for Bacili-Kil and which is regarded by its manufacturers as a preventive. Before accepting this advertising careful investigation was made as to the reliability and the responsibility of the advertiser.

A. O. Fox, representing this company, and Veterinarian W. A. Wolcott, who, by the way, was formerly assistant state veterinarian of Wisconsin, recently made a personal call on Kansas Farmer to discuss the horse plague situation. These gentlemen had great faith in their remedy as being able to check the horse plague. It was their desire to make a test at their own expense and solicited the editor to make suggestions as to where in Kansas they might find such conditions as they desired for treating horses free of charge and that their remedy might be tested. Suffice it to say that in conversation with these gentlemen we were impressed with their sincerity, the fairness of their proposition, and the belief that they could attain results well worth while.

Acting on these premises, and believing this action as warranted by the situation, and believing that it would be appreciated by Kansas Farmer readers, we undertook to direct these men. They were sent to the farm of O. L. Thistler, the well known breeder of Percherons at Chapman, Kan. There two horses were found sick. One died shortly after the arrival of Mr. Fox and a post mortem was made on this animal. The other animal two days later showed signs of recovering and later fully recovered. Mr. Thistler placed his entire horse herd under the treatment advised.

Tom Kelly, a neighbor of Mr. Thistler's and also an old-time friend of ours, after watching the work done on the Thistler farm, placed all his horses under Mr. Fox's direction. Three of Kelly's horses had previously died. At the time one of Kelly's horses was visibly affected and two horses were acting suspiciously. Two days later the three horses were doing well. In this neighborhood several horses had died on the day of Mr. Fox's arrival and a post mortem was made in each instance.

Mr. Fox says he now has under treatment more than 40 head of horses and believes that after a few more days of his treatment he will have sufficient facts to justify fully the belief he entertains of his remedy as a preventive.

Mr. Fox reports that he treated 125 horses, all of affected herds. One death occurred in these, of a horse, sick in the last stages when found. More definite information of Mr. Fox's work will be available for publication a little later. The showing made for Bacili-Kil so far indicates that it will furnish to every farmer the means of saving his horses at a very small cost.

This somewhat unusual reference to an advertiser is made, first, because of our desire to in every way assist distressed farmers, and second, because our personal investigation into Bacili-Kil warrants our consideration as a preventive, and third, because of the personal interest we have thrust upon Mr. Thistler and Mr. Kelly and others of our long time neighbors and friends.

J. B. Davis Sells October 11.

Our readers are asked not to overlook the fact that J. B. Davis, the veteran breeder of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs, will hold his annual fall sale at the farm near Fairview, Kansas, on Friday, October 11, at which time Mr. Davis will sell a select draft from his herd of Red Polls. This herd contains many splendid individuals, and for uniformity and size, together with milk records, makes this a specially attractive place to buy cattle of this great dual purpose breed. Mr. Davis develops to the fullest extent the milking characteristics of the herd, and finds his greatest profit from the sale of the product. The sire of most of the young cows was the bull Teddy of the same breeding as the first prize bull at Nebraska State Fair this year. Mr. Davis also includes in this sale 20 very choice boars and gilts of spring farrow, rich in the blood of the very best Durocs known. Mr. Davis has won premiums wherever he has exhibited his Durocs, including championship at Kansas City Royal in 1904, where he defeated the first prize boar at St. Louis World's Fair. He also bred the boar that won second at Chicago World's Fair in 1903. Mr. Davis has as good as can be found. Write for catalog and plan to attend this sale, or send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of Mr. Davis at Fairview, Kan.

T. W. Strickler's Big Polands.

T. W. Strickler of Craig, Mo., owner of one of the extra good big-type Poland China herds, reports that his spring pigs are growing fine. On October 19 at Tarkio, Mo., Mr. Strickler will sell one of the best offerings of spring boars and gilts that will be sold in the corn belt this season. The offering will be one that will appeal to breeders wanting Polands with size and quality. A part of them were sired by King's Equal, one of the best sons of Long King's Equal; others by Big A by A Wonder, one of the best young Poland China boars now in service. As an individual he is good all over and is showing fine as a breeder. Others in the offering were sired by Big A, one of the good sons of A Wonder and a good breeder; also a fine litter by the great Pawnee Nelson and out of a dam weighing over 700 pounds. The dams of the offering are daughters of Pawnee Bill, one of the good Blain bred boars; Pawnee Lad, W's Major, Big Price, and other great big-type sires. This offering will be one of the good ones of the season. For catalog address Mr. Strickler at Craig, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Preventing the Horse Plague.

Recent reports from many localities are to the effect that farmers who are feeding their horses Sal-Vet (a preparation advertised in this paper for nearly two years) find that they do not contract the plague. The explanation is that Sal-Vet, being a wonderful vermifuge, kills and expells stomach and free intestinal worms, helps correct the digestion and puts the animal in excellent health. The manufacturers say they are receiving scores of telegraphic orders from farmers and dealers. It is sold on a 60-day trial offer. Write the S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland Ohio, telling how many horses, hogs, sheep and cattle you have, and they will send you enough Sal-Vet from their nearest warehouse to last all your stock 60 days, on the understanding that the end of 60 days, no charge will be made. H. H. Avery, Clay Center, Kan., writes: "We have a lot of sick horses in this county. Our horses are being fed Sal-Vet and, up to this writing, have not contracted the disease." J. G. Melchert, Lorraine, Kan., writes: "The several thousand pounds of Sal-Vet ordered by telegram last week has been sold to horse owners. Lots of horses dying, but none of those that have been fed Sal-Vet." While the manufacturers do not claim it is a cure for the horse plague, the above actual evidences indicate it acts as a splendid preventive.

Roy Johnston Sale October 21.

On October 21, Roy Johnston, of South Mound, Kan., will hold his annual fall sale of large Poland Chinas. The writer saw the sale offering last week and we can say it is, as usual, up to the standard of the Johnston kind—35 spring gilts, large and growthy—gilts that will make large brood sows; 20 spring boars that are the pick of 80 head—they are killers. Several of them are fit to head good herds. There will be 14 of the offering sired by Don Hadley, he by Big Hadley, and out of Kansas Queen, she by Expansion John. Six are by B. Wonder, he by Blain's Wonder, and out of Revenue Queen 2d. Sixteen are by Chief Look, two by Orphan Chief, 11 by Standard Ok and five by Choice Goods. Don't fail to get a catalog and attend this sale. The offering is first-class and can be relied on, and Roy Johnston is a man that his word is as good as a bank note, and he is a responsible man to deal with. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Andrews' Big Spotted Polands.

The sale of old-fashioned spotted Polands from Andrews Stock Farm at Lawson, Mo., Saturday, October 19, will be one of the sale events of this season that will interest breeders wanting big, smooth, spotted Polands that never fail to raise big litters. Their offering this year will be 45 head of spring boars and gilts, the tops of 88 head. It is the high quality offering in the history of Andrews Stock Farm. The present head of this herd and the sire of the greater part of the offering is Spotted King, a magnificent big spotted yearling boar by Budweiser Boy by Budweiser. He will weigh 650 in fair flesh, has heavy bone, good head and ear, fine back, very deep body, great spring of rib, extra good heart and flank, and good feet, and as a breeder he is proving second to none. Seven sows bred to him this year farrowed 69 pigs. He is to the Andrews herd what Budweiser was to the Faulkner herd. In this offering there will be 10 gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Myrtle 2nd sired by Made to Order. Three boars and three gilts out of a litter of eight sired by Budweiser and out of Carrie B by Billy Sunday; two spring boars sired by Brandywine Jr. and out of Lady Pet by Big Bill Taft; seven boars and two gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Old Tecumseh G by Brandywine; one boar and two gilts out of a litter of 11 sired by Spotted King and out of Princess Louise by Big Bill Taft, and others from big litters sired by Spotted King and out of Brandywine and Big Bill Taft sows. Send for catalog. They are ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Long's October 18 Sale.

Of all the attractive sales of registered Poland Chinas to be held in the territory this fall, none has a better right to the careful consideration of the best breeders and farmers than that of W. E. Long, to be held at Meriden, Kansas, on Friday, October 18. This season's offering is much the best that Mr. Long has ever had for one of his sales. It is composed quite largely of yearling stock of both sexes, together with a number of tried sows that perhaps should have been kept for a winter sale, but Mr. Long is anxious to make the offering a creditable one, so is cataloging individuals that he feels sure should be appreciated. He is putting the best in this sale, and will not hold a winter sale. About all of the fall and spring stuff was sired by King Mastodon 2d. This is a sufficient guarantee that they will be very large. There is a certain evenness about the pigs by this sire, when they have been properly fed, that pleases. It is impossible at this time to speak of the different individuals and mention the ones that are attractions. The best thing to do is to write Mr. Long at once, mentioning Kansas Farmer, and he will send catalog that gives breeding of every animal and description of most of them. After reading it you will feel like attending or sending someone connected with the sale a bid to buy something for you. Jesse Johnson will be glad to handle bids for you.

Graner Sells Mature Stuff.

The season's Poland China sales will afford few if any opportunities equal to the H. C. Graner sale to be held at Lancaster, Kan., on Tuesday, October 15. Mr. Graner is doing what few breeders would feel that they could afford to do. To sell at this season of the year such a large number of mature animals requires considerable nerve, especially with the outlook so good for big prices for such stock this winter. But Mr. Graner's spring pigs were late, and rather than offer to his customers animals too young for the best results, he is including a lot of sows and fall yearlings that would bring a great deal more money in a bred sow sale. The sale contains just six spring pigs. One of these is a boar sired by "Long King's Best," the boar owned jointly by Mr. Graner and H. B. Walter. The fall boars, of which there are 13, are big, strong, useful fellows, and were sired by Mr. Graner's old standby, Guy's Monarch, with a number by Kansas Victor, one of the smoothest sons of Big Victor. The sows and fall and spring yearlings are all of the best from the standpoint of big breeding. Included are daughters of Gold Metal, Expansive, Colossus, and other noted boars. Now is the time to buy such sows and buy them worth the money. Should any reader of this field note desire something in this sale and be unable to attend, they may send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Graner's care and he will buy just as he would for himself.

Jacob Sparks' Big-Type Polands.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Jacob Sparks, owner of Cloverleaf big-type Poland China herd at Pattonsburg, Mo. On October 22 Mr. Sparks will sell 50 head of fall yearlings, tried sows, spring gilts and boars, and his great herd boar Missouri Prospect. This will be one of the good big-type offerings, and every animal offered will be in just a good growthy condition; none of it will be loaded with fat, and buyers can see just what they are getting. A lot of this offering was sired by Missouri Prospect 58483 by Missouri by Big Prospect, dam Lady Jumbo 1st by Big Price. Missouri Prospect is one of the good big-type sires. He has the size and quality, and a look at his offspring will convince anyone that he is also one of the best breeders in service at the present time. The tried sows and fall yearlings in this offering will be a feature of this sale. The sows are right as to type and breeding They have made good as producers, and Mr. Sparks is offering them as a special attraction. The fall yearlings are a splendid lot and are right for size and quality. A greater part of this offering is out of Major Blain, Big Hadley, Big Chief, Prince Hadley and Choice Quality sows. Breeders wanting a herd boar that is right in every way should note that Missouri Prospect will be sold in this sale. Mr. Sparks is selling him because he has so many of his daughters that he cannot use him longer to an advantage. He is a great boar and should go to the head of some good herd. Write Mr. Sparks at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Durbin's Old Trusty Polands.

Attention of breeders and farmers is called to the sale advertisement of T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Durbin's Old Trusty Poland China herd is not only one of the noted ones, but one of the best Poland China herds in existence today, and it can be said of his offering for October 23 that there will not be a better one in the corn belt this year. The offering will consist of three fall boars by Blue Valley Ex, five fall gilts by the same sire, 22 spring boars and 20 spring gilts, a greater part of them by Blue Valley Ex and the others by Col. Hadley by Big Hadley's Likeness. Two of the fall gilts are out of Miss Jumbo by 1,000-pound Jumbo; one out of Lady Primrose by Chief Thompson; one out of a Major Blain sow, and one out of a DeKalb's Corrector sow. The dams of the offering throughout are Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. Mr. Durbin's herd boar, Blue Valley Ex by Expansive, is not only one of the best all round individuals, but he is one of the best breeders now in service. Col. Hadley, his second herd boar, is also one of the good ones that is proving a breeder of good ones. The fall boars and gilts are right in every way, and the spring boars and gilts are an outstanding good lot of big, mellow, high-class pigs and breeders, and farmers will find few offerings as good and none better this season. Write for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Noll Sells the Big Kind October 22.

Of all the fall sales of Poland Chinas to be held in Kansas this fall none deserves the attention of careful breeders and farmers more than the John W. Noll sale to be held at Winchester, Kansas, on Tuesday, October 22. Mr. Noll has at the head of his herd the outstanding good boar Pfander's King, claimed by mighty good judges to be the best son of Long King owned in this state. If he continues to grow and develop, as he now promises, he will without doubt reach the 1,000-pound mark. His get proves his greatness as a sire, and when it is remembered that he is a son of the sow Lady Mastodon 14th, still more can reasonably be expected from his get. Practically everything in the sale was sired by him. The dams of the offering are sows of the type that are sought after by those who have sought to improve the breed during the past few years. Among them are three daughters of A Wonder, one of the most noted sow sires of the present time; three by Columbia Chief, a sire of almost equal fame. Others, as well as the ones mentioned, are strong in the blood of the great Mastodon families. Among the attractions will be pigs out of Lady Mastodon 96th. Nearly every one of the pigs included is of March farrow and has plenty of size but not highly fitted. Remember that the breeding included in this sale is the same that brings the biggest prices at the Iowa sales. Put this one on your list as one that you will attend for sure. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Noll's care at Winchester.

Expansive Sale October 16.

Western farmers and breeders will have another chance to buy Expansive Poland Chinas at the H. B. Walter sale to be held on Mr. Walters' farm near Effingham, Kan., Wednesday, October 16. Included in this sale is some of the very best herd boar material of the season. Five sons of the great old sire Expansive, including Kansas Chief, a July yearling out of a dam by Gold Metal. The yearling gilt that goes in the sale is a litter mate to this boar. He will make one of the biggest, and with the large amount of Expansion blood in his veins should breed on in a way to satisfy the most exacting big-type breeder. He has all the points that the good breeder looks for, together with wide, short Expansive head. Expansive's Wonder is an August yearling by Expansive and out of Guy's Best, making him a full brother to Mr. Walter's young herd boar Expansive Chief. Two extra good fall boars are by Sampson Chief. They are large, strong fellows, and will make good where hard service is necessary. A big per cent of the spring stuff was sired by the young boar, Long King's Best, the great son of old Long King. The spring part of the offering has lots of size without a great deal of fitting, and they have even more length than the Expansive pigs at the same age. I remember one extra choice gilt by the boar just mentioned and out of the good producing sow Blue Valley Pride by Blue Valley Quality. Another one by the same boar and out of a Big Victor dam is just as good or better. But lack of space forbids us mentioning the attractions. Just write for catalog and read for yourself what Mr. Walter says about them. If you can not attend and want to send a bid, Jesse Johnson will handle it with the utmost care.

Verny Daniels' Sale Postponed

VERNY DANIELS, BREEDER OF BIG-TYPE POLAND CHINAS, AT GOWER, MO., HAS DECIDED TO POSTPONE HIS SALE OF OCTOBER 14 TILL A LATER DATE. ANNOUNCEMENTS IN KANSAS FARMER.

Mellenbruch Claims Date.

Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, well known Duroc Jersey breeder, of Morrill, Kan., claims date for his fall sale. The date is November 2, and the sale will be held at Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Mellenbruch has a choice lot of spring pigs, and will have announcement in this paper later.

E. J. Manderscheid Poland Chinas.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of E. J. Manderscheid, of St. John, Kan. Mr. Manderscheid is one of our successful breeders, having in his herd over 225 head. A choice lot of spring boars is offered for sale at prices that should move them quick. The herd boars used in this herd are King Darkness, Short Grass Meddler, Sunshine Chief and Meddler's Sunshine 2d. The herd sows are by such boars as Chief Perfection 2d, Spellbinder, Corrector 2d, Impudence Indiana and Meddler's Sunshine. If you want the quick maturing kind that are easy feeders, write to Mr. Manderscheid for prices. You can make no mistake if you buy from this herd. Please read advertisement in this issue

Last Call for Davis' Hampshire Sale.

We again call attention to the sale of Hampshire hogs to be held at the sale pavilion at the stock yards, South St. Joseph, Mo., October 9, by W. F. Davis, owner of the largest herd of Hampshire hogs in the world. On that date Mr. Davis will offer at public sale 50 boars ranging in age from spring pigs to yearlings past. This offering was picked by Mr. Davis himself, who is conceded to be the best judge and most successful breeder of Hampshire hogs in the corn belt. This offering is the tops of the big herd. Every boar offered will be in just the right condition for breeders. This will be the opportunity this year to secure a boar that will improve your herd and to get in line with a breed of hogs that never fails to top the market.

C. E. Conover's Big Polands.

Attention is called to the card of C. E. Conover, which starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Conover owns one of the good herds of big boned, prolific Polands, the kind with quality, and easy feeders. His herd is headed by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley, dam King's Lady 1st, a daughter of the great Long King. On October 17, at Stanberry, Mo., he will offer at public auction four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars and 20 spring gilts. The offering is out of Hobson's Choice, Empire Chief, Missouri Metal, Great Look and Longfellow Bill sows that are right in every way. Mr. Conover's offering will be one of the good fall offerings. Write him at Stanberry, Mo., for catalog, and arrange to attend this sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Wichita Nursery.

The advertisement of the Wichita Nursery Co., Wichita, Kan., again appears in this paper. For nearly 30 years this company has been advertising in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Schell, the proprietor, is well known as one of the foremost nurserymen of the west. He has taken care to see that their nursery stock is grown in an isolated district in Cowley County, Kansas, where insect disease is unknown. All trees are inspected before shipped and a certificate from the state entomologist goes with each order certifying freedom from disease. Instead of adding 40 per cent to prices to cover agents' commission, this company sells its product direct to the planters for wholesale prices. Their stock this year, owing to a favorable season, is of the finest they have ever grown. A post card sent to the above address will bring price list and descriptions of their stock.



The above cut shows the large Poland China herd boar at the head of Paul E. Haworth's herd at Lawrence, Kan. Advance is a grandson of Old Expansion, and is a splendid representative of the famous Expansion blood. Advance was shown at Kansas State Fair at Topeka last year, and won first in class, and would make a strong show, if fitted, in age boar class next year, but his real value is in his breeding qualities. His pigs are good feeders and grow and mature quick. Mr. Haworth is satisfied in advance he has a wonderful hog. Mr. Paul E. Haworth is the eldest son of Prof. E. Haworth, of the State University of Kansas, and, although in his teens, is one of our successful Poland China breeders, and has some splendid individuals in his herd. The herd sows are all large type breeding and come from good herds. Mr. Haworth has a number of choice spring boars for sale, sired by Advance. Please read advertisement in next week's issue, and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A Breeder Worth While.

One of the most successful and enthusiastic breeders the writer has visited for years is Mr. L. C. Branic, of Hiawatha, Kan. Mr. Branic breeds Poland Chinas, and for about six years has devoted himself to the work undertaken with an energy and zeal that invariably means the greatest success. He loves the business, and the breeding of better hogs seems to be one of the greatest ambitions of his life. Our visit was at the close of a long day and a long auto ride, but by the light of a lantern we looked upon and admired what is believed by men who know to be one of the truly great sires of the breed now in service. Big, strong, deep sided and well hammed, he looks the equal of any of the great boars that have made history for the past dozen years. He is a son of the great Pawnee Lad, and his dam was Big Marie by Big Prospect. Mr. Branic calls him "O. K. Lad." He came from one of the best herds in Iowa and did valuable service in a Nebraska herd before he found his present good home. He is in mighty good company where he now is and is being mated with sows of great size and quality. Among them are daughters of Gold Metal, King Mastiff, Union Leader, Prince Hadley, Captain Hutch, and others well known for their great breeding power. Mr. Branic has stood at the ringside where the best sales were being held and bought liberally and intelligently, and always around the top. Mr. Branic will hold a fall and winter sale and upon both occasions will present to the hog buying public splendid opportunities to buy useful stuff at such prices as such stock should command. When writing Mr. Branic kindly mention this paper.

"Quivera Durocs."

Mr. E. G. Munsell, one of the proprietors of the "Quivera Place Duroc Jersey herd," at Herington, Kan., writes that everything is coming along in fine shape. They have vaccinated all the hogs, have the alfalfa up, and the Jersey bull calf recently purchased, has learned to drink. Besides this, Mr. and Mrs. Munsell rejoice over the arrival of a fine 9-pound girl. Kansas Farmer extends congratulations.

Verny Daniels' Great Big-Type Offering.

The attention of breeders is called to the sale ad of Verny Daniels of Gower, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 14 Mr. Daniels will offer at public sale 40 head of strictly big-type Poland Chinas. This offering is the outstanding tops of his excellent herd and they are big-type Polands with quality. The lot will include six yearling boars sired by the great boar Big Jumbo 6th by Big Jumbo. Jumbo 6th was one of the great sons of Big Jumbo and the yearling boars in this sale are good ones. They are out of Banner Boy and Expansion Son dams. Fourteen spring boars and 17 spring gilts will go in the sale. There will be litters by the great Long King's Equal, one of them out of the great sow, Lady Jumbo 3d, and the other out of Lady Prospect 3d. They are the kind that will interest breeders wanting size and high quality. There will be two litters by Daniels' Long King by Long King's Equal, dam Corwin Lady. This is a great son of Long King's Equal, a boar that is right in every way as an individual, and he is a proven breeder. There will also be litters by Big Jumbo 6th and out of Big Hadley's Likeness, Pawnee Giant and Giantess sows, and breeders will find it one of the good offerings of the season. Write for catalog. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

W. A. Burk's Big Type Offering.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of W. A. Burk, of Trenton, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On October 15 Mr. Burk will sell 45 head of strictly big type boars and gilts. The offering will consist of 14 head of fall yearling boars by Mr. Burk's great herd boar, King's Giant 176231, by Long King, and out of Mammoth Giantess 3d; one yearling boar by Long King's Equal, and yearling boar by Big Sensation. Also, eight fall yearling sows by King's Giant and out of the best big type sows in his herd. These sows will be sold open. Fourteen spring boars by King's Giant and Black Jumbo, one of the good sons of Long King's Equal, and seven spring gilts by King's Giant and Black Jumbo. This entire offering will be big type Polands with class. King's Giant is one of the great sons of Long King that is making good as a breeder. Black Jumbo is an all-round good individual and the litters in this herd are outstanding good ones. The offering is out of Mastodon, Columbia Chief 2d, Prospect, Grand Wonder and King's Giant sows. They are a good, growthy lot, are not over-fitted and are in just the right shape to make good as breeding stock. Breeders wanting something good, big type yearling gilts to breed for brood sow sales will find them in this offering. Catalogs are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

Sunflower Holsteins.

One of the most interesting places in northeastern Kansas is the fine, highly improved farm adjoining the town of Oskaloosa, where the Sunflower Holstein herd is kept. This fine blue grass farm and magnificent herd of registered Holsteins belongs to and is looked after by Mr. F. J. Searle. Annually there is sold from this farm thousands of dollars worth of good breeding stock, besides a large amount of dairy products. The present herd bull, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th King, is one of the great bulls of the breed, weighs around a ton in his 3-year-old form and has a wonderfully choice lot of heifers already to his credit. His sire, King Walker, was the first bull of the breed to have a 30-pound dam and granddam, his sire, Admiral Walker Pieterje ,having a whole string of 30-pound daughters, including Marion Walker Pieterje, the first 30-pound cow of the breed having a 30-pound dam and granddam, the three averaging 32 pounds for seven days, and 126 pounds for 30 days, both world's records for three generations. The dam of the bull, Tirania Lady Aouda 5th, made 25 pounds of butter in seven days; 103 in 30 days, doing this when she was only 4 years old. At 5 years she made 29 pounds in seven days. She has five A. R. O. sisters, all above 20 pounds. The cow herd is one of the best in the west, and contains cows with records from 13 to 18 pounds at 2 years old, and as high as 25 pounds for mature cows. Mr. Searle is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer, and we recommend him to any of our readers wanting to buy Holsteins. King Walker is owned by Woodcrest herd, Rifton, N. Y., one of the largest Holstein establishments in the world.

Gronniger's Big Event.

Never in the history of Poland China events in the west have breeders and farmers of the corn belt been afforded a better opportunity to buy desirable Poland Chinas than will be presented at the Herman Gronniger & Son's sale to be held at the farm near Bendena and Denton, Kansas, on Wednesday, October 9. Fifty head of almost mature animals in a fall sale is something new for these parts, and when it is known that this number have been selected from about 300 head the proposition looks still better. The 30 fall gilts, which include three two-year-olds and the same number of spring yearlings, represent the tops picked out of 50 head. There is absolutely not an undesirable one in the bunch. The 20 fall boars are also selected from a big bunch. They are perfectly smooth and so uniform that it would take an expert to pick out the best ones. The whole bunch have excellent heads, and for smoothness will not be excelled in any western sale this season. There are attractions from the standpoint of breeding; that is, the same breeding has proved itself so good that it may seem proper to mention a few of the different litters, but no man can pick out the best, and the writer is not going to try. The three spring yearlings seem to be rather outstanding, possibly because of a little more age. They are by Expansion's Son, and three better brood sow prospects will certainly not be sold this year. Two extra gilts were sired by Expansion Look and out of the noted old sow, Coin Lady. One of the two-year-old sows is a real show sow. She was sired by Big Hadley's Likeness, and her dam was by Expansion. One extra good litter of two boars and four gilts are out of Metal Maid by Gold Metal. Their dam topped Gronniger's last spring sale at a long price. One spring yearling is a daughter of Kansas Ex. by Expansive. The sale is chock full of attractions, and almost every good boar of the past few years is represented. No breeder will appreciate the quality of this offering unless he attends the sale. I honestly think any hog man can well afford to take a day off and spend railroad fare just to see it. File your application now for catalog. Mention this notice.

Live Stock Awards at Hutchinson, Kan.

Continued From Last Week

JERSEY CATTLE.

Smith & Roberts, Beatrice, Neb., were the only exhibitors, and received all awards in class. There were no champion hip classes provided. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the awards.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

The only exhibitors in the Galloway breed was Straub Bros., of Avoca, Neb., who presented a strong herd in quality and numbers. They received all award in class and championships. C. J. Woods, Chiles, Kan., did the judging.

GUERNSEYS.

Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Ia., were the only exhibitors. They presented a strong herd of 30 head, receiving all awards in class. No championships were provided in the premium list. J. B Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the ribbons.

BROWN SWISS.

Dahlen & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan., were the only exhibitors, with a fine herd of 12 head. They received all class awards. There were no championships provided for in the premium list. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan, Kan., placed the awards.

FAT STEERS.

Exhibitors—W. J. Miller, Newton, Ia.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; R. H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan.; D. Teitjen, Bellevue, Ia.

Judge—J. P. Cudahy, Kansas City, Mo.

Two-Year-Olds—1, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Orange Dale (S. H.); 2, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Archer (S. H.); 3, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Insurgent Envoy (Ang.); 4 and 5, Miller, on Kingburn and Jerry (Ang.); 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Maple Hill (grade Hfd.)

Yearlings—1, Hall, on Hallwood (S. H.); 2 and 4, Miller, on Glen Avon Emperor and Patrick King (Ang.); 3, 5 and 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Benedict (S. H.), Perfection Lad (Hfd.), and Reynote (Hfd.)

Steer Calf—1, Hazlett, on Blanco (Hfd.); 2, Hall, on Bill (S. H.); 3, Teitjen, on Dutch Joe 2d (S. H.); 4, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Roan Jim (S. H.); 5, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Fletcher (Hfd.); 6, Kansas State Agricultural College, on Meadolist.

Champion Steer—Hall, on Hallwood.

SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD DOWN.

George Allen, Lexington, Neb., was the only exhibitor, receiving all awards and championships.

Judge—George Goodenough, Turon, Kan.

COTSWOLD.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Rams—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling Ram—1 and 2, Allen.
Aged Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Champion Ram—Doty.
Reserve Champion—Allen.
Champion Ewe—Allen.
Reserve Champion—Doty.

SHROPSHIRES.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; George Allen, Lexington, Mo.; Classen Bros., Union City, Okla.; John Coldwater, Chase, Kan.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Coldwater.
Under Yearling Ram—1, Classen; 2, Coldwater.
Aged Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Yearling Ewe—1, Classen; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Classen.
Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Pen—1, Coldwater; 2, Allen.
Champion Ram—Doty.
Champion Ewe—Doty.
Kansas Champion Ram and Ewe—Coldwater.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Yearling Ram—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Aged Ewe—1 and 2, Allen.
Yearling Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Under Yearling, 1 and 2, Allen.
Flock—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Champion Ram—Allen.
Champion Ewe—Allen.

DELAIN MERINO.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling—1, Doty.
Aged Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Pen—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Champion Ram and Ewe—Doty.

RAMBOUILLETS.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., and George Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson.

Aged Ram—1 and 2, Doty.
Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Yearling Ram—1 and 2, Doty.
Aged Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Under Year Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty.
Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen.
Pen—1 and 2, Doty.
Champion Ram—Doty.
Champion Ewe—Allen.

HAMPSHIRES.

Exhibitors—C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill.; George Allen, Lexington, Neb.; Sherwood Bros., Shelbyville, Mo.

Judges—George Goodenough, Turon, and A. Gardner, Hutchinson, Kan.

Aged Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Yearling Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Under Year Ram—1, Doty; 2, Allen, 3, Sherwood Bros.
Aged Ewe—1 and 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Yearling Ewe—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Under Year Ewe—1, Allen; 2, Doty; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Flock—1, Doty; 2, Allen; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Pen—1, Allen; 2, Doty; 3, Sherwood Bros.
Champion Ram and Ewe—Doty.

POLAND CHINAS.

Exhibitors—John Gildow & Sons, H. L. Faulkner, both of Jamesport, Mo.; Lee Stanford, Lyons, J. F. Ware, Garfield, Stryker Bros., Fredonia, F. M. Giltner, of Nebraska.

Judges—J. M. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., and E. E. Axline, Independence, Mo.

Aged Boar—1, Stanford, on Smuggler; 2, Baird, on Columbus; 3, Faulkner, on Bill Sunday.

Senior Yearling Boar—1, Stryker Bros., on Choice Pilot.

Junior Yearling Boar—1, Baird, on Skylark; 2, Stryker Bros., on Cosmo; 3, Gildow, on Bob La Follette.

Senior Boar Pig—1 and 2, Stryker Bros.; 3, Baird, all on unnamed pigs.

Junior Boar Pig—1, Stryker Bros.; 2, Giltner; 3, Oliver & Son, on unnamed pigs.

Aged Sow—1, Stryker Bros., on Pilotress; 2, Baird, on Baird's Model 2d; 3, Peck, on Hill Croft Amazon.

Senior Yearling Sow—1 and 3, Baird, on Champion of 1912 and Baird's Pride; 2, Stryker Bros., on Triumph.

Junior Yearling Sow—1 and 2, Baird; 3, Stryker Bros., (unnamed.)

Senior Sow Pig—1, Stryker Bros.; 2, Baird, 3, Gildow, (unnamed.)

Junior Sow Pig—1, Giltner; 2, Stryker; 3, Baird, (unnamed.)

Senior Champion Boar—Stanford, on Smuggler.

Reserve Champion—Stanford, on Skylark.

Junior Champion Boar—Stryker Bros., on senior boar pig.

Reserve Champion—Stryker Bros., on junior boar pig.

Grand Champion Boar—Stryker Bros., on Smuggler.

Senior Champion Sow—Baird, on junior yearling.

Junior Champion Sow—Stryker Bros., on senior sow pig.

Grand Champion Sow—Baird, on junior yearling.

Get of Sire—Baird; 2, Stryker Bros.

Produce of Sow—1, Baird; 2, Stryker Bros.

Aged Herd—1, Baird; 2, Stryker Bros.

Young Herd—1, Giltner; 2, Gildow.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.

Exhibitors—J. R. Blackshere, Elmdale, Thompson Bros., Garrison, R. D. Martin & Son, Eureka, Gertrude Crow, Hutchinson, C. L. Buskirk, Hutchinson, all of Kansas; Classen Bros., Union, Okla.; C. R. Doty and Mr. Marshall, Charleston, Ill.

Judge—Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo.

Aged Boars—1, Classen Bros., on Valley B; 2, Blackshere, on J. R.'s Chief; 3, Doty, on Good Enough D.

Senior Yearling Boar—1, Martin & Son, on Beauty's Babe; 2, Doty, on Archilles; 3, Classen Bros., on Gold Mine.

Junior Yearling Boar—1, Thompson Bros., on Col. Harris; 2, Classen Bros., on O. K.

Senior Boar Pig—1 and 2, Blackshere, on Young Chief and Big Chief; 3, Marshall, on unnamed.

Junior Boar Pig—1, Crow, on Crimson Crow; 2, Blackshere; 3, Buskirk, on unnamed pig.

Aged Sow—1, Thompson Bros., on Golden Queen; 2, Blackshere, on Model D; 3, Martin & Son.

Senior Yearling Sow—1, Blackshere, on Miss Uneeda Wonder; 2, Classen Bros., on Miss Adventure; 3, Doty.

Junior Yearling Sow—1 and 3, Thompson Bros., on Queen Mary and Mary's Queen; 2, Blackshere, on Duroc Lady's First.

Senior Sow Pig—1, Thompson Bros., on Cherry Girl; 2, Blackshere, on Lincoln Model; 3, Martin & Son, on Baby Rose.

Junior Sow Pig—1, Crow; 2, Blackshere; 3, Thompson Bros. (All unnamed pigs.)

Senior Champion Boar—Classen Bros, on Valley B.

Reserve Champion Boar—Martin & Son, on Beauty's Babe.

Junior Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Young Chief.

Reserve Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Crow.

Grand Champion Boar—Blackshere, on Valley B.

Senior Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Golden Queen.

Reserve Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Queen Mary.

Junior Champion Sow—Crow, on Crimson Gertrude.

Reserve Champion Sow—Thompson Bros., on Cherry Girl.

Grand Champion Sow—Golden Queen.

Get of Sire—1, Blackshere, on get of Dandy Lad; 2, Martin & Sons, on get of Dady Duke.

Produce of Sow—1, Blackshere; 2, Thompson Bros.

Aged Herd—1, Thompson Bros.; 2, Blackshere.

Young Herd—1, Crow; 2, Blackshere.

In the Berkshire swine competition, Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan., and L. M. Marshall, Mattoon, Ill., were the only exhibitors.

Judges—H. E. Axline, Independence, Mo., and J. N. Kemp, Kenney, Ill.

Aged Boars—1, Sutton Farms, on Duke's Bacon 6th; 2, Marshall, on Master Charmer 4th; 3, Sutton Farms, on Artful Masterpiece.

Junior Yearling Boar—1, Sutton, on Peaceful's Charm; 2, Marshall, on Lee's Wonder.

Senior Boar Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Junior Boar Pig—1, Sutton, on Lee Duke; 2, Sutton, on Wakarusa Duke; 3, Marshall, on Rival's Robin Hood.

Aged Sow—1, Marshall, on Value's Lady Bachelor 4th.

Senior Yearling Sow—1, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Junior Yearling Sow—1, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Senior Sow Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 3, Marshall.

Senior Sow Pig—1 and 3, Sutton; 2, Marshall.

Sutton Farms won all championships except senior and grand champion sow, which was won by Marshall.

Get of Sire—1, Marshall.

Thomas F. Kent, Walnut, Ia., and C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill., were exhibitors of Chester White swine, each showing a full herd. Kent entries, by reason of superior fitting, won all first and second ribbons and championships. J. W. Kemp, Kenney, Ill., tied the ribbons.

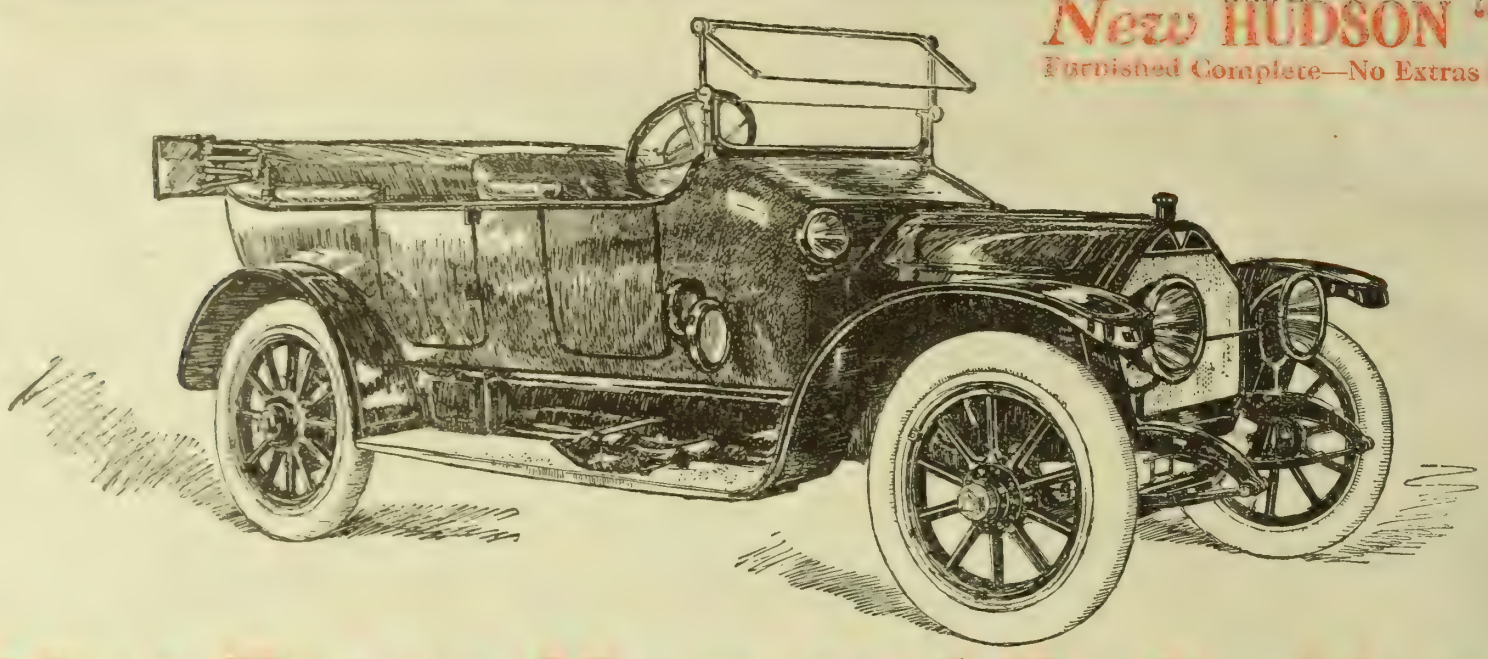
W. J. Briniger, Blythedale, Mo., a heavy winner with his Hampshire swine at former shows on the circuit, divided honors pretty evenly in this show with J. W. Heddin, Charleston, Ill., with J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo., a close third. John Binder, Blythedale, Mo., and J. F. Pride, Medora, Kan., were exhibitors.

Judge—Green McFarland, Sedalia, Mo.

Poland Chinas At Milford.

O. R. Strouss, the successful Poland China breeder, located at Milford, Kan., has a card regularly in this paper. Mr. Strouss breeds the real big, smooth kind. His herd boars have great size and come from big ancestors. Mr. Strouss has stock for sale. Write him, mentioning this notice.

New HUDSON "37"
Furnished Complete—No Extras to buy



Not Even Howard E. Coffin Could Build Such A Car As This

Everyone knows that Howard E. Coffin is the Master Automobile Designer of America. He has built more successful four-cylinder cars than has any other man.

But, working alone, he is not capable of building an automobile equal to the New HUDSON "37."

A New Idea

For more than two years Mr. Coffin has been organizing this staff of engineers. There are 48 now. They have been gathered from all the automobile building nations—from France, Germany, England, Belgium and Austria. They came from 97 different factories. Combined they have had a hand in building more than 200,000 cars.

It is carrying out the idea of team work which is the foundation upon which all successful concerns are now built.

Experts especially fitted to do certain kinds of work combined their knowledge. Therefore the HUDSON "37" represents more than that which any one man could do. Even Mr. Coffin, with his wide knowledge and recognized ability in creating new ideas, would fall short in an endeavor to build a car equal to the HUDSON "37."

Automobiles have heretofore been designed usually by one man, just as Mr. Coffin, in all his previous cars has depended principally upon his own ability.

Into the cars of any one man is combined the experience and ability of the individual. There also is incorporated into such cars all the errors and hobbies, some of them impracticable, that any individual is very apt to overlook.

Are Mistakes Probable Under Such Conditions?

We fortify ourselves against error by focusing upon every detail the combined skill and experience of as many experts as we can obtain.

We do not limit ourselves. Whenever a man was found who can do work better than any one else and we have need for such work, that man was induced to join this organization.

That is why there are 48 engineers in this company—the largest number employed by any automobile manufacturer in the industry, and that is why HUDSON cars go out without mistakes. That is why there has been no error in judgment. Experience is not bought at the expense of the buyer after the car is in his hands. It is paid for out of the combined experience of the men who build the car. We pay it in salaries and not in replacements. Yet many of these men are substantially interested in the Hudson Motor Car Company.

The Hudson Motor Car Company is not owned by individuals who do not contribute to the success of the business. With the exception of one holder of a small amount of stock, everyone interested in this Company is actively engaged in its operation. Consequently no earnings must be made for brains that are not responsible for those earnings.

There is no large overhead—no water. That accounts, in addition to the value of brains in the engineering—in addition to the elimination of error, for the fact that in the HUDSON "37" is given a quality not obtainable in any other car and never possible under any other conditions.

Electric Self-Cranking—Electrically Lighted

Some Will Advise You to Wait

Some may say to you "The HUDSON '37' is a new car. Wait and see what it does during its first year. Get some older car—one that has been developed slowly, that has been improved year after year but which is a radical change from the leading engineering practices."

That was sound advice when no builder had had experience. It is sound advice as applied to any car built by any one man. It does not apply to the HUDSON "37" which is the result of the experience of these 48 men gained in 97 factories in building over 200,000 cars.

What These 48 Men Have Done

The HUDSON "37" is electrically self-cranking and electrically lighted. It is fully equipped; has 12-inch upholstery, top, rain vision windshield, a motor which develops 37–43 horsepower, speedometer, clock, 36 x 4-inch wheels, 118-inch wheel base, tools and other equipment.

Therefore it has the best quality we know how to produce. Every detail of luxury is developed to the highest degree. The car is entirely operated from the driver's seat. Lights are controlled from the dash. All oiling places are conveniently located.

The price of either the Five-Passenger Touring Car, the Torpedo or Roadster models is $1875, f. o. b. Detroit.

See the Triangle on the Radiator

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number ~~40~~. TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 12, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE responsibilities of age are as nothing compared with those of youth.

All of that mighty service which has brought man from savagery to civilization; the country from a wilderness to wealth and nations from arms to amnesty—which has girdled the globe with spidery wires; bounded nations together with steel rails; overtopped Babel with his offices; mapped the moon and bred the bacillus, belongs to the aged and his forbears.

The maintenance of all this and the world's future development belongs to the youth. The lands have all been invaded, the poles discovered, the seas sounded, distance conquered, communication enhanced and the mysteries of nature laid bare; yet the youth of today has more to do, and more to do with, than had all his ancestors.

With all of our arts and sciences we are barely peeping through the portals of possibilities. We grow grain without knowledge, are helpless before disease and don't even know how to keep clean.

But the youth's greatest task is the improvement of man. —*I. D. G.*



Purposeful Play in Childhood is the Surest Training for Success in Later Years

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It's the guarantee of satisfaction. It means that the blanket is made of the strongest, tightest-twisted yarns our spinners can produce. It means that the entire blanket—yarns, straps, buckles, everything—was made in the largest blanket factory in the world and was shipped direct from that factory to your dealer's shelves.

Ask Your Dealer for

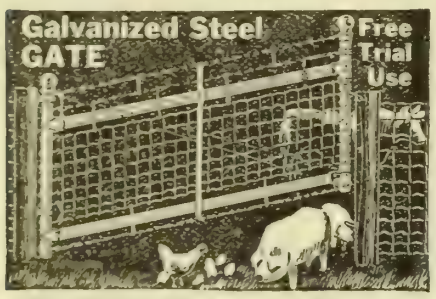
5A Storm King Square Blankets

They are strong, warm, thick and closely woven. They outwear several ordinary blankets. Weigh 8 lbs. Measure 84 x 90 inches. Cost but $2.50.

Buy a 5A Square Blanket for street use.
Buy a 5A Bias Girth Blanket for stable use.
Buy a 5A Plush Robe for carriage or auto.

Write for booklet showing blankets in colors.

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Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60 days before buying it. No deposit, no payment until you say you want to buy the gate. Send for our Free Use Order Card and big Farm Gate Book. Address

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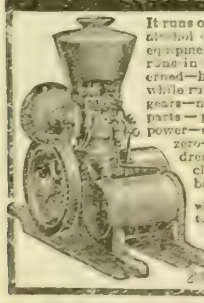
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Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and **Grind** *all kinds of small grain*, and *head kaffir*. **Have Conical Shape Grinders.** *Different from all others.*



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(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 6 to 200 Bushels.
We Also Make Sweep Grinders
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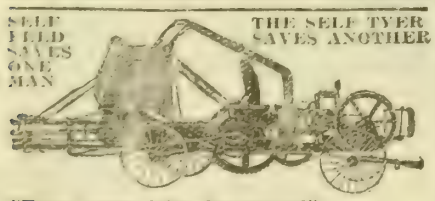
20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE



It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

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FARM AUTO

For the Farm Auto Owner

Inquiries and Suggestions Solicited

In Case of Fire.

In case gasoline gets on fire, remember that water spreads the flames. Use a fire extinguisher, sand or blanket. If the gasoline in the carburetor catches fire, turn fuel off at the tank and open the throttle wide, which will have the effect of drawing the flames into the cylinder and do no harm.

Drive to Avoid Ruts.

Whenever possible, driving in ruts should be avoided. You can afford to sacrifice speed and comfort to observe this admonition. Ruts cause undue wear on the sides of casings at a point on the casing where it is not designed to resist abrasion. The result of habitual neglect of this precaution will result in blow-outs.

Farm Gas Engines.

The first book to be published especially for the farmer on gas and gasoline engines, is one KANSAS FARMER has just received. The publishers are the Gas Engine Publishing Company, Cincinnati, O., and the book sells for $1. The book contains a number of illustrations, and the table of contents covers the entire range of gasoline engine operation as applying to the stationary and automobile engine.

Keep Wiring in Good Order.

Very recently we saw a magnificent car considerably damaged by fire which was the result of the insulation having worn off the electric wiring. In going over the car, looking for trouble, it is well to examine the wiring. The wiring should, in the first place, be installed so that it cannot chafe against the steel or wood frame and wear off the insulation. This is necessary for best results in the operation of the car, to say nothing of the danger from fire.

Hosts Liable for Damage.

A man and his wife visiting friends in St. Paul, Minn., were given an automobile ride by the latter. The machine turned turtle and the visitors sued their host for $21,000 for damages received. This is the first case on record in the United States in which guests on an auto trip attempted to make their host responsible for injuries. This case has not been heard. Recently, in England, a similar suit was brought and the decision rendered in favor of the defendant on the ground that he received no compensation from the plaintiff for the ride and as a guest had no cause for asking for damages on account of injuries received.

Kansas Girl in Cycle Relay.

Miss Inez Patterson, heroine of the "short grass" Kansas motor cycle tour of four western states, has enlisted in the ocean-to-ocean relay of the Federation of American Motor Cyclists. She is an enthusiastic high school girl who loves the rollicking out of doors and the motor cycle, she says, is the best means of enjoying it.

Although only 16 years old she has won her way into the hearts of Kansas motor cyclists. For several years she's been "master" of a motor cycle. She's learned before most girls—or even boys, for that matter—everything about riding two-wheelers.

Power of Long and Short Stroke Motors.

Of two motors the same diameter cylinders—one a long stroke and the other a short stroke—which develops the greatest power? This question is answered by the Motorist, as follows:

Of two motors each having the same cylinder diameter but one being a long stroke and the other a short stroke, the long stroke is the more powerful. Tests reported in a technical journal show that five motor horse-power more can be obtained from having long stroke than from one having the same piston displacement but with a shorter stroke. To have the same displacement the long stroke type would necessarily be a smaller bore than the short stroke.

Long Life to Auto Tires.

In an endeavor to give its patrons complete satisfaction, the Goodyear Tire Company is trying to educate tire users to the care of tires in a manner that will bring long life and reduce repair bills to a minimum. The one who would follow these instructions should begin by supplying himself with a reliable air gauge, and then use it to keep his tires inflated at the prescribed pressure—20 pounds per inch of the cross section. For instance, if a tire is four inches, then the pressure of air should be 80 pounds.

Another thing the man who wants to save expenses should bear in mind is the fact that 5 per cent added to the weight of a car usually subtracts 15 per cent from the life of the tires. As long as the car owner can, with smiling countenance, pack eight or nine people in his seven passenger machine, he must accept the consequences.

Avoid car tracks and ruts. Don't try to speed over rough roads. Examine your tires often for cuts and stone bruises. Fix them up with a little quick repair gum, and you will find them giving twice the mileage they would have given if neglected.

Kerosene and Gasoline.

It is apparent that the autoist must in the future pay more money for gasoline than he has in the past. This will not deter the purchase, however, of gasoline by those who have gasoline cars. The smell of gasoline cannot be satisfied by any other thing, and it will be bought, regardless of the price. By distillation of crude petroleum, kerosene to the amount of 30 per cent of the crude product is obtained. Of the kerosene 1½ to 2 per cent is gasoline. It is no surprise, then, that as consumption of gasoline increases the cost should advance. It is apparent, also, that kerosene must become the more widely used fuel and engineers are spending much time and energy in developing practical means for the use of kerosene as fuel. Gasoline has a specific gravity of 65 to 72 and a flashing point of 40 to 70. The specific gravity of kerosene is 90 and the flashing point 100 to 160. The flashing point is the temperature at which it gives off an ignitible vapor. Large engines are now operated on kerosene, being switched after starting on gasoline. It can be used only after the engine has become hot. Heat, being the essential requirement, it is certain that in a short time, appliances will be evolved whereby kerosene will become the autoist's principal fuel.

Gasoline Storage.

The advance in gasoline prices, when sold in 8 to 10-gallon lots, has caused many an auto owner to figure on buying gasoline in larger quantities—say, by the barrel—and thereby save 3 to 4 cents per gallon. The auto owner is justified by buying gasoline by the barrel. It will pay him to so do. The money saved will go a long way toward the maintenance of the automobile. Farm owners of automobiles can store gasoline in quantities in any manner they may elect. This is not so, however, with the city owner because he has ordinances to consider and must comply with the city regulations, which necessitates the underground storage tank. Several advantages of the underground tank will appear to the farm owner. When stored in these tanks, the gasoline does not evaporate and the volatile gasses are conserved. The gasoline is held at more nearly an even temperature, which is good for it. The safety of underground tanks is also a feature worth consideration. Gasoline stored in barrels with a faucet in the barrel, is not unusual on many farms, but it is not a safe method. We know that the auto owner will remark that after purchasing his machine he can spend as much as the first cost of the machine if he so desires, in arranging for the proper care of the machine, for the purchase of convenient and even necessary accessories, but it does seem that in the interest of economy and in providing a supply of efficient fuel, that the underground storage tank is an investment worth while.

The Governor of Montana has established a quarantine against horses from Kansas. It is safe to say that Montana's Governor is not posted on the peculiarities of the so-called Kansas horse plague. There is no necessity for any neighboring state quarantining against Kansas to prevent the spread of the plague, for the reason that the best authorities agree it is not a contagious disease.



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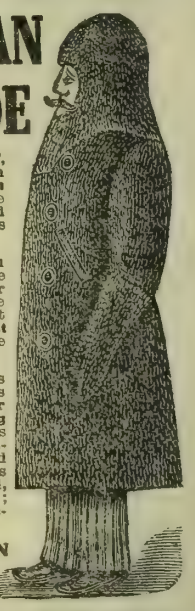
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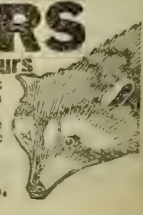
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMERS ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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LIVE STOCK INSURANCE.

The loss of hogs by cholera last year, followed by the horse epidemic this summer and fall, has served to call attention to the risk the farmer at all times carries. To shed some light on how the farmer could protect himself, led us to make observations last week regarding the kind of insurance of which he can avail himself if he so desires.

Life insurance is written on all kinds of farm live stock except hogs. Such insurance has been written for 25 years. During that time dozens of live stock companies have failed—failure due to writing insurance at rates too low to maintain the company. Life insurance for live stock, like that on humans, cannot be carried for less than it costs for protection. Those insurance companies which have weathered the experimental stage of live stock insurance are those which have charged a rate sufficient to make the business self-supporting and actually insure. Speaking with a KANSAS FARMER reader recently on this subject, he remarked that rates on live stock were too high to justify insurance. It will be seen from the failure of companies handling this insurance above, that rates must be high enough to pay the losses. Cheap insurance is the kind that fails. Insurance that does not pay losses is no insurance at all. Insurance is carried for protection. There is no protection in paying premiums alone. The loss when it occurs must be paid if the insurance is worth while.

We do not know the rates charged on all kinds of live stock. We do know that the rate is considered high by farmers generally and that insurance is for the most part carried on pure-bred and valuable breeding stock. The rate is $10 per hundred of valuation on draft stallions, insurable for two-thirds of their value, $1,000 being the maximum. This information comes by way of a farmers' stallion company, which company has its stallion insured and the secretary of which company says that practically all horse companies carry such insurance. A large user of mules advises that he pays $6 per hundred, and that the insurance limit is two-thirds the value. He says also that the age limit is 12 years. He thinks it worth while to keep his mules insured, and the insurance he carries protects these animals against death from any cause.

Registered cows and bulls are insurable at $8 per hundred, with a maximum insurance limit of $300 on the former and $500 on the latter, and that the rate is $1 per year less than the rate here given if protection against fire or lightning is not wanted. Work horses, milk cows and stock cattle are insurable at a lesser rate than pure-bred animals. Hogs are not insurable.

This gives some idea of the terms on which live stock can be insured, and it will be seen from the above that an average cost of about 2 cents per day per animal will take care of the best and most valuable farm live stock against death from any cause—fire, lightning, cyclones, disease or accident.

In considering the high cost of living, how many are there who think about, or even know, that the cost to them of their newspapers and periodicals have not increased? Current literature is a necessity of modern life, and a change in its cost would probably serve to deprive many families of their reading matter which would be a most severe loss. In spite of the increased cost of print paper, ink and labor, KANSAS FARMER continues to go to its subscribers at the same old price.

The low down manure spreader is an evidence of the eagerness of the manufacturers to devise the most handy and labor saving machinery. The low down spreader makes the work of loading manure at least a half easier. The excuse for failure to apply the manure to the field is growing weaker and weaker each year.

WHEAT CROP 1913.

Reports indicate that the 1913 wheat crop has been seeded under most favorable conditions, frequent and abundant rains having placed the ground generally in the most excellent condition. Unfavorable conditions for early plowing necessitated much late plowing, but the early fall rains have in a large measure, if not entirely, offset the disadvantages of late plowing. The excellent stands and the uniformity of germination seen in fields generally indicate the favorable condition of seeding.

Reports from the eastern two-thirds of Kansas indicate that the acreage is fully as large as last year. Some localities report an increased acreage. The horse epidemic has affected the wheat acreage little or not at all in this section.

In the western one-third of Kansas reports are not definite as to the probable acreage. The indications are that in some localities the acreage will be equal to that of last year, while in other sections it will not be so great. It is too early to know just what the 1913 wheat acreage of western Kansas will be. The ground is reported in good condition and favorable to continued late sowing. Much wheat is sown in that section as late as Thanksgiving, and some is sown later.

The co-operative spirit which KANSAS FARMER a few weeks ago said would prevail among western farmers in the horse epidemic stricken districts, has been manifested. The papers of the stricken counties contain numerous notices to the effect that farmers who have horses and mules which escaped the epidemic, are hurrying through with their own work and are offering the use of teams, free of cost, to those unfortunate farmers who have lost their work stock. These papers report that plowing and wheat seeding is being pushed with a vengeance.

CERTAIN FORAGE AND GRAIN.

Numerous times we have expressed the belief that Kansas farmers were jeopardizing their best interests in not giving more attention to the planting of Kafir, cane and Milo. The more we travel through Kansas the more we are convinced that the conclusion already expressed in this regard is of greater importance than we had before realized and much more important than farmers in general believe. In all parts of Kansas at this writing can be seen fields of Kafir which will yield 20 to 30 bushels of grain per acre, these fields growing by the side of corn which will yield in many instances less than one-half as much, and in many instances where corn is a failure Kafir will yield well.

Outside of a few localities in the state where the value of Kafir is recognized, the Kafir fields are small and evidently were planted with the expectation that the Kafir would not amount to anything. At any rate many Kansas fields were not planted with any idea of the same being an important factor in the farm plans and prosperity.

We believe that 10 to 15 acres of Kafir, planted in drills as corn is planted and well cultivated, will make the quarter section farmer almost independent of drouth. It will yield the grain and the forage needed to take the stock through the winter in good shape when all other forage and grain crops have failed. Unless the farmer has plenty of alfalfa and ideal corn land he cannot afford to overlook Kafir, cane and Milo. In the eastern third of Kansas Kafir is preferable to either cane or Milo for both grain and forage. In the western third Milo for grain and cane for forage are best adapted.

Thousands of Kansas farmers will this year select seed corn from the fields. They know the advantages of so doing. What have you done?

THE SHORT LEASE.

Perhaps few people realize that one of the effects of the "back-to-the-land" movement has been very harmful to all interests. There are others, such as inducing city people, wholly without knowledge or experience of things agricultural, to attempt to make a living on the farm, but none so bad as that which has caused the investment of city capital in farm lands which must be either handled by tenants or allowed to stand idle for a speculative raise in price. If this land is handled by tenants they are almost universally placed on short time leases, as the land is rented subject to sale, and their management is, of necessity, detrimental. If this land is allowed to lie idle it is so much withdrawn from cultivation and conduces to the high cost of living.

Now, the ownership of land is to be encouraged as among the safest of investments, and city people who have spare cash are not to be blamed for putting it into land. But this land should be made productive for the good of all, and any system of leasing which robs the soil and leaves the farm poorer with each succeeding year, not only hurts the financial interests of both landlord and tenant, but hurts the nation, as well.

The responsibility for a wrecked soil, which is too often found in some of the older parts of this new country, rests in the shortsighted policy of the landlord who insists upon short time leases.

HAM AND BACON SHOW.

We had not heard of a "ham and bacon" show until we read that one is to be held at Columbia, Mo., January 13-17, and so well we think of the idea that this is notice to President Waters, of Kansas Agricultural College, that he should hold such a show this year during farmers' week at his institution. Missouri offers premiums of $100 in gold for the best home-cured country ham and bacon. The object is to stimulate interest in the curing of ham and bacon on the farm and to demonstrate how thoroughly Missourians have mastered the mysteries of meat making.

Every legitimate means possible should be employed to revive the country smokehouse. Kansans know how to cure good meat and many of them have it, although we are sure that the number grows less and less each year. Farmers have gotten away from butchering and curing meat. Many of them are not growing their own potatoes, tomatoes, sweet corn, fruit, etc. They have gotten into the habit of living out of the butcher shops and grocery stores. We believe that it is expensive to buy from the butcher shop and grocery those things that can be produced and prepared on the farm, and we know that, generally speaking, the farm quality is superior. There is much better eating from the farmer's pork barrel and poultry than can be had from the shelves of the town store. The highest praise that can be given to any packing house product is that it "tastes like a country ham," and the whole list of store goods is claimed to be "as good as the country make."

In Kansas we need a campaign that will result in every farmer killing and curing his own pork and growing, so far as possible, those things needed to supply his table.

A new agricultural publication, the first number of which was circulated the latter part of August, is the Southwest Farmer, Hutchinson, Kan. Ike Lambert is the general manager, and John L. Lovett is editor. These gentlemen, with strong hearts and high ideals, set about to establish this publication in the homes of Kansas farmers generally. Here's hoping they succeed.

The man who gets along without work is making somebody's back ache.

KAFIR AND FROST.

Throughout Kansas hundreds of acres of immature Kafir have been caught by the recent frosts, and the yield and quality of grain much reduced thereby. The greater part of the damaged frost-bitten Kafir was that late planted. This is some evidence that in Kansas we do not plant Kafir sufficiently early. Not attaching to Kafir the importance of dependence for a grain crop, the custom is to delay Kafir planting until all other spring planting is done. This has the effect of the Kafir maturing late in the fall and taking long chances on its being frosted before maturity.

It is useless to plant Kafir in the spring when the ground is wet and cold. So to do will most likely result in the loss of the seed and necessitate replanting. The seasonal conditions, therefore, must to a great extent control the planting of Kafir. However, when conditions are favorable, the Kafir should at once be planted. If the crop is worth growing it is certainly worth consideration as to its habits. Early planting will result in maturity before frost. No farmer would think of planting a slow maturing variety of corn—a variety so slow in maturing that it would not be out of the way of frost by September 15. The same consideration and the same chance should be given Kafir as the corn crop.

In this connection it is desirable to plant early maturing varieties of Kafir. We believe red Kafir is the best for this latitude. It does not grow so large and is not such a heavy yielder as white, but it matures earlier. So we believe in red Kafir. In obtaining the seed it should be selected from the fields and the early maturing heads chosen. Kafir in this latitude and under the conditions of growth to which we subject it, becomes each year a little slower in maturing. We should exercise such means as will have the effect of offsetting this tendency. The best means, therefore, is to use seed selected with early maturity in mind and the way to get it is to select the early maturing heads from the field.

Much of the frost-bitten Kafir this year and particularly in many localities, demonstrates the peculiar adaptability of the plant to dry weather conditions. Kafir planted late in the season did not have a good start when the dry weather set in. Such Kafir remained green and in good condition waiting for rain. The late summer rains came and Kafir immediately grew and headed. While much of it did not get out of the way of the frost it made an abundant forage crop and yilded much more grain than corn did under the same seasonal conditions and the same conditions of planting. On every hand there is the evidence of Kafir being the surest grain and forage crop we have, speaking generally. It behooves the farmer who has live stock and who must have feed, to lean more strongly on Kafir, giving the plant a chance for more favorable production than he has heretofore given it.

Each day some new idea is developed in an effort to make the country school more practical and of greater use to the farm boy and girl. The latest is that of the superintendent of Adair County (Mo.) public schools, who has introduced the plan of grading pupils on the work done by them at home in helping their parents with the farm and house work. This is called industrial work, and the grading has reference thereto. Teachers each quarter send a card to children's parents to ascertain the amount of work and character of the same done by the pupils. The youngsters get credit at school for the work done at home, and grades on home work are considered by the teacher in making the final grade for promotion. The details of the plan are not known to us, but it seems that an arrangement along this line would be practical and valuable.

ALL WORKING TOGETHER

Individual Success Depends Upon Community Success

EVERY man, woman and child in Kansas is interested in the success of the farmer. Every man, woman and child in the United States is interested in and dependent upon the success of the farmer. The farmer creates new wealth, and it's upon this new wealth that the ever increasing volume of business of this country must depend.

If the farming done in a given community is poor, then the community is poor. The merchants in such a community do not thrive, and bankers barely make both ends meet, and other business men simply exist. On the other hand, if the farmers are good producers, every line of business flourishes. Each crop that is dug out of the ground each year is so much added wealth to the general stock of the community, and each individual benefits from this added wealth in proportion to his relation to the farmer and his industry in his own affairs. Good crops mean prosperous communities, good homes, good schools, good wearing apparel and a "smile that won't come off." Everybody is contented because everybody is prosperous. There is no desire on the part of the farmer to move to town or to sell out and move to another state.

Although farmers are the producers of new wealth, and this wealth is the foundation of a continued and growing prosperity, they cannot exist alone. What they produce must be distributed and consumed. It is just as necessary to have buyers for their products as it is to have the products. It is also just as necessary to have these buyers so located as to constitute a good market. The surplus of the farms may be sold in the nearby town or they may be shipped to the distant market. In either case the means of transportation is necessary. Good roads between the farm and town, and railroads to the distant market, are both necessary, and the profits which the farmer receives for his products is exactly proportioned to the quality of service rendered him by the good roads in the country and the railroads out of it. Both combine to make good markets for the farm products and with the aid of both, the farmer has the whole country for his market instead of the local town where the consumption of farm products is necessarily small. Both of these—the country road and the railroad—are the results of co-operative effort and as they are good, so the markets are good.

No community can be successful and prosperous without good producers and good buyers, and in these two classes both farmers and townsmen alike are interested. If the town is not a good market for the farmer it is not a good place for the man in town. This is another form of co-operation in which it should be true that every man living in town should be interested, not only in building the good roads which facilitate the delivery of farm products, but in using every other proper means to make of his town the best possible market place for the surrounding farmers. If in a grain community, ample means for handling and shipping grain should be provided. If not by individual effort then by companies or community effort. If in a live stock country, facilities for handling and shipping live stock should be of the best, and just in proportion to the excellence of these facilities will be the prosperity of the community. When the man in town is doing his full part and the farmer is doing his best, the conditions for a prosperous community are supplied, and this community will grow because these conditions will attract other citizens.

When the farmer has produced a surplus and receives cash for it from the buyer, he has money for deposit in the bank, for the improvement of his farm home, for the purchase of improved live stock, of an automobile or other necessities or comforts according to his need. The local merchant should then be prepared, either to sell such things to him outright, or to get them for him quicker than he can get them himself, and thus induce the farmer to spend his money at home.



NOTHING WILL PAY MORE PER POUND FOR FEED THAN THE FARM-RAISED HORSE OF GOOD QUALITY.

Most standard articles that the farmer will need, from separators to singletrees, are thoroughly advertised and have a fixed price in any community in the United States. The enterprising local merchant will be able to furnish all these at a reasonable profit to himself and with no excess cost to the farmer over and above the added freight rate from the factory.

In these days the farmer is a buyer of quality, and he demands advertised articles or those which have a fixed reputation for quality. If he gets the idea that he wants to buy cheap articles he can easily get them, but he should always do so with the full understanding that they will soon have to be replaced. Economy never permits of a purchase of cheap articles. It is only the very poor people who must be extravagant. People who are forehanded can buy in such quantities and at such prices that they do not reduce the merchant's profit, but they do increase their own economy. Very poor people must buy in such quantities and of such quality that they pay higher prices.

Business men everywhere are coming to see the fallacy of the old axiom that competition is the life of trade. Competition is not the life of trade. It is the death of trade. Every community, without exception, which has adopted co-operative instead of competitive methods, is a prosperous community. Prosperity fairly oozes out of co-operative efforts when rightly directed, while it only singles out a few who make money but do not prosper under competitive methods.

No better illustration of the splendid results which follow co-operative methods could be found than is shown in the community breeding of pure-bred live stock. When one small community in Wisconsin can show an annual shipment of approximately a half million dollars worth of dairy cattle as a result of such co-operation it surely ought to afford food for thought, and when another small community in Nebraska can show pure-bred Belgian mares on practically every farm with the community ownership of some of the best stallions ever imported from Belgium, there is reason for inquiry, as well.

The farming interests of this country are not only suffering from a shortage of live stock, but from a shortage of quality in what we do have. No great progress can be made in live stock industry under present conditions, when each man is a guide unto himself and breeds to suit his own fancy, regardless of type or quality leading to a standard. Communities must unite in the breeding of some one or more breeds of pure stock, and through the work of these communities the national welfare will be attained. Fairs and shows are very much for the pure-bred interests, perhaps more than any other single thing, but they reach with their lessons only a relatively small portion of the people who should be interested.

Granges and other associations of people having a community of interest, have found it profitable to co-operate in the purchase of coal, salt, staple groceries, etc., and, in a few cases, in the selling of farm products, but in very few cases have they carried the matter far enough to reap any very rich reward.

What I mean is best shown by the results obtained at Norfolk, Neb., where the Commercial Club has imported carload after carload of Belgian mares and sold them to the farmers at actual cost. The club also imported several stallions of the best, and these are available to the mare owners at a merely nominal fee—just enough to pay the cost of maintenance. This is co-operation. Here the farmers have imported mares, of one of the best draft breeds, for use in breeding and farm work. They have access to the best imported stallions at a nominal fee, and they have the help of the Commercial Club in selling their surplus colts. Does it pay? The club has helped the farmers towards a greater prosperity in giving them more efficient farm horses with which to do their work, and the progeny from which will sell for much more money. The club didn't make any money on this first transaction, as the mares were sold at exact cost, but they will make money "forever after" in the increased prosperity of the farmers which they helped to bring about.

This is co-operation. This is working together for the common good, and this kind of thing—the building of good roads, the development of pure-bred live stock, the encouragement of the general breeding of some one or more breeds of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and poultry, in communities so they may become centers—is just what the Topeka Commercial Club has under way for Shawnee county, and for Kansas.

The Horse as a Side Line

THAT "any fool can farm" is no longer true, if it ever was. The man who farms and gets anywhere with it is very far removed from being a fool. He must put brains and training into his work, and if he does not have these he must get them, and the sooner he does it the better for him and his neighborhood. The people make the neighborhood, and each one does his part. He either builds up or tears down. He is active for good or inactive to the hurt of himself and his neighbors. There is no middle ground. He must either succeed or fail as a man, and one of the chief factors in success lies in his financial well being.

To the man who is not at least fairly successful in a financial way the sun does not shine in the same way, and cheerfulness comes hard. He feels yellow and looks blue.

The raising of crops alone does not always make the living, pay running expenses and build the bank balance as rapidly as desirable. It is upon side lines and economies that the farmer who really gets rich depends for the "velvet" to store away in the bank vault. In one case it may be in cheaper methods of production, while in another it may be in the production of a little bigger yields to the acre or in the raising of a greater variety of money-making crops of grain, grass or live stock. Let the farming operations proper provide for every expense and all the profits possible, and then have some side lines for bank balance builders, and to do this there is absolutely nothing anywhere that will equal live stock.

Live stock supplies a market for home grown roughness and brings cash for much that would otherwise be waste. It rejuvenates the soil and makes it possible to farm the same land for centuries instead of generations, as is our present practice. It multiplies into a marketable commodity for which there is always a ready sale and a good price. Live stock and its products will never be as cheap as they have been, and they will probably become increasingly more costly. The man who has live stock for sale each year, at such prices as have recently prevailed and will continue to prevail, will always get ahead or have the means of doing so. His farm will be richer and his bank account larger by reason of their presence. In fact no man who practices general farming, as usually understood in the corn belt states, will do himself the justice that he should do if he undertakes to farm without live stock. It may take the form of dairy cattle, and prosperity always follows in the train of a well managed dairy herd. Many would prefer beef, and to them the prospects never were so bright. Others like the hog, and he has demonstrated for many years that he is a wonderful mortgage lifter and bank balance builder. There are yet others who prefer the horse.

It may sound odd to urge the increase of breeding horses on every farm, in view of the fact that the prairie states have just passed through the worst period of disaster from horse disease that has ever been experienced, and yet the fact remains that the farmers must have horses, and that this very calamity which has visited the western states this fall with such dire results will of itself create a bigger market for these forms of farm motors.

It may also sound odd to consider the horse as a side line, but this is correct except on such farms as are devoted mainly to the breeding of horses. The farm horse is the motor without which modern farm operations cannot be successfully conducted. His place may be taken with great economy and advantage by the various forms of mechanical tractors in many operations and localities, but there will always be a useful and important place on the farm for the horse. Instead of the automobile and the farm tractor supplanting the horse for farm and road work, the reverse seems to be true, and good horses have never commanded such prices as they now do, while prospects for the future indicate that these prices are not likely to go any lower. In the event of a great war or of another epidemic of widespread influence, the prices may go even higher. The motor has put the poor horse out of business more or less, and the demand now and hereafter will be for good horses of whatever kind.

When one considers the comparative ease with which good colts can be raised on the farm, it is really astonishing that more farmers do not give attention to this very profitable side line. Instead of mules, geldings or inferior mares, the farmer could substitute draft mares of high grade or pure breeding, and from these he could depend upon a profit of a hundred dollars or more each year, while the mare would make another

(Continued on page 16)

THE GOOD SEED BED

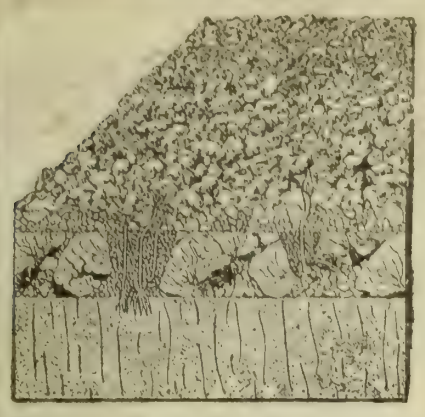


Figure 1—Uncut Corn Stalks Cause Many Air Spaces.

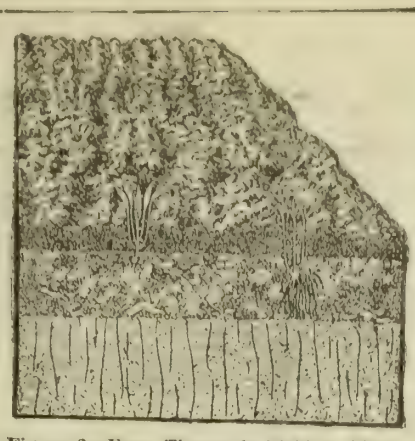


Figure 2—Even Thorough Disking After Plowing Doesn't Fill All Air Spaces.



Figure 3—Note Air Spaces Due to Plowing Before Disking.

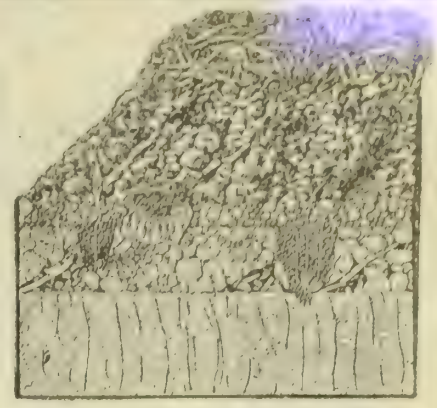


Figure 4—A Properly Prepared Seed Bed Disked Before Plowing.

MEANS MUCH IN YIELD AND PROFIT—LARGELY DETERMINES GERMINATION AND AVAILABLE MOISTURE—SAVES MUCH CULTIVATION DURING GROWING SEASON.

By C. A. BACON

THERE has been so much written and said about plant growth, that the average mind wonders how much to believe and how much to disbelieve. A scientist tries a series of experiments that prove successful in one locality, the farmer tries them in another and meets with dismal failure. The farmer discredits the scientist. He puts his experiences against the experimenter, and goes on farming in his own way. There are, however, a number of principles concerning the germination of seeds that are not open to differences of opinion. If these are known and diligently followed, better crops will be the reward.

Germinating seeds must of necessity have water, air and a certain amount of heat. The rapidity of germination depends entirely on how these elements are provided. It naturally follows from this that the seed must be planted at the right depth to secure the conditions necessary for germination. The soil is warmer nearer the surface than it is deeper, but it is also dryer. This being a fact under ordinary conditions, the deeper the seed is planted, the longer it takes to germinate. If the farmer prepares his seed bed in the manner that the great majority of farmers do, he must, befor planting, take into consideration the amount of moisture that he has in the soil, the way his seed bed has been prepared, and prophesy to a greater or lesser extent the amount of rainfall the season will have. This sort of procedure is guesswork at best.

The manner in which the seed bed is prepared has everything to do with the proper germination and growth of the plant. Suppose the corn stalks are left standing in the fall and stock are turned into the field to winter. In the spring the ground is covered with corn stalks. If the average farm practice is followed, the corn stalks are broken down and plowed under, then the ground is harrowed with a peg-tooth harrow once or twice, and the seed planted.

Illustration No. 1 shows a seed bed which has been prepared in this manner. The reader will observe the pile of corn stalks that was left by the man who harrowed the field when he cleared a section of the harrow, the air space left at the bottom of the furrow by the corn stalk and corn stalk roots, also the wheat plant and the hill of corn. He will also notice that the wheat plant is in the ground more than half the depth of the plowed furrow, and that the corn is almost on the bottom.

How many times have we gone into the field and noticed that one hill of corn will be up nicely, while others will be barely breaking through the ground. The same thing is true of small grain. There are a number of conditions responsible for this, but the most important one is the preparation of the seed bed. In illustration No. 1 the drill was used in planting the grain and the corn planter in planting the corn. The illustration shows that the corn planter and the shoe of the drill left the ground pulverized around the seed, but did not prevent the seed from dropping too deep in the ground. The reason for this is that the bottom of the seed bed, being full of air spaces, the runners either broke through the clods or pushed them to one side. This allowed the seeds to drop further in the ground than they should. The next hill would probably be planted at the right depth, but in close proximity to the pile of corn stalks, which would retard its early germination and growth. In other places in the field the seed would probably be deposited at the right depth and grow into a healthy plant. But there is nothing sure about it.

This is one reason why a stand of corn is so uneven on seed beds prepared in this manner. Of course, there are other reasons why this difference will appear. The one next to the irregular depth of planting is that the corn stalks and trash are the best places in the world for the hatching of insects which entirely eat away the plant or injure it. The stalks hinder cultivation and are of small value as fertilizers when left in this condition. This much is true in the period of germination and early plant growth.

If the season happens to be dry, these air spaces will prevent proper capillary connection with the sub-surface. The corn stalks and roots buried in the ground will be harboring places for insects that are common to any locality. It means that just at the time when the plants need moisture to mature the grain they will not get it, and as a consequence there will be a poor crop.

Suppose the spring is late, as it was in some localities this year. The farmer thinks he must plow his ground hurriedly in order to get his crop in. Does he gain anything by this method? Assume that he is planting corn. When the ground is plowed in this manner it is cold and cloddy. He has to plant his corn deeper than he wants to in order to get the planter to cover it. Since the ground becomes increasingly colder the farther it is from the surface, it takes the corn longer to germinate and longer to break through the ground, than it would if the farmer had prepared his ground better. When it comes to cultivation he loses time, pulls up a great deal of corn, and has an uneven stand to work. He has hurriedly prepared his seed bed and planted his corn, but waits for it to grow, has trouble all through the cultivation and raises a poor crop because he was in a big hurry to plant his corn.

It is a matter of history in corn growing districts that nature practically always provides a season long enough to raise a crop of corn, consequently the scare caused by a late spring does irreparable harm. The farmer had much better spend the extra time that he is wating for the corn to grow in the further preparation of the seed bed. The time spent in working the ground gives the sun and air a chance to warm it, and make a more compact seed bed. This is necessary if the seed is weak, and a great help to strong seed.

Illustration No. 2 shows corn stalk ground which was plowed, disked and harrowed with a smoothing harrow. While this leaves the ground in a little better condition on the surface, the same trouble at the bottom of the seed bed will be experienced as that which exists when the seed bed is prepared as shown in illustration No. 1. The same corn stalks are there to give trouble. The main difference is that a deeper mulch has been prepared on the surface, and such a seed bed will probably stand the drouth somewhat better.

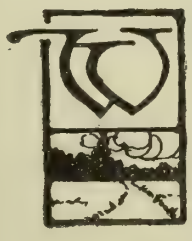
One of the great troubles with a seed bed of this kind, particularly with reference to the smaller grains, is that germination being slower a greater length of time is required for the stem to reach the surface, and then when to gets to the proper stage for growth, a new sets of roots farm at the place where air, moisture and heat are present in the right proportions. This is the point where the complete system of roots is formed. The lower roots which started from the seed wither and die. Time is required for this change to take place. And it happens before the plant can grow. All this shows the great importance of planting the seed the right depth. Planting the seed the right depth depends absolutely upon a seed bed prepared in the right manner.

Illustration No. 3 shows a stubble ground plowed in the spring and hastily prepared by disking and harrowing. Naturally this ground compacts more readily than the corn stalk ground. It does not have the trash to interfere with cultivation, nor does it breed insect pests, but the same trouble at the bottom of the seed bed exists here, as it does in the corn stalk ground.

Illustration No. 4 represents a corn stalk field disked and cross disked before plowing, and then harrowed. This ground compacts readily and easily, making a warm, moist, firm seed bed for any kind of a crop. With the bottom of the bed prepared properly the farmer can plant his seed at the right depth and feel sure that it is being deposited in the ground just where it ought to be. He can figure more nearly on what the season will bring forth because the seed bed is in the proper condition to resist excessive drouth or rains. In this seed bed the stalks have been cut into small pieces, they do not interfere with the compactness of the seed bed, capillarity nor cultivation. There will be no danger of a second set of roots forming, if the seed is planted at the right depth. Germination will take place in the quickest time and the shoots will develop into a healthy plant.

Just how the farmer should go about to put his seed bed in this condition he can best judge. He can readily see the difference in the bottoms of the seed beds, and no man can tell him how to prepare best his particular ground. He must decide the matter for himself. The important thing to do is to get the bottom of the seed bed compact so that good connections are made with the subsurface.

FOR FARM BOYS AND GIRLS



THAT three factors—each of which is within control of the farmer—influences a good corn yield?

Should seed corn, Kafir, cane or Milo be selected from the field or bin, and why?

What are the advantages in planting large seeds?

In what respect are wheat growers able to take effective measures against damage to this wheat crop from the Hessian fly?

Where do the greater percentage of chinch bugs winter?

What are effective means of combating chinch bug damage?

Do you think it worth while to clean up the farm, with a view to destroying all insect pests?

The average per cent of butter fat contained in cream sold to Kansas creameries during the years 1909 to 1911 was 30 per cent. Could the farmer profitably separate a heavier cream?

How many pounds of butter was made in creameries from cream produced in Kansas in 1911?

How many more cattle does Iowa have than Kansas?

If both cane and Kafir roughage is grown on the farm, which should be fed first, and why?

THREE PRIZES AND RULES TO OBSERVE

KANSAS FARMER will pay $1 each for the three best answers to these questions. Accuracy, neatness, interest shown, and originality of answers will govern in awarding prizes.

The answers to these questions found in KANSAS FARMER, issues of September 28 and October 5.

No replies received after October 27 will be considfered. Preserve copies of KANSAS FARMER beginning with this issue for future reference in answering questions.

E. A. Bormon



Don't Buy Horses Again

Work on many a farm in the Southwest has been brought to a standstill by the sudden death of horses.

Some farmers will learn a great lesson from this. They will not risk more money in buying more horses. They will take the same money, or less, and buy

Rumely Tractors

Either Rumely Tractor (Oil-Pull or Gas-Pull) is stronger than a dozen horses and works twice as long every day.

A Tractor Never Gets Sick.
It Can Save $1 an Acre on Plowing.
It is Handy for a Hundred Jobs.

Don't lose next year's crop—no matter if you have a dozen dead horses. Act at once and act wisely. Get a tractor. We can ship it at once. Sooner or later, you have to get free from horse-power. Why not now?

Write or Wire Today for our Tractor Book and Prices.

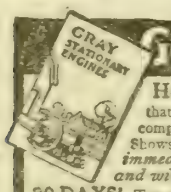
RUMELY PRODUCTS CO., Inc.,
Home Office—La Porte, Ind.
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"LITTLE WONDER" KAFIR HEADER

Sold under a positive guarantee. No experiment. A proven success. Hundreds in successful operation. Most reasonably priced machine on the market. Does the work better. Why pay more?

Write today for more specific information and price list to

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Get this Valuable Engine Book Free

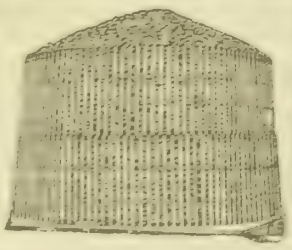
Here's a book that contains a lot of general engine information that that will be of great help to you in selecting the *right* engine. Also tells you and shows you the complete line of high grade Gray engines in all sizes from 1½ to 36 h. p.—(12 sizes in all). Shows you how carefully they are made—inspected and tested. We can make *immediate shipments on big powerful engines for heavy fall and winter work.*

30 DAYS' TRIAL Try any Gray engine at your own work for 30 days—give it hard tests for power and economy—if engine is not everything we claim in every way, ship it back—we pay return freight.

Write today asking for Big Engine Book "S." If interested in a complete Electric Light outfit ask for Electric Light Catalog.



GRAY MOTOR CO., 10325 **G. M. C. Bldg., Detroit, Mich.**



ECONOMY CORN CRIB

Here is a practical, durable and CHEAP Corn Crib that keeps corn as long as desired. The greatest capacity with the least expense per bushel of any method of storing corn. No use of building cribs out of high priced lumber. Try an ECONOMY PORTABLE SLAT CRIB. It can be used for fencing when not in use as cribbing. Made in sizes as follows: 400 bu., 500 bu., 800 bu., 1,000 bu.

Cribs made to order—any size wanted. Also will furnish cribbing by the rod. Write us for prices.

WALKER MFG. CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 12.

Tile Draining Farm Land

For Kansas Farmer by L. S. Edwards, Manager Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kansas

The practice of draining farm lands by means of tile is receiving more and more attention—a means of bringing waste land into production or increasing the production on wet lands already under cultivation. Higher prices for products and land make profitable the expenditure necessary to bring about these results where formerly such expenditure was not warranted. The benefits derived from tile draining are numerous and are most apparent to those who have attempted to grow crops upon the same ground before and after. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

Tiling should be beneficial upon almost any land that is habitually too wet to do farm work on when work should be done. Whether profitable or not would depend upon local conditions as to value of land and crops and cost of doing the work. Personally, I know that it has proved successful in the gumbo soil of the Neosho River bottom. The effects of drainage may be listed somewhat as follows:

REMOVAL OF SURPLUS WATER.

This a properly installed drain will do to the immense satisfaction of the farmer. We can always farm on our tiled fields several days sooner than upon similar land untiled. When one is hampered by wet weather from getting on the fields, a day or two at the right time may mean the difference of a week or two in planting time and the same in cultivation. This may make all the difference between a profitable crop and a complete failure.

AERATION OF SOIL.

This follows the removal of water. As the water moves down and out of the soil, air follows it into the soil. Thus, then, is set up in our soil at least a sort of slacking process, the heavy character of the soil changes, and it becomes more firable and workable. This aids also in the unlocking of plant food, which is brought about by the action of bacteria in the soil. These are unable to act in a waterlogged, unventilated soil.

GREATER WATER-HOLDING CAPACITY.

The breaking up and firing of the soil due to the above action makes it possible for the soil to take up and hold more moisture than was formerly possible.

We are now growing 40 to 60 bushels of corn and 20 to 30 bushels of wheat on land that formerly raised but indifferent crops at uncertain intervals, and this is true not only in a wet year, but also in a season like 1911. On drained land the crops were much better than upon soil of like character undrained.

Tile drainage is a permanent improvement. Well laid drains of good tile are known to last 30 and 40 years, at least, while the benefits will pay for the investment in a very few years. Before beginning drainage operations careful plans should be made covering the work to be done. An outlet low enough to give drainage from every part of the field is essential. The location and size of the mains and length of the laterals must be accommodated to the size of the field and the lay of the land. As most land that requires drainage is rather flat, the grade of the ditches will have to be nearly flat, and it will require the use of a drainage level in the hands of a competent man to properly set the grade. Do not make the mistake of putting in tile unless you are sure the grade is right, as a tile line running up hill is useless. A grade as flat as one inch to 100 feet can be successfully used, while two or three inches to 100 feet is the usual grade. Such grade cannot be run successfully by the eyes, even if there is water in the ditch.

Have your lines located and grades set by a surveyor or someone competent to use a level. An attempt to economize at this point in the operation is almost sure to result in disaster. Beginning at the outlet, complete the ditch to grade, lay the tile and cover it as soon as possible after the ditch is opened. This avoids the annoyance and loss due to caving banks and tile filled with dirt washed in from the uncompleted ditch above. Always protect the upper end of an uncompleted line with something to prevent dirt washing into it. The outlets should also be safeguarded, to prevent rabbits or other animals from entering. Junctions between mains and laterals are best made by means of Y's made for the purpose by the tile factories. Laterals should not be run at right angles to the mains, on account of the stoppage of the flow in the main due to the entering at this angle of the flow from the lateral.

Rules governing the size of main for a given area and the length of lateral in soils of different character have been prepared and may be obtained from the Bureau of Drainage Investigations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

For use on gumbo soils we have found that a distance apart of 80 feet, 4-inch tile in lines not over 800 feet long and not closer to the surface than 30 inches, has proven satisfactory for the laterals, while as much as 100 acres has been drained into one 10-inch main. The main, of course, decreases in size as it proceeds up the ditch when there is less flow of water. Care should be taken in laying all lines that the bottom is true and the ends joined closely, to prevent soil washing into the tile. Never cut the ditch deeper than the grade if it can be avoided, as it is difficult to fill up to grade and get a solid foundation for the tile. Remember that one tile out of alignment, or broken, impairs or destroys the usefulness of the entire line about it. Use only sound, well-burned tile, and lay carefully. Hard-burned tile stands handling better and makes a more permanent drain.

The ditches are commonly cut by hand with spade and shovel. However, machines are made for this purpose which greatly reduce the expense and do a superior quality of work. These, of course, are only practical when a large amount of work is to be done either for one man or in the neighborhood.

Tile your wettest land first, putting in your mains to accommodate additional lines as may be required later. As the tile gets to working on the land the needs of the rest of the land will become more apparent and such portions as require it can be drained. Such work is commonly done in the fall and winter, and the skill and experience gained in putting in the first system can be used next year on the additional work.

Co-operative Live Stock Shipping

The farmers of Athol, Smith County, have for a number of years maintained a co-operative live stock shipping association with great success and profit to themselves. The manager, P. A. Livingood, writes of the operations of this association as follows:

"We are organized under the state law to handle live stock, coal, farm implements, lumber and grain.

"We ship live stock at a cost of $6 per car, which amount goes to the business manager as pay for his services. If more than one car per day is shipped, the manager gets $5 for each additional car. We have certain days on which to ship live stock. If a member has one or a dozen animals, the manager books them and shipment is made when it is possible to get together a carload. The members realize Kansas City prices less the expense of shipping.

"We ship to well known live stock commission firms and find their dealings satisfactory. We have no difficulty in obtaining dealers to handle our business. In fact all of the best firms solicit our business.

"We ship 75 to 120 cars of stock per year, depending somewhat upon the season. We have no trouble in obtaining cars for our use, and we do not encounter any obstacles on account of our being a co-operative association.

"Our association does not handle coal, for the reason that our lumber yard, which handles coal, is owned by farmers, and the coal is sold at a reasonable profit only. Our farmers' lumber yard buys coal and lumber from any of the jobbers, and the business of this yard is solicited by coal and lumber dealers.

"We have never handled farm implements, although we are authorized by our charter to handle the same.

"The farmers of Athol are staunch patrons of these co-operative enterprises and appreciate the methods of doing business and the savings secured."

If you are a member of any co-operative institution which has proven a good thing for yourself and your neighbors, you are invited to tell KANSAS FARMER readers about it through these columns. —EDITOR.



The Main Street of Bargain Town

All aboard for Main Street—the biggest shopping thoroughfare in the world—where millions go—and where a thousand windows display a hundred thousand bargains.

Bargain Town is no less than the famous catalogue of Montgomery Ward & Co. with its 1,000 wonderful pages, which like windows, show the world of merchandise to you in your easy chair.

Visit Bargain Town under the bright light of your evening lamp—walk down Main Street through the pages of the things you need. Note the wonderful values—the extra-cut, all-wool, yard-wide values. Admire the illustrations so remarkably portraying the original that you can almost feel the tread of the velvety carpet or hear the low whir of the easy-running cream separator.

The MAIN STREET of BARGAIN TOWN

Remember that when you use this catalogue you are in the real Town of Values, the Town of Real Bargains. When you travel Main Street of Bargain Town bear in mind that while you are doing so, thousands of others are walking Main Street with you in just the same way. Take the family with you—and your friends. Let each select what he or she needs. Buy judiciously, at your leisure and according to the most perfect, the most economical system ever devised for the sale of merchandise to the consumer.

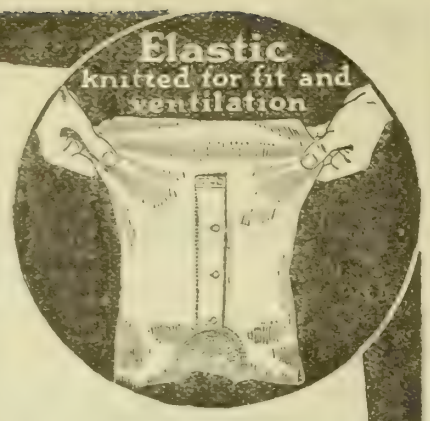
If you have not as yet been so fortunate as to secure a 1913 catalogue, write immediately, and in the meantime borrow the catalogue your neighbor is using.

MONTGOMERY WARD & COMPANY DEPT. E. 15

Chicago **Kansas City** **Fort Worth, Texas**

The right idea in underwear

—which is the Wright idea—is to let the pores breathe and carry off all perspiration and excretions from the skin.
Wright's Health Underwear is fleeced on the inside so it will be soft and comforting to the skin—so it can absorb all perspiration—so it will hold a layer of air between the garment and the skin, protecting it from sudden chills.
Wright's Health Underwear is knitted so the fabric is elastic, fitting the body perfectly and holding its shape permanently. The garments are knitted so the pores can breathe through it.
Everyone will find comfort and good wear in Wright's Health Underwear—those who are susceptible to colds, grippe or rheumatism, will find the protection their conditions demand.
Ask your dealer to show you Wright's Health Underwear—in union suits and separate garments—in wool, wool-and-cotton and pure wool.



Wright's Health Underwear

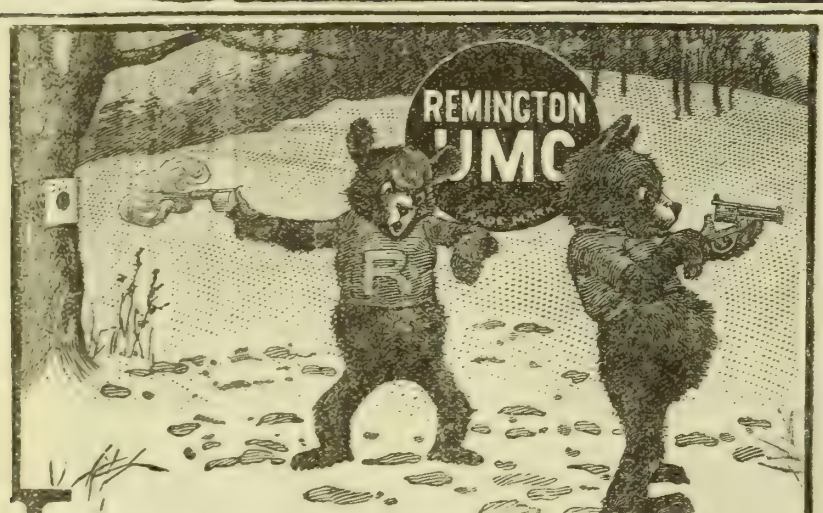


Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear fits the body all over. The fabric is so springy it stretches comfortably with every motion of the body—it goes through many trips to the laundry without losing its perfect shape. Made in all materials and weights to suit all preferences.

Ask your dealer to show you Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear and know it by this label:

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Revolver and Pistol Cartridges The Remington U-M-C Cubs at the Revolver Match.

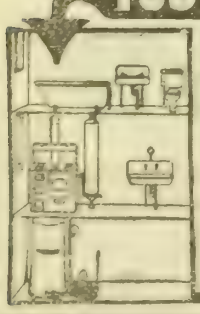
The red ball brand is chosen by the majority of revolver and pistol experts because they know that—
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HEATING THE HOME

The Effect of the Chimney on Heating—Proper Construction

KANSAS FARMER readers will be constructing new residences during the summer and fall and this article on chimney construction is timely. It is written by E. S. Keene, North Dakota:

The successful operation of the heating plant is the most important feature in the comfort of the home. No matter what type of heating plant is used to warm the house—hot water, steam or hot air—the success of the furnace, to produce the desired amount of heat, depends in the greatest degree on the chimney.

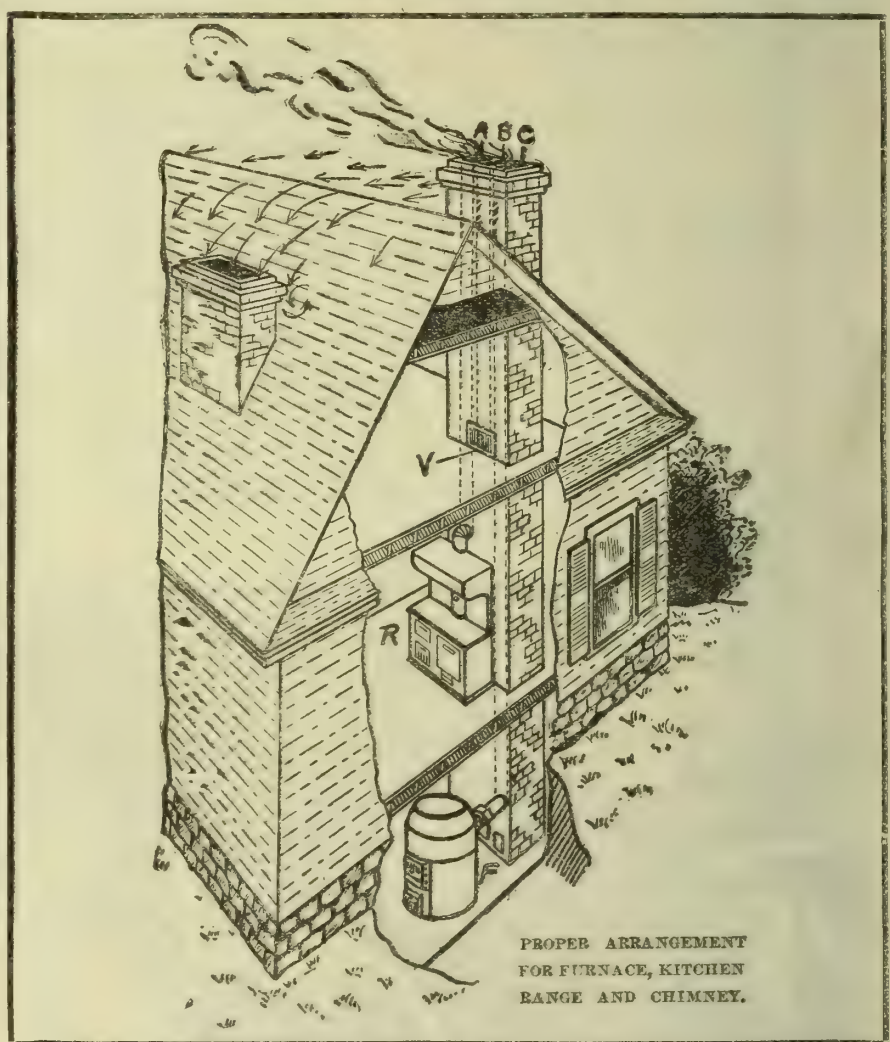
The chimney furnishes the draft which feeds air to the furnace, and unless a sufficient draft is supplied, a sluggish and wasteful fire will be the result. The strength of the draft is generated by the height of the chimney, but the volume of passing air will depend on the area of the flue as well as its height. A chimney may produce a strong draft, but unless the flue is large enough in area to cause sufficient volume of air to be drawn through the furnace, a poor fire will be maintained. A good furnace fire demands a strong draft and an ample supply of air.

Good engineering practice has shown that in house heating the average dwelling demands a chimney flue for the furnace of 8 inches by 12 inches in area for a rectangular flue, or 9 inches to 10 inches for one that is circular. The chimney should extend well above the highest part of the building, and in case other buildings or tall trees are near, it should be located with reference to the prevailing winds, which may cause eddies, and thus produce a down-draft in the flue. Sometimes movable cowl (usually made of sheet iron) will be required to avoid eddies produced from causes which cannot be removed.

The furnace flue should run as nearly straight as possible from the base to the top of the chimney and should have no other openings except that of the furnace smokepipe. Offsets or bends of any kind in the flue, retard the freedom of the ascending column of gas and thus reduce the draft of the furnace. The top of the chimney should not be capped in any way that will reduce the area of the flue.

The best flue is that of cylindrical form, in that it forms the easiest and most natural escape for the chimney gases. In such a flue the spiral ascent of the gases are in no way interfered with, as in the case of the rectangular form, and this for a given area, the cylindrical flue gives the best service. Cylindrical flues are commonly made of "round tile" or cement blocks that are prepared expressly for chimney construction. The joints of the chimney should be closely made and tightly cemented. There should be no crevices between the blocks. The mortar joints must not be allowed to project into the flue, because they will retard the flow of the gases. If the stack is made of brick, the walls should have a thickness of two courses of brick, and the inside should be plastered straight and smooth.

It frequently happens that one chimney may be constructed with two or more flues that will accommodate the entire house. The chimney thus arranged is cheaper to construct and more efficient than where separate stacks are made for each flue. The figure shows such a chimney of three flues designed to accommodate the kitchen range R, and the furnace F, in the outside flues marked A and B, while the middle flue, marked B, supplied a means for ventilation. The middle flue being kept warm by those on the outside, furnishes a better draft because of the higher temperature. Openings are made into the flue from the various apartments, such as that on the upper floor, marked V, and into which is discharged the air from near the floor. This is one of the few possible methods of natural ventilation, and when used in connection with some means of admitting air into the building, gives very satisfactory results.



PROPER ARRANGEMENT FOR FURNACE, KITCHEN RANGE AND CHIMNEY.

The short chimney in the figure shows the effect of the wind as it passes over the ridge of the roof and why the draft in such a chimney is retarded whenever this condition exists. The force of the wind, as it comes in contact with the roof, causes a compression of the air on the windward side and a rarification on the lee side. This inequality of pressure causes a downward sweep of the wind as indicated by the arrows. The effect on the low chimney is to cause a retardation of the draft and sometimes the pressure is great enough to reverse the action of the flue and force the smoke into the house. The only remedy for such a condition is an extension to the chimney that will raise its top above the ridge.

In a construction, such as the large chimney of the figure, soot pockets should be tight and free from air leaks. The smoke pipe from the furnace should not extend into the flue beyond its inner surface, because it will reduce the area of the flue and thus retard the draft. The space around the smoke pipe where it enters the chimney should be made tight with mortar or stove putty. The smoke pipe should be kept free from accumulating soot.

Alfalfa Mills of Little Value

KANSAS FARMER has long contended that the alfalfa mill was a menace to the community in which it was established provided the mill has the effect of causing farmers to sell alfalfa through the mill instead of feeding what they need of it to their live stock. We have observed community after community in which the alfalfa hay produced was sold to the mill while the live stock on the farm was compelled to exist on a minimum quantity of comparatively poor feed. Along this line the comment of J. H. Miller, Superintendent Kansas Agricultural College Extension, is interesting:

"Wherever these mills have been established there has been a very rapid falling off of all live stock interests. Towns that before the establishment of the mill shipped hundreds of fat cattle are now shipping alfalfa hay and shipping corn and these things will ruin any county from the standpoint of soil fertility. Your county does not raise enough cattle now and if a mill were established scores of farmers would sell their alfalfa hay to the mill and would quit fattening cattle. We have opposed the building of alfalfa mills in every part of the state and we believe we are right. We want this alfalfa fed to cattle, horses, etc.

"An alfalfa mill adds practically nothing to the town, as it only takes two or three men to handle a mill of pretty good capacity and then only for a few months of the year, whereas if all that alfalfa were fed to cattle, hogs, and horses, there would be the gain to the farmer of feeding the stuff on the farm, and the farmer would actually get more money for his hay put into stock than he would get for it at the mill.

"Your county does not grow half enough alfalfa, and it ought to feed all it can possibly raise. The selling of alfalfa hay constantly will deplete the land of mineral matter as rapidly as wheat depletes it of all nitrogen. I hope, therefore, that you will not give any encouragement to the establishment of an alfalfa mill in your county, as I believe it will do more harm than it can possibly do good. The biggest thing you can do in your community, in my judgment, is to build up the live stock interests and urge everybody to grow more Kafir and more alfalfa, and raise more cattle, horses, mules, hogs, or sheep."

Cost and Use of Machinery

In thinking over the matter we find that one of the drawbacks on the farm is through the ever-present leakage or expense caused by the use of and decrease in value of farm machinery.

In the first place, the cost of the average farmer's machinery and equipment is greater in proportion to the time actually in use and the amount of work done than that used in any other business.

Here is a list of machinery used on an average farm, with prices of same. While there may be articles on this list that are not found on some farms, yet there are others necessary that have not been included, so that for comparison the following list and cost will be nearly right:

1	Drag	$ 20.00
1	Drill	125.00
1	Disc	35.00
1	Gang plow	60.00
1	Stubble plow	15.00
1	Corn planter	45.00
2	Corn plows	55.00
1	Mower	45.00
1	Rake	20.00
1	Binder	135.00
2	Wagons	135.00
2	Hay racks	25.00
1	Manure spreader	125.00
1	Cream separator	80.00
1	Fanning mill	25.00
1	Feed mill	30.00
	Minor articles	25.00
	Total	$1,000.00

From this it will be seen that the farmer has machinery worth at first cost about a thousand dollars. The most expensive machines, such as the drill, the mower and the binder, are not in actual use more than a few days in the year. While the first cost is large, it is made greater every year by the cost of repairs and keeping the machinery in good running order. Where the machinery is not properly housed and attended to, the average life of such will not be more than five years. Thus we see that it costs $200 per year with repairs additional for the machinery necessary to do this work. With proper care and housing, the life of farm machinery can be extended to ten years or more, thus making a material saving of over $100 a year.

No-Rim-Cut Tires

10 Per Cent Oversize

Made for Winter with Double-Thick, Non-Skid Treads

The whole tire situation has been changed by the advent of No-Rim-Cut tires. Now they far outsell all others. And our factory output of 100,000 tires monthly cannot keep pace with demand.

Last year we brought out another invention—the ideal Non-Skid tread. It has given to tire users, for the first time, an efficient, enduring Non-Skid. Note these facts about it.

A Tread with a Bulldog Grip

This is an extra tread, about as thick as the regular. It is vulcanized on to the Goodyear tire, thus giving a double-thick tread.

This extra tread is of very tough rubber, immensely wear-resisting. So the non-skid feature lasts as long as an ordinary tire.

It is so thick and so tough that puncture danger is reduced to almost nothing.

Deep-Cut Blocks

The blocks are deep-cut and enduring. They present to the road surface countless edges and angles.

In every direction they effect an almost irresistible grip.

Each of these blocks widens out at the base, so the strain is distributed just the same as with smooth-tread tires. That is a feature which other makers have widely overlooked.

You Can See the Advantages

You can see at a glance the many advantages. And tens of thousands of users have proved them.

Just make a comparison with other treads which purport to be non-skids.

Note the bulldog grip. Note the endurance. Note how the strain is distributed

This is finality, in our estimation, in the way of a non-skid tread.

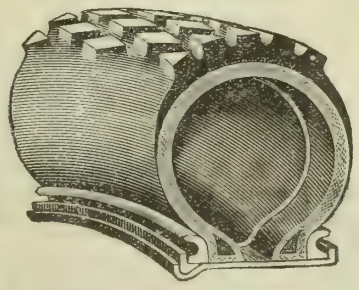
On the Perfect Tire

These treads now come on No-Rim-Cut tires, for any man who wants them.

These tires that can't rim-cut—these oversize tires—are now the most popular tires in existence. They are used, perhaps, on 250,000 cars to cut tire bills in two.

For winter use get the Non-Skid treads, to wipe out the danger of skidding. And for safety on slippery hills.

The Goodyear Tire Book—based on 13 years of tire making—is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO

No-Rim-Cut Tires
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

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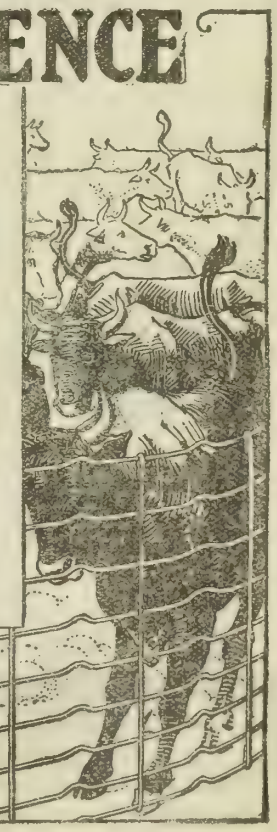
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WELDED BY ELECTRICITY





A tough, strong, **reliable** fence, that can be depended upon in any emergency. The electrically welded joints produce a one-piece fabric which resists jolts, jars and strains with its whole **surface.** "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence excels all others in strength, durability and economy, is easiest to erect, and is perfectly adjusted to uneven ground without trouble or loss of efficiency.

The present day "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fence is made exclusively of special Open Hearth wire, into the texture of which is worked a newly-discovered ingredient that preserves the wire many years longer than ever before, because it resists the destructive influences of corrosion clear through from skin to core. Also coated with pure zinc **surface** galvanizing.

EVERY ROD GUARANTEED PERFECT

Write for full particulars of this latest improvement in fence manufacturing, found only in "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fences, together with catalogue, showing styles for every FIELD, FARM, RANCH, LAWN, CHICKEN, POULTRY and RABBIT YARD and GARDEN; or, better still, SEE YOUR DEALER.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Makers of "Pittsburgh Perfect" Brands of Barbed Wire; Hard Spring Coil Wire; Bright, Annealed and Galvanized Wire; Twisted Cable Wire; Fence Staples; Poultry Netting Staples; Standard Wire Nails; Galvanized Wire Nails; Large Head Roofing Nails; "Pittsburgh Perfect" Fencing.

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Waists,	69 cents to $6.98	Hats,	$1.49 to $9.98
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Each Made-to-Measure Suit is actually cut and made to order. We guarantee each suit to be perfectly satisfactory in every way, or we will cheerfully refund your money.

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Cheaper Than Horses
—More Dependable
—Costs Nothing When Not Working

Plows 25 to 50 acres per day, costs 35 to 60 cents per acre. Double discs 60 to 75 acres per day, cost 10 to 20 cents per acre. Drills and Harrows (same time) 100 to 150 acres per day, cost 20 to 25 cents per acre. Harvests 60 to 100 acres per day, cost 20 to 30 cents per acre.

Also hauling, pumping—*any* farm work—at *lowest cost.*

The ONLY *one-man* farm power for plowing. Two men not necessary to run the *Self-steering* BIG FOUR

The Big Four "30"

Pays for itself in *actual saving* in one to three years.

Free Book

sent to all inquirers. Contains facts, figures and illustrations of inestimable value to every farmer. Shows just how to cut down your operating costs. Don't wait until next year to begin saving. Write for this valuable book TODAY!

"Plowed 500 acres, cost 33 cents per acre."
Chas. Rehak, Forman, N. D.

"Thursday my boy plowed 52½ acres."
Ole H. Bang, Oslo, Minn.

"No machine of any kind will pay for itself as quickly as the Big Four."
W. H. Mathews, Ortonville, Minn.

"I wouldn't farm with horses again if I had to pay $10,000 for my engine."
Daniel Tschantz, Turtle Lake, N. D.

Emerson-Brantingham Co.
Manufacturers of the Largest and Most Complete Line of Farm Machinery in the World
31 IRON STREET - ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

THE FARM



Sheep Profitable.

A farmer writes in an exchange that by keeping enough sheep in his grain fields to pick up the wasted grain and eat the weed seed, the increase in weight of sheep is enough to pay for plowing and planting the field to the next crop.

Value of Exchanging Ideas.

It is beneficial always to meet fellows engaged in your vocation and swap yarns with them. An interchange of ideas and thoughts in every vocation has proven valuable. Papers and books do not take the place of friendly visits. Farmers can well afford to visit at each other's homes and know what is going on on each other's farms. They can afford to meet at the farmers' institutes, too. The exchange of ideas resulting cannot help but be of value.

Old Reliable Protects Readers.

One of KANSAS FARMER readers who had trouble with an advertiser using these columns last spring, writes this letter after we had obtained for him an adjustment: "Your letter with check enclosed, received. I am obliged to you for your trouble in collecting the amount for me. KANSAS FARMER is no strange paper in my neighborhood. I will also tell my friends that KANSAS FARMER will do as they advertise; that is, see that their readers will not lose by buying of firms that have ads in their paper."—C. H. McC., Coffeyville, Kan.

Advertising at the Fairs.

If you are exhibiting live stock at the fairs you expect to get some valuable advertising as well as premium money. If you do not get the advertising it is your own fault. It is a good plan to get stall cards about 4x6 inches to tack up behind each animal. This will not only save much bother answering questions, but will show the public that you are up to date. A neat sign or banner extending across two or more stalls up out of the road with the name of your herd and your postoffice will be a good advertisement also, and provide a place to display your ribbons as you swing around the circuit.

The Pure-Bred Sire.

E. F. L., Cascade, Mont., writes: "I would like to add my testimony as to the value of the pure-bred sire. I bought among other common cows, five that cost me $240 and mated them to my choice young Holstein-Friesian bull that cost me $200. These cows had five heifer calves which I have just sold as yearlings to a Canadian buyer at $60 per head, or $12 per head above the average cost of their mothers. A good price for common yearling heifers hereabouts is $20 per head. These five brought enough in excess of that figure to pay for the bull."

Protect the Young Trees.

It is time to think about protecting the young trees from rabbits. In the editor's boyhood days we attempted to do this by applying various preparations to the tree trunk, but we do not recall any that were effective. Last winter we saw a young orchard in which tarred building paper, costing 60 to 75 cents per 150 feet, had been tied around the trees, affording absolute protection. Cut in strips, wrap about the tree, and tie with tarred twine. The tar is a repellant not only to rabbits, but to mice and insects, and the trunks of trees protected in this way will not be injured. This may be left on during the season if so desired. The paper may remain around the trunk for two or three years without injury.

Silo Rightly First.

It is not unusual to meet a man who says that he will build a silo just as soon as he can build a barn. This is a misconceived understanding of the real situation. The silo will assist more than any other one thing in building a barn. If one has stock, he is dependent to a greater or lesser extent upon that stock for the money with which to improve the farm. The efficiency and value of the stock is more dependent upon good feed than upon any other one thing. The silo provides the best and cheapest feed, so the silo should be the first consideration from the feeding standpoint. The silo will do more, too, than build a barn. It will result in better and more stock and in the proportion that more and better stock is kept, to just that extent will the prosperity of the farm and family be increased.

Agricultural Communities In Canada.

In the government and railroad lands in Alberta and neighboring provinces in western Canada, agricultural communities will be established by young men and boys from England. This is supplementary to the immigration work now being carried on in the old country by the Dominion government and provinces. These communities will be settled by young men who have been reared on farms and who have been given a course of training in establishing agricultural schools in England. The communities will give attention to diversified farming, including dairying, live stock and poultry growng, and the government will finance the operations. The settlers are obligated to repay the indebtedness when able so to do.

Does Not Disk Alfalfa.

N. E. Hanson, of the South Dakota School of Agriculture, who is rapidly becoming the best posted man in this country on alfalfa culture, does not believe in disking alfalfa. Our own investigations indicate that each year in Kansas the disk is being used less and less on alfalfa fields. Hanson says:

"We should not mutilate alfalfa plants by disking and harrowing. This is in distinct contradiction to the present recommended practice; but examination of many plants that have been split through the heart with the disk or harrow, shows they heal with difficulty, and many are black-hearted or diseased, giving free access to bacteria. The Orientals know better. An alfalfa plant should be good for at least four centuries; but this means that the heart of the plant must be held sacred."

Big Corn Value.

Last year the Iowa Experiment Station pastured 16 hogs averaging 90 pounds, for a period of 180 days, upon an acre. They received in conjunction with the alfalfa pasture four pounds of grain per hundred pounds of live weight daily. The grain ration consisted of corn plus one-twentieth of meat meal. These hogs made a total gain of 3,109 pounds with an outlay of practically 10,100 pounds of shelled corn plus 617 pounds of meat meal. Counting the production cost of the crop at $10.75 an acre, the corn at 50 cents a bushel and meat meal at $2.50 per hundred weight, the net profit with hogs selling at $6 was $97.09. The $6 hogs after all expenses were paid netted $1.03 for every bushel of corn fed upon the alfalfa pasture.

Destroying Grasshoppers.

E. E. W., Olpe, Kan., says grasshoppers are likely to take his recently sowed alfalfa and he wants formula for poison for destroying the hoppers.

One good bait for poisoning is made as follows: 400 pounds bran, 15 pounds middlings, 2 gallons syrup, 20 pounds arsenic; the whole mixture being made wet with water just to the point at which it will hold together and permit of distribution around over the field in small chunks ranging from the size of a grain of wheat to as large as a pea.

If it be possible to locate the hatching places of the young grasshoppers, millions of them can be destroyed by spraying the vegetation in front of them with paris green.

The hopperdozer is valuable in the destruction of grasshoppers, but it cannot safely be dragged over young alfalfa. However, it might be used in fields around the edges of the alfalfa.

At this season of the year the hoppers collect at night in the grass or stubble surrounding the field in which they are working, and this habit may be taken advantage of in destroying them, by spraying with kerosene emulsion or other arsenical poisons or by scattering straw along the edge of the infested fields and burning at night or early in the morning.

The deep plowing of the hatching places will cover the eggs so that the young hoppers will be unable to reach the surface.

Lightning Rod Benefits.

Subscriber T. H. B., Concordia, Mo., asks if lightning rods are a benefit. He says there are a good many farmers around him who do not believe in them, but he thinks they are all right.

A great many good people have lost faith in the lightning rod because their confidence has been abused by imposters and cheats. Many people have seen lightning rods erected on buildings and have seen these same buildings destroyed by lightning and have jumped at the conclusion that rods are not in any case a protection. The failure of rods to do what was expected of them was not the fault of lightning rod principles. In the erection of poor and cheap rods a fraud was perpetrated on these principles. It is practically certain that the right kind of lightning rods, properly erected, do protect property from lightning.

About the best evidence that lightning rods do protect is that fire insurance companies have taken cognizance of good lightning rods properly erected. For example, a company doing business in Topeka gives a discount of 30 per cent from its regular rates on buildings properly rodded. A Chicago company gives a discount of 20 per cent. A mutual fire insurance company of Iowa accepts only rodded risks. According to the insurance reports of the Iowa Co-Operative Mutual Insurance Association, a man runs one chance out of 193 of having his buildings damaged by lightning if they are properly protected with the proper kind of rods.

Hints to Exhibitors Farm Products.

At the meeting of the Kansas State Fair Association, just closed, was a magnificent display of agricultural products. Some of the displays were those made by individuals, while others were county exhibits. In many instances, these displays would have shown to much better advantage and the premium money would, no doubt, have been shifted, had proper care been exercised in selecting and preparing these exhibits.

In preparing sheaf grains, select uniform heads and, of course, good sized heads. Have heads as nearly alike as possible and be sure that the heads are of the same variety. Let the sample contain no less than 150 heads. Do not select such plants where rank growth has taken place, as the quality of the grain from such plants is never the best. The medium size, medium length straw, with well filled kernels, always shows best. Remove all the leaves clinging to the straw. This insures a bright, clean sheaf. Tie the sample with cloth or ribbon in about three places.

In making exhibits of forage, select the most leafy types to be found. The object of forage is feed. Secure as large, growthy specimens as possible. Small stems are desirable, especially so in the case of alfalfa. If the sample was cut green, the same should be tied loosely and hung in a dark place. After drying, the bundles should be taken apart and the best stalks selected. These should be handled as little as possible, to prevent breaking and loss of leaves. Tie with cloth and keep the sample from the light so that it will bleach as little as possible before showing.

Samples of grain should be thoroughly cleaned. In such samples there should be no weed seeds, no light, shrunken or broken kernels and no foreign grain. It is well to hand pick the samples. The samples should be uniform, true to type and of good color.

When showing potatoes, select smooth, clean specimens, with as few eyes as possible. The exhibit should be of uniform size and free from indication of disease. The most desirable marketable potatoes range in size from five to ten ounces. Be sure that the exhibit is of one variety only, and that the specimens show the individual characteristics of the variety.

When selecting vegetables and root crops for show, do not select freaks or specimens not true to type. The object of the exhibition is to show marketable produce and unless the rules of the exhibition calls for the largest specimens, you will profit by selecting medium size, symmetrical, true to type, marketable products.

If these suggestions in general are kept in mind until showing time next year the exhibition you make will be more attractive and more premiums will come your way.

Silo Filling Problem.

M. R. E., Elk City, Kan., writes that soon after starting to fill his silo the cutter broke, necessitating sending to the factory for repairs. In the meantime he had bound all his corn. He now asks this question: "What would be the result if I wait about two weeks and cut my Kafir and fill the silo with Kafir and corn, using a load of each alternately? I would prefer filling with Kafir alone, but haven't enough."

The editor has had no personal experience along the line of this subscriber's difficulty, and we know of no farmer who has. We would make a guess as to the quantity of silage the Kafir would make and fill the silo with the corn already cut, to the point at which we could finish filling with Kafir, using the entire Kafir crop. Would the Kafir fill the silo, we would not consider using the corn fodder.

The dry corn should go into the bottom of the silo and should be put through the cutter. Run a hose into the cutter blower and take into the silo through the blower all the water the blower will take up. This will make fair silage of the corn. This method is not unusual. Mr. J. O. Benton of Onaga, Kan., last year put up 600 tons of silage made in this may from corn fodder, and he did the work late in October after the fodder had been shocked. If the subscriber has a windmill or gasoline engine doing his pumping and can supply the water to this fodder in this way, the operation will be easy. If not, the matter of watering this silage becomes difficult and laborious.

The plan proposed—of running in one load of green Kafir and one load of corn—will not be satisfactory because the two kinds of corn will not be sufficiently mixed to distribute the moisture as necessary for good keeping. If the subscriber were to arrange to put through the cutter alternate bundles of Kafir and corn, the results would be the most satisfactory he could bring about. In fact, if we were confronted with this situation this is the thing we would do. Under these conditions we would cut the Kafir a little greener than if the Kafir was going in alone. This would have the effect of moistening the dry corn to a greater extent.

The Kafir should be cut for the silo as soon as the seed is past the dough. In filling the silo with this mixture be very particular about the tramping. KANSAS FARMER has recently contained several articles dealing with all phases of this matter of putting up silage. Hunt up your KANSAS FARMERS of the past few weeks and re-read these articles.

Fresh Manure vs. Rotten.

There is a generally prevailing idea that rotten manure is a much more valuable fertilizer than manure fresh from the barns or yards. The fertilizing value of manure is determined by the amount of the various elements of fertility contained therein. The fertilizing elements are mainly nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The value of these is figured here at 15 cents, 6 cents, and 5 cents per pound, respectively. On this basis a ton of fresh barnyard manure is worth $1.98 and a ton of rotted manure is worth $2.04, or 6 cents more. When the fact is considered that it takes nearly two tons of fresh barnyard manure to make one ton of rotted manure, and that the loss by evaporation and leaching is [illegible] may be seen that much of the fertilizing matter originally contained in the manure is lost in the rotting process and that while there are more tons and less weight in rotted manure there are more tons and less weight in fresh manure, the latter is the more valuable fertilizing material to make use of.

The Maryland Experiment Station reports some interesting observations on the experimental use of fresh and rotted manure:

Both were used on the corn and wheat crops, in comparison with unmanured land. The yield of corn on unmanured land was 38.1 bushels per acre. On land dressed with rotted manure a yield of 65.1 bushels was secured; and where the fresh manure was applied the yield was 70.7 bushels per acre.

The increased yield of corn from the use of rotted manure was 27.6 bushels, and from the use of fresh manure 32.6 bushels, an increase of five bushels per acre in favor of the fresh manure. On the wheat crop the effect was similar, though not so marked. On the unmanured land the wheat yielded 16.1 bushels per acre; where rotted manure was used, 19.1 bushels; and on the land dressed with fresh manure 19.7 bushels per acre were secured. The increase in favor of the fresh manure is only six bushels per acre on the wheat crop.

Kansas Soil Survey.

Within the next ten years it will be possible for a farmer or real estate man, or, in fact, anyone who desires the information, to turn to the Kansas soil survey and find what any given piece of land in the state is worth as a crop grower, what crops it will grow best, what part of it needs drainage, what of it needs fertilizers and much more information about the soil which is not available anywhere now. Six soil experts—three from the agricultural college and three from the bureau of soils at Washington—are making the survey.

Shawnee and Reno Counties were the first to be surveyed. That was done last year. The experts will finish Jewell, Greenwood and Cherokee Counties this year. Not a single acre escapes these investigators. Sample of the surface and subsoil of the various types found are taken and chemical analyses made in the laboratory. Hills, valleys, highlands, lowlands, and woodlands get a place on the map.

After the survey is made, tests in growing crops on the various types of soil will be made. It will then be known what crops are adapted to the soils in any locality and how much these localities can be depended upon to produce.

HORSE PLAGUE CONQUERED

WE WILL DESTROY THE GERMS AND WORMS

BEFORE YOU PAY

Bacili-Kil
TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

A TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY

THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER

PUT IT IN THE DRINKING WATER.

The volume of Sterilizing liquid thus formed penetrates the whole digestive tract, DESTROYS all DISEASE GERMS throughout that organization.

It ANNIHILATES WORMS and THEIR LARVAE, not only the ordinary free and comparatively harmless worms, which live on the food in the stomach and bowels, but THE OTHER KIND,—the DANGEROUS KIND,—THE MESSENGERS OF DEATH,—which BORE into the TISSUES,—live on the BLOOD,—DESTROY the ELEMENTS of the BLOOD—POISON IT—finally inducing so-called MENINGITIS, and DEATH.

GENERAL PURIFICATION CO., Madison, Wis.

SEND NO MONEY

JUST FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

We will send you enough Bacili-Kil to last your stock 30 days.

Don't Wait
Protect Your Stock

This Coupon will also bring our books on Feeding and Care of Live Stock.

Prices:
1-Gallon Jug....$2.00 Per Jug
5-Gallon Jug.... 9.00 Per Jug

General Purification Company, Madison, Wis.

Ship me sufficient Bacili-Kil to last my stock, listed below, for one month. I will pay transportation charges, and will use according to directions. I will report results in a month, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. I own and will use your treatment on the following: .....Horses; ..... Hogs; ..... Cattle; ..... Sheep; ..... Poultry.

Name..... P. O..... Shipping Station.....

Bacili-Kil is the Most Certain, Safest, Cheapest Known Preventive and Remedy For Germ Diseases

BECAUSE—IT IS NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST.

Can be given freely in feed and water, and if animal too sick to eat or drink it can be given hypodermically.

BECAUSE—IT IS MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL as a disease germ destroyer, even than the POISONS sometimes used—generally with fatal results.

BECAUSE—AS A DISINFECTANT IT HAS NO EQUAL IN CHEAPNESS, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY.

With it you can WASH, SPRAY and STERILIZE the bodies of YOUR STOCK,—SPRAY and STERILIZE your BUILDINGS and UTENSILS, YARDS and MANURE,—can SOAK YOUR UPLAND HAY in it before feeding—thus destroying all fungus, molds, worm larvae and other things with which the authorities say it is infested. Can also soak your grain in it.

BECAUSE—WE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE.

Our Veterinarians and Bacteriologists have been at work in the thick of the battle—right on the firing line—have made post mortems on many horses—have treated and saved many entire bands of horses—have saved horses even after paralysis and blindness had occurred.

FOR THE ABOVE REASONS

BACILI-KIL is equally effective in Preventing and Treating HOG CHOLERA.

We have saved thousands—Can save yours.
Feed in the Slop—and Spray to disinfect.





When the Field Work is Over

and on rainy days, the farm that is equipped with an efficient assortment of tools sees much waste time made valuable. Improvements and repairs to machinery, buildings and wagons, together with numerous kinds of work in the woods become easy and profitable tasks.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES

Sold by all Progressive Hardware Dealers

embrace many varieties especially adapted to farm use. Our book, "Disston Saws and Tools for the Farm", describes these. Its pages are filled with valuable suggestions on proper tool selection, as well as much information regarding the right care of tools.

Simply write for the "Disston Farm Tool Book", and it will be sent free by return mail.

"There is no substitute for a DISSTON."

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool Steel & File Works

P. O. Box 15370 PHILADELPHIA, PA



Rubber Roofing

Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.

FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

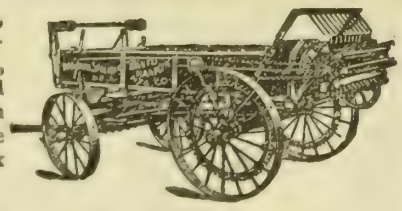
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Century Manufacturing Co., DEPT. 708 {East St. Louis, Ills., or 100 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.



The Rankin Manure Spreader

Also Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Corn Elevators, Feed Grinders, Scoop Boards. Special Introductory Prices in Every Locality. Write for Free Catalog. Box No. 51.



DAVID RANKIN founder of our business who made himself America's foremost farmer. He saved, what to others is waste-time and effort, and the saving made him rich.

David Rankin Mfg. Co., Box 51, Tarkio, Mo., U. S. A.

Standard Books

FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

LIVE STOCK



C. Larsen, South Dakota Agricultural College, says that fall freshening of cows in his state would add $1,500,000 to South Dakota's dairy income.

Hog Trouble.

Dr. A. T. Kinsley, vice-president of the Kansas City Veterinary College, states that he has not yet seen any of the cases of hog disease which are now puzzling the farmers, but from letters received he is inclined to think that the descriptions point to infectious pneumonia or so-called swine plague. This is, however, based entirely upon hearsay and the imperfect descriptions given by farmers.

If this should prove to be the disease, the Doctor says the best thing to do will be to use some means of eradicating the dust and of keeping the animals in pens or houses that have been entirely cleared of dust and thoroughly disinfected.

While chronic hog cholera does not have any particular action on the lungs, it very frequently happens that lung trouble or pneumonia is present in hog cholera cases.

As stated elsewhere, the only safe way in hog raising is to clean up and inoculate. Clean up the houses, pens and yards and keep them clean, then give every hog on the place the double serum treatment before he gets sick.

The New Hog Disease.

"I have just returned from a trip in Mills County, Iowa, where I was called to investigate a new disease in hogs. I found this disease to be the old-fashioned swine plague, in which the lower half of one or both lungs are affected with various stages of pneumonia, and frequently contain necrotic centers, in addition to a marked pleurisy. The best treatment is to keep down the dust and keep the temperature as even as possible."—A. T. KINSLEY, Vice President Kansas City Veterinary College.

Other authorities show an outbreak of hog cholera, but generally in a chronic form, which is much slower in its action than the acute form of last year.

Dr. Kinsley's advice is sound, and the hog lots, pens and houses should be rendered as free from dust and rubbish as possible, and this can best be done by removing all of the rubbish possible and then spraying with a good germicide to lay the dust and kill the germs. Where possible, the hogs should be on alfalfa, clover or grass.

In addition to this, it is strongly recommended to give the hogs the double serum treatment before they show symptoms of disease. This can be done by the farmer himself after he learns how.

Consult our advertising columns for information about reliable germ and bacilus killers.

Effect of Double Treatment.

Does the immunizing of brood sows in pig have a beneficial or deleterious effect up the pigs? is a question often asked by farmers. Also, does the immunizing of the dam confer immunity upon the pigs?

It is the opinion of many veterinarians of standing, among whom may be named Dr. A. T. Kinsley, that the effect of the simultaneous immunizing method will be to produce abortion as a rule, or at least very frequently. Where this is not the case and an abortion is not produced, the operation will have no deleterious effect upon the pigs.

From this it would seem best not to administer the double treatment to brood sows that are near to farrowing time, but to immunize every hog on the place at the earliest possible moment and thus be forever free from danger of hog cholera until the new litters come.

In regard to the immunity conferred upon pigs by the immunizing of the dam, it is safe to say that, in the first place, nature confers more or less immunity on the young of all species, and young pigs are in but little danger as long as they depend wholly upon the mother's milk for their sustenance. As soon as they begin to eat, however, there is danger of infection if they are in lots or houses where cholera has been and the germs of which have not been thoroughly destroyed by disinfection.

For this reason it is very difficult to determine just how much, if any, immunity is conferred upon the pigs by the immunizing of the dams. It seems reasonable, however, that some such immunity is conferred, but only for a limited time, and it is never safe to depend upon it. Have the pigs immunized as early as possible.

Mules Not Immune.

The Manhattan Nationalist reports that 12 carloads of mules passed through that place last week bound for western Kansas to supply the motive power which was lost through the horse epidemic. The paper continues:

"Mules have seemed to be immune to this disease, and the farmers are taking chances on mules this time. There will be large shipments of mules to the western part of the state until the farmers have secured a large enough number to carry on their farm work. Many gasoline and steam engines have been imported for the fall plowing and it has been reported that some of the farmers have resorted to the old-time ox teams. The mules will be a great relief to the western counties."

Mules are not immune to the disease, though they seem not to have suffered so severely as did the horses. Perhaps this was due to the fact that there were not so many of them. This horse epidemic may prove a sort of blessing in disguise, just as did the great flood of 1903. While thousands of dollars were lost by the farmers in that flood, the fact remains that they never raised such crops in the Kaw Valley before that time as they have done since.

While the losses of horses have been almost unbearable during the present epidemic, the ultimate result may be the greater use of tractors in large farm operations and the restocking of the country with a very much better quality of horses.

Among other things it is poor live stock that keeps some men poor. None but the rich can afford to keep scrub stock, and they cannot.

Hog Trouble.

From various sections, more especially to the east and north of us, have come reports of a new and mysterious swine disease which seems to be more or less fatal to the hogs and very alarming to their owners. It is stated that the disease is somewhat similar to pneumonia and not like the regular hog cholera as the farmers know it.

Most veterinary writers state that there are two distinct diseases which are very fatal to hogs and which are known respectively as hog cholera and swine plague. Some authors seem to lean to the opinion that the chronic form of hog cholera affects the respiratory organs and results in pneumonia and is generally called swine plague, while the acute form affects the digestive organs somewhat similar to typhoid fever in the human subject and is known as hog cholera. Dr. George F. Babb of Topeka, who has had a large experience in the treatment of swine diseases, was questioned in regard to the matter and made the following reply: "There has been and still is much confusion in connection with the two diseases—hog cholera and swine plague. Very frequently the two diseases are found at the same time in the same animal and thus the differentiation is difficult. True hog cholera, caused by a filterable virus, is manifested chiefly by the well known hemorrhage into the tissues in the acute type of the disease, while in the chronic type the intestinal ulcers are the principal lesions. True swine plague caused by a specific bacillus is also manifested in the acute type by the same lesions as the acute type of hog cholera, but in the chronic type is characterized by a pneumonia of greater or less extent. It is a fact that the blood and internal organs of hogs that have died of chronic or acute hog cholera usually contains the specific germ that causes swine plague. Oftentimes though the two diseases may be present in an animal, one or the other will give its particular lesions more prominently. Undoubtedly the new and mysterious disease in question is the combination of swine plague and hog cholera in which the pneumonia symptoms and legions of the former are the more prominent."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

"Gombault's"

Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

FARM CUSHMAN

The High Power, Engine for All Farm Work

Take it wherever you have use for it—it weighs less than 200 pounds.

Catalog Free.



Original Binder Engine

4 Full Horse Power

Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle automatic throttle governor. Fuel consumed is proportioned to work—no waste. Easy to move and handle, easy speed change, fits in any place, simple, dependable. Up-to-date farmers are buying the Farm Cushman because it's an all-purpose engine suited to every power job, from turning the grindstone in operating the binder. Write for catalog showing what other farmers are doing. We build 6-8 and 20 h. p. specialty engines for heavier work. Get descriptive catalog. Don't buy until you see it.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.

$1. for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Cure

—the old reliable remedy. Thousands have made big money buying "broken down" horses, then curing them with Kendall's. Thousands have saved big money using this safe, reliable, economical cure Mr. G. H. Corbin of Kingmont, W. Va., writes: "Gentlemen:—Have used a great deal of Kendall's Spavin Cure and have never found anything equal to it. I used it on a mare which I only paid fifty dollars for and since I cured her of the Spavin I have refused to take two hundred dollars for her."

Can you call a cure "hopeless" in the face of these facts?

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price, $1 per bottle. 6 bottles for $5.00. "A Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists or from

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A. 9

11½ CTS. A ROD UP

Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial. 78 styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalogue. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.

OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 King St. Ottawa, Ks.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.

We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,

Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with one application of

Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure

Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.

H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Dept. 26, Algona, Iowa

"The farmer who followed the advice given on page 6 of KANSAS FARMER issue of September 14 has probably saved his horses which he would otherwise have lost. That was advice of the soundest," said Dr. Burton Rogers of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

It Was the Horses.

Horses have been the companions of fire fighters since the days when the cities began to use them in the place of hand-drawn hose wagons of the old volunteer regime. In the old days, when a fire broke out, the townspeople gathered on the sidewalks and in windows to watch the run, but it was the horses they looked at, not the men. The new devices have in a way taken the thrill out of a fire run. The average man or boy who would follow a team of spanking horses for ten blocks will not take the second look at a motor engine racing down the street. With the passing of the horse much of the sentiment and romance of the fire station is gone and we who live in town pay very little attention to such things nowadays. At a big exposition of apparatus at the fire chief's convention in Denver last week not a horse engine was shown, but there were plenty of auto trucks tearing around town all the time and some of us old folks had to jump lively to keep out of their way.—L. M. WILCOX, Colorado.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.25 for 6 or $2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]

Do It Yourself.

KANSAS FARMER has urged upon its readers the necessity of depending only upon qualified veterinarians or state officials in the event of serious epidemics among live stock, and this advice is sound in the case of emergencies. But there is no reason why the farmer should not learn of the various diseases and their preventives or remedies and administer them himself. The fact that there are fraudulent "remedies" on the market, and the fact that there are charletans practicing under the guise of veterinarians, is a most unfortunate condition which should be remedied, but these facts should not condemn all remedies nor all veterinarians.

It is a well known fact that there are a number of perfectly reliable business houses that are now manufacturing perfectly reliable anti-hog cholera serum, and bacterins of various kinds. These are not to be condemned because there are fakes in the field.

One large manufacturer of a bacillus-destroying remedy went into the midst of the horse epidemic, accompanied by a skilled veterinarian, and made a thorough test on the sick horses before he was willing to announce his presence or purpose. His success was such that he now feels warranted in advertising his remedy as a safe and successful one to administer to horses for the unknown plague. Another large firm is said to have a number of men in the field testing a hog cholera remedy in order to make sure before advertising it. Both these firms have large interests at stake and cannot afford to put out any remedy that will not do what they claim for it. Such men make no charge for their services when testing their remedies.

Another important point is, no fake advertising appears in the columns of KANSAS FARMER. When the advertisement of any remedy appears in these columns it is because the proprietors have put up some mighty solid and substantial evidence that it is genuine and will do the work.

With the aid of such proprietary remedies and with the skill which he can easily acquire, the farmer can care for his stock at comparatively small expense.

The Range With a Reputation



Aluminum Top Reservoir

The Economy of A New Range

It is a mistaken idea of economy to try to get along—to attempt to get results with an old worn out range or cook stove merely to save the price of a new one. You can probably stick a knife blade anywhere in the seams of your worn out range where the bolts are loose and the stove putty has crumbled away and you're burning *twice* the fuel necessary. You can save the price of a *Great Majestic* in the saving of fuel alone—and that would be good management and real economy. Don't trust wholly to a printed description in buying a range, because a very glowing description can be given of a very ordinary range. If you are considering a new range, it will pay you, before investing your money in any range to go to some dealer who handles them and carefully compare, point for point, with any other—the

Great Majestic

Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

A Perfect Baker—Fuel Saver—Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron won't rust like steel—malleable iron can't break. Put together with *rivets*—joints and seams absolutely air-tight always. Oven lined with guaranteed *pure asbestos board*, covered with an iron grate—*you can see it*—insuring a *dependable* baking heat with *half* the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features

Reservoir is in direct contact with fire, heats through pocket stamped from one piece of copper—patented feature only in *Majestic*. *Oven Thermometer—open end ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup.* Sold by dealers in nearly every county in 40 states. Write for our booklet, *"Range Comparison."*

Majestic Mfg. Co., Dept. 140, St. Louis, Mo.

Aluminum Top Reservoir

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

My Chatham Mill

Grain Grader and Cleaner



Loaned free for 30 days—no money down—freight prepaid—cash or credit. It grades, cleans and separates wheat, oats, corn, barley, flax, clover, timothy, etc. Takes cockle, wild oats, tame oats, smut, etc., from seed wheat; any mixture from flax. Sorts corn for drop planter. Rids clover of buckhorn. Takes out all dust, dirt, chaff and noxious weeds from timothy. Removes foul weed seed and all the damaged, shrunken, cracked or feeble kernels from any grain. Handles up to 80 bushels per hour. Gas power or hand power. Easiest running mill on earth. Over 250,000 in use in U. S. and Canada. Postal brings low-price-buy-on-time proposition and latest Catalog. I will loan 500 machines, "first come, first served." Write today if you want to be one of the lucky 500. Ask for Booklet S2 (39)

FREE! LOAN!

Cash or On Time



THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

Hunting Season Is Here

EVERY BOY WANTS A GUN.

WE HAVE ONE FOR YOU



HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine walnut. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The frame is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top stop and rebounding hammer, with shell ejector. The gun is fully warranted for the use of smokeless powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.



New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Send me full particulars.

Gentlemen—I want one of your { Hunter's Pride Shotguns. / New Marksman Rifles.

Cross out name of gun not wanted.

My Name.....

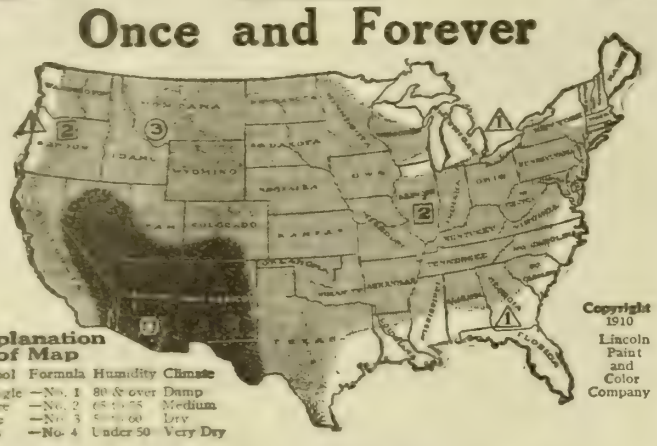
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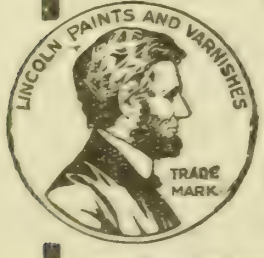


The Paint Question Settled Once and Forever



DEALERS and their customers are showering us with compliments on our discovery that four kinds of paint were needed in this country to suit the different climatic conditions.

This discovery lead us to originate



Lincoln Climatic Paint

(Completely Machine Mixed and Ground)

—made on four separate formulas —to fit the four climates.

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DAIRY



"The ill-favored, chance-bred, mongrel bulls that are being used in the common herds of the country testify to the fact that the improvement of dairy cattle is the most neglected phase of dairy farm management."

Col. Charles F. Mills of Springfield, Ill., a leading promoter of American live-stock interests, has been made chairman of the advisory committee of the live-stock department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco in 1915.

In selecting a dairy sire we must bear in mind that good qualities may be bred out more rapidly by the use of an inferior breeding bull than they can be improved by the use of a well-bred sire, writes L. J. Meredith.

Whether we begin by selecting the best calves from our common cows or whether we buy high-grade or pure-breds, we must have a good sire at the head of our herd. By the use of a good sire we have a reasonable assurance that we shall achieve success. With a poor sire we are certain of failure.

Thunder storms do not cause milk to sour, but the same conditions which cause thunder storms make the milk sour. For instance, the air is close and warm at such times, consequently the heat remains in the milk, so prevents it from cooling. Warm temperatures are conducive to rapid multiplication of bacteria which sour the milk.

Answering subscriber A. L. H., Carbondale, Kan.: The Holstein-Friesian Association prescribes that for advanced registry the animal must not only be pure-bred, but must meet these performance records: If a cow calves at two years of age, she must make 7.2 pounds of fat in seven consecutive days; at three, 8.8 pounds; at four years, 10.4 pounds; at five years, 12 pounds. If a cow calves between two years and three or four or five years of age, for every day of increased age .00439 of a pound of fat should be added.

"Each day emphasizes the belief that breeding grades together does not result in a grade, but a mongrel, that has no lasting quality save perhaps color. A grade can only be such when continuous use of a pure-bred sire is made. A grade sire can only give half of what superior blood he may possess, and the other three-fourths is just mixed blood, and yet a more confusing mixture results while the pure-bred sire is "halving" out the common blood, each generation. Many a man who is trying to breed up from grades is actually breeding down and out."

We believe in the whitewashing of the barn at least twice per year. The dairy barn, in particular, should be given this treatment. The whitewashing should be done in the spring so soon as the barn is no longer used. It should be whitewashed again in the fall just before stabling is begun. KANSAS FARMER has printed recipes recently for good whitewash. Whitewashing has the effect of keeping the stable sanitary—a thing necessary for the best health of cows and milkers. More than this, it makes the stable pleasant and cheerful and will be conducive to cleanliness during the entire stabling period. This paper is strong in the belief that the milking stable should be made just as pleasant and comfortable as can be. Whitewashing will help.

We have many times made the remark that the time expended in choring on the farm paid better than the same amount of time devoted to any other thing. Where there are many chores there must be much live stock. That it pays to grow and feed and putter around with live stock, is generally conceded. If the choring in connection with the cows, the calves, the hogs, is neglected, it is certain that the animals will not thrive as they should and there is more money in a thriving, growing animal of good breeding than in any other one thing kept or done on the farm.

"As a rule, the bull hands back to a man on the points of his horns the exact treatment accorded him at the points of the pitchfork prongs," pointedly says Dean Shaw, of the Michigan Agricultural College. "The club has no place whatever in the handling of a bull, and the same is also true of boisterous conduct of any kind on the part of the attendant. Quietness and gentle, but firm, treatment are essential to the proper training of the bull. Never undertake to make the animal do anything without accomplishing the same. If there should be any question about the result do not undertake it. The man who is afraid of a bull should not attempt to manage him, as the bull will detect the first evidences of fear and begin to take advantage at once, finally becoming ungovernable. On the other hand, no man should pursue foolhardiness and expose himself to danger unnecessarily."

An advantage in testing cows for butter fat production, and which is not usually thought of, is the effect that a tested dam has on the sale of her male calf. This advantage appears with greatest import in the herd of pure breeding. Strange as it may seem, there are dozens upon dozens of pure-bred herds from which male calves are sold for breeding purposes and the cows are not tested. If it is known that the dam produces, say, 400 pounds of butter fat per year, her male calf will sell for much more money than if she produces only 300 pounds of butter fat or if her annual product is not definitely known. In the case of grade herds the effect of testing will be worth much more than it costs in the case in the prices to be obtained for the heifer calves, the same principle applying as mentioned above in connection with the sale of male calves. In the grade herd this principle would apply in the sale of male calves except that purchasers of males usually are not looking for grades, and the use of grade males in improving the dairy herd is a practice to be discouraged. From any point you may elect to consider it, the testing of cows is worth many times more than the cost.

Practically every dairy paper we pick up has a communication from some dairyman who has begun testing his herd and which communication expresses the owner's surprise as to the relative merit of different cows. Very often the cow he thought was the best proves to be one of only average ability, while those which were not so highly regarded in his estimation prove to be among the best. It is not unusual, either, for the dairyman to find in his herd as a result of testing, a superior cow and the value of which cow was in actual dollars and cents increased four or five times over what he thought her value to be. For instance, an Oregon dairyman at the conclusion of a year's test found that he had one cow which in 12 months produced 709 pounds of butter fat. He thought the cow a good one, but did not suppose that he possessed any such cow as the test proved. A cow of such producing ability is a top-notcher. This cow, if she is pure-bred and not too old, will sell for $700 or $800. The dairyman says he would have taken $150 for her any time before he made the test. Now he would not sell her at all. He will make her the foundation of his future herd.

It is conceded by every man who has carefully investigated the developing of a good farm dairy herd that the best and cheapest method of obtaining such herd is by breeding up by the use of a pure-bred sire and by persistent selection and development of the best heifer calves. This plan is recommended, first, because it does not involve any considerable cash outlay, and second, because in the breeding up process the owner is learning those fine points in connection with breeding, selection and feeding, which are essential in making the finished and expert dairyman. The man who has had no training or experience in dairy lines but who with a full pocketbook sets out to buy a dairy herd, in most instances fails in the care and handling of the animals procured. To avoid this experience, resulting in loss

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of money and disappointment, is the justification for the breeding up and selecting recommendation. However, at the time a pure-bred sire is purchased it is safe to buy—if so desired—two or three well bred and promising heifers. This will result in expediting the grading up of the herd very materially, and the chances for disappointment and failure are not great.

Milk or Cream Can Rack.

The picture on this page is that of an inexpensive but efficient can rack recommended by State Dairy Commissioner Burch for cream receiving stations. A similar can rack is recommended to patrons that cream shipping cans may be aerated as required by law. Such can rack may be constructed of scrap lumber.

This picture is presented that KANSAS FARMER readers may get an idea of the correct principle for aerating milk and cream cans. The shelf on which the can neck rests is a cross-piece 1 x 4 sloping in the direction of the wall and about 12 inches from the wall, and giving the can a slanting position, resulting in free movement of the air.

Large vs. Small Flow.

In conversation with a dairy farmer recently, he stated that he did not need scales or tester in weeding out and improving his herd because he knew the cows which filled the milk pail. The facts are that as a rule the cows producing the largest quantities of butter fat are those which produce milk in liberal quantities. However, this is by no means a certain guide as to the value of the cow. For example, one cow might fill a 10-quart pail night and morning and yield 1.2 pounds of butter fat per day, whereas another cow might fill a 10-quart pail three-fourth full night and morning and produce 1.5 pounds of butter fat per day. The difference between the test of the milk of the two cows in this instance would be that the milk of the first tested 3 per cent fat, whereas the milk of the second cow tested 5 per cent fat—not unusual differences between cows. When the milk is not actually weighed the owner might delude himself also as to the comparative amounts of milk given.

This is a crude but nevertheless fairly accurate example of how the cow owner may be fooled unless he uses the scales and test. There is one other point in this connection and that is the economy with which the two respective amounts of milk are produced. The cow yielding the most butter fat and giving the smallest number of pounds of milk may require more feed in the production of that milk than the cow giving the larger amount. One other point, too, is that one cow may milk more months during the year than the other cow. It is apparent, therefore, that the only accurate way of knowing cow value is by employing accurate means of determining the accurate production and value of the cow's output.

Some lessons taught by the scales and test are that it is impossible to gauge with any degree of certainty the value of individual cows without their use, and that a cow which is a persistent milker with a fairly high test—although giving but a moderate amount of milk at each milking—generally is the largest yielder.

Good Herd Showing.

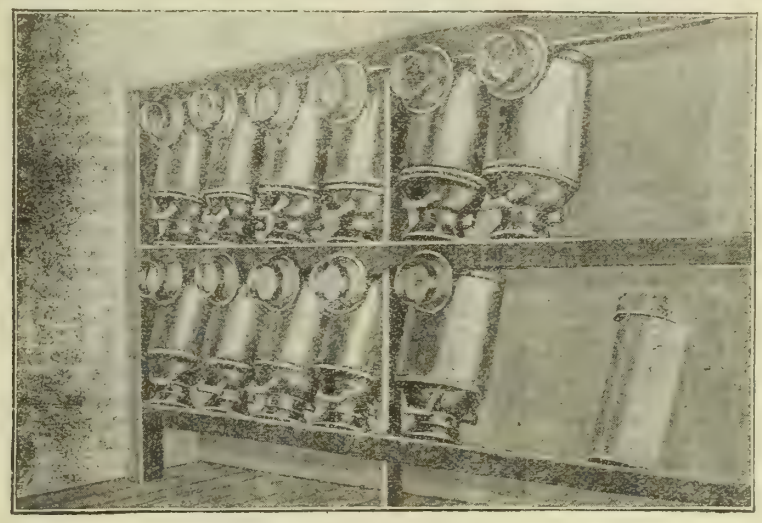
Accurate data on the results attained from the use of scales and Babcock test in farm dairy herds is not easy to obtain. It is for this reason that in illustrating the advantages of using these implements in the dairy it is necessary to recite instances from afar. We have just come upon the record of the achievement of John W. Coppini, a dairyman of Humboldt County, California, which record is valuable inasmuch as it shows the gradually increased production of the herd for nine consecutive years. The record follows:

	NO. COWS	TOTAL LBS. BUTTER FAT	AVE. LBS. PER COW
1903	20	5603	280
1904	21	6029	287
1905	21	6521	310
1906	20	6458	322
1907	22	6670	303
1908	20	6466	323
1909	20	7255	363
1910	19	6378	335
1911	20	6732	336

Only one conclusion can be drawn from the above, namely, that being able to know the respective merits of each individual cow, Mr. Coppini was enabled to replace those cows of low yield with cows of heavier yield. His was a herd more than twice as good as the average farm dairy herd at the beginning, and for this reason progress was more slow. The poorer the herd at the time scales and tester are applied to it, the more marked will be the improvement.

Kansas Dairying vs. New York.

The farmer of Kansas does not appreciate the many natural advantages which revert to his convenience, prosperity and happiness. We recently talked with a dairy farmer from New York state who was visiting friends in Kansas. This man was surprised at the deep, black and fertile soil, the level farms and fields, and the convenient market for everything produced on the farm. Being a dairyman, his attention was naturally attracted to dairy operations in Kansas and the one thing which appealed to him was the ease by which dairy products in this state are marketed compared with the difficulties attendant upon marketing in his locality. This New Yorker "draws" his milk over five miles of rough and hilly road every moring in the year to meet a seven o'clock milk train. He has ample room and hay for the growing of his calves but does not grow them for the reason that he regards the milk as too high-priced for calf feeding and furthermore because there is no market for year old calves as feeders, and so if the calf is disposed of at all it must be sold as veal. He remarked that if he could haul his cream to market two days per week, do the hauling over level roads, as do Kansas farmers, have the skim milk at home warm and sweet for his calves and have a market for those calves at 8 to 10 months old, and farm under other conditions which prevail in Kansas, he would be just as near Paradise as a man could be and still farm. This man is selling his milk at 12 cents per gallon, which is $1.44 per hundred, provided the milk tests 4 per cent. If it tests lower, he takes a lower price. To obtain this, he delivers, as above stated, every day in the year and has no skim milk. The Kansas farmer can compare this price for milk plus the value of his skim milk plus the saving in the daily delivery as compared with two or three times per week delivery of cream, and compare other conditions, and determine for himself whether he is justified in having much complaint regarding conditions in general in good old Kansas.

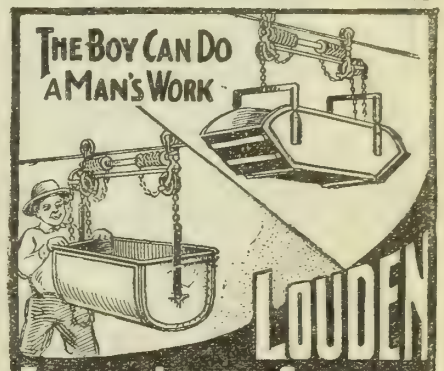


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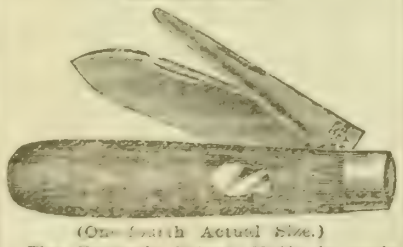
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The Horse as a Side Line

(Continued From Page Four)

profit in the farm work she does. It is just as easy to raise good colts as it is poor one, the cost is no more, while the selling price is double or greater. It seems but a reasonable proposition that every farmer should produce enough colts on his farm to furnish his own horsepower, and if this can be done as cheaply, as easily, and without interference with farm work, as is the case on nearly every farm, then it would be practically no more trouble or cost to raise other animals of like class for the market.

It has often been said that surplus horses will eat their heads off, and this may have been true at one time, but it is not so now. Wouldn't you like to have a good thrifty bunch of well bred draft horses on your farm that you know could be turned into cash at any time? Do you not know that the high-grade draft horse on the farm will pay you more for your grain and forage than the dealer will at any time except during such stress of weather as we had last winter when prices for feedstuffs became abnormal? It is my belief that, even under such circumstances, the draft horse will pay more for your home-grown feedstuffs than you can get from any dealer at any time, and he will certainly do it, as a general average proposition. When you sell your feedstuffs to your draft horses you save the labor and expense of hauling them to market and put your hay and grain in shape so that you can drive it to market instead.

Every farmer in every community, and especially in those communities which have been devastated by the horse epidemic, should unite with every other farmer in seeing that the horse stock of the country is improved, and this can only be done through the use of a good sire to begin with and the following of this start by the use of good brood mares. Select the type and the breed of horses that will meet your requirements and will find the most ready sale on the market, and adhere strictly to this type and breed. Draft horses should have the first place because of their superior demand for both farm and city traffic, and good draft stallions should be used for the production of this type. Where carriage or saddle horses are desired, a proper sire should be provided, but there never should be any crossing allowed, under any circumstances. The crossing of breeds and the mixing of types produces scrubs and serves to undo the work of the skillful breeder more rapidly than can be accomplished in any other way. Years have been spent in establishing the breeds until we now have the draft horse which has never been exceeded for his purpose; the track horse, which has no superior in the world; the saddle and the carriage horse, with variations, each of which has his proper sphere of usefulness which cannot be filled so well by any other. The crossing of any of these is the beginning of a tearing down process which can lead only to the scrub. No farm community should tolerate for a moment a scrub stallion, and the owner of such an animal should be barred from society until he reforms.

On the average farm in Kansas there is an equipment of farm buildings and such a variety of crops that the maintenance of a few more brood mares of the proper type would add practically nothing to the expenditures, but would, on the other hand, serve to increase the fertility of the farm, furnish additional motive power in emergencies, consume much that is not marketable and would otherwise be waste material, and at the same time produce a crop of colts that would net the farmer several hundred dollars a year in such an easy manner that it would be almost like finding it. One has but to follow the market report for the past four or five years to know that high-class draft horses have always maintained a good price, and this with an upward trend. A good draft colt from a ton horse and a 1,600-pound mare will easily sell for $100 at weaning time, while if kept to three years old and reasonably well broken to harness, may easily reach $250 to $300.

After the work of horse breeding is thoroughly started the farmer can have a crop of three-year-olds to sell each year, and, as he will get at least eleven months' work in the year out of each brood mare, and should get twelve months' work out of each stallion, the cost of the three-year-old at selling time would not exceed $75 or $80. All that he receives above this cost is so much profit. Simmered down, the proposition amounts to this: We must have the horses with which to do the farm work. If brood mares are used, they return a profit in the work done, the colts raised and the manure furnished for the field, and of these the colts are practically clear profit.

Advice to Live Stock Shippers

It is the contention of the live stock commission men that much money is lost to inexperienced shippers of live stock by reason of failure to handle stock properly. An old commission firm gives this advice:

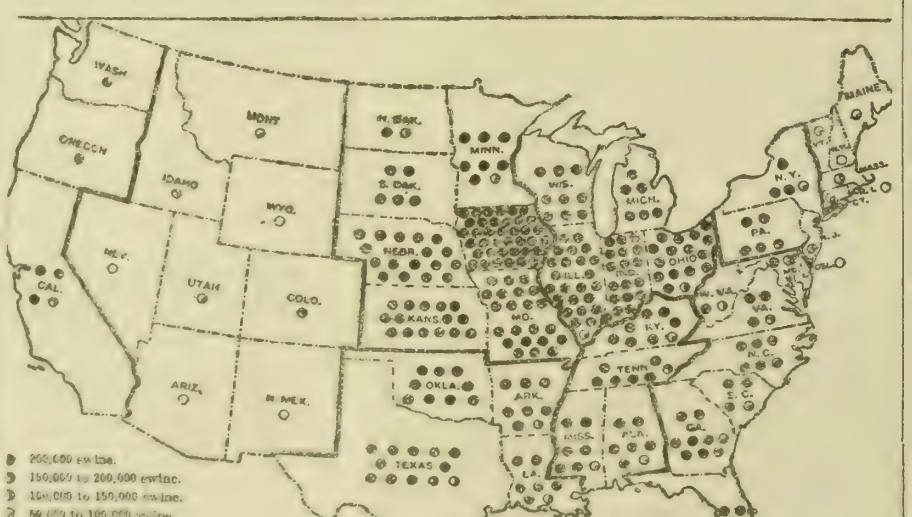
"All stock should be handled slowly and with care, and never permitted to go out of a slow walk.

"Do not load stock when filled with feed and water. When this rule is observed the stock will eat and drink better upon arrival at stock yards, and larger net results will follow.

"Load cars comfortably full, but not crowded. When stock is crowded, extra shrinkage results.

"Consign direct to the commission firm you desire to patronize. Write or wire that firm in advance, giving the number of cars and kind of stock shipped.

"It is good for owners to go to market with anything they have to sell. It gives them ideas whereby they may profit in the future. Live stock shippers should keep in close touch with their commission firm in order that they may be able to advise with them at all times regarding conditions of markets, demand for certain kinds of stock, etc."

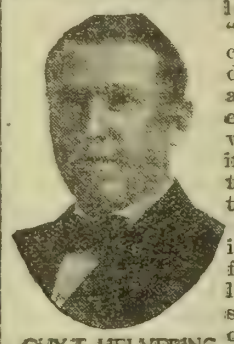


DISTRIBUTION OF SWINE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

(Advertisement)

Guy T. Helvering
FOR CONGRESS

Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Congressional District, does not belong to the "Professional" class of candidates, who talk about the farmers' interests without a definite knowledge of the chief industry of Kansas.



GUY T. HELVERING

Mr. Helvering is a farmer in fact. His whole life has been spent in the open, from his boyhood days, when he helped his father as a truck gardener, to the present, when he operates one of the best farms in Marshall County. He owns 240 acres near Marysville, which has his personal attention every day. His actual work on this farm gives him first-hand knowledge in the study of agricultural conditions. The new lessons in modern farming are his through actual experience. As a Marshall County farmer, he has an education that will be valuable to himself and to his district as a member of Congress.

Mr. Helvering believes that Emerson never uttered a greater truth than that, "The farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." He declares also, that the farmer is at the basis of all constitution of government.

While farmers now enjoy practically all the conveniences of town life in the modern advantages of daily mail delivery, telephone, automobiles, and other improvements devised for human comfort and convenience, Mr. Helvering, if elected to Congress, will seek to extend these advantages so that every farmer in his district who has a telephone may receive daily weather forecasts, an advantage which hundreds of thousands of farmers in Ohio and other states are enjoying.

Mr. Helvering is prominent among the public men of Kansas who depreciate the movement of the boys and girls from the farms to the towns and cities. With him, it is one of the vital problems of the hour. He argues that farmers are entitled to the fullest appreciation of their high and honorable position in the community, and that children on the farm should be impressed with the truth, "That for health and substantial wealth, for rare opportunities, for self-improvement, for long life and real independence, farming is the best business in the world."

He is an earnest advocate of the education of the sons and daughters of farmers that will fit them for the most useful living. In addition to the instruction offered in the country schools, the high schools and the great agricultural college located in the Fifth District, there should be rural libraries where books of a refined and elevating character can be procured.

Mr. Helvering fully appreciates the statement of a well-known Kansan, "The lack of social life is severely felt in the country, and if the future farmer is to come from the flower of our youth, country life must be made interesting and attractive.

Guy T. Helvering stands before the voters of the Fifth Congressional District as a representative young man who recognizes the fundamental truth that it is the tiller of the soil to whom the people look for sustenance, and that agriculture is the most honorable of all occupations.

The farmers of the Fifth District thus have an opportunity to vote for a man to represent them at Washington who knows their needs. His life work and his interests and sympathies center about their high and honorable calling. Every vote for Mr. Helvering means a vote for the advancement of the interests of the farmers of his district.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Woman's Work Committee

Manhattan is Working.

Manhattan Grange No. 748, is in a good condition and has done some good work this year. We occasionally get a new member, but our greatest need is a better attendance. We have on our roll 216 members, with a fair average attendance.

We have had our meetings during the summer at the homes of the members, and enjoyed many good social days.

We meet twice a month, and have one day for degree work and one for program. Such questions as, "Removing the Tax On Olio," "The Utility of the County Assessor," "The Single Tax," and many others, have been thoroughly discussed this year.

We have also instructed our delegates to vote to authorize the executive committee to employ a competent agent to buy or sell, for any patron, any article he may wish.

Occasionally we have a paper, edited by some member of the grange, called "The Spirit of the Grange," in which we may advertise anything we wish to buy or sell. Sometimes we also get advertised, whether we wish it or not.

We had one program on the subject of "Rodents, and How to Get Rid of Them." This was both interesting and instructive. All programs are interspersed with music.

We will, from this on, be planning for the State Grange meeting, which is to be held in Manhattan, December 10-12, this year.—FLORA M. ALLEN, Secretary.

Postal Express.

The more I study the ideas of David J. Lewis on postal express, as set forth in the Gardner postal express bill before the Senate, and the Goeke express bill reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to the House, with recommendations that it pass, the more I am convinced that we are at last nearing the correct solution of the parcels post problem. The Lewis great thought is how can this government provide an adequate law cost system of transportation of the perishable light weight products of the farm direct adequate service to the farmer of what he needs from his nearby trading town. To attain all this there must be:

1. A cost-of-service railway postal express system in place of the present private express companies now using the railways and charging all the traffic will bear.

2. The 42,000 rural mail carriers must hereafter not only carry mail, but also act as express agents in collecting and carrying the light weight food products of the farm to the cities and merchandise from the cities to the farmers.

3. Finally, there must be a city express service that will deliver the produce gathered along the rural routes to the city consumers.

To accomplish all this is absolutely necessary to act upon Mr. Lewis' contention that the present express companies are parasites on the railways and no real part of them. Mr. Lewis is right in holding that the government should condemn and take over the express companies and operate them as a part of the postal service for the benefit of the people. To give all the people the complete low cost express service absolutely necessary to meet their needs, the government must have a monopoly of the collection, carriage and distribution of all packages the same as it has of letters. If the government is going into the parcels post business in earnest, it needs the express companies' contracts with the railways, as well as the trained express employes and the express equipment, except where there is duplication of service. This is the purpose of the Gardner and Goeke bills.

I cannot close without pointing out that next in importance to production is transportation and distribution; that every year there is wasted on the farms of this country tens of millions of dollars worth of light weight products, all of which are needed and could be used by the people of our cities; that our farming people (40 per cent of the whole population) are without an express service which the 42,000 rural mail carriers could and should perform; and, finally, that the only satisfactory solution of the parcels post problem begins with condemning the express companies and operating the business by the postoffice department. This done, all the other steps essential to the most perfect express system of any nation are easily taken.

Any parcels post system which compels the government to duplicate any considerable part of the vast equipment, railways, terminal facilities, etc., in order to compete with the existing express companies is a mistake, for upon the people then falls the burden of supporting as well the competitive express companies; and the parcels post rates will be higher than they would be if this competition was eliminated. The great danger now confronting the friends of the postal reform is that of hasty action by Congress before all the factors of the great problem have been fully considered.—PROF. W. A. HENRY.

Imported Hardy Alfalfa.

The United States Department of Agriculture has worked more persistently on securing hardy varieties of alfalfa than on any other one similar thing. It has been the aim of the department to find hardy forms of common alfalfa adapted to severe conditions of drouth and cold. A yellow flowering species found widely distributed throughout the dry and cold steppes of Russia, seems to be the most promising. The results of tests made seem to indicate that the value of this species lies principally in crossing with the common alfalfa of this country to produce hardy and drouth-resisting hybrid strains. All of the new alfalfas brought to this country do not appear to be sufficiently productive to make them generally profitable under cultivation, although many of these forms are unquestionably hardy and drouth-resistent. It is believed that within a few years some valuable results will have been obtained as a result of the department's work.

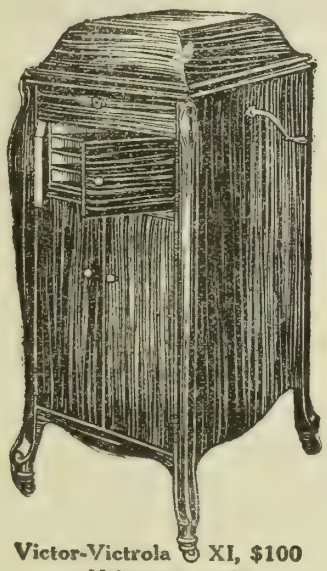
Important Experiment.

Is it possible, by careful cross-breeding of susceptible and unsusceptible animals, to produce strains that are immune to certain diseases, such as hog cholera, Texas fever, anthrax, blackleg, glanders and other diseases dangerous to the animal world? An answer to this question is being sought by [illegible] members at the Kansas [illegible] lege.—Perry Van Ewing, [illegible] President Waters, and John W. [illegible] assistant in animal nutrition. An experiment began recently with [illegible] mice—twenty five white and twenty five gray ones—may, if successful, be valuable in throwing light on the problems of breeding for immunity in the higher animals.

Plant breeders have been very successful in producing strains immune to plant diseases. Notable among these successes is the strain of wheat which is immune to wheat rust. This variety of wheat revolutionized wheat growing in the northwest. But very little experimental work of this sort has been done with animals, though with so many contagious and infectious diseases with which to contend, the field and the need for such experimentation is great.

White mice are susceptible to certain diseases to which gray mice are immune, and vice versa. These breeds are to be crossed and the hybrids interbred among themselves. Then by inoculating the resultant offspring with germs of some disease to which white mice are susceptible, for example, it is hoped to obtain a strain of white mice, finally, that is immune to this disease. This is made possible through the famous discovery known as Mendel's law. An attempt likewise will be made to attain the same end by selecting individual white mice, without crossing, which show marked resistance to disease.

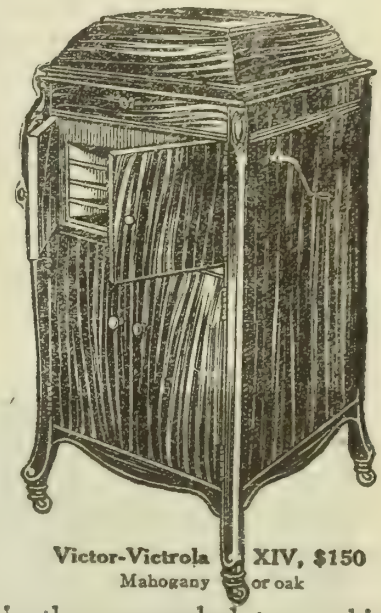
Three new styles



Victor-Victrola XI, $100
Mahogany or oak



Victor-Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak
Other styles $15 to $200



Victor-Victrola XIV, $150
Mahogany or oak

The greatest feature about these new instruments is the unequaled tone which has given the Victor-Victrola its supremacy among musical instruments.

There's nothing new about that of course, for this wonderful tone characterizes every Victor-Victrola.

The newness of these three instruments is in the design, and the improvements are really astonishing.

More beautiful, more artistic, more complete—and with no increase in price.

The greatest values ever offered in this greatest of all musical instruments.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly show you these instruments and play any music you wish to hear.

Write to us for the handsome illustrated Victor catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co., 28th and Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

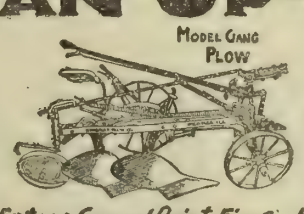
Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—*the combination*. There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.

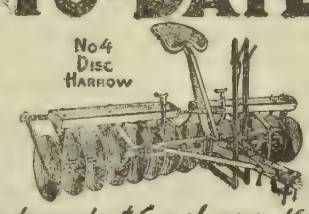
Victor-Victrola



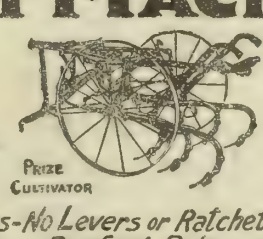
KINGMAN UP-TO-DATE FARM MACHINES!













Enters Ground Point First-Single Bail Foot Lift. Independent Gang Levers-Heavy Steel Discs. Knives Have 2 Cutting Edges-No Neck Weight on Horses. No Levers or Ratchets Perfect Balance. Will Pivot in Ground Without Upsetting.

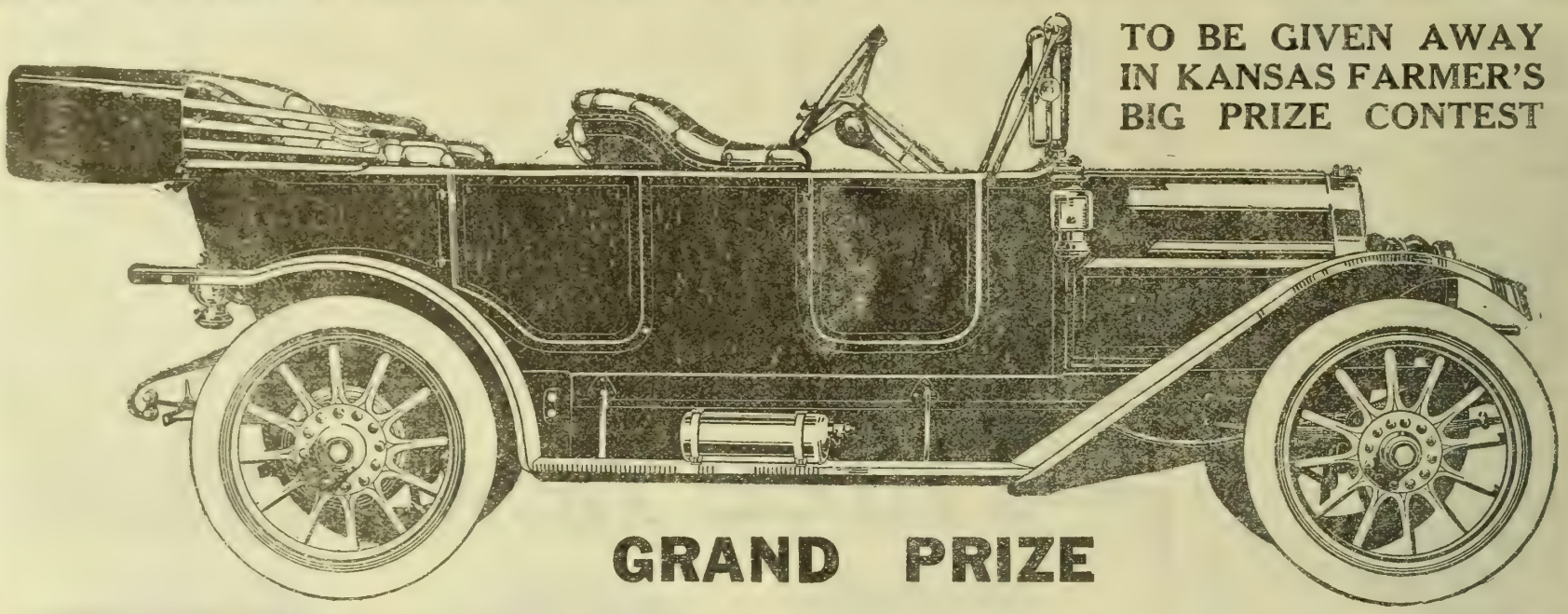
TELL US WHAT YOU NEED AND WE WILL GIVE YOU VALUABLE INFORMATION.
IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT HANDLE THE KINGMAN LINE WRITE FOR CATALOG. (MENTION THIS PAPER)

KINGMAN PLOW CO.
PEORIA ILLINOIS.

THESE PRIZES ARE FOR YOU

$2,000.00

IS THE AMOUNT OF MONEY REPRESENTED BY THE VALUE OF THESE ELEGANT PRIZES



TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN KANSAS FARMER'S BIG PRIZE CONTEST

GRAND PRIZE

THE GRAND PRIZE to be awarded is a Model "69T" 1913 Overland, 5-passenger touring car, fully equipped. This car is a leading favorite of the middle west, and is built for elegance and comfort, as well as power and durability. This big, handsome machine will be awarded to the one securing the highest number of votes.

THIS IS YOUR REAL CHANCE. Jump into the race, come in first under the wire and show your friends that you and your family can own, enjoy and drive your own touring car.

The third prize to be given is a beautiful **$150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA,** complete, with 12 double disc records, furnishing 24 selections of music, etc. This make is considered the highest achievement in the art of music reproducing instruments. It is enclosed in a magnificently finished cabinet, which also contains recently devised record filing albums.

Third position at the close of the contest can well be eagerly desired, for this prize is worthy to adorn the most splendid home in the land.



SECOND PRIZE

The second highest vote getter will be rewarded with a handsome $400.00 CRAMER PIANO. This instrument is made by one of the leading piano manufacturers of Boston. The case is beautifully and artistically finished, with choice of either oak or mahogany. The keyboard consists of seven and one-third octaves, with keys of real ivory. Its latest improved and scientific sounding board and high grade strings give it the sweetest and most melodious tones to be desired. It is an instrument of which any householder can well be proud.

The candidates securing the **fourth, fifth, sixth** and **seventh** highest number of votes of the entire contest will be awarded respectively the **first, second, third** and **fourth choice** of the following prizes:

A $50.00 Victor Victrola in a fine mahogany case, with six double-disc records.

A high-grade **Business College Scholarship** in one of the best Business Schools of Topeka, and

Two fine **$50.00 Gold Watches,** either ladies' or gentlemen's, fully guaranteed and of widely-known make.

The prizes will be given to the winners **FREE** and without restrictions whatever. They will be theirs to do with as they choose.

Do not say, "They will be splendid prizes for somebody." Be that "Somebody" yourself. With this excellent line-up of prizes, you have all the chance in the world to win if you will just get busy right now, today, and start out to gather votes. Let your ambition shine. Only the ambitious, who recognize the good opportunities when they meet them and make use of their better qualities, are favored with the good things which the world affords. Nominations are commencing to come in. Be one of the first by sending yours in today, and be one of the leaders.

It costs you absolutely nothing to enter the race. Every man and woman of good moral character, living in Kansas, is eligible as a candidate.

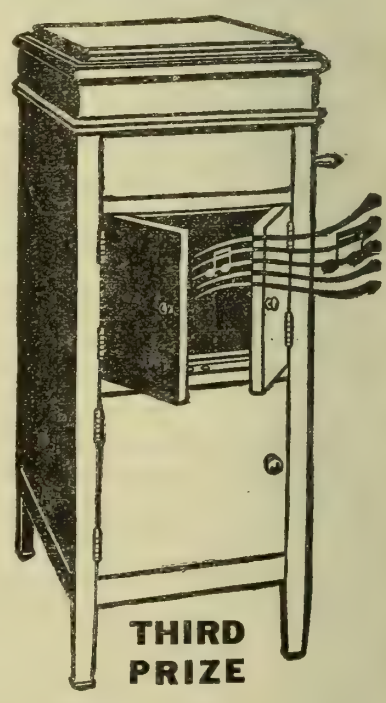
Votes will be allowed on both new and renewed subscription orders. The territory in which to conduct your campaign and secure votes is unlimited. The world is yours to campaign.

Help us boost our state by boosting for KANSAS FARMER. Every boost for Kansas means a boost for your own personal interest.

We will render all possible assistance to you as a candidate. You can win one of these big prizes by employing system and putting energy and enthusiasm into your efforts for votes.

You can win just as easily as your neighbor. Don't put off entering the merry race; the sooner you start the longer time you will have to secure votes. Send the Nomination Coupon today. We will immediately mail you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, blanks, etc., free.

Look for the Vote Coupon on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department so that it will reach it within 10 days of the date printed on it. It will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to save these coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your standing.



THIRD PRIZE

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

(ADVERTISEMENT) (ADVERTISEMENT) (ADVERTISEMENT)

The Farmer's Interest in Government

BECAUSE the farmer combines in one person, the occupation of worker, manufacturer and merchant, his interest in political matters and the effects of governmental policies, is more than that of any other individual.

And because his mode of life renders him free from the passions and prejudices of men in other occupations, he is more open-minded than most men are.

Also, he knows the value of facts—as opposed to fancies, and he judges men and affairs by results shown by the harvest of accomplishment.

No farmer need be told that under the present administration greater prosperity has existed upon the farm than has existed in the same period of time in the history of this country. The natural question in the minds of all of us is:

Do we want to change conditions by a change in administration?

Mr. Taft never has made any glaring promises that he would do any special favors for the farmer, nor has the farmer asked such. The farmer only wants justice. Mr. Taft has a judicial mind, and, always, in administrative affairs, he has kept in mind justice.

The most truthful accusation against Mr. Taft is that he is not a politician. He has had political advice in plenty, and he has been repeatedly told when he advocated certain measures, that such action might mean his political death. His invariable answer has been that the one consideration he had in mind was:

"Is this the right thing to do?"

Tariff Revision

On no subject has Mr. Taft been criticized more freely by his opponents than on the subject of the tariff.

Right here it is well to state that Mr. Taft has strictly adhered to his promise of a downward revision of the tariff while maintaining the protective principle.

For the first time, a President of the United States has taken decisive and effective steps to remove the question of tariff tinkering from politics.

Against the opposition of the politicians of both parties, he established a non-partisan tariff board or commission, whose special duty was to ascertain the difference between cost of production at home and abroad.

Its duty was to make such a report that a schedule could be framed which would take care of the difference in cost and permit manufacturing to be carried on in this country.

Before this tariff commission reported, a job lot of political, vote-getting measures were presented to Mr. Taft for signature.

The President promptly vetoed these bills.

The facts afterwards presented to him, by the Tariff Board, clearly showed that if these "pop-gun" bills had become laws, immeasurable injustice and injury would have been inflicted upon many American Industries.

Anyone who will read President Taft's messages, in which he stated his reasons for these vetoes, can ascertain these facts for himself.

The President vetoed these bills after he had been warned by political friends that if he did so it would mean the end of his political life.

The interest of the farmer as worker, manufacturer and merchant, is in the maintaining of the home market.

The home manufactories built up under the protective policy have created the home market.

It is the policy of the Republican party to maintain this protective principle, and by an intelligent tariff commission, recommend reductions in the tariff in the interests of all the people where these reductions can be made without injuring our local industries. If it were not for our local manufactories, the farmer would be receiving one-half what he is now getting for his products.

The Democrats claim that the farmer is paying an excessive tariff tax and selling his goods in an open market.

As an actual matter of fact, we export but 4 per cent. of the wheat raised in this country a little over 2 per cent. of the corn raised, and less than 1 per cent. of oats. It is the protective policy of the present administration which has fostered local manufacture, so that we consume at home practically all of the farmers' produce.

The desirability of the home market is recognized by every civilized nation, and even England, which is called a free trade country, values the home market so highly that a law was recently passed in that country making it necessary for manufacturers of American goods who manufacture under patents to locate branch factories in England to protect their patents.

Since this law was passed, many American manufacturers have been compelled to erect factories in England.

Hence it is seen that England is only a free trade country when she can manufacture cheaper than we can. It is the home market that every government seeks to foster.

The home market is the farmers' market.

* * *

Most important in connection with this tariff question is to have information obtained by a tariff board, non-partisan and scientific.

Then we secure a tariff which represents just the difference between the cost of production abroad and at home.

President Taft created this board; fought for it; worked for it, and was guided by it, and every sane man knows that such a board is the only body of men who can properly develop the essential facts.

A permanent tariff commission—a bill for which received the vote of every Republican in the last House, but which was defeated by a solid Democratic vote—should be established. Re-elect President Taft and give him a Republican Congress and it will be. Then we can revise our tariffs, as other countries do, fairly, justly and upon a scientific basis.

Trust Prices

It has remained for President Taft's administration to uncover causes of high prices on certain manufactured goods and to expose trust methods which have been wrongly attributed to the tariff.

In completing and bringing to a successful issue cases which his predecessor started (and now says it was no use to start) certain facts were disclosed and the President promptly took steps to correct evils that were apparent.

Certain practices were in vogue under the protection of the patent laws. By a special message to Congress, Mr. Taft asked for amendments to these laws.

In his report recommending such a law as the President requested, the Chairman of the Committee on Patents gives the following explanation of the purposes of the different clauses:

> "Clause (i) is directed against the practice of temporary cut-throat competition so persistently pursued by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts.
>
> "Clause (j). This clause is designed to prevent the illegal and immoral methods so frequently pursued by the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trusts of illegally securing secret information as an instrument for preventing competition."

The report quotes a number of court decisions—two of which are very significant, and from which the following extracts are taken:

> "That one of the parties had acquired over 100 patents pertaining to straw stackers."
>
> Another, "was charged with having acquired 85 patents on spring-tooth harrows."

It isn't the tariff laws that need tinkering in such cases. It is the patent laws that need amending.

Mr. Taft has recommended a revision to correct existing patent evils, and perhaps the strong opposition to him of the Farm Machinery Trusts and the cordial support of these interests for the Third Term candidate may have an explanation in this direction.

Control of Trusts

The Taft administration has made it unpleasant for the gentlemen who operate illegal combines and these gentlemen now want some one to "control" them.

They want to be told just what they can do and whom they can "do,"—and the Third Term Party has promised to tell them this.

The Taft administration plays no favorites. It demands that all business be honest, and then it pledges its best efforts to make all honest business prosperous.

* * *

Another point to present to the people of this country:

The present incumbent of the White House has never had his word questioned.

He has never felt under the necessity of calling his opponents bad names nor applying any epithets. His word never has been disputed—either his private statements or his public utterances.

Mr. Taft doesn't try to fool the people. He doesn't go out and pitch a few forks of hay to carry the idea to the farmer that he is "one of us." Neither does he get his picture taken hacking at a tree with an ax—in order to have campaign material.

Mr. Taft is a sane, able, dignified gentleman.

* * *

Mr. Taft stands for an effective Parcels Post.

Mr. Taft is for every advanced form of governmental administration for the benefit and advantage of the whole people.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman

JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary



Dont Forget This

Don't forget that Calumet Baking Powder is not an experiment—it is not a new product. Millions of housewives the country over are using it—and would use nothing else, because of its purity—wholesomeness—and its certainty to produce best results—

And don't forget that

CALUMET
BAKING POWDER

is a wonderful saving over the high price kind. It is moderate in cost—economical in use—a joy to the cook. Insist on Calumet. *If you don't get it you don't get the best.*

RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

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Burn any fuel. Steady fire. Heat most space with least fuel. Easy to operate. Last longest. Made by exclusive furnace factory of lifetime experience. We are state agents. Ship anywhere.

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24-inch fire box, weight 1,000 pounds. Other sizes equally low. All complete for 6-room house, $120.00. Write us now.

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Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
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HOME CIRCLE



Her Looks.
Little dabs of powder,
Little specks of paint,
Make my lady's freckles
Look as if they ain't.
—Lippincott's.

To bleach any kind of white goods that have become yellow, soak for a few days in buttermilk.

When baking potatoes, either sweet or Irish, grease them a little before putting them in the oven. This will prevent the skin being so dry and hard; also, it is said they will bake in less time.

If you wish plants, such as geraniums and begonias, to branch, tie a piece of sponge on the leaf scar where you would like to have the branch. Keep the sponge moistened, and the new shoot will soon start.

It is said that a particle which has become lodged in the eye, can be removed by slicing off a small piece of raw potato and putting it into the eye. In a moment remove it, and the particle will adhere to it. Another method is to put a couple of drops of oil (either olive or castor oil) in the eye, and that will find the particle so that it can be easily wiped out.

The news that front closing in both one-piece gowns and blouses is growing in favor, will be welcome news to many who have struggled with the back closings for several seasons. To be quite up-to-date the simple one-piece gown and the waist to be worn with the tailored suit must be made with sleeves to the wrists, finished with frills, and closed right down the front, whether there is a vest or not.

Wet newspaper is a great help on sweeping days. Take the paper and wet it in hot water, then squeeze it until it stops dripping. Next, tear it into pieces about the size of one's hand, and scatter them all over the carpet, then sweep, and most of the dust in the room will be gathered into the papers. After a carpet has been thoroughly swept, going over it with a sponge wrung out of water having a little ammonia in it, will freshen the colors wonderfully.

Now is the time to get your bulbs planted if you are planning to have them in bloom during the winter. It is such a pleasure to have a blooming plant in the house during the winter months, when everything is so brown and bare out of doors, that it is surprising more don't indulge themselves, especially as it can be so easily accomplished. The hyacinth, the jonquil and the narcissis are most easy of cultivation, and also there is a great variety of color to be had. One of he first essentials to healthy plants is good, rich soil, and this is as true for house plants as for those grown out doors, also proper drainage should be provided by placing a little broken crockery in the bottom of the pots. After the bulbs are planted, the pots should be set away in a dark, cool place to take root, giving them occasionally a little water. Then when the leaves begin to appear they may be brought to the light and warmth, and in a short time there should be handsome blossoms to reward the small amount of labor they have required. Some pots can be kept in the dark, bringing out a few at a time, and in this way provide a blooming plant for the greater part of the winter. Besides being a great pleasure to oneself, these beautiful growing things can be a pleasure to others. They make a most acceptable Christmas gift to the friend or neighbor we wish to remember in some small way, and to the friend who may be ill and suffering, such a gift couldn't help but please.

Bulb Culture.

Dutch bulbs are getting so common and there has been so much written about them, I am often in doubt but what the reader may understand how to care for them better than do I. Yet here are a few points that may be of benefit. Now is the time to set in a very rich and porous soil. Common garden soil is too apt to harden. A stiff soil will spell trouble from the beginning. When you wish to force the bulb you have been keeping in the dark cool situation, water very heavily at first to make sure the dirt is wet to the bottom of the pot and do not water again until you bring the bulb to the light and more heat.

I believe it pays to set bulbs in pots and put away in a cool dark place, early. You put away to let the bulb root, why not give it time to form a strong feeding apparatus? Always be sure to put plenty of charcoal in the bottom of each pot before setting the bulb. Never pot plants "too tight." Hyacinths especially, if potted "hard," will be forced out of the soil by the growing roots. Bulbs placed out of doors this fall should not be watered too much, and never planted in undrained beds. See that they are well mulched early.—H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

We have three pattern orders to which no signatures are attached. One from Nortonville, Kan., No. 5128,24; one from Kansas City, Kan., No. 5430.8; the other the name of the postoffice is not discernable, neither is there any name. This is an order for five patterns numbers; 4619, child's set of short clothes, 8764 large size; 9095-42, 8996-6, 9197-42.



No. 5562. Ladies' Waist.—In this dainty model we have one of the more dressy styles which will be excellent as part of a three-piece suit. The shoulder is of kimono cut with a group of tucks arranged bretelle-wise across it. There is a gore on the under side of the sleeve and along the under-arm seam of the dress and a fancifully shaped yoke. Chiffon, marquisette, net, messaline, crepe de Chine, and other soft fabrics are suitable for this waist. The pattern, No. 5562, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5071. Children's Dress.—A simple dress for a little girl may be very easily made from No. 5071, which is cut with body and sleeves in one, and is to be slipped on over the head. The frock is held in place by a belt of self material or patent leather. The fastening is at the shoulders. Lawn, linen, batiste, madras, gingham or percale may be used. The pattern, No. 5071, is cut in sizes 1 to 7 years. Medium size requires 2 yards of 27-inch material, or 1⅝ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Important—In ordering patterns, be sure to give date of issue in which they appear, number and size wanted.



THIS STYLISH NEW CLOAK

$5.98

WE OFFER the newest style in Zybeline Cloaks at about one-third what retail dealers will ask you for them late in the season. Besides ourselves, only the large city stores will be able to show you these new style garments. The material is a regular cloak fabric of excellent quality which closely resembles the finest camel's hair cloth, only it is much heavier, more durable, and warmer, and will be first choice of those who want advanced styles.

This Cloak is a regular $12 retail value, and we will sell the first factory shipment of 2,500 to readers of this paper, at only $5.98, to introduce. At this favorable price you will save for yourself about $6.00. We want you to order this splendid garment strictly on its merits. Note that the cloak is sensible in cut, as well as stylish. The body is **genuine Zybeline cloth.** It has a fancy gray chinchilla collar, trimmed with navy blue applique, stitched with white silk. The back of the coat has the new straight line effect. The sleeves are latest set-in style, and the front is the stylish, round cut-away. Facing of the material extends full length of the garment. Without question, the warmest, coziest and most stylish cloak for the money ever offered at anything like this price. We say this without fear of any contradiction.

We Guarantee Every Cloak to Suit.
Our special introductory price for this exclusive garment, in genuine Zybeline, is only **$5.98.** In two colors: Navy or Oxford Gray—state choice. Sizes: 32 to 42 bust. Order No. **G711.**

CHASE'S PONY SKIN
Or CARACUL Cloth COAT

$4.95 Black Only.

We offer newest styles in Chase's Pony Skin or Caracul **Special Quality Cloth COATS,** guaranteed to be the most serviceable cloth made in this class of goods. Regular retail values $8.00 and $10.00. **Our Price, only $4.95.** This fine coat is made with semi-fitted back, large shawl collar and cuffs of the material. Sizes 32 to 44 in bust. Length 54 inches. Fine mercerized lining. This is a fine coat for the money, and is the popular pony-stripe Caracul you will see everywhere.

DON'T WAIT if you want this big bargain at **$4.95.** Order No. **SX416.**

Either of the above cloaks sent on approval to readers of this paper, if $1.00 accompanies order. Balance payable on acceptance. Money back if not satisfactory in every way.



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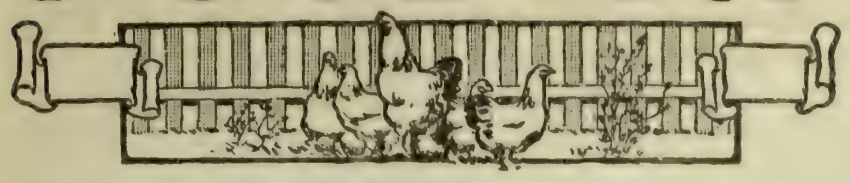
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A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM $50 TO $165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. **Santa Fe Telegraph School,** 506 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY



Preparations for winter are now in order.

The first requisite is to see that the poultry house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated.

By this we mean that all the filth in the house has been removed and the place whitewashed and fumigated.

The next thing to do is to see that all cracks and crevices have been battened, so that no drafts may fall on the fowls.

If you have a perfectly tight poultry house, no artificial heat is necessary; in fact it is claimed to be deleterious to the health of the chickens.

Some kind of material for covering the poultry house floor should be provided, such as cut straw or hay or plenty of leaves. These must be renewed several times during the winter.

A supply of vegetables, such as turnips, cabbage, beets, etc., should be provided so that the fowls may have plenty of green stuff to last them till green grass comes again in the spring.

A supply of dusting material should be on hand, such as dry earth, ashes, or road dust, so that the fowls may have the means whereby to keep themselves free from lice and mites during the long winter months.

Other accessories are grit and charcoal, things very essential for the health and well being of the fowls, especially where they are penned up, for there is no chance for them to pick up any grit, as there is when they have free range.

As to the feeding of the fowls during the winter, it will make a difference which branch of the business you are in; whether you keep fancy poultry or whether you have the common kind and want all the eggs you can get.

If you keep pure-bred poultry and wish to have plenty of eggs for hatching in the spring, it is not necessary to feed them extra heavy. Only enough to keep them in good health and condition, until about a month before you want the eggs, then feed all the nourishing and egg-making food the chickens can stand.

If on the other hand you want all the eggs you can get during the winter for market purposes, you must feed heavily from the start and keep it up all winter. Hens won't lay eggs in cold weather without an abundance of food. They must have not only enough to sustain their bodies, but a surplus for the production of eggs. The colder the weather is, the more food they require, for it takes extra food for the warmth needed to counteract the cold weather.

A French naturalist has submitted to the Academy of Sciences the result of his researches into the effects of different forms of diet on poultry. He says that ducks that were fed on fish began to lay when they were about seven months old. Eight days later the ducks that were fed on meat began to lay. Those that were fed on vegetables did not begin to lay until two and a half months after that, when they were about ten months old. Between December 17 and May 14 the ducks that ate fish laid 54 eggs; those that ate meat, 45 eggs, and those that ate vegetables, 19 eggs. Moreover, the weights of the eggs differed; those of the meat-fed birds were the heaviest, those of the vegetarians next, and those of the fish-fed birds were the lightest. It would be out of the question to think of a fish diet for poultry in an inland state like Kansas, where fish is at a premium; though a dessicated fish can be bought in the east that is cheaper than meat scraps. One thing we can learn from the experiment, that an addition of fish or meat to the vegetable and grain rations of fowls will undoubtedly increase the egg production.

Ducks in China.

There are more ducks in China than in all the rest of the world. China, literally, is white with these birds, and day and night the country resounds with their metallic and scornful voices.

Children herd ducks on every road, on every farm, on every pond, on every river. There is no boat, little or great, without its duck quarters.

Even in the cities of China, ducks abound. They dodge between the coolies' legs. They fly squawking out of the way of the horses. Their indignant quack will not unseldom drown the roar of urban commerce.

All over the land there are great duck hatching establishments, many of them of capacity huge enough to produce 50,000 young ducks every year. Duck among the Chinese is the staple delicacy. It is salted and smoked like ham or beef.

To Increase Egg Laying.

A significant statement in Secretary Wilson's report shows that investigations are now being made by the Department of Agriculture in conjunction with the Maine Experiment Station with a view of developing a strain of chickens with increased egg-laying capacity. Several hens have been found to lay more than 200 eggs in one year, and the results seem to indicate that by selecting and proper feeding the best layers for breeding purposes the average egg yield of a flock can be increased.

Poultry, says the secretary, is one of the steady and helpful services of farm income. Movements are already on foot which may be expected to increase the egg production per hen by at least a dozen a year within a generation, and there are poultrymen who are not enthusiasts who foretell double that increase. If the hens of this year had each laid a dozen eggs more than they did, the prediction is made by Secretary Wilson that the increased value of this product would have been possibly $50,000,000.

With eggs as low as a cent apiece—a very cheap and nutritive food—a well-bred hen laying 200 eggs a year, as developed at the Maine station, will have a value of $2. An estimate is made that $1 a year will keep her in comfortable if not luxuriant quarters. The trouble is that millions of barnyard scrubs do not yield a hundred eggs a year. If one wants to obtain eggs from his hens it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock, properly fed. To do their best, hens should be fed grain, animal and green food. They should be fed enough to keep them in good condition but not overfat, and should be induced to take plenty of exercise.

A good system to follow for winter feeding is mash once a day and grain scattered in the litter twice a day. The mash may be fed dry or slightly moistened. When the former, it is usually put into a trough or hopper hung against the wall, fowls allowed to have access at all times. A mash at the Maine station is as follows: Two hundred pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds each of cornmeal, wheat middlings, linseed meal, gluten meal and beef scraps. Another mash may be mixed as follows: One hundred pounds each of cornmeal, ground oats and wheat bran.

Farm Whitewash.

The Australians use a whitewash which it is claimed will not rub off. It is prepared in the following manner: Dissolve two pounds ordinary glue in seven pints of water and when all is dissolved add six ounces of bichromate of pottasium dissolved in a pint of hot water. Stir the mixture up well, and then add sufficient whiting to make it up to the usual consistency and apply with a brush in the ordinary manner as quickly as possible. This dries in a very short time, and, by the action of light, becomes converted into a perfectly insoluble waterproof substance which does not wash off even with hot water and at the same time does not give rise to mold growth, as whitewash made up with size often does. It may be colored to any desired shade by the use of a trace of aniline dye or powder coloring, while by the addition of a small proportion of calcic sulphite its antiseptic power is much increased.

More Money in Making Sausage than in Selling Hogs on the Hoof —Use Enterprise Machines

Market conditions for farm-made pork products were never better than right now. Don't lose several dollars per hog by selling them alive. Cut them up yourself. Use an **Enterprise Meat AND Food Chopper**—and a combination **Enterprise Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press** and realize the most money out of your hogs.

The ENTERPRISE Meat AND Food Chopper



enables you to make the sweetest, juiciest and most nourishing sausage meat you ever produced.

The big use for a chopper is to cut meat, less frequently to cut other food. But both are important. Therefore, be sure you get a *Meat AND Food Chopper.* It's useful not only at hog-killing time—but always useful in the kitchen. The exquisite dishes you can prepare from left-overs and bits of food that otherwise would be wasted are a source of delight to the family that lives well. It also contributes so much to economy in furnishing the table that it is really indispensable. It repays its cost almost every week in the farm home.

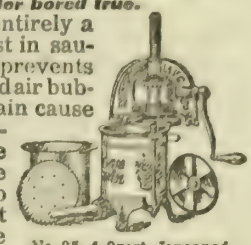
There are lots of choppers that cut meat by crushing and mangling it, but only one that really cuts—the **ENTERPRISE Meat AND Food Chopper.** Has four-bladed knife—four *cuts* at every turn of the handle.

"ENTERPRISE" Meat AND Food Choppers are made in 45 sizes and styles for hand, steam and electric power. We also make *cheaper* food choppers, but recommend the above.

No. 5.	**Family size** . . .	**$1.75**
No. 12.	**Farmers' size** . . .	**2.25**
No. 22.	**Farmers' size** . . .	**4.00**

The ENTERPRISE Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

Cylinder bored true.



No. 25, 4-Quart, Japanned
Price, $6.50
Tinned and Japanned

makes failure entirely a thing of the past in sausage making. It prevents air bubbles—and air bubbles are the main cause of sausage spoilage. To have good sausage *always*—keep out the air. It can be done surely and easily *only* by using an **Enterprise Sausage Stuffer** with the patented corrugated spout. Other machines offer corrugated spouts—but such corrugations are more for looks than for any practical purpose, for the corrugated spout of the **ENTERPRISE** is *patented* and cannot be used or imitated by any other machine. It can be had only with the **Enterprise Sausage Stuffer and Lard and Fruit Press**—three machines in one. The change to either use is instantly made. They can be had in 9 sizes and styles—up to eight-quart capacity. All are accurately machined. Plate fits closely without binding. Meat does not squeeze out. These presses are an absolute necessity at butchering time. Illustrated catalogue on request.

"The Enterprising Housekeeper," 200-Recipe Cook Book, sent for postage, 4c.
Enterprise specialties are for sale at hardware and general stores everywhere.

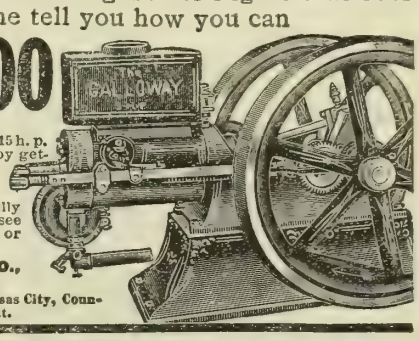
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MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!



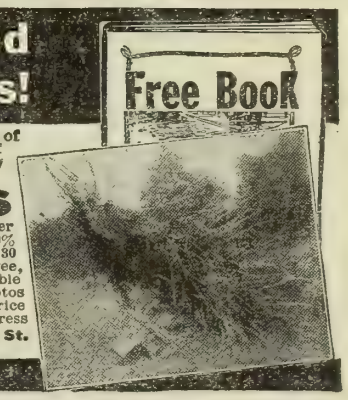
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BARGAINS IN LAND

FREE A PLAIN TALK FREE

is the title of a booklet which we issue. It is a Straight-from-the-Shoulder, Heart-to-Heart, Common Sense Chat. It is the account of a successful Developed Colony—the story of **Big Four Colony** and the thriving Town of **Big Wells**, located in Dimmit County, Southwest Texas. It outlines our ideas, methods and plans of honest and successful Town and Community building. It is Free to every man who honestly contemplates a change of location and wishes to acquire the Best that Country affords in Soil, Water, Climate, Products and Health. **Here are some of the topics which will prove interesting to the Home-Seeker:**

"Modern Town and Community Building," "Modern Pioneering," "A Self-Supporting Community," "A Self-Sustaining Town," "What We Did." "The Man of Modest Means," "The Things that Make or Un-Make Towns and Communities," "What Big Wells is Today," "Some Things it Has," "Some Things it Needs," "Saving and Investing," "Every Buyer's Property Inspected," "Plan of Sale," "What We Tell Our Agents to Tell Others," "Big Four Colony Maxims," and others.

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Of the 60,00 or more subscribers of KANSAS FARMER, it is safe to estimate that 6,000 of them desire to change location, get into a new country, acquire cheap lands and enjoy the prosperity which they know they desirve. **If you are one of this number, clip, sign and mail us the Coupon today. It does not obligate you to invest. HOWELL BROTHERS CO., SAN ANTOINO, TEXAS.**

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Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Name .....

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WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, $62.50 per acres. **ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

BUY FROM OWNER.
Eight farms for sale; two 80's, three 160's, one 200, one 400, and one 176, all in Allen County, close to town.
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240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. **FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lucas, Kan.**

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Smooth prairie land, deep rich soil, pasture, meadow, spring and well water, orchard, good buildings, location fine. Can divide. Deal with owner. A bargain.
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BARGAIN.
Forty acres, 2½ miles from depot, 3 miles from Baker University. Good soil, large brick house, fine cellar, good well and wind mill, fruit, barn, and other outbuildings. Price, $4,000. Write for list.
WM. M. HOLLIDAY, Baldwin, Kan.

240 ACRES, 1½ miles to Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson Co., 210 acres tillable, good soil, good and plenty water, 85 acres now in wheat, wheat to go with farm. Improvements: Fair house, two barns, one new, 34 by 50 ft., two corn cribs, new, 12 by 30 ft., cattle shed, 32 by 92, new, granary, 12 by 20, small orchard. Price, $75 per acre, if sold soon. No trades considered. **FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for $1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from $300 to $1,000 for 300 acres, and deeded land from $7.50 to $20 an acre. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 35 to 40 bushels. **HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.**

READ THIS.

270 a. good, well improved stock farm, 4½ miles from Garnett, Kan., 2-story, 7-room house, with well at door; cellar, new large barn and stallion stable, and other outbuildings, 175 a. in cultivation, 40 a. in bottom, just sowed to alfalfa this fall, 40 a. prairie mow land, balance pasture, plenty of fruit, well fenced, has 10 a. of fine walnut timber, creek runs alongside, good limestone, lays so as to drain well. This is a fine, sightly, shady place, 1 mile to school, phone and R. F. D. Price, $65 per a.; 30 days option; no trade. Can make easy terms. Address

W. L. MORRIS,
Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

12,000 ACRES Logan, Gove and Thomas County lands; 160 to 2,000-acre tracts; $7 to $20 per acre. **Attwood Real Estate Co., Oakley, Kan.**

STEVENS CO. KAN., WANTS YOU—New railroad building, fine water, fine climate, improved farm land, $10 to $20 per acre. **J. A. THOMPSON, Niagara, Kan.**

"EVERYBODY IS DOING IT."
Doing What
Listing their merchandise for trade. We make offer by return mail.
OWNER'S SALE AND EXCHANGE, Independence, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

A BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2½ miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place. $2,500 to $3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap.
I. R. KREHBILL, Geneseo, Kansas.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at $2,000. Terms on half. Write
FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

OUR BEST.
365 acres, 4 miles from town, two quarters, 1 mile apart, owned and operated by one man. Two good sets improvements; every foot tillable. Price, $65. Must be seen to be appreciated. **DONAHUE & WALLINGFORD, Mound Valley, Kan.**

LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY, WASH.
20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 3 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
Drawer "B" **Plains, Kansas.**

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1½ miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $2,600, for quick sale.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55, half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

A Fine Stock Proposition

800 acres, 3 miles from railroad town, Ness County, Kansas. 35 acres alfalfa, 150 acres under cultivation; 6-room house, barn, granary, all fenced, good well at house, spring in pasture. Is a bargain at $20 an acre; part time, 6 per cent, if desired. Write **Jas. H. Little, the Rush County Land Man, La-Crosse, Kansas.**

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. **V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.**

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

MUST SELL QUICK.
Osborne County Estate, 320-acre farm, finely improved, ½ mile town, creek bottom, bearing orchards, 50 acres alfalfa, ideal home for stock buyer. Write **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.**

WANTED—A partner to take a half interest in and full management of a hay and cattle ranch, 1000 acres, 4 miles from sugar factory. Perpetual range on national forest. **EUGENE L. STROUP, Monte Vista, Colo.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—3,000 acres, Florida Orange, Grape Fruit and Vegetable land, between two good towns, railroad and water transportation, between two large lakes. Subdivided into 10-acre tracts. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good, clear income property or improved farms. **CRAMER & BROWN, Lock Box, 672, Wichita, Kan.**

FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

390 ACRES OF LAND, located ½ mi. of good R. R. town, 6 mi. Ottawa; 2 sets of good improvements; one 8-room house, one 6-room house; barn 40x60; large cattle barn and corn crib combined; 140 a. corn, 30 a. clover, 40 a. blue grass pasture, 25 a. alfalfa, 100 a. fine bottom land, no overflow, 80 a. hog-tight, 10 a. orchard, 350 a. tillable land. Price, $60 an acre, and a bargain. Enc., $8,000 at 6 per cent. Here is one of the best grain and stock farms in Franklin county. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kansas.**

TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.
Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development.
My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.
Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. $10 per acre.
Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—$15 per acre.
Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.
Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.
Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, $12.50 per acre.
Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.
These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. **R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

LAND BARGAINS

One 100-acre tract, joining town limits, with nice 2-story house, barn and other good improvements. Price, $3,500. One 160-acre tract, 2 miles from town, good land and good improvements, 65 acres in cultivation. Price, $3,000. One 160-acre tract, 2 miles from town, 60 acres in cultivation, good land but no buildings. Price, $2,000. One 40-acre tract, 1½ miles from town, small house, nice orchard, fenced, 20 acres cultivation. Price, $700. I am in a position to sell on easy terms. For particulars, write to owner,

J. H. GOSSOM

OAKWOOD, OKLA.

5 QUARTERS, unimproved wheat and **FORCED SALE** alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, $5 per a., cash. **D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.**

CLEAN RUNNING GENL. MDSE., brick bldg. res., in good Ness county, Kan., R. town. Stock will run about $3,500. Price for outfit, $8,500. Eng. on bldg. and stock, $2,500. Want good 80 or 120 improved central Kansas, with some stock and implements, for equity in above; would assume a small enc. on land. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kansas.**

WANT TO TRADE.
80 a., unimproved, 3½ mi. Ransom, at $2,000, clear of inc., for good town property.
80 a., improved, 7 mi. Arnold, mortgage $400. Price, $2,000. Wants residence property in town of not less than 6,000.
320 a., 7 mi. Ransom, well improved, ½ in grass, ½ cult., mortgage, $1,300. Price, $22.50 per a. Wants eastern Kansas or Southern Missouri land.
Write for better descriptions. Many other propositions.
V. E. WEST, REAL ESTATE, Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE—Young Man, Corn is King, and we can prove the rents from our rich, drained lands in 5 years will pay for the land. Think of owning as fine soil as can be found by making the land pay for itself. Write us for particulars of our offer of $500 for the acre of best corn next season. We want hundreds of buyers right now to get ready for next year's crop. This is the Nile of America, the greatest producing section in the United States. We have thousands of acres, unimproved, at $25 to $40 an acre.
EDWARDS BROTHERS REALTY CO., New Madrid, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-23 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

ARKANSAS FARMS

I have some fine farms in Arkansas, where the winters are short and the summers mild. Fruit and stock farms a specialty. Write me for full particulars.
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

FIELD NOTES

Foster's Mastodon Polands.

H. H. Foster of King City, Mo., is offering an outstanding yearling boar sired by Mastodon Price and out of Mastodon Maid. He is also offering an extra good lot of spring boars and gilts. They are strictly big type and have the quality. His herd is numbered among the best big-type herds in Missouri, and breeders wanting size and quality will find it in his herd. He is pricing stock for quick sale. Write him at King City for description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Some Wire Fence Advice.

Fences are a very important item on a farm, and should not be skimped. Learn all you can about them—how they are made, what kind of wire is used, and then buy wisely by choosing the fence of proper construction, right design, and made of the heaviest wire you can afford. Heavy wire carries considerably more galvanizing in proportion to its size than light wire, and is the cheapest in the end, besides having greater strength. In this connection, because a fence shows rust does not always mean that its effectiveness is impaired. This is particularly true of fence made of Open Hearth wire. The method of making this wire is much slower than other methods, but it permits closer watching and better mixing, and so the wire is of uniform texture clear through. Corrosion won't hurt this kind of wire for a long time, as the inside of it is just as strong and good as the outside. Other kinds of wire lack this feature, which is an important one to consider. Write to the leading fence manufacturers, among them the Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., mentioning this paper when you write, for their descriptive literature, and read every bit they send you. You will gain much valuable information and be better able to judge fence. When you go to buy it, first find out what kind of wire is in it, what kind of galvanizing protects the wire, see that the joints are immovable and have no projecting wire ends which injure stock, that the spacings are right for your purpose, and then when all these points are settled, choose a heavy gauge wire.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These interesting buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL, CUSTOMS, Internal Revenue and Postal Clerks. Examinations soon. Prepare now. Trial Lesson Free. Write Ozment, 44-R, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIREmen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. $65 to $100 month. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TEN YOUNG WOMEN, HIGH school graduates preferred, age 20 or over, to fill vacancies in the Training School for Nurses, St. Louis City Hospital. 900 beds, excellent opportunities. Two years' course, salary while you are in school. Write before Oct. 15, to Supt. Nurses; 803 City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'layoffs'. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

GOOD TENANT WANTED—FOR CENtral-Eastern Kansas, 160 acres, 90 acres cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, with living water. Good buildings, including 9-room house. Prefer good Christian, with grown son. Need 4 to 6 work horses and necessary implements. Also, 10 or more head cattle, or landlord will stock on share rent. References exchanged. Possession March 1, 1913. Address 1012, care Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

POULTRY.

LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns for sale. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargains. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORPingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

WRITE FOR BARGAIN PRICES ON thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Geo. Vancil, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIGINE COMBED RHODE Island Red cockerels. Price for October, $1 and $2. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — CHOICE stock for sale. Won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Topeka; three firsts, 2nd, 3d at Hutchinson, September, 1912. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SPECIAL PRICES on old and young stock for a few weeks. From $2.00 up for cockerels and pullets. Many prize winners. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Route 4 Topeka, Kansas.

SHEEP

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE CHEAP. Registered yearling and two-year-old rams, also some ram lambs. Anderson & Findley Co., Route 1, Gas, Kan.

HOGS.

DUROS JERSEYS—SPRING BOARS OF the best strain. Some O. I. C. boars. Price right. E. Dague, Wilson, Kan

VALLEY FARM BIG BONED POLANDS. A few spring boars and gilts, sired by Master Hadley 2d, Expansive Wonder and Joe Bowers, for sale. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, oppossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

CATTLE.

ONE REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, of serviceable age. Address, John Bogner, Mount Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, REGISTered. Write for price and breeding to Alferman, Olathe, Kan.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dep. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORN herd of 28 head for sale; 13 cows, 1 Scotch bull, balance heifers and young bulls. Adjoining town. Also, 150 steers. W. H. Cummings, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOLstein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian cows, four and six years old, and a two-year-old bull, no relation. Price, $500 for the three. Also bull calves, price cheap, quality considered. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 15 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES IMPROVED OKlahoma land, one-fourth cash, balance easy terms. W. T. Metcalf, Planada, Cal.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOTTOM ALFALFA farms; prices from $60 up. Send for price list; it's free. The Earth Realty Co., Salina, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS.—IMproved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, CLOSE to this city. Easy terms. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

GOOD, CHEAP LANDS IN THE OZARKS of South Missouri, growing crop will prove this fact. Write for descriptions. J. I. Wilhite, Tyrone, Texas County, Mo.

120 ACRES, 55 MILES SOUTH OF K. C. Snap at $65. Half cash. Good improvements, fine land. For full description, address G. Stoltenberg, Kansas City, Kan.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, $5,600; $560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS. WILL sell 320 acres at $7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

300% SAVED ON FLORIDA LAND. A small Florida ranch costs you only $3 an acre more than 20,000 acres same land cost me. I save you 300%. Write owner, W. K. Sligh, 805 Hogan St., Jacksonville, Fla.

HOME, HEALTH, CLIMATE—BEST 160-acre dairy farm, North Arkansas, within city school district; 7-room residence, two tenant houses, lots of fruit. Price, $40 per acre; $2,000 cash; bal. like rent. Elmer Cooper, Mammoth Springs, Ark.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE—570 A., one-half creek bottom, balance red and gray land, 250 acres in cultivation, balance in good grass, Bermuda and native; five sets of improvements. Price, $12.50 per a. Write for full description and terms. M. E. Wise, Slocum, Texas.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST WYOMING—Homes for hundreds; better crops, cheaper land than the Dakotas; one crop pays for land; mild climate, soft water, railroads, schools; easy terms. W. F. Whitehead, Hillsdale, Wyo.

80 ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800—HAMILton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE MONEY—CYCLONE-PROOF wood buildings. Anchor Works, Mendota, Ill.

HONEY—SAMPLE, 10 CENTS. LEAFLET free quoting prices. Calif. honey, fruits, nuts, freight prepaid. Agent wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

YOUR FARM MAY SUGGEST GOOD ideas for a catchy song poem. Successful song writers have made hundreds of dollars. You may be able to write a song. Musical experience unnecessary. You write the verses; we correct, write music, publish, copyright, advertise among music lovers and pay 50 per cent of profits if successful. Particulars free. Dugdale Co., Desk 938, Washington, D. C.

Union Pacific Potato Culture.

The Union Pacific is the first railroad to give recognition to the value of the potato crop, and President Mohler believes he will greatly aid the prosperity of the farmers as well as increase the railroad freight by an arrangement with E. H. Grubb, the greatest living authority on "Potato Culture" and under which Mr. Grubb will devote his time for at least a year to work among potato growers along the line of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. Mr. Grubb's efforts will be directed toward the production of larger and better crops and the protection of potatoes from disease. Mr. Grubb is a native of Carbondale, Colo., and the most successful potato grower of the United States.

Michigan Silo View.

The silo, as viewed from the standpoint of E. E. Rockwood, a Michigan correspondent, is:

"A number of years ago a skeptical man remarked in my hearing that silos were all right for the rich man, but too expensive for a poor one. The test of time has proved that this was a poor argument. The silo has made prosperous a good many who were not very well off prior to the time they put up their first one. The facts of the case were these: They were not farming right. They were in debt, trying to pay off a mortgage in the old general-purpose way of managing. Their land was not increasing, but rather diminishing in fertility. They depended on hay for a large portion of their cash sales. They could see that the dairy was a good thing, and decided to try it. With a silo to help, they figured they could make more out of the corn crop and save on the consumption of hay, leaving more to sell. Some had poor luck with silage at first, as imperfect methods resulted in considerable loss. But one success in a neighborhood usually sets all the farmers to thinking, and this does more than anything else to boom the silo. There are men in this county today who have paid off a mortgage with the help of a silo and a herd of cows. Some of these men are still selling a little hay, but they maintain the fertility of the soil because they keep more stock than by the old way and practice a regular rotation of crops. As for feeding a dairy herd without silage, no one would dare to thing of attempting such a thing."

Prolonging Life of Fence Posts.

The most effective method of preserving fence posts is to thoroughly impregnate the outer layers of wood with some preservative which will poison the wood and deprive the fungus plant, which causes wood to rot, of its food. The cheapest and most effective is creosote. It is not only poisonous to the fungus plant, but being an oil, its tendency is to exclude moisture from the wood. Most patented wood preservatives have creosote as their base.

The treatment is best given by the open tank method. Thoroughly seasoned posts are heated for several hours in hot creosote, then allowed to cool down in cold creosote. In the hot treatment the high temperature causes the air and water in the wood to expand so that a large portion of this is forced out of the wood and the creosote takes its place. When the posts are placed in the cold creosote the air and water left in the wood contracts, forming a partial vacuum and the creosote again forces its way into the wood. This treatment forms a shell of creosoted wood from one-eighth to two inches in thickness, around the post, depending upon the kind of wood treated.

The simplest form of treating tank would be that of an iron tank 3½ to 4 feet high and 3 feet in diameter, set over a stone or brick fire-place with a smokestack extending above and outside the tank. An old iron boiler can often be found that will answer the purpose. A galvanized iron tank has too thin bottom to permit hard usage. Creosote is highly inflammable and should be shielded from the open fire.

In either case a strong false bottom should be placed in the tank for the posts to rest on. The posts should be as thoroughly seasoned as possible before treatment. All bark should be removed. About 40 inches of the lower end of the post is treated, thus allowing the treated portion to extend 6 to 8 inches above the ground surface. It is at the ground surface where decay takes place most rapidly. Unless the posts are of very perishable wood it is not usual to treat the top of the posts, but this can be done by inverting the posts in the tank.



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Holsteins: 50 head in herd. 4-months-old bull for sale. Also 21 choice high grade bred heifers.
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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Farineuse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price $75, f. o. b. cars. Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from $50 to $75.
B. C. SETTLES,
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JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
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FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
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BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75599, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

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Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85996, and richly bred Tormentors.
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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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For Sale—An extra good tried son of Torono of breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

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High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Pawnee Blackcap 13th 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

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CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
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A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
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Zetas Prince of Lakeview 19804, 14 months old; Xerxes of Lakeview 19870, 15 months old; Apis of Lakeview, 19878, 16 months old.

The dams of the above bulls are half-sisters, each having made her A. R. record at age of 13 years, which shows a strong family trait. The records run from 480 pounds to 502 pounds, which is remarkable for 12-year-old cows. If they had been tested at 7 years old they would have gone into the 600-pound class.

The sires of the above bulls are Ukiah by Starlight Excelsior, who has 14 A. R. daughters; Imported Galaxy's Lavinius by Imported Galaxy's Sequel, the best son of Masher's Sequel, and Bonnerilius, whose sire has 9 A. R. daughters, and whose ancestors have 32 A. R. records to their credit.

On account of being overstocked, I will sell at reduced price. A full brother to one of these calves was sold last year for $260.

LAKE VIEW FARM
Greenwood, Missouri

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HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

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For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
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RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
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Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
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Shropshire Rams Cheap

Registered rams from imported rams. Get my Ram circular.
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ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County—Taken up, by H. B. Middlemass, Paola, Kan., R. R. 5, on August 23, 1912, one 4-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, dehorned, and with wire cut one left front leg. Value, $19.

Miller's Poland Chinas.

Mr. F. J. Miller, of St. John, Kan., is offering a lot of choice spring boars at farmer prices. Also, a few bred sows, very reasonable. Please read advertisement in this issue and write your wants.

Farlee's Polands.

E. S. Farlee, Poland China breeder, of Rydal, Kan., has a very choice line of spring pigs, both boars and gilts. He is making reasonable prices and guarantees to suit. His are the big, smooth sort, and the pigs have been well grown. Write him.

Crow's Durocs.

W. R. Crow, of Hutchinson, Kan., starts a card in this issue. Mr. Crow is offering 20 choice spring boars from his show herd and 40 spring gilts, all priced very low for quick sale. Please look up advertisement and write Mr. Crow for description and prices.

Plowing Fourteen Inches Deep.

A number of neighbors of George Hughes were interested spectators recently at the demonstration of his new deep tilling disk plow. Hughes is much pleased with the work of the plow, which plowed to a depth of 14 inches in the hard soil of his upland farm north of Topeka. Four horses were used, though five is the usual number employed in working this machine.

American Shorthorn Book Ready.

Volume 78 of the American Shorthorn Herd Book is just received from the press, and contains pedigrees of 8,000 bulls numbered 342,001 to 350,000, and of 12,000 cows numbered 92,001 to 104,000. The price of this volume to non-members of the Association is $2.30, postage paid. Address Roy G. Groves, Stock Yards Station, Chicago.

Gold Metal Blood Unexcelled.

It is doubtful if there was ever another Poland China boar bred and owned in Kansas whose get was more sought after than that of the noted Gold Metal. The place to buy his get from as good sows as the breed affords is at the Halderman dispersion sale, at Burchard, Neb., Tuesday, October 1. The offering is an unusually good one and should be watched by breeders that want the best.

Duroc breeders should not overlook Fred W. Lahr's Duroc sale at Corning, Iowa, on October 12. This will be a choice offering of spring and fall yearling boars and spring and yearling gilts. Nearly all of the offering is sired by Lahr's Col. by King the Col. by King of Cols. It is an offering that will improve any herd, and is in a condition to make good as producers. If you want good ones, arrange to attend the sale or send a bid for what you want.

Leeper's Big Polands.

Out there in Kansas, where resides Mr. J. W. Leeper, the man who knows how to mate and feed successfully to produce the well balanced big Poland China, conditions are fine this year. Piles of corn and but few hogs. No disease and ideal weather. Mr. Leeper has some outstanding young boars that he will price right. Remember Mr. Leeper's success at state fairs last year, and write him at Norton, Kan. Mention Kansas Farmer.

Special Horse Offering.

F. T. Grimes, manager of the big Alkens Ranch at Emmett, Kan., is offering 100 head of horses, mules and ponies at attractive prices. The business of this ranch is to raise animals of different breeds for sale to farmers and other interested parties. Mr. Grimes has lately been offering several hundred head of beef cattle and still has a considerable number of Shropshire breeding ewes for sale. Alkens Station is on the Marysville branch of the Union Pacific and is located on the farm, but the postoffice is Emmett, Kan.

Immune Poland Chinas.

J. L. Griffiths, the big Poland China breeder of Riley, Kan., changes his advertisement this week and offers spring boars old enough for service, also choice fall pigs in pairs and trios, at popular prices. Mr. Griffiths guarantees everything immune from cholera. He writes that everything is doing exceptionally well and that he never had spring pigs do better at this season of the year. Mr. Griffiths says that he is showing his hogs at the Riley County fair this year. If in need of something first class, write him at once. He has the goods and will treat you right.

Black & Thompson's Big Polands.

Messrs. Black & Thompson of Hopkins, Mo., report their herd of big-type Polands doing nicely. Their offering for their November 2 sale will be one of the outstanding good offerings of the season. They have the big, smooth, mellow, easy feeding, quick maturing kind, and their offering at their annual sale this year will be remarkable for its size and quality. Their herd boar, Longfellow King 55743, is conceded by all critics to be one of the best if not the best boar ever sired by Long King. Watch for their sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Lobaugh Buys Boar.

Mr. A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan., reports the purchase of an outstanding young boar sired by "Big Orange," the noted boar owned by Mr. McClarnon, of Braddyville, Ia. His dam was by "Big King 4th," a son of the noted old "Pawnee Lad." Mr. Lobaugh thinks he has made an excellent investment and is sure the pig will develop into a very large boar. Mr. Lobaugh says the stuff that goes into his November 9 sale is doing well, and will be in fine condition sale day.

Hartman Offers Boars.

J. J. Hartman, the big Poland China breeder located at Elmo, Dickinson County, Kan., has decided not to hold a fall sale, and offers all of his choice spring boars and a few fall boars at private sale. They are the best Mr. Hartman has ever raised and were sired by his great breeding boars, "Blue Valley, Jr.", and "Hartman's Hadley," the best son of the only Nox All Hadley. These boars are out of very large sows and have been well handled for good results. Mr. Hartman is making special prices for a short time. When writing him, mention Kansas Farmer.

Thompson Brothers' Durocs Win.

Thompson Brothers, Duroc Jersey breeders, of Garrison, Kan., made a great hit with their Durocs at the Topeka State Fair recently, winning first on the 2-year-old sow, Golden Queen, by King Raven, defeating the sow that won grand championship at Iowa this year. They also won second on young herd, second on young herd bred by exhibitor, and second on aged herd bred by exhibitor. Third on junior yearling sow also went to this herd. Eight entries were the smallest in any one class, and some of the most experienced breeders and show men from three states competed. The outstanding fine young boar, Gold King, headed the young herd, and attracted considerable favorable comment.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.



RAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

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POLAND CHINAS

JENSEN'S BIG MOGUL POLANDS

Have been making good for years. None bigger, none smoother. No dissatisfied customers, nothing shipped that is not worthy. Forty tops selected for the season's trade. If this kind suits, write us.
CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

GRONNIGERS' BIG POLAND CHINAS.

Herd numbers 300 head. Thirty years of successful breeding experience. All noted big type families represented. Stock for sale. Fifty head of fall yearlings, both sexes. Will be sold at our October 9 sale.
HERMAN GRONNIGER & SONS,
Bendena, Kan.

BIG POLAND CHINAS.

—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

—See—
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind,
—at—
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID,
St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON

My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.
H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

Jeff Constant & Son's Durocs.
Jeff Constant & Son, of Denver, Mo., owners of the Worth County herd of Duroc Jerseys, report spring pigs doing fine. Their offering at their annual fall sale will be one of the good ones of the season. The spring pigs were extra good to start with, and have made a splendid growth. This herd is made up of representatives of the best blood lines of the breed, and their offering will interest breeders wanting strictly high class stock. Watch for their sale announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Buskirk Durocs.
With this issue C. L. Buskirk of Hutchinson, Kan., is advertising 10 Duroc Jerseys, 20 choice spring boars, and 20 choice spring gilts. All are from the best blood lines and good individuals. Mr. Buskirk is changing his location and will close the entire lot out at very low prices. All are sired by Chief Tatarrax and College Col. and are from herd sows that are among the best breeding as large roomy sows. Please read ad in this issue and write your wants at once. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

The Lee Percherons.
From their 500-acre farm on the rich Dragoon creek bottoms, the Lee Brothers of Harveyville, Kan., selected 19 of their 110 head of pure-bred Percherons with which to make the circuit of the big western fairs. The results of their showing at Topeka and Hutchinson are already familiar to our readers, but the real importance of these results lies in the fact that it is of this class of horses that their big sale of December 17 at Manhattan, Kan., will be made. Scorpion 27123-43667 has a great string of colts to his credit, and mares will be bred to him for the sale. He was champion of France and of many of the big shows of this country, and looks and acts like a 5-year-old, though he has passed his fourteenth birthday. The Lee horses practically made the show at both Topeka and Hutchinson, and their two and four-horse hitches were especially effective.

Hazlett Wins Championship Again.
The pure-bred Hereford steer calf exhibited by Robert H. Hazlett, of Hazford Place, El Dorado, Kan., which won the grand championship over all breeds at the Iowa State Fair, was also declared grand champion steer over all breeds at the Nebraska State Fair, and was given second prize in the South Omaha Stock Yards Special in the same show. Mr. Hazlett's calf herd of Herefords received third prize in the South Omaha Stock Yards Specials, as well as the prizes shown elsewhere in this issue.

W. E. Marrs' Durocs.
Attention is called to the card of W. E. Marrs of Albany, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Marrs established his Duroc herd eight years ago. The foundation stock came from the Bowman and Fitch herd, and Mr. Marrs has always bought the best breeding stock regardless of price and he has one of the good Duroc herds in Missouri. On October 19 he will sell 35 head that can be classed with the good Duroc offerings of the season. The spring and fall gilts are an extra lot and were sired by W. J. Col. 2d by W. J. Col., dam Lady Model. Others in the offering were sired by Kruger Lad and some by W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols. The tried sows are good ones. They have the size and quality and are proven producers. This will be a high-class offering and will interest breeders. Write for catalog. They are now ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Profitable Hogs.
Healthy, thrifty hogs are profitable. Disease and swine plague and cholera cut down the profits and often destroy the hogs entirely. For promoting health and thrift in the herd and also as a most efficient relief when cholera and swine plague overtake you, there is no remedy that comes with a stronger recommend than the Snoddy Remedy. It has stood the test for 15 years by hog raisers all over the United States, and is now on sale in every state as a standard remedy. The Dr. J. H. Snoddy Remedy Company, Wichita, Kan., has on file in its offices large numbers of letters from well-known hog breeders and feeders, who state in these letters than they have cured their diseased herds with Snoddy Remedy and restored the herds to health and thrift in a short time with very little loss. They want to send to every hog raiser a free copy of the seventh edition of Snoddy's Treatise on the "Cure and Treatment of Diseased Hogs." When writing, mention Kansas Farmer.

Hamaker Offers Boars.
G. S. Hamaker of Pawnee City, Neb., for years one of the most successful breeders of strictly big-type Polands, starts a card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hamaker has hardly enough stock to justify the holding of a public sale, and takes this means of letting the farmers and breeders know what he has for sale. The 25 big strong March and April boars offered are strictly tops, very large, heavy boned, and descendants of the biggest stock of the breed. They were sired by Smooth Big Bone 2d by Smooth Big Bone, a very noted sire owned by Peter Mouw of Iowa. The dams of the young boars include big sows from the Mouw herd and carry the blood of Price Wonder, Longfellow and other noted big boars. Among the dams of the boars offered are a number of sows sired by Mr. Hamaker's famous herd boar, Growthy King, a litter brother to Long King's Equal, and running through their pedigrees are strains of Expansion and many other noted boars. The writer considers this a mighty good place to buy a boar. Write Mr. Hamaker, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

"A Plain Talk."
We are in receipt of a booklet entitled "A Plain Talk," and it hits right out from the shoulder against some of the abuses people of the north have suffered in dealing with crooked land men who would take a homeseeker in tow and sell him a piece of land by fair means or foul, any way to get the money, and let the buyer beware. This booklet was written and sent out by a land firm, too. They want it understood that they are not doing a skin game business. They are selling land, but they sell it to the men of judgment and business sense, after they have had every courtesy shown them and have had the opportunity to go and come as they please and see any other piece of land they choose and talk to anyone they meet. Howell Brothers are two Texas boys who are selling Big 4 Colony, of which Big Wells is the largest town. They live on the land and are spending $100,000 to improve it. Read their advertisement on the land page, and send for descriptive literature if you are interested in money making land. They have already sold $600,000 worth of land to Kansas people, so anyone moving down there will have Kansas neighbors. When writing, mention Kansas Farmer. See the advertisement.

POLAND CHINAS

BIG POLAND CHINA SPRING BOAR FOR SALE PRIVATELY

I have decided not to hold a public sale, and offer at private treaty 25 top spring boars at prices to move them quickly. Sired by Smooth Big Bone 2d, bred by Mouw, out of Mouw bred dams and daughters and granddaughters of Long King, Expansion, etc. Also, spring gilts. Same breeding. Every representation guaranteed.
G. S. HAMAKER, Pawnee City, Neb.

C. E. CONOVER'S BIG BONED POLANDS

Sale October 17. Four fall boars, one fall gilt, 16 spring boars, 20 spring gilts sired by Long King's Hadley, by M.'s Hadley. Send for catalog.
C. E. CONOVER, Stanberry, Mo.

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning third at Des Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall gilts and some fine spring gilts by The Baron, he by a full brother to The Harvester and Darkness Perf. by Perf. I Know.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn, Station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars, spring boars and gilts sired by Jumbo Prospect 53806. Also summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect and Long King's Equal Again, to go at weaning time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.
Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

TO EXCHANGE OR SELL.
Equity in 80 acres, Saline County, Kansas. Want city property or other land. Encumbrance $3,500 at 6 per cent, 4 years to run.
ED. A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kansas.

IMMUNE POLANDS

Fifty head of very choice, big type Poland China spring pigs, both sexes, and immune from cholera. Also, Shorthorn cows and heifers, bred or open. Nothing but first-class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS.
For sale, Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, $15; females, $10.
SMOKY HILL RANCHE, Wallace, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

W. E. MARR'S DUROC SALE OCTOBER 19

Sale October 19. Thirty-five head high class Durocs. Eleven fall gilts, three tried sows, one fall boar, five spring boars, 15 spring gilts. They are bred right and are right in every way. Send for catalog. W. E. MARRS, Albany, Mo.

40 CHOICE DUROC PIGS

Sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic. Sows of Tatarrax, Orion and Crimson Wonder breeding. Sale October 29.
W. W. BALES,
Manhattan, Kan.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tatarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.
C. L. BUSKIRK,
Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CALSSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me. J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRES

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address

E. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.

Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD

100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

Gebhart & Son's Fine Offering.

The sale advertisement of B. F. Gebhart & Son of Kidder, Mo., appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This firm is well known throughout the corn belt as breeders of Poland China hogs with size and quality, and their herd is just that kind. This will be their fourth annual sale, and their offering this year will be a very select lot of big, high-quality spring boars and gilts, fall gilts, and a number of tried sows that are proved producers of the right type. They have selected for this sale 16 spring boars, the out and out good ones of their big herd. Breeders will find some outstanding prospects for herd headers in this lot. They have size and quality and are right in every way. They will have 20 carefully selected spring gilts and, like the boars, they have that size and quality that make them very desirable. The tried sows were sired by Keep On Prince, Taxpayer and Onward. They are a fine bunch of big, high quality sows, are proven producers, and all will be safe in pig to Gebhart & Son's great herd boar, Missouri Wonder. The fall gilts were sired by Missouri Wonder and Capt. Hadley. The spring boars and gilts were sired by Missouri Wonder and Hobson's Metal. The boars in service in this herd are Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder, dam Mollie Mouw 2d, and Hobson's Metal by Missouri Metal by Bell Metal. Missouri Wonder is one of the great big boars now in service. He has not only the size, but the quality, and breeds just that way, and his sons head some of the best herds in the country. Hobson's Metal is a young boar of great promise. He is also one of the big ones, and as a breeder he is proving to be one of the good ones. Breeders should not overlook this offering. It will be one of the best of the season. Gebhart & Son will be pleased to have breeders inspect their offering. Write them at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Valley View Duroc Offering.

The sale advertisement of E. C. Jonagan of Albany, Mo., owner of Valley View herd of Duroc Jerseys, appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The offering will be one of the great Duroc offerings of the season, and will include eight tried sows by such boars as R. E.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, Red Chief, and other great Duroc sires, and out of such dams as King's Climax, H. A.'s Queen, Golden Lady, Ideal Rose and other noted Duroc sows; yearling sows by I Am Bell's Chief; fall boars by Missouri Chief; spring boars and gilts by Crimson Chief Again and Missouri Chief. The tried sows to go in this sale are among the best of Valley View herd, and are a lot that will be a credit to the best Duroc herds of the country. The fall gilts, fall and spring boars, are an outstanding lot that will interest Duroc breeders wanting big, high quality Durocs. The spring gilts are the tops of the herd, and are remarkable for their size and extra quality. They have been carefully selected and are typical brood sow prospects. A feature of the offering is two spring boars and two gilts, the tops of Mr. Jonagan's show herd and prize winners in a strong show. They were sired by Missouri Chief and out of Elder's Beauty by G. C.'s Col. out of Model Beauty. They are all round good ones. Look them up in the catalog. A large per cent of the offering was sired by Mr. Jonagan's herd boar, Missouri Chief, by I Am Bell's Chief, out of Constant Special Duroc Improver. He is not only a big, mellow, easy feeding boar, with lots of quality, but he is a breeder of his kind. The offering is out of dams of the best blood lines of the Duroc breed. It will be a breeders' offering. Send for catalog and look up the liberal terms of this sale. Read Mr. Jonagan's guarantee. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

The Story of a Good Plow.

In the history of plow making there is no name that stands forth more strongly and more definitely for high quality and leadership in modern improvements than that of Kingman. The Kingman plow had its start nearly half a century ago in one little shop and forge where skilled workmen wrought out an extra good plow designed especially to meet the local soil conditions of Illinois, and made only on special order. Today Kingman plows are made by the tens of thousands for every soil, in one of the biggest agricultural implement factories in the world. The Kingman line now includes every kind of plow: Walking, riding, gang, listing, etc. To plows have been added cultivators of every kind—disc, shovel, surface, etc., stalk cutters, disc and tooth harrows, listers and planters—in fact, everything needed for tilling the soil. Every Kingman implement, like the original Kingman plow, is built of extra high quality steel. The Kingman Plow Company issues a large and handsome catalog describing all their implements, and it will pay you to send for a copy, which will be mailed you free for the asking.

Klein Sells October 24.

L. E. Klein, one of the breeders who has been making public sales and selling to large numbers of satisfied customers for the past few years, will make another of his good sales at the farm 10 miles east of Manhattan and 3 miles south of Zeandale on Thursday, October 24. Mr. Klein has decided not to hold a bred sow sale, and is cataloging for this sale a large number of fall yearling gilts and five of his best tried sows. About five or so of the fall gilts and a number of the tried sows will have fine litters at foot sired by Mr. Klein's great young boar, Chief Price, a boar with the blood of the most famous big hogs of the breed. Others of the tried sows and fall gilts are also bred to this boar. The fall boars are big, strong, rugged fellows, just right for hard service, sired by the great old breeding boar, Toulon Prince, a grandson of Expansion. The spring boars are the best the writer has ever seen in Mr. Klein's herd. They have plenty of size and are smoother than usual. Mr. Klein has one of the good sow herds of the country, and the dams of this offering are great big sows that have been selected with care and at big cost from some of the best herds in two or three states. Among them are daughters of Mogul's Monarch, Capt. Hutch, Toulon Prince, Philanthropist, and other well known breeding boars. Mr. Klein will present this lot of breeding hogs as he always does, in nice breeding form, and his guarantee will be back of every animal sold. Breeders attending sale will find free entertainment at the hotel in St. George on the Union Pacific, and trains will be met here and at Zeandale on the Rock Island. Catalog will be sent upon request, and bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson by parties unable to attend. Send all such bids in Mr. Klein's care at Zeandale, Kan.

Sam Smith's Jersey Cattle.

S. S. Smith, the enthusiastic Jersey cattle breeder located at Clay Center, Kan., comes back to our advertising columns again this week. A recent visit to this good herd, located about three miles north of town, reveals the fact that here is without doubt one of the great herds of the west. The herd is handled in the most intelligent manner possible, fed upon the feeds that grow upon the farm, and given lots of room and kept in open sheds. Mr. Smith, in his quiet way, has been getting this herd together. Being a student of pedigrees and a good judge by nature, his selections have been of the best. His present herd bull, Blue Boy Baron 99918, has about as rich a pedigree as can be written. His dam, Baronetti of Alfalfa Farm has a record of but-pounds of milk and over 18 pounds of butter in seven days. Her dam and granddam had records as good or better. In fact, the dams of this bull for many generations have wonderful records. His sire, Blue Bell's Blue Boy, is a half brother to the noted Noble of Oaklands, the most famous sire on the island. His dam, Blue Bell D. of Biltmore, had a record of 40 pounds of milk daily with second calf. She was a granddaughter of the noted imported Flying Fox. All of the dams for generations on this side of Mr. Smith's bull have excellent records and trace to the most noted ancestors. A large number of the cows in the herd came from some of the best herds in the east, with others from Kinloch Farm, Kirksville, Mo. A large number are sired by and others bred to the noted bull, Forfarshire's Masterpiece. The whole herd is strong in Golden Lad and other popular strains. Write Mr. Smith, or better still, visit him and the herd at Clay Center, Kansas.

Shorthorn Sale at Ottawa, Kan., Nov. 13.

On November 13, Mr. C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., and Mr. H. H. Holmes, of Great Bend, Barton County, Kan., will sell a lot of breeding cattle at Ottawa, Kan. Mr. Holmes has one of the best herds in the west, and his consignment to this sale includes some of the very best from his herd. Every one will be guaranteed a regular breeder, with good pedigree. This promises to be one of the best offerings of Shorthorn cattle to be sold this fall. Mr. Nevius will consign a number of his good cows and a few of his show herd. Mr. Nevius won at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson more premiums than any other exhibitor. In the open classes he won on Searchlight, senior champion and grand champion prizes. He won first on 2-year-old bull, second on junior yearling bull, first on senior bull calf, first on junior bull calf, second on cow, third on 2-year-old heifer, first and junior champion on a yearling heifer, second on aged herd, second on get of sire and first on produce of cow. In the prizes awarded to Kansas exhibitors, Mr. Nevius ranked far in the lead as to number of prizes won. His winnings on Shorthorns at the fair this season were perhaps more than were ever won by any breeder of Shorthorns at any Kansas state fair in one show. All lovers of Shorthorn cattle should take notice of the sale to be held by Mr. Nevius and Mr. Holmes, as this will be the best opportunity to buy good breeding cattle this fall. Watch for further mention of this sale in Kansas Farmer, and send your name for a catalog.

DUROC JERSEYS

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. **H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.**

Copeland Offers Boars.

N. E. Copeland, of Waterville, Kan., for years one of the good Poland China breeders of Kansas, starts his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer in which he offers for immediate sale 7 fall and 12 spring boars. These boars represent just the tops of the last fall and spring crops of pigs. Mr. Copeland had intended to hold a public sale, but on account of the light corn crop in his immediate locality he thought it best to keep his gilts and breed them and offer the boars privately so that there might at least a part of them go to localities where the corn was better and the demand correspondingly greater. The fall boars are big husky fellows sired by Mr. Copeland's Hadley boar and Designer, the Nevius boar. The spring boars are big and strong and the six by Expansion's Son and out of the big fine Hadley bred sow are especially choice. There should be an extra good demand for these boars, and they should all be sold within a short time. Write while they last, and buy the best. Mention this when writing.

Charles Morrison Writes.

We are having fine weather now after the freeze last week. Most of the Kafir corn got frosted and very little will make good seed here. There is going to be feed to burn next spring to get it off the ground. The country is full of feed and short on all kinds of live stock. We think the frost has put a damper on the horse disease, as we hear of no new cases. Our herd of Red Polls is in fine condition. We are answering a good many inquiries about bulls, and we have a few fine yearlings and some under a year that are ready to ship; also some good young cows that will be fresh this fall and winter. We have a few choice heifers coming three that are in calf to our young bull, Cremo 22d. These heifers are from large cows that are good milkers. They are in fine condition and will make good milkers with plenty of size and finish. Parties will do well to visit this herd if they wish to invest in Red Polls. The herd numbers 73 head.—CHARLES MORRISON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

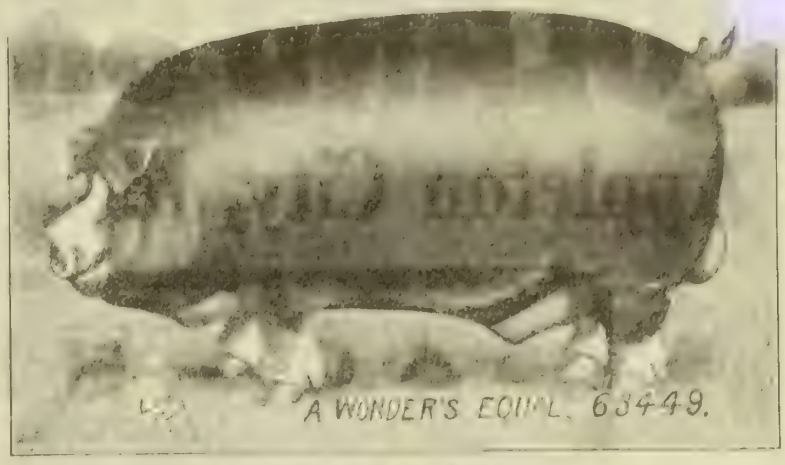
Hearings on the investigation into the so-called lumber trust methods are progressing slowly in Seattle, Washington. The meat of the evidence obtained so far would indicate that there has been an "understanding" among wholesalers and manufacturers that they were not to sell mail order houses and to consumers. The fact was brought out that there are certain manufacturers who do sell direct to consumers and to mail order houses and that such manufacturers have been embarrassed as much as possible by those who frown upon doing business directly with the consumer. The evidence shows plainly that, whether there is a so-called lumber trust or not, every effort is made to prevent the distribution of lumber direct to the consumer at a saving to him of $100 to $300 per car.

GRANER'S Big Kind Polands at Auction, Lancaster, Kan, Tuesday, Oct. 15, '12

40 head selected with the buyers interest in view

EIGHTEEN SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—FOUR SPRING BOARS—FOUR TRIED SOWS—EIGHT YEARLING SOWS—TEN FALL GILTS—TWO SPRING GILTS.

ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL OFFERINGS OF THE SEASON. The boars are just right for hard and immediate service, and the females can be bred for early litters and will give much better results than spring gilts. The offering contains one outstanding boar sired by "Long King's Best," and one son of the noted boar, A Wonder. Fall gilts are by "Guy's Monarch" and Kansas Victor, the best son of the noted "Big Victor." The yearling and tried sows are of the big, useful sort, and contain daughters of "Gold Metal," "Captain Hutch," "Expansive," "Collossus," "Guy's Monarch," etc. They will be offered in prime breeding form and carrying but little surplus fat. Write for catalog, and make your plans to attend this sale and H. B. Walters the day following. Hotel accommodations, and trains met free to parties attending.

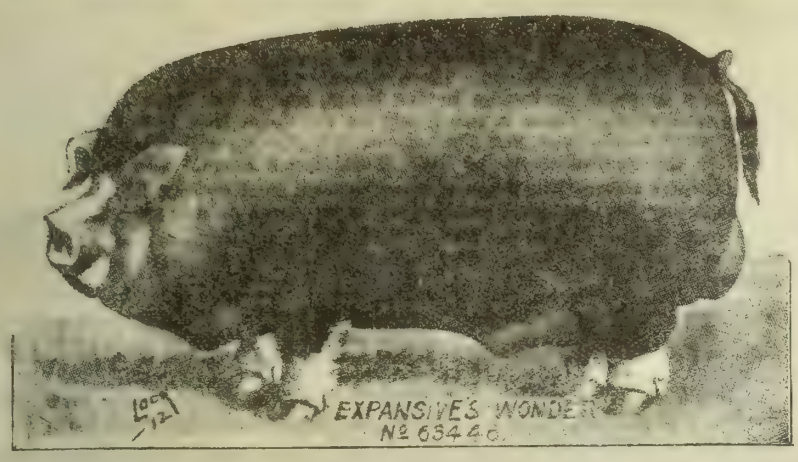


(Included in the Sale.)

H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—H. S. DUNCAN, JOHN DAUM. Jesse Johnson will attend this sale. Send him bids, in my care.

Last chance to buy herd boars by Expansive, Effingham, Kan, Wed., Oct. 16, '12



Forty--Choice Individuals to Choose From--Forty

Including 5 SONS OF EXPANSIVE—good enough to head any herd in America. SIX FALL BOARS—ONE SPRING YEARLING BOAR—EIGHTEEN SPRING BOARS—ONE YEARLING GILT—FIFTEEN SPRING GILTS.

The sons of Expansive are all yearlings, and out of my best sows. The yearling gilt is by EXPANSIVE, and out of a dam by GOLD METAL. The remainder of the offering was sired by LONG KING'S BEST, by Long King, and SAMPSON CHIEF. I am adhering strictly to my policy of putting in only such individuals as I feel sure should be preserved for breeding purposes. Write for catalog, mentioning this paper. Usual entertainment and conveyance to and from the farm. H. C. Craner sells day before. Better attend both sales. Everybody invited and made welcome.

H. B. WALTER, EFFINGHAM, KAN.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. H. S. DUNCAN, COL. JOHN R. TRIGGS.
Sealed bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Effingham.

LONG'S KING MASTADON POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR MERIDEN, KANSAS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18th, 1912

50 Head the Best From Every Standpoint That I Have Ever Offered 50

TWELVE FALL, TWELVE SPRING AND ONE SENIOR YEARLING BOARS, TEN SPRING AND TEN FALL YEARLING GILTS, FIVE TRIED SOWS. THE SPRING AND FALL STUFF IS PRACTICALLY ALL BY KING MASTODON 2ND, WITH A FEW BY LONG'S WONDER, BY A WONDER.

DAMS OF OFFERING are big, mature sows, by such sires as **BIG BONE MOUW, BIG CHIEF, JUMBO EXPANSION.** The fall boars are exceptionally big and strong, and still not very coarse, and the offering, as a whole, must surely suit those breeders and farmers that consider size when buying breeding stock. I am putting in a number of my very best sows, a number of them with litters at foot. They have done me lots of good and are still young sows. They go in as attractions, and I trust will be appreciated. Parties attending sale will find free entertainment at the hotel in Meriden, and will be provided with transportation to and from the farm. Catalogs, giving complete breeding and description of the different animals, has been issued Free for the asking. Mention this paper when writing.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. SPARKS, COL. TRIPP, COL. TRIGG.
Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson, in my care, at Meriden.

W. E. LONG, Meriden, Kansas

NOLL'S A WONDER, LONG KING AND MASTADON BREEDING

AT AUCTION

AT FARM NEAR WINCHESTER, KANSAS, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, '12

NINE FALL YEARLING BOARS, TWENTY-TWO SPRING BOARS, TWENTY SELECTED SPRING GILTS, TWO TRIED SOWS, WITH LITTERS AT FOOT, BY PFANDER'S KING.

PFANDER'S KING 60262 sired practically all of the spring stuff included. He is a great sire, and said by good judges to be the best son of Long King now in service in the west. The dams of the offering are sows of great individuality, and include daughters of A WONDER, COLUMBIA CHIEF, and other boars of note. All of these sows are splendid individuals and all of them have been sale toppers. The offering will, I am sure, please those that are searching for more size. The breeding is of the best big type strains, carefully mated. Everyone invited. Sale under cover, sure. Catalogs sent upon application.

JOHN W. NOLL, Winchester, (Jefferson Co.,) Kan.

AUCTIONEER—F. Z. ZAUN. KANSAS FARMER REPRESENTED BY JESSE JOHNSON. BIDS MAY BE SENT TO HIM, IN MY CARE.

POLAND CHINA HOG SALE

Appleton City, Mo., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912

40 — HEAD — 40

BOARS, SOWS AND GILTS, SELECTED FROM THE GOLD MEDAL HERD — 14 EXTRA GOOD FALL YEARLING GILTS, LARGE AND SMOOTH.



A BUNCH OF FALL YEARLING GILTS IN THE SALE.

TERMS CASH.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. C. F. BEARD, COL. JAS. W. SPARKS, COL. DEE DONOHUE, COL. HARRY RAYBOURN, COL. R. H. CALVERT.

HERD BOARS: HIGHBALL LOOK 58123
HADLEY B 57830
BIG SAM, JR., 62972

THREE OF THE MOST PROLIFIC BOARS OF THE BREED.

I am making this, my first public sale offering, after some years of close application spent in building up a herd of the finest of the big bone type of Poland Chinas. Have spared neither time nor expense in my effort to reach perfection in the breed, and I feel that I have been highly successful. There is not a hog on my farm that is not pure bred and a credit to his type, and the hogs in this offering will, I believe, firmly establish the reputation of the Gold Medal Stock Farm.

All hogs offered are in good breeding and healthy condition, and are the hogs for the farmer because they grow large in a very short time.

Come, rain or shine, for the sale will be in the dry, and be our guest, whether you buy or not. Free entertainment to all parties attending the sale.

J. H. BAKER, BUTLER, MISSOURI

Don't wait for catalog, but come to the sale, or send bids to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, in my care, at Appleton City, Mo.

B. F. GEBHART & SON'S FOURTH ANNUAL SALE

OF

BIG HIGH QUALITY POLAND CHINAS

AT KIDDER, MO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1912

Sixteen spring boars, big, mellow, growthy fellows that are right for quality. Breeders will find herd header prospects in this lot. Twenty select spring gilts, the big kind with quality. These gilts have been carefully selected and every one is a good prospect for a typical brood sow. All of our spring boars and gilts were sired by Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder and Hobson's Metal by Missouri Metal by Bell Metal. Three tried sows bred to Missouri Wonder, one sired by Keep On Prince, one by Taxpayer, and the other by Onward. All are proven producers. Will also offer three fall sows by Missouri Wonder and one by Capt. Hadley. Our offering this year is the tops of our entire herd, and we believe it will be the best in the history of our herd and one that will appeal to breeders wanting Polands with size and quality. All bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in our care will receive careful attention. Drop us a card and let us send you a catalog at once.

B. F. GEBHART & SON, Kidder, Mo.

Auctioneers—COL. THOS. E. DEEM, COL. F. E. WILLIAMS.
Fieldman—W. J. CODY.

JEFF CONSTANT & SON'S DUROC SALE

AT FARM NEAR DENVER, MISSOURI

Friday, Oct. 25th 1912

45—HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS DUROCS—45

Four extra good fall yearling boars that are right in every way; 15 February and March boars, the extra good ones of our large number of early pigs; 26 outstanding good spring gilts and sows. About one-half of our offering was sired by our great herd boar, I Am Bell's Chief, a son of Ohio Chief Again and grand champion at the Interstate Show at St. Joseph. The others by our fine young boar W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., one of the best sons of Prince of Cols. It will be a strictly high-class offering that will interest breeders. Write for catalog. Free conveyance from Albany, Mo., to sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in my care will receive careful attention.

JEFF CONSTANT & SON, Denver, Mo.

COL. P. B. WILKERSON, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

E. C. JONAGAN'S GREAT DUROC OFFERING

AT ALBANY, MISSOURI

Saturday, Oct. 26th 1912

40 HEAD BIG HIGH CLASS DUROCS 40

Including eight high-class tried sows, as good as there is in our herd; six bred to our great herd boar, Missouri Chief, by I Am Bell's Chief; two fall gilts, extra good ones; five big, mellow, high-class fall yearling boars; seven extra good spring boars. The balance of the offering big high quality spring gilts, tried sows by F.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, Red Chief, and other great Duroc sires. Spring boars and gilts by Missouri Chief, Crimson Chief Again. Our prize winning spring boars and gilts will be in the sale. The offering has been carefully selected. It is the tops of our herd and is in good breeding condition. All stock guaranteed as breeders, and guarantee covers sixty days. Let me send you a catalog containing my liberal terms of sale. It will interest Duroc breeders. Bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care will be treated fairly. Write me for catalog at once.

E. C. JONAGAN, :: :: :: Albany, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. N. G. Krashel, Col. Wilkerson, Col. Gibson.
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

Giant Poland China Hogs

——AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN——

PATTONSBURG, MO., TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1912

Fifty head, consisting of fall yearlings, tried sows, one extra good herd boar, and spring pigs. Pigs sired by Mo. Prospect, dams by Major Blain, Big Hadley, Big Chief, Prince Hadley, Choice Quality, by W. R.'s Quality. Catalogs now ready.

JACOB SPARKS, Pattonsburg, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS.

ROY JOHNSTON'S POLAND CHINA SALE

At South Mound, Kansas, Monday, Oct., 21, 1912

35 SPRING GILTS -- 20 SPRING BOARS. 14 Sired by Dan Hadley--6 Sired by B. Wonder
16 Sired by Chief Look -- 2 by Orphan Chief -- 11 by Standard Ok -- 5 Sired by Choice Goods

I am selling some of the best spring gilts I ever sold. They are large and growthy, will make large brood sows. The Dan Hadley gilts out of Orphan Chief sows are extra good and will please anyone. The 20 boars are the pick from 80 head of spring boars, and there are several herd header prospects. They have both size and quality. My catalog is ready to mail out. Don't wait to receive it, but write at once for it and arrange to come to my sale. If you cannot come, bids may be sent to O. W. Devine representing Kansas Farmer, or auctioneers.

COL. F. G. ZAUN and COL. C. F. BAIRD, Auctioneers.
Remember the date is Monday, October 21.

Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kansas

DURBIN'S OLD TRUSTY POLANDS

—THE GREATEST OFFERING OF THE SEASON, AT FARM, NEAR—

King City, Mo., Wed., Oct. 23rd, 1912

Fifty head, the tops of Old Trusty herd. Three big, high quality fall boars, 5 fall gilts that are right in breeding size and quality, 22 big, growthy spring boars, a number of herd headers, 20 spring gilts that are remarkable for their size and quality. The greater part of this offering sired by the great boar, Blue Valley E., by Expansive; others by Col. Hadley, by Big Hadley's Likeness, two of the good Poland China sires now in service. The offering is out of Kansas Wonder, Major Blain, Big Hadley, Chief Thompson, Jumbo, Jr., and 1,000-pound Jumbo sows. Bids sent fieldmen or auctioneers, in my care, will be treated fairly. Catalog now ready.

AUCTIONEER—JAMES W. SPARKS. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

T. E. DURBIN, :: :: King City, Mo.

OLD FASHIONED SPOTTED POLANDS

SALE AT LAWSON, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19th, 1912

ANDREWS STOCK FARM

will offer 45 head of the big boned, smooth kind, with big litters. Twenty-two spring boars, the tops of 41 head of good ones; 23 spring gilts, the tops of 47 head of the best gilts ever raised on the farm. A greater part of the offering sired by Spotted King, by Budweiser Boy, by Budweiser, one of the big spotted boars with quality and second to none as a breeder. Others sired by Budweiser and Brandywine, Jr. The dams of the offering are Made to Order, Billy Sunday, Brandywine and Big Bill Taft sows, every one with records as breeders. This will be the great offering of the season, and an opportunity to buy the old fashioned, big boned spotted kind that never fail to make good. If unable to attend, send bids to auctioneers or fieldmen, in care of Andrew' Stock Farm. All bids will be treated fairly. Write at once for catalog, now ready.

ANDREWS STOCK FARM, Lawson, Mo.

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. ZACK WELLS, Kansas City, Mo.; CHARLES THOMPSON, Kearney, Mo.; C. M. NELSON, Princeton, Mo.; JAMES R. McIVER, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

DISPERSION SALE

RED POLLED CATTLE AND O. I. C. SWINE

At Farm 7 Miles East of Delphos, Kansas

Friday, October 25, 1912

Ten head of Red Polled cattle, consisting of the herd bull, Bowman 31576, weighing a ton when fat, and four other bulls of serviceable age. The females, bred or with calf at foot, by Bowman. Foundation stock from the best Nebraska and Iowa herds.

Sixty head of registered O. I. C. swine, three herd boars, 20 spring boars, 13 tried sows. Remainder fall and spring pigs. The very best strains represented. Free transportation to and from sale. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldman.

MILTON PENNOCK

DELPHOS, :: :: KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. F. J. ZAUN and W. G. ALTERTON.
FIELDMAN—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE—80 HOLSTEINS

STERLING, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 24, 1912

70 COWS AND HEIFERS—10 BULLS.

All registered, tuberculin tested, representing some of the greatest families of the breed. Most of the cows have A. R. O. records from 20 to 24 pounds. Many of the heifers are from A. R. O. dams. All the females of a breeding age bred to our great herd bulls.

SIR NETHERLAND CORNUCOPIA, whose two nearest dams average 30 pounds butter, and who has 12 A. R. O. daughters, all as 2-year-olds, and a son at 2 years of age, who was Grand Champion Bull at the Illinois State Fair of 1911. All from his first crop of calves.

PRINCE HENGERVELD SEGIS, whose two nearest dams average over 31 pounds of butter, and 17 nearest dams over 25 pounds of butter. His first crop of calves are extremely promising.

KING CORNUCOPIA HENGERVELD SEGIS, whose four nearest dams have records from 30 to 34 pounds, whose six nearest dams average almost 29 pounds butter, and whose 17 nearest dams average over 26 pounds.

Several very choicely bred young bulls. They are herd headers.

Send for Catalog. WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

GOLDSTREAM FARM FOURTH ANNUAL JERSEY SALE

AUBURN, NEB., OCTOBER 28, 1912.
O. P. DOVEL, Prop.

CONSISTS OF 50 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED JERSEYS

Header by the sensational young imported bull, Euterpean, P. S. 4782, H. C., son of Noble Jolly Sulton, P. S. 4156, H. C. Dam, Eupidee's Dolly, P. S. 10145, C., granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad, P. S. 2160, H. C.

Sale includes a magnificent line of great dairy cows and heifers, practically all of them bred to the above bull.

If you want to see the best lot of Jerseys ever gathered together in one sale, arrange to attend this sale. Also some very choice young bulls. Catalog on request only to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Missouri.

T. W. STRICKLER'S

BIG POLAND OFFERING

AT TARKIO, MO.

Saturday, Oct. 19

Fifty head of strictly big type Polands, 25 spring boars, including herd header prospects, 25 outstanding good spring gilts—the type that make good brood sows. A part of this offering was sired by King's Equal, one of the greatest sons of Long King's Equal; others by Big A, one of the good sons of A Wonder, also one litter by the great Pawnee Nelson, out of a dam weighing over 700 pounds. Bids sent to auctioneer or fieldmen, in my care, will be fairly treated. Catalogs now re

T. W. STRICKLER, Craig, Mo.

AUCTIONEER—COL. MANIFOLD. FIELDMAN—W. J. CODY.

KLEIN'S ANNUAL FALL SALE OF BIG POLANDS

45 HEAD **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th 1912** **45 HEAD**

At Farm 10 Miles East of Manhattan, 3 Miles South of Zeandale, Kansas

5 FALL BOARS—15 SPRING BOARS—10 FALL GILTS—9 SPRING GILTS—5 TRIED SOWS.

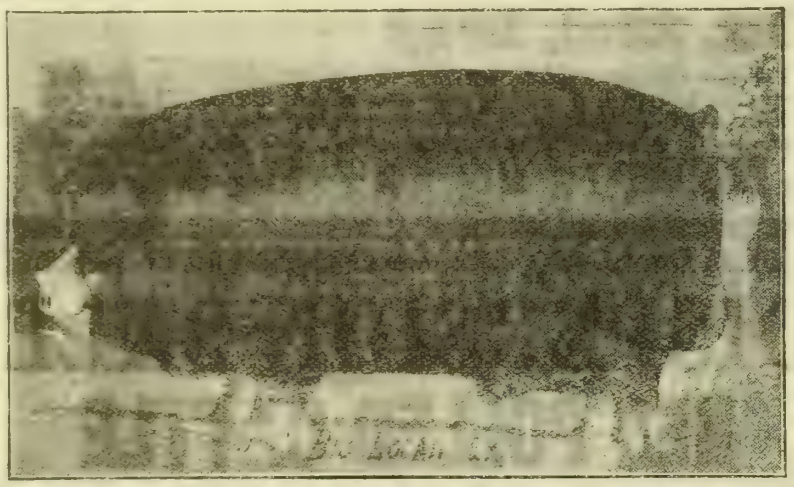
The tried sows and fall gilts will, some of them, have litters at foot; other breds and open.. The fall boars and gilts were all sired by the Expansion boar, TOULON PRINCE. The spring boars and gilts were sired by TOULON PRINCE and BIG MONARCH.

TRIED SOWS INCLUDE some of my very best sows, among them LADY WEBB, by Major Bob, SUNSHINE WONDER, by Philanthropist, MASSIVE IDEAL, by King Massive. The last named has a fine litter at foot by my young herd boar, CHIEF PRICE. All the litters at foot and those to farrow will be by the same boar. The offering is a good, useful one, and will be sold upon its merits. Farmers and breeders invited, as guests or buyers. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Free entertainment at St. George. Trains met there and at Zeandale.

AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

L. V. OKEEFE'S GREAT POLAND CHINA SALE



At Stilwell, Kan., Thur. Oct. 24, '12

55 head, carefully selected from my herd of large Poland Chinas; 17 fall yearling gilts, all large and well grown out; 18 spring gilts, most all by big Logan Ex.; 12 spring boars, and 8 fall boars, sired by big Logan Ex., Grand Look, J. R.'s Model, John Hadley and Wedd's Long King. My fall gilts and spring gilts are all good. They will make large, roomy sows. Please send for my catalog, and come to my sale. If you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, or auctioneers, in my care. I guarantee a good offering, and you make the price. Come and spend a day with me, whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. Remember, the date is THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, and sale is at farm, near Stilwell, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. I would be pleased to mail you one.

L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. ANDY JAMES.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Red Poll Cattle.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 17—Conover, Stanberry, Mo.
Oct. 17—M. T. Williams, Valley Falls, Kan.
Oct. 18—Dr. J. T. Hanna, Bolckow, Mo.
Oct. 18—W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.
Oct. 19—Andrews' Stock Farm, Big Spotted Polands, Lawson, Mo.
Oct. 19—T. W. Strickler, Craig Mo. Sale at Tarkio, Mo.
Oct. 21—Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.
October 22—Jacob Sparks, Pattonsburg, Mo.
Oct. 23—T. E. Durbin, King City, Mo.
Oct. 24—L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.
Oct. 24—L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 28—B. F. Gebhart & Son, Kidder, Mo.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 1—Thomas Patrick, Herman, Neb.
Nov. 1—Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.
Nov. 2—Black & Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.
Nov. 2—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center, Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 8—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. [illegible] & Sheridan, Scranton, Kan.
Nov. [illegible] Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.
Nov. [illegible] Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Nov. 16—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 2—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 25—Jeff Constant & Sons, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.; sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

O. I. C.

Oct. 25—Milton Pennock, Delphos, Kan.

Get a Catalog.

The nicely illustrated catalog of Roy Johnston's Poland China sale, October 21, at South Mound, Kan., is out, and it tells the story of the Johnston Poland Chinas. Don't fail to get one. It is worth your time to read. Write today and mention sale ad in Kansas Farmer.

Wayne Hudson's Sale November 8.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., has changed the date of his sale of big-type Polands from October 17 to November 8. Breeders should note this change, as Mr. Hudson will offer a high class lot of big-type Polands on November 8. They are the smooth kind and are right in every way.

L. V. Okeefe's Poland China Sale.

On October 24 L. V. Okeefe of Stilwell, Kan., will sell 55 head of selected Polands. Mr. Okeefe is one of our careful breeders and has made a record of growing large, useful hogs, with size and quality combined. Big Logan Ex. has proven a great sire and his get has given entire satisfaction. Please read the sale ad in this issue and send for a catalog. Any breeder or farmer wanting good hogs can not afford to miss this sale. The date is Thursday, October 24.

Harter Offers Herd Boars.

J. H. Harter of Westmoreland, Kan., one of the best known Poland China breeders of this state, changes his advertisement this week and offers for sale either three of his herd boars, Mogul's Monarch, Prince Hadley, Gephart, and a great son of Long King. Mr. Harter will sell any three of these boars because he has no use for so many. At least three of them have reputations that extend beyond the limits of the state. They have made good and will be priced right.

Thompson Bros.' Winnings.

Thompson Bros., Duroc breeders of Garrison, Kansas, deserve congratulations upon their splendid success in the show ring this year, considering the fact that this was their first effort along that line. From Topeka they went to Hutchinson, winning as follows in strong competition with some of the best herds: Senior champion sow, reserve champion sow, junior champion sow, second on produce of sow, first on aged herd, junior yearling boar, aged sow and senior pig. Altogether, seven firsts. A part of this prize winning stock will be included in their October 30 sale.

J. O. James' Big Orange Sale.

The Poland China sale of J. O. James, held at Braddyville, Iowa, October 2, was only fairly well attended by breeders. It was a great Big Orange offering, but on account of unfavorable conditions the average was not what it should have been when the quality and breeding of the offering is considered. The top of the sale, a Big Orange spring boar, went to G. F. Walker & Sons, Alexander, Neb., at $200. Mr. James will have one of the great offerings of the season for his bred sow sale to be held at Braddyville, February 7, 1913.

Last Call for H. B. Walter's Sale.

The breeders of Kansas and adjoining states will neglect their own best interests if they fail to attend the H. B. Walter sale at Effingham, Kan., Wednesday, October 16. This will be the last chance to buy at public auction sons of Expansive, one of the most noted boars that ever lived. The sale is full of attractions, including spring boars and gilts by "Long King's Best," the great son of old Long King. Mr. Walter's reputation as a breeder and a man should be a sufficient guarantee of the quality of this offering. To attend is to be pleased and to buy is to get into the breeding business in earnest, or to add to your already good herd, animals of merit from the standpoint of the best big type breeders.

Gifford's Great Boar.

One of the truly great young Duroc Jersey boars of the breed now in service is "Good Enuff Model," heading the herd of Mr. E. H. Gifford, of Lewiston, Neb. It will be remembered that this boar won first as a senior yearling in the very strongest kind of competition at Lincoln this year. His sire, "Good Enuff Again," was sired by "Good Enuff," champion boar of Iowa, and a son of the noted boar, "Golden Rule," making all three champion boars of Iowa. The dam of "Good Enuff Model" was a noted sow tracing to "Kantbebeat." Few living boars have more prize winning ancestors than has Mr. Gifford's boar. Mr. Gifford offers choice spring and fall boars sired by him and out of exceedingly richly bred dams.

Jersey Bulls From Great Dams.

This week we start advertising for Mr. H. C. Young, of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Young offers for sale 10 choice young bulls in age from 3 to 10 months. These bulls were sired by "Imp Duke's Raleigh," grandson of the noted "Noble of Oaklands;" "Guenon's Gay Lad," and "Gertie's Son's Jamont," three great sires. The young bulls are out of cows either with official butter records or now undergoing official tests. Write for further description. More later about this great herd.

Last Call for W. A. Burk's Sale.

Breeders of big-type Poland Chinas should not overlook the offering of W. A. Burk at Trenton, Mo., October 15. Fall yearling boars and sows sired by King's Giant, one of the best sons of Long King and out of Mammoth Giantess 3d, will be found in this offering. Spring boars and gilts sired by King's Giant and Black Jumbo, a great son of Long King's Equal, will also be in the offering. A yearling boar by Long King's Equal and one by Big Sensation will go in the sale. The entire offering is in just the condition to make good as breeders. If unable to attend the sale, mail bids to fieldmen or auctioneer in care of Mr. Burk. They will receive careful attention.

Last Call for White Cloud Farm Sale.

This will be the last call for Dr. J. A. Larrabee's White Cloud Farm Duroc sale at Barnard, Mo., October 15. Breeders should not overlook this great Duroc offering. It will be one of the best of the season. Tried sows by Buddy K 4th, Inventor, Hillen's Chief, Proud Chief, Uneeda Chief; fall gilts and boars by the great White Cloud Chief; spring gilts and boars by Beauty's Model Top, Col. Bob, and Valley Chief Again. This is an offering that will interest breeders.

Graner's October 15 Sale.

The best big type Poland China breeders of Kansas and adjoining states can spend a day very profitably at the H. C. Graner farm, Lancaster, Kan., on Tuesday, October 15. For on the above date Mr. Graner will offer at public auction one of the greatest lot of Poland Chinas that will go through any sale ring this fall. No other sale that the writer knows of will contain such a large per cent of tried sows and fall gilts. There will not be more than a half dozen spring pigs in the sale, and when the reader reflects that the winter sales will contain no better sows, and that they will sell for twice the money, it would seem like good business judgment to take an interest in this sale. Included in the sale are sons of the noted A Wonder and other great boars. Better attend this sale.

O. L. Thisler Tries Bacill-Kil.

As a preventive of the terrible horse plague, Bacill-Kil has been a great success on our ranch. When Mr. A. O. Fox and his veterinarian, Mr. Walcott, arrived on my place we had two horses taken violently with the plague. One had a temperature of over 105, and the other 103⅘. As I felt sure the horses would die, I gave them permission to test their remedy, and in less than five hours the temperature of one was reduced to normal, while the other was reduced from 103⅘ to 102 in the same time. To make a short story, one horse was saved and is at work today. The other died next day, but its temperature was reduced to normal. It was too far gone. We use Bacill-Kil in every water tank on the ranch, in the pasture, and in every lot where horses and mules are watered. I have great faith in this remedy, and never had horses do better.—O. L. THISLER, Chapman, Kan.

Stryker Brothers' Show Herd.

The Stryker Brothers, of Fredonia, Kan., have out this year a strong show herd of Poland Chinas. They were in the money in every class they showed in at Hutchinson, last week. On boar, 12 months and under 18, first; boar, 18 months and under 2 years, first; boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first; boar, under 6 months, first; sows, 6 months and under 1 year, first; sow, 6 months and under 1 year, second; on herds, four swine, any age, second; on get of sire, second; on herd, one boar and three sows, second; young herd, second. In the futurity classes, the Stryker Brothers carried away their share of the prize money, winning from this class $108. The Stryker Brothers have one of the good herds of Kansas, and they have a large mail order trade. They shipped hogs to nine states last year, and have a strong demand now for their prize winners. Please read their card advertisement in this issue, and book your order early, and get the first choice. They have on hand at all times breeding stock—boars, bred sows and bred gilts. Please write them at Fredonia, Kan., and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A Show Herd for Sale.

M. H. Corey, Lockridge, Ia., offers for sale his entire show herd of Poland Chinas, which won third prize in the great Iowa State Fair, where there were about 3,000 hogs on exhibition. Also, some aged sows, fall and spring gilts. Priced for quick sale. Write him at once, and mention Kansas Farmer.

Walters' Poland Sale.

H. B. Walters' October 16 sale will be full of herd boar material. Among the real attractions will be the great yearling whose cut is shown in the quarter page advertisement on another page. He is a full brother to Mr. Walters' herd boar, Expansive Chief, making him a son of Old Expansive. He is a young boar of unusual merit, and his dam is Guy's Best, by Guy's Price 2d, which fact within itself is a sufficient guarantee that he is no ordinary pig.

Galloway Bulls.

Capital View herd of Galloways, owned by G. E. Clark, Silver Lake, Kan., numbers among its members some choicely bred young bulls which were sired by imported or home-bred bulls and which are for sale. The Galloways have sprung into popularity because of their hardiness, their ability to rustle, their early maturity and quick fleshing qualities. Any breed of beef cattle will make money in the near future, and the Galloways can be depended upon to do their full share. These bulls are sure dehorners, and they put beef onto their calves. Get a Galloway, and get to going right.

Last Call for Andrews Sale.

This will be the last call for the Andrews Stock Farm sale of old-fashioned big-boned Spotted Polands at Lawson, Mo., October 19. The Andrews Stock Farm has had several sensational offerings of big spotted Polands, but has never had a better lot than this year. They will offer 45 head of spring boars and gilts—the tops of 88 head of the best ever raised on that farm. A greater part of them were sired by Spotted King, the Andrews herd boar and one of the best individuals and breeders in service today. They are out of the best dams of their great sow herd. Mr. Andrews has refused to sell a single boar or gilt until after his sale, so you may be sure the best will be in the sale.

Beery's Big Jumbo Prospect Offering.

Attention is called to the card of Ernest W. Beery of Shambaugh, Iowa. At this time Mr. Beery is offering a few fall and spring boars that are right in every way. The fall boars were sired by his great herd boars, Jumbo Prospect and Wonderful. He also has summer pigs, both sexes, sired by Jumbo Prospect. As a big-type individual and breeder, Jumbo Prospect is pronounced by many competent critics to be the best big-type Poland China boar now in service, and Mr. Beery has of late refused many tempting offers from leading big-type breeders for him. Poland China breeders wanting either boars or gilts that are right in every way should investigate this offering. They are priced to sell quick. Mr. Beery is always pleased to have Poland China breeders inspect his herd. Visit or write him at Shambaugh, Iowa. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Great Boar Changes Hands.

Thompson Bros., Poland China breeders of Marysville, Kan., after spending considerable time and money hunting for a boar that would measure up to their standard of excellence, have bought at a very long price from W. C. Milligan of Clay Center, the outstanding young boar, Giant Monarch, a son of Guy's Monarch by Big Victor. His dam was by Bell Metal and one of the largest and best sows ever owned in Kansas. Big Monarch weighs, at 22 months, about 800 pounds. His legs are strong as mile posts. He is without doubt one of the mellowest big-type boars ever bred in this state. His pigs show up well, and the writer freely predicts that he will demonstrate his right to be known as second to none among the boars of the breed. Thompson Bros. are to be congratulated upon the purchase of this boar, and sows bred to him in their winter sales will surely be appreciated by the breeders who are always seeking the best.

Curry Held His First Sale.

At his farm near Winchester, Kan., Mr. John T. Curry held his first public sale Friday, September 27. Mr. Curry offered and sold one of the best bunches of big type Poland Chinas that will be seen this season. They were in ideal condition and had size and quality. The arrangements, such as seating, etc., were the best possible. Everyone present was made welcome and comfortable. The prices received were rather disappointing for such an offering, still it was a trifle early in the season for the boar trade. The bulk of the animals sold at prices ranging from $20 to $30, with a few as high as $35, and a few under the twenty mark. Almost everything sold to Mr. Curry's former customers or the good farmers living in his part of the state. Among the principal buyers were Charles Martin, W. H. Stewart, James Fairhurst, J. B. Hunsecker, John W. Noll and W. A. Stoffler, all of Winchester; J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan., and J. C. Haiderman, Burchard, Neb.

Big Holstein Sale.

On October 24, at Sterling, Ill., the Woodlawn Farm will hold a big sale of Holstein cattle, in which 70 cows and heifers and 10 bulls will be offered. These animals are all registered, tuberculin tested and are representatives of some of the greatest families in the breed. Most of the cows to be offered have A. R. O. records, testing from 20 to 24 pounds, and many of the heifers are from A. R. O. dams. All of the females of suitable age are bred to either Sir Netherland Cornucopia 41884 or Prince Hengerveld Segis 53269. The first of these bulls is the sire of eight in the record, and his sire was the sire of 35 in the record. The second bull has an equally good pedigree, and is a grandson of King Segis 36168, with 31 daughters in the record. This sale will offer a great opportunity for parties desiring to get high-class blood lines from a herd that works every day in the year.

Imported Shropshire Blood.

Perhaps there never was a time in Kansas when the opportunity for starting right in the sheep business was so good as it now is. A great abundance of feed and comparatively little other stock to which it can be fed, coupled with the fact that the peculiarities of the season have left an abundance of aftermath in the fields, would suggest that sheep would be a most profitable venture this fall. There is no breed that has been tried in Kansas that has attained to the popularity of the Shropshire, and the investment of a few dollars in pure-bred rams will do a vast deal for the future profits from the flock. E. E. Laughlin of Rich Hill, Mo., has just what you want. Rich Hill is just a few miles east of Pleasanton, Kan., so the shipment would be short. Mr. Laughlin is offering young Shropshire rams that were sired by imported rams, and they are of high quality. Drop him a postal card asking for his ram circular, which will give full information. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Long Sells October 18.

W. E. Long will offer at his October 18 sale the best lot of big-type Poland Chinas that he has ever included in one of his sales. A big part of the offering will be sons and daughters of Mr. Long's big boar, King Mastodon 2d, one of the biggest of Kansas sires. His get have great length and depth, and the sows by him are especially attractive and good breeding prospects. Others in the sale of the young stuff was sired by Long's Wonder, by A Wonder. Of the 51 head in the sale, five will be tried sows, all of them good ones. They are sows that have made good for Mr. Long, and because he will have no winter sale and is especially anxious to put in good, valuable and useful stuff, these sows go in. The sale will be held on the farm, as usual, and hotel accommodations provided. Write for catalog giving full information, and attend if possible.

Pennock's Dispersion Sale.

Milton Pennock at Delphos, Kan., who for over 30 years has bred pure-bred stock, has at last decided to take a vacation. It is his intention to spend a year or more in South America. This makes it necessary for him to make a dispersion sale of his Red Polled cattle and O. I. C. swine. The sale will be held on the farm seven miles east of Delphos and 12 miles west of Miltonvale, Kan., Friday, October 25. While the offering of cattle is not large, it is first class in every way. The herd bull, Bowman, is one of the splendid bulls of the breed. He weighs a ton when in condition. He is the sire of all the young stock and the cows are bred to him. The foundation of the cow herd came from the Schwab herd at Clay Center, Neb., and the C. N. Chambers herd at Bartlett, Iowa. Of the 60 hogs to be sold, 22 are boars, fall and spring farrow mostly, and include three choice herd boars. One of them, Bob B, was bred by J. M. Miller, Garnett, Kan., and is a grandson of Don Mikado 16067. One is Royal Chief by Delphos Chief, with a dam by Kerr Shelton. These, with 13 tried sows, several of them by Delphos Chief with considerable of Kerr breeding, and a lot of choice fall and spring gilts. Everything will be in nice breeding form and fully guaranteed. Write at once for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

The Lesson from the Horse Plague.

It is quite generally believed the palisade worm was the deadly pest that caused the trouble. The eggs of this worm existed in the many stagnant pools left by heavy rains, and in this way were taken into the stomach of the animal. Here they were hatched out and instead of being carried off through the bowels, as they would have been had the animal had free access to some good medicated salt like "Sal Vet," advertised on another page, the worm found lodging in the intestinal wall, ate its way through into the blood vessels, forming a blood clot which, when it reached the base of the brain, caused the fatal cerebral meningitis. It is said to be conclusively shown that so far no animal having access to "Sal Vet" was attacked by the plague. Considering the low cost of keeping this great worm destroyer and conditioner before your stock at all times, and since the manufacturers, The S. R. Feil Co., manufacturing chemists, Cleveland, Ohio, offer to send you a 60 days supply to feed at their risk without a penny of pay in advance, even canceling the charge if it does not prove satisfactory to you, it would seem that it is the part of wisdom and good judgment to send at once for a 60 days supply of "Sal Vet." With all stomach and free intestinal worms destroyed, your animals can be kept in a healthy, vigorous condition so they will be better able to resist the horse plague, also hog cholera and all other destructive diseases. The great lesson to be learned from these plagues is the old, old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Jeff Constant & Son's Duroc Offering.

The sale advertisement of Jeff Constant & Son will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This is one of the pioneer herds of Duroc Jersey hogs, and one of the best, and their offering on October 25 will be one of the very high-class Duroc offerings of the season. The offering will include four fall yearling boars, big, smooth, high-class fellows that are right in every way, and 15 February and March boars, the outstanding tops of their large number of early spring boars. Every boar in this sale is right, only the extra good ones of the herd having been selected for this offering. Twenty-six head of early spring gilts and sows will be offered. This will be one of the extra good lots to be sold this season. They have the size and quality, and are in just the right condition to make good as breeders. The same can be said of the boars to go in this sale. About one-half of this offering was sired by their great herd boar, I Am Bell's Chief, by Ohio Chief Again. He is one of the extra good individuals and of the great Duroc breeders now in service. He will be remembered as the grand champion at the Interstate show at St. Joseph. The rest of the offering was sired by W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols. by Prince of Cols. This is a great boar, and is proving to be a breeder of the right kind. The offering is out of the best sows of the herd, and the Ohio Chief, Elder's Wonder, I Am Bell's Chief sows and others of the herd tracing to Proud Advance, Buddy K 4th and Crimson Wonder Again are a fine lot. Send at once for catalog. They are ready. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Peckham Offers Boars.

R. J. Peckham, one of the best known and successful breeders of big type Poland Chinas, at Pawnee City, Neb., changes his advertisement in this issue. Mr. Peckham has decided to make a winter sale instead of a fall sale, and for this reason offers privately his entire crop of spring boars at private treaty. The writer has just visited the herd and can say that here is one of the evenest and growthiest bunches of big spring boars that he has seen this fall. They were sired by Mr. Peckham's great young boar, "Blue Valley Golddust," by "Blue Valley Expansion" and out of a sow by "Big Hadley." There is no better breeding, and, besides this, Mr. Peckham for years has maintained one of the greatest sow herds to be found in the west, paying long prices and keeping them in the herd until disqualified by age. Among them is the sow, "Tecumseh Golddust," bought for $250 from John Blain at his dispersion sale, and probably the best sow ever owned by Mr. Blain. She is the dam of the great boar, "Nox All Hadley," now heading the herd of A. R. Enos, of Ramona, Kan. Other sows are daughters of Big Hadley and Look Grand. Others carry the blood of Johnson's Chief, Growthy King, Expansion, etc. They are a select lot of mighty good ones, and the farmer or breeder looking for a boar will do well to investigate Mr. Peckham's prices. Mention Kansas Farmer.

J. Q. Edwards' Hampshires.

J. Q. Edwards, of Hillwood Farm, Smithville, Mo., was among the Hampshire exhibitors at the State Fair at Topeka this year, and carried away his share of the honors, as usual. Hillwood Farm Hampshire herd is one of the leading western herds of that breed, and never fail to win a good share of ribbons when exhibited. The present head of the herd is Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark, and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. He is one of the good breeders of the breed, and a Hampshire boar of the finest type. A feature of Hillwood herd that breeders should not overlook is the outstanding lot of sows, many of them sired by the great boars, Gold Medal and Earlinger. Attention is called to Mr. Edwards' card that commences in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He is offering an extra lot of junior yearling and spring boars, also fall yearling and spring gilts. He is pricing the stock right, and guarantees satisfaction in every way. He is one of Missouri's reliable breeders, and wants every customer satisfied. Write him your wants in Hampshires. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

Horse Plague Precautions.

Dr. Hess & Clark advise Kansas Farmer that they are receiving large numbers of inquiries, both by mail and wire, from our readers, asking how horse disease may be cured or prevented. Dr. Hess, assisted by his veterinary staff, does not name the disease. He says: "Now, whether the disease is due to a parasite or whether it is cerebro spinal meningitis, strict sanitary precautions and disinfecting should be resorted to. As a preventive treatment, we would suggest giving one ounce of turpentine in from a pint to a quart of raw flaxseed oil once a day for two or three days. Repeat this treatment in a week or ten days." He suggested the following precautionary measures: Well horses should be kept away from the diseased animals, or placed where diseased animals have been kept. No attendant who has taken care of sick horses should go to the healthy ones. Care should also be taken that harness or any utensils that have been exposed to horses that have been afflicted, or have died of the disease, should not get brought in contact with well horses. All runs and stables should be thoroughly disinfected. Laxative food should be fed, such as oil meal, bran, etc., and laxatives, tonics and diuretics should be given to keep the animal in as good a condition as possible, and have the secretory and exsecretory organs, that is, the organs such as the liver and kidneys, in a healthy condition to aid digestion and throw off the waste material. When these things are done, the horse stands a better chance of resisting an attack of this serious disease. It is also very necessary that all horses dying of this disease should be burned or deeply buried.

Statement of the Ownership

and management of KANSAS FARMER, published weekly, at Topeka, Kan. Required by the Act of August 24, 1912:

Editor—T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kan.
Managing Editor—T. A. Borman, Topeka, Kan.
Business Manager—A. T. Reid.
Publisher, The Kansas Farmer Company, Topeka, Kan. (A Corporation.)

Names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock:

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A. T. Reid, Topeka, Kan.
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Geo. A. Clark, Topeka, Kan.
O. W. Devine, Topeka, Kan.

(Signed) A. T. REID,
President and General Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 30th day of September, 1912.

(Seal) S. H. PITCHER,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 17, 1915.)

J. H. Baker & Son's Poland Sale.

On October 17, J. H. Baker & Son will hold their first annual sale of Poland China hogs. The sale will be held at Appleton City, Mo., on the main line of the M., K. & T. railway. Mr. Baker and son have done a good job growing out a nice bunch of spring pigs. They are large and smooth and the 14 fall yearling gilts are the best that we know of that will be sold this year. No. 1, No. 3 and No. 10 are outstanding good ones and should go into some good breeder's herd. Among the spring boars we like No. 34 the best, but there are several real good ones that would please most any breeder. They have listed 10 fall boars, 10 spring boars, 15 fall gilts and five spring gilts. They are all well grown, the fall boars are a decidedly good bunch from which to select boars that will make good. Those desiring sows to breed for next spring's farrowing will find that Mr. Baker has listed an exceptionally good lot. Among the fall males and gilts we desire to call attention to two boars an dtwo gilts by High Ball Look and out of Superior Maid by Smith's Big Hadley; four gilts and a boar by High Ball Look and out of Society Wonder by John Wonder; one gilt and three boars by the same sire and out of Maud You Tell by Prince You Tell, and two gilts by High Ball Look and out of a Big Ex. Chief sow. High Ball Look was got by Grand Look Jr. and out of the noted sow, High Ball Lady. Thus it may be seen that he is bred right. He is also a superior individual and imparts his scale and quality to his offspring. Those who buy his get are well pleased with their purchases. Mr. Baker is a little modest in speaking about his hogs, and breeders and farmers will find them on sale day a little better than they expected. The catalog is now ready to mail out. If you want some good hogs, get ready to attend, as you will not be disappointed in the offering. Remember the date is Thursday, October 17, and the sale will be held at Appleton City, Mo. O. W. Devine will represent Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to him at Appleton City, Mo.

Gifford's Durocs Win.

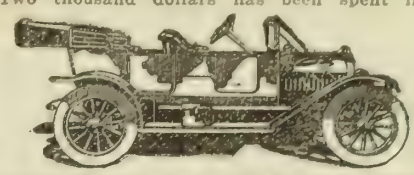
Breeders of at least two states that have been in touch with E. H. Gifford, of Lewiston, Neb., and watched and read of the development of the great young boar, Good E Nuff Model, will not be surprised to know that he won first in the senior yearling class at Nebraska State Fair this year in extra strong competition. This boar, already conceded to be one of the best in the whole country, comes from prize winning stock for generations. His sire, Good E Nuff Again, was one of the most noted prize winners of Iowa, and besides was a grandson of Golden Rule. The dam of Mr. Gifford's boar was the noted prize winning sow, Cedar's Model 2d, a granddaughter of the noted Kan't Be Beat. Mr. Gifford has a choice lot of spring boars sired by Good E Nuff Model. Write him quick, and mention this notice.

Corn Cribs.

There is pretty sure to be a scarcity of corn this fall and winter on account of the short crops of wheat and corn, and even though there should be plenty of corn, there is more or less waste of corn in a big corn year on account of lack of crib room to house the crop. It is not always convenient to haul the corn off to market, and husking proceeds, so thousands of bushels are piled on the ground after the permanent cribs are filled. It is all right for a while for anyone to pile corn on the ground, and surely there is no call to build expensive cribs which may next year stand empty and useless. The expense and waste can be avoided by getting a new rod of what is known as slat cribbing, which is lath four feet long, set two inches apart, and woven in galvanized wire. This makes a cheap emergency crib and can later be used for fencing. The Economy Portable Slat Crib is advertised in this paper and is made by the well-known log concern at Council Bluffs, the Walker Manufacturing Company, who have advertised furrow openers, clover bunchers, etc., in this paper for several years. They are making attractive prices to those who inquire. When writing, mention Kansas Farmer. Also get your cribbing early and avoid the rush.

Who Wants Overland Auto Free?

A bran new five-passenger 1913 model Overland automobile, with full equipment including all the latest improvements, a beautiful $400 piano, two Victor Victrolas of up-to-date design, a business college scholarship in one of Topeka's well-known business schools, and two valuable gold watches are the articles which Kansas Farmer will give away as prizes in its subscription contest just recently announced. Two thousand dollars has been spent in



getting this list of splendid prizes together. These prizes are offered to the worthy and hustling men and women of Kansas, and will make magnificent Christmas gifts to those who are declared winners on December 14. Kansas Farmer has conducted several contests in the past, and the results from all of them have been most gratifying both to those who have participated as contestants and to this magazine. Nothing but fairness and honest methods are allowed to enter in their management, and all of our friends are treated equally. Kansas Farmer urges its subscribers and friends to read the announcement printed on another page in this issue and to take part in the merry race.

The Oklahoma State Fair.

The Oklahoma State Fair, held at Oklahoma City last week, was a worthy compliment to the new state. Oklahoma has come to occupy a proud and commanding position among the great states of the American grain belt. It is fitting that its State Fair should be in perfect keeping. Although Oklahoma is a new state, and its fair is younger than the fairs of most of the grain belt states, it has that desired air of permanency and development which, as a rule, comes only with age. Night horse shows, capital speed events every afternoon, and many minor attractions served to balance an amusement program. Daily flights of aeroplanes were watched with unfailing interest by the crowds. The show of pedigreed live stock of all kinds, including some of the best herds of draft horses, beef and dairy cattle, saddle and harness horses, sheep and swine, commanded the attention of many interested visitors each day. There was a record breaking display of machinery which furnished ample of interest to those who were mechanically inclined. The horticultural and agricultural exhibits, as well as poultry and special displays, surpassed those brought by any former effort. The display of farm products of Noble County was one of the best the writer has ever seen, and is deserving of much praise, as this exhibit attracted unusual attention from every one who had the pleasure of viewing it. We believe it was the nicest of its kind ever shown at any state fair. The Oklahoma State Fair management's only aim is to promote and encourage public welfare, and it is the wish of the men in control of the Oklahoma State Fair to make it purely educational and inspirational. Among the many exhibitors of Duroc Jerseys, J. R. Blackshere of Elmdale was the only Kansas man, and he made good by winning first on junior yearling boar, senior boar pig, junior boar pig, aged sow, junior sow pig, young herd, exhibitor's young herd, get of sire and produce of sow, junior champion boar and reserve champion, senior champion sow, junior champion sow, grand champion sow and exhibitor's grand champion boar, besides a number of other prizes. In Jersey cattle the only exhibitor from outside the state was Smith & Roberts of Beatrice, Neb., who continued their unbroken record made in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, by winning very largely of every prize shown for. Stryker Bros., Fredonia, Kan., were the only "foreign" exhibitors of Poland Chinas, and they sure got some ribbons. They won first in the boar classes on junior yearling, senior pig, junior pig, and in the sow classes on senior yearling, senior pig, junior pig. They also got first on aged herd, young herd, get of sire, produce of dam, junior champion boar, senior champion sow, reserve grand champion boar and sow. As this is a two weeks fair, the other awards are not yet made at this writing.

A Remarkable Book.

The Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion, Ind., issues a catalog that sets a new record in the stove and range industry. It is seldom that a mere catalog raises to the dignity which commands attention from anybody but those who are possible purchasers of the articles advertised in it. But the Hoosier Stove Company, of Marion, Ind., has just published a catalog that is so chock full of interesting matter, from cover to cover, that everybody who sees it finds something worthy of more than passing notice. From very modest beginnings this concern has grown, in a very short time, to collossal proportions, employing an army of skilled artisans and wielding tremendous power in financial circles. The Hoosier foundries are the largest and best equipped foundries in the United States devoted exclusively to the manufacture of household cooking and heating stoves. Hoosier stoves and ranges are shipped to every corner of the world. The most significant fact in connection with the history of this remarkable business is that Hoosier stoves and ranges are sold direct from the factory to the home without passing through any middlemen. This is said to be the secret of the remarkable commanding position in the stove business by the Hoosier Company. The Hoosier book will be sent free on request to any address in the world.

$985 Overland 1913 $985

Completely Equipped

The Fastest Selling Car in America

BEFORE we announced this car we had signed contracts for over 39,000. Yet we had planned to limit our 1913 production to 40,000 cars. We are now shipping 150 cars a day. Yet we could ship 500 a day if we could make them. Right now we are over 3,000 cars behind our immediate shipping orders. We have been in this condition for the last 30 days. It is beginning to look as if we never could catch up.

Practically every important 1913 announcement has been made. A careful examination of these announcements will prove precisely what we have been claiming—that there is not a $1,200 car built that has any more practical value to offer than this one for $985.

And here are the comparative facts which support this seemingly bold statement.

Automobile values must be looked at from several different angles. You must consider not only the price, but what that price buys you. You must take into consideration the power, the strength, the beauty, the construction, the size, the appearance and the equipment of the car. You must judge a car by the material in it; the workmanship in; it; the methods employed to produce to and last but not least, the facilities behind the production methods.

Examine each one of these fundamentals in this Overland at $985 and you will find a car that is identical with any $1,200 car in the world. Go further and you find high-grade construction and painstaking care in finish that equal the production methods employed in the making of any $5,000 car you know of.

This car has the power of a $1,200 car; it has the strength of a $1,200 car; it has the size of a $1,200 car; it has the seating capacity of a $1,200 car; it has the wheel base of a $1,200 car; it has the chassis construction of a $1,200 car; it has the comfort of a $1,200 car; it has the beauty and finish of a $1,200 car.

Take the equipment item alone. It has a Warner speedometer—the best made; it has a fine mohair top and boot; it has a clear vision wind shield; it has a self-starter and Prestolite tank—every practical accessory made for an automobile. And all for the one price—$985. There are no "extras."

Then there are those important construction features which are only found on the very high-priced cars. This model has a drop-forged I beam section front axle, fitted with the famous Timken bearings; a three-quarter floating rear axle fitted with Hyatt bearings; a selective transmission, with three speeds forward and reverse, fitted with annular bearings, and a cold rolled pressed steel frame. It has the center control. The brakes are unusually large for a car of this size and power, and are ample for cars of much greater weight. There are two powerful sets of the drum type, internal expanding and external contracting. The great braking surface of these is indicated by their dimensions, 13 inches by 2¼ inches each. These are the brake dimensions you find on $1,500 cars. Pick up the catalogue of any $1,500 car and see for yourself. The springs are semi-elliptic front, three-quarter elliptic rear. Each spring has six leaves. Tires are 32x3½ Q. D.

This model is superbly finished. The striking body is in dark Overland blue. Battleship Gray wheels harmonize perfectly with the rich, dark body which is trimmed in black and nickel plate.

How can we market this car at this price? By making 40,000 cars a year. Increased production brings decreased selling prices. There is the answer in six small words.

If we could bring you fully to realize the size of our huge organization, you would more fully appreciate and understand the value of this car and why we can do what others cannot.

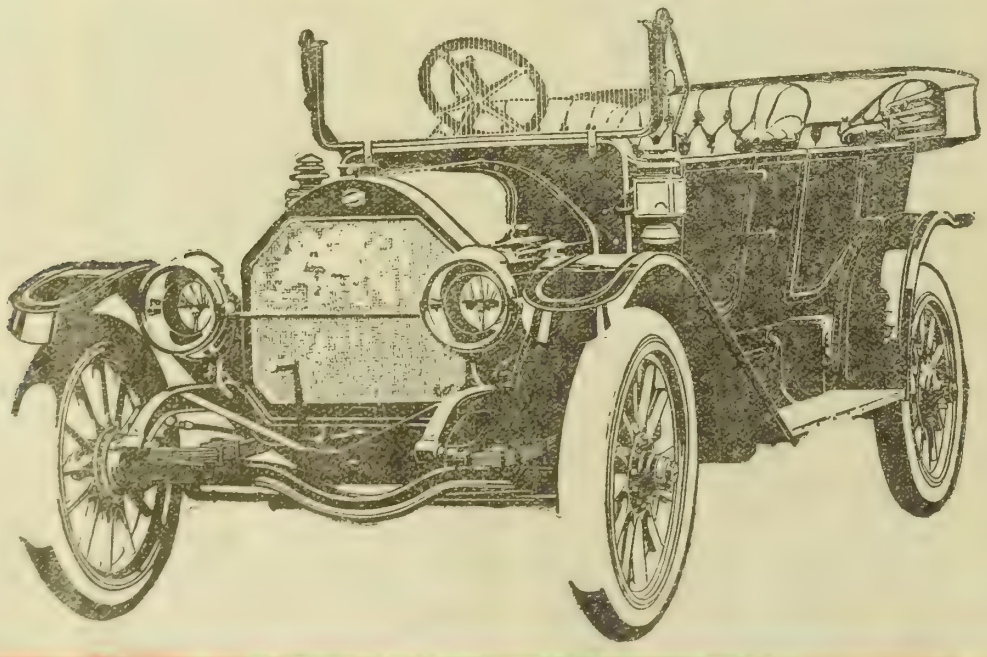
The demand for this car has already swamped the entire visible supply for the 1913 season. It has actually simmered down to a mere allotment proposition. So if you want an Overland "69" get your order in quick.

Any man who pays over $985 for a completely equipped 30 horsepower, five passenger touring car of this type and size is just wasting money.

See this Model "69" at the Overland salesroom in your city at once. Order early if you want it early. Handsome catalogue on request. Write today, addressing Department 82

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Self Starter
30 Horsepower
5-Passenger Touring Car
110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
Center Control



Warner Speedometer
Remy Magneto
Prestolite Tank
Mohair Top and Boot
Clear Vision Wind Shield

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number ~~41~~ 42 TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 19, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

BUT for the horse the history of Kansas had been written differently.

Blazing a trail through the unknown wastes; drawing the creaking wains with the lares and penates of the settler, carrying the soldier who came to guard or the cowboy who created the early wealth; plunging on mercy's errand through the shrieking blizzard or galloping in tireless energy neath a tropic sun; he guarded the herds or the household from night attack by the lurking foe and made Kansas possible.

Grown greater with his duties he has changed the face of nature and turned the prairie waste into smiling farmsteads; produced the wheat which made Kansas famous, the corn which made her rich and the alfalfa which made her safe; builded the railroads of the world's greatest commerce and created a wealth undreamt by Crœsus and unmatched on earth.

A mead of praise for the horse whose only tombstone is a grinning skull but whose monument is a state. *—I. D. G.*



The horse is man's universal motor without which he could not have attained to his present degree of civilization—could not even have emerged from savagery—yet he is so familiar that he is not appreciated until he is lost. No other animal is so important to human welfare and his improvement, by the use of good sires, should be the care of every farmer as a mere matter of economy.

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WEAR Schwab CLOTHES

WEAR Schwab CLOTHES

Dress Better and Pay Less



$15
$18
$20
and
$25

Some of the New Schwab Styles for Fall and Winter

The Magic Ticket on Schwab Clothing

says: *"Satisfaction to You or a New Suit Free!"*

The best clothing dealers in Kansas sell the famous Schwab Clothes under a guarantee of absolute, permanent satisfaction or a *new suit given free!* This sensational guarantee appears on a "ticket" attached to every Schwab Suit. Why "gamble" with your clothing money, when for $15, $18, $20 or $25 you can get a suit of Schwab Hand-Tailored Clothes that *must* please in quality, style, fit and wear?

Guaranteed "On Your Back"

There is no *time limit* to the Schwab Guarantee. Schwab Clothing must stand the test *on your back*. The *wet weather* test! The *wearing* test! The *comparison* test! The guarantee covers everything, and *any time* you have cause for dissatisfaction simply return the suit to the dealer and we will buy you a brand new suit.

No maker would *dare* place such a guarantee on garments that were not absolutely *right*.

Our 48 Years of "Making Good"

The *style superiority* and wonderful *wearing qualities* of Schwab Clothing are everywhere recognized. For 48 years the name "Schwab" has been the symbol of highest excellence in hand-tailored garments for Men and Young Men.

Our Master Designers

We employ the most expert, high-priced clothing designers and skilled operators. Only by going through all the many departments of our plants can you realize the *extremes* to which we go to insure the most perfect workmanship. Schwab ideals as to *quality* and *value* are sewn into every seam. Every man feels that the Schwab Guarantee is a *personal responsibility*.

Schwab Style Supremacy

The Schwab styles for Fall are superlatively fine, embodying the latest and best ideas from the style centers of the world. They have "snap" that you never see in ordinary clothes. Each is a tailoring triumph.

Guaranteed "All-Wool"

Only the best all-wool fabrics are used in Schwab Clothing. Every yard of fabric undergoes a severe test to *insure* none but all-wool. Hence we give an ALL-WOOL GUARANTEE with every garment. All suits sewn in *pure silk*.

LOOK for This Ticket!

It's on the Sleeve

This is the Magic Ticket that entitles you to a new suit FREE if your Schwab Suit fails to give satisfactory wear. The All-Wool Guarantee is printed on the label. It doesn't cost you a cent extra to have your clothes *insured*.



Secret of Schwab Quality

The honesty and good faith behind Schwab Clothing is shown by the infinite care which is exercised *in the making*.

The coat alone of a Schwab Suit requires more than a hundred separate operations. Our standards are most exacting. For instance, the Hair Cloth used for reinforcing must have *60 hairs to the square inch*. Our clothing is all sewn with pure silk. Every stitch is hand-tailored. Even the *buttonholes* are hand-made. The buttons are there to *stay*. *Double silk stitching* where there is any strain. Each finished garment is our absolute best.

We Stand Behind Our Dealers

The merchants selected to sell Schwab Clothing are the leaders in their respective communities. Men who are vastly more interested in building a reputation for giving quality and value than in profit-per-sale.

The dealer certifies to his desire to give full value for every dollar when he offers Schwab Suits—a value *standardized* in the great $1,000,000 plant at St. Louis.

This dealer has brought to your very door the cream of the world's clothing styles, at prices that spell *economy*.

We have placed the clothing business on a higher plane by our wonderful guarantee.

Where to Find Schwab Clothing

The Schwab dealer in your locality is now showing a large variety of very attractive styles and patterns in Suits and Overcoats for Fall 1912 wear. Worth going miles to see. You will not only save several dollars on your suit, but secure *guaranteed satisfaction* in style, quality, fit, looks, wear and value.

Write us today for the name of the Schwab dealer who will guarantee satisfactory wear or *make you a present of a brand new suit*.

SCHWAB CLOTHING CO.
St. Louis, Mo. (1)

WEAR Schwab CLOTHES Schwab Clothing Is Guaranteed WEAR Schwab CLOTHES

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
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Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER [illegible] any advertisement appearing [illegible] provided, that mention was made of [illegible] when writing. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims [illegible] controversies between subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

FROSTED CORN FODDER.

It seemed to us during a recent trip of 160 miles west of Topeka through the Kaw Valley that fully one-half of the corn fodder to be used in that territory for feeding this winter was not cut until after killing frosts. Even as late as last week corn binders in this territory were busy taking care of the season's fodder crop. The delay in cutting was not because the corn had failed to arrive at the proper stage for good fodder before frost. In fact this corn was ready for cutting ten days or two weeks before the first frost. We can account for the delay only through the press of other farm work. We realize that on most farms only one thing can be done at a time. Accordingly the farmer must use his best judgment in determining upon that thing which most needs attention. When he has done that, then he must expedite his work with the greatest haste possible. No man can assume to tell the farmer just exactly what work he should do and just when or how it should be done.

However, in the harvesting of this frosted fodder a large part of the feed in this part of the valley will be poor. It will, in fact, be little better than if the stalks had been allowed to stand and the field pastured. In shocks, of course, more of the blades will be saved and being fed in the lot can be forced upon the live stock. It will be a question of the cattle and horses eating this frosted fodder or not eating at all.

It does seem that everything written and said about the necessities of good feed has been of little avail. Corn fodder cut at the right time and properly stored for the winter's feed has high feeding value. It is, in our judgment, all things considered, not the cheapest feed we have. So, because of the tremendous waste, the expense of handling, the generally poor quality due to the manner in which in this state we handle and care for it. In our judgment the silo is necessary to obtain from corn fodder its fullest value as a feed. If the corn crop is to be depended upon to furnish the roughage, it should be placed in the silo. If it cannot be placed in the silo, then, in our judgment, other provision should be made for roughage. Corn may be sown thick for hay or fodder, thereby improving the general quality and diminishing the waste. Kafir or cane can be sown and utilized to still better advantage. One acre of sowed forage will ordinarily supply as much actual feed as four acres of corn fodder, and the all around existing advantages in the case of the sowed forage will justify the use of the land necessary to devote to the exclusive feed crop. The crop grown especially for forage will prove a cheaper feed than corn fodder and from this standpoint it will be worth while, to say nothing of its greater superiority as feed.

It is time to know that animal growth can come only from feed, and the value of a feed is determined by the constituents contained therein and which, when assimilated by the animal body, will produce growth, flesh or milk. We cannot afford to make ourselves believe that anything which the animal can be forced to eat and cause a full feeling to the stomach is feed. The fact is that the poor feeding of live stock makes the herd unprofitable in just the same proportion that poor farming results in an unprofitable crop yield. If live stock is worth keeping at all it is worth keeping well, which means good feeding. Of all feeds, that which has been killed by frost or that which has rotted is the poorest. When feed saving time comes the feed should be saved if the live stock which is to consume this feed is regarded as a profitable adjunct to the farm operations.

* * *

A Doniphan, Mo., farmer planted three acres in tomatoes and then built a small cannery on an adjoining tract. He has registered 8,000 cans of tomatoes to date, and is saving them for the nearby trade. Something to that system.

NEXT MONTH'S CONGRESS.

We feel that the meeting of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, to be held at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, will be an exceptional meeting. It is our judgment that no such meeting in Kansas has ever before been planned. We know that Kansas agricultural affairs will in this meeting be discussed from a different angle than ever before. At this meeting a correct inventory of Kansas' accomplishments and opportunities will be taken by authorities competent so to do. An honest effort will be made to determine just how all Kansans—those of all vocations—can aid in a mutually greater and more permanent prosperity. This is certainly a worthy object, and this unusual meeting deserves the attendance of every man having at heart the greatest good for himself and the state.

While a complete program by subjects and speakers has not yet been announced, the general plan of the program has been decided. It will include discussions by which better and more profitable farming and everything that tends thereto can be accomplished. Manufacturing, rural education, rural life, rural co-operation, public loans, etc., will receive much attention. This will be a meeting for the small man, as well as the big, in every business. Every man, large or small, will have an opportunity to present his ideas. KANSAS FARMER urges every reader who can so arrange his affairs, to attend this congress.

In no sense is it the purpose of this congress to advertise and boom Kansas for the purpose of attracting immigration, which means that this will not be a "hot air" meeting. The first duty of Kansas people is to make for themselves the best homes and the best state in which to live. When these have been accomplished, Kansas cannot help but be favorably known far and wide. The best interests of those of us now here deserve conservation and promotion, and this congress can well afford to so direct its energies. Let us all attend.

* * *

KANSAS MORTGAGES.

During the last twenty years, Kansas has reversed her farm mortgage conditions. According to the United States census, in 1890, Kansas had 55.5 per cent of her farms mortgaged. According to the same census for 1910, Kansas has only 44.8 per cent of her farms mortgaged. A farm mortgage concern doing business in Kansas, is authority for the statement that the above figures do not show the real change in conditions in Kansas during the past two decades. This authority says that in 1890 farms were mortgaged because farmers needed the money borrowed on the farms, to keep body and soul together. This authority contends that a large per cent of the mortgages now on Kansas farms are on land which has been bought either for speculative purposes or to increase the farm acreage, and that while, according to the census figures, the number of farm mortgages in Kansas has decreased only 9 per cent, the actual existing financial condition of Kansas farmers is very much more improved than this 9 per cent reduction would indicate.

The census figures show that throughout the United States the increase in farm mortgages from 1890 to 1910 has been from 28.2 per cent to 33.6 per cent, or throughout the United States generally, 5 per cent more farms carry mortgages now than twenty years ago. If the contention of the farm mortgage authority above referred to is correct, it is reasonable to suppose that his statement would apply to other states, particularly other corn belt states, as well as to Kansas. Kansas and the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri, have all reduced the number of mortgaged farms within the past twenty years, while the eastern states have increased the number of farms carrying mortgages.

IMMUNITY WANTED.

The stock breeder feels that if he could only find some breed of live stock that would be immune from disease his lot in life would indeed be a happy one. He reads that the plant breeder has already succeeded in developing plants which are immune from certain diseases and that experimenters are now working to the end that they may breed animals which are free from at least the more common diseases. If an experimenter could develop a hog that would be immune from hog cholera, the breeder thinks that very little would be left to be desired. Or if he could find some new breed which is now immune, he would change from what he now has and be free from worry about possible losses.

New breeds of hogs are introduced from time to time with the claim that they are immune from hog cholera, and many hundreds of them are sold on this representation in spite of the fact that experimenters of the highest possible reputation have demonstrated time after time that no such hog exists.

Even if it were possible to buy a hog of a breed known to be immune from hog cholera, it would not remain so for very many generations if kept under the conditions which surround all of our modern hogs. In his efforts to produce the ideal hog, either of the lard or bacon type, the breeder seems to overlook the fact that it is the environment which produces the hog cholera, as well as the susceptibility of the hogs to disease. Wild animals, of whatever breed, are rarely subject to the same diseases as those which afflict our domestic animals, because their environment and feed supply are entirely different, and such animals, when brought into captivity, or their immediate descendants in captivity, may be partially or wholly immune from the diseases common among farmyard animals, but this condition does not last long. Nor would it last if it were possible to breed an immune animal, because the diseases which devastate our herds grow out of and are a part of the conditions with which we surround our animals.

A solid hoof hog may be less susceptible to cholera than a Poland China, because he is nearer to his wild ancestry, but if placed in the same conditions which surround the modern Poland China for any length of time he will not only lose this immunity but he will assume the appearance and characteristics of the Poland China. The conditions and feed which produced the Poland China of the corn belt will produce a similar type in any other breed that is brought fully under them.

* * *

Chancellor Strong, of the Kansas University, is quoted as being in favor of asking the Legislature this winter to take up the idea of a permanent tax for university purposes. He says: "The permanent tax for university purposes is what the university needs to keep it above the dangers of shifting politics. During the last decade the university has grown from 1,233 to 2,438 last year, but our increased income per capita has not kept up with the increased expense per capita for modern university education." If this plan is necessary and wise for the support of the university it will apply with equal force to all state educational institutions.

* * *

The outlook for profitable swine production has probably never been more favorable than now. According to federal reports the number of stock hogs in the United States September 1, was 9.2 per cent less than last year. Their condition as to health was 92.1, as against 95.7 last year. The report says cholera exists to some extent in every corn belt state, but an epidemic, such as cost the country two million hogs last year, is not now anticipated. It appears that the record-breaking corn crop of this year will not have the effect of making cheap hogs at any near future date.

USE OF POOR FARMS.

The news press is elated, and rightly so, that of the 94 county poor farms maintained in Kansas, 29 have no occupants. The same item contains the information that the total persons dependent upon these farms only 33 are paupers in the ordinary accepted sense of the word. The poor farms of Kansas have always been poorly patronized—a thing which speaks well for the ability of Kansas people to take care of their poor without resorting to the aid of the alms houses.

The fact is, however, that the 94 county poor farms, well supplied with buildings, horses and machinery, should be of use to the counties maintaining them, aside from their use as succoring the unfortunate poor. Extremely profitable use could be made of these farms if they were organized and maintained as demonstration farms. There is ample opportunity for each of these farms so maintained to serve the people of the county in such a way as would make them invaluable to the county agriculture. This time has come—not only in Kansas, but in numerous other states, many of which states have taken advantage of the opportunity to support county demonstration farms. In older states the county demonstration farm is in no way connected with the county poor farm. However, in Kansas, where there is so little use for poor farms as intended, it is practical to make such farms serve a double purpose.

In many counties in Kansas a superintendent of the poor farm is employed at an annual wage ranging from $800 to $1,200 per year. The addition of $400 or $500 to this annual salary would result in the employment of a good all-around farmer, who could work out problems peculiar and important to his county. In the working out of these problems, the income from the farm need not be decreased. In many instances the right man would make a revenue producer instead of a non-producer. In addition to whatever income the farm might produce from the sale of crops, live stock, .etc., would come the value resulting from the employment of the most practical methods in improving the county agriculture. For instance, on the farm could be maintained a dairy herd which could be made to demonstrate the value of dairying, the possibilities of breeding and grading up a herd, and proper methods of feeding from crops produced on the farm. The same general principle would apply to the horse and swine herd. The farm could determine those crops which would yield the greatest acre profit, the varieties of the different crops best adapted to the county conditions of soil and climate. The county poor farm could be a disseminator of seeds of all kinds for the county farmers. It would be possible to occupy columns in the enumeration of the advantages of the county poor farm conducted along the lines above indicated.

Inasmuch as 94 farms are now owned by the counties of Kansas, and inasmuch as the initial investment has already been made, it seems feasible and worth while that these farms should in some manner become of value to the farming public in the counties in which they are located.

* * *

More hay balers have been used in Kansas this year than ever before in the state's history, and we think well of their use. A large part of the first crop of alfalfa was baled from the windrow and at once marketed. This was due to the unusually high price prevailing for alfalfa at that time. In those sections of the state—particularly in the southern part—where prairie hay is grown for market, the hay is being baled in about six of every ten fields. It is either loaded on the cars immediately after baling, or stored for later marketing. Baling facilitates storing and marketing. The price of baled hay in the field is reported about $7 per ton.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



CORN FIELD ON THE FARM OF W. S. PERSHING, ONE-HALF MILE SOUTHWEST OF LIMON, COLO., ON LAND PLOWED 12 TO 15 INCHES DEEP IN MAY, 1912. THIS CORN WAS PLANTED LATE, BUT ON JULY 29, WAS AHEAD OF ALL THE EARLY CROPS ON SHALLOW PLOWING.

"I am pleased to note your numerous articles advocating deep plowing and summer fallowing. This question cannot be agitated too much for the benefit of the farmer. I have been farming west of the Missouri River for 46 years, not a year having passed since but what I did farming personally or hired work done on the farm. I have farmed in Nebraska, in the irrigated districts of Colorado and for nearly 30 years have been called a dry farmer in eastern Colorado, and I can truthfully say that nine times out of ten the deep plowing has been a winner, and nine times out of ten if I put up with shallow plowing—done by myself or hired done—I was a loser by it.

"July of 1911 was exceptionally dry. I purchased a Spalding deep tilling machine and did some plowing 12 to 15 inches deep, and same seemed rather slow work. Teams on a moldboard plow did some plowing 5 or 6 inches deep, which was the greatest depth that could be obtained with ordinary plows. There was only a back furrow between. In November when extremely dry on the shallow plowing—no moisture at all could be found, the showers in August having all evaporated—on the deep tilled land adjoining where moisture had been stored not a spoonful of dry soil could be found to a depth of five feet after removing two or three inches of dry mulch.

I have plowed about 200 acres this season with three of said machines, and have good crops to show for the same, but the best results are expected the second year, or next year, from this fall's plowing. It is an ideal fall for deep plowing, as the recent rains have put the ground in fine condition and there is a large growth of stubble or weeds to turn under. Deep tillage is the best insurance the farmer can have to secure good crops—not only in the arid districts, but also in the humid and irrigated districts.

Mr. Eaton, a wealthy land owner near Greeley, Colorado, last season experimented with one of said deep tilling machines, and his results were so great that he purchased four more of said machines and a Rumely engine and plowed all his land for potatoes and other crops. He says it is just as necessary to plow the irrigated land deep to break up a crust that forms and to get best results as it is on the non-irrigated land. I am satisfied eastern Colorado and a large portion of Kansas can double its crops by deep tillage.—W. S. PERSHING, Limon, Colo.

Taxation Laws.

Answering C. L. E., Grantville, Kan.: This information regarding Kansas tax laws is compiled by S. H. Haynes, assessor for Shawnee County, and answers your questions:

All property is assessed at its actual value in money, as of March 1.

Personal property is assessed every year.

Real estate is assessed in even numbered years. New buildings, over $300 in value, built since March 1, 1912, and before March 1, 1913, will be assessed as of March 1, 1913.

County Board of Equalization meets at court house on first Monday in June, 1913, in session ten days, has power to equalize personal property assessments and to reduce excessive real estate assessments to the actual value of the property in money.

Hearings on matters of equalization may be had before the State Tax Commission, on appeal from the decisions of the County Board of Equalization.

All 1912 taxes are due November 1, 1912, and may be paid one-half before December 21, 1912, and one-half before June 21, 1913.

If full tax is paid before December 21, 1912, a rebate of 2½ per cent will be allowed. If no part of the tax is paid before December 21, 1912, a penalty of 5 per cent will be added, after which one-half tax cannot be paid, and another penalty of 5 per cent will be added to all taxes remaining unpaid June 21, 1913.

All real estate bearing unpaid taxes will be advertised in July, 1913, and will be sold on the first Tuesday in September, 1913.

If no part of personal property tax is paid by January 10, 1913, warrants will be issued and turned over to the sheriff for collection.

Partition in Silo.

D. H. Otis, formerly of Kansas, now of Wisconsin, writes the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute regarding the silo for summer feeding:

"Many of our Wisconsin dairymen have two silos. Frequently one of them is smaller than the other and this one is kept for summer feeding. Less silage is used in summer and consequently it needs a silo of smaller diameter than one used in the winter, so as to be able to take off about two inches of silage a day to keep it from spoiling.

"Where this is not possible some of our dairymen have hit upon the scheme of putting a cross wall in the bottom of the silo, running up say six or eight feet from the bottom, and coming to a point at the top. When the silo is filled the silage falls on either side of this partition. During the winter the bulk of the silage, of course, is fed out. This leaves the bottom portion for summer feeding and when they get down to the division at the bottom of the silo they can use only half as much as usual and still keep the silage in good condition.

"Where this division of the silo does not exist I have known of some of our better dairymen taking a hay knife and cutting a section of silage out and feeding off from this section. Of course some of the silage near the outside would spoil, but the amount is comparatively small, much less than it would be to try and take off silage from the top when the demands of the cattle are not sufficient to allow the removal of about two inches per day."

Shredding Cane and Corn Fodder.

Subscriber, G. F., Longford, Kan., asks if it will pay to shred cane and corn fodder. The shredding does not increase the feeding value. That is, it does not add constituents of feed to the roughage. Shredding does have the effect of making both cane and corn fodder go farther as a feed, provided there is no loss of blades in handling. Shredding breaks up the woody parts of the roughage and causes the animal to eat more of the stalks than it would otherwise eat and in this respect, particularly so if roughage is short, it may pay to shred. A woody corn stalk, however, because it is cut into finer pieces, has no more virtue as a feed than it would have in its original state. In the big corn growing states, shredding has been practiced for a considerable number of years, but since the established success of the silo, shredding has, in a large measure, gone out of fashion. The shredding of the corn fodder, the dampening and consequent softening of the same, and the mixing of it with corn chop, has in years past been one of the methods of the beef feeder.

Silos for Summer Feeding.

The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, which holds monthly meetings in Topeka, has during the summer been discussing the merits of soiling crops as compared with silage for summer feeding. D. H. Otis said:

"I have been watching closely the practices of our best Wisconsin dairy farmers, and I find that the tendency is toward silo crops for summer feeding. Land in Wisconsin, like that of Kansas, is going up rather rapidly and it is necessary to realize more per acre than we usually do from pasturing. For this reason we find our acreage of pasture is decreasing, while our silos are increasing.

"The last three years we have had a summer silo in connection with the experiment station, and although two of those years have been exceptionally dry years, we have never been able to keep up a flow of milk as well as we have since we have had the summer silo.

This summer we are making a test of silage compared with soiling crops, and although it has been a good year for the growing of soiling crops, our cows seem to keep up better on the silage than they do with the soiling crops. The principal soiling crop was oats and Canada field peas grown together and cut up with a silage cutter.

"For silage purposes I know of nothing that compares with good corn, and where a man has sufficient silo capacity doubtless this is the best and the most economical soiling crop that one can grow. If his silage capacity is limited and he wants to put in a spring crop for silage during the summer he can use most any green crop that is available."

Cane Hay As Horse Feed.

F. B., Fort Scott, Kan., inquires if he can safely feed cane hay to horses. He can. Cane is a good winter horse feed. We have known of instances in which young horses and mules and brood mares have been wintered on cane. In our judgment, the use of just a little alfalfa hay in connection would give better results, especially to the young and growing stock. It is our idea that brood mares should have a light feed of grain twice per day. The grain should preferably be oats. Cane has a decided laxative tendency, and in case extreme laxative condition should prevail, it should in some manner be offset. A feed once a day of bright prairie hay will give the desired result in offsetting the laxative effect of cane.

Immunity Breeding.

Subscriber, L. W. L., Erie, Kan., asks if breeders have undertaken the problem of breeding live stock immune from diseases to which live stock is heir. Scientists have undertaken this problem for the live stock breeder. Plant breeders years ago undertook the same problem and have been successful. Immunity in live stock breeding has only recently been begun, and it is altogether probable that it will be many years before any results valuable in a practical way to the farmer and breeder, will be accomplished. The breeder of live stock can do a great deal to keep his herd free from disease by paying attention to the development of animals of strong constitution and greatest possible vigor by employing the most healthful feed and feeding methods and by surrounding his stock with the most sanitary environments. To ward off disease and the epidemics, the live stock breeder has at his command various serums and vaccines which have, in a great measure, proven valuable.

Kafir On Sod.

Subscriber, H. G. S., Hoxie, Kan., asks if he can plant Kafir on sod next spring, with a chance for a fair crop. The subscriber can do this thing. The best results will be obtained by breaking the sod this winter. It should be disked early in the spring, and repeated until the sod is well broken up. Disintegration of the sod would be promoted by disking and cross-disking this fall. Immediately after planting, if the ground is not too chunky, the field could be profitably harrowed a time or two, or if chunky, disking can be done after the Kafir has been planted and before Kafir comes up.

Salting Silage.

Subscriber T. B. C., Topeka, Kan., asks if it is a good plan to salt silage, using a barrel of salt to approximately five tons of silage.

We would not salt silage. Salting is in no way necessary for its preservation. Salt might add some to the palatability of the silage for stock which did not otherwise secure the amount of salt required. We do not believe in feeding salt. It is necessary, however, that all animals have access to salt so that they may satisfy themselves as their appetites demand. Salt is essential to the animal body. No man knows to what extent it is essential. Some animals will eat more than others. If salt is free of access they will eat such salt as they need.

Not New Idea.

C. A. S., Great Bend, Kan., writes: "Your suggestion that fence posts be set small end down is good advice. I am now 53 years old. When a boy it was a common practice for us boys to set posts small end down. Our fathers and grandfathers did the same. I lost a job as farm foreman by arguing this point. I would go your suggestion one better and dip the ends or swab them with an old broom in hot coal tar."

Within the last four years rural mail carriers have twice been granted an increase in salary. Effective September 30, carriers on standard routes will be raised from $1,000 to $1,100 per year. This will increase the expense on account of R. F. D. carriers $4,000,000 annually. With the increase in salary comes the order also that rural mail carries, on the completion of one year's service, will be granted 15 days leave at full pay.

EVOLUTION OF BREEDER

Remarkable Success of an Iowa Dairy Farmer



JEWEL ABBEKUK GERBEN 2D, PRIZE SENIOR YEARLING,



MODEL SKYLARK, CHAMPION YEARLING, IOWA, 1912.



CHLOE ARTIS JEWEL, GRAND CHAMPION COW, IOWA, 1912.

BREEDERS of pure-bred cattle are made and not born. Brains is the first qualification to success in breeding, though a liking for the business and a love of animals is a close second. There must be the pride of accomplishment, a desire to excel and an eye for beauty as essential features as well as the financial interest which is the vital part of any business. In order to become a breeder of pure-bred live stock, or even to become a breeder of good marketable stock, a man must have first acquired a desire for such animals and have some idea of their possibilities in the way of wealth and satisfaction producers. Any man with these qualifications can become a breeder, and if to these he should and the ability of good salesmanship, he will become a highly successful breeder.

In considering success in the breeding of live stock there are two phases of the matter which must be borne in mind. One of these consists in the production of the highest possible type of animals belonging to the breed selected. This may be done without any regard for cost of production or for possible selling price. When this is the case the breeder may be said to be successful in that he has produced the perfect animal when judged by a modern standard and under human limitations. On the other hand he might, and probably would, be considered a distinct failure if he had not produced these animals so economically or sold them to such advantage that he has made a profit in a financial way from the transaction. Only very wealthy men can afford to breed solely for the pleasure of producing fine animals. The successful breeder, therefore, ought to be a producer of fine animals and a salesman of no mean ability.

A careful study of the laws of heredity, of the blood lines which characterize the best families of a selected breed, and of the best methods of feeding, are all necessary as a foundation. A man can buy books on heredity which will give him full information. He can buy the highest quality of blood lines in his chosen breed, but he cannot buy the experience which he must have in order to properly make these animals and to properly feed and care for them to the best advantage.

Very many farmers have in mind the idea that they would like to engage in pure-bred animal breeding, but are prevented by the initial cost of the animals and a fear that the expense of maintenance of pure-bred animals will be so great as to render the venture unprofitable. To such men we say, begin at the bottom by buying a pure-bred sire and grading up.

Very few people who have not tried it can realize the immense improvement that will be made, even in the first generation, by the use of a good sire. Farmers generally know that the use of a good sire brings better colts than does the use of a scrub, but few of them really know just how much difference has been made, and too often they are either willing or are compelled to use whatever sire may be convenient in their neighborhood, without regard to the breed or the maintenance of type. KANSAS FARMER published, not long since, an article descriptive of the success made by a Franklin County farmer who attained a number of race track records by the use of successive Standardbred sires on a common scrub mare and her progeny.

Perhaps the best illustration of the value of good sires is to be found among dairy cattle because of the fact that every improvement can be actually weighed and measured and has a daily money value. As an illustration of this point the experience of an Iowa dairyman who won the grand championship on cows, the championship on yearling bulls and a prize on the daughter of a cow that brought and paid for a high priced automobile in six years, at the Iowa State Fair last month, is worth while.

Nine years ago Mr. Charles A. Nelson, of Waverly, Ia., discovered that the cows which he was keeping were bringing him only an average of about $35 each per year. Up to that time he had never taken an agricultural paper, though he had been handling milk cows ever since his boyhood days. Just what induced him to keep a record of the production of his herd is not known, but on the recommendation of a friend he subscribed for a good farm and dairy paper and in the first issue which he received he read of a man who had changed from all purpose cattle to cows of a dairy breed and was then averaging $100 a year from each cow. This statement awakened Mr. Nelson's interest and a belief that he could do what the other man had done.

His choice fell upon Holstein cattle, and for this he assigns the following reasons: In the first place, he had found that in the dual purpose cattle there was stamina, health and vigor, with great ability to handle roughage, but they lacked in production, and this was afforded by the Holsteins. His second reason was that the mild, quiet disposition and the ready response to kind handling afforded by the Holstein "fit into his little life." And his other reason was that they reproduced their kind and, whenever crossed on a scrub or animal of another breed, they always improved it.

His first purchase of Holsteins consisted of four females and one bull, and the arrival of these animals at his farm caused his neighbors to wag their heads gravely in the belief that he was becoming mentally unbalanced, as he lived in a beef country. However, the results counted, and in the first year he raised the average of production to $65 per cow. Then, by adding a few good grades and selling off the scrubs, his average for the second year was increased to $85 per cow, and in the third year to $100 per cow. This had been the highest point of his ambition, yet he kept on with his methods and the fourth year showed a production of $125 per cow, while in the fifth year it went to $150; the sixth year to $175, and in the eighth year to an average of nearly $200 per cow for the herd. Laura Netherland, in the Marsh contest, produced $275 worth of milk in one year, and won first place among Holsteins in the state of Iowa.

Experience has taught him that it costs no more to keep a fine animal well than it costs to keep a scrub ani- indifferently. Of course, the actual cost of feed is more in one case than the other, but the returns are vastly greater. In fact, the improper keeping of any animal means an outlay without profitable returns, while it costs just as much to keep a sorry cow as it does a good one.

A herd of 10 ordinary, good grade cows would mean an investment of from $750 to $1,000. A herd of 10 good registered cows would mean a valuation of from $3,000 to $5,000. The total offspring of the herd of grade cows for one year might sell for as high as $150, while a single calf from one of the registered cows would bring about that much at 2 or 3 months old.

In considering the returns from good breeding dairy cattle, the milk check must not be overlooked. While the calves are perhaps the important feature of a breeding herd, this milk check is not to be despised. Instead of bringing in a monthly average of $3 per head for milk checks, as was true with the grade herd, the pure-bred herd will come nearer bringing in an average of $20 per month for each cow, and this serves to make a nice regular cash income with which to meet running expenses, while the sale of calves or of breeding animals; of hogs; which should always be found on the dairy farm, and of fruit or other crops which may be raised, will be so much clear profit to be used in building a bank account, improving the farm home or in the enjoyment of increased comforts and luxuries of life.

One of the improvements which came to this farm through the use of good cattle was the silo, which is the most modern method of preparing feed for cattle and of putting the green pastures of summer before them for daily use during the stormy months of the winter. It is the opinion of the owner that a man can no more keep cattle without a silo than a woman can properly keep a kitchen without a cooking stove. The silo implies other good farm buildings and conveniences, and a proper method of caring for the manure. According to his estimates, a herd of 40 cattle will produce from $2,000 to $3,000 worth of manure each year, and this amounts to an increase in capital, because it adds to the fertility of the farm.

A herd of good cattle, bred true and properly cared for, has a great influence for the betterment of any family and, through them, for the betterment of the neighborhood and the state. Such cattle help the family to meet conditions necessary for modern living. No boy wants to go back and start as his grandfather started, and no right thinking person would ask him to do so. Surround the boy with the conditions which belong with pure-bred animals and he will become as anxious to stay on the farm as he is now only too often anxious to leave it. The visitors who come to see the cattle will become an inspiration to him, in that their comments will induce a pride in what has already been done and the desire to do better.

Opportunities for financial success to the average young man are no where so great as those which are now to be found on the farm which is supplied with pure-bred stock and the knowledge of how to handle them. While the young man starting in life has a more certain road to success and is more sure of paying off a mortgage indebtedness with the aid of pure-bred live stock than in any other way that is open to the average youth of today. High class dairy cattle pay a little on the mortgage or add a little to the bank account two times every day.

GATHERING SEED CORN IN FIELD



WHEN GATHERING SEED CORN IN THE FIELD YOU CAN TAKE NOTE OF THE KIND OF STALK ON WHICH THE EAR GROWS. SELECT SEED EARS FROM EARLY MATURING, HEAVY, LONG JOINTED STALKS, AND WHICH BEAR HEAVY FOLIAGE. DO NOT SELECT EARS FROM HILLS BEARING SUCKERS, BARREN STALKS OR SMUT. IN FACT, EARS SHOULD NOT BE SELECTED FROM HILLS NEAR THOSE HAVING SUCKERS, BARREN STALKS OR SMUT.

In many localities corn husking is being pushed so that the cattle and horses may be turned into the stalks. The pasturing of corn stalks every year results in more or less loss of live stock. The loss the last few years seems to have been increasing. When pasturing stalks be sure that the stock has plenty of salt and water. Cattle pasturing on stalks have a craving for both. The animal body needs both salt and water or the unusual appetite for the same would not exist. An abundance of water has the effect of assisting in digestion and in the consumption and passing of the dry mass accumulating in the stomach. If a small feed of alfalfa or cane hay could be given per day to stock pasturing on stalks the laxative effect of the alfalfa would help in preventing loss from compoction of the stomach. If, for any reason it is discovered that the stock is not safe in the stalk fields they should at once be removed. It is doubtful in the mind of the editor if we get enough out of the stalk fields to justify the risk and loss attendant.

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It is estimated that over 80% of all shoes made today contain substitutes for leather in the heels, counters and soles. These substitutes are made to imitate leather in appearance, but the best of them cost only one-fourth as much as the poorest grade of genuine leather

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The shoe above shown is a "Star Brand" shoe. It is the "Stronger-Than-The-Law"—the strongest and longest wearing work shoe made. It keeps your feet dry and gives double wear. You can't rip or tear it.

The "Stronger-Than-The-Law" has uppers of finest chrome leather which is as nearly water-proof as leather can be made. The soles are made of the best hemlock leather. All sizes for men, boys, women and misses. Prices $1.25 up to $3.50 according to size.

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For a medium weight work shoe—a genuine Goodyear welt—ask for the "Soft & Good." It is as soft as a glove—better value than you have ever known at $3.50 to $4.00.

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"Tess and Ted" School Shoes for girls and boys are the most economical shoes you can buy for the children. They look better, fit better and wear longer than other shoes. Many styles and all sizes at prices up to $2.50.

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SOME ROYAL WINNERS

Those who win prizes in the American Royal Show are properly called royal winners, because they must have royal animals in the strenuous competition which always exists there. Other shows may be larger but it is certain that few, if any, exceed the American Royal in quality. The show of 1912 was the best in the history of this institution. It would not have been surprising if the number of animals had been smaller than last year because of the adverse conditions with which breeders have had to contend. Instead of being small, however, it was larger in practically every department, and some breeds represented there have never made better showing on American soil than were made at Kansas City this year.

The best herds of all the breeds of the corn belt states are represented at Kansas City. Not all of them every year, but those which do come have high rank as to quality, or they find no place in this great exposition. To win in the American Royal is one of the greatest honors that can be received by a breeder as this show is more or less of a concentration of the winning herds of the great state fairs of the corn belt states which have immediately preceded it.

When the American Royal was first founded by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association it was a Hereford show only. Its success made it apparent that other breeds would profit by an opportunity to show their best animals, and these were gradually admitted, one by one, until now the show includes practically every kind of domestic animal from Percherons to poultry and pet stock. The earlier years of the show were characterized by the exposition and prize winning of herds from other states, but in the last several years Kansas has been a prominent exhibitor and winner.

Among the Shorthorns three Kansas herds were prominent. Those belonging to J. F. Stodder, Burden, Kan.; C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan., and Clarence H. White, Burlington, Kan. There were 19 herds represented in what proved to be one of the greatest battles of the breed. It is doubtful if there was ever brought together a better class of Shorthorns in any show in this country, although there may have been larger numbers. The herds which found place among the winners have been on the show circuit more or less during the earlier part of the season, though nowhere had they come in contact with such fierce competition as they met at Kansas City. The fact that they were able to carry away more ribbons to their home barns speaks well for the quality of Kansas cattle.

Among the Aberdeen Angus herds only one Kansas exhibit was made. This was owned by Charles E. Sutton, of Lawrence, and has long been famous, not only in the show rings of the west, but as the source of very many dehorning herd headers and market toppers throughout the corn belt.

The Herefords, which were the real founders of the Royal, are always strong here, but the show of 1912 will go down into history as one of the strongest ever made by the breed. The Royal is located in the center of the Hereford breeding industry, as their headquarters office is maintained in Kansas City, and the breed numbers more animals and more herds in this territory than in any other section of the United States. The Hazeford Herefords, owned by Robert H. Hazlett, of El Dorado, Kan., which have made the grand circuit of the western fairs with high standing, were able to bring added credit to Kansas from the Royal. Klaus Brothers, of Bendena, Kan., and Jones Brothers, of Council Grove, Kan., though less accustomed to traveling throughout the big circuits, have splendid herds and these are properly recognized in the award of prizes at the Royal. Kansas has thousands of good Herefords and the fact that only a few herds appear at the Royal is not a fair index of her standing as an Hereford state, though the quality of the animals shown there, is.

Galloways are splendid cattle and there is room for more of them in Kansas. As they are not so numerous anywhere as are some of the other beef breeds, Kansas has perhaps her share of herds. In the seven herds shown at the Royal, only one was owned in Kansas. C. E. Talley, of Meade, Kan., is a new exhibitor, but he was able to get into the short leets with his Galloways and holds up the reputation of the "short grass" country where the gamma grows 15 inches and bluestem as high as a horse.

The Kansas Agricultural College was an exhibitor with 19 cattle in the fat classes. Their Angus steer, Insurgent Envoy, won first in the 2-year-old class and the championship for pure-breds or grades. The calf, Fletchin, got third in class. The college Herefords received one first, three seconds and two thirds. The Shorthorns got four seconds and two thirds. The Hereford herd stood third, and the Shorthorn herd second in the steer show.

One of the great features of the Royal is the show of draft horses, and in this Kansas was well represented, in spite of the epidemic which has created such loss and consternation in the western part. As Kansas is the fourth Percheron state in the Union, it is but natural that this breed should show in goodly numbers. In fact, Kansas made the entire Percheron show with the exception of two stud from Missouri, and one of these, Charles R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo., really belongs to Kansas, because of the popularity of his horses in this state. J. G. Arbuthnot, Cuba, and Lee Brothers, Harveyville, had met in the ring at the State fair at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City before coming to the Royal. C. W. Lamer, Salina, who just returned with a big importation, had not exhibited before. W. H. Bayless, Blue Mound, and Arthur Colgrove, Girard, are newer exhibitors, though they both got "inside the money." It is a matter of pride to have Kansas carry away the grand championship on stallions as she did in the case of Mr. Lamer's imported Ihmen, and on mares, as in the case of Lee Brothers' Galette, but it adds something for Lee Brothers to get the championship on American-bred stallions, and for Arbuthnot to walk away with first prize on his yearling stallion, King, and Colgrove to get first on his filly, Piponla, besides other prizes. Kirk, of the Percheron Importing Company, St. Joseph, put up a mighty strong show and was well up in the money in every class, besides carrying off the reserve championship on stallions and first in group of stallions.

Poland Chinas were shown by H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.; Gildow & Sons, Jamesport, Mo.; R. B. Baird, Central City, Neb.; W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.; Deitrich & Spaulding, Richmond, Kan.; John Belcher, Raymore, Mo.; Sy Burks, Boliver, Mo.; William Wingate, Trenton, Mo.; G. L. Arginbright, Altoona, Mo.; Erhart & Sons, Adrian, Mo., all of whom have customers in Kansas, and several of whom were prominent exhibitors at the Kansas State fairs.

Berkshires were about evenly divided in numbers between Kansas and Missouri, though Kansas carried away the most of the blue and purple ribbons. Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.; J. M. Neilson, Marysville, Kan.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; Sy Berks, Bolivar, Mo., were the exhibitors, and the Sutton Farms captured the championship on boars and aged herd, with a lot of other prizes, while Neilson got first on senior yearling boar, among other ribbons.

Three herds made up the show in O. I. C. swine, of which two were from Missouri and one from Nebraska. L. W. and R. S. Scott, Nelson, Mo.; H. L. Bode, Friend, Neb., and W. W. Waltmire, Raymore, Mo., were the exhibitors.

All of the Duroc Jersey exhibitors hailed from Missouri, the "show-me" state, and this they proceeded to do to the general satisfaction. The exhibitors: McFarland Bros., Sedalia, Mo.; B. W. Harned, Beaman, Mo.; Shelley & Clotterbauck, New Bloomfield, Mo.; Charles L. Taylor, Olean, Mo.; G. V. Bush, Marshall, Mo.; L. M. Fish, Bolivar, Mo.

The first prize for Hereford fat cattle, for 2-year-old feeders and for calves and the champion car lot of feeders were won by Kansas men. All of the prizes for Galloway feeders and all those for Angus feeders, together with the championships in these breeds, were captured by Kansas men.

Did you ever hear of scrub hogs making money out of high-priced feed?

Did you ever hear of scrub cows paying a profit on high-priced land?

Did you ever hear of a farmer buying more land, building more barns or painting the old ones without live stock on his farm?

Did you ever hear of any farmer, any place, getting anywhere without good stock, and—

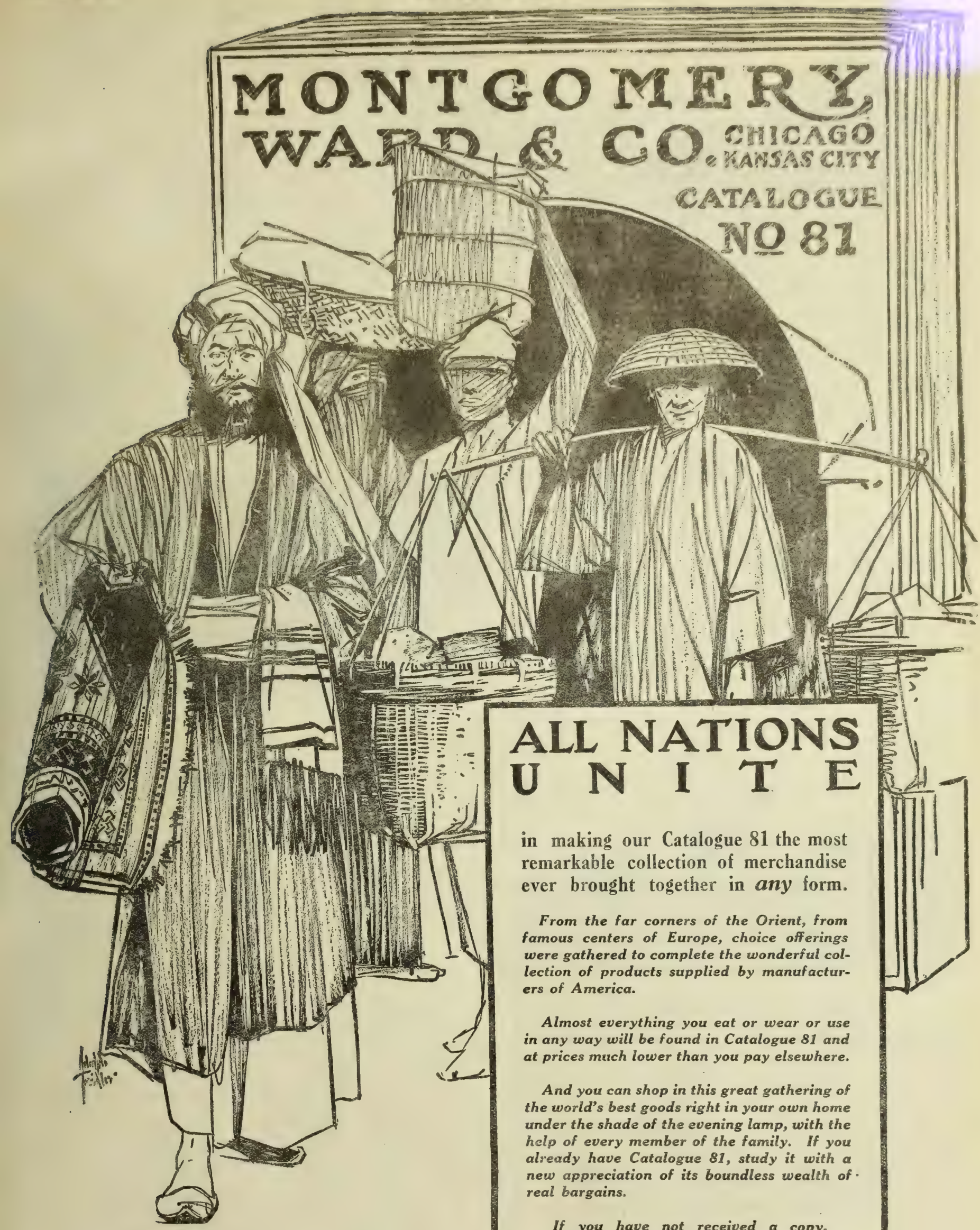
Did you ever notice that the man who does "arrive"; who "gets there"; who has "money to burn," and who rides in an automobile, is always the man who raises good live stock?

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We are prepared to make quick delivery of a tractor that

Takes the place of fifteen good horses.

Runs on Kerosene, Gasoline, Naphtha or Cheap, Low-Grade Oils.

Plows an acre an hour, 24 hours a day, day after day, using about 3 gallons of fuel an hour under average conditions.

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FARM POWER

DEVOTED TO GASOLINE ENGINES, TRACTORS TRUCKS, AUTOS, MOTORCYCLES AND ROADS

Stacking Hay With Auto.

The auto has been reported as engaging in nearly all kinds of farm work. Not long since, near Hoyt, Shawnee County, the editor saw the auto stacking hay. It had taken the place of the team on the stacker. The rope was attached to the front axle. The auto backed, lifted the hoist and load as expeditiously as could be desired.

Tractors for Road Work.

On an overland trip of 100 miles through eastern Kansas, recently, we passed four tractors to which were hitched road graders. These were owned by the counties in which they were doing service. The use of the gas tractor on the road is not only an important step in road improvement, but it is important from the standpoint of demonstrating the adaptability of the tractor for farm work and the saving in time and labor the use of tractors will incur.

Be Slow to Use Force.

If the parts of a machine do not become separated with reasonable freeness, force should be avoided until it is proved to be necessary. Taper pins, keys and unsuspected setscrews are frequently responsible for the difficulty, and as they must be accurately replaced, their location and direction should be noted and remembered. The strong arm with a heavy hammer and lack of judgment are responsible for many unnecessary wreckages.

Be Sure Hoist is Safe.

Not long since we read of an accident on a Kansas farm in which one person was killed and another severely injured on account of the giving away of a block and tackle. This calls to mind that the block and tackle is being used more and more for various purposes. Owing to the risk of life and property involved, too much care cannot be exercised in selecting the strongest hoists the market affords and the equipping of the same with strong ropes. When one strand of the rope has become worn or broken and the rope is weakened, it is time to supply a new rope. A good hoist, by the way, is one of the handiest things about the farm.

Gasoline Engine in Emergency.

The photo of the gasoline pumping plant on this page illustrates the adaptability of the gas engine to the emergency call. The owner of the Tongaxonie ice plant one morning recently found his plant short of water. The weather was hot and the demand for ice heavy. He had to have water from which to make ice. The telephone brought him an engine and pump and in two days from the time the message was sent, the engine and pump were in position a mile from the plant, sending a stream of water through an inch pipe. By telephone the dimensions of the base for both engine and pump were secured, and concrete foundations were in awaiting the arrival of the machinery. Just 48 hours from the time the emergency call was placed, the rig was working.

Store Machinery for the Winter.

The planting, cultivating and harvesting machinery will not again be needed this year. It will be needed next year. Machinery not in use should now be stored. If you do not have a machinery shed, it is a poorly equipped farm that will not permit storing machinery somewhere under cover. It may be necessary to partially take each machine apart in case a machinery shed is not available. On a farm not long since we saw the corn plows and corn planter stored in the granary on top of a binful of wheat. The hay rake had been taken apart and the pieces suspended from the barn roof above the hay. The canvas from the wheat binder, together with the binder attachment, was stored in the same manner. The balance of the binder was driven into an empty hog house which will not this winter be used. The conditions of storing on this farm are mentioned for no purpose other than to show to what measures some farmers will go in protecting machinery from the weather. Of course, on your farm—whether the machinery is outside or indoors—the plow shovels, the stirring plow mould-board and share and the drill points, were all thoroughly cleaned so soon as they were no longer needed and well greased with axle grease or some other heavy grease. Many a machine which by careful care has yet two or three years' wear in it, will not last through next season if it is exposed to the weather this winter. Money is hard enough to get, and machinery is expensive enough and needs replacing plenty often, without being worn out by exposure to weather.



ORDERED, SET UP AND PUMPING IN 48 HOURS.

Near Horseless Farming.

"We have two horses left, and keep them for emergencies, but really have no use for them," said Mr. Frank McDougall, who has a 400-acre farm in the edge of Clark County, and who is literally engaging in horseless farming.

All of the farm work is done by gasoline power. Two big gasoline tractors do the plowing, the harrowing, cultivating, sowing, harvesting, threshing and all other work formerly done by horse power.

When Mr. McDougall hauls wheat or alfalfa to market, the wagons are pulled by gas power. When he drives to town on business he goes in a four-cylinder runabout. When his family takes a pleasure ride, they drive in a six-cylinder touring car.

Tribute Paid King Friction.

A correspondent, writing the Farm Implement News, says that the farmer pays each year a direct tax of close to 10 cents on the dollar on every machine in use upon the farm. He says this is the tribute the American farmer is paying to King Friction. He goes on the say that this tribute is paid on account of the lack of proper oiling or the use of the wrong kind of oil. He says it is the part of the dealer—the man who sells the machine—to caution the buyer with reference to the necessity of oiling and to prescribe specifically the kind of oil to be used. Human skill has not been able to overcome friction. In every bearing there is friction. The use to which the machine is put is a governing factor in the kind of oil to be used, and he says these are points that should be explained and made thoroughly clear to the purchaser when the machine leaves the dealer's hand.

Thomas A. Edison, the inventor who at 65 still feels and insists that he is young, says: "The young push ahead and do things, and the old stand back."

Farm Advisor and Other Things

J. F. True, secretary of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, writes that KANSAS FARMER, in its October 5 issue, give valuable helps in combatting chinch bugs. He says:

"It would seem that the persons who prepared the chart you published as exhibited by the Kansas State Agricultural College are altogether too exact in their statement, as chinch bug killing is not an exact science. It would be impossible to find any area of farm land five miles square that would not contain more than 1½ per cent of land, where fire could not be induced to burn, though it might contain much lodgement for chinch bugs. This exactness in statement throws discredit on the experiment.

"If farmers would read carefully the valuable matter given weekly by the agricultural press, and pay more attention to demonstrations and advice from agricultural experiment stations, they would be greatly benefited. The last thought suggests something of the benefits that may come to each county by the employment of a well-balanced, well equipped farm advisor. The knowledge of this man, broadened as it would be by theoretical training and alert, painstaking observation all along his course of training for this high calling, would be imparted to the more thoughtful of the farmers, and by a slower process be absorbed in a greater or less degree by the indifferent ones, as he went on his way among them day by day.

"There are now many marked successes, and vastly more disappointing failures, in farming. There is not the communication between farmers as to better methods of doing things that should be. This county farmer would act as leaven to the whole lump of farmers in the county. In passing from farm to farm, he would give and take. While giving something to the most advanced, he would get from them many points of practical interest to hand out to the less enterprising as to advanced methods.

"The discussion at a late meeting of our institute of the question, "Summer Soiling vs. Pasturing Dairy Cows," has developed the fact, beyond controversy, that the milk flow may be kept at a profitable point and at much less expense by soiling, if properly done, than by pasturing, and especially so during dry seasons.

"Now, if this county farmer could drop in with a dairyman whose cows were alternately chewing at the grass roots and cropping rank weed tops from sheer hunger and, after asking how the cows were coming on, and perhaps getting a doleful response from the discouraged farmer who was under the delusion that cows should give milk all the same whether grass was green and growing or whether the pastures were brown as autumn and short as pie crust, our farm expert might point the discouraged short pasture farmer to the way it is done at Bigger's dairy, or at Marriamdale, or some other farms in our county, where the cows are never turned to grass, and get on profitably by the soiling process. This farm expert, if he was the right man in the right place, would be a constant inspiration and valuable helper, as he passed from farm to farm.

"We want to call attention to the fact that at the next monthly meeting of the Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmer's Institute, October 26, at 2 p. m., at the Commercial Club rooms, the order of business will be to make plans for employing an expert farm advisor for Shawnee County. All who feel an interest in this forward step by Shawnee County should attend that meeting."

Manuring Corn Ground.

Should corn be manured before or after plowing? This question is answered by R. C. Donohue, agronomist, North Dakota Agricultural College:

"The manure will usually rot more quickly if it is plowed under. This soil should be thoroughly prepared for the corn, however, so that the loose particles of soil are packed in around the manure in such a way that it will be kept in a moist condition. It sometimes happens that there is a little time available after seeding to haul manure and when such is the case it may be hauled on the corn field and cultivated in to advantage."

Feeding Kafir and Milo.

In a bulletin by Agricultural Commissioner Cottrell of the Rock Island Railroad, containing much valuable information regarding markets for Kafir and Milo and the care that these grains should receive prior to threshing and before sale, is the following regarding their feeding:

"Every bushel of Kafir and Milo raised in the southwest should be fed to live stock in the localities where it is grown. For feeding work horses and mules and dairy cattle and for fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, ten bushels of either of these grains is worth nine bushels of corn.

"There are very few hogs in the southwest, but cattle for fattening and sheep and lambs can be readily secured. The banks at any of the stock yards in the southwest will furnish any responsible farmer, through his local bank, the money to buy all the cattle he has the feed to fatten.

"Cattle and hogs fattened on Kafir and Milo alone gain well for 30 days, when their hair begins to get rough and they steadily grow unthrifty. It is impossible to finish animals well on these grains alone. The reason is that they are constipating. Feed Kafir or Milo with any laxative feed and all kinds of farm animals thrive on it for months. Fattening cattle and hogs will make good gains steadily and can be well finished.

"To make the best gains and to finish smoothly, fattening cattle should be fed 12 to 20 pounds of good alfalfa hay with each bushel of Kafir or Milo. Fattening hogs should have 5 to 8 pounds of leafy alfalfa hay for each bushel of Kafir or Milo eaten. Silage will secure the necessary laxative effect when these grains are fed to fattening cattle."

Do Fertilizers Pay?

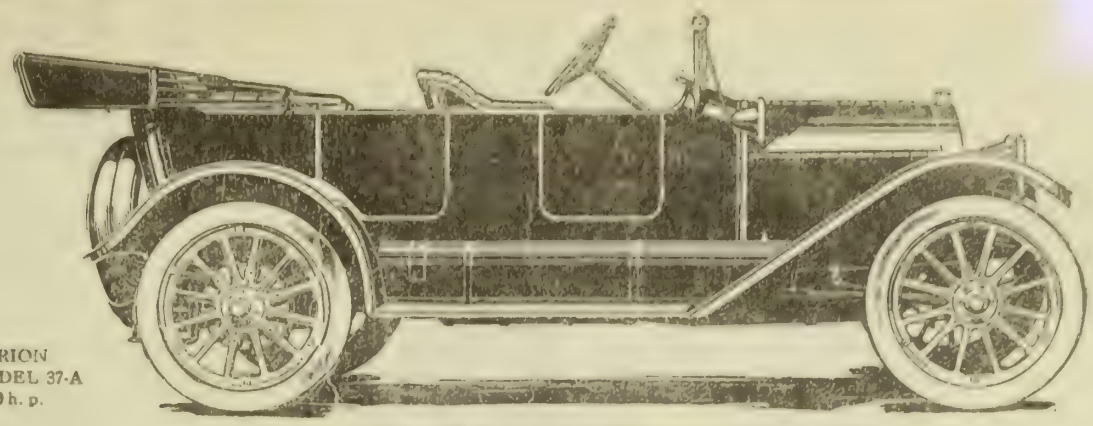
Statistics show a wonderful increase in the use of commercial fertilizers in this country. The manufacture and sale of commercial plant foods have experienced a tremendous growth in the past few years. The demand has been active in every quarter and is becoming more active. These facts alone would seem to furnish ample evidence that it pays to use fertilizers.

The field results of P. R. Edgerton, Grant County, Indiana, are worthy of note. They demonstrate what the use of proper fertilizers will do under ordinary average conditions. The soil on this particular farm has been under continuous cultivation for over 30 years. It is of a light clay character, underlaid with a heavy clay subsoil. Crop yields were about the average of farms which had been run in a similar manner. They were neither better nor worse than those of the neighbors. Wheat averaged around ten bushels per acre in a favorable season and other crops were in proportion. Clover crops and grasses were not as easily grown as formerly, and the addition of some plant food was evidently what was most needed.

In order to compare results, a field of uniform conditions was selected and divided into three sections. On one portion no fertilizer was used; on the second part an application of 70 pounds of blood and 100 pounds of dissolved bone was made, while on the third portion, 70 pounds of blood, 100 pounds of dissolved bone and 35 pounds of muriate of potash were applied. The fertilizer was applied with the drill at seeding time, the entire field having received exactly the same preparatory treatment. The results at harvest time were surprising. The yield of grain where no fertilizer was used was 6.5 bushels per acre; where the blood and dissolved bone alone were applied, 25 bushels per acre were realized, and where the muriate of potash was added, 33.8 bushels per acre was the yield. It will be noted that the increase due to the use of the fertilizer in one case was 18.5 bushels per acre, and in the other 27.3 bushels per acre—not a very bad showing for a general field trial.

Oklahoma City Making Fight.

A trainload of boosters from Oklahoma City are camped at Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada, determined to locate the eighth International Dry Farming Congress and Exhibition at the Oklahoma Capital. Eight or nine other towns are in the race and promise to make things lively for Oklahoma City. It will cost the town getting this congress in the neighborhood of $150,000 to $200,000.



MARION
MODEL 37-A
30-40 h. p.

Marion

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Disco Self-Starter
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Good Roads, Clay Roads, Hilly Roads, This Car is Built For Them

FOR ten years Marion cars have made enviable records in the farming districts. Now comes the best and finest Marion of them all—The Marion "37-A." It is a big, handsome, faithful 30-40 horsepower, five-passenger car built for cross country enjoyment. It will be hard for you to find roads or hills which will thoroughly test its pulling strength. It is built for the very tasks to which you will put it. Solid to the core it is just the car for the progressive farmer.

Built for wear first of all, and then equipped with every comfort and convenience, this new model of the famous Marion line is matchless. Electrically lighted, self-starting, constructed with lots of room, with style and beauty apparent in every line, it makes ownership of a Marion an inexpensive pleasure.

It is sturdy throughout. The motor, cast in pairs, with all valves enclosed, is powerful, efficient, and economical. It will never give you a bit of trouble. It has 3-point suspension. The pressed steel frame is strongly re-inforced. Its four double acting brakes are large and effective. The rear axle system with its expensive anti-friction bearings is unusually rugged and is double trussed.

These few items simply indicate the staunchness of the Marion car as a whole. We cannot begin to tell you here all of the particular points of importance to farmers, but we have an illustrated folder which will show them to you. Send for it today. We will be glad to hear from you. The Marion dealer in your locality will be glad to give you a real demonstration. You will find him a reliable man.

To bona-fide automobile dealers we offer the fairest sales agreement ever written. Ask about it.

The Marion Motor Car Company

000 OLIVER AVENUE INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Mayer Honorbilt Shoes are first in style and unapproached in quality. The superiority of Mayer Honorbilt Shoes for men, women and children is established beyond question. At the price they cannot be equalled by any other shoes in America.

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Mayer Honorbilt Shoes are made for lasting service. Excellent stock and fine workmanship make this possible. If you want the biggest shoe value, ask for Honorbilt Shoes. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, a handsome picture, size 15x20, of George or Martha Washington.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. Milwaukee.

WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK W REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Won the Professional Trap Shooting Average for 1911.

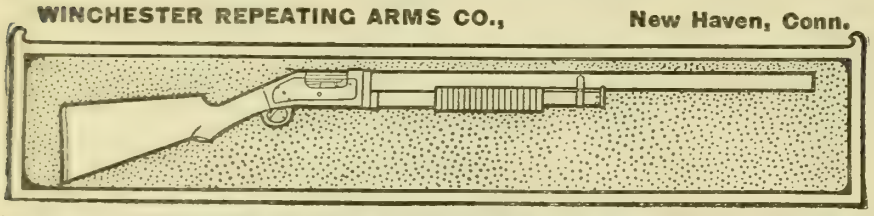
Won the Amateur Trap Shooting Average for 1911.

REPEATING SHOTGUNS DO GOOD SHOOTING

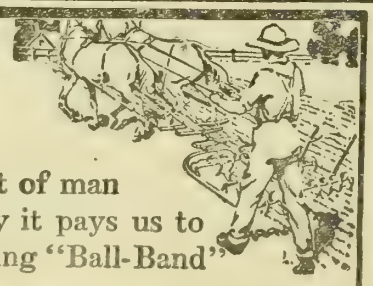
Trap shooting brings out the shooting qualities of a gun. Winchester Repeating Shotguns last year won both the Professional and Amateur Season's Averages. This shows they are reliable in action, and close, hard shooters. These qualities make them excellent for bird shooting, especially for the quick, fast flyers. The Winchester is built and finished to give years of service.

Send postal for complete illustrated catalog

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.



When you "lap your harrow half" you do your work twice as well



If you do this you are the sort of man who can understand why it pays us to take double pains in making "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear.



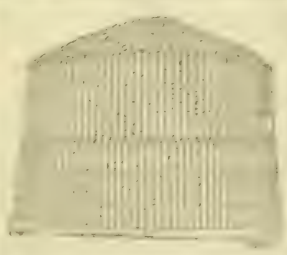
Just as you know how to put a little bit of good sense here and there—like a wide door in your horse barn to prevent bruising hips—we know how to make "Ball-Band" Boots and Arctics so that you will be glad you bought them.

Look for this Red Ball in buying. It is on every article we make and is the sign of footwear you can trust.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us and we'll send you the name of a nearby dealer who sells "Ball-Band" Footwear.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co., Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"



ECONOMY CORN CRIB

Here is a practical, durable and CHEAP Corn Crib that keeps corn as long as desired. The greatest cause of storing corn. No use of building cribs out of high priced lumber. Try an ECONOMY PORTABLE SLAT cribbing. Made in sizes as follows: 400 bu., 500 bu., 800 bu., 1,000 bu.

Cribs made to order—any size wanted. Also will

WALKER MFG. CO.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE FARM



The other day we read of a frightful accident in a farm home resulting from the mistaken use of gasoline for kerosene. If there is a gasoline can in use in your house it should be painted a color which will plainly distinguish it from the kerosene can. A good plan is to paint the gasoline can a bright red. After you have gone this far in exercising precaution, never allow anything but gasoline to be placed in the can.

The students of the colleges and high schools of North Dakota were this fall given a vacation in order that more than one thousand young men might help in caring for the wheat crop, the harvest of which had been delayed on account of wet weather. It is reported that members of commercial clubs and business men of the cities personally went into the wheat fields and helped to save the grain, hoping that by their example they would be able to inspire general co-operation on the part of the entire state in harvesting one of the largest wheat crops North Dakota has ever grown.

The banner wheat yield of Douglas County is reported by E. P. Harris, of Lecompton Township, who has just threshed Kharkof wheat to the amount of 42 bushels per acre. The ground on which this wheat was raised had been in alfalfa for some years past. It is reported from Mr. Harris' community that this field in appearances closely resembled the wheat of the early day grown on the virgin soil of that community. In every section of Kansas there is each year evidence of the advantages to be gained from the plowing up of alfalfa fields and their cultivation in grain crops. Kansas farmers will not make the best and fullest use of alfalfa until it is used in crop rotation and as a restorer of nitrogen for the use of other crops. When the alfalfa field has passed its prime is the time to plow it up and use the ground for other purposes.

Kafir and milo are quoted on the Kansas City market at 60 to 65 cents per bushel, depending, of course, upon the grade. This is mentioned to show that Kafir and milo have become established on the markets to the extent that they are now quoted regularly as is corn or wheat. The largest users of Kafir in the United States are the Quaker Oats Company, Albert Dickinson Company, Edwards & Loomis Company, Chicago, Purina Mills and the Corno Mills, St. Louis. Each is reported to use several million bushels each year. We have a long list of grain commission companies in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, making a specialty of handling Kafir. From the above it will be seen that the farmer situated in territory in which Kafir is a more certain crop than corn, is no longer justified in delaying the growth of Kafir and milo because of the heretofore claim that there is no market for it. It is believed that Oklahoma will this year produce 50 million bushels of Kafir, and that Kansas will produce at least double its usual quantity, or near 30 million bushels.

The chief use of Milo and Kafir, aside from its use as feed on farms, has been in mixed poultry feeds. It has been estimated that in the Chicago territory not less than 12 million bushels were used last year for this purpose. There are seven thousand establishments, it is said, east of the Rocky Mountains, that use Kafir and milo in mixed poultry feeds. The demand for Kafir and milo has heretofore been greater than the supply. H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island, says that Kafir and milo will this year have to be sold on the basis of actual feed value. This on account of the increased production this year. He says, further, that the feeding value is 5 to 6 cents per bushel less than corn. This is in line with the well established fact that 10 pounds of Kafir or milo has a feeding value equal to 8 pounds of corn. Commissioner Cottrell urges, too, that Kafir and milo be offered slowly, that the markets may not be glutted and prices necessarily reduced. It is [illegible] that the entire quantity to be marketed will be absorbed at near corn prices, provided growers of Kafir and milo do not force early sale and congested market conditions.

Throughout the country much road work is now being done. The quality of this work is much better than that of three or four years ago. During the past few years a better understanding has entered into the work done on the public roads. The principal mistake just now is that the work is done too late in the season, with the result that in all probability roads now worked will be in bad condition all fall and winter. Many roads vigorously worked now will at some time during the winter be impassable. The mistake in working roads at this time of the year is that the new work does not have a chance to settle and pack before late fall rains, snows and freezing weather. Road work, so far as possible, should be done in the early spring. A few draggings during the summer will level the roads and put them in a condition so that they can be easily kept and maintained as good thoroughfares the rest of the year. We realize that road work must be done when teams can be had and the condition of farm work must largely determine the time of road work. It is well, though, to remember that one half day of grading done in the spring is worth a whole day's work done in the fall. Teams should be hired on that basis.

Hundreds of acres of alfalfa sown this fall have been eaten by the grasshoppers. Every fall to a more or less extent grasshoppers are damaging to young alfalfa. Th[illegible] one of the reasons the editor has not been in favor of fall seeding of alfalfa, although in some localities the fall seeding has in the past apparently proven more successful than in spring. It is certain that fall seeded alfalfa, if a stand is secured, yields a little heavier crop of hay the following season. However, on many farms a longer chance is taken on fall seeding than on spring seeding and it is our judgment that taken as a whole more failures result from fall than spring seeding. Poorly prepared seed bed, dry weather, winter killing and grasshoppers offset whatever gain there is as a result of the heavier crop. The grasshoppers, of course, work first on the edges, eating their way toward the center of the field. It is extremely difficult to seed the edges the following spring and make the fresh seeding closely join the fall seeded. The same difficulty applies as in reseeding vacant patches. All things considered, we are inclined more than ever to the feeling that spring seeding is the surest shot.

When parcels post goes into effect next January, the rural mail carrier's work is likely to be greatly increased. A German subscriber to KANSAS FARMER writes that Germany has parcels post on the zone system much the same plan as ours. He says the German carriers have wagons as large as the express wagons in use in our cities and that, in spite of the good roads throughout Germany, two heavy horses are required to draw these wagons. He thinks that in this country the largest customers of parcels post will be merchants of the cities and that a large part of the service that parcels post will render them will be in their outlying trade districts. At present, merchants are compelled to go to considerable expense in the use of wagons and men in delivering to the suburbs, whereas under parcels post it is believed that suburbs will be served by the rural carriers. For instance, under parcels post, a schedule of 5 cents for the first pound and a cent a pound for each additional, up to 11 pounds, will permit the mailing of a suit of clothes to an address within 75 miles, for about 12 cents, and a pair of shoes for 6 cents, which will be a cheaper means of delivery than the methods formerly employed.

Appreciates Its Help.

I have enjoyed your paper every week since I subscribed for it, and have received many helps from it. An article on typhoid fever I believe saved my son's life.—MRS. ELLEN L. RICHARDSON, Col[illegible]

Our subscriber and sometime contributor, J. W. Sayre, Cedar Point, Kan., lately had the distinction of selling a consignment of 25 cows and 40 calves to a big Pennsylvania land company. These cattle are Shorthorns, and their production shows what can be done on a Chase County farm, while their sale indicates the appreciation of good cattle by Pennsylvanians.

Crop Figures for 1912.

The latest figures on 1912 crops from Washington indicate as follows:

Grain—	Bushels	Gain over 1911
Corn	2,995,000,000	461,000,000
Winter wheat	390,000,000	*40,000,000
Spring wheat	300,000,000	109,000,000
Total wheat	690,000,000	69,000,000
Oats	1,290,000,000	368,000,000
Barley	209,000,000	49,000,000
Rye	35,000,000	2,000,000
Total grains	5,219,000,000	949,000,000
Winter potatoes	398,000,000	105,000,000
Hay, tons	72,000,000	17,000,000

*Decrease.

Dairy Cow Competition.

At the Dover Grange fair the Continental Creamery Company, Topeka, offered cash prizes for the three cows producing the most butter fat in a 24-hour period. The results were:

COW.	MILK, LBS.	TEST.	BUTTER FAT, LBS.
Alden	32.	3.95	1.16
Brownie	25.5	4.25	1.08
Monsell	16.	5.9	.94

The first and third cows were owned by John Tomson, the well known breeder of Shorthorns. The cows were grade Shorthorns and used in their owner's herds as nurse cows. The cow Monsell was fresh last January and is 10 years old. Alden is 5 years old and freshened in April.

E. Heath is the owner of Brownie. This cow is half Brown Swiss and half Shorthorn, 8 years old, and fresh last January.

Rape As a Sheep Feed.

N. A. N., Axtell, Kan., asks about the value of rape as a feed for sheep. In those sections where sheep are grown in considerable numbers, rape is regarded as a valuable feed, particularly so for late summer and fall feeding, thereby lengthening the pasture season and extending it well into the fall. Rape is a crop which can be seeded in the early spring, and in six weeks will make abundant pasture. It can be seeded immediately after the harvesting of oats or wheat and result in abundant late summer and early fall pasture.

In this case, as in numerous other cases, it is not possible to obtain specific figures from actual experience of farmers, and it is necessary to resort to results from experiment stations. The following are the most recent figures obtainable on rape pasture as a feed for sheep. In these trials no grain was fed:

Station.	Number Lambs.	Period Fed	Average Daily Gain per Head.
Wisconsin	48	28 days	.37 lb.
South Dakota	12	44 days	.37 lb.
South Dakota	12	31 days	.34 lb.

Tractor for 160-Acre Farm.

The success of the tractor on the large farm has resulted in the development of the tractor adapted to the use of the 160-acre farmer. A couple of years ago the thought of the small farmer coming into possession of a tractor for his farming was not entertained. The situation was similar to that of the automobile. When the motor car first came out it was thought that only the rich and those who could afford an expensive plaything, would be able to buy. It is now possible for the man of small means to own a motor car and use it to good advantage in his business. The same situation prevails with reference to the tractor. There are engines of 12 to 25 horsepower which, with three or four plows, sell around $1,500. The purchase of such an outfit no longer staggers the small farmer who realizes that he wants such machinery.

Use of Horse Manure.

A Lawrence, Kansas, subscriber asks if we would advise the use of horse stable manure on ground that was to be planted to corn next spring. We do recommend the use of horse manure under such conditions and recommend as well the use of any other barnyard manure. The relative value of horse manure per ton has been placed at $2.20 as compared with cow manure at $2 per ton. These figures are relative only. The actual value may be more or less, depending upon care of the manure, the manner of distribution, etc. Eight to ten loads of horse manure per acre is sufficiently thick spreading. The sooner it is plowed under the better. If the land can be fall or winter plowed following the application of manure, the results will be more satisfactory than if the manure is allowed to lay on the land until spring and should then be plowed under. The manure should be as evenly distributed as possible. The manure spreader is invaluable in this respect. The manure should be gotten into the ground so that it can become rotted and the soil well packed before planting time. One of the mistakes very often made is the irregular spreading of manure and the plowing under of the same in big bunches with the result that the soil lays up loose on these bunches to the detriment of the growing crop.

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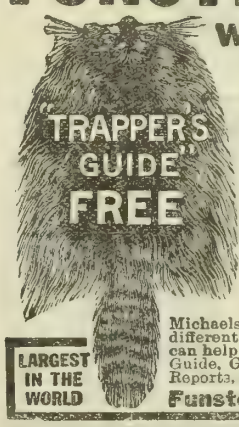
The steel lining gives the speed—grips the powder charge with just that compression needed to put all the drive of the explosion behind your load.

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Shoot Arrow and Nitro Club steel lined Expert Factory Loaded Shells for speed plus pattern in any make of shotgun.

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WE WILL DESTROY THE GERMS AND WORMS

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A TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY

THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER

PUT IT IN THE DRINKING WATER.

The volume of Sterilizing liquid thus formed penetrates the whole digestive tract, DESTROYS all DISEASE GERMS throughout that organization.

It ANNIHILATES WORMS and THEIR LARVAE, not only the ordinary free and comparatively harmless worms, which live on the food in the stomach and bowels, but THE OTHER KIND,—the DANGEROUS KIND,—THE MESSENGERS OF DEATH,—which BORE into the TISSUES,—live on the BLOOD,—DESTROY the ELEMENTS of the BLOOD—POISON IT—finally inducing so-called MENINGITIS, and DEATH.

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JUST FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

We will send you enough Bacili-Kil to last your stock 30 days.

Don't Wait
Protect Your Stock

This Coupon will also bring our books on Feeding and Care of Live Stock.

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Bacili-Kil is the Most Certain, Safest, Cheapest Known Preventive and Remedy For Germ Diseases

BECAUSE—IT IS NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST.

Can be given freely in feed and water, and if animal too sick to eat or drink it can be given hypodermically.

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BECAUSE—AS A DISINFECTANT IT HAS NO EQUAL IN CHEAPNESS, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY.

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Our Veterinarians and Bacteriologists have been at work in the thick of the battle—right on the firing line—have made post mortems on many horses—have treated and saved many entire bands of horses—have saved horses even after paralysis and blindness had occurred.

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Feed in the Slop—and Spray to disinfect.

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Ship me sufficient Bacili-Kil to last my stock, listed below, for one month. I will pay transportation charges, and will use according to directions. I will report results in a month, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. I own and will use your treatment on the following: .....Horses; ..... Hogs; ..... Cattle; ..... Sheep; ..... Poultry.

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They will use no other make. It is all because Dairy Tubulars contain no disks, have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim faster and twice as clean, and pay a profit no other can pay.

Read this letter from South Africa:
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I have used the Tubular for years. Six Tubulars are in use in my family, and all are highly pleased with them. OSWALD HARRIS."

When whole families cast their solid vote for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same.

Want a free trial? Want to exchange your present separator in part payment for one that pays you better? Then ask for Catalog No. 186 and get quick, courteous attention.

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Warranted For Twenty-Five Years.
FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
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TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

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Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank.

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DAIRY



Minnesota has at Albert Lea a State High School. This school has a department of agriculture. One important work undertaken is that of organizing co-operative cow-testing associations. The first bulletin setting forth the results of the first association has just been distributed and contains much by way of general information along dairy lines, and which information is as applicable to Kansas as to Minnesota. The important points demonstrated as a result of investigation are herewith set forth in our own language and interpretation.

* * *

The cow-testing association was organized January 1, 1910, and the first record closed with December 1, 1911. In the test were 28 herds, made up of 455 cows. These cows were tested for butter fat production and careful records kept as to cost of feed. The feeding cost was compiled from data furnished by the farmer. The cost of tabulating each cow's record and the testing of milk samples was $1.25 per year per cow. The farmer furnished board and lodging for the man who did the work, for at least one day each month. The man employed to do the testing was a thoroughly competent dairyman. His visits to each farm resulted in recommendations as to methods of feeding, stabling, and a hundred and one other things which arise on every farm where improved dairy conditions are sought.

* * *

In the organization of this association it required 12 days of individual solicitation to induce farmers to take hold. At the close of the first year's work the association was reorganized with 135 more cows than it had the first year. Each of the original members thought well enough of the work done to continue membership in the association. Many difficulties were encountered in the organization of the association, the principal one being that the dairyman did not understand how he would get value received for the $1.25 per cow. The results, however, were such as caused every dairyman to be pleased and to feel that it was worth that much and more per cow to know just where he stood in his dairy operations. For example, it was worth $15 to $30 per cow for F. S. Ruble to know that his herd averaged 315 pounds of butter fat per cow per year aside from what he knew about the profit per cow. The test increased the sale value of every cow and of every calf in his herd. It was worth $1.25 per cow to A. L. Schneider to know that he was fooling away the time of himself and his family in feeding and milking a bunch of cows which produced only 90 pounds of butter fat per cow and an average of only 1,976 pounds of milk per cow. We do not know what effort Mr. Schneider made to increase his production by obtaining better cows, but it is certain he either concluded to grade up his herd or go out of the business.

* * *

In the effort to organize this association the organizers were confronted with this statement: "We want to wait another year until we get a better barn and silo." This is a common statement among dairymen. It is in fact an excuse for doing poor dairy work. The dairyman by making such statements admits that his cows are not doing what they should, but that he knows they will do much better when better stabling and feeding are provided. These farm improvements are essential to most profitable dairying, but they are not essential to profitable dairying. The test will show the relative merits of the individual cows, and this is one of the important essentials in making the test. For instance, if a herd is poorly stabled and poorly fed, but two or three of the cows are producing 200 pounds of butter fat while others are producing only 90, it is certain that with no silo and no barn it would be most profitable to milk the larger producing cows; that the calves from these cows are those on which to build up the herd; and also that the low producing cows are not worth milking under any conditions, but that they are each year eating their heads off. Thousands of dairymen have lost enough in three or four years, milking poor cows, to erect several silos, and when opportunity for ascertaining the truth is presented, it seems that such opportunity should be seized. How many dairymen are there who would willingly milk a herd twice a day, year in and year out, knowing that such herd did not pay for its feed? It seems that the dairyman would much prefer to milk half the number of cows—which not only would pay for their feed but make an actual profit—whether or not he had a barn which would meet his ideas of stabling, or a silo which would meet his ideas of good feeding.

* * *

The organizers were also confronted with this question: "Where would I get other cows if I sold the poor ones?"—intimating that because better cows could not be secured the dairy farmer was justified in continuing to milk poor cows. Without the test and without knowledge of the relative merits of his cows, the dairyman is in the dark absolutely, in so far as improving his herd is concerned. After a year's test he is able to know the difference between the production of animals of dairy breeding which may be in the herd as compared with those which have no dairy breeding, and consequently is in a position to at once begin herd improvement. If the dairyman is awakened to the situation of securing a first class producing herd, he will get the cows; he will either buy them, or rear them by testing, breeding, feeding and reading.

* * *

The records of the association show that the men who have silos, pure-bred herds, and who study dairy production by reading dairy papers and books, made a net profit of $33.70 more per cow than those who did not believe that a silo paid or that pure-bred, milk-producing animals were better or as good as those which did not give so much milk but produced a better calf, and who did not believe in reading on dairy topics. This means that a man who kept a herd of 30 common cows without a silo and without dairy knowledge was losing $33.70 per cow, or $337 per year on a herd of ten cows.

* * *

The dairy farmer who had a herd producing an average per cow of 294.1 pounds of butter fat per year can pay $8.70 per acre rent and make as much money as the man who keeps cows producing 100 pounds of butter fat per year each, and who pays $3 per acre rent.

* * *

The silage-fed herds, of which there were 12 representing 216 cows, produced an average of 220 pounds of butter fat per year at a net profit of $33.04 per cow. Those herds which were not fed silage, of which there were 16 composed of 239 cows, produced an average of 161 pounds of butter fat per cow and a net profit of $22.98 per cow, resulting in a difference of 59 pounds of butter fat per cow and a net profit of $10.06 per cow, in favor of the silage-fed herds.

* * *

In the association were four herds representing 86 cows, which herds were registered and which produced per cow 238.8 pounds of fat at a profit of $37.27 per cow. The grade herds, of which there were 24 representing 369 cows, averaged 177.4 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of $25.54 per cow, or 61.4 pounds of butter fat and a net profit of $11.73 in favor of the registered cows.

* * *

The best cow in the association produced 485.3 pounds of butter fat which sold for $141.02. The cost of feed for this cow for one year was $53.34, leaving a net profit of $87.68. The poorest cow gave 26.1 pounds of butter fat valued at $8.41, and the cost of feed was $25.18, giving a loss of $16.77.

* * *

The best herd produced an average of 315 pounds of butter fat per cow. The cost of feeding this herd was $41.69 per cow, resulting in a net profit of $57.31. The poorest herd produced an average of 90.7 pounds of butter fat per cow, valued at $27.88 per cow, and the average cost of feed was $20.43, making a net profit of $7.45.

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Make Fall and Winter Dairying More Profitable

THERE are special advantages in using a good cream separator during the fall and winter months.

The milk from cows long in lactation is hardest to cream,—and likewise hardest to separate with an inferior separator.

Moreover, cream and butter prices are highest, so that the waste of gravity setting or a poor separator counts for most.

Then there's the sweet, warm skim-milk for stock feeding, alone worth the cost of a separator in cold weather.

There is surely no reason to delay the purchase of a separator or to continue the use of an inferior one. A De Laval machine will save its cost by spring, and may be bought on such liberal terms if desired as to actually pay for itself meanwhile.

See your local De Laval agent.



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Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. **We tan and finish them right;** make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and **we pay the freight both ways.** West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; **about our safe dyeing process** which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

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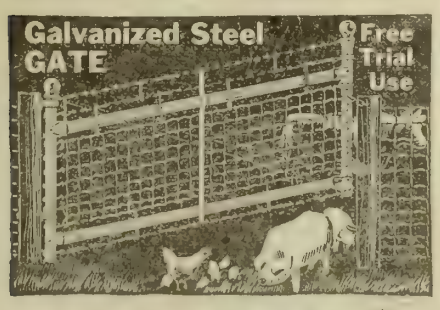
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IOWA GATE CO., 48th St. Cedar Falls, Iowa

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

The 28 best cows—one from each herd—made a net profit of $50.50. The 28 poorest cows—one from each herd—made a net profit of $4.51, the actual difference being $45.99 per cow in favor of the best cows.

* * *

The 100 best cows produced a net profit of $50.36 per cow, and the 100 poorest produced a net profit of $7.80 per cow. The average cost of feeding the 100 best cows was $36.42 per cow, and the average cost of feed for the 100 poorest cows was $21.10 per cow.

* * *

The advantages of the testing association—aside from the immediate saving resulting from discarding the unprofitable cows—are so many that it seems quite impossible to enumerate and cover the entire list. It seems to us, though, that by replacing the rule of guess with the rule of exactness the testing of cows is worth its cost. When the dairyman knows just exactly what he is doing, better methods of feeding and care-taking must prevail. With the difference in cows plainly illustrated, and since that difference can be accounted for most largely in breeding, it does seem that better males would prevail, and it is stated that the dairymen of this association who before scoffed at the ideas of injecting dairy blood into their herds, did, before the close of the year, purchase well bred dairy males. It is certain that if the showing made by the test association is fully taken advantage of, that the profits of dairying are directly increased—either by better feeding, greater economy in feeding, and by larger production and the rearing of cows of greater value.

* * *

In the language of the young man who did the testing, the farmers of the community were separated into two classes—the "standpatters" and the "progressives." The former are the "satisfied and skeptical class who feel duty bound and happy if they can help to support 5 to 30 cows per year; the 'progressives' are those who are alive to the situation and are making an effort to find out what their cows are doing and if need be are willing to part with at least the parasitic portion of the herd."

Indications of a Good Cow.

Here is what a prominent dairyman writing in an exchange terms the "signs" of a good cow: (1) An owner with a kind and sympathetic heart; with a born love for animals. (2) Comfort spelled in capitals at every turn. (3) A silo. (4) Plenty of good feed. (5) Giving the cow the right kind of a father. (6) Testing her and keeping a record. All these signs belong to a good cow and a good cow thrives on them amazingly; indeed if freely granted, she would be ashamed to be anything else than a good cow.

Cream Pays Dry Farmer Well.

Those interested in the development of eastern Colorado along dry farming lines are urging that dry farmers keep a few cows. The Las Animas (Colo.) Democrat says: "Those of the dry farmers who have been experimenting on selling cream have demonstrated that a few cows will maintain the house and family. Feed for the cows costs nothing during the summer, as grass is plentiful and sufficient to produce a good flow of milk. The separated milk can be used sweet for the calf, for hogs, or for chickens, and goes a long way in taking the place of grain."

Why Attend Dairy Show.

Some good reasons why you should attend the National Dairy Show in Chicago, October 24 to November 2:

You can see 1,000 best representative cattle of best dairy breeds.

Government educational exhibits, showing best methods for preparing for market and marketing dairy products; what cows to own; feeds and feeding for best results. A skim milk object lesson on calves.

Domestic science experts giving demonstrations and instructions on increased utilization of milk to reduce cost of living.

Instructive displays of silo construction (cement and wood), with instruction on silage.

Acres of whirling active machinery, showing the most modern achievements of man in the economics of the dairy.

Acres of modern farm machinery and dairy barn devices, with instruction as to their use.

The judgment of the world's best experts in soliciting the best types of cows perts in selecting the best types of cows for your use.



One of the Clean, Light Shops Where Clothcraft Clothes are Made for Thrifty Men and Young Men

THERE'S no sweat-shop work in Clothcraft Guaranteed All-Wool Clothes at $10 to $25. One of the first principles of Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring is to assure the health, comfort and happiness of the workers. That's one reason why Clothcraft Clothes compare with clothes at much higher prices.

The above illustration shows one of the two large plants devoted exclusively to the making of Clothcraft Clothes.

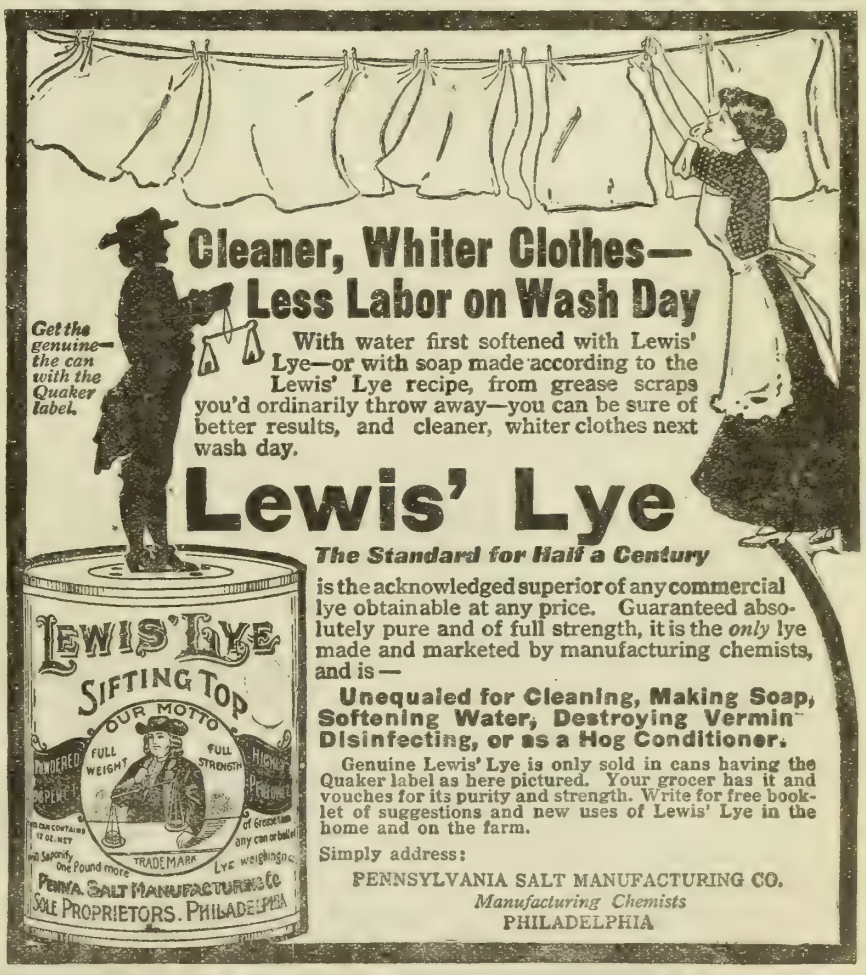
In these shops the thoroughly efficient organization and highly specialized machinery unite with hygienic conditions to improve the quality of the clothes without increasing the cost.

We have prepared a picture-book that graphically shows many of the features that aid the time-saving, waste-saving methods of Clothcraft Scientific Tailoring. Write us, and we'll be glad to send you a free copy.

CLOTHCRAFT Blue Serge Special
No 4130 GUARANTEED ALL WOOL AND FAST COLOR **$18.50**

Ask us for the address of the nearest Clothcraft Store, so you can see and try on Clothcraft Clothes—especially 4130, the Clothcraft Blue Serge Special at $18.50. It will match up to any blue serge you ever saw sold regularly at $25.

THE JOSEPH & FEISS CO.
Oldest American Makers of Men's Clothes
641 St. Clair Avenue, N. W.
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Cleaner, Whiter Clothes—Less Labor on Wash Day

Get the genuine—the can with the Quaker label.

With water first softened with Lewis' Lye—or with soap made according to the Lewis' Lye recipe, from grease scraps you'd ordinarily throw away—you can be sure of better results, and cleaner, whiter clothes next wash day.

Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century

is the acknowledged superior of any commercial lye obtainable at any price. Guaranteed absolutely pure and of full strength, it is the *only* lye made and marketed by manufacturing chemists, and is—

Unequaled for Cleaning, Making Soap, Softening Water, Destroying Vermin Disinfecting, or as a Hog Conditioner.

Genuine Lewis' Lye is only sold in cans having the Quaker label as here pictured. Your grocer has it and vouches for its purity and strength. Write for free booklet of suggestions and new uses of Lewis' Lye in the home and on the farm.

Simply address:

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
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Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Oct. 19



The Fall is the time to paint your roofs—and the paint for the job is Sherwin-Williams Roof and Bridge Paint

At no other time of the year does a roof need the protection of a good, durable paint as much as in winter.

Sherwin-Williams' Roof and Bridge Paint is made for the painting of barns, metal and tin roofs, bridges, iron work and unplaned lumber. It covers well, works freely under the brush—and lasts. It is sold by dealers everywhere. Ask for color cards. This paint is but one of the many Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes for protecting and beautifying your buildings and other property.

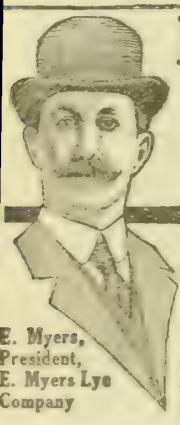
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You will find it well worth your reading. It is free.

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How and Why Merry War Powdered Lye Makes Bigger Hog Profits

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

A well known authority on the subject of Hog Raising says; "Many hog raisers find it unprofitable to feed hogs after they weigh 250 pounds; the next 100 pounds costs too much. The secret of cheap production is first to grow strong frames on diversified grain and forage crops, *always keeping the hogs keen in appetite,* then giving them a high finishing feed to which they will respond."

How To Keep Hogs Always Keen In Appetite

The surest and cheapest way of keeping hogs so is by feeding *Merry War POWDERED Lye daily* with their rations. *Then* when ready for their topping off they will *quickly* put on *FAT* with the change of food—there is *no waste* of feed—every pound of corn is changed into *profit making pork,* because every bit of feed is fully digested—and instead of taking the usual 5 to 6 weeks to put on an extra 50 pounds of live weight, your *Merry War POWDERED Lye* hog will add that extra 50 lbs. in 3 or 4 weeks—a clear *saving* in time and feed.

Prevents Hog Cholera

Merry War POWDERED Lye not only keeps hogs *keen in appetite* from weaning till market time—healthy, strong and in prime condition for quickest and cheapest fattening—but it also *prevents hog cholera* and *protects* hogs from that dreaded disease. You need it as part of the *daily* rations of your hogs. *Costs only 5c per month,* per hog for complete *protection. (2 FEEDS PER DAY.) There are no substitutes. Merry War POWDERED Lye* is a *specially prepared, Powdered* Lye that *will prevent hog cholera.* The use of ordinary, old fashioned lye for hogs would be but a doubtful experiment—perhaps a most *dangerous* one. You can't afford to take chances. The actual *experience* of thousands of hog raisers has *proved* the real merits of *time-tried Merry War POWDERED Lye*—the greatest hog remedy the world has ever known.

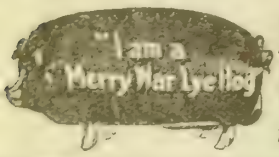
"Merry War" Gave These Hogs Keen Appetites

"Our seventy head of hogs have fattened fine since feeding *Merry War POWDERED Lye.* They like the slop better with *Merry War POWDERED Lye.* My husband said: "It does our hogs good and helps digest the corn they eat."

MRS. EMMA WUTTKE, Richmond. Mo.

Make a Test For Yourself.

Sold at most dealers, 10c a can—full case of 4 dozen cans, $4.80. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, sending dealers' names—we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a copy of our valuable booklet, "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising. "YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US IN CASE LOTS, IF YOUR DEALERS WON'T SUPPLY YOU.



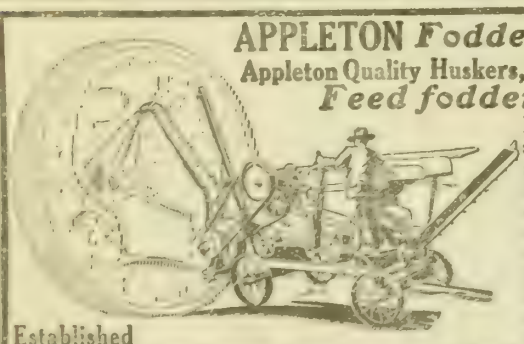


E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

APPLETON *Fodder* SAVING MACHINES

Appleton Quality Huskers, Silo Fillers and Fodder Cutters

Feed fodder in place of hay



Keep it clean and sweet by using an *Appleton Husker.* Simplest and easiest Husker to operate. Cleanest husking. Sold with Cutter or shredder Head, or both. Down or mounted. *Guaranteed,* under equal conditions, to do more and better work, size for size, and to last longer than any other Husker on the market. Write today for free catalog.

Established 1872 — **APPLETON MFG. CO., 519 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.**

LIGHTNING HAY PRESSES

Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.

129 Mill Street KANSAS CITY, MO.

LIVE STOCK



Reports indicate that there will be a very large number of sheep fed this winter in different parts of Kansas. Feed is so plentiful and beef cattle so scarce that farmers are going into sheep feeding. The price at which cattle feeders are selling seems so high that some farmers, with an abundance of feed, hesitate to assume the risk. Letters that come to this office from various sections state that feed is so plentiful that it will have to be burned to clear the ground in the spring unless there is some provision made to greatly increase the animal population of those sections. Perhaps sheep are as safe as any kind of live stock, and they are certainly profitable now.

* * *

Advertising is unquestionably an inseparable accessory to every profitable line of business and the farmer and breeder are not exempt. The man who is constantly advertising is just as constantly bearing testimony, by his campaign of publicity, that he is making sales. Some men feel that advertising is an expense. This is not true if it is properly done, as the increased price which is received for an advertised article more than pays the cost of the advertising, and in this way the purchaser pays the advertising bill, and not the advertiser. A comparison of the advertising columns of the agricultural and live stock papers of twenty years ago with those of today, shows the great advance which has been made in this direction. Readers are now educated up to the real advantages to be derived from advertising, and what is just as important, the readers of the papers are educated up to the importance of reading advertisements.

* * *

One of the most successful advertisers that we know of in the pure-bred live stock field was formerly a school teacher. His success lies in the fact that he devotes special care in writing attractive advertisements and to changing his copy frequently so that the reader will always find something new and of interest in his breeders card. When a visitor comes to his place he is met with every courtesy and shown the hogs in good shape in clean, wholesome surroundings and on a well kept farm. The hogs are made to sell themselves. This breeder devotes special attention to the farmers and those who are just beginning the breeding business. He is ready with sound, honest advice, whether it be to his own financial advantage or not. People have confidence in him, and he has no difficulty in selling his surplus stock. He gained his reputation by persistent advertising in his chosen paper and he never takes his sign down. He argues that if the grocer or the dry goods merchant should take down his sign, the cobwebs would soon cover his stock of goods. The breeder has but one place in which to hang up his sign and that is in the agricultural and live stock papers. Even when he has no stock to sell he keeps his card going that his name may always be before the buying public.

* * *

Another very successful breeder has attained to reputation and consequent prosperity by the use of a kodak. He advertises his stock in his chosen farm paper and invariably has a cut of some one of his animals, generally his herd header, appear in connection. Then he takes photographs of the various animals in his herd and when he gets an inquiry, he sends a photograph of the animal which he thinks will most nearly meet the requirements of the purchaser and in a great majority of cases, the sale is made. A little skill developed with a kodak not only affords a recreation and an immense amount of pleasure, but is a most helpful means of making sales, especially of live stock.

* * *

A caution to the beginner with a kodak who would photograph animals, is necessary. With the ordinary machine, such as is furnished by the dealer, fitted with a factory lense, it will be necessary to use care in posing the animal, or in the relative position of the animal to the photographer. If this is not done, distortion is likely to result. For instance, the kodaker will very likely undertake to snap-shot his favorite colt or calf when facing him, and the result will be a very large head and a very attenuated body. Photographs should be taken according to the results desired. If a draft horse, then the photographer should stand at the rear quarter, with the idea of showing the large development of muscles in the hindquarters where the motive power lies. The same is true of a beef animal, or a hog, as from such a position one can see the development of ham and back, where the high priced meat is located. On the other hand, it is frequently desirable to show an animal's head, as very much of character and quality is indicated in this part of the animal. When this is the purpose, the object of the kodaker should be to get the head of the animal as perfect as may be and then, if necessary, block out the body when making prints. Two photographs of the same animal can thus be used to advantage. One shown from the rear quarters, and the other of the head, and these two will give the prospective buyer a very good idea of the animal that is offered him for sale.

* *

The ravages of the hog cholera, with its resulting scare which has so depleted the country of hogs, has seemed to result in an increase of attention to the profitableness of fall litters. There is no reason why two litters per year should not be produced and cared for by any mature sow, and the handling of the fall litter requires very little more care, if any, than does that of the spring litter. One of the chief things to guard against in either season is damp and drafty sleeping quarters, though another equally important feature, is poor ventilation. The hog is the only known animal which does not sweat, and the modern hog is such a purely artificial product that he has no natural means of resisting weather changes such as were possessed by his wild ancestry. Having been produced by artificial means the modern hog of necessity must be protected by artificial means.

* * *

The whole secret of success in hog raising can be found only through a knowledge of the fact that the modern hog is an artificial animal which must be cared for by artificial means. The hog raiser must protect his animals against bad ventilation no less than against changes in weather conditions, and he must give great attention to sanitation wherever the hogs are kept. Attention to these things, with the knowledge that one of the great causes of loss among hogs is due to internal parasites, will come more nearly bringing success than is possible in any other way. I know a man who had raised hogs continually on the same farm for more than a quarter century and never had any trouble with disease. He was fortunate in having a knowledge of the necessary sanitation and of a few simple remedies against internal parasites and was lucky in avoiding contagion from infected heards on other farms. Dust is a great enemy of hogs, accumulations in the pens is fully as bad, and when these are removed and the pens kept clean, the hogs dipped occasionally for the destruction of mange and lice, and given an occasional dose of some worm remedy, the danger from loss has been reduced to a minimum. Cholera may be carried by crows, dogs and visitors who have been in infected pens. It may sometimes be carried by English sparrows, but these birds are very much less migratory and generally spend their lives on the farms where they are hatched.

* * *

The new hog disease which seems to be affecting Iowa and Missouri herds to a considerable extent, and which may get into Kansas and Nebraska, has not yet been defined exactly, but seems to be a chronic form of hog cholera with pulmonary symptoms. Veterinarians tell us that the hogs which have remained on farms where the infection existed last year are likely to be immune, but the young hogs may develop a chronic form of cholera which is slow acting as compared with the acute form and which affects the breathing apparatus rather than the digestive tract, as is the case in acute cholera. Hog

Are You Fattening Lice or Hogs?

Neglect of pens, runs and troughs makes hog lice—and disease—a probability.

The feeder who thinks unwholesome conditions harmless is, therefore, throwing away good money. The one *sure* road to profit in hog raising is by way of cleanliness and sanitation through use of

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant

It destroys lice, the cholera germ, in fact, all germs of infectious diseases, when sprinkled about the premises. Powerful, harmless, easily applied. Make a solution, one gallon of dip to 70 or 100 gallons of water. Spray with this *thoroughly*. Prepare a plank-sided wallow and let the hogs roll in the dip solution. This treatment will end lice and, in addition, render hogs immune to cholera and other infectious diseases.

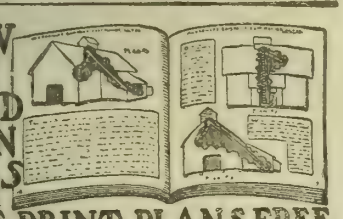
Dr. Hess Dip meets the Government requirement for sheep scab. Best thing known for sheep ticks and for spraying horses and cattle. Also a valuable agent for disinfecting sewers, sinks, drains and outbuildings.

Write for a free dip booklet.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio



HOW TO BUILD CORN CRIBS Book With BLUE PRINT PLANS FREE



You get practical hints for storing and handling ear corn and small grain. Our free book gives plans, lumber bills and itemized cost of building corn cribs and granaries—also full information about

MARSEILLES

Portable Elevators and Wagon Dumps

Underneath or Overhead Wagon Dumps in all-steel or wood. Elevator Outfits, Crib or Horizontal Conveyors in all-steel or wood. Our steel tubular elevator is the strongest and fastest made for all small grain and flax. Complete line of spouts, belt attachments, jacks and horse-powers. We can furnish an outfit for any style of granary or crib whether large or small.

"How to Build Corn Cribs and Granaries, with Plans"—free if you mention this paper. Ask for it as Book No. A 13

John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Illinois

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

KEEPS OUT *ALL* THE RAIN



WATERPROOF—DURABLE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

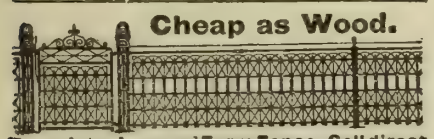
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Different from all others. Grind Corn with shucks, Kaffir in the head *and all kinds of small grain*. 4 and 2 horse sizes. (Also make 10 sizes of belt mills)

FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"

C.N.P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

TRAPS AT FACTORY COST

We pay highest prices for Furs and sell you Trappers' Supplies, etc., at factory cost. CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List FREE.

E. W. BIGGS & CO., 112 Biggs Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

cholera is very like typhoid fever in man when it develops in the acute form. It is likely to be more like pneumonia in man when it develops in the chronic form, though the acute form is very likely to be accompanied by pneumonia. One hog man of large experience and observation advances the theory that, in view of the fact that the new disease is attacking the young hogs only, this has been brought on by the double serum treatment. He argues that the injection of diseased blood in connection with the serum carries the disease germs to the younger generation, so that they become inoculated with the cholera by inheritance. The diseased blood, according to his argument, is more potent than the serum and its effects are transmitted in the form of an inherited chronic cholera to the younger pigs, while the power of the serum has been dissipated. It would seem, from statements made by men of very large experience, that we do not yet know all about hog cholera or the serum treatment, and we would like to have the experience and opinion of our readers on this subject.

* * *

As long as cattle could be produced and grass fatted on the big ranges, America enjoyed an area of cheap beef. Later, when it was found that range cattle would put on most phenomenal flesh when transferred to the feed lots of the corn belt states, there was still profit in raising them and beef was not exorbitantly high. With the advent of the dry land farmer, all this has changed, and those farmers who have always believed that it was impossible to raise beef at a profit on high priced land are compelled to think again. The people of this country must have been—it is the natural food of the Anglo-Saxon. This beef must be supplied by our farmers or else must be imported from other countries. There is no other way. There are thousands of acres of rough land that cannot be cultivated that could be utilized for pastures in season and, with the aid of the silo, the production of beef on high priced land is a problem of easy solution. Iowa farmers have demonstrated that beef can be produced under their conditions at a total cost of 6 cents per pound.

* * *

With existing prices it would seem that the experiment of feeding out a small bunch of range cattle would be well worthy of a trial during the coming winter. Feed is abundant and cattle in the corn belt are scarce, while the price is unusually high. If the feed is not consumed by some profit producing animal, it will be a dead loss; as one subscriber puts it, "it will be necessary to burn feed next spring in order to make room for the next crop." There is no great risk and may be a considerable profit in feeding out a bunch of steers or even of she stuff during this season. It will require the investing of the purchase price of the animals for a period of from sixty to ninety days, and in that time there is very little likelihood of a depreciation in price because of any great surplus of cattle on the market.

* * *

Another advantage which the corn belt farmer now has over those which he formerly enjoyed and among these the most prominent is in the quality of cattle now to be found upon ranges. Instead of the gaunt, long horned, fearal beast of the earlier days, he now has a high grade, quick maturing, heavy fleshed animal of white face of Shorthorn characteristics, which is worth the money he pays for it and will produce the money he gets for it. This class of animals serves to reduce the risk assumed by the farmer who would feed the surplus roughage during the winter months. Not only are they of milder disposition, but their quieter natures insure better feeding qualities, and this means greater gain.

* * *

Travelers in the range country, of which there is but little left, tell us that the range cattle from the far lying districts are practically as good as are those nearer the corn belt. The reason for this is to be found in the general dispersing of good sires of whatever breed throughout the entire range country. The demand for such sires has been growing stronger with each succeeding year, and where range owners formerly bought pure-bred bulls by the dozen, they now buy them by the carload or trainload.

* * *

As it required a Titanic disaster to compel the steamship companies to equip their vessels with life boats, so it seems to require some great calamity to compel people to take precautionary measures in other walks of life where they never should have been absent. This was best illustrated in the hog cholera epidemic of last season and perhaps in the horse plague of this. At any rate it is a matter of community interest. One man may breed hogs for many years and have no trouble whatever from disease because he cares for his animals in a sanitary way, but if his neighbor who is less careful should develop the disease in his herd, both are likely to suffer for the negligence or ignorance of the one. Whatever may be said about the great advances that have been made in civilization, the fact remains that we do not yet know how to keep clean, and we do not always try to keep our domestic animals clean. Cleanliness is not next to Godliness, it is a part of Godliness, and the man who attains his best must be clean in both mind and body, and such a man will keep his domestic animals clean. Clean animals do not have disease except by accident.

Was It the Flies?

"We continue to read in your paper about the horse plague, and about it being caused by moldy feed, bad water, etc. The writer has watched the disease from the first to the last, and I am certain of the opinion that it was no more or less than the poisonous flies that invaded this country at that particular time. It will be remembered that while the plague was at its zenith the flies flew about in great swarms, and as the flies dispersed, the fatalities were less numerous, and some of the affected animals lived through and got well. It looks to us that when horses will snort, rear, and even throw themselves in the harness trying to fight off the poisonous pests, that of itself would be evidence enough to tell us what was the matter. Some might view those flies as insignificant, but the writer looked on them suspiciously, right from the start. I am candidly of the opinion that if there had been no flies, there would have been no dead horses. Veterinarians who pretend to be qualified in regard to the diseases of animals cannot tell us with any certainty what the cause of the disease is, other than it is a forage poison. Now, I think if you will take a slant at it from all angles, the flies will figure in as much or more than the fungi. I notice horses that are supposed to be well are doing lots of slobbering at the mouth. This will also hold good for cattle, especially cows. After they have been lying down, they will get up and are so stiff they can hardly walk. At this writing the flies have nearly all disappeared, and the fatalities among horses have tapered off, also. It will not be long until flies and disease both will be extinct for this season. We have had our horses all turned on the pastures again, with no bad results, so now we certainly think it was the invasion of the flies which carried death to so many horses through the country."—JAMES DAVIS, Natoma, Kan.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.25 for 6 or $2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]

Number of Farm Varieties.

At a number of fairs we have this fall attended, premiums have been offered for a display of the greatest number of agricultural and horticultural products produced on one farm and shown by one exhibitor. We were interested in such displays and took opportunity to observe as to the number of samples shown. These have run from 20 to 65, and the latter seems a considerable number to the average Kansas farmer and, to use the expression of many who looked over such exhibits, we "had no idea that so many were grown on a single farm." We have just read of a Missouri farmer who exhibited at the State Fair, over 800 samples of agricultural and horticultural products.

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OUR **Correspondence Course** in Traction Farming and Engineering teaches you how, at home. You lose no time from regular work. 15 lessons written by acknowledged experts. Language simple. Every one understands. Each lesson full of practical information on construction, operation and care of gas tractors. You can use it with profit in your daily work.

Prospective buyers—tractor owners, wage earners—you need this course. Tells buyers how to select best tractor. How to become successful operators. How to properly adjust and make repairs. Shows how tractor earns money and saves it. **Tractor owners**—learn to better and cheapen your tractor farming. Course gives short cuts for making repairs. Explains how to lay out fields. Make all kinds of hitches. **Wage earners**—big demand for competent operators. This course helps you become expert traction engineers. Makes it easy for you to obtain fine paying positions.

Later in the season we hold practice schools at 12 centrally located farming points. Schools conducted by competent instructors. Free to our students. Watch this paper for practice schools announcement.

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SPAVIN REMEDY



A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOODS that cures they come back for Save-the-Horse."

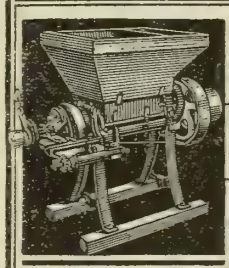
Whether on Spavin, Ringbone (except Low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boil, Windpuff, Injured Tendons or other disease, a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed, no scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. **16 YEARS A SUCCESS.**

WE Originated the Plan of—Treating Horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But write, describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

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Every mouthful of unground feed your stock eats means a waste of 25 to 30%. Would you let that amount rot in the field unharvested? No! Then GRIND IT on a

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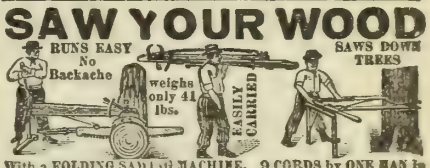
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Get results from your gas engine—no delays or hold-backs—use French Auto Special Batteries—made especially for ignition purposes—test high—spark every time—even in coldest weather.

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26 inches high **16** cents a rod

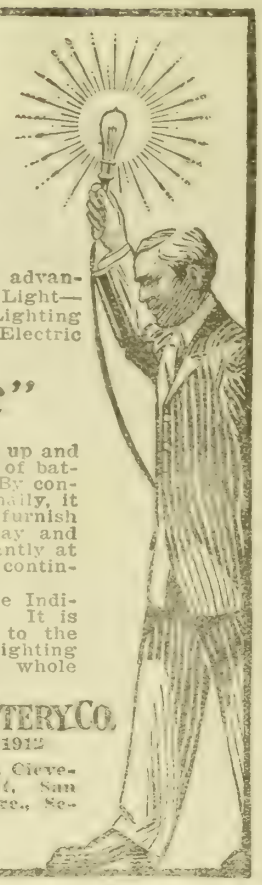
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The progressive farmer of to-day long ago left behind him the various inconveniences once considered inseparable from farm life. He is now following modern methods, adopting modern inventions and labor-saving devices. The greatest advantage recently placed at his disposal is Electric Light—made possible, no matter how far from a Central Lighting Station his farm is situated, by the Individual Electric Lighting Plant using the

"Chloride Accumulator"

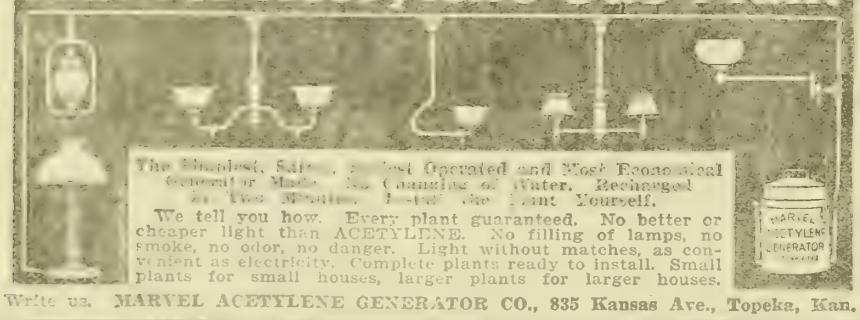
The purpose of this storage battery is to store up and retain the electricity. It is exactly the same type of battery used in the lighting stations of large cities. By connecting it with a gas engine and dynamo occasionally, it accumulates and retains enough electricity to furnish light for your home and buildings through a day and night or longer—and light moreover, that is instantly at the command of your hand at the switch, without continually running the engine.

Be modern. Investigate the Individual Electric Lighting Plant. It is not expensive, and—but send to the nearest office for the "Electric Lighting Plant Book." It describes the whole subject in detail.

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HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine walnut. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The frame is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top stop and rebounding hammer, with shell ejector. The gun is fully warranted for the use of [illegible] powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.



New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

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Senator Peffer.

William A. Peffer, ex-United States Senator from Kansas, died October 7, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. McClelland, at Grenola, Kansas. Nearly fifty years ago Mr. Peffer came to Kansas. Since that time he had been active in politics, in newspaper work, and as the author of several well known books. He had been a farmer, school teacher, a soldier, an editor, an author, and a statesman. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his death.

On September 21, 1881, Senator Peffer became editor of KANSAS FARMER, the paper then being owned by H. C. DeMotte and Manford J. Ricks. During Mr. Peffer's editorial supervision, KANSAS FARMER bristled with politics and was a leading factor in the organization of the Farmers' Alliance and political uprising which lead to Populist victory throughout Kansas.

In 1891 Mr. Peffer was elected United States Senator. He served until 1897. After his return to Kansas he was candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket.

Senator Peffer was not a radical leader. Many of Senator Peffer's ideas are at this time accepted as politically sound. He was a man known for his honesty and uprightness. His integrity was never questioned. He exerted a wide influence upon Kansas and the state's history.

Leavenworth Agricultural Club.

In these columns frequent mention has been made of the Leavenworth Progressive Agricultural Club. This club is, so far as we know, unlike any other agricultural organization in Kansas, in that it is especially active in promoting improved farm methods. It was through this club that Leavenworth county was the first in Kansas to secure a county farm advisor. J. M. Gilman, an enterprising farmer whose writings frequently appear in KANSAS FARMER, is president, and Albert Wulfekuhler, banker and owner of numerous good farms, is secretary and treasurer. This little history of the work of the club is furnished by Mr. Gilman:

"The purpose of the organization, as expressed in the by-laws, is to 'study, teach and gather together all available knowledge and experience of whatever character in the sowing, planting, growing, harvesting and marketing of all farm produce and fruit; the breeding, raising, buying, selling, marketing and general uses of all animal life, and its products; scientific soil culture, with its purposes, manner, necessities and effects; the effect of insect and bird life, and good roads.' It also seeks to effect a closer bond of sympathy between city and county, both theoretically and along practical lines.

"The club was organized early in February 1912, and in spite of the long continued unfavorable wheather the membership has steadily increased until now we have something like one hundred and fifty members who are much more enthusiastic and sure of success than they were in the beginning.

"One hundred and twenty-four bushels of New Era cowpeas were bought for distribution—one bushel to each member—free of cost, for the purpose of turning under the whole crop, to demonstate the great practical value of fertilizing with legumes. The merchants of Leavenworth donated the seed.

"P. E. Crabtree, of the Extension Department, Kansas Agricultural College, spent three weeks in the county, giving practical advice and demonstrations in as many central points as possible, and Professor Lewis, of the Horticultural Department, spent a week in the principal orchard centers giving practical demonstrations and advice on spraying.

"A weekly auction on Leavenworth Market Square has been established, resulting in bringing large crowds of farmers to town, to the great satisfaction and profit of the merchants.

"Frequent lectures by the ablest speakers in the state have been given, both at Leavenworth and at central points in the country, and the interest has been great and is increasing."

Farmers Buy Good Autos.

"Farmers generally whom I have visited are buying the medium good grade of automobiles instead of the cheapest automobiles, as many people suppose," remarked D. E. Watkins, secretary of the Kansas State Automobile Association, who called on KANSAS FARMER recently. "Of course, it is true that a good many of the cheaper machines have been sold to farmers, and a few of the higher priced autos, but such is not the rule."

(Advertisement)

JUDGE W. H. THOMPSON
Democratic Candidate For United States Senator

Out in the Thirty-second Judicial District, Judge Thompson, of Garden City, was re-elected and is now serving his second term as District Judge. His standing in his home community may be known by the fact that he is the only Democrat ever elected to the position he now holds—and after a trial of one term, his district elected him again, by three times the majority he first received, notwithstanding a most determined partisan fight was made to defeat him.

Judge Thompson is a man of the people, and for the people. He is a pro-



gressive Democrat, whose voice and pen have been in the fight for the people's rights in Kansas, for the last twenty years.

He has been tried and not found wanting. Wherever in Kansas he has lived and worked (and he has lived in several sections from the eastern to the western), his record shows him a consistent and a persistent fighter for the principles of genuine Democracy. His decisions from the bench show that he believes in, and insists on, a "square deal" for everyone before the law, regardless of politics, religion, social standing, sex or color.

Besides his legal training and experience, Judge Thompson has always been interested in farming. He was born on a farm, and worked there during his early life. Since early manhood he has owned a farm and every year has more or less extensively engaged in farming. This year, he hopes to pay his campaign expenses from a 40-acre crop of sugar beets raised on his Arkansas Valley farm.

In the present Senatorial fight, Judge Thompson represents the farmers, and the men of average and small means.

The greatest political fight in the country today is to rid the Senate of the millionaire class which has controlled legislation in the interests of monopoly for more than a quarter of a century. Kansas people, who have always led in reforms, should not now fail to lead in bringing about this important change. Kansans this year should not make the mistake of sending another millionaire to the Senate to aid the moneyed class in the "Senate Club," when the people throughout the nation demand its destruction.

With his great ability as a lawyer, and his knowledge of Kansas needs, looking from the viewpoint of the farmer, Judge Thompson consistently asks for the vote of every legislative district in the state. Not only does Judge Thompson have the ability, but what is more to the point, he has the inclination and the ambition to use it for the benefit of the plain people of Kansas. He will be a Senator in act and deed for the farmer, as well as for every other legitimate interest of the state. His life shows that he remembers, after the election, who have the votes, as well as before the election. He knows his election will make him a servant of the people—not their boss, nor yet their demagogue.

Judge Thompson's election means the most efficient representation for Kansas farmers in the United States Senate.

Vote for him, and also the Democratic candidates for State Representative and Senator, who must eventually be relied upon to carry out the popular will of the people.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.
OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. E. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..E. B. Cowell, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

A good honest kicker is a benefit to any Grange; welcome his suggestions and try to remove their cause.

Has your Grange appointed a legislative committee to keep tab on legislative work this winter? If not, do it now.

Some members are good workers as long as they can lead; real Patrons are willing to simply work, no matter who leads.

Co-operative undertakings, well organized and efficiently directed, are the legitimate work of the Grange. Unless they can be so organized and so directed, they had better be let alone.

Masters of subordinate Granges have been known so gifted that they were able to do the entire work of the organization themselves, alone and unassisted. But they didn't have any Grange to work for a great while!

New York, Pennsylvania and New England are trying to arrange a special train in which to attend the National Grange at Spokane in November. At least each state or section will try to secure a special car for its members, and these may be combined into a transcontinental train.

Does any county in the Union beat Shawnee County, Kansas, for Grange fairs? Pleasant Ridge, Indian Creek, Watson, Dover, Auburn, and so on—every one of them a good one and a credit to its community. Such things teach the boys and girls the best life may be found on the farm, and not amid the grip and grime of the city streets.

That Grange field meeting has failed of its largest purpose if it does not send every member home determined to do a little better work this fall and winter in his own subordinate Grange. It is not the question how big a field day crowd, how much fun or how much sociability, but how much benefit. It's a practical test and it must be squarely met.

A New Grange State.

The month of August witnessed the organization of another Grange state, which raised the number of such states from 30 to 31. Montana is the latest accession and the nature of its beginning indicates a hopeful outlook for its future.

Steadily, surely the tide of Grange progress moves forward. New states being strengthened, further states being planned for. Already investigations are in progress concerning Wyoming, North Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia; while still others are to be added to the roll as rapidly as conditions demand it and as the elements of healthy growth seem to warrant it.

A Prelude.

To those who are already members it is unnecessary to discuss the usefulness of the Grange; they know of its objects, its accomplishments and its workings. But to those outside the gates the story of the Grange and its work must be told and told again. There never was a time when the farmers had so great a need of organization as now. All the other great industries are organized, and to a certain extent can act in unison upon great questions which affect their welfare. And the farmers can do likewise if they will. We don't mean by this that the time will ever come when all the farmers of the land can be united in an organization. Neither are all the miners or any other class united. All that is necessary to make the organization of the farmers effective is that the organization be nation-wide, representative, and then, of course, its power will increase with its membership. The Grange is such an organization; it is almost nation-wide, having state organizations in thirty states, several of them with a membership from 30,000 to 100,000 and a total membership of nearly a million. It reaches from the Atlantic States to California, Oregon and Washington, the unorganized states being mostly the cotton-growing section, and as new state organizations are being formed from time to time it is only a matter of a short time until the order will reach them. It is truly a representative farmers' organization, with a membership of farmers great enough to make its requests and demands respected.

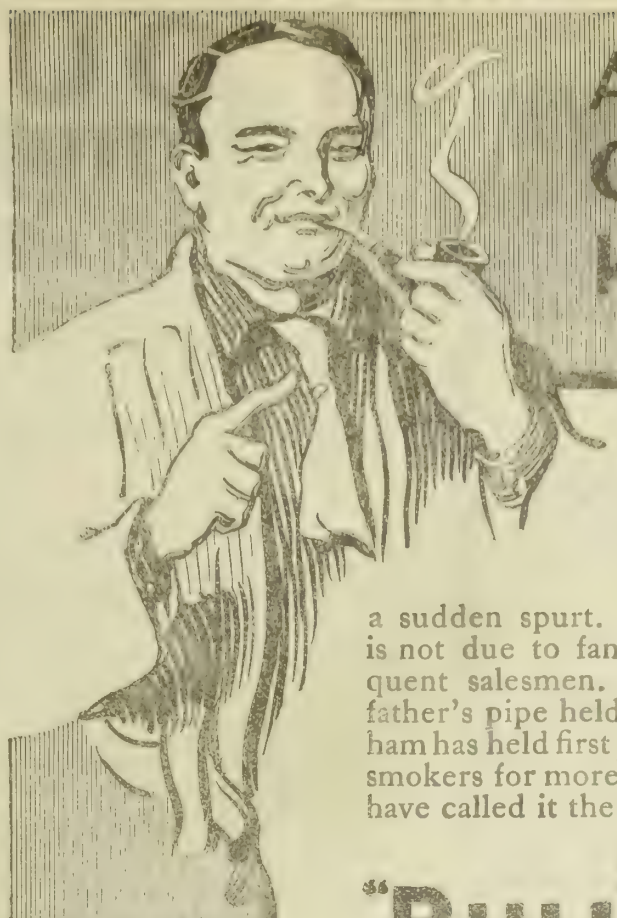
The Grange and the School.

The Grange, of all agricultural organizations, should have a vital interest in our rural schools. It is the champion of rural progress and better education. Its influence in not only actively urging the adoption of modern educational methods and reforms, but in creating the progressive rural spirit, is the greatest influence that can be brought to bear in the interest of improved schools and better school surroundings in very many rural communities. It is, therefore, under a certain obligation to the community to use the influence in every way it can. As a recent writer has well said: "Every Grange should demand that there be a teacher employed who is in sympathy with farm interests, who has some knowledge of the work which the children are supposed to do later in life, and who will co-operate with the Grange in the interests of the community. The school cannot do this work alone; neither can the Grange. Co-operation is essential."

A course of study which does not include a knowledge of agriculture and the work of the farm home is not the course of study that is now demanded. Many teachers have not had the training which will enable them to teach the essentials of agriculture. The Grange can assist in this by securing practical talks for the school and literature and equipment for the teaching of agriculture; otherwise it must be expected that the boys and girls trained in the rural schools will not have the interests of the farm at heart. The Grange should have a standard for hygienic conditions and artistic surroundings which will help to make the schoolhouse a place that one can point to with pride. The Grange can arouse public opinion in favor of truly attractive school surroundings. In a score of ways it can determine the character of the instruction given and the character of the pupils who attend upon that instruction, and in so doing will determine the character of the community in which the school exists.—J. W. D.

Kansas Cow Leads.

The last official Ayshire record of cows for advanced Registry test places College Maud owned by the Kansas Agricultural College at the head, with a production of 13,727 pounds of milk and 533.29 pounds of butter fat for the twelve months. This cow's average test was 3.88 per cent.



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More men smoke "Bull" Durham than all other high-grade brands combined.

This great popularity is not a sudden spurt. It is not the fad of a minute. It is not due to fancy packages, big claims, nor eloquent salesmen. Chances are your great-grandfather's pipe held nothing else. For "Bull" Durham has held first place in the affections of American smokers for more than 52 years. Three generations have called it the best.

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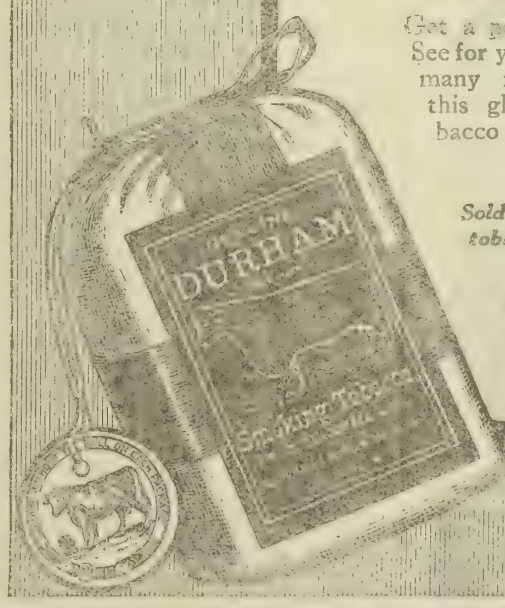
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"No machine of any kind will pay for itself as quickly as the Big Four."
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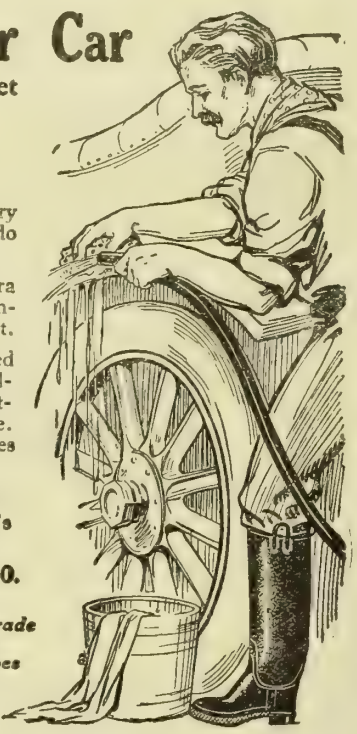
"I wouldn't farm with horses again if I had to pay $10,000 for my engine."
Daniel Tschantz, Turtle Lake, N. D.

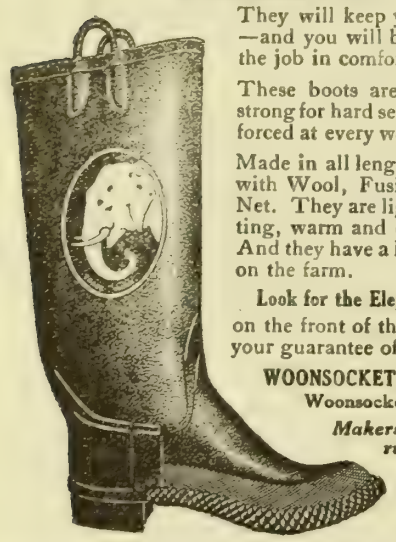
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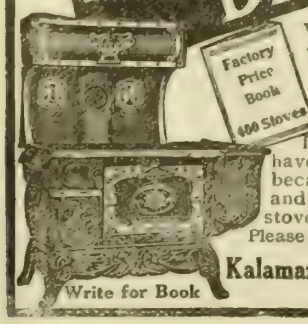
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POULTRY



At the recent American Poultry Association meeting, held at Nashville, it was decided to issue a market standard, showing requirements for eggs and dressed poultry intended to be sold for food. But it is one thing to issue a standard and another to make folks live up to it.

Now that the fairs are over, the poultrymen will be making preparations for the winter shows, and it is none too early to begin operations. One of the most pressing matters is to get the fowls up to standard weight, and for this there is nothing better than corn and corn meal. Bread and sweet milk, a single feed each day, will help. Less exercise while fitting the birds for the show, will help keep the flesh already on the bird. The addition of sugar to the damp mash will put on still more weight in less time. Just how much and what to feed depends largely on the age of the birds and the breeds. A bird with fine bones and a small frame, will not take on near so much flesh as a bird with coarse bones and a large frame.

For a single article of grain, wheat is the best for laying hens, although a mixed ration is preferable. Fowls not only relish a varity of food, but it will be more completely digested and assimilated than a single kind of food. Prof. Wheeler of the New York State Experiment Station, suggests a daily ration made up of cracked corn one pound; wheat 1.75 pound; corn meal .75 pound; wheat middlings, .5 pound; buckwheat middlings, .5 pound; animal meal .5 pound; fresh bone .66 pound and young green alfalfa .75 pound. This forms a ration containing one pound of protein, 3.75 pounds of carbohydrates and .35 pound of fat, and having a nutritive ratio of 1:4.6; that is, one pound of flesh forming food to an equivalent of 4.6 pounds of heat and fat-giving food. This daily ration would be sufficient for one hundred pounds live weight. In other words it would feed twenty 5-pound birds, or thirty 3-pound birds.

Dry Feeding and Self-Feeders for Poultry.

Recently the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin which contains among other things a summary of and comment upon a number of experiments made at the Maine State Agricultural Station with the wet and dry methods of feeding. The questions involved are commanding the attention of poultrymen everywhere, and we give our readers the following interesting report taken from the bulletin referred to:

"If, by any system of feeding, poultry can be supplied automatically with dry feed in place of wet mash and at the same time maintain their general condition and egg yield, it is obvious that the work of caring for them will be greatly lessened, and such systems of feeding have been tried at different times with more or less success.

"H. W. Jackson, a poultry raiser interested in this problem, found that a lot of 19 hens fed corn, 'run-of-mill,' meat scrap, and oyster shells from a self-feeder for a year averaged 109 eggs at a cost of 11.8 cents per dozen, as compared with 96 eggs per hen, at a cost of 10.2 cents per dozen from a similar lot fed in the usual way. Difficulty was experienced in getting the hens to take sufficient exercise. In another test covering four months with a ration having a narrow nutritive ratio the average number of eggs laid by the hens fed from self-feeders was 51 and by those fed in the usual way 42, the cost per dozen being 7 and 7.5 cents, respectively.

"Other grain mixtures gave similar results, and the recorded data as a whole show 'that in all cases the self-feeder pens have led in number of eggs per hen, but generally at a greater cost per dozen, though it is probable that the saving in labor will offset the greater cost. It is also probable that a better understanding of conditions will make it possible to produce eggs in self-feeder pens at a lower relative cost.'

"The feeding of dry grains and beef scrap from a homemade self-feeder has been a prominent feature of recent investigations carried on at the Maine Experiment Station by G. M. Gowell. Before considering this work it is well to refer to experiments which the station has carried on with the same family of Barred Plymouth Rocks for twenty-five years, and which have resulted in a system of poultry feeding that it is believed can be depended upon to give satisfactory results, since with this system the newer one was compared. In a test which will serve as an illustration of the results obtained under the older system, pens of 22 chickens each throughout the year received 1 pint of wheat early in the morning, a half pint of oats at 9:30 a. m., and a half pint of cracked corn at 1 p. m., these grains being scattered in litter. At 3 p. m. in winter and 4 p. m. in summer they were given all the mash they would eat up clean in half an hour, composed of wheat bran, corn meal, wheat middlings, linseed meal, gluten meal, and beef scrap 2:1:1:1:1:1, with one-fourth of its bulk of soaked clover leaves and heads added. Cracked bone, oyster shell, grit, and water were always supplied, and each pen was also given two large mangels daily. Very few soft-shelled eggs were laid, and so far as known, not an egg has been eaten during the last five years by hens fed a ration like the above.

"The records which have been kept show that 50 to 55 pounds of the dry meals were eaten per hen per year on an average, in addition to 18.2 pounds of wheat, 6.4 pounds of cracked corn, 5.8 pounds of oats, 5.9 pounds of oyster shells, 3.2 pounds of dry poultry bone, 2.9 pounds of mica grit, and 40 pounds of mangolds. The straw required for litter has averaged 36 pounds per bird per year. The average egg yield has been about 150 eggs each. It was noted that the amount of food required by the birds kept in this house, where the temperature was at all times above the freezing point, was always less during the winter season than where birds were kept in the colder houses.

"Dry cracked corn and beef scrap was compared with a moist mash like that just mentioned in a test with 300 pullets divided into two equal lots. In each case the chickens were also fed the same kinds and amount of dry grains in litter during the day and were always supplied with oyster shells, crushed bones and mica crystal grit. Mangel-wurzels were fed during the winter, and in summer when the runs were bare other green feed was supplied. The dry-feed lot had access at all times to dry beef scrap and toward evening was fed cracked corn ad libitum from homemade self-feeders, while the other lot was fed the moist mash of mixed grain and beef scrap in the usual way. The self-feeders were wooden troughs, 6 to 10 feet long, with board sides 5 inches high, above which were lath slats 2 inches apart, the total height of the troughs being 16 inches. They were provided with roofs which projected 2 inches on either side, and it is stated that no special difficulty was experienced in keeping the troughs clean. The average yearly egg yield on the dry ration was 149 eggs per hen and on the mash 151, the cost of the feed and straw litter being $1.69 and $1.73, respectively, per hen. So far as could be judged by egg yield, appearance, or health, no marked differences could be noted in the two lots. The lot fed the mash ate per bird per year 53.3 pounds mash, 23.8 pounds wheat, 7.7 pounds cracked corn in litter, 6.9 pounds oats, 8.5 pounds oyster shell, 4.4 pounds bone, 4.2 pounds grit, 8.7 pounds beef scrap, and 40 pounds mangolds. The average quantity of straw used per bird was 36 pounds. With the lot fed the dry grain the quantities were: Cracked corn, 45.4 pounds; wheat, 23.8 pounds; cracked corn in litter, 7.7 pounds; oats, 6.9 pounds; oyster shell, 4.4 pounds; bone, 1.7 pounds; grit, 2.9 pounds, and beef scrap, 14.7 pounds per bird per year. The quantities of mangolds and straw were the same as with the other lot. It will be noted that when the birds helped themselves to beef scrap they ate much less than when it formed a part of the mash and that they also required much smaller quantities of oyster shell, bone and grit.

SAVING THE MOISTURE

J. Moncrief, Winfield Nurseryman, Tells How He Does It.

The income of Kansas farm land can be doubled and the assurance of crops trebled by a study of the necessary physical condition of the soil to insure the best results. Are these results practiced today by a majority, or even by a small per cent, of the Kansas farmers? My observation would lead me to say that the per cent that are practicing the proper methods of cultivation would be very low indeed. I am sure that it would not exceed 10 per cent, and I do not believe it would be an extravagant statement to say that it would not exceed 3 per cent. I think one reason for the failure to proper cultivation has grown out of the fact that most farmers own too much land. Hence, the following recommendations:

Try to double the population of our Kansas farm lands and cut the present acreage farmed by each man and team at least in two, and I am not sure but that further subdivision would be advantageous.

Where small grain crops are grown, ust as soon as the grain is removed low the land shallow in order to prevent plowing up large, hard clods which re almost impossible to disintegrate or reak up and get in good condition at eeding time. Then where land is wanted or wheat, plow the ground again three r four weeks later 8 or 10 inches deep. n order to get a good, compact seed ed for wheat, follow this by rolling the round until it is thoroughly packed. I mitted to add that after the first shalow plowing it would be advantageous o harrow the ground so that when the econd plowing takes places, a pulverized ubsoil will be the result.

When land is wanted for corn or other ultivated crops, follow the same method f an early shallow plowing with a very eep plowing later in the fall, and this nd will store up moisture from the ins and snows during the winter. Bere planting in the spring, disk the round and pulverize it with rollers, rags and harrows, so as to prepare a ed bed to the necessary depth. After lanting crop or other cultivated crop, llow with a deep cultivation, following is with a harrow or some small junior ultivator or tool which will make a dust ulch and conserve the moisture.

We have always treated our ground this manner for the growing of rsery stock, and a number of times hen we have had some pieces of ground ft, we have planted it in corn long after her farmers have quit planting corn, d when it would seem that the lateess of the season was such a handicap at we could not expect a crop. We ve, under such conditions, gathered uble the corn from our land over that our neighbor in the adjoining field. gain we have grown 50 bushels of rn to the acre by this method, where rn planted in the same field by the l method, or simply listing the corn in plowing the ground up late in the ring but one time just before plantg, would be a complete failure because drouth.

That you may realize after this numf of years the importance which we tribute to the proper physical condin of the ground, we will describe e manner in which we prepared the ound this spring for planting.

Being prevented from late fall plowg—the second plowing—by an unusualearly and cold winter, we this spring uble disked the ground. We followed is by a harrow and then dragging, nich gave us almost a perfect seed bed a depth of something like three hes. We then plowed this dirt, underowing it to a depth of eight inches, d followed this with another team to subsoil plow, letting the subsoil plow immediately behind the stirring plow d subsoiling another three inches. The ound, being in fine, moist condition, d desiring to conserve all the moisture, was harrowed and pulverized in good dition, always inside of six hours er plowing. The spring rains coming in this kind of ground were nearly conserved, and when other people ve been troubled with drouth, we have n able, at most any time this sumr, to dig down in this ground and d dirt that could be squeezed into a l.

We realize that many farmers make ections that they cannot put so much pense upon the ground for an ordinary m crop. If 80 acres can be made by s extra work to produce a larger p than 160 acres under the ordinary thod, in addition to trebling the asrance of a crop in a dry year, we fail understand why the ground cannot be perly prepared for any kind of a crop.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

REES AND THE "FARMERS' FREE LIST"

The Fifth District Congressman Voted NO When an Attempt was Made to Lift a Needless Burden From The Farmers

The voters of the Fifth Congressional district will have an opportunity on the 5th of November to select a Congressman who will stand for their interests against the combines that levy a tribute of $390,000,000 per year on the farmers of the nation. Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress, pledges the people that he will earnestly work for the passage of the "Farmers Free List" bill, which will save to the people of the Fifth Congressional district more than $700,000 annually.

Congressman Rees is against the Farmers Free List, and he voted against the bill in the recent Congress. This measure affected the interests of the farmers of the Fifth district as no other bill that came before the national Congress. It sought to lift a burden from their shoulders, but Congressman Rees voted with the tariff barons, and against the interests of the people who had elected him. Guy T. Helvering, the Democratic candidate for Congress against Mr. Rees, pledges the people to support this measure if he is elected in November.

Attention is called to the following article bearing upon this question and Mr. Rees' record, which ought to point out the duty of every farmer of the Fifth Congressional district. This able presentation of the question is taken from the Marysville Advocate-Democrat:

One of the first acts of the Democrats on their securing control of the lower House of Congress was to attempt to pass a measure designed for the purpose of removing a burden from the shoulders of the men who till the soil, and at the same time reduce the cost of living to all classes.

The measure through which this was to be done is popularly known as the "Farmers' Free List" bill. It put upon the free list agricultural implements, sewing machines, barbwire and baling wire, bagging and ties, lumber, laths and shingles, boots, shoes and harness, and meats.

It is estimated that the enactment of this bill into law would have meant an annual saving to the American people of about $390,000,000.

Now, let us take these articles in detail. Of agricultural implements we last year manufactured implements of this class to the amount of $111,000,000 and exported $36,000,000 worth. No one imagines that we sold 31 per cent of our total product abroad at a loss, and as we sold these products there at a price less than is charged the American farmers it follows that the manufacturers took advantage of the tariff to boost the price on the home consumer.

At the Texas State Fair this year two McCormick binders were exhibited side by side. One was bought in Chicago and the other in Berlin, and the machine which had been made in Chicago and shipped abroad was sold in Germany cheaper than it could be purchased in Chicago. There is nothing fair to the American people in that.

But to quote a few prices: Cultivators which sell in the United States for $11 are sold abroad for $8.40; $14.00 plows can be bought in Europe for $12.60, and other articles at about the same relative prices.

The intent of the "Farmers' Free List" was to compel these manufacturers to deal fairly with the American farmer and to secure to the latter the advantage of the lowest prices quoted on the things needed.

Of sewing machines the American product is sold all over the known world, and, strange to say, the price is higher here where they are made than anywhere else. A good sewing machine, costing in America $27.50, is sold abroad at $20.75; a medium machine, sold here at $22, sells abroad at $17.50, and the cheap machine, which costs us $18, can be bought in other lands at $12.

Indicating a plain robbery of the American people.

In barbwire the American manufacturer has a monopoly of the home market and he shows his appreciation by charging $3 per hundred weight for product which he sells abroad at $2. He is not in business for his health, and when he eagerly seeks the $2 market it is because there is a profit there. The difference between his foreign and his home price is plain robbery.

Free bagging and ties would mainly benefit the Southern cotton grower, who is now at the mercy of the trust. But the Pacific slope grain producer also profits by cheaper bagging, as his export grain must be sacked.

Free lumber, laths and shingles represent something that the people of the middle west have been praying for these many years.

As to boots, shoes and harness, it was only a few years ago that the manufacturers informed us that given free hides they could compete with the world without tariff protection. They have the free hides, and the financial profit derived has been pocketed by themselves—the consumer received none of it. That was because the bill which gave to them free hides also taxed the finished product, and the manufacturers took advantage of the opportunity to benefit themselves.

In 1909 the exports of leather goods amounted to $41,000,000, and in 1910 this jumped to $51,127,000. Everyone is glad to see that result, but it is not unjust for us to demand of these manufacturers that they sell to us as cheaply as they do to the foreigner. They prove every day that they can compete with so-called "pauper" labor in the European market. Why, then, can they not compete here at home, where the cost to market their products is so much less? That is what the "Farmers' Free List" would compel them to do.

Finally, we come to free meat products. Everyone knows, who has paid attention to the operations of the Beef Trust, that a few men absolutely control the price of beef on the hoof and the price of the product sold to the consumer. How profitable this is, is shown by the fact that the Armour plant, capitalized at $20,000,000, paid in dividends in 1909, $7,127,962, or 35.6 per cent.

Congressman Kinkead speaks of seeing porter house steak on sale in London, stamped "Chicago Dressed," and sold at 18 cents per pound, while the same steak was selling at 28 to 30 cents in the cities of the United States.

But we have convincing proof in the government Consular Report, No. 356, May, 1910, which shows that the Beef Trust sold abroad cheaper than at home. Retailers in England were selling American beef at from 5 to 20 cents per pound, while the prices for refrigerated beef in the United States were ranging from 9 to 40 cents per pound.

No wonder that with this proof before it, the Providence Journal is constrained to say: "No one believes that American beef is sold in England at less than a fair profit. The inference that it is sold here at more than a fair profit is inevitable."

Now, then, as we have the proof that the trust does sell abroad cheaper than at home, it must be plain that the lowest price is the basis on which it buys beef on the hoof. The tariff protects the trust, in that it gives to it a monopoly of the American market, but it does not protect the beef raiser who must sell to the trust and at a price calculated to afford a profit when the trust sells its product in the cheapest market.

From the foregoing, then, we deduce:

That the "Farmers' Free List" bill would have reduced the cost of machinery to the cultivators of the land.

It would have reduced the cost of building the home.

It would have meant cheaper sewing machines for the housewife; cheaper baggage, ties and barbwire to the farmers, and cheaper boots, shoes and all kinds of leather goods to the American people.

It would have reduced the cost of living by compelling the Beef Trust to give to the American consumer its lowest selling price and would not reduce the value of live stock, which is now sold to the trust on the basis of the world's lowest price.

The bill came up for passage in the lower House of Congress on May 8, 1911, and—

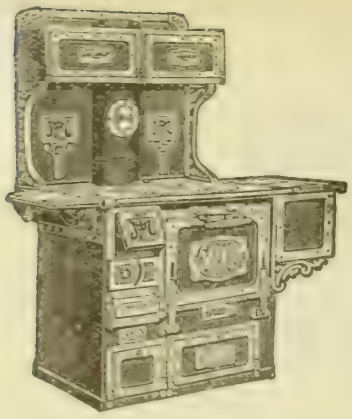
CONGRESSMAN REES VOTED AGAINST IT.

The late lamented Judge Madison, that sterling progressive, Victor Murdock, and even Dan Anthony voted for the measure, but Rees was against.

On the basis of a saving of $390,000,000 per year, the enactment of the bill into law would have meant a saving to Marshall County residents approximately $93,163.20 per year, on the apportionment of our population.

And it would mean an annual saving to the people of the Fifth Congressional district of $702,659.10.

Think it over, you voters of Marshall County, and of the Fifth district, and decide for yourself if the vote of Mr. Rees on the "Farmers' Free List" bill represented your desires or your best interests.



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The many *conveniences* and *advantages* of the Monarch Malleable Range, *banish* the *drudgery* from your *kitchen*, *save* much of your *fuel*, and insure *better cooking*. With a Monarch, you can do your work in half the time, with half the effort.

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HOME CIRCLE



A screw which has become rusty and refuses to yield to the screw driver can be removed easily in the following manner: Apply a heavy skewer or other piece of metal which has been heated red hot, to the screw head, and when the screw itself is hot, it can be easily removed.

Some Recipes From a Reader.

I have been a subscriber of KANSAS FARMER for some time and think it a valuable help to the farmer and the farmer's wife. I have had so many helps from its pages. I will send a few recipes for pies and cakes. These are all good and, I believe, will be a help to some farmer's wife. They have cream and butter always. — MRS. ELLEN L. RICHARDSON, Columbus, Kansas.

SPICE CAKE.

Butter, ½ cup; dark brown sugar, 1½ cups; 3 eggs. Beat these thoroughly. One cup rich buttermilk; add this and beat again. Teaspoon of nutmeg (ground); teaspoon cinnamon; ½ teaspoon cloves; 3 teaspoons vanilla; 4 tablespoons cocoa; 1 teaspoon soda. Beat this altogether; bake in loaf five minutes. Icing: Juice of two lemons, 1 cup sour cream, 2 cups sugar, spoonful vanilla, boil until it forms a ball when rolled between finger and thumb. This must be stirred constantly. When it will form a soft ball when dropped in cold water, remove from fire, stir until it is cool and smooth, spread over cake, or between layers. Try this and you will be pleased.

JERSEY CREAM PIE.

One pint thick sweet cream, 1 cup sugar, 3 teaspoonfuls of flour, 2 tablespoons of fresh butter. Line deep pie pan with rich piecrust, sift flour and sugar in bottom of crust; before adding butter, rub butter with finger tips to flour and sugar, pour one-third of cream in this; stir very carefully until cream, sugar and butter are well blended. Add balance of cream and stir. Care must be taken so the bottom crust shall remain whole, or the crust would raise to the top, and the pie would be a failure. This pie needs only one crust. As fast as cream thickens, press down and let the thin cream raise above. This is one of the very best cream pie made. Season with nutmeg always.

SOUR CREAM PIE.

One cup sour cream, 1 cup raisins, 1 cup sugar, ½ teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoons vinegar, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon fresh butter; raisins should be seedless, and stewed until tender. Sift 2 scant tablespoonfuls of flour with sugar; stir cream, sugar, spices, salt and add butter to raisins after draining; beat eggs, stir all ingredients together, bake with two rich crusts.

GREEN TOMATO PIE.

Six large, smooth tomatoes just turning pink; have pie pan lined with rich crust, slice tomatoes, sprinkle 2 spoonfuls of flour, 4 spoonfuls sugar on bottom crust, spread layer of tomatoes on top; repeat this four times; over this last layer, put small lump sweet butter, and grate the outer rind of lemon, squeeze the juice from lemon over this layer, add ½ cup sugar. This pie requires top crust, also. Bake slowly.

Thank you so much for your words of appreciation and the recipes. I am sure our many readers will be glad to have them or any other recipes or suggestions which you may send us, and which we will be very glad to print.

To shrink dress ginghams, put a handful of salt into a tub and pour over it a teakettle of boiling water, place the ginghams in the water and let it remain until the water is cold, then hang on the line to dry. When dry, press.

When sewing hooks and eyes on a dress-opening next time, reverse the usual order and sew the hooks on the lower and the eyes on the upper side of the opening. When the dress is ironed or pressed, no hook marks will show, as is often the case in the old way.

Some who know how to knit do not know how to "cast on the stitches to start with. This difficulty may be easily overcome as follows: Make a chain with a crochet hook as long as the scarf is to be in width, then pick up the stitches on a knitting needle. The work is not only much more quickly accomplished, but is said to look much nicer.

Most people shrink their cotton goods before making it up, but I don't suppose there are many who shrink their spool-cotton. To do this, drop the spool of thread into a dish of hot water and let it stand for an hour or so, then remove it from the water and stand in a sunny or warm place to dry through. This will prevent seams puckering and less time will be required to iron the garment.

It is sometimes puzzling when working on serges to determine which is the right side. The following rule, which was given by a worker in cloth, will solve this difficulty: Whenever there are diagonal lines in the weave, as in serge or in the pattern as in some suitings, these lines run from the upper right hand corner to the lower left hand corner on the right side.



No. 5660. Children's Rompers.—No article of wearing apparel is so useful for the small child than the popular rompers. The design here illustrated is simple to make, so that the amateur needleworker can fashion them with no difficulty. The little garment is cut in one piece. It has long, plain sleeves and high neck, completed with a tiny band collar. Chambray, madras or flannelette may be used. The pattern, No. 5660, is cut in sizes for the child 1, 2 and 3 years of age. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 4871. Ladies' Eleven-Gore Skirt.—An excellent design for narrow materials and exceptionally becoming to stout women because of the number of lines. Dark colors in serge, cashmere, camel's hair, prunella, etc., are handsome when made up in this style. The pattern, No. 4871, is cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 4 yards of 50-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides** and **Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.
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White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.
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LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.



By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One.

Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 20 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address,
KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

Horticulture

Saltpeter Aids Fruit Trees.

David Fipps, a Missouri reader, believes he has made a discovery which will be appreciated throughout the United States. He has, with the use of saltpeter, raised some of the largest fruit and vegetables ever grown in this part of the world.

By putting a little saltpeter around the roots of an apple tree and washing the tree with soft soap he has raised apples weighing two pounds and six ounces apiece. As an experiment he put saltpeter in two rows of corn, and one hundred ears weighed 296 pounds, twice as much as average corn.

He also put saltpeter around a few heads of cabbage, pumpkins, beets, parsnips and watermelons. One melon weighed eighty-six pounds, one cabbage head weighed fifteen pounds, one parsnip six pounds, one pumpkin 130 pounds and one 132 pounds.

Wheat and Oat Straw Value.

H. I., Joliet, Mont., asks if oat straw is more valuable as a fertilizer than wheat straw.

Oat straw, as a fertilizer, is worth more than wheat straw, as is apparent from the following, which shows the pounds of the three essential fertilizing constituents contained in a ton of each:

	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.	Ton Value.
Wheat straw..	10	3	12	$2.20
Oat straw....	12	4	25	3.30

Nitrogen is figured at 15 cents per pound; phosphoric acid, 6 cents per pound, and potash, 5 cents per pound. These prices are about what these things would cost you in commercial fertilizer.

The fertilizing value of wheat and oat straw, also of manure, does not represent their full value. The plowing under of straw provides the soil with humus, thereby increasing its moisture-holding power, improving the mechanical condition and favoring bacterial and chemical action. This is equally true of the value of all animal manures. Manures, of course, are much richer in these three elements of fertility than either of these straws. You are therefore justified in working all of this straw possible into manure.

A straw spreader is manufactured which is more valuable in spreading straw than is the spreader in the distribution of manure. The straw spreader enables one to spread straw thin, and in thin spreading it is possible to plow straw under, making a perfect contact of the furrow slice with the furrow bottom, which not only hastens decomposition of the straw, but does not hinder capillary attraction.

Fall Care of Orchards.

In the fall of the year the orchardist should do a little house cleaning. Just as soon as the crop is out of the way, the orchard should be thoroughly cleaned of all diseased limbs and twigs. Trees suffering from pear blight, twig blight and apple rosette, should be pruned of all infected limbs and twigs, and the parts pruned away should be burned at once. Rotten fruit which has fallen to the ground should be picked up and burned. Wherever it is possible, leaves infected with scab or any other leaf disease should be raked up and burned. Leaves piled up on the ground afford an excellent place for fungus diseases to winter over, and so are very dangerous to the welfare of an orchard.

In pruning the orchard of diseased limbs and twigs, the pruning shears should be sterilized before and after each operation. Creosote preparations make excellent germicides for sterilizing knives for they do not act upon the metal. Pruning wounds should always be sterilized to prevent the entrance of parasitic fungus and bacterial organisms.

Time spent in cleaning up an orchard in the fall of the year will be amply rewarded with better and cleaner fruit the next season. At least, an orchard so treated will have a fair start in the spring and then, if it be cared for, should be remarkably free from disease.

Personal to Kansas Farmer Readers:

ON page 31 of this issue we are giving partial details of a plan by which our friends may secure some valuable prizes for devoting a part of their spare time to boosting Kansas Farmer in their neighborhood. This plan is so simple and presents such a reasonable opportunity for any reader of Kansas Farmer, to become the owner of a valuable prize, that I depart from my usual duty as editor just long enough to call your attention to the ad on page 31. Send in your own name or the name of a friend, at once. You will be glad I called your attention to this.

T. A. Borman

Demonstration vs. General Farm Averages.

The results of a completed five-year rotation on six farms supervised by the Farm Demonstration Department of North Dakota Agricultural College, make a marked showing for the result of a proper cropping system, good work and good seed.

The average results per acre from the five years, 1906 to 1910, inclusive, are as follows:

Wheat, on demonstration farms, averaged 15.81 bushels; state average, 10.7 bushels.

The results represent an increase of 47½ per cent of wheat and 44½ per cent of oats over the state average for the same period.

These are the figures from careful experiments, and certainly make emphatic the possibilities of better farming.

Farm Machinery Investment.

The farmer is every year increasing his investment in farm machinery. The farmer is no exception to the manufacturer who employs machinery in making his product. He is no exception to any other man who uses machinery in his business. Machinery not only wears out, but it becomes antiquated, and it is as necessary that the farm be equipped with up-to-date machinery as it is necessary that the factory keep pace with mechanical development. It has been said that the average 160-acre farmer has about one thousand dollars invested in farm machinery. It is our judgment that he has at least $500 more than this invested, provided his farm is equipped with such necessary machinery as he should have to conduct the work of the farm on the most business-like and economical basis.

The following table, prepared from the census reports, showing the value of farm implements and machinery owned by farmers of the ten grain belt states, will in this connection prove interesting:

States.	1900.	1910.
Wisconsin	$29,237,000	$52,783,000
Minnesota	30,099,000	52,243,000
North Dakota	14,056,000	43,887,000
Illinois	44,977,000	75,533,000
Iowa	57,961,000	95,273,000
Nebraska	24,940,000	44,215,000
South Dakota	12,219,000	33,762,000
Missouri	28,603,000	50,769,000
Kansas	29,491,000	48,244,000
Oklahoma	10,512,000	27,003,000

A tremendous revival of irrigation is on in southwestern Kansas. After 25 years of disuse and two years of repair work, the old Soule ditch has been reopened and will place water on 10,000 acres of land in Ford and Gray counties. Irrigation is rapidly extending from the Arkansas River northward, and it is altogether likely that within the next decade 10 or 12 times the present number of acres in western Kansas will be irrigated.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

Senator George H. Hodges,

Democratic Nominee for Governor of Kansas

Farmers will best serve their own interests by voting for Senator Hodges for Governor. The records of accomplishment of the various candidates show Senator Hodges to be more nearly right, in heart and in deed, as well as in speech and promise, in advancing the interests of farmers in, and before the law.

He is a Kansan since the age of 3 years; he knows the dignity of honest toil and the need of the just reward of the toiler. Though now, one of Kansas' strong business men, he has succeeded only through hard work and close application to his duties. He knows by experience, the backaches of the day laborer and the hod carrier. He was born with no silver spoon in his mouth, and every hour of his active life has been honestly, to excel in his undertakings. He has scorned to take undue advantages in his competitions with his fellowmen. He has scorned to do before one class of people, things of which he would be ashamed before others. He has never known how to live under a double standard of moral—one for his private business and another for dress parade, in campaign times.



SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES.

He has succeeded in his private business under the spot light of publicity—where his record is as easily read as that of his seven years public service.

The effort of his political opponents and personal enemies to make it appear that Hodges Bros., of which firm Senator Hodges is a member, is a part of the Lumber Trust, is entirely without foundation in fact. Being unable to injure him in any other way, it shows they do not hesitate to lie about him; and, worse than that, they know they lie while they do the lying.

The dirty story seeking to connect in the public mind, Senator Hodges with the trust, appeared in Arthur Capper's Topeka Daily Capital, and his Farmers Mail and Breeze. **AFTER PRINTING THIS DISREPUTABLE ATTACK, BOTH OF THESE PAPERS REFUSED TO GIVE SENATOR HODGES SPACE TO REPLY, EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT PAY.**

Senator Hodges, personally, nor his firm, Hodges Bros., have never held, and do not now hold, any affiliation or connection with any association or combination, legal or illegal, that has had, or may now have, anything to do with price fixing or territory control, in any way whatsoever.

Senator Hodges showed he was in favor of unrestricted competition in the lumber business when he introduced and secured the passage of the resolution by the Kansas Senate memorializing Congress to put lumber on the free list of the tariff bill. If Hodges had his way, lumber would be cheaper to all Kansas farmers.

Arthur Capper's Topeka Daily Capital has said the Kansas inheritance tax law was serving a good purpose. How? By taking away from farmers' widows, and fatherless children in the hour of their bereavement, a part of that which they have saved up by heart-breaking toil and sacrifice through years of privation, that the state might have more money to spend on useless officers and employees—to put into contingent funds to afford jobs for henchmen in building up personal political machines.

Senator Hodges voted against this law and stands pledged to use his best efforts to get it repealed, or amended to remove its obnoxious features. He stands for such an inheritance tax law as will duly tax swollen fortunes, but not for the oppression as worked by the present law.

It was Senator Hodges' vote in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate which gave Kansas her primary election law and the anti-pass law. He was one of the four who wrote the bill and got action on it, establishing the Utilities Commission. It was he who originated the law taxing express companies more than $12,000 a year, where before they got off with only a nominal payment. His vote made it possible for the people of Kansas to buy coal without paying extra tribute to coal companies and railroad companies for "under weights," as had been the practice for years in Kansas mines and on her railroads.

As a member of the Railroad Committee in the Senate, against the antipathy of the rest of the committee, he got a resolution through which resulted in the law making a 15 per cent horizontal reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products—saving the farmers $250,000 a year in their freight bills.

Senator Hodges voted against the bill to use $250,000 of the state's money for a public building, that the state didn't really need. He advocates a law putting the business end of all state educational institutions, including the School for the Deaf and the School for the Blind, in charge of a board of three. This would serve to eliminate duplicate courses of instruction, cut out useless salaries and do away with 18 regents and all the red tape they can make, saving to the tax payers $350,000 to $400,000 a year, while insuring an equal, if not a greater efficiency, than is now possible. Also, he would cut down heavily, the Governor's contingent fund, and lap off every useless employee wherever found.

Senator Hodges in his private life and business has never profited by a single dollar coming from any act or deed which could bring a blush of shame or humiliation or embarrassment to the brow of any man.

He owns no money made dirty by or through his hands, nor anything bought by any such dirty money. He has nothing in his past, either in private life or business career, for which he or his friends feel the need of apology. He yields to no one in his loyalty to Kansas and her present and pressing needs. He brings a ripe experience and clear judgment, backed by an active, progressive record of good things advocated and accomplished. His record shows him best fitted for the next Governor of Kansas, and Kansas cannot afford not to elect him. Her farmers need him at that post, and his past life, his work and sympathies are a reliable guaranty that he will not default in his duties, nor embezzle from the dignity of that great office.

Write for booklets, giving more of Senator Hodges' life and work.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Stop, Read and Think

RIGHT now is a time for some mighty serious thinking—

—If you Farmers of America want to *keep* the Prosperity you *have*—and *add* to it.

The big danger is *over-confidence.*

You have had a *full meal* of Prosperity. Times are good. You are getting top prices. The Farmers' Home Market right at your door takes practically all of your products. You have no long shipments or losses in reaching distant markets.

You've a *right* to feel contented.

But don't forget about your *next meal.* Don't be caught napping.

Don't get the idea that no matter *who* is President—or *what* they do in Washington—things will go on just the same.

They Won't!

It's a mighty short step and a mighty hard fall from Good Times to Bad.

Panics and shut-down factories and tight money don't send word ahead of their coming.

The sun goes down on a land of Fat and Plenty and comes up on a Stricken Nation.

That's history. And it's not such ancient history that you don't remember it.

* * *

This is not calamity howling.

It is not crying "Wolf!" when there is no wolf.

It is just an earnest effort to warn you, who represent the farming interests of America, that your vote this November will *decide* whether or not the value of your acres and your crops will be *kept up* and *increased.*

Or whether they'll go *down* with a slump.

This is written to tell you that the "change" in administration the spellbinders are asking you to vote for *will* mean a change—

—And that change will mean quick and sure disaster to *all your interests.*

Ponder that over. And then let's consider *the proof.*

* * *

The campaign is well along.

The men who have a finger on public feeling—the men best able to judge in every party—say—either publicly or privately—that the fight has narrowed down to two candidates—

President Taft and Professor Wilson.

One thing is certain—

A vote for the Third Term Candidate is a vote for the Professor.

Please get that fixed in your mind.

Just as surely as your ballot goes in for the Bull Moose ticket, it counts one more vote for untried theories, and for the same kind of business destruction—the actual human want—that marked the last Democratic administration.

* * *

No one would reflect upon the Democratic candidate simply because he has looked upon life for so many years through the glasses of a college professor.

But as a presidential candidate, aspiring to guard the *business* welfare of ninety million people, with agricultural and industrial interests running into billions upon billions of dollars, Professor Wilson is simply and absolutely unqualified.

The needs of this country are bread and butter—not Greek and Latin—not Psychology or Metaphysics—

We want *results* not *theories.*

And the people of this country would be as unwise to put their trust in Professor Wilson as *you* would be to turn the control and management of your property over to an inexperienced dreamer who never farmed a day in his life.

Some physicians claim that they are justified in cutting to pieces a living animal—in the interest of science.

But—the people have a right to rebel against Professor Wilson's learning the *practical* things of Government, by killing American industry—cutting into its heart to find out what made it beat!

* * *

It is *actual history* that best tells you what happens to this country under a Democratic administration.

Just remember back to the conditions that existed during the Democratic period—1893-1896—when an actual experiment of Tariff for Revenue only was made.

Years of desperate hardship, loss, bankruptcy, suicides and actual starvation, years of anarchy and insurrection.

Years when banks, East, West, North and South, closed their doors in the face of thousands whose lifetime savings paid the toll of Democratic rule.

Years when business house after business house suspended, and fattened the ranks of the unemployed.

Years when hundreds of thousands of railroad men were discharged.

The three million workingmen—who were idle from 1893 to 1897—not tramps or hoodlums, mind you, but men *deprived of work*—sustained a total loss in wages of *four and one-half billion dollars*—

Nearly one and one-half times the cost of the Civil War!

And remember these were the very men who in good times consumed the farmers' products.

Figure the farmers' share of this gigantic loss.

* * *

Cobwebs formed on factory doors; mines were closed. Wages cut again and again. Strikes and riots were of everyday occurrence. Prisons were full of men driven to crime by desperate want.

Coxey's and Kelly's armies paraded the land leaving a wake of terror.

Appeal after appeal was made to boards of charity. They did all in their power, but were forced to turn thousands of deserving hunger- and cold-stricken people away.

No one will know the fearful death toll paid through the bitter winters and the sweltering summers—the thousands of men, women and little children who fought to keep soul and body together—and *failed.*

* * *

Those were heart-breaking years, and, in God's name, let us not have their like again.

Let us not plunge this happy, Prosperous nation into another siege of financial ruin, and paralyzed industry.

Your crops may be heavy—but what does that gain you without a Home Market to consume them?

What is *your* Profit if your grain is rotting in the fields, your fruit littering the ground, your live stock eating their heads off?

During the Democratic time of panic the amount of wheat consumed per person in this country fell to four bushels. It is now six and a quarter bushels. We now consume over three hundred million bushels more every year than at that time.

What advantage are big crops, when bread lines are forming everywhere—when free soup houses are supplying those who formerly were able to buy your products?

Mr. Farmer, this is no fancy picture we have drawn.

It is a photograph of the facts Professor Wilson's party would have you forget while they lull you to sleep on the brink of a precipice.

Don't listen to the glib assurance, that "It will be better next time." It will *not.*

The same *policy* of letting down the bars to foreign countries—of leaving unprotected our industrial institutions—

—Of permitting other countries to ship into America, duty free, cheaper products to compete with yours—

—*That policy* is the *slogan* of the Democratic party today—just as it was in those days of famine and misery.

"Tariff for Revenue only" they demand. For the *Government's* revenue only.

But what about YOU?

* * *

The country has never known, during a like period, a greater Prosperity than during the administration of President Taft.

In 1909 there was a government financial *deficit* of $58,735,000.

In 1911, there was a *surplus* of $47,234,000.

Which speaks volumes for the economy and wisdom of Mr. Taft's methods of political housecleaning and compact organization.

In 1897 the value of all farm products was four and one-half billion dollars, and in 1912, (estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture) the figures reach nearly eight and one-half billions.

Farm land has doubled in value in the last ten years—but the principal increase has been during the Taft administration.

* * *

President Taft has protected Agricultural interests by his veto of the dangerous Wool and Sugar Bills.

But the greatest service his administration has done to the farmer is the making and maintaining of a Home Market.

National prosperity—mills and factories running full time, mines working extra shifts, every man who is willing to work employed, wages good—

These things—built on confidence in Taft and his policies—are what *create* the farmer's home market and uphold his land values.

* * *

Just a last word—

You are going to the polls in November to cast your vote.

There are three of the so-called leading tickets.

But only two Presidential possibilities.

Are you—remembering the former dark days of Democracy—going to risk your future Prosperity upon a *Theory* that has not been proved?

Or, are you going to grapple onto the good times that you have—the safe, sane policies that you have seen proved out?

Do you want a "change" for the mere sake of a change?

Or the surety of protection for *you* and *yours* for the next four years?

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
Charles D. Hilles, Chairman
James B. Reynolds, Secretary.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, **will be inserted free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT FARMERS WANTED—$60 monthly. Examination Oct. 16. Many needed. Write Ozment, 44-F, St. Louis.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL, CUSTOMS, Internal Revenue and Postal Clerks. Examinations soon. Prepare now. Trial Lesson Free. Write Ozment, 44-R, St. Louis.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG farmer, with $1,000, to take interest in stock and manage on shares stock and grain farm near Topeka. Write J. C., care Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—MEN, PREPARE AS FIREmen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work. $65 to $100 month. No experience necessary. 500 more wanted. Write International Railway, Dept. 85, Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'layoffs'. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

POULTRY.

LARGE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns for sale. K. Skelley, Delia, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargains. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

WRITE FOR BARGAIN PRICES ON thoroughbred White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets. Geo. Vancil, Great Bend, Kan.

FOR SALE—SIGINE COMBED RHODE Island Red cockerels. Price for October, $1 and $2. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels and hens, cheap if taken soon. Prices higher after November 1. Mrs. John Holzhey, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANdottes, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, $1.00 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned at my expense if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS, COCKS, hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — CHOICE stock for sale. Won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Topeka; three firsts, 2nd, 3d at Hutchinson, September, 1912. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SPECIAL PRICES on old and young stock for a few weeks. From $2.00 up for cockerels and pullets. Many prize winners. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Route 4 Topeka, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE YOU money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

WE OFFER RED RIVER OHIOS, onions and sweet potatoes 75c per bushel; cabbage, $1.25 cwt. We pay 16c for turkeys, 14c for broilers, 10c for hens and spring chickens delivered. Eggs, 23c per dozen. Write today. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY—SAMPLE, 10 CENTS. LEAFLET free quoting prices. Calif. honey, fruits, nuts, freight prepaid. Agent wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

HONEY—GUARANTEED PURE. EXtracted (strained) honey, gathered by our own bees, finest quality, put up in cans holding 60 pounds each, two cans to a case, only $9 a case f. o. b., Myers, Mont. Address The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Mont.

HOGS.

DUROS JERSEYS—SPRING BOARS OF the best strain. Some O. I. C. boars. Price right. E. Dague, Wilson, Kan.

VALLEY FARM BIG BONED POLANDS. A few spring boars and gilts, sired by Master Hadley 2d, Expansive Wonder and Joe Bowers, for sale. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

SHEEP

FOR SALE—30 DELAINE AND CLASS B rams, with size and quality. Price low. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. G. Hamblin & Son, Altoona, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS FOR SALE CHEAP. Registered yearling and two-year-old rams, also some ram lambs. Anderson & Findley Co., Route 1, Gas, Kan.

DOGS.

COLLIES FOR SALE—OPEN BITCHES and puppies. Can furnish pairs not related at bargain prices. W. J. Honeyman, Madison, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, oppossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS. FOR SALE—Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, $15; females, $10. Smoky Hill Ranche, Wallace, Kan.

CATTLE.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 807 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOLstein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. Van-Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian cows, four and six years old, and a two-year-old bull, no relation. Price, $500 for the three. Also bull calves, price cheap, quality considered. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 75 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

DAIRY BULLS, CHEAP—TWO 11-months-old, sired by fine registered Jersey bull, out of fine jersey and Guernsey cows; one 1-month-old, sired by magnificently bred, registered Guernsey bull, out of fine Jersey cow. Write for full particulars. Ralph W. Cone, Lawrence, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGES — 1,000, ALL KINDS, everywhere. What have you? Overlin & Co., California, Mo.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dep. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. — IMproved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, CLOSE to this city. Easy terms. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, $5,600; $560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS. WILL sell 320 acres at $7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

80 ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800—HAMILton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

Use and Cost of Disinfectants.

It is altogether probable that in the present day disinfectants in larger quantities are being used on farms than ever before. The disinfecting of barns and corrals, hog houses and hog lots twice per year is practiced on many farms and the practice is becoming more and more general. The purpose of a disinfectant is to destroy germs and bacteria detrimental to the health of live stock.

Disinfectants have a fixed germ-killing strength, just as a gas engine has a horse power. The important thing to consider in connection with the use and purchase of any disinfectant is to know its germ-killing strength. A government bulletin says the true cost of a disinfectant can only be determined by taking into consideration its germ-killing power in connection with its cost per gallon. The value of disinfectants generally is compared with the germ-killing ability of refined carbolic acid, and consequently in determining the value of disinfectants a comparison is made with carbolic acid.

In the purchase of disinfectants it is required that you ascertain their strength or germ-killing power, compared with carbolic acid. It is necessary that you have this information in order that you may know whether or not for the money you expend you are obtaining equal germ-killing power of carbolic acid at less cost than carbolic acid. The manufacturer of the disinfectant you contemplate buying should give you its carbolic acid co-efficient, then you can easily figure its value compared with refined carbolic acid.

For example, refined carbolic acid costs $2.50 per gallon. Crude carbolic acid costs less, but its value as a disinfectant is variable and the results more or less uncertain. Crude carbolic acid is not regarded as being as cheap when effectiveness is considered, as the refined at $2.50 per gallon. The new disinfectant, Bacili-Kil—said to be the most powerful disinfectant known—sells at $2 per gallon. Its carbolic acid coefficient is 10, meaning that it is ten times more effective and useful than carbolic acid, and that one-tenth gallon, costing 20 cents, will go as far as one gallon of refined carbolic acid, costing $2.50. It is apparent, then, that it is much cheaper to buy the $2 disinfectant than refined carbolic acid at $2.50. We have in mind three other disinfectants, one costing $1.75 per gallon, and two others costing $1.50 per gallon each, and which render the same effectiveness as carbolic acid at a cost respectively of 44 cents, 50 cents and 62 cents. These figures are sufficient to show that there are very much cheaper disinfectants than carbolic acid, and of the same efficiency.

Home Acetylene Lighting.

Several inquiries have recently been received, asking for information regarding cost of acetylene lighting compared with kerosene.

A pound of carbide costs 3½ to 4 cents and makes 5 cubic feet of acetylene gas. This amount of gas will give 24 candle power for 10 hours, or the equivalent of 24 candle power for two hours for five nights.

It is an extraordinary kerosene lamp that actually gives 24 candle power, and it requires about 6 cents' worth of kerosene, wicks and chimneys, on a year's average, to produce 24 candle power by kerosene. The disadvantages of kerosene light relative to smoking, heat, labor in care, and poor quality of light, do not appear in the use of acetylene. The light made from acetylene gas is clean, cool and white as sunlight.

The kerosene lamp when used regularly must be cleaned, filled, wick trimmed, chimney wiped, and carried to position every day in the year, and some one has figured that this involves about 183 hours of work. Forty acetylene lights require only about 30 minutes per month, or six hours per year, and acetylene is as handy as natural gas. You turn a tap and strike a match and that's about all there is to the lighting.

From the standpoint of safety, acetylene cannot possibly be more dangerous than kerosene. It is only carelessness that can result in any danger or damage from acetylene. The safest appliances made fail, and result in damage to life and property, when handled carelessly, and it is safe to say that the kerosene light does as much or more damage from carelessness as any other one thing handled in the home. It is said that in the United States two million homes are lighted by acetylene and 348 towns of the United States have acetylene lighting systems. A 10 light acetylene plant costs $75 to $100.



Pull Out Stumps With the Famous Hercules!

Pull an acre or more of stumps a day. Pull any stump in 5 minutes or less. Don't have loafer land when it's so easy and cheap to *pull the stumps out!* Make 1000% profit by using the Hercules. $1281.00 the *first year* on 40 acres! $750.00 every year after. Let us *prove* it.

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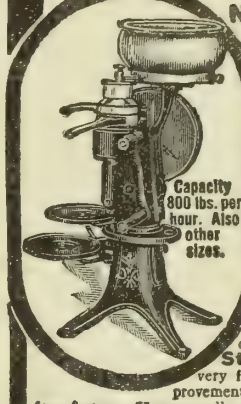
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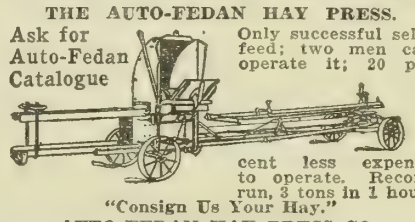


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SAFE 10% mortgages for sale, $200.00 and up. Amply secured by second Deeds of Trust on elegant Kansas City, Mo., property. Write us for photos and particulars.

FRANKLIN L. GRAVES,
1018 Com. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW LUDWIG REVERSIBLE CORN HUSKER.

Can be used on either right or left hand, hook can be shifted to any position to conform with position of hook on any other husker. Spring on hook relieves pressure on hand, also causes hook to penetrate husk, and will not shell the corn. This alone saves the price of half dozen huskers in a single day. No rivets to hurt the hand. Most practical and economical corn husker made. Price, 25c, at your dealers, or direct. **LUDWIG MFG. CO., Sandusky, Ohio.**

MAGANN A NEW SWEET CHERRY

for the MIDDLE WEST. Originated in the MISSOURI VALLEY, and highly adptable to this section. Description, prices and new catalog on request.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
Estab. 1869. Lawrence, Kansas.

GOOD TENANT WANTED—FOR CENtral-Eastern Kansas, 160 acres, 90 acres cultivation, balance meadow and pasture, with living water. Good buildings, including 9-room house. Prefer good Christian, with grown son. Need 4 to 6 work horses and necessary implements. Also, 10 or more head cattle, or landlord will stock on share rent. References exchanged. Possession March 1, 1913. Address 1012, care Kansas Farmer.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

WE MATCH TRADES FOR OWNERS—List your property with us and let us match it. **OWNERS' EXCHANGE, Salina, Kan.**

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

5 QUARTERS, unimproved wheat and FORCED SALE alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, $5 per a., cash. **D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, $62.50 per acre. **ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$20 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE.
240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. **FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lucas, Kan.**

A BARGAIN.
160 acres, 11 miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place. $2,500 to $3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap.
I. R. KREHBILL, Geneseo, Kansas.

160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at $2,000. Terms on half. Write
FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

WANT TO BUY—Direct from owner, a small improved farm of 80 to 120 acres, in eastern third of Kansas. Must be good and a bargain. Give full particulars, and price it right if you expect reply. State encumbrance and terms. No commission to pay. Address **W. D. DAY, 435 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

FOR SALE - SPLENDID 240 ACRES

Smooth prairie land, deep rich soil, pasture, meadow, spring and well water, orchard, good buildings, location fine. Can divide. Deal with owner. A bargain.
S. C. BEWICK, Nevada, Mo.

BARGAIN—Improved Logan Co., Kan., 160 alfalfa, stock and grain farm, 5 miles railroad station. Price, $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance time. Also 10 acres Florida Everglades, $300, payable $10 per month.
H. M. DAVIS,
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

240 ACRES, 1½ miles to Oskaloosa, the county seat of Jefferson Co., 210 acres tillable, good soil, good and plenty water, 85 acres now in wheat, wheat to go with farm. Improvements: Fair house, two barns, one new, 34 by 50 ft., two corn cribs, new, 12 by 30 ft., cattle shed, 32 by 92, new, granary, 12 by 20, small orchard. Price, $75 per acre, if sold soon. No trades considered. **FORD & WEISHAAR, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for $1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from $300 to $1,000 for 300 acres, and deeded land from $7.50 to $20 an acre. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 30 to 40 bushels. **HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.**

READ THIS.

176 a. good, well improved stock farm, 4½ miles from Garnett, Kan., 2-story, 7-room house, with well at door; cellar, new large barn and stallion stable, and other outbuildings, 175 a. in cultivation, 40 a. in bottom, just sowed to alfalfa this fall, 40 a. prairie mow land, balance pasture, plenty of fruit, well fenced, has 10 a. of fine walnut timber, creek runs about it, good limestone, lays so as to drain well. This is a fine, sightly, shady place, 1 mile to school, phone and R. F. D. Price, $65 per a.; 30 days option; no trade. Can make easy terms. Address
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Owner's Agency, GARNETT, KAN.

For Sale or Rent—Farms near Amarillo, Texas, also farm near Chicago. **W. H. Bush,** Owner, 917 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
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Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise ½ to ¾ bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, $25 to $40. Further particulars write
J. J. Fischer, Cuero, DeWitt Co., Texas.

CLEAN RUNNING GENL. MDSE., brick bldg. res., in good Ness county, Kan., R. town. Stock will run about $3,500. Price for outfit, $8,500. Eng. on bldg. and stock, $2,500. Want good 80 or 120 improved central Kansas, with some stock and implements, for equity in above; would assume a small enc. on land. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Kansas.**

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. **V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.**

Will Carry 500 Cattle 2,000 acres, 4 miles from Kingman, Co. seat, 800 in cult., 3 sets improvements, 150 acres alfalfa. Price, $55. half cash. **JOHN P. MOORE LAND CO., Kingman, Kan.**

LOTS in Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
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FOR SALE in Allen Co., Kan., near high school, 160 a., at $65 an a., well improved. 80 a. well improved at $50 and $60, near town. A 240-acre farm that belongs to an estate that is a bargain at $40 per acre. This is 5 miles from town. Good 2-story house, large barn, good orchard, fine shade, plenty of water, 140 acres in corn, 100 in pasture. For more information write **SMITH & SON, Box 733, Moran, Kan.**

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1½ miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $2,600, for quick sale.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

500 ACRES—Located 6 mi. of R. R. town, all tillable; barn 60x40; other good outbuildings; 7-room house; 175 a. wild grass and bluegrass mixed, 30 a. clover, remainder cultivation; small orchard. Price, $55 per a. Owner will carry $14,000 at 6 per cent. Owner old man and says sell. 80 acres, 2½ mi. good R. R. town; 7-room house, barn, other outbuildings; 2 wells; 20 a. hog-tight; orchard; 60 a. cultivation. Price, $57.50 per acre. Do not wait to write, but come at once. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

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OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
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308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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20 acres at Richland, Benton County, Wash., on the Columbia river, highly improved, irrigated orchard tract set to best varieties of commercial apples, with peach and pear fillers. Trees 4 years old and will come into bearing next year. Best of soil, abundance of water and mild climate, 4 acres of strawberries paying $400 per acre; alfalfa yielding 4 cuttings, or 8 to 10 tons per year. Comfortable home and good barns with a well equipped dairy and 10 grade Jersey cows. For particulars, address owner, **C. D. Mitchell, Richland, Wash.**

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WEST FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE—2,500 acres, with oyster water front, 10 miles from Pensacola, 1 mile from R. R. station. Very fertile. No. swamp, all tillable. Location and soil considered the best tract of land in west Fla. The tract at $15 per acre. Save this ad. Address the owner, **G. W. SOULE, Camp Walton, Florida.**

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WANT TO TRADE.
80 a., unimproved, 3½ mi. Ransom, at $2,000, clear of inc., for good town property.
80 a., improved, 7 mi. Arnold, mortgage $400. Price, $2,000. Wants residence property in town of not less than 6,000.
320 a., 7 mi. Ransom, well improved, ½ in grass, ½ cult., mortgage, $1,300. Price, $22.50 per a. Wants eastern Kansas or Southern Missouri land.
Write for better descriptions. Many other propositions.
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EDWARDS BROTHERS REALTY CO.,
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TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.
Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development.
My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.
Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. $10 per acre.
Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—$15 per acre.
Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.
Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.
Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, $12.50 per acre.
Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.
These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. **R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.**

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160 acres, 5 miles of Parsons; 125 a. in cult.; good 6-room house. Price, $75 per a.; inc., $3,000. Can match any kind of a merchandise deal. Ask for our new list. **Owners' Sale & Exchange Co., Independence, Kan.**

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

600 ACRES, 75 acres in cultivation, all creek bottom, 90 acres mow land, balance good pasture, improvements are all good and have only been built a short time. Want farm in the east part of the state or Iowa. Price, $15,000. **W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kansas.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

200 A.—Best farm in Osage Co., 140 a. in cult., 35 a. in alfalfa, good improvements, 100 a. bottom. Price, $80 per acre. 800 a. in Sheridan Co., 500 a. in cult., $4,000 worth of improvements, 100 a. of bottom land. Price, $20 per acre. If this is not the best proposition in Sheridan Co., we will pay your expenses for inspection. Want smaller farm. **CAVE REALTY CO., Salina, Kan.**

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Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

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CARL JENSEN & SON, Belleville, Kan.

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Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.

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My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.

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100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Majoh B. Hadley, the 1000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best sow of A Wonder, out of a Giant Wonder sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

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Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.

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Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.

F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.

WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

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Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

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Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

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Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

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Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

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E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

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CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

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For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

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25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. **R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.**

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. **L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.**

Hildwein Sells November 1.

This week's paper contains announcement of the Walter Hildwein annual Poland China sale to be held at Mr. Hildwein's farm near Powhattan and Fairview, Kansas. The date is Friday, November 1, and the offering is one that should attract a big crowd of buyers. Mr. Hildwein's offerings have grown better each year and this year a very substantial advancement is noticeable. Last winter he was a good buyer at many of the best sales, and this offering is made up largely from pigs raised from sows bought at these sales. The 45 head that go into this sale are selected from 60 raised, and represent a very great variety of the best big-type breeding. They include animals sired by Long King's Best and out of an Expansive dam, Mammoth Ideal, out of a dam by Long's Mogul; several out of a dam by Gold Medal. These were sired by Long's King Mastodon 3d. Others are by Young Victor, a good son of Big Victor. Mr. Hildwein has used good judgment in growing this lot of pigs, and they have splendid frames with but little fat. It is a good bunch all the way through, and buyers will serve their own interests by being on hand when this sale takes place. Some of these gilts will be attractions in bred sow sales in bred to good boars. Remember the date and file your application early for catalog. If unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Hildwein's care at Fairview, Kansas.

Gronnigers Make Good Sale.

Herman Gronniger & Son at Bendena, Kan., pulled off another of their good Poland China sales last Wednesday. The offering of fall yearlings of both sexes was the best ever presented by this well known firm. It was a breeder's sale to a very great extent, and some of the most prominent breeders of this state and Missouri were among the buyers. Forty-one head sold for $1,418.50, an average of $34.59, the gilts outselling the boars by several dollars per head. A list of important sales follows:

C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan.	$91.00
R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.	30.00
Kansas Agricultural College	40.00
H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	36.00
R. B. Davis	50.00
Arthur Fenton, Denton, Kan.	39.00
R. B. Davis	35.00
Dr. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	30.00
Elmer Kibbler, Brenner, Kan.	26.00
Demming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.	30.00
A. Cordiner, Severence, Kan.	38.00
Dr. J. H. Lomax, St. Joseph, Mo.	31.00
J. W. Owens, Mill Grove, Mo.	40.00
C. L. Branic	36.00
Walter Hildwein, Fairview, Kan.	42.50
Walter Hildwein	36.00
Walter Hildwein	36.00
Walter Hildwein	31.00
Demming Ranch	30.00
Henry Keller, Powhattan, Kan.	30.00
P. S. Plum, Fairview, Kan.	36.00
J. H. Baker, Butler, Mo.	44.00
H. B. Walter	38.50
H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.	40.00
A. Cordiner, Severence, Kan.	26.00
U. S. Burn, Saxton, Mo.	40.00
Walter Hildwein	31.00

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Another Record Hampshire Sale.

The sale of Hampshire boars held by W. F. Davis at St. Joseph, Mo., Wednesday, October 9, like the sow sale held by Mr. Davis on February 14, was a record breaker. It was the finest offering of boars that has ever sold in one lot in the west, and again demonstrates the growing popularity of the Hampshire breed. The offering of 71 head was sold by Col. T. E. Deem, assisted by Colonel Carson, in three hours. The total of the sale was $3,045.50, or an average of $42.90 per head. The top of the sale went to Frank Spencer of Leavenworth, Kansas, at $180. Sixteen head of the offering were purchased by Kansas buyers. Nebraska breeders were also liberal buyers. Mr. Davis is the pioneer breeder of Hampshire hogs in the west, and owns the largest herd of that breed in the world. The following is a list of buyers and prices paid for the offering:

Ed Wasser, Springfield, Ill.	$ 42.50
Alec Stone, Comstock, Neb.	32.50
E. G. Thorne, Farmington, Kan.	35.00
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa	40.00
C. A. Christian, St. Joseph, Mo.	52.50
Frank Spencer, Leavenworth, Kan.	180.00
Johnson Bros., New Hampton, Mo.	40.00
A. H. Bruce, Fairview, Kan.	57.50
E. L. Clark, Ford City, Mo.	36.00
C. L. O'Donnell, Tucumcari, N. M.	42.50
J. R. Walkup, Fairfax, Mo.	47.50
W. S. Smith, King City, Mo.	43.00
F. P. Marstella, Albany, Mo.	32.50
Herman Lassen, Walnut, Iowa	50.00
A. D. Jones, Beaver Crossing, Neb.	70.00
A. Beal, Valencia, Kan.	38.00
P. W. Carr, Shubert, Neb.	49.00
J. Q. Edwards, Smithville, Mo.	60.00
F. C. Tatro, Geneva, Neb.	70.00
Alec Stone, Comstock, Neb.	42.50
T. H. Telken, Franklin, Neb.	67.50
Robert Crocker, Mound City, Mo.	41.00
W. A. Safely, Bedford, Iowa	73.00
Robert Gaines, Camden Point, Mo.	40.00
G. A. Laur, Westboro, Mo.	45.00
E. E. Woodhouse, Fairfax, Mo.	55.00
A. Tortscher, Berwick, Kan.	39.00
C. P. Paulson, Nora, Neb.	50.00
H. D. DeKalb, DeKalb, Iowa	77.50
R. D. Tober, Woodriff, Mo.	40.00
Charles Robinson, Rock Port, Mo.	50.00
Neil McLeod, Valley Falls, Kan.	41.00
W. A. Lore, Rock Port, Mo.	37.50
T. L. Felkin, Franklin, Neb.	60.00
W. O. Watson, Cameron, Mo.	42.50
Henry Indah, Reno, Kan.	47.50
W. E. Bailey, East Atchison, Mo.	37.00
Willie Essig, Tipton, Ind.	57.50
F. N. Bieri, Oneida, Kan.	35.00
W. L. Wright, Rosendale, Mo.	45.00
O. Richmond, Utica, Neb.	41.00
A. J. Zwart, Bronson, Mo.	60.00
R. E. Tate, Helena, Mo.	35.00
Clark McConnell, Fairfax, Mo.	35.00
J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kan.	35.00
J. B. Turner, Sheridan, Mo.	35.00
Robert Horn, Troy, Kan.	32.00
Frank Parks, Olathe, Kan.	51.00
R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, Mo.	40.00
Gus Piekenbrock, Unionville, Mo.	34.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	35.00
Charles Gaiman, Roseville, Ill.	29.00
Clark McConnell, Fairfax, Mo.	24.00
G. A. Laur, Westboro, Mo.	29.00
E. C. Mogis, Hamburg, Iowa	21.00
Alex Stone, Comstock, Neb.	37.00
Charles Robinson, Rock Port, Mo.	21.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	37.00
E. C. Mogis, Hamburg, Iowa	25.00
Emmett Gleason, Rulo, Neb.	24.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	22.00
S. C. Wisdom, Long Island, Kan.	39.00
J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan.	34.00
Fred Hoyt, Robinson, Kan.	31.00
George Stafford, Dearborn, Mo.	25.00
E. C. Stone, Peoria, Ill.	29.00
F. B. Johnson, Cobel, Ill.	26.00
Warren Bros., Wellsville, Kan.	34.00
L. M. Newberry, Madison, Kan.	26.00
Charles Brock, Camden Point, Mo.	27.00
H. R. Tablier, Savannah, Mo.	27.00

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning third at Des Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall sows and spring gilts by The Baron, he by a full brother to The Grandmaster. Bred sows by Pat I Know.

J. B. CORLEY, Lecompton, Ks.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big boned type, will weigh when mature 800 MUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ALL IMMUNE. Fresh Duroc blood from Dearborn, Missouri, Law Market, and Potentate, Missouri. Choice fall boars and gilts, all sold. ALL IMMUNE. Fresh Duroc blood from Dearborn, Missouri, Law Market, and Potentate, Missouri.

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM

The home of the 1,000-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 50 head of spring boars and fall yearling boars and other large type sires, also some fall gilts bred to Big Bill Taft. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and have a line of boars and gilts on which we can guarantee these essentials. Write us for prices. In this line we solicit your trade.

DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale. Here the strongest collection of big type brood sows and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Price, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Hadley Jones, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Fifty tops for sale. Write them your wants. Can please you.

B. F. WRAY & SONS, Bendena, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING

A few fall boars by Jumbo Prospect 2d and wonderful spring boars by Jumbo Prospect, and summer pigs, both sexes, by Jumbo Prospect. Must be sold soon. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ERNEST W. BEERY, Salmon Creek, Kan.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

50—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—50

Tops of my spring crop, sired by Mine Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.

FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

FULTON'S SPRING BOARS.

Few strictly top spring boars, sired by Chief Hutch by Fulton's Chief, out of big Iowa sows of Mastodon breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. F. FULTON, Waterville, Kan.**

COLOSSUS PAN POLAND CHINAS.

Forty choice spring boars and gilts sired by this great boar. Big and smooth. Public sale November 2.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

IMMUNE POLANDS

Fifty head of very choice, big type Poland China spring pigs, both sexes, and immune from cholera. Also, Shorthorn cows and heifers, bred or open. Nothing but first-class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.

S. S. SCOTT, Clay Center, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for [illegible] Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.

Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.

O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

W. E. MARR'S DUROC SALE OCTOBER 19

Sale October 19. Thirty-five head high class Durocs. Eleven fall gilts, three tried sows, one fall boar, five spring boars, 15 spring gilts. They are bred right and are right in every way. Send for catalog. **W. E. MARRS, Albany, Mo.**

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM, Americus, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.

E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.

J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.

R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

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DUROC JERSEYS

40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE

Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tatarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.

C. L. BUSKIRK, Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CALSSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.

We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

STOCK HOGS

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.

I have 600 head of stock hogs, alfalfa raised, well bred, of good bone and all uniform sizes. I would like to sell this bunch.

JNO. A. EDWARDS, Eureka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri.

A few choice registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. F. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd. 4-months-old bull for sale. Also 21 choice high grade bred heifers.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Farineuse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price, $75, f. o. b. cars. Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from $50 to $75.
B. C. SETTLES,
Palmyra, Mo.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. See my show herd at Topeka, Hutchinson, Oklahoma City, and American Royal.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County—Taken up, by H. B. Middlemass, Paola, Kan., R. R. 5, on August 23, 1912, one 4-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, dehorned, and with wire cut one left front leg. Value, $40.

FIELD NOTES

Jersey Bulls For Sale.

Mr. W. H. Bruns of Concordia, Mo., is advertising a number of choice young Jersey bull calves, from 2 weeks old to 15 months. These calves are from prize winning stock and are priced right. No living man can tell the value of a good bull, and it would be a smart thing to do to write for prices and descriptions, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Sparks' Sale.

The sale of big type Polands by Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., Oct. 22, is one that breeders of high-class Polands should not miss. Mr. Sparks is offering a lot of tried sows, proven producers, and a lot of big, growthy fall and spring boars and gilts that are outstanding good ones. They are of strictly big type breeding, and are right in every way. He is also offering his great herd boar, Missouri Prospect, by Prospect, by Big Prospect, dam Lady Jumbo 1st. He is one of the big, high quality sires, and an excellent breeder.

Sales for Duroc Boars.

W. W. Bales, of Manhattan, Kan., and proprietor of the "College Hill Duroc Jersey Herd," changes his card this week and offers at private treaty 10 strictly top boars and a few gilts. Mr. Bales has decided to sell out his tops at private sale, and not hold his public auction, as originally intended. These boars and gilts are of the very best breeding and were sired by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, a couple of good and tried boars. The dams of the pigs are daughters of the noted Tatarrax.

F. A. Tripp Writes.

"Had a good sale for an early one. People too busy, but they like the way we breed them. Four litters already this fall by Mastery. Thirty-eight pigs, or an average of 9½ to the sow, and one of the best brood sows is yet to farrow. We desire to thank the 'old reliable' Kansas Farmer and your efficient fieldman, Jesse Johnson, for your work, and hope to do more business with you in the future."

Last Call for Durbin's Sale.

Breeders and farmers who are on the market for strictly high-class Poland Chinas should remember T. E. Durbin's sale at King City, Mo., 2:20 p. m., October 23. On that date 50 head of fall and spring boars and gilts, the tops of the great Old Trusty herd, will be sold. If you want a herd header you will find it in this offering. If you want a high-class spring or fall gilt, the big, mellow, easy feeding kind, attend this sale. If you want new blood from one of the best herds in the corn belt and from an offering that will not be outclassed this season, attend this sale.

Last Call for Gebhart & Son's Sale.

On October 28 Gebhart & Son, of Kidder, Mo., will sell one of the best offerings of Poland Chinas, with size and quality, that breeders will find this season. The spring boars and gilts in this offering are the tops of a large number of spring pigs. They were sired by Missouri Wonder and Hobson's Metal, and are out of the best sows of Gebhart & Son's fine sow herd. Breeders wanting herd header prospects should attend this sale. They will also offer tried sows, some of the best of their herd, and they will be safe in pig to Missouri Wonder. A number of all round good fall gilts will also be in this sale. Don't overlook the date, October 28.

Last Call for Constant & Son.

The offering of Durocs by Jeff Constant & Son, of Denver, Mo., October 25, will be one of the high-class Duroc offerings of the season. The fall and spring boars in this sale are an extra good lot of big, high-class fellows that are bred right and are right in every way. The gilts and sows are in every way high-class. The sires of the offering, I Am Bell's Chief, by Ohio Chief, and W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., by Prince of Cols. are two of the great Duroc boars now in service. The dams of the offering are a splendid lot of Ohio Chief Elder's Wonder, I Am Bell's Chief sows, also some from sows tracing to Bond Advance, Buddy K. 4th and Crimson Wonder Again. Breeders will be interested in the offering.

Last Call for Jonagan's Duroc Sale.

This will be the last call for E. C. Jonagan's great Duroc sale, to be held at Albany, Mo., October 26. Breeders should not overlook the tried sows in this offering. They are an extra good lot and were sired by such boars as F. E.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, and other good ones. There will be a few fall gilts that will interest anyone wanting outstanding good ones. The spring and fall boars and spring gilts are extra good ones, and will include the prize winners of Mr. Jonagan's show herd. Send for catalog and look them up, as they will interest you. The entire offering is strictly high-class and the guarantee is remarkably liberal.

Thompson Brothers' Duroc Sale.

An event that should interest all friends of the Duroc will be the annual fall sale of the Thompson Brothers, Garrison, Kan. The sale will be held on the farm near Garrison and Stockdale, on Wednesday, October 30. The brothers have decided to only offer first-class individuals, and for this reason are culling very close, and only offering 30 head, about half of which are fall and spring boars. The boar division contains some attractions in the shape of the great young boar, "Cherry King," that headed the young herd that won second at Topeka State Fair this year. He is a September yearling and was sired by "Golden Chief," a grandson of "Ohio Chief," and his dam is the fine sow, "Nannie T.", by "King Raven," he by old "Red Raven." "Nannie T." is also a litter sister to "Golden Queen," grand champion sow at Hutchinson this year, defeating the champion sows, at both Iowa and Topeka state fairs this season. One extra choice spring yearling boar was sired by "Ohio Col.", the boar that won championship at the best state fairs last year. He is out of a dam by the undefeated "Tatarrax." Two others are by Golden Chief and out of a sow sired by the Nebraska prize winner, "Hogate's Model." The fall gilts included are the ones that won first and third at Hutchinson, and are hard to beat for breeding and individual excellence, and will be appreciated by the breeders that buy the best. A big per cent of the spring pigs are by "Col. Harris," one of the best Duroc boars of the state. He was shown by his owners, Thompson Brothers, at Hutchinson, and won first in the junior yearling class. He is big and smooth, and bids fair to make some Duroc history. The dams of the offering, generally speaking, are of Col. and Ohio Chief breeding. Nothing but good things will be included, and everything will be sold in nice breeding, thrifty conditon. Catalogs will be sent upon request, and bids may be sent to fieldmen or auctioneers by parties wanting stock and unable to attend this sale.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS



BUY THE BEST IT PAYS

Sows bred for summer farrow. A splendid lot of young boars. Write
SUTTON FARMS,
Box 133 Lawrence, Kansas.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

R. L. HARRIMAN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me. **J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.**

EAST VIEW SHROPSHIRES

Twenty-five registered yearling rams sired by an imported ram costing $200 in England. Also 25 pure-bred rams, good growthy fellows of the right type. All rams priced to sell quick. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call on or address

E. L. BITTERMAN, Mason City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 500 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.

Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us fo. milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. **C. A. NELSON.**

AMERICAN AND DELAINE MERINO SHEEP

We are offering 40 rams for 1912, also a few young ewes. Could furnish carload of rams on short notice. Foundation stock from famous Shattuck flock.

E. B. WILSON, Clear Springs Farm, Stanberry, Mo.

DAVIS SALE POSTPONED

Because of the heavy rain storm, the J. B. Davis sale of Red Polled cattle and Duroc Jersey swine, announced for **October 11, at Fairview, Kan.,** has been postponed till Tuesday, October 22, at Fairview, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. **CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.**

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Gilsaman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Oct. 26—W. F. Rieschick, Fall City, Neb.
Oct. 31—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland Kan.
Nov. 7—J. A. Winebrenner, Tipton, Mo.
Nov. 8—Wayne Hudson, Hemple, Mo.
Nov. 9—A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan.
Nov. 9—Lomax & Starrett, Severance, Kan.
Nov. 14—Harry Wales, Peculiar, Mo.
Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Oct. 25—Jeff Constant & Sons, Denver, Mo.
Oct 26—E. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.
Oct. 30—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Nov. 2—J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.; sale at Hiawatha, Kan.
Nov. 12—Lant Bros., Dennis, Kan.
Nov. 14—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Boars.

Have you written to W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan., about those good Duroc Jersey boars he is offering for sale? Most of them were sired by Golden Model 3d 117887. Did you know that one herd in Iowa, of this same Golden Model blood, won 127 ribbons at four shows, including 48 firsts and 12 championships? Don't this make you wish you owned one of these boars of Mr. Houston's? You might think they are too high priced for the farmer or hog man, but they are not, as they are priced close to pork prices. They are all of good color, growthy and stretchy. Their dams are extra well bred individuals, as Mr. Houston has taken special pains in selecting his breeding animals.

W. Z. Baker's Poland Sale.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Mr. Baker will sell a draft of his large, useful Poland Chinas on October 31. The sale will be held right in town, and everybody is invited to attend. The offering will consist of 25 spring boars and 25 spring and fall gilts. They are all the large type breeding and are a useful lot. This will be an opportunity for farmers to buy, and Mr. Baker does not expect any high prices. Everyone wanting some breeding stock should attend or send a bid to fieldmen or auctioneer. Send at once for catalog, then arrange to attend the sale.

J. N. George's Chester Whites.

J. N. George of Hopkins, Mo., owner of Unity herd of Chester Whites, one of the best herds of the breed in the corn belt, has a few outstanding fall boars that will interest Chester White breeders. They were sired by Harvey's Best by White Oak. Two of them are out of Bessie G 1038 by Unity Dick, dam Our Bessie. Others are out of Missouri Belle 1027 by Woodland Boy. These boars are the right type. They have the size and quality that make desirable herd headers, and Mr. George is pricing them well worth the money. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer and write or visit him at Hopkins, Missouri. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

M. E. Moore & Co.'s Holsteins.

Attention is called to the change in the advertisement of M. E. Moore & Co. of Cameron, Mo. The fine lot of Holstein cows recently advertised by them were sold in a short time, and they are now offering one of the finest lots of young Holstein bulls that they have had for a long time. The M. E. Moore & Co. herd of Holsteins is one of the noted herds in the United States. This herd was established many years ago by Mr. M. E. Moore, the senior member of the firm, and soon gained a reputation for producing record breakers. The best blood of the Holstein breed will be found in this herd, and Holstein breeders will find it to their interest to investigate this offering.

Kansas Supplies Wisconsin.

"Carrying coals to Newcastle" has been outdone by Frank J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., who has just sold seven heifers of his own breeding, to go to Wisconsin. If the state of Wisconsin has won fame for any one thing more than another, it is as the Holstein center of all America and Canada, and for a Kansas breeder to sell seven yearlings of his own raising, at an average of $265 each, to go into the very headquarters of the Holstein breeding business of the western hemisphere, argues quality for the Sunflower herd. Mr. Searle not only has the quality in cattle, but he has the know-how.

Guaranteed.

In the pocket of every pair of Fitz o all you will find the guarantee. guarantee is backed by The Brunb Munger Manufacturing Company, of City, Mo., one of the oldest and lar Kansas City. Every street car which out of the Union depot elevated line you past their two large, modern fa buildings just as the car emerges from the tunnel. "If the stitches rip come back." "Fitz overalls are not afraid of the washboard." "Fritz trimmings are the best." "Fitz suspenders are braced." "A pleasant smile with every pair." These are only a few of the claims made for Fitz overalls. The idea is to make Fitz overalls so dependable that when one wears out you will go right back and say "Fitz" to the clerk.

Work for Winter Months.

The man who is honest and who represents a legitimate business can get out alone to sell goods, but to perform a service to the buyer, not to steal him blind. The "traveling salesman" meets people courteously and does business with them on the square. He makes a legitimate profit and often times such a salesman will build up a permanent business by making regular trips through the country and selling goods of worth. We call attention to the advertisement of the K. K. K. Medicine Company, of Keokuk, Ia., an old, reliable, honest manufacturing concern which does business almost entirely through men who drive through the country calling on the same customers over and over again. This firm wants a few more salesmen in Kansas. Mr. George Hassall, the president of the company, will be glad to hear from you. When writing, mention this paper.

J. S. Kennedy's O. I. C. Sale.

On October 10, J. S. Kennedy of Blockton, Iowa, held his eighth annual sale of O. I. C. hogs, and his offering this year was one of the best of the many good offerings sold by Mr. Kennedy. The offering was practically all spring pigs, and the litter of three boars and two gilts out of Lady Belle 29830 was the feature of the offering. It was Lady Belle's fourteenth litter, and in the fourteen litters she farrowed 161 pigs and raised 123 of them, and never raised a runt. On account of bad weather and other unfavorable conditions the average was not as high as it should have been for the splendid lot sold. The top of the sale, a spring boar out of Lady Belle, went to S. B. Whitmore of Rolf, Iowa, at $65. Mr. Kennedy still has some choice boars and gilts that he will price for quick sale.

Don't Get Stuck.

Among the Kansas City managers who attended the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson was E. J. Anderson, of the Avery Company. Mr. Anderson was delighted with the performance of the Avery gas engine and "no-man" plow in the plowing demonstration. The outfit was operated every day at the fair, and at no time did the engine get stuck, nor was it necessary to raise a single plow to get out of a bad hole. Both the plow and lister gangs were used in the demonstration, and each behaved as creditably as the other. Although it had been raining during the fore part of the week, the behavior of the Avery outfit showed that power farming under wet weather conditions is altogether practicable. The following were buyers of Avery gas engines and power-lift "no-man" rigs at the Hutchinson fair: Craig Rees, Minneapolis, Kan., sold through Cleveland & Brownlee; William Schwier, Great Bend, Kan., sold through E. Cook; N. D. Patterson, Bucklin, Kan.; P. Goering, Mound Ridge, Kan.; Tampa Motor Car Company, Tampa, Kan., and G. Wright, Burlingame, Kan.—Kansas City Implement Trade Journal.

Black & Thompson's Sale November 2.

The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the sale advertisement of Black & Thompson of Hopkins, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On November 1 these well known breeders of big-type Polands will sell one of the outstanding offerings of the season. They have selected the tops of the two herds and will have an offering of spring boars and gilts, winter gilts and tried sows that every breeder of big-type high-quality Polands will appreciate. They will have spring boars and gilts by their great herd boar, Longfellow King, without a doubt one of the greatest sons of the great Long King. He is one of the big-type boars with size and quality. He has 10½-inch bone, and as an individual he is right in every way, and as a breeder he is second to none. They will also have litters by Junior Major by W's Major and Lee by Missouri Jumbo. Both of these boars are big high-class fellows and are showing well as breeders. They will have a litter out of Miss Wonder by A Wonder. Miss Wonder is one of the high-priced litter in the J. D. Gates sale. One out of Smooth Princess by Smooth Wonder, the sire of the winner at Iowa State Fair this year. Her dam is Crow Princess 2d, that topped an Iowa bred sow sale at $300. There is also a litter out of Big May, the largest sow in the herds. She is the dam of herd headers, among them Big Pete that was at the head of the F. P. Robinson herd. The dams of the entire offering are among the best dams of the herd, among them four Mouw bred sows. Write at once for catalog. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Big Kansas Industry.

One of the big dairy cattle breeding institutions of the state is located at Concordia, Kan. The "Springdale Stock Farm" is fast becoming famous as headquarters for the very best in Dutch Belted and Holstein cattle. This farm, which is well located just a few miles out of town, is being fitted up in the best possible manner for the handling of dairy cattle and taking care of the product. Mr. M. P. Knudsen, the owner of this plant, is a native of Denmark and the best posted man the writer has ever met. The herd at this time numbers about 50 head, about half of which are Dutch Belted and the other half Holsteins. The entire herd is now undergoing an official test, and it is Mr. Knudson's idea that the 27 head now in milk will show an average of 12,000 pounds of milk each for the year. For the past six months the 27 head mentioned have brought $675 per month for butter fat alone, and during that time $6,000 worth of young stock has been sold off the farm. The point of interest here is that the cows have about the ordinary care that the average farmer gives his cows, and without doubt this record could be equaled or beaten by almost any farmer with a like herd that would give it extra attention. The cows are now being milked three times a day and are being fed about a pound of oats and just a little cottonseed meal daily. This, with plenty of alfalfa hay and pasture, completes the ration. The Dutch Belt cattle are direct from imported stock and are splendid specimens of the breed. They are very gentle and without doubt one of the greatest dairy cattle breeds in existence. The Holstein cows are very large and without doubt as good as the breed affords. When writing, mention this paper.

KLEIN'S ANNUAL FALL SALE OF BIG POLANDS

45 HEAD **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th 1912** **45 HEAD**

At Farm 10 Miles East of Manhattan, 3 Miles South of Zeandale, Kansas

5 FALL BOARS—15 SPRING BOARS—10 FALL GILTS—9 SPRING GILTS—5 TRIED SOWS.

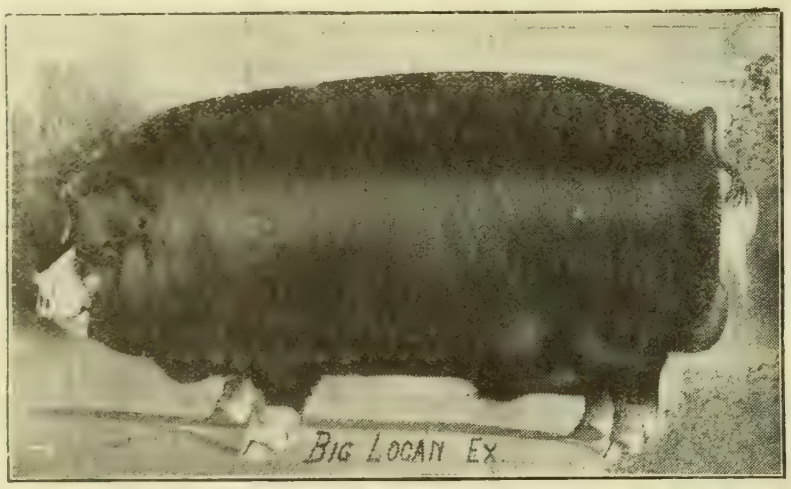
The tried sows and fall gilts will, some of them, have litters at foot; other breds and open.. The fall boars and gilts were all sired by the Expansion boar, TOULON PRINCE. The spring boars and gilts were sired by TOULON PRINCE and BIG MONARCH.

TRIED SOWS INCLUDE some of my very best sows, among them LADY WEBB, by Major Bob, SUNSHINE WONDER, by Philanthropist, MASSIVE IDEAL, by King Massive. The last named has a fine litter at foot by my young herd boar, CHIEF PRICE. All the litters at foot and those to farrow will be by the same boar. The offering is a good, useful one, and will be sold upon its merits. Farmers and breeders invited, as guests or buyers. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Free entertainment at St. George. Trains met there and at Zeandale.

AUCTIONEER—L. R. BRADY. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

L. E. KLEIN, ZEANDALE, KANSAS

L. V. OKEEFE'S GREAT POLAND CHINA SALE



At Stilwell, Kan., Thur. Oct. 24, '12

55 head, carefully selected from my herd of large Poland Chinas; 17 fall yearling gilts, all large and well grown out; 18 spring gilts, most all by big Logan Ex.; 12 spring boars, and 8 fall boars, sired by big Logan Ex., Grand Look, J. R.'s Model, John Hadley and Wedd's Long King. My fall gilts and spring gilts are all good. They will make large, roomy sows. Please send for my catalog, and come to my sale. If you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, or auctioneers, in my care. I guarantee a good offering, and you make the price. Come and spend a day with me, whether you buy or not. Your presence will be appreciated. Remember, the date is THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, and sale is at farm, near Stilwell, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. I would be pleased to mail you one.

L. V. Okeefe, Stilwell, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. ANDY JAMES.

B. F. GEBHART & SON'S FOURTH ANNUAL SALE OF BIG HIGH QUALITY POLAND CHINAS

AT KIDDER, MO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1912

Sixteen spring boars, big, mellow, growthy fellows that are right for quality. Breeders will find herd header prospects in this lot. Twenty select spring gilts, the big kind with quality. These gilts have been carefully selected and every one is a good prospect for a typical brood sow. All of our spring boars and gilts were sired by Missouri Wonder by Blain's Wonder and Hobson's Metal by Missouri Metal by Bell Metal. Three tried sows bred to Missouri Wonder, one sired by Keep On Prince, one by Taxpayer, and the other by Onward. All are proven producers. Will also offer three fall sows by Missouri Wonder and one by Capt. Hadley. Our offering this year is the tops of our entire herd, and we believe it will be the best in the history of our herd and one that will appeal to breeders wanting Polands with size and quality. All bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in our care will receive careful attention. Drop us a card and let us send you a catalog at once.

B. F. GEBHART & SON, Kidder, Mo.

Auctioneers—COL. THOS. E. DEEM, COL. F. E. WILLIAMS.
Fieldman—W. J. CODY.

JEFF CONSTANT & SON'S DUROC SALE

AT FARM NEAR DENVER, MISSOURI

Friday, Oct. 25th 1912

45—HEAD OF HIGH-CLASS DUROCS—45

Four extra good fall yearling boars that are right in every way; 15 February and March boars, the extra good ones of our large number of early pigs; 26 outstanding good spring gilts and sows. About one-half of our offering was sired by our great herd boar, I Am Bell's Chief, a son of Ohio Chief Again and grand champion at the Interstate Show at St. Joseph. The others by our fine young boar W. J. C.'s Prince of Cols., one of the best sons of Prince of Cols. It will be a strictly high-class offering that will interest breeders. Write for catalog. Free conveyance from Albany, Mo., to sale. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in my care will receive careful attention.

JEFF CONSTANT & SON, Denver, Mo.

COL. P. B. WILKERSON, Auctioneer. W. J. CODY, Fieldman.

E. C. JONAGAN'S GREAT DUROC OFFERING

AT ALBANY, MISSOURI

Saturday, Oct. 26th 1912

40 HEAD BIG HIGH CLASS DUROCS 40

Including eight high-class tried sows, as good as there is in our herd; six bred to our great herd boar, Missouri Chief, by I Am Bell's Chief; two fall gilts, extra good ones; five big, mellow, high-class fall yearling boars; seven extra good spring boars. The balance of the offering big high quality spring gilts, tried sows by F.'s Col., Crimson Wonder Again, Orient Chief, Red Chief, and other great Duroc sires. Spring boars and gilts by Missouri Chief, Crimson Chief Again. Our prize winning spring boars and gilts will be in the sale. The offering has been carefully selected. It is the tops of our herd and is in good breeding condition. All stock guaranteed as breeders, and guarantee covers sixty days. Let me send you a catalog containing my liberal terms of sale. It will interest Duroc breeders. Bids sent to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care will be treated fairly. Write me for catalog at once.

E. C. JONAGAN, :: :: :: Albany, Mo.

Auctioneers—Col. N. G. Krashel, Col. Wilkerson, Col. Gibson.
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

WOODLAWN SALE

OCTOBER 24th 1912

80 — HOLSTEINS — 80

A. R. O. Cows, Heifers Out of A. R. O. Dams.

Choice bull calves out of high record dams. All females of a breeding age bred to our great herd bulls whose six nearest dams average over 30 pounds butter and over 600 pounds milk, seven-day official record—a higher average record than any three bulls owned by any farm in the west. This entire offering of females of a milking age will average over 10,000 pounds milk per year. This is an opportunity seldom offered to buy good, dependable, reliable, money making cows at your own price. Do not overlook this great sale.

We plan to make it an annual event, and must and will treat you right. Honest cattle and a fair deal.

Send for Catalog. WOODLAWN FARM, STERLING, ILL.

W. Z. BAKER'S ANNUAL FALL SALE

OF

POLAND CHINA HOGS

The Big Bone Type 50 Boars and Gilts

AT

RICH HILL, MO., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1912

This offering is an excellent bunch of the big type Poland Chinas. These hogs are from the best in my herd, and I am confident that they will do me credit when they come into the sale ring. If you are interested in fine stock, you are cordially invited to come and be my guest. Bids may be sent to O. W. Devine, representing *Kansas Farmer*. Send for catalog, and come to the sale.

W. Z. BAKER, **RICH HILL, MO.**

BLACK & THOMPSON'S

Big Poland Sale

HOPKINS, MO., SAT. NOV. 2, '12

Fifty-four head, the tops of our herd. Our offering is one with size and quality and will consist of an extra good lot of spring boars by our great herd boars, Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee 61746, and a high class lot of spring gilts by Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee, tried sows by Crow's Model, and winter gilts by Harris's Choice. The offering is out of such dams as Smooth Princess, Miss Wonder by A Wonder, Model Slick, Big May, and other great sows of our herds. We have an offering that breeders of big Poland Chinas will appreciate. Mail us card for catalog. We have no mailing list. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in our care will receive careful attention.

BLACK & THOMPSON, HOPKINS, MO.

Auctioneer, H. S. Duncan. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

Special Knife Offers

We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.



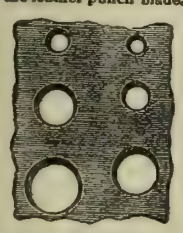
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.

This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.





Punch Blade

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

DISPERSION SALE

RED POLLED CATTLE AND O. I. C. SWINE

At Farm 7 Miles East of Delphos, Kansas

Friday, October 25, 1912

Ten head of Red Polled cattle, consisting of the herd bull, Bowman 31576, weighing a ton when fat, and four other bulls of serviceable age. The females, bred or with calf at foot, by Bowman. Foundation stock from the best Nebraska and Iowa herds.

Sixty head of registered O. I. C. swine, three herd boars, 20 spring boars, 13 tried sows. Remainder fall and spring pigs. The very best strains represented. Free transportation to and from sale. Lunch at noon. Write for catalogue. Send bids to auctioneers or fieldman.

MILTON PENNOCK

DELPHOS, :: :: KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COLS. F. J. ZAUN and W. G. ALTERTON.
FIELDMAN—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

J. H. MELLENBRUCH'S

PUBLIC SALE OF

DUROC JERSEYS

Hiawatha, Kan., Sat. Nov. 2, 1912

TWENTY SPRING BOARS——TEN SPRING GILTS

The offering is a good one, well grown out and uniform, and sired by four different boars, the largest per cent by "Red Raven," a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher; others by Col. D. and Hilcrest Chief, out of mature and richly bred dams. Sale at feed yards, under cover. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Send bids to auctioneer, in my care.

J. H. MELLENBRUCH, MORRILL, KAN.

AUCTIONEER—N. T. MOORE.

GOLDSTREAM FARM FOURTH ANNUAL JERSEY SALE

AUBURN, NEB., OCTOBER 28, 1912.

O. P. DOVEL, Prop.

CONSISTS OF 50 HEAD OF HIGH CLASS IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED JERSEYS

Headed by the sensational young imported bull, Euterpean, P. S. 4782, H. C., son of Noble Jolly Sulton, P. S. 4156, H. C. Dam, Eupidee's Dolly, P. S. 10145, C., granddaughter of Golden Fern's Lad, P. S. 2160, H. C.

Sale includes a magnificent line of great dairy cows and heifers, practically all of them bred to the above bull.

If you want to see the best lot of Jerseys ever gathered together in one sale, arrange to attend this sale. Also some very choice young bulls. Catalog on request only to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, Palmyra, Missouri.

HILDWEIN'S ANNUAL SALE

OF

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT FARM NEAR POWHATTAN AND FAIRVIEW, KANSAS. **Friday, Nov. 1, 1912**

45 head the best I have ever offered — 20 spring boars, 25 spring gilts

SIRED BY LONG KING'S BEST, BIG LOOK, YOUNG VICTOR, LONG'S MASTODON 2D, MAMMOTH IDEAL. OUT OF DAMS BY EXPANSIVE, COLOSSUS, LONG'S MOGUL, EXPANSION CHIEF.

The offering has plenty of size but lack fitting. They have been fed with their future usefulness always in mind. I bought their dams from the best breeders and for good long prices. I am sure they will give good results to those into whose hands they go. I have inspected what I have very closely, and have not catalogued one that is not worthy of a place in some herd. I extend to every hog man a special invitation to attend this sale. Catalogs sent to all who ask for one, mentioning this paper when writing. Usual entertainment, etc. Trains met at Powhattan.

WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

Auctioneer, Frank J. Zaun. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Fairview, Kansas.

THOMPSON BROS.

ANNUAL DUROC JERSEY SALE

At Farm Near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., Wed., October 30, 1912

30 SELECTED MALES AND FEMALES—5 SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—20 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS—2 FALL SHOW GILTS.

The fall boars include the September yearling, "Cherry King," that heads second prize young herd at Topeka State Fair this year; one is a son of the champion boar last year, "Ohio Col."; others are by "Golden Chief." The spring boars and gilts were sired mostly by "Col. Harris," first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson this year; others are by Kansas Col., half brother to above named boar. The fall gilts won first and third at Hutchinson in strong competition. They are both daughters of "Blue Valley Chief," one is out of Mary's daughter, dam of second prize produce of sow at Hutchinson. These gilts are attractions and should go into some good herd. The offering is a good, useful one, and about all good breeding lines are represented, mostly Col. and Ohio Chief. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. Trains met at Stockdale, Kan.

THOMPSON BROS. **GARRISON, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

Immune Pelands.

J. L. Griffiths, Poland China breeder, of Riley, Kan., is advertising immune spring boars and gilts of spring farrow. Mr. Griffiths writes that his pigs are doing fine and the demand for boars is good. He could sell all his gilts any time, but is holding them for his winter bred sow sale. Mr. Griffiths has one of the good herds of Kansas, and his descriptions are always correct. When writing him, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Mule Foot Hogs.

Whether Mule Foot hogs are immune from cholera or not, they are good hogs and are growing most rapidly in popularity. Some breeders claim their immunity. Some professors deny it. But all agree that the Mule Foot hog is very hardy, very prolific and very much less likely to have disease than any other breed. Charles K. Thompson, Letts, Ind., is now advertising some of the best of the breed. Please mention Kansas Farmer when you write him.

Malone Wins Out.

Owing to the fact that a part of the live stock awards at the Hutchinson, Kan., State Fair were omitted from Kansas Farmer's report by accident, several important items were not given. J. P. and M. H. Malone, Chase, Kan., had a splendid show of jacks and Morgans, and were able to carry away four firsts, one second and one third on six jacks, and second on Morgan stallion. When a breeding firm can show only six jacks and carry away a prize for each one, two-thirds of which are blue ribbons, it sure speaks quality in their jacks. Kansas is the natural home of the jack and the horse, as some of the greatest animals the world has known have been developed on her sunny plains. Right in the middle of the state, where grain and alfalfa grow to greatest perfection, is located this great stud of jacks and Morgans.

Harter's Sale, October 31.

J. H. Harter, of Westmoreland, Kan., has decided to catalog and offer at his sale, October 31, his great boar, Prince Hadley. It is doubtful whether this boar will bring anyway near his value in a sale at this time, but Mr. Harter has five or six herd boars and is anxious to dispose of a part of them. Prince Hadley was sired by "Big Hadley," and is one of his best sons for quality, smooth coat and feeding value. He is conceded to be the very best son of the old boar. He is a splendid sire and just in his prime. Mr. Harter will also sell 12 fall yearling boars, one of which is by Capt. Hutch; others by Prince Hadley, Mogul's Monarch, etc.; a lot of choice spring boars and gilts, and one tried sow. Write now for catalog giving full information about breeding, etc.

Won't Hold Sale.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder, of Clay Center, Kan., has decided not to hold a fall sale, and offers his entire crop of spring boars and gilts at private sale. He has 20 selected boars and almost as many gilts. He will sell the gilts open, or hold them after they are bought until they are bred and safe in pig. These are the real big kind, and represent the biggest breeding. Most of them were sired by Mr. Griffiths' splendid big boar, "Colossus Pan," sired by the noted Colossus, and his dam was the great sow, Queen Over Pan, by Expansion, combining the blood of two very noted strains. The pigs are out of choice big sows sired, many of them, by Mr. Griffiths' former herd boar, "Hugh Corwin," a boar tracing to John Blain breeding; others by "Billy U. S.", a Mogul boar; few out of dam by Capt. Hutch by Capt. Hutch. These boars and gilts will be priced to move them, and special prices will be made for 10 days.

Duroes At Hiawatha, November 2.

This week's issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, Duroc Jersey breeder, of Morrill, Kan. Mr. Mellenbruch will hold his annual fall sale at the feed yard pavilion in Hiawatha, Kan., on Saturday, November 2. The offering will be the kind that this good breeder always sells. They will be big, strong, husky boars, ready for immediate and hard service, and large type, motherly appearing gilts that will be in splendid condition to breed this fall for spring litters. Mr. Mellenbruch has always been a buyer of extra choice blood lines and the best individuality. The offering comprises 20 boars and 10 gilts, sired for the most part by Red Raven, an exceptionally good breeding boar and a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher. The remainder were sired by Hiawatha Chief, Col. D. and Hilcrest Chief, all good breeding sires and with very rich pedigrees. The catalog gives all necessary information and will be sent upon request. The sale will be held in the feed yard pavilion, and will be held regardless of anything in the shape of rain or other storm. Bids may be sent to Col. Moore, in Mr. Mellenbruch's care, at Hiawatha.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition.

The first choice of experienced hunters. Name over the prominent hunters and explorers and inquire what guns and ammunition they use, and you will find that most of them use the famous Winchester guns and ammunition. Why is this? Are such experienced men actuated by sentiment in buying their shooting equipment? No! they want guns and ammunition that they know can be depended upon, and in making such a choice lies the reason for much of their success. They select Winchester guns and ammunition because they know they are absolutely reliable. Then, too, Winchester guns and ammunition are made in calibers and sizes for all kinds of shooting, which gives a full range of selection. Another point about Winchester guns and ammunition is they are moderate in price, although unsurpassed in material, workmanship and finish. The oft-used expression, "Shoots like a Winchester," indicates the general opinion held of Winchester fire arms. It should be a guiding stone in selecting an equipment for fall hunting.

Auctioneers.

W. B. Carpenter has just closed a successful session of the Missouri Auctioneer School at Trenton, Mo., and is now at his office in Kansas City preparing for the big fall term which will open in Kansas City, October 7. At the last term students sold an 80-acre farm. Every bid was legitimate and it was a bona fide sale. They also sold a $2,000 imported German Coach stallion for the Gundy County Coach Horse Association. Students also sold two automobiles. Mr. Carpenter hopes eventually to hold all the sessions at Kansas City, on account of better railroad facilities, it being the live stock center of the west, etc. Here, also, they conduct regular sales at the city horse market at 400 Grand Avenue, while at 1404 Grand Avenue, sales of merchandise are held daily in Mr. Carpenter's own city sales and display room on one of the main business arteries of the city—Automobile Row. For teachers, the Missouri Auction School has the most successful auctioneers in the west. Mr. Carpenter himself has been a very successful business man, having made himself independent while still a young man. The auction school with him is his hobby. He thoroughly enjoys the work, and we can assure men who will attend his school that they will get their money's worth in every respect. When writing for catalog, mention this paper.

One Hundred Registered Durocs at Auction.

Owing to conditions over which he has no control, Mr. J. W. Wohlford, the very successful Duroc Jersey breeder located at Waterville, Kan., is compelled to disperse his fine herd, which at this time numbers over 100 head, exclusive of culls. The sale will be held at the farm, about five miles north of Waterville, Kan., and will include 109 head of as well bred Durocs as ever went through a sale ring in this part of the state. There will be 25 extra fine tried sows, some of them with litters at foot, and all of them rich in the blood of the Col. and Crimson Wonder strains through the great old sire, Nebraska Wonder. There are some daughters of this great boar and several by "Queen's Col.", formerly owned by Chester Thomas, and one of the best breeding boars that ever did service in any Kansas herd. He was by King of Cols. 2d and his dam was a Crimson Wonder bred sow. Then there are daughters of G. C.'s Kansas Col., another noted Col. boar, formerly heading the herd of Grant Chapin. Others are by "Carter's Golden Rule," a grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule, the highest priced male pig ever sold at auction in these parts. He headed the herd of Pearl Pagett, at Beloit, and Carter's Golden Rule headed the famous "Golden Rule" herd, of which Leon Carter is proprietor, at Asherville, Kan. So it will be seen that the Wohlford herd contains the breeding of the best known Kansas herds. This breeding predominates throughout the herd. The 50 August pigs are exceptionally choice and were sired by the young herd boar, "Carter's Col." by Leon Carter's great Dreamland Col., he by Waveland Col. Get a catalog of this sale right away, and plan to attend.

A Good Cream Separator.

A good cream separator is one of the best paying investments on any farm where three or more cows are kept. If you have been skimming your milk from pans, cans or crocks, or have been using the so-called "water separators," you will be surprised to find how much more fine, smooth, rich cream you can get by using a hand separator. In the cold winter months while the milk yield is smaller the butter fat is the more valuable and harder to separate from the skim milk than it is in the summer. For these reasons you really need a separator as much if not more in winter than in summer, and between this time and next spring the extra cream you get will go a long way toward paying for the best separator you can buy. Then think of having the fresh warm skim milk to feed the growing pigs, calves and chickens. When mixed with a handful of oil meal to take the place of the butter fat which has been removed, warm skim milk from the separator makes an ideal winter feed. The women will appreciate the separator when the cold days come. The skimming can be done so much easier and the separator washed in less than half the time it takes to gather the cream in the old way. Of course, there is a big difference in separators. Some skim closer, wash easier, run easier and last longer than others. The Sharples Tubular Separator is without a doubt one of the simplest of all separators, as it has no loose parts inside the bowl, which makes it very easy to clean. It is also light running, quiet in operations, and convenient in height. The Sharples Separator Co. are the world's largest and America's oldest manufacturers of cream separators. Their machines are in daily use and giving splendid satisfaction to owners all over the world. We suggest that you write them at once for their latest catalog 165, mailed to you free and postpaid.

Get Guernseys.

With the changed conditions arising out of the merging of the great unfenced ranges, on which were raised countless herds of beef cattle, into smaller fenced farms, has come a necessity for more intensive methods. Increased population has brought increased land prices, and with these have come a necessary study of economical methods of profit production on the farm. This has brought about the silo, and the dairy cow, and with each of these has come the demand for better silos and better dairy cows. The demand for pure-bred dairy cattle of all breeds has been constantly increasing, until it is no longer possible for local breeders to meet it. Heretofore the Holstein and Jersey have held sway, but of late the Guernsey has come into prominence as one of the best known machines for the manufacture of butter fat. The corn belt states have but few Guernseys scattered about them as yet, although there are a few good herds, and one of these is the Lakeview herd at Greenwood, Mo., owned by William B. Henderson, Victor Building, Kansas City, Mo. A recent visit to this herd showed that it had been well founded and maintained at a high standard by the purchase, when necessary, of the best animals that money could buy. This herd is now headed by Bonniriliusl 5340, by Casterilliusl 0980, with nine daughters in the Advanced Registry. His dam was Bonnie Florimes First 13117 A. R., with a record of 369.41 pounds. This bull is the sire of all of the younger bulls now in the herd, and of two of the yearlings that are offered for sale. He is an intensely bred Bonnie Boy. Two of the yearlings that are offered for sale were sired by Governor Hoard's herd bull, Ukiahl 4344, by Star Light Excelsior 7992 A. R., with 14 daughters in the list. His dam is Lady Lavenel 2896, by Tristan 4183, with five daughters in the list. The dam of Star Light Excelsior was Star Light of Geneva, with a record of 470.32 pounds, while his sire, Standard 4652, has three daughters in Advanced Registry. He is an intensely bred Bonnie and Fernwood. As showing something of the quality of the cows now on Lakeview Farm we may mention that one has a record of 480 pounds of butter fat in 10 months. A second has a record of 502 pounds in 12 months. A third shows a record of 480 pounds in 12 months. Lakeview Farm is operated as a model dairy from which the cream is shipped a distance of 30 miles every morning to Kansas City. The equipment is a splendid one, and includes the most up-to-date cow barn, with two enormous silos, and a very large ice house for the control of temperature in the cream. It is a real treat to visit this farm, whether one is a buyer or not, but if one is searching for good Guernseys, he could travel many hundred miles and do worse.

The leaves are falling, which reminds us that lots of them will be needed this winter to cover the floors of the poultry houses.

SNODDY REMEDY HAS STOOD THE TEST

For 15 years the Snoddy Remedy for hogs has stood the most drastic tests. Now on sale in every state in the Union, and used by hog raisers everywhere as a most reliable friend. We continue our guarantee that Snoddy Remedy will cure diseases known as hog cholera or swine plague. By the word "cure" we mean that a large per cent of such infected hogs will recover their normal health and thrift. Treatments to be conducted under conditions under which the farmer must meet these diseases. Will send our own man to help with the treatment if desired. "An honest remedy at an honest price," is the foundation we have built up our great national business on. Snoddy Remedy is put up in two sizes, 50c and $1, packed in cases ready for shipment. Snoddy Remedy is poison, and must not be fed to anything but hogs and poultry. Hog raisers are requested to write us for full information and for advice if wanted. Address

J. H. SNODDY REMEDY CO.,
501 Schweiter Building, Wichita, Kansas.

A man in Elk County, Kansas, sued another fellow for a commission in a real estate deal. The defendant proved that the plaintiff had never advertised in the local paper, had no cards printed, nor letter heads. The jury took the view that because the defendant had done no advertising of any sort he had not established his business as that of selling real estate, and failing so to do could collect no commission on real estate deals.

Hog Troubles.

Our subscriber, F. A. S., of Linn County, Kansas, writes: "We have been having trouble with our hogs that we don't understand, and we would like some advice or remedy if you know of any. The old sows that are suckling pigs will dry up, some of them on one side only, and the little pigs get sore mouths and their tails dry up and look like they would fall off soon. Their tongues are sore on either side. They are about three weeks old. The old hogs eat well and the pigs appear pert and we have not lost any yet."

One great trouble in giving service of this kind to our readers lies in the fact that they do not always give full particulars or descriptions and it is hard to diagnose the cases. KANSAS FARMER veterinarian says that from the description given he can suggest nothing other than a lack of proper sanitation in the quarters where the sows are located. After a house or pen has been occupied for some time by hogs it is likely to become tainted with decayed matter and "sour," if not poisonous. The sows get this dirt on their teats and the pigs naturally get more or less of it in their mouths and soreness results.

When the pigs get sore mouths they will naturally not suckle any more than they are forced to do by hunger, and the sows naturally begin to dry up. As the pigs do not get all of the nourishment they should have, they do not do so well, and this may show itself in various ways. The "soured" or poisoned soil of the pens or houses, together with the kind and amount of nourishment received by the pigs, probably explain the appearance of their tails.

Now, if our veterinarian is correct, and he seems to be from all the information given, the only thing for our subscriber to do is to go after the dirt. Clean up everything and use plenty of lime and some good dip to spray about the premises.

Why They Win.

Ever think why practically all of the herdsmen in the big show herds of cattle and all the caretakers in the big fairs and shows rings are Scotchmen, with a fair sprinkling of Englishmen? They are practically all Britons, at any rate, and, when one realizes this fact, he is led to seek an explanation. Unquestionably these Britons are the best herdsmen in the world, and their presence in charge of any herd argues well for the herd. American Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloways have attained to high distinction because of high quality, but this has been due, very largely, to American climate and feed and Scotch help. The reason these Britons are the best herdsmen is because they were born to it. Their fathers and grandfathers for generations have had the care of perhaps the same breed of cattle, and they have learned these cattle as have no other people on earth. Britain produces the finest cattle on earth. She was the creator of most of the best breeds which we know, and has supplied the foundation stock for most of our American cattle, with many of our hogs and horses.

America produces fine cattle and hogs and horses, but they came mostly from imported stock, and the quality of our animals is not uniform. We have a great many good cattle, but we have a great many more that are bad. Britain has practically all good cattle, and this comes from the universal use of good sires and the careful, conscientious attention given them by her farmers.

If any American farmer doubts the practicability of raising profitable beef cattle on high priced land, he has only to look to the British Isles, where it has been done for hundreds of years, to be convinced.

American Royal Notes.

The two carloads of Hereford calves on which Dan Casement, of Manhattan, Kan., won the first and third prizes at the Royal in the feeders' division, were bred and raised by Alex Philip, of Hays City, Kan.

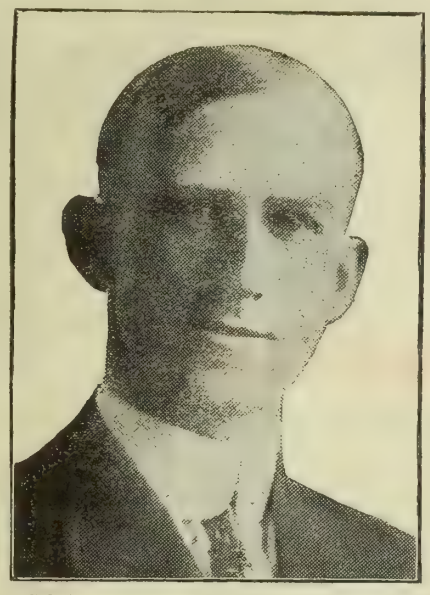
C. W. Merriam, of Topeka, came within one of the top in the Royal Shorthorn sale in his purchase of Violet's Light, contributed to the sale by C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan.

Lavender S., the Shorthorn cow which topped the Royal sale, was sold by C. S. Nevius, of Chiles, Kan., and went to F. W. Harding, owner of the famous Anoka herd at Wakesha, Wis. When Frank Harding buys a Shorthorn it means that the animal is one of the best of its kind.

The $500 trophy of the students' judging contest got away from us this time. It was first won by Iowa Agricultural College; then by Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Kansas in turn, but this time Nebraska butted in and took it away with a score of 3,649, as compared with Kansas' score of 3,126. The colleges stood in the following order: Nebraska, 3,649; Iowa, 3,838; Arkansas, 3,380; Missouri, 3,302; Kansas, 3,126.

Kansas State Agricultural College had requests for 80 judges to act in various departments in different fairs this fall. That's going some.

The great Missouri mule was very much in evidence at the Royal, and their quality deserves all the attention they receive. Kansas has just as good mules, but they are not yet so well known nor so numerous.



Col. Ray Page, of Friend, Neb., whose cut is herewith presented, is one of the foremost live stock auctioneers of the west. Col. Page made many of the best sales last year and preceding years. He is a wide-awake, well informed auctioneer and gets the money under the most unfavorable conditions. His card appears in Kansas Farmer regularly. Write him about your next sale.

American Royal Sales — Shorthorns, 11 bulls sold for $3,175, average, $288.63; 25 females sold for $3,605, average $144.20; 36 head sold for $6,780, average, $188.33. Herefords, 35 bulls sold for $11,315, average, $323.28; 14 cows sold for $3,575, average $255.35; 49 head sold for $14,890, average, $303.87. Angus, 17 bulls sold for $1,945.00, average $114.40; 28 females sold for $2,562.50, average $91.50; 45 head sold for $4,507.50, average $100.

It was good to see Tom Patterson back again, and it was better to see the way he turned off the work of judging the draft breeds at the Royal. An increase of 50 per cent in yearly salary took him from Kansas State Agricultural College to the Minnesota College, and Kansas lost another good man.

The young city swells who undertook to "do" the cattle and hog barns with white shoes on, attracted more attention than they could have done in any other way, perhaps.

The Royal poultry exhibit was a big one and attracted a good deal of attention. The big, 65-pound turkey, whose ultimate end is the White House if a certain candidate for the presidency should be successful, was a prominent feature.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the Percheron Society of America, says the Royal has been so much strengthened by the increased number of mares that the show of 1912 is the best Percheron show ever held at Kansas City. He is right.

The horses owned by Miss Long, the daughter of the millionaire lumberman, of Kansas City, attracted a good deal of attention in their stalls.

Some of the sheep exhibitors stained the wool on their sheep a rich golden color, thus rivaling in color, at least, the famous fleece of ancient Colchis. If the legend of the golden fleece had any real meaning it was that sheep are money makers, and no paint or powder is necessary.

The hungry hoarde was fed by the ladies of two different churches, but of the same denomination, and they were well fed, too. Every fair, big and little, could do itself proud by giving the dining room concessions to church societies.

The Royal branched out in a new department this year, and had a dog show. Some of the animals on exhibition were held at prices compared with which the prices of the useful animals of the show seemed small. However, money was made to spend, and the man who "blows himself" on a dog may have to travel in the arctic regions some day. The dog might be worth his price then.

FREE TO YOU



FIRST PRIZE

A GREAT, BIG, FIVE-PASSENGER, 1913 MODEL "69T" OVERLAND TOURING CAR, fully equipped and ready to run out of the garage;

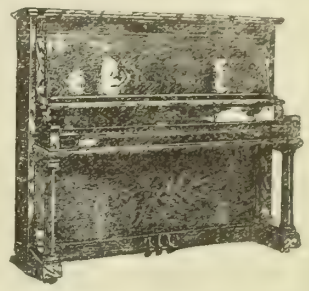
A SPLENDID $400.00 CRAMER PIANO, either in mahogany or oak case, of sweetest tone made;

A MAGNIFICENT $150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA, with 12 double disc records, good as anyone in the land owns;

A HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP, in one of Topeka's best business schools;

A LARGE, SPLENDID $50.00 VICTOR VICTROLA, with 6 double disc records, clear, distinct and entertaining;

TWO BEAUTIFUL $50.00 GOLD WATCHES, either ladies' or gentlemen's, the kind you will be proud to own; amounting to $2,000.00 in value, is what KANSAS FARMER will give away to the men and women living in Kansas, married or single, young and old, who recognize a real opportunity when it comes their way. To get one of these prizes it will cost you absolutely nothing, not even a minute's work. No work, because it simply means a cheerful and friendly visit or a pleasant telephone chat with each one of your neighbors and acquaintances, to tell them that you are out to win the big pleasure car, and why they should read KANSAS FARMER.

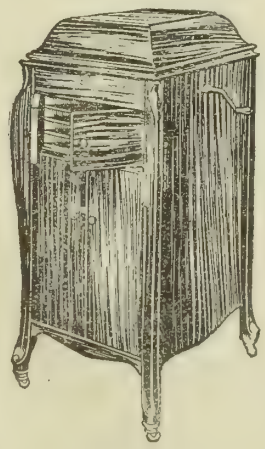


Every farmer in the Southwest needs KANSAS FARMER. He needs it because there is not an agricultural magazine read in the farm homes of the West which supplies him the clean, bright, vital information, pointers and help which his vocation demands, that KANSAS FARMER does. Find out who reads it. That will prove its worth and high qualities.

You will never know how easy and pleasant it is until you try. It will mean real fun to go out in your spare time, call on your relatives and friends and ask them to save the vote coupons, each good for 25 votes, which appear weekly in KANSAS FARMER, and get their renewal or new subscriptions. You can secure votes and subscriptions from any part of the world.

You have seven magnificent prizes to choose from—seven chances. You cannot lose if you will just simply make up your mind that this is a grand opportunity, that you will grasp it and enthusiastically tell all your friends about it.

The contest will be short, and before you can realize it, you will have won a big, splendid Christmas present for yourself. Think of securing so much value in so short a time. Can you make money any faster?



Your friends will help you. It is actually a favor to them to show them the merits of KANSAS FARMER, and they will quickly see and easily appreciate its value. Just see if they won't. And, besides, this is just the season when subscriptions are gotten the easiest. Harvest is practically over, and the long winter months are about to begin. Everybody is right now better able to pay their subscriptions, and everybody will have more time to read.

This is surely a rare opportunity. Do not waste it. Chances overlooked occasion sorrow and regret, while others are reaping their rewards. Make every moment count. Make hay while the sun shines.

The plan of this contest is the simplest, fairest and most impartial ever devised. There is not the least complication about it, and you are not obligated in any way or manner. Everyone gets equal treatment, and the only possible way to win is through persistent personal interest and effort in your campaign. We will assist you in every way that is fair and possible.

It costs you nothing to enter. You do not even have to be a subscriber yourself to enter and begin to secure votes.

Start right now, before others do in your neighborhood, and your friends' help is promised to them. Send in your name or that of a member of your family. Use the coupon printed below, and get credit for 5,000 votes to start with. As soon as we hear from you, we will forward you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, etc. Necessary supplies will also be sent you.

Look for the VOTE COUPON printed on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department, so that it will reach us within ten days from the date printed on it. Each one will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to clip the Vote Coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your vote standing.

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I desire to nominate

Mr.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

Tremendous Slaughter of Brand New Wire and Roofing

B-U-S-T-E-D-!

Yes,—All Special Sale Records BUSTED Wide Open

S-M-A-S-H

Go Roofing Prices!!

Never before have you been able to participate in a Roofing sale such as this. This opportunity came about in an unusual manner. It is out of the ordinary channels of manufacturing and selling. We only have a limited quantity at this slaughter price, subject to prior sale or reservation.

Corrugated Steel Roofing 1¼ Cents Per Square Foot

You, who read this, will instantly realize that here is your lucky chance of a lifetime to buy the best roofing in the world at a mere fraction of its real value. Now here's the reason: Our enormous buying power enabled us recently to pick up for spot cash a stock of this Brand New, Perfect, Corrugated Steel "V" Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing and Brick Siding at a tremendous sacrifice 'way under what it is actually worth.

Immediate cash needed, made possible this purchase—couldn't wait—we had the ready cash—their loss was our customers' gain—"it's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Just another chapter added to the long list of Chicago House Wrecking Co.'s Famous Special Bargain Sales. We pass this wonderful purchase of roofing along to you now at our usual advance of one small added profit.

Corrugated Steel Roofing Practically Indestructible

There is nothing else that compares with Corrugated Steel for REAL PROTECTION. It makes a life long roof. Outlasts all other kinds of roofing many times. It's fire, rain, frost, wind, sun and lightning-proof—warmer in winter—cooler in summer—and, under ordinary circumstances, it can't leak, rot, warp or taint rain water. You can absolutely depend upon it that Corrugated Steel is the most perfect material for roofing, siding and ceiling ever known.

Galvanized Steel Roofing At 2½c Per Square Foot

Another big Steel Roofing Bargain. 35,000 squares, very highest grade, specially coated, corrugated galvanized roofing and siding, made of specially prepared steel of a quality superior to anything before produced. Practically rust proof and will last a lifetime. Full size sheets; we will furnish it in suitable lengths for any purpose. Only a limited quantity, so we urge you to send us your order immediately without waiting to write us again. Price only 2½c per square foot and it will outlast four to one. Just drop us a line—tell us your requirements—size of your studding and other general facts and we will help you select proper size sheets. If you are not ready to use material now, we will reserve it for future delivery. If you prefer some other style than the corrugated we will furnish it. We have this same grade in "V" Crimped, Standing Seam and Brick Siding.

Ready Roofing, With Supplies, ¾c Per Square Foot

Many people are prejudiced against rubber surface, or prepared asphalt roofings. We have not been pushing the sale of such roofing because we have such implicit faith in steel roofing and are so thoroughly convinced that it is absolutely the best all around roof covering a man can buy, that we urge our customers to buy steel in preference to ready roofing. However, many people will use nothing but ready roofing and for them we have a bargain proposition that no one else can equal: At ¾c per square foot we will furnish the very highest quality Ready Asphalt Smooth Surface Roofing—just about 40% cheaper than you can buy similiar quality for elsewhere. Just think—only 75c for complete roll of 108 sq. ft. You get the extra 8 feet for laps, FREE. Mind you, we guarantee the lasting quality of this roofing to be equal to any Ready Roofing manufactured.

Send For Special Roofing Catalog and Samples

Remember, we can give you these extraordinary bargains only because we made a truly remarkable purchase. Such a wonderful roofing chance [illegible] occurred before—maybe never again! It is your one BIG opportunity—don't pass it by!! Send at once for Special Roofing Catalog, Free Samples and Full Instructions for Laying Roof. No need writing a letter, simply use Special Roofing Sale Coupon by writing your name and address in same—we will understand that you simply want full information, samples, prices and specifications which will be sent at once, prepaid. Send no money—just name and address.

EXPLANATION

Why We Are Called The "Price Wreckers"

Did you ever stop to think what becomes of the stocks of goods when a Manufacturer, Jobber or Big Retail Dealer goes bankrupt—"busted" as the saying is? If the stock is sufficiently large, if the goods are new, clean and desirable, and the price is cut right to the bone, they find their way naturally to the Chicago House Wrecking Co.'s 40-Acre Plant for distribution at one small added profit to their hundreds of thousands of customers who in this way get wonderful bargains many times for only a mere fraction of the cost to manufacture. There's not another concern on earth that can meet our prices, simply because no other concern has the buying and economical distributing facilities which we enjoy.

Where Your Dollars Do Double Duty

Every time you buy from us, you increase the amount of your savings account. We are a safety valve between the public and high prices. We recognize no Trust or Association—we buy our goods under new and improved methods—none of the old time merchandise game about us. When you deal with us, your dollar takes on an added purchasing power. One trial will convince you and make you forever one of our good, reliable customers.

We Sell Practically Everything

Our stock includes practically everything "under the sun." That means Building Material, Lumber, Roofing, Sash, Doors, Millwork, Wire and Fencing; Hardware, Plumbing Material, Heating Apparatus and Supplies; Furniture, Household Goods, Rugs, Stoves and everything needed to furnish or equip your home, your club or hotel; Groceries, Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing Goods—every single article needed to clothe a man, woman or child; Sporting Goods, including fishing tackle, hunting outfits, tents, guns, harness and vehicles; Jewelry, Sewing Machines, etc. You can't think of a single manufactured article that we can't supply you at a saving in price.

Get A Copy of 1,000-Page Catalog—Free

Our enormous stocks of merchandise are accurately described and illustrated in our mammoth 1000-page, illustrated wonderful Price Wrecker. You may have a copy, FREE. Write for it today. Also ask us to send you extracts from our unsolicited testimonial letters. We have thousands of customers who have bought roofing, fencing and other supplies from us, and have secured the same satisfaction we offer you.

SPECIAL SALE

Go Wire Prices!!

Barb Wire, Woven Wire Fencing—Smooth Galvanized Wire—Telephone Wire—Nails and Staples are a part of the most stupendous, sacrifice, slaughter purchase ever made in the history of this kind of merchandising. As long as it lasts, we will dispose of it at prices heretofore unheard of.

Brand New Wire Fencing Less Than 1c Per Running Foot

Every reader of this paper knows us. Most of you have purchased something or other from us that saved you money, and, whatever it was, it must have proved satisfactory, because we handle only absolutely brand new, dependable merchandise. Our regular prices are wonderful money-savers, because we buy our goods at Sheriffs' and Receivers' Sales, Factory Overstocks, etc. But once in a while we run across something very unusual even for us, and are able to offer what may be fairly called a truly extraordinary sale. When this happens, our hundreds of thousands of customers find themselves in position to net a tremendous saving of brand new, top notch quality goods that if bought in the regular way would cost them two or three times our low bargain prices. You will realize the wonderful opportunity when we tell you that during this sale you can buy

New Barb Wire, Less Than Two Cents Per Rod

We were able to pick up this Lot at prices to Cap the Climax of any purchase we have ever made since we bought the Chicago World's Fair. Now when we say "S-M-A-S-H Go Wire Prices," we mean every word of it! Not just a trifle lower than the lowest figures ever made on wire and fencing, but prices absolutely wrecked—busted—smashed to smithereens! You old-timers who have bought loads of wire will fully realize the wonderful opportunity in this sale when we say to you that we are selling New Wire Fencing at less than 1 cent a foot. You never had a chance like this before!

Only A Mere Fraction of Its Real True Worth

We want it distinctly understood that while we paid only a fraction of the real worth of these goods, and are making unheard-of low slaughter prices, yet we guarantee every foot of this material—Wire, Fencing, etc.,—to be exactly as represented and that would cost you a great deal more if bought in the regular way. In this Extraordinary Price-Wrecking Special Sale everything must go—nothing will be held back—you can buy Barb Wire, Smooth Galvanized Wire, Woven Wire Fencing, Nails of every size and description, Wire Gates, Posts,—in fact everything that comes under the classification of Steel and Wire—at prices that will net you a tremendous saving.

Some Desirable "Odds and Ends" Included In This Lot

Included in this Lot 67 is a collection of odds and ends such as bolts, screws, nuts, nails, etc., all brand new goods, of all sizes and kinds. Anyone who has use for them will find them tremendous bargains as long as they last. Do not overlook this lucky chance, even though you may not just now be in need of wire and fencing supplies, You surely can use them later, and by reserving your needs now, you will get the advantage of these extraordinary low sales prices that never occured before and in all probability will never occur again.

The Largest Institution of Its Kind In The World

The Chicago House Wrecking Co. is one of the leading commercial institutions of Chicago. Its plant covers over 40 acres. It is the most enterprising institution of its kind in the world.

The capital stock of this Company is $2,000,000, which is sufficient evidence of our responsibility. Any bank or commercial institution anywhere will confirm the responsibility of this Company. Ask the publisher of this or any other paper.

We are known everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of satisfied customers will testify to our fair, square methods and wonderful ability to save them money.

For twenty years this Company has been well and favorably known to hundreds of thousands of customers throughout this land, and our honest public dealings have made us friends everywhere. The nature of our guarantee under which we sell all our merchandise is so broad and binding that there is no possible chance for you to make a mistake in buying from us, because we always give satisfaction or money back.

No Advance Deposit Will Be Required

This is your chance to lay in your roofing and wire supplies at a tremendous saving. But if you want to get your share of these bargains, you must send in your reservation at once. We want you to realize that this is a very unusual offer, and want to treat all our friends alike, but while we have what would be a large stock for any other concern, remember that we have hundreds of thousands of customers all over the country who regularly watch for our advertisements for special bargains for home and farm. We have never before offered such wonderful values. We expect even our big supply of these goods will be eagerly grabbed up by our regular customers who never buy a thing until they get our prices. No need, however, to buy now. Simply write us a letter, postal or mail coupon for samples, then state about when you will want your supply and we will hold it for you without deposit, or if desired we will make immediate shipment. Get our samples at once and our complete prices. They will startle you. You will be surprised at what a trifling cost you can now buy this brand new roofing, wire fencing, etc. Use Coupons!

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING COMPANY

35th and Iron Streets, Dept. M 49, Chicago

SPECIAL ROOFING SALE COUPON

Chicago House Wrecking Co.,
35th and Iron Sts., Dept. M 49, Chicago

Gentlemen:
Without any promise to purchase, please send me Special Catalog, prices, samples and full particulars of your Special Sale of Roofing.

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D.....

County..... State.....

SPECIAL WIRE SALE COUPON

Chicago House Wrecking Co.,
35th and Iron Sts., Dept. M 49, Chicago

Gentlemen:
Without any promise to purchase, please send me prices and full particulars of your Special Sale Lot No. 67, Wire, Wire Fencing, Barb Wire, etc.

Name.....

Address..... R. F. D.....

County..... State.....

630.5
KH

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number ~~42~~ 43 TOPEKA, KANSAS, OCTOBER 26, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

CHILDREN cease to grow when they become men.

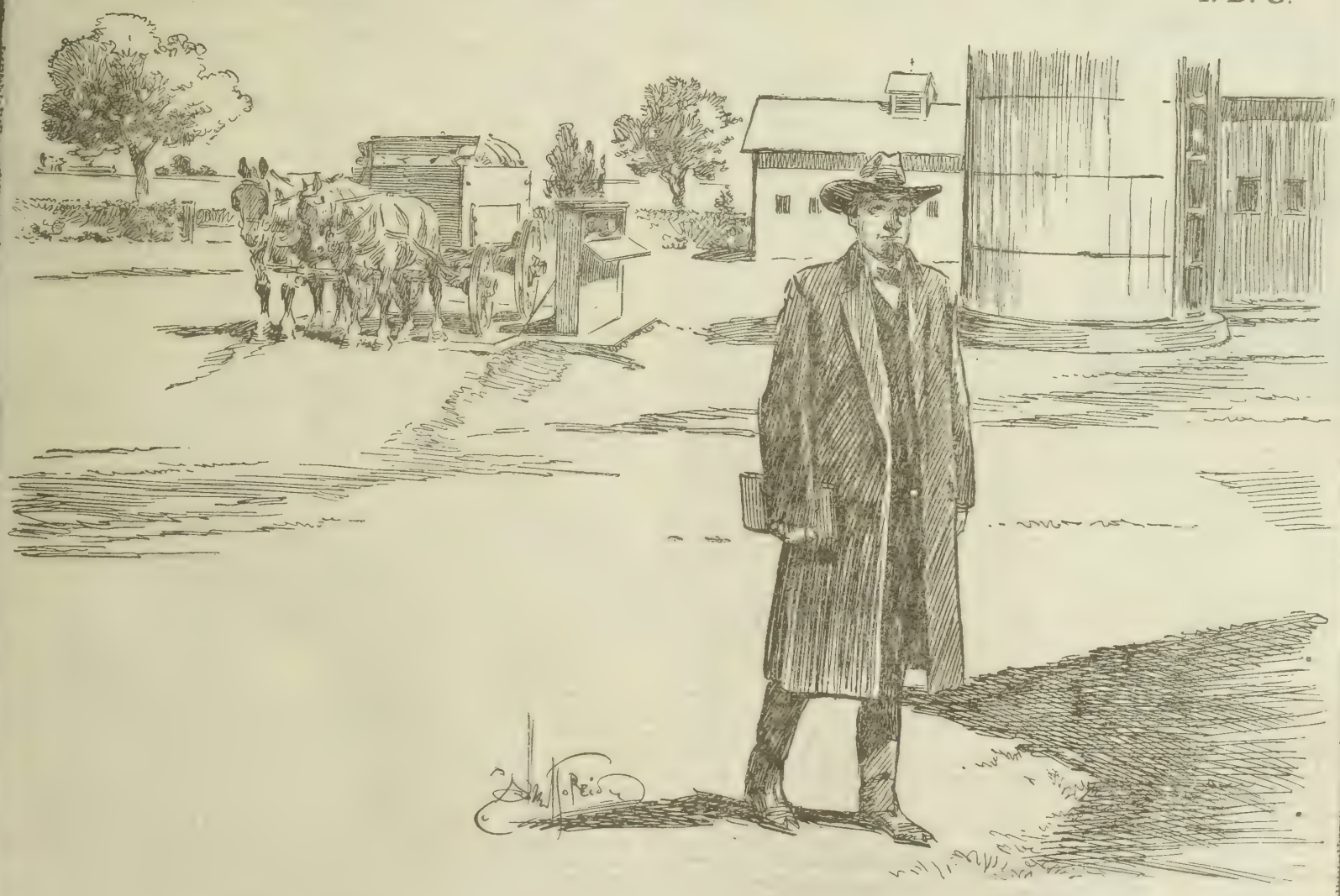
Fairy and pixy and elf of youthful illusion are put aside, but the habit remains and life is colored by the imagination.

Modern conditions do not trouble to "knock the fetters from the slave"; they knock the slave until he forgets the fetters and in the ballistics of business freedom comes to him who has facts and uses them. Human nature is made of little colored bits of passion, hope, fear, joy, aspiration, but each should turn his own kaleidoscope and know the seeming from the real.

That farmer who sells his hay in the rick, his corn in the crib or his hogs "by guess" lets imagination guide and may defraud himself or worse—he may defraud another. He who relies upon the scales in both barn and house, knows what he buys and sells and whether his cows are producers or parasites.

None is so foolish as he who fools himself.

—*I. D. G.*



A Business Man is One Who Knows—Not Guesses—What He Buys and Sells

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

The Deadly Parallel

Recently the Democratic Committee, the Republican League and Judge Thompson distributed over the state what is designated on the hand bill as the "Deadly Parallel." Here is the way it lines up the two candidates:

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Indges Asks for a Comparison of Public Service of Our Senatorial Candidates—Here It Is.

WM. H. THOMPSON, Democratic	W. R. STUBBS, Republican (?)
At age 18 (1889) Deputy Register Nemaha Co.	
At age 18 (1889) Deputy Treasurer Nemaha Co.	
Court Reporter 22nd District.	So busy making money to become a millionaire, that he neglected the greatest duty of citizenship, according to his own statements, having failed to even vote before he was 40 years old.
At age 22 (1894) Admitted to the Bar.	
At age 25 (1897-1901) Clerk Kansas Court of [illegible]	
At age 35 (1906) Elected Judge 32nd District.	
At age 39 (1910) Re-elected Judge 32nd District.	
At age 40 (1912) Nominated for United States Senator by Democratic Party.	

H. S. MARTIN, Chairman.

Chairman Dolley discusses this "deadly parellel" in his letter to Chairman Martin. The letter follows:

Mr. Henderson S. Martin, Chairman Democratic State Committee.

My Dear Mr. Martin: I am in receipt of three copies of your "answer" to my recent suggestion that the public services of the candidates for United States Senator be compared—one from yourself, one from your auxiliary committee—The "Anything-to-Beat-Stubbs" League, and one which



GOVERNOR W. R. STUBBS.

Judge Thompson sent out from Garden City bearing the "imprint" of a non-union shop owned and managed by a standpat Republican.

By having it printed in "hand bill" form and circulated as a "dodger" I apprehend, of course, that your object was to give it the widest possible publicity.

In this you shall have my heartiest co-operation. I shall have a duplicate of it in the hands of every progressive Democrat and Republican in the state within ten days. I want them to know what Judge Thompson's idea of "public service" is.

I [illegible] it as follows for the benefit of those whose duty it is to elect a United States Senator for six long years—years that will witness the mightiest struggle for government by the people that this country has seen since Washington took the sword of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

I want Republicans who took pride in the illustrous genius of Ingalls and the matchless utility of Plumb to read it. I want Democrats who loved the high public ideals of John Martin and admired the courage and usefulness of Colonel Harris to ponder over the achievements of him who aspires to the glory of their succession. I want every proud soul in Kansas to know the calibre of the man who seeks to represent the thought of our beloved state in the spotlight of the nation.

When I spoke of "public service" I presumed, of course, that you would understand me to mean the rendition of same unusually good service of lasting and permanent benefit to the people of Kansas by a public officer or a private citizen. If I had the remotest idea that you would measure it by the standard of office holding I would never have pitted Mr. Stubbs against a man who regards it as a great distinction to have been a deputy register of deeds at "sweet sixteen." I could not think of matching him against a "political boy wonder" who makes a plea for the highest honor of the state on a record of holding three public offices—two of them clearly illegally—before he was even a voter. It is a record sufficient to evoke the admiration of the old time politicians who are supporting him, for many of them had to wait until they were almost ready for the Man with the Scythe before their lifelong quest for a place at the public crib had been rewarded with anything worth while.

To be deputy register of deed at sixteen and deputy county treasurer at eighteen—under family friends—are surely worth a modest boast, but to be a court stenographer at twenty—especially when his father was the "court"—is indeed an achievement which will strongly appeal to the brave hearts of country boys—and to some town boys for that matter—who do not happen to have strong and influential friends who can take them from the cradle to the court house and attach them to the public teat.

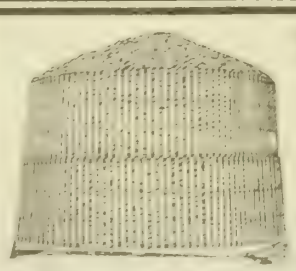
When Mr. Stubbs was sixteen he had to earn money at fifty cents a day in summer to carry him through school between chores in the winter, and when he was twenty he was on the railroad dump with a span of borrowed mules inuring himself to that long and strenuous industrial life that enables him to understand the needs of the men who toil and to have sympathy for the young fellow who must make his own way in the world without influential fathers to help them along.

When you placed to the credit of Mr. Stubbs only the one solitary achievement—that of making money to the neglect of civic duty—you did a real public service in the way of opening the eyes of the people of Kansas to the dishonesty of your plan of campaigning. You know, and the people know, that the falsehood circulated to the effect that Governor Stubbs had not voted before he was 40 has been not only contradicted, but apologized for long ago, and the only people trying to make it do service for them in this campaign are your standpat allies — The "Anything - to - Beat - Stubbs" League.

To give Mr. Stubbs no credit for genuine public service is something that will reveal to good men in your own party the utter injustice of your conduct. I believe [illegible] of them will repudiate it and that some of them will resent it. There are thousands of Democrats in Kansas who took equally as much pride as Republicans in the way Stubbs made George Gould put his railroad property in Kansas in reasonably decent shape for the transportation of their commodities. One of the best Democrats Kansas has produced in thirty years—John Atwood—will testify to the great public service the Governor rendered to the people of the state—Democrats and Republicans alike—when he went to Chicago at his own expense and made what Commissioner Lane regarded as the best fight ever made before the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a single man, in the interest of the western shipper. Many Democrats who believe in the supremacy of law and order will not deny that Governor Stubbs has honestly and valiantly done a public service for the homes and the people of Kansas. The Democrat who saves four or five dallors on his round trip ticket every time he goes to Kansas City, is not apt to deny that Stubbs rendered some "public service" when he put his whole energy behind the program of the progressive people of this state to get a two-cent railroad fare. The Democrat who can walk up to the polls and vote as he pleases and for whom he pleases, without any dictation from a local boss, may not be entirely dead to the fact that Stubbs did a public service for the people of Kansas, who saw corporations boldly electing United States Senators for them and nominating their state officers by the power of the free pass. There are many good Democrats—and you know it—who are not willing to steal from the Governor—as you have done—the credit for such acts of genuine public service as extending civil service over the state institutions, bringing the interest on public moneys into the state treasury, destroying the State Printer graft and saving in that department alone from thirty to fifty thousand dollars a year. There are Democrats who can even see that his cleaning up the penitentiary and giving humane treatment to the prisoners of the state is along the line of decent modern public service. There are many of them who are fair enough to think that the great defense he has made of the laws of Kansas all over this country is not very far short of a really great public service. There are many more who believe that his great encouragement of common school, as well as of the higher educational institutions of Kansas, is worthy of rank among the great public service works of this age.

I could multiply three-fold the catalogue of public service achievements that ought justly to be credited to Governor Stubbs, but this letter, I am afraid, is already too long to please you. All I have to suggest further is this, that when Mr. Stubbs retires from the Governorship next January, he will have left to his credit a "public service" that will not be based on mere office holding, but upon substantial good to his fellow citizens of the state. Very sincerely,

J. N. DOLLEY, Chairman.



ECONOMY CORN CRIB

Here is a practical, durable and CHEAP Corn Crib that keeps corn as long as desired. The greatest capacity with the least expense per bushel of any method of storing corn. No use of building cribs out of high priced lumber. Try an ECONOMY PORTABLE SLAT CRIB. It can be used for fencing when not in use as cribbing. Made in sizes as follows: 400 bu., 500 bu., 800 bu., 1,000 bu.

Cribs made to order—any size wanted. Also will furnish cribbing by the rod. Write us for prices.

WALKER MFG. CO.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Over the Editor's Table

Just a Bit Personal By The Editor For KANSAS FARMER Folks

R. A. Gilliland, Mayetta, Kan., proprietor Fairview Jersey Farm, writes: "I take five different farm papers, and KANSAS FARMER beats them all."

* * *

C. States, Lawrence, Kan., writes: "I have read KANSAS FARMER nearly 20 years. It is more extensive in scope and more spicy than ever, and is as good or better than any other farm paper known to me."

* * *

John Low, Sr., Nortonville, Kan., says: "I have been a reader of KANSAS FARMER ever since its first publication, and am still reading it. I like your paper well and think it has been worth its cost to me."

* * *

O. C. Haworth, Fowler, Kan., renews his subscription, and writes: "I have been a subscriber to your paper for several years. I think it is all right. We find something in every paper that is worth the year's subscription price."

OWNERSHIP OF KANSAS FARMER

ONCE in a while some remark is made or something transpires which leads me to believe that some people do not have a clear idea as to the ownership of KANSAS FARMER or the relation this paper occupies with reference to other Kansas publications.

KANSAS FARMER is owned entirely separate from all other publications.

Its owners, the KANSAS FARMER COMPANY, do not own any other paper or papers.

Persons or companies owning or publishing other papers, neither own nor are they financially interested in KANSAS FARMER, except Albert T. Reid, who is one of the owners of the Leavenworth Daily Post.

KANSAS FARMER does not club with any publication except with your own local weekly, except as advertised in our own columns, and when solicitors represent that they will furnish KANSAS FARMER in clubs with other farm papers, they are without authority, and you may lose your money.

When advertising solicitors represent that they will take your advertising on a combined contract with some other paper and KANSAS FARMER, such solicitors are frauds, and KANSAS FARMER will not see your money or your advertising.

KANSAS FARMER owns its own publication printing plant, which is one of the finest in the west, and is maintained solely for the production of its one paper.

Its editorial staff is the most efficient maintained by any Trans-Missouri farm paper, and is so recognized by the foremost farmers in its field.

The owners of KANSAS FARMER were the first publishers in the middle west to refuse fraudulent, medical, or questionably worded advertising, and to absolutely rid their columns of that kind of stuff.

F. A. Bottom

EDITOR.

F. G. Keller, Russell, Kan., writes: "Enclosed find my check for KANSAS FARMER. I could not get along without it. I take several farm papers, but consider KANSAS FARMER the best. I like to read the articles on general farming and live stock."

* * *

Justus Peterson, Monument, Kan., renews his subscription, and says: "Your last number contained lots of information on the silo, and I thought it was good, and I think people out here in western Kansas ought to avail themselves of more information on that subject than they do."

* * *

A. B. Fogle, Williamsburg, Kan., writes: "I trust you will pardon me for my tardy thanks for your helpful suggestions on my pasture troubles. I don't see how you can answer in detail the questions of each individual subscriber like me and have time to do your other work. I shall follow your suggestions, all but the soiling from the 6-acre patch. I do not have time. So, instead, I shall fence this piece of ground and summer fallow and seed to Bromus inermis and alfalfa early in July, as you suggest. The cattle will live through. I hope to erect a silo this summer to furnish winter feed in connection with alfalfa hay. And I presume by next summer the pasture will be sufficient. I will continue to speak a good word for KANSAS FARMER, as I have done in the past."

* * *

Our subscriber, W. B. VanHorn, Overbrook, Kan., who writes the letter below, is one of the best farmers of his community. He has made money farming. He owns land and cattle and handles each intelligently. He is an officer in the grange and a big factor in the county farmers' institute. He says:

"Having spent the afternoon on the east porch with KANSAS FARMER, Breeders' Gazette, Wallace's Farmer and Hoard's Dairyman, and being in a retrospective mood, I was moved to write to you.

"I feel as though I had assimilated enough good, sound advice from these papers this afternoon to last me the balance of my life. The first one I picked up was KANSAS FARMER; I read it from cover to cover, including advertisements, and I could not help but think of the great advancement that has been made in the agricultural journals in the last few years. The first farm paper I subscribed for was KANSAS FARMER. It was the only farm paper I had seen at that time,—about 23 years ago. I remember how greedily I read it. Having just started farming for myself and knowing my shortcomings in an agricultural way. It seemed to me that about the only thing I needed to learn was the farming business. In those days we planted corn when our neighbors did, and thought that we must be through cultivating the corn by July 4. If the corn was not too large to cultivate by that time, we usually quit, anyway, because we thought it was getting too late in the season to cultivate.

"But, returning to the subject of farm journals. I have read and re-read of the great advancement that has been made by the farmers in farm methods and practice. The farm journal, I believe, has made greater progress. As I remember KANSAS FARMER twenty years ago the editorials appearing were of such general character that the busy farmer of today would scarcely take time to read them. Now, the editorials are timely and deal with current happenings in the agricultural world. Each issue is just as necessary to the farmer who would keep up-to-date, as is the daily newspaper to the man who wants to keep posted on current events in the world in general.

"I was much interested in your talk on education. I believe it to be the best article I have ever read on the subject. Every boy in Kansas ought to read it and re-read it, and let it soak in.

"If you get as much satisfaction out of this letter as I have received from KANSAS FARMER, you will be partly repaid."

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year, $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is consolidated FARMERS ADVOCATE, established 1863.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PIERCE, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor-in-Chief. J. D. GRAHAM, Live-Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—1736 First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. HERBERT, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, WALLACE C. RICHARDSON, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KEEP IT GOOD.

To few states has been granted the prodigality of soil and climate which were lavished upon Kansas by the hand of nature. To very many of the earlier settlers the land seemed indeed of inexhaustible quality, and they have farmed it with this idea in mind. They are learning, however, that their supposition was wrong, and that even the soil of Kansas will ultimately wear out. It is true that fields are still producing corn which have done so every year for more than forty years, but it is also true that the annual crop is growing less while both the yield of weeds and the price of land are increasing.

Farmers in the eastern section of the United States have gone farther than we and are obliged to figure the cost of commercial fertilizers as a part of the operating expenses of their farms. They have an axiom that any land which once produced crops can be made to produce them again, and that in commercial fertilizers they have a means of restoring the fertility of the land and of increasing the price of what is now non-productive land of little value to a value which approximates that of good farms that have been well maintained.

The Kansas farmer has not yet gone this far. He is beginning to see that it is impossible to continuously take from the land and give nothing in return without meeting with disaster. He is studying the problems connected with the conservation of the soil and is increasing his acreage of legumes and giving more attention to the manure spreader.

It may be a question as to whether the average farmer raises alfalfa or other legumes for the conservation of his soil so much as for the money which they bring, but in either event the result is the same. There seems to be an impression, however, that the growing of alfalfa will enrich the soil, and this is only partially true. Alfalfa is a gross feeder and consumes large quantities of plant food. It is true that alfalfa and other legumes do secrete from the air and store in the soil a supply of nitrogen which adds that element to the plant food of the soil and leaves it richer in this one element, but a soil which has been depleted of lime, phosphorus and potash will be a poor soil and incapable of crop production even though it be rich in the nitrogen given it by the alfalfa.

Writers in other states who have knowledge of the immense value of the alfalfa plant to the agriculture of Kansas are urging their neighboring farmers to grow alfalfa and thus enrich their soil. Kansas farmers know that the best alfalfa grows on the best soil, and that there is no place on the farm where barnyard manure can be used to a greater advantage than on an alfalfa field. The real value of alfalfa cannot be told to those who have not seen it. People in the eastern states who are not familiar with the plant are incredulous when told the simplest facts about it, but, valuable as it is, alfalfa would be of little worth were it not for live stock.

Alfalfa is not only the most valuable farm crop known to man; it is not only the one crop more than any other that has built up and maintained Kansas prosperity, but it is now as it was when it was first introduced, Kansas's opportunity. The great hand of Providence indicated the best use for the great prairies of the west by covering them with countless herds of buffalo. Mankind made the serious mistake of breaking up the native sods on acres and miles of territory which should never have been broken. Alfalfa has come to correct the mistake which man made in killing off the buffalo and not replacing him with the domestic cow and of breaking up the sod which he cannot restore to the native grasses.

If newspaper reports are correct, good prices should prevail for wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. It seems that in practically every country producing large quantities of these, except the United States, the season has been such as to result in a shortage in production, and where no shortage has existed unusual storms and rains have destroyed crops to the value of millions. For example, crops in Canada are generally short, a deficiency of over nine million bushels of wheat existing for 1912. The production of oats is twenty-nine million less than for 1911, and the hay and clover yield is smaller by one and one-half million tons. A similar condition is said to exist throughout France, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Russia.

TOPEKA'S HOPE.

The citizens of Topeka who for several years have been complaining of the prices they have to pay grocers and markets for the farmer's produce, have been agitating the advantages of a market place at which farmers and gardeners may sell direct to the consumer. The belief is that by the buyer coming in direct contact with the producer, the middleman's profit will be saved and the cost of living correspondingly reduced. In all probability the market place will be established. We hope it will. The plan merits a trial.

As a resident of Topeka for ten years past, the editor has observed that on Thursdays and Fridays dozens of farmers deliver the produce of the farm from house to house, and the demand is such as enables every farmer to sell out his supply. In fact most farmers distributing their produce in this way have regular customers and could dispose of two or three times as many eggs, potatoes, chickens, cottage cheese, buttermilk, butter, etc., as he has to sell. We know, too, that the farmer who so sells his produce keeps so well informed as to the prices the grocer asks for the same commodity that the consumer does not buy any cheaper than he does from the market or grocer. The advantage in buying direct is that the produce is more likely to be fresh and so more desirable than when it comes from the market.

If the people of Topeka entertain the idea that by opening a market place the farmer or gardener will through that institution sell his products for less money than the same product is selling through other means, they will be fooled. The people about Topeka who grow and sell know the value of their commodities and do not sell for less than their value. Whether Topeka people will shoulder the market basket and go shopping through a market place remains to be seen. Ten years ago the head of the family on Saturday went down town with the basket and laid in a week's supply of provisions. They now telephone their orders. The automobile or the motorcycle delivery chases out to the house with a nickel's worth of thread or 5 cents' worth of pickles, and which practice, by the way, involves a large part of the increased cost of living of which these same people are complaining.

COUNTY FARM ADVISOR.

Down in Missouri, in a county that is said to be largely swamps and where the natural farm advantages are very much less than in any section of Kansas, the idea of employing a county farm advisor was broached and met with instant sanction. The commercial clubs of the two largest towns in the county met and appointed a representative to visit the agricultural college and learn all about the proposition. On his report, petitions were at once circulated and in less than three days more than 1,000 signatures were obtained.

This is a splendid record, but the significant thing about the whole matter was, that of every 17 men who were asked to sign the petition and contribute his membership fee, only one declined. Here is a place where the doctrine of 16 to 1 worked out perfectly, and with the result that the expert was employed.

Now, this expert had not been long on his job when the hog cholera broke out. He was at once notified, and by quick action in getting the serum, he had the disease entirely under control inside of two weeks. To do this he had administered nearly 1,000 doses of serum and, on the supposition that 25 per cent of the hogs would have recovered without the treatment, he has saved the farmers of the county at least $5,000 in his first few weeks in office.

Now, should the advisor have all the credit for this saving? The serum could have been administered by local veterinarians or by the farmers themselves, but no so promptly nor so generally over the county. It was the quick action of the official that produced the results and the fact that the farmers had some one upon whom they could call in an emergency, that made his worth apparent.

By the organization of corn clubs, stock judging contests and the co-operative buying of oil, fuel, twine, groceries, etc., and selling of live stock and farm products, he will so add to his usefulness that he will probably be worth many times his salary.

FARMING AND BUSINESS.

Financial writers are optimistic as to the business outlook for the immediate future. Opinions are based on investigations among the large business houses of the country. The expressed condition is sol what unusual inasmuch as a presidential election is near and people are in the midst of unusual political excitement. It has always been a mystery to the layman as to why the approaching presidential election should have any effect — depressing or otherwise — upon business in general.

It seems reasonable to feel that business cannot fail to be good when large crop production prevails throughout the country. When there are crops to sell there is money in the hands of the men who produced the crops. With money in their hands there is a demand for every commodity which the manufacturer has to sell. If crops are good, business should be good. If crops are poor, business in general cannot be expected to be brisk. If crops are poor, if crop failure prevails, business drags and bankruptcies occur.

All kinds of business have a deep concern in crop production. Many lines of business maintain departments which keep posted as to the crop production and crop outlook—so important do they regard the crop outlook to their business. This in itself is evidence that the crop situation is all important to business. This is a confession that prosperity in all business depends upon the farmers' success. With general good crops throughout the United States this year, with an increasing demand each successive year for the products of the farm, it does seem that business, generally speaking, cannot help but be flourishing, and it would seem that if under such conditions business should be depressed it would be the result of some preconceived plan whereby business depression could be brought about at will. A condition of government, politics, and finance, which would permit the premeditated and willful depression of business, and the consequent bringing about of hard times, indicates a system which should not exist.

J. H. Miller, head of the Kansas Agricultural College extension work, is now planning an industrial enlargement campaign to be waged during the coming year. In this connection it is his purpose to thoroughly investigate conditions surrounding the various factory interests of the state and employ such means as possible for building up and making more prosperous these institutions. The object is a worthy one. Kansas has the raw material and fuel, the railroads and the markets necessary to make possible a greater industrial development than it has yet achieved. To bring Kansas into her own along these lines is the object of the campaign.

ABOUT TAXES.

One of the things which the American citizen feels keenly and about which he claims an undeniable right to growl, is the taxes which he must pay each year for the support of his government. From the vast amount of this growling it would seem that the average man would be willing to do almost anything to reduce his taxes instead of increase them, and yet there is hardly a paper issued from the great city presses, or a mail received by the editors, which does not contain, in some form or other, a demand for new laws or for some government ownership proposition, each of which involves the expenditure of great sums of money. The writers of these letters and the speakers in political and other meetings do not seem to realize that an added expense on the part of the government, either state or local, involves an increase in the taxes of the citizens.

We have all heard more or less about the government ownership of public utilities, and what we have heard has made a greater or less impression, but now comes a reader who suggests that the state should acquire, by purchase, all the pure-bred sires which are raised each year by the breeders and distribute them around among the farmers. He claims that this would be the quickest and most effective way of improving the various breeds of domestic animals, and in this he may be right, but unfortunately he happens to be one of those who complains about the ever-increasing taxes of the state and who fails to realize that such an investment by the state would very materially increase his taxation at once and that this increase would probably be progressive.

The happiest solution which has ever been devised for the improvement of the live stock of any community lies in community breeding. Any number of farmers can band together, decide upon what breed of cattle, horses and hogs they will raise, and then purchase their sires conjointly, charging a fee only sufficient for the proper care and maintenance of the community animal. This problem has been worked out in numerous cases, and practically everywhere with success. It is only necessary to mention the dairy districts of Wisconsin, or the horse breeding districts of Nebraska, in confirmation of this.

Co-operation is better than competition, and community interest is individual interest. The man who works for the benefit of his community benefits himself, and as his community prospers so does his bank account grow.

Uncle Sam is getting ready for the inauguration of parcels post January 1. With this idea in view postmasters have been instructed to have every rural route carrier keep tab on the weight of parcels delivered by him during the months of October and November. This is a preliminary with a view to ascertaining how many new carriers will be needed and what kind of equipment these carriers must have for service when the parcels post law goes into effect. The rural route man is requested to report the various classes, the weight, quality and quantity of packages handled. One hundred twenty-five thousand maps have been ordered printed by the postal department setting forth the various zones of parcels post in order that each postmaster may be able to give customers the proper rate on the transportation of packages.

A large percentage of the young men who would leave the farm are those who grew up in an atmosphere of dissatisfaction and discontent surrounding their farming parents. There is no question but that the farmer—for health, wealth, and happiness—holds a rare opportunity, but not until this opportunity is taken hold of will we become a race of successful farmers and permit perpetuity of a noble calling to the generations yet to come.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments



WHEAT FIELD OF J. J. ECKHART, GARDEN CITY, KAN., YIELDING 40 BUSHELS PER ACRE, AND IRRIGATED ONCE—BEFORE PLOWING.

"I am well pleased with my wheat farming out here," writes J. J. Eckhart, Garden City, Kan., to KANSAS FARMER. "My land was in oats last year. I turned the oats stubble under the last week in August, plowing the land five inches deep. Before plowing the land was irrigated. This crop of wheat was matured without any more irrigation. The land was harrowed four times before seeding. Seeded the last week in September. I used three pecks of seed wheat to the acre. This crop of wheat is now in the shock, as shown by the picture, and will make from 37 to 42 bushels to the acre. The berry is good and plump and the best of color. I have 50 acres of wheat, and am satisfied that none of it will go less than 37 bushels to the acre.

"I have 50 acres of alfalfa seeded five years ago. This alfalfa is under irrigation. I harrow this crop with a spike-tooth disk once or twice a year. I cut this alfalfa the last week in June, and it was 38 inches high, and I have stacked from this first cutting 105 tons. My alfalfa was not watered this year before I cut the first crop.

"I have 50 acres of oats, sown April 15. This land was plowed five inches deep the last of March and harrowed twice and leveled. These oats stood 43 inches when headed. This crop will make 50 bushels to the acre. I sowed one bushel and one peck to the acre. The oats were watered once the second week in June.

"I have 320 acres 4½ miles from Garden City. I have lived here two years, having lived at Manhattan, Kan., up to the time I came to this country. We came out west on account of my wife's health, and she has not been sick one day since we arrived. We are very much pleased with our new home, and have decided to stay in western Kansas."

Alfalfa Big Factor in Feeding.

H. R. Smith, animal husbandry department Minnesota Agricultural College, writes J. F. True, secretary Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute, regarding alfalfa value:

"Whatever you can do to encourage the growth of alfalfa will prove of untold value to the community. Our experiments here tend to show that the feeding of alfalfa is the biggest factor of all in profitable production of meat. We have been able to get by far the cheapest grains and largest profits by the use of the corn plant and alfalfa hay, and the data so far secured would indicate that the corn plant should be fed as silage for the most part, though bundle corn, also known as shock corn, can be fed with economy, at least during the fall and early winter."

Value of Immature Kafir.

H. J. C., Oketo, Kan., says his Kafir was caught by killing frost before seed matured. He wants to know the feeding value of immature grain.

The value of this immature grain depends, of course, upon the stage of maturity at the time of frost. The Kafir kernel, however, if frosted before maturity, will become dry and hard and can be as safely binned as the mature grain. The immature Kafir does not have the feeding value of the mature. Nevertheless, it does have feeding value, and we would say that if the grain was frosted when half mature it would have about half the feeding value of the matured grain. This statement, however, is made roughly and not based on any experience or observation. We would, however, save the frosted seed and feed it and get out of it whatever value it has. The animals eating it will soon demonstrate its feeding value.

Sweet Clover Effect.

Answering J. C. H., Belleville, Kan.: At the Ohio Experiment Station land which has been seeded to sweet clover gave a 26.9 bushels per acre yield of corn compared with an 18.6 bushels yield on land not in sweet clover the year before. Wornout soil of Alabama was seeded to sweet clover. It produced 6,600 pounds of hay to the acre the first year, and 7,000 pounds the second year. The third year the land was planted to corn and produced 22.7 bushels per acre as against 16.2 bushels per acre on similar land of an adjoining field on which sweet clover had not been grown. Sweet clover has a wonderful effect in supplying nitrogen to the soil and in improving the physical condition. It seems to readily establish itself on wornout soils where other legumes will not grow.

Barley as Grain Feed.

Answering L. E. C., Plainville, Kan.: Barley is a good hog feed. In our judgment the value of barley is overlooked in the agriculture of the western half of Kansas. The soil is adapted to the growing of barley. It makes an excellent fall and winter pasture. Soaked barley alone is a good hog feed. It produces specially good bacon and when used as the principal part of the hog's ration makes the bacon with a "streak of lean and streak of fat." Barley for sheep, horses and cattle is equal to corn. The hay cut in the blossoming stage and properly cured is a valuable roughage.

It is often difficult to get pigs to eat barley if corn has previously been used. Corn is more palatable. A ration of part corn and part barley cannot be fed successfully. The hogs will eat the corn and let the barley alone. When the change is made to barley, use barley exclusively. Barley, pound for pound, is not so efficient as corn, five pounds of barley being required to make as much pork as four pounds of corn. Soaking barley is said to increase its value 10 to 15 per cent. It should be soaked 12 to 20 hours.

Cost of Implement Shelter.

A. L. B., Lindsborg, Kan., writes that KANSAS FARMER places undue importance upon the necessity of sheltering farm implements and that the cost of lumber and interest on the investment in machinery shed is greater than the depreciation on implements as a result of exposure.

The average 160-acre farm is regarded as having $1,000 invested in farm machinery, including wagons and buggies. It is our judgment that the average Kansas farm has nearer $1,500 invested. We are confident that the depreciation on farm equipment when exposed to the storms is not less than 10 per cent per year. We are inclined to the belief that it is 20 per cent per year. We know that a 20 per cent depreciation will apply to at least a part of the equipment. The more equipment exposed to the weather, the larger the depreciation in dollars and cents. One hundred dollars will erect a first-class good machinery shed. If $100 is not available, $50 will erect a shed sufficiently large to house in a very satisfactory manner $1,000 to $1,500 worth of machinery. The $50 shed will be smaller than the $100 shed, and its use will require some piling up of machinery. This, however, can be done with no cash outlay and with little outlay of time and labor. If the depreciation on the shed itself is 5 per cent per year and the interest on the investment is 5 or 6 per cent per year, there is still a considerable amount in favor of saving the 10 per cent or minimum depreciation on the machinery. It does not seem possible that a wide awake farmer would argue against the advantages of good machinery care, even though it be impossible for him to provide a machine shed.

Pitting Potatoes for the Winter.

Subscriber R. T. C., Sylvan Grove, Kan., has potatoes to market, but does not care to sell at present prices. He wants to know how he can store for sale during the winter or spring.

The subscriber does not state how many potatoes he has. We assume that he has a great many more than will be needed for his own use else he would sell at prevailing prices and would not be interested in storing. If his crop would justify the building of a cave it would furnish the best means of storage. If he is in the potato growing business and will grow potatoes for market for years to come, it will be worth while to build a cave. This cave can be constructed along the ordinary lines to be proof against frost and water, and well ventilated. It should be at least six feet in the ground and covered with a gable roof of rough boards, straw and dirt. At least a foot of straw should be put on the floor, and straw should be placed between the potatoes and the walls. A ventilator should be placed in the roof. Only sound potatoes should be stored. Those which are diseased, which have begun to rot, or which have been cut with the plow in digging, should be sorted out, and if stored, placed to themselves.

If only a small quantity in excess of the family supply is to be taken care of, these can be stored with good results in the cellar or placed in a pit outdoors by digging a hole in the ground 16 to 18 inches deep and by placing in the bottom 8 to 10 inches of straw, then covering the pile with straw and dirt sufficient to prevent freezing. There is danger of the potatoes rotting unless this pit is ventilated. Four 4-inch boards nailed together in a hollow square and allowing them to extend through the pit covering down into the potatoes, is the only means of ventilating, and under ordinary conditions is adequate. In the case of extremely cold weather the ventilator should be closed by covering with old carpets or blankets or stuffing straw into the ventilator, the same to be removed when danger from cold is past.

Feeding Kafir.

Subscriber, B. T. N., Athol, Kan., writes that his corn was a failure, but his Kafir will make 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Heretofore, he has grown Kafir for roughage only, paying no attention to the feeding value of the grain, but that this year will be compelled to feed grain, and asks how it can best be fed to all kinds of live stock.

We assume that the subscriber will head his Kafir, either while it stands in the field or after it has been cut and put in the shock. For feeding hogs, we would feed the whole head. Many farmers feed the heads dry. We believe it a good plan, however, to soak the heads 12 to 24 hours. Soaking for any considerable number of hogs will require a water tank and an abundance of water, for the stalk and fibre of the head will take up water, as well as the grain. The soaking has the effect of softening the grain, making it more palatable, more easily masticated—and, to a greater degree, digestible. Feeding on the head, the hog will eat enough of the fibre to distend the grain in the stomach. While feeding Kafir heads in this way, threshed Kafir may be ground and fed in the form of thin slop. We have had personal experience in feeding after this method, and we know that good results are obtained. We have also fed Kafir on the head without soaking. This is more wasteful than the method of soaking. However, a good flock of chickens having access to the hog lot will save practically all of the grain passing through the hogs, undigested.

For feeding calves, we would run the Kafir heads through a cutting box, cutting the heads into four or five pieces. Calves thrive on shelled corn. Kafir heads fed in this way come near being the equal of shelled corn. The heads may be fed in this way to all other cattle on the farm. It is economy to cut the heads. The mastication of the grain will be more thorough and a larger proportion of the grain will be digested. We do not believe in feeding whole heads to cattle, especially so if the heads are large. This practice is wasteful in many ways.

For feeding milk cows—or, for that matter, all cattle—the most economical means of feeding is to grind the head. The ordinary sweep mill is not satisfactory in grinding unless the quantity to be ground is small. Grinding by the ordinary sweep mill is slow. We understand there are mills on the market specially adapted to grinding Kafir. Such a mill would be of great value to Kansas farmers and would have the effect of promoting the growth and feeding of Kafir. The ground Kafir head is very similar in its composition to corn and cob meal, and practically every farmer knows the value of such meal. It is generally considered that an equal quantity, by measure, of corn and cob meal is the equal of the same quantity of pure corn meal, because of the greater digestibility of the corn when distended by the ground cob. We think the same value attaches to ground Kafir heads.

To horses, we would feed either the ground head or the head put through the cutting box. If a small quantity is to be fed, the heads can be cut with a corn knife on a block, and an industrious boy will on Saturday cut in this manner a large quantity.

If the Kafir is threshed and it is desired to feed it threshed, grinding will result in the most economical method of feeding. However, Kafir meal is extremely heavy. To feed it is like feeding pure corn meal, and it can be fed to best advantage by being mixed with some lighter grain—for instance, oats or bran. Bran is out of the question at present prices. We have known farmers to feed Kafir meal with chopped alfalfa hay or oats straw, the mixture being dampened.

Ten pounds of Kafir is equal to eight or nine pounds of corn. The adaptability of Kafir to the western two-thirds of Kansas makes it worth while to grow Kafir as the principal grain crop. The man who has plenty of Kafir to feed and the live stock to consume it, will devise ways and means by which it will be successfully fed, even though some experimentation is required. While white Kafir is a slightly heavier yield than red, we prefer the latter for feeding. It is not so sweet as the white, and animals will not become tired of it, as they will the white.

GROWING BEEF ON THE FARM

American People Must Have Beef Either From the Home Farm or From Abroad

ONE of the most potent reasons why there is a present shortage of beef with accompanying high prices lies in the fact that there are so few farmers who know how to raise beef.

Ever since our history began and until recent months this nation has depended very largely upon the range or ranch for its beef supply, and now, when the land hunger of the people has eaten up all of the range country and digested it into dry or irrigated farms, we find a beef famine staring us in the face, and we don't know how to help it.

This same land hunger has so increased the price of land that many farmers who have some little knowledge of beef raising are doubtful if it can be profitably done on land worth $100 per acre or more. They argue that the price of corn is likely to always be higher than formerly, and in bad years to be prohibitive, while there is no assurance that the price of cattle will not slump on them.

Very many prefer the easy method of money making to be found in the raising of corn, wheat and alfalfa, preferring the present numerous dollars and less constant work, and having no regard for their own advancing years and their children's future on a wornout farm. These men do not seem to remember that our actual population is increasing at the rate of a million a year and that our non-producing population is increasing even faster.

Practically all of the immigrants that come to this country find homes in the cities or in the centers of great industrial activities, and not on the farm. And then, a very large percentage of our farm boys and girls leave the farm and enter some other form of business activity as soon as they get old enough. The last census showed that some of the richest and most prosperous states had actually lost in population in the last ten years, and, what is more significant, this loss had occurred from the rural population.

The lure of the city, the lack of social pleasures in the country, and the fact that with the aid of modern machinery one man on the farm can do as much work and do it more effectively than six men could do when Kansas was admitted to the Union, have all conspired to lessen the relative number of producers and increase the number of non-producers among our own people, while to these must be added the great hoard of immigrants who come from other lands, almost none of whom become farmers.

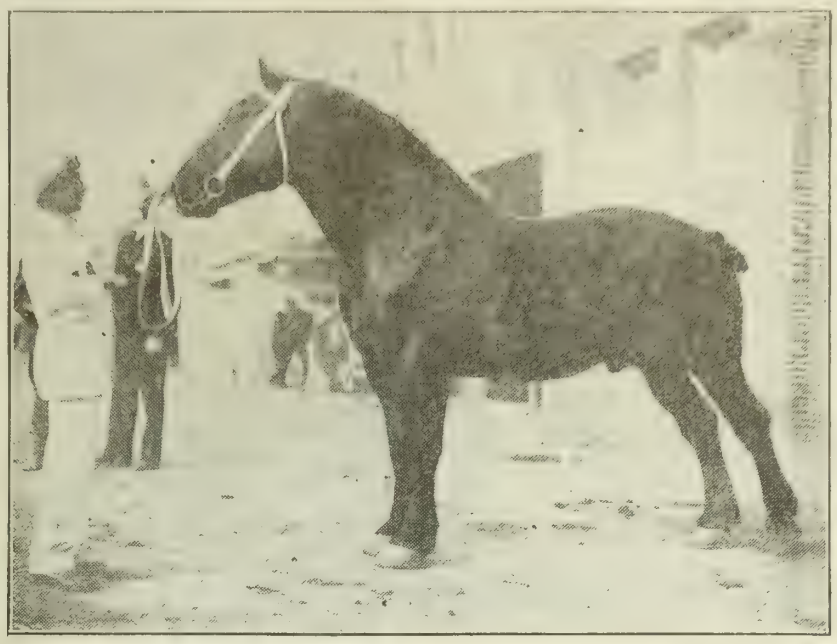
As the matter now stands, the six million farmers of continental United States are feeding the one hundred million of inhabitants. In other words, each farmer must feed himself and more than fifteen other people. Now, it is not a question of whether these people will eat; it is a fact that they must eat and that the farmer must feed them. As long as they must eat; as long as they pay for what they eat; and as long as they bear a relation to the farmer of about sixteen to one, why should not the farmer provide the food which they like and are willing to pay for?

Certainly the market is a good one. There is none better in the world, and this market is improving each year. There is no class of business men that has such a large list of customers who are dependent upon him for their necessities as the farmer, and in view of these facts, the present conditions and the future prospects, would it not pay to go to a little extra trouble to cater to such a lot of customers?

If you don't know how to raise beef on the farm, wouldn't it pay to learn? If you are not equipped for it, wouldn't it pay to get ready? Does not the failing condition of your soil rather insist that you must raise live stock? And finally, don't you know that the old cow and her family will pay you bigger prices for all the farm crops which she can use than will any dealer?

If you don't know these things, you may have missed some tricks. You know that there is a demand for beef and that this demand must be supplied from the farms—there is no other way. You know that your land needs the manure and that nothing else will take its place at anything like as cheap a cost, but you may not know, or you may not believe, that the cow will pay more than the dealer, because you are thinking of the common, ordinary cow, or at least of a cow with a stock yard cross, while I am thinking about the more modern article which will produce baby beef.

The dairyman has solved most of his problems and has attained such a success that dairy communities everywhere throughout the land are notably prosperous communities. He adds materially to the world's food supply by furnishing an article of the universal consumption, but he does not and cannot materially help in the solution of the beef making problem. At best he can only sell his calves for veal when they are not properly bred for breeding animals. Dairy-bred steers cannot profitably be raised beyond the veal stage for the butcher's use.



ILMEN, IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, WINNER OF GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP AT AMERICAN ROYAL, 1912, OWNED BY C. W. LAMER, SALINA, KANSAS.

Following the lines which have been laid out by the dairyman so far as they will apply, the beef raiser can solve his problem and meet with equal success on the American farm, and the first idea to adopt is to get away from the notion that he must farm by the mile and then go to work to farm by the acre. Kansas is boomed all over the world as a great producer of wheat and corn, which is true enough and looks big in print when only one side of the case is stated, but if inquiry is made as to the yield per acre the showing is not good, and those in authority who are responsible for the dissemination of this one-sided information surely cannot expcet to escape all blame.

The first step toward raising beef on the farm in the corn belt states is to cut down the corn acreage just one-half, and double the yield per acre, at a saving of one-half the labor. Last year Kansas showed an average yield of less than 20 bushels of corn per acre, while Indiana and some other states showed approximately 40 bushels per acre. With the proper selection of seed, the manuring of the ground and proper cultural methods, there is no reason why Kansas farms should not show a return of double the amount of corn per acre which now stands to our credit—or discredit. If the help problem is a serious one, a 40-acre patch of corn yielding 50 bushels per acre will do more to solve it than will an 80-acre patch yielding 20 bushels to the acre.

When we reduce our corn acreage by one-half, we have room for more pasture. We have reduced our labor on the corn and increased our yield to double what it was and still have the same amount of corn. We now have time and opportunity and manure to devote to the pasture. The pastures of Kansas almost never receive enough attention, and I believe that there is no place on the farm where manure will bring bigger or better returns than on grass or alfalfa land.

Having adopted these suggestions, we are almost ready to start in the beef-making business, but not quite. It will be necessary to provide good shelter and plenty of it for the animals which we propose to convert into beef. The old method, which has practically always existed in this state when we had almost unlimited range for our cattle and could keep them over for about a dollar a head, was the most wasteful and extravagant that could have been devised. We could then buy steers coming three years old that would weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and could perhaps make money on feeding them out. But it was a wasteful method in such a degree that it will be doubtful if one could convince an English or Scotch cattleman that it really existed. The problem which we are now up against is to produce a ten-months-old calf that will weigh 800 pounds, or a yearling that will weigh 1,000 pounds, and if this is attempted by anything approaching the old method, it will spell failure in most years, though there may be exceptions.

One of the important features of the beef producing farm must be some sort of shelter which will save feed by protecting the animal so that it can use the feed in making beef instead of generating heat to protect it against the cold and changeable weather.

The next and more important step is a proper solution of the feed question. This is answered fully and finally by the silo. An acre of good corn may yield 50 bushels of ears to the acre, and a little of weather-beaten feed from which the nutriment and feed value is being daily extracted by the rain and wind in the corn field. If this corn is all put in the silo, it will yield from 10 to 13 tons to the acre, and all of it be saved in the finest possible condition for either summer or winter feed. It has been estimated that the average mature producing cow or steer will consume about 37½ bushels of corn per year when pasturing is used, and at the present rate of production this would mean that each head of stock would consume the product of an acre and a half of the corn field, and still leave a great waste in the stalks. By the use of silage, to which is added a little cottonseed meal, the entire crop is made available, and in the best possible condition for bringing results either in milk or meat. The animal is furnished with a June feed in February, or during the dry spell of August and September, and this is very vitally important for the reason that profitable beef production on high priced land is only possible by the use of such animals as can be made to retain their calf fat until they reach the butcher.

Thirty pounds of silage, with about a dozen pounds of alfalfa hay, which is only a little handful, will keep the animal doing his best if he has in connection a little concentrate added in the way of cottonseed meal, but this will not be possible if the calf has been allowed to run with its dam until weaning time. The calf should never be weaned suddenly, nor should it be allowed to stay with its dam a long time. Whenever either of these events occur there is sure to be a setback which will retard its growth and may cause the loss of money to such an extent that the raising of this calf will have been at a loss instead of a profit. Even a butcher can tell when a calf has been stunted by the change from its mother's milk to other feed, and this must never occur if success is to be obtained in the profitable production of beef on high-priced land.

A successful workman in any trade not only needs but must have good tools, and the beef producer is no exception. If he undertakes to raise the old-fashioned range steer under farm conditions, he will lose money, of course. If he undertakes to raise a scrub animal of any kind on high-priced land, he will lose money more often than not. With his high-priced land goes as a matter of necessity a good equipment in all lines if profits are expected, and the most important of these to the beef raiser is good blood. It is possible for the beginner to buy high-grade cattle as foundation stock and by the use of pure-bred sires and the keeping of all the females on the place, to soon build his herd up to a practically pure-bred basis from which he can easily and surely make good profits in raising beef.

While it is true that no man can tell the value of a good sire, it is equally true that no one has ever been able to estimate the damage done by a poor one. Pedigree counts for nothing except it be a history of previous performance. An animal which has been bred along certain lines for generations has his characteristics so fixed that he will profligate them. Thus an Angus bull will have hornless calves, while a Hereford bull will get white-faced calves, and the value of such a bull lies not in his pedigree nor in his quality as an individual so much as in the fact that he can transmit this quality to future generations. This is why it is necessary to have pure-bred sires in all herds that are to be built up and not simply maintained or torn down. Good blood is the essential thing that is necessary to the production of profitable breeds on the farm, and by the adoption of modern methods and the production of baby beef, good profits are assured to the man who will first learn his business and then love it.

Personal to
Kansas Farmer Readers:

YOU have dreamed of an automobile—if you do not already have one. That dream can come true. You may have time to give in exchange for an automobile—but not the money. That is the point, you can get a real car, a 1913 Overland, through KANSAS FARMER by spending some of your spare time boosting. The plan is simple and presents such a reasonable opportunity for a valuable prize, that I want you to learn all the particulars. See ad on another page. Send in the coupon and make a beginning toward owning a 5-passenger 1913 touring car.

T. A. Botsman

Clothing Merchants

Who Sell "Schwab" All-Wool Suits

Guarantee Satisfactory Wear or Will

Give You a New Suit FREE

There's a merchant in every locality who stands for the utmost value—who sells Schwab Clothing.

This Square Deal Merchant has searched the best factories to bring to your town the world's choicest clothing. He gives you *certified value* when he sells you a Schwab Suit.



Look for the Ticket—There's Magic in It

This little ticket, which is sewed on the coat sleeve, is good for *a brand new suit free* if Schwab Clothes fail to satisfy in quality, style and wear.



The Only Time Limit Is Your Good Judgment

You are to be the sole judge. It doesn't cost you a cent extra to have your clothes insured.

$15, $18, $20, $25

Every Suit a Guaranteed Value

The Schwab Styles for Fall and Winter embody the latest and best ideas in artistic tailoring. We use only all-wool fabrics, and offer a remarkable variety of patterns. Each garment is hand-tailored and silk-sewn throughout. Even the buttonholes are hand made.

Write us today for the name of the nearest merchant who sells Schwab Clothing under our guarantee of satisfaction or *a new suit free.*

Schwab Clothing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Schwab Clothing Is Guaranteed

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

What's Wrong With Mutton Market?

It is conceded by those in a position to know that there is something radically wrong with the market for dressed mutton. At this time there is a considerable complaint from consumers with regard to the high cost of beef and pork. The newspapers the country over are making the most of the situation. Yet there is one class of meat that neither the consumers nor the newspapers have given the right attention during this time of high cost of living. That is sheep and lamb meats, which are selling at ridiculously low prices, relatively speaking.

Late last week a big packing house of Chicago, quoted wholesale prime round dressed lambs at 11 to 11½ cents per pound, against 25 cents per pound for No. 1 beef ribs, 27 cents for No. 1 loins and 12½ cents for rounds. They quoted wholesale handy dressed sheep at 7 to 8 cents per pound and heavy dressed sheep at 6 to 6¾ cents per pound. These prices were also in striking contrast with wholesale cost of hog products. Spareribs, which have very little meat on them, were quoted at 12 cents per pound, and trimmings, the cheapest class of pork that goes into sausage, at 8 to 9 cents per pound. The cheaper cuts of beef were quoted at 12½ cents for rounds, 10½ cents for chucks and 9 cents for plates.

If the newspapers of this country would give due publicity to the relative low cost of sheep and lamb meats, it would be a panacea for a great deal of complaint from the meat eaters. There is a woeful lack of knowledge in this country that mutton and lamb meats are as savory as beef and far more wholesome than pork. Properly prepared, they are the most nutritious meats that can be placed on the table.

An educational campaign along this line could be carried on to great advantage by the newspapers, especially those in the big cities. The public would benefit greatly from a health as well as a monetary standpoint.

If the agricultural department at Washington and the state agricultural colleges were to take this subject up in the right manner and educate the public how to buy and prepare the different cuts of sheep and lamb meats for the table, it would prove a great benefit to both producers and consumers. The fact of the matter is, the sheep industry of this country has been too long neglected by those in a position to put it on a better business plane. The time is at hand when the sheep breeders, the sheep feeders and range flock-masters should get together and see that their product is given the right kind of publicity and accorded co-operation from those in position to render this service.—COURT A. KELMAN, Illinois.

Washing the Car.

To wash a car properly with soap, first dissolve in a pail of water sufficient soap to make a good suds. Then in the washing operation use the suds, sopping it on from the sponge instead of rubbing the soap on a wet sponge, or, what is worse, rubbing it on the surface of the car. Before applying the suds the car should be rinsed thoroughly with water, using a gentle stream. This is important, as all particles of grit and dirt must be removed from the surface before applying the sponge. Apply the suds liberally where the parts are dirty; then rinse off with clear water and a fresh sponge, flowing the water below the sponge to insure that any grit and dirt that may be left on the surface is washed away before the sponge has a chance to pick it up and scratch the surface. After the final sponging the surface should be dried with a clean, wet chamois.

In washing the chassis the same method is in order, except that it may be necessary to use stronger suds. Where cars are in use over oily or muddy roads frequent washing is necessary, and this washing should be done as soon as possible after the car leaves the road, as when the oil or mud dries on the car it is very difficult to remove and will damage the varnish, it being impossible under certain oil and mud conditions to remove all the stains. In this connection it is important that neither the bonnet nor radiator is washed while it is hot, and to do so will dull the luster, ruining it in a very short time.

Another point which should be given attention is that the same sponge should not be used for washing both the body and the chassis. Both sponges should be of the best quality, care being taken at all times to keep them clean and in proper condition. Owners who keep their cars in public garages will have difficulty in having their cars washed before the mud has had a chance to dry, as in most garages the washing is left until night and then put through with a large number of other cars. This method cannot be followed and have a fine looking car.

J. C. Elliott, Wear, Kan., Route No. 3, writes: "I have taken your paper for several years, and consider it a great help to farmers who will read and practice the good suggestions you offer. Seven years ago I bought 40 acres of land that was almost past growing cane and Kafir. Now, I can grow anything. I have never had a manure pile around my barn or lots, so you see what made my land produce."

HORSE PLAGUE CONQUERED

WE WILL DESTROY THE GERMS AND WORMS

BEFORE YOU PAY

Bacili-Kil

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

A TRIUMPH OF ELECTRICITY

THE MOST POWERFUL GERM DESTROYER

PUT IT IN THE DRINKING WATER.

The volume of Sterilizing liquid thus formed penetrates the whole digestive tract, DESTROYS all DISEASE GERMS throughout that organization.

IT ANNIHILATES WORMS and THEIR LARVAE, not only the ordinary free and comparatively harmless worms, which live on the food in the stomach and bowels, but THE OTHER KIND—the DANGEROUS KIND—THE MESSENGERS OF DEATH,—which BORE into the TISSUES,—live on the BLOOD—DESTROY the ELEMENTS of the BLOOD—POISON IT—finally inducing so-called MENINGITIS, and DEATH.

GENERAL PURIFICATION CO., Madison, Wis.

SEND NO MONEY

JUST FILL OUT THE COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

We will send you enough Bacili-Kil to last your stock 30 days.

Don't Wait Protect Your Stock

This Coupon will also bring our books on Feeding and Care of Live Stock.

Prices:

1-Gallon Jug....$2.00 Per Jug
5-Gallon Jug.... 9.00 Per Jug

General Purification Company, Madison, Wis.

Ship me sufficient Bacili-Kil to last my stock listed below, for one month. I will pay transportation charges, and will use according to directions. I will report results in a month, and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not, you are to cancel the charge. I own and will use your treatment on the following: .....Horses; ..... Hogs; ..... Cattle; ..... Sheep; ..... Poultry.

Name..... P. O..... Shipping Station.....

Bacili-Kil is the Most Certain, Safest, Cheapest Known Preventive and Remedy For Germ Diseases

BECAUSE—IT IS NON-POISONOUS TO MAN OR BEAST.

Can be given freely in feed and water, and if animal too sick to eat or drink it can be given hypodermically.

BECAUSE—IT IS MANY TIMES MORE POWERFUL as a disease germ destroyer, even than the POISONS sometimes used—generally with fatal results.

BECAUSE—AS A DISINFECTANT IT HAS NO EQUAL IN CHEAPNESS, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY.

With it you can WASH, SPRAY and STERILIZE the bodies of YOUR STOCK,—SPRAY and STERILIZE your BUILDINGS and UTENSILS, YARDS and MANURE,—can SOAK YOUR UPLAND HAY in it before feeding—thus destroying all fungus, molds, worm larvae and other things with which the authorities say it is infested. Can also soak your grain in it.

BECAUSE—WE SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE.

Our Veterinarians and Bacteriologists have been at work in the thick of the battle—right on the firing line—have made post mortems on many horses—have treated and saved many entire bands of horses—have saved horses even after paralysis and blindness had occurred.

FOR THE ABOVE REASONS

BACILI-KIL is equally effective in Preventing and Treating HOG CHOLERA.

We have saved thousands—Can save yours.
Feed in the Slop—and Spray to disinfect.

INTO THIS BOOK



Drawn Expressly for Montgomery Ward & Co. By Dan Sayre Groesbeck

The World Pours its Choicest Products

The pages of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s new Catalogue turn before you like a great panorama of merchandise, of handsome clothing, household outfittings, gems, implements, machinery, toys—everything you need at prices far below the average. Here you see greater variety than is shown in any large department store. Here you get plain facts and figures more reliable than the statements of clerks. Here you have merchandise so faithfully shown in black and white and colors that you can not only admire its design and texture, but you can see the fineness of the thread and almost feel the soft nap of the fabric.

A forty year record of fair dealing and absolute honesty stands back of the Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Catalogue, and makes every word of it good to all the millions who use it. We begin in fair dealing by gathering together the best merchandise obtainable. We continue it by eliminating the middleman. We make it doubly effective by selling at one small profit and serving quickly. We do more. We carry out our guarantee to the letter. If you have any reason to regret any purchase, we return your money and all charges. This is the most efficient and most economical merchandising system ever devised.

This is the one Catalogue published which you should possess, which you need and which you can't afford to go without during the coming year. Your money is not frittered away for skimped merchandise, but part of it is saved outright to you and what you actually spend comes back to you in dollar-for-dollar value, in goods which satisfy, which last and which supply your daily needs completely.

Send a postal to our nearest store for this Catalogue today and enjoy the advantages it offers in its thousand pages packed with bargains in the very things you need. Address Dept. G-15.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY FORT WORTH, TEX.



Your Telephone Horizon

The horizon of vision, the circle which bounds our sight, has not changed.

It is best observed at sea. Though the ships of today are larger than the ships of fifty years ago, you cannot see them until they come up over the edge of the world, fifteen or twenty miles away.

A generation ago the horizon of speech was very limited. When your grandfather was a young man, his voice could be heard on a still day for perhaps a mile. Even though he used a speaking trumpet, he could not be heard nearly so far as he could be seen.

Today all this has been changed. The telephone has vastly extended the horizon of speech.

Talking two thousand miles is an everyday occurrence, while in order to see this distance, you would need to mount your telescope on a platform approximately 560 miles high.

As a man is followed by his shadow, so is he followed by the horizon of telephone communication. When he travels across the continent his telephone horizon travels with him, and wherever he may be he is always at the center of a great circle of telephone neighbors.

What is true of one man is true of the whole public. In order to provide a telephone horizon for each member of the nation, the Bell System has been established.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

A VOTE FOR FEDER FOR STATE PRINTER
Means A Vote Against the Present State Extravagance

William P. Feder, of Great Bend, who is asking for election to the office of State Printer, is thoroughly qualified for the position he seeks, and pledges the people of the State, if elected, to reduce to a minimum the cost of State printing. He has had experience in printing offices for the last 22 years, and is now editor and proprietor of one of the best weeklies in Western Kansas, the Barton County Democrat.



W. P. FEDER.

Feder's record in the State Legislature, where he has served two terms, proves that he is always on the job when it comes to looking out for the interests of the people of Kansas, and pledges for him his best efforts in the office he seeks. Feder was elected to represent Barton County in the House of Representatives in 1908. He made so good a record that his constituents returned him to the next Legislature, re-electing him by a good majority in 1910.

Among other good measures, Feder was the author of the bill providing for a minimum term of seven months school in rural districts, and providing aid for weak districts. To him belongs the credit for the bill requiring powerful electric headlights on locomotives. He secured the passage of a bill providing a severe penalty for the theft of furniture from the State House, thus saving the State hundreds of dollars, not a piece of furniture since having been stolen. He served on the committee that drafted the workman's compensation act, and he led a fight against the inheritance tax law, offering an amendment exempting all direct heirs from the operation of the law.

Feder has made his Barton County Democrat a success through his thorough knowledge of the printing business. He can and will use this knowledge to the advantage and profit of the State if elected State Printer.

He stands on a platform pledged to the reduction of taxes, and will work together with other Democrats who are elected to State offices in carrying out that pledge. You will make no mistake in voting for Feder. Your vote for him will be a protest against present extravagance.

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

Relation of Subsoil to Alfalfa Growing.

The character of the subsoil seems to be one of the great controlling factors in the successful growing of alfalfa in Missouri, and is without doubt of even more importance than the fertility of the soil. In most cases the fertility may be increased with little difficulty, but it is practically impossible to change the character of the subsoil where it is not suited to alfalfa growing. Alfalfa thrives best on a deep, loose and well drained soil, underlaid with a fairly open and porous subsoil, conditions that are not found in all sections of the state. From the tables it will be seen that the largest percentage of failures has occurred on the level prairies, most of which are underlaid with a very tight clay subsoil providing poor under drainage and offering difficulty to the penetration of the alfalfa roots. There is, in fact, a very close relation between the character of the subsoil and success with alfalfa on all of the various soil types, the most successes being noted on those soils with the most loose and open subsoils. Most upland soils in Missouri are underlaid with a fairly tight subsoil, but this character is more marked on the level prairies than elsewhere. Even on the most rolling phases along the breaks of small streams and branches, where the land slopes sufficiently to afford good surface drainage, the subsoil is so heavy that most attempts to grow alfalfa have resulted in failures. It is probably the excessive amount of water held in a soil underlaid by a very tight clay that is responsible for the heaving out of the plants on such lands during the early spring freezes. Oftentimes, however, where sown in the fall the plants do not become deeply enough rooted and are consequently heaved out for this reason. Were it not for the grasses and weeds that always come in, earlier seeding would be advisable, for that would enable the roots to become more deeply set before winter. Grass and weeds, however, grow faster than alfalfa and smother it out so that spring and early summer seedings usually fail on this account.—Missouri Experiment Station.

Improvement of Kansas Cream.

The quality of market cream for butter making in Kansas is slowly but gradually improving year after year, and as a result a better grade of butter is being made. This naturally results in better prices for cream and a ready market for the butter manufactured. During the fiscal year of 1911 the average price of butter fat in the state of Kansas was 25 cents per pound as compared with 22 cents during the previous year. The market prices of butter so far for this season have been much higher and more steady than in previous years. Sharp competition as it exists all through the cream territory gives the farmer just about as much for his cream as the creamery can possibly afford to pay. A few years ago Kansas butter was hard to sell on the New York markets, butter of eastern states being sold first and this Kansas product pushed back to fill in in case of a shortage or else rejected and sold at a very low price. The writer noticed during the past year that commission men were in Kansas looking for butter and the butter found a ready market sold in competition with eastern butter in New York.

The quality of the cream as received by the creameries must necessarily influence the butter market, and during the season of the year when for various reasons the farmers deliver a very poor grade of cream the prices are sure to drop. During the past season the weather has been quite favorable for a good quality of cream with the exception of a few weeks of very hot weather the fore part of September. During this spell the conditions were very contaminating and cream, unless handled properly, became extremely sour, rancid, and often foamy in a few hours time. This accounts for the large amount of cream condemned by the dairy commissioner and his deputies.

It is a deplorable condition that some people will insist on delivering cream that they themselves would not think of making into butter but expect other people to do so. Such cream when mixed with good cream practically renders the whole of it unfit for use and surely results in a very low grade of butter. I am glad to say, however, that the majority of Kansas farmers are delivering a good quality of cream, and they take pride in doing so. Much credit is due to the cream station operators who take pains in helping his patrons by way of suggestions in properly handling cream, and in distributing literature sent to him from the dairy commissioner and the Kansas State Agricultural College.—W. F. DROEGE, Deputy Dairy Commissioner.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

APPEALS from three great Democratic Leaders for the Election of WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Democratic Candidate for the United States Senate, to carry out the pledges of the Baltimore Platform and and the Progressive Democratic Principles.



JUDGE W. H. THOMPSON.

WOODROW WILSON

EN ROUTE, Private Car "Federal".
October 8, 1912.

My dear Judge Thompson:

I want to congratulate you on the canvass you are making and to express the warm hope that you may be entirely successful. I know the progressive position you have taken upon the questions now pending before the country and I earnestly hope that your force and enthusiasm may be added to the men already in the Senate of the United States who are seeking to set forward the cause of the people at every point. I think that every good Democrat and every lover of progressive policy must share in this hope.

Woodrow Wilson

Hon. William H. Thompson,
Garden City, Kansas.

WALLACE BASSFORD, SECRETARY — CHARLES R. CRISP, PARLIAMENTARIAN

THE SPEAKER'S ROOM
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 11, 1912.

To All to Whom this May Come,
Greeting:

I take pleasure in stating that I am acquainted with Judge Wm. H. Thompson, candidate for United States Senator, and hope that he will be elected. His opinions are such as to entitle him to the hearty support of all those who are progressive in spirit and in thought. Progress is the law of life. To stand still is to stagnate and to stagnate is to perish. He stands for progress in State and Nation. As we seem certain to have a Democratic President and a Democratic House of Representatives, we are desirous of having a Democratic Senate also.

Champ Clark.

THE COMMONER

Lincoln, Nebraska, Oct. 2, 1912.

Judge Wm. H. Thompson,
Garden City, Kan.

My dear Judge:

I congratulate you upon the canvass you are making. Your long and consistent record as a progressive should commend you to the Progressive Republicans as well as to the Democrats. We need you in the Senate to help carry out the pledges of the Baltimore platform. Mr. Roosevelt's position on the trust question, with Perkins as his sponsor, is wrong; and you ought to have no difficulty in defeating any man who supports him. Success to you.

W. J. Bryan

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Com.

Fruit Clearing House

Good Ideas and Great Help to Kansas Apple Growers.

"I believe the Kansas State Agricultural College is doing a good work in trying to find a market for the many thousands of bushels of Kansas apples, and I know of no better way to advertise the Kansas product than the method the college has adopted," writes S. E. Lux, commission merchant, Topeka, and who is a large buyer of apples, when asked by KANSAS FARMER what he thought of the fruit clearing house established by the Agricultural College and of which new departure George E. Greene, horticultural specialist, is in charge.

Kansas apple growers generally have never had a satisfactory market for apples. There has been an occasional grower who has established a reputation for himself by growing good apples and who has been able to sell in all markets at the prevailing prices for a good product. The reputation of Kansas apples, however, has not been such as would induce storage buyers to seek apples in Kansas.

The fruit clearing house will, in all probability, have the effect of changing the herotofore undesirable but prevailing condition. It is believed that this clearing house will solve the market problems, provided growers co-operate with the clearing house to the extent of producing apples which are really marketable. It is known that Kansas produces an apple of exceptionally fine quality insofar as color, size and flavor are concerned, and whether or not Kansas apples are salable depends wholly upon the methods employed by the grower.

"The reasons the Kansas apple, as a general rule, is not marketable," says Mr. Lux, "are these: Kansas growers pay no attention to caring for their orchards. They do not prune or spray. Some, it is true, do spray, but do not spray at the proper time and do not spray for the right thing. The growing of marketable apples requires time and attention, and trees must have the proper care at the proper time. If Kansas orchards are given the attention necessary to produce a good apple, Kansas will soon have the reputation of furnishing an apple of better flavor and in other respects more desirable than many states. Few sections produce as well flavored apples as does Kansas.

"The matter of pruning is important. It is a thing little thought of by most apple growers. Its advantages are not fully understood. Apple growers must in this respect learn how to take care of their trees.

"The orchard must be properly cultivated, too. On cultivation depends largely the size of the apple, the thriftiness of the trees and the freedom from effects of insects and disease. I buy dozens of carloads of apples per year. I buy the best I can find, and I always get them from well cultivated orchards, because those orchards produce the best apples.

"Apples to be marketable must be kept free from scab, fungus and worms. Spraying is the remedy for these. Spraying at the right time and the use of effective sprays will cure the existing trouble.

"I am confident that three-fourths of the apple growers in Kansas this year have stock that is not marketable because of some one of the shortcomings above mentioned.

"The real value of the apple depends upon its quality. Poor quality cannot be stored with the assurance that it will keep and be salable at the close of the storage season. The storage makes possible a big market. Because of the shortage of storage quality is often the reason that apples sell in the spring at tremendously high prices, while thousands upon thousands of bushels the fall before may have rotted in the orchards.

"It should be made plain to apple growers that there are always four fixed charges in the handling of apples. Those charges are the cost of box or barrel, the cost of labor to pack, the cost of cold storage and refrigeration, and the cost of freight. This cost is the same whether apples are poor or good."

If I Bought a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which I'd require if I bought a car. I've learned their need by building 60,000 cars.

I could save, I judge, $200 per car by building Reo the Fifth without them. But you might lose three times that by the lack.

Economy

I would want big tires, because of their immense economy.

On October 1 we added 22 per cent to the tire size on Reo the Fifth, though it was always overtired. Tire makers say that 22 per cent will add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

I would want lightness combined with strength. That means costly drop forgings. In Reo the Fifth we use 190.

I would want bearings that endure. That means roller bearings which cost five times as much as common ball bearings. In Reo the Fifth we use 15 roller bearings, 11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty.

I require my springs to stand, by test, 100,000 vibrations.

I test my gears in a crushing machine, of 50 tons capacity.

Each engine is tested 48 hours—28 hours in the chassis.

I limit my output to 50 cars daily, so the men are never rushed.

Safety

I use chrome nickel steel for the axles, vanadium steel for connections, manganese steel in the crankshaft. And each lot of steel is analyzed twice to make sure of the needed strength.

Every driving part is built sufficient for a 45-horsepower engine, which leaves big margins of safety. I use 14-inch brake drums for quick, sure control.

The various parts of this car get a thousand inspections, so errors and weaknesses can't creep in.

Comfort

I use in this car my ideal center control, so all the gear shifting is done by moving a handle only three inches in each of four directions.

The driver sits on the left-hand side, close to the cars he passes.

I doubly heat my carburetor to deal with low-grade gasoline. I use a $75 magneto, on which you can start the car.

I use wide, long springs, with seven leaves in them. And I use deep upholstering of genuine leather filled with the best curled hair.

I finish the body with 17 coats. I use electric side lights, flush with the dash.

Comfort and beauty mean much in a car and I spend a great deal to secure it.

My Own Car

would need to be built in this way, else I would not buy it. So I build in this way for those who buy from me.

I could easily save at least $200 by skimping on things like these. But men in time would lose their faith in me.

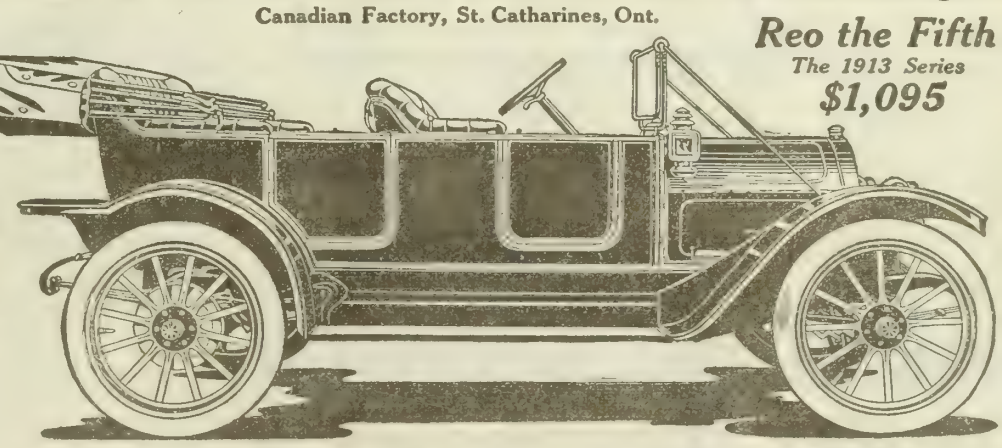
So I cut my profits down to the lowest minimum, and sell a car such as I describe for $1,095.

Write for our fall catalog and the name of our nearest dealer.

R. M. OWEN & CO. General Sales Agents for **REO MOTOR CAR CO., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

Reo the Fifth
The 1913 Series
$1,095



30-35 Horsepower
Wheel Base—112 inches
Tires—34 x 4 inches
Wheels—34 inches
Demountable Rims
Three Electric Lights
Speed—45 Miles per Hour
Made with 2 and 5 Passenger Bodies

(113)

Top and windshield not included in price. We equip this car with mohair top, side curtains and slip cover, windshield, gas tank for headlights, speedometer and self-starter—all for $100 extra.

Cultivation of Corn.

During dry spells, agriculturists—particularly those who are raising corn—find it of great advantage to form an earth mulch through cultivation—in fact, the soil mulch theory has been a fundamental one in American agriculture. It has also been found that frequent stirring of the soil promotes rapid nitrification. Upon the theory of conservation of moisture and of rapid nitrification, cultivation has been adopted, possibly to an extreme, although in practice it has been found that frequent shallow cultivation gives better yields than other methods of corn tillage, but at the same time the weed factor has not been recognized in the cultivation.

The federal Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin reporting the results of 125 experiments conducted for the purpose of determining the relation of weeds to the tillage requirements of the corn crop. These results show comparative yields of corn on one set of plats under the most approved methods of cultivation and on another set with no cultivation whatever, the weeds being eliminated, however, by surface scraping with a hoe. This work seems to involve a fundamental point and sheds considerable light on the subject of tillage.

The experiments noted in the bulletin are suggestive of the idea that considerable time is being wasted in the cultivation of corn with present-day implements. The results as a whole show no more difference in yield between the weeded plats and those receiving normal cultivation than might be expected between two series of 125 plats treated exactly alike. How little this difference was may be appreciated when it is learned that the general average for all the experiments shows that the fodder on the uncultivated plats was 95.1 per cent of the cultivated, and the uncultivated grain was 98.108 per cent of the cultivated. If there was any difference between either set of plats in regard to thoroughness in keeping down weeds, it was in favor of the cultivated plats.

Although it remains to be demonstrated how far this principle may be applied in any particular section, if one takes the results of the work of the department as applicable to the general propositions, then weed control becomes the principal object of cultivation.

Along with this must come a revolution in farm methods so far as the corn crop is concerned, and the work of cultivation must resolve itself into a system of weed control, either by the use of tillage implements of different character than those used today, or by adopting cropping systems having that object in view.

This latter system is one that the department is studying today. It is a well known fact that certain rotations of crops bring us around to the tillage crop with the land practically free from weed pests. One experiment has been reported where a piece of sod land very free from everything but clover and timothy was put to corn and no cultivation given, as no weeds were present; a crop of 70 bushels per acre was produced. In some sections of the south, where a one-year rotation of corn and crimson clover is practiced, the weeds are reduced to a minimum, and many farmers cultivate corn on such land only once and secure large yields.

The authors of the bulletin interpret the results of the experiments to mean that weeds are in the main the enemy which makes corn cultivation necessary, and by the adoption of methods in conformity with this point of view the weed problem will be simplified, and in all probability the cost of cultivation will at the same time be greatly decreased.

Registration and Value.

Registration papers do not make a 500-pound cow of a 300-pound cow, but the latter with registration papers all in good shape will sell for as much money as the former with no registration. Either will sell for more money being registered than either without registration. The delivery of registration papers with a superior animal is one of the small but fine and essential points which in the live stock business results in greater profit and so in greater satisfaction to the man who has stock to sell. The editor of an exchange says that he recently saw 27 head of splendid Holstein cows purchased from a farmer for $3,100. The farmer claimed the cows were pure-bred and each animal looked the part, but the owner had been so indifferent as to allow registration to lapse. The editor says that if these cows had been registered they would have brought double the money.

FREE Style-Book
Contains Bargains and Bargains



TWO great things in this beautiful, useful, FREE "NATIONAL" Style-Book. First, it gives pages and pages of very latest fashions. Second, it contains bargain after bargain for YOU—shows how you and all the family can be better dressed than most people at far less cost. Because there are lower prices at the "NATIONAL" this Fall—lower prices made possible by a larger business. For example:

Waists,	69 cents to $6.98	Hats,	$1.49 to $9.98
Skirts,	$2.98 to $9.98	Ladies' Ready-Made Suits,	$9.98 to $17.98
Ladies' Coats,	$6.75 to $29.75	Misses' & Junior Suits,	$8.98 to $15.98
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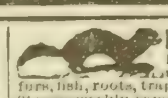
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THE FARM



Twelve new stamps are being issued in readiness for the new parcels post system. These stamps will be larger than the ordinary postage stamps and will be so distinctive as to prevent confusion with other stamps.

S. R. E., Burden, Kan., says he proposes to milk five cows, and asks if it will pay to buy a cream separator. It will pay to buy a cream separator for that number of cows. The saving in butter fat alone as compared with any other method of skimming the cream, will on five cows pay for the separator easily in two years. The increased feeding value of the skim milk when fed warm and sweet to pigs and calves, will make the purchase of a cream separator worth while. These two items, together with the saving of labor, will justify the purchase.

The most important factor in the growth of our modern civilization has been the plow. The efficiency of agriculture in this country, as well as in every other country, has been measured by the manner and thoroughness of plowing. Tillage is essential to the best use of the soil fertility. The first requisite of thorough tillage evolves upon thorough plowing, followed by the effect of the subsequent cultivation. No matter how carefully or well surface cultivation may be done, it will in no wise compensate for the lack of deep, thorough, seasonable plowing.

A subscriber who failed to attach his name to the inquiry, asks if it would be a good plan to sow rape just after the cultivation of corn. He proposes to cut the corn for the silo, to pasture the rape after the corn is removed, and to plow under the remaining rape in the late fall. This would be a good and profitable practice. The pasture would wholly repay for the expense of rape seed and labor of seeding. The rape remaining on the ground after the pasture season, plowed under, would result in highly beneficial green manuring. The inquiry indicates an encouraging trend of thought in this man's mind, and it would result in great profit to Kansas farmers generally if more of them were thinking along the same line.

We recently inspected a swine feeding floor 25x50 feet, made of concrete, at a cash outlay of $41.85. The materials required are as follows: Sixty-six sacks of cement, $23.10; 8 yards of sand, $1.20; 13 yards of crushed stone, $17.55. On many farms it would not be necessary to purchase the sand or to buy the crushed stone as in the above case, and which therefore might reduce the above cash outlay $18.75. A feeding floor is a good thing—not only from the standpoint of the economical use of feed, but also from the standpoint of the healthfulness of the swine. This floor can be kept clean and free from dust and mud. Hogs are entitled to a clean floor on which to eat, and with clean food and pure water we regard the increased healthfulness of even a small herd of swine as more than compensating in a single year for the cost of a feeding floor.

Fields which have grown Kafir and cane this year will be in the best condition for planting next spring if plowed this fall. These fields are full of roots, even to the extent of being soddy. This wonderful network of roots give to Kafir and cane the wonderful ability to grow through dry weather by virtue of the ability of the root system to take up the moisture from the soil. These fields are correspondingly dry. Plowing this fall will get the field into condition to take up the winter's precipitation and hasten the decomposition of the roots and rubbish plowed under. Cane and Kafir fields handled in this way will next spring be in good condition for seeding, and should produce good crops and so overcome the generally accepted feeling that Kafir and cane are exhaustive to the soil's fertility. We have yet much to learn of the value of Kafir and cane in our agriculture, and likewise much to learn in the handling of these crops and the fields on which they grow.

A farmer of the advanced class at an institute asked for information regarding the selection of seed corn with reference to its chemical composition. This is a feature of seed corn selection into which the farmer cannot profitably or successfully enter. There is no question but that different ears of corn have a different chemical composition — notably more or less protein content. Protein is the most valuable constituent of feeds, and is likewise most expensive. The corn men who are specialists and breeders have devoted themselves to the development of protein in corn, but this is a work which is for such men as these alone, and not for the farmer. The farmer can with far greater profit devote his attention in the selection of seed corn to the use of seed of high germinating quality, of high yielding ability, uniformity in ear and stand, and conforming to those ideals of a good corn crop as viewed from the plain, everyday farmer's standpoint.

There is produced upon every farm large quantities of rough feed that has no market value. It is impossible to produce grain without also producing large quantities of roughage. The use of a large part of this roughage is confined to its adaptability as a feed for live stock and, depending upon whether or not the roughage or the by-product of the grain is successfully fed, is largely governed by the profit realized from the year's work. The by-product in all lines of business is in this day carefully watched and in many businesses is the principal source of profit. The farmer must also look to the by-product. He should make all the money out of it that he can. Live stock will convert the by-products of the grain crop into money at the greatest profit. If these by-products cannot be fed, then they should be plowed into the soil whence they came and in this way utilized to the fullest possible advantage. The silo will enable the farmer to realize more from the by-products of grain crops than any other yet known means.

According to the news press, the horse plague has disappeared as mysteriously as it came. So far as the writer of these farm notes has been able to learn, it is not known to what direct specific cause the plague could be attributed. It seems to us, however, that we are justified in urging upon farmers the necessity of maintaining a more sanitary condition in barns and stables, in corrals, and in pastures. This to the extent of thoroughly disinfecting the barns, feed racks, etc., by the use of some powerful germicide, and cleaning up the corrals by the removal of all manure, and possibly the plowing of same and, when possible, the vacating of these old yards for a few years. It occurs to us, too, that pastures and meadows should be burned over this fall or next spring. We believe, too, strongly in the discontinuance of watering live stock from ponds or any manner other than from running streams or wells. Whether or not the horse epidemic is to be attributed to any of these causes, is in fact immaterial. It is certain that the constant use of barns, corrals, pastures and water holes will result in contamination not conducive to the best health of stock, and since live stock is so important to the success of the farmer it is essential that every precaution be taken to maintain a condition favorable to good health.

It is now believed that the worst possible place for seed to be planted is just beneath the plant which produce the seed. That is to say, that it is not a good plan to plant corn following corn, or wheat following wheat. This is not because the soil does not contain the elements of plant food necessary to produce successive crops of the same grains. It is now believed that the growth of one crop of wheat will pollute the soil by giving off into the soil certain materials which are in a degree poisonous to the plant which threw off this waste. Other plants—for instance, corn—following wheat, are unaffected by the specific wastes of wheat, and so be able to grow and thrive on the wheat ground. The corn plant, it is argued, in turn throws off its specific wastes which have their

effect on a successive corn crop grown on the same land. It has been found, too, that after three years the wastes cast off from wheat, corn or other plants, are eliminated. The above is a new and interesting argument in favor of crop rotation. The generally accepted theory of the advantages of crop rotation heretofore has been that the soil that has just grown a crop of wheat is not well adapted to growing a second crop because of the lack of elements of plant food necessary to produce another wheat crop. The same argument being applied as the reason for not following corn with corn. This latter was the philosophy of rotation that passed unquestioned for years.

The normal development of this country has brought about a condition whereby the beef of the future is to be a farm product and for the most part grown on high-priced lands and fattened on high priced feeds. Producer and consumer alike are confronted with the serious problem of cost—one the cost of production, and the other the cost of a necessity for consumption. It is generally accepted that live stock farming in some one form of its numerous phases is necessary to the profitable support of the farmer on high-priced land, and for this reason the inevitable tendency and ultimate accomplishment must be the stocking of Kansas farms with good live stock. The problem of economical rearing and feeding of the beef animal is at hand. This problem must be solved by the farmers of the next generation. The responsibilities of the solution cannot be shirked. The solution, according to our idea, lies in the best care of the soil, the production of maximum crops for the highest feeding value, the most economical methods of saving and feeding those crops and the selection of breeds of live stock best adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. In this situation Kansas should get in on the ground floor. Our lands are as yet comparatively cheap, our climate necessitates moderate stabling and consequently moderate investment in barns, our feeds—corn, Kafir and alfalfa—are adapted to our soil and climate and to the most economical production of the highest-priced finished products, namely, pork, beef and butter fat.

An exchange says it knows of a firm which deals largely with farmers and in the course of its business extends credit to thousands of farmers each year. According to the report this firm has an interesting rule by which to rate a man who solicits credit. The rule is that a farmer who has a silo is considered a good risk and his standing with the firm is higher than that of the man without a silo. We do not know to what firm the exchange refers. We can see, however, why the farmer who has a silo might be a more safe risk than the man who has no silo. In the first place, the farmer who has a silo needs it because he has live stock, and having a silo he is able to keep more live stock, to feed it more economically, and has greater assurance of ample feed supply. On the other hand, the man who is interested in farming to the extent of erecting a silo is likely to be better satisfied with his business, more progressive and more permanent. He is unlikely to be on the farm today and off tomorrow. These things presage the enterprise, industry and capability of the man who asks credit. We have heard that the past few years, during the sale of silos in Kansas, that bankers have urged the erection of silos and have assisted in introducing the use of silos to the extent of loaning money for such purpose. The bankers of Kansas—if they did this—recognize the same general principles of industry and substantiality on the part of the farmer as does the firm mentioned by the exchange referred to above.

Kansas Feeding Grounds.

A few weeks ago KANSAS FARMER urged those of its readers who were long on feed and short on stock, to save in the best possible manner all the feed they could. This admonition was intended to apply specifically to the western one-third of the state, where our correspondents had reported abundant growing feed but a scarcity of stock.

Attention is called to the fact that thousands of sheep are being shipped from New Mexico into the Arkansas Valley to be fed and fattened there, and the farmers will be given a most excellent market for their surplus of both roughage and grain. It is estimated that a hundred thousand sheep will be fed this winter within a 25 to 30-mile radius of Hutchinson.

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Your Favorite Tires Made So They Cannot Skid

No-Rim-Cut tires, because of their savings, have come to outsell all others.

Now the experts who make them have perfected an ideal Non-Skid tread. It was tried out last year on tens of thousands of cars.

No-Rim-Cut tires are serving men better than any other tires in the world. So will this winter tread.

Tough, Double-Thick, Angular Treads

Here is a tread made of very tough rubber. It is vulcanized on to our regular tire, giving a double-thick tread.

The tread is so thick, and the rubber so tough, that the Non-Skid feature is immensely enduring. And puncture is very uncommon.

This extra tread consists of deep-cut blocks. They present to the road surface countless edges and angles.

In every direction they grasp the road with fairly a bulldog grip.

No Extra Strain

These deep-cut blocks widen out at the base. So the strain is spread over wide surface, just as with smooth-tread tires.

That's immensely important. Separate projections would center the strains on a very small part of the fabric. Non-Skids of that kind have proved very short lived.

Safe, Economical Oversize Tires

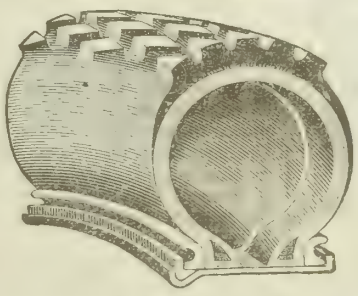
In No-Rim-Cut tires with winter treads you get these three advantages.

You get tires which never rim-cut. You get enough oversize to add, on the average, 25 per cent to the tire mileage.

And you get safety on slippery roads and hills. You get efficient, enduring protection.

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Cost of Dynamiting Stumps.

The Kentucky Experiment Station recently dynamited 100 stumps having an average diameter of 16 inches. The average number of sticks of dynamite used was 2.6, the average time required per stump 30 minutes, the average cost of material .257 cents, and the average total cost per stump 33 cents. Nearly all stumps were dead oak. In another field nine green stumps averaging 22 inches were blown out at a cost of $1.56 per stump. Of these stumps three black oak averaged 45 inches in diameter and were blown out at a total of $3.52 per stump. The average number of sticks of dynamite used being 23¾. The bulletin setting forth the experience of the station in blowing out large numbers of stumps can be had by addressing the Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

Kansas Dairy Judging Team.

Three senior dairy students, representing the Kansas Agricultural College, will leave Wednesday for the National Dairy Show in Chicago to compete with teams from all over the United States in judging dairy cattle. D. H. Branson, of Winfield; O. I. Oshel, of Gardner, and R. O. Swanson, of Manhattan, compose the team. O. E. Reed, professor of dairy husbandry, who has been coaching these men, will accompany them to Chicago. The show begins October 24 and closes November 2.

The Kansas team will take a roundabout course to Chicago, visiting several large dairy farms in Wisconsin, the Iowa Dairy Congress at Waterloo, and the International Dairy Show in Milwaukee. In addition to the trophy offered to the best team of dairy stock judgers, several breeders' associations have offered $400 scholarships to individuals having the highest standing in the judging at the Chicago show.

Farming Side by Side.

Have you ever seen two farmers of the same community farming side by side, on the same kind of land, under the same sunshine and the same rainfall—one prosperous and the other barely making a living? You have, and how do you account for the difference in the circumstances of the two men? Was it because something is the matter with farming as a business? Certainly not. The difference was in the men. The same difference is found in men of every occupation other than farming. The man who succeeded, if you observed closely, was a man who farmed better in every department of his work. The chances are, that he was a live stock farmer, too. The other was the "happy-go-lucky" sort of man who depended more upon luck than upon pluck. Because this man failed is no argument that farming is a poor business. Where you find the man who has applied himself intelligently and untiringly to farming, you find a success. Where you find the man who failed you very often find a fellow who does as little work as he can and who employs no pointers observed from successful farmers or from the best farm literature.

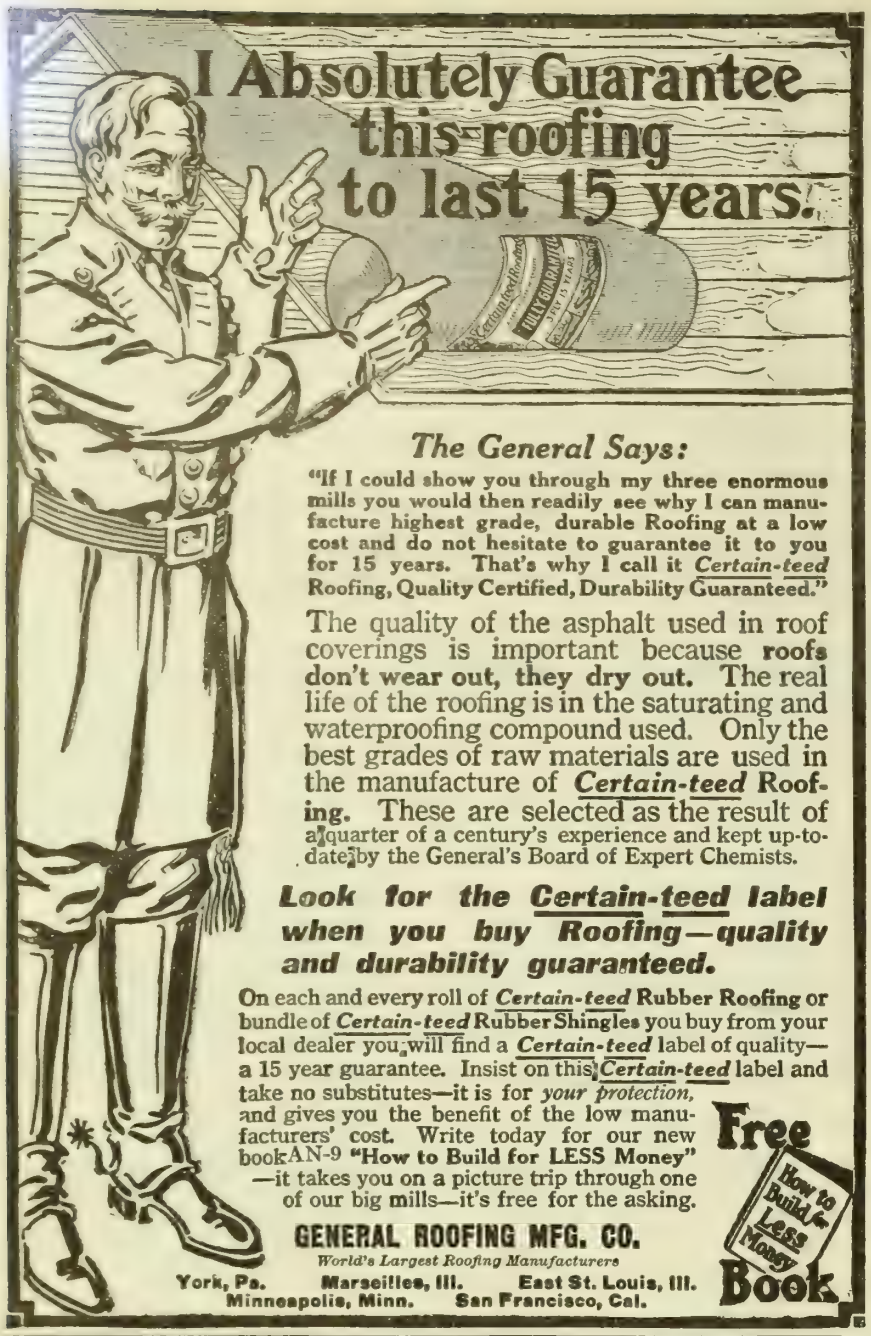
Bank Spreads Gospel.

The Bank of Bronson, Bronson, Kan., is distributing among its patrons some literature which reads well and containing much sound advice. Here is one bit:

"People are realizing more and more that farming is a business—yes, more—a science. It is more than simply plowing and planting. The time is here when we must farm with our heads as well as our hands. Every farmer should read a first class farm paper. Also profit by the Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins. They are valuable if studied correctly.

"We must study the conservation of the fertility of the soils; the crops best adapted to different soils; best methods of cultivation, etc. Also balanced rations for our live stock. Many dollars can be saved in feed by a better understanding of feed values. This does not mean feeding less feed, but it means feeding the proper feed to get the best results."

There is nothing better than forest leaves, and certainly there is nothing cheaper, to cover the poultry house floors wherein the chickens can scratch for their grain.



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You will be absolutely amazed to learn how little it costs to completely remodel the plainest, most out-of-date house. A few dollars work wonders. Get ideas from our Grand Plan Book, given to all who send 10c for postage.



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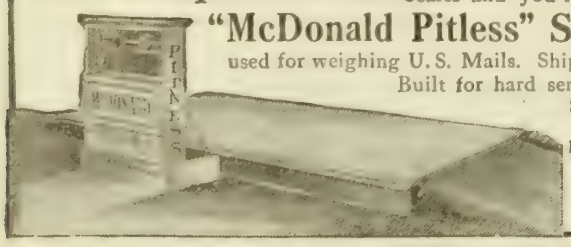
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LIVE STOCK



If young animals are not sheltered against severe weather, the extra feed is all used up in an attempt, on nature's part, to keep the animal warm, and no profit results. The scrub animal and the treatment which made him a scrub have no place on the high priced land of today. Shelter is just as important as feed, and both are necessary in abundance.

Over in Missouri the exercises of Farmers' Week are under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture. At their next meeting, January 13 to 17, the board will give prizes of $25, $15 and $10 each on the best home cured hams and bacon shown at Columbia during Farmers' Week. The object, of course, is to encourage the farmers to cure their own meats.

The silo campaign is on, and these crop corserving and money making structures are dotting the landscape from the Gulf to Canada, and from Kansas to the Atlantic. Dairy men have long known the value of silos and now the beef men are building them, and in numbers. A continuation of good prices, with the use of the silo, will solve the cattle shortage more quickly and more surely than can be done in any other way.

The Indiana Experiment Station has found that the best winter ration for fattening cattle consists of 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal per 1,000 pounds of live weight, and all the corn silage the animal will eat, with a small amount of dry roughage like clover or alfalfa hay or corn stover or oats straw added. Steers fed on this ration made the best gains with the highest finish and greatest economy, of any combination.

Kafir corn is the maize of the west and, when properly handled, it lacks very little in value as compared with maize. Perhaps the best way to feed it is to soak the heads and feed whole. Throw the heads in a water tank in the morning for the evening feed, and soak the morning feed over night. Handled in this way it is a great hog feed, while if ground the meal is too heavy and is likely to cause impaction or indigestion.

Over in Missouri there is a most successful cattle raiser who mixes corn, Kafir, sorghum, soy beans and cowpeas in his silo. Not all of these every year, but whatever he may have of them at the proper time. Soy beans are likely to crop well with corn, but care should be taken that the cowpeas are well matured before going into the silo, or a disagreeable "mess" will result. One thing is sure—a combination of the silo and the corn binder makes the greatest weed destroyer "whatever was."

During the fall a number of fairs held demonstrations for the benefit of those farmer visitors who wished to become familiar with the administration of anti-hog cholera serum. There is no good reason why the farmer should not administer this treatment himself and save a lot of money. The Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner will give permission to any reputable farmer who can furnish refernces, to administer the double treatment to his own hogs, and the cost of the serum and hypodermic syringe is small. Farmers can attend Farmers' Week at Kansas State Agricultural College during the Christmas holidays and learn all about it. They can then be independent and prepared for emergencies.

Perhaps the Kansas farmer has never had a better opportunity to test the value of liberal feeding, especially of young stock, as he will have this winter. Feed is generally very plentiful and, on most farms, the stock is none too plentiful. There is no place where the farmer can invest his feeding stuffs so well as in feeding it to young stock. No where else will it grow into money so rapidly. It is a criminally wrong idea that, unless feeding for the market, the feed given to young stock over and above a maintenance ration, is wasted. Every pound of feed put into a young animal brings big returns. This is not true of matured animals.

Instead of being a waste to feed young stock liberally, it is just the opposite. The young animal is growing and every mouthful he can assimilate adds to his weight and increases the value of the feed. Feed in the form of baby beef or pork is worth a great deal more than it is in the stack or crib, and is much more readily saleable. If only a maintenance ration is fed to the young animal and he is "roughed through" the winter, he has been standing still instead of growing in value and the feed has been deteriorating with age, and there is a loss both ways. We get no returns from the feed that is consumed. On the other hand, if the animal is well fed he pays more for the feed than the dealer would give, he makes the most rapid gain that can be made at any period of his life, and he enriches the soil.

The salvation of the hog raiser does not lie in the work of the scientific investigator who proposes to breed an immune variety of hog, nor does it lie in starting with new breeds whose ancestry is only a few generations removed from the wild, but it does lie in sanitation.

Our modern markets demand a certain type of hog. The farmer must breed this type if he would get fair pay for his labor and feed. This type can only be produced by certain conditions and feed, and when any variation from these occur we have a new type of hog for which there is no market, and for which there may not be one created. At any rate, a variation from present practice in the breeding and feeding of the breeds we now know will result in setting us back to the beginning where we must either develop a new type and create a market for it, or develop a new breed which will also be lacking in market value.

The one fact which stands out most prominently before the swine breeder of today is the fact that instead of wasting his time and energy with new breeds, or with trying to breed immune hogs, he must spend his time in a study of proper sanitation. As before stated, the conditions which have brought the modern hog into existence and given it such a prominent place in the commercial world are the conditions which have also favored the development of the diseases to which this hog is subject. The farm problem then is to study sanitation in such a way as to remove the causes contributory to this disease and in that way prevent the disease.

Comparative Live Stock Prices.

The average prices paid to producers of the United States for articles specified, on September 15, 1912, with comparisons, according to reports made by correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture, are shown herewith, says the Breeder's Gazette:

	1912	1911	1910
Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	$5.35	$4.43	$4.65
Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	6.83	6.11	6.43
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	7.47	6.53	8.27
Sheep, per 100 lbs.	4.11	3.91	4.81
Lambs, per 100 lbs.	5.49	5.02	5.85
Milch cows, each.	46.79	42.22	42.68
Horses	141.00	139.00	145.00
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	.187	.156	.177
Milk, per gallon.	.225	.216	.217

Out With the Old.

One of the most striking evidences of the violent change which has occurred in the conditions in the old cow country is found in the general erection and use of the silos in the range country.

The first big change in this country was in the introduction of pure-bred bulls, and this was "all to the good." While cowmen were compelled to use good bulls, it was a good thing for them, as they never made real money like they did after the high-grade calves began to go to market.

Now comes the silo, and this is also forced upon them, but for their own good. With the fencing up of the country and the reduction of the free range there came a decrease in feed supply, and this can be covered, especially during the summer drouths, in no way so well as by the feeding of silage. The silo is here to stay, and it is here to go all over the country. No section needs it more than the dryer southwest and none will derive more profit from its use.

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

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They give three times the service of ordinary blankets. Every one is closely woven of the strongest, tightest-twisted yarns our expert spinners can make. 5A Blankets are made in the largest blanket factory in the world and go direct to your dealer. No jobbers' profits to pay.

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5A Storm King Square Blankets

—the most popular medium-priced square blankets on the market. Extra large, extra thick, extra strong, extra warm. Weigh 3 lbs., measure 84 x 90 inches. Price only $2.50—worth twice as much as ordinary blankets.

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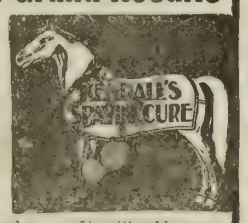
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Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure



Easy Method. No Scars. Positively Guaranteed. Send for valuable Free booklet on animal diseases.

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Cost of Pure-Bred Dairy Males.

In talking the advantages of pure-bred sires for use in the dairy, almost invariably where objection is raised that objection has to do with the cost of such animals. To know about how males of good dairy breeding are selling, it is necessary only to refer to publications carrying the advertisements of breeders who have for sale this class of stock. Dairy-bred males are much more plentiful in the east than in the west. Western breeders are for the most part sold out all the time. This is not so down east, possibly accounting for the seeming low prices. Before us is an advertisement of a Michigan breeder who has a 6-months-old calf from a cow producing 22.83 pounds of butter per week, for sale at $90. He has another calf from the same sire but from a dam producing two pounds less per week, at $85. He advertises two calves—4 and 5 months old—by the same sire as the above, but from good milking dams, at $35 and $45 respectively. We presume that the butter fat records given above are private records and are backed only by the reputation of the breeder.

On another page of the same publication a breeder offers a calf from a 14-pound Advanced Registry cow for $60. Another from a 17-pound Advanced Registry cow for $75. These Advanced Registry records are official and authentic.

It will be noted from the above prices that even with the express added it is possible for every Kansas dairyman who desires to grade up and improve his herd to be the owner of the right kind of blood if he wants it.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.25 for 6 or $2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]

Farm Horse Power.

The United States census reports the increase in the number of horses and mules in the United States during the past decade is over 4,000,000 animals, or more than 25 per cent, notwithstanding the increased cost of feed and the prediction that the automobile would soon put the horse "out of business." While the increased use of automobiles and motor trucks for both pleasure and profit is everywhere evident, they have not reduced the demand for horses.

In the cities and towns of the United States the number of horses in use has increased during the past decade by 146,000, or 5 per cent, and while this is an important increase, it is small in proportion to the increase in urban population, and not in proportion to the amount of business transacted.

The number of horses and mules of 2 or more years of age has for many years borne a constant relation to the number of farms, and the relation of the number of such animals to the improved land is more significant than the number per farm. From 1850 to 1880 the number of acres of improved land per draft animal was 23, and with a few unimportant changes in the interval it was the same in 1890. Since that time farmers have kept more horses and mules in proportion to land operated. In 1900 there was one animal to every 21.2 acres. This means in increase of about 9 per cent in horse-power employed and is one of the marked features of the development of American agriculture.

In Iowa there are seven draft animals per farm—an increase of 35 per cent. The number per farm in Illinois is not quite so great, but the relative increase for the past decade is the same. This means that in the heart of the corn belt there are now four draft animals where there were three in 1900; it means a horse for every 18 or 19 acres of improved land; it means that the farmer is coming to realize that plenty of horse-power intelligently applied to the land at the right time, spells good seed bed, good cultivation and dollars and cents in profits at close of the season.



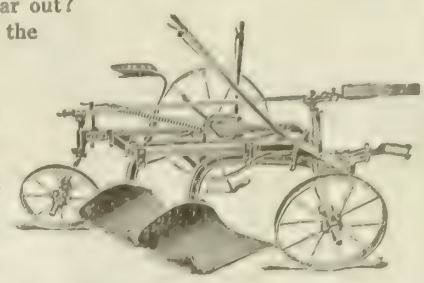
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The dull share tears the soil by main force.
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Wouldn't you prefer a plow with a share on which you can keep a sharp cutting edge, year in and year out?
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Used on Best Ever Plows are **guaranteed** not to break. After sharpening they can be **retempered** any number of times and made as hard as new with no danger of breaking.

The Farmer can heat an Acme Share in a cook stove, draw it out with a hammer, and temper it in a tub or trough.

Think of it—Hard, Sharp, Keen cutting shares **all the time.**

Ask any Flying Dutchman Dealer to show you Best Ever Plows or write us for our Free Booklets on Best Ever Plows and Acme Steel Shares.

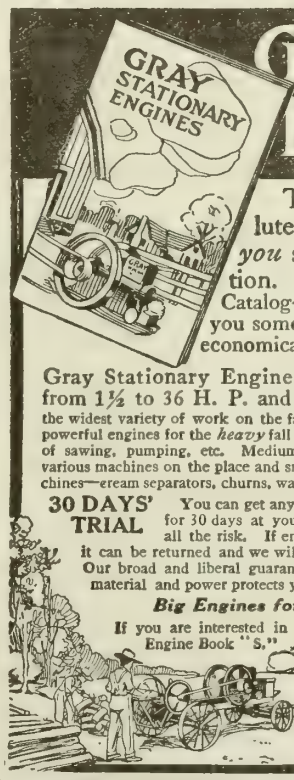


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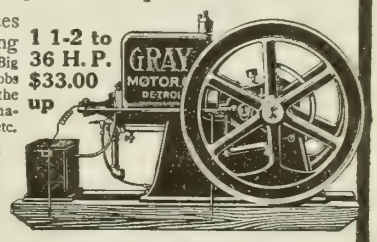


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Gray Stationary Engines are made in sizes from 1½ to 36 H. P. and are suited to doing the widest variety of work on the farm and in the shop. Big powerful engines for the *heavy* fall and winter work—big jobs of sawing, pumping, etc. Medium sizes for running all the various machines on the place and small sizes for the small machines—cream separators, churns, washing machines, pumps, etc.

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USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.
The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.
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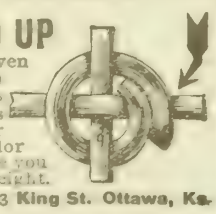
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Send us measure of wagon skeins and we'll ship a set of Empire Steel wheels to fit—so that you may prove that low
EMPIRE STEEL WHEELS
End Drudgery of High Lifting And Save 25% of The Draft
If not satisfied after testing 30 days, return them at our expense your trial costs nothing. Write today for Empire wheel book and free trial offer, also ask about extra-range offer on 1913 Empire Handy Wagons.
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Big, bright, close-woven SOLD DIRECT on 30 days free trial. 78 Styles of Fence and 54 styles of Gates. Send for our big, handsome four-color Catalog free. It will save you Money, Time and Freight.
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Fit all running gears. Get a new wagon by buying wheels. Interchangeable, low wheels or high. All heights and tire sizes. Also new Electric Handy Wagons. Write for book on "How to Make Old Wagons New." Free.
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The World's Finest Scale—
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DAIRY



If we are to make a success of dairying in Kansas it means that we must grow more alfalfa and more cow peas. It is well enough to urge the necessity of grading and breeding up the dairy herd, but while we are doing this we must be providing the protein feeds necessary to enable the cows to produce the milk they are capable of making.

In the days of cheap bran—15 years ago, when bran sold for $3.50 to $5 per ton—the farm dairyman was in a very much better position to compound a milk-producing ration than he is now. Liberal feeding of bran with the common farm roughages would make a ration meeting the requirements for milk production. The feeding of bran to the average farm herd is, these days, out of the question.

Skim milk is valuable as a hog feed because of the protein and ash it carries. These have high value in building the frame of young animals. The greater value will be realized from feeding skim milk to young pigs. It is of great value to sows suckling pigs. Buttermilk has practically the same composition as skim milk, although it is somewhat richer in fat. Whey is worth half as much for pig feeding as skim milk.

It is not unusual for a cow to hold back her milk, but it is not natural for her so to do. The refusal of a cow to "give down" is usually due to rough treatment. It may require good treatment for a considerable time to change the "holding up" habit. We have never seen a cow refuse to respond to good treatment—whether she had the habit of holding up her milk or the kicking habit.

There is no mystery surrounding the feeding of the dairy cow. It is common knowledge that a certain amount of feed is required to support the animal body. The amount varies with the individual cow. It is known that the feed consumed by the cow in excess of bodily support is converted into milk, provided it is the nature of the cow to convert feed into milk. If this is not the cow's nature, then the feed is converted into fat and increased weight. No system of feeding will make the cow of beef tendency convert her feed into milk. It is in this that the difference lies between dairy breeding and beef breeding.

The cow, naturally a small producer of butter fat, cannot be made a large producer by any system of feeding. The cow has a certain natural ability to produce milk, and this ability cannot be made over by any system of feeding. Many cows do not have a chance to produce the quantity of milk they are capable of giving because of short rations. Before condemning the cow as being unprofitable and worthless as a milker, it is advisable always to know that cow has been given feed in such quantity and of such character as will give her a chance to show what she is capable of doing. This remark points again to the statement we have many times made, that generally speaking our cows are not as poor as our system of feeding, which means that by the right feeding methods many cows that are now unprofitable would be profitable.

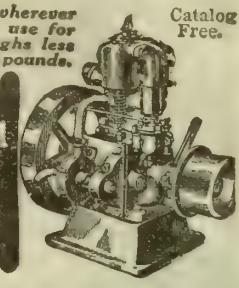
The federal Department of Agriculture is conducting an experimental dairy farm at Beltsville, Maryland. The recent congress appropriated $16,500 for improvements on this farm. This experimental farm has been established now some four or five years. No results of experiments conducted there have been reported so far as we have been able to ascertain. It is apparent that great benefit could result from this farm, and we are not complaining of the appropriations necessary to maintain it, but it does seem that something should be given to the general public as to the results accomplished. Something of interest and of value emanates from almost every experiment from the beginning, and there is little doubt but that some valuable information is stored in the farm records, and publication is all that is necessary to give the public some valuable pointers.

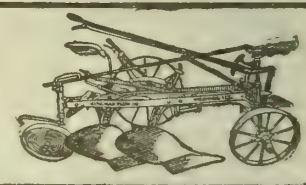
The "boarder" cow—that is, the cow which does not pay for her keep, is to the dairyman like a mill stone around his neck. The "scrub" is the cow that has given dairying an unfavorable reputation. Just why the dairyman refuses to give up his old ways and adopt such radical changes as are necessary to convert an unprofitable herd into a profitable herd, has always been a mystery in dairying. We have never known a man who expressed anything but the greatest satisfaction with his dairy operations when he knew that he was milking profitable cows. On the other hand, we never knew a man to speak well of dairying when he knew that his cows were not paying. There are hundreds of men slaving year in and year out, working hard and long, who are keeping a bunch of "boarder" cows. It is to these men that we appeal in behalf of better dairy methods.

The question to be decided on many farms is whether or not we are keeping cows for profit from the butter fat we are able to milk from them and sell, or whether we are maintaining them as manure-makers. Too many cows are maintained for the latter purpose, and so are maintained at an absolute loss because the manure is not placed on the field where it may be of value through increased crop production. If a cow is kept for her calf alone, there is no need or justification in feeding her for milk and milking her twice per day four or five months in the year for nothing. The cow cannot be considered from any other standpoint than as a market for grain and roughage. If the calf and the milk received do not pay for the feed consumed and the labor expended, then she is a money loser. Kansas farms can afford any luxury the owner feels disposed to impose upon them, but the owner will look in other directions than to the cow barn for his luxuries.

There has not been in recent years as good opportunity for the small farmer to make money from cattle as he now has. Butter fat the last ten years has been higher than formerly. All the rules of the game indicate that good prices for butter fat will continue. The calves are worth more money now than they have been for years past, and beef prices will continue high. The prices of feeders will continue high. The indications are for good prices in both departments of the farm dairy. Cows that are not profitable as milk producers can be retained on the farm as producers of calves with greater profit than heretofore. In undertaking to grade up the farm herd by selection and by breeding it is not at present advisable to sell off the poor cows unless these cows can be replaced by profitable milkers. Turn the poor cows out with the stock cattle and keep them for the calves they can raise and for the meat they will make when sold.

The price of butter will never be high enough to make the hundred-pound cow profitable. The profit in dairying lies in at least a 200-pound cow. We are speaking now as particularly applicable to Kansas, where we can feed and care for a cow cheaper than in most any other state. After the 200-pound mark has been passed, the profit increases by leaps and bounds. If it were possible to supply Kansas cow keepers with cows which, under reasonably good care and good feeding, would produce 200 pounds of butter fat per cow, we would see a landslide toward dairying. Not a single farm would be without a dairy herd, and the size of the herd would be measured only by the ability of the family to do the milking. The 200-pound cow is within the reach of every farmer in Kansas. One cross of first class good dairy blood on the best of our common cows will produce animals 80 per cent of which will easily make 200 pounds of butter fat per year. To obtain such cows, only two things are needed. First, the testing of the cows now milked, to know which are best; and, second, the use of the right sort of pure-bred male, and each is within reach of the dairyman who can make up his mind that he will use them.

FARM CUSHMAN
The High Power Engine for All Farm Work
Take it wherever you have use for it—it weighs less than 200 pounds.
Catalog Free.

Original Binder Engine
4 Full Horse Power
Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle automatic throttle governor. Fuel consumed is proportioned to work—no waste. Easy to move and handle, easy speed change, fits in any place, simple, dependable. Up-to-date farmers are buying the Farm Cushman because it's an all-purpose engine suited to every power job, from turning the grindstone in operating the binder. Write for catalog showing what other farmers are doing. We build 6-8 and 20 h. p. specialty engines for heavier work. Get descriptive catalog. Don't buy until you see it.
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For Durability and Easy Work
Only the best steel used in the Kingman Model Gang Plow. In its design and construction you get the benefit of our 40 years experience in plow building.
YOU GET LIGHT DRAFT and more uniform furrows with the Kingman Model Gang Plow, because it is built so that the weight is carried on the furrow wheels—there's no dead weight; side draft is practically eliminated.
EASY TO HANDLE. Powerful foot and horse lifts, and lever in easy reach of driver to raise or lower bottoms. Bottoms are flexible; enter and leave ground point first.
Bottoms are soft center steel; in any style to suit your soil. Shipped as nearly set up as possible.
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Crush ear corn (with or without shucks) and Grind all kinds of small grain, and head kaffir. Have Conical Shape Grinders. Different from all others.

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(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
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We Also Make Sweep Grinders
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Try this galvanized adjustable farm gate 60 days before buying it. No deposit, no payment until you say you want to buy the gate. Send for our Free Use Order Card and big Farm Gate Book. Address
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The BRONCHO BUSTER HAT
Suitable for all weathers. Fine quality felt, colors, light tan and black, Mexican carved leather band, never flop brim, dimensions, brim 3 in., crown 4 1-2 in. Sent express prepaid $3.00
Money refunded if not as represented.
Send for catalogue of late styles
Franz Hat Co., Dept. B Oklahoma City

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Patron's Questions and Answers.

What determines the price of butter fat?

The condition of the butter market is the chief factor. This is determined by supply and demand. No one can predict accurately what the butter market will be, but it is generally much higher in winter than in summer.

Are silos a success, and is silage a a good winter feed?

Yes, decidedly so if the silos are properly made and filled.

What place on the farm is the best for keeping cream?

The coolest, cleanest place available. This is generally a spring house or a building provided with a tank of cold water changed frequently.

Is not a cellar or cave a good place to keep cream?

No. The air in a cellar or cave is seldom pure and the temperature is not low enough in summer.

Where should a cream separator be kept?

The separator should be kept in a separate room or building provided for the purpose. The building should be at least 50 feet from the stable and the yard where the animals are kept.

Results Dairy Breeding Accurate.

What is regarded as the banner Holstein sale of the year resulted in 66 head selling at an average price of $421 per head. One heifer sold for $2,600, two others sold for slightly more than $1,000, and two bulls brought $1,500 each. These few extremely high prices of course resulted in raising the average very materially. One cow making 26 pounds of butter in seven days sold for $280. A four-year-old daughter of this cow sold for $190, and a 19-pound heifer two years old sold for $165. Sixteen head in this sale had average records of 843 pounds of butter per year and 19,399 pounds of milk.

This will give the interested reader an idea of the way that first-class dairy-bred and producing stock is selling. When it is taken into consideration that the Babcock test and the scales by which was determined the producing ability of these cows were important factors in the price at which the animals sold, it is easy to understand why it is possible for the testing of a farm herd to increase the value of those superior animals which may be found in the herd. There is no undertaking in breeding live stock which in its results are as certain as in the breeding of dairy animals. The producing ability of every animal is definitely determined by weighing and testing the milk and the test fixes the animal's value. The prices at which profitable producers sell is shown by the figures as paying well for the trouble. In breeding up the dairy herd the product not only pays the expense, but a profit besides.



WINELAND HERD OF JERSEYS. THEIR HOME AND THEIR "PANTRY" WHERE THE FEED IS STORED IN THE BIG SILOS. OWNED BY H. C. YOUNG, LINCOLN, NEB.

Pure-Breds Like Compound Interest.

With butter close to the 30-cent mark these are prosperous days for the dairymen. We hope they are making good use of this prosperity in building up their business for a still better future. This is a splendid time to think about working gradually into a herd of registered cows of some one of the dairy breeds. True, registered females are in great demand and the prices asked for them are correspondingly high, but, as we have often mentioned before, that is the class of stock to raise—the kind that people want.

But make a start anyway if you possibly can. Sell a few of the common cows in your present herd and buy two registered heifers and a bull and give them a chance to multiply. Five or ten years from now—you will be surprised how short the time will seem—you will find yourself the owner of a substantial herd of pure-breds and buyers will come to you with goodly sums of cash to get some of your stock. One of the largest breeders of Holstein cattle on the coast started less than 20 years ago with a young bull and two heifers. From that foundation many thousand dollars worth of young bulls have been sold—all "velvet"—and the large herd of today represents in itself a handsome fortune—all from a $500 investment. Laying the proper foundation is the secret in the building of success and fortune. Pure-bred dairy stock is not only a substantial foundation; it is an investment bearing interest at a heavy rate. In fact it is the dairyman's best chance to get compound interest, since that is really what the multiplication of stock amounts to, and to get the full benefit of it you want to start early in the game.—Dairy Review.

Farm Grown Feeds for Milk.

The beef bred animal will give some milk, but it is her nature to give milk only in such quantity as would feed her calf. The amount of milk required to support the young is not a profitable quantity from the dairyman's standpoint. To produce milk requires a certain combination of feeds, this combination providing a certain proportion of protein and carbohydrates. On farms where the cows are fed alfalfa hay as the principal roughage the necessary protein will be supplied for milk production. When silage is the principal roughage six to eight pounds of alfalfa hay per day will supply the protein needed. In economical feeding of the dairy cow in Kansas, alfalfa hay is a necessary part of the ration. When corn fodder, cane or Kafir hay are the principal roughages, then protein must be supplied in some other way in order to give the cow a milk-producing feed. This can be supplied through the use of linseed or cottonseed meal or cow pea meal. Either of these will be expensive except cow pea meal, which can be grown on the farm. We do not believe in the purchase of cottonseed and linseed meal by the average farm dairyman. In nine out of every ten instances he will fail in its use and not get value received for the money he expends. This, however, will be the fault of the cow he milks. In the case of the man who has stock for dairy breeding and who understands feeding, cottonseed and linseed meal can be bought and fed at a profit. It will be apparent that it is most difficult to make up a satisfactory milk-producing ration without the growth of protein in the shape of alfalfa hay, cow peas, or clover. Without these there is nothing left for the farmer to do but to get the most milk he can out of the ordinary roughages rich in fat-producing feeds and short in milk-producing constituents, and which are corn fodder, Kafir, cane, millet, prairie hay, etc.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES
Democratic Nominee for Governor

The underhanded attempt by political opponents and personal enemies to make it appear to the farmers of Kansas that Senator Hodges is or was a part of the Lumber Trust very justly failed of resulting in the end desired. It failed to carry weight with honest public opinion, as every outright lie ought to fail. The record of Senator Hodges in public life, as well as in his private life, has established the fact that the only chance of injuring him is by downright falsehood and flagrant misrepresentation. And his opposition has shown an entire willingness to so misrepresent him.



SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES.

Arthur Capper's publications, The Topeka Daily Capital and Farmers Mail and Breeze, printed a story charging by innuendo connection of Senator Hodges with the Lumber Trust. The writer and the publishers of that article made a cowardly attack, a stab from behind—a deliberate attempt at character assassination. They dared not print any direct charges. They had no true ones to present. So they lied, just as they intended to lie, and hoped it would bring a profit in votes to those who wanted that kind of a profit. They showed they were willing to embezzle from public opinion.

AFTER ARTHUR CAPPER'S PAPERS PRINTED THIS CONTEMPTIBLE ATTACK ON SENATOR HODGES, THE SAME PAPERS REFUSED HODGES THE NECESSARY SPACE FOR A REPLY, EITHER FOR FULL PAY OR AS A COURTESY TO HELP RIGHT A WRONG UNJUSTLY DONE.

Senator Hodges owes nothing to any Trust. The Lumber Trust hates him as it hates everyone who fights it effectively. The farmers of Johnson County, where Senator Hodges lives, are buying lumber cheaper than the farmers of any other Kansas county. Hodges Bros.' lumber business made that possible by being able and willing to fight the Trust, and keeping everlastingly at it.

If Senator Hodges had his way, lumber, as well as other farmers' necessities, would be on the free list, and much cheaper to all Kansas farmers than now, no matter where they may be bought.

He stands for a lower cost of living—lower taxes—lower expenses and an increased efficiency from every person and every interest drawing pay or payment from the State. He is for a common-sense good roads law—a law that will make good roads possible for farmers without furnishing the means for a lot of grafters and hangers-on to get rich without working or furnishing anything of value.

Senator Hodges is against the oppression of the widow and the fatherless in the present inheritance tax law. He is for such a tax law as will perform the honest purpose of an inheritance tax law, by making the overly rich carry a larger part of the burdens of the poor—by making it possible for the worker to get a larger share of what he earns.

Senator Hodges is against all grafts and grafters, big or little, rich or poor. He is against legalizing any kind of graft, whether of making tax-dodging easy, or the poor to pay a double tax for the benefit of some of the rich. He is against the iniquities and grafts as practiced in the school book and periodical publishing business, as well as those practiced by all other lawbreakers. He is against hypocrisy and treason to the people in any form. His own clean record is warrant for his sincerity in his professions and fully explain his consistency in fighting for decency in politics and in public office as well as in private business and private life.

He owes no political debt to anyone but the people of Kansas at large. He is of the people and for the people. He stood for the Primary law; the Anti-Pass law; the Public Utilities Commission law; the law compelling express companies to pay more taxes; the law reducing freight charges on grain and grain products, saving farmers $250,000 a year; the law preventing railroads from confiscating coal in famine times and preventing them and coal mining companies from weighing and collecting freight charges on and selling refuse to consumers for coal at real coal prices.

He is for a higher usefulness of the state schools to the people at large under a management that will save taxpayers $350,000 to $400,000 over the present system of management. He is against large contingent funds for executive officers, as he is against useless, lazy and faithless state employes, no matter where found.

Senator Hodges in the Governor's chair means a more efficient administration of the full duties of that office in the interests of all the people, at a greatly reduced expense account. That means lower taxes, besides making Kansas a better place to live in.

Ask our headquarters, or any Democratic committeeman, for more about the life and work of Senator Hodges.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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Ninety-Three or Nineteen Twelve

WE STAND at political cross-roads. The sign boards are clearly worded. We are the deciders of our fate for the next four years. Is it to be success or depression?

* * *

You have before you three candidates. Of the three:

Only one, Mr. Taft, has had the courageous strength to show where he stands on the tariff.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has taken the pains to attempt to produce a tariff law which would be just to the manufacturer and the consumer alike.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has tried to take the tariff out of politics, and get it on a fair protective basis—a basis resting upon facts.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has had the fearless strength to stand alone in the face of political demands, as well as popular demands, and refuse to O. K. tariff bills which he knew would bring disastrous results.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has been far-seeing statesman enough, to recognize that the control of monopoly could come only through the control of the patents which make this monopoly possible.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has gone direct to the heart of the matter, and proposed patent laws which would cure the evils of monopoly by removing the cause.

Only one, Mr. Taft, has *proven* himself the just judge, by calmly surveying the monopoly situation and putting his hands, backed by means of a cure, on the failings which the workings of the Sherman law have brought out.

* * *

Each one of these candidates stands at a cross-road.

Each one is pointing to one of the signboards

Which road will you take?

* * *

On the board above Professor Wilson we read the warning against theory,—the untried, questionable dreams of the impractical theorist.

Alongside it is the warning: Remember 1893-1896.

Remember these four years, when not less than 3,000,000 men were out of employment.

Remember that when these men were marching up and down the land, eating at free soup houses, the money they were *not earning* was the money the farmers of this country were *not getting*.

Remember the fact that this lack of employment, this Democratic rule, cost the people fully four and one-half billion dollars —much more than the entire cost of the Civil War.

* * *

The learned Professor, in his request of you, the American Farmer, for your support, presents as his platform the same "Tariff For Revenue Only" principle, which caused the disastrous four years in the middle nineties.

He has worked out beautifully spun theories. But in reality here is what the Professor offers for your acceptance.

We quote from history; the history of the last Democratic administration:—

Bank failures throughout the country, as many as ten failures in one day. Collapse of commission houses. The Chemical Bank, one of the largest in the country, unable to fill its weekly orders for currency.

Encounter between anarchists and socialists.

Fifty million dollar Government bond issue to meet conditions. Ten thousand miners strike in Ohio. Property destroyed in Pennsylvania by striking miners. New York silk factories closed.

Riotous meeting of workmen in Boston. General strike among the silk weavers. Railroad bridges burned, and other riotous acts by miners in West Virginia. Troops ordered to Cripple Creek, Colorado, to suppress mining troubles.

Coxey's Army formed to march on Washington. Coxey's Army a terror to farmers of the West.

Governor of South Carolina declares martial law.

Men killed and wounded in Pennsylvania coke riots. United Mine Workers strike.

Attempted demonstration of Coxey's army on steps of Capitol. Members of army arrested for holding up railway train.

Farm products find no market. Farmers in financial difficulties.

* * *

But why continue? The fact remains that this is the only past history to which the Professor can "point with pride" as a promise of what his theories will develop in the future.

* * *

A loud noise distracts your attention to a second cross road.

Wild claims, resonant epithets, circus antics form the side-show of the campaign.

Here, gentlemen, is the road-way of *Promises* but no *fulfillment*. Anything you can think of, just ask for it.

It makes no difference how impossible or impractical the fulfilling of the promise may be—you'll be told your wants will be carried out.

The Jester, with his tinkling bells, has followed his cap into the ring.

The menagerie, fresh from the wilds, is with us.

Gentlemen, here is the Third Termer.

The way is impossible, hence,

A vote cast in favor of this road, is just as fully a vote cast for the road of the theorist, the Professor. A vote cast for the nightmare of eighteen ninety-three.

* * *

But here is a third road. The signboard is painted with fresh accomplishments.

No megaphone calls your attention. No "barker" stands in front calling on you to come inside.

The one appeal made to you is the statement of deeds well done.

Here is the record of what the Tariff Board tried to accomplish, and would have effected but for the obstruction of unfavorable Democrats in the political House.

Here is a $58,000,000 deficit changed into a $30,000,000 surplus.

Here is the central idea of Mr. Taft's Tariff plan—a plan as simple, as clear as sunshine. Namely:

—Base the tariff on the facts and figures which show the exact difference between foreign and home cost of production.

—Forget the political demands of office holders or favored interests. Take the tariff out of politics and place it on the solid foundation of real protection of home industry.

Here is the record of a calm, judicious, fearless man who neglected his *political* opportunity, that he might save the country from immeasurable loss.

Here is the record of the Wool Bill, vetoed because it would have crippled the American Wool Industry.

Here is the record of the president who promised Tariff Revision, and has accomplished an average of 4½ per cent revision *downward*.

This in face of the charge by his opponents that the tariff is higher than ever.

The figures of the Payne law, after 35 months of operation, show this 4½ per cent *below* the Dingley law.

Here is the record of the man who, by wise administration of tariff and trade laws, has fostered industrial conditions, until the prosperity of the country has reached a height never before equalled.

Here are the figures which show an enormous increase in land values,—in farm products:

Figures showing manufacturing products nearly doubled.

Here is the story of the President who, recognizing that our future welfare depends largely on a prosperous, growing farm community, has encouraged and supported the study of soil and crop conditions as essential to national prosperity.

* * *

A wise statesman once said:

"The man the people laugh at, they don't make President."

The chair of the President is a position of calm, dispassionate dignity. The Chief Executive of our land should be one who is an index to the position the nation holds in the councils of the world.

Jest has its place,—but it is not in the controlling of our national destinies.

Sport, the hale and hearty, happy-go-lucky atmosphere of the outdoor life, has a peculiar hold on the fancies of most men. But the government of this country cannot be successfully run on the rules of a Wild-West show.

Theory is pleasant for some to study out —it is a means of mind development. But theory, unproved by practice, is too dangerous when the welfare of a hundred million people is at stake.

* * *

The strongest recommendation which the Taft administration has, is that its actions looking to country-wide prosperity have been carried out quietly, smoothly, almost without a knowledge that things were being done.

* * *

When you have a field to be plowed, do you jump from one thing to another, plowing, feeding the cattle, hustling here and there,—yelling, cracking a whip, and making a general hulla-balloo? Not much! You wouldn't accomplish much if you did!

You start a furrow, and you plow until that furrow or the entire field is finished.

Would you employ a farm hand who spent his time in telling about the theory of farming? Or would you get the man who *farmed*,—who did things?

Vote as you run your farm.

* * *

Gentlemen, we stand at political cross-roads.

On one side is a road abandoned sixteen years ago. It was rocky, it was full of chuckle holes, and mud patches.

The dust of sixteen years has smoothed the surface somewhat. The broom of theory has pushed a little sand into the holes, and the rocks have become covered with moss.

But underneath it all is the same disastrous going,—the impossible driving of old.

* * *

On another side is a zig-zag road, and smiling, smooth-tongued politicians are calling you by your first name, slapping you on the back, and telling you what a jolly good time awaits you on this road of empty promises.

* * *

The third road is the road you now are travelling. It has led you, quietly, but surely, into the land of prosperity and big values.

It has put the country on a height of wealth it never approached before.

Which road will you take?

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Hilles, *Chairman.*
James B. Reynolds, *Secretary.*

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JOHN S. DAWSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Writes an Open Letter to The Voters of Kansas

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to solicit your support in my race for a second term as Attorney General. I have been connected with the State's law business for ten years. As Assistant Attorney General for six years and as attorney for the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for nearly two years I worked faithfully for the public in all the hard drudgery which makes up the life of a public prosecutor. Two years ago the people promoted me to the place I now hold. I gave up all my private law business and have devoted my entire time to the State's business. I have fought its legal battles in all the courts of the country. I have saved the two-cent passenger fare in Kansas when my brethren, the Attorneys General of neighboring states, have lost out. I have diligently attended to the State's side of the criminal cases appealed from all over the State to the Supreme Court. I have tried to be a careful and conscientious adviser to the county attorneys and State officers and official boards. Never have I hesitated to do an unpleasant or unpopular duty. I have hammered and pounded and raided and chased and captured more criminals of all sorts than any Attorney General was ever called upon to do before. All this class and their friends and sympathizers will vote against me, for

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law."

Nor do that kind have a good opinion of the prosecuting officer who sets the law upon them.

If you can see your way clear to vote for me, I will continue to do my best for the good of the State, to protect its interests and its sovereignty, and to deserve a continuance of your good will.

(ADV.) Yours respectfully,
JOHN S. DAWSON.

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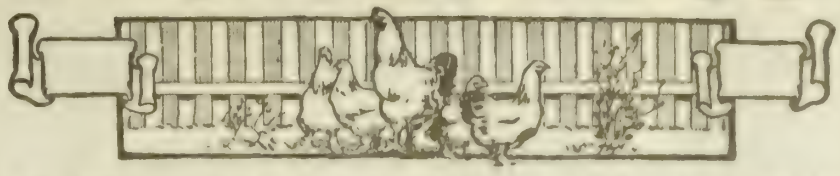
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POULTRY



Eggs, eggs, more eggs, is now the universal cry.

And if this fine weather does not induce your hens to lay, nothing ever will.

Get your pullets started to laying before cold weather strikes them, and they will keep at it all winter.

Provided—and here's the rub—you have a warm house for them to roost in, a sunshiny shed for them to scratch in, and plenty of good food for them to manufacture the eggs.

If you can furnish strictly fresh eggs during the winter, you can be certain of a good price for them, for cold storage eggs are not in the same class as fresh eggs for prime quality.

The leaves should be gathered and stored away in barrels or other receptacles, to be used as needed during the long winter months.

As the heavy frosts come, the bugs and grasshoppers disappear, and the laying hen is deprived of one of her principal ingredients for egg production. To remedy this, you must give her its equivalent in raw cut bone or meat scraps.

That the 200-egg hen is here is evidenced by the report of the egg contest in Missouri of 29 hens having laid over 200 eggs in 11 months' time, and one of them, a White Plymouth Rock hen, 260 eggs. Skeptics have frequently poohoohed the idea of the 200-egg hen and have asked, "Where can she be found?" She is there at Mountain Grove, Mo., twenty-nine of her, and doubtless there are many in Kansas, though without the certified records of her Missouri sisters.

A few weeks ago scientists announced that they had discovered a method of making artificial eggs, of the perfectly good sort, by getting the material out of the air. Air is plentiful and cheap, but the new eggs do not seem to have reduced the price of the old-fashioned kind, for 43 cents per dozen is their price in Cleveland, Ohio. German scientists now announce that they have succeeded in producing artificial milk from vegetable ingredients digested by machinery instead of by a cow, but we notice that cow's milk still retails at 10 cents per quart in many American cities.

We frequently hear of cross-bred birds that are extra good layers. This is often true, for the blending of two different lines of blood seems to impart new energy and stamina to the fowls. But this does not last, for after the first cross comes disaster and the birds degenerate into the mongrel class. If the production of eggs in great numbers is desired, then we say the standard of perfection recognizes its importance and encourages it by presenting to the market poultryman the highest and best types of fowls, those which will double the yearly average of the common stock of the country; and it not only does this, but it furnishes such color as may be the most desirable. In other words, the only important and practical knowledge of that which tends to increase production of carcass and eggs is found in standard-bred fowls, and best displayed and made plain in poultry exhibitions, and any argument advanced to disprove this shows a failure to grapple with facts and science, and a willingness to resort to false premises and other subterfuges to sustain a weak position.

"No eggs for three weeks" is the battle cry of about 40,000 boycotters in Cleveland and northern Ohio, who have entered upon a campaign of abstention in the hope of lowering the price of eggs. Saturday strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 43 cents per dozen. Thirty cents per dozen is the limit the boycotters have set, and they say they won't buy unless the price scales off to that point. Frank S. Krause is president of the "Thirty-Cent Egg Club," which for two years has registered an effective boycott protest against sky prices on the hen product. He says the club has 20,000 members and at least that many more sympathizers who will join in abstaining from eggs. Forty-three cents a dozen for eggs is undoubtedly a big price to pay for them, but the farmers do not get 43 cents a dozen for their eggs. Twenty cents a pound for pork crops and 25 cents for beef steak is also an exorbitant price for these products, but the farmers do not get near that price for their hogs and cattle. Who makes the big money? The middlemen undoubtedly, whoever they are, whether the packers or retailers. The boycott should be against the unprincipled middleman and not against the products themselves. If the people insist on boycotting eggs why not boycott pork and beef and other high-priced products? It would not seem to be much of a hardship to abstain from the use of eggs for three weeks. Why not put a boycott on something that is difficult to do? We bet there is twice as much money spent for beer in Cleveland as there is for eggs. We bet there is thrice as much spent for tobacco as there is for beefsteak. We never heard of a boycott on beer or tobacco. Why not try it for three weeks, and if they can go three weeks without them, why not continue for three years and then indefinitely? That would be the right kind of boycott.

National Egg-Laying Contest.

From the latest reports of this contest we publish the following extracts:

We have arrived at the last month of the first year in the national egg-laying contest at Mountain Grove, Mo. The year closes October 31, and no variety is yet far enough in the lead to claim the honors for the year. The second contest begins November 15 and so much interest is being taken in this contest that all pens were filled nearly two months in advance of that date.

There was a great decrease in the number of eggs laid during the month of September, due principally to the moult. Many hens are almost entirely naked, and are sorry looking specimens. Many others have finished putting on their winter coats and have begun laying again. But the record of every pen has been affected to a great degree by the moult this month. Some hens have laid right through the moult, but they are the exception. Many of the best layers have moulted but very little, and the best layer, No. 717, had not even started to moult on the last day of September. This would indicate that as a rule that the best layers do not moult until late in the season. Instead of taking time, feed and energy in building up and putting on a beautiful coat of feathers, they use all their feed and energy in manufacturing large numbers of eggs.

The best record for September was made by pen No. 33, S. S. Hamburgs, which laid 97 eggs. Pen No. 52, White Wyandottes, was second, with 94 eggs for the month, and pen No. 40, Black Minoreas, was third. The total number of eggs laid by all pens for September was 5,716, which makes a grand total of 84,011 eggs to October 1.

Seventeen pens have laid more than 800 eggs in 11 months. The leading pen is one of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds with 967 eggs, then follow White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

Twenty-nine hens have laid more than 200 eggs in 11 months. The best individual record so far has been made by White Plymouth Rock hen No. 717, Lady Showyou. No other hen stands a chance to equal her remarkable record unless she should die, and even then hens nearest her would have to lay practically every remaining day. She did not lay as many eggs this month as usual, but added 23 for the month, making her total for 11 months 260 eggs, having yet 31 days in which to complete her year's record. If she does not moult and lays even half the days in the month, she will have made a record equalled by few hens. She has a chance to make a new world's record, but we are pleased and satisfied even if she does not lay another egg.

The interest which is being shown by farmers and poultry breeders in this contest in all parts of the country is something remarkable. That poultrymen are being stimulated to greater effort in trying to improve their flocks

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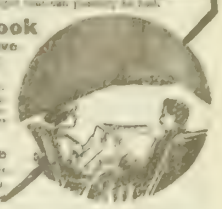


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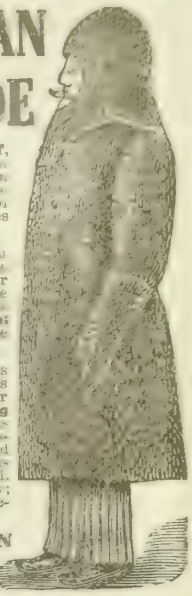
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Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We tan and finish them right; tan them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from any place east of Denver and we pay the freight both ways. West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; about our safe dyeing process which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

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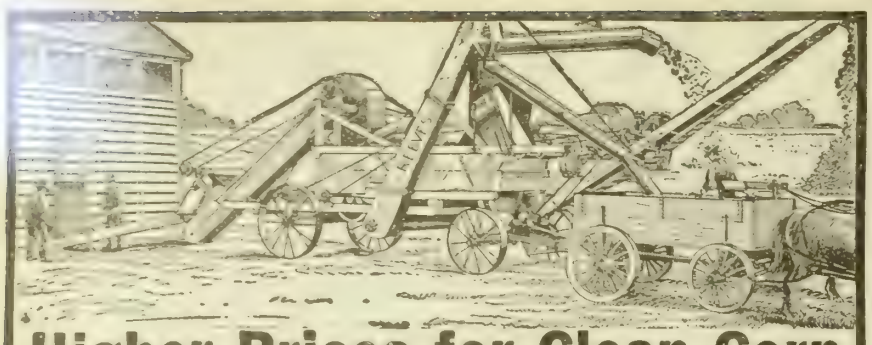
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FARMERS get from 2½ to 5c more per bushel for corn shelled in this machine. It is cleaned so well that it grades from 1 to 2 points higher. Think of the increased earnings this would have brought you if you had shelled your corn with it last year! Perhaps enough to pay its entire cost and let you make big profits by shelling corn for your neighbors

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has the most advanced type of suction fan arrangement that positively cleans the corn of all dust, chaff and foreign matter. The only machine of its kind. Does good, quick work, cheaper than hand labor, with a capacity of over 1000 bushels per hour.

Will stand many years of the hardest use. Built on the cone cylinder type—has long ribs, chilled to stand hardest wear. The cob carrier swings to right or left or out ahead, throwing cobs clear of the machine and wagons.

Many farmers are now buying the Reeves Corn Sheller for their own use and to do contract work for their neighbors. They have found it to be a bigger profit maker than a threshing machine. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get higher prices for your own corn by shelling it *clean*. Send your name and address for our booklet and full information.

The Reeves Illinois Special Corn Sheller is sold by most all implement dealers. If not sold in your town, write us.

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The largest and most complete line of farm machinery in the world.

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P. E. LAUGHLIN,
Democratic Candidate
—for—
STATE TREASURER.

The life work of P. E. Laughlin has been the guarding and conserving the financial interests of clients.

That he has succeeded is proven by 300 bankers petitioning for his nomination. His home county, Atchison, gave to him nearly 75 per cent of the party vote at the primary — three bankers in the race.

Marshall county, his present home, gave him a plurality of nearly 900 out of 1,200 votes cast.

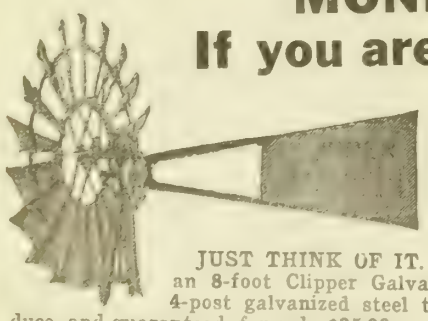
These are endorsements that count. They bear testimony to the man's ability and integrity—the very qualities you need. His motto is:

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Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

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If you are not Satisfied



For the next 30 days we are making this unprecedented offer of our 8-foot Clipper Galvanized Steel Windmill, with a 30-foot, 4-post galvanized steel tower, sold everywhere for $55.00 and $60.00 delivered at any railroad station in the state of Kansas for only **$35.**

JUST THINK OF IT. This fine pumping outfit, including an 8-foot Clipper Galvanized Steel Windmill and a 30-foot, 4-post galvanized steel tower, the best that money can produce, and guaranteed, for only $35.00, and your money back if you are not satisfied.

SAVE FROM $20.00 to $25.00, and get the best and most satisfactory WINDMILL that money can produce.

Cut this out and send it in with your order. Don't lose this opportunity, but send your order in today. Good for 30 days only.

The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dated October 26, 1912.

for increased egg production, there can be no doubt. They are beginning to see the vast difference in the productiveness of different strains of the same variety. No one variety can claim that they are the best layers or that they possess all the good points, but some strains of the same variety are far superior to others of that variety in both productiveness and show qualities. Dozens of beginners and many older breeders write to know which we think is the best variety and which variety they could come nearest succeeding with. Our only answer is, select the variety which suits you best as to color, size, and shape, and by careful breeding and selection you can come nearest succeeding with that variety, and you can make that variety equal or almost equal any other variety in existence in either productiveness or show qualities. Be careful in selecting a variety or strain. Get as good as you can possibly afford to begin with. Stick to it and improve it, and don't be jumping around from one to another.

The next contest is to begin November 15, and all pens are already filled, with 700 hens to compete.

Twenty varieties of poultry have been entered in the second contest. Each variety is represented by 30 hens, making 600 hens in all. These pens come from England, Canada, and the United States. An additional 100 hens will be used on the outside to try out a breeding and a feeding experiment along with the regular contest, the hens being trap-nested, records kept and the reports made each month. For this experiment, one contestant from California sends one pen of hens which he claims to have been so bred that he guarantees them to average 220 eggs each if no deaths or sickness takes place in this pen. He is also to send two males, one bred along the same lines as these females and the other one he claims is not bred to lay. The first of these males is to be used in the pen of these bred to lay females for a certain length of time, the eggs hatched and the chicks marked, and the pullets from this mating to be trap-nested the following year. This male is to be removed and the poor one later placed in the same pen with the bred to lay females. The eggs from this mating are to be hatched, the chicks marked, and the pullets trap-nested. He claims that the pullets from the first male but from the same females will lay twice as many eggs as the pullets from the second male, showing that the laying qualities of a flock depend more upon the breeding of the male than upon the female. The result of this test will be awaited with interest.

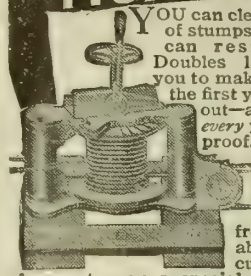
The feeding experiment will consist of ten pens, each pen being composed of five Buff Orpingtons and five Single Comb White Leghorns. We use these two varieties so that we can note what effect the different feeds have upon the large and small breeds. Each of these birds are bred from the same pen, are the same age, and about the same weight. The ten pens will each be fed a different ration, as follows:

No. 1—Cornell laying ration.
No. 2—Maine laying ration.
No. 3—Guelph, Canada, laying ration.
No. 4—Connecticut laying ration.
No. 5—Saylor's laying ration.
No. 6—Farmer's ration.
No. 7—Feed of all kinds before fowls at all times.
No. 8—Grain fed by Norwich automatic feeder.
No. 9—Confined for the entire year and result compared with free range.
No. 10—Green bone and meat, compared with dry beef scraps.

Care of Auto Tire.

In the maintenance of the automobile the tire expense is considered the big bugaboo. It should not be. The tire is the most abused part of the machine. Care in driving and maintaining the tire will reduce tire expense to the point that the average driver will not feel the outlay. "The Care of an Automobile Tire" is a booklet published by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. that every tire user should know by heart. The value of the book lies in the enormous amount of experience and the great number of tests on which it is founded and from which its conclusions are drawn. The Goodyear adjusting department has come to know with certainty whether the injury was due to carelessness or could not have been avoided. If the company can advise the users how they can get more service out of their tires, they are conferring an active and valuable service upon all tire users, no matter what maker's brand their tires may bear.

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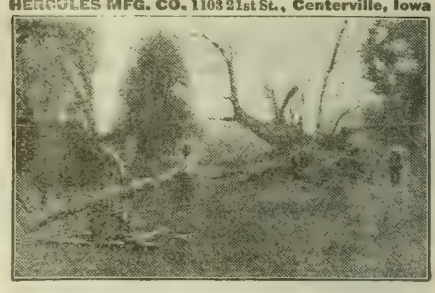


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FOR SALE—SINGLE COMBED RHODE Island Red cockerels. Price for October, $1 and $2. F. B. Severence, Lost Springs, Kan.

FOR SALE—CHOICE R. C. RHODE Island Red cockerels, $1 each this fall. Mrs. Minnie Resroad, Darlow, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB LEGHORN HENS and pullets of best laying strain, 75c each. Mrs. Chas. Dibben, Route 3, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKEREIS— From winners at Mo. State show, $2 to $3 each. C. A. Galwith, Fulton, Mo.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $10 dozen. John Noble, Riley, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS — Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

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FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Buff Rocks. Stock for sale. W. A Hilands, Culver, Kan.

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PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels from Topeka winners, $1.75 to $10; higher December 1. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

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PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANdottes, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, $1.00 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned at my expense if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — CHOICE stock for sale. Won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Topeka; three firsts, 2nd, 3d at Hutchinson, September, 1912. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan.

WORLD'S BEST COCKERELS FOR SALE cheap now. Sibley Rose Comb Reds, Cook Buff Orpingtons. Reliable. Ferris White Leghorns sired by $5 to $20 cock birds. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Good ones—the best I ever raised in shape, color and size. Show birds, $5, $10 and $15. Breeders, pullet or male, line bred, $3 and $5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

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What Arthur Capper Stands For AS A Candidate for Governor

To the Readers of Kansas Farmer:

I am a candidate for Governor because I believe the state needs for the next two years clean-cut, straight-from-the-shoulder business government and a governor who isn't afraid of anything or anybody, who believes from the crown of his head to the sole of his feet in an absolutely square deal, and who has the nerve to see that the people get a square deal. I come before the people of the state absolutely free. I am carrying no political burdens or obligations. I am not mixed up in any deals, trades, cliques, or unholy bargains of any description.

I believe the man who aspires to the high office of Governor should be able to tell the people frankly and plainly just what he stands for, just what he believes in and just what he hopes to accomplish if elected. There should be no equivocation, evasion, sidestepping or dodging.

First, let me say that I am for revision of taxes downward—township, county, city, as well as state, and do not lose sight of the fact that less than 15 per cent of your tax is levied by the state. I shall work for the lowest taxes consistent with efficient service in a growing state; for aggressive war upon all forms of inefficiency, graft and political corruption, whether found within my own party or outside of it. I have no more use for a crooked Republican than a crooked Democrat, or a crooked Progressive, or a crooked Socialist.

For the strictest economy in public expenditure—a dollar's worth of service for every dollar of the people's money.

For all legislation which eliminates useless officials, clerks, commissions and boards, usually created to give easy jobs to political grafters, wornout ward-heelers and courthouse leeches—and *one* of these useless officers, permit me to say right now, is the job of county assessor, a position which should be abolished at the first opportunity.

For consolidation of boards and other public offices wherever possible. I say to you that we can get along very nicely with just about half the district judges and other judicial officers we now have, and there are many other places where the public pays two or three officials for duties which could easily be performed by one.

I am for straight salaries for county officials instead of the present fee-grabbing system.

I am for the civil service and merit system instead of the time-worn spoils system in the transaction of all the business of the state.

For a more efficient primary law, including a presidential preference which will permit the voters themselves to nominate the president of the United States, instead of the national committee and the job-holders and postmasters of Alabama and Mississippi, and the fullest publicity to campaign expenses and contributions, and the elimination of the slush fund in politics.



Arthur Capper, Republican Nominee for Governor

I am for legislation to destroy the infamous schoolbook graft. The merciless book trust has been loading us up for years with inferior books at outrageous prices. I want to put a stop to this never-ending holdup, this everlasting changing of books, and so I am for state publication of text books and distribution to the people at actual cost. I am a publisher and printer myself, and I say to you that I know the state can make a far better book and supply it to the people at almost half what we are now paying.

I want to say that I am most emphatically opposed to the present state inheritance tax. I am not in favor of the state taking *one dollar* from the widow or orphan who has been left a small estate which may be her *sole means of support.* It is just and right, I believe, to tax the *large* inheritances, but the present law embraces far too many estates which can *ill afford* the taxation. It should be repealed at once, and if we are to have any inheritance tax, the exemption for direct heirs should be not less than $25,000. And I am for a mortgage recording tax and am opposed to double taxation in any form.

For the election of United States Senators and all public officials by direct vote of the people; for the non-partisan election of judicial and educational officers.

I am for less technicality and speedier justice in courts. I am for the strict and impartial enforcement of the laws of the state, including the prohibitory law, without fear or favor, for rich and poor alike.

I favor prison for big thieves as well as small ones, and am opposed to paroles for bankers or any other convicts who secure special favors by reason of their wealth or influence.

For abolition of life terms of federal judges and their election by direct vote of the people.

For government by the people and not the *bosses,* the politicians and favored special interests—a square deal as between man and man. And let me say that in my judgment there is practically no difference between Democratic bosses and Republican bosses. The Lorimers, the Barneses, the Murphys, the Belmonts, the Penroses all look alike to me. They are all out for the spoils and the plunder of office, and the special favors that are demanded by Big Business, while the people pay the bills.

I am for a practical sensible good roads law that will do away with the wastefulness and inefficiency of the present system.

I am for legislation to increase the efficiency of the rural and grade schools and a fairer apportionment of public funds in the interest of the common schools.

If I become Governor I will take the office untrammeled by a single promise, expressed or implied, save my public promises to the voters. I do not care to be elected Governor if to do so I must enter into any relations whatever with any person, any political factions or any business interests which will make it impossible for me to serve the public properly. If I occupy the executive chair I want to feel that I have been chosen and elected by the rank and file of the voters of this state, and that the only allegiance I owe is to the people of the state. I wear no man's collar—my hands are not tied and will not be. If elected *I* shall be the Governor. I shall account myself responsible only to the people, and shall administer the powers entrusted to me without favoritism and without prejudice toward any man.

I think I can fairly say that no man in Kansas has taken a deeper or more active interest in the progressive political movement than I have taken from the very beginning. I have given what aid and support to it I could in perfect sympathy with its reformatory aims and in the desire to give Kansas an ideal government *for* as well as *by* all the people.

As a progressive Republican, I have been proud to support this great movement for better government in Kansas and to take my share of the knocks which such active support necessarily involved. I believe there is much for the progressive movement yet to do. I am with it and propose to stay with it, stand by it, defend and support it with all the energy I possess, for I heartily sympathize with its aims and spirit.

I have no use for the candidate who is afraid to tell where he stands, and I will not attempt to gumshoe my way into the office of Governor this year or any other time. For that reason I have from the beginning of this campaign stated that I am for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

I will greatly appreciate the support of every voter in Kansas who favors a thoroughly progressive business administration.

Arthur Capper



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This big store is fully stocked with everything you need for fall and winter wear—and our expert Mail Order Service helps you to make selections as satisfactorily by mail as at our counters. Promptness and accuracy are strong specialties here. Your mail order shopping costs nothing more than the price of the goods, for we pay postage anywhere in the United States; express or freight anywhere in Kansas.

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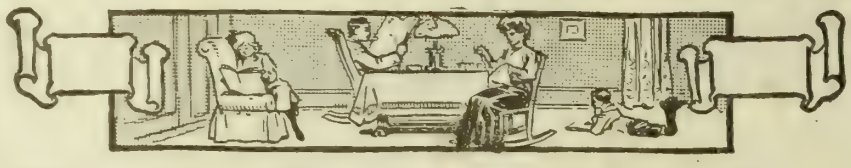
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HOME CIRCLE



Blotters are most convenient in the kitchen. When fruit juice or grease is spattered on clothing or table, apply the edge of a clean blotter and most of the liquid will be quickly absorbed. This same means can be used if grease is spilled on the floor.

Two very simple but satisfactory bleaches for tan and freckles which we all acquire to a greater or less extent during the summer are buttermilk and sweet cream. These should be used several times a day, being patted on the skin and allowed to dry. After a time wipe off the coating with rose water or with water containing a little tincture of benzoin, twelve drops to a pint of water.

We have all hunted through the button box to find buttons that matched when wishing to use some of the odd buttons that we have cut off wornout garments. To avoid this hunt, which consumes much time and patience, the next time instead of cutting off the buttons try tearing off a narrow strip of the cloth to which they are sewed. Have a small box especially for these strips of buttons, and they will always be at hand when needed.

Now that the children are back in school we must think of their lunch baskets, and be sure that they have the proper things to eat. Prepare the lunch in such a way that it will be attractive, and be sure that there is variety from day to day. No matter how good anything is, if we have the same thing over and over again we lose our appetite for it. Sandwiches are also a prominent article in the lunch box, and there are so many different kinds that there should be no lack of variety if one is willing to give a little time and thought to their preparation. Here are two or three which may be different: Whole wheat bread sliced thin spread with a paste made of chopped figs and English walnut meats (mixed in the proportion of three figs and the meat of six walnuts), and seasoned with a teaspoonful of lemon juice. White bread sandwiches spread with a hard boiled egg chopped and seasoned. Split a soda biscuit and after spreading with butter lay a strip of broiled bacon between the halves. A sandwich using crackers instead of bread is made in this way: Spread two crackers with butter, then over one sprinkle brown sugar and over the other finely shaved sweet chocolate, then they are pressed closely together.

The range of colors for this season's wear is great enough to satisfy the tastes of all, for they range from the darkest to the lightest, and from dull to dazzling brilliance. Much brown is being shown, ranging from the richest coffee to the palest rust-brown. Also, orange yellow, citron, old gold and straw colors are very popular. Red is very strong this year, especially that known as cervise. Green is holding its own, and there are several new shades of blue which are most attractive. Also, black and white in combination are exceedingly stylish again this winter. The materials are exquisite in quality; much brocade is being shown, both in velvet and satin, but whatever the material, it should be soft and clinging, as there is such a strong tendency to drapery this winter. White satin is being much used for waists. The waists are made rather plain and depend on the lace frills and glass buttons with which they are trimmed to relieve their severity. The Robespurre collar is the fad of the hour in neckwear, and gives a very stylish, picturesque effect to many of the season's models, and opened in front to show the throat, is extremely becoming to many. Crystal bead embroidery is a favorite trimming for gowns, and old-fashioned metal laces are being revived. Also, this is a great ribbon season, and such a beautiful variety as there is to choose from. In fact, this is a season of great brilliance, both in colors and materials.

The Common Fraction.

Husband—"The census officials state that the average family consists of four and a fraction persons. How do you account for the fraction?"

Wife—"Oh, that is the husband."

Home Economic Clubs.

Three thousand Kansas girls who cannot go to schools where housekeeping is taught are learning to cook and sew in home economics clubs organized by the Kansas Agricultural College. Sometimes a vacant room in a school building is used as a meeting place; at other times the club members meet in the leader's kitchen. When it is impossible to have a general meeting place each member tries the recipe or works out the sewing lesson in her home. Her success or failure then is reported to the leader, who in turn reports to the person in charge of the work at the Agricultural College.

These clubs have been organized and directed by Miss Frances Brown, of the extension department. The work now has become so large that a trained worker will devote her entire time to it. She is Miss Adah Lewis, a graduate of the Agricultural College with several years' experience. Miss Lewis will help to organize a club in any town.

In sewing, two courses of 20 lessons each are offered. The first course includes the elementary stitches—hand sewing. The second course concerns the making of undergarments and offers a simple, straight line system of drafting patterns. A third course soon will be ready, dealing with the making of simple outer garments from ready-made patterns.

Cookery is taught in three courses of 20 lessons each. The first two cover the general field of the five food principles, and the third is devoted to special subjects. The recipes used in the cookery courses are tested and if kept through the entire 60 lessons will form an excellent cook book.—CHARLES DILLON, Manhattan, Kan.



5406. Ladies' Costume.—This smart Empire dress closes at the front and has a four-gored skirt with panel front and back. There is a dainty chemisette attached to a standing collar. Any soft material will be suitable, with lace or embroidery for the yoke. The pattern, 5406, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4⅝ yards of 44-inch material, with 1 yard of 18-inch all-over and 2 yards of fancy braid. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.



By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One.

Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 20 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address,
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Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

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Be A Good Indian

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(ADVERTISEMENT)

BURT E. BROWN

ONLY PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

The subject of this sketch is a native Kansas, born March 17, 1974. His father was a homesteader in Ford County. The early years of Burt Brown's life were spent in a sod shanty. One of his duties as a boy was to provide fuel for the family by taking a gunny sack and tramping over the prairies and picking up the by-product of the buffalo.

Mr. Brown is essentially a self-made Kansan, having



BURT E. BROWN.

earned a high school and college education by his own efforts. For many years he has been a traveling salesman, and has sold hardware in every town in Kansas. During these years he has carried Democratic progressive policies as a side line. Everybody in Kansas knows Burt Brown. He is probably personally acquainted with more people than any other resident of the state.

Mr. Brown was last year president of the Kansas Democratic Club, was toastmaster at the banquet when Governor Woodrow Wilson was the guest of honor. His speech upon that occasion was received with marked enthusiasm, was quoted throughout the state, and went far towards permanently establishing Mr. Brown as one of the clear thinking, progressive Democrats of the State.

Mr. Brown's wide business experience has given him a true insight into the workings of the tariff and the trusts. He is probably better informed on the arbitrary prices created by these two enemies of good government, working in combination, as they effect the farmer, than any other state candidate.

Mr. Brown belongs to the progressive school of Democracy, and is in favor of supporting all progressive legislation, regardless of the fact whether it be initiated by Democrats or Republicans.

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Central Committee.

Some Potato Recipes.

To obtain the highest food value in potatoes they should be either boiled or baked in their skins. When potatoes are pared before cooking, the least loss is sustained by putting them directly into the boiling water. Do not allow pared potatoes to stand in cold water before boiling, as it has been found that this results in a loss of nutrients. It takes from 20 to 30 minutes to boil potatoes, and about an hour to bake medium sized ones. To tell when potatoes are cooked, try with a fork. When the fork passes through the potato easily it is done. The kettle in which the potatoes are cooked should not be used for anything else if one wishes the potatoes to be as white as possible.

PLAIN BOILED POTATOES IN THE SKIN.

Select potatoes of medium size, wash clean by using a vegetable brush, rinse in clear water and cook in boiling salted water sufficient to cover. When done, drain and remove cover, shake kettle a few times, and the potatoes are ready to serve. Treat potatoes that are to be boiled pared in the same way, only remove skins in thin parings.

BAKED POTATOES.

Select potatoes with smooth skins, medium size, scrub well, put to bake on the bottom of a clean, moderately hot oven. When done pierce in center to allow the steam to escape. Baked potatoes should be served at once. They become soggy if allowed to stand.

STUFFED POTATOES.

Select and wash as for baked potatoes. Bake. When done take out two at a time. Cut a small opening the size of a teaspoon, scrape out the inside into a mixing bowl, using care not to injure the skins. After all the insides of the potatoes have been removed, mash, add butter, hot sweet milk as for mashed potatoes, salt and pepper. Beat together, put back into skins, brush top of opening with butter, set away until 20 minutes before time to serve. Place in oven and when they puff up and are hot clear through they are ready to serve. Do not allow to stand long before serving.

FRENCH FRIED.

Wash, pare and remove imperfect parts. Have a frying pan ready with hot butter or meat drippings. Slice raw potatoes very thin in the pan until the proper amount is cut up. Season with salt and pepper. Cover, allow to cook one-half to three-quarters of an hour on a slow fire, stirring often to prevent burning.

MASHED POTATOES.

Select and prepare as for boiling potatoes without skins. When done, drain, shake kettle a few times. Mash fine, add salt and enough heated sweet milk to slightly moisten the potatoes. Then whip with a large spoon until light and creamy white. Serve with a lump of butter in the center of the potatoes.

SCALLOPED POTATOES.
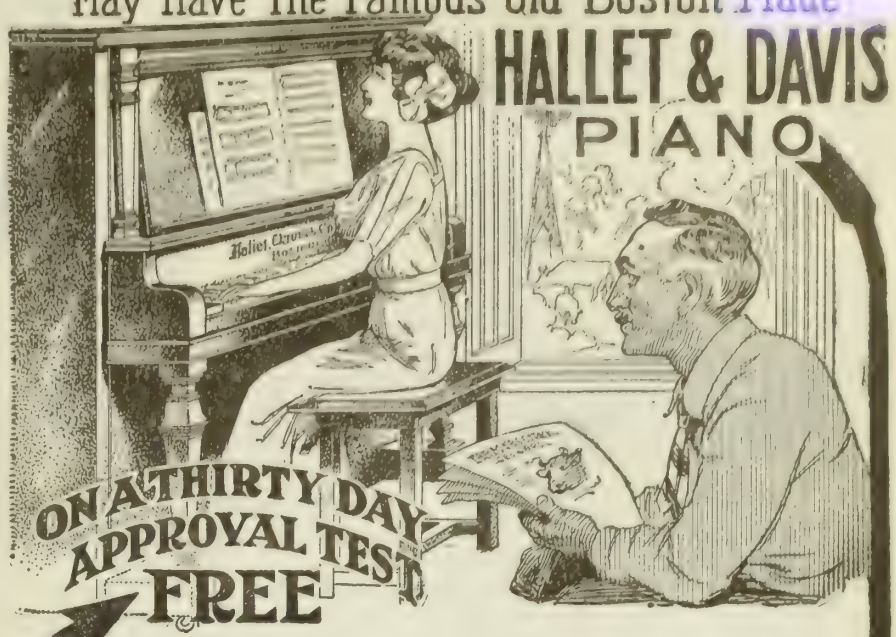
Select and prepare as for boiling, then dice them. Put layer of bread or cracker crumbs in the bottom of a well buttered baking dish, then a layer of diced potatoes and so on until the dish is as full as wanted; the last layer being of the crumbs rolled in melted butter in order to have them brown nicely. Season each layer of potatoes with salt, pepper and small lumps of butter. Cover with milk and bake one hour. Serve in dish.—MRS. W. C. PALMER, North Dakota Agricultural College.



3379. Children's Night Drawers.—Now is the time to make the children's winter night drawers, and here is an excellent model. One very good feature is that they are made to cover the feet. Outing flannel is very good for making. The pattern, 3379, is cut in sizes 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 years. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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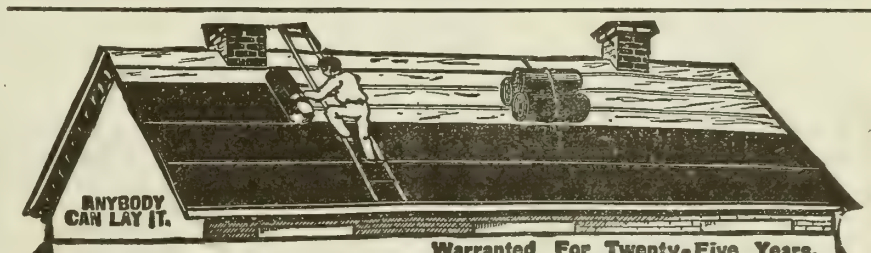
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Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

(Advertisement)

Things That Every Republican Should Know

The integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party are the supreme issues in the present political campaign in Kansas. Just as Theodore Roosevelt strikes at the life of the Republican party in the nation, so do the Bull Moose candidates, masquerading as Republicans, strike at the integrity of the Republican party in Kansas.

Roosevelt has declared that the Republican party is but "a rotten husk." He seeks its destruction. Roosevelt no longer claims to be a Republican. He has organized his own party in every state, where to quote his own language he could not "take over the Republican organization bodily," and has placed a third party state ticket in the field.

In Kansas, Roosevelt is persuaded that he has "taken over the Republican organization bodily." Masquerading as Republican candidates, despite their co-operation with Roosevelt in his efforts to destroy the Republican party, Capper, Stubbs, Ingalls, Akers, Jackson, Murdock, Brady, Rees, Young, Finley, and others, are urging their claims to Republican votes. William Allen White, Progressive National Committeeman, says that the Bull Moosers will "all go over, one, two, three, to the Progressive party after election." In short, they mean to help Roosevelt "take over the Republican organization bodily."

Republicans who believe in Republican principles, who revere the party's past and look forward with confidence to its future, should not misunderstand the supreme issue. Shall the Republican party be preserved?

There is no middle ground for Republican candidates. They must either be for the Republican party or against it. The candidate who makes feeble claim of his Republicanism when pressed to take a stand by Republicans, and who makes vehement announcement of his support of Roosevelt—the man who seeks to destroy the Republican party as a great national force—when pressed for his position by Progressives, is not a Republican. HE IS A BULL MOOSE, and as such is not entitled to the support of a single Republican who believes that the integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party are essential to the best government in state and nation, in the future as in the past.

Arthur Capper, Bull Moose candidate for Governor, is making a desperate plea for Republican votes on the score that he has been a Republican, and that he opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas. Judge Capper in the light of his actions, not in the light of his conversation.

His repeated announcement that he is a supporter of Roosevelt is conclusive evidence, when considered in connection with his illicit secret relations with William Allen White, Progressive National Committeeman, that he is not a Republican and that he does intend to join the Bull Moose in further attempt to destroy the Republican party. He hopes to deceive Republicans by mere lip service to their party.

No man in Kansas has had greater opportunity than Arthur Capper to serve the Republican party in this critical campaign. From June to October, no publication under his control has printed a line or paragraph in support of the national candidates of the Republican party, unless it was paid for.

In the Republican party council, Arthur Capper joined the Bull Moose leaders in their fight to keep the Roosevelt electors on the Republican ticket and to thereby disfranchise the Republicans of the state by preventing them from casting their ballots for Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President.

In the party council, Capper cast his vote with the other Bull Moosers in support of the resolution directing the Secretary of State to violate the law and take the names of Taft and Sherman, the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, off the Republican ticket.

Capper's conduct is convincing of his disloyalty to the Republican party.

No word of Arthur Capper's Republicanism has fallen from his lips until this late hour, when he is awakened to a realization that he needs Republican votes. Now he bases claim to Republican support on the fact that he opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas. So did Henry Allen, William Allen White, and Theodore Roosevelt oppose the organization of a third party in Kansas this year.

WHY?

They knew three months ago that no Bull Moose candidate could be elected in Kansas this year if he stepped out in the open. They knew that to relinquish their connection with the Republican party was to end their hopes of electing Bull Moose candidates. That is why they opposed the organization of a third party in Kansas this year. It was not because they cared a rap about the Republican party.

Arthur Capper entered into a conspiracy with Stubbs, White, and other Bull Moosers to turn the Republican party in Kansas over bodily to the Roosevelt third term party. Now that he knows that his conspiracy has been exposed and defeated, he makes the hypocritical claim that he is a Republican.

Yet he continues to support the only man who today menaces Republican success in Kansas. He continues to support the only man who imperils the prosperity of a nation to gratify his own personal resentment and ambition.

Roosevelt's candidacy alone endangers the success of Taft and Sherman and the Republican party in this campaign. Either Taft or Wilson will be elected. Support of Roosevelt can contribute to nothing but a Democratic victory nationally.

What kind of a Republican is it who supports the influence that contributes most to the downfall of his own party?

The columns of Capper's publications have been crowded each issue during the campaign with articles in support of Roosevelt, the man who seeks to destroy the Republican party. Capper's columns and his influence are free to the Bull Moose.

In order to set the facts concerning President Taft and a Republican administration before Capper's readers, the Republican National Committee has been compelled to contract for space in his paper each day and pay for it at advertising rates.

By his conduct, Capper has forfeited his claim to Republican support.

In this party crisis, Republicans who believe in their party's power for usefulness in the future as they know its record of achievement in the past, must demand a square deal to the Republican party from Capper and every other man who assumes to represent the party as a candidate.

Never before has the party been threatened from within as it is by the course of Capper and the Bull Moose candidates associated with him in effort to acquire official power by means of Republican votes, only to use that official power to promote an opposition party and to destroy the Republican party.

To support the Bull Moose candidates who join Capper in disloyalty to the Republican party and in attempted deception of Republican voters is to strike at the integrity and perpetuity of the Republican party.

THAT IS THE SUPREME ISSUE. There is no middle ground for Republicans in meeting that issue.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEAGUE.

J. S. DEAN, President.
GEO. A. CLARK, Secretary.

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Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be **inserted free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

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WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'layoffs'. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

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SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT position on stock or dairy farm by young couple, no children, thoroughly experienced. Also handy with machinery. Reference furnished. Address Box 193, Lawton, Okla.

CATTLE.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE—SOME BULLS of serviceable age at bargain prices. Dahlem & Schmidt, El Dorado, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

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HOLSTEINS—FOUR HEIFERS AND ONE bull, 15-16th pure, 3 to 4 weeks old, $20 each. One yearling bull, $45. Crated for shipment anywhere. Edgewood Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HOLstein heifers, bred to first-class registered bull from A. R. O. sire and dam—$450. Might sell a few cows. Address W. B. Van-Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 75 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

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DOGS.

COLLIE DOGS, PUPPIES, SABLE—Choice, $5. Bred female, $15. Guaranteed. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

FOR SALE—RABBIT HOUNDS, FOX, coon, oppossum, skunk, deer, bear, wolf, blood hounds Newfoundlands, bulls, Shepherds, setters, pointers, ferrets. Brown's Kennels, York, Pa.

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160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, $5,600; $560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

GREELEY COUNTY, KANSAS. WILL sell 320 acres at $7.50 per acre; 7 miles east of Tribune. Plenty of fine water at 80 feet. Has good well. Fenced. Some plowed. All plow land. H. E. Kean, Tribune, Kan.

80 ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800—HAMILton Co., Kan.; rich Arkansas river bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence; no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance easy terms at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

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BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

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Three sizes—550 to 600 lbs. capacity, $55; 750 to 800 lbs., $65; 950 to 1000, $75.

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Dean Ear Corn Slicer

Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse food. All eaten, no waste. 1, 2, 4 hole sizes. ½ to 2 in. slices. See the DEAN at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. *Satisfaction guaranteed* or money back.

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The 6,000,000 farmers of the United States are producing the food supplies for 100,000,000 people. Good market, isn't it?

Statisticians tell us that population has overtaken production. Now let production step lively in order to keep out of population's way.

The State Grange meeting will be held at Manhattan, December 10, 11 and 12. The Grange is increasing in its membership each year, so that if there is a complete delegation this year 114 persons will form the voting body.

There are two kinds of men who are of mighty little benefit to the world. One class is made up of people who never change their opinions and the other class is made up of those who have no convictions about anything and shift about with every change of the wind.

It will be exceedingly profitable for every Patron to read over, once in a while, the obligation of the several degrees, just to make sure what he has agreed to do for the order. After that—having promised, then to do.

This department appreciates the reports received from the several Granges which have so kindly responded to requests for same, and we should be glad to have others tell us something of the work done, or items of special interest in their respective Granges. We consider it not only very interesting reading, but helpful and inspiring, especially so to the newly organized Granges, which are glad to learn all they can of the best methods for carrying on the work.

Tecumseh Grange.

Tecumseh Grange No. 1516 was organized in March, 1912, with a membership of 128. We have since admitted four new members, although no active campaign for patrons has been made.

On July 4 an old-fashioned picnic was given by the Grange in Murphy's Grove, near Tecumseh. A conservative estimate places the attendance at 600. The various attractions were well patronized. A program under the able direction of Worthy Lecturer Mrs. Anna Melton was highly appreciated. It showed careful and painstaking effort. Shawnee Grange No. 1503 took an active part in the program.

Several social evenings have been given, the last one being September 20, when an elaborate program was given. Ice cream and cake were served.

Another open meeting was held October 18, at which an interesting program was rendered.

A quartet and general chorus are to be organized and there is some effort toward an orchestra.

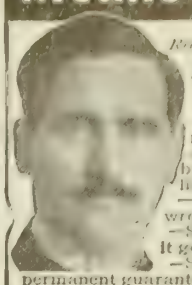
Our Grange for the present is meeting in the high school room of Tecumseh school.

We have many members who are boys and girls and who take an active interest.

So far as the business side is concerned, the insurance department under Mr. Theodore Kreipe has proven very popular.—CHAS. J. CAHILL, Secretary.

New Hampshire has gained a competent man and a good citizen, and Kansas has lost one. E. T. Fairchild, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kansas, has been elected president of the New Hampshire State College and will leave November 15 to take up his new work. New Hampshire College fills in a way the office of a state university. It is an agricultural and mechanical college as well, and the state agricultural experiment station is under the direction of this institution. J. C. Kendall, formerly dairy commissioner of Kansas, is director of the experiment station. Fairchild's salary is $5,000 per year. The president's residence is at his disposal without the payment of rent. Mr. Fairchild has many friends in Kansas who congratulate him upon this election and extend to him best wishes for his success.

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—So economical, it costs but a cent or two for gasoline on a big job;
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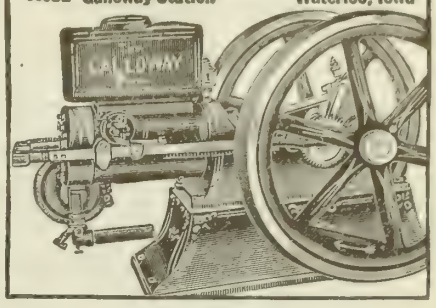
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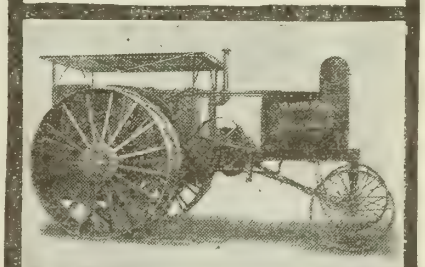
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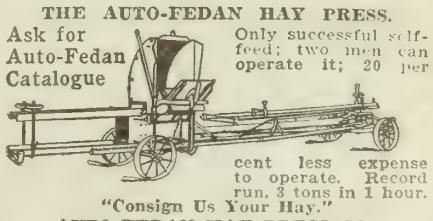
The "FLOUR CITY" is not a promoter's proposition, but a proposition for the farmer. It was brought out with a view of supplying a REALLY AND TRULY GOOD TRACTOR—one that will furnish the power economically, and hang together while doing the work. The "FLOUR CITY" stands for QUALITY. Concentrated effort in one direction has resulted in our turning out a tractor that is recognized as the simplest, strongest, smoothest running and most economical of any in the field. We make no claims that the "FLOUR CITY" cannot fulfill. Its record is open. Write for catalog.

KINNARD-HAINES CO. Minneapolis, Minn,
846 44TH AVE. NO.



THE AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS.

Ask for Auto-Fedan Catalogue



Only successful self-feed; two men can operate it; 20 per cent less expense to operate. Record run, 3 tons in 1 hour.

"Consign Us Your Hay."

AUTO-FEDAN HAY PRESS CO.,
1564 West Twelfth St., Kansas City, Mo.

Are You Interested In

pleasant, permanent and profitable agency work? We offer a position as exclusive distributing salesman either all or spare time for the Automatic Combination Tool, a Fence Builders Device, Post Puller, Lifting and Pulling Jack, Wire Stretcher, Wrench, etc. Used by Contractors, Teamsters, Farmers, Factories and others. Weighs 24 lbs., lifts or pulls 3 tons. Write for offer and county desired.

AUTOMATIC JACK CO., Box 92, Bloomfield, Ind.

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

Big 4 Farms

We want to hear from farmers who are interested in Southwest Texas, and to those who will advise us, stating about how many acres you want, we will be pleased to mail [illegible] land is sold and what remains to be sold.

BIG 4 FARMS

are selling in tracts of 40, 80, 160 acres and up, at $40 to $80 per acre, one-third cash, balance on terms.

SATISFIED FARMERS.

We must have satisfied patrons. We accord our patrons every facility of knowing all about the land, crops, water, etc., and treat them in a fair, just and equitable businesslike way, and offer every means by which they may know, before paying out a dollar, that they are dealing with a reliable company and that they are acquiring property [illegible] asked.

BIG 4 IRRIGATED LAND

sells at prices slightly higher than that which remains yet to be put under irrigation. Irrigated tracts of any number of [illegible] the purchaser, are being sold at around $150 per acre on very liberal terms to actual farmers. We do not cater to speculators, as we want the land to go under cultivation immediately.

NO FLIES.

There are no flies, mosquitoes, rats, cutworms, chinch bugs, and other pests common to older countries. The land is comparatively free from weeds, especially the obnoxious kind. The cool gulf breeze blows over Big 4 Colony continually tempering the summer sun and making the nights delightful. Winter is ideal. San Antonio, 80 miles north, is a noted winter resort, being the rendezvous annually for many thousands of people from the north who flee from the cold winter blasts.

PICTURES AND BOOKLETS

will be sent by return mail to all who will ask for them. Mailed free of charge. Write today. Life is surely worth living in the artesian belt of the Gulf Coast. It will cost you nothing to get full information, and it may mean a happy home and prosperity to you. Write today, while you are reading this little advertisement.

HOWELL BROS CO.
San Antonio, Texas

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

LITTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. WM. HARRIS, Whiting, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

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5 QUARTERS, [illegible] wheat and FORCED SALE alfalfa land. Fine water, good deep soil, all tillable, good titles. Price, $5 per a., cash. D. F. CARTER, Leoti, Kan.

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. [illegible] go in next 30 days. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

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240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, $62.50 per [illegible] ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kansas.

BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

WHEAT FARM FOR SALE.
240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms; priced right. FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lucas, Kan.

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500 ACRES, located 6 miles of good R. R. town; all tillable; barn 52x60; 7-room house; other outbuildings; 175 acres fine grass land; remainder in corn land. Price, $55 per acre. Terms to suit. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.

A BARGAIN.
160 acres, 2½ miles town; large house and barn; fine soil, 100 acres wheat with place. $2,500 to $3,500 down, balance 8 years at 6 per cent. A fine farm, cheap.
I. R. KREHBIEL, Geneseo, Kansas.

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160 Acres Arkansas Land, 5 miles from county seat; one 4, one 3 and one 2-room house; barns and wells; 75 acres in cultivation. A bargain if taken at once at $2,000. Terms on half. Write
FRANK BATES, Waldron, Ark.

COME QUICK
and look this one over: 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
MARRS & DAY, Meade, Kan.

WANTED—[illegible] of cheap Ness and Trego County farms and ranches. Also, want merchandise, residences and eastern land to trade for western land or automobiles. LIST your properties with me to sell or trade. WALTER A. DOERSCHLAG, R[illegible]m, Kan.

320-ACRE STOCK FARM
Alfalfa, corn, hogs and money. Price and terms right.
Owner, E. W. VOORHIS, Russell, Kan.

OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness County, Kan.

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80 ACRES, 2½ miles of R. R. town; 7-room house; barn; other outbuildings; all tillable; two wells. Price, $55 per acre. MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

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80 ACRES, 4 miles from Muskogee, 30,000 now, rapidly growing toward farm. Oklahoma. For description, price and terms, address owner, A. H. HARSHAW, Junction City, Kan.

GOOD RUSSELL CO., KAN., FARM—160 acres, offered at sacrifice price of $3,200; $1,000 cash, mtg. back on land for balance. Write for description. J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.

WANTED—A partner to take a half interest in and full management of a hay and cattle ranch, 1000 acres, 4 miles from sugar factory. Perpetual range on national forest. EUGENE L. STROUP, Monte Vista, Colo.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

N. W. LOCATOR FOR EASTERN BUYERS.
Locate in the Northwest, away from cyclones, hot winds, chinch bugs or poisonous reptiles. A good living from 5 acres. For information, address MRS. E. B. ENGLOST, Scappoose, Ore.

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

3,000-ACRE TRACT
Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise ½ to ¾ bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, $25 to $40. Further particulars write
J. J. Fischer, Cuero, DeWitt Co., Texas.

BARGAIN—Improved Logan Co., Kan., 160 alfalfa, stock and grain farm, 5 miles railroad station. Price, $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance time. Also 10 acres Florida Everglades, $300, payable $10 per month.
H. M. DAVIS,
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

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160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

WEST FLORIDA LAND FOR SALE—2,500 acres, with oyster water front, 10 miles from Pensacola, 1 mile from R. R. station. Very fertile. No. swamp, all tillable. Location and soil considered the best tract of land in west Fla. The tract at $15 per acre. Save this ad. Address the owner, G. W. SOULE, Camp Walton, Florida.

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for $1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from $300 to $1,000 for 300 acres, and deeded land from $7.50 to $20 an ace. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 30 to 40 bushels. HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.

READ THIS.
I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from $35 to $65 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL.
Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
720 a., ½ bottom, all in high state of cultivation, most all in timothy, clover and alfalfa, large dwelling and barn, all new, well painted, well fenced, no better stock farm in Kansas, 16 mi. Topeka, 3 mi. R. R. Price is right. BLACK-HOOK & CO., 104 W. 8th, Topeka.

FINE FARM of 160 acres, 1 mile from Otis, all level, hard land, best of soil, 4-room house, barn, well and mill, fenced, 60 acres broken, $25 per acre. I have a few other snaps. FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MADE A GOOD PROFIT

MANSFIELD LAND COMPANY,
Ottawa, Kan., Oct. 18, 1912.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:—
We wish to state that KANSAS FARMER is a very fine paper to advertise with, and that our results from it have more than pleased us.
We just succeeded in closing $3,000 commission deal, which was brought about through our advertising in KANSAS FARMER. Therefore, we can endorse your paper highly as one for Real Estate men to advertise in.
With best wishes for your continued success, we remain,
Yours very truly,
MANSFIELD LAND CO.
By Wilber J. Mansfield.

FINE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS.
For sale or trade, $5,000. If interested, I will send full description. Address, OWNER, Lock Box 513, Hutchinson, Kan.

160-Acre Imp. Near Springdale; most of land equal to ANY in north, bar none; 25 acres fine orchard; good timber, spring water. Worth $100, but $60 an acre takes it. No trades. Free lists.
FREDERICKS
Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.

LOTS In Plains, Kan. Residence and business. Choicest locations. Prices, $17.50 to $50 now. Will advance rapidly. Easy monthly payments. A Postal for full information.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN,
Drawer "B" Plains, Kansas.

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1½ miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $2,600, for quick sale.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

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100 QUARTER SECTIONS IN MEADE COUNTY, KAN.

I have the exclusive sale of this land, owned by THE WILSON LAND AND GRAIN CO., on main line Rock Island R. R., in banner WHEAT and ALFALFA district of SOUTHWEST KANSAS. Some of this land for sale as low as $25 an acre, depending on improvements. Easy terms—long time.
Write for FREE BOOKLET AND MAP showing condition of crops in EACH COUNTY in Kansas, terms, excursion rates, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

B. H. TALLMADGE
Topeka, Kansas.

TEXAS IRRIGABLE LANDS.
Now is the time to buy large tracts of Texas land for development.
My offerings are all situated in the proven artesian belt. Do not confuse these lands with lands that cannot be irrigated.
Forty thousand acres, rich soil—artesian water at 700 feet. Some of the best alfalfa ranches in Texas now on this land. $10 per acre.
Ten thousand acres, near Big Four Colony—similar land—$15 per acre.
Three thousand acres—high-class improvements—three wells—several hundred acres in cultivation, at a bargain.
Seven hundred acres irrigable farm, 60 acres under high state of cultivation. Best buy in Texas at the price asked.
Five thousand acres ranch—3 miles river front—4,000 acres valley, balance rough—2,000 acres can be irrigated from the river. Price, $12.50 per acre.
Ten and 5-acre improved irrigated truck and onion farms at reasonable prices.
These are samples of my list. Write me if you want southwest Texas land. R. G. CALLAHAN, Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

WE CAN GET YOU CASH or an exchange for your property. Write us for bargains in land.
Termini Realty Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE.
160 acres, 5 miles of Parsons; 125 a. in cult.; good 6-room house. Price, $75 per a.; inc., $3,000. Can match any kind of a merchandise deal. Ask for our new list. Owners' Sale & Exchange Co., Independence, Kan.

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1½ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

More Hog Troubles.

Our subscriber, J. S. O., of Mitchell County, Kansas, responds to our invitation by stating the following case:

"I have one hog that is sick. I noticed it on her about 10 days ago. She became thin and wouldn't eat very well. About a week ago she became weak in her hind legs, or perhaps in her back. She seems weak all over, but worse in the hind quarters. Coughs some the last three or four days, but doesn't seem any worse. She eats and drinks some, and walks pretty well at times, but again she can hardly get onto her hind feet.

"I had another one that began getting thin and wouldn't eat very well, but she isn't so bad off as the first one. She may get worse later. Now, if you know what this disease is and what to do for these hogs, I would be pleased to hear from you. Would vaccination help? I, for one, don't believe much in this vaccination, as these veterinarians hold a man up when they vaccinate hogs. Could you give me a good worm remedy, as I believe the hogs are full of worms. I feed lye, copperas and stock food."

In the first place, it never pays to wait before giving attention to a sick hog. Either call a veterinarian or consult the live stock department of KANSAS FARMER at once when your hogs get sick.

Give in milk the following: Powdered areca nut, ½ to 1 grain per pound weight of hog and 1 to 4 grains of santonin per hog. Get this straight.

You are probably right about the worms. I believe worms are the cause of more hog troubles than any other thing with perhaps the single exception of cholera in its acute form. I believe that the same conditions which bring about wormy hogs will foster the cholera and render the animals more susceptible to it. Accumulated dust and filth in the pens provoke lung troubles, breed worms and hold cholera and other disease germs.

I think it is always wise to vaccinate hogs against hog cholera and give them the double treatment too, and the only way you can get rid of the veterinary action complained of is to do the work yourself. An honest veterinarian is engaged in an honorable profession and is a credit to society, and is entitled to the support of the community, but, unfortunately, there are quacks and unscrupulous men in all professions, and the farmer cannot always distinguish.

Anti-hog cholera serum may be had from the Agricultural College or from any one of a number of reliable manufacturers and at a small cost. An hypodermic syringe only costs a few dollars, and the method of using them is easily learned. For the double treatment diseased blood may be had from the college or from a cholera herd, and permission to use it on your own hogs may be applied for to the Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner at Topeka.

The great lesson before the hog raiser is sanitation.

The Shawnee County Pomona Grange will be held at Berryton, October 31. It was postponed on account of the Berryton fair being held later than arranged for, through inclement weather.

POLAND CHINAS

BIG POLAND CHINAS.
—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind, at
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs.
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas
235 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID,
St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON
My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.
H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.
100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale
30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES
Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Entries of live stock for the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago will close on November 1, as the big show will open on November 30 this year. Our readers who plan to exhibit their stock at the show should send their entries at once to Secretary B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Poland China Boars.

W. B. Wallace is offering a few mammoth Poland China boars for sale, sired by the grand champion, Expansion Wonder, and Grand Leader. These boars are out of some of the best sows on the farm, all large type breeding and priced to sell. Please read ad in this issue and write Mr. Wallace at Bunceton, Mo. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Black & Thompson Sale.

The annual fall sale of big-type Poland Chinas by Black & Thompson of Hopkins, Mo., will be held November 7. This will be one of the outstanding offerings this season, and breeders will appreciate the big, high-class boars and gilts sired by that great sire, Longfellow King, considered by many competent critics the greatest son of Long King. Breeders will find herd header prospects in this offering, and should not overlook the fact that this herd has produced a number of herd boars that are making a reputation. Send for catalog. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale.

On November 13 C. S. Nevius of Chiles, Kan., and H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Kan., will hold a cattle sale at Ottawa, Kan., and sell 40 head of valuable cows and heifers. The sale ad will appear next week, and we ask our readers to please send for a catalog and attend this sale. The offering will be a very desirable one. This sale is not a closing out sale, but only a reduction sale to reduce the herds. Mr. Holmes is consigning 10 head of his best cows and heifers that are right in every way. Mr. Nevius is consigning some of the best in his herd and a few from his show herd. Don't fail to get a catalog and make your arrangements early to attend this sale. Remember, the date is November 13, and Ottawa, Kan., is the place.

Reports on Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Among the many letters continually being received by the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt., manufacturers of the famous Kendall Spavin Cure, the following are representative of thousands of other letters: "Goose Creek, W. Va., July 25, 1912.—Gentlemen: Kindly send me one of your books entitled a Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and can recommend it to anyone, as it will not fail to cure anything. Send me one of your English books.—C. A. Rose." . . . "Parish, N. Y., June 17, 1912.—Gentlemen: In justice to your valuable medicine, Kendall's Spavin Cure, I wish to say in my practice of veterinary science I have always found it an efficient and safe remedy. Very truly yours, J. E. MacLaggor, V. S."

Smalley & Son's Shropshires.

The attention of sheep breeders is called to the card of N. W. Smalley & Son of Blockton, Iowa, in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They own one of the most select flocks of Shropshire sheep in Iowa, and they are offering a lot of the best Shropshire rams they have ever raised. Their offering at this time includes their three-year-old flock ram, Dolph's 2178, sired by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 235201, winner of the Rettifer cup, International, 1906. They are also offering two-year-old rams sired by Rulands 646-296607, and a number of yearling rams sired by Dolph's 2178 and out of ewes by a son of old Laben, a grandson of Davidson's Magistrate. They are a splendid lot of well wooled, blocky fellows, and a more useful offering will not be found this year. If you want one or a dozen, write Smalley & Son at Blockton, Iowa. They can suit you. They are reliable and are pricing stock to sell. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Lomax & Starrett's High-Quality Polands.

The attention of Poland China breeders is called to the sale advertisement of Lomax & Starrett in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On Saturday, November 9, this firm will sell at the farm just out of Leona, Kan., a choice offering of spring and fall boars and spring and fall gilts. The 35 head in this offering are the tops of the herd. They have been very carefully selected, and they are just the kind that will please breeders wanting hogs with size and quality. The spring boars and gilts in this offering are a fine lot. They are big and growthy, not overfed, and are just in a condition to make good. They were sired by Joseph by Top Notch and by Goliath, and are out of the best sows in the herd. The fall boars and gilts are right. They were sired by Joseph and have the size and quality that make them desirable. The dams of the offering are a very prolific lot of Meddler's Dream, Byrns' Corrector, Chief Jumbo, Pan I See, and Black Chief sows. This will be one of the high-class offerings of the season, and breeders wanting a combination of size and high quality should arrange to attend it. Write them for catalog at Station D, St. Joseph, Mo. They have no mailing list. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Wayne Hudson's Big Poland Sale.

The attention of breeders and farmers who are on the market for strictly big-type high-quality Poland Chinas is called to the sale advertisement of Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hudson will hold his sale at Stewartsville, Mo., and will have one of the good offerings of big-type Polands of the season. Twenty-two big growthy fall boars, 14 outstanding fall gilts, 12 toppy spring boars, two extra good spring gilts, and one tried sow will make up an offering that will interest breeders wanting good gilts and boars. The fall boars and gilts are an outstanding lot, big-boned and mellow, with good backs, good head and ears, good feet, and are the easy-feeding, big kind. They were sired by Mr. Hudson's herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness, by Big Hadley. He is a big-boned boar, right in every way, and one of the good breeders. The spring boars and gilts were nearly all sired by this boar. A few were sired by Missouri Star, a good boar and a good breeder. A lot of this offering is out of such sows as Bessie Bell by What's Ex. by Expansion; Bell's Colossus by Colossus; Lady Bell by Bell Metal by Expansion; Golddust Queen by Golddust Hadley by B's Golddust; Missouri Capitol by Gold Metal by Bell Metal. The balance of the offering are out of daughters of these great sows. Look up his ad and write him at Hemple, Mo., for catalog. Remember the sale will be held at Stewartsville, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS
Priced for quick sale, my mammoth type yearling herd boar, Monroe this year, also aged sows, fall and spring gilts bred to be by a full brother to The Harvester and bred to Peter I Expo.
M. H. CORY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.
The big boned type, all ages, for sale, choice boars from $60 to 1,000 pounds. Herd boars all sold. 2 L.L. 1st prize winners at Missouri State Fair. Phone, Dearborn, Platte County, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo.
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060 pound grand champion Expansion Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering for sale spring boars and gilts sired by the above and other large-type sires, also a few herd boars and 25 fall gilts bred to open. To believe is to see, quality and prices right. Visit us before buying elsewhere and we can guarantee the trip will be pleasant, and we can make terms to suit your purse.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS
A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale that are by the 1,000-lb. boar of big type breeding, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Also a few choice gilts bred for fall farrow.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by Sterling Price, one of the largest and best-proportioned boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than ever and as good as ever raised.
G. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

BEERY'S JUMBO PROSPECT OFFERING
A few fall boars by Jumbo Prospect 2nd and wonderful spring boars by Jumbo Prospect, and summer pigs, both sexes, by Jumbo Prospect. Must be sold soon. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.
ERNEST W. BEERY, Shambaugh, Iowa.

IMMUNE POLANDS
Fifty head of very choice, big type Poland China spring pigs, both sexes, and immune from cholera. Also, Shorthorn cows and heifers, bred or open. Nothing but first-class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale
Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40
Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS
Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good E Nuff Model by the Duroc wonder, Good E Nuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.
Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

40 DUROC JERSEYS FOR SALE
Twenty choice spring boars, 20 extra good spring gilts, sired by Chief Tatarrax and College Col. Priced to sell. Write at once your wants. I mean business.
C. L. BUSKIRK,
Route 3, Hutchinson, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS
20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CALSSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS
Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

STOCK HOGS

STOCK HOGS FOR SALE.
I have 600 head of stock hogs, alfalfa raised, well bred, of good bone and all uniform sizes. I would like to sell this bunch.
JNO. A. EDWARDS, Eureka, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Shropshire sheep and Poland China hogs. Choice rams, ready for service, priced right. A number of extra good Poland China fall gilts, priced to sell quick. Write for prices.
JOS. POTTERMAN, CLARKSDALE, MO.

ELLIOTT'S SHROPSHIRES.
—Butter and Dakin rams at head of flock. Imported ewes from best flocks. A high-class lot of yearling lambs for sale. Also imported ram Butter 842. Prices right.
J. W. ELLIOTT, Polo, Mo.

Smalley & Son's Shropshires.
Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County—Taken up, by H. B. Middlemass, Paola, Kan., R. R. 5, on August 23, 1912, one 4-year-old heifer, red and white spotted, dehorned, and with wire cut one left front leg. Value, $40.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri.

A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Pontiac Korndyke Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY BULLS

For Sale—A splendid young bull, ready for service. Sire, Jolly Farineuse's Prince by Golden Maid's Prince. Dam, Matilda's Gift's Fern, a magnificent daughter of Capt. Nick, a grandson of Golden Fern's Lad. Price, $75, f. o. b. cars. Tuberculin tested. Write me for bulls. I have them at prices ranging from $50 to $75.
B. C. SETTLES, Palmyra, Mo.

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 3-months-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Choice bull calves, sired by [illegible], Grandson and [illegible] of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. L. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. **H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. **E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.**

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL, Burlington Junction, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

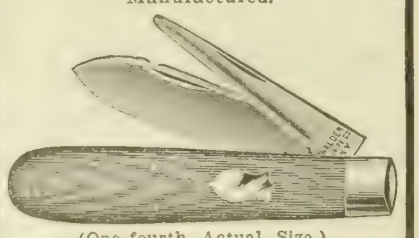


RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON, Medora, Kan.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid $1 or $1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2¾ inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade indespensible for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. **Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.**

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending $1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Book of Live Stock Champions.

Philip H. Hale, editor of the National Farmer and Stock Grower, of St. Louis, Mo., has just issued a work of 352 pages, 6x9½ inches, elegantly bound in blue silk cloth with gilt title, and called "The Book of Live Stock Champions—Edition of 1912." It is a picture book of the most famous animals. Price, $1, by mail, postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Address Hale Publishing Co., 3550 Vista Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

The show of Duroc Jersey swine at the Seward County, Kansas, fair, was made up of the herds of W. R. Crow of Hutchinson and J. S. Humphreys of Pratt, Kan. Crow won first on aged boar, six months boar, boar pig, aged sow, yearling sow, six months sow, and sow pig, and champion sow and produce of sow. Humphreys won first on yearling boar, champion boar any age, and herd. The second prizes were divided accordingly.

O. I. C. Hogs With Quality.

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., who raises O. I. C. hogs and Jersey cattle, is one of our oldest breeders as well as one of our oldest advertisers. Mr. Lynch has sold breeding stock in several states. The herd represents about 125 head. He can sell pairs or trios, not akin, for those wanting to start herds. The blood lines are from the best of the breed. Please look for ad in this issue and write to Mr. Lynch for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo. Mr. Baker will sell a draft of his large, useful Poland Chinas on October 31. The sale will be held right in town, and everybody is invited to attend. The offering will consist of 25 spring boars and 25 spring and fall gilts. They are all the large type breeding and are a useful lot. This will be an opportunity for farmers to buy, and Mr. Baker does not expect any high prices. Everyone wanting some breeding stock should attend or send a bid to fieldmen or auctioneer. Send at once for catalog, then arrange to attend the sale.

Economical Fuel.

The Hussinger Clothing Company, of Hutchinson, Kan., writing to the Gem Oil Burner Company, of the same city, relative to the use of the Gem oil and gas burner they used in their stoves in place of coal, say: "We are satisfied with our oil burner. It cost us $32.13 for last November, December and January. Coal always cost us around $20 per month for the corresponding months. This shows a saving over coal of approximately $27 in three months." The burner company will gladly write any further information of their product, and its uses, to everyone asking for it by writing to above given address.

Green Lawn Stock Farm.

A. J. Erhart & Sons of Adrian, Mo., owners of the Green Lawn Stock Farm and one of our successful breeders of large smooth Poland Chinas, are offering for the trade an exceptionally good lot of early spring boars. They are large growthy fellows that are the right type to produce a hog for the market. The 40 boars are the tops from 200 head, and they are priced very reasonable for such high-class individuals and breeding. They were sired by such boars as Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound hog and grand champion at American Royal 1911; Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder; Big Spot, and Big Hadley. The dams of these pigs are the best to be found in any herd. Any farmer or breeder can do himself a good business turn by buying seed from this herd. The writer visited this herd only a short time ago, and saw 40 spring boars in one lot that would please most anyone wanting a good hog. Please look up the card ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Smalley & Son's Durocs.

The attention of Duroc Jersey breeders is called to the card of N. W. Smalley & Son of Blockton, Iowa, which starts in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They are offering their great herd boar, Chief I Am 100179, for sale. This great Duroc boar was sired by Ohio Chief Again by Ohio Chief. His dam was Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. He is not only bred right, but he is a great individual. He has a clean 9-inch bone; is 53 inches from between ears to root of tail; 67-inch heart and 56-inch flank; the best of feet; wonderful spring of rib; a neat head and ear and a back that cannot be beat. He is an all round, high quality boar, and as a breeder ranks with the best sires of the breed. They have used him three years, and cannot use him to advantage any longer. He is also guaranteed to be a sure breeder. They are also offering some choice spring boars and gilts, also an extra fine lot of fall pigs of both sexes. A part of the spring boars were sired by Gladstone by II Climax and are out of Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Others are by Cherry Prince by Cherry Kind, and some by Chief I Am. Fall litters by Chief I Am and out of the best sows of the herd. Breeders wanting a herd boar of high-class breeding stock should investigate this offering. Write them at Blockton, Iowa. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Youth's Companion for 1913.

The Youth's Companion appeals to every interest of family life, from housekeeping to athletics. It begins with stories of youthful vim and vigor, with articles which disclose the secrets of successful play in the great games, with charming tales of life at the girls' colleges. But the Companion does not surrender these readers when they have entered the more serious paths of life. Mothers will welcome the page for little children and the weekly doctor's article. Fathers will find the important news of the day as it is, and not as it is rumored to be. The entire household will appreciate the sketches which touch gently on common foibles or caricature eccentricity. In short, for less than four cents a week the Companion brings into the home clean entertainment, pure inspiration, fine ideals, increase of knowledge. Names rarely seen in tables of contents will be found in the Companion's announcement for 1913, which will be sent upon request—with samples of the paper, to those not familiar with it. Every new subscriber for 1913 will receive free all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1912; also, free, the Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, in rich, transluent colors—the most beautiful of all Companion souvenirs. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received and forwarded by Kansas Farmer.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.

A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

OHIO IMPORTED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, **John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.**

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS



BUY THE BEST BERKSHIRE SALE

Last opportunity to buy privately. We will sell entire Lawrence herd November 15. Write for catalog.
SUTTON FARMS, Box 133, Lawrence, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term October 7, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER, 14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Auctioneer
Wellington - - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS

The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 23—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—J. W. Wohlford, Waterville, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 6—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.

Berkshires.

Nov. 21—Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

Hartman's Hogs.

J. J. Hartman, breeder of Poland Chinas, at Elmo, Kan., says his hogs are doing fine and that he has 240 head, of which 80 are September and October farrow. He is making good sales right along, and he sure has a nice, big bunch to select from. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write him.

J. H. Baker Sale Low.

The Poland China sale of J. H. Baker, at Appleton City, Mo., was not quite up to the average. The offering was first class, and should have brought more money. Only an average of $18.20 was made on 40 head catalogued. Mr. Baker has a good herd of hogs and is deserving of much better prices.

Mr. A. V. Lock, of Remington, Ind., the well known animal artist, will make a trip west in November to do sketching for winter sow sales. Mr. Lock is one of the leading animal artists in the country. His work is always satisfactory and for that reason he receives the patronage of the leading breeders of the country. See his card in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

The Bishop Brothers Percherons.

With this issue the Bishop Brothers, of Towanda, Kan., are offering a few choice Percheron stallions. They sold, last year, a number of good horses and they all made good. They handle only the best that they can buy. Towanda is 20 miles east of Wichita, on the Missouri Pacific railway, and their barns are right in town. Please look up advertisement and write them what you want, or go see them. You will find them pleasant gentlemen to deal with and their barns are full of good horses priced very reasonable. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

A New Auctioneer.

With this week's issue of Kansas Farmer, Col. C. A. Hawk hangs out his shingle to the farmers of his territory and the breeders of the entire state. Col. Hawk is a graduate of the Missouri Auction School, and a native of the Sunflower state, and a man abundantly able to make a success of the profession that he has chosen. He lives on and operates a big stock farm near the town of Effingham, Kan. His work on the farm and in handling live stock brings him in daily contact with the forces that help to make the best men. He is a man of pleasing address, well educated and without any of the frills that often afflict young men. It is his desire to make a success, but he is willing to take his turn and is starting at the lower round of the ladder. We bespeak for Col. Hawk a successful career as a salesman, and recommend him to our readers.

Ottawa, Kan., Shorthorn Sale.

On November 13, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; I. R. Berkey, Louisburg, Kan., and George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan., will make a sale of Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Nevius contributes 10 head, Mr. Holmes 14 head, Mr. Berkey 12 head and Wedd & Son three or four head. A dozen bulls, 15 cows, the balance 2-year-old heifers, make up the offering. It will be an excellent opportunity to buy both bulls and a number of useful cows and heifers. Mr. Nevius is putting in this sale some of the best cattle. Mr. Holmes, of Great Bend, is selling 14 head of choice cows and heifers. The writer saw them only a short time ago, and can say they are the tops of the herd and as useful a lot of breeding cattle as will be sold in any sale this fall. They are guaranteed regular producers. Don't fail to read advertisement in this issue, and arrange to attend this sale at Ottawa, Kan., November 13. For catalog, apply to C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan.

Dr. J. A. Larrabee's Duroc Sale.

The Duroc Jersey offering by Dr. J. A. Larrabee, of Larrard, Mo., in his first annual sale, October 15, was one of the best offerings of the season. The fall boars and gilts, tried sows and spring boars and gilts sold were a remarkably high class lot, and Dr. Larrabee has demonstrated that Durocs can be bred that have all that could be desired in size, and at the same time have the show quality. Prices ranged low and the average was not what it should have been for the high class offering. The top was $66, and the average for 54 head was $22.30 per head. Dr. Larrabee expects to continue to breed Durocs and to offer only high class stock at either private or public sale. He has a few choice spring boars and gilts to sell at private treaty.

Graner Made Fair Sale.

H. C. Graner's annual Poland China sale, held at Lancaster, Kan., Wednesday, October 15, was well attended by breeders, and the best of the sows and gilts sold well, but the local demand for boars was light, and prices received were rather disappointing. Alice Ex., a 2-year-old sow by Expansive, topped the females, going to H. B. Walter, at Effingham. The top boar brought $40, going to E. G. Glendening, at Utopia, Kan. This great yearling is a son of Guy's Monarch, and out of a dam by What's Ex. Fifteen boars averaged $27.86; 24 females average $34.14, and 39 head, both males and females, averaged $31.73. Following is a partial list of sales:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.	$55.00
2.	P. J. Jacobson, Cummings, Kan.	50.00
3.	J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.	40.00
4.	Wm. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.	42.50
6.	Wm. Graner	40.00
8.	E. G. Glendening, Utopia, Kan.	41.00
9.	E. G. Glendening	40.00
14.	Geo. Smithton, Lancaster, Kan.	37.50
16.	W. R. Armstrong, Atchison, Kan.	33.00
17.	W. R. Armstrong	35.00
21.	Wm. Graner	37.50
26.	Jas. Gregg, Lancaster, Kan.	28.00
28.	H. B. Walter	30.00
32.	Mart Hulen, Farmington, Kan.	27.00
41.	Fred Mathewson, Lancaster, Kan.	26.00

Prize Winning Percherons.

The Percheron Importing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo., were among the heavy winners at the Missouri State Fair at Sedalia and at the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show at Kansas City this year, and their show string were features of both these great shows. Their winnings on Percherons at Sedalia were second and fourth on 4-year-old stallions; first and third on 3-year-old Belgian, and second on 2-year-old Belgian stallions. At the Royal they won second on 4-year-old Percheron; first, third and fourth on 3-year-old Percherons; first and third on 2-year-old Percherons, and first and champion on group of five stallions, thereby winning silver cup given by the American Percheron Association for best group of five stallions. They also won second on 3-year-old Belgian; first on 4-year-old Shire, and champion on Shire of any age. Their importation this year consisted of 35 head of the best horses ever imported by that company. They were selected by Mr. Charles Kirk, president of the company, who is conceded by horsemen throughout the country to be one of the best judges of draft horses in the middle west. Their offering this year will be an extra good one. The company is reliable, and breeders are always sure of a square deal when buying from the Percheron Importing Company. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer later on.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

Lobaugh's November 9 Sale.

This issue of Kansas Farmer contains the announcement of Mr. A. C. Lobaugh, Washington, Kan. Mr. Lobaugh has selected Saturday, November 9, as the date of his annual fall sale. The sale will be held in the pavilion in town and will take place regardless of the kind of weather. Mr. Lobaugh has selected out 45 head of good individuals for this sale. Of this number 20 are spring boars of early farrow, even and well grown out, and about the same number of spring gilts, one tried sow and five fall yearling gilts. The yearling gilts and the tried sow will all either be bred or sold with breeding service to Mr. Lobaugh's outstanding good young boar, a son of the noted Big Orange. The offering for the most part was sired by L.'s Mastiff, by King's Mastiff, first prize boar at Nebraska State Fair for two years. Others were sired by Big Look and L.'s Hadley. The dams of the offering are large, mature sows of strictly big type, with lots of smoothness, and many of them are daughters of Mr. Lobaugh's former herd boar, Kansas Ex., an exceptionally good breeder, and a son of Expansive. Others are daughters of Capt. Hutch, Choice Goods, Gold Metal, and other of the noted boars of the past few years. Mr. Lobaugh invites all good farmers and breeders, and places his usual guarantee upon every animal sold. The offering will be one of the good ones of the year, and the blood lines represented are as good as can be found anywhere in the whole country. By sending for a catalog and examining it carefully all information about the offering can be had. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Walter Sold Good Bunch.

H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan., with his usual good offering, held his sale at the farm last Wednesday. A good crowd of representative breeders assembled for the occasion and prices on the best stuff ranged fairly well. But there were many disappointments, and the farmers were not numerous enough or did not show sufficient interest, considering the splendid offering. This, however, was largely due to local conditions. However, every man present was a friend, both to Mr. Walter and the type of hog that he breeds. Isaac Hersher, of Ames, Kan., bought the highest priced boar, paying $77.50 for Number 13, a spring pig by Sampson Chief. W. E. Long was right after him, buying Number 1, a yearling son of Expansive, for $70. John W. Noll, of Winchester, Kan., topped the gilt sale at $72.50, buying Number 4, a choice fall yearling by Expansive. Following is a list of representative sales:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	W. E. Long, Meriden, Kan.	$70.00
2.	Brown Hedge, Whiting, Kan.	32.50
3.	R. B. Davis, Hiawatha, Kan.	50.00
4.	John W. Noll, Winchester, Kan.	72.50
5.	August Haefele, Seneca, Kan.	45.00
7.	John Sullivan, Effingham, Kan.	35.00
9.	M. M. Morton, Nortonville, Kan.	27.50
13.	Isaac Hersher, Ames, Kan.	77.50
14.	R. R. Miller, Atchison, Kan.	37.50
15.	L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.	45.00
17.	C. M. Hettick, Whiting, Kan.	32.50
18.	Pat McFadden, Whiting, Kan.	27.00
19.	Herman Gronniger & Sons, Bendena, Kan.	30.00
21.	N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan.	27.50
23.	A. N. Waechter, Riverton, Neb.	47.50
26.	Joe Felton, Effingham, Kan.	32.50
27.	L. V. O'Keefe	40.00

(Continued on page 30.)



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.
J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address
THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us fo. milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.
C. A. NELSON.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.
BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

Jacks and Jennets.

Attention is called to the card of Al. E. Smith, of Lawrence, Kan., in which he advertises his excellent jacks and jennets. Mr. Smith has some of the finest individuals that it has been our lot to see, and those wishing to buy first class jacks should get in touch with him at once. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Strauss' Polands.

O. R. Strauss, Route 1, Milford, Kan., writes: "I never raised a finer lot of pigs than I now have. Have some fine spring boars for sale by Model Bill, and Model Wonder, one of the best yearling boars, I believe, in the state, and one of the largest for his age. He stands on a 10-inch bone, and is smooth all over. His pigs are fine. I have some young boars that would be a credit to any herd. Hogs are not so plentiful around here, so I think brood sows will be in big demand before next spring." Note the change in Mr. Strauss' advertising ca

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

SKETCHING for winter sow sales. Will make trip West in November. Write for [illegible] Will call this trip. A. V. LOCK, Remington, Ind.

advertisers, please mention

HILDWEIN'S ANNUAL SALE

OF

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

AT FARM NEAR POWHATTAN AND FAIRVIEW, KANSAS. **Friday, Nov. 1, 1912**

45 head the best I have ever offered — 20 spring boars, 25 spring gilts

SIRED BY LONG KING'S BEST, BIG LOOK, YOUNG VICTOR, LONG'S MASTODON 2D, MAMMOTH IDEAL.
OUT OF DAMS BY EXPANSIVE, COLOSSUS, LONG'S MOGUL, EXPANSION CHIEF.

The offering has plenty of size but lack fitting. They have been fed with their future usefulness always in mind. I bought their dams from the best breeders and for good long prices. I am sure they will give good results to those into whose hands they go. I have inspected what I have very closely, and have not catalogued one that is not worthy of a place in some herd. I extend to every hog man a special invitation to attend this sale. Catalogs sent to all who ask for one, mentioning this paper when writing. Usual entertainment, etc. Trains met at Powhattan.

WALTER HILDWEIN, FAIRVIEW, KANSAS

Auctioneer, Frank J. Zaun. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care at Fairview, Kansas.

THOMPSON BROS.

ANNUAL DUROC JERSEY SALE

At Farm Near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., Wed., October 30, 1912

30 SELECTED MALES AND FEMALES—5 SUMMER AND FALL BOARS—20 SPRING BOARS AND GILTS—2 FALL SHOW GILTS.

The fall boars include the September yearling, "Cherry King," that heads second prize young herd at Topeka State Fair this year; one is a son of the champion boar last year, "Ohio Col."; others are by "Golden Chief." The spring boars and gilts were sired mostly by "Col. Harris," first prize junior yearling boar at Hutchinson this year; others are by Kansas Col.; half brother to above named boar. The fall gilts won first and third at Hutchinson in strong competition. They are both daughters of "Blue Valley Chief," one is out of Mary's daughter, dam of second prize produce of sow at Hutchinson. These gilts are attractions and should go into some good herd. The offering is a good, useful one, and about all good breeding lines are represented, mostly Col. and Ohio Chief. Catalog upon request. Send bids to auctioneer or fieldman. Trains met at Stockdale, Kan.

THOMPSON BROS. **GARRISON, KANSAS**

AUCTIONEER—JAMES T. McCULLOCH. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

HARTER'S ANNUAL POLAND CHINA SALE

AT FARM NEAR BLAINE AND FOSTORIA, KANSAS

Thursday, October 31st 1912

40 HEAD SECOND TO NO OFFERING FOR BIGNESS AND FEEDING VALUE—40

Twenty choice boars, including the great breeding boar Prince Hadley, the smoothest and one of the very best sons of old Big Hadley. One fall yearling by Captain Hutch. Six fall boars in all, and twelve selected spring boars. One tried sow and nineteen choice gilts sired by the kind of herd boars that have made my hogs in demand—Mogul's Monarch and the others—out of as great a line of sows as ever graced any Kansas herd. The catalog which I have issued gives the breeding and other valuable information. Sent upon application. Usual entertainment, guarantees, etc.

J. H. HARTER **WESTMORLAND, KANSAS**

Send bids to my fieldmen or auctioneers.

Auctioneer, JAS. T. McCULLOCH. Fieldman, JESSE JOHNSON.

J. H. MELLENBRUCH'S

PUBLIC SALE OF

DUROC JERSEYS

Hiawatha, Kan., Sat. Nov. 2, 1912

TWENTY SPRING BOARS——TEN SPRING GILTS

The offering is a good one, well grown out and uniform, and sired by four different boars, the largest per cent by "Red Raven," a grandson of the noted Tip Top Notcher; others by Col. D. and Hilcrest Chief, out of mature and richly bred dams. Sale at feed yards, under cover. Write for catalog, mentioning KANSAS FARMER. Send bids to auctioneer, in my care.

J. H. MELLENBRUCH, MORRILL, KAN.

AUCTIONEER—N. T. MOORE.

BLACK & THOMPSON'S

Big Poland Sale

HOPKINS, MO., SAT. NOV. 2, '12

Fifty-four head, the tops of our herd. Our offering is one with size and quality, and will consist of an extra good lot of spring boars by our great herd boars, Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee 61746, and a high class lot of spring gilts by Longfellow King, Junior Major, and Lee, tried sows by Crow's Model, and winter gilts by Harris's Choice. The offering is out of such dams as Smooth Princess, Miss Wonder by A Wonder, Model Slick, Big May, and other great sows of our herds. We have an offering that breeders of big Poland Chinas will appreciate. Mail us card for catalog. We have no mailing list. Catalogs now ready. Bids sent to fieldmen or auctioneer in our care will receive careful attention.

BLACK & THOMPSON, HOPKINS, MO.

Auctioneer, H. S. Duncan. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

COMBINATION SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

AT OTTAWA, KANSAS

Wednesday, Nov. 13th 1912

FORTY HEAD—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, including part of the C. S. NEVIUS SHOW HERD; 20 cows with calves at foot and bred again. All the young heifers will drop calves soon. Some of the most noted Scotch families are represented in this offering. A number of heavy milking cows that are regular breeders. Ottawa, Kan., is on the Santa Fe and Mo. Pacific railways. Good shipping facilities to all points. Send for a catalog, and arrange to attend, as this is a useful lot of breeding cattle. The contributors to this sale are C. S. Nevis, Chiles, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; Burkey Bros., Louisburg, Kan., and George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. For catalog, apply to either of above or write C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan., who is manager of sale. O. W. Devine will represent KANSAS FARMER.



Type of Shorthorns Bred by H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kansas

C. S. NEVIUS, Sale Manager, CHILES, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER.

THE OHIO KANT BE BEAT AND LADORE WONDER SALE

OF

DUROC JERSEYS

DENNIS, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 12th 1912

FORTY HEAD. FORTY HEAD.

BY THESE TWO GREAT SIRES. ALSO A FEW BY COLONIAL COL. AND BUDDY'S PRIDE.

A few fall yearling sows—dams by Higgins Model and Inventor—will be bred to Colonial Col. One young brood sow by Buddy K. IV, dam Wonder's Model Girl. Twenty spring gilts and fifteen extra good boars, dams by Ohio Chief, Model Chief, Billie K., Inventor, Buddy K. IV, Red Advance and Colonial Col.

Breeders entertained at Kimball House, Parsons, and Florence Hotel, Cherryvale. Morning trains and interurban cars to Dennis.

LANT BROS. DENNIS, KANSAS

O. W. DEVINE, Fieldman. FRANK J. ZAUN, Auctioneer.

WALES' POLAND CHINA SALE AT PECULIAR, MO., THURSDAY NOV. 14, '12



60 HEAD THE BEST IN MY HERD

TEN SPRING BOARS—SEVEN SPRING GILTS — TWENTY-TWO FALL YEARLING GILTS — THIRTEEN FALL YEARING BOARS — ONE HERD BOAR, PANOROMA'S SON, AND SEVEN TRIED BROOD SOWS.

The 10 spring boars are sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son. The 22 fall yearling gilts are also sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son, and out of sows by such boars as Big M. O. Chief, Blain's Wonder, Graniteer, by Expansion, Expansion's Son, Hadley's Model, by L. S. Hadley. The spring gilts and the fall gilts are large and smooth. They will suit the most critical buyer, and make good in any herd. The fall yearling boars are large, stretchy fellows—just right for heavy service. They are not fancy or fat, but in good breeding condition. We invite breeders and farmers to attend. My catalog is ready to mail out. Send for one, and if you can not attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, in my care. He will buy for you and treat you fair. Remember, the date is NOVEMBER 14. Everybody invited, and will be welcome, whether you buy or not. I will be glad to have you spend a day with me. Catalogs are ready. Don't fail to send for one.

HARRY WALES, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JAMES W. SPARKS, COL. ANDY JAMES.

LOBAUGH'S ANNUAL

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE

IN SALE PAVILION

AT WASHINGTON, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9

45 HEAD OF SELECTED INDIVIDUALS—20 SPRING BOARS—1 TRIED SOW—5 FALL YEARLING GILTS—19 SPRING GILTS.

The tried sows and fall gilts will either be bred or sold with breeding service to our great young boar, "Orange Lad," by Big Orange, his dam a Pawnee Lad bred sow. Nearly all of the spring and fall gilts, also the boars, were sired by "L.'s Mastiff," by King Mastiff, the first prize and champion boar at Nebraska State Fair two years in succession. Others are by L.'s Hadley and Big Look. The dams of the offering are sows mostly sired by the splendid breeding boar, Kansas Ex., by Expansive. One litter out of a sow by Choice Goods, another prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; few out of a sow by Gold Metal, etc. Write now for catalog. Send bids to fieldmen.

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOCH, J. B. LEWIS. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kansas

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

I have just returned from France with 60 head of Imported Percheron Stallions, and I have fully demonstrated at the different state fairs and shows that I have exhibited, that I have the kind that are unexcelled. In fact, my exhibit was the talk of the shows. More weight, more conformation, more action than you ever saw in one barn.



My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair were as follows: Grand championship on Kaballand, a 2-year-old; first on aged stallions; first, second and third on 3-year-olds; first and fourth on 2-year-olds; first on yearlings; first and second on grand display of four animals, either sex; first and second on five best studs. In Percheron Society Stallions, I won first and second on five best stallions, first championship stallions, open class.

French Draft—Second on aged horses; first and second on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on four animals, either sex, in grand display; first on five best stallions.

Or Belgian—Second in aged horses; second in 3-year-old; first on 2-year-olds.

My winnings at the American Royal were as follows: Grand championship on Percheron stallions; first on aged horses; second on 2-year-old; third on yearlings. Percheron Society Specials—Championship stallions, open class. I also won the $100 trophy sent by the Percheron Society of France to the American Royal for the best stallion exhibited.

French Draft—Grand championship; first on aged horses; first on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on five best stallions.

Now, if you are in the market for a first class stallion, the kind that you will always be proud of, one that will start the foundation of a family horse, that you will be remembered by your great-grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barn, for I am positive that I can show you more bone, more foot, more weight than any man in the business. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HUDSON'S BIG POLAND SALE

AT STEWARTSVILLE, MO.

Friday, Nov. 8th 1912

Fifty head of strictly big-type Polands, 22 big high-class fall boars, 14 big growthy fall gilts, 12 outstanding spring boars, two extra good spring gilts, and one tried sow. The fall boars and gilts in my offering were all sired by my herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness, by Big Hadley. The spring boars and gilts by Hadley's Special, except a few by Missouri Star. The offering is out of such dams as Bessie Bell 125463, by Whats Ex., by Expansion; Bell's Colossus 148025, by Colossus; Lady Bell 141551, by Bell Metal, by Expansion; Golddust Queen, by Golddust Hadley; Mo. Capitol, by Gold Metal, and daughters of these great sows. The offering will be in good growthy condition, not overfatted, just right to make good as breeding stock.

Write me at Hemple, Mo., for catalog. My offering will interest breeders wanting big high-class boars. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers in care of W. D. Trou, Clerk of Sale, at Stewartsville, Mo. All bids will receive fair treatment.

WAYNE HUDSON

HEMPLE, MISSOURI

Auctioneers—Dan Gibson, Thos. E. Deem, Warren Berryman.
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

Standard Books

FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

LOMAX & STARRETT'S ANNUAL SALE OF
Big High Quality Poland Chinas
AT FARM NEAR
LEONA, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9th 1912

Thirty-five head of Choice Spring and Fall Boars and Spring and Fall Gilts. Our offering has been carefully selected and will appeal to breeders wanting Poland China breeding stock with size and quality. Spring boars and gilts sired by Goliath. Spring boars and gilts by Joseph by Top Notch. Fall boars and gilts by Joseph. The dams of this offering are a choice lot of Byrns Corrector, Chief Jumbo, Meddler's Dream, Pan I See, and Black Chief sows. Every animal in the sale will be in just the right condition to make good as a breeder, and we feel sure our offering will appeal to breeders wanting a combination of size and quality. Bids sent to W. J. Cody or auctioneers in our care will receive careful attention. Write us at once for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer. We have no mailing list.

LOMAX & STARRETT Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Auctioneers, T. E. Deem, Charles Foster. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

Duroc Jersey Sale, November 12.

We wish to call special attention to the coming sale of Lant Brothers, of Dennis, Kan. The Lant Brothers were located for several years near Parsons, Kan., near the small station of Ledora, but they now have a fine farm about eight miles from Cherryvale and close to Dennis. The Frisco train leaves Cherryvale at 7:15 a. m. and arrives at Dennis about 8 a. m. There is also an evening train, both from Parsons and Cherryvale. The sale will be held on November 12, and the offering is one of the best we know of that will be sold this year. The herd sows are of the large, roomy kind, and several of the sows on this farm will weigh in the 600-pound class, and they are from the best blood lines known to the breed. The herd boars are Ohio Kan't Be Beat No. 69077 and Ledora Wonder No. 88299, two extra large boars with wonderful breeding quality. This sale on November 12 will be a splendid opportunity for farmers and breeders to buy good breeding stock, and therefore we ask our readers to read the advertisement and send for a catalog and arrange to attend the sale. Lant Brothers always have a good offering that please the buyers, and this year we can say they have them larger and better than they ever sold in a sale. Don't fail to get a catalog.

Andrews Has Good Sale.

The sale of James Andrews & Sons, of Andrews Stock Farm, Lawson, Mo., Saturday, October 19, again demonstrated the growing popularity of the old, original, big boned spotted Poland Chinas as an all-round, good farm hog. Andrews & Sons had a great offering of big spotted fellows, a great part of them sired by Spotted King, their 800-pound grandson of H. L. Faulkner's great herd boar, Budweiser, and conceded by many of the best judges to be the best yearling boar in the corn belt. Almost the entire offering was taken by farmers, at an average of $35 per head, and the entire offering was spring pigs,



many of them late. A feature of the offering was a litter of 10 gilts out of a litter of 12 by Spotted King and out of Myrtle 2d, a great sow in the Andrews herd. The litter sold for $329. The Andrews Stock Farm fall sale, 1911, was the record sale of the season, and they have apparently made the record fall sale on spring pigs for 1912. The following is a list of buyers:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
33.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	$36.00
3.	J. C. McQuery, Lawson, Mo.	24.00
1.	Wave McQuery, Lawson, Mo.	40.00
2.	Clem Smith, Lawson, Mo.	29.00
4.	Geo. Tuggle, Parkville, Mo.	28.00
5.	M. C. Goodman	38.00
6.	R. A. Ford, Lawson	29.00
7.	R. A. Smith, Lawson, Mo.	39.00
8.	Geo. Tuggle, Parkville, Mo.	31.00
9.	M. C. Goodman	40.00
10.	Jas. McAfee, Orric, Mo.	41.00
20.	John Mosby, Mosby, Mo.	27.00
14.	H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.	48.00
15.	Clayton Kincaid, Cowgill, Mo.	40 00
16.	J. R. Sprague, Kingston, Mo.	44.00
23.	C. O. Petty, Cowgill, Mo.	43.00
24.	Clayton Kincaid, Cowgill, Mo.	40.00
41.	John Morrison, Liberty, Mo.	32.00
43.	J. A. Petty, Cowgill, Mo.	29.00
21.	Henry Henton, Carney, Mo.	27.50
22.	D. H. Huff, Lawson, Mo.	34.00
11.	D. S. Moore, Mercer, Mo.	50.00
12.	Will Scudder, Carney, Mo.	37.00
13.	M. C. Goodman, Rayville, Mo.	52.00
25.	Lester Thompson, Holt, Mo.	29.00
26.	Cleveland Roberts, Lawson, Mo.	28.00
27.	A. Powell, Princeton, Mo.	31.00
28.	Grant Miller, Harris, Mo.	32.00
29.	D. A. Petty, Carney, Mo.	37.00
30.	J. R. Sprague, Kingston, Mo.	36.00
31.	John Mosby	33.00
17.	Clay Smith, Lawson, Mo.	50.00
18.	Geo. Hardemeyer, Liberty, Mo.	32.50
19.	John Baer, Liberty, Mo.	27.00
40.	C. L. Smith, Lawson, Mo.	50.00
34.	D. L. McCrea, Cowgill, Mo.	31.00
46.	T. J. Meadows, Lawson, Mo.	44.00
37.	T. J. Custerson, Carney, Mo.	42.00
29.	C. O. Petty	31.00
35.	Jno. Mosby	32.00
36.	C. C. Crowley, Lawson, Mo.	32.00
50.	A. W. Lightburn, Liberty, Mo.	28.00
38.	A. W. Lightburn	28.00
39.	Clayton Kincaid	29.00
45.	J. S. Mosby	38.00
	John Kephart, Smithville, Mo.	29.00
	D. C. Smith, Lawson, Mo.	31.00
	D. McNamara, Carney, Mo.	30.00

Wineland Jersey Farm.

The illustration on page fifteen is from a photo of a group of "Wineland Jerseys" at home in Lincoln, Neb. This herd was established about 12 years ago, and is one of the few herds in the west where official butter records are made and kept annually. The fine barn, also shown in the picture, holds about 50 head of cows, besides numerous box stalls for calves. The herd is a working herd and the product in milk and cream goes to the people of Lincoln. Mr. H. C. Young, proprietor of this herd, is one of the most thoughtful and thorough men the writer has ever known. Heading the herd at this time are the bulls, "Imp. Duke's Raleigh," one of the richest bred bulls in the whole country and a grandson of the noted Noble of Oaklands. This bull is assisted by "Guenon's Gay Lad," a grandson of Imp. Guenon's Lad; and "Bertie's Son's Jamont," one of the greatest dairy bulls of these times. In the herd are a lot of cows with splendid milk and butter records. Among them, "Gay Lad's Girl," with a yearly record of 11,009 pounds of milk and 567 pounds of butter. This is her record as a 4-year-old. "Etta's Kate Y." gave 9,885 pounds of milk in one year, from which 502 pounds of butter was made. This test was started when she was only 3 years old. This year she is also under official test, and will easily make 600 pounds of butter. "Etta Ann Y." gave 8,461.1 pounds of milk in one year and 600 pounds of butter. "Jamont's Beauty," as a 2-year-old, gave 6,600 pounds of milk and 400 pounds of butter. "Park's Do Do" is another fine cow, with 10,914 pounds of milk to her credit in one year. These records have been kept for several years, and the great producing qualities are handed down from mother to daughter. This year, as usual, Mr. Young showed at Iowa and Nebraska state fairs, winning at Iowa 21 premiums, getting a good place in every class where shown. At Nebraska, first on 2-year-old bull, first yearling bull, first and third on heifer in both yearling and calf class, besides a lot of seconds and thirds, and all in strong class. This issue contains the advertisement of this herd.

Long's Sale of Polands.

W. E. Long held his fifth annual sale of Mastodon Poland Chinas at his farm, about four miles southeast of Meriden, Kan., on Friday, October 18. Quite a number of breeders were present among the assembled farmers. Most of the offering was sired by the herd boar, King Mastodon 2d 58674. This boar was sired by Mastodon and out of an A Wonder sow, so that his breeding is all that could be desired. The other herd boar is Long's Wonder 63985, by A Wonder, and out of an A Wonder dam. This combination gives Mr. Long a very intense line of A Wonder breeding. Some of the representative sales follow:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	R. E. O'Rourke, Oskaloosa	$26.00
2.	Marion Smith, Valley Falls	21.00
4.	C. L. Branic, Hiawatha	30.00
5.	Walter Hildwein, Fairview	25.00
6.	L. L. Clark, Meriden	33.00
7.	S. E. Smith, Valley Falls	23.00
8.	Frank Cooney, Mayetta	40.00
10.	G. F. Shirley, Meriden	25.00
11.	Marion Smith	27.00
12.	G. F. Shirley	22.00
13.	S. S. Kinney, Ozawkie	20.00
14.	G. F. Shirley	20.00
15.	H. B. Chacey, Meriden	26.00
16.	John Clair, Ozawkie	25.00
17.	G. T. Sherman, Meriden	23.00
19.	W. L. Goodwin, Mayetta	55.00
20.	J. A. Bradley, Mayetta	22.00
21.	Marion Smith	32.00
23.	Harry May, Meriden	22.00
24.	G. F. Shirley	24.00
25.	Marion Smith	26.00
26.	Lewis Puterbaugh, Ozawkie	24.00
30.	Marion Smith	31.00
31.	H. B. Walter, Effingham	57.00
32.	L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell	49.00
33.	T. W. Shaw, Valley Falls	26.00
34.	Roy Johnson, South Mound	24.00
35.	John Long, Meriden	35.00
37.	Ed Richter, Ozawkie	23.00
38.	Fred Gerber, Meriden	23.00
40.	E. V. Alston, Valley Falls	20.00
41.	L. L. Clark, Meriden	31.00

The Horse Plague.

The horse plague is disappearing as rapidly as it appeared, and now it has practically ceased to exist. What the damages have been perhaps no one will ever be able to know accurately, but that it has been heavy and that it must be replaced, perhaps no one will question. Just how the farmers will replace the horses lost in the plague is a question. Will they buy other animals at once, or will they wait until the spring work begins? Will they buy a better class of horses, or will they pick up any old plug that can work a little? Will they show the courage of their ancestors and "get into the game," or will they hold off and see what happens?

If the farmers generally buy horse stock at once there will be little or no increase in the market price, while if they all wait till spring the prices are bound to soar, and big prices on top of the losses already sustained, are not to be desired.

If the losing farmers will stock up at once with good draft mares of a suitable type, they can not only buy cheaper than they will in the spring, but these mares, if bred, will be making money for their owners during the winter months and will be providing for a future supply of motive power such as is needed on the modern farm where heavy machinery is used.

Out of disaster comes opportunity. There has always been needed a heavier and better type of horses in the wheat and Kafir belt, and there never was such an opportunity to make a general change as will follow the epidemic. There never was, and is not now, enough attention paid to the mares in the improvement of the horse stock of the country. Draft stallions have won their way into public favor until Kansas is now the fourth state in the Union in number of pure-bred Percherons owned, but relatively little attention has been given to the mares. The mares are just as necessary to the improvement of any breed of horses as are the stallions, and draft mares are a highly valuable source of profit, as well as a highly efficient motive power on the farm.

Lee Brothers, the big importers and breeders of Percherons, at Harveyville, Kan., express the opinion that the farmers will buy at once on the eradication of the disease; that they will buy a better class of horses, and that most of them will buy a good to high-class of breeding mares. They state that they have never had such a strong inquiry for mares since they have been in business, and that they expect a very heavy trade during the season.

David Cooper, the big Belgian breeder, at Freeport, Kan., has much the same opinion and states that he is of the belief that the farmers will buy a better class of mares, but thinks that those of the extreme western part of the state may not buy heavily until later in the season.

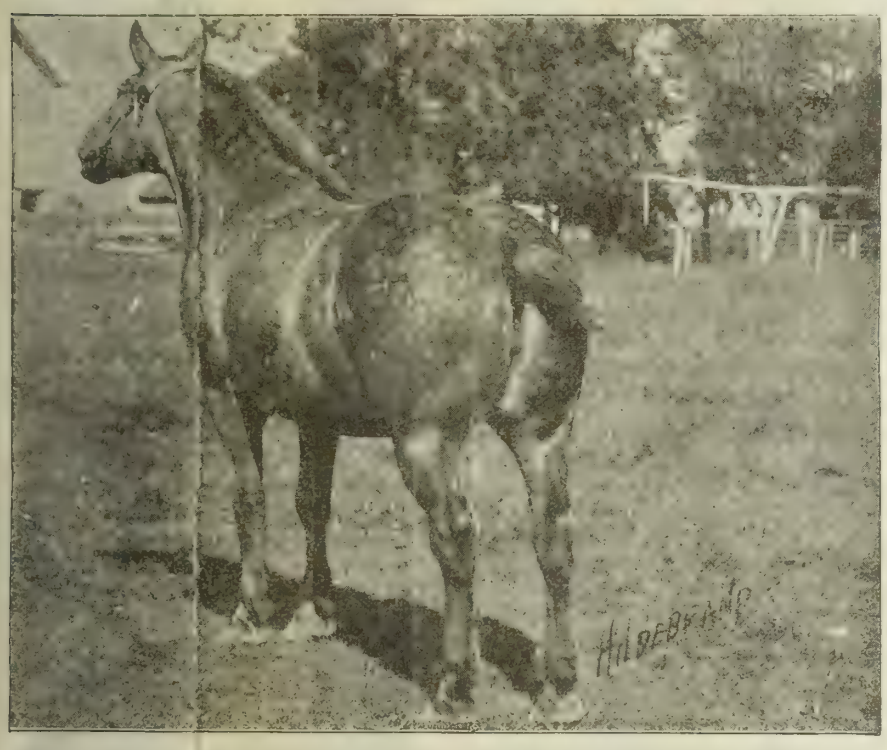
J. C. Robison, owner of the famous Whitewater Falls Percherons, at Towanda, Kan., says the question is yet a puzzle to him, though he is prepared to supply either mares or stallions to his customers.

There seems to have been created an impression that mules do not take this disease, but this is all wrong. Mules did seem, in some localities, less susceptible to the disease than horses, but they were by no means immune. A mule is one of the best known machines for doing farm work, but he is very much less desirable than a good draft mare, and costs about as much.

In view of the fact that the importers have not brought over so many mares as usual this year, the farmers for the last two or three years have not been breeding so many mares as formerly, and have been selling their best stuff to the dealers and good draft mares are nowhere very plentiful, would seem to point out a splendid opportunity in the horse raising business. Farming cannot be conducted without horses. Tractors will do more and better work than horses in certain sections, but horses are needed on the same farms, and every farmer can add very materially to his income by the use of breeding mares of good quality.

All of these things, including the horse epidemic, are bound to produce a stronger demand and higher prices for horses of the right type.

On our western prairies, where the corn crop is not always sure but where Kafir, alfalfa and prairie grass always come, there is no more certain or more profitable crop than the colts from high-class mares and pure-bred stallions. The horse crop is always sure, and will be more and more profitable as the quality increases and the years go by.



GALETTE, THE 2,000-POUND PERCHERON GRAND CHAMPION MARE AT TOPEKA, HUTCHINSON, OKLAHOMA CITY AND THE AMERICAN ROYAL, 1912, OWNED BY LEE BROS., HARVEYVILLE, KAN.

Effects of Pure-Bred Sires.

The first cross on females of common breeding by pure-bred sire results in females carrying 50 per cent of the blood of the sire; the second cross possesses 75 per cent of pure breeding; the third, 87½ per cent; and the fourth, almost 94 per cent. It will be seen that females of the fourth generation have only about 6 per cent of "scrub" blood to contend against the pure blood.

Too often owners are apt to change breeds thinking that after they get a good female of one breed they can combine the advantages of some other breed with it. Almost without exception disappointment results, due to the warring of two prepotencies—that of the sire and that of the dam. The best results from breeding are to be obtained by maintaining the herd in line with the blood of the original sire. The more carefully selected pure-bred crosses that are used, the more intense will become the characteristics of the breed. The pure breeds with distinct and distinguishing characteristics have been evolved along this line. It is contrary to nature to produce satisfactory results by continued mixing of blood. The pure Jersey blood is better than any combination of Jersey and some other blood that it is possible to evolve. The same principle applies whether cattle, hogs or horses are being bred.

No Cause for Wonder.

"There seems to be a strange affinity between a darky and a chicken. I wonder why?" said Jones.

"Naturally enough," replied Brown. "One is descended from Ham and the other from eggs."—Exchange.

FREE TO YOU



FIRST PRIZE

A GREAT, BIG, FIVE-PASSENGER, 1913 MODEL "69T" OVERLAND TOURING CAR, fully equipped and ready to run out of the garage;

A SPLENDID $400.00 CRAMER PIANO, either in mahogany or oak case, of sweetest tone made;

A MAGNIFICENT $150.00 VICTOR VICTROLA, with 12 double disc records, good as anyone in the land owns;

A HIGH-GRADE BUSINESS COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIP, in one of Topeka's best business schools;

A LARGE, SPLENDID $50.00 VICTOR VICTROLA, with 6 double disc records, clear, distinct and entertaining;

TWO BEAUTIFUL $50.00 GOLD WATCHES, either ladies' or gentlemen's, the kind you will be proud to own; amounting to $2,000.00 in value, is what KANSAS FARMER will give away to the men and women living in Kansas, married or single, young and old, who recognize a real opportunity when it comes their way. To get one of these prizes it will cost you absolutely nothing, not even a minute's work. No work, because it simply means a cheerful and friendly visit or a pleasant telephone chat with each one of your neighbors and acquaintances, to tell them that you are out to win the big pleasure car, and why they should read KANSAS FARMER.

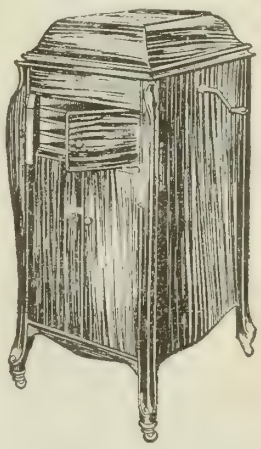


Every farmer in the Southwest needs KANSAS FARMER. He needs it because there is not an agricultural magazine read in the farm homes of the West which supplies him the clean, bright, vital information, pointers and help which his vocation demands, that KANSAS FARMER does. Find out who reads it. That will prove its worth and high qualities.

You will never know how easy and pleasant it is until you try. It will mean real fun to go out in your spare time, call on your relatives and friends and ask them to save the vote coupons, each good for 25 votes, which appear weekly in KANSAS FARMER, and get their renewal or new subscriptions. You can secure votes and subscriptions from any part of the world.

You have seven magnificent prizes to choose from—seven chances. You cannot lose if you will just simply make up your mind that this is a grand opportunity, that you will grasp it and enthusiastically tell all your friends about it.

The contest will be short, and before you can realize it, you will have won a big, splendid Christmas present for yourself. Think of securing so much value in so short a time. Can you make money any faster?



Your friends will help you. It is actually a favor to them to show them the merits of KANSAS FARMER, and they will quickly see and easily appreciate its value. Just see if they won't. And, besides, this is just the season when subscriptions are gotten the easiest. Harvest is practically over, and the long winter months are about to begin. Everybody is right now better able to pay their subscriptions, and everybody will have more time to read.

This is surely a rare opportunity. Do not waste it. Chances overlooked occasion sorrow and regret, while others are reaping their rewards. Make every moment count. Make hay while the sun shines.

The plan of this contest is the simplest, fairest and most impartial ever devised. There is not the least complication about it, and you are not obligated in any way or manner. Everyone gets equal treatment, and the only possible way to win is through persistent personal interest and effort in your campaign. We will assist you in every way that is fair and possible.

It costs you nothing to enter. You do not even have to be a subscriber yourself to enter and begin to secure votes.

Start right now, before others do in your neighborhood, and your friends' help is promised to them. Send in your name or that of a member of your family. Use the coupon printed below, and get credit for 5,000 votes to start with. As soon as we hear from you, we will forward you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, etc. Necessary supplies will also be sent you.

Look for the VOTE COUPON printed on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department, so that it will reach us within ten days from the date printed on it. Each one will count 25 votes for you. Tell your friends to clip the Vote Coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your vote standing.

NOMINATION COUPON.

You can nominate yourself, or anyone you may choose.

Date.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.

I desire to nominate

Mr.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....

as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

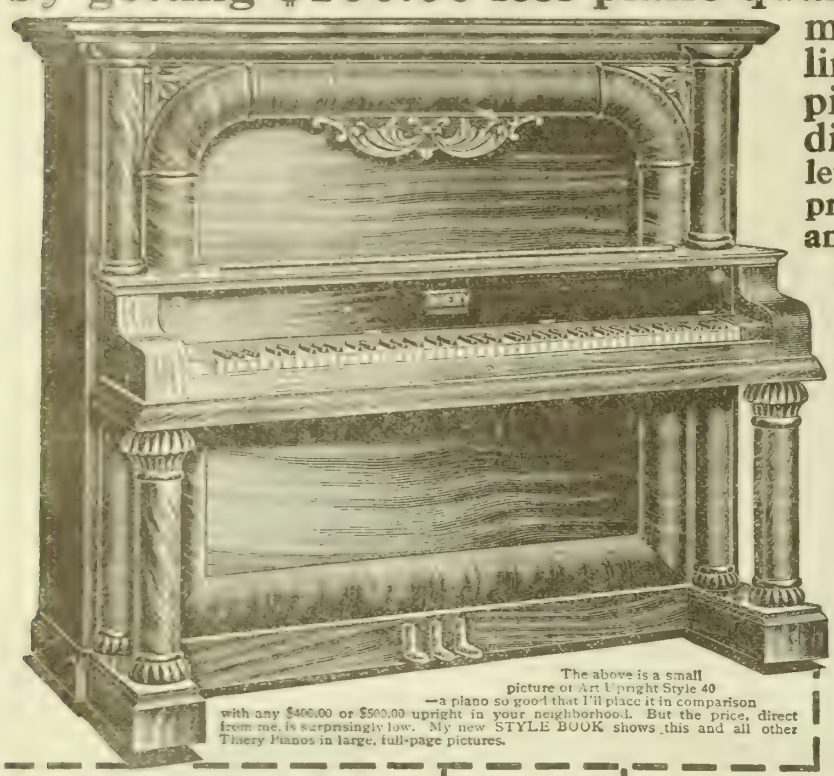
Signed.....

Address.....

Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.

Is $100 worth saving? Listen! Homes by the dozen lose a hundred dollars by *not*

buying direct—by paying a hundred too much for the quality received—by getting $100.00 less piano quality than the price paid should buy! And



The above is a small picture of Art Upright Style 40 —a piano so good that I'll place it in comparison with any $400.00 or $500.00 upright in your neighborhood. But the price, direct from me, is surprisingly low. My new STYLE BOOK shows this and all other Thiery Pianos in large, full-page pictures.

many readers of this paper will read these few lines and from their own experience in buying pianos will exclaim: "that's a fact!" But it's mighty different when you buy a Thiery Piano. Read the letters from Thiery buyers printed below. That's some good proof—and I'll send lots more. And, on top of that, I'll ship any Thiery Piano you choose direct to you at my expense—

30 days real free trial, freight paid—no money in advance—no deposit to make—nothing to agree to whatever except your simple promise, to ship back to me at my expense, if for any reason whatever you are not glad you sent for it.

And all the credit you need if you are not a cash buyer! Two or three years time to pay. Choice of a hundred and one different payment plans. Not the commonly advertised monthly payment of so much down and so much EVERY month—but dozens of different ways. A plan so arranged for your special convenience that it permits you to pay at times of year when money is plentiful and when it's easiest for you. Monthy, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly payments if you desire.

Can You Save Money by Dealing With Me? Read Letters Below.

We like the Thiery Piano you sent us very much. It is a beautiful instrument and all who see it, think it is just grand. We saw a piano sold here the other day at $400.00 that can't compare with yours and we paid you $150.00 less money. Yours truly, E. GUSTNER. R. F. D. 3, Hopkins, Minnesota.

Find enclosed check in full for the style 40 Thiery Piano. Am much pleased with it. It beats all the pianos our local agents handle and besides, costs $100.00 less. I had it insured and the insurance agent said it was the finest piano he had ever seen. Yours very truly, H. BEHN, Osborne, Iowa.

Enclosed you will find draft as first payment on the piano I bought from you. The longer I have it, the more pleased I am with it and I want to tell you Mr. Thiery, that I would not sell it at any price if I could not get another one like it. My neighbor paid $100.00 more for her piano and our music teacher says it is not as good as mine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. J. CROSS, Bassett, Neb.

A piano as good as this would cost me from $600.00 to $700.00 here in town. The Thiery Piano is better than any piano could possibly be sold for at so low a figure. The tone and workmanship are perfect. You have saved me $200.00. Yours truly, ADOLPH [illegible], Spartan, Washington.

I am well satisfied that I have saved at least $150.00 by sending to you for a Thiery Piano. After giving your instrument a thorough test for thirty days, I want to tell you that I am perfectly satisfied. The style, finish and tone are better than any other instrument around here. You can use this letter as a testimonial if you wish. Truly Yours, GEORGE FRY, Sedgwick, Kansas.

We received the piano alright and are more than pleased with it. Thorough inspection shows us that it is the best our money could buy and others who have played on it, say we have saved $100.00 by dealing with you. Yours, WILLIAM H. FIELDS, Lavalle, Wisconsin.

We couldn't have bought as good a piano in this vicinity for $500.00 and our friends who have come to visit us, say they wish they would have known about you before they bought theirs. You have done everything you promised and a child five years old would be safe in doing business with you. Yours truly, HAZEL ELSBERRY, Minot, [illegible].

You will find draft enclosed for $30.00 as first payment on the Thiery Piano. I certainly am well pleased and I have saved money by dealing with you. My neighbor and music teacher say it is the finest piano they ever played on. Yours respectfully, EDNA DEBOLT, Putnam, Oklahoma.

Enclosed find draft for $100.00 as part payment on the beautiful Thiery Piano, style 40. Remainder will come to you as promised. I like the piano as well as any I have ever seen. We compared it with agents' pianos sold here at similar and higher prices and your piano is better in every way. It certainly is just as advertised. Very truly yours, JOHN EBLE, Virgil, Kansas.

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And here are some special features about the new 1913 Thiery Pianos that will interest you. They all have ivory keys, not celluloid or imitation ivory. They all have double veneered cases both inside and out, in genuine mahogany, burl walnut and finest English oak. Nothing imitation about them.

They have polished brass hinges and trimmings and the pedals are the best quality brass. They have Empire Grand Tops. They have nickel plated tuning pins and the bass strings are copper overstrung. And without extra charge, you can now have Thiery Pianos in the new and popular Art Finish.

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Don't start a deal anywhere—don't even think of buying from an agent or any other house until you get my book and plans. What you receive will surprise you.

My new Style Book is a work of art. It is beautifully embossed and illustrated—printed on the finest enamel book paper—shows all the new 1913 Thiery Pianos in walnut, mahogany and oak colors. It prints page after page of testimonial letters from my customers in every state in the Union. It tells all about my 1913 buying plans and offers. Not only is it the most interesting piano book of the year, but undoubtedly, it's the finest style book of pianos ever printed and I'll gladly send it to you FREE of charge if you'll just fill out the coupon below.

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THE PIANO AND ORGAN MAN

K 77

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 43. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

WHATEVER is put into the life of the child remains in the life of the man.

Whatever of intelligence, perseverance, ingenuity, energy, method, *strength,* the man has in him will be written in his work. Men are not made to make money—money is made to make men—and he who drudges his life away with the dollar as its only object, shrivels his soul, stunts his stature and succumbs to sordidness.

Recreation is as necessary now as creation was, and since the great Pan first bored the flute from the river reed, music has rested, refreshed, rejuvenated, restored. Not all have the talent to make music, nor time nor training, and disappointment and desolation have come to many a home for lack of the culture which attends it.

Edison's invention affords the recreation, gives the pleasure, trains the senses and develops the culture which keep the girls on the farm—and with them will stay the boys.

—I. D. G.



Labor Cannot Exhaust When Recreation Alternates

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(Advertisement)

The Issue in Which Loyal Kansas Republicans are Vitally Concerned

Next Tuesday, the voters of Kansas will decide whether the electoral vote of the state shall be cast to PRESERVE OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY, or whether it shall be cast for the enemies of the Republican Party, and an invitation be thereby extended for a return of the depression and despair of 1893. In the decision as to this grave issue, the voters of all parties will have a part.

There is another issue to be met, however, with which Republican voters are vitally concerned. With them rests the sole responsibility for the manner in which it is met.

SHALL THE REPUBLICAN PARTY BE PRESERVED?

Theodore Roosevelt has organized a third party, nationally. He has organized that third party, with its own state ticket, in every state where, to quote his own language, he has not been able "to take over the Republican organization bodily." He has attacked the Republican Party as "a rotten husk," and seeks to destroy it.

Roosevelt, and all the leaders of the Bull Moose Party, know that his presidential candidacy is futile so far as hopes of success in this campaign are concerned. It is their hope that Roosevelt's candidacy will defeat Taft by a division of Republican votes. The third term campaign is calculated only to complete the destruction of the Republican Party.

Medill McCormick, a heavy financial backer of the Bull Moose Party, whose wealth is largely derived from Harvester Trust profits, has stated within the past ten days that the Roosevelt leaders propose to take up the work of organizing their third party thoroughly in every state, immediately after election, and that they will not cease in their efforts until the Republican Party is completely destroyed.

William Allen White, Henry J. Allen, Fred S. Jackson, Victor Murdock, J. L. Bristow, Arthur Capper, W. R. Stubbs and other Bull Moose leaders have made statements during the campaign indicating that they are in harmony with the Roosevelt program as outlined by McCormick, and that they will join in working to completely destroy the Republican Party as a force for good in Kansas.

Every vote cast by a Kansas Republican, in support of Roosevelt and the candidates in Kansas who are supporting him, is a vote to encourage the men who plot the destruction of the Republican Party. The duty of loyal Republicans next Tuesday is not wholly discharged, therefore, when they have cast their ballots for Taft and Sherman and the continuance, nationally, of Republican policies. The integrity and perpetuity of the Republican Party are at stake. Republicans have a duty to discharge in the protection of their party from the treason of men, who while masquerading as Republican candidates, are intimately associated in the conspiracy to wreck the party.

Roosevelt did not organize his third party in Kansas this year and put a state ticket in the field, because he was persuaded that he would be able to "take over the Republican organization bodily." Men masquerading as Republicans, secured nominations for state offices on the Republican ticket and then allied themselves with the Bull Moose Party. Party traitors plotted to destroy the Republican Party from within the party.

In the Party Council these false candidates voted as directed by William Allen White, Progressive National Committeeman from Kansas, and W. R. Nelson, Progressive National Committeeman from Missouri, against the Stone resolution demanding that Roosevelt electors be withdrawn from the Republican column on the ballot.

They voted for a resolution directing the Secretary of State to violate the law and take the names of Taft and Sherman off the Republican ticket in Kansas as the party nominees for President and Vice President.

They have acquiesced in the control of the so-called Republican State Central Committee in the interest of Roosevelt, and have made no demand that the committee should support the national candidates of the Republican Party.

These candidates are not supporting Taft and Sherman, the national candidates of the Republican Party. They are contributing to the support of Roosevelt, the man whose candidacy makes possible Democratic victory in the national campaign.

In a party crisis, these candidates from whom Republicans have a right to expect and demand absolute and entire loyalty, have proven recreant. Their present disloyalty is beyond dispute. Pledges they may make as to future loyalty are worthless.

Following is the roll of candidates in this campaign who have betrayed the Republican Party. Cut this list out and take it to the voting booth with you:

W. R. STUBBS, candidate for the United States Senate.
ARTHUR CAPPER, candidate for Governor.
J. L. BRADY, candidate for Congress, Second District.
FRED S. JACKSON, candidate for Congress, Fourth District.
R. R. REES, candidate for Congress, Fifth District.
I. D. YOUNG, candidate for Congress, Sixth District.
GORDON L. FINLEY, candidate for Congress, Seventh Dist.
VICTOR MURDOCK, candidate for Congress, Eighth Dist.
SHEFFIELD INGALLS, candidate for Lieut. Governor.
EARL AKERS, candidate for State Treasurer.
W. D. ROSS, candidate for State Superintendent.
IKE S. LEWIS, candidate for Insurance Commissioner.
W. C. AUSTIN, candidate for State Printer.

Arthur Capper and W. R. Stubbs have been conspicuous figures in the development of the Bull Moose conspiracy to betray the Republican Party. They were original conspirators with William Allen White in the plot to disfranchise loyal Republicans by placing Roosevelt electors on the Republican ballot and thereby preventing Republicans from casting their votes for Taft. When the Bull Moose electors were driven from the Republican column, Capper and Stubbs refused to follow them as decent politics demanded. Capper and Stubbs are not Republicans, but they seek to profit politically by hiding behind the Republican name and emblem. They hope to receive the support of Republican voters who are not informed as to their sympathy and accord with the Bull Moose plan to continue the fight to destroy the Republican Party.

Of the plans of the Bull Moose leaders to continue effort to destroy the Republican Party after election, there is no doubt. It has been openly announced. William Allen White has said that the Bull Moosers will "go over, one, two, three to the Progressive Party after election."

Do the loyal Republicans of Kansas desire that the public offices in the State House be used as recruiting stations for the Bull Moose Party during the next two years?

Candidates who are not for the Republican party in this campaign will be against it in the next. They are masquerading as Republicans now because they want Republican votes, but they will use their official power and prestige, if elected, to promote the Progressive Party and to assist in further attempts to destroy the Republican Party. Candidates who can not be trusted before election, certainly will not be found worthy of party trust after they have been elected.

There is but one way for the loyal Kansas Republican to cast his ballot, so that the Republican Party in Kansas may continue in the future, as it has in the past, to uphold the traditions and principles that have made it the greatest political party in the history of the Nation. A vote for President Taft and against his Bull Moose enemies is a loyal Republican vote. It is a vote to PRESERVE OUR PRESENT PROSPERITY and a vote to PRESERVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

REPUBLICAN PARTY LEAGUE.

J. S. DEAN, President.
GEO. A. CLARK, Secretary.

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30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President, JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

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OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in the paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

ALL YEAR AROUND WORK.

Our farming will not be on the right basis until on such plan as will enable the farmer to expend his labor the year around at something which will convert that labor into cash. We speak of the work season or the busy season on the farm, referring to that time of the year beginning with the planting in the spring and extending until all the crops are harvested in the fall. This covers a period of seven or eight months of extremely busy time. On most farms this is the time of year when the farmer hardly knows which way to turn. He has a dozen jobs on hand at the same time and does not know to which he should turn. The result is that he is worked to exasperation and often to the point of dissatisfaction with farming.

This condition to a greater or lesser extent cannot help but exist always and on every farm. However, the farmer should do his best to overcome this difficulty. One way that this extremely busy season can be relieved is by paying less attention to the growing of crops for market. In localities where it is possible to grow tame grass or other pasture, a part of the tillable land should be gotten into pasture and the live stock allowed to do the harvesting, no plowing, cultivating and harvesting being required.

The amount of live stock to be carried must be governed by the amount of pasture that can be made available and by the amount it is possible for the farmer and his family to take care of during the winter. The saving of feed comes later in the season than the saving of grain for market. The growing of feed will in itself have the effect of distributing the labor of the growing season.

When it comes to the winter months we do not infer even that farmers generally are idle. They are doing somethings, but as a rule they are not employed at work which has a cash value. If that labor be converted into the care of a herd of hogs, a herd of calves or stock cattle, or a herd of dairy cows, every forkful or shovelful of feed given these animals and every move in connection with the care of the stock has a cash value and that value can be realized when the animal is sold.

When we plow for wheat or corn the grain of which is intended for sale, we do not at the time realize any cash value on the day expended in plowing. We figure that our return will come when the crop is grown. We should figure the same way in the care of live stock. When we are hauling feed for a bunch of young cattle we do not meet at the corral gate the money to compensate for the hauling, but we should recognize in the case of cattle as in the case of growing wheat that when that load of feed is eaten the cattle will be improved to just that extent and that when the animals are sold our reward will be received.

The quickest return for winter labor is received from a herd of milk cows. The cash return for feeding and caring for a herd of dairy cows can be had within two or three days after the feed has been eaten and the labor in care has been expended. It seems to us that there are thousands of farms in Kansas on which the farmer and his family could during the winter months—say from the first of November to the middle of March or first of April—profitably give their time exclusively to the care of a bunch of milk cows, the calves and pigs. It seems to us that on thousands of farms in Kansas the situation is such that we are not justified in grumbling because of the hour spent night and morning milking a few cows. It seems to us that we could afford, having nothing else of equal importance to do, to figure on spending the winter in the care of a bunch of cows.

It is possible on the farms of Kansas to distribute the farm work through the seasons of the year in such way that the work will not pile up in as pressing a way as it does now on most farms during the spring and summer, and that by virtue of the distribution a better and more profitable system of farming would be evolved.

A GOOD ROADS GUESS.

With all of the agitation which has been made in the last quarter century in favor of good roads, and with all the enthusiasm which has been generated among all classes of people, the results seem to be rather meager. We hear of eastern states appropriating money by the millions of dollars for the building and maintenance of good roads, and yet when we visit those communities we find that the results seem to be pitifully small as compared with the volume of expenditure. Eastern states have more and greater difficulties with which to contend in the building of good roads than does Kansas. They have a greater rainfall, and the heaving action of frost is much more pronounced. It is true that they have better road building material in many states, as the cherts and flints of the eastern hills are much more lasting than are the limestones of the Kansas bluffs. In this fact lies the great advantage which Kansas possesses. It is possible to have good roads in most localities in Kansas without the expenditure of money in millions and with only the attention and time of a few men.

In the hilly and muddy districts of Pennsylvania it is necessary to build metaled roads in order to improve traffic conditions. In Kansas it is only necessary to metal the main arteries of travel and use the road drag on all the others. Here is where a community of effort counts to the greatest advantage. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and if each community could develop a leader who would see to it that the roads are properly dragged, the problem will have been solved and at a minimum cost.

There are two parallel roads leading out of Topeka, one of which is macadamized and the other is oiled dirt. There is hardly a day in the year when the oiled dirt road is not better for both team and automobile traffic than is the stone road. There are two other parallel roads leading out of Topeka, one of which is thoroughly gravelled and the other dragged and partially oiled, of which the same may be said.

Now this is not to be taken as derogatory to the metal road. Such roads should be built wherever possible, but when built some provision must be made for their maintenance. It is, however, intended to show that good roads are within the reach of every community and at a very low cost for dragging and oiling. The basis of operation should be to get a good road of some material, and if a beginning is made by the use of the road drag, it will not be long until this is followed by the application of oil to the earth road, and then by the building of permanent highways.

The International Harvester Company maintains throughout the United States demonstration farms. For the most part these are located in those sections where there are important problems to be worked out in connection with the growing of grain crops. From these farms information is disseminated through bulletins which report the result of the experiments undertaken and work accomplished. J. G. Haney, a Kansan, formerly assistant superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station and later manager of the Deming Ranch, Oswego, and a young man who has "made good" in applying scientific agriculture to large farming operations, has recently been placed in charge of the International branch in Dakota. Haney will successfully work out the problems of the Dakota grain farmer.

"Are we Kansans living up to our opportunities and are we doing as well as we can?" asked Edwin Taylor, the big potato grower. To determine the answer to this question is the object of a meeting of some 3,500 Kansas people appointed as delegates to the meeting of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress to be held at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20. This meeting will be a grand rally of Kansas people who will come together to consider and discuss Kansas, agriculturally, commercially, industrially and socially.

Fifty state organizations have appointed upwards of 3,500 delegates to attend the meeting of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20. Each of these organizations and every delegate appointed is interested in some phase of Kansas' upbuilding. Such a meeting should result in a state-wide awakening. Your help is needed and your presence is urged.

NOT CONSERVATION.

Following the lead of the American National Live Stock Association, the National Live Stock Exchange had presented for its consideration the bill to prohibit the marketing of any female beef animal under the age of three years. If memory serves, such a resolution was adopted by the first named association, but not by the second.

The purpose, of course, in such resolutions and the passing of such a law by Congress would be to increase the number of beef producing animals, and the National Butchers' Association took a modified action in the matter by passing a resolution urging that no heifer calves be slaughtered under two months, and, while their action seems much more to the point and much more sane than the other, it also seems very wide of the object sought for.

It would simply be impossible to prevent the sale of heifer calves as long as present prices for veal should continue, and even if this were done and prices should go very much lower, the holding of female stock for three years would defeat the purpose aimed at. The reason why farmers raise beef cattle is to make money, and if they are prohibited from selling these cattle they will soon cease to be cattle raisers and go into some business free from such restrictions. Anyone who knows a farmer knows that it is wholly useless to pass such resolutions in societies and associations and importune Congress to enact them as laws. Even if Congress could be persuaded to pass such laws, they would be incapable of enforcement. The law of supply and demand will regulate the cattle business, and with it the beef business, if given time. One of the things that hampers the farmers, as well as other business interests, lies in the fact that we already have too many laws and too little enforcement.

Another and more serious matter is to be found in the almost universal practice of farmers buying on a rising market and selling on a falling one. If prices begin to go down, the farmer argues that he had better sell before they get any lower, and when his stock arrives on the market it meets the stock of all his neighbors who all felt the same way. The result is that the bottom is knocked out of the market and prices are received which are unprofitable; the farmer decides that it does not pay to raise stock and goes out of the business, to the detriment of his own pocketbook as well as to his farm. This united action on the part of all the farmers in throwing a large surplus of stock on sale at the same time results in a glut of the market for the time being, and then a scarcity with higher prices. When the prices begin to climb the farmer thinks that after all he can make money in live stock, and he has to buy at an advance in price above that for which he sold only a few months before, and he gets unfinished animals instead of the finished ones he sold. He has lost money by selling his finished animals at a reduced price, and he loses again by buying his feeders and stockers at an advanced price.

ROUND-UP DAY.

Not long since at a meeting of farmers, the conversation drifted to the advantages of teaching the fundamentals of agriculture in the public schools. Our statement was that interest in agriculture could be promoted in a dozen or more practical and highly educational ways. For instance, one is that of having the pupils, under the direction of the teacher, spend a half day in the corn field studying corn, taking note of the difference in the ears as produced by different stalks, taking note of the vacant hills, barren stalks, and studying that type of ear desirable for seed.

The same general scheme can be worked out profitably with reference to other crops. Student stock judging contests are also held. Our remark further was that these ideas with variations were being followed in the public schools of various states and that Kansas parents could well afford to encourage this kind of work. It is valuable—not only from the standpoint of education along new lines, but it also varies the routine of school work which in itself is a worthy object.

It is gratifying that C. D. Steiner, superintendent of Boys and Girls' Club work in the extension service of the Kansas Agricultural College, has designated November 15 as "Round-Up Day" for the rural schools of Kansas. On the afternoon of this day it is proposed to round up the boys and girls who will agree to enter a garden contest, a corn-growing contest, a potato contest, pig rearing contest, flower garden contest, bread-baking contest, or any one of the many similar contests which may be planned.

For this afternoon a display of agricultural products by the boys and of domestic handiwork by the girls is to be made in the school house. There will be contests in judging corn and bread, too, and a literary program of appropriate topics for the day—topics pertaining to better agriculture and better housekeeping. These will be followed by an explanation of the contests and of boys' and girls' clubs by the teacher. Every pupil will be asked to enter his name in one or more of the contests. Where it is desired, clubs for boys and girls interested in the contest work will be organized.

Teachers in the smaller rural schools have been urged to unite with a neighboring school in the observance of "Round-Up Day." Where it is desired the program may be given in the evening of November 15. The parents may attend, then, and give encouragement to the work. The contests are open to boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 21 years. After this year, "Round-Up Day" will be an annual event in all rural schools.

MEN WHO ORGANIZED CONGRESS.

Of the list of 42 men who were instrumental in organizing the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress, the first meeting of which will be held at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, thirty were farmers, live stock breeders and land owners, every one of whom is interested in the improvement and upbuilding of Kansas from an agricultural standpoint. The remaining twelve of the original committee are those whose interests are closely allied with the progress of Kansas. The personnel of this committee, therefore, should convince all Kansans of the high purpose of the six full sessions of the two days' program. Our people can well afford to accept the invitation of these men to participate in this meeting the like of which has never before been held in Kansas. This congress brings together a list of authorities to discuss subjects which lie close to the success of every activity in this state, and there will be something to be learned by farmer, merchant, banker, or lawyer. You will be well repaid if you can so arrange your affairs as to attend.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

If the field is infested with cut worms, now is the time to begin the warfare and get the better of them. If the land is plowed this fall, the cocoons will be brought to the surface and cold weather will destroy them. The earlier the plowing is done the more satisfactory will be the results. Only in rare cases do cut worms bother crops planted upon fall plowing.

Home-Made Horse Power.

George Beuoy, proprietor Dingley Dell Farm, Cherryvale, Kan., made this horse-power from an old mowing machine. A bone mill is shown attached. Note the tumbling rod for running grindstone, churn, cream separator, etc. Total cost of power about 35 cents for blacksmith work in fitting connections.

Center of Population.

In 1870 the center of population of the United States was 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 it was 8 miles southwest of Cincinnati. In 1890 it was 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., and in 1900, 6 miles southeast of Columbus, Ind., and in 1910, 4½ miles south of Unionville, Ind. In 40 years the center of population has moved westward 150 miles.

Encourage the Boy.

To E. T. B., Canton, Kan.: If your boy indicates a desire to study what you call the fine points of farming, you can do that boy no greater favor, and you can do nothing better for yourself, than to encourage him in every way possible. The money he wants to spend for books on farming and live stock would be well spent and if we were in your place we would buy these books for him, even though it be necessary to sell a cow in order to make the purchase.

Quack Grass Eradication.

A Minnesota correspondent says that for the past ten years he has been endeavoring to eradicate quack grass, having tried many plans. He has succeeded the last five years and his success has been principally through deep plowing. In 1909 he bought a Spalding deep tilling machine, and he says that with this he buried quack grass so deep that by an occasional disking and destroying the grass as it appeared on the surface, he was able to produce complete eradication. To this machine he hitched six horses when he plowed 14 to 16 inches deep, and when plowing 10 to 12 inches deep used four horses.

Concrete For Barn Floors.

Answering L. T. N., Wakarusa, Kan., concrete is being widely used for floors in barns, for both horses and cattle. The concrete floor should be roughly finished. Concrete workers have a plan of corrugating the surface, the corrugations being cross-wise of the stall. The corrugations in concrete are similar to those in corrugated iron, but not quite so deep. The idea of corrugating is to prevent injury to the animals by slipping. This method of finishing will have the effect of reducing injury to a minimum, and if the concrete is kept well bedded will make a very satisfactory sleeping floor for both cattle and horses. We would not use concrete in sheds where it is exposed to the extremes of temperature, unless there is plenty of dry bedding used.

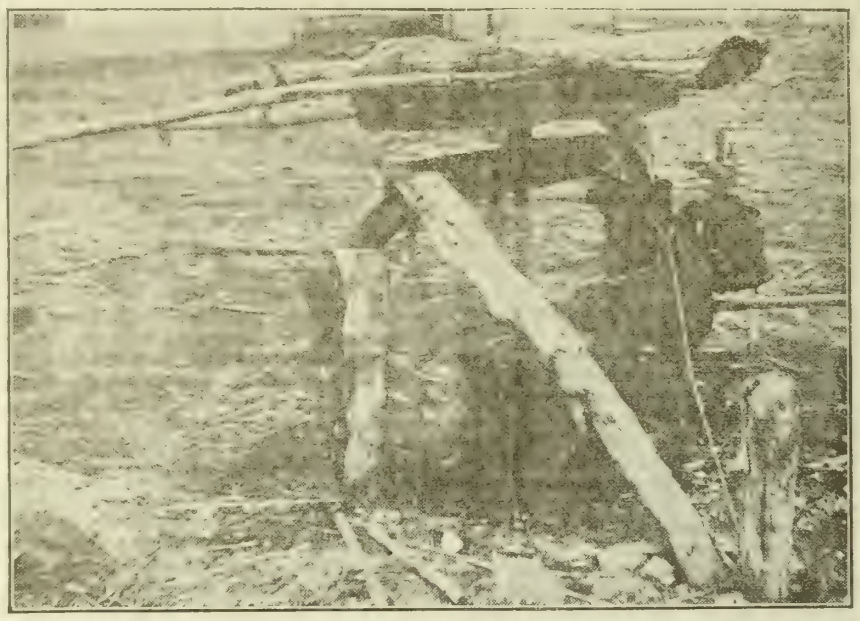
Feeding Value of Pumpkins.

C. E. N., Rossville, Kan., asks what feeding value pumpkins have. Pumpkins are about 90 per cent water. A ton of pumpkins contains about 180 pounds of dry matter. It has been estimated that 2½ tons of pumpkins equal in feeding value, about 1 ton of silage, and that 20 pounds of pumpkins contain as much digestible protein as a pound of corn.

The principal value of pumpkins lies in their succulence, and as a part of the ration are valuable for all kinds of live stock. While pumpkins contain feeding value as above indicated, their real worth lies in their value as a conditioner, and fed in reasonable quantities to all animals, will prove beneficial.

Pasturing Kafir Stalks.

Following a statement made in KANSAS FARMER recently, that Kafir corn could be headed so soon as the grain became mature, and the green stalks pastured, several inquiries have been received asking if injury will result to live stock from the pasturing of frosted Kafir stalks. There is no more danger from pasturing frosted Kafir than from pasturing frosted corn. Corn stalks are almost without exception pastured after frost, and no attention is paid as to whether the stalks are pastured ten hours after killing frosts or two months after killing frosts. The same methods of pasturing apply to Kafir as to corn stalks. Thousands of tons of frosted Kafir has been cut and put in shocks in Kansas this year, and will be fed during the fall and winter. This same thing has been done for years in the past and it would seem that common farm practice has long since established what is safe in the pasturing of frozen Kafir.



HOME-MADE HORSE-POWER FROM OLD MOWING MACHINE.

Studying Farm Management.

The main purposes in studying farm management are to gain power to analyze the business; to devise suitable systems of cropping, economical arrangements of fields, correct adjustments of field crops to live stock; to utilize capital and labor to the best advantage; to decide upon suitable plans for keeping simple records of the leading projects on the farm; and to carry forward year by year and day by day the management of the farm and the work of farming in such a manner as to give the largest product and the greatest profit per acre and per worker, and decade by decade to increase the productivity of the soil.

So-called Ripening of Silage.

Answering B. D. E., Harper, Kan., silage may be fed, if desired, immediately after the filling of the silo. It is a fact, however, that silage undergoes a ripening process similar to the ripening of cheese. This process softens the woody portions of the corn stalk and of the corn ear, makes more digestible the constituents of food and develops new and agreeable odors. It is generally considered that this process occupies from three to four weeks. The stock will eat with good results an armload of corn, such as went into the silo, and after this has passed through the cutter it is in no wise changed and consequently if it is necessary to feed from the silo immediately after filling, there are no objections or reasons why such should not be done.

Mutton Cheapest Meat Now.

Corn-fed beef is selling between $10 and $11 and hogs between $9 and $10. In striking contrast to these prices native ewes are selling at $3.50 to $4, and wethers at $4.25 to $4.50. Packers report that they find it difficult to obtain an outlet for mutton, even at these prices. The American people are beef and pork eaters. They have cultivated a taste for the highest-priced meat produced. Mutton is as nutritious as either beef or pork. Those who like mutton claim it is more nutritious.

The taste which the American people have cultivated is more largely responsible for the high cost of living than any other one thing to which you can point. We will guarantee that there are thousands of people buying the best steak at a sacrifice of comforts and in fact necessities along other lines, who would not buy mutton at one-third to one-half the price. Because of this taste, hogs and cattle are high and sheep are low. There is money for the farmer or feeder in growing sheep at present prices, more, we think, in fact, than in growing hogs or cattle at the present prices. But the farmer does not grow sheep because there is not a demand for their product.

Keep Bearings Adjusted.

See that all bearings, whether those of the corn plow or wheat binder or any other farm machine, are properly adjusted. One loose bearing has a tendency to loosen others. More harm can be done to a machine by running it on loose bearings for a few days than would result in a year's ordinary use.

Marketable Potatoes.

If N. D., Baldwin, Kan., has been making a business of selling potatoes, he must by this time have learned that there is no market for small or frosted potatoes. People who buy potatoes apply the same principle in their buying as they do in the purchase of apples. They do not want small potatoes or potatoes of mixed varieties, and will not buy frosted potatoes if they know it. The more plentiful the potato crop, the more discriminating buyers are. The market demands potatoes of one variety and so far as possible uniform in size. The market requires that potatoes be packed in sacks of certain size. A standard sack of potatoes weighs about 150 pounds and measures approximately 2½ bushels. Potatoes of almost any kind, however, have some value when sold locally. The man who grows and packs potatoes for shipment, however, must conform to the rules of the market to which he is shipping.

Frosted Kafir For Silage.

D. W. C., Allen Kan., has Kafir which at time of writing was still green. It had not reached maturity. He wants to know if he can use this Kafir for silage if it is slightly frosted, expecting that it will be frosted before he gets it into the silo.

We would give the seed every chance to reach the dough stage before putting it in the silo and in order to permit this would take a chance on frost. Should the Kafir be put in the silo when the grain is in the milk and the stalk green, the chances are that the silage would be very sour. The Kafir would not contain as large a percentage of the elements of feed placed in the silo immature as it would if nearer maturity. If the Kafir is only slightly frosted when placed in the silo, it will make good silage. If it is frosted to the point that it is thoroughly dry, it will still make silage if sufficient water is added to bring the moisture content up to that of normal siloing conditions. In the case of real dry Kafir or corn fodder, use all the water the blower will take into the silo, provided this does not exceed the amount a half-inch hose would carry when attached to the ordinary well forced pump head.

Disking Stubble Fields.

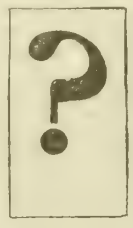
G. W. L., Emporia, Kan., has ground which grew wheat this year and which he will list to corn next spring. He inquires whether or not there will be any advantage in disking wheat stubble this fall.

It will pay to disk the stubble. Disking will check the evaporation of soil moisture and will put the ground in condition to take up and hold the precepitation of the winter for next year's corn crop. It would have been much better had the disking been done earlier in the season, soon after harvest, but it is not too late to be benificial. Earlier disking would have had the effect of preventing the growth of weeds and grasses which no doubt now cover the field and which growth has taken much moisture out of the soil. It is our idea that early next spring this same field should be disked and cross-disked thoroughly before the listers are started. It will, in our judgment, pay to double list next spring. Corn growers are coming more and more to the realization that the corn crop depends to a great measure upon the amount of cultivation given before the crop is planted.

Some funny advice appears in the so-called agricultural and near agricultural papers. One of these recently advised its readers to raise steers, and suggested that the farmer should begin with only a few head and "breed up."

CASH PRIZES FOR FARM BOYS AND GIRLS

IN what respect does the thorough preparation of the seed bed affect the germination and growth of the plant? Do you consider the alfalfa mill of value to the community? Which has the greater fertilizing value, fresh or rotten manure? What advantages are to be gained by the individual testing of dairy cows? What state grows the most hogs, and why? Do you think the poor farm of your county could advantageously be made a demonstration farm? From what kind of stalks would you select seed corn? Does fall or spring seeding of alfalfa do best in your community? How is cholera among hogs spread, and how may the swine grower guard against cholera? What is the fertilizing value of a ton of wheat straw? KANSAS FARMER will pay $1.00 each for the three best letters answering the above questions. Accuracy, neatness and originality of wording of answers will govern in awarding prizes. Answers to these questions will be found in KANSAS FARMER issues of October 12 and 19. No replies received after November 20 will be considered. Preserve copies of KANSAS FARMER for future reference in answering questions which will be asked from time to time.



T. A. Borman

EDITOR.

BIG FARM QUESTIONS

Asked By a Farmer—Answered By a Farm Specialist

THIS is the letter written J. H. Miller, Superintendent of Agriculture College Extension:

Kindly inform me as to the way you are expecting to help us farmers.

Some of us younger fellows have hard problems to solve. With high-priced land, run-down farms and heavy debts, we are certainly up against the real thing.

Just tell us, please, how to tramp on Jerry Moor's heels and get 200 bushels or better of 60 cent corn per acre and 50 bushels of $1 wheat per acre.

Also tell us how to feed 60 cent corn to 6 cent hogs at a profit, and 60 cent corn, $15 alfalfa and $30 cottonseed meal to 6 cent baby beef, and still pay interest and taxes.

We would like to know how to save our early pigs without sunshine.

We want to know how to keep our credit good at the banks while we have to renew our notes.

O, well, what's the use. We don't know our own business. Come over to Macedonia and teach us.

The reply of P. E. Crabtree, farm management specialist of the Extension Department, to which department the above letter was addressed, is:

Your letter has been handed to me for answer, partially because I am a practical farmer, and partially, perhaps, because I attended your farmers' institute. I will answer in such manner as to give the greatest opportunity for thought, and that you should be able to profit by its application.

The task or privilege of farming—as the case may be—is complicated but most interesting. From my experience as a farmer and in visiting other farmers, in which latter work I have been engaged for ten years, I conclude that farming is much like the filling of a barrel with water. If the barrel has no leaks it is quickly filled. If, however, there are leaks, it takes longer to fill the barrel, and the more leaks and the larger they are, the longer it will take to fill it. My duties in inspecting and directing farm management is to assist in pointing out and stopping the farm leaks. A few leaks can easily lose what would otherwise be net gain or profit.

A list of the farms leaks overlooked by farmers who have not prepared themselves for their work is interesting. Permit me, first, to say that I feel sure that a farmer will make fully as many mistakes as would a surgeon in undertaking to do something that he did not understand. The surgeon's mistakes may not be noticeable at the time, but they have a like reducing effect on results. Following is the list of a dozen items for consideration in profitable farming:

1.—Soil fertility.
2.—Drainage.
3.—Equipment.
4.—Crop adaptation.
5.—Animal adaptation.
6.—Soil culture.
7.—Quality of seed.
8.—Quality of animals.
9.—Balancing stock rations.
10.—Use of by-products.
11.—Unseasonable birth of live stock.
12.—Location of farm improvements.

Before going int detail, let me state that SYSTEMATAZING one's work is of first consideration. I find on many farms an entire lack of system. I find some farmers working blindly, entirely ignoring MANY branches of the work. A farmer to be successful, must have a sufficienty tenacity of purpose to prevent him from recognizing the word CAN'T. Finally, he must be resourceful and inventive, being able to create new ideas to fit the occasion and to plan his work all over again as occasion demands, sometimes due to weather conditions, sometimes loss of a hired man, sometimes loss of a team, or other occurrence which thwarts the plans already made. In other words, he must adapt himself to the conditions he meets day by day. These plans cannot be worked out on paper. The farmer should be a man more capable, from a general point of view, than it would require for a good teacher, preacher, doctor, lawyer, politician, millionaire, or any of the less exact callings. Unless the farmer has the stuff in him that makes him capable along these lines, he had better look for a job with a salary attached, where some one else can do the necessary head work. The farmer who makes few mistakes must use his head to the greatest degree possible. Even then he can sometimes see where it would have been possible to have improved on his plans. My work is largely in trying to induce farmers to farm without making UNNECESSARY mistakes.

To illustrate what I mean by the separate considerations I have enumerated above, I will discuss them by number:

1.—I sometimes see a farmer trying to farm entirely disregarding the matter of soil fertility.

2.—I see farmers, year after year, farming across seepy spots in their fields, thus uselessly handling mud with no returns, when a little drainage would have corrected the conditions.

3.—It is not unusual to see a farmer without equipment try to compete in the production of crops with others possessed of modern equipment. This latter consideration can be extended any part of the way back, from our modern machinery to when a crooked stick was used as a plow.

4.—I sometimes find a farmer planting a crop he has IN MIND, regardless of the fact that his farm is totally unadapted to that crop.

5.—I often observe some one with a roadster or pony hitched to heavy farm machinery, and possibly in thirty minutes may meet a man who is regularly running a milk wagon with a team of drafters.

6.—Basing my conclusion on my observations, I sometimes think that soil culture is the most overlooked consideration on the farm when I see moisture escaping, either by evaporation or by weed growth. Were it not possible to save and utilize this same moisture for crop production, no criticism would be necessary.

7.—How often do you suppose that I find farmers planting seed that will not germinate, or seed of low vitality, and in some instances even planting the seed of noxious weeds and grasses along with their crop, when there is no question as to what or which they wish to harvest?

8.—One of the heaviest losses always existing on the farms of Kansas is the feeding of high-priced foodstuffs to animals of poor qualtiy, or such individuality as virtually precludes their being worth the feed they consume.

9.—The percentage of farmers who carefully balance the ration for their stock is small, in spite of the fact that with careless feeding they endanger the health of their live stock, besides throwing away, outright, about 40 per cent of the energy of the foodstuffs consumed.

10.—Although it is a fact that in animal feeding live stock extracts only about 20 per cent of the MANUBIAL value of the crops, thus leaving 80 per cent of its PLANT FOOD in the barn yard manure, I frequently find farmers either feeding stock on the slope of some stream where the barn yard manure washes away, or throwing it in heaps by the barn where combustion releases its nitrogen contents. By these methods of manure handling the farmer fails to cash his crop for 180 per cent of its value, apparently being satisfied with 100 per of its value. This final 80 per cent of its value has always looked good to me, and has been a source of a considerable bit of the net return, or profits, that I have realized on my farms.

11.—Repeatedly do I see farmers having calves and colts born at a time of the year most unfavorable to the dam and often fatal to the youngster. Calves, for beef, and colts should be born when the dam has had a week or two of good spring pasture. I have known them born early enough in many instances to freeze to death at birth, and often when they escape this fate the additional necessary feeding of the dam, and CARE of herself and young, would entail a most useless additional expense, which cuts severely on the profits.

12.—I meet some of the most ridiculous conditions in the matter of location of farm improvements, including buildings, wells and pastures, also in the size and shape of farm fields. In one instance, of an Oregon man who continued to use a certain spring for watering his farm team until he finally figured it out and admitted that he had walked a distance equal to half way round the world in the watering of his team, whereas the digging of a well would have saved this useless waste of time. Another man who—for a small difference in original cost—purchased a farm that was badly cut up by creeks. His fields were small and irregular, and when he became a gray-haired man, and thus more thoughtful, he admitted that by actual figures he had put in fourteen of the most useful years of his life in—not plowing—but turning his team in these small, irregular fields, while getting ready to plow.

The fact is, that there is almost no limit to the waste that we see existing on various farms. In the meantime we have some of the most ridiculous questions asked as to how to accomplish some unnecessary impossibility on the farm. Suppose that a man should tell me that he was equipped with a 2,600-pound automobile and a quart of gasoline and asked me to direct him how to make a trip to the moon. I should, of course, if I were interested in his welfare, suggest to him that he dispose of the machine and expend the money to some other purpose; that he save the gasoline for some other use within the range of possibility. Finally, if the impossibilities are left out of farming and the POSSIBILITIES carefully looked after from a cause and effect line of reasoning, the possibilities on the farm are greater today than at any time in history and vastly greater than almost any other application of effort.

Now, taking your questions in order. We try to help farmers by providing a farmers' institute to visit you once a year; further, we try to have each and every farmer enrolled as a member of said institute, through which plan only, can we keep in constant touch with him, and mail, postpaid, the books prepared by his nation, his state and the farmers' institute department enabling him to keep properly "lined up" during the year.

Now, as to the application. Our two-days' farmers' institute at your town was indeed poorly attended. On the dates of our meeting a big law suit was on, over somebody's dog that had been killed. The "dog show" in the court house was well attended. Immediately across the street from it we had carefully and systematically arranged charts containing the cream of the information secured from $900 worth of text-books and bulletins awaiting inspection and while we tried every possible means of persuasion to get farmers to copy the information and ask questions as to the things that interested them most, we, to a great extent failed. While it is not unusual in other localities to have as high as 325 to 400 people present at one session, the room was largely vacant at your place during the greater number of the lectures.

Next, as to whether your name is on the list for the books to be sent, postpaid—our clerk finds your name on the list for last year, and fails to find it there for this year, and I am here calling your attention to it in order that you may—if you are interested—get your name on the list.

What is to happen with the combination of high-priced land, run-down farms and heavy debt? First, under such conditions, what are we entitled to? Heavy debt would at once suggest that we have not an investment, but that we are handling the property of another. In that event, as a separate consideration, a person is supposed to be RIGHTLY entitled to a reasonable income on his investment. No investment, no income required, which would explain that feature of it. Of course, we understand that there must be a necessary income with which to pay the interest on the investment, for WHOEVER OWNS the money that is invested in the land will rightfully expect interest on that money. As to there being run-down farms, a number of the things that I have designated by numbers would apply to its correction, especially numbers 10, 1, 2 and 6. As to the high price of that same land, there are two specific considerations: One is to use it alone for the making of suitable RETURNS on its present valuation, and the other is to hold it as a good investment for its natural RISE IN VALUE. The shrewdest farmer combines these two propositions, and with proper application, cash in "COMING AND GOING."

As to Jerry Moor's 200 bushels of corn at 60 cents a bushel, I would liken it to the automobile heretofore mentioned; likewise, the 50 bushels of wheat at $1 per bushel. In order to be sure of getting my money back for the 60 cent corn fed to hogs, I should see to it that the hogs had their framework built largely on alfalfa pasture and that the corn be used only for finishing, and so used as to make of it a balanced ration when fed for FINISHING PURPOSES. As to the 60 cent corn, $15 alfalfa and $30 cottonseed meal, I would look to it that it was properly associated with the necessary amount of silage to enable me to make good money when "cashed in."

As to paying interest and taxes with the possibility of a profit, I will ask you to take into account the probable advance in land values, and if, with proper application and the avoiding of unnecessary farm leaks, the matter don't work out so as to finally leave you a winner, I should favor making a change and trying something else that does not require the extreme application it takes to make a successful farmer, and that I have above suggested.

As to the credit at the bank and the renewal of the notes, you will not need advice from THIS DEPARTMENT, for all successful BANKERS keep a careful list of the farmers in their vicinity, and have them already rated as "SUCCESSFUL" or "UNSUCCESSFUL." One good way to check up and measure one's success is to interview the banker and see what encouragement he has to offer.



BIG FARM QUESTIONS

THERE will be a divergence of opinion on the part of our readers when they have finished reading this page. We will be glad to have opinions reduced to writing, and will pay $5 in gold to the farmer, who in the opinion of the editor, writes for KANSAS FARMER the best letter in answer to the questions asked at the top of the first column on this page. Letters for this little competition must be received not later than November 20.

The letter to which we refer above was written by a farmer of one of the most productive counties of the middle third of Kansas. It was written to J. H. Miller, Superintendent of the Kansas Agricultural College Extension, and the answer is by P. E. Crabtree, the Extension Department's Farm Management Specialist.

The letter and answer are printed because of the interest they hold for Kansas farmers generally. Hundreds of farmers feel as does this man, but few so frankly admit the feeling and so sincerely seek advice.

It is not often that opportunity offers an article assuming to cover the entire range of farm management as does Mr. Crabtree's letter. The inquiry and answer are printed by KANSAS FARMER without comment and as a matter of formality only, remark that we are not committing ourselves as to whether or not in our opinion Mr. Crabtree's letter is "the answer." Comment might have the effect of destroying the value of opinions from Kansas farmers, which opinions we have solicited as above.

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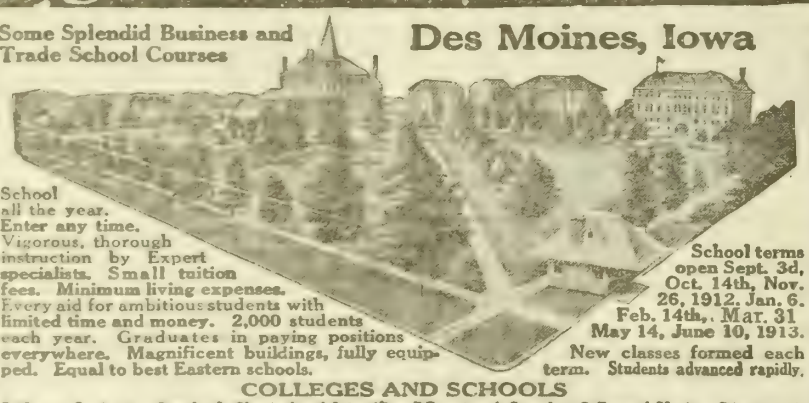
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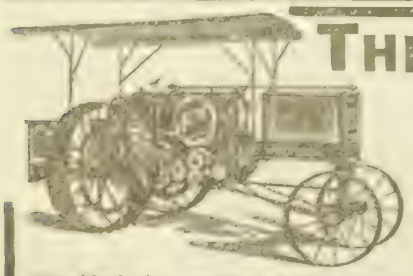
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Soil Cultural Methods

Particularly With Reference to So-called Dry Farming in Texas, But Applying to All Soils Everywhere.

BY J. W. NEILL, DRY FARMER.

The most important question for the farmer today is the preparation of the soil to conserve moisture. Necessity will compel him to do it. Back of the necessity is God, whose laws are immutable. When we look over Texas and see the empty corn cribs we realize the need of improvements, and when we see farmers here and there working according to scientific methods and producing 45 to 60 bushels of corn to the acre, even in these dry years, it is time for us to conserve the moisture—and we will do it when we get tired of these empty corn cribs.

One of the first things we must do is to prepare the soil in such a way as to hold moisture. A great portion of Texas does not get rainfall when it is needed, nor as much as is needed. Therefore, we must learn how to hold it. We cannot make crops without moisture, so we must conserve it if we want to use it. How shall this be done? I am advocating early preparation of the soil, as early in the fall and winter as possible.

MAKING A SOIL MULCH.

After I have begun plowing and before I go to dinner I hitch to a drag or harrow and destroy ever clod of dirt I have turned up during the morning. The next day it could not be pulverized as well, and, if you want to get the best results, you must do the right thing at the right time. So I prepare the soil as I go, and drag or harrow that which I have turned up in the afternoon before I go home. This puts on the surface a soil mulch which is intended to protect the moisture in the earth, and it does it.

We do not always get the necessary winter and spring rains to put our land in proper condition, but often the fall and winter rains are quite sufficient. Let us store them as they come, for one inch of rainfall stored in the fall and winter is worth two or three inches in the spring and summer. Then, we do not always get rains in spring and summer when we want them. When the autumnal and winter rains go into the earth the moisture begins to manufacture food for the plants by changing the chemical properties of the soil. The longer before planting that this is done the better. After it has gone into the earth, if we take proper care of it, it is there until it is needed for the plants.

If you have your soil prepared as has been suggested, and there comes an inch of rainfall the moisture will go 10 to 15 times deeper than it would in unprepared soil. And, it will take the wind and sun 10 to 15 times as long to take it out.

There are but two ways for moisture to come out of the earth. One is through plant life, and the other by evaporation. If we allow a hard crust to form it will cause this evaporation; but, when we place this soil mulch on the earth, it forms a protection to the mosture beneath. When a rain comes you want to go over it and remulch the soil and thus set the trap for the next. As soon as you catch one rain, set your trap for the next. Destroy what would form a crust and allow the escape of moisture already in the ground. Let me illustrate: Put a clod of dirt on your hand and then put a coal of fire on top of it. It will soon burn you. Now, pulverize a clod of earth, put the coal of fire on top of it and you can carry it all over the city. The hard clod is conductor of heat; when you pulverize it, it is a nonconductor and will protect your hand from the fire above.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION.

Dig out a basin in the earth, put a bucket of water in it and let the water soak into the soil; place a skillet over the depression, build a fire in the vessel, and a crust will form, and the moisture will soon be all drawn up and be absorbed by the air as by a sponge. On the other hand, after the water is poured into the hole and disappears in it, drawn down by gravity, place in the depression loose soil or ashes two or three inches deep, fire up the skillet, and there will be no crust and little or no evaporation.

So, if you pulverize the surface soil, there is no doubt but it will protect the moist soil beneath from the sun's heat. As the soil begins to crust, evaporation will commence; so, if you let the hard crust form over your prepared soil, the action of the sun will soon cause the soil to lose its moisture.

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Scientists, everywhere, prefer the Acetylene light and physicians indorse its use because it is so clean and healthful. The "Free Light" Acetylene Generator is constructed so as to secure the measure of safety prescribed by the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. And to gain the sanction of these people, the Acetylene Generator *must* be properly safeguarded and made practically "fool proof." This—

"Free Light" Acetylene Generator

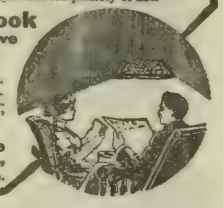
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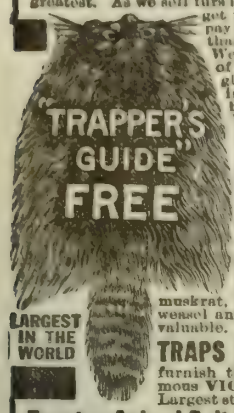
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STORING THE MOISTURE.

Another question is: How long can we hold this moisture? In Wyoming, Dr. V. T. Cooke, the famous dry farming demonstrator, who is now employed in Uruguay and Brazil, advised the farmers to conserve the rainfall from one year to another. We do not need to do that down here in the southwest. If we conserve it for two or three months, what is accumulated will be sufficient to make a crop.

All this suggests two thoughts: One is, we do not know how little rainfall we need to make a crop with, and another is, how much we are losing. Some farmers think they must have a rainfall every few days, but that is not necessary. Last year taught us many valuable lessons. In one section, English peas were harvested without having had one drop of rain. In other places, corn has grown without rainfall.

CULTURAL METHODS.

We must watch the growth of the plants not only above but also below the ground. We want to adopt a plan of planting to prepare for the first cultivation. I believe in planting all grain as deep in the earth as we can to get a good stand. That brings up the different methods adaptable to different parts of Texas. We have a state with every variety of soil, and in which almost anything can be raised that can be grown in the temperate zone; therefore, we have more to study than have the farmers of any other state. Study your soil and climatic conditions and cover your seed as deep as you can to get a stand.

When the roots start train them so they will be protected when the hot sun does come. Those little roots go out, and they need warmth from above, as well as moisture from below. At this time I advocate going over the ground with a section harrow. We want to aerate the soil. By aerating, letting the air and warmth in, we incline the roots downward. Then give a deeper plowing, and, after that plow shallow. To obtain a maximum corn yield, the roots must grow in the right direction until such mechanical and other conditions will enable them to secure a maximum food supply that the plant can manufacture into stalk, leaves and grain. After we have inclined them downward, every time the soil is worked we give them more protection from the hot sun. Corn will stand a drouth longer if it has all the roots to help out. Don't hill up, for that inclines the roots upwards, exposing them to the sun; give them a chance to collect and deliver plant food. It is the roots that make the corn, and we must protect them.

Recently we were talking with a dry farmer of eastern Colorado. We were much interested and gratified with the success he reported as coming to the farmers of that section. Some wheat is grown, but pretty generally on summer fallowed land. That is, two seasons of moisture are available for one crop of wheat. However, live stock is entering largely into the success of these farmers, and on practically every farm he says there is a bunch of cows. The larger acreage of cultivated land on these farms is devoted to the growing of feed, being Milo, Kafir and cane. He said the silo is coming into his section of Colorado rapidly, the first silos having been introduced three years ago. The editor is not personally familiar with the conditions existing in eastern and northeastern Colorado, but basing our conclusion on our conversation with this man, we are strongly inclined to the belief that in eastern Colorado the farmers are on a much more substantial basis than are the farmers of western Kansas—with which latter territory we are personally familiar. By devoting less attention to wheat and more to live stock and by recognizing the practicability and feasibility of dry farming methods, we are inclined to the belief that the farmers of eastern Colorado are more firmly entrenched in their farming operations and with much more reasonable chances for success, than are the farmers generally of the western one-third of Kansas. This should not be so, either, from the standpoint of climate or soil or rainfall. The eastern Colorado farmer located not with a view to becoming a wheat king, nor with a view to maintaining himself from his wheat alone, and therein lies the difference between the Colorado farmer and his accomplishments as compared with the western Kansas farmer, speaking generally.



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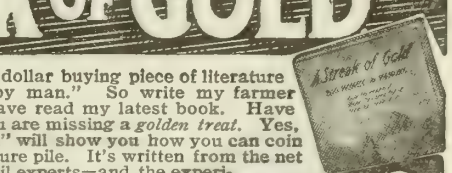
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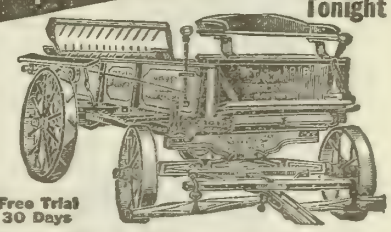
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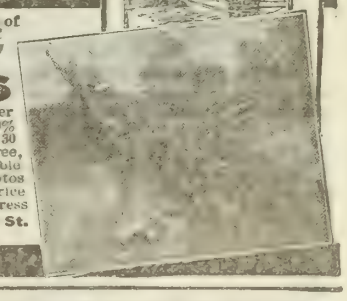


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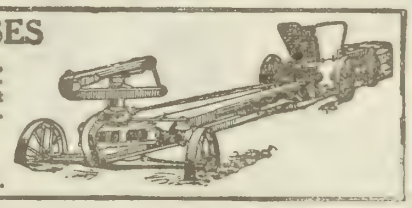
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Every garment is guaranteed all-wool, hand-tailored, silk-sewn and absolutely *right*. Even the *buttonholes* are hand made. Our designers have *excelled themselves* in producing our Fall and Winter styles.

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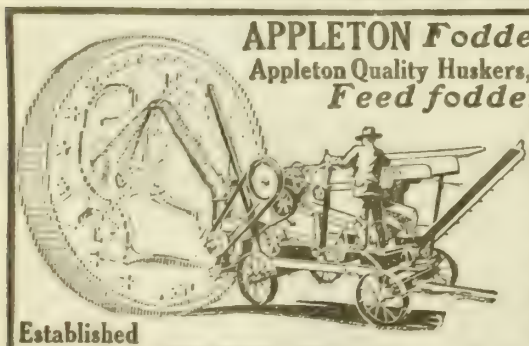
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THE FARM



It is common these days to adapt political terms to agricultural affairs. An exchange says: "The way of the 'standpatter' is hard because he tramps over the same ground so much; be a 'progressive' farmer and get somewhere."

Each successive year in Kansas there is a larger acreage of summer tilled land. We believe this will be especially true in the middle third of the state, which territory was not so seriously affected by the horse epidemic. We are inclined to the belief that the same will hold true in the western third on account of the apparent satisfactory results obtained from summer fallow and the favorable condition of the ground for plowing during the early fall. It is altogether likely, too, that conditions will exist favorable to blowing this fall and winter in some fields. This condition can to a great extent be overcome by listing this fall. The lister will break up the fine surface before existing and—more—the ridges will prevent the shifting of the soil.

The immature green maturing crop is not, when plowed under, as valuable as the same crop plowed under after it has reached maturity. However, the crop should be plowed under while green and not when dry. Plowed under green, it more rapidly decomposes and plant food is more quickly available. It is plain, too, that the acids resulting from the decomposition of green crops are beneficial to the soil. Green maturing crops, as indicated by the name, should be plowed under while green. Clover in the clover sections has long been regarded as the most profitable green maturing crop. However, cow peas, where they grow luxuriantly, are, in our judgment, more valuable than clover. However, in localities where clover is not grown or does not do well, the dwarf varieties of cow peas are valuable for green manuring. There is some question as to whether a light crop of cow peas is as efficient in green manuring as a normal crop of immature cane or Kafir, and which grow more abundantly. In those sections adapted to the growth of Kafir and cane, these crops sowed are the valuable and logical green manuring crops.

During recent years the federal pure food department as well as various state departments has succeeded in kicking up a big "mus" relative to the injurious effect on the public health of the bleaching of flour by electric processes. The complaint of the pure food officials was that inferior wheat was bought and milled, electrically bleached, and the flour sold to the consumer at the same price as flour made from the very best qualities of wheat and not bleached. At our house we are buying flour branded "Electrically bleached," which branding meets the requirements of law. I find my neighbors are buying flour so branded. They buy it because it makes white bread. The unbleached flour may or may not make white bread, so breadmakers take a chance on the electrically bleached not injuring the health of the family. The electrically bleached flour sells at the same price per sack as the unbleached. Now if the mills pay the same price for wheat, the flour from which requires bleaching, as they do for wheat the flour from which does not require bleaching, then we have no complaint to offer. If in the first instance wheat is bought at a lesser price and the flour sold for the same price as flour which did not need bleaching, then the pure food law has done the farmer and the consuming public an injustice, as in our judgment the so-called pure food laws have in numerous instances done.

In northern and northeastern Kansas a good deal of the corn has been caught by the frost this year, resulting in considerable loss to farmers in that the immature and soft corn is not marketable. It is not unusual on the northern line of Kansas and southern line of Nebraska for corn to barely get out of the way of frost. It stands the farmers of these sections in hand to get such early maturing varieties of corn as are most likely to be out of the way of frost. In the growth of a corn crop considerable leeway is necessary. Planting time may be delayed on account of weather conditions and the growth of the corn may be retarded by either wet or dry weather. These conditions are not unusual. There are early maturing varieties—there are early maturing ears of the varieties now grown, and it will be well to consider the situation. The least that can be done is to select seed from the fields and select the earliest maturing ears. Next to this is to obtain varieties which are earlier and acclimating these varieties before depending wholly upon the new seed. The better plan is to continue with present varieties provided they are good, selecting the earliest maturing ears for seed, and by so doing in a few years have corn which is most likely to mature in advance of killing frosts. In the northwestern parts of Kansas farmers have depended upon the "Bloody Butcher" or "Calico" corn. This is an early maturing corn very well adapted to dry weather conditions, but a lighter yielder than larger and slower maturing varieties. One ton of good, sound corn is worth more than two tons of immature corn, particularly so if the corn is to be marketed. The difference in feeding value between mature and immature corn is not so great.

Every month or so we enjoy the monthly dinner attended by a bunch of Topeka men who have organized themselves into what is called the "Club." In this town there are a dozen other organizations which meet for dinner or luncheon and immediately following discuss matters of common interest to those attending. It has often occurred to us that the same practice of eating together could be profitably employed in farm communities. In communities where Granges own halls this practice is common. It would be an attractive feature of the farmers' institute—even though it extended over only one session and that either afternoon or evening—to sit around a lunch before the program began. In a manner which we cannot fully account for, it seems that congeniality is cultivated through the stomach more than in any other way. The objection to the plan of a farmers' banquet or luncheon or dinner is that the good women of the farm will spend a week in filling baskets for the occasion. There is one way out, however, and that is to let the contract for the meal to some church or some worthy charitable institution, the farmers and their families paying a moderate amount for the service. Kansas is so thoroughly dotted with small towns that it would be possible for farmers' institutes or farmers' clubs to meet in town and let some of the village church or charitable organizations take care of the meal. The co-operation of farmers of a community is quite out of the question unless these farmers are able to meet together. The spirit pervading a good meal will promote co-operation and make united effort successful where otherwise it would be a failure.

Kansas has plenty of laws from the standpoint of numbers. We think, personally, the state would get along better if it did not have so many laws. We are, however, in favor of more laws safeguarding the farmer. We have in mind just now that Kansas should have a seed law which would protect farmers from the buying of poor and dirty seeds. When the farmer pays the price he is called upon to pay for seed, he is entitled to know that the seed is pure and true to the name given it, also that it will grow. The farmer is entitled to know the per cent of germination of the seed he buys. We have a foodstuffs law which makes it necessary for the manufacturer to label each sack of feed he sells with a statement of the per cent of protein, carbohydrates, etc., contained therein. When the farmer buys a sack of seed corn or sack of alfalfa seed, there should be attached to that sack the seedsman's statement as to the germination of the seed. For instance, if the germination of seed corn is low, the same price should not be charged as would be for high germinating seed corn. This would give the farmer the right to exercise his opinion as to whether or not he

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Needs Representation at Washington, Which it Lacks at Present.



GUY T. HELVERING.

MR. FARMER:—There are a few plain facts which you ought to consider.

The Democrats had a majority of 68 in the present Congress.

And yet the Farmers' Free List bill was passed in the lower house by a majority of 127; the Wool bill by 120; the Cotton bill by 112, and the Metal revision schedule by 101.

Showing that many Republicans agreed with the Democrats that these were just bills and their enactment would benefit the people.

These bills, together with the one reducing the duties on chemicals and the free sugar bill, would mean an annual saving to the American people of $743,000,000.

They meant a saving of $8.20 for each person; $41 saved each year for a family of five.

By their enactment the people of the Fifth District would save $1,477,285 each year, and not a single industry in your district would have been injured.

And you had no representative in Washington to fight for your interests.

Your congressman, R. R. Rees, voted against the sugar, the farmers' free list, the reduction in cotton goods and the reduction on chemicals.

And he voted for and against, and against and for, on the different roll calls on the Wool bill.

And he has absolutely failed to do a single thing for his district or for Kansas.

You need representation in Washington.

To get it you must have a congressman who is affiliated with the party in power and who is responsible to that party for being faithful to his pledges.

In G. T. Helvering you are offered such a candidate.

On the other hand, do you know, or can you learn, from Mr. Rees, where he stands?

Is he a Republican and supporting Taft?

Is he a Third party man and supporting Roosevelt?

You should have an answer to these questions in order to know which party is to be held accountable for the candidate.

Mr. Rees is admittedly a failure, and his re-election offers to you no hope of relief.

G. T. Helvering is a Democrat. But above and beyond that, his interests are those of the farmers of the Fifth District. He is interested in their welfare and is bound to them by every tie.

Behind him stands a national party, now in control of Congress.

Therefore, vote for your best interests.

And that means—

A vote for G. T. Helvering for Congress.

A. W. LONG,

Chairman Fifth District Democratic Executive Committee.

preferred to buy seed corn of low germination test. Many seedsmen are now germinating their seed and are able to advise the purchaser as to what may be expected in the way of germination. We are confident seedsmen generally would be in favor of such law. Under the operation of a law of this kind the seedsman would buy his corn or alfalfa or Kafir on a basis of its germinating quality. That is to say, before he bought a large quantity of seeds he would ascertain whether or not it was seed that would grow. Seeds of good quality would result tremendously in favor of promoting agricultural prosperity.

E. F. Reynolds, Route No. 4, Stockton, Kan., writes: "We believe KANSAS FARMER to be one of the best farm papers, because its aim seems to be the upbuilding of the best interests of the average farmer, and we farmers, being especially interested in a farm paper, find it both interesting and helpful. The different departments are well suited and beneficial to the farmer and his wife, also his sons and daughters. Best of all, it does all in its power to assist us farmers to solve the puzzling everyday problems of life."

Testing Sulphurized Grains.

Answering W. A., Lawrence, Kan., the federal agricultural department has recently begun a series of feeding tests to determine the effects, if any, of feeding sulphurized corn and oats to horses, cattle, hogs, sheeps and poultry. The so-called sulphurized grains are those which are bleached by using sulphur. Months ago such tests were authorized, but not until within the last month have they been begun. We do not see that these tests are of any specially practical value to either live stock feeders or farmers.

Kafir Fodder For Milk.

G. A. L., Melvern, Kan., asks if Kafir fodder with 5 to 10 bushels of seed per acre, is a good feed for milk cows. Kafir fodder and Kafir grain are not good milk feeds. They contains an excess of fat-making constituents and are short on protein, which is absolutely necessary in the making of the cheesy part of milk. If the Kafir grain and Kafir fodder are to be the principal feeds for a dairy herd it will be necessary in order to accomplish the best results to feed some concentrate rich in protein. Unless oats or cowpea meal are produced on the farm, it will be necessary to buy these concentrates if they are obtained. The cheapest protein will probably be obtained in cottonseed meal. If it were possible to make the ration half Kafir fodder and alfalfa hay, fairly good results in milk production might be obtained.

What We May Learn From Denmark.

Clarence Poe, of the Progressive Farmer, who has spent the summer in Europe, writes:

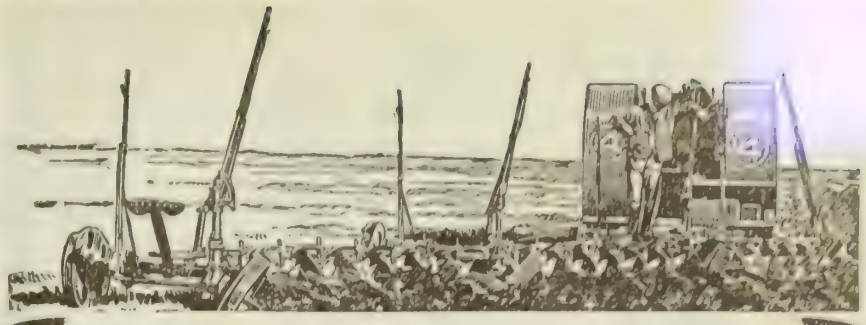
"One lesson Europe teaches is that the farmer will always be poor so long as he is content merely to grow raw material and let somebody else get the profits of marketing and manufacturing. The paradise of farming is Denmark—the most interesting country I visited, and one of which I shall write several articles later—and its great prosperity is due solely to co-operation. A day or two before I left, for example, I saw one farmer rolling up a hefty bank account on a 13-acre farm. He had lived in America and over here he had a 160-acre farm.

"'And do you think 13 acres enough in Denmark?' I asked him.

"'Sure,' he replied, 'I could get along with a little less; I'd not have to work so much!'

"The reason this farmer and thousands of his followers can make a better living on 13 acres than many Americans can make on 160 acres, is that he makes not one profit, as an American farmer makes, but three profits. He makes one profit on growing the crop, itself, the raw material; then he makes another profit for converting this material into butter, beef, bacon and eggs. Then he makes another profit by selling these goods direct to his customers, at middleman's profits. Then on his big purchases he saves great profit by buying collectively. In railroad rates he saves much by shipping collectively.

"In other words, he gets in profits from a dozen sources to which the American farmer pays out profits; and he concentrates time, thought, labor and fertilizer on a small acreage, which is getting richer all the time, instead of dissipating it on a big acreage that is getting poorer all the time."



Cheaper Than Horses —More Dependable —Costs Nothing When Not Working

Plows 25 to 50 acres per day, costs 35 to 60 cents per acre. Double discs 60 to 75 acres per day, cost 10 to 20 cents per acre. Drills and Harrows (same time) 100 to 150 acres per day, cost 20 to 25 cents per acre. Harvests 60 to 100 acres per day, cost 20 to 30 cents per acre.

Also hauling, pumping—*any* farm work—at *lowest cost.*

The ONLY *one-man* farm power for plowing. Two men not necessary to run the *Self-steering* BIG FOUR

The Big Four "30"

Pays for itself in *actual saving* in one to three years.

Free Book

sent to all inquirers. Contains facts, figures and illustrations of inestimable value to every farmer. Shows just how to cut down your operating costs. Don't wait until next year to begin saving. Write for this valuable book TODAY!

"Plowed 500 acres, cost 33 cents per acre." Chas. Rehak, Forman, N. D.

"Thursday my boy plowed 52½ acres." Ole H. Bang, Oslo, Minn.

"No machine of any kind will pay for itself as quickly as the Big Four." W. H. Mathews, Ortonville, Minn.

"I wouldn't farm with horses again if I had to pay $10,000 for my engine." Daniel Tschantz, Turtle Lake, N. D.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co.

The Largest and Most Complete Line of Farm Machinery in the World.

31 IRON STREET • ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS



Keep Brood Sows Well Conditioned With Merry War POWDERED Lye

Every hog raiser knows the importance of giving special care and attention to the health of his brood sows; for these animals are the pork producing plant of his farm. He knows he cannot expect strong, healthy litters from sickly, scrawny, poorly nourished brood sows. By feeding a small quantity of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* with the rations, the bowels are kept in normal condition, the blood at an even temperature, and at farrowing time fever will be allayed. The chances for a fine litter of healthy pigs will be greatly increased.

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Company

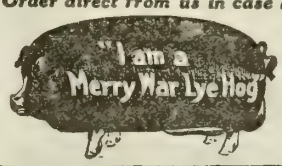
From weaning until marketing hogs should be kept on a *Merry War POWDERED Lye* diet—just a small quantity mixed with the feed. It *protects* hogs against cholera, destroys hog worms, keeps the hogs keen in appetite, adds weight—in short—*increases pork profits.* Don't experiment with ordinary lye. *It might prove dangerous. Merry War POWDERED Lye* is *specially* prepared and is a *safe* hog remedy and conditioner. The *experiences* of thousands of hog raisers *prove* my claims about *Merry War POWDERED Lye.* Here is a fair sample:

It Saved The Life of This Brood Sow

"I want you to know what Merry War Powdered Lye did for a valuable red Duroc Jersey sow of mine. When our sow took sick we did not know what was the matter with her. She looked just like the picture of the skinny hog in your ad., so we used a can of Merry War Powdered Lye and she was able to stand up in three days. When we began using Merry War Powdered Lye we expected to find her dead at any moment. She is now in good condition and I expect her to farrow at least 10 pigs the first of August."

MRS. A. P. SORENSEN, Otter Pond, Ky.

Prove this for yourself. Merry War POWDERED Lye is for sale at most dealers, 10c per can (*120 feeds*). It is convenient to buy in case lots—4 doz. cans, $4.80. ***Costs only 5c per hog, per month*** to feed regularly—by far the best and much the cheapest hog insurance you can buy. If your dealers can't supply you, write us, stating their names; we will see that you are supplied, also send you, free, a valuable booklet, ***"How To Get The Biggest Profits From Hog Raising."*** ***Order direct from us in case lots (4 dozen cans $4.80) if your dealers won't supply you.***



E. MYERS LYE COMPANY, Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Do You Want?



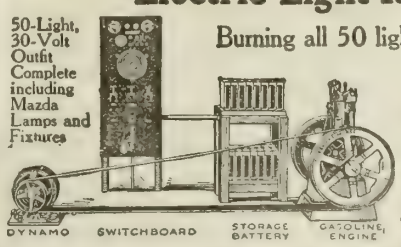
MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.



Light for all your buildings at any hour of the day or night. No danger of fires or explosions from lamps or lanterns. No lamps to clean and fill. And with all its advantages

Electric Light Is Not Expensive

50-Light, 30-Volt Outfit Complete including Mazda Lamps and Fixtures



Burning all 50 lights of this system for 5 hours would only cost about 10 cents for fuel oils. You would seldom burn all lights at once hence this low cost would be much reduced. Let us give you full particulars. Write for Catalog No. CD 898

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Omaha

Save Your Hogs—

Anything that helps you keep disease from hogs is certain to increase profits at market time; and in helping you do this Lewis' Lye is therefore worth many times its cost.

In safeguarding your money investment in hogs—don't overlook the importance and value of lye. Lewis' Lye, because of its guaranteed purity, full strength—*its simplicity of feeding*—has long been recognized as the surest hog conditioner.

Lewis' Lye

The genuine has a Quaker label on every can.

The Standard for Half a Century

Saves its cost hundreds of times a year for *others*. When fed to your hogs consistently, according to our specific directions, *it will do the same for you*—and produce big, fat, healthy animals at market time.

On The Farm—

Lewis' Lye, as the pure lye it is, is generally recommended as a hog conditioner and preventive of disease. It is also valuable as a disinfectant and for spraying trees, vines, etc., etc.

In The Home—

For soap making, softening water, destroying vermin cleaning pots, pans, dairy utensils, cream separators, woodwork, windows, etc. Lewis' Lye is supreme because it cleans without scouring.

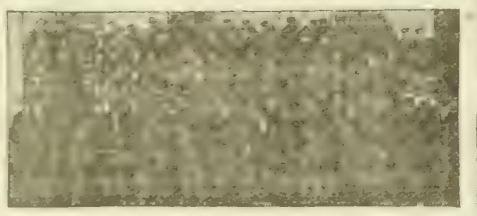
When you order lye see that the purest and best is delivered to you. Get Lewis' Lye—the only lye made and sold by manufacturing chemists, 98% purity and full strength guaranteed.

Our booklet suggests many uses for Lewis' Lye on the farm and in the home that *you* should know about. Mailed free on request. Address:

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.
Manufacturing Chemists
PHILADELPHIA







Get this Training

Last season over 900 students attended the **Hart-Parr** practice schools of Traction Engineering. The cut shows a group of them in session at Regina, Sask., Canada, Feb. 20th to 29th, 1912.

This season we will hold similar schools at 12 centrally located points in the great farming districts of the United States and Canada. These practice schools are absolutely **free** to students taking our Correspondence Course in Traction Farming and Engineering.

This course of 15 lessons, at home, gives you all the details of gas tractor construction, operation and care. Tells how to select the best one. How to regulate the fuel, operate levers, control speed, make proper adjustments and repairs.

The practice school instructions help you apply this knowledge. Here you get a chance to actually run a tractor. With an engine right before you, you can examine all the construction details and all the other things that you have read about in the lessons. Expert instructors are right on the spot to correct your errors and make everything clear, step by step.

If you expect to buy a tractor—if you now own a tractor—or if you want to earn the big pay of an expert traction engineer, you need this unexcelled training.

You Can Obtain this Course FREE

Write us for full information.
A postal request will do.

Locations of practice schools will be announced later in this paper.

HART-PARR COMPANY [52]

212 Lawler Street - - - CHARLES CITY, IOWA

Miller Sectional Corn Cribs



Delivered at your railroad station for less than the bare cost of lumber at your local yards for the same size of crib.

Furnished in any size you want. Painted inside and out. Built in sections that are easily put together to make complete cribs, with only a wrench. Tongued and grooved floors and box car roofs. Thoroughly ratproof. All bolts and braces furnished. Doors wherever wanted.

Buy from us and save money on the lumber, and all the trouble and carpenter hire of building. Then you will have a crib that can be taken down, moved and re-erected without any loss of lumber, and with very little work. You can't get better cribs anywhere.

FULLY GUARANTEED. YOUR MONEY BACK IF WE FAIL TO MAKE GOOD ON ALL WE SAY

Shipments made same day we get orders. No delays in getting out any size crib, or in any territory where one or a dozen.

Write us what size crib you want, whether single or double, giving your shipping point. By return mail we will quote you our fully prepaid price, and send full information, illustrated down to the smallest detail. **Don't delay writing.**

MILLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LIVE STOCK



Kafir corn heads that have been soaked for 10 or 12 hours are fine hog feed when balanced with alfalfa. Soaking is cheaper than grinding and produces nearly as good results, as the hogs are compelled to eat more or less of the stems with the grain, and this prevents impaction as might result from the meal alone, which is very heavy.

The Department of Agriculture has issued an order admitting sheep for exhibition purposes at the International Live Stock Exposition without being subject to quarantine, provided the sheep are at once returned to Canada after the show or, if any have been sold in this country, they shall then be quarantined at Chicago for the usual 30 days.

One reason why the cost of living is high is because we do not make any effort to cheapen it. There are mighty few farm families in Kansas that could not do their own butchering and have an abundance of meat at farm cost. If a family cannot do this, then two or more can do so. A beef club can be organized to run the year round, and pork curing does not need any clubs.

The list of delegates appointed by President George B. Ross, of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, to the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress which will meet in Hutchinson on November 19-20, is as follows: Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa; J. F. True, Perry; T. H. Terry, Bavaria; C. S. Nevius, Chiles; I. D. Graham, Topeka; J. M. Rodgers, Beloit; C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan; H. W. McAfee, Topeka; O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be represented by the following delegates at the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress at Hutchinson, on November 19-20: George B. Ross, chairman, Sterling; F. A. Dawley, Waldo; P. H. Padgett, Beloit; J. W. Ferguson, Topeka; J. H. Reisner, Atchison; J. F. Stodder, Burden; Charles Morrison, Philipsburg; H. A. Thomas, Freeport; M. D. Stryker, Fredonia; J. D. Spangler, Sharon.

Hog troubles are due to too much dirt and too much corn. Corn is a fat producer, but not a muscle builder, and an exclusive corn diet during the growing period not only fails to supply the elements needed by the animal, but is productive of digestion troubles and weakness in the system which invite disease. Corn is a good element in the ration of any hog at ony time. There is nothing better, but it must be balanced by alfalfa, clover or some other nitrogenous feed during the growing period of pigs and the breeding periods of hogs. There is only one period in the life of the hog when an exclusively corn ration should be used, and that is at the last end of the fattening period of market hogs. There is no time in the life of a hog when he should not have clean, dry sleeping quarters and pure drinking water. Both worms and cholera come with filth.

The Difference.

At present prices a good 250-pound hog would bring, say $8.50 per hundred, or $21.25 per hog. As such a hog would cut up into about 35 pounds of hams, 30 pounds of shoulders, 25 pounds of thick sides, 21 pounds of thin sides, 30 pounds of lard, 40 of spare ribs, head, etc., and 18 of sausage, it is easy to compare the cost of this 200 pounds of meat and 50 pounds of waste with what we pay the retail dealer and see whether home butchering would pay.

To Replace Horses.

"I believe the up-to-date farmer will buy a better class of mares to replace the horses lost by the plague, and I think it will be a very busy season for stallion owners, as the farmers will naturally want to raise colts as fast as possible. As to whether the farmers will buy at once or wait until near spring, is a local question depending upon the necessities of the case. As the feed supply is generally abundant throughout the west, there is no re[a]son why the farmers should not buy good mares and have them raising colts," writes O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, Kan.

Will Buy Better Horses.

"I am sure that the better class of farmers will buy mares, principally, and will get a better class than they have been handling before the horse epidemic," writes C. W. Lamer, the big Percheron importer, of Salina, Kan. "It is useless for me to say, what every good farmer knows, that the better mares we have the greater will be the profits.

"I do not think there were enough horses lost to effect the price of horses at the market, though horses may come a little higher in the stricken districts.

"I have inquiries from the infected districts for better horses, and I think the better class of farmers will replace the grade horses and mares that died with pure-bred or high-grade mares as soon as they can find them, as they have plenty of feed in that country. The stallions will undoubtedly have a heavy season."

High Price of Beef Due to Cost of Fattening.

An interesting fact in steer fattening and a partial explanation of the high cost of meat, is that when a young or thin steer is fed for beef, it costs more per pound to fatten the steer than the added flesh will sell for. Consequently, the finished steer must be sold for enough more per pound than it costs as a feeder to make up the loss caused by fattening. This greater price can usually be obtained on the market because of the improvement in qualtiy brought about in the fattening process. This is an important factor for every steer feeder to understand, and is explained more fully in Bulletin 224 issued by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. This bulletin may be obtained free from the College of Agriculture.

Southwestern Guernsey Breeders.

The Southwestern Guernsey Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at the Live Stock Exchange building, Kansas City, on Friday, October 12, and elected the following officers: President, Conway F. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo.; Vice President, R. C. Kruger, Burlington, Kan.; Secretary-Treasurer, William B. Henderson, Kansas City, Mo.

One of the principal matters of business discussed at this meeting was the establishment of a dairy cattle department in the American Royal. This great show has heretofore confined its cattle entirely to the beef breeds, but the Guernsey breeders are taking the lead in the effort to have Kansas and Missouri more correctly represented by the admission of the dairy breeds, as well.

Both Kansas and Missouri are dairy states of repute, and the American Royal will never be truly representative until the dairy breeds are included in this show. Breeders of other dairy breeds of cattle should get busy and lend their influence towards securing this much to be desired result.

Smithfield Hams.

The method of curing the famous Smithfield hams of Virginia is described by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

The flesh surface is sprinkled with saltpeter until the hams are as white as thorugh covered with a moderate frost. Use three or four pounds of saltpeter to 1,000 pounds of ham. Immediately salt with fine Liverpool salt, covering the entire surface. Pack the hams in bulk not deeper than three feet. In ordinary weather they should remain thus for three days. Then break bulk and resalt with fine salt and again pack in bulk. Each ham should remain in bulk one day for each pound the ham weighs; that is, a 10-pound ham should remain 10 days. The hams are then taken up and thoroughly cleaned by washing in warm water. When nearly dry, rub the entire surface with fine black pepper. The ham should now be hung up and gradually and slowly smoked for 30 or 40 days with hickory or red oak. When the smoking is completed, they should be repeppered and bagged to guard against vermin.

Profit In Fall Pigs.

An Ohio farmer who has had the experience which teaches him that there is money to be made with fall litters, gives results with two Duroc Jersey sows and their fall litters. These sows farrowed August 30 and September 1, 13 and 11 pigs, and raised 10 and 9, respectively. The feed they consumed, counting from the time the sows were bred until the offspring were sold, May 19, 1911, was as follows:

Pasture, $5.90; tankage, $12.25; ground wheat, $9.50; skim milk, $2; linseed meal, $2; sow beans, $2; 193 bushels of corn, $86.85; total cost, $120.50. When they were sold they weighed 3,725 pounds. We received $6 per hundred weight for them, or $223.50, making us $103 profit, or 98 cents per bushel for corn consumed.

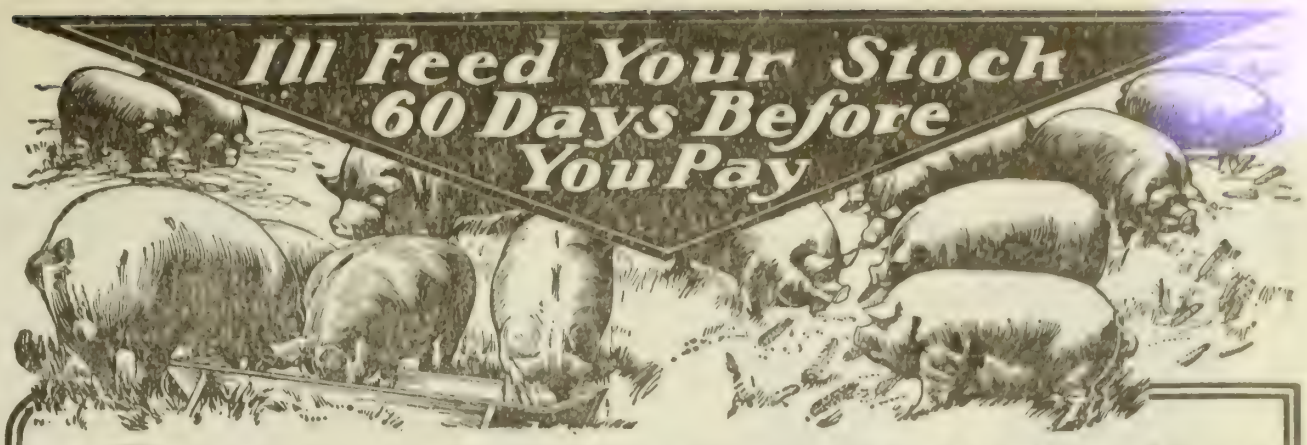
In the above figures we counted the feed at market price at that time, but at the present prices they would have cost us $155, but we could easily get $7 per hundred weight now, which would make us a profit of $105.75, or producing pork for $4.12 per 100 pounds.

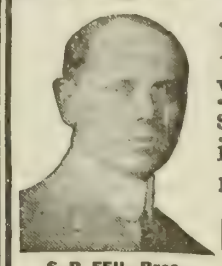
One of the things necessary to consider as important is to be sure that the hogs must be made to drink plenty of water and, in order to do this, a part of their feed should be given as slop. Another thing which the Kansas farmer can consider is that alfalfa will take the place of a part of the concentrates in this ration and produce better results, while Kafir can be used instead of corn and with almost equally good results.

Every little bit of extra care given to the pigs pays a good interest on the investment. Hogs can be produced, to a marketable weight at 7 months old for less than $4.25 and, when this is done, there "is money in hogs."

A rooting hog needs something besides a ring in his nose. He needs something in his feed which he does not get, or he would not root. It is up to you to supply this.

Sixty one per cent of the stallions in use in the middle west are grades, and many of them are scrubs. These animals are only kept in business by the low service fees. Saving $5 or $10 on the service fee and losing $75 or $100 on the colt is making money backwards.





S. R. FEIL, Pres.
Registered Pharmacist

I want to show you how quickly Sal-Vet will rid your stock of deadly worms, which are the cause of 90% of the sickness and death among farm animals. I want to show you how it will improve your stock—how it will make them thrive faster, look better, and make you more money. I'll prove it before you pay me a single penny.

Read These Letters

TRADE MARK
SAL-VET
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Worm Destroyer and Stock Conditioner

The change in my hogs is simply wonderful. I will never allow any of my stock to be without Sal-Vet in the future. CHAS. DUNLAP.
Hudson, Ind.

Sal-Vet does all you claim for it. I know of nothing as good, as reliable or as cheap.
E. C. STONE,
Peoria, Ill. Sec. Am. Hamp. Swine Record.

Sal-Vet is all right. My hogs are doing finely, although there are a lot of hogs dying throughout this neighborhood. H. C. HANCOCK.
Narka, Kas.

Sal-Vet is a great remedy. Farmers all around me have been losing hogs since last fall, while I did not lose any, nor did I have one that showed any signs of sickness.
Box 12, Newport, Ia. (Signed) G. R. PONTZIUS.

I sold one lot of hogs before I got the shipment of Sal-Vet, but kept an equal number. I fed Sal-Vet to the latter for two weeks and, while they were not as old as the first lot, I sold them and they weighed 250 pounds more than the oldest, which had not had Sal-Vet.
Savannah, N.Y. JOHN E. SEVERENCE.

I am greatly pleased with your Sal-Vet. My hogs are doing just fine, but my neighbors all around me, who have not used Sal-Vet, have had heavy losses.
(Signed) JERRY C. SMELTZER.
Box 33, Canalou, Mo.

Send No Money—Just the Coupon

Tell me how many head of stock you have. I'll ship you enough Sal-Vet to last them 60 days. You simply pay the small freignt charge when it arrives and, when the 60 days are up, report results. If it does not prove satisfactory, I'll cancel the charge—you won't owe me a cent. Fill out and mail the coupon today.

PRICES: 40 lbs., $2.25; 100 lbs., $5.00; 200 lbs., $9.00; 300 lbs., $13.00; 500 lbs., $21.12. No orders filled for less than 40 lbs. Never sold in bulk; only in Trade-Marked Sal-Vet Packages.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, President
THE S. R. FEIL COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
Dept. KF CLEVELAND, OHIO

Shipments also made from our Western and Southern Warehouses to save our customers time and reduce freight charges.

Sidney R. Feil, Pres. THE S. R. FEIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio
Ship me enough SAL-VET to last my stock 60 days. I will pay the freight charges when it arrives and will report results in 60 days and will then pay for it if it does what you claim. If it does not you are to cancel the charge.
Name ..... P. O. ..... Shipping Sta. .....
State ..... Sheep ..... Hogs .....
Cattle ..... Horses .....
KF 11-2-12

(ADVERTISEMENT)

SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES
Democratic Nominee for Governor

DAILY CAPITAL RETRACTS

Arthur Capper's Topeka Daily Capital, in an article in one of last week's issues, made a plain retraction of its earlier efforts to connect Senator Hodges with the Lumber Trust. It was plainly and directly stated that Senator Hodges and his firm, Hodges Bros., are NOT members of the trust.

CAPPER'S RECORD

But days and weeks before this retraction in the Daily Capital, the voters refused to believe that and all the other lies about Senator Hodges. They decided they could not afford to have for Governor, a man of whom his friends boast as being a millionaire, all made in a few years; a man who has claimed his income to be $100,000 a year, a large part of which depends on Arthur Capper's continually publishing, for high pay, what competent advertising men say are out and out frauds and fakes. They say thousands of dollars worth of Capper's advertising revenue have come from Dr. J. W. Kidd, whom Collier's Weekly, at Page 9, of October 12, 1912, calls the "Prince of Quacks."

Doctor Crumbine, Secretary of the State Board of Health, is credited in the Topeka Daily Capital of Sunday, October 27, 1912, with saying of the medicine advertised by Prof. Samuels, of Wichita, that, "of all the fakes ever invented, this one seems to be the limit." Yet within a month Arthur Capper printed in his Kansas Weekly Capital a full page advertisement of this "fake". The price of this page, according to published rates, was $784.00. This explains why Capper can spend in his campaign a sum that has been conservatively estimated at $50,000.

HODGES' RECORD

It was Senator Hodges who secured the passage of the resolution through the Kansas Senate memorializing Congress to remove all tariff from lumber. High tariff is the very thing the Lumber Trust most wants.

It was Senator Hodges' vote in the Committee of the Whole of the Senate which gave Kansas her primary election law and the anti-pass law. He was one of the four who wrote the bill and got action on it, establishing the Utilities Commission. It was he who originated the law taxing express companies more than $12,000 a year, where before they got off with only a nominal payment. His vote made it possible for the people of Kansas to buy coal without paying extra tribute to coal companies and railroad companies for "under weights," as had been the practice for years in Kansas mines and on her railroads.



SENATOR GEORGE H. HODGES.

As a member of the Railroad Committee in the Senate, against the antipathy of the rest of the committee, he got a resolution through which resulted in the law making a 15 per cent horizontal reduction in the freight rates on grain and grain products—saving the farmers $250,000 a year in their feight bills.

HODGES' PLEDGES

Senator Hodges stands for a lower cost of living—lower taxes—lower expenses and an increased efficiency from every person and every interest drawing pay or payment from the State.

Senator Hodges is against the oppression of the widow and the fatherless in the present inheritance tax law. He is for such a tax law as will perform the honest purpose of an inheritance tax law, by making the overly rich carry a larger part of the burdens of the poor—by making it possible for the worker to get a larger share of what he earns.

Senator Hodges is against all grafts and grafters, big or little, rich or poor. He is against legalizing any kind of graft, whether of making tax-dodging easy, or the poor to pay a double tax for the benefit of some of the rich. He is against the iniquities and grafts as practiced in the school book and periodical publishing business, as well as those practiced by all other lawbreakers. He is against hypocrisy and treason to the people in any form.

He is for cutting down the contingent funds of executive officers, and for eliminating every expense inconsistent and unnecessary to good and clean government.

He owes no political debt to anyone but the people of Kansas at large. He is of the people and for the people. He is known from one end of the state to the other as the Progressive Senator.

The voters are convinced that Senator Hodges in the Governor's chair means a more efficient administration of the full duties of that office in the interests of all the people, at a greatly reduced expense account. They know that the Governor's office should not be occupied by any man whose occupancy would in any manner serve to lend prestige or give countenance to any fakes or frauds that could be advertised in any of "57 varieties" of a Governor's publications.

H. S. MARTIN,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.





KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. November 2,

DAIRY



A dairyman writing of the disinclination of hired help to milk cows says that the American working people have a strong inclination to follow mechanical lines. He states that it is not only difficult to secure hired help to work in dairies, but likewise to do general farm work. He says, however, that in his locality it is easy to get men to make up threshing, harvesting and baling crews. He says it is the same tendency along mechanical lines that sends men to the city. We shall not argue as to whether or not the dairyman making the above statement is correct. It is certain that it is difficult in the west to get men who are willing to milk cows. There is something about farm work in general, and dairying in particular, that does not appeal to the day or month laborer. We have not been able as yet to decide in our own mind why this is so. It would be interesting to have the opinion of KANSAS FARMER readers on this point.

The dairyman must keep in mind that the individuality of the cow is the important factor in economic production. Those cows which are the most profitable for dairy purposes are to be found among herds of dairy breeding. However, the fact that a cow is a pure-bred or a high-grade is no guarantee that she is either a large or economic producer. However, the larger number of profitable dairy cows is found in such herds, and these are of dairy breeding. To breed along dairy lines is the surest method of securing a good cow, and it is from good cows so secured that the heifer calves are likely to possess the characteristics of their ancestry. Good individual cows are occasionally found among breeds and in herds that have absolutely no dairy breeding. Such cows, however, are rare, and just what the offspring of such cows will be is extremely questionable. For these reasons dairy breeding becomes the first important requisite in building up a herd of dairy cows. The individual factor, however, remains, and there is no method of knowing the value of the individual cow without applying the Babcock test and scales.

Not long since a visitor to KANSAS FARMER who had just looked over the dairy stock and equipment and dairy work of the Kansas Agricultural College, said he was surprised at the common, farmer-like way in which this equipment is kept and the work accomplished. This man admitted that he was disappointed in not seeing what is ordinarily called "fancy dairying." The facts are that farmers in general have long contended that experiment station results are of little or no value because the work is conducted in a way not practical in average farm operations. In so far as dairy work at the Kansas institution is concerned, it is our judgment that a good deal more is being accomplished for the general good now than ever before. The manner in which cows and calves at that institution are taken care of is no better than the average 160-acre farm will permit. The buildings of the college are probably better than are found on any other farm in Kansas—particularly so with reference to their peculiar adaptability to dairying. We assure any farmer, however, that Professor Reed, the dairyman, could accomplish the same results in milk production and in developing a dairy herd with much more ordinary, common, and cheaper buildings. It was economy for the state to erect substantial buildings, and it is in their substantiality more than in any other respect that the experiment farm dairy buildings are better than those of the average farm. Reed's dairy work has attracted attention throughout the United States. He has so fed and cared for the dairy herd that he has established several records for each of the breeds he handles. It will do any farmer who is doubtful about his having the facilities for successful dairy work good to spend a day at the college looking over the accomplishments there. What has been done has not been accomplished through extreme or unusual care or feeding methods. Nine out of every ten farmers after looking the situation over would say at once that they have the facilities on their own farms and could do as well.

New Zealand has made wonderful strides in dairying the past 10 or 15 years. The papers of that country are devoting much space to the subject of crossing Jerseys and Holsteins in an endeavor to combine the high fat content of the Jersey milk and the large flow of the Holstein. This, for years, has been the dream of breeders and experiments have been made times without number to produce a cross of the two breeds that would combine in one animal these two most desirable features. An occasional good dairy animal results from the cross, but such animal is the very rare exception. There is no good reason for further attempts along this line. The experience of the past, together with the all-around excellence of either one of these breeds, makes further experimentation unwise.

Farmers generally who milk cows either for the sale of the cream or for the making of butter, have accepted the centrifugal cream separator. It is not unusual, however, to find gravity methods of separating cream still used. The cream is either raised in crocks or pans, or by some of the so-called gravity separators. The gravity method of skimming is wasteful. Under ordinary farm methods an average of one-fifth of the butter fat is lost in the skim milk. The cream is low in butter fat and does not have the keeping quality of cream richer in butter fat. The direct advantages of the centrifugal hand separator are that practically all of the butter fat contained in the milk is recovered and that the cream can be skimmed rich or thin as the operator may elect. We doubt if there is a herd of 10 cows milked anywhere from which quantity of milk the saving in butter fat by the centrifugal separator as compared with the gravity skimming would not pay for a centrifugal separator in one years' time. Economy is the watchword of the dairy. A system of skimming which in one year loses the butter fat of two or three cows in a herd of ten is not economy and makes dairying just that much less profitable.

The agricultural colleges, particularly so far as dairy operations are concerned, are each year setting forth examples for the farmer which are more and more practical. Ten years ago the colleges obtained good dairy herds by buying good cows. The farmer made the claim that he could have a good dairy herd too, had he the money to pay for top notch cows. This general sentiment has induced the colleges to build up dairy herds from common stock by breeding and selection. We do not know of a college in this western country which has not built up highly profitable dairy herds in recent years by such methods. Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska are three such institutions, and the work of which has heretofore been described in these columns. We now note that Professor Roberts of Cornell College a few years ago took charge of a herd of very ordinary cows averaging 3,000 pounds of milk per cow and 120 pounds of butter fat per cow per year, and in a few years has raised the average of the herd to 7,500 pounds of milk with a butter fat yield of 302 pounds per cow. In reading of the manner in which Professor Roberts did this, we are impressed with the fact that he did not one thing that the humblest farmer cannot do if he has the disposition to improve his herd. All that Professor Roberts did was to hold steadily to good, pure-bred sires, disposing of the poorest cows and the calves of the poorest cows, retaining the best cows and retaining the best calves from the best cows. His methods of feeding were very ordinary, silage supplying the roughage and clover hay and cow pea hay taking the place of the alfalfa hay we would feed in the west. The evidence KANSAS FARMER is submitting from time to time of the advantages of the good dairy herd as compared with the poor, and the simple methods of grading up the dairy herd, ought to arouse every man who has an ambition to do better than he has done.

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Dairy Breeder Must Know.

"It has been pointed out," says the Holstein-Friesian Register, "that a breeder of dairy cattle is naturally, and by influence of environment, a fine, intelligent man. This is fortunate, because there are so many things he must know, so many arts he must skilfully practice! He must not only fathom the mysteries of breeding and become familiar with the science of feeding, but he must have a head for business, keep accurate records and accounts, and he must master the publicity problem. No matter how excellent his product may be, unless the markets of the world know it, it profits him little. No one can so convincingly enumerate and set forth the desirable qualities of an animal or herd as its owner or breeder who knows it thoroughly. He should therefore seek for skill with words and the arrangement of ideas and facts so that he may tell what he knows as clearly and persuasively as possible."

Patrons' Questions and Answers.

How often should a cream separator be washed?

The bowl and all parts of a cream separator which come in contact with milk or cream should be thoroughly washed and scalded after each separation. It is unlawful to use a dirty separator or dirty utensils.

What causes cream to become sour?

The action of bacteria. The souring of cream is delayed by keeping it clean and keeping it cold.

What are the chief causes of the bad flavors in cream?

Pastures containing strong-flavored weeds. Keeping cream in caves and cellars. Action of objectionable bacteria.

What is the best time of year for cows to freshen?

In October or November provided the young calves are given adequate winter shelter. A cow freshening in the fall produces from 30 to 40 pounds more of butter fat in a year than the same cow freshening in the spring. Moreover, most of the additional butter fat is produced when prices are highest.

Every creamery has a few patrons which continually are dissatisfied. The following remarks are given in this Kansas bulletin on dealing with such patrons:

"Give him courteous treatment, but no favors.

"Refrain from arguing with him about his cream.

"Do not test a sample of his cream delivered elsewhere unless you personally take a sample of his cream.

"Be frank and open with him and invite him to see his cream weighed, sampled, and tested in accordance with the rules of this bulletin."

Backward Look at Dairying.

"It is not more than 20 years ago," writes N. S. French, Oakdale, Calif., to KANSAS FARMER, "that the Holstein cow, Sadie Vale, claimed the championship with a record of near 30 pounds of butter in seven days. I then wrote a well known farm publication that some cow, somewhere, would, sometime, make a record of an even 35 pounds in seven days, or five pounds per day. It could not have been more than two years before that prediction was more than made good; and since then it seems that new records were only made to be soon broken by some of the four dairy breeds. And in this year of 1912 record breaking has been an almost monthly occurrence; and now Valdessa Scott 2d has a record of 41.87 pounds of butter; figured on the usual 80 per cent basis, or almost six pounds of butter a day, not only for seven days, but nearly as much for the 30-day period as well.

"A seven day record may not fully prove a cow's value, but about a score of these champion cows have produced close to 1,000 pounds of butter in a year; while the average product of all cows in the United States is 150 pounds, or less. Now the man who is milking a herd of these 150-pound cows may think that these high records mean nothing to him, but if so it is simply his own fault. Let us briefly look at the cause, or causes, of these changes of records which are really so marvelous that they seem almost unbelievable. Better breeding may well be given as the one chief cause; but this alone is of little account but for some means of proving out what each and every cow could do or had done. Thus we have in the Babcock test for butter fat, and because a few wide awake and progressive cow owners have seen the benefit of really knowing their cows through this easy method of the test, the scale, and record sheet; these things have been made public so that all may know them.

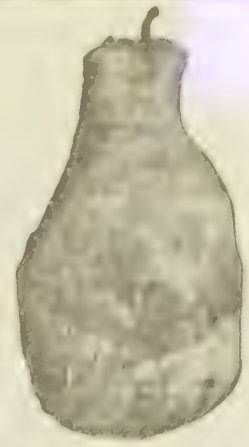
"If a few cow owners find it profitable to thus test their cows, it does certainly seem that the ordinary cow owner could well afford to get a tester of his own, and privately find out what his own cows are doing. If he is milking even ten, it is more than likely that at least one of them is not yielding fat enough to pay for her keeping. It is more important that the man who is milking 150-pound cows know what he is doing than the man who has a 1,000-pound cow.

"Between the two there is a long incline, and the only way that even a start can be made is by knowing the cows that the start is made with. A rich man may buy cows, and start as close to the top as his purse will allow; but the poor man will do better to rear his, at present prices, and to rear them to the best advantage it is of the utmost importance that he personally know each and every one of his cows, by means of the scales and the Babcock test. And the time to start at this work is right now, as once started the rest is easy."

MUCH TOO COMMON COW



SUCH COWS AS THIS ARE OF NO VALUE IN THE DAIRY, AND FAR FROM THE BEST FOR BEEF. THIS COW PRODUCED BUTTER FAT AT A COST OF 63 CENTS PER POUND. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SHE LOST HER OWNER $15.98 IN ONE YEAR. SHE IS BADLY BRED AND POORLY FED.



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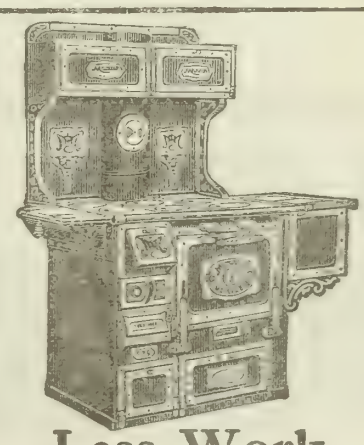


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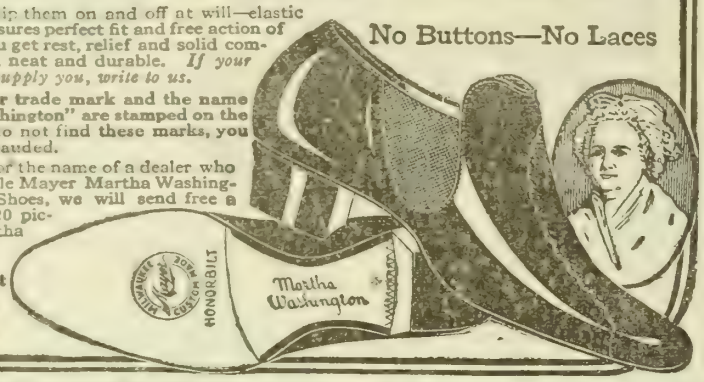
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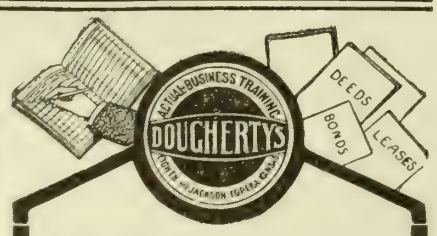
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HOME CIRCLE



The Point of View.

Before Buying a Car

Great Scott! but they're reckless—these chaffeurs, you know.
It isn't, Lord knows, that we need laws;
But hanging a couple of dozen or so
Would teach 'em respect for the speed laws.

After Buying One.

Hey! Hit 'er up, chauffeur; this pace is too slow,
It isn't the fashion to heed laws!
So pull 'er wide open and let the thing go.
What's that? Oh, the deuce with the speed laws!

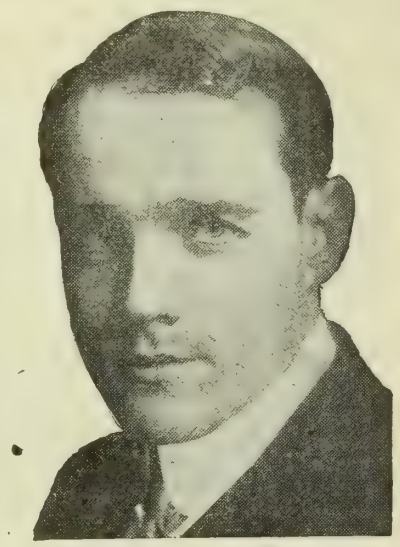
—Puck.

His View.

In answer to the question, "What is a lie?" little Mose, the colored boy, said, "A lie is an abomination to the Lord, and a great help in time of trouble."—Holland's Magazine.

"The Daughter of David Kerr."

One of the new books this fall which is deservedly placed in the front rank by its publishers, is "The Daughter of David Kerr," by Harry King Tootle. The story deals with present day conditions and people, and is told in a most interesting way. Also, a pleasing romance runs throughout the story. Aside from



HARRY KING TOOTLE.

the story, we should feel an interest in its author. While we can't claim him as belonging to our state, he is a next door neighbor, having been born in St. Joseph, Mo. Although Mr. Tootle is a very young man and this is his first book, he has already had great success as a newspaper and magazine writer, and it would seem that he has a very bright future before him.

It is sometimes difficult to keep the yeast for salt rising bred at the right temperature during cold weather. A good way is to place the yeast in a jar, fill another with boiling water, screw on the caps and bury the two side by side in the flour bin. This holds the heat in, and is said to never fail to work.

Old catalogs or magazines which accumulate so rapidly can be put to very good use in the kitchen. Keep one in the warming oven or on top of the reservoir to set hot pans or kettles on or to set the plates on when warming them for a meal. As the top leaf becomes soiled tear it off and there is always a clean place to set things. On baking days, set the bread dough on it so it is always warm but never hot, and makes a fine bread raiser, especially if it is kept on the reservoir with the warm water under it.

Question.—Why do flannels shrink in washing? How can it be prevented?

Answer.—Domestic Science Department, North Dakota Agricultural College: Wool fiber is covered with minute scales like a pine cone and when put into hot water and washed with alkali soap, the scales become tangled, resulting in the shortening or shrinking of the garment. Wash in luke warm water with a pure meutral soap. Soap bark is also recommended. All water should be of the same temperature. Do not rub on board and do not apply soap directly to the article, as it will harden the texture.

The next time you want to use chocolate, don't waste time in grating it, but melt it by putting the desired amount in a sauce pan and place over the top of the teakettle. Two squares of unsweetened cholocate are equal to a cupful of grated.

Ave, Motoria!

(Hattie Lee MacAllister, In Smart Set.)

Hail, Motor Car! Triumph and symbol of modernity! Thou givest a fillip and zest to life, and to existence a means, an aim and an end.

Thou pullest human society out of the rut—and art thyself pulled therefrom by the humble equine.

Thou developest to the highest state of perfection muscular instinct in the pedestrian, and permittest only the most agile to survive.

To the prayerful thou givest new cause for prayer, and to the profane new cause for profanity.

Cupid, Hymen and Pluto smile upon thee; thou payest tribute to all three.

Thou causest an increase of flesh—so that the beauty doctors and all the army of masseurs rise up and call thee blessed.

To thine own self thou art a law, and none disputes thy right of way save to his destruction.

Thy possession, lack of possession and hope of possession provide inexhaustible subjects of conversation. Thus dost thou promote the leading feminine industry.

Thou createst a new aristocracy and dost run down the old under thy tires.

Thou art the instigator of envy, malice and all uncharitableness; yet none prays to be delivered from thee.

Thou causest Dobbin to flee from the highway for the upkeep of which his owner has paid the road tax; yet in thy mercy and lack of power thou providest him with a good excuse to come back.

Thy devotees are fire worshipers, who impoverish themselves to feed thy flames, and who prostrate themselves underneath thee.

Day by day may thy triumphs be seen in the streets, yet are not thy victims dragged at thy chariot wheels. Such ancient rite would outrage modern sensibilities, to say nothing of reducing thy speed.

Thou showest the greatness of man, and his impotence before his own handiwork.

Wonderful art thou, and more to be desired than all the world—since it costeth the earth to buy thee and the necessary gasoline and to pay the chauffeur.

All hail!



No. 4071. Ladies' Negligee Shirt Waist.—This shirt waist is cut on the regulation mannish type, with standing collar and long sleeves. It may be made with or without the back yoke-facing. A garment of this style is always in good taste, especially for business wear or for dressing up around the house. Madras, linen, sateen or flannelette can be used effectively. The pattern, No. 4071, is cut in sizes for 32 to 48 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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By G. E. Bray, Extension Service
Kansas State Agricultural College

IT is the duty of our public schools to furnish the very best education possible to the children of our land. All who have been students of popular education have long known that the purely cultural studies and those for purposes of pure mental attainment did not give the individual the broadest possible education to fit him for the largest possible service in the community in which he lives. The leaders in educational progress some years ago saw a change must come in the old course of study, and while all that was good of the old was retained, the course must be enriched and strengthened by manual training and industrial subjects. Thus, manual training with its educational and industrial phases was placed in the school curriculum and has spread rapidly through our entire country and is obtaining fuller recognition in school systems of all our states, with the result that it is now taught in the schools of more than one-half of the cities of the United States, and many of the remaining cities and towns are developing practical and vocational courses as rapidly as possible.

The present aim of manual training is to so operate our educational machinery that it may give to the pupil entering the professions, which are also vocational in the broadest sense, its educational values. To the pupil who enters the great field of industrial activity, he must have both educational and vocational values directed toward industry. In making the courses of study for our schools, we must assume that each year will be the pupil's last in school, and our courses must be so arranged that the pupil will get practical industrial training from early in the grades till he leaves. Statistics tell us that only 1 per cent of our students complete a college or university course; only 6 per cent complete the high school course, and only 20 to 25 per cent complete the eighth grade. Comment is unnecessary to show where practical educational instruction is needed at the present time. Statistics also show that manual training has increased to a marked degree the attendance in schools and that, in turn, enlarges the number completing the course.

In early days the work of our schools, as we all know, was directed almost wholly to what was called mental attainments and cultural subjects, anything really practical, and especially hand skill, was looked upon as menial and undignified. Our earlier elementary schools and colleges prepared for professions of law, medicine, etc. This was good for the few. Today all is changed, and we contend that public education with public money shall educate all who grasp its advantages for citizenship, development of character and the power to earn a living. To do and not merely to know how to do is being made the test in modern educational services. The world now demands action and measures all by results. To think about doing is well, but doing is better. Experience has proven that a man who does things may be as highly cultured as the man who thinks of doing things. We want culture, but not culture that fails to produce a citizen who can support himself. Let us fellow teachers teach boys and girls to become men and women in the true sense, and forever cease teaching text books.

Some of the people in the rural districts have felt that the old order of school work did not meet the needs of their children, and consequently they refused to send their children to school. Manual training, rightly planned, will overcome their objections for such schools, and tends to keep the boys on the farms, where the highest success of many will be attained. There is no occupation where certain forms of manual training is more needed than in rural districts. Farm work needs system, modern farm machinery requires practical knowledge as is found in manual training work. Farm boys do have manual work, but much is of the crude order, and what they need is directed work. Many of the states are working out these problems in the rural communities very successfully.

In conclusion let us summarize briefly some of the benefits of manual training. It develops the intellectual side of the mind as nothing else can, and furnishes the pupil with real practical knowledge. It increases interest and develops love of work, a pupil frequently doing more than is asked. Manual training keeps boys in school, and in order to get the manual training many have continued their other studies, thus enabling them to graduate. Many of the manual training pupils leave school with the idea that it is just as honorable to work with hands at $2 per day as to clerk in a store at $3 per week. Although manual training is taught as a part of general education, it frequently aids the pupil materially in selecting an occupation for life.

We are enriching our manual training courses constantly, through study and observation, and as time progresses, a wider and clearer outlook is being given of the varied industries and occupations of our great country, and industrial and vocational work in our school systems will surely keep pace with the country's needs.

About Political Advertising

KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of one "stop" on account of the political advertising which has appeared in its columns. This subscriber wished the paper stopped because one advertisement was claiming too much. He said he was neither rank, nor radical, nor standpatter.

With the name of the subscriber and the party to which he belongs eliminated, it becomes difficult to guess which particular advertisement offended him.

KANSAS FARMER belongs to no party or faction, as we have made plain to everybody. We inject no politics into our paper. We decided to take the advertising of the parties and candidates who wished to serve you. In doing this we threw our columns open to everyone alike.

There are publishers who will not, under any circumstances, print but one side of a question, and there are some people who do not take any other sort of a paper.

KANSAS FARMER is running advertising of the Democrats, of the National Republican Committee, of the Bull Moosers, and the individual candidates, without prejudice. Certain candidates thought if we had their advertising we should not take the advertising of their opponents. They were told they could use their own judgment about whether their own advertising should appear.

We took the advertising of Governor Stubbs and Judge Thompson; we carried the advertising of Senator Hodges and Mr. Capper.

One of Mr. Hodges's partisans complained because KANSAS FARMER ran the advertising of Mr. Capper, when Mr. Capper refused to sell Mr. Hodges space in his publications to refute the attack Mr. Capper had made upon Mr. Hodges. We have been chided for taking the advertising of Mr. Capper, when Mr. Capper refused to carry the Taft advertising in the Mail and Breeze, although he carried it in the Missouri Ruralist and his Nebraska Farm Journal.

We have tried to treat everyone alike. In doing this we have simply pursued our fixed policy of not giving to any advertiser what we cannot give to every one of them.

We are not running Mr. Capper's business—neither is Mr. Capper running KANSAS FARMER—and so long as the present management is controlling its destinies, KANSAS FARMER will stick to its present policy.

Differences of opinion are what make political parties. Every candidate is entitled to a fair hearing, and KANSAS FARMER believes that no man should be so biased that he will not extend consideration to every man.

This is a fine time to build the concrete walk to the well, the concrete feeding floor and to pave the barn yard.

More farm implements are worn out by sun and rain than by use. Get them under cover and use plenty of grease and paint. Doing this means the difference between buying new implements every 10 years rather than every three years.

Whenever It Snows or Rains

Just get out your rubber boots and laugh at the danger of wet, cold feet and legs. You'll be glad to own boots that keep out the wet on snowbound days—boots that are lined with high-grade wool, fusion or wool net to keep your feet warm. You'll enjoy shoveling through that drift.



WOONSOCKET ELEPHANT HEAD RUBBER BOOTS

are the greatest boots made for hard usage. Strongest where the wear comes hardest. They are made of tough rubber, and will stand almost any amount of abuse. Boots as good as the "Elephant Head Brand" are long-lived, economical boots to buy—ask your dealer.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.
Woonsocket, R. I.
Makers of high-grade rubber boots and shoes.

WHY NOT STUDY AT HOME? A CORRESPONDENCE COURSE WILL HELP

IF YOU CANNOT GO TO COLLEGE, THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WILL COME TO YOU.

READING COURSES—Cost one dollar (non-residents, $2). Five assignments, including Hog Raising, Dry Land Farming, Orcharding, Potato Growing, Silos and Silage, Poultry, Injurious Insects, Canning and Preserving, Dairying, and twenty others.

EXTENSION COURSES—Cost three dollars (non-residents, $5). Fourteen to twenty assignments, including Stock Feeding, Soils, Cooking, Traction Engines, Shop Mathematics, Plumbing, Gasoline Engines, Drainage, Concrete Constructions, Mechanical Drawing, Pattern Making, Automobiles, Carpentry and Building, and twenty-two others.

CREDIT COURSES—Cost four dollars (non-residents, $7.50). Sixteen to twenty assignments, including Farm Crops, Gardening, Animal Breeding, Geology, Rural Sociology, Geometry, English Classics, Ancient History, History of Education, School Law, Vocational Education and eighteen others.

Send for Bulletin describing courses. Address,

H. L. KENT, Secretary Correspondence Courses, Manhattan, Kansas.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON HENS AND COCKS, $1. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS FOR SALE, $1 and $2. Geo. Wasson, Anness, Kan.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons, Indian Runner Ducks, at bargains. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

FOR SALE—CHOICE R. C. RHODE Island Red cockerels, $1 each this fall. Mrs. Minnie Resroad, Darlow, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB LEGHORN HENS and pullets of best laying strain, 75c each. Mrs. Chas. Dibben, Route 3, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—From winners at Mo. State show, $2 to $3 each. C. A. Galwith, Fulton, Mo

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $10 dozen. John Noble, Riley, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS—Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BUFF ORPingtons for sale. Addie Edwards, Kahoka, Mo.

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FOR SALE—SELECT TRIOS AND PENS of Barred Plymouth Rocks of quality. Also some nice cockerels. M. L. Meez, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels from Topeka winners, $1.75 to $10; higher December 1. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

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WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANdottes, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, $1.00 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned at my expense if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES — CHOICE stock for sale. Won 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Topeka; three firsts, 2nd, 3d at Hutchinson, September, 1912. S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—SPECIAL PRICES on old and young stock for a few weeks. From $2.00 up for cockerels and pullets. Many prize winners. Mrs. A. P. Woolverton, Route 4 Topeka, Kansas.

PRACTICE DEMANDS MY TIME—SPEcial price on equipped poultry plant of 40 kinds poultry, pigeons, pheasants, Collies, registered Jerseys. Write wants. Dr. Pauly's Pheasantry, Kahoka, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Good ones—the best I ever raised in shape, color and size. Show birds, $5, $10 and $15. Breeders, pullet or male, line bred, $3 and $5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

LINE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Surplus sale of cockerels, to make room, $1.50 each. Same blood as my show winners. I made clean sweep at Topeka and Hutchinson State Fairs this year, and United Fanciers Show, Omaha, Neb. Fancy and exhibition birds matter of correspondence. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

If you have no turkeys to fatten for your Thanksgiving dinner, it might be well to fatten a few young pullets and cockerels, and these can be cooped up and fattened to good advantage. There is a great difference in the eating qualities of a well-fattened fowl over a lean, scrawny one, and a couple of weeks feeding will turn the latter into the former. Feed corn meal or cheap wheat flour moistened with milk for their main feed. If a little tallow is mixed with it all the better.

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DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

ALFALFA
King of all Crops

183 ACRES, IN WILSON COUNTY, KAN., 165 acres of which is high, dry bottom land, most of which was formerly heavily timbered, but is now clear of stumps; no better corn, wheat and alfalfa land in Kansas. This is a solid body of rich land, without a break or a draw. About 35 acres is seeded to wheat and has some alfalfa. Has a fine, large 8-room house, well finished, with plenty of closets, porches, etc. Has a good cave, good barn and the best dry feed lots in the timber that I have ever seen; winter storms cannot touch cattle. Plenty of timber to always supply the needs of the farm; lots of fine water; three acres of bearing orchard. This farm is three miles from a good railroad town. $65 per acre buys this farm if sold soon; no trade. I can loan half the money. Owner has rheumatism and cannot walk, hence the sacrifice in the price of this farm. This bottom land is worth $125 per acre in gold dollars. **W. A. NELSON, Real Estate Broker, Fall River, Greenwood County, Kansas.**

Bermuda Onion Farms

25 to 100 per cent annual profit can be made from Texas Bermuda Onion gardens farmed for you under our co-operative plan. One acre and up on easy terms. Yield 300 to 600 bushels per acre. The ideal investment. For beautiful booklet and particulars address,

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OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness County, Kan.**

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

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CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, $10 to $15. Also city property. **Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.**

FINE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS.
For sale or trade, $5,000. If interested, I will send full description. Address, **OWNER, Lock Box 513, Hutchinson, Kan.**

FARM BARGAIN.
235 acres, 4 miles from Garnett, Kan., 85 miles to K. C. A snap at $36 per acre. Must go in next 30 days. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

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BUY FROM OWNER.
We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

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160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
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Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
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FOR SALE—500 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.
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240 a. wheat farm, well improved, 120 a. in cultivation, good orchard, all fenced. Easy terms, priced right. **FOWLER & DRAGOO, Lucas, Kan.**

500 ACRES, located 6 miles of good R. R. town; all tillable; barn 52x60; 7-room house; other outbuildings; 175 acres fine grass land; remainder in corn land. Price, $55 per acre. Terms to suit. **MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

COME QUICK
and look this over; 160 acres, well located, good soil, 130 under cultivation, well and mill, fenced. Price, only $14 per acre. Terms to suit. Other bargains. List on request.
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WANTED—Buyers of cheap Ness and Trego County farms and ranches. Also, want merchandise, residences and eastern land to trade for western land or automobiles. List your property with us to sell or trade. **WALTER A. DOERSCHLAG, Ransom, Kan.**

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to get a farm in the best county in the best farming state in the Union? A new railroad has just been opened up to traffic. 28,000 acres of our land, $5 per acre down, the rest in easy payments. Low rate of interest. You will never get another chance like this. Drop a card to **B. F. MORGAN, Clay Center, Kan.**

320-ACRE STOCK FARM
Alfalfa, corn, hogs and money. Price and terms right.
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80 ACRES, 2½ miles of R. R. town; 7-room house; barn; other outbuildings; all tillable; two wells. Price, $55 per acre. **MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.**

158 ACRES—2½ miles Thayer; timber, grass, water and a money making coal mine. $6,000; mtg., $2,500. Want mdse. or good hotel. 60 acres tillable. **WM. ROBBINS, Thayer, Kan.**

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READ THIS.
I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from $35 to $65 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

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Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale, and some exchanged at prices that show a good investment for home or speculation. I deal on commission only. Owners' prices. Our prices are lower than other localities, quality of land considered. **CHAS. E. COLE, Hartford, Kan.**

THERE IS NO HURRY; TAKE YOUR time, as the Independent Benevolent and Educational Association has always on hand bargains in real estate. Inquire about the DIVIDED RISK plan in real estate. I. B. E. A., Box 247, Hoisington, Kan.

SQUARE 640 ACRES VIRGIN SOIL—Covered with bluestem grass, finest living water, half tillable, wheat or corn land, fenced, 10 miles Natoma. Price, $20 a. Terms, very easy. **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.**

FINE FARM of 160 acres, 1 mile from Otis, all level, hard land, best of soil, 4-room house, barn, well and mill, fenced, 60 acres broken, $25 per acre. I have a few other snaps. **FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.**

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Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise ½ to ¾ bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, $25 to $40. Further particulars write
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BARGAIN—Improved Logan Co., Kan., 160 alfalfa, stock and grain farm, 5 miles railroad station. Price, $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance time. Also 10 acres Florida Everglades, $300, payable $10 per month.
H. M. DAVIS,
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160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

160-Acre Imp. Near Springdale; most of land equal to ANY in north, bar none; 25 acres fine orchard; good timber, spring water. Worth $100, but $60 an acre takes it. No trades. Free lists.
FREDERICKS
Springdale, Washington County, Arkansas.

FARM BARGAIN.
240 acres, mostly upland, 120 acres in cultivation, a part of which is low alfalfa land, 80 acres in pasture, 40 acres good prairie meadow, 5-room house, barn, chicken house, granary, good family orchard, 2 wells and windmill, 1 mile to school, 6 miles from Salina, good road to town, nice dairy proposition. Price, $11,000. No trade. Write for free list. **V. E. NIQUETTE, Salina, Kan.**

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

Forty acres, 1½ miles from railroad town; 30 acres in cultivation, 3 acres orchard, balance pasture; farm all smooth; 4-room house in good condition, barn 30x36 with loft, corn crib, hen house and sheds; good water; close to graded school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $2,600, for quick sale.
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LOOK AT THIS Strictly modern, 10-room residence, hot water heat, acetylene, bath, toilet, furnace, near high school, cement walks, fruit trees, shrubbery. Also, 40 acres alfalfa adjoining, hog-tight, mill, well, farrowing pens. For cut and description, write **JOHN TAGGART, White City, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Blacksmith shop and tools, 1 lot, dwelling house, 3 rooms, and two lots, 50x135 ft., for $1,100. In a real live town, 56 miles from Denver. No competition. Besides this, I have some of the best land bargains in Eastern Colorado. Homestead relinquishments from $300 to $1,000 for 300 acres, and deeded land from $7.50 to $20 an ace. We raised from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat to the acre here this year, and corn 30 to 40 bushels. **HARRY MAHER, Deer Trail, Colo.**

EASY To Make Money on Choice Lots in PLAINS, KANSAS.
I've got them at $17.50 to $50. **PAYMENTS**
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.
Drawer "B."

YOUR OPPORTUNITY
Is NOW in the Province of
SASKATCHEWAN
Western Canada





Do you desire to get a **Free Homestead of 160 Acres** of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no **Free Homesteading** land left.

A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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Kansas City, Mo.

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EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS.
Improved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list, free. **J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
720 a., ½ bottom, all in high state of cultivation, most all in timothy, clover and alfalfa, large dwelling and barn, all new, well painted, well fenced, no better stock farm in Kansas, 16 mi. Topeka, 3 mi. R. R. Price is right. **BLACK-HOOK & CO., 104 W. 8th, Topeka.**

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Topeka, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

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TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE.
160 acres, 5 miles of Parsons; 125 a. in cult.; good 6-room house. Price, $75 per a.; inc., $3,000. Can match any kind of a merchandise deal. Ask for our new list. **Owners' Sale & Exchange Co., Independence, Kan.**

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. **RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 Rumley Oil Pull, 30 h. p. tractor, run 40 days, 1 Rumley Ideal 32x52 separator, complete; 1 sawmill, all in No. 1 condition. We have other business. **SCHEPP BROS., R. F. D. No. 3, Manhattan, Kan.**

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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

320 ACRES, TREGO COUNTY, KAN.
Fourteen miles south of Collyer; about 100 acres rough land, balance good wheat land. Price, $20 per acre. Will exchange for good income city property. 160 acres, Finney County, 2½ miles from McCue. Good wheat land. Price, $30 per acre. Will exchange for good income city property. I have some highly improved farms in Crawford County for sale. I have a customer who wants a good and well equipped stock ranch. What have you to offer?
W. P. DORMAN, Girard, Kan.

TWO GOOD BARGAINS.
150 acres, all under cultivation, every foot level land, lies 7 miles from market, in good neighborhood. Must be sold quick. $4,200 will buy it.
800 acres, improved, 30 acres in alfalfa, house, barn, granary, all fenced, running water. A snap at $20 an acre. Terms. Write
JAMES H. LITTLE,
The Rush County Land Man,
La Crosse, Kan.



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OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

POULTRY

Now that cold weather is approaching, the chickens should all be removed from their small coops and taken to their permanent winter quarters.

If you expect your hens to lay during the winter, their house must be warm and free from drafts, otherwise they won't lay, no matter how much feed you give them.

We have advised taking the ashes from the stoves and placing them in the poultry houses, so the hens can have the charcoal to eat and the ashes to dust themselves; but you must be careful that there are no live coals among the ashes, or there may be danger of a fire.

The droppings should be removed from the poultry houses every few days, otherwise the gases arising from them are apt to make the atmosphere unhealthy, and disease among the flock is likely to occur.

Thanksgiving is not so far away but that we may consider the desirability of fattening up the turkeys a bit. If your turkeys have free range, it would be well to feed them all the corn they will possibly eat when they come home at night. It is questionable whether it is policy to pen them up for fattening, for turkeys pine for freedom when cooped up, and are liable to lose more flesh than they will gain. So let them have all the feed they will eat while they are around the place, in addition to what they get while foraging in the fields.

In answer to a correspondent as to whether it is better to buy pure-bred fowls now or to wait till spring, will say: Undoubtedly you can buy fowls cheaper now than you can when the busy season comes in the spring, but you must take the risk of keeping them through the winter in consideration. In purchasing now you have not only the advantage of cheaper prices, but also of having the fowls all ready for business early in the spring, when eggs are wanted for hatching purposes. But we would not advise anybody to buy fowls simply because they are cheap, unless you are sure that they are of good stock and are what you want. Cheap fowls, in price and in quality, have been the cause of many a would-be poultryman's failure and abandonment of the business before he had given it a reasonably fair trial. It is very bad policy for the beginner to try to buy where he can get the cheapest fowls, regardless of quality, for if this is done he will most surely be disappointed in the end. He should always use the utmost pains to get hold of extra choice specimens, if it is possible to obtain them, and when he has satisfied himself that he has found such stock for sale he should buy while he has the chance, for purchasers nowadays are numerous, and the breeder will soon sell them if not taken at once. Don't be afraid of high prices, for the best stock can never be purchased at very low figures, and as like generally produces like, the high-priced stock will soon pay for themselves by producing the same quality in the offspring raised.

Frank Buzard's Big Holstein Sale.

Attention is called to the sale advertisement of Frank Buzard, of St. Joseph, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. This will be the biggest offering of dairy cows and heifers in the west this season. The offering will consist of 75 head of high-grade Holstein heifers, all bred to a son of a 17-pound cow; 12 registered Holstein cows, and 12 high-class registered Holstein bulls from 12 to 20 months old. Also, 65 head of high-grade Holstein and high-grade Jersey cows, all bred to a full brother of Colanthas 5th Johana, second prize yearling at the National Dairy Show, Chicago. Every animal in this herd is tuberculine tested. The cows and heifers in this sale are a remarkably fine lot, carrying the best blood of the Holstein breed. They are all daughters of sires from families that have made great milk and butter records. They are bred to bulls that are right, not only as to breeding, but as individuals. King Veeman Pontiac 39037 is one of the bulls in use in this herd. He was sired by King of the Pontiacs, with a record of 57 A. R. O. daughters. Seven of them have semi-official year butter records of 733.36 to 812.18. Some of this offering will be bred to a son of Hope's Cornucopia, out of Lucy Netherlands, with a 7-day butter record of 16.80; milk, 387.10. Others are bred to a son of Colantha 4th and six proven sons. The Holstein bulls that will go in the sale are right as breeders and as individuals. In this offering, dairymen will find a strictly high-class lot of dairy cows. They will be in first-class condition and it will be an opportunity to buy first-class dairy cows that will make good. To reach dairy farm near St. Joseph, take Frederick Avenue street car at Union Depot, go to end of line and the farm is three-fourths mile from end of line. Look up advertisement in this issue, and send for catalog and arrange to attend this big sale. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing for catalog.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks**, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL, CUSTOMS, Internal Revenue and Postal Clerks. Examinations soon. Prepare now. Trial Lesson Free. Write Ozment, 44-R, St. Louis.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR spare time. Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 721, Covington, Ky.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'layoffs'. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT position on stock or dairy farm by young couple, no children, thoroughly experienced. Also handy with machinery. Reference furnished. Address Box 193, Lawton, Okla.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—THIRTY HEAD OF CHOICE fawn colored Jersey cows, 3 to 7 years old, fresh and fresh soon. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SEVEN COMING 2-YEAR-OLD HIGH-grade Holstein heifers, bred to registered bull. Might sell a few cows. W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—13 HEAD FINE registered stock consisting of 4 cows, 4 calves, 4 yearlings, one 2-year-old, for sale at reasonable prices. W. E. Dustin, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 75 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE — PERCHERONS, BOTH sexes. Would trade for Holstein heifers. Ira Boyd, Virginia, Neb.

FOR SALE—6 IMP. REGISTERED AND grade stallions, Percherons, Shires and Belgians; 3 jacks; imp. and grade mares, and some mules. Will trade stallions or jacks for cattle within 50 miles of Topeka. Kidd Bros., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

HOGS.

VALLEY FARM BIG BONED POLANDS. A few spring boars and gilts, sired by Master Hadley 2d, Expansive Wonder and Joe Bowers, for sale. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY — GUARANTEED PURE, EXtracted (strained) honey, gathered by our own bees, finest quality, put up in cans holding 60 pounds each, two cans to a case, only $9 a case f. o. b., Myers, Mont. Address The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Mont.

DOGS.

WANTED—ONE MALE AND THREE female, full blood rat terrier dogs. State price. Mollie A. Miller, 101 Ranch, Bliss, Okla.

COLLIE DOGS, PUPPIES, SABLE—Choice, $5. Bred female, $15. Guaranteed. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

RUSSIAN WOLF HOUNDS. FOR SALE—Russian Wolf Hound pups, four months old. Parent stock best of wolf killers. These pups fine individuals. Males, $15; females, $10. Smoky Hill Ranche, Wallace, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGES — 1,000, ALL KINDS, everywhere. What have you? Overlin & Co., California, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—320-ACRE IMproved wheat belt farm, north of Dodge City. F. P. Cone, Chanute, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dep. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM, CLOSE to this city. Easy terms. J. H. King, Cawker City, Kan.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

160 A., 4 MI. CITY, 100 SMOOTH FARM land, bal. grass, small bldgs., well and mill, 1 mi. to market. Price, $5,600; $560 cash, bal. like rent. I. R. Eldred, Phillipsburg, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE AND BROWN FERRETS FOR sale. Price list free. Bert Ewell, Wellington, Ohio.

GOING TO BUILD? WE CAN SAVE YOU money on your lumber bill. Prices and particulars free. Send address on postal. Keystone Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. MODern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

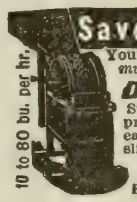
THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County.—Taken up, by C. L. Williams, of Ten Mile Township, on October 12, 1912, a red heifer calf, 5 months old, with white under belley and white hind feet. Value, $12.50.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County.—Taken up, by T. J. Wilson, St. John, Kan., on the 15th day of October, 1912, one hog, weight 125 pounds, black, four white feet and tip of tail white. Appraised value, $10.

"JUST TOBACCO" BY MAIL

We will send you one pound of "Early Times" smoking tobacco
FOR 50 CENTS POSTPAID.
Pure one-sucker tobacco grown in Kentucky Green River District. Get the natural bouquet and aroma without dope or flavor.
RYAN-HAMPTON TOBACCO CO., INC.
Louisville, Ky.



Saves Corn—Makes Fat

Your stock will get more good out of *half as much* corn if fed ear corn, sliced with the

Dean Ear Corn Slicer

Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse food. All eaten, no waste. 1, 2, 4 hole sizes. ½ to 2 in. slices. See the **DEAN** at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. *Satisfaction guaranteed* or money back.

10 to 80 bu. per hr.

Enterprise Windmill Co. Dept. 9 Sandwich, Ill.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master .....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....Iz. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Get into partnership with your wife and then use pluck for a motor, and nothing is beyond you.

There is one thing that every man can do, and that is his duty. He will then have a good steady job.

Thirty-one states now have State Grange organizations, and others have subordinate bodies not yet organized. The order is growing everywhere, and up in Canada it has already made itself felt as a power for good.

Co-operation means united effort—all working together. It is one of the greatest forces of modern civilization. All the great business enterprises of the country are the result of co-operation. If you co-operate you can get almost anything you want, whether it be an act of congress or an oiled road. The Grange is the best illustration of co-operative effort, and, although it has had a somewhat lengthy history, it is only recently that its real worth seems to have come into general appreciation.

Pleasant Ridge Grange in Shawnee County has helped to solve one of the vexed problems of the day. On the "Ridge" stood a beautiful old church building which was in use only occasionally. The Grange leased this building, made some needed repairs, and now has a very satisfactory meeting place, while the church is not put to the least inconvenience. This is not only bringing the Grange work into close relations with the church, where it belongs, but is an actual means of saving the country church which could be adopted all over the country.

Spokane's Hospitality.

Many of the arrangements for the Spokane gathering will be made by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which is intent upon doing everything possible to give the Patrons a royal good time.

Among the things which the Chamber of Commerce proposes to do for the Grange members some have thus been officially specified:

Will tender a great banquet to all the delegates, at the sumptuous Davenport restaurant, one of the finest in the United States, with speaking and other entertainment features.

Provide a trip for all the delegates through the Spokane Valley, as far as the Hayden Lakes in Idaho.

Provide a trip through the Palouse country as far as Rosalia, and as much beyond as the time available will permit.

The governors of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana are booked to address the session, also the mayor of Spokane and officials of the Chamber of Commerce. A reception will be given by the latter organization in honor of the National Grange delegates, to which the entire Chamber of Commerce membership of 1,100 will be invited.

The spirit of the welcome which the Inland Empire proposes to extend to the coming Patrons is well expressed in this letter written to State Master C. B. Kegley of the Washington State Grange by the secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. He writes:

"The entire west extends to your people a cordial invitation to come here and partake of western hospitality. The entire west will co-operate with you to the end that the convention in Spokane be the most successful and the most largely attended of any convention in the history of the National Grange. Whenever you have an opportunity of doing so, please convey these expressions of co-operation and good will to the masters of the State Granges and to all others who are interested in making the Spokane convention the greatest and most successful the National Grange has ever held. To enable the officials of the Grange to excel all previous efforts, not only in regard to the usefulness and value of the convention, the Spokane Chamber of Commerce is with you to the fullest extent. A cordial personal welcome awaits each of your delegates."

Get This Labor Saver on 30 DAYS' TRIAL



Here's a wonderful labor-saving device for men with **hoisting** to do; also a mighty liberal plan for **trying it out.** Thousands of farmers have tried this plan. Today they are saving time, money and muscle in 40 different ways.

Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

The Hall Hoist works like a block and tackle. But, unlike the common kind, the Hall Hoist holds the load in mid-air at any desired height. This is done by a patented **self-locking** device that clamps on to the pull rope **the moment you slack up on it.** The heavier the load the tighter the grip, yet released by a mere turn of the wrist.

40 Stunts Simplified

The Hall Hoist hauls up ice, picks up gas engines, stretches wire fence, lifts wagon bodies and holds 'em any height while gears are being shifted or repairs made. One man can swing up a 300-lb. hog. You don't have to hang on to the rope nor make any hitches. Hoist load—let up on pull rope and—gee, **how that lock takes hold!** Release it—down comes load easy.

Durable—Simple

Made out of best steel, the Hall Hoist will last a lifetime. The patented self-locking device treats all ropes alike, whether they're old, new, wet or frazzled, and is guaranteed not to wear rope any more than any block and tackle.

If not sold by your hardware dealer, don't wait a day before writing for our great 30-day Trial Offer.

Send your name and your dealer's NOW. Back will come catalog and the simple details of our big offer. Write tonight.

HALL MFG. CO.
205 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

Besides Jumbo Hoist and Wire Stretcher we make 9 sizes Safety Hoists. Cap. 400 lbs. to 4 tons.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SAVE-THE-HORSE
(Trade Mark Registered)
SPAVIN REMEDY



A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary remedy; when they want the GOODS that cures they come back for Save-the-Horse."

Whether on Spavin, Ringbone (except Low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Shoe Boil, Windpuff, Injured Tendons or other disease, a perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed, no scar or loss of hair, Horse works as usual. **16 YEARS A SUCCESS.**

WE Originated the Plan of—Treating Horses—Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. But write, describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

TROY CHEMICAL CO. 65 Commerce St., Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

Newvermifuge

The Best and Most Effective Remedy for Bots and Other Worms in Horses.

(Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 31571.) It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 18 to 24 hours all pin worms and bots.

It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Practical horse owners have written us Newvermifuge has removed between 500 and 800 bots and worms in a single horse. An animal whose stomach is full of worms cannot get fat or help being obstinate. Send your order today. Beware of imitations. 6 capsules $1.25; 12 capsules $2.00. Postage prepaid.

FARMER'S HORSE REMEDY CO.,
Dept. B. 8, 592-7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Auto light trouble ended

Here's the end of lamp lighting trouble—no more wading to the front of your car in the mud—no more driving in the dark because you found no matches in your clothes. **Get the**

ACME AUTO LITER

a simple attachment—then by just turning a disc, you can turn on the gas and light your lamps from the seat. Guaranteed to do the work or money refunded. Send for booklet.

Acme Auto Liter Co., Dept. U., Bloomfield, Ind.

HORSES AND MULES

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.

Cameron, Missouri.

A special carload of registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices reasonable and terms to suit.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELLE'S BOY No. 75566, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

Young registered of Golden Fern Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion [illegible] Terms right.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Combining milk and butter records. One of the best sons of Financial Blossom FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

For Sale—A [illegible] sons of Torono Lassie Lad. Can spare one heifer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

REGISTERED [illegible] heifers and bull calves sired by Imp. Sunnyhill's Blue Prince, Combination Fern Lad 2nd, grandson of Lassie Lad, Oxford Marvel's Son and Financial Blossom. Choice lot of young stock.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

One of the [illegible] herds in the west, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Choice young bull [illegible] having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls, and heifers and cows, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.



C.S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotch and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d. Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

Ten choice, richly bred bulls, from 8 to 18 months of age. Also, few young cows and heifers. Plenty of size, extra good heads, with horns to match, and elegant coats.

WILLIAM ACKER
Vermillion, Marshall County, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

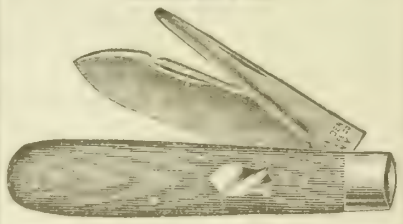


RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid $1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2¾ inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 1¾ inches long. This blade indespensible for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending $1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

The annual report of the Nebraska Stallion Registration Board is now being distributed, and copies may be had by addressing Hon. W. R. Mellor, Secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

Holstein Heifers.

W. B. Van Horn, Overbrook, Kan., has seven coming 2-year-old high grade Holstein heifers for sale. They are bred to a registered bull. He could spare a few cows. Note his advertisement, and mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Haworth Poland Chinas.

In this issue Paul E. Haworth, of Lawrence, Kan., is offering a choice lot of springs boars and gilts, sired by Advance, the boar that weighed 570 pounds before 1 year old. Please look up advertisement and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Lomax & Starrett Sale.

The Poland China offering of Lomax & Starrett, at Leona, Kan., November 9, will be one of the high class offerings of the season. The spring and fall boars and spring and fall gilts in this sale are of the kind that will interest breeders wanting Poland Chinas that grow big and have lots of quality. They are the smooth, easy feeding kind that always make good. If you want size and quality, attend this sale.

Roy Johnston's Poland Sale.

The Poland China sale of Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan., Monday, October 21, was not quite up to the usual average of the Johnston kind. The boars outsold the gilts and seemed in better demand. The boars averaged about $35. Mr. Johnston will sell about 60 head of fall yearling gilts and a few bred sows on January 20. This promises to be one of the best lots ever sold on the Johnston farm. Please look for later mentioning of this sale.

Last Call for Hudson's Sale.

Breeders and farmers wanting strictly high class, big type Polands should not overlook the offering of Wayne Hudson, of Hemple, Mo. The sale will be held at Stewartsville, Mo., November 8. A great lot of fall boars and gilts will go in this sale. Also, a limited number of outstanding spring boars and gilts. A greater part of this offering was sired by Mr. Hudson's good herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness by Big Hadley, and is out of such great sows as Bessie Bell, Lady Bell, Bell's Collossus, Golddust Queen, Mo. Capitol and daughters of such sows.

Jacob Spark's Sale.

Jacob Sparks, of Pattonsburg, Mo., one of the progressive young breeders of that state, sold one of the outstanding good offerings of the season in his annual fall sale at Pattonsburg, October 22. The average was not what it should have been for the high class lot of big Poland Chinas sold. The offering was sold principally to local buyers. However, it was a class that would have done credit to the best herds in the country. Mr. Sparks owns one of Missouri's best big type Poland China herds. He has one of the good sow herds of the corn belt, composed almost entirely of representatives of the best big type families of the breed, a greater part of it bought at a high price. He is adding new blood all the time and breeders wanting something good, the kind with size and quality, should investigate his herd.

T. E. Durbin Sold Fine Offering.

The offering of T. E. Durbin's annual fall sale of Old Trusty Poland Chinas at King City, Mo., October 22, was an extra good one. Many critics who have attended a great number of sales this fall pronounced it the best offering of the season. Nearly all of the offering was sired by Mr. Durbin's great herd boar, Blue Valley Ex., one of the proven breeders of the corn belt. On account of unfavorable conditions the average was not what it should have been for the extra good lot sold. Following is a list of the principal buyers:

A. J. Howitt, King City	$36.00
T. M. Hudson, King City	25.00
A. J. Howitt	36.00
Park Wagers, Amity, Mo.	20.00
A. Meador, Mt. Etna, Ia.	20.00
Ulrich Bros., King City	43.00
H. H. Foster, King City	30.00
John F. Hibbs, St. Joe, Mo.	20.00
J. L. Stokee, Marysville, Mo.	20.00
Wm. Frank, King City, Mo.	30.00
C. A. Davidson, King City, Mo.	30.00
C. A. Davidson	38.00
Wm. Frank	32.00
D. I. Martin, King City	21.00
J. T. Hibbs	30.00
C. A. Davidson	42.00
A. J. Neal, Marysville, Mo.	31.00
R. I. Wagers, Amity, Mo.	20.00
John Compton, King City	30.00
H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.	26.00
Wm. Frank, King City, Mo.	24.00
D. I. Martin	23.00
Wm. Frank	22.00
Geo. Fredrick, King City	22.00
Geo. Fredrick	21.00
Geo. Fredrick	21.00
Geo. Fredrick	25.00
Wm. Frank	26.00
C. A. Davidson	25.00
Wm. Frank	22.00
Turner Bros., King City	24.50
Turner Bros	24.50
Turner Bros	24.50

Watts & Son's Big Sale.

Attention is called to the advertisement of William Watt & Son, of Green City, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. On November 15 this reliable firm of breeders will offer 50 head of big type Poland China hogs and 23 head of Shorthorn cattle. The offering of both hogs and cattle will be choice ones. There will be 14 spring boars sired by such boars as Watt's Big Bone 63733, Long Surprise 179577 and Watt's King 63735. Big Bone was sired by Prince Iota; Long Surprise by Wintermute's Surprise Tecumseh, bought at Iowa State Fair as a yearling for $325. Watt's King was sired by Long King. They are a trio of big type quality boars that are right in every way, and they are breeding right. There will also be four spring boars by Colossal, six fall boars by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant and 20 fall gilts by the same boars. The tried sows of this herd is one of the best lots of big type Poland China sows in the corn belt. Ten choice ones will be in this sale and it will be one of the extra good Poland China offerings of the season. The offering of Shorthorn cattle is high class, and will include 15 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, five cows and eight bulls. A number of the bulls were sired by Champion Prince, and some by Royal Marshall. They will also sell their great herd bull, Champion Prince. The bulls are reds and roans, and one white one. The offering will include cows by Lord Champion, heifers by Waterloo Duke and Standard Goods. Write them at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.

A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

OHIO IMPORTED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER

LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Auctioneer
Wellington - - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS

The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.
FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN

Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

BIG POLAND CHINAS.
—BLACK AND SPOTTED KIND.
75 spring and summer pigs for sale, priced reasonably. Public annual sale November 7, 1912. Send for catalog and come to my sale. I sell good hogs cheaper than any other breeder. Write today.
J. A. WINEBRENNER, Tipton, Mo.

— See —
Faulkner's Spotted Polands.
The Old, Original, Big Boned Spotted Kind, at
Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma City
State Fairs
For the kind of our forefathers, write
H. L. FAULKNER,
Box K, Jamesport, Mo.

Poland Chinas 225 head in herd. Spring boars and gilts for sale, priced at farmers' prices. Write at once.
E. J. MANDERSCHEID, St. John, Kan.

FOSTER'S MASTODON
My spring yearling boar, by Mastodon Price, out of Mastodon Maid, for sale. Also, big type spring boars. No gilts. Prices right.
H. H. FOSTER
King City, Missouri.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.
100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

Poland Chinas With Quality For Sale 30 Spring Boars and 30 Spring Gilts, not akin. Sired by Ware's Hadley by Big Hadley and Miami Chief. Prices reasonable and everything guaranteed. Write today.
P. L. WARE & SON, Paola, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.
Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas
combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES
Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS
Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.
O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

THE LARGE, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Fifty head of fall boars and gilts that have size and quality; also, a few bred gilts. L. E. KLEIN, Zeandale, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Wetmoreland, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Low Fencing Costs.

Wire fence prices have not increased in proportion to prices in general. The products of the farm today will have 50 per cent more wire fence than 10 years ago. Some of our readers may have noticed this and wondered at it, as wire fence is one of the Steel Trust products. There is strong competition in this line and several big companies have sold their fence direct to the farmer for many years. By eliminating the cost of handling by the dealer as well as his profit, they have made very low prices. The Trust has had to meet this competition and prices have been kept down. Kitselman Bros., whose ad appears elsewhere in this issue, was the original mail order fence company.

Valuable Information on Feeds and Manures.

A folder has just come to our attention which contains a lot of practical information on the subject of live stock feeding. This folder does not seek to tell what to feed stock, but rather to give the reader information in such form as to assist him in deciding what and how much to feed to accomplish the greatest results considering, of course, the purpose for which he is raising the stock. In this folder is contained a valuable table giving an analysis of every kind of feed known, and shows by percentage the amount of the various digestible nutrients in a given amount of feed. It also shows by percentage the amount of fertilizing constituents in a given amount of fertilizer, resulting from the feeding of each kind of food. So it is easy for one to compare his present feeding arrangement with this table and find out how he can economize in gaining the result he has in view. This folder is entitled "Values of Feeds and Manures," and is published by The C. N. P. Bowsher Co. of South Bend, Ind., and will be sent gratis on request.

Portable Corn Cribs.

The portable corn crib which is being advertised in Kansas Farmer has had a good sale, although this is the first season it was put on the market. It was shown at Nebraska and Illinois State Fairs, where quite a number of sales were made on the grounds. The Miller Portable Corn Crib is of a distinctive type and merits extensive sales. It has many advantages over the old style cribs, and while the new portable crib will not entirely replace the old cribs, any more than the automobile will replace the horse, yet it is worth while because of its convenience. The Miller Crib is built at the factory in St. Louis. Order one, put it up on your place by simply bolting it together. Next year you may wish to rearrange your buildings. Simple matter. Remove the bolts, carry the crib to the desired location. Set up a Miller Crib out in the field, fill it with corn, feed out the corn or haul to market. At your leisure, during the winter, take it down and set it up just where you want it to stay. If you rent, the Miller Crib is your good friend. Save your corn from rain and snow. Then when you move to another place, take your Miller Crib along. It is built in convenient sections. See the advertisement on another page, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

To Prevent Hog Cholera.

Hog cholera is the most deadly and the most dreaded disease that affects the swine herd. Its extreme virulency, coupled to the fact that no certain cure has ever been found makes it a most dreaded scourge. The salvation of the hog raiser lies in preventing the disease from getting a foothold on his farm. To this end every farmer should see to it that his herd is kept constantly in the height of condition. A herd that is perfectly healthy, that is entirely free from worms, that have perfect digestion and good, rich blood, rarely, if ever, are attacked by cholera. This fact has been demonstrated time and again by stockmen who give their animals free access to "Sal Vet," a medicated salt, manufactured by the S. R. Feil Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Animals which have free access to "Sal Vet" become hardy and healthy and for that reason seem to be immune to the disease. The manufacturers do not claim "Sal Vet" will cure cholera, but they do claim that its use prevents cholera from getting a foothold. Mr. Feil generously offers to send enough "Sal Vet" to feed all your stock 60 days, and will then make no charge if it fails to do all he claims. See the advertisement on another page. Better clip and mail the coupon today.

O'Keefe Makes Good Sale.

The sale of large type Poland Chinas held by L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan., Thursday, October 24, was the best sale it has been our pleasure to attend this fall. The sale was well advertised and the offering was above the average. The local support was strong and a number of our best Poland China breeders were represented, either by mail bids or by being present. Mr. Roy Johnston topped the boar sale, paying $82 for No. 5, while Mr. Fred Johnston was a close second, paying $55 for No. 18. Mr. G. L. Adams, of Olathe, Kan., topped the gilt sale, paying $63 for No. 46 in catalog. Col. R. L. Harriman conducted the sale, and was at his best. He went into the sale with vim and vigor and the sale was a quick, snappy one all the way through, and at no time did it lack for interest. Following is report of all selling above $25:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.	W. H. Winter, Martin City, Mo.	$51.00
2.	J. D. Spangler, Sharon, Kan.	35.00
3.	Chas. Graves, Grandin, Mo.	26.00
4.	J. F. Bucklet, Bucyrus, Kan.	26.00
5.	Roy Johnston, South Mound, Kan.	82.00
6.	Chas. Graves	63.00
7.	Chas. Graves	40.00
9.	Chas. Graves	40.00
10.	W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.	42.50
11.	Chas. Graves	38.00
12.	Chas. Graves	37.00
13.	A. Dougherty, Stilwell, Kan.	41.00
14.	John Kessill, Maywood, Mo.	42.50
15.	Ed Dougherty, Stillwell, Kan.	41.00
16.	H. B. Walters, Effingham, Kan.	44.00
17.	S. W. Rice, Gardner, Kan.	32.00
18.	Fred Johnston, South Mound, Kan	55.00
22.	G. L. Adams, Olathe, Kan.	35.00
23.	H. W. Hoak, Attica, Kan.	41.00
29.	W. H. Winter	30.00
30.	I. R. Berky, Louisburg, Kan.	52.00
31.	E. M. Hisey, Bucyrus, Kan.	31.00
36.	E. W. Breckenridge, Olathe, Kan.	30.00
38.	E. W. Breckenridge	30.00
37.	Harvey Wales, Peculiar, Mo.	26.00
39.	G. L. Adams	30.00
40.	W. H. Harrison, Peculiar, Mo.	26.00
41.	Chas. Graves	39.00
42.	Ed Dougherty	46.00
43.	A. E. Hockaday, Olathe, Kan.	35.00
46.	G. L. Adams	60.00
48.	W. E. Long, Merriam, Kan.	31.00
49.	E. W. Breckenridge	26.00
50.	E. W. Breckenridge	26.00
54.	W. H. Harrison	46.00
55.	E. S. Wales, Belton, Mo.	45.00

Forty-eight head sold for $1,728. Average, $36.

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS
Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling boars, sired by Big Bill Tafft and Big Moore this year. Also open gilts and spring pigs. Write me. Prices right. Will be a full brother to The Hayseed sold for $1,000 at 1 year old.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when matured 900 to 1,000 pounds. Tried sires for sale. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT. Also the Famous Peter Mouw Duroc Jersey boar, Orion, New Method, and Pathfinder. Write me.
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060 pound grand Champion Paymaster Chief Hadley and Big Bill Tafft. We are offering 40 fall gilts, open and bred, and also a few spring boars by these and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a few pigs that can not be beat. We can guarantee the above as represented, and we like to please good people.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS
A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, sired by the grandest collection of BIG type breed sires used by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Also with spring pigs for sale.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than ever offered. Prices as low as ever raised.
R. F. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.



Weighed 570 Pounds Before One Year Old.
For Sale—Choice spring boars and gilts and fall yearling boars—the big type combining size and quality.
PAUL E. HAWORTH,
Lawrence, Kan.

IMMUNE POLANDS
Fifty head of very choice, big type Poland China spring pigs, both sexes, and immune from cholera. Also, Shorthorn cows and heifers, bred or open. Nothing but first-class stock sold for breeding purposes. Inspection invited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale
Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40
Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS
Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

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J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS.
Big, smooth kind, headed by Model Bill 54634, and Model Wonder, descended from A Wonder. Sows of equal merit. Stock for sale.
O. R. STRAUSS, Milford, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40
Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS
Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

CHOICE DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
Last fall farrow, sired by Good I Stuff Model by the Duroc champion Good I Stuff Again, and out of sows by Crimson Jack by Crimson Wonder.
E. H. GIFFORD, Lewiston, Neb.

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.
Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS
20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS
Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. O. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Rudge's 646-280907. All high class, priced for quick sale.
W. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

WATT & SONS BIG SALE
AT GREEN CITY, MO., NOV. 15, 1912
FIFTY HEAD BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Six fall boars, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 20 fall gilts, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 145 spring boars, sired by Watt's Big Bone, Long Surprise and Watt's King; 4 spring boars, by Colossal. Also, 10 tried sows, 23 head Shorthorn cattle, 15 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, 5 cows and 8 bulls, 3 yearling bulls by Champion Prince, 2 by Royal Marshall, also our great herd bull, Champion Prince. Bulls are reds and roans, and one white one. Cows and heifers by Lord Champion, Waterloo Duke and Standard Goods. Mail card for catalog, and see what we have.
W. M. WATT & SONS, **GREEN CITY, MO.**
AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.

NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL!

GREATEST AND BEST

LIVE STOCK SHOW

OF THE YEAR.

NOV. 30, to DEC. 7, 1912

—AT—

UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO

Many new improvements, new features, Thirty National Conventions, Daily Sales of all Breeds, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A season of learning, entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows, and

A TRIP TO CHICAGO

Lowest rates on all Railroads.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me. J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.

Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me. C. A. NELSON.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulls for sale, priced right.

U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

WRITE US FOR OUR LIST OF IMproved farms for sale. Some of the finest farms in Kansas and other states on easy terms and very low prices. We list only what we consider as genuine bargains. Garver & Co., Box 142, Topeka, Kan.

PURE MORGAN STALLIONS

Young Morgan Stallions for sale, sired by Prince Albert 4725, the seventh in line from Justin Morgan. There are very few pure-bred Morgan stallions in the world, and none better bred than these. Here is a remarkable chance to secure some of the best blood lines known to the breed.

J. ED. BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—L. M. Monsees & Son, thirty-fourth annual sale, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan

Poland Chinas.

Nov. 15—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Nov. 15—William Watt & Son, Green City, Mo.
Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 8—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 22—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshires.

Nov. 21—Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

Stallions for Trade.

Kidd Bros., Route 7, Topeka, Kan., offer some stallions in exchange for cattle, in the classified advertising columns this week.

Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Barred Rock specialist, of Clay Center, Kan., starts a card in poultry department this week. Mrs. Gillespie's Barred Rocks are well known and always give complete satisfaction.

Lant Brothers' Duroc Sale.

Don't fail to send in your name early for one of Lant Brothers' catalogs. The sale will be November 12, at Dennis, Kan. Good train service, either from Parsons or Cherryvale, Kan. The offering is one of the best to be sold this year, and should attract the attention of breeders.

Shorthorn Bulls.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., changes his advertisement this week to include a few Shorthorn bulls old enough for service. Mr. Amcoats reports fair sales on Poland Chinas, but still has a fine line of spring boars and gilts. They have all been vaccinated and are immune from cholera. Mr. Amcoats will also sell a limited number of Shorthorn cows and heifers. The Amcoats stock is first class and will be priced right.

Col. Triggs.

One of the big factors in the Poland China sales that have been held in northeastern Kansas this fall has been the splendid and efficient work done by Col. John R. Triggs, of Valley Falls, Kan. Col. Triggs spent a number of years as a breeder of Poland Chinas and this, in a measure, fitted him for the work in which he is now engaged. He has assisted in about all of the best sales and is now busy making good farm sales in his territory. When in need of an auctioneer, white Col. Triggs.

Wells Writes.

Mr. R. P. Wells, Duroc Jersey breeder, located at Formosa, Kan., writes us concerning the new boar that will assist "Tat's Chief" the coming season. He was sired by W. L. A.'s Perfection, he by W. L. A.'s Choice Goods. His dam was Miss Fancy's Best, by Buddy K. 4th. His second dam was Miss Fancy, by Commodore Lad, and out of Queen of Norfolk. Mr. Wells says this young fellow is of the broad, deep type, good length and beautiful color. Mr. Wells states that he still has two choice pigs by Tart's Chief. His sales have been good.

The General Purification Company, of Madison, Wis., which made such a successful demonstration with the horse plague at Chapman, Kan., announces that it has a treatment for typhoid pneumonia in hogs which includes Bacili-Kil and which has proved very successful indeed. They state that if any readers of Kansas Farmer desire to use this treatment under the terms of their advertisement in Kansas Farmer, a supply will be sent them, and if, after a fair trial they are not satisfied, the charge for the remedy will be canceled. This is practically an offer of a free trial and it will pay you to look at their proposition in their advertising card and get next to it.

Red Polled Cattle.

U. E. Hubble, Stockton, Kan., is offering some fine young Red Polled bulls for sale, and is making the prices right on them. Perhaps no breed of dual purpose cattle ever gained in popularity as rapidly as have the Red Polls. Whether used for beef or butter, or both, the Red Polls have one great advantage, they are hornless. They are good rustlers, but no breed responds more readily to proper treatment and, being without horns, they are easily handled and mild of disposition. Write Mr. Hubbell for description and prices, and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Unordained Preacher.

It is not often that a business man takes the time to seriously record his reflections on what should be the controlling influences in one man's relations to another. J. E. Baird, of the Kingman Plow Company, Peoria, Ill., has published a little booklet, "The Unordained Preacher," which can hardly fail to bring a glow of delight to everyone who reads it, and who believes that rewards should come "according to the deeds done in the body, whether they be good or evil." The booklet is in no sense an advertisement of anything to sell. It is simply to help make life more worth living. It sells for 10 cents a copy, and is worth five times that much for one reading.

Higgins' Duroc Jerseys.

Duroc Jersey breeders that want the best, should write John T. Higgins, of Abilene, Kan. Mr. Higgins has one of the very best herds to be found in the country. He has bought liberally from the best eastern herds, and the blood lines in his herd are as good as can be found anywhere. Mr. Higgins is a student of pedigrees, and in making his selections, used his ability along this line. He offers choice boars sired by the noted "Crimson Wonder Again," "Golden Model Again," "King The Col." and other noted prize winning boars. They are well grown out and are splendid herd boar prospects. Mr. Higgins claims January 24 for his bred sow sale.

The International Exposition.

The International Live Stock Exposition will open its gates at Chicago on November 30 and close on December 7. No influence in America has been more potent in its work towards the solution of the vital problems of today as this great show. In its encouragement of the production of more and better beef, pork and mutton, it has greatly benefitted both the producer and consumer. In its encouragement of the breeding of correct types of meat producing animals, suitable to market demands, it has not only benefitted the farmers, but saved them from actual loss. Every farmer is entitled to a vacation, and there can be no better place at which to spend a week than at the International.

The Place to Buy Good Cattle.

On November 13, at Ottawa, Kan., will be one of the important Shorthorn sales of the season. It will be the place to buy good, useful bulls and females. Buyers can find good Scotch cattle and show cattle or medium priced breeding cattle, bred to as good bulls as the Shorthorn breed affords. Number 1 in the catalog is a Searchlight roan bull, out of Princess Agatha. Number 2 is a Brawith Heir roan bull, 2 years old, by Gallant Knight's Heir. Number 3 is a Searchlight Pavonia red bull and a Scotch Pavonia. Number 4, Scotch Joe, is an extra good young bull out of Scotch Josephine, by Searchlight. Please look up the advertisement in this issue, and be sure you receive a catalog. Apply to C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan.

Gildow & Sons Offer Prize Winners.

Dr. J. F. Gildow & Sons, of Plain View Stock Farm, of Jamesport, Mo., still have a few outstanding toppy spring boars left. They are big, smooth fellows, sired by such boars as Big Bill Taft and Pawnee Chief Hadley, two great Poland China sires, and out of the best big type sows of the Plain View herd. They will also sell their Junior Pawnee Chief Hadley, and out of Pan Lady by Grand Look. He was third at Topeka; third at Hutchinson and third at the American Royal this year in a strong show at each place. Their under-year show boar is for sale. He was sired by Big Bill Taft, and out of Spotted Sultana, a half sister of H. L. Faulkner's Old Brandywine. He was fourth at Topeka, fourth at Hutchinson and third at Sedalia in a class of 15, and third at the American Royal. These boars are right in every way and Poland China breeders wanting the big, prolific kind with quality will find what they want in the Plainview herd. Write them descriptions of what you want. Please mention Kansas Farmer.

A Visit to Lamer's Barns.

A visit to the Lamer horse barns at Salina, Kan., reveals the fact that here in the west is one of the biggest and most successful institutions of its kind to be found anywhere in the country. Mr. Lamer is a man of unsual energy and has the capacity for "big business." His operations from the time he engaged in the importing business up to the present time are a continuous story of success. Every year the importations have been larger and better, and the demand for his horses has kept pace with his determination to give to the farmers and breeders an opportunity to buy as good as the markets of Europe affords. This year the quality of his stallions and mares is far superior to anything he has previously brought over. This fact needs but little proof in the face of his winnings at all the shows where he has shown this year. Arriving too late for the Topeka and Hutchinson fairs, he went to Oklahoma and won every premium offered by the American Percheron Horse Association, and at American Royal, which is always one of the biggest shows, his winning was almost as good. At his barns in Salina he has 60 stallions and nearly as many mares. For bone, style and action, it is doubtful if there can be a better bunch found. A lot of the mares were summered on Mr. Lamer's farm near Salina. Many of them are fillies, with a long life of usefulness before them. To the man or men in the market for a good stallion or mare, we would say, by all means visit C. W. Lamer. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A Genuine Service.

"I believe," says an old subscriber, "that every time The Youth's Companion enters a home it does that home a genuine service." That describes the purpose of the publishers exactly. At a cost of less than four cents a week The Youth's Companion opens the door to a company of the most distinguished men and women in America and Europe. Whether they are revealing the latest discoveries in science, or describing great industrial achievements, or telling of their wanderings in strange corners of the world, or feeding the imagination with rare stories, they are giving Companion readers the best of themselves. Seven serials at least will be published by The Companion in 1913, and nearly 200 other complete stories, in addition to some 50 special contributions, and a treasure-box of sketches, anecdotes, expert advice as to athletic sports, ideas for handy devices round the house, and so forth—long hours of companionship with the wise, the adventurous and the entertaining. Announcement for 1913 will be sent with sample copies of the paper to any address on request. Every new subscriber who sends $2.00 for the 52 weekly issues of 1913 will receive as a gift The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, the most exquisite novelty ever offered to Companion readers; also, all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1912, free. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received and forwarded by Kansas Farmer.

CLOSING OUT SALE

ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912

Fifty high grade Holsteins and high grade Jerseys, and 15 red cows, all milking, and bred either to son of the King of Pontiacs or to a son of Colantha 4ths Lad.

75 Head choice, high grade Holstein heifers, from 6 to 24 months old, sired by registered bull and bred to a son of a 17-pound cow. A number of extra fine, registered Holstein cows, about a dozen registered Holstein bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. Catalogs of registered stock. Letters answered. All stock has been raised on this place. Everything tested for tuberculosis. Take Frederick Avenue car from depot to end of line, three-fourths mile from car line.

Auctioneers—Col. Z. S. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. Dan Gibson, Stewartsville, Mo.

Address, Henry Glissman, Omaha, Neb., Sales Manager.

Frank Buzard, Owner, St. Joseph, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF

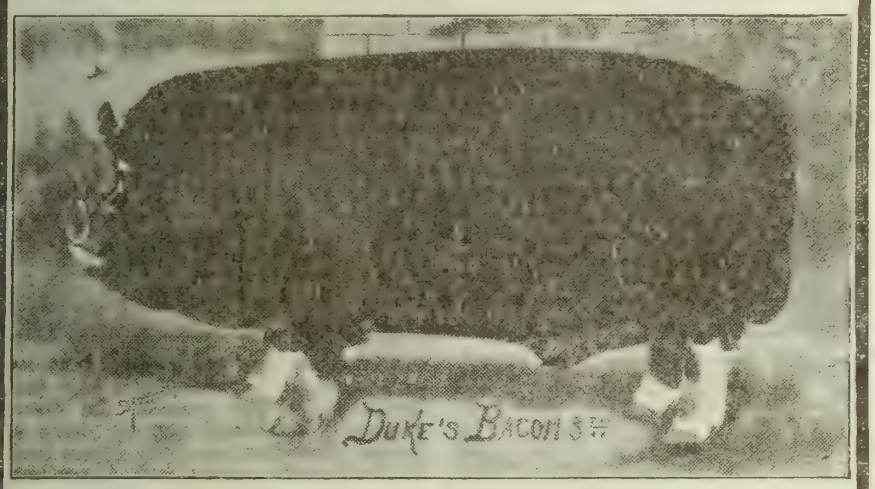
CHOLERA PROOF BERKSHIRES

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1912

This Magnificent Offering Contains

Judge Robinhood
College Duke 2d
Royal Star's Duke, Junior Champion of Kansas.
Peaceful Charmer, Grand Champion 1912 Royal.

Duke's Baron 8th, 1912 Kansas and Oklahoma Grand Champion.
Artful Masterpiece 3d, first prize aged boar 1912 American Royal.



THREE BOARS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; SEVEN SOWS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; TEN BOARS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; THIRTY SOWS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; FIFTEEN SOWS, WITH STRONG, STURDY LITTERS.

In this outstanding offering we are selling every good Berkshire maintained at Lawrence. This undoubtedly will be bargain day, as we are selling over 100 head of outstanding Berkshires.

SUTTON FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED DUROCS AT AUCTION

At farm five miles north of WATERVILLE, KAN.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14,

Dispersion Sale

Conditions are such that I must leave the farm, and I offer the following stock:

THE OFFERING.

Twenty-five tried sows, 2 herd boars, 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 52 choice pigs of August farrow, both sexes.

BLOOD LINES.

Tried sows include daughters of G. C.'s Kansas Col., Nebraska Wonder, Queen's Col., and a son of Tatarrax.

The fall stuff was sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule. Spring pigs by same boar. Fall pigs by Carter Col. by Dreamland Col.

Write for catalog. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneer.

I also offer at private sale my farm, comprising 240 acres, half under plow, rest alfalfa and wild grass pasture. Plenty of running water and timber. Hog-tight pasture. One of the best stock farms in Kansas. Five miles from Waterville, 13 miles from Marysville, county seat. Will be sold at a bargain.

J. W. WOHLFORD

Waterville, Kansas

T. E. GORDON, Auctioneer. JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HAVE YOU A GOOD

SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

LOMAX & STARRETT'S ANNUAL SALE OF

Big High Quality Poland Chinas

AT FARM NEAR

LEONA, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9th 1912

Thirty-five head of Choice Spring and Fall Boars and Spring and Fall Gilts. Our offering has been carefully selected and will appeal to breeders wanting Poland China breeding stock with size and quality. Spring boars and gilts sired by Goliath. Spring boars and gilts by Joseph by Top Notch. Fall boars and gilts by Joseph. The dams of this offering are a choice lot of Byrns Corrector, Chief Jumbo, Meddler's Dream, Pan I See, and Black Chief sows. Every animal in the sale will be in just the right condition to make good as a breeder, and we feel sure our offering will appeal to breeders wanting a combination of size and quality. Bids sent to W. J. Cody or auctioneers in our care will receive careful attention. Write us at once for catalog. Mention Kansas Farmer. We have no mailing list.

LOMAX & STARRETT Station D, St. Joseph, Mo.

Auctioneers, T. E. Deem, Charles Foster. Fieldman, W. J. Cody.

LAMER'S
PERCHERON STALLIONS
AND MARES

I have just returned from France with 60 head of Imported Percheron Stallions, and I have fully demonstrated at the different state fairs and shows that I have exhibited, that I have the kind that are unexcelled. In fact, my exhibit was the talk of the shows. More weight, more conformation, more action than you ever saw in one barn.



My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair were as follows: Grand championship on Kaballand, a 2-year-old; first on aged stallions; first, second and third on 3-year-olds; first and fourth on 2-year-olds; first on yearlings; first and second on grand display of four animals, either sex; first and second on five best studs. In Percheron Society Stallions, I won first and second on five best stallions, first championship stallions, open class.

French Draft—Second on aged horses; first and second on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on four animals, either sex, in grand display; first on five best stallions.

On Belgian—Second in aged horses; second in 3-year-old; first on 2-year-olds.

My winnings at the American Royal were as follows: Grand championship on Percheron stallions; first on aged horses; second on 2-year-old; third on yearlings. Percheron Society Specials—Championship stallions, open class. I also won the $100 trophy sent by the Percheron Society of France to the American Royal for the best stallion exhibited.

French Draft—Grand championship; first on aged horses; first on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on five best stallions.

Now, if you are in the market for a first class stallion, the kind that you will always be proud of, one that will start the foundation of a family horse, that you will be remembered by your great-grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barn, for I am positive that I can show you more bone, more foot, more weight than any man in the business. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HUDSON'S BIG
POLAND SALE
AT STEWARTSVILLE, MO.
Friday, Nov. 8th 1912

Fifty head of strictly big-type Polands, 22 big high-class fall boars, 14 big growthy fall gilts, 12 outstanding spring boars, two extra good spring gilts, and one tried sow. The fall boars and gilts in my offering were all sired by my herd boar, Hadley's Special, by Big Hadley's Likeness, by Big Hadley. The spring boars and gilts by Hadley's Special, except a few by Missouri Star. The offering is out of such dams as Bessie Bell 125463, by Whats Ex., by Expansion; Bell's Colossus 148025, by Colossus; Lady Bell 141551, by Bell Metal, by Expansion; Golddust Queen, by Golddust Hadley; Mo. Capitol, by Gold Metal, and daughters of these great sows. The offering will be in good growthy condition, not overfatted, just right to make good as breeding stock.

Write me at Hemple, Mo., for catalog. My offering will interest breeders wanting big high-class boars. Send bids to fieldmen or auctioneers in care of W. D. Trou, Clerk of Sale, at Stewartsville, Mo. All bids will receive fair treatment.

WAYNE HUDSON
HEMPLE, MISSOURI

Auctioneers—Dan Gibson, Thos. E. Deem, Warren Berryman.
Fieldman—W. J. Cody.

FIELD NOTES

Davis Held Postponed Sale.

The J. B. Davis postponed sale, held at Fairview, Kan., October 22, resulted in low prices, as postponed sales nearly always do. Had Mr. Davis drawn a good day on October 11 he would have held one of the best sales of the season. But rain interfered, and he was obliged to put off the sale to a future date, as already stated. The offerings of Red Poll cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs was high class and deserved much better prices than was received. A list of the cattle sales follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
1.—	R. C. Brownlee, Golden, Mo.	$67.00
2.—	Wm. Schenkelefeger, Morrill, Kan.	75.00
3.—	Geo. Kerr, Sabetha, Kan.	72.00
4.—	Geo. Kerr	70.00
5.—	R. C. Brownlee	82.00
8.—	Wm. Schenkleferger	41.00
11.—	Geo. Kerr	40.00
12.—	Geo. Kerr	36.00
9.—	John Kerr, Fairview, Kan.	50.00
10.—	John Kerr	37.00
13.—	John Kerr	57.00
14.—	Wm. Bestwick, Fairview	76.00
18.—	O. S. Ashley, Sabetha	61.00
15.—	R. C. Brownlee	50.00
16.—	John F. Harkendorf, Varden, Neb.	57.00
17.—	R. C. Brownlee	40.00

The Durocs sold at prices ranging from $15 to $58, and were bought by the good farmers and breeders of Brown and adjoining counties.

Winchester Guns and Ammunition.

The first choice of experienced hunters. Name over the prominent hunters and explorers and inquire what guns and ammunition they use, and you will find that most of them use the famous Winchester guns and ammunition. Why is this? Are such experienced men actuated by sentiment in buying their shooting equipment? No! they want guns and ammunition that they know can be depended upon, and in making such a choice lies the reason for much of their success. They select Winchester guns and ammunition because they know they are absolutely reliable. Then, too, Winchester guns and ammunition are made in calibers and sizes for all kinds of shooting, which gives a full range of selection. Another point about Winchester guns and ammunition is they are moderate in price, although unsurpassed in material, workmanship and finish. The oft-used expression, "Shoots like a Winchester," indicates the general opinion held of Winchester fire arms. It should be a guiding stone in selecting an equipment for fall hunting.

Noll Had Good Offering.

John W. Noll, of Winchester, Kan., held his first public sale at his farm near town Tuesday, October 22. The offering of 30 head of boars was the best of the season for this part of Kansas. The gilts were hardly as good, but still reflected great credit upon Mr. Noll as a breeder and conditioner. The demand was only fair, but for this year the prices received, while low for such an offering, was quite satisfactory, for a man like Mr. Noll takes conditions as they are and not as he would have them if we had our say. Lon Asbury, of Easton, bought boar No. 1 for $82, this being the top of the sales. Other representative sales were as follows:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
2.—	G. W. Sanders, Easton	$26.00
3.—	T. G. Shearer, Winchester	30.00
5.—	Tony Haas, Winchester	24.00
4.—	John Omara, Easton	26.00
7.—	J. W. Miller, Winchester	35.00
9.—	Tom Adamson, Easton	25.00
36.—	B. Noll, Winchester	28.00
11.—	Francis Carter, Winchester	25.00
12.—	Frank Timpe, Easton	23.00
14.—	Neal Curry, Winchester	26.00
41.—	E. Schmeddling, Easton	40.00
44.—	Barney Mavra, Easton	35.00
52.—	H. B. Walter, Effingham	36.00
46.—	Albert Doman, Winchester	35.00

One Hundred Head Berkshires.

C. E. Sutton of Leavenworth, Kan., has built up a valuable, as well as profitable herd of Berkshires as one will find in several days travel and on November 15, he will sell 100 head at the Sutton Farm. Mr Sutton has been breeding to develop his ideal type of Berkshires, the lengthy kind with strong arched back, an ideal head and ear, and plenty of bone. In order to produce this kind of a hog he has placed at the head of his herd Duke's, Bacon 8th, a show boar that was champion at Kansas and Oklahoma



Fairs, 1912. Judge Robinhood, No. 157,000, one of the greatest breeding boars of the breed. Mr. Sutton has used some of the best sires in his herd that could be bought, and the blood lines are strong in the Berryton Duke and the Robinhood families. The sale offering will consist of 35 tried brood sows of the best breeding, 15 head of which will have litters at side by sale day. A number of fall and spring gilts that are fine prospects and that were winners in the show herd are included in the sale and all the herd boars and a number of fall yearling and spring boars will also be offered. The catalogs are ready to mail out, and contain a complete description of the herd. Don't fail to send for one. It will be worth your time to read it. Read advertisment in this issue and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Klein Made Public Sale.

L. E. Klein held his regular annual fall sale at his farm near Zeandale, Kan., on October 24. The offering, as a whole, was the best Mr. Klein has ever presented. The crowd in attendance was large, but did not fully appreciate the offering. Prices ranged low. Everything considered, they should have brought a great deal more money. The hogs were offered in nice breeding condition, but lacked fat which, in a measure, may have accounted for the low figure at which many of them sold. The bulk of the sales were around the $25 mark, with sales up to $45. Following are representative sales:

No.	Buyer.	Price.
3.—	C. W. Emmons, Manhattan	$25.00
4.—	W. G. Strasser, Zeandale	20.00
6.—	Morgan & Strasser, Zeandale	20.00
11.—	C. J. Huggins, Wamego	25.00
9.—	Louis Klein, Zeandale	35.00
.—	A. E. Wingate, Manhattan	31.00
16.—	Robert Enlow, Manhattan	24.00
24.—	A. E. Wingate	24.00
31.—	W. R. Yenawine, Manhattan	20.00
33.—	Gus Reicer, Manhattan	25.00
40.—	James Timmins, Manhatton	25.00
32.—	Walter Morgan, Zeandale	32.00
44.—	E. C. Logan, Beloit, Kan	45.00

How Farmers Become Prosperous.

Drs. Hess and Clark of Ashland, Ohio, have written a letter, of which the following is a part: "Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has worked a revolution in the live stock branch of farm industry. It has eliminated the elements of chance, and placed the feeding business on a solid basis that insures success. This statement may seem an exaggeration or beyond reason to the reader unacquainted with the article in question. None the less, it is true, and backed by the experience of thousands who, by its use, have changed a disheartening struggle for livelihood into a joyous jaunt down "easy street." Do you want to know what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is and how it helps the cattle feeder? First, then, we'll say what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is not. It is not a ration, like cornmeal or bran; neither is it fed as a ration or intended to take the place of a ration. Everyone experienced with cattle knows that at times they show very little appetite. This is usually the after effect of a continued term of heavy feeding, and is, of course, a setback to the feeder, because it extends the cash outlay for grain. Besides, it may mean the loss of the very best market. Now Dr. Hess Stock Tonic prevents this loss of appetite, and consequent pecuniary loss, by keeping the animals' digestive organs in a vigorous and active condition, regardless of the amount of feed consumed. As a doctor of medicine would say, it gives 'tone' to the digestive organs—makes them stronger and better able to bear the continued strain which the feeder is putting on them. Certainly, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is a great help in making beef or milk. Probably, if the question were asked, nine out of ten successful feeders or dairymen would attribute their plethoric bank accounts to the use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Dealers are reporting a great demand for this tonic, the more so as it is well known to be a guaranteed preparation."

Vaccinating By Double Process to Prevent Hog Cholera, a Success.

We hog raisers around Medicine Lodge think we know something about vaccinating hogs to prevent cholera. We had our full share of cholera one and two years ago. All the large bunches around here owe their existence to vaccination. I know my bunch does, and I have over a thousand head now, mostly shoats and pigs all my own raising. I could give you the names of 20 or 30 of the leading hog men around Medicine Lodge who vaccinated their hogs by the double process, and went right ahead with their hog raising. We do not fear another outbreak of cholera, for we know we can handle it. The main thing is to get a good, reliable vaccine. In selecting this, get the best on the market, regardless of price. After obtaining this, any careful person who understands the hog business can administer the vaccine, provided he uses instruments that are absolutely clean and have been sterilized by boiling in a porcelain vessel. I vaccinated my first bunch of 300 head December 14, 1910. The cholera at that time was only two miles away. Since then I have vaccinated thousands under almost all conditions and all ages, even as young as 2 days old, and then again hogs that would weigh 500 pounds. In warm weather I vaccinated pigs as young as 2 days old to clean up a job. I gave them 10 centimeters serum and ½ centimeter of cholera blood. For pigs 4 weeks old, I gave 17 or 18 centimeters serum and 1 centimeter cholera blood. Pigs old enough to wean get 20 centimeters serum and 1 centimeter cholera blood. This is double process vaccination, and this makes them immune for life.

If the dose of cholera blood was left out it would be single process vaccination, and they would be immune 30 to 60 days, or as long as the serum remained in the system in sufficient quantity. You see, the hog must have the cholera infection in connection with the serum to make him immune for life. I find hog raisers over the state are not well informed on the subject. Therefore this article. In some localities hogs have died after being vaccinated, and in other places I am told vaccination did not protect against cholera. This condition can generally be traced to cheap serum, or perhaps it was not serum at all. It is said that some of the vaccine companies put their product on the market without taking time to test it, and some operators allow it to spoil after they receive it.

We have a good state law now that protects Kansas hog raisers from vaccine companies whose product does not come up to a required standard, and I think a farmer should insist on knowing where the serum comes from, when it was shipped and how it is being administered to his hogs. There are no secrets about the business, and I advise anyone interested to visit the different vaccine factories and personally investigate their methods.—J. J. CLARK, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Note.—Mr. Clark has been remarkably successful in the treatment and raising of his hogs, and his experience is valuable to all.

COMBINATION SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE

AT OTTAWA, KANSAS

Wednesday, Nov. 13th 1912

FORTY HEAD—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, including part of the C. S. NEVIUS SHOW HERD; 20 cows with calves at foot and bred again. All the young heifers will drop calves soon. Some of the most noted Scotch families are represented in this offering. A number of heavy milking cows that are regular breeders. Ottawa, Kan., is on the Santa Fe and Mo. Pacific railways. Good shipping facilities to all points. Send for a catalog, and arrange to attend, as this is a useful lot of breeding cattle. The contributors to this sale are C. S. Nevis, Chiles, Kan.; H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.; Burkey Bros., Louisburg, Kan., and George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan. For catalog, apply to either of above or write C. S. Nevius, at Chiles, Kan., who is manager of sale. O. W. Devine will represent KANSAS FARMER.

C. S. NEVIUS, Sale Manager, CHILES, KANSAS

AUCTIONEERS—COL. R. L. HARRIMAN, COL. JOHN D. SNYDER.



Type of Shorthorns Bred by H. H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kansas

THE OHIO KANT BE BEAT AND LADORE WONDER SALE OF

DUROC JERSEYS

DENNIS, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 12th 1912

FORTY HEAD. FORTY HEAD.

BY THESE TWO GREAT SIRES. ALSO A FEW BY COLONIAL COL. AND BUDDY'S PRIDE.

A few fall yearling sows—dams by Higgins Model and Inventor—will be bred to Colonial Col. One young brood sow by Buddy K. IV, dam Wonder's Model Girl. Twenty spring gilts and fifteen extra good boars, dams by Ohio Chief, Model Chief, Billie K., Inventor, Buddy K. IV, Red Advance and Colonial Col.

Breeders entertained at Kimball House, Parsons, and Florence Hotel, Cherryvale. Morning trains and interurban cars to Dennis.

LANT BROS. DENNIS, KANSAS

O. W. DEVINE, Fieldman. FRANK J. ZAUN, Auctioneer.

WALES' POLAND CHINA SALE AT PECULIAR, MO., THURSDAY NOV. 14, '12



60 HEAD THE BEST IN MY HERD

TEN SPRING BOARS—SEVEN SPRING GILTS — TWENTY-TWO FALL YEARLING GILTS — THIRTEEN FALL YEARING BOARS — ONE HERD BOAR, PANOROMA'S SON, AND SEVEN TRIED BROOD SOWS.

The 10 spring boars are sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son. The 22 fall yearling gilts are also sired by Wale's Missouri King and Panorama's Son, and out of sows by such boars as Big M. O. Chief, Blain's Wonder, Graniteer, by Expansion, Expansion's Son, Hadley's Model, by L. S. Hadley. The spring gilts and the fall gilts are large and smooth. They will suit the most critical buyer, and make good in any herd. The fall yearling boars are large, stretchy fellows—just right for heavy service. They are not fancy or fat, but in good breeding condition. We invite breeders and farmers to attend. My catalog is ready to mail out. Send for one, and if you can not attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing KANSAS FARMER, in my care. He will buy for you and treat you fair. Remember, the date is NOVEMBER 14. Everybody invited, and will be welcome, whether you buy or not. I will be glad to have you spend a day with me. Catalogs are ready. Don't fail to send for one.

HARRY WALES, PECULIAR, MISSOURI

AUCTIONEERS—COL. JAMES W. SPARKS, COL. ANDY JAMES.

LOBAUGH'S ANNUAL

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINA SALE

IN SALE PAVILION

AT WASHINGTON, KANSAS, SATURDAY, NOV. 9

45 HEAD OF SELECTED INDIVIDUALS—20 SPRING BOARS—1 TRIED SOW—5 FALL YEARLING GILTS—19 SPRING GILTS.

The tried sows and fall gilts will either be bred or sold with breeding service to our great young boar, "Orange Lad," by Big Orange, his dam a Pawnee Lad bred sow. Nearly all of the spring and fall gilts, also the boars, were sired by "L.'s Mastiff," by King Mastiff, the first prize and champion boar at Nebraska State Fair two years in succession. Others are by L.'s Hadley and Big Look. The dams of the offering are sows mostly sired by the splendid breeding boar, Kansas Ex., by Expansive. One litter out of a sow by Choice Goods, another prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; few out of a sow by Gold Metal, etc. Write now for catalog. Send bids to fieldmen.

AUCTIONEERS—JAS. T. McCULLOCH, J. B. LEWIS. FIELDMAN—JESSE JOHNSON.

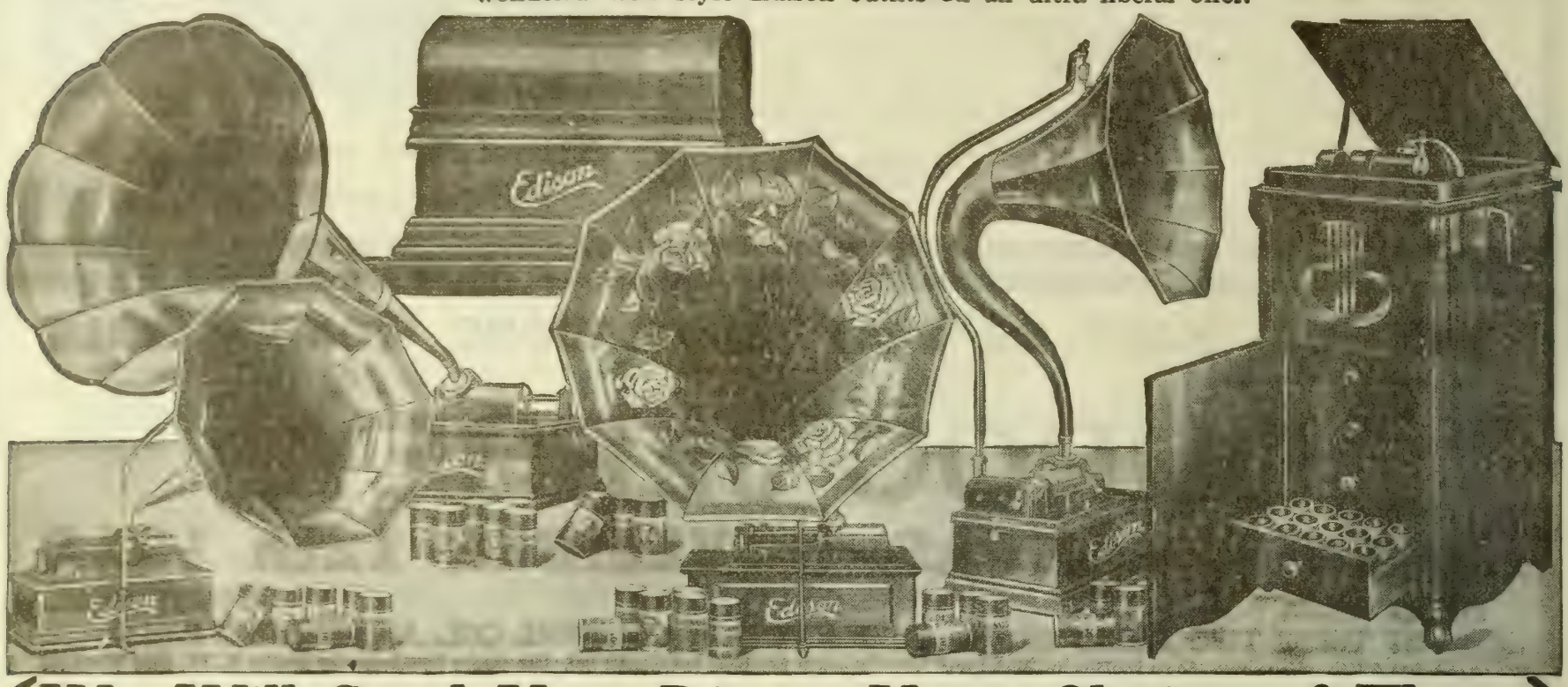
A. C. LOBAUGH, Washington, Kansas



Mr. Edison Says:

"I Want to See a Phonograph in Every American Home"

For the phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He knows of what immense value his wonderful instrument is as a cementer of home ties. He has worked for years to perfect his phonograph and now you may obtain one of the wonderful new style Edison outfits on an ultra liberal offer.



We Will Send You *Direct* Your Choice of These Wonderful *New Style* Edison Phonographs on a Simply *Remarkable* Offer. Read Below.



Endless Fun and Merriment

YOU can not imagine, no you can not imagine the endless fun and merriment that you and all your friends will enjoy when you get the Edison into your home. You must have it first—right in your parlor—right on the table there—and hear it sing and laugh and talk and play—then you will understand!—then you'll know what you have missed so far.

Give your family the benefit of this king of entertainers—it will *transform your home.* To appreciate the infinite variety of entertainers read the description of Amberol records in our new catalog (new catalog is free.) Read how you can get the *finest* music of Europe and the *funniest* vaudeville of New York; the dear old sacred hymns and the cathedral music of Paris and Rome. Do not fail to send for the free catalog.

FREE COUPON

What is your name?.....

What is your address?.....

Use either pen or pencil. No letter is necessary—the coupon will do. Mail to 4638 Edison Block, Chicago, and address personally to F. K. Babson, vice-president and general manager Babson Bros. He will send you free and *without any obligations on you* of any kind, the New Style Edison Catalog, new list of Edison Amberol records and full explanation of the Rock-Bottom Price Easy Payment Offer. Send the coupon today—now.

Happiness for All Your Family!

Fathers, mothers, children, friends—all laugh till the tears stream down their faces from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrels. Then you play one of the grand opera records—they sit awestricken by the wonderful singing of the world's best music by the world renowned artists. The crashing martial music of the band comes next—then the sweet harmony of the quartette, pealing organs, solos, duets, violin and piano concerts, all make up the the evenings entertainment. **The home is made the happiest place on earth.** The united family, bound together with the strong ties of a common interest, spend their evenings together around family the hearthstone. **The boys, and the girls, too, stay at home under the guiding, loving eyes of their parents.** A happy united home results. A happy home—the dearest, sweetest words in all the world.

The Edison Offer: Read!

Rock-Bottom Price Direct: We will let you have one of these *new style* Edison Phonographs with all the new improvements, warranted the finest talking machine ever produced, at the **very rock-bottom price**—about *one fourth*—yes **one fourth** the price of inferior imitations. *A highest grade talking machine now placed within the reach of all.*

$2 a Month to Keep It!

And while getting this same rock bottom price, we will let you have it on easiest monthly payments—from $2.00 to $4.00 a month or more. We want everyone to have a new style Edison Phonograph in the home and we figure that $2.00 or $3.00 or $4.00 a month is so easily saved, so easily spared, that no man will refuse this great blessing (*yes, this great blessing*) to his family.

Discount for Cash We are, of course, selling hundreds and hundreds of phonographs to those who prefer to pay cash. And we want these people to buy, too. But having made the very rock bottom price to all, we are positively unable to allow any further discount for spot cash; so please don't ask it.

And a Free Trial First

Before anyone decides to keep the phonograph, either for cash or on easy payments, we want him to have a good fair free trial. We don't want you to keep it unless you are more than satisfied. So get it on trial first—send no money, not a cent, no C. O. D. to us either—hear all the **wonderful music, the grand opera, sacred hymns, the vaudeville, stirring songs, marches, two-steps**—hear all this first right in your own parlor—then decide. You are then *under no obligation* to keep the outfit if you do not find it satisfactory in your opinion. You are free to return the outfit at our expense—just say you don't want it after the free trial.

Could any offer be fairer? Now before deciding upon your choice of the outfit you want and **free** trial get the Edison catalog of new style outfits and list of wonderful Edison Amberol records.

Just send the coupon (no letter necessary for the coupon will do) or drop a postal. Requests for catalog should be sent to F. K. Babson, Vice-President and General Manager Babson Bros. Of course no obligations at all in getting the catalog.

Address: 4638 **Edison Block Chicago**

KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 44. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 9, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE despotism of custom is the greatest hindrance to human advancement.

Most of humanity has no history because custom is supreme. Men do things because their fathers did them and in the same way. Palestine plows and Hindustan harvests as Heber did.

Mankind tends to increase at a greater rate than his means of subsistence and is never far from famine. It is only as he conquers conditions and breaks away from traditions that he raises himself above the deadly average.

He who digs his well with a witching stick; plants potatoes in the moon; whose wheat turns to cheat and who splits the cow's tail for hollow horn, only plods while the world rushes by.

Down in the ooze and slime of things men are to be pitied; above in higher walks of life, to be emulated, while the man who does not strive is a nonentity—a cipher with the rim knocked off.

—*I. D. G.*



Mental Equipment is More Necessary to Success Than Physical

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

If I Bought a Car

By R. E. Olds, Designer

Here are some things which I'd require if I bought a car. I've learned their need by building 60,000 cars.

I could save, I judge, $200 per car by building Reo the Fifth without them. But you might lose three times that by the lack.

Economy

I would want economy of upkeep. That would mean big tires.

My cars have always been overtired, according to usual standards. But on Oct. 1st I added 22 per cent to the tire size on Reo the Fifth. Now the tires are 34 x 4.

Tire makers say that 22 per cent will add 65 per cent to the average tire mileage.

To further save on tires and fuel I would want a light, strong car.

That means drop forgings, costing twice what castings cost. In Reo the Fifth I use 190.

And I add considerable cost to the body to save another 50 pounds.

Safety

I would look out for safety, above all else, in any car I bought.

In Reo the Fifth I use Chrome Nickel Steel, Vanadium Steel and Manganese Steel. Then each lot of steel is analyzed twice to make sure of the needed strength.

I insist on big margins of safety. Every driving part in Reo the Fifth is made sufficient for a 45-horsepower car.

I use 14-inch brake drums for quick, sure control.

Durability

In a car of my own, bought for many years' use, I would look for immense durability.

Roller bearings cost five times as much as the usual ball bearings. But they save many times their cost.

In Reo the Fifth I use 15 roller bearings—11 of them Timken, 4 Hyatt High Duty.

I use a machine for testing my springs, and I require them to stand 100,000 vibrations.

I test my gears in a crushing machine, to prove that each tooth will stand 75,000 pounds.

Each engine is tested 20 hours on blocks, and 28 hours in the chassis.

I spend about $10 extra for a centrifugal water pump, over the cost of a syphon.

The various parts of this car get a thousand inspections, so errors and weaknesses can't creep in. My 190 drop forgings do away with the hidden flaws often found in steel castings.

I limit my output to 50 cars daily, so the men are never rushed.

Such cars don't wear out.

Comfort

I would never buy a car which skimped on comfort, for the pleasure of motoring depends on it.

For comfort in driving I doubly heat my carburetor. That saves the troubles with low-grade gasoline. I use a $75 magneto to save ignition troubles. In Reo the Fifth you can start on magneto.

I use a new type of center control, so all the gear shifting is done by moving a lever only three inches in each of four directions. You would not go without it for $100 after you try it out.

Both brakes are operated by foot pedals, so no levers are in the way of the driver. And the driver sits on the left hand side, close to the cars he passes.

For comfort in riding I use big springs—seven-leaf springs, two inches wide, with rear springs 46 inches long. They are Sheldon springs.

I give a long, wide car, with ample room. I give them deep cushions, built so they never sag.

I use genuine leather in upholstering and fill it with the best curled hair.

Finish

Then I want for my own use a beautiful car. So I build this car with an impressive body, and finish it with 17 coats. I use electric side lights, and build them flush with the dash.

I give to every detail that final touch which adds to one's pride in a car. I abominate petty economies.

Men's Faith In Me

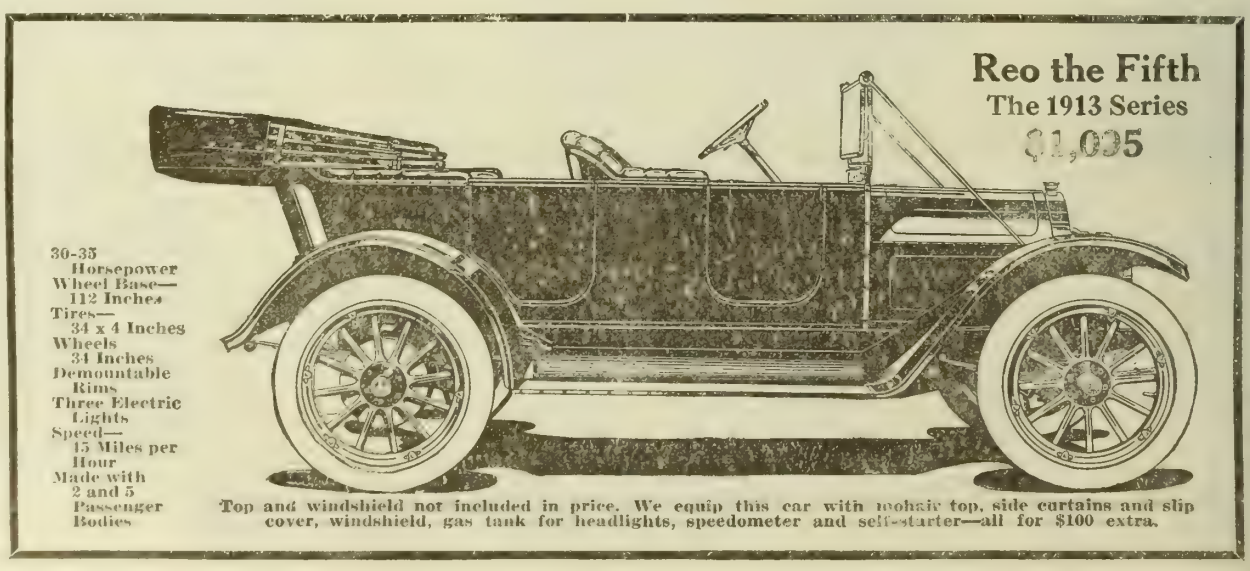
After 25 years, the best I have gained is men's faith in the cars I build. And my chiefest aim is to justify that faith.

I could easily save $200 per car by skimping on things which buyers don't see. That slighted car at a startling price would pay me more profit than Reo the Fifth. And, by talking equipment — the things one sees—I could sell more cars, beyond any doubt, than by dealing with hidden worth.

But my ambition doesn't lead that way. I would never buy a car which the makers skimped, and I never shall try to sell one.

Enough men will always want well-built cars—generous, roomy, economical, safe—to keep this factory busy. And those men will always say good words about my engineering.

Reo the Fifth, with the latest improvements, is shown in our new catalog. Write us for it and we will tell you where to see car.



R. M. Owen & Co. General Sales Agents for **Reo Motor Car Co., Lansing, Mich.**

Canadian Factory, St. Catharines, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMERS ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PITCHER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.
GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only the advertisements of reliable persons or firms and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent subscriptions in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention was made of KANSAS FARMER when ordering. We do not, however, undertake to settle minor claims or disputes between a subscriber and advertiser, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after advertisement appears. Claims must be made within thirty days.

ALFALFA FACTS.

If one were to go "back East," even for so short a distance as across the Mississippi River, and undertake to tell the real facts about alfalfa, he would test the credulity of his friends, or would be branded as a member of the Aninais Club. People who have not lived with alfalfa cannot comprehend its real value. It is the most wonderful plant known to human agriculture, and one of the most ancient, but in this knowledge of its wonderous qualities those who are most familiar with it are likely to credit it with values which it does not have. It is a wonderfully easy matter to work up enthusiasm about alfalfa. Nothing has ever done so much for Kansas agriculture. As elsewhere stated, Kansas' wheat has made her famous, Kansas' corn has made her rich, but Kansas' alfalfa has made her safe.

Alfalfa is credited with being the greatest enricher of the soil. It is generally known that this plant gathers nitrogen from the air and stores it in the plant substance, thus adding materially to the nitrogen content of the soil. It is believed by many that no other fertilizer is needed on soil where alfalfa has been grown—that a rotation of alfalfa with other crops will not only prolong the native fertility of the soil, but will actually increase it.

No greater fallacy is possible. Alfalfa is a gross feeder and consumes large quantities of plant fertility from the soil. It does gather nitrogen from the air and store is in its own substance, but in doing this is consumes the potash, phospherous, and other plant food and renders the soil poor in all except nitrogen. Any soil which is not equipped with a sufficient amount of each of the elements of plant food, is a poor soil, and the storing of nitrogen in the roots and stems of the alfalfa plant is of no benefit to the soil unless these roots and stems are plowed under as green manure. Alfalfa fields will "run out," and this is due to the fact that the plant consumes the plant food element of the soil and restores nothing to it until it is plowed under. There is no place on the farm where the application of barnyard manure will bring quicker or greater returns than on the alfalfa field. Alfalfa needs manuring just as other crops do, and the manure spreader has no higher value anywhere than on the alfalfa field.

In studying the wonders of the alfalfa plant there is still extant a good deal of misinformation. It is thought that alfalfa will not grow on soil which is not inoculated with the bacteria found in the nodules on its roots. This is true to an extent. It will not thrive or produce seed without this bacterium. It is believed that the bacteria can be secured from fields in which has been grown red clover, soy beans, cowpeas, or other legumes, and this is not true. The bacteria of alfalfa is specific to that one plant alone, with the possible exception of sweet clover. It is certain that bacteria from red clover or other legumes will not inoculate alfalfa. It is also generally true that in Kansas new land does not need to be inoculated artifically when sown to alfalfa, except through the use of the manure spreader. New fields put down to alfalfa almost anywhere in the alfalfa region will be amply inoculated by the spreading of manure which has been produced on the farm.

Horses are very fond of silage, and there is considerable danger of their getting too much of it. Forty pounds a day is supposed to be about the maximum amount that can be fed to cattle, but there are very few cattle that will average this much, and it should be remembered that the horse has a very much smaller stomach than the cow. A little silage given as a horse ration will be thoroughly relished and the animal will show his appreciation of it by his improved condition and glossy coat, but be careful not to give him too much.

WASTE THROUGH POOR PASTURES.

On almost every farm in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas we cannot help but note the tremendous waste of farm land on account of wornout prairie grass pastures. It is not unusual at all to find 40 to 80 acres of pasture which is so poor as a result of overpasturing, from the growth of weeds and from the lack of care, that it is rendering its owner no service whatsoever further than poorly feeding, not more than two months of the year, a comparatively few head of live stock.

This pasture land has as great value per acre as any acre of the farm and the return is the smallest of any acre. This is a condition resulting in one of the wastes seen throughout the farming section. This pasture is needed—every acre of it. In fact two acres to every one we have could be profitably used. We do not recommend plowing up these wornout pastures and getting them into cultivated crops. We do contend, however, that the return from these pastures is so small as to be almost nothing, and in fact so small that it is scarcely worth while to retain them as pastures. If they are to be retained as they should be, they should be rejuvenated by the various methods which have from time to time been set forth in these columns. On every farm where there is one of these pastures some experimentation should be going on year after year in an effort to find some grass or combination of grasses which will provide pasture.

Grass is worth more money every year. This is so because the stock produced on grass is worth more money and further because the grains which are necessary for the feeding and maintenance of stock is also worth more money. It will pay to have good pastures. We in this country have not yet reached the point at which we are willing to consider undertaking the breeding and growth of stock without pasture, although the plan of summer soiling and using the summer silo is entirely practicable and economical. The time of using the summer silo and summer soiling crops is not far distant. This wornout pasture waste, the use of lands ranging in value from $40 to $150 per acre, is one of the most serious wastes we have in Kansas at this time, and we cannot make the claim that we are doing our best in realizing the most from our land and from the money invested in lands until we have found some means by which the pasture area can be made to yield a greater return than at present.

KANSAS FARMER readers should not confuse the Lever agricultural bill with the Lever oleomargarine bill. The first is a good bill, the second is pernicious from the farmer's standpoint. Congressman Lever, who is a Democrat and chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, campaigned in Kansas the past few weeks. He addressed the students of the Kansas Agricultural College. He told them that the purpose of his agricultural bill was to teach better agriculture by field demonstration. "Every farmer," he said, "must be shown on his own farm how to do a thing better before he will take it up." The Lever agricultural bill has passed the House.

The use of the anti-hog cholera serum, and especially of the double treatment, has brought up a new problem on which the city health authorities in several cities have been asked to render a decision. Recently in Indianapolis a number of hogs which had been used for experimental purposes and which had recovered from the cholera were placed on the market. Then the city board of health was asked to give an opinion as to whether these animals, which were supposed to be so saturated with cholera germs that had been "dehorned," were immune from the disease. After a careful examination the board decided that these animals showed no signs of cholera and that their flesh was in no way likely to be deleterious if used as human food.

THE FARMER'S STRONG POINT.

If the prices of food stuffs continue it will not be many years until the city dweller will be confronted with a serious problem—that of living cheaper. While the cost of labor has advanced and the city workman is receiving more money now than ten years ago, the prices of food stuffs have advanced to a greater extent than his wages and the rank and file of town workers are now only making a living. A small percentage of increase in the cost of living will put the city worker in the position of not playing even unless he reduces his expenses.

This cost of living is a thing that families contemplating moving to town cannot investigate too fully before they leave the farm. In the case of the town man, he must buy everything he eats and wears. He is dependent upon his boss for his wages and his job. He must pay house rent whether he works or not, and must eat whether he has a job or not. The town man is susceptible to the fluctuation of business up and down, and every fluctuation has its effect directly on him. When times in the country are good, when the farmer has stuff to sell and has money in his pocket and is buying the things other people have to sell, there is work for the town man, and so long as he has work he can live. It is up to him to live within his means. However, when the farmer grows nothing and is spending no money, the town man has a hard time of it.

Depressed times do not oppress the farmer to the same extent as the city dweller. The farmer can, if he will, live largely from his cows, his hogs, poultry, garden and orchard. If he cannot buy the things he had hoped to buy this year, he can wait, all of which indicates that in the rough and tumble life the farmer has a considerable advantage over the fellow who lives in town, who wears better clothes and who apparently has an easier time.

Kansas has a lot of good men in her employ. These men are so well established as authorities in their lines that not a week of the year passes but several are called to participate in the nation's most important meetings and so are invited to instruct the world. Yet thousands of Kansans doubt the ability of these same men and refuse to accept them as their teachers and advisors. Webster and Jardine of the Kansas Agricultural College last week addressed the Dry Farming Congress on important topics. This congress represents half of the cultivated area of the world, and delegates from 15 or 20 countries—bent upon learning the best there is of dry farming methods and which delegates will carry to their countries those things learned—were in attendance. If the countries of the world can learn and profit by the experiences and teachings of Kansans, it would seem that we were overlooking a good bet in not giving the closest and most careful consideration to suggestions which these same men have to offer for our good.

The Wisconsin Board of Public Affairs will test a co-operative farm colony plan for the cultivation of ten million acres of unoccupied northern Wisconsin land. The colony association will buy lands at the lowest cash price and sell them to settlers at market values and devote the profit to co-operative colony enterprises, such as banks, stores, and in the marketing of all farm produce. The experiment will be watched with interest.

Keep in mind that this is the time of year to burn out the hedge and fencerows and the bunch grass with a view to destroying the chinch bug's winter quarters. November is the time in which to do this work. The closer the work is done the greater number of bugs will be killed. If the bunch grass is burned within 1 inch of the ground, 95 to 100 per cent of the bugs are killed.

COMPETITION.

If you were to sell your farm and move to town with the idea of investing your money in some active business enterprise which would require your personal supervision and the exercise of your talents, just where would you put your money? Only a little investigation would show you that every field of useful business activity is already occupied. You would have to invent some new method of investing and getting returns from your money or you would have to enter into competition with others already in the field and share in their profits.

For a great many years it has been said and believed that, "competition is the life of trade," but men are growing to believe, more and more, that co-operation is the real vital principal in any mercantile operation. Every new merchant who enters the grocery or dry goods business must have a share of that business which is taken from other merchants previously in the field, or he must have located in a rapidly growing community where the business is on the increase, or he must fail.

On the farm, matters are different. The United States has about six million farmers who are charged with the duty of feeding one hundred million inhabitants. Each farmer feeds himself and more than fifteen other people. His market is enormous and is constantly growing, as every influx of immigrants into this country brings a very large proportion of those who settle in the towns and cities and a very meagre proportion of those who engage in farming. The young men and women who are raised on the farm are leaving in numbers and this egress is only partially offset by the number who have been affected by the back-to-the-farm "bug."

Relatively, the number of farmers is decreasing when compared with the number of non-producers. This makes it impossible for the farmer or the breeder of pure-bred stock to ever have any great amount of competition. There are many breeders who are now in the field and who think they have severe competition. There are some men engaged in the business who ought to have competition, but the majority of them would fare better with co-operation instead. It is not likely that the breeder of pure-bred stock will suffer from competition to anything like the extent encountered by the business man of the city, but if he should do so he has one unfailing remedy that will bring him success, and that remedy consists in producing better stock than that produced by his competitors.

Better stock in this case means not only a higher class of animals individally and in blood lines, but a more economic method of feeding and handling them. The economic method belongs with the high class stock. It is the one thing, more than anything else, that has produced it. Good stock means good methods, as good methods means good money.

The people of Kansas extend their deepest sympathy to H. M. Cottrell, formerly professor of agriculture in the Kansas Agricultural College and who is well known throughout Kansas, in the death of his mother at Waubaunsee, Kan., a few weeks ago. Mrs. Cottrell was the mother of nine children, all of whom graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College. Continuously from 1879 to the close of the school year in 1904, either a son or a daughter of Mrs. Cottrell was in attendance at the college. Few families in Kansas or elsewhere have exerted such a strong influence on the moral and intellectual development of their community as has the Cottrell family.

"Treat every rain as if it were the last one you would ever have," is the keynote of P. E. Crabtree's advice in his addresses before farmers' institutes.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

ANSWERING M. N. D., Leon, Kan.: It has been estimated that a bushel of Kafir fed to 150-pound hogs will make 10 pounds gain. Hogs at the Kansas Station fed 8 pounds of choice alfalfa hay with each bushel of Kafir made 73 per cent better gains than those fed Kafir alone. Hogs fed Kafir and skim milk made 58 per cent more gain than hogs fed Kafir alone. The effect of a combination of protein feeds with corn would be for all practical purposes the same as in the case of Kafir. The combination of protein feeds with corn in the case of producing beef is as effective and advantageous as in the production of pork. Keep in mind that 9 bushels of corn are equal to about 10 bushels of Kafir.

Use of Silos.

Answering S. S., Norton, Kan.: Under average farm conditions two medium size silos are more satisfactory than one large silo. From two small silos the varying feeding conditions can be more satisfactorily and economically regulated. The small silo is more expensive in proportion to its capacity than a large silo. We would not recommend building a silo smaller than 10 feet in diameter. The height should be at least two times as great as the diameter.

Prize Sale for Saline County.

The best public sale ever held in Saline County occurred recently near Assaria, on the farm of Molander and Thompson. The proceeds of the sale were more than $8,000, less than $1,000 given in notes and the rest paid in checks. One team of horses sold for $380 and one horse for $230. One team of mules brought $350 and 35 stock cows, dry, brought $50 each, and dairy cows sold for $70 each. Calves two weeks to three months old brought $20 each and spring calves sold for $30. Alfalfa hay from 30 acres sold for $672, and previous to the sale 30 bushels of seed had been sold from the same field at $7 a bushel, making $882 from the 30 acres this year.

Alfalfa Queries Answered.

F. O. S., Junction City, Kan.: It is now too late to sow alfalfa, regardless of the most excellent condition of the field prepared for it. We would seed this field next spring. We would lightly disk and cross-disk early—in fact as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Seed as soon as danger of young plant being caught by frost is past. We would not this fall pasture alfalfa sown this spring, neither would we now mow it. The young plant needs the protection through the winter which the late fall growth will give it. You can well afford to top dress spring sowing this fall. Use manure spreader and apply 5 or 6 loads per acre.

Twenty-Four Acres Yield 1,200 Bushels.

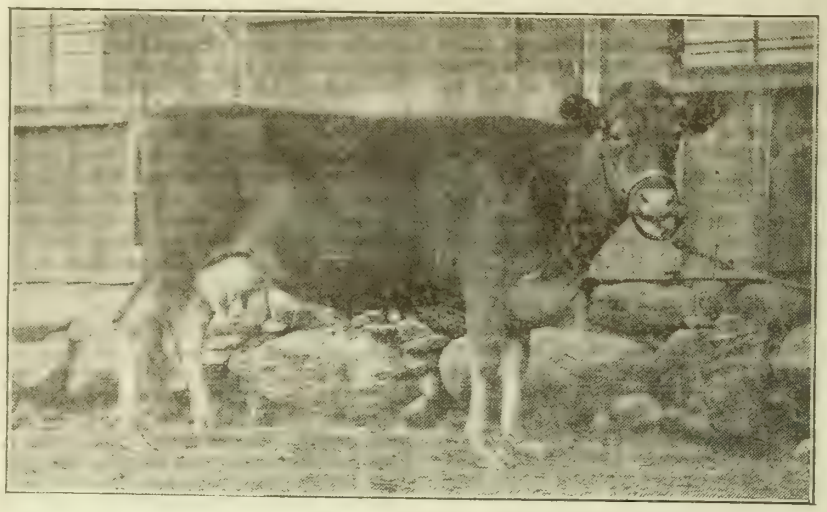
A large number of Kansans have little or no use for a wheat field as small as 25 acres. The facts are—as stated in KANSAS FARMER numerous times—that the small field well tilled has its advantages over the large field poorly tilled. Ten days or two weeks ago we dropped in on W. W. Page of Silver Lake Township, Shawnee County, who a few hours before had finished threshing 24 acres and had marketed the last load of 1,200 bushels at the Rossville elevator. The yield was 49 bushels per acre, and the gross profit almost $40 per acre. The 24-acre field farmed to any crop and the farming done just as well as it is possible to do it, will in a ten-year period return greater profit and satisfaction than the field twice as large but handled in a slipshod manner.

Trapping Thoughts for the Boys.

Answering A. L. B., Leroy, Kan., you can this year—as a large number of boy readers of KANSAS FARMER do every year—make some money trapping. In many parts our boys will pick up a good many dollars between this time and May first. They should keep in mind, however, that the trapping season begins about November 15 and ends April 1, except for water animals, which may be trapped as late as May 1. The strict observance of the above dates is necessary because furs caught before and after these dates are worth only one-third to one-half what they would be worth if the animals are caught in the proper season. This is on account of the difference in quality of the skins.

Boys should remember that all price lists sent out quote prime furs only. Furs caught out of season are undesirable. Because—on account of the poor quality of the furs—the quoted price is not received, the boys themselves are disappointed and sometimes accuse the dealer of being dishonest. Prime furs properly cared for will bring the quoted prices. Those which are not prime bring lower prices, and furs might be in such condition as to be absolutely valueless.

THE RIGHT KIND OF COW



IN 12 MONTHS THIS GRADE GUERNSEY PRODUCED 410.4 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT AT A NET PROFIT OF ABOUT $80. TEN SUCH COWS WOULD IN 12 MONTHS PRODUCE $800 NET FROFIT IN BUTTER FAT AND $200 WORTH OF SKIM MILK FOR CALVES AND PIGS. BESIDES THIS, THE HEIFER CALVES WOULD BE WORTH EASILY TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH AT SIX MONTHS OLD.

Frosted Crops for Silage.

The Kansas Agricultural College confirms the statement often made by KANSAS FARMER the past few weeks that frozen forage is a safe silage crop. That institution says: "Many inquiries have been received concerning the use of frosted crops for silage. From the experiment carried on last year, it is safe for the farmers to use such material for silage."

Cow Peas on Wheat Stubble.

At the Watson, Shawnee County, Grange fair was exhibited a sample of cow peas grown after wheat this year. The peas were of the New Era variety and the plants were 2½ feet high and well loaded with pods. The man who grew these specimens has been growing cow peas for two years. Last year he turned hogs into the peas and it is his statement that he made more pork at a lower cost per pound and by feeding less corn than ever before in his 20 years' experience as a farmer. This man was thoroughly convinced of the advantages of protein feeds. This year he cut the cow peas when ripe and will thresh and feed the meal to dairy cows.

Protein feed is the crying need of Kansas farmers who keep live stock, whether that stock be fattened or whether it be grown for sale to other people who will finish it. The animal body requires protein, and unless we are able to supply it through alfalfa hay in liberal quantities, protein must come from some other source. The success of growers of cow peas the past two or three years indicates that the cow pea as a catch crop can be profitably grown in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas.

Where to Plant Kafir.

Answering S. R. T., Hope, Kan.: We would plant Kafir on any land which for a period of 10 years past has not averaged at least 25 bushels of corn per acre. Based on this statement, three-fourths of the total area of Dickinson County should, in our judgment, be planted to Kafir. Under proper methods of planting and cultivation, Kafir will for a 10-year-period on such land outyield corn and make feed—both grain and forage—yield 25 to 30 bushels per acre, and it is more certain. Fifteen years ago the farmers of your county were depending more than now on Kafir feed. At that time Kafir could not be so advantageously marketed as now. In those days Kafir was of little value except as feed. Now it can be marketed at prices close to the corn market. There were advantages in the farmer not being able to sell Kafir, because such condition was conducive to the keeping of more live stock. The corn acreage should be limited to the corn area, and this, in your county, in our judgment is confined to the bottom lands of the creeks and rivers.

KAFIR VS. CORN

What do you think of Kafir?

Can Kansas farmers depend upon it as a more certain grain and forage crop than corn?

Should Kansas plant more acres of Kafir?

Kansas Farmer readers know where we stand.

Are we right?

Your opinion is invited.

Will you please write us your experience with Kafir as compared with corn?



Sweet Clover Once More.

Frank G. O'Dell, a Nebraskan, who has been contributing much to the sweet clover literature of the western country, recently made a trip through Montana. In reporting his observations he says that he finds sweet clover flourishing all over the arid countries and that while the pastures are brown and the native grasses have lost their freshness, "this sturdy plant stands erect and smiling in its luxuriant emerald foliage." He says further:

"Sweet clover is a polite plant and does not trespass on the rights of any decent plant, but it is the sworn enemy of weeds of every sort; it has frequently occurred to me that if it will grow so luxuriantly on gravel and cinder tracks along the railroad that it will grow equally well on these arid plains if given a chance. Some day the experiment stations are going to try out this particular experiment thoroughly and give to the world a practical demonstration of a new sort of reclamation project which will be both efficient and inexpensive.

"Enough experience of value has already been accumulated on this line to give promise of success on a larger scale. Who will be the first Nebraskan in the sand hills to try 40 acres of sweet clover and feed it to his stock or turn them loose on it for pasture? The man who does this is as certain of success as he can be with any cultivated crop and will be improving his land more rapidly than he could possibly do with any known method of cultivation."

Keeping the Boys on the Farm.

One Leavenworth County farmer who has succeeded in keeping his boys with him and making successful farmers of them, has accomplished it by giving the boys something to work for. When he found the spirit of unrest at work he called the boys about him and had a heart to heart talk with them. As a result a little corporation was organized to conduct the big farm they occupied. One boy leased all the stock and farming implements and another took the orchard and another the swine, and another the cattle. From the father they leased parts of the farm. One boy raised all the corn that would be needed, and the swine raiser and the cattle raiser bought from him at market prices. The boy with the teams contracted to do all the plowing and cutting and hauling. The father rode about all day smiling and waxing fat while his husky sons, contented and happy because they were working for themselves, made money for him and for themselves. Each kept a set of books and conducted his department as any business concern would do. All made money, all were happy, and now all of them have farms of their own and the father will retire next year. He has made a fortune, but his money doesn't give him half the pleasure he finds in the fact that he has made successful men of his boys by teaching them independence. This is a true story that should be an object lesson to other farmers with sons who are getting "city fever."—Leavenworth Post.

High-priced meats are here because high-priced farming is here, and both are here to stay. One solution of the problem lies in organizations among farmers through which they can protect their own interests and mutually work together for the solution of the problems of producing at a profit and selling at a reasonable valuation. There is profit in producing beef on the farm, but only when this beef is raised there and handled as a business proposition and not as a side line. Through the organization of breeders' and shippers' associations each member will receive protection in the cutting out of undesirable animals and the breeding of only those kinds for which there is a market demand and the ability of unit selling to the advantage of all. Reputation as a beef producing center can soon be established, and such a reputation has a money value to every member of the community interested.

DAIRY CATTLE IN KANSAS

Prosperity Follows the Cow In the Land of Alfalfa

PERHAPS there is no country on earth that is better equipped for becoming a great dairy state than is Kansas. Her location is such as to give her the most favorable climate, while no state exceeds her in the production of the cheapest, and at the same time, the most valuable of feeds. Kansas people are beginning to appreciate the value of the milk cow, as they have appreciated the value of the beef cow in the past, but the change has been a gradual one, resulting in compromise and lack of results where more complete success was easily possible. It is a very difficult matter for a farmer who has been accustomed to beef cattle all his life to suddenly change to the growing and handling of dairy cattle of the correct type. The change is too radical and has resulted in the popularity of the dual purpose breeds, or in the delay which must come until a newer generation of farmers have the management of things.

Kansas already produces a great deal of milk and many of the largest creameries are located within her borders but, at the same time, there are comparatively few dairymen. The milk supply of Kansas is produced by farmers who milk cows and not by men who devote their time to the dairy business as their principal occupation. Dairying in Kansas is thus far more of a side line than a chief object. Kansas has an abundance of both milk and honey, but the milk does not flow in as great quantity as it would if the dairy breeds of cattle only were used.

The popularity of dairying has been retarded somewhat in the past by the fear, on the part of many farmers, that the business would be overdone, yet it has greatly increased within the last few years and the demand has always exceeded the supply. Milk is the one universal food and there is no possibility of the dairy business ever being overdone. Improved processes for handling milk, of manufacturing it and caring for its products, open up a wider field and a larger market for the dairy farmer of today. As the population of the country increases the non-producing part of it will correspondingly increase and farm products of all kinds will always be in demand, but none of them to a greater extent than those of the cow.

As milk is the universal food product and as the demand for it can never be exceeded by the supply, it follows that the farmer who would make the most out of his land will become a dairy farmer, provided his liking and his inclination lead him that way. Not all farmers will become dairy farmers because only a comparatively few will like the kind of work that is entailed in the keeping of dairy cows. Many will prefer to raise beef animals, and this is as it should be, while both will raise hogs with profit.

The cow is a machine. If she is bred along dairy lines she is a milk producing machine. If bred along beef lines she is a beef machine. The same feed will result in a production of milk in one case or of beef in another. It is within the power, which has been bred into the animal, to convert her feed into one or the other. Where dairy farming is to be practiced, efficiency should receive the first consideration, just as in the case where beef is the object aimed at, or motive power in the form of draft horses. It follows that the cow, which has been bred for generations, and in some cases for centuries, for one special purpose, is a vastly more economical machine for that purpose than one which is not so bred. The same thing is true in regard to beef animals. There are thousands of people in Kansas today who can remember the old, long-horned type of range steers which so plentifully covered our prairies after the disappearance of the buffalo. The introduction of good blood into the range country has changed the whole character of these cattle and, where once lived the half wild, long-horned, anatomy which required four years to mature, is now found high class Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus or Galloway grades that are immensely more profitable because of the capacity to put on high priced meat in a short time, which has been bred into them.

The same kind of thing applies to dairy cattle. It has been stated that the average production of the milk cows of Kansas is not greatly in excess of 150 pounds of butter fat a year. The increasing price of land and the growing value of farm products easily prove that unless the cow is above this average she is not profitable to keep. Of course, such a cow is not bred as a dairy cow. She might be a grade of some one of the dairy breeds, but the chances are that she will either predominate in beef blood or will be such a mixture as to have no particular characteristics.

The success which has already come to the milk producing farmers has taught them, as they could not be taught in any other way, the value of dairy bred stock for economical production. When a man faces the problem of feeding high priced feed on high priced land to any kind of a cow brute, he wants some assurance of getting returns, and if he has studied his lesson he knows that the foundation which he must lay is to be found in the dairy bred cow. This success has also developed a very considerable demand for young stock, and the demand for mature and producing stock of all of the dairy breeds that are well known in the state never was so great, while this demand has also resulted in the introduction of breeds that were not herebefore known.

The man who would make milk farming profitable will select the dairy bred herd for his machinery. It does not matter which breed he chooses, as this may be left to personal preference and to the conditions of his business, but there is one fact which must remain prominent in his mind, and that is that he must buy animals of the dairy type or he cannot succeed. Having done this, he will test the animals to prove the individual capacity, and weed out those which are unprofitable. The question of profit does not depend entirely upon production. If production alone were to govern breeding operations, the selection of animals could be safely based upon performance pedigrees and records. This, however, would result in the sure destruction of the breed.

The man who goes into the dairy cattle business should have as his first object the reproduction of the animals of the breed which he has selected. The secondary consideration should be the production of milk. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. Reproduction of the species is the vitally important point in any breeding operation. Milk production, pork or beef or wool, are secondary and incidental. If the dairy cattle breeder undertakes to build a herd on performance records and pedigrees alone, he will soon have small, high-strung, ill-shaped, weak constitutioned animals which may individually produce largely at the pail but whose progeny will have little or no value.

The great performance records which have been made by individual cows of all of the recognized dairy breeds are interesting, scientifically, and highly valuable in advertising the merit of these breeds, but if these records have been made at the expense of the vitality and robust constitution of the animals, and especially of the calves, they have no permanent value. The first object to be sought by the breeder who would improve the quality of his chosen breed and who proposes to remain in the business, should be to breed for constitution, vitality, and reproductive powers. Secondly, for milk production, and this must always remain a secondary consideration if any real advance is made toward perfecting the breed.

There is entirely too much veal produced now-a-days. Owners of dairy cattle are too often content with cows whose calves have only one value, and that is on the butcher's block as veal, and this value a small one. The purpose of the breeder should be first, last and all the time, the production of animals such as are in demand for breeding purposes and, even by the exercise of his greatest skill and the putting forth of his best efforts, he will still have a good many calves that are suitable only for veal. When this occurs, it is his duty to himself, to his future business stability, and to his customers to see that inferior calves are made into veal and not sold as breeders.

Only the man who is discontented with present conditions will succeed. He is the only man who will seriously study ways and means to improve these conditions and from his work comes the only improvement which we are likely to get or have a right to expect. Dissatisfaction with the conditions which surround himself and his efforts to improve them will have their influence on his neighbors, and these in turn will seek ways and means to improve their own conditions, and the community will benefit. Community effort in the form of breeding clubs or pure-bred sire clubs has resulted in the establishment of breeding centers in other states where buyers from all parts of the country can go with the assurance of finding what they want, while the members of these clubs or of these breeding centers, have a positive assurance of a steady and persistent market for all of the animals, of breeding quality, which they can produce. No group of men ever worked together for a common object without accomplishing something in the way of results, and there is no field of human endeavor which now appeals to the man of fair ability and training as does a life on the farm, while in all phases of farm life there is nothing that is at once so profitable, so pleasant, and so permanent in the way of business as in the establishment and maintenance of a good herd of pure-bred dairy cattle from which the owner can sell breeding stock, milk and its products and retain on the farm that fartility which increases the value of his acres to the advantage of his own advancing years and of his children who will follow him.



A TYPICAL GUERNSEY BULL, LATELY BROUGHT TO KANSAS, AND THE KIND NEEDED TO IMCREASE AND IMPROVE OUR DAIRY HERDS.

The silo will afford a new experience to a great many farmers this fall, and some of them, at least, are likely to meet with disappointment. There is nothing that has been discovered in agricultural science in recent years that will go farther towards solving the problems which confront the farmer living on high priced land than the silo. The mere erection of a silo and filling it with cut corn fodder does not comprise the whole of human knowledge that is necessary to make this great conservator most useful. After the silage is made the important question of how to use it faces every farmer, and he who has no experience may make mistakes. It is best to begin by giving the animals a moderate amount and gradually increase this to somewhere near their capacity than to adopt any hard and fast rules and put them on full feed at once. The beef question in this country will solve itself with the aid of good blood, silage, and good feeding methods.

The great crops of feed which we raised this year have placed the farmers in an anomalous position. They have an abundance of feed, but no stock to consume it, and feed is of little value without live stock. The market for feed is bound to be depressed when large quantities of it are produced all over the country, and especially when there is a scarcity of live stock all over the country. Some farmers are now stating that it will apparently be necessary to burn up feed in order to get it out of the way for next season's crop, whereas if the live stock were numerous enough to consume this feed each farmer would be able to market it at a higher profit in his own feed lot and the price of the feed itself would be greater. With the firm establishment of corn, Kafir and alfalfa as sure crops in Kansas, there is no reason why there should be a shortage of beef-producing animals in this state, and there is no apparent reason why the farmers generally could not restock their farms and rebuild the live stock industry which is now in such a bad way.

Animal sanitation is a question which is rightfully receiving more attention than ever before. This has resulted in a very widespread use of disinfecting agencies of various kinds, and big business concerns have been built up by the manufacturers of various dips, sprays, etc. This implicit belief in disinfecting agents and their general use may cause farmers to fall into error. No quantity of disinfectants can or will take the place of cleanliness, while cleanliness might possibly render the use of disinfectants unnecessary. Disinfectants are frequently simply cheap. Water is the greatest solvent known to modern science. Water will dissolve more different substances than will alcohol, benzine, ether, or any other known substance. This property makes it the most important of all disinfectants. Lime is another great disinfectant, and when used in combination with water in the form of whitewash it is of immense value. The modern coal tar preparations for the destruction of lice, mites and mange have unquestioned value and should always be kept on the farm, as should the later and new discoveries that are advertised as bacillus-killers, where their value is proved. Preventive medicine is always the most valuable and potent of any medicine.

A great deal has been said in the way of inquiry about the proper time to cut corn or Kafir for the making of silage. There can be no doubt that the best silage is made from corn which has fairly well matured and in which the grain has begun to harden a little. Kafir and other crops make good silage, but the question of whether good silage can be made out of corn fodder that has stood in the field during a part or all the winter is one on which we would like the experience of a larger number of our readers. Silage is possible because of the process of its manufacture. This involves a heating and partial cooking of the materials and the exclusion of the air. Any green vegetable growth will heat under like circumstances, but the question naturally comes, will dry corn fodder taken from the shock in the winter develop into silage when placed in the silo, or will it simply begin to decay? The cutting of dry fodder into the silo with plenty of water is a practice frequently reported, but we want the facts as developed by Kansas farmers who have tried this method.

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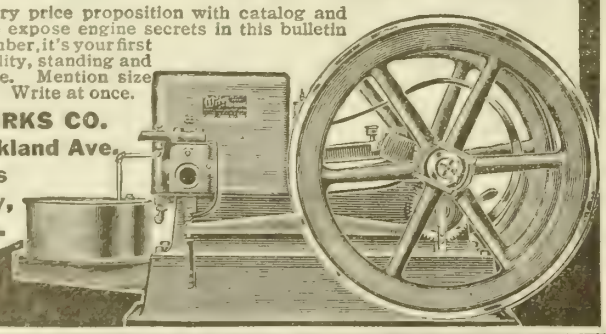
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IRRIGATION RESULTS

Two Kansas Farmers Relate Their Experiences at Garden City Meeteng

MY talk is along the line of growing alfalfa from irrigation by the pumping system, using the great, inexhaustible underflow which runs beneath Scott county and western Kansas. I have two wells in operation, fully ample to afford water for 400 acres of alfalfa. The wells cost about $6,000 each, but can now be duplicated for $3,500 each.

I have been engaged in irrigation for three years. The facts I demonstrated and developed in that time are a wonder to all visitors. In the first place, I think, we have the richest soil on earth. It has laid here in its dry storage for ages and ages, and all plant foods which are necessary for the production of crops have not been washed out by the beating rains. When this great underflow is brought to the surface and applied to this rich soil, it is almost impossible to ascertain the value of this land. I have been cutting four good crops of alfalfa each year.

In my demonstration, one of the things done this past season seems almost unbelieveable, but nevertheless true. In order to show the people how quickly I could convert the sod into an alfalfa field, on May 1, I started plows to break the sod. I immediately double disked the sod and seeded it on May 8 to alfalfa, and immediately followed with water, and obtained a perfect stand.

On July 8 I clipped the alfalfa for the first time. It run rather uneven, being from 6 to 10 inches high. I followed this cutting with water. On August 10 I cut the second crop, which was fully 18 inches high, and which was estimated by E. E. Coffin, of Scott City, and C. M. Niquette, of Garden City, and other good alfalfa men, to make fully a ton per acre. I cut the third crop, fully as good, on September 25, and from the stubble the stand looks to be two or three years old.

Last season, May 15, 1911, I seeded a piece of alfalfa, of which the picture accompanying this shows the fourth crop in shock. It will make for this season at least five tons per acre, and is a perfect stand. On July 10, 1910, I seeded a field with bad seed and without experience, and consequently did not get a good stand. This irrigation project was then a new deal in this country and to me, and I had all to learn by experience. Later I found that I had gone about many things backward, but today I feel capable of giving the correct information and instructions on alfalfa which will lead to success and prosperity. Some inexperienced fellows will say, "Oh, we can't afford to pump this water to irrigate. It costs too much." But I differ with them.

What does the cost of pumping amount to compared with what you can reap from irrigated land along by the side of dry farming? It will not exceed $3 per acre for the season for the whole expense, and some seasons the rainfall will cut that down half or more, and we can average at least $50 per acre in crops. It is useless to state anything about the proceeds of dry farming, as most of you are familiar with it.

About three years ago William Colter, of Garden City, whom I consider one of our best citizens, financiers and alfalfa growers, was visiting my plant and alfalfa fields, and I was advising with him about the same and he said to me: "What do you think this land is worth?" I said it surely ought to be worth $50 per acre. He laughed and said: "This black soil, with the water you have, will easily make six tons of alfalfa per acre each year after it is two years old, and is worth $300 or $400 per acre." I now see that his statement was absolutely correct on the price of the land, as well as other things.

At first, my irrigation project seemed to be uphill work. I have worked hard and had many headaches and hardships on account of my inexperience and inexperienced labor, but at last I consider that I have climbed on top and am paid tenfold or more for all my trouble.—J. W. LOUGH, Scott City, Kan.

A discussion of the small irrigation pumping plant is important to the small farmer who wants to irrigate a sufficient amount of land to insure reasonable income for his family and to make his home attractive. I give my experience with the small pumping plant which I have in operation on my farm—put in three years ago at a cost of $1,500. I put down three wells, each 45 feet deep, 20 feet apart, connected them with a 6-inch line pipe, with 20 feet of suction pipe in each well. I attached a number 6 American centrifugal pump to center well, which pump has a capacity of 1,100 gallons per minute. For this pump I use a 15 horse-power gasoline engine.

I made a reservoir 60x200 feet, with banks high enough to store 1 acre-foot of water. I then put up two 12-foot windmills attached to 10-inch pumps. These windmills will pump this reservoir full in 24 to 36 hours, owing to the amount of wind. Upon starting to irrigate in the mornings, if my reservoir is not full, I start my gas engine before breakfast and by the time I am ready to turn the water on the land I have enough water stored to cover two acres 6 inches deep, which is enough for any kind of land properly prepared.

The first year I had 50 acres under irrigation; the second, 60. This year, 80. I find I can supply 100 acres or more with this plant by doing more winter irrigation and putting more land in alfalfa.

The thing that interests the farmer mostly is the cost of maintenance and operating this plant. That depends on the depth to water, the efficiency you get from engine and pump and the man behind the whole thing.

In my wells the water stands 10 feet below the surface; when I start the pump, the water drops about six feet. I lift the water four feet above the surface of the ground, over the reservoir banks, making a total lift of 20 feet. This does not take all the power of my engine if I keep it in good running order. I get about 40 hours' run from 55 gallons of gasoline. I get fix to six acres irrigated each 10 hours, making the cost of the gasoline about 40 cents per acre. The upkeep for repairs on my plant has been less than $10 per season.

I use the best lubricating oil I can buy, as it does not gum your engine and you will save gasoline thereby. Oil costs about 15 cents per day. It is therefore costing me about 50 cents per acre for each irrigation, counting interest on investment but nothing for depreciation.

There are three things to be observed to make a pumping plant a success. First, keep engine and pump in good running order, see that oil is running well before you leave engine after starting, and by so doing get more efficiency out of your plant. Also see that your engine is properly timed so as to get the benefit of a full stroke from each explosion. Second, make good ditches, puddle them well so you are sure they do not leak. Third—and most important—prepare your land well before you put in your crop. Cut off all the high places and fill up all the low places. If the land is fresh plowed, furrow it out so the water will flow quickly over the land. Stir land as soon as possible after each irrigation.

It takes from two to three irrigations for each crop per season. I aim to irrigate alfalfa about a week before each cutting. By so doing I save more leaves on the hay and the next crop will start sooner.

We can handle much more land with a small plant by putting in a large acreage of fall wheat, irrigating land thoroughly before sowing and it very often requires no more irrigation to make the crop. We have obtained yields as high forty-odd bushels per acre with only a fall irrigation before sowing.

When we stop to consider the great area of land that is eligible for irrigation in the western third of our state and the great and inexhaustible underflow of water attainable at a very few feet below the surface of the land, we can readily see the great good that this convention may accomplish by calling together all those that are interested to discuss this very important question—irrigation.—A. R. TOWLES, Holcomb, Kan.

Some of your neighbors have some really good ideas. You can get these ideas away from him without hurting him, and maybe to your advantage. The best place to do this is at the Grange meetings.

The most expensive bull or boar a man can buy is a "cheap" one that cost little. There is no herd header that is too good to use.

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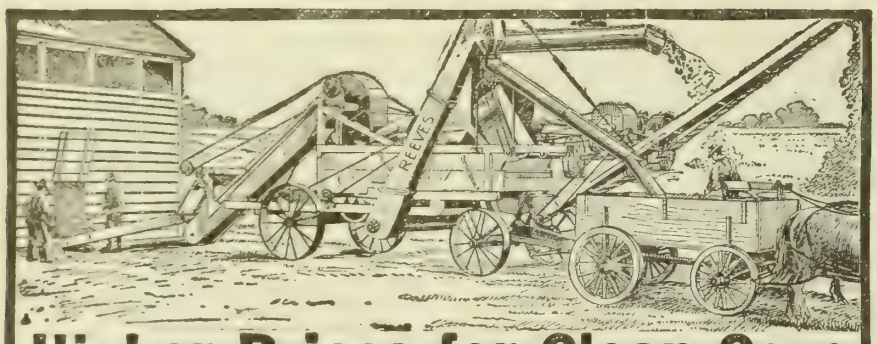
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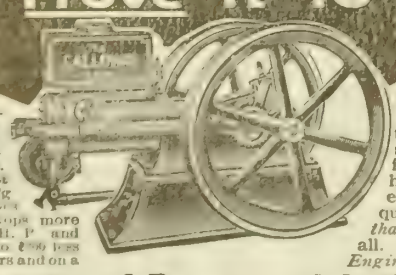
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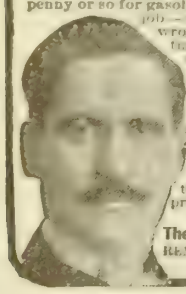


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THE FARM



We have just read of an accident in which one person was killed and two or three others seriously injured, resulting from driving through a roadway across which a barbed wire had been stretched. The wire was driven into before it was discovered that the road was closed. It is not unusual throughout the country for roads to be closed by stretching a wire across the roadway. This is a dangerous way of closing a road. When it is done, white rags or newspapers should be tied onto the wire so that the wire may be plainly seen. The use of a barbed wire in this manner is under no circumstances warranted. If the wire is used it should be smooth. It is manifestly better, however, to use boards in closing roadways which have at any time been open to the public.

On a well conducted farm we know that the time throughout the year is very well occupied. However, if possible, time enough should be taken from the important regular duties for stacking a supply of feed adjoining the corrals so that in the case of extremely inclement weather or bad roads and wet fields it be not necessary to hitch the team each day to the feed rack and haul feed. At any rate enough feed should be stacked near the lot to provide the feed necessary for Sunday's feeding through the winter, preventing the necessaity of hauling on Sunday. The boys who have had to hitch up a team each day of the feeding season and haul feed will appreciate one day of the week on which this need not be done. They will also appreciate remaining indoors—either by the kitchen fire or doing something about the barn and buildings—instead of being compelled to face a blinding storm to the field for feed.

Some years ago the Illinois state legislature authorized the establishment of the Illinois Farmers' Hall of Fame in connection with the University of Illinois. The object is to afford recognition to the citizens of Illinois who have rendered signal and conspicuous service to the cause of agriculture. Up to the present time the portraits of Cyrus H. McCormick, the inventor of the harvester, and James N. Brown, inventor of the corn planter, have been placed in the hall. The portraits of Isaac Funk, the seed corn breeder; Phillip D. Armour, the packer; B. F. Harris, the farmer and banker, and William Parlin, an early day plow manufacturer, are in the making and will soon be hung. This is a distinguished group. It is well that Illinois has provided to perpetuate the names of these men whose lives and work have been devoted more or less to the betterment of agricultural conditions, to the uplifting of the farmer, and to the ultimate gain of the entire human race.

The farm receipts and profits cannot be easily computed on the basis of a single year's operation. Much of this year's labor brings its results next year, and in fact for years to come. For instance, the labor spent in hauling manure onto the fields this year is labor the results of which will be reaped for several years in the future. The same thing is true of labor expended in bringing new ground into cultivation. The same condition applies to the seeding of a field to clover or to alfalfa. The year's hay crop can be measured and sold or fed and the income easily arrived at. However, the sale of the crop does not represent the full income and advantage from the seeding of the field to these crops. The nitrogen supply resulting from their growth will be drawn upon in the years to come by wheat and corn. Numerous other instances of a like character might be mentioned. So this year's accounting from the standpoint of farm receipts might be small and unsatisfactory, but along with this should be considered the character of the farming done and the methods employed and some estimate in dollars and cents placed upon the value of this year's work to the crops of next year or for an indefinite future period.

Not long since, while visiting with a farmer we have known a long time, in discussing soil conditions the editor was shown a field through which for years has been maintained a 12 to 15-foot roadway. This roadway had not been farmed for at least 15 years. Two years ago it was broken up. The corn growing on this roadway at the time of our inspection was a much darker green, larger stalk and larger ear than was the corn on either side and on which land crops had been continuously grown. The difference between the crop on the former roadway and that on either side was due to the difference in the fertility of the soil on which it grew. The land on either side of the roadway was impoverished and its condition was manifest in the crop. This our farmer friend had regarded as significant, and when the results of the new land became apparent to him he at once determined that he would increase his crop production by beginning at once to fertilize the soil. This man has this year plowed under 15 acres of cow peas, which peas were planted for green manuring unless they were needed for feed. We were advised that they would not be needed for feed and consequently the upbuilding of the farm has been begun and results from an unusual but commonplace demonstration.

A Chicago real estate dealer who makes a business of selling eastern farms has for some months past been sending his advertising matter to KANSAS FARMER office. This man figures that the farmers of the west can no longer make a fair net profit growing wheat, corn and oats, on land at the prices prevailing throughout Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois. His argument is that in the eastern states the so-called wornout farms can be purchased at the prices of raw land in this western country 30 years ago and that the eastern farms are for the most part well equipped with farm buildings. He consequently considers that these farms of the east are a "good buy" for the man who is looking for a farm. His printed matter states that the abandoned farms of the east are being occupied by farmers from the west and he contends that soon emigration will be turned eastward from the west. We have no doubt that, generally speaking, the representations of this dealer are true. However, the western farmer who knows comparatively nothing about building up wornout soils, whose disposition does not run any too strongly to dairying or the maintenance of other stock with a view to restoring and maintaining soil fertility by the growth and feeding of stock, will have a great deal to learn should he buy one of these eastern farms. He will, in fact, have as much if not more to learn than the far eastern farmer who seeks his home and fortune in the west. The inability of the farmer to adapt himself to the varying conditions prevailing between points 500 miles east or west or north or south is one of the reasons that the newcomer into any locality spends several years and often all of his accumulated money before he gets his feet on the ground. The state of Kansas would today be in a different condition agriculturally had its early settlers who came from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and farther east, not endeavored to apply the agricultural methods of those states to Kansas. It required a good quarter of a century for Kansas farmers to learn how to handle Kansas soils and to know what crops were best adapted thereto. It is our idea that the western man familiar with the conditions of soil and climate of the west should confine himself to the west. The eastern man knowing those conditions in the east should seek his fortune under the conditions with which he is acquainted. We recommend home-grown seeds of all kinds, because they are acclimated. It requires three or four years to acclimate seeds. It will require as long to acclimate men to agricultural methods when radical moves are made. Referring again to the Chicago real estate dealer and the prices of eastern farms as compared with western, his advertising matter contains one other lesson: That, to the effect that what has happened to eastern farms by unwise methods of handling, will also happen to western farms if the same methods of

FITZ OVERALLS



— are large roomy garments, making them comfortable in hot weather. Made of the strongest denim double reinforced stitched, trimmed with heavy brass buttons and buckles. Insist upon Fitz the next time you buy - if your dealer does not carry them write us and you will be supplied.

Free Fitz Book sent on request.

Burnham-Munger-Root Dry Goods Co.
Kansas City, Mo.

Feed Pure SALT



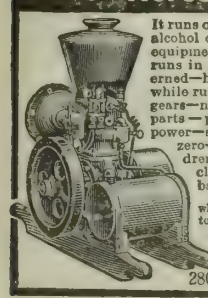
Feed salt that is free from *dangerous chemicals*. Feed this pure salt in *just the quantities horses want and need*. In fact—let them salt themselves—as much or as little as they please, *when* they please.

Compressed Pure-Salt Bricks

In convenient holders make *all this* easy for you. Right salting pays. Ask dealer and write for booklet.

Belmont Stable and Supply Co.
Patentees and Manufacturers—
242 Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

20 Reasons Why You Should Investigate the SANDOW Kerosene Stationary ENGINE



It runs on kerosene (coal oil), gasoline, alcohol or distillate without change of equipment—starts without cranking—runs in either direction—throttle governed—hopper cooled—speed controlled while running—no cams—no valves—no gears—no sprockets—only three moving parts—portable—light weight—great power—starts easily at 40 degrees below zero—complete, ready to run—children operate them—5-year iron-clad guarantee—15-day money-back trial. Sizes 2 to 20 H. P. Send a postal today for free catalog, which shows how Sandow will be useful to you. Our special advertising proposition saves you one-half cost of first engine sold in your county. (167)

Detroit Motor Car Supply Co.
280 Canton Ave., Detroit, Mich.

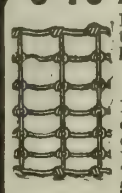
BOWSHER

(Sold with or without elevator.)
Crush ear corn (*with or without shucks*) and Grind *all kinds of small grain*, and *head kaffir*. Have Conical Shape Grinders. *Different from all others.*



LIGHTEST RUNNING
(Our circular tells why.)
HANDY TO OPERATE
10 sizes: 2 to 25 h. p. Capacity 6 to 200 Bushels.
We Also Make Sweep Grinders
FREE Booklet on "Value of Feeds and Manures."
C.N.P. Bowsher Co. South Bend, Ind.
FEED MILLS

5 TO 20 CENTS A ROD



Less than you thought for the Fence of your choice.
11½ CENTS A ROD UP
Let us mail you our big handsome four color fence Catalogue which illustrates 78 styles of fence and 54 styles of gates.
ALL SOLD ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL.
Send for our big Free Catalogue today.
OTTAWA MFG CO. 603 KING ST OTTAWA, KS.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 1. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 qts. per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 6 1-2 shown here.



30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save half. (12)
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2153 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO
No. 6½

The World's Finest Scale—Zimmerman Pitless Wagon Scale
The strongest and most accurate scale in existence. Guaranteed 10 years. Thousands in successful use. Heavy, solid steel frame and platform beams. Protected bearings. Special low price proposition. Write for it today sure. It will pay you.



Zimmerman Steel Co., Lone Tree, Iowa Address Dept. 92

PATENT YOUR IDEAS! THEY MAY BRING WEALTH
I obtain patents that pay and protect. Inventor's Guide FREE. F. G. FISCHER, 321 Junction Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.

cropping and soil-robbing are continued. We should at once right-about-face and become a state of soil builders instead of soil robbers.

This is a fine time to build the concrete walk to the well, the concrete feeding floor and to pave the barn yard.

The business men who is hunting for a young man to employ in his business never goes to a pool hall.

Farmers' Congress Program.

The big farmers' congress meets in Hutchinson, November 19 and 20. You should attend this meeting if you can possibly squeeze out the time so to do. The vacation will do you good, even though you did not get a single good thought. But you will get many good ideas, which if applied to your business will be worth the expense of a dozen trips to Hutchinson.

This is the corrected and complete program arranged by J. H. Miller, chairman of the program committee:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 10 A. M., President Taylor presiding.

Taking Stock and Seeing Present Limitations.

President's address, Edwin Taylor.

"Some Practical Soil Problems," Prof. L. E. Call, Kansas Agricultural College.

Discussion.

"Some Factors in the Cost of Living," Prof. F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas.

Discussion.

TUESDAY, 2 P. M., F. D. Coburn, Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture, presiding.

Some Agricultural Remedies for Present Conditions.

(a) "Live Stock the Basis of Our Agriculture," E. H. Webster, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas Agricultural College.

Discussion.

(b) "Some Western Kansas Problems and Possible Solutions," H. M. Cottrell, Agricultural Commissioner Rock Island Railway Co.

Discussion.

(c) "The County Farm Advisor," Charles F. Scott, Iola, Kansas.

Discussion.

(d) "Some Farm Home Problems," Mrs. Cora S. Bullard, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Discussion.

TUESDAY, 8 P. M., J. H. Hill, President State Normal School, Emporia, presiding.

Some Educational and Social Remedies.

(a) "Some Problems of the Rural School and Their Solution," P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

Discussion, Prof. E. L. Holton, Kansas Agricultural College.

(b) "The Rural Church and Its Relation to Rural Life," Rev. Clair S. Adams, Decatur, Ill.

Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 9 A. M., J. R. Koontz, General Freight Agent Santa Fe Lines, presiding.

Our Industrial Problems.

(a) "The Railroad and Its Relation to Agriculture and the Industries," George T. Nicholson, third vice-president Santa Fe Lines.

Discussion, J. M. Johnson, third vice-president Missouri Pacific Lines.

(b) "The Relation of the Carrier to the Producer," H. U. Mudge, president Rock Island Railway Co.

Discussion.

(c) "Some Factory Problems," D. E. King, industrial commissioner Missouri Pacific lines.

Discussion.

(d) "How May Kansas Develop Her Present Factories," W. L. A. Johnson, ex-State Labor Commissioner.

Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M., Frank Strong, Chancellor University of Kansas, presiding.

Some Public Remedies for Present Conditions.

(a) "The Relation of Public Roads to Agricultural Prosperity," Paul Sargent, Assistant Director Bureau of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.

Discussion.

(b) "Some Problems in Agricultural Co-operation," H. J. Waters, president Kansas Agricultural College.

Discussion.

(c) "Agricultural Credit in Europe and Its Introduction Into America," Dean H. C. Price, Ohio State University.

Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, 7:30 P. M., President Taylor presiding.

Conclusions.

(a) "Efficiency in Public Service," Governor-elect of Kansas.

Discussion.

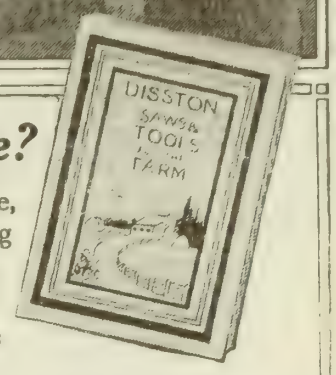
(b) Report of Committee on Resolutions, Chas. F. Scott, chairman.

Discussion.



Quality—or Price?

In buying tools, as in buying anything else, the temptation is strong to save something on the price at the expense of quality. Yet the *extra cost* of high-grade tools over inferior tools is *small*. And the difference in *results* is *great*.



Tool requirements on the farm particularly, call for the greater efficiency, ease in working and lasting qualities of

DISSTON
SAWS TOOLS FILES
Sold by all Progressive Hardware Dealers

This is such an important subject that we have published a valuable and handsome book—"Disston Saws and Tools for the Farm". Every farmer should read it for helpful and valuable Tool information and suggestions, directions for the care of Tools and other data.

Simply write for the "Disston Farm Tool Book", and it will be sent free by return mail.

"There is no substitute for a DISSTON."

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Incorporated
Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel & File Works
P. O. BOX 1537-O. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

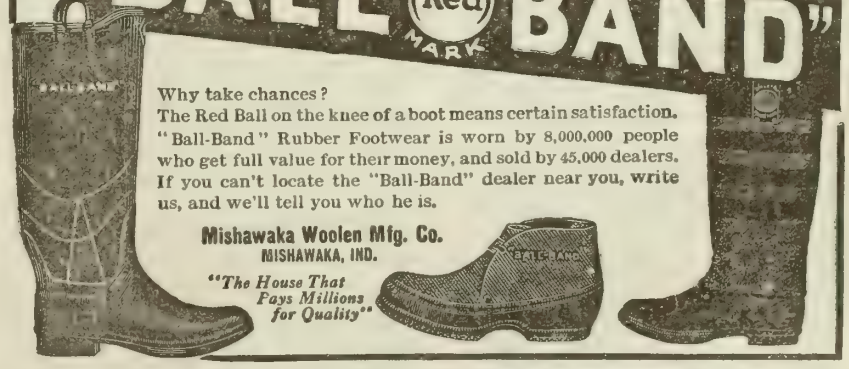
MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

A cheap rubber boot is like a cheap wagon—Defects soon come out in service.

The long wear and the fine fit "Ball-Band" rubbers give, prove that they have the *quality* built into them.



"BALL TRADE Red MARK BAND"



Why take chances?
The Red Ball on the knee of a boot means certain satisfaction. "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear is worn by 8,000,000 people who get full value for their money, and sold by 45,000 dealers. If you can't locate the "Ball-Band" dealer near you, write us, and we'll tell you who he is.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co.
MISHAWAKA, IND.

"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. November 9, 1912.

THE BEST LINIMENT
OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam
IT HAS NO EQUAL
For the Human Body
—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Cuts, Sores, Bruises or Wounds, Felons, Distemper, Carbuncles, Boils, CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.
We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.
A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
Sore Throat
Chest Cold
Backache
Neuralgia
Sprains
Strains
Lumbago
Diphtheria
Sore Lungs
Rheumatism
and
all Stiff Joints
REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES
Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than $120 00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.
Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.
The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

FISH BRAND "60"
POMMEL SLICKER
IN OLIVE KHAKI
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
The old reliable Fish Brand Pommel, more attractive in its new color, having a pocket that will not rip, and Brass Buttons. Waterproof, of course.
$3.50 Everywhere
Satisfaction Guaranteed
If not at your dealer's, write us.
A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON
Tower Canadian Limited, Toronto 612a

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!
Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves Kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.
Gasoline Going Up!
Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two gallons of coal oil do work of three gallons gasoline.
Amazing "DETROIT"
—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)
Cylinders cannot carbonize
Detroit Engine Works, 304 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRIC
Steel Wheels
for your wagon. Use your old running gears—our steel wheels will fit them and make your wagon good as new. Send for free catalog of solid metal wheels (sizes to fit all axles) that cannot swell, dry apart or rot. Make a new wagon out of your old one. Write for the book now to
ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, QUINCY, ILL.

$10.00 Sweep Feed Grinder. | $14.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.
We manufacture all sizes and styles. It will pay you to investigate. Write for catalog and price list.
CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
The old, reliable remedy you can depend on for Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any lameness. Thousands have proved it invaluable. Get a bottle from your druggist. Price per bottle $1.00 for $5. Treatise on the Horse" free at druggist or from Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

Lump Jaw Cured in three weeks with one application of
Adam's Rapid Lump Jaw Cure
B. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Dept. 26, Algona, Iowa

LIVE STOCK



Importance of Sanitation.

The Department of Agriculture in its reports and bulletin has repeatedly called attention to the fact that the farmer does not fully appreciate the importance and necessity of thoroughly disinfecting at regular intervals.

Barn, pen or dairy building may look clean, and yet be full of dangerous disease germs which the unaided eye cannot detect. These germs find their way into the system of the animal continually through the feed, water, dust, and contact.

Through a gradual lowering of the animal's vitality the germs which have been dormant in the system will become virulent, and hog cholera, calf cholera, typhoid, or tuberculosis makes its appearance or "breaks out." One case will infect a herd, and the herd in turn will infect other herds. It is in this way that epidemics of disease originate and spread over wide areas of country.

Regular use of a powerful germicide and disinfectant in the stables and pens and dairies will prevent any such accumulation of disease germs and consequent outbreak of disease. Disinfected or sterilized skimmed milk will keep poisonous germs out of the bodies of the young animals to which the milk is fed, and assist the respiratory organs of the animals in throwing off waste matter, thereby increasing the power of resistance against disease. If the work of sterilizing is carefully and systematically carried on, disease, the greatest element of uncertainty in the stock and dairy business, is eliminated.

Every farmer considers it the duty of his neighbor to burn or bury deep the carcass of a hog which has died of cholera; he expects him to do all in his power to prevent the spread of the disease to other farms. You are the other farmers' neighbor, and, therefore, there devolves upon you the duty of preventing not only the spread of disease, but the breaking out of disease on your farm in the first instance. This duty of prevention can be easily and thoroughly accomplished by practicing the advanced method of disinfection, namely sterilization.

Just as soon as each farmer becomes conscious of this duty to himself and his neighbor, the era of sanitary and most profitable stock and dairy farming will begin.—A. O. Fox, Wisconsin.

New Guernseys for Kansas.

On another page is shown a picture of the Gurnsey herd header, Bonnivilius 15340, recently bought by Mr. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, Kan., from William B. Henderson, of Greenwood, Mo. Mr. Dudley already owned some Guernsey cows and since the purchase of this bull he has bought some others from Wisconsin.

Mr. O. E. Walker, of Topeka, Kan., whose former purchase of Guernseys in Wisconsin was mentioned in KANSAS FARMER, has just returned from Wisconsin with a carload of Guernsey females and, although he has been a practical dairyman for many years and used several different dairy breeds, Mr. Walker thinks the Guernseys are the best for his purpose.

The foundation for two good Guernsey herds at Topeka has thus been laid, and this may result in the development of a new center for the Guernsey breeding industry, as it already has, in a measure, for the Holsteins.

With the enormous demand which now exists, and which is likely to continue to exist, for dairy bred cattle all over the state, there would seem to be no good reason why a breeding center should not be established here, and the thousands of dollars which we are now spending in other states be kept at home.

The breeding centers in Wisconsin and Minnesota are characterized by greater prosperity than comes to most farming communities, and all because of that cooperation among the breeders which makes them adhere to a given breed for a given locality, and thus attract buyers from every state in the Union.

Any community of enterprising farmers can be mutually helpful to themselves and their neighbors by uniting upon some one breed of horses, cattle, hogs or sheep, and breeding animals of such quality as the buyers want. Among dairy cattle the Guernseys are gaining in popularity very raipdly, and the demand for them is great and growing. This breed is not nearly so numerous in the United States as are the Jerseys or Holsteins, and the demand for them will probably always be good. Guernseys look like a safe proposition in Kansas.

Problems of Feeders.

There are many men in different sections of the corn belt who find themselves in a quandary this fall. They have a world of feed of high quality and no live stock to consume it. The uncertainties of the market for beef animals have been so great in the past that many have hesitated to buy at what seemed to them to be the excessive prices demanded for feeding stock, while others have stepped in and take the stock. In the meantime the price of feeders has been going up as they grow scarcer. It takes considerable nerve to buy feeders at present prices, but those who have been doing it have repeatedly made good. They secure a market for the rough feeds of the farm in this way, and the animals pay much higher for this class of stuff than the dealers will.

Heretofore there has been a margin of profit within recent months in the increasing price of fat cattle in addition to what is put onto the cattle in the way of flesh, so that feeders who have bought at what would have been unheard of prices a few years ago, have been able to secure excellent returns in the increased weight of the animals, the increasingly high price for which they have been selling, the value returned for the rough feed of the farm, and in the manure which they were always able to use for the benefit of their crops.

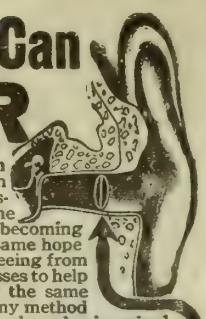
In places where farmers are conveniently situated great use is being made of beet pulp, and as a general proposition all over the corn belt silage is coming into increasing favor for the production of beef. Combinations of other feeds, of which alfalfa in Kansas is one of the chief, include cottonseed products, oats, Kafir, sorghum and even wheat.

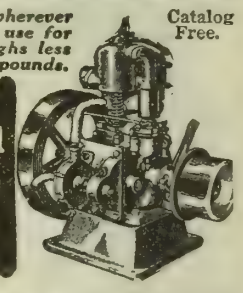
There is an element of speculation still remaining in the fattening of cattle for market, unless these cattle have been raised by the farmer himself. We have yet to hear of the first farmer who raised his own cattle having ever lost any money by it. Of course, this is not to be understood literally, because losses may come under adverse conditions, but they are not usual, and the farmer who raises his own steers year after year wins out in every instance, while he who has to spend his time and money in hunting for feeders each season has a very uncertain proposition before him, especially if he waits until the animals are scarce and the prices high.

The New Hog Disease.

"In your issue of October 19, someone advances the theory that the present disease among hogs over the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys is hog cholera inherited from the use of the simultaneous process of immunization. That such deductions are not based on scientific knowledge nor practical field observation is easily proven. Take the first statement, "That must be true because it is attacking the young pigs only." This is not true. I came from a herd yesterday where old hogs were dying. It is true there were young hogs dying in great numbers, and why? Because, as in most contagious diseases of all species, the young are more susceptible, or less resistant, whichever way one desires to put it.

"Now, for the main point. Does the serum simultaneous process transmit itself on from one generation to another in any form? Any person who has scientific knowledge of the bacteriology of contagious diseases and is familiar with our accepted laws of immunity, recognizes that such diseases are not often transmitted from dam to offspring before birth, but in rare cases of an actually diseased animal during pregnacy may be. The only way to account for contagious and infectious diseases continuing in several generations therefore, is that the young soon after birth become contaminated with infection by association and environment,

The Deaf Can HEAR

distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them when they are properly assisted. Deafness is due to the ear drums from some cause becoming defective. I offer you the same hope of hearing as you have of seeing from the oculist who supplies glasses to help your eyesight—for I apply the same common sense principle in my method of restoring hearing. The weakened or impaired parts must be reinforced by suitable devices to supply what is lacking and necessary to hear. Among the 390,000 people who have been restored to perfect hearing there has been every condition of deafness or defective hearing. No matter what the cause or how long standing the case the testimonials sent me show marvelous results.
Common-Sense Ear Drums
have restored to me my own hearing—that's how I happened to discover the secret of their success in my own desperate endeavors to be relieved of my deafness after physicians had repeatedly failed.
Common-Sense Ear Drums are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are out of sight when worn, and easily adjusted by the wearer.
It is certainly worth your while to investigate. Before you send any money just drop me a line. I want to send you *free of charge* my book on deafness and plenty of evidence to prove to you that I am entirely worthy of your confidence. Why not write me today?
GEORGE H. WILSON, President
WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated
612 Todd Building Louisville, Ky.

FARM CUSHMAN
The High Power Engine for All Farm Work
Take it wherever you have use for it—it weighs less than 200 pounds.
Catalog Free.
Original Binder Engine

4 Full Horse Power
Pulls more than rated power. 4-cycle automatic throttle governor. Fuel consumed is proportioned to work—no waste. Easy to move and handle, easy speed change, fits in any place, simple, dependable. Up-to-date farmers are buying the Farm Cushman because it's an all-purpose engine suited to every power job, from turning the grindstone in operating the binder. Write for catalog showing what other farmers are doing. We build 6-8 and 20 h. p. specialty engines for heavier work. Get descriptive catalog. Don't buy until you see it.
CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS
2048 N St., Lincoln, Neb.


5A Bias Girth Horse Blankets
Can't twist, slip or work off. The girths cross under the body, holding the blanket securely in place. Jerking, pulling, twisting can't budge it—the girths lock it and hold it. 5A Blankets are made in the largest blanket factory in the world and go direct to your dealer's shelves.
Ask Your Dealer for
5A Storm King Square Blankets
They have won great popularity. They are remarkably warm, closely woven, strong, large and heavy—measure 84 x 90 inches and weigh 8 lbs. Sell for only $2.50—worth twice as much.
Buy a 5A Square Blanket for street use.
Buy a 5A Bias Girth Blanket for stable use.
Buy a 5A Plush Robe for carriage or auto.
Write for booklet showing blankets in colors.
WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

TREES Fall Planting. All kinds, at wholesale prices. Save agents' commission of 40 per cent. Premium with each order. Stock guaranteed. Certificate of inspection furnished. Free Fruit Book and Price List. Address Box K, Wichita Nursery, Wichita, Kan.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

and this is easily plausible with our present hog disease. Few of these pigs are dying till they are of about weaning age or better. Is it not more logical to think that they are picking up with their food infected material from previous or nearby outbreaks?

"Again, since it is proven in practice that the pigs from sows and boars which have recovered naturally from the cholera are more resistant to the disease than pigs from other strains of animals, is it not logical and reasonable to suppose that the pig from the properly treated animal, receiving the simultaneous process of immunization, is also more resistant than the pigs from the strain not treated, because the serum simultaneous process is following nature in a modified way? Results show that this is the case. I can cite numerous examples in Kansas, and the Minnesota Experiment Station has done considerable work to show that the pigs from immune sows, until weaned, are very resistant to cholera. Every bit of evidence in proper hog cholera immunization work follows up our other knowledge of individual immunity and eventual species immunity with the other diseases where the immunity is brought about by a true vaccination, i. e., using a modified form of the disease to produce the immunity, and that evidence is that some immunity is conferred from generation to generation. This is the direct opposite of the reasoning of your correspondent referred to above, and is proven in practice."—K. W. STOUDER, Veterinarian, Kansas Live Stock Commissioner.

Variety in Hog Feed.

Most Kansas farmers know that any animal will do better if it has a variety in its feed ration, but it still seems hard to get farmers away from the idea that corn is all that is necessary for the making of good hogs. There is no feed on earth that is superior to corn as a hog feed when it is balanced with alfalfa, and even as a winter ration, practically as good results are obtained by alfalfa hay. These two come more nearly to making a properly balanced ration than any other two known feeds, especially when cheapness is considered.

Over in Missouri the Agricultural College has been experimenting, and has found that tankage or linseed meal are almost essential under their conditions, whether the hogs be in the dry lot or on blue grass pasture. The experimentor in charge gives his preference for a ration composed of 8 parts of corn, 2 parts of shipped stuff and 1 part of tankage, though he has found that the hogs will do fairly well on a ration composed of 9 parts of corn to 1 part of tankage, or on a ration composed of 6 parts of corn to 1 part of linseed meal.

Whatever ration is used, salt must be included. Salt is absolutely necessary to the health of all farm animals. It tones up the system, aids the digestion, keeps the skin soft and in good condition, and increases the appetite. An animal that is fed plenty of salt is less liable to disease. Appetite is one of the very important points to consider in handling any farm animal. The horse cannot keep in good condition for work unless his appetite is such that he can not only eat all of the feed necessary for his sustenance and the keeping up of his physical powers, but he must be able to assimilate his feed in order that it may be turned into work. A horse without appetite is soon without condition.

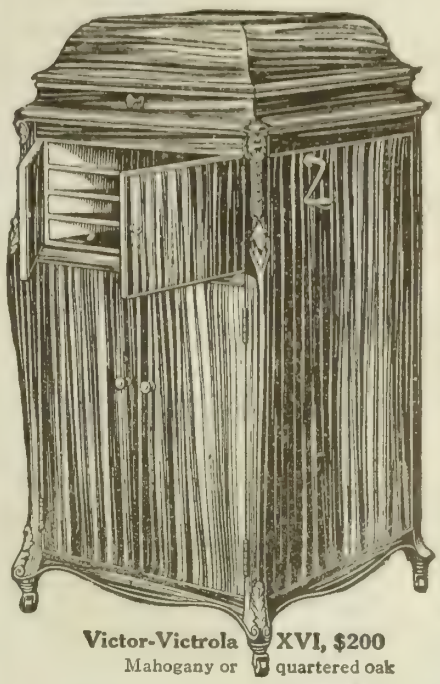
The same thing is true of the dairy cow, the beef animal, the hog or the sheep. The digestive apparatus of the domestic animal is the machine which makes the profit for the farmer. Feed consumed in large amounts and properly assimilated, means beef on the steer, power in the horse, pork on the hog, or milk in the dairy. Variety of feed and a ration of salt regularly produces these results and saves actual loss. Any animal which is not making money all the time is losing money for its owner. It no longer pays to rough through animals as was formerly done. They must be kept growing from birth to market.

Hogs don't need, or want, a wallow. They do need, and want, a bath. A concrete bath tub for the hogs will pay big dividends, especially as the bath water can be mixed with a little dip to destroy parasites and germs.

Improved stock is not worth while unless there are improved methods as well. Improved stock is no better than scrub stock if it has scrub treatment. It is the possibilities of pure-bred stock that make it valuable.

Many a man who appears to have an easy time earning his salary, has to work like blazes to collect it.

Victor-Victrola





The complete line of Victor-Victrolas

Each year has witnessed important improvements in the development of these wonderful musical instruments, and with the complete line now on exhibition and sale at all Victor dealers, it is certainly well worth your time to at least see and hear them. In no other way can you fully inform yourself so easily.

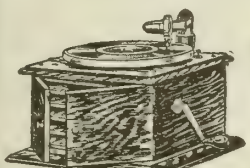
Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the Victor-Victrola. Write to us for catalogs.

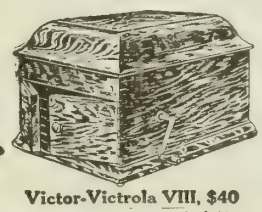
Victor Talking Machine Co., 48th and Cooper Sts., Camden, N. J.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

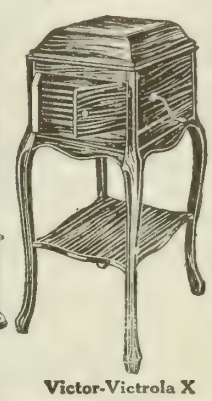
Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or quartered oak

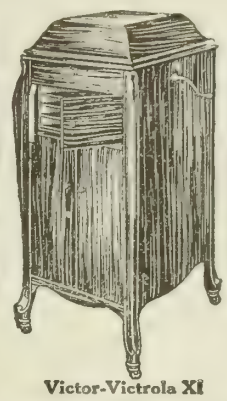
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured.

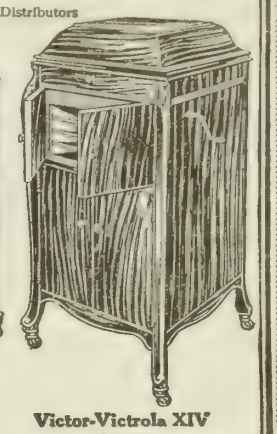
Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—*the combination.* There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.


Victor-Victrola IV, $15
Victor-Victrola VI, $25


Victor-Victrola VIII, $40
Victor-Victrola IX, $50


Victor-Victrola X
$75


Victor-Victrola XI
$100


Victor-Victrola XIV
$150

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month



Turn More Food Into Milk

The fact that you can fatten your hogs on the grain that passes through your cows is bullet-proof evidence that cattle waste a good part of their ration.

Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) went after this question of wasted feed over 20 years ago, and discovered that the cause of this waste was due largely to poor digestion and that the use of certain bitter tonics was necessary to give added zest and whet to the appetite and thereby increase the cow's digestion of food. He then formulated what the whole country knows as

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

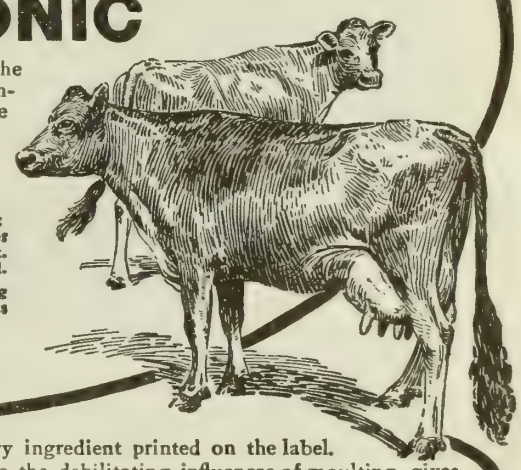
Dr. Hess Stock Tonic contains:
Nux Vomica. Digestive and Nerve Tonic.
Quassia. Digestive Tonic and Worm Expeller.
Sulphate of Iron. Blood Builder and General Tonic.
Sulphate of Soda. Laxative and Liver Tonic.
Common Salt. Appetizer, Cleanser.
Epsom Salts. Laxative.
Nitrate of Potash. Stimulates kidneys.
Charcoal. Prevents Noxious Gases.
Fenugreek. Tonic and Aromatic.
The above is carefully compounded by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

which had the desired effect—putting more feed into the milk pail and in the case of hogs, steers and sheep converting more feed into flesh, blood and muscle. The ingredients of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic are printed in the panel on the left, with the remarks of the U. S. Dispensatory showing their high value as tonics and strengtheners.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at $1.60, or 100 lbs. at $5.00 (smaller quantities at a slight advance). Except in Canada and extreme West and South. Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on this guarantee. If your dealer can't supply you, we will.

FREE. Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2c stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A also has every ingredient printed on the label. Sold on the same written guarantee—to make your hens lay. It overcomes the debilitating influences of moulting, gives them life, brings back the scratch and cackle, puts the dormant egg organs to work, and you will plainly see the result in the egg basket. Besides, it cures gapes, cholera, indigestion, and the like. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25-lb. pail $2.50. Except in Canada and the extreme West. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

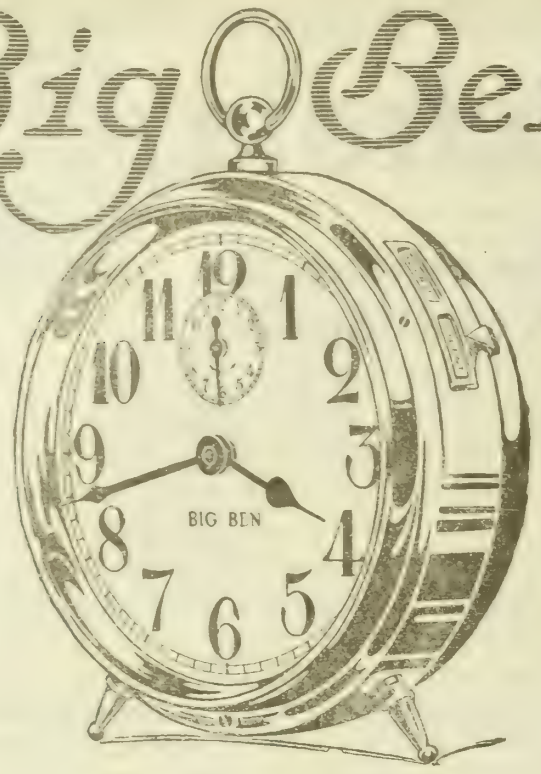
The Morgan Horse.

The name "Morgan" is a household word in many families, as this breed of horses was in its day a world beater, and the American farmer cannot realize what he lost by letting go the Morgan blood.

If farmers would get back to the pure Morgan blood and put a fusion of this blood into other breeds they would make a wise choice and cause many a discouraged man to sit up and take notice. The Morgan will cross well with any other breed, and Morgan characteristics will practically always predominate. With Morgan vitality and endurance and the size of the big breeds there would be a remarkable improvement.

The time is fast coming when the question will be, How good is your horse?—not how big or how fast. The aim of any man should be to get all the Morgan blood possible so that the offspring from any cross would have the Morgan finish and vitality. There are still some Morgans possessing a large amount of the blood of old Justin Morgan, and these would improve the type on outcrosses as well.—J. ED BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Two-Fifty to insure yourself *for years* against that everlasting bother—*getting the farm hands in the fields on time?* Will you spend it to insure *a full days work* from each man six days out of every seven.

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army. Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at $1.00 and $1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to *wake up* by, not to wake *on time* with. They enable you to make a *guess* at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to *know* the right time. *When he* wakes you he does it at the time you *want*, the *right time.*

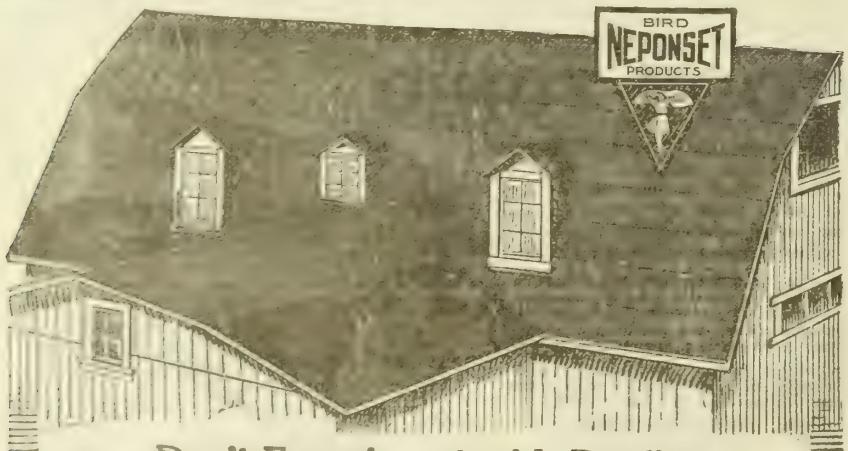
Then, cheap alarms *may* last a year but Big Ben *actually* lasts for years *and* years. He's built of *steel.* He's a handsome *clock* plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for *you.* You need a reliable timekeeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain "alarm."

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you want *five straight minutes* or *every half minute during ten minutes unless* you flag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 jewelers. His price is $2.50 anywhere in the States. $3.00 anywhere in Canada.—If you cannot find him at your jeweler's a money order sent to *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will bring him to you express charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

When writing our advertisers, say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.



Don't Experiment with Roofing

It pays to buy good roofing just as it pays to buy good machinery and to keep good stock. Good roofing has good records, *not claims*, behind it.

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

has excelled the records of best shingles. A warehouse built in 1878 was torn down last summer with its NEPONSET Paroid Roof still in good shape. NEPONSET Paroid has outworn tin and metal time and again. It is bought by Governments, by Railway Systems—by farmers, because it has proved the most economical roofing. Use NEPONSET Paroid next time.

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NEPONSET **Proslate Roofing** makes a handsome red or green roof for houses.

DAIRY



Speaking of the value of the Babcock test to dairymen generally, ex-Governor Hoard says: "It has made dairymen more honest than has the Bible, because it has removed all oportunity for them to profit by any deceit or cheating. The Babcock test has been responsible more than any other one thing for the advance of dairying throughout the world.

The cow giving the most butter fat leaves the owner with the most net cash profit without regard to cost of keeping, when compared with low-producing cows on small keeping cost. This phase of dairy economics is difficult to comprehend by many cow owners. Experiment time and again, however, has proven the assertion. The large producing cow does not consume feed as compared with the small producing cow, in the same proportion that the small producing cow does.

We make one more appeal for the fall fresh cow. Argument as to her profit as compared with the spring fresh cow is not necessary. Cows which have not already been bred should not be bred earlier than Thanksgiving. If the largest profit is to be realized from the dairy herd, winter milking must be followed. Winter milking will fit into the general farm operations with less hindrance to farm work than will spring and summer milking. Bred soon after Thanksgiving cows will come fresh along about August 1, next. This may be a little too early to suit your convenience. If so, breed a month later. Every dairy farmer should regard breeding cows at the time he dictates as necessary as the milking night and morning.

A Kansas dairyman with whom we were recently talking—and who, by the way, breeds pure-bred stock—asserted that it cost him $22 to feed and grow a heifer from calfhood until she freshened and became a producer at 20 months of age. He feeds silage and alfalfa hay, and for grain corn meal and oats. This cost is liberal, as this breeder aims to keep the heifer growing and in good flesh with a view to making her a large cow. When it is taken into consideration that this 20-months-old heifer was easily worth from $60 to $75, it can easily be seen that she well repaid for the expense of growing, and this man contends that he can make vastly more money growing heifers to milking age than he could producing feeders or finished beef.

Time and again we have remarked that the registered calf, whether male or female, may be lacking in quality. A registered animal is one you should by all means have. The registration is a guarantee of pure breeding. There are pure-bred dairy animals which from the standpoint of production are in fact "scrubs." So in making the purchase learn who bred the animal and what was his degree of success in growing capable animals. Learn who owns the dam and whether or not that man has the reputation of breeding and keeping big producing animals. Learn the reputation of the man who owns the sire. It is poor policy to purchase an animal from parties who are not directly interested as owners in the development of good animals and the building up of the breed.

It is not unusual for the dairyman or the general farmer, as well, to remark that he does not see how he could conduct the affairs of his farm any more economically. A statement of this kind was made to us the other day. This man had a small farm and five very ordinary cows. He kept one bull. This animal caused him much trouble. He could not build a fence through which the bull would not go, and the owner had the ill will of all his neighbors on account of the trouble the bull caused them. Here was one chance for this man to exercise some economy. No farmer is justified in feeding, caring for, and putting up with the annoyances of one "scrub" bull for five "scrub" cows. The man who has five superior cows and who cannot find in the neighborhood a suitable bull for breeding is justified in maintaining his own. Throughout Kansas will be found thousands upon thousands of circumstances just such as this. We cannot make the claim that we are doing the best we can until some of these very apparent extravagances are eliminated.

Butter will sell to the consumer at high prices this winter. The farmer will receive high prices for butter fat. The high prevailing prices will again be favorable for the activity of the oleomargarine manufacturers and sellers who will claim that if they were not compelled to pay a 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine butter prices would not be so high. The fallacy of such argument has been set forth in KANSAS FARMER time and again. About 90 per cent of the oleomargarine sold is uncolored and on which there is no tax and which uncolored oleo the consuming public will buy if oleomargarine is desired. By coloring, the oleomargarine maker seeks to deceive the consumer into buying oleomargarine when he thinks he is buying butter. So there is nothing to the contention of the oleo maker that because he must pay a 10-cent tax on colored oleomargarine the price of butter is high. The farm dairyman must square himself for another set-to with oleomargarine during the coming session of congress.

When speaking of grading up the dairy herd, or for that matter any other kind of a herd, it is not realized by the average person how rapidly the use of pure-blood males will improve the blood. The table below will show the proportion of pure blood in the progeny resulting from each cross up to six crosses, and at which latter point the grade herd will become practically pure bred, but of course not eligible to registry. While it is never possible to secure a pure-bred animal in the mathematical sense, the results that may be attained are so nearly perfect that one may have the actual quality of the pure-bred herds of the same breed:

Generation.	Blood.	Per cent Imp.	Per cent Unimp.
1	1-2	50	50
2	3-4	75	25
3	7-8	87.5	12.5
4	15-16	93.75	6.25
5	31-32	96.87	3.12
6	63-64	98.43	1.56

In those states where forages rich in protein have not been grown and where dairymen have been in the habit of buying cottonseed meal to complete the dairy ration, alfalfa hay is attracting attention. The New Jersey Station concludes that the feeding of three pounds of alfalfa is equivalent to one of cottonseed meal and that the milk value of an acre of alfalfa as grown in that state is $74. In New Jersey, fields seeded to alfalfa need special preparation by way of fertilization, but New Jersey dairymen will have alfalfa just the same. The report says dairymen are tired of spending their money for cottonseed meal and other mill products high in protein when they can grow their alfalfa on their own farms by preparing their sour soils for alfalfa by the use of a little lime. Here in Kansas where alfalfa takes to the major portion of our soils as do ducks to water, it seems too bad that alfalfa has not become an important factor in the feeding operations of every farm that will grow it. Alfalfa is not a rival of any other feed we produce. It is in a class by itself.

The proportion of pure-bred animals to the whole number kept for dairy purposes is about 1½ per cent. The proportion of grades of the dairy breeds is about 10 per cent, and among this 10 per cent, to be sure, are a lot of "scrubs." Talk with people about the "scrub" and they tell you that they know all that is said about the "scrub" is true and that everybody knows it. We say that everybody does not know that the "scrub" is of small value as compared with the cow that is not a "scrub." If everybody knew the real value of the "scrub," warfare would at once begin on that class of cattle, and just so soon as the supply of pure-bred males would permit, the "scrub" herd throughout the country would become a thing of the past. It is our belief that when people actually know a thing, they follow their knowing. So long as they



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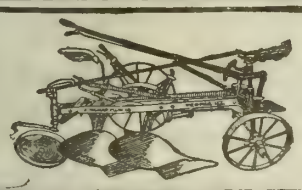
Capacity 800 lbs. per hour. Also other sizes.

Cleanest, simplest, most efficient Cream Separator made. Absolutely Sanitary. We don't ask you to obligate yourself in anyway. Simply use this KING SANITARY CREAM SEPARATOR in your own home or dairy for Ten weeks Free just as if you owned it. Test it with warm or cold milk—it will separate all the cream to the very last drop better and finer than any other separator regardless of price, if not, return it at our expense, trial costs you nothing.

Strong, durable, runs very freely. Has all latest improvements. Easily cleaned. Direct from factory. You save all middlemen's profits.

Our half-million-dollar factory backs the KING SEPARATOR with life-long guarantee. Send for our free descriptive catalogue with most liberal separator offer ever made. Write to-day, it's free.

King Separator Works 102 RAND ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.



KINGMAN Model Gang Plow
For Durability and Easy Work

Only the best steel used in the Kingman Model Gang Plow. In its design and construction you get the benefit of our 40 years experience in plow building.

YOU GET LIGHT DRAFT and more uniform furrows with the Kingman Model Gang Plow, because it is built so that the weight is carried on the furrow wheels—there's no dead weight; side draft is practically eliminated.

EASY TO HANDLE. Powerful foot and horse lifts, and lever in easy reach of driver to raise or lower bottoms. Bottoms are flexible; enter and leave ground point first.

Bottoms are soft center steel; in any style to suit your soil. Shipped as nearly set up as possible.

Write for FREE Illustrated Catalog.

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DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS

ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES

As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems.

The De Laval Separator Co.
New York Chicago San Francisco

refuse to do certain things if it is our contention that they do not "know" those things as being for their benefit. It is to make people know that a large part of the literature of the world is written. Things people know and practice are soon forgotten so far as the preaching is concerned.

Cream Non-Conductor of Heat and Cold.

It is generally considered that it is difficult to keep cream sweet and in good condition for delivery three times per week in summer. The fact is that it is comparatively easy to keep cream in such condition for delivery of above mentioned frequency and of such acidity as will make the very best butter. The reason that cream is easy to keep is because it is to a very great extent a non-conductor of heat and cold. When cream is one thoroughly cooled it is slow to heat. This makes it easy to keep. On the other hand, it is slow to cool if it is set away warm and expected to cool without any special effort toward cooling. The thicker the cream, the more butter fat it contains, the more slowly it gives off its heat and the more slowly it takes on heat. On farms where the well water is 54 degrees it is possible to deliver cream to the station three times per week in a practically sweet condition. If the cream from each separation is cooled immediately after separating and before it is added to the accumulated quantity and the whole quantity is held at the temperature of well water, it will keep perfectly. Cream is a highly perishable commodity, but when given proper treatment it has most excellent keeping qualities.

Ten Months' Profit, $562.

Not long since KANSAS FARMER printed the picture and record of Maid Henry, the 13-year-old Holstein owned by the Kansas Agricultural College. And to jump right into the interesting figures, she has made a net profit of $562.56 for her owners in the last ten months. Her output in that time was 17,066 pounds of milk, or 8,532 quarts, which sold in Manhattan for eight cents a quart. It would have made 726 pounds of butter.

This cow was not fed anything that any Kansas cow could not have. She ate this every day: Corn chop, bran, oil meal, a few ground oats, alfalfa hay and corn and cane silage. The average cost of her feed was about 40 cents a day. That makes $120 for the ten months. The total value of her milk, at 8 cents a quart, was $682.56.

This big earning is on the basis of milk sold at retail. We have many readers who are engaged in that phase of dairying, and while by far the largest number of Kansans sell butter fat, it is not out of place to present whole milk figures.

Heavy Feeding of Dairy Cows.

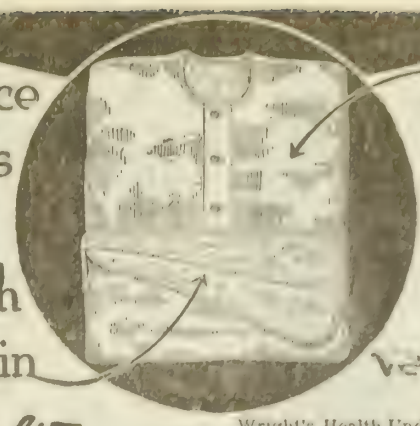
Recently in discussing before a farmers' institute the subject of feeding dairy cows, we were asked the question whether or not heavy feeding resulted in "burning out" dairy cows. Ten or twelve years ago, when we were earning our bread and butter by attending farmers institutes and preaching the gospel of better feeding of our dairy animals, this question was asked at every meeting. We had not in a long time since heard the question, and supposed Kansas dairymen were convinced of the fallacy in so far as it applied to them. Inasmuch as we were in a locality which grows abundant corn and Kafir for silage and since the silage fever has taken a good hold in this locality and inasmuch as we were recommending the use of alfalfa hay as a balance for the silage in a milk ration, the question was particularly amusing. The idea of 30 to 35 pounds of silage and 6 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay per day being regarded as heavy feeding, and likely to injure the cow, shows the thoughtlessness of some people. We do believe it is possible to disarrange the digestive organs of large-consuming and ambitious dairy animals by the feeding of large quantities of grain and concentrates. This kind of feeding, however, is usually done to establish records with total disregard for the future health of the animal. Such feeding is not at any time, anywhere, economical, and we are sure would not be economical in Kansas and is not recommended by us. We can assure Kansas farm dairymen that by the common sense use of such feeds as we grow in Kansas and which are best adapted to the economical production of milk, the "burning out" idea should receive no consideration.

Corn and Grain Sorghums.

J. E. P., Limon, Colo., writes: "Last spring we planted four varieties of grain sorghums and five varieties of corn. All received as good culture as could be given. The past season has been one of the best this country has ever had. The Indian corn shows small yield of grain, none of the varieties yielding more than 10 bushels per acre. Each variety of corn was supposed to be adapted to this climate and soil. The grain sorghums are all showing good yields. The lowest yielding variety will make more than double the amount of grain which the best variety of corn will give and all sorghums have far exceeded the corn in quantity of fodder." If you live upon land not adapted to the growing of corn but which will successfully grow milo and Kafir and saccharine sorghums, then it will pay to devote your energies to the raising of these crops. It is possible to sell grain sorghums at a fair price and they can be fed with results practically equal to corn.

The man who makes money in live stock is the man who stays with it year after year.

The fleece that means comfort and health to the skin



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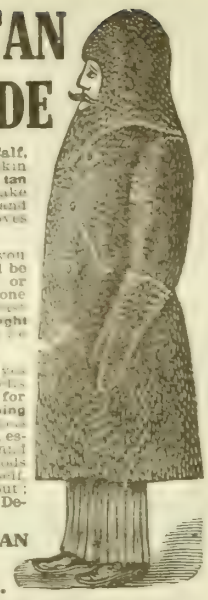
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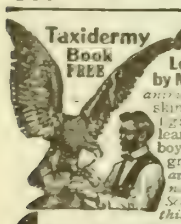
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POULTRY



The leaves are falling fast. Have you gathered any? They will come in handy this winter to cover your poultry house floors.

The hens will need something to scratch in after they are confined to their pens. Either leaves or straw or the sweepings of the hay mow.

Have some millet seed so that you can throw it among the litter. The seeds are so small that it will take the hens considerable time to find them all. But they will keep at it, hunting them till all are found, and this is what is needed to keep them busy and to keep them warm.

Don't let your fowls deteriorate. Keeping the finest and best, and selling or eating the culls, is the only way to get to the top of the ladder in the poultry business. Eat all the culls this winter, so that by spring you will have nothing left but first-class birds.

The question as to which keeps the longest, drawn or undrawn poultry, seems to have been settled in favor of the undrawn, by the Massachusetts Board of Health. The board was directed by the Legislature to investigate and determine what unwholesome change, if any, took place in the flesh of poultry when stored, without removal of the head, crop and other entrails, as compared with the flesh of poultry from which these have been removed. For the purpose of investigation, the Board raised a quantity of chickens, and after keeping them for a reasonable time, kill them, drawing the entrails from some of them and leaving them in others. The report showed that when poultry is kept in ordinary temperature the undrawn kind is preferable.

A correspondent wishes to know the extent of the wealth of poultry products as compared to the wheat crop. The last report from the Agricultural Department placed a value of $789,000,000 on the poultry products of the country for the year 1911, and of wheat $658,516,000, making a difference of $133,480,000 in favor of poultry. In fact the only crop that now beats the poultry product is that of corn. Poultry beat last year's record hay crop by $21,231,000 and probably would beat the corn crop if all owning poultry had put in reports. It is comparatively easy to get correct reports of the large crops, such as corn, hay and wheat, because each farmer has an amount that he thinks of sufficient interest to report, but there are thousands of persons owning small flocks of chickens that do not report them at all. These in the aggregate would swell the amount of the poultry products several million dollars and undoubtedly place the hen in the billionaire class.

One of the surprises at the national egg contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., was that several hens among the competitors were found that never laid an egg. They seemed healthy and ate as heartily as other hens in the pen, yet never laid a single egg. How to account for this is a matter that puzzles the experts. We kon't know that they could find out, even by killing the hens and examining them. They can only say they were non-productive. The finding of these non-producing hens could only be found out by the use of trap-nests, where a daily record was kept of all the hens that laid or didn't lay any eggs. It is undoubtedly true that there are a great many non-productive hens in the flocks of this country, and it would be a fine thing if they could be found out, so as to be eliminated from the flocks. The use of trap-nests for this purpose, on the ordinary farm, is out of the question, for the farmer would not have the time to attend to them even if he did have the nests. Still he can do a great deal towards the elimination of the non-producers by observation. He can get rid of all the hens that are over three years old, for after that age they do not lay many eggs. The superfluous roosters that are generally on every farm are, of course, in the non-productive class, and should be disposed of at once.

Fattening Turkeys.

THE BEST RATION.—As soon as the weather begins to turn cold and insect food becomes scarce, an increased grain diet must be provided for the growing turkeys. A ration of wheat and corn is the best. Do not feed them too much at first, but gradually increase the supply until they are having all they will eat.

PLENTY OF FOOD WITH NO CONFINEMENT.—Those who succeed best in having the turkeys ready and in fine condition for the early market are those who allow them their freedom and feed them all they will eat of wholesome fattening grain. Even when finishing them, it is not well to confine them. If they are fed each day at regular hours and at the same place, it will be an easy matter to have them come three times a day to this place to be fed. Their longing for food being fully supplied, less violent exercise will be taken, and the energy that would be expended in their wanderings in search of food will be directed in the more profitable channel of growing and developing for market. Turkeys that are poorly fed during the fall expend in seeking food that is no longer attainable considerable of the flesh they may have gained.

TURKEYS COMPARED WITH HOGS AND CATTLE.—When feeding turkeys for market it must be remembered that they will sell for considerably more per pound than can be obtained for hogs or cattle, while the actual food cost per pound of turkey meat is but little if any more than for hogs or cattle. It will always pay well to give to growing turkeys all the grain they can eat.

ADVANTAGE OF THE EARLY MARKET.—Keep them growing from start to finish, and have them ready for the Thanksgiving market, when prices are usually the best. This may be accomplished quite easily with all the early broods, provided they are properly and liberally fed as the fall weather begins to remove their natural food supply of worms, bugs, seeds and herbs of all kinds. In feeding for market, the end most desired is complete growth and the greatest possible weight by Thanksgiving time. The records of years show the highest value for market turkeys to have been reached during the last week of November. While the demand is not quite so brisk at Christmas time, the prices are almost as high.

WHAT AND WHEN TO FEED.—Old corn is better than new for heavy feeding, as the latter is apt to cause looseness of the bowels. If necessary to use new corn, it should be introduced into the ration gradually. If the poults have gained a strong, well developed physique by early fall, they will be in fine condition for heavy feeding. As soon as they have become accustomed to grain feeding, they may be fed once or even twice a day on ground oats and corn meal mixed with milk. This should be given in addition to an abundance of wheat and corn. They should be fed each time just what they will eat clean with a relish. Feed the grain mornings and evenings, and the mixture at noon or twice between morning and evening as best suits your convenience. See that plenty of sharp grit is always at hand for their use and provide a constant supply of fresh water where they may help themselves.

FEEDING FOR A FANCY PRICE.—Some who grow turkeys for a fancy market feed them chestnuts and celery seed during the last few weeks of fattening. These are rather expensive articles of food and can only be used by those who sell their product for almost double the average market price. Such feeding imparts a pleasant flavor that adds value to the turkeys which are finished in this way, and these find ready sale at the highest prices for the tables of those with whom cost is a minor consideration. Where the scale of prices is regulated solely by quality, the finest selected grades will sell from 9 to 12 cents per pound higher than will the lower grades. To grow the best is quite as easy and but little more expensive than to grow the poorer grades, and the profit gained is almost double.—Agricultural Department Bulletin.

A pig gets exercise in squealing, but the hog should only grunt appreciation.

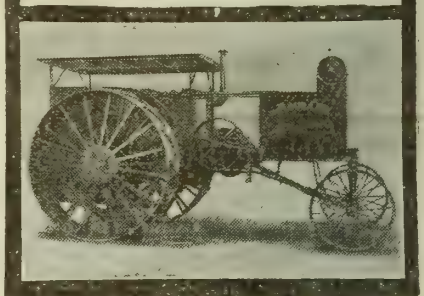
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A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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Handy Use of Solder.

It is not unusual for the rubber washer located in the valve cap and which prevents the escape of air from the tire, to leak. If, in such instances, a few drops of soft solder are placed in the top of the cap it will serve the same purpose as the rubber washer. After the introduction of the solder the cap should be set down solid with the pliers. The seat will imbed itself in the soft metal and leakage will be prevented.

Storage Battery Gas Inflammable.

The increasing use of the storage battery necessitates caution. The fumes from a storage battery are highly inflammable. It is not safe to bring a naked flame near a cell that is gassing freely. Renew the battery charge in daylight and keep away lighted matches and lighted cigars. If possible, give the battery the attention it needs in daylight and keep it in such working order that examination at night will not be necessary unless you are able to do your work by electric light.

Automobiles and Race Suicide.

There has been much talk the past 8 or 10 years about race suicide. Professor Sprague of Amherst College is the most recent individual to come into the limelight by claiming that the automobile is an accessory to race suicide. According to his argument, automobiles and oriental rugs are the chief things which are keeping people from rearing families. According to Professor Sprague, folks love the speeding motor car more than children, and the human race is the loser.

Strain Lubricating Oil.

We have never seen an auto user strain lubricating oil. The fact remains that it is wisdom to strain oil before placing it in the lubricating tank or crank case. This is not only to prevent the clogging of the oil ducts, but to eliminate the possibility of abrasion by foreign substances. Small particles of sand or other grit in the oil will frequently cause the pump to work improperly or to be broken. To say the least, every effort should be made to have the lubricating oil entirely free from any foreign substance.

Keep Carburetor in Condition.

A large percentage of the troubles which by the novice are charged to the sparking system are in fact attributable to inefficient carburetor action. The carburetor should be kept clean and free from accumulations of sediment. The tiny hole in the top of the carburetor bowl should be kept open and free from obstruction. This hole is put there for the purpose of equalizing the pressure in the bowl with the pressure of the atmosphere and thereby preventing the possibility of a vacuum being formed in the bowl. The closing of this hole seriously impairs carburetor efficiency.

Acid Injures Leather and Fabric.

Now that electric lighting and electric starting systems have come into general use on automobiles, it is timely to discuss the destructive effect of acid from the storage battery to leather fabrics and rubber. The acid should not be splashed indiscriminately over the car parts. If it should drop on leather, rubber or fabric it should immediately be washed off with clean cold water. Ammonia will neutralize the acid and minimize the discoloring action of the solution if it gets on the clothes. Strong ammonia, however, is not advisable in removing acid stains from the car inasmuch as it has a discoloring effect.

If Pump Should Become Disabled.

The breaking of the pump driving shaft or coupling need cause no undue excitement on the part of the automobilist. Remove the pump parts so that the water will flow freely through the pump chamber. If the pump parts cannot be removed, disconnect the pump altogether and insert a piece of hose between radiator and water jacket manifold. If radiator is filled to the top, thermosiphonic circulation is set up. The circulation will not be so rapid as in the use of the pump. The spark, then, should accordingly be fully advanced to reduce the tendency toward overheating.

Pump May Act as Obstruction.

After filling the radiator it is wise to turn the engine over a time or two so as to insure the water reaching and filling all parts of the cooling system. If the water system has been drained thoroughly and it is filled from the top, the chances are a hundred to one that the water will not fill the pump and the owner will think the water system full when in reality it would require a quart or more of water to complete the job. Therefore, when filling the radiator turn the engine over a time or two, then fill again.

Supporting an Automobile.

Periodically someone attempts to show that it is possible to support an automobile on "next to nothing," or how a person with a $1,000 or $1,200 a year income can afford to own and maintain a car. Practical usage of the automobile during the past three or four years has demonstrated that the city man with a salary of $1,200 a year can support a car without unduly straining his resources. In order to do this, however, he must be his own driver and he must be a student of his car to the extent that he is competent to take care of it, make minor repairs and adjustments. Doing his own driving, he will be careful of his tires and also economical in the handling of his gasoline. He should keep the car at home, not incurring the expense of storing it in a public garage.

It is quite within reason that any man mechanically, carefully and economically inclined, can on a moderate income maintain a car for such reasonable use as he will require of it.

Starting Car When Crank is Broken.

It is not often that the starting crank breaks. It does sometimes, and it is well enough to know how to start the car if it is broken. Starting can be accomplished by throwing the car into high gear and jacking up one of the rear wheels. Turn the wheel which is free from the ground. This will crank the motor and the car can be started. Extreme care should be exercised to prevent the jack from falling. Every effort should be made to let the wheel come in contact with the ground gradually and good engine speed should be developed before the wheel is allowed to touch the ground.

We have heard men tell about starting a car the crank of which had been broken by wrapping a rope several times around the flywheel and pulling the rope off, thereby spinning the flywheel as a top is spun. We can see how this plan could be made to work, but regard it as dangerous and should be attempted only as a last resort.

England to Compete with America.

The news press is authority for the statement that a twenty-five million dollar company is to be formed in England to build and market a car to compete with the popular priced American cars that are selling so readily in England. The opinion seems to prevail in this country that nothing will come of the suggestion. John N. Willys, president of the Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, and who says he sells more popular price cars in England than any other company, states:

"I believe that the average Englishman is not physically or mentally adapted to a combination of the magnitude of that proposed by English manufacturers. What I have in mind is that they are not accustomed to such combinations of capital nor are they ordinarily willing to invest such large sums in an enterprise the success of which is purely problematical. It requires years for even an American factory with all its ingenuity, capital and labor-saving machinery, to be in position to turn out good cars at a popular price and profitably.

"To make that combination successful American machinery — automatic and otherwise—as well as American skilled labor trained in the handling of such machinery, would be absolutely essential. With the demand for that class of material and labor at the present time, such organization as is reported can be completed only in the far future."

About the best thing that can be said of some public men is that they are faithful to their "trust."



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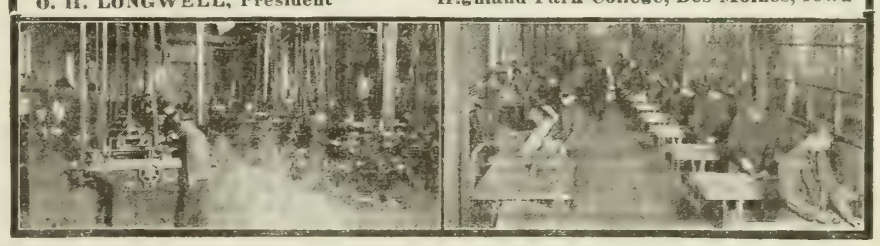
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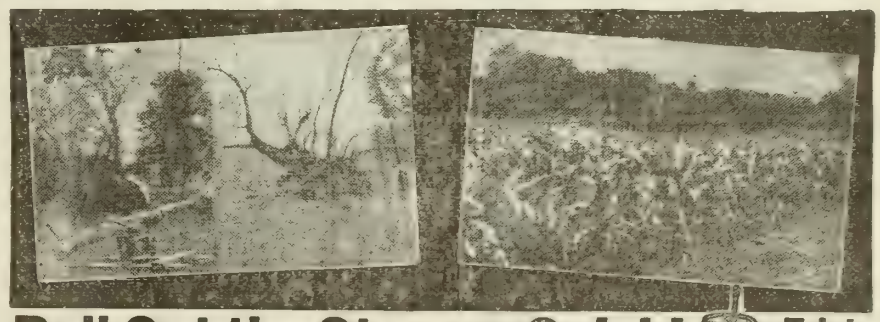
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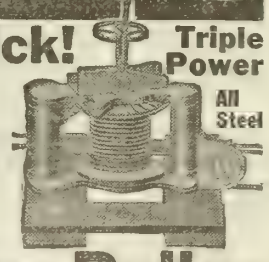
O. H. LONGWELL, President Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa





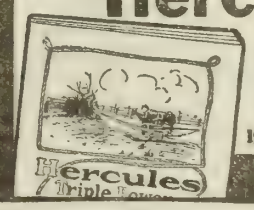
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A Good Time Coming

It's coming to every Cook who uses Calumet Baking Powder and to every one who tastes the delicious food resulting from its use.

Calumet is a revelation in its purity—in its leavening qualities and in its economy in both cost and use.

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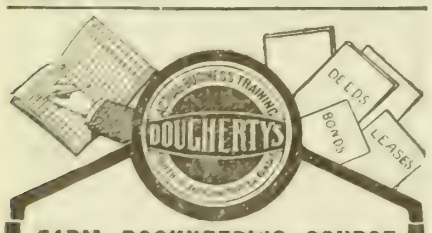
just once? That once will mean everlasting satisfaction. We guarantee it—Demand Calumet from your grocer—



RECEIVED HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.
Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912

You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

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They will help you to greater success financially.

Short course, two months.

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MAGANN A NEW SWEET CHERRY

for the MIDDLE WEST. Originated in the MISSOURI VALLEY, and highly adptable to this section. Description, [illegible]

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
Estab. 1869. Lawrence, Kansas.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA KAN.

HOME CIRCLE



Ink stains may be removed from linen by dipping in hot lard, then washing out the lard with warm water and soap. The ink will disappear with the lard.

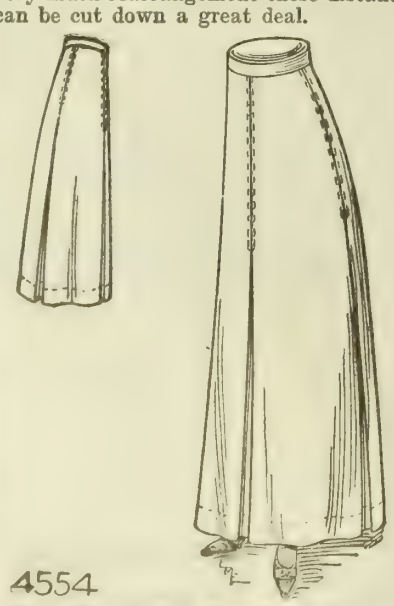
In the present day, when there is so much being said and done for the extermination of disease-spreading agents, too little attention is being paid to the cat in this particular. The cat is generally considered a household pet, and is given free range and every member of the household from the baby on up, handles and comes in contact with it more or less. Cats have been convicted of spreading diphtheria, scarlet fever and lung troubles, and now comes a case of ringworm which it took six months to entirely eradicate from one family. Just a short time ago there was an article in the papers telling of the death of an infant caused by a pet cat sucking the breath of the sleeping child. So if you must have a cat about the place, DON'T allow it about the house, and DON'T handle it.

High Stool Adds Comfort.

"I consider it almost criminal not to have a high stool in the kitchen," is the statement made by Mrs. Reno, in The Farmer, and she continues: "And, remember, after you have it, use it all you can. Sit down to wash dishes, prepare vegetables, iron, churn, etc., etc., as you will have to be on your feet enough, anyway." The farmer has seats on all his machinery. He will do scarcely any work standing up. If he has an implement, as the harrow, which does not have a seat, he does not hesitate to spend $10 or $15 to buy a truck which has a seat on it and attach to the harrow so that he can do the work and ride. If the farmer's wife gave as much attention to reducing her work and making it easier as the farmer does, it would help a great deal.

One Year's Kitchen Travel.

A convenient arrangement of the kitchen can be made to reduce the work considerably. Mrs. John A. Widtsoe, wife of the president of the Utah Agricultural College, has done some figuring on this. She estimated the distance that had to be traveled in a year in getting the meals in a house that she moved into, to be 125 miles. Later, she had a kitchen which was arranged after her own plan, and in getting the same number of meals in this for a year, the distance traveled was reduced to 57 miles. This is certainly quite an item and deserves a good deal of study. The distances that need to be considered are those from stove to dining table, from stove to sink, from dish cupboard to dining table, from sink to dining table, from work table and pantry to stove, from dish cupboard to stove and dining table. If this is given careful attention it will often be found that without very much rearrangement these distances can be cut down a great deal.



No. 4554. Ladies' Four-Gored Skirt—In the design illustrated we show a stylish skirt with a center front seam, stitched flat at the upper part and having an underturned box pleat at the lower portion. This seam arrangement is followed at the side and back seams. A skirt of this kind will be pretty in serge, cashmere, prunella cloth and other woollen fabrics. The pattern, No. 4554, is cut in sizes 22 to 32 inches, waist measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 35-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

We have a pattern order from Conway, Kan., for No. 5431, Size 40. No name signed on clipping sent. Please send your name and full address.

Many Uses for Lemons.

There are so many ways in which lemons may be used aside from in lemonade or for pies and puddings that they should be considered one of the staple articles in every household. Here are a few of the ways in which they may be used:

In case of sudden hoarseness lemon juice and sugar will often give speedy relief. For a cold hot lemonade is often all the remedy needed. For obstinate hoarseness or when croup is feared lemon juice and honey is an almost certain cure. Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of hot tea will often ward off a headache. For sea sickness take a few drops of lemon juice, and for rheumatism or torpid liver, lemon juice taken in the morning is an excellent remedy. A lemon shampoo is very good, especially when the hair is inclined to be oily, and for insect bites pure lemon juice is an undisputed alleviation. For corns use a poultice of lemon juice and bread crumbs, and a "run-around" can be cured by putting the finger in a lemon and keeping it there until the inflammation has entirely subsided.

Add a few slices of lemon to the water if you wish a refreshing bath, use a little lemon juice on the tooth brush, as it whitens the teeth and hardens the flesh around them, and for whitening the skin after a day's outing it has few equals.

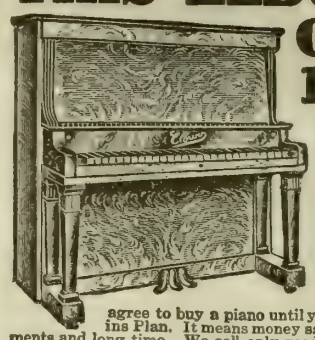
Ever realize the value of paint? Makes your buildings look new and clean and doubles their life. It's a big investment.



5691. Ladies' Empire Dress.—This design is an excellent suggestion for the fashioning of a serge one-piece frock so fashionable this season. The garment can be made with long or short sleeves and the skirt is a slender three-piece model. The collar and yoke is pretty made of all-over lace. Other suitable materials are mohair, cashmere or taffeta. The pattern, 5691, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material, ¾ yard of 18-inch all-over. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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We give Long Time, Easy Terms, Low Prices

Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you get our Jenkins Plan. It means money saving, easy payments and long time. We sell only good reliable pianos—no trash. We have also special bargains in used and sample pianos, price $50.00 and upward.

We will save you money It won't cost a cent to get our Jenkins' Plan bargain offer. Just say on a postal or in a letter "please mail prices and particulars about your piano bargain offer." Address

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SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN WANTS

LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.



By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One.

Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER, with 20 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address,
KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now $75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR spare time. Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 721, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HILton Oil Burner. Any hustling agent can make $150 to $200 per month. Cheapest fuel on the market. For particulars, address T. L. Abington, M. D., Loring, La.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED—FOR government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'layoffs'. Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-88, Rochester, N. Y.

CATTLE.

REGISTERED JERSEYS, BOTH SEXES. Write The Reber Farm, Fairfield, Ill.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—13 HEAD FINE registered stock consisting of 4 cows, 4 calves, 4 yearlings, one 2-year-old, for sale at reasonable prices. W. E. Dustin, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALF FOR SALE—GRANDSON OF Finical King, sirer of Finical Countess, who made 935 pounds of butter in one year. Calf dam will make over 500 any year. Will sell cheap, as it is the last of this year's crop. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas Bldg., Denver, Colo.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLsteins.—150 head of choice high-grade cows and heifers coming fresh within the next two months. 75 head of fine high-grade yearling heifers, tuberculin tested. Prices reasonable. F. J. Howard, Bouckville, N. Y.

FOR SALE—60 HEAD OF NEARLY pure-bred Holstein heifers coming two and three years old, all our raising from a herd of 100 Holstein cows, also our raising. First we have offered for sale. A chance to get something worth your money. Frank Fairchild, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN—Send us your address, we will mail you literature on the breeding of Karakule-Arabi Sheep for the production of Persian, Astrachan and Krimmer lambs. Wholesale furriers quote our half and quarter-blood Karakule Lincoln skins $8 to $15 each. Mutton increase in weight and price. Address, Karakule-Arabi Sheep Co., Majestic Theater Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—6 IMP. REGISTERED AND grade stallions, Percherons, Shires and Belgians; 3 jacks; imp. and grade mares, and some mules. Will trade stallions or jacks for cattle within 50 miles of Topeka. Kidd Bros., Route 7, Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP

CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM REGISTered Shropshire sheep. Prices right, quality the best. Stock for sale at all times. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kansas.

HOGS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE AN EXCELlent Poland China boar, 2 years old, for another serviceable boar. Must have new blood. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan.

VALLEY FARM BIG BONED POLANDS. A few spring boars and gilts, sired by Master Hadley 2d, Expansive Wonder and Joe Bowers, for sale. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

HONEY.

HONEY — GUARANTEED PURE. EXtracted (strained) honey, gathered by our own bees, finest quality, put up in cans holding 60 pounds each, two cans to a case, only $9 a case f. o. b., Myers, Mont. Address The Rocky Mountain Bee Co., Forsyth, Mont.

DOGS.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGES — 1,000, ALL KINDS, everywhere. What have you? Overlin & Co., California, Mo.

TRADE — TRADE — TRADE — IF YOU have western land, eastern land, merchandise, city property or anything to trade, write Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WE OWN SEVERAL FARMS in Arkansas which we are offering cheap. Write for description. Brown & Reynolds, Camden, Ark.

40 ACRES IMPROVED, NEAR GOOD railroad town in Benton County, Ark. Running water, orchard, berries all kinds. Bargain, part time. J. Oswalt, Gravette, Ark.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dep. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHITE AND BROWN FERRETS FOR sale. Price list free. Bert Ewell, Wellington, Ohio.

WANTED—TO RENT, A FARM FULLY equipped and stocked, in central or eastern Kansas, Nebraska or Missouri, by a practical farmer. Reference furnished. Address W., care Kansas Farmer.

NOTICE — THE ADDRESSES OF 100 progressive farmers, with ready cash to invest in land. New list taken from taxbooks for $1.00 only. Address John Schmocker, Registrar, Columbus, Neb.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

THE STRAY LIST

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County.—Taken up, by C. L. Williams, of Ten Mile Township, on October 12, 1912, a red heifer calf, 5 months old, with white under belley and white hind feet. Value, $12.50.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County.—Taken up, by T. J. Wilson, St. John, Kan., on the 15th day of October, 1912, one hog, weight 125 pounds, black, four white feet and tip of tail white. Appraised value, $10.

POULTRY.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Good ones—the best I ever raised in shape, color and size. Show birds, $5, $10 and $15. Breeders, pullet or male, line bred, $3 and $5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

OFFICERS.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....
.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

The Grange As a Teacher.

Measured by the standard of the teacher, the grange has been most powerful and efficient. She goes to the toiling laborer in the field and commands his faithful team to stand still in the furrow, while she teaches him lessons of more vital import than the bountiful harvest for which he is preparing the soil. She leads him aside from his laborious task, removes the veil from his eyes, and he catches a glimpse of his own worth and dignity. She teaches him the importance of his calling and the beauty and grandeur of his surroundings.

She leads him close to our great mother and attunes his ear to listen to her myriad melodies, so that he finds sweetest harmony in the voices of the fields, in the lowing of the kine, and in the quiet voices of growing plants. To one beholding this vision the farm never again becomes a mere tract of so many acres, the soil ceases to be dirt, and never again does it mean simply the plowing and harrowing of the brown furrows and the gathering of the harvest; but it becomes a busy workshop, one of the most useful and interesting to man; one in which the greatest skill and science is required and in which agriculture becomes the co-worker with God; a useful and powerful factor in subduing the wondrous forces of nature, over which the Creator has given man dominion, in order that His creatures might be fed.—E. B. Dorsett, Lecturer Pennsylvania State Grange.

Coffey County Pomona Grange.

Coffey County Pomona Grange met at Odd Fellows hall in Burlington, Kan. After routine business, questions for the good of the order were discussed, with more talk on several lines of co-operation. The following were some of the resolutions adopted:

"That each Pomona Grange be allowed to send one delegate to the State Grange, such delegate to be given all the rights and privileges of other delegates. To be assigned on committee in State Grange work and to be chosen by fifth degree members.

"That no voting delegates be permitted to use the list of officers in the State Journal of Proceedings during the election of officers in the State Grange.

"That all officers of Kansas State and Pomona Granges be limited to two consecutive terms of two years each.

"That the State Grange take no pleasure trips, or sightseeing excursions until after all work of the grange is done.

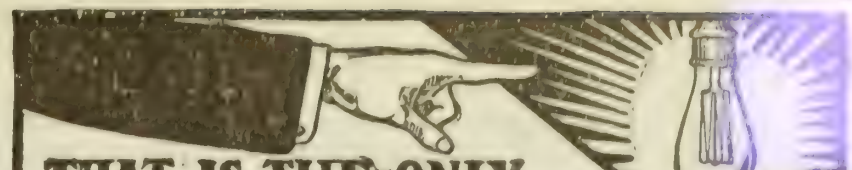
"That all questions relating the legality of election of some officers be referred to State Grange Executive Committee."

The convention called to choose delegates made four good selections, two old members and two new ones, one of the latter being a young lady.

Next Pomona meeting to be in Waverly, the week after the State Grange. The following is to be discussed at the next meeting: To amend the State Grange law giving the subordinate granges a good primary plan, or law, for electing delegates to State Grange.

Resolutions adopted asking our delegates to National Grange to vote for repeal of Section 2, Article 18, adopted at Columbus, Ohio, reported on page 168, National Journal of Proceedings, and to work and vote for proportional representation in National Grange.

People who like to figure have determined that an annual crop of 1,700 lawyers from the law schools, and those who are admitted to the bar without graduation, would be ample to supply the loss which occurs each year to this profession from death or other causes. As a matter of fact, the law schools alone graduate nearly 5,000 young lawyers each year, or practically three times the number that is needed to keep up the ranks of the profession, and this does not take into account those admitted to the bar through private study. The same relative facts exist among the doctors, and these are mentioned here to show the young man who has a notion that he would like to leave the farm and become a lawyer or a doctor, just what he is up against. Whether it is better to become one of the six million farmers who must supply the food for an ever-increasing population and whose market never can be taken away from him, or to enter one of these professions which are already overcrowded and where the chances of brilliant success are almost infinitely remote.



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It furnishes clear, brilliant light, dependable on the minute, that is free from smoke, smell, and dirt, and that eliminates the danger of fire. This light is practical for even the most remotely situated farm by the Individual Electric Lighting Plant using the

"Chloride Accumulator"

The use of this storage battery places your light on the same convenient, dependable basis as though it was furnished by an Electric Lighting Station. Merely fill the **Chloride Accumulator** with electricity by running an engine and dynamo for a few hours daily, at any convenient time, and it stores up enough electricity to furnish light throughout the following night or longer. By its use you eliminate the necessity of starting the engine when light is needed, the danger of break down, etc. The **Chloride Accumulator** renders your light available at the touch of a switch.

Individual Lighting Plants are inexpensive, simple to operate, absolutely reliable, take up little room, and are easily installed. Our book "The "Electric Lighting Plant Book,"gives full details. Write for it now.

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Our Big Style Sheet and Catalog FREE Style sheet, 18x24, shows 20 different styles of coats, robes and furs for men, women and children Also latest automobile coats. Make your selection and send us hide or skins to be tanned and made into fur coats or robes. Be sure your work is done right

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Send for my special price list at once. It will save you money. I charge no commission, and pay cash promptly. I want regular customers. Sell direct to me.

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and make you a moth, water and windproof robe or coat. It will cost you far less than to buy from the store. Write today for my illustrated catalog telling all about my work and special low prices. All work positively guaranteed or money refunded.

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331 South Ninth St., Lincoln, Nebraska.

RAW FURS

There is big money in trapping if you get all your skins are worth. Trappers are learning that we pay what we quote. We need your shipments. You need our prices and service. Write for price list and shipping tags.

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We tan hides and make robes and coats.

LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO.,
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Ends Drudgery of High Lifting Saves 25% of The Draft

30 Day Test will prove that you can haul heavier loads over softest fields with less effort if wagons are equipped with *low*

EMPIRE STEEL WHEELS

Write today for catalog and particulars of free trial offer.
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Saves Corn—Makes Fat

10 to 80 bu. per hr.

Your stock will get more good out of *half as much* corn if fed ear corn, sliced with the

Dean Ear Corn Slicer

Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse food. All eaten, no waste. 1, 2, 4 hole sizes. ½ to 2 in. slices. See the **DEAN** at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. *Satisfaction guaranteed* or money back.

Enterprise Windmill Co. Dept. 9 Sandwich, Ill.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

BARGAINS IN LAND

A PLAIN TALK ON **BIG 4 COLONY** SENT FREE ON REQUEST

We want to send this handsome booklet to you free, postpaid. Just send us your name and the book will come by return mail. It tells all about the successful and rapid development of Big 4 Colony and its largest town—Big Wells. So named because of the big flowing artesian wells at Big Wells. The town of Big Wells is just two years old now. At 18 months its population was 600, and it will soon pass the thousand mark. This is a rich farming section and there is all kinds of farming going on here where a few months ago was virgin soil. Our Plain Talk booklet is free to all who honestly contemplate a change of location and want the best the country affords in soil, water, climate, products and health.

Land sells here at from $40 an acre up. And on the most liberal terms. We want actual settlers and are prepared to make terms to suit. Write at once for the booklet.

Texas is a good state to live in. The public school fund of Texas consists of about $200,000,000. The entire state tax is only 22½ cents.

Texas is second in the production of hogs, fifth in poultry and eggs, first in cotton, cattle, horses, peaches and honey, fourth in per capita wealth.

Big 4 Colony lies 100 miles southwest of San Antonio. Has been open for settlement about two years and has made fast progress. Several choice tracts remain for sale.

Following are acre yields on the average:

Bermuda Onions	$200 to $700	Ribbon Cane	$200 to $400
Alfalfa	100 to 150	Oats	35 to 60
Cotton	50 to 100	Broom Corn	50 to 100
Corn	35 to 60	Milo Maize	40 to 75
Cabbage	200 to 300	Strawberries	300 to 700
Cane	40 to 100	Dewberries	300 to 500

What Big Wells is Today

Big Wells at this date (June 9, 1912) is 18 months old. In many respects it is a better town than some towns 18 years of age. Located 100 miles southwest of San Antonio, on the S. A. U. & G. R. R., in the heart of the Great Artesian Belt, drawing upon an extensive trade territory, blessed with the best climate on earth with its wealthy and progressive citizenship, its rich agricultural lands, its prolific and profitable crops and its great abundance of pure, wholesome and healthful water, Big Wells is a coming metropolis.

Some Things it Has

One Bank.
Large Lumber Yard.
Two Modern Hotels.
Five General Stores.
Two Automobile Garages.
The Big Wells Record.
Meat Market.
Well Supply House.
Two Physicians.
Three Building Contractors.
Big Wells Grain Company.
Stock Yards.
Blacksmith Shop.
Brick Factory.
Big Wells Photo Company.
Restaurant.
Pharmacy.
Modern Schools.
Local and Long Distance Phones.

HOWELL BROS., SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Without obligation on my part to invest, please mail me your "Plain Talk" Booklet. I am thinking of locating in the Gulf Coast country of Texas, and want to know more about Big Wells and Big 4 Colony.

NAME.....R. F. D.....

TOWN..... STATE.....

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We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness County, Kan.**

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. **M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.**

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, $10 to $15. Also city property. **Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.**

FINE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS.
For sale or trade, $5,000. If interested, I will send full description. Address, **OWNER, Lock Box 513, Hutchinson, Kan.**

FOR SALE—Choice 160, highly improved, $8,000. Neosho Co. 80's, $2,600 to $4,000. Write for big sale and exchange list.
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240 ACRES, 4 miles from Coffeyville, 50 acres in alfalfa, creek runs through, all fenced hog tight, well improved, $62.50 per acre. **ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kansas.**

Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of $1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write
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We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burliss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
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Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms
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FOR SALE—320 acres, 3½ miles county seat; all smooth, all fenced with American woven wire; extra large barn. Price, $20,000. Pay $5,000 cash, terms to suit on balance. Smaller farms on same terms.
J. H. FUSS, Medford, Okla.

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WANTED—[illegible] Trego County farms and ranches. Also, want merchandise, residences and eastern land to trade for western land or automo- [illegible] will pay [illegible]
WALTER A. DOERSCHLAG, **Ransom, Kan.**

HOW WOULD YOU LIKE to get a farm in the best county in the best farming state in the Union? A new railroad has just been opened up to traffic. 28,000 acres of our land, $5 per acre down, the rest in easy payments. Low rate of interest. You will never get another chance like this. Drop a card to **B. F. MORGAN, Clay Center, Kan.**

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I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from $35 to $65 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

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Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale, and some exchanged at prices that show a good investment for home or speculation. I deal on commission only. Owners' prices. Our prices are lower than other localities, quality of land considered. **CHAS. E. COLE, Hartford, Kan.**

FINE FARM of 160 acres, 1 mile from Otis, all level, hard land, best of soil, 4-room house, barn, well and mill, fenced, 60 acres broken, $25 per acre. I have a few other snaps. **FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.**

3,000-ACRE TRACT
Just subdivided, 2 miles to good town. All good black hogwallow land, no waste. Will raise ½ to ¾ bale cotton to acre. Small payment down, balance to suit. 160-acre tracts. Price, $25 to $40. Further particulars write
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160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.
80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

Eastern Kansas Farm Bargain

[illegible] acres, 3½ miles from railroad town; 60 acres in cultivation, 5 acres orchard, 2 acres timber, balance clover and alfalfa, all bottom land, no overflow; 5-room house, barn 20 x 40 with loft, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, good water, close to school, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $4,600.00.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

LOOK AT THIS Strictly modern, 10-room residence, hot water heat, acetylene, bath, toilet, furnace, near high school, cement walks, fruit trees, shrubbery. Also, 40 acres alfalfa adjoining, hog-tight, mill, well, farrowing pens. For cut [illegible] description, write **JOHN TAGGART, White City, Kan.**

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FARMS
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60 cultivation, 5-room house, well and spring water, all tillable, on public road, mail and telephone route, 4 mi. Ry. town, white neighborhood; $20 a., half down. **ROBT. SESSIONS, Owner, Winthrop, Ark.**

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I've got them at $17.50 to $50.
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720 a., ½ bottom, all in high state of cultivation, most all in timothy, clover and alfalfa, large dwelling and barn, all new, well painted, well fenced, no better stock farm in Kansas, 16 mi. Topeka, 3 mi. R. R. Price is right. **BLACK-HOOK & CO., 104 W. 8th, Topeka.**

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EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1½ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. **RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE—1 Rumley Oil Pull, 30 h. p. tractor, run 40 days, 1 Rumley Ideal 32x52 separator, complete; 1 sawmill, all in No. 1 condition. We have other business. **SCHEPP BROS., R. F. D. No. 3, Manhattan, Kan.**

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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

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150 acres, all under cultivation, every foot level land, lies 7 miles from market, in good neighborhood. Must be sold quick. $4,200 will buy it.
800 acres, improved, 30 acres in alfalfa, house, barn, granary, all fenced, running water. A snap at $20 an acre. Terms. Write
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The Rush County Land Man,
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800 acres, two good sets of improvements, 160 acres mow land, 175 acres farm land, balance good pasture. Price, $25 per acre. Mortgage, $7,000. Want land in north or east part of state. For a stock farm this one can't be beat.
400 acres, 20 acres mow land, 25 acres farm land, balance good pasture. Mortgage $2,000. Will exchange for land in western part of the state or good rental property. Price, $20 per acre. Write me what you have to offer.
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INCOME INVESTMENT.—160 acres, 10 miles Natoma, Osborne Co. All in cultivation. 3,000 bushels wheat off this land 1912. Price, $25 an acre. All in wheat again.
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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TRIO, $10; toms, $4. Otis Miller, Logan, Kan.

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TURKEYS, CASH, 16 CENTS; HENS, 10; springs, 11; broilers, 14. Coops loaned free. Write us about apples, potatoes, vegetables. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks. Buff Rocks. Stock for sale. W. A Hilands, Culver, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER Drakes—White egg strain, $1.50 each, five for $6. Mrs. Wm. Bumphrey, Corning, Kan.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $1. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, $5. Large stock, farm raised. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

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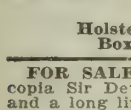
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BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

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Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.

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HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—I am now offering a choice lot of high grade heifers, mostly 2-year-olds and coming 2-year-olds, all bred to registered bulls, many of them springing bags to freshen now. This is strictly a first class bunch, beautifully marked, with lots of quality, the best I have ever owned. Also, bulls from 3 to 14 months old, both high grade and registered. Some of these bulls are very highly bred. Can also furnish a few milkers if desired. Nearly 100 head to select from. Will sell any number. **IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.**

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FOR SALE—A 3-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

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The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

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BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

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High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.

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the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.

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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

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RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulis for sale, priced right.

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CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address

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A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.

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Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.

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THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. **CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.**

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KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

H. H. Foster of King City, Mo., is offering a number of outstanding spring boar and gilt for sale. Mr. Foster breeds the kind with size and quality and has one of the good herds of that kind in the corn belt. He recently purchased a great young boar to head his herd. This boar, Expansion Wonder, is one of the great dam producers. He was sired by Expansion's Son, dam Lucy Wonder. He is a March, 1912 pig, and weighs 200 pounds. He has an 8-inch bone and is remarkable for quality. Mr. Foster is pricing hogs to sell.

Last Call for Watts & Son's Sale.

November 15 is the date of Watts & Son's big sale at Green City, Mo. On that date they will sell a select offering of big type Poland Chinas and Shorthorn cattle. The offering of fall boars and gilts and spring boars were sired by such boars as Watt's Big Bone, Long Surprise, Watt's King and Do Do Giant, all of them big, high class boars that are making record as breeders. In Shorthorn cattle they sell offer bulls by Champion Prince and Royal Marshall cows and heifers by Lord Champion, Waterloo Duke and Standard Good. Breeder will find this offering of both hogs and cattle right.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean, owner of Quality Ridge Farm, Weston, Mo., has a splendid lot of Mastodon Polands, both sexes, for sale. Every hog in this herd is immune. This herd is headed by two great herd boars, Mastodon Price and Gritter's Longfellow 3d. These two boars are without doubt among the best Poland China sires now in service, and Mr. Dean has one of the great herds of strictly big-type Poland China sows in the corn belt. He is offering breeding stock that is right in every way at prices to sell them quick. Every animal sent out is guaranteed to be just as represented, and a guarantee by Mr. Dean is good. Write him for prices, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Last Call for Buzard's Holstein Sale.

We again call attention to the great sale of dairy cows to be held by Frank Buzard of St. Joseph, Mo. This will be the last call for this big sale of 165 head of Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. The Holstein cows and heifers in this sale were all sired by bulls from families with milk and butter records and are bred to bulls of the same class. They are bred right and are a strictly high-class lot of individuals. The sows that will go in the sale are producers and the heifers are the kind that make producers. Look up the advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer, and if you want good dairy cows or heifers, attend this sale.

Gebhart & Son's Sale.

B. F. Gebhart & Son of Kidder, Mo., sold one of the best Poland China offerings of the season in their sale of October 28. The offering was remarkable for size and quality, but on account of poor local support the average was far below what it should have been. A number of the tops went to good herds. Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., took four head of tops at from $30 to $35 per head. Gebhart & Son have one of Missouri's best big-type herds, and boars from their herd are heading a number of the good herds in the corn belt. They take pride in promptly filling all mail orders, and the fact that they have never had a complaint in regard to stock bought in their sales or on mail orders.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stodder's Shorthorn Sale.

In the establishment and maintenance of the Silver Creek herd of Shorthorns at Burden, Kan., J. F. Stodder has been a powerful influence in promoting the interests of the breed in the west. Not only has he sold good cattle for the establishment of other herds, but he has shown such quality in the big fairs as to bring credit to the breed and plenty of prizes to his own barns. In announcing his twelfth public sale there are two important facts to which attention should be called. In this sale, which will be held at Burden on Thursday, November 21, there will be offered the very best things in the herd, including the show herd. Secondly, the offering will be very largely a Captain Archer sale. This is significant because Captain Archer was not only one of the best bulls ever sired by Imp. Collynie, but he was one of the best sires of the breed, Scotch to the bone and typical of all that is best in Scottish Shorthorns. Captain Rrcher was so intensely bred that his get always shows the Marr Missie character and his ancestry shows famous prize winners in every generation. Assisting Captain Archer is the young bull Silvermine, a grandson of Mr. Stodder's former herd bull, Imp. Tillycairn of the Marr Emma family. The females are almost entirely of Cruickshank and Marr breeding and close up, including Violets, Cornflowers, Village Blossoms, Rosemarys, Butterflys. The sale animals are gilt edged all through and only poor health could induce Mr. Stodder to sell them. There will be nine bulls and 60 cows and calves in the sale. The catalogs are ready and will be mailed out promptly on request. Mention Kansas Farmer.

E. C. Jonagan Sells Extra Good Durocs.

E. C. Jonagan of Albany, Mo., had one of the high quality offerings of Duroc Jerseys sold in the corn belt this year in his sale at Albany, Mo., October 25. A number of prominent breeders were either present or represented, and a number of the best of the offering went to the best Duroc herds in the country. The average of $25 per head was low when the high quality of the offering is considered. Mr. Jonagan has one of the best herds in the corn belt. All of the best Duroc families were represented in his herd, and he expects to continue in the business and add to his herd with the best in quality and breeding that money will buy. He still has a few extra good young boars and gilts for sale at private treaty. The following is a list of representative buyers:

C. C. Wilson, Albany, Mo.	$28.00
A. J. Williamson, Albany, Mo.	30.00
E. Wyman, Grant City, Mo.	27.50
A. B. Dawden, Maryville, Mo.	21.00
W. T. Hutchison, Cleveland, Mo.	69.00
J. G. Ficklin, King City, Mo.	69.50
J. M. Jones, Albany, Mo.	21.50
Charles Messmer, Albany, Mo.	25.00
George Good, Darlington, Mo.	21.00
Ira McCoy, Bethany, Mo.	30.00
C. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.	20.00
Joseph Chenowith, Albany, Mo.	29.00
Frank Erath, Albany, Mo.	20.00
Jean Griffith, Albany, Mo.	20.50
Charles Messmer.	38.00
Ed Nicholson, Albany, Mo.	26.00
Charles Messmer.	32.00
Clyde Wilson, Albany, Mo.	32.00
C. O. Trotter, Union Star, Mo.	21.00
Joseph Chenowith.	29.00
A. L. Partridge, Maryville, Mo.	29.00
C. C. Jonagan, Albany, Mo.	22.00

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Large, [illegible] spring boars and [illegible] of [illegible] pigs, all registered.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.

A choice lot of spring pigs, pairs [illegible] to akin, for fall, [illegible]

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE

Some fine spring boars and [illegible] of [illegible] pigs, all registered.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS.
HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address

W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.

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for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
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James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
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Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER

Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. MAXWELL, COUNTY CLERK, Washington County—Taken up, by F. E. Schaich, of Mill Creek Township, Washington County, Kansas, one dark red steer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands being visible, of the value of about $30.

NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL!

GREATEST AND BEST

LIVE STOCK SHOW

OF THE YEAR.

NOV. 30, to DEC. 7, 1912

—AT—

UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO

Many new improvements, new features, Thirty National Conventions, Daily Sales of all Breeds, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A season of learning, entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows, and

A TRIP TO CHICAGO

Lowest rates on all Railroads.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.) Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS

J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

HILLWOOD HAMPSHIRE HERD, SMITHVILLE, MO.

A prize winning herd, headed by Pirate 5417, by Meadow Lark and out of Spring Water Lily 6th. Many sows in herd by Gold Medal and Earlinger. Can furnish junior yearling and spring boar, fall yearling and spring gilts. Pairs or trios, no kin. Sows sold, bred or open, to suit purchaser. Stock priced well worth the money, and satisfaction guaranteed. If you want prize winners that will make good, call or write me.

J. Q. EDWARDS, Smithville, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.

Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Aarrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 6—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshires.

Nov. 21—Sutton Farms, Lawrence, Kan.

For the best in big-type Poland Chinas, write Brown Hedge, Whiting, Kan. Mr. Hedge has choice individuals and is pricing them for quick sale.

Leeper's Polands.

J. W. Leeper, proprietor of the Valley View herd of big-type Poland Chinas at Norton, Kan., offers spring boars and gilts that should please the most exacting breeder or farmer. Mr. Leeper's Polands are famous for size and have quality sufficient to win at Nebraska and Kansas state fairs. If you want that kind, write Mr. Leeper while they last and mention Kansas Farmer.

Durocs at Herington.

Munsell & Isenberg, proprietors of Quivera Place at Herington, Kan., breed Durocs that are up to standard in every way. They have a combination of Tatarrax and Col. breeding, and offer choice spring boars at the going prices.

Peckham Poland Chinas.

R. J. Peckham, the big-type Poland China breeder of Pawnee City, Neb., offers 25 big strong spring boars sired by one of the best boars of the breed. They are out of Peckham sows, which means that their dams are the 700-pound kind. Write Mr. Peckham soon, mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Morrison Red Polls.

Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., the old reliable breeders of Red Poll cattle, offer cows and heifers of the kind they are keeping for themselves. Any of them for sale, just so the herd is reduced a little before winter. The Morrisons claim to have the biggest type of this popular breed. They milk the cows and make every effort to encourage the milk and butter propensity. This is the only dual purpose breed on earth. If you buy from the Morrisons, you start right.

Constant & Son Sell Fine Durocs.

The Duroc offering of Jeff Constant & Son of Denver, Mo., October 25, was one of the great Duroc offerings of the season. Although there was no sensational prices and conditions for a sale in that vicinity were very unfavorable, the average was $27, and the greater part of the offering was spring pigs. Prominent breeders were present and a fair per cent of the offering was taken by them. Constant & Son have a high-class herd and breed prize winners. They still have a few outstanding boars and gilts for sale. The following is a list of representative sales:

Frank Sinker, Wathena, Kan.	$37.00
W. E. Deson, Denver, Mo.	20.00
Frank Erath, Albany, Mo.	24.00
James Gross, Denver, Mo.	23.00
Linder Hyatt, Grant City, Mo.	23.00
J. Kemper, Denver, Mo.	26.00
Frank Gibson, Allendale, Mo.	27.00
J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo.	25.00
Frank Erath, Albany, Mo.	26.00
J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo.	28.50
A. Foutz, Denver, Mo.	43.00
A. Wilkerson, Allendale, Mo.	23.00
Roy Mossbarger, Grant City, Mo.	23.00
Frank Gibson, Allendale, Mo.	25.00
J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo.	27.00
L. C. Woolen, Stanberry, Mo.	26.00
Seth Elliott, Grant City, Mo.	27.00
J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo.	22.00
Urban Toutz, Denver, Mo.	25.50
Newt Wilson, Denver, Mo.	53.00
A. Foultz.	24.00
J. M. Hill, Denver, Mo.	20.00
A. Foutz.	26.00
W. S. Havenor, Denver, Mo.	35.00
W. W. Robbins, Denver, Mo.	28.00
Ellis Melton & Sons, New Hampton, Mo.	30.00

Vilander's Durocs.

Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan., one of the biggest Duroc breeders in central Kansas, offers 100 choice spring boars and gilts at reasonable prices. He has as good blood lines as can be found, and can sell pairs and trios not related.

Custom Tanning.

A good fur coat and robe is something those who own automobiles or who make long drives in the cold, should have. There is no coat or robe that will give the service or satisfaction at such a small cost as does a fur coat or robe. They are rain, moth and windproof. No better coats or robes were ever made than from your own horse or cattle hides. The Lincoln Hide & Fur Co. have their own original process of tanning, which leaves the leather always soft and pliable and to last a lifetime. They will keep you warm, they will keep you dry, and save doctor bills. Send for their booklet of instructions on how to select hides for coats. This booklet is full of information. It also gives prices, etc., tells how to take your measure, and gives a lot of other timely and useful information. Mention this paper when writing.

Frank L. Stream's Imported Horses.

A representative of Kansas Farmer called on Frank L. Stream, the well known importer of Creston, Iowa, a few days ago, and inspected his splendid offering of imported horses. He has a large number of good ones weighing from 1,750 to 2,300 pounds. Every horse is in perfect health and there is no sickness of any kind. Mr. Stream reports good sales and says he is still selling home-bred stallions at from $250 to $600 and imported stallions at from $800 to $1,000. Anyone on the market for a good horse should visit Mr. Stream's barns in Creston. He takes pleacure in showing his fine string of stallions, and buyers will find an extra lot to select from at prices that are right. He always stands for a square deal, guarantees satisfaction, and his guarantee is good. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer, and if not convenient to visit him at once, write him for description of stock. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Black & Thompson's Sale.

Black & Thompson's sale of big-type Poland Chinas at Hopkins, Mo., November 2, was only fairly well attended. Their offering was one of the good ones of the season, but the average was below what it should have been for the high-class Polands offered. A large per cent of the hogs sold in this sale were sired by their great herd boar, Longfellow King by Long King and out of Lady Jumbo. He is conceded by many critics to be the greatest son of the famous Long King, and is rated by all as one of the great big-type Poland China sires in service at this time. J. R. Armstrong of Gerlow, Ill., took the top spring boar in the sale at $42. W. R. Webb of Bendena, Kan., bought another good one at $40, and several of the offering went to Lee Morris of De Kalb, Ill. Iowa breeders were also purchasers. The low average of $25 per head was due principally to poor local support. Black & Thompson have a few excellent spring boars left that will interest breeders wanting good ones.

Last Call for Wales' Sale.

On Thursday, November 14, Mr. Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., will sell a draft of his useful Poland Chinas. Sixty head, the best in the herd, will be offered, consisting of ten spring boars, seven spring gilts, 22 fall yearling gilts, 13 fall yearling boars, one herd boar (Panorama's Son), and seven tried brood sows. The ten spring boars are sired by Wales' Missouri King and Panorama's Son and out of sows by such boars as Big Missouri Chief, Blain's Wonder, Graniteer by Expansion, Expansion's Son, Hadley's Model by L. S. Hadley. The spring gilts and the fall gilts are large and smooth. They will suit the most critical buyer, and make good in any herd. The fall yearling boars are large, stretchy fellows—just right for heavy service. They are not fancy or fat, but in good breeding condition. Farmers and breeders are invited to attend. Catalogs ready to mail out. Send for one, and if you cannot attend, send a bid to O. W. Devine, representing Kansas Farmer.

Duroc Sale at Garrison, Kan.

The Thompson Brothers' Duroc Jersey sale held at the farm near Stockdale and Garrison, Kan., on October 30, was a disappointment from the standpoint of values. Considering the good winnings of this firm at the state fairs the past fall and the quality of the offering, the prices received were not very satisfactory. But the demand was limited, and even those present lacked enthusiasm. However, the brothers, as they always do, take a philosophical view of things, and have no complaint to make. Prices ranged from $40 down to $15, with the bulk of sales around $20. The buyers were mostly former patrons, with a few outsiders present. Among the buyers were Samuelson Bros., Cleburne; David Delair, Oketo; Will Philips, Stockdale; Joe Ballinger, Manhattan; James Brooks, Garrison; Stephen Harris, Garrison; V. E. Vilander, Cleburne; Barton Thompson, Garrison, and C. B. Johnson, Stockdale.

Jersey Sale.

We wish to call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. L. Churchill's sale of imported and home-bred Jerseys at Vinita, Okla., Monday, November 25, 1912. Mr. Churchill is one of the most prominent Jersey breeders in the great southwest, and has today one of the best herds of Jerseys to be found. The offering will consist mainly of cows, bulls and heifers by such sires as Majesty, Golden Jolly, Leda's Golden Lad, Baron's Prince, Financial Countess Lad, Rainbow's Golden Lad and others. Production and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys, and the breeder will find more good big milkers and more constitution in this herd than they have ever had the pleasure of seeing in any herd in the great southwest. The cows have been kept for profit, selling milk in the city of Vinita for 10 cents per quart, and nothing but paying cows have been retained in the herd. Buyers will have the advantage of Mr. Churchill's experience in breeding and selecting a herd that is a paying proposition, and there will be no risk to run in buying cattle in this sale. Mr. Churchill has the reputation of giving everybody a square deal. Arrangements have been made for a government inspector to inspect all the cattle so they can be shipped to any part of the United States. The sale will include over 50 head of the very choicest cattle that will be sold this season. Among them are such noted cows as Golden Jolly's Gray Lady, a magnificent daughter of Golden Jolly. There are other cows and heifers in the sale by such noted sires as Golden Jolly, Majesty, Financial Countess Lad, Beatrice's Stockwell, Rainbow's Golden Lad, Jolly Royal Sultan, Leda's Golden Lad, and others. We especially urge the readers of Kansas Farmer if interested in high-class Jerseys to arrange to attend this sale, and write Mr. B. C. Settles, sales manager, Palmyra, Mo., for catalog.

POLAND CHINAS



Weighed 570 Pounds Before One Year Old.
For Sale—Choice spring boars and gilts and fall yearling boars—the big type combining size and quality.
PAUL E. HAWORTH,
Lawrence, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifty head of big, strong Poland China boars and gilts, spring farrow, at reduced prices for a short time. Few Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. Also, cows and heifers. No culls sold for breeding purposes.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

MILLER POLAND CHINAS.

Fifty head extra good spring pigs in pairs or trios for sale. Prices very reasonable. A few choice herd boars, sired by King Darkness. Write me at once.
F. J. MILLER, St. John, Kansas.

Hildwein's Poland Chinas

combines the blood of Expansion, Long King's Equal, Big Victor, Gold Metal, and other great sires. Sixty spring pigs to choose from.
WALTER HILDWEIN, Fairview, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.
O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

KOLTERMAN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Headed by Onaga King, mated with big kind of sows. Twenty years of continuous breeding. This is the farmer's hog. Fifty spring pigs to select from.
CHAS. W. KOLTERMAN, Onaga, Kansas.

25. BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. **R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Attention is directed to the sale of high-grade Holstein cattle which will be held at Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, on Saturday, November 16, by D. K. Carter. There will be 20 head of cows and heifers and the pure-bred registered herd bull, Sunflower Cornucopia Beryl. Don't forget this date and place. Dairy cattle are hard to get and one cannot afford to overlook a sale like this.

Morgan Stallions.

J. Ed Bailey, the big Morgan horse breeder at Iowa Falls, Iowa, starts his advertising card again in Kansas Farmer. Owning a considerable number of the few remaining Morgans that trace directly and close up to Justin Morgan, Mr. Bailey is naturally a Morgan enthusiast. The Morgans were wonderful horses and the only American breed. They were spoiled and rendered almost extinct by our craze for speed, by which the wonderful courage, vitality and endurance of the Morgan was fused with the thoroughbred and standard bred. Great efforts are now being made to re-establish the pure Morgan and the United States government has been a liberal buyer of this breed for use in breeding cavalry horses. In writing Mr. Bailey for descriptions and prices please mention Kansas Farmer.

Churchill's Jerseys.

In the forthcoming sale of Jersey cattle to be made by A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla., on November 25, there will be a number of animals sired by his great herd bull, Majesties Raleigh Boy 82759 A. J. C. C. The sire of this bull is the greatest breeding bull ever produced in the Jersey breed, tracing three times to Oxford Lass. The dam of this bull is a granddaughter of the great Eminent 2d, thus giving him an intense combination of Oxford with the almost priceless Eminent blood. Jersey cattle are what they are by reason of their long continued breeding for a certain definite purpose. Their characteristics are so fixed through this prepotency of blood that it is almost impossible to get rid of it by crossing with other breeds, even for generations. This is one of the most highly valuable characteristics of the breed and one that would be priceless in other breeds as well. It pays to get good Jerseys, and this offering of 50 head in a public sale will afford an unusual chance.

Duroc Jersey Boars with Quality.

A fieldman for Kansas Farmer called at the farm of W. R. Huston near Americus, Kan., and found him a very busy man. Mr. Huston has one of the best herds of Durocs in our state, both from breeding as well as individuals. The blood lines are strong in the Golden Model family. We saw on this farm 20 spring boars and 30 spring gilts that are a credit to any breeder. The boars are offered for sale at prices that should move them quick. They are large and growthy fellows with all the size combined with quality, and from this herd any farmer can find a desirable herd boar. The dams of these boars are by such boars as Bell's Chief 2d, a prize winner at Nebraska State Fair; Frankfort K. Jr. and Golden Goods. Mr. Huston is not only a breeder, but he knows how to feed and grow hogs. They have the proper care to develop them. Any prospective purchaser can not make a mistake by buying from this herd. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

"Back to the Farm," Idle Chatter.

Dr. Myron T. Scudder, professor of the science of education in Rutgers College and a well-known authority on agricultural economics, declared at a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association in Philadelphia that the cry of "Back to the Farm" was a rather silly slogan. Dr. Scudder offered as a substitute, "Stay on the farm." The views of Dr. Scudder reflects the belief of every progressive farmer. And there can be no doubt that one of the chief causes of the desertion of the farms by the younger generation is the monotony and lack of variety in country life. To stimulate recreation among the children in the country is today not nearly so serious a problem as a number of years ago. Parties, dances, athletic sports, music, all these are valuable factors in providing interesting and healthy variety for mind and body. None of these is so important an asset in the country home as good music with its magic powers in "driving dull care away." Thanks to that wonderful musical instrument, the Victor talking machine, every form of music and entertainment is right at hand ready to be played at a moment's notice, to please the entire household, no matter what kind of music each one wants to hear. It would be well worth while for every farmer to hear this music at the Victor dealer's store in his neighborhood. If you don't know just where the nearest dealer is write to the Victor Talking Machine Company, Camden, N. J., and they will tell you, and will also send you their catalogs containing pictures of the world's greatest singers and musicians, and giving considerable information on musical subjects.

How Farmers Become Prosperous.

Drs. Hess and Clark of Ashland, Ohio, have written a letter, of which the following is a part: "Dr. Hess Stock Tonic has worked a revolution in the live stock branch of farm industry. It has eliminated the elements of chance, and placed the feeding business on a solid basis that insures success. This statement may seem an exaggeration or beyond reason to the reader unacquainted with the article in question. None the less, it is true, and backed by the experience of thousands who, by its use, have changed a disheartening struggle for livelihood into a joyous jaunt down "easy street." Do you want to know what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is and how it helps the cattle feeder? First, then, we'll say what Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is not. It is not a ration, like cornmeal or bran; neither is it fed as a ration or intended to take the place of a ration. Everyone experienced with cattle knows that at times they show very little appetite. This is usually the after effect of a continued term of heavy feeding, and is, of course, a setback to the feeder, because it extends the cash outlay for grain. Besides, it may mean the loss of the very best market. Now Dr. Hess Stock Tonic prevents this loss of appetite, and consequent pecuniary loss, by keeping the animals' digestive organs in a vigorous and active condition, regardless of the amount of feed consumed. As a doctor of medicine would say, it gives 'tone' to the digestive organs—makes them stronger and better able to bear the continued strain which the feeder is putting on them. Certainly, Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is a great help in making beef or milk. Probably, if the question were asked, nine out of ten successful feeders or dairymen would attribute their plethoric bank accounts to the use of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Dealers are reporting a great demand for this tonic, the more so as it is well known to be a guaranteed preparation."

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning [illegible] Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall gilts and some fine spring pigs [illegible] he by a full brother to The Harvester and Darkness Perf. by Perf. I Know.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows and gilts [illegible] MUSCLED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND CHOLERA IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn, station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above named and other large type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall pigs either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type blood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the [illegible] breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Colossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

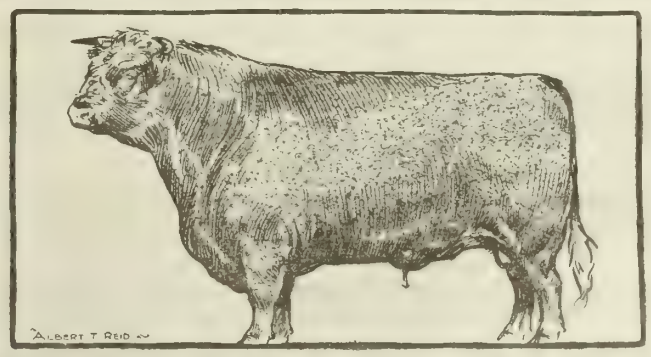
FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

WATT & SONS BIG SALE

AT GREEN CITY, MO., NOV. 15, 1912

FIFTY HEAD BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS—Six fall boars, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 20 fall gilts, sired by Long Surprise and Do Do Giant; 145 spring boars, sired by Watt's Big Bone, Long Surprise and Watt's King; 4 spring boars, by Colossal. Also, 10 tried sows, 23 head Shorthorn cattle, 15 yearling and 2-year-old heifers, 5 cows and 8 bulls, 3 yearling bulls by Champion Prince, 2 by Royal Marshall, also our great herd bull, Champion Prince. Bulls are reds and roans, and one white one. Cows and heifers by Lord Champion, Waterloo Duke and Standard Goods. Mail card for catalog, and see what we have.

W. M. WATT & SONS, **GREEN CITY, MO.**
AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

LAMER'S
PERCHERON STALLIONS
AND MARES

I have just returned from France with 60 head of Imported Percheron Stallions, and I have fully demonstrated at the different state fairs and shows that I have exhibited, that I have the kind that are unexcelled. In fact, my exhibit was the talk of the shows. More weight, more conformation, more action than you ever saw in one barn.



My winnings at the Oklahoma State Fair were as follows: Grand championship on Kaballand, a 2-year-old; first on aged stallions; first, second and third on 3-year-olds; first and fourth on 2-year-olds; first on yearlings; first and second on grand display of four animals, either sex; first and second on five best studs. In Percheron Society Stallions, I won first and second on five best stallions, first championship stallions, open class.

French Draft—Second on aged horses; first and second on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on four animals, either sex, in grand display; first on five best stallions.

On Belgian—Second in aged horses; second in 3-year-old; first on 2-year-olds.

My winnings at the American Royal were as follows: Grand championship on Percheron stallions; first on aged horses; second on 2-year-old; third on yearlings. Percheron Society Specials—Championship stallions, open class. I also won the $100 trophy sent by the Percheron Society of France to the American Royal for the best stallion exhibited.

French Draft—Grand championship; first on aged horses; first on 3-year-olds; first, second and third on 2-year-olds; first on five best stallions.

Now, if you are in the market for a first class stallion, the kind that you will always be proud of, one that will start the foundation of a family horse, that you will be remembered by your great-grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barn, for I am positive that I can show you more bone, more foot, more weight than any man in the business. Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

J. F. STODDER'S SALE OF
SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS
AT BURDEN, COWLEY CO., KANSAS
Thursday, Nov. 21, 1912



Get of Sire and Young Herd, All by Capt. Archer. Winners at Many of the Western Stock Shows.

SEVENTY HEAD—COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS

Including my best cows and herd bulls, together with the show herd. Nineteen cows with calves at foot.

Fourteen of the Best Scotch Families are represented, such as the Emmas, March Violets, Clippers, Foxgloves, Village Blossoms, Rosemarys, Blooms, Butterflys, Victorias and Marigolds.

The pure Scotch bulls, Choice Archer, a Marsh Violet, and Silvermine, a Marr Emma.

The offering is strongly representative of the great bull Captain Archer, a son of Imp. Collynie and Imp. Mistletoe 15th.

Burden is on the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe Railway, 16 miles east of Winfield, and on a direct through line from Kansas City to Texas and New Mexico.

Send for illustrated catalog.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, J. R. Miller.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION
COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16

TWENTY HEAD HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS—Cows and heifers, headed by the pure-bred registered bull, Sunflower Cornucopia Beryl.

D. K. Carter, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

HAVE YOU A GOOD
SHROPSHIRE RAM?
If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

ALFRED'S DUROC SALE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16
AT ENID, OKLAHOMA.
35—BRED SOWS AND GILTS—35

Bred for February litters. Sire, Alfred's Col., which carries more Col. blood than any Duroc boar living. Fifteen select boars by Alfred's Col., Pilot Chief's Col. and Dew Drop Chief. All immune for life by the double treatment. S. W. ALFRED & SON, ENID, OKLA.

HARTER'S SALE POSTPONED

On account of the storm, the J. H. Harter sale of Poland Chinas at Westmoreland, Kansas, has been postponed until Tuesday, November 19. Remember the date and place.

Wray & Sons' Big Polands.

B. T. Wray & Sons of Hopkins, Mo., are offering big-type Polands with quality. They own one of [illegible] big-type Polands, and the head of their herd, Sterling Prince, is one of the best two-year-old boars of the breed now in service. Sterling Prince is assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, conceded to be one of the best sons of the great Chief Price Again. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer, and write them, mentioning this paper.

PUBLIC SALE
25-Pure Bred Poland China Boars-25
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912

At the Nunnally Barn, MANKATO, KANSAS, at 1 o'clock.

TWELVE FALL BOARS that will please large-type breeders.

THIRTEEN SPRING BOARS from our choice herd sows, all sired by our "Giant Chief Price 82103."

Long King 45837S..... { Chief Price 31462S / Long Mollie 101497S

Lady Giantess 99496..... { Long Fellow H. 34522S / Giantess 67128S

This boar has met our fondest expectations as a sire, and will, with his get, please you.

IRA C. KYLE & SON, Mankato, Kans.

COL. N. S. HOYT, Auctioneer. G. O. KIRTPATRICK, Clerk.

Copeland Has Boars.

N. E. Copeland, Waterville, Kan., is headquarters for big strong Poland China boars of both spring and fall farrow. They are good individuals and are of the best big-type breeding. Some of them are by the noted Expansion's Son and out of extra large sows. Write Mr. Copeland and get description and price.

Howell Bros.' Durocs.

The Howell Brothers, located at Herkimer, Kan., have one of the best herds of registered Durocs to be found anywhere in the state. They have always bought the best, both for breeding and individuality. They only keep the tops for breeding purposes, and market the rest. They have on hand at this time a choice line of spring boars and gilts and will price them worth the money.

C. W. Taylor Writes.

In a request for a change of copy recently Mr. C. W. Taylor, proprietor of Pearl Shorthorns, says that sales have been very satisfactory and that he is sold out on cows, but has for sale a fine lot of heifers that can be bought either bred or open. Also bulls of all ages. Mr. Taylor is one of the good breeders of Kansas and should always be consulted by parties wanting good stock. Mention Kansas Farmer when writing him.

Kyle's Poland China Sale.

Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan., will hold a sale of Poland Chinas of the big type at their place adjacent to town on Friday, November 15. This sale will include 12 fall boars and 13 spring boars, sired by Giant Chief Price 82103. These boars are of a quality to interest everybody who needs breeding stock, and the fall boars especially will appeal to farmers and breeders who need boars for immediate use. Please remember the date and place, and if unable to attend send bids by mail to the auctioneer in care of Kyle & Son. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

One Hundred Durocs at Auction.

On Thursday, November 14, J. W. Wohlford of Waterville, Kansas, will disperse his entire herd of registered Durocs. The sale will be held on the farm a few miles north of town, and 100 head will be sold, consisting of 25 tried sows of Crimson Wonder and Col. breeding; two herd boars, one of them a son of Dreamland Col.; 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, and 50 August pigs, both sexes. This offering contains some of the very best blood known to Durocs, and among the tried sows are daughters of Nebraska Wonder, G. C.'s Kansas Col. and Tatarrax. Doubtless there will be many bargains at this sale because of the unusual time of year for selling high-class sows. Write for catalog and mention Kansas Farmer. Bids may be sent to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Wohlford's care at Waterville, Kan.

Hildwein Held Second Sale.

Walter Hildwein, Poland China breeder of Fairview, Kan., held his second annual fall sale at the farm on November 1. The day was bad and the rain and snow of the night before resulted in a small crowd. The crowd present bought the boars well until supplied, but the demand for gilts was not what it should have been. The quality of the offering was good, and more money should have been had for it. Prices ranged around $20 to $30, with a number of sales below $20. Among the principal buyers were C. L. Branic, Hiawatha; H. B. Walter, Effingham; R. Fletcher, Powhattan; Pete Klein, Fairview; William Smith, Powhattan; Roy Shoemaker, Wetmore, and William Schmitz, Fairview.

BETTER COWS MAKE A MORE PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

Arrange to Attend Mr. A. L. CHURCHILL'S Sale of Registered Jerseys

AT WINDSOR PLACE, VINITA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th 1912

50 HEAD Imported and Homebred Jerseys 50 HEAD

BULLS IN THE SALE:

MAJESTY'S RALEIGH BOY 82759. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam, Simpkina, P. 11070, C., a daughter of Eminent's Raleigh 69011.

LEDA'S GOLDEN MAJESTY 96717. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam, Leda's Golden Lily 221947, by Union Jack, P. 3850, H. C., son of Leda's Golden Lad, P. 71148, H. C.

SOME OF THE NOTED COWS:

Golden Jolly's Gray Lady 213911. Dolly's Benedictine 240557. Welcome Leda 245292. Fern's Bonnie 222088. Golden Lad's Pridalia 230809. Financial Chicatine 254101. Vexer's Mistletoe 170069. Empsie Riotress King 169961. Josephine of Edgehill 230277.

This offering will consist mainly of the blood of Majesty, Golden Jolly, Leda's Golden Lad, Baron's Prince, Beatrice's Stockwell, Financial Countess Lad, Rainbow's Golden Lad, Jolly Royal Sultan, Tormentor, Landseer's Fancy and St. Lambert breeding.

Production and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys. I wish to call your attention to the fact, that in this sale you will find more good, big milkers and more constitution—along with rich breeding, than you have had the pleasure of seeing in any herd in the great Southwest. No cows have been kept that did not show a profit in the dairy. On account of hired help, I am selling the entire herd without reserve. An absolute dispersal of every animal on the farm. Every animal over 6 months old will be tested for tuberculosis before sale and certificates furnished. A Government Inspector will inspect all cattle, so they can be shipped to all parts of the United States in accordance with Quarantine regulations. The herd Babcock test is five and a half, and one one twenty-fifth. Some richness. Get your name in early for catalog. Mailed on request to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, PALMYRA, MO.

AUCTIONEER—COL. PERRY. Come and hear him.

CLOSING OUT SALE

ST. JOSEPH, MO., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1912

Fifty high grade Holsteins and high grade Jerseys, and 15 red cows, all milking, and bred either to son of the King of Pontiacs or to a son of Colantha 4ths Lad.

75 Head choice, high grade Holstein heifers, from 6 to 24 months old, sired by registered bull and bred to a son of a 17-pound cow. A number of extra fine, registered Holstein cows, about a dozen registered Holstein bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. Catalogs of registered stock. Letters answered. All stock has been raised on this place. Everything tested for tuberculosis. Take Frederick Avenue car from depot to end of line, three-fourths mile from car line.

Auctioneers—Col. Z. S. Branson, Lincoln, Neb.; Col. Dan Gibson, Stewartsville, Mo.

Address, Henry Glissman, Omaha, Neb., Sales Manager.

Frank Buzard, Owner, St. Joseph, Mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF

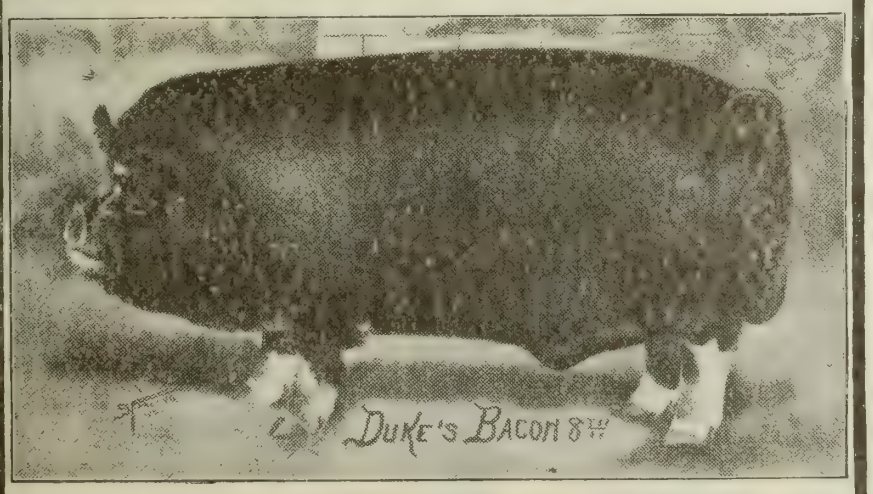
CHOLERA PROOF BERKSHIRES

FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1912

This Magnificent Offering Contains

Judge Robinhood
College Duke 2d
Royal Star's Duke, Junior Champion of Kansas.
Peaceful Charmer, Grand Champion 1912 Royal.

Duke's Baron 8th, 1912 Kansas and Oklahoma Grand Champion.
Artful Masterpiece 3d, first prize aged boar 1912 American Royal.



THREE BOARS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; SEVEN SOWS, BY BERRYTON DUKE, JR.; TEN BOARS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; THIRTY SOWS, BY JUDGE ROBINHOOD; FIFTEEN SOWS, WITH STRONG, STURDY LITTERS.

In this outstanding offering we are selling every good Berkshire maintained at Lawrence. This undoubtedly will be bargain day, as we are selling over 100 head of outstanding Berkshires.

SUTTON FARM

LAWRENCE, KANSAS

ONE HUNDRED REGISTERED DUROCS AT AUCTION

At farm five miles north of WATERVILLE, KAN.

THURSDAY, NOV. 14,

Dispersion Sale

Conditions are such that I must leave the farm, and I offer the following stock:

THE OFFERING.

Twenty-five tried sows, 2 herd boars, 15 spring boars, 15 spring gilts, 52 choice pigs of August farrow, both sexes.

BLOOD LINES.

Tried sows include daughters of G. C.'s Kansas Col., Nebraska Wonder, Queen's Col., and a son of Tatarrax.

The fall stuff was sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule. Spring pigs by same boar. Fall pigs by Carter Col. by Dreamland Col.

Write for catalog. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneer.

I also offer at private sale my farm, comprising 240 acres, half under plow, rest alfalfa and wild grass pasture. Plenty of running water and timber. Hog-tight pasture. One of the best stock farms in Kansas. Five miles from Waterville, 13 miles from Marysville, county seat. Will be sold at a bargain.

J. W. WOHLFORD

Waterville, Kansas

T. E. GORDON, Auctioneer. JESSE JOHNSON, Fieldman.

$985
Completely Equipped

Overland

$985
Completely Equipped

40,000 people buy this car and reduce the cost for each other

WERE only one automobile made by a factory it would come sky high to the lone purchaser. It would cost thousands and thousands of dollars.

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This accounts for the exceptional value Overland buyers secure. Combined buying power—the 20th century economy factor—is the key. This is the reason folks talk "Overland" this fall, from Seattle to Savannah and Portland to Pasadena. Never before has there been such a car at such a price. It astonished the civilized world.

The Overland 69T is the direct result of evolution. A limited output of good cars was the acorn from which the oak grew. The better Overlands became known—the more folks wanted them. The more Overlands made—the less each cost. Because the more raw material bought—the less the unit expense. Thus, every year, Overland prices have been reduced.

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How else—were it not for this wonderful production efficiency—could $985 buy the highest priced features in motor car construction? Set the big quality features down on paper; balance them up in other cars; compare them; study them; you cannot match them for less than $1200 in any other factory in America. Size, strength, seating capacity, wheel base, chassis construction, comfort, beauty and finish — this model matches any $1200 car manufactured.

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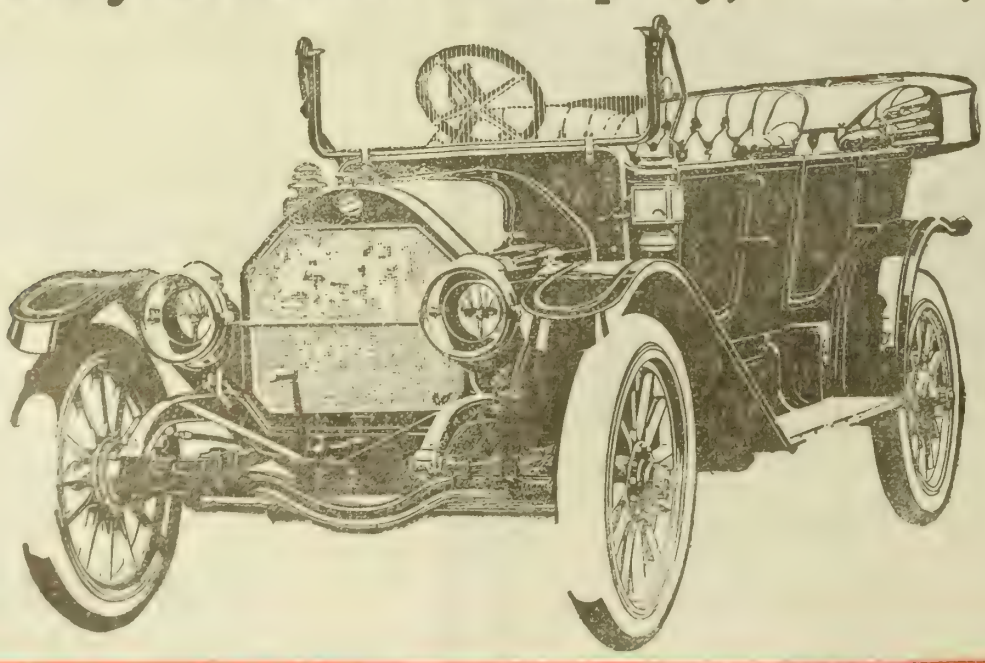
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For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 45. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 16, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

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Untutored senses stare at nature and get nothing; the mind looks and finds law. As there can be no sound without an ear, no perfume without a nose, so there can be no truth without a mind. As the half truth is more dangerous than the lie, the mind must be trained.

Victories in law, literature, art, commerce, war and peace are won by brains. When these are not given the training and culture to which they are entitled in youth, and the boys and the girls study only those branches which bear golden dollars, we be-dwarf the future of life and pauperize the world.

As the hoarded dollar has no value, so knowledge is useless unless disseminated. All capacity that is trained by the state should be dedicated to the state and the graduate should lead in the fight for pure government and clean civic life and against the selfseeking ambition which makes of democracy a delirium. —*I. D. G.*



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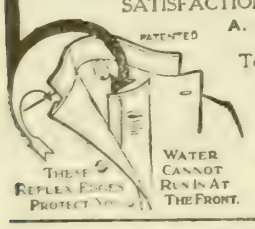
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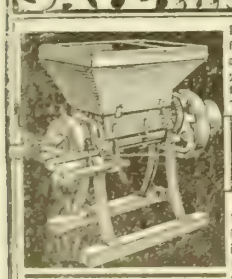
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APPLES FOR SPRING USE

CONCRETE STORAGE HOUSE ENABLES FARMERS TO STORE THE APPLE CROP

APPLES can be kept in cold storage without the use of ice. In a specially constructed concrete storage cave, built by the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural College last fall, fruit was kept in such perfect condition through the winter that it was unnecessary to open the packages and regrade before selling in the spring. Practically no loss was incurred by rotting, which causes damage to stored apples only when there is a lack of ventilation and a variation of temperature. The average variation was no greater than is common in iced storage houses. Seldom was it more than one or two degrees a week.

Such a cave as this one, large enough for 1,000 boxes of apples, can be built for $250 to $300, not including the excavating, which should not be expensive. Inside, the cave measures 24 feet long, 12½ feet wide, and 7 feet high. Ventilation was provided by means of an 8-inch tile laid below ground and coming to the surface three rods from the cave. The air which passed through this ventilator was warmed in summer and cooled in winter, so that it was near the temperature of the cave when it reached the storage room.

After the fruit had been stored about a month the ventilator was partly closed, as the fruit during the remainder of the time required less rapid ventilating. During the picking season when the nights are quite cold and frosty a low temperature is obtained in the fall without the use of ice by opening the cave door late in the evening and early in the morning. A temperature of 40 to 50 degrees is low enough at the start, and little trouble is experienced in obtaining a lower temperature after the first month. As near 33 degrees as possible should be maintained during winter and spring.

Nearly any fall or winter apples will easily keep until after Christmas. Under proper care the Winesap, Tewksbury, Genet and similar varieties keep almost perfectly until May or June.

The apples should be taken from the tree as soon as well colored but before they become very ripe. They should be handled with great care, as a bruised spot will start to rot within a very short time.

Any one having several barrels of apples can afford to build a small storage house. This need not be expensive, but should have insulated walls like an ice house.

It is better to place the apples in boxes or barrels than to store them in the bulk. If one apple rots in a box it will spoil only that box, while in a pile it would cause all the others to rot.

Under no conditions should apples be stored in the cellar, because it is very unsanitary and is likely to cause disease. Also it is impossible to keep an even temperature and good ventilation, the most important factors in the successful storing of apples.

Fall and Winter Pruning.

Warm days between now and spring may be used to advantage cutting out dead timber or branches that are too crowded among orchard or shade trees or shrubbery. Be careful, in pruning, to cut close to the shoulder so that the wound may readily heal next season. It is well in the case of trees to paint the wound over with some cheap paint in order to prevent drying out and cracking.

The Department of Agriculture

By C. M. WARNER, Tecumseh, Kansas

It is a trite saying that agriculture is the oldest occupation of man. But the oldest, so called, agriculture undoubtedly consisted of little if anything more than gathering the products of earth which grew spontaneously. The wild animal, not a beast of prey, is an agriculturalist to the extent that it secures its living directly from the products of earth, and man, in the earlier stages of his existence, was not much removed from the brute except that he had the ability to think and improve his situation. The earth refused to yield her increase to the fullest extent, and man, to supply his growing needs, soon began to experience the significance of the judgment that by the sweat of his brow he should eat bread all the days of his life, for he was forced to employ means to increase the natural products of earth. These included loosening the soil and planting such food plants as were available. There certainly must have been wet seasons and dry seasons; and agriculturally good years and bad years, even in those early times, and the agriculturist soon discovered that the earth would not yield a full crop of food-bearing plants and a crop of non-food-bearing plants at the same time, and that he could increase the food product by destroying the weeds.

After a while there came a year when the grain crop so nearly failed that our agriculturists were forced to resort to animal food in order to live until another crop could be raised. This was a new experience that opened to them the door for an important industry, viz.: stock raising, that should henceforth go hand in hand with grain raising, and minister to the comfort and prosperity of the agriculturist. Still we can well imagine that the early supplies of meat were secured by hunting the wild animals, the same as the vegetable food had been secured from the wild or natural products of earth. Slowly and by persistent effort the farmer progressed along the lines which experience taught him were the most successful. His business called forth deep and painstaking study by the profoundest minds. The Darwinian theory of evolution, as based upon the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, has no truer application anywhere than it has to methods of agriculture, for it is only by experiment and trial persistently repeated that the fittest methods of agriculture are discovered, and those are the ones that survive. But the methods which have proven successful in one locality may not apply at all in a different locality having a different soil, a different climate, or a different water supply. Each locality must discover its own best method, taking into consideration all the conditions, including transportation and marketing. Sometimes it is possible to produce a good crop for which there is no adequate market. For instance, I have known a good crop of flax produced in a section of country where so little flax was raised that there was really no market for it. And sometimes the cost of marketing is too high, so that either one of two things occurs, and perhaps both of them, viz.: the producer receives too little for his labor and investment, or the consumer pays too much for what he buys. Indeed each farmer must study his individual farm to know its adaptability and resources. He must also study himself to know his own abilities if he would be genuinely successful. Genuine success, however, is not measured by the ownership of an increased and increasing number of acres or a large bank account. The pioneer farmer in any fertile locality may, by a systematic, or unsystematic, continuance of soil robbing, acquire a title to vast landed estates, but leave a soil so impoverished of the essential elements of crop production that his successors must struggle for a living or abandon the farm altogether. True success in farming may not acquire wealth, but it will make the farm continually more productive year after year.

Not only the general welfare of mankind, but his very existence depends upon the results of agriculture, for "the farmer feeds them all." Without any flourish of trumpets and (shall we say it?) without appreciation, the farmer has accepted the responsibility, and met it as only the farmer can, for the world is fed and clothed, through the farmers' efforts, increasingly better day after day and year after year. He has been the pioneer of civilization; he has built up the waste places; he has made the desert to blossom as the rose. If he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before is a public benefactor, what shall we say—what name shall we give to him who has snatched an empire from barrenness and made it a life sustaining and prosperity producing garden?—From an address before Shawnee Grange, Watson, Kan.



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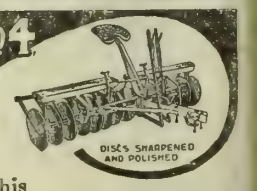
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With which is combined FARMERS ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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LET US HELP OURSELVES.

The farmer has been told time and again by everybody how to run his business. This habit on the part of the public generally has so long prevailed that every lawyer, doctor, preacher, mechanic, business man and what-not has considered himself as capable of advising the farmer. There is a certain class of people whose business it is to study the farmer's business and to recommend to him wherein, in their judgment, he can improve his methods with advantage to his own business. We regard advice from this latter class as proper and well worth consideration when from a reliable source.

We cannot help but feel that the farmer is responsible to a considerable extent for the advice thrust upon him by those who are not farmers and whose business is not that of investigating farm methods and conditions, and which persons make up the class first named. We believe that the reason so many people are suggesting to the farmer is because he shows so little disposition to help himself. If the farmer does not want help, well and good; no one can compel him to accept it.

Speaking of farmers generally, however, we believe that they lay too much stress upon hard work and not enough upon thought in connection with the management of their business. Because the farmer has a disposition to work with his hands and with his team from daylight to dark, giving little or no thought to a study of farm conditions in general, and because of his never ending close application to work, he does not know what is going on about him. The realization of this condition on the part of the farmer is, in our judgment, responsible for the disposition of everybody to lend him a helping hand.

Farmers as a class, in our judgment, are getting along better than any other people as a class, but his disposition to complain of his lot has made large numbers of well meaning citizens think that the farmer is down and out and for this reason they are disposed to lend a helping hand. Farming is a good business and it is as well done in Kansas as in any other state of which we know. There is nothing much the matter with farming in Kansas, as farming goes, but it could be much better. It is for the farmer himself to elect whether or not he shall change his ways. It is for him not to regard too seriously the aid extended him by those who have not and are not themselves closely allied with farming either in thought or practice. Let him regard the help of such not too seriously, and he will not be annoyed to the extent he says he now is and of which he complains. There are those whose business it is to see the agricultural needs of Kansas, and when they advise sanely, listen well and get all they have to say. Then follow their teachings if their plans seem feasible.

Within the last 10 months the Kansas Agricultural College has lost 15 teachers and heads of departments. The greater number of these have gone to other state educational institutions at higher salaries. Some have engaged in commercial enterprises. The last to go is E. H. Webster, dean of agriculture and director of the experiment station. His resignation is effective January 1. He will become associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman. It is not likely that a successor will be appointed to fill his place in the present fiscal year or until after July 1. Dean Webster was graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College in 1896 and from the Iowa Agricultural College four years later. He has held various positions on the teaching staffs of the Iowa and the Kansas colleges, and in 1903 was scientific expert in dairying in the United States Department of Agriculture and in 1905 to 1908 was chief of the dairy division in Washington. He came to the Kansas Agricultural College as dean and head of the experiment station in 1908.

GOOD FARMING CONSERVES.

Conservation of moisture and of soil fertility are the two things much talked about these days. We believe in conservation of both fertility and moisture, but do not feel inclined to talk about it in the same way that most people do. Ordinarily it is spoken of as some mysterious thing and the inference is that it is necessary to reach a conclusion through some intricate and technical process, all of which has the effect of making the man of ordinary intelligence weary. Most of us are not inclined to look unfavorably upon methods the results of which will be long in the accomplishment. The farmers of today need more money. The only way more money can be obtained is by better farming and the production of more bushels per acre at the lowest possible cost, the selling of these crops at a better price, or the feeding of them to live stock resulting in the sale of a near finished product, and at better profit than when the same crops are sold for market. If the farmer of today will do these things he will at once become the conserver of the soil moisture, and not only a conserver of soil fertility, but a builder of soil fertility, and will accomplish almost without realization the very things regarding which he is now apparently bored by column upon column prepared for his edification. Speaking of conservationists, some far-sighted conserver of everything suggests that we should conserve the power that goes to waste when gentle zephyrs sweep across the country. He would do this by running a dynamo with a windmill and using a storage battery which would store up the energy of the wind in the form of available current for the operation of farm machinery.

The use of alcohol is receiving some hard knocks these days. A prominent railway system, not content with the general rule heretofore in force on railways forbidding employes to drink while on duty, now forbids employes to indulge at all in drinking out of employment hours, or in any other conduct which will impair their health or make them less alert and less capable while on duty. The owner of one of the nation's pets—a prominent baseball team—announces that moderation in drinking is not sufficient; the players on his team must leave alcohol entirely alone and abandon cigarets. The justification for such rules may be found not only in the difficulty of being moderate in indulgence, but also in the cumulative and after-effects of dissipation. The world is moving; the old fetich of "personal liberty" at whatever cost of danger to the public at large seems to be losing its power.

A western Nebraska farmer reports that his silo saved the situation for him last winter. He cut about 65 acres of corn, none of which would have yielded more than five bushels to the acre, and filled a 280-ton silo. Early in December he bought about 240 head of cattle which he fed on silage and straw from January to April, as these were the only feeds he had. Instead of dying, as his neighbors predicted, these cattle gained an average of 60 pounds per head, and were sold on a good feeder market and at a good price. The corn which was left in the field was not worth the husking and could not be pastured on account of the deep snow, nor could hay be hauled. But with the straw and silage available the cattle were not only kept, but were kept profitably.

There is no feature of agricultural organization which can be as easily and effectively accomplished as that to be had through the country school. A course of study pointed toward the farm with teachers competent to teach it and an enthusiastic county superintendent is all the organization required to get the right kind of instruction before the boys and girls.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE SERVES.

For more than 40 years the farmers of Iowa have maintained farmers' clubs. The various community clubs are organized into the Iowa Association of Farmers' Clubs. The object of these clubs is "to develop better moral, social, educational and financial conditions in rural communities to the end that we shall have better homes and happier and more prosperous people." These clubs hold monthly meetings in district school houses. The objects of the club are accomplished through meetings very similar to farmers' institute meetings in this state. Our farmers' institute system offers the same opportunity for carrying out the objects above stated as do the Iowa farmers' clubs. KANSAS FARMER hopes to see the time when the farmers' institute has become as thoroughly established and as fixed a factor in the community welfare as the district school. The atmosphere of farm improvement in communities where there are active institutes—or for that matter other active farmers' organizations—is in every instance apparent. The institute engenders a most sympathetic, neighborly feeling conducive to a friendly and valuable interchange of ideas in the study of farm and home problems. Kansas needs no vehicle other than the farmers' institute to bring about the best and most desirable conditions for agricultural improvement.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has published the figures showing the aggregate quantity and values of the farm crops of this country for the present year. These figures are simply staggering in their immensity, and the first sensation on reading them is naturally one of self gratification that we as a nation are so comfortably fixed and so well shielded against the wolf at the door. There is another side, however. The corn crop this year is a heavy one. The consequence of this yield is a reduction of price. Next year doubtless very many farmers will say that it does not pay to try to raise more corn to the acre or more acres of corn, because the price is too low. This will result in a material decrease in the acreage, and this decrease, with the possible failure of the crop in some sections, may produce a short crop next year with consequent high prices, when everybody will get ready to plant corn again. The same thing is true in the raising of live stock on the farm. Now that population has overtaken production and disease and other causes have shortened the supply of meat producing animals, the prices are very high. This will doubtless tempt men to go into the live stock business heavily and, if it were possible to stock up with animals as rapidly as it is to grow grain crops, we should have an immediate oversupply of these animals and a consequent reduction in their value. In the live stock business, more than in any other branch of farming, it is the man who stays by his animals year after year who makes money. Getting scared at falling prices and selling when the price is low for fear of a greater loss, and then being compelled to buy when the price is high in order to get into the game again, is not the way to make money in the live stock business.

The name of President Waters, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been mentioned more times than that of any other man in connection with President-elect Wilson's appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture. President Waters will fill the necessary requirements of a cabinet officer, but Kansas needs him, and can afford to make the salary advance necessary to keep him at the head of the Kansas institution.

Edwin Taylor has been elected president of the Board of Regents of Kansas Agricultural College to succeed Arthur Capper, resigned. The board could not have made a better choice.

THE CATTLE OUTLOOK.

As the result of a strong popular agitation for a lower cost of living it is said that the ports of Germany may be opened to American cattle and meats. This would afford a large additional market, if it could be supplied, but, as the matter now stands, there is already a shortage of cattle in this country and we cannot supply our own people. Should these ports be opened it is probable that the Argentine would be the greatest beneficiary, and the very moderate prices which Argentine cattle and beef now command in England would be increased. Argentine beef forms the meat ration of the British workman and sells for about one-third the price received for home-grown beef, while American and Canadian beef only brings about two-thirds the price of British grown beef. The fact that there already exists a shortage of beef animals in this country; that our non-productive population is rapidly increasing while the producing population cannot, and the fact that there is always a waiting foreign market for American beef and cattle, would seem to point to a bright future for the cattle industry in this country.

Reports from the mountain states, which are now the great reservoir of the range beef supply, show that the females of the herds are being fattened for market under the temptations afforded by the present high prices.

This would seem to mean two things, and most important ones they are. When these cows are ready for market there will be a reduction in prices because of numbers. This will happen some time during the winter. It also means that the ranches and ranges of the west will be depleted of their breeding stock and a greater shortage with higher prices than we have ever known will follow. The solution of the beef problem lies with the corn belt farmer who raises his own cattle.

There are something over 2,000,000 cattle in Kansas described as other than milch cows. Presumably these are beef cattle of all ages. This makes a little less than .07 of one animal to the acre of improved land in the state. Now suppose this number of cattle were doubled, we should then have only one animal to every seven acres of improved land with 20,000,000 acres of unimproved land, much of which would be available in cattle raising, to draw upon. The state of Iowa, with only about two-thirds the area of Kansas, has double the number of cattle. Prices for land are higher in Iowa than in Kansas, and have been high for a much longer period, and yet the farmers raise beef cattle and prosper. They do not raise these cattle for fun, but because it pays them to do so, and it will pay Kansas farmers who will go at it right.

As the fall season approaches every year there is always a cry of car shortage and the markets are seriously interfered with and the farmers have difficulty in disposing of their grain because of congestion. It would seem a curious problem in these latter days that the farmer is the only business man in this country who is compelled to market his goods at a certain season of the year and all of them at the same time. The great flood of grain which goes to market after harvest of both wheat and corn crops is something hard to understand by one who knows the prosperous condition of the farmers. Either this grain could be held so as to prevent a congestion and low price to the farmer, or it could be fed on the farm and marketed in the form of the finished product as beef, pork or milk. The congestion, too, comes at a time when the roads are likely to be bad and the travel of the heavy loaded wagons carrying grain to market makes them worse. Farmers are surely forehanded enough to control the situation to their own advantage.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

THE good gardens of 1913 are being made now. Not that this is the time to sow seed or even lay out the beds, but the first work for next year's garden should be done now. Good gardeners, says Albert Dickens, head of the horticultural department of the Kansas Agricultural College, are removing their tomato vines, potato vines and corn stalks and either putting them in a compost heap or burning them.

Burning them is the quickest and most sanitary way of getting rid of this trash, but where humus is scarce it should be piled up in a corner of the garden and allowed to rot, when it will be in shape to spread over the garden in the spring.

In a large garden a well sharpened disk run over the ground will cut this trash so that it may be plowed under. But in a small town garden the compost heap is not particularly desirable. With the ground cleared, a ton or two of well rotted manure should be spread over a plot 50 feet square. The ground then should be plowed.

Ground well plowed in the fall will hold moisture better. Freezing will unlock some of the stored plant food and the plot is ready to be worked the first warm days of early spring. There are some gardens that should not be plowed in the fall because of the tendency of the soil to blow. Blowing is less likely to occur in ground left rough, but such soils may well have a good, heavy mulch of coarse manure and the coarse parts raked off before the garden is planted in the spring. Fall plowing also is helpful in clearing up an ugly backdoor landscape.

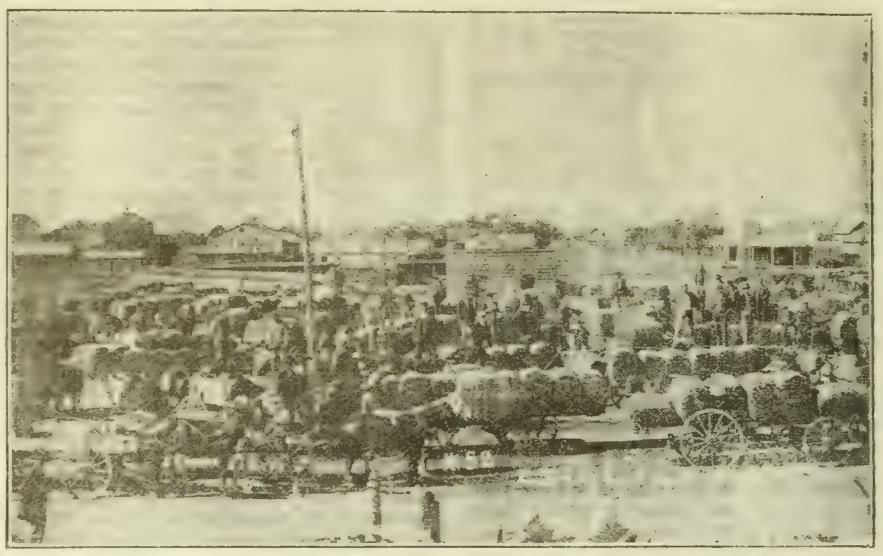
Threshing Kafir.

It is not unusual to note from the news press the unsuccessful attempts to thresh Kafir a few weeks after harvesting. KANSAS FARMER has called attention to the fact that after the heads are placed in the stack they go through a sweat similar to that through which wheat passes. No farmer would think of threshing wheat while in the sweat. It would be too tough to thresh successfully and the loss of grain in the straw would be heavy. The same general conditions prevail with reference to Kafir and which conditions prevent early threshing. Like wheat, if Kafir is threshed before it sweats in the stack it will sweat in the bin, and great damage be done the grain in spite of the large amount of labor required in shoveling and drying. There is little question but that Kafir is a crop on which the Kansas farmer can afford to lean with a greater degree of security than upon any other grain crop. The successful use of Kafir, however, will depend upon learning many things in connection with its handling and feeding which things are not yet generally understood. It is up to the Kafir grower to learn and know his crop as well as he knows other crops, and when he is thoroughly familiar with its peculiarities he will find it of greater value than he has heretofore supposed.

Broom Corn in Kansas.

Kansas in 1911, on 56,000 acres, produced 15 million pounds of broom corn with a value of $898,000. The greater part of this corn is produced in the southwest counties, Stevens County leading last year with 11,000 acres. This acreage was almost four times that of any other county. The counties of Stevens, Morton, Seward, Meade, Kearney, Hamilton and Grant are the large growers in the southwest, while the counties of Reno, Rice and Marion are the big counties in central Kansas, Allen in the southeast, Cheyenne in the northwest, and Republic in the north central.

Liberal is one of the important shipping points for the southwest, as many as 700 to 1,000 cars being shipped out of that point annually. During the selling season about 30 brokers made their headquarters at Liberal. Wichita is said to be the largest broom corn market in the world, and in that town there is storage capacity for 1,400 carloads. Broom corn prices are lower this year than last, and as a result raisers are holding their brush. It is said that not more than 40 cars are now in storage at Wichita. Dealers declare that the prices paid last year were too high owing to the invasion of Kansas by eastern manufacturers who, as a result, loaded up with high-priced corn on which they lost money. This year manufacturers are buying more cautiously. Growers about Liberal are confident that prices will be better and are determined to hold for higher prices. The highest price paid last year was $200 a ton. Four acres in the southwest produce a ton of broom corn. This is $50 gross per acre for the crop. The picture on this page is a last year's scene on the broom corn market at Liberal.



BROOM CORN MARKET SCENE IN LIBERAL, KAN.

Threshing Whole Kafir.

A. S. M., Holton, Kan., asks if it is advisable to thresh Kafir, stalk and all. We have in our own experience undertaken to thresh Kafir without removing the heads and by putting the whole plant through the machine. Our own efforts, as well as those of our neighbors, failed. In the first place, too much of the grain is lost by being thrown over into the fodder. A large percentage of the leaves is ground to powder and blown away or lost in feeding. The loss from the spoiling of the fodder is considerable, too. This because it cannot be so stacked as to turn water well. The whole Kafir plant is difficult to put through the machine. It is too bulky. It is likewise tough, the Kafir stalks retaining their sap for weeks after being cut and shocked.

The best practice is to remove the Kafir heads, stack and let them go through the sweat before threshing. After the heads are removed, provided the Kafir has been shocked, set the fodder up in large shocks well tied.

Lighting Farm Buildings.

L. O. F., Seneca, Kan., asks for information regarding lighting farm buildings. Nine of every ten farm buildings used in housing stock are poorly lighted. Poultry houses and horse and cow stables should be well lighted and the windows should be kept clean so as to admit the light. The windows, too, should be so constructed as to permit opening in the summer and allowing ventilation. Good light is necessary from a sanitary point of view as well as from the point of convenience for doing the work inside. The rule for lighting is one square foot of glass to 20 to 25 square feet of floor space in horse, cattle and large swine barns, and at least one square of glass to every 15 feet of floor space in dairy barns and poultry houses. To be most effective windows should be long vertically. That is, the ordinary four-pane sash used for residence lighting should in these buildings be placed sidewise. The height of the window should be so regulated as to allow the sunlight to directly strike the floor.

Jewell County Institute and Corn Show.

The last week in October the Jewell County farmers' institute held its annual meeting and corn show. The attendance was large, the meeting interesting, and the corn show most excellent. A large part of the success of these Jewell County meetings is due to J. W. Kyle, the untiring secretary. This institute pays liberal cash premiums for exhibits of corn, small grains, vegetables and culinary exhibits. The four boys winning in the corn show and the two girls winning in the bread-baking contest were this year each given a week free of all expense at the state institute held between Christmas and New Years at Manhattan. One of the features of the institute this year was a boys' contest in judging hogs. The boy winning was given a pure-bred pig as a prize. The hearty financial support of the Mankato business men is largely responsible for the success, too.

Big Crop After Drainage.

Four hundred and fifty bushels of corn from eight acres that was almost worthless two years ago is the yield Mort Van Buskirk of Kincaid, Kan., received this year. Drainage did it. Mr. Van Buskirk wrote, two years ago, to H. B. Walker, state drainage and irrigation engineer, asking what he should do with an eight-acre piece of swampy land covered with willows. This land never had produced anything. Mr. Walker advised him to drain the land, and he did. The land was planted to corn and yielded 450 bushels. Other corn in that neighborhood averaged from 10 to 40 bushels to the acre. The cost of draining the land was $125. Mr. Van Buskirk values his corn at 50 cents a bushel, or $225. Besides the increased crop, he considers his land is worth $1,000 more by the improvement.

Losses in Barnyard Manure.

The nitrogen in barnyard manure is easily worth 8 cents per pound. In the course of 12 months a horse will produce 15 tons of manure and litter, containing in round numbers 130 pounds of nitrogen with a value of $10.40. When this same basis of calculation is applied to each grown animal on the farm, it is easy to know what the value of the winter's manure is if that manure be gotten on to the land in such way that this nitrogen, together with its other fertilizing elements, is saved. The manure should be gotten on to the field and worked into the soil as soon as possible after its production. However, if the manure must be piled up from the barns, the more compact the pile the less will be the loss from leaching and burning.

Machine Captures and Kills Potato Bugs.

A practical device for disposing of potato bugs without poison is now being manufactured in large quantities. In operation, one wheel is on each side of the row of potatoes to be picked. Two revolving plates, tipped with canvas, rapidly brush the bugs from the vines over into the apron near the right wheel. At the bottom of this apron the edge is turned up so as to form a gutter or trough and thus prevent the bugs from falling to the ground. In this trough is a small spiral conveyor which carries them toward the rear, where a pair of steel disks crush them and drop them back onto the ground. Adjusting devices, which are easily controlled by the driver from his seat, are provided for different heights of vines.—Popular Mechanics.

Materials for a Yard of Concrete.

Answering L. E. B., Lawrence, Kan.: The following rule will furnish the desired information. To find the number of sacks of cement to make a yard of concrete, divide 40 by the number of "parts" in the mixture; thus for a 1-2-4 mix the number of sacks of cement will be 40 divided by 7 or 5.7. To find cubic feet of sand, multiply number of sacks of cement by "parts" of sand or 2 times 5.7 or 11.4. Similarly the number of sacks of gravel will be 4 times 5.7 or 22.8. If only gravel had been used, the method would have been the same. A 1-2 mix would require 13.3 sacks of cement and 26.6 cubic feet of sand for a yard of concrete.

Use of Cover Crops.

C. E. B., Ottawa, Kan., asks about the advantages of cover crops. On fields which lie fallow during the fall and winter the cover crop is well worth while. It adds organic matter and humus to the soil, increasing the moisture-holding capacity, and makes the heavy soils more easily handled, and prevents blowing. Clay or silt soils, which are always low in organic matter, are difficult to cultivate, and these are greatly improved by cover crops. Cow peas, vetch, rye, barley or oats sown as early as possible make good cover crops. The cover crop is valuable to the orchard. In fruit-growing districts it is quite generally used.

Loss in Barnyard Manure.

Answering L. O. F., Reno, Kan.: The Maryland Station reports an experiment in which 80 tons of barnyard manure were placed in a pile out of doors and left subject to the rains, winds and snows for 12 months. At the end of the time the pile had lost 60 per cent of its original weight. From the standpoint of loss of fertilizing value it is altogether probable that this was still greater.

Huge Concrete Barn.

It is said that the largest concrete barn in Kansas is being erected in Grant County by Otto Schaeffer and which barn will stable 500 head of Polled Angus cattle, this breed being the specialty on this farm of 2,000 acres.

NOVEMBER FOR WAR ON THE CHINCH BUG

IF the farmers on every section of land will co-operate in the burning of bunch grass and big bluestem, 985 of every 1,000 chinch bugs wintering there can be killed. The bugs are leaving the corn fields now for their winter homes along fence rows and in patches of grass. Examination will show where burning is necessary, and co-operation with your neighbors will make it an easy matter. November is the time to burn the grass. Repeated experiments in various sections of the state show that fall burning is the one certain way to prevent the possibility of a bug invasion the following summer. But to make fall burning successful, co-operation of farmers in a neighborhood is necessary. If Jones burns his grass and Smith, across the road, doesn't, the bugs will emerge from the Smith grass next spring and attack crops on both farms.

A sweeping fire, a back fire or a side fire may be used in the burning. Where the grass has made a heavy growth or where it is so short that fire will not move over it in any other way, the sweeping fire should be used. The side and back fires are used in burning over meadows that have been kept mowed or where there is not a heavy growth of grass. In all cases the grass should be burned as closely to the ground as possible. The closer it is burned the greater number of bugs are killed. If the grass is burned to within one inch of the crown, 95 to 100 per cent of the chinch bugs are killed, experiments show.

THE TROPIC OF KAFIR

One of the World's Oldest Grain Crops Finds a New Home



STREET SCENES, EL DORADO, KAN., 1912 KAFIR CARNIVAL—GRAIN, HEADS AND FODDER OF KAFIR USED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY AS DECORATION.

KANSAS was settled by farmers from the rich corn valleys to the eastward who brought with them their methods, their crops and their knowledge. On the new-broken sod of the western prairies they planted corn and timothy and spring wheat as they had done in their former land, and disappointment and sometimes disaster followed.

The immigrant farmer tried to force nature to produce as he desired and not as she would under these new-found conditions. Instead of continuing the farm operations to which he had been accustomed in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, he found it necessary to adopt a new agriculture suited to the untried conditions of the higher western plains. The success of the Kansas farmer has been measured entirely by his realization of the necessity for new crops and new methods with old ones, and his adoption of means suited to the conditions.

There have been epochs in the history of Kansas farming, each of which has marked the advancement of the farmer in the solution of the problems which confronted him and has been to his material interest and the welfare of the state. It was only through adverse conditions that Kansas farmers learned to raise winter instead of spring wheat, and this has given the state a worldwide reputation. By conquering adverse conditions, corn has been made a permanent crop in a larger part of the state and the corn belt extended westward. The winning of the fight against these conditions has made Kansas the first alfalfa state in the world. The agricultural reputation of the state has been built upon a successful battle with conditions which were unknown and untried and which were adverse only because they were unknown and untried.

Kansas is not subject to more adverse farming conditions than are other states. The crop loss in Kansas from dry weather is undoubtedly less than that of other corn belt states east of the Missouri River from wet weather. Kansas soils and climate combine to develop the seed part of any plant more than the stalk, and while our crops may not grow so tall, the yield of grain is heavy because the substance of the plant goes into the grain instead of the stalk.

Following the adoption of winter wheat and of alfalfa came the adoption of the nonsaccharine sorghums as grain producing crops in the epoch marking history of the state. Among these, Kafir has easily taken the lead because of its special adaptability to weather and soil conditions. While we talk with pride of the gradual extension of the corn belt to the south and west, we are conscious that corn is not absolutely a certain crop each year in its outlying territory. When a yield of corn is made it is very generally a heavy one, but this does not occur every year. In the meantime the demand for a grain crop which can be used for live stock maintenance and fattening has been answered in the discovery of the valuable qualities of Kafir and its general adoption as a field crop.

Of semi-tropical origin, Kafir has been found to be well adapted to the conditions of the south and west and has brought to that country a sure grain crop which is vastly more certain in growth and yield than is the corn; which is practically equal to corn in feeding value and which is almost independent of weather conditions. Its average yield is more by [illegible] 10 or 12 bushels per acre than is that of corn, while its stover is valuable in the silo, or when thickly sown it makes an excellent hay. This certainty of growth, heavy yield, and practical independence of weather conditions, makes of Kafir one of the most valuable plants known to western agriculture. It is especially adapted to those regions which also produce alfalfa, and a combination of these two into a feeding ration gives the western Kansas farmer the cheapest, the most economical, and the most abundant feed in the form of a balanced ration possessed by any farmer in any country.

It is little wonder then that the progressive farmers of the southwest should appreciate the value of Kafir, and it is entirely in keeping with the spirit of Kansas that the farmers of Butler County should unite with the business men in holding an annual Kafir carnival, which is not only the first and greatest event of its kind, but is perhaps the most nearly unique of any agricultural celebration.

* * *

A Queen of the Carnival was elected and suitably enthroned on a beautifully decorated float which led a procession composed of other floats gotten up by various civic societies, fraternal orders, business interests and schools. This procession of floats was varied in character and included a four-ox team on the one hand and the latest model of automobile on the other. The most interesting feature, perhaps, was the part taken by the school children in the parade. Many of these were dressed in fantastic garments prepared for the occasion, others wore crowns or decorations make of Kafir; still others carried banners with Kafir devices, but the significant part was that practically all of the schools in the county participated. This parade of the children showed, as nothing else could do, that the entire county was interested in the event and willing to participate. It also showed that there is no evident traces of race suicide in Butler County.

Another conspicuous feature of the parade was the prize winning herd of Herefords owned by Robert H. Hazlett. These cattle were newly returned from a triumphant tour of the big fairs, including the American Royal, from which they had brought high honors to Butler County in return for the Kafir and alfalfa on which they had been raised.

Two blocks on a side street in the heart of the city had been set apart for the booths, which were erected of Kafir by the various townships in competition for the liberal prizes offered. This section of the city was called Kafirville and was free to all visitors who were invited to inspect the displays made by the different organizations. That which won the first prize of $100 represented the interior of a farm home furnished with fireplace, mantel, clock, sofa, chair, table, rug and wall paper, all done in Kafir, of which the patterns were displayed in different varieties or with the aid of darker colored sorghum seed. It was a very perfect work of art. The winner of the second prize was a reproduction of a famous cartoon in which Uncle Sam was shown attempting to lead an elephant, a donkey, and a bull moose, each of which seemed to desire to go a different way and to help entangle Uncle Sam in the leading-straps. All this was done in Kafir and so perfectly that it was difficult to see this booth on account of the crowd about it. Each booth was original in design and all were highly interesting.

Of course there were amusement features. These were of a clean kind and afforded wholesome enjoyment to the visitors, of whom there were thousands. It is said that El Dorado never had so large a crowd of people on its streets as that which assembled to visit the carnival on the last day. It was stated by an old-time resident that there were more people in the city that day than were residents of the county. It is known that there were visitors from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois and Oklahoma, and possibly from other states. The streets were lined with people for many blocks during the passing of the parade, which is said to have exceeded two miles in total length, but the largest assemblage of people occurred before the noon hour to witness the baby show on the court house square, as is shown by one of our engravings herewith.

* * *

Butler County this year had a total of 118,850 acres in Kafir, and so far as is known had the largest acreage of any county in Kansas. It may have been exceeded, however, by some counties in Oklahoma, as that state had planted more than 1,500,000 acres in Kafir this year. This fact is mentioned because of the other fact that the farmers of Oklahoma had equally hard conditions with which to contend, and their interest in Kafir was developed by a Butler County man.

Like the other great changes that have come to Kansas agriculture, the development of Kafir as a crop in this section was the result of a fight against adverse conditions. Butler County is one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the largest counties in the state. It has a good deal of rough and hilly land which is suitable for pasture and hay, while its river valleys are wonderful in their production of alfalfa. For several years this county and those adjacent to it suffered from a failure of the corn crop, not due to a lack of moisture, but to the fact that the rainfall was not seasonable for the corn. This fact led to investigation as to the merits of Kafir and its general adoption in trial plots by the farmers. When these men found how successful Kafir is as a grain producing crop under their conditions, and how nearly equal it is in feeding value to Indian corn, they increased their acreage until now it is the dominant crop of the county. Ten pounds of Kafir grain are equal to nine pounds of Indian corn in feeding value, and as the average yield for a series of years has been about 11 bushels per acre more than that of Indian corn, and as stock of all kinds are very fond of it and return good value for its use, the reasons why Kafir is so popular are not far to seek.

While Kafir is more or less familiar to the farmers of the southwest generally, there seems to be an impression that it is very hard on the soil, and some farmers are backward about raising it on this account, preferring to trust their luck to the uncertainties of a corn crop. Kafir is hard on the soil in the sense that any crop that produces a large yield of forage or grain, or both, necessarily removes a larger amount of the elements of plant food from the soil than does another crop which yields less heavily. Kafir is also hard on the soil in the sense that it is a voracious feeder and will sustain its vitality in soil so dry that other plants would cease to live. In seasons of prolonged drouth the Kafir will absorb practically every particle of moisture from the soil, and after it is harvested the farmer finds his land is very dry and cloddy and argues that it has been injured by the growth of Kafir. It has not been injured more than it would have been by any other equally vigorous feeder, but the soil has been put out of condition by the absorption of all the moisture in the growth of the plant.

Another peculiarity about Kafir which renders it especially valuable in the south and west is to be found in the fact that when a prolonged season of drouth occurs it does not die, but simply ceases to grow until the rains come. This has been mentioned before, but it is so important that it should be emphasized. A stunted growth of stalk may result, but this never seems to affect the yield of grain if there are late rains in time to induce further growth and maturity before frost. Kafir matures in a shorter time than does most varieties of Indian corn, and a little care in planting it and in the selection of good seed will come as near making a crop of grain a sure thing as will anything known to Kansas agriculture.

Festal occasions, such as the Kafir Carnival of Butler County, have other values than those of celebrating the harvest, of paying tribute to Ceres. They serve to bring together, as cannot be done in any other way, the inhabitants of the county under the most favorable conditions and when they have a community of interest. They serve to show

(Continued on page eleven)



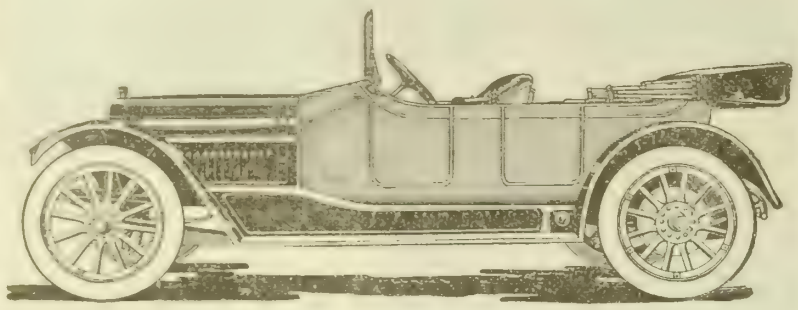
PRODUCTS OF KISER FARM IN LAST YEAR'S KAFIR CARNIVAL PARADE.

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There are some more things that make the big value in the 1913 Mitchell: The extra long wheel base; the new, French Belaise springs; the complete electric lighting system; electric starter—independent of each other, and both operating from driver's seat.

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5-passenger Six	50 H. P.,	132-in.	3¾x6 in.	1850
2-passenger Six	50 H. P.,	132-in.	3¾x6 in.	1850
5-passenger Four	40 H. P.,	120-in.	4¼x7 in.	1500
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KNOWS GOOD FARMING

Chester McWilson, Rice, Kan., Tells About It

WHAT three factors—each of which is within control of the farmer—influences a good corn yield?

Answer: "The following are three factors within control of the farmer which influence a good corn yield: First, a well prepared seed bed of good rich soil; second, cultivation that keeps a layer of pulverized soil and prevents weeds and grass; third, seed must be properly selected, stored and tested."

Should seed corn, Kafir, cane or milo be selected from the field or bin, and why?

Answer: "Seed corn, Kafir, cane and milo should be selected from the field. When seed is selected from the field, ears may be selected from stalks which bear a heavy foliage and are free from smut and suckers."

What are the advantages in planting large seeds?

Answer: "Large seeds contain stronger germs and can supply more plant food than small seeds. If the germ is weak, the plant will remain weak throughout its entire life."

In what respects are wheat growers able to take effective measures against damage to this wheat crop from the Hessian fly?

Answer: "Wheat growers are able to take effective measures to protect their next crop from the Hessian fly by deep plowing that covers all trash and stubble. Wheat should be sown on or immediately after the fly-free date, which is October 1 in northern Kansas and October 14 in southern Kansas."

Where do the greater percentage of chinch bugs winter?

Answer: "The largest numbers of chinch bugs winter in clumps of bunch grass and patches of bluestem."

What are effective means of combating chinch bug damage?

Answer: "Effective means of combating chinch bugs are: First, burning and destroying all rubbish; second, destroy all rubbish left after corn shocks and Kafir and cane shocks are removed; third, barriers between wheat and corn should be constructed."

Do you think it worth while to clean up the farm, with a view to destroying all insect pests?

Answer: "I think it worth while to clean up the farm to destroy insect pests."

The average per cent of butter fat contained in cream sold to Kansas creameries during the years 1909 to 1911 was 30 per cent. Could the farmer profitably separate a heavier cream?

Answer: "The farmer could profitably separate a heavier cream than 30 per cent, as it would leave more skim milk on the farm."

How many pounds of butter was made in creameries from cream produced in Kansas in 1911?

Answer: "In 1911 there was 30,461,778 pounds of butter made in Kansas creameries from cream produced in Kansas."

How many more cattle does Iowa have than Kansas?

Answer: "Iowa has about 1,300,000 more cattle than Kansas."

If both cane and Kafir roughage is grown on the farm, which should be fed first, and why?

Answer: "If cane and Kafir roughage is grown, the cane should be fed first. Cane, if not fed early in the winter, has a tendency to sour, while Kafir keeps much better."

FARM BOYS' AND GIRLS' CONTEST

October 12, Issue of Kansas Farmer

A LARGE number of KANSAS FARMER boys and girls submitted answers to the questions printed in our issue of October 12 and which questions pertained to general farm operations.

Without exception the letters were well written and more than usual originality was shown in the answers submitted. It was plain that those boys and girls writing have a good understanding of what has been printed in KANSAS FARMER columns on the various topics on which questions were asked.

I am certain that the boys and girls of 20 years ago could not have submitted a bunch of letters so generally well written and well constructed as these.

The three cash prizes have been forwarded, $1 each, to Chester McWilson, Rice, Kansas; Ruth McDowell, Parkerville, Kansas, and Will Johnson, Humboldt, Kansas. The excellence of the letters by the three above named writers was in the order of the names given.

Special mention is due Richard E. Nelson, Waterville, Kansas; DeWitt Brubaker, McPherson, Kansas; John Smith, Eudora, Kansas, and Irvin Barnett, Morland, Kansas.

The questions we asked and the answers—the latter without editorial revision—submitted by Chester McWilson, are printed on this page.

T. A. Borman

EDITOR.

View of Cost of Living

By Roy N. Adams, Clerk, Mound City, Ill.

THE cost of living is actually but little higher than it was some years ago—that is, the same sort of living. A large amount of newspaper space devoted to this subject has raised a mental fog for us.

Gauze silk hose cost more than sturdy cotton and wear out faster. This very aptly illustrates the difference in the cost of living all along the line.

Meat and meat products are higher in price. They will never be lower. There are more people than formerly, including a million a year immigration, and less cattle and hogs. The demand is increasing—the supply is decreasing, and this will continue indefinitely unless each individual small farm owner can be taught, induced to forced to raise cattle and hogs.

Most of us eat far too much meat, and we, of course, demand the best. A tenderloin steak at $1.50 served has less units of strength-giving force than a can of baked beans at a dime, but we must have the steak. Why?

The cheap cuts of meat properly prepared are nutritious and as much or more sustaining as the 30 cents per pound cuts, but we must have the latter on our table. Why? Is it not true that pride and keeping up a show have a large influence on our eating expense?

Corn bread is palatable, nutritious and inexpensive. Our forefathers lived on parched corn alone. Who eats cornbread now? Mighty few. Why? Simply a matter of pride again. Pride plus waste plus carelessness equals high cost of living. Common sense plus care in cooking and thought in buying equals low cost of living.

That's all.

More farm implements are worn out by sun and rain than by use. Get them under cover and use plenty of grease and paint. Doing this means the difference between buying new implements every 10 years rather than every three years.

The Pleasant Clerks Of Bargain Town

Here you are at Bargain Town—the thousand-page 1913 Catalogue of Montgomery Ward & Company. From your easy chair, with the family crowding around, you see in the the pages of true bargains the handiwork of a world-wide organization.

So real does it all appear, so closely does it approach handling and examining the actual merchandise, that scores of pleasant clerks seem waiting on you, bearing right off the lavish pages the very things you want to select so that you may admire them and find in them the value which has delighted five generations of purchasers.

These pleasant Clerks of Bargain Town are men of flesh and blood, of ability and training. They may be hundreds of miles away from where you sit, but here in our immense 50-acre store they serve you as really and effectively as if they did actually come to you in your home.

Their supreme work is in giving to you with each purchase a bountiful saving by striking out middlemen's profits.

Send for this our latest, largest Catalogue, of 1913, and be waited on in your home at your leisure with real bargains, service and economy by the Pleasant Clerks of Bargain Town.

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Chicago Kansas City Fort Worth, Texas



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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. I-15, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: I would like to know how the "Pleasant Clerks of Bargain Town" can serve me. So kindly send me your new Catalogue, all delivery charges prepaid.

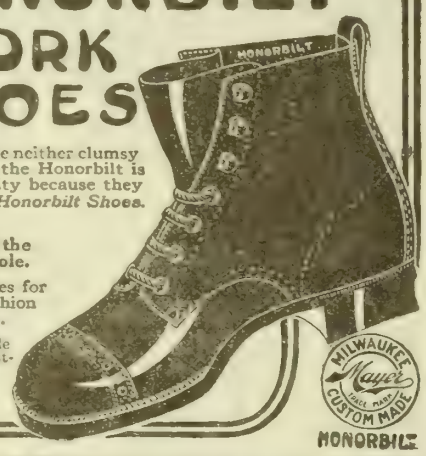
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Mayer Honorbilt Work Shoes are made for hard knocks and rough wear. The stock used is selected for its strength and durability. Seasoned upper leather, heavy oak tanned soles, solid counters, double leather toes and double rows of stitching make Honorbilt Work Shoes extra serviceable.

Mayer HONORBILT WORK SHOES



While they are built for hard service, they are neither clumsy nor ill-fitting. For comfort, looks and service the Honorbilt is first among work shoes. They have the quality because they are "built on honor." *Ask your dealer for Honorbilt Shoes. If not obtainable, write to us.*

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

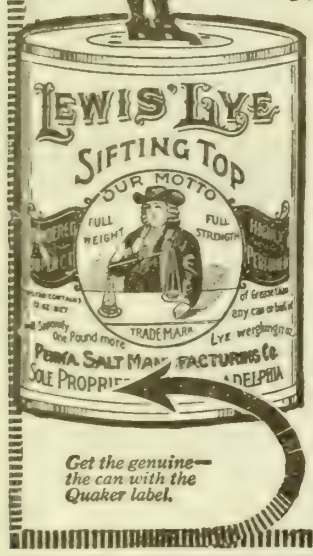
FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, handsome 15x20 picture of George Washington.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. Milwaukee



Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century for Softening Water



Get the genuine—the can with the Quaker label.

It makes no difference *what* your *present* method of softening water or general house cleaning may be—you can always depend upon Lewis' Lye to lessen your *future* labors and help you accomplish more.

The uniform purity and strength of genuine Lewis' Lye is guaranteed by ourselves and your grocer.

It is the *only* lye made and marketed by manufacturing chemists and is absolutely the best and most economical for—

Making Soap—Softening Water—Household Cleaning—Disinfecting Purposes—Preventing Hog Cholera and Worms—Destroying Vermin—Spraying Trees, etc.

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MONEY BACK If you are not Satisfied



For the next 30 days we are making this unprecedented offer of our 8-foot Clipper Galvanized Steel Windmill, with a 30-foot, 4-post galvanized steel tower, sold everywhere for $55.00 and $60.00 delivered at any railroad station in the state of Kansas for only $35.

JUST THINK OF IT. This fine pumping outfit, including an 8-foot Clipper Galvanized Steel Windmill and a 30-foot, 4-post galvanized steel tower, the best that money can produce, and guaranteed, for only $35.00, and your money back if you are not satisfied.

SAVE FROM $20.00 to $25.00, and get the best and most satisfactory WINDMILL that money can produce.

Cut this out and send it in with your order. Don't lose this opportunity, but send your order in today. Good for 30 days only.

The Clipper Windmill & Pump Co.

TOPEKA, KANSAS

Dated October 26, 1912.

THE FARM



The farmer is entitled to a square deal the same as the man of any other class. He is entitled to a square deal on the strength of his ability and his manliness, not because he as a class is a better man than his neighbor in business. There is no class of individuals free from dishonesty. If there is more dishonesty among some classes than among others, it is because of the person and not of the occupation.

It has been stated that the greatest handicap to progress is narrow, stingy people. Public spirit and liberality is a great asset. The influence of liberality, whether exerted through money or counsel, means much to the man who gives it and much more to those with whom he comes in contact. The public spirited and enterprising individual in all walks of life is the really potential, upbuilding factor.

The farm equipment is not complete without a fanning mill. Make up your mind to buy a good mill and use it in the careful preparation of all seeds which will be planted henceforth on your farm. At every shake the fanning mill will throw out the robber weed and the spindling stalk. Set the sieves to leave only the best grains and kernels for planting. The use of good seed will go a long way toward a good crop.

Now that it is all over, a statement relative to the number of eligible voters of the United States is not amiss. According to the 1910 census there were 26,999,151 of voting age in continental United States. Subtracting the number of foreign born men who have not been naturalized, there remain 23,260,560 men of voting age. The same census figures show, however, that of the potential voters only about 66 per cent actually vote. What would be the result if all eligibles voted?

It is not amiss to again caution our readers that when cattle are in the corn stalks that plenty of salt should be provided and the drinking heartily of water be encouraged. So long as there are plenty of nubbins in the field the danger from impaction is not great. We have so far heard of no trouble as a result of pasturing stalks. So long as large quantities of blades are in the stalk field—and especially if the weather is dry—conditions are conducive to trouble and every precaution should be taken to guard against loss.

The value of corn and grass can best be appreciated upon the full realization of some figures like these. Recently 51 Missouri steers were marketed in Kansas City at $10 per 100, at a total of $7,200. These steers had been fed on Missouri grass and corn, and these products converted into beef sold for $200 per ton. It would seem that with a thorough understanding that the best and highest priced beef can be produced on the crops of the farm only, that more farm crops would be converted into live stock products and that this in itself should be the strongest argument for increased interest in live stock farming.

The value of a diversity of farm crops is each day more and more apparent. Not long since we talked with a man who last year grew and sold $1,000 worth of potatoes in a locality which is not regarded as particularly adapted to potatoes. These were grown on 10 acres and were more potatoes than grew that year in any three or four townships of that county. We recently talked with a man who this year has grown 200 acres of popcorn which will yield an income estimated at $30 to $35 per acre. Not long since a farmer told us that he had raised $100 worth of onions this year on a garden patch. The significance is that instead of placing our whole dependence in one or two crops we can afford to diversify with profit and assurance.

Every day, to the man who goes about, there occurs some incident which helps to answer the question as to the high cost of living. Not long since we talked with an ice cream manufacturer who five years ago operated his factory only during the summer season. Now he operates it the year around, and says he makes more money during the winter months than during the summer months; this for the reason that people are now consuming large quantities of fancy ice cream during the winter and his margin of profit on bricks and fancy designs is much greater than in the plain cream consumed during the summer. High cost naturally follows high living.

For years silage has been known to be an economical feed in the production of meat. Not until the past few years, however, has silage-fed beef been recognized as superior to that produced by methods of feeding in which silage has not been employed. In the packing centers of this country silage-fed beef now commands a premium. This is an added argument for the silo. That little touch of refinement in the preparation of any food commodity which makes it sought by the consumer is a thing which the food producer can well afford to give. It requires about so much in cents to produce a pound of beef. If in the feeding that pound can be made just a little better than the average pound, the added value is an added profit which usually costs little.

The miles of hedge fence in Kansas are each year becoming fewer. The big hedge has probably robbed Kansas fields to a greater extent than any other one thing except weeds. The hedge has been responsible for many "loafing" acres. An acre which yields nothing is as bad and as expensive a luxury as the "boarder" cow. With farm land ranging in value from $50 to $150 per acre and upward, it is poor economy to waste from a half to a dozen acres along hedge rows—a thing easily possible on the quarter section farm when it is hedged around and across. We would cut the hedge this fall and winter, get out of it all the fence posts and firewood possible, and burn the rubbish clean. This will be the end of the hedge. The general appearance of the farm will be improved and the farm's value enhanced.

In an exchange we note the statement that since the farmer has become an automobile owner he has become a machinist. The farmer has always been a machinist. The farmer can and has been able to make his machinery go with comparatively small necessity for patronizing the blacksmith shop. The farmer is a born tinkerer and his enforced ability to patch up a broken-down machine with wire and bolts has stood him well in hand. The convenient forges and blacksmith tools needed to do ordinary work have for years been found on a large percentage of our farms. The farmer is better able to take care of himself along mechanical lines—and for that matter along most other lines—than the people of any other class. The automobile cannot claim the honor of having made a machinist of the Kansas farmer.

Cold storage has done wonders for the American farmer. He should see to it that cold storage operations are not crippled to the detriment of his own welfare. In a Chicago cold storage recently the editor saw carloads upon carloads of frozen strawberries, cherries, raspberries, etc. These fruits were frozen solid. This winter they will be used as fresh fruits. The cold storage of fruits has been employed, we are told, for some three or four years past, and as a result the berry growers have been realizing more money for their labors than for a number of years past. The cold storage warehouse is, in the case of eggs, butter, cheese, apples, potatoes, etc., the most important conserver of our agricultural resources. Its merit lies in the fact that large quantities of the products of our soils are saved from unprofitable prices resulting from the flooding of the markets and are given to the consuming public at a time and in such condition that they can be used.

In speaking of the horse plague in Kansas, one of these near farm papers places the value of the loss at $10 per head.

Root Storage.

Subscriber T. D. O., Leavenworth, Kan., a city reader, wants to know how carrots, parsnips, beets, etc., may be held in the cellar without drying out or shrinking. Roots should be placed on two or three inches of moist sand and covered with sand to the same depth. This will hold the roots plump and tender throughout the winter. This is important, especially to the city dweller who has a furnace in his basement and in which residences the cellars are usually warm.

Feterita Valuable Grain and Forage Crop.

W. F. C., Sentinel, Okla., writes that for several years he has been growing a crop called "Feterita," which looks much like milo and has many of the characteristics of that plant but does not have the drooping head. He says the grain is larger than common milo, is pure white in color, and softer than either Kafir or milo, and the forage has much greater feeding value than that of milo. When about 6 inches high the plant puts out 4 to 10 suckers, and each of these matures a head. He plants the crop in rows 3½ feet apart and the seed about 8 inches apart in the row. He asks if we know anything about this crop.

We do not personally know anything about Feterita. We have seen it exploited by seedsmen. We were first inclined to the belief that this was one of the varieties of Durra. Our opinion, however, was not confirmed by the Farmers' Cyclopedia of Agriculture. Brown Durra has a light yellow seed and a short, thick head appended on a short gooseneck, and it suckers. White Durra has a pinkish white seed, the head is suspended from a gooseneck, but it does not sucker. So the description of Feterita cannot be reconciled with the description of either brown or white Durra. It is our belief, therefore, that Feterita must be a distinct strain of the non-saccharine sorghums. We know where we can find out definitely, and have made the inquiry in the interest of KANSAS FARMER readers.

Grain Sorghum Belt.

Broadly speaking, the grain sorghum belt is the southern part of the Great Plains region, being nearly 400 miles wide and 1,000 miles long. This takes in the western half of Kansas and Oklahoma and the eastern half of Colorado and the western half of Nebraska. Kansas grows about 1½ million acres of grain sorghums per year. These include milo, Kafir and cane. The acreage in Kansas is about 10 per cent of the corn acreage and more than half of the Kafir and sorghum acreage lies west of the ninety-eighth meridian.

In spite of the less favorable conditions under which much of the crop is grown, the average acre value of grain sorghums in Kansas is higher than that of corn. The sorghums thrive on good land and under abundant rainfall conditions. Outside of the best corn lands of Kansas there is not an acre in the state which will not produce grain sorghums of acre value greater than corn.

The sorghums are comparatively new crops to Kansas. The methods of improvement by seed selection and the methods of production in so far as planting and cultivation are concerned, are not so well understood nor so highly developed as in the case of growing corn. The same application of good farming to the growing of Kafir, milo and sorghum would cause these crops to yield in this state in a manner not yet realized. When we are willing to give the sorghums the same show that we give corn, and have reduced our farming operations to a feeding rather than a grain selling basis, the value of the grain sorghums will be appreciated.

Extension Man Will Solve Western Kansas Problems.

It pleases KANSAS FARMER to know the agricultural interests of the western one-third of Kansas are to have a man who will look after them and the problems which confront them. This man is W. A. Boys, who has recently been added to the force of the Extension Department of Kansas Agricultural College. Mr. Boys has had six years of experience as a farmer in Sherman County since his graduation from the agricultural college in 1904. These six years of farm work, with his school training, should make him a valuable servant to those whom he seeks to help. It will be his business to attend all farmers' institutes in this western section, and after the institute season he will pursue demonstration work among farmers in his territory.

Mr. Boys' first statement as to the situation in western Kansas is: "The solution to the problem of profitable farming in western Kansas is more cultivated crops, more live stock, and the building of silos. By building silos our farmers can keep one year's feed ahead. The problem of keeping live stock in western Kansas will be largely solved in this way. Milo is one of the best of the cultivated crops to grow, since it matures earlier than most of the other sorghums and makes very good silage. Kafir makes good horse feed, but the growing season is so short that it will usually not mature."

The statement of Mr. Boys has the right ring to it. The same statement has been made by others before him and an occasional western farmer has worked out his own salvation along the same general lines. However, since it is Mr. Boys' duty to demonstrate the value of his teachings, his work deserves the attention, respect and co-operation which the situation surrounding the western farmer commands.

Cedars and Pines for Western Kansas.

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT, STATE FORESTER.

When considering tree planting in western Kansas the first point to be determined by every planter is the selection of trees suitable for the climatic conditions of the region in which he is located. The red cedar and a number of the pines are among the hardiest of American trees. As they demand only about one-tenth the amount of moisture to sustain life and growth that is required by the broad-leaved species, they are desirable trees for a dry region. Furthermore, they are absolutely hardy in respect to withstanding cold. Likewise they endure the extreme heat of the summer seasons without injury. Their rate of growth under prevailing conditions is, perhaps, not quite equal to that of some of the broad-leaved species, but on the other hand they are long-lived trees and consequently in time attain a greater size than most of the broad-leaved trees will ever do on account of the fact that many of the latter are short lived.



RED CEDAR, GOODLAND, KAN., 10 YEARS OLD, 11½ FEET IN HEIGHT AND 5 INCHES IN DIAMETER AT STUMP.

The accompanying cuts show the growth that the red cedar and Austrian pine have made at Goodland, Kan. The red cedar tree was planted 10 years ago, and it is 11½ feet in height and 5 inches in diameter at the stump. It is making a vigorous growth. The measuring pole standing beside it is 12 feet in height.

The Austrian pine tree was planted 12 years ago. It is 12 feet in height and 9 inches in diameter at the stump. These trees have grown without irrigation of any kind and have for a number of years grown without cultivation. The growth that they have made can, without difficulty, be duplicated in any section in the western part of the state.

Mirror Useful in Auto Equipment.

It is extremely handy to have stored away in the tool equipment a small mirror. Frequently the autoist is called upon to work in a dark spot. The use of a small mirror will oftentimes reflect the light just where it is needed and an otherwise difficult job is made easy.

You Know What You Get In "Star Brand" Shoes



Every Pair is Honestly Made of Good Leather

It is estimated that over 80% of all shoes made today contain substitutes for leather in the heels, counters and soles. These substitutes are made to imitate leather in appearance, but the best of them cost only one-fourth as much as the poorest grade of genuine leather

The manufacturer who uses substitutes for leather puts them in the hidden parts where you can not see them. In order to gain 10 to 40 cents per pair in extra profits he reduces the wearing quality of the shoes almost one-half. **You pay pure leather prices for them.**

There is one way you can be sure you are getting an honest leather shoe. Simply ask for "Star Brand" shoes with the Star on the heel. Every pair is honestly made of good leather. No substitutes for leather are ever used.

The shoe above shown is a "Star Brand" shoe. It is the "Stronger-Than-The-Law"—the strongest and longest wearing work shoe made. It keeps your feet dry and gives double wear. You can't rip or tear it.

The "Stronger-Than-The-Law" has uppers of finest chrome leather which is as nearly water-proof as leather can be made. The soles are made of the best hemlock leather. All sizes for men, boys, women and misses. Prices $1.25 up to $3.50 according to size.

The "Patriot" is a fine shoe for men. Price $1.00 to $1.50 according to style and leather. Better than many other shoes sold at $5.00 and over.

The "Our Family" is a medium weight, good-looking shoe for general family trade. Made in all sizes for men, women and children at prices ranging from $1.35 for children up to $3.00 for men.

For a medium weight work shoe—a genuine Goodyear welt—ask for the "Soft & Good." It is as soft as a glove—better value than you have ever known at $3.50 to $4.00.

The "Society" is a particular shoe for particular women. All the newest styles. Every pair beautiful as well as serviceable. Price $3.50 to $4.00.

"Tess and Ted" School Shoes for girls and boys are the most economical shoes you can buy for the children. They look better, fit better and wear longer than other shoes. Many styles and all sizes at prices up to $2.50.

"Star Brand" shoes are made in over 700 styles in our 21 big factories. Nearly 20,000 wide-awake merchants sell them. Look up the dealer in your town.

If there is no dealer in your town, your regular dealer can get them for you. Insist upon having them. If he will not get them, it will pay you to change dealers because—

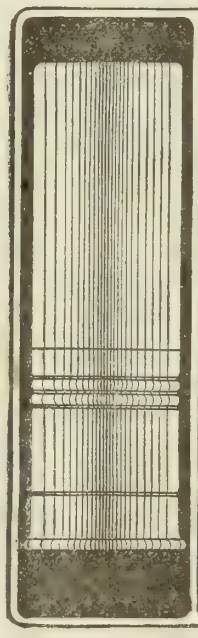
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Address, Dept. 1-17

On Every Heel — ROBERTS, JOHNSON & RAND — On Every Heel

MANUFACTURERS Branch of International Shoe Co. ST. LOUIS

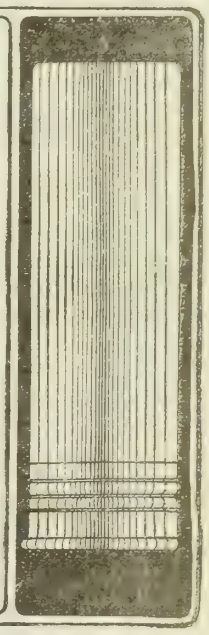
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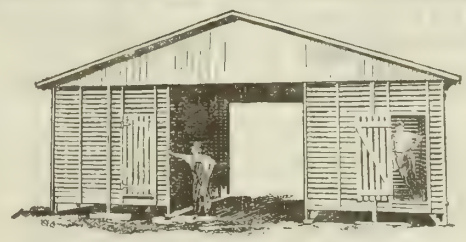
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"Leader" and "Repeater"

Get good standard loads when you buy shotshells. Such well-known and tried shells as "Leader" and "Repeater" will always give you good satisfaction. They are properly constructed and loaded with all standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Used and endorsed by sportsmen for years. The corrugation is a good feature not found on other shells, as it is patented. It allows for expansion. See that a Red **W** is on every box you buy.

Send postal for illustrated catalog
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.



Miller Sectional Corn Cribs



Delivered at your railroad station for less than the bare cost of lumber at your local yards for the same size of crib.

Furnished in any size you want. Painted inside and out. Built in sections that are easily put together to make complete cribs. The only tool needed is a monkey wrench. Tongued and grooved floors and box car roofs. Thoroughly rat-proof. All bolts and braces furnished. Doors wherever wanted.

Buy from us and save money on the lumber, and all the trouble and carpenter hire of building. Then you will have a crib that can be taken down, moved and re-erected without any loss of lumber, and with very little work. You can't get better cribs anywhere.

FULLY GUARANTEED. YOUR MONEY BACK IF WE FAIL TO MAKE GOOD ON ALL WE SAY

Shipments made same day we get orders. No delays in getting out any size cribs, or in any number, where one or a dozen.

Write us what size crib you want; whether single or double, giving your shipping point. By return mail we will quote you our fully prepaid price, and send full information, illustrated down to the smallest detail. Don't delay writing.

MILLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO.



There Is A Specially Prepared Lye That Prevents Hog Cholera

E. Myers, President, E. Myers Lye Co.

It didn't "just happen" that *Merry War POWDERED Lye* has *proved* itself, by the *actual experience* of thousands of farmers to be the *safest preventive of hog cholera, destroyer of worms* and the best hog *conditioner and fattener* the world has ever known. Far from it—that is exactly what I meant it *should* do—what I have been earnestly striving to make it do during the past 20 years. Therefore I know what I am talking about when I say that *Merry War POWDERED Lye* is just what I claim it to be—*a POWDERED lye, specially prepared, that will prevent hog cholera, destroy worms, condition and fatten hogs!*

Don't be persuaded to try an ordinary, old fashioned lye as a *possible* preventive of hog cholera. At best it would be a doubtful, and perhaps a *dangerous* experiment. The use of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* is *not* an experiment. *Experience* has *proved* my claims for it. Plain directions for feeding to hogs are printed on the label. These directions are *not* guess work. They give, as the right quantity, one-half can to a barrel of swill or drinking water and *Merry War POWDERED Lye* should be used in that proportion *daily* to obtain the desired results.

That's mighty cheap hog insurance—*only 5c a month*—to *protect* a hog from *cholera, and worms, to keep him fat, sleek, healthy,* turning all feed into *juicy fat*—so you can market at the *highest* price. Letters from hundreds of farmers tell how *Merry War POWDERED Lye saved* their hogs and *increased* their pork profits. Here is a sample:

"I have about 40 hogs and I have been feeding them *Merry War POWDERED Lye* the past three months and believe it will do all you claim. Hogs have been dying all around me, but I have not had any sick."

A. C. AIELSON, Vicksburg, Miss.

Now Prove All This For Your Own Self *Most dealers handle Merry War POWDERED Lye: 10c per can* **(120 feeds).**

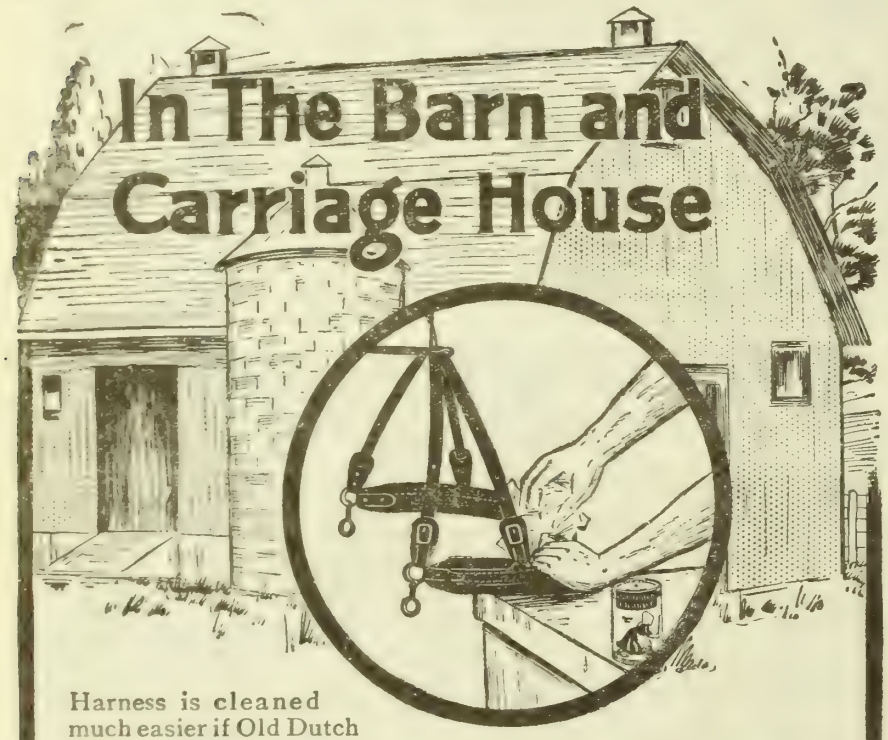
It's convenient to buy by the case, four dozen cans, $4.80. If yours can't supply you write us stating dealers' names we will see that you are supplied and send you, FREE, a valuable booklet on "How to Get the Biggest Profits from Hog Raising." YOU MAY ORDER DIRECT FROM US AT $4.80 PER CASE OF 48 CANS if your dealers won't supply you.

E. MYERS LYE COMPANY,
Dept. 12 St. Louis, Mo.

Which Kind Do You Want?



In The Barn and Carriage House



Harness is cleaned much easier if Old Dutch Cleanser is sprinkled on cloth or brush. It quickly starts greasy accumulations on saddle, hold-backs and traces.

Mildewed discolorations and stains on carriage tops quickly washed away; grain bins and feed boxes thoroughly cleaned.

Keep a supply of Old Dutch Cleanser in the barn and carriage house for daily use.

Many other uses and full directions on large sifter can, 10c.

Old Dutch Cleanser

Let the Jumbo Do Your HOISTING 30 Days FREE



Yes, sir, that's just what we mean! TRY this hoist. Let it lift your wagon body, gas engine, slaughtered hog—*anything*, or try it out on that saggy length of wire fence that needs stretching. Use this hoist for 30 days! If the time, trouble, temper and *tugging* it saves isn't worth a *dozen* Jumbos, *don't keep it.*

HALL Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Here's a hoist that thousands of farmers have gone wild over because it's so handy—because it *simplifies* all their *lifting*.

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HALL MFG. CO., 207 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

LIVE STOCK



Good breeders and farmers with experience have the fixed habit of never allowing a newly purchased hog to mingle with the other hogs on their farms until he has been kept in quarantine for several weeks. Every new hog that is bought should be quarantined in a pen widely separated from that which contains the other hogs, and he should be kept there for not less than three weeks, or until there is an absolute certainty that he will not develop any disease or carry it to the other animals of the herd.

In addition to the laboratories of the experiment stations there are a good many private plants which have been established for the purpose of manufacturned hog cholera serum. If the hogs which they use in their experiments were to be condemned by city health officers for human food purposes, there is no doubt that the cost of the serum would have to be increased to make up for the loss of these hogs. These hogs are given a modified form of hog cholera, from which they recover, and with proper treatment are undoubtedly just as healthy and will supply just as wholesome food for human consumption as if they had never seen a laboratory.

All of the good blood that could be concentrated in an animal and all of the quality that you could buy with all of your money in such an animal would not go very far toward making you a successful breeder unless you give that animal better care than would be expected for a scrub. Pure blood, pedigree, quality and breeding are all the results, in a very large measure, of feed and care, and they mean absolutely nothing except that animals possessing them will respond to feed and care better than those which do not and that their progeny will do the same thing. Don't touch a pure-bred animal unless you are prepared to give him pure-bred care.

In buying breeding hogs, especially herd boars that are to go in the pure-bred herd, great care should be taken in the inspection of the pedigree. There is just as much danger to the future of the herd in too close breeding as there is in having too wide an outcross. Some of the best breeds of hogs which we now know have been produced and their characteristics fixed by in and inbreeding, but after these characters are once fixed, too close breeding is to be avoided. Inbreeding is a matter to be handled only by experts. It is very like a red hot poker in that a man may get hold of the wrong end of it. While it is a powerful agent for the fixing of type and in the establishment of new breeds or of families within the older breeds, it is not to be handled carelessly or ignorantly.

Too many farmers are overlooking a good opportunity by neglecting to have sheep on the farm. Men who do not like sheep must either learn to like them or keep out of the business. Men who do like them will take care of them, and when they are taken care of they are no more liable to disease than any other farm animal. The sheep is the most modern animal in creation. By that we mean that he has left no fossil remains of his own kind or ancestry. He is a development of the last days of creation and of about the same geological age as mankind. There is no animal on the farm that is more capable of responding to different methods of treatment and adapting himself to different environments than is the sheep. He can be bred into almost anything of the sheep kind. Long, coarse wool, or short, fine wool, horns or no horns, black or white, a big carcass for mutton, or other modifications have been produced, and all are money makers when properly handled by the right man.

When a farmer gets so he understands that practically all questions concerning the handling of live stock successfully so as to make money for him are included in the meaning of the word comfort, he has learned a whole lot. Keeping the animals comfortable means to keep them well fed but not over-fed. It means to give them clean and dry sleeping quarters with plenty of clean water to drink, and a good clean place on which to eat. A hog is not naturally a dirty animal. He likes a clean bath and he likes to eat in a clean place. If his owner deprives him of these things, he retaliates by developing some disorder or disease. A hog that must eat in a dusty lot in which filth has accumulated for years and where the only cleansing agencies have been the wind and rain, should not be blamed for coughing when the dust gets into his lungs or for picking up any stray germ that might be laying around. Of all the uses to which cement has been put on the farm there is perhaps none more important or more valuable than that of building a feeding floor for the hog.

There is a man who lives in southern Kansas who has acquired ability in administering the double treatment to hogs threatened with cholera and who is said to be making "oodles of money" by buying up hogs from his neighbors who are threatened with the disease in their herds and treating these animals to his own advantage financially. There is another man living in northern Kansas who claims to have had his entire herd treated with the double treatment and to have secured no immunity or protection whatever. These are the extremes, and as long as such widely divergent views are held it is up to the professors, the veterinarians and the practical farmers to give freely of their information so that the farming community generally shall know the facts. Knowledge is of no value unless it can be used, and it has one remarkable characteristic, it grows by being given out. Every farmer who has facts must be interested in giving these facts to his brother farmers, because a lack of them may produce disease which will reach his own herd.

One of the greatest advantages that the farmer can have in the early purchase of his herd boar lies in the fact that he has first choice from among the animals offered. No breeder has yet succeeded in producing a perfect lot of pigs. The most successful breeders are those who produce the largest number of good pigs, but all breeders produce inferior pigs and those which have only a mediocre quality. The farmer who waits until he is ready to use the boar before buying him is forced to take what is left of the breeding herd after all other sales have been made from it. He may possibly get a good animal, but the chances are against him, and the small cost of feed which the boar consumes during the months before he is actually used is more than offset by this opportunity for first choice and by the fact that the farmer can train the boar himself and fit him to his environment in his new home. There is profit to be had in buying the boars young for these reasons as well as for the added and important reason that he does not cost so much when bought young as he does when grown to maturity.

There seems to be a very wide divergence of opinion in regard to the anti-hog cholera serum, but especially in regard to the double treatment. Many farmers have not had the success which they were led to believe would come from the use of this treatment, and are tempted to blame the serum rather than the men who administered it or the conditions under which it was given. Others believe that it has good in it, but qualify this belief by saying that we do not know all about it yet. There are still others who claim to have tried it and who declare it to be a rank fraud. The more conservative view is undoubtedly the right one. It is doubtful if even the scientists themselves would claim to know all about the serum treatment or its possibilities. That it has done immense good there would seem to be no question from the world of evidence that is easily available from all quarters, and if failure has come through its use or misuse it is but fair to look to the methods of handling it, the condition of the animals at the time it was administered, and the knowledge, skill and ability of the man who gave the treatment. Even the best of remedies may have deleterious results if administered [illegible] or unskilled practitioners.

THE TROPIC OF KAFIR

(Continued from page five.)

the co-operation which produced the carnival and which is capable of producing other results that are desired by the people. They serve for the renewal of old acquaintanceship and the formation of new friends, but most of all, as in this particular case, they show the appreciation of the fact that another one of the many problems which have confronted the Kansas farmer have been brought to a happy solution. Kafir has forever solved the problem of a grain crop under the conditions of the south and west.

With her rolling surface of grassy hills, her marvelously rich valleys through which meander clear, spring-fed streams over their rocky beds; with these hills covered with a bountiful growth of grass and the valleys with alfalfa, corn and Kafir, Butler County is at once one of the most picturesque and prosperous spots on the map. And when to all her natural advantages we add the co-operative spirit of her people which enabled them to unite in celebrating the harvest of a crop which means so much to their comfort and prosperity, we see a community which is not only prosperous and happy because of their general well being, but which is typically Kansan as well.

The Butler County Kafir Carnival was not a money making proposition, and yet it meant money, and much of it, to its citizens. It meant money to the business men of the city who ministered to the present wants of the visitors. It meant money to these same visitors, for in the certainty and bounty of the crop there lay the assurance of their own prosperity. It meant money to the merchants in that the prosperity of the farmers is the foundation of their own prosperity. It meant money to the farmers in that it was a token of the plenty which they now enjoy as the sure reward of their labors.

The material of this show, the Kafir which was unknown here when boys were born who this year cast their first vote, makes possible the growing of great herds of live stock without which there is no system of permanent agriculture possible.

With the Kafir, growing in the same valleys and on the same hillsides, is the alfalfa, the most valuable plant known to human agriculture. With it is the prairie grass, the peer of its kind. With it grows the corn, king of farm crops, and upon these, in Nature's own balanced ration, are fed the flocks and herds which insure the stability of our agriculture, and upon this agriculture rests not only the prosperity and greatness of our nation, but its very existence.

Steer Breeding Centers.

Breeders of beef cattle could broaden the demand for their stock, do their neighbors a helpful turn, and contribute to the establishment of permanently profitable systems of agriculture by encouraging the breeding of high-grade steers in their community. It is within the power of many breeders to make their own markets in their own localities, says an exchange.

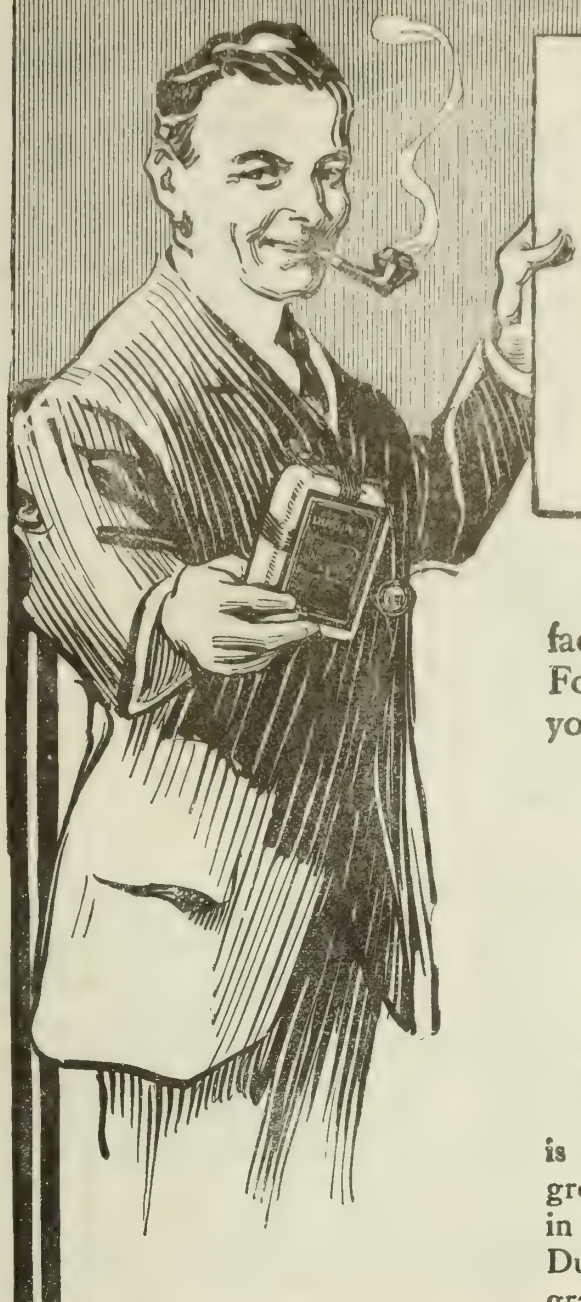
With beef cattle breeders the first step is to induce neighboring farmers to use pedigree bulls on their grade cows. Between $50 and $75 should be the range of values on which to cultivate this type of trade. No breeder ever has an embarrassment of tops. No man man should sell culls for reproductive purposes at any price, but every breeder is apt to have a few well-bred though otherwise mediocre bulls too valuable to alter and yet not up to registered herd standard. Here is a class of bulls whose best outlet is the farmers' demand. Such sires are capable of populating agricultural neighborhood with high-grade steers and laying sure foundations for pure-bred herds.

Most breeders also are able to contract part or all of the steers resulting from the breeding operations thus inaugurated. If the farmers who used the bulls could be sure of fair local prices for their annual steer crops, they would be keener to invest in good blood. Most breeders agree that it is a wise policy annually to feed out a few steers carrying the blood of their herds, thus demonstrating the fleshing qualities of their cattle. By securing the co-operation of their neighbors, this plan could be broadly extended and its benefits widely distributed. Within a few years each enterprising breeder would be surrounded by neighbors with high-grade steers to sell to him or others; a steer-breeding center would be established. Moreover, farmers would buy better bulls until their herds were bred to a high order of merit. Many would found registered herds, and with this change to pure-breds, there would be consequent improvements throughout the agricultural methods and social life of the community. Great possibilities lie upon the surface of this simple plan. It is in use, and it works.

Steer-breeding centers make available to country people a superior quality of local beef, killed and marketed by small butchers; develop trade for pedigree stock; lead to the saving and intelligent use of manures; compel experience in business transactions and the management of complex system of farming; beget interests in crop rotation and soil fertility; encourage the larger use of the corn plant, siloed, shredded and shocked; and in sundry ways tend to develop a profitable, independent, wide-angled country life. What is your idea?

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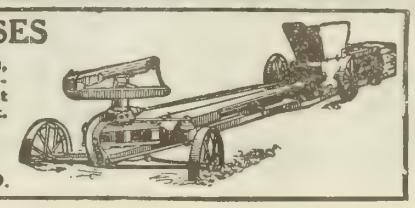


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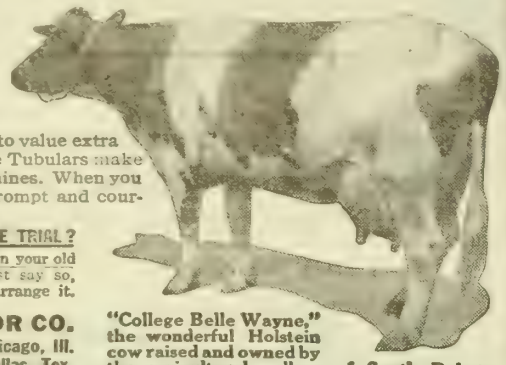
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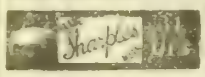
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DAIRY



The National Dairy Show held annually in Chicago does not have the patronage it deserves. Through this lack of patronage the show cannot accomplish the far-reaching benefits of which it is capable. Any educational institution is limited in its ability to educate to the number of people who attend and avail themselves of what it has to give. This show is built primarily for the man who breeds, feeds and milks the cow. This man, however, does not attend, and so the light of the greatest institution yet organized for the improvement and advancement of the dairy farmer is hidden under a bushel. The benefits of the National Dairy Show would be much greater if this show was not permanently located in Chicago. If it could be moved about over the United States its usefulness would be much increased in that it would become more easily accessible to a larger number of people. The proportions of the show, however, and the facilities it requires, are such as to make its removal from city to city impossible. The show must therefore get along as best it can in Chicago, its permanent home. The attendance in Chicago is such as to enable its continuance from year to year. It is to be hoped, however, that in the years to come the attendance from the rural districts will increase. The half dollars received at the gate from Chicago people who attend largely through idle curiosity and pleasure seeking are the coins which keep the wheels going.

* * *

No one has license to find fault with the farm dairymen of Kansas because they do not attend this great show. The rank and file of Kansas cow-keepers must forego for the present many things they know they need simply because they cannot get them. They are compelled to do without the influence of this great dairy show because under present conditions they cannot leave their work to attend. However, the farm dairyman who can possibly so arrange his affairs, should attend. There are thousands of Kansas farmers who could visit this show if they would, and if they did attend and did make use of what they learned they would profit immensely. The child must creep before it can walk. This principle applies to the great number of dairymen. Before the dairyman can leave his farm for a week he must have built up such an organization in the conduct of his affairs as will cause things to go along smoothly in his absence. The inability of the average farm dairyman to leave his herd is the one thing which has more to do with the sentiment against dairying than anything else, and this condition is largely brought about by the lack of competent hired help.

* * *

Farm dairying has for the present resolved itself into the milking of cows in such numbers as can be handled by the farmer and his own family. Other phases of farm work have evolved into the same situation. This condition is good and sufficient reason why the farmer should be determined to milk the best cow it is possible for him to have. If he can have five cows which will produce as much milk as the ten he now has, the work of milking will be cut in two and the profits from dairying tremendously increased. If the farm dairy organization was built up on this plan the work would be so much reduced that the head of the dairy could spend some time away from home looking up things to his advantage. It is the organization of farm dairying on this basis that will remove the so-called drudgery and leave the farmer at liberty to spend more time than he has spent heretofore attending fairs, dairy shows, etc.

* * *

Twelve millionaire breeders of dairy cattle were exhibitors. They were: F. L. Ames of Boston, Colonel French of Davenport, Iowa; C. B. Ettinger of Chicago, W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa; August Viessing of Deerfield, Ill.; John Henry Hammond of New York, F. De Witt Cuyler of New York, C. J. Hood of New York, S. K. Prescott of Rockville, Conn.; J. B. Haggin of Lexington, Ky.; D. M. Weisseinger of Shelbyville, Ky., and E. M. Barton of Hinsdale. Possibly the plain, every-day farmer thinks the showing of cattle made by these men would be of little practical value to him. This is wherein such dairymen are mistaken. The wealthy man who has set about—as many of them have done—to breed and own great dairy herds, have done the dairy industry of this world a tremendous service. These are the men who can buy and afford to own the best regardless of cost. By bringing the best of each of the various breeds together they are able to breed and improve to an extent otherwise impossible. The surplus stock from these herds must find its way into the hands of those not so well to do and who are located in all parts of the United States. Thus the good accomplished by them is diffused and disseminated to the extent that the most humble dairyman is benefited. In improving our dairy breeds the millionaire owner has done the world a great service.

* * *

It is claimed that the showing of dairy cattle was the greatest the world has ever seen. These 700 greatest cows of all dairy breeds were reputed as worth two million dollars. These animals were valuable because of their producing ability and by virtue of their pure breeding and prepotency are able to transmit the same superior qualities of excellence to their offspring. These are the things which add value to all classes of our live stock. Two million dollars' worth of the best Guernseys, Holsteins, Jerseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss and Dutch Belted cattle is a sight worthy to behold. For a poor man to expect to buy some of these animals would, of course, be impossible, but a sight of these would indelibly fix in his mind the conformation of the best of the various breeds and could not help but inspire him to improvement in his work at home. The owners and herdsmen—every one of them—are well versed in dairy methods. They talk to beat the world. They are not a bit slow in telling what they know to every person who will listen. There is an education in hearing these men talk. That is one reason there is so much to be learned at the dairy show.

* * *

From the standpoint of entries the Guernsey and Jersey breeds led. The Holstein entries were a close third. Every breed laying claim to distinction for dairy purposes was represented. Here is the way the breeds lined up: Guernseys, 220; Holsteins, 160; Jerseys, 150; Ayrshires, 70; Brown Swiss, 65; Dexters and Kerrys, 60; and Dutch Belted, 27. The Guernseys are making for themselves a tremendous bid for popular favor. There is more Guernsey talk than ever before. The number of Guernseys shown at the fairs is each year increasing.

* * *

Colonel Skinner, now president and for many years manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, was this year made manager of the National Dairy Show. This year's dairy show, as compared with former shows, indicates that Colonel Skinner knows how to organize and conduct live stock expositions of dairy champions as well as of beef animals. In executive ability and knowledge of all branches of the live stock industry, he is eminently qualified to manage national live stock events. The show just closed was unquestionably the greatest of the seven National Dairy Shows given, although former shows have done high honor to their managers and to the dairy interests in general.

* * *

While the exhibit of dairy cattle can be regarded as the big thing in connection with the National Dairy Show, nevertheless the exhibits of sanitary butter, milk, and ice cream equipment, all in operation, together with exhibits of barn equipment, creamery equipment, farm dairy implements, silos, etc., made a show of tremendous interest to those who were not interested in any way in the live stock phase of dairying. All phases of dairy manufacture have during the past decade increased by leaps and bounds. It seems that in all classes of dairy, creamery and milk handling machines we have about the best it is pos-

sible to evolve. The farmer's end of the dairy business has dragged. Every city is crying for more and better milk, every manufacturer wants more of the raw material. The farmer has not kept pace with the increasing demand for his product. This should indicate that dairying is not likely to be soon overdone.

* * *

Visiting these shows from year to year, we have been impressed with the advancement made in the handling of milk for domestic consumption. The show accomplishes the purpose of establishing closer relations between the milk producer and the consumer and the bringing about of newer and better milk standards. Milk is more and more entering into our daily food. The consuming public is interested in a pure milk supply. To the city visitors who are attracted to the show, the up-to-date methods employed for the handling of domestic milk are the most attractive features. Probably the most unique educational feature of the show was a complete pasteurization plant. This was in operation every hour of the show. In this plant not only the milk was pasteurized, but the bottles and every utensil coming in contact with the milk was thoroughly sterilized, and neither milk nor bottles were touched by a human hand until the sealed bottles were ready for loading into the wagon.

* * *

The exhibits of cereals and forages were confined to land and railway companies. These were endeavoring to influence immigration to localities in which they are interested. The Illinois Central made an exhibit of the products of the southern Mississippi Valley, which exhibit included alfalfa, Kafir, clover, corn, soy beans and other crops and forages which, according to the contention of that railroad, make the south ideal for dairying. The Northern Pacific had an exhibit of wheat, oats, spelt and forages grown in Canadian localities which were represented as the dairyman's paradise. In all this showing we did not see better samples than those of Kansas shown at our fairs this fall. Yet these land exhibits were thronged with people who were looking for something better than they have at home. Restlessness is a characteristic of the American people, and our lack of determination to settle down and win with what we have prevents many of us from getting along as well as we might.

* * *

The agricultural colleges of 14 states were represented in the students' judging contest. In competition with 42 men and 14 colleges, R. O. Swanson, a senior dairy student from the Kansas Agricultural College, won first place in judging Guernsey dairy cattle, and third place in judging Ayrshire cattle. The Kansas judging team stood third in the list, Nebraska and Iowa winning first and second places, respectively. Two scholarships were given the best individual student judges, the winners being C. H. Heaton of the University of Missouri and Steffen Wisend of the University of Nebraska. The supervision of the contest was in the hands of Dr. B. H. Rawl, chief of the dairy division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Professor Reed of the Kansas Agricultural College, who trained the judging team, was pleased with the showing of his boys. His team was not specially appointed for this dairy show, the team receiving no instruction other than the class training which is given all students in dairy stock judging at the Kansas institution.

* * *

Kansas butter showed well in competition with exhibits from practically every state in the Union. N. O. Nelson, head butter maker for the Continental Creamery Company of Topeka, topped Kansas entries with a score of 96. Minnesota won the highest score, being 97½. That state got another score of 97. Iowa received one score of 96½. These were the only scores higher than Kansas in a competition of 1,000 tubs. Only three of the 100 creameries of Kansas entered this competition. Kansas creameries should get a hump on themselves and show their butter. Kansas has as good creameries and butter makers as are to be found anywhere, and they should make their presence known and felt.

Hine Is Dairy Commissioner.

George S. Hine was appointed acting dairy commissioner of Kansas to succeed D. S. Burch. Hine has now been appointed dairy commissioner. He was formerly dairy expert in the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College. This position he held for several years. His familiarity with conditions in general regarding dairying makes him qualified to do good work as commissioner. The vacancy of dairy expert in the Extension Department has been filled by the election of A. S. Neale of Macedonia, Ohio. Neale has been employed in extension work in that state. He is a graduate of the Onio State University and he owns a dairy farm and a Holstein herd. He will come to Kansas December 1.

Another Good Cow.

Mont Cory, a farm dairyman living near Talmo, is the owner of a remarkable cow. The animal is of the Holstein breed and during the past year produced 12,000 pounds of milk and 480 pounds of butter fat. The latter at the prevailing price equalled nearly $150. Mr. Cory thinks the dairy business has a great future. With this end in view he is building an immense thoroughly modern dairy barn together with two large silos.

Dairy Ability Farm Cows.

Answer to A. L. D., Gypsum, Kan.: You should not be satisfied with the point to which you have graded up your herd of dairy cows until you obtain at least $2 worth of butter fat for every $1 worth of feed. Farm bred cows are capable of doing this. The cow which will produce 300 pounds of butter fat per year is yielding—when butter fat is worth 25 cents—a gross income of $75 per year. If it costs $35 to feed such cow you have $40 in net profit from butter fat, to say nothing of the value of the calf, the skim milk and the manure, which three latter things will pay for the trouble of milking and feeding, the interest on the investment in the cow, her share of the dairy buildings and dairy equipment. It will be seen from the above that a cow which would yield 250 pounds of butter fat per year is profitable, but the 300-pound cow should be the aim of every dairyman. After the 250 pound cow has been produced it is a short and easy step to the 300 pound cow. There is no question but that there is money in the dairy business for the man who knows how to get it.

Demand for Good Butter.

Good butter demands a higher price each year, and each year a higher price is paid for the raw material. The oleomargarine makers sheets that the laws prevent him from coming in competition with butter and that for this reason butter prices soar. A recent oleo manufacturer is quoted as saying that "butter is high because farmers are unreasonable and demand too high a price for the product of the dairy cow." The latter statement is too silly for consideration. The high price of butter is accounted for in cold figures. From 1890 to 1910 the population of the United States increased 47 per cent, while butter production increased only 37 per cent. These figures explain a great deal as to the advance in cost of butter. To our mind the biggest factor in the advance of butter prices is the higher quality of butter which the consuming public demands. In the cities which are the large consuming centers the very best quality of creamery butter is required. There is no market now for the large quantities of farm-made butter which 20 years ago found a ready sale in the centers of consumption. Nowadays packing stock must be refined and made into process butter and people will not buy this quality even so long as they can strain a point and buy the best creamery butter.

DE LAVAL
CREAM
SEPARATORS
USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.
The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.
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SELF FEED SAVES ONE MAN
THE SELF TYER SAVES ANOTHER

"Every press fully Guaranteed"
TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO.
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Saves Corn—Makes Fat
Your stock will get more good out of less corn if fed ear corn, sliced with the
Dean Ear Corn Slicer
Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse feed. All eaten, no waste. 1, 2, 4 hole sizes, ¾ to 2 in. slices. See the DEAN at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
10 to 80 bu. per hr.
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Get Big Prices for your HIDES and FURS!!

Furs are the highest they've been in years. Every trapper, hunter, and dealer should ship skins **at once before the market drops.** There's only one way to insure getting highest prices—**ship to E. W. BIGGS & CO., Kansas City,** the largest and oldest hide and fur house in the southwest. Thirty years of paying trappers and hunters more money for furs has built up for us the largest fur business in this territory.

Tremendous Demand We need all the FURS we can get. No shipment too large and none too small.

If you've got one skin or a thousand, ship to BIGGS. Now's the time to get top notch prices, before the market changes. Our immense output enables us to sell quickly all you can send in. That's why we can and do pay you more money for your furs than other firms.

We Send You Cash

Same Day Shipment is Received

There is absolutely no delay. We send your remittance by money order or in currency by registered mail as requested. We have the names of over 200,000 trappers and fur shippers on our files—people who have dealt with BIGGS for years and years. They know that we give full weight on hides and an honest and liberal grading on furs. We understand skins and can see more value in furs than would be recognized by less experienced firms.

Biggs Saves You All Commissions

Not only do we pay top notch prices for furs but we buy them outright. There is no dilly-dallying around to beat down the price by commission skin games.

Your Furs Held Separately

We do not throw your furs in a heap with a lot of others, like many houses, but hold them separately, on request, until we have had time to hear from you. They are **handled carefully**, and as a customer of E.W.BIGGS & CO. we must satisfy you or else return your furs.

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We carry a more complete line than any other house.

Success With Biggs Baits
Guaranteed or Your Money Back

Prices, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Baits for all different animals. We guarantee you positively these baits and scents are the best that can be prepared. Each is the result of long and careful study and experimenting on the part of many successful professional trappers. Put up to **catch** fur bearing animals, and made from the best and most effective materials regardless of cost or difficulty in obtaining. Write us what kind of animals you want to catch, and if BIGGS bait does not increase your catch, let us know and we will refund your money.

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Trappers Supply Catalog FREE!
A valuable book of information and Trapper's Guide, with illustrations of the best and simplest traps, knives, baits, etc.

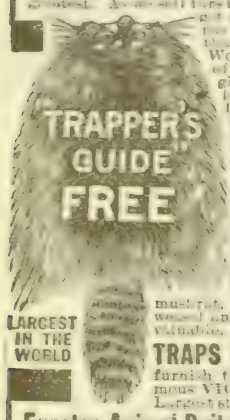
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Do trapping during spare time. It's good sport and PAYS BIG. Mink, coon, skunk, muskrat, fox, wolf, lynx, white weasel and all kinds of furs are valuable. We buy any quantity.

TRAPS To accommodate trappers and shippers we furnish traps—including the famous VICTOR—at factory cost. Largest stock in United States.

Funsten Animal Bait Guaranteed to increase your catch or money back. Increases first time. Funsten Animal Baits won Grand Prize at World's Fair in 1904. U. S. Government uses Funsten Baits. One can of Funsten Animal Bait brought one man in St. Michaels, Alaska, $1,199 clear profit. Costs only $1 a can. Different kinds for different animals. Whether you are an experienced trapper or just a beginner, we can help you catch more furs—make more money. Write today for free Trapper's Guide, Game Laws and Trapper's Supply Catalog—three books in one—Fur Market Reports, Funsten Safety Fur Shipping Tags, etc. ALL FREE. (31)

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To The Settler The American Rush to Western Canada is Increasing



Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities

In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

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We Pay Highest Cash Prices

We are the oldest established Fur House in Kansas City—have been paying highest cash prices and always giving our customers a square deal on every shipment since 1870. Ship us all your

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We need all you can send, **right now. We pay the prices we quote;** give liberal assortment, do not undergrade, and **remit cash in full same day shipment is received.** We charge no commission. Send today for our free price bulletin quoting highest cash prices which we **actually pay,** free tags and full particulars.

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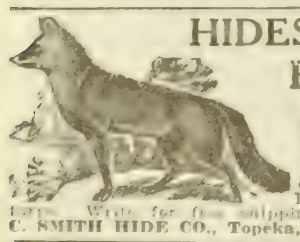


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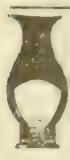
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Ship us your hides and furs. Watch the daily papers for our quotations. Prompt returns. Write for free shipping tags. JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kan.



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Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless, Smokeless. Give 3 times the light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send 25c to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO.
309 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.

POULTRY



We have been having heavy rains lately. See that your fowls are not exposed to them or they are liable to catch cold, which may develop into roup.

You needn't be fearful of overproduction in the egg supply. Government statistics show that despite the immense production of eggs in this country, several million dollars' worth are annually imported to meet the deficiency of the home supply.

Look out for rats, now that your poultry is confined. Place coal tar in their holes or runs and they will leave the premises and stay away as long as the tar lasts. Concentrated lye is also a good thing to put where they run.

As we have repeatedly stated, to have eggs in winter you must have a warm house for your hens and feed them extra well. If you cannot provide for your large flock of several hundred hens in this manner, would it not be a wise plan to make a small, warm house, say for a dozen or fifteen hens, and so have eggs enough for family use? Select the most promising early pullets or yearling hens, put them in this warm pen, feed them liberally, and the eggs will be forthcoming.

It is a fact that the English produce birds of larger bone and frame than we do in this country. Even our American breeds when exported to England become much larger in the course of a few years. Experts claim that the reason for this is because they feed a ration of oats, wheat and other grains which are rich in blood and bone-producing properties, and that corn but seldom enters into the food supply. Certainly our chickens would thrive better if we fed them more oats.

Experts claim that egg values have increased 100 per cent in ten years. In 1899 the average price was 11.15 cents per dozen, while in 1909 the average was 19.7. For 1912 it will probably be about 22 cents. The average cost of production ten years ago was about 8 cents per dozen, while today it is close to 15 cents. This is where feed is paid for at full retail rates. Where hens are on a farm and can pick up a great part of their living, the cost, of course, is much smaller, and here is where the profit of keeping poultry by the farmer comes in. The hens pick up so much food around the farm that would otherwise go to waste that the eggs seem like clear profit.

Michael K. Boyer of Hammonton, N. J., is considered one of the best writers on poultry topics in the United States. But that he at times has fallacious reasonings in his articles is evident from the following piece. He says, "We are opposed to feeding horse meat to fowls. As poultry was created for food for mankind, why should such food be given that we would object to eat ourselves?" How about eating worms, Mike? Fowls eat them and thrive upon them. They also eat grasshoppers and bugs and flies and grass and grit and other things that we would not want to eat. Your reasoning is false, Michael, and horse meat, provided it is not diseased or putrid, makes good food for laying hens. In France there are large poultry plants that feed no animal food to their hens but horse meat, and they shell out healthy eggs in great shape.

Quite a number of poultrymen have recently sent in reports to the advertising department of KANSAS FARMER from which we glean the following facts: That there has been a shortage in the poultry products of the country this season, and that higher prices for poultry and eggs may be expected in the near future. One firm in Rocky Ford, Colo., says they are now getting $12 for a case of thirty dozen eggs, and expect to get $15 per case in a short while. Many of the breeders complain of the high price of chicken feed the past season, and hope and expect cheaper prices on same the coming season on account of the bounteous crops of corn and wheat. Nearly all report the coming poultry outlook as extra promising, and those who used KANSAS FARMER extoll it very highly as an advertising medium for poultry and eggs.

Poultry on the Farm.

A well known Canadian professor at Ottawa, in reply to the question, "Why is poultry valuable to the farmer?" gave the following reasons:

1. Because he ought by their means to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.

2. Because with intelligent management they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting period.

3. Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for his capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.

4. Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchard, will destroy all injurious insect life.

5. Because while cereals and fruits can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.

6. Because poultry raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage and leave him free to attend to other departments.

7. Because it will bring the best return in the shape of new-laid eggs—during the winter season—when the farmer has most time on his hands.

8. Because to start poultry raising on the farm requires little or no capital. Under any circumstances, with proper management, poultry can be made with little cost a valuable adjunct to the farm.

Indian Runner Ducks.

I have received so many letters asking me to write about the Indian Runner ducks. Now I have been slow about writing, as I know there are others who are better authority than I, as I am only a farmer's wife and not a very good writer, but I have been making a close study of the Runners for the past three years and find them everything that is claimed for them, and more, for the longer I know them the better I like them. I know my own and try to learn all I can about all of the other strains, for you know there are several different kinds and colors. A word about my own and then a few questions about the others:

I bought my first pen from Mrs. A. A. Berry of the Golden Rule Poultry Farm at Clarinda, Iowa; they are the original American standard, fawn and white, they are not so light a fawn as my last pen which I bought at the same home of the Runner. I got both pens from Mrs. A. A. Berry, and both are the finest I could get, and both have proven all she claims for them. The first pen I have now had three years, and have proven them to be as she said, "the greatest layers, the hardiest and biggest money makers a farmer's wife or anyone else can get in the poultry line." They are free from all the troublesome diseases you have to contend with in all other poultry; they are easy to raise and easy to keep, quiet and docile. Give them their portion of feed regularly and all the clean water they want to drink, plenty of grit and sand, and keep them warm in winter that their feet will not freeze, and you will get eggs when your hens are not thinking of laying; it is too cold for the hens, but the Runners don't care if you keep their feet from getting too cold. I can truthfully say they are the farmer's wife's friend, as she can make her pin money easier with a flock of Indian Runners than in any other way I know of. Now read what Miller Purvis, one of the best poultry writers and judges in the United States, has to say about them. He says: "The Indian Runner duck seems to be making good everywhere in the world. In any part of America they show the same remarkable prolificacy that brought them in such prominent notice in England and in Australia laying competitions; they are making remarkable success both in one and two-year tests. One pen of six ducks in those competitions made a record of more than 2,300 eggs in 22 consecutive months." He says in the same writing: "I really do not know how they can produce eggs as they do on what they eat. In my opinion Indian Runner ducks will soon

Gas, Automobile and Traction Engineering



Regular Winter Quarter commences November 26. No vacation during holidays, except Christmas and New Year's Days. Special Winter Term for short course students begins Jan. 6, 1913.

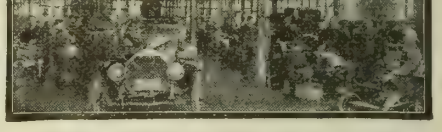
The young man who completes either one of these courses is sure of a job, with good pay. In the West there is a continual demand for young men with a technical knowledge of gas, traction engines and automobiles.

Each course may be finished in three months. You can learn more about an engine at

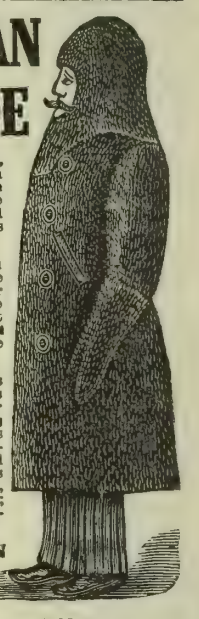
Highland Park College

in three months than in that many years as an apprentice. Students work right in machine shops, traction engine house and auto garage. Repair and drive gas and steam engines and automobiles. Gas Engine Course may be taken with either the Traction Engine or Auto Course without extra tuition. Small tuition fees. Low cost of living. Largest garage and machine shops in the country. No entrance examinations. Send for catalogue.

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE



Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. **We tan and finish them right;** make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and **we pay the freight both ways.** West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; **about our safe dyeing process** which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

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Free to Trappers

Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and your are guaranteed absolutely the best prices.

We are the most liberal fur house in America. **SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST.** We Charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers.



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And pay highest prices for **Coon, Mink, Skunk, Possum, Muskrat,** and all other **Furs, Hides** and **Ginseng.** Best facilities in America. Send for Free Price List and Shipping Tags. No commission charged.

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Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.

100 Candle Power Incandescent pure white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity. **COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS** We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our Special Offer to secure a Beacon Burner **FREE.** Write today. AGENTS WANTED.

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Winter term, January 6, 1913. We provide you with the best of business training, and prepare for good paying positions. Write today. A. F. HECK, Prop.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS FOR SALE, $1 and $2. Geo. Wasson, Anness, Kan.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB LEGHORN HENS and pullets of best laying strain, 75c each. Mrs. Chas. Dibben, Route 3, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—From winners at Mo. State show, $2 to $3 each. C. A. Galwith, Fulton, Mo.

PURE-BRED S. C. BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $10 dozen. John Noble, Riley, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE BUFF ROCK COCKERels, $1 each. Mrs. Sevilla Christofferson, Hays, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS—Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, $1 EACH; drakes, $2 each for 30 days; fawn and white. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER ducks, Buff Rocks. Stock for sale. W. A Hilands, Culver, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—25 GOOD husky birds. Will make excellent breeders. Write for prices. Nickersonian Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and Mammoth White Holland turkey cockerels, $1, $2; toms, $3.50, $4. Mrs. C. J. Hose, Osborne, Kan.

S. S. JACKSON, BREEDER OF PARTridge Wyandottes. Winners at state fairs and state poultry shows. Eggs and stock in season. Baldwin, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, FAWN and white. Newell's strain. Choice birds, $1.50 and $2 each. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Route 9, Paola, Kansas.

TURKEYS, CASH, 16 CENTS; HENS, 10; springs, 11; broilers, 14. Coops loaned free. Write us about apples, potatoes, vegetables. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, $1. Mammoth Bronze turkey toms, $5. Large stock, farm raised. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—SELECT TRIOS AND PENS of Barred Plymouth Rocks of quality. Also some nice cockerels. M. L. Meer, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels from Topeka winners, 75c to $10; higher December 1. Jennie Martin, Frankfort, Kan.

PURE-BRED SILVER LACED WYANdottes, cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, $1.00 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned at my expense if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE BARRED BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels. Good ones—the best I ever raised in shape, color and size. Show birds, $5, $10 and $15. Breeders, pullet or male, line bred, $3 and $5. H. C. Short, Leavenworth, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS, COCKS, hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

COCKEREL BARGAINS—ROCKS, WYANdottes, Leghorns, Reds, Orpingtons, and all paying standard varieties. To make room so as to get into winter quarters and not be crowded we are offering bargains in the leading varieties. Each variety specialty on a separate farm. Turks, ducks and geese included. Address W. F. Holcomb, Manager Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

be recognized as the distinctly egg fowl of the country, as they are not troubled with insect enemies and do not catch cold easily and are immune from roup and are proof against wet weather. Hardy in every way, they are a distinct acquisition to our poultry yards." So says Miller Purvis, and all you poultry people know what good authority he is, and many other equally good poultry writers cannot say too much in praise of the Indian Runner duck.

Now I have been told by very good authority that the light fawn and white and the all-white Runner is not the genuine Indian Runner, but crossed by breeders to get color and size for show birds and that they are not the heavy layers the darker fawns and white are.



First prize Partridge Wyandotte hen at the Kansas State Fair, Topeka, 1912. Owned by S. S. Jackson, Baldwin City, Kan. Mr. Jackson won most of the prizes in the Partridge Wyandotte class. He breeds good ones, and sells both breeding and exhibition stock and eggs for hatching.

Now I have both strains, and would like some good authority to write his experience with them. I would like to know if the light fawns and white are the best, or if both are equally good; for my own part, I think I like the darker ones the best. They are a little larger, and for me this year they seemed to be hardier than the light. I have large pens of both colors for my spring trade.—MRS. ANNIE E. KEAN, Carlton, Kan.

Wilson County Poultry Show.

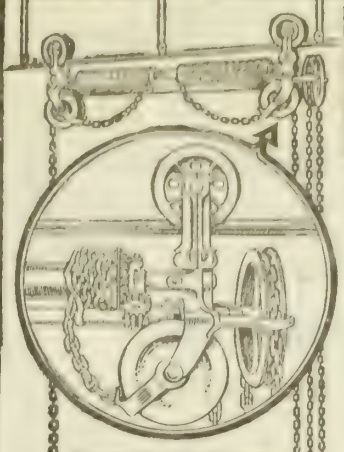
The premium list is out of the second annual exhibit of the Wilson County, Kansas, Poultry and Pet Stock Association, to be held at Fredonia, Kan., December 4 to 7, 1912. This association has shown commendable enterprise and deserves every recognition of the breeders of that section of the country. The show is open to the world. Judge M. S. Fite of Caney, Kan., will place the awards.

The Kansas State Poultry Show will be held at Wichita the second week in January. Mr. L. B. McCausland, Wichita, will act as secretary in place of Mr. Borders, who has left the state. The Wichita Business Association is backing the show this year, so that financially its success is already assured. The show will be held in the Forum, one of the finest buildings for show purposes in the United States. You can join the Association by sending 50 cents to Mr. McCausland, and your name will be printed in the premium list. He will also be glad to receive your advertisement for the premium list.

An Effective Remedy for Worms in Horses.

Every farmer will be pleased to learn of a most effective remedy for the dreaded worm plague of horses which, on account of its absolute reliability, has become very popular. It is put up in gelatine capsules which, as soon as they reach the stomach, dissolve, and by a peculiar action kill every worm, passing them off dead in a very short time. Hundreds of bots and other worms have been removed from a single horse by two of these capsules. They can easily be given and used on mares in foal and colts, as they do not injure the stomach in any way. Thousands of farmers have used these capsules with excellent results, and no horse owner should neglect to give some to his horses right now, even though they may not show any signs of worms. This excellent remedy, invaluable for colts, can be had from THE BREEDERS' REMEDY CO., 141 Wisconsin St., Dept. 12, Milwaukee, Wis., at $1.25 for 6 or $2.00 for 12 capsules prepaid.—[Adv.]

An animal fed on husks can't be very husky. Those fed on silage can and will be.



MAKE YOUR WINTER BARN WORK EASY

You can no more afford to clean out your barn with a wheelbarrow than to cut your wheat with a cradle. One cuts into your legitimate profits just as surely and as deeply as the other—**it robs you of money** which should be in the bank, and of luxuries which should be in your home.

LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIER OUTFIT

stops the waste. Makes work lighter and life pleasanter—*especially in winter.* Saves daily many hours of the hard disagreeable work—*barn cleaning with a wheelbarrow in cold, wet weather.*

Louden's *is the best Litter Carrier built*—heaviest, strongest, lightest-running, and most convenient. It is built in the *biggest factory of the kind in the world; embodies more real important, exclusive, patented features than all others put together.*

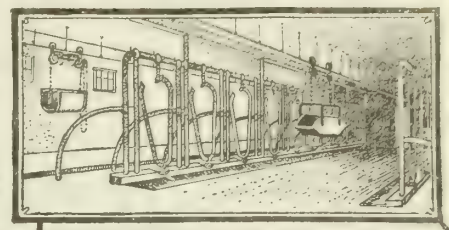
Get your outfit in now—before bad weather sets in, and *be ready for winter.*

Let us tell you more about this outfit—also about our **Feed Carriers, Sanitary Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Hay Tools, Bird-Proof Door Hangers,** and other labor-saving barn equipments.

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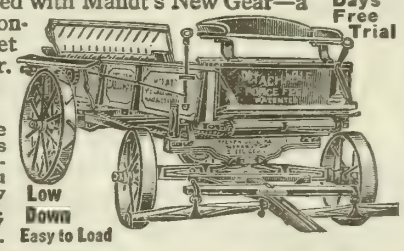
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The best of stories, articles by famous men and women, athletics for boys, profitable occupations for girls, domestic helps and economies—something for every member of the family.

We do not know of any family weekly that we can more heartily recommend to our readers than The Youth's Companion. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to announce that we have arranged with the publishers to make the following offer:

The Kansas Farmer . . Regular Price $1
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All the remaining issues of this year and the 52 issues of each paper for 1913 will be sent on all orders received now. Subscriptions may be new or renewal to either paper.

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SARAH BREWSTER'S RELATIVES, A Home Story,	ELIA W. PEATTIE
THE COLONEL'S EXPERIMENT, A Story for Girls,	EDITH BARNARD DELANO
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The best expert advice on baseball, football, and other great games and sports — sprinting, hockey, fancy skating. A department for girls suggesting profitable occupations, hints for dress, etc. For the family, recipes for dainty dishes, household devices, etc.

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Every new subscriber who at once cuts out and sends this coupon (or mentions this publication) with $2.00 for the 52 issues of The Companion for 1913 will receive

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3. **Then The Companion every week until January, 1914—long hours of companionship with the wise, the adventurous, the inspiring—all for less than 4 cents a week.**

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR CHOICE OF 400 STOVES ON TRIAL FREE FOR 30 DAYS

Pick out *your* stove from the 400 in the Kalamazoo Stove Book—test it FREE for 30 days—return it if not all we claim That's our offer. We pay freight both ways—give you 360 days' approval test—$100,000 Bank Bond Guarantee and all on latest improved stoves — glass oven doors, etc.

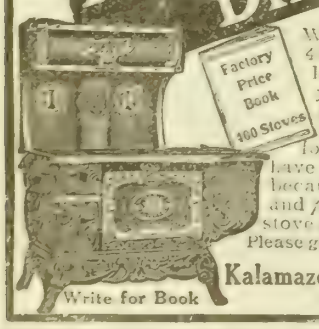
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Write today for the stove book with 400 stoves and our complete offer. Learn how to save from $5 to $40 on your stove. We make furnaces too—install it yourself if you wish—complete instructions. Ask for special catalog. Over 200,000 have bought Kalamazoo stoves because they got *better stoves* — and *for less*. Don't delay. Write for stove book now. Ask for catalog No. 189 Please give name of this paper when writing.



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A practical school, with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. R'y. EARN FROM $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, 500 Kansas Avenue, Dept. F, Topeka, Kan.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the world's greatest school. Winter term opens December 2. Home study course. Tuition includes four days' free admission to the sales. Write for free catalog.

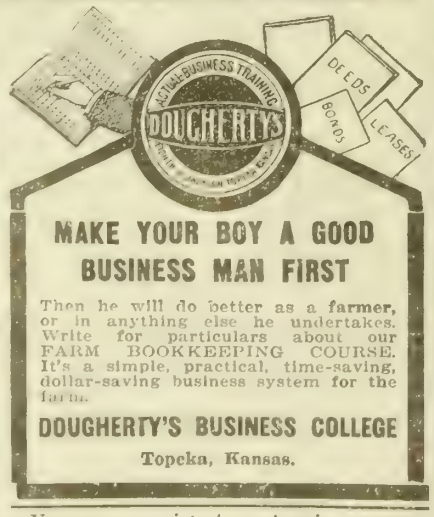
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Then he will do better as a farmer, or in anything else he undertakes. Write for particulars about our FARM BOOKKEEPING COURSE. It's a simple, practical, time-saving, dollar-saving business system for the farm.

DOUGHERTY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE
Topeka, Kansas.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

HOME CIRCLE



Thanksgiving.

If aught for good hath come to thee
Within the year,
If Heaven hath served thee graciously
With cups of cheer,
Give thanks! and if thine enemy
Hath suffered much adversity,
Then shed for him in sympathy
A loving tear.

THOMAS EMMET DEWEY.

When you get to building castles in the air, be sure your wife is not nailing a board on the fence to keep the pigs out.

Soap should not be allowed to remain in the dish water. It is not only wasteful, but soap may adhere to the dishes. Make a good lather and then put the soap back in the receptacle.

Lace should be ironed as soon as it is washed, first under a cloth and then finish without anything between it and the iron. If this is done there will be no need of starching it, because ironing it while wet gives it just the right amount of stiffness.

A very simple and easily acquired help when using the sewing machine is a toothpick. For turning corners, in stitching a hem, starting a heavy seam under the presser-foot, or keeping the material in place when you have a bit of intricate sewing, it is almost invaluable.

A quick way to mend a glove that tears at the last moment and leaves you in an embarrassing position is to place a piece of court plaster on the under side. This will neatly close the seam and will wear for some time.

A good starch for coarse curtains is made as follows: One tablespoonful of starch, 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water, ½ pint of boiling water. For thin curtains use this formula: One tablespoonful of starch, 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water, 2 quarts of boiling water.

The addition of ammonia tends to soften water for laundry purposes, as does also the addition of borax. There are many solutions on the market—washing compounds which contain one or both of these as the chief ingredients. Sometimes a little soft paraffin is added, as well as other ingredients.

Please Sign Name to Pattern Orders.

We have a letter dated October 29, from Haddam, Kan., ordering 5406, size 40. Letter is unsigned. Also one dated November 2, from Olsburg, Kan., ordering number 3379, size 9 years. Cut of pattern enclosed, but no name given.



No. 5620—Girl's Doll Set—The pattern for this girl's doll outfit consists of rompers, dress and hat. The little rompers are made just like those for a small child, and the tiny dress is a kimono model fastening down the left side of the front. The hat is a dainty tam o' shanter style. The rompers can be made of wash material and the dress and hat fashioned of silk. The pattern, No. 5620, is cut in sizes for dolls from 14 to 26 inches from crown to sole. To make the set for a 16-inch doll will require ¾ yard of material for rompers, ⅝ yard of 27-inch material for the dress, and ¼ yard of 18-inch goods for the hat. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

There are several reasons why it is better to leave a waist free from gathers at the bottom. First, it is much easier to iron a waist that can be straightened out; second, it will make the skirt set smoother; and, third, if the waist shrinks a little in the laundering there will not be a line of gathers showing above the skirt line. In order to keep a waist in place that is not put into a belt, use a strip of elastic several inches shorter than the waist measure, having a hook and eye to fasten them together. This will fit snugly to the waist and hold the waist down and allow one to arrange the gathers. Also this will save many torn places in the waist, which was often the case when pins were used to hold the waist down or when the belt wouldn't allow the waist to give any under a strain.

Green Peppers and Cheese Salad.

Waukesha Cheese.—One cake for three good sized peppers or four small ones (for six or seven people) mix with chopped-up fresh tomatoes (one medium sized tomato) removing seeds, salt and pepper to taste. Stuff the peppers with the mixture, put on ice, slice and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Had to Catch Him.

The farmer's mule had just balked in the road when the country doctor came by. The farmer asked the physician if he could give him something to start the mule. The doctor said he could, and, reaching down into his medicine case, gave the animal some powders. The mule switched his tail, tossed his head and started on a mad gallop down the road. The farmer looked first at the flying animal and then at the doctor.

"How much did that medicine cost, Doc?" he asked.

"Oh, about fifteen cents," said the physician.

"Well, give me a quarter's worth, quick!" And he swallowed it. "I've got to catch that mule."



No. 5217—Ladies' House Dress. Here is illustrated a simple and practical house dress. The plain waist is made with a comfortable turn-down collar and with short sleeves and is joined to a seven-gored skirt. For making, such materials as gingham, calico, percale and chambray will give good results. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

When the feet in stockings have become too much worn for further darning, cut them off and keep the legs for arm protectors when working about the stove. We have all experienced the discomfort of burns from sputtering fat when frying things. Also, it is most uncomfortable when you have to put your arms into a hot oven to turn potatoes or anything else that requires a hot oven for baking.

We have a pattern order for No. 5406-36 from Damar, Kan. No name is given.

Roast Turkey.

Our colonial grandmothers would tremble with shame could they realize how the time-honored, old fashioned method of cooking that sacred bird, the turkey, has been desecrated in late years.

"Roast a turkey without basting!" Even the modern housewife is doubtful. Yet, I not only do away with basting, but, with the exception of thirty minutes' careful watching at the first, never open the oven door until dinner is served!

One-half the labor attendant upon a Thanksgiving dinner is abolished if the turkey is roasted according to the method given below.

After the fowl is dressed, wash thoroughly and wipe dry with a cloth. Stuff with a dressing made as follows:

One quart cracker crumbs, one pint bread crumbs, one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, mixed together with enough boiling water to moisten it. Add one cup melted butter and three well-beaten eggs. Mix lightly. If an oyster dressing is desired, use the liquid from one can of oysters instead of the water, and add oysters, together with one cup of nuts, last.

Place the turkey in the roasting pan. Rub well over the fowl three-fourths cup of good, clear bacon grease, one-half cup of butter and one teaspoonful each of salt and pepper. Pour one-half cup boiling water into the roasting pan. Cover, and set in a very hot oven. As soon as the turkey is well browned, regulate the temperature of the oven so that it will be slow and even. No further watching is necessary.

Five hours' roasting is sufficient for the larger turkey. Following the above method never fails to make the meat tender and exceptionally well flavored.—Joyce Massey, in Holland's Magazine.

Dish Washing.

Necessary utensils for dish washing consist of dishpan, draining pan, dish cloth, clean dry dish towels, boiling water and soap.

Before clearing the dining table, prepare a place in the kitchen for the soiled dishes. All pots and pans should have been put to soak as soon as the contents were emptied. These should be scraped and piled and placed by themselves ready for washing.

Gather up the soiled dishes in a methodical manner; glasses by themselves, then silver ware, cups, saucers and plates uniform in size in separate piles, scraping the bits of food and grease from the dishes before putting them in the dish water.

Fill the dishpan half full of hot, soapy water. Have the draining pan at the left of the dishpan. Wash the glasses first, rinse dry and set aside. Use soft towels for wiping, and see that the glassware is shining when put away. Wash, rinse and dry the silver in the same way. Be sure to use perfectly dry towels for the silver. Next the smaller pieces of china, then the larger pieces are washed and placed in the draining pan. Pour hot water over these, and a little polishing with a dry towel will be all that is necessary.

Wash pots and pans and scald well before wiping. If steel knives are used, they should be scoured.

Put away all dishes.

Empty the dishpan, put the rinsing water in it and use to scrub and clean table and sink. Wash, scald and dry the tea and coffee pot after each meal.

Usually after the midday meal the dish cloth should be washed in good soapy water, wrung out dry and hung to dry in the sunlight and fresh air if possible.

Clean the stove and teakettle. Wipe the teakettle off after each meal, and very frequently wash it inside.

Empty the garbage pail and clean pail with the remaining suds.

The dish water should be kept hot and soapy enough to prevent a ring of grease on the pan. If the rinsing water is good and hot, fewer towels will be needed. — MRS. GORDON W. RANDLETT, North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. D.

WHAT ALFALFA DOES

THE farmers who are lucky enough money every year that they do to have alfalfa ground are losing not seed it to this crop, for it will pay more money than anything that can be raised on the land, and makes the land better for having been seeded.

The writer learned yesterday from some farmers living northwest of this city and who had been marketing their alfalfa seed in this city, what a few acres of good land seeded to alfalfa will do for the owner or tenant if properly looked after and cared for. While there are probably a great many other farmers throughout the county who can relate similar facts and even go them one better, yet there are a few whom it may prove profitable for them to example after.

E. F. Truesdell of Route 5 has a nice field of alfalfa and has just finished cutting the fourth crop therefrom. One crop was saved for seed and from this he threshed 170 bushels. He sold on this market yesterday 135 bushels of this seed at $6 per bushel and drew a check from the purchaser for a little over $800. He has left the hay from the three cuttings and the straw from which this seed was threshed, which it is said makes fairly good meal when properly mixed with other feeds and used for stock during the winter when there is little or no pasture.

Ed Nichols was another farmer who marketed his alfalfa seed yesterday, and he was able to keep a close tab on his crop this year. He rented about 16 acres of land seeded to this crop, of a neighbor, and paid him $158 and a few cents cash rent for the tract for this year. He will cut his fourth hay crop the first of the week, and already has something like 35 tons of hay in the stack and he threshed 55 bushels of seed from the crop that he saved for this purpose. The seed he sold at $6 per bushel and drew a check from the purchaser for $330. The seed crop alone netted him something like $170, to say nothing about the hay that he has in the stack for feed or for sale during the coming winter.

It is also reported that George Welday of this same neighborhood got 90 bushels of seed from his tract of alfalfa land and the usual number of cuttings and tonnage of hay. Should he conclude to sell the seed at the prevailing price for new seed it would bring him $540, which is more than likely a great deal more money than the same ground would produce in two years if farmed to wheat or corn.—Lyons (Kan.), News.

Propose an Apple Show.

Apple growers in the vicinity of Hutchinson propose to prepare an apple show in connection with the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress which meets at Hutchinson November 19 and 20. Apple growers of the southwest seem much interested in the proposition and look with favor upon the idea. It is claimed that the showing of apples at this time will be much more satisfactory than at any other time of the year, inasmuch as the shows in connection with fairs are too early to represent the apple industry to the best advantage.

Rhubarb for Winter Use.

What could be nicer than a mess of rhubarb in midwinter? You can have rhubarb during the winter season if you will take up, after the first freeze, several large roots and place these in soil in the cellar, watering sufficiently to allow the plants to grow. The best growth will be obtained if the cellar is around 40 to 50 degrees. If grown in the dark the leaves are small and the stalk large and tender. Three or four medium size roots will furnish a good many messes of rhubarb during the winter.

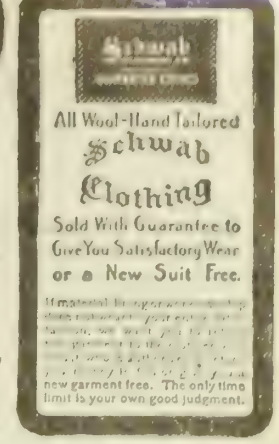
Building Telephone Lines with Dynamite.

The builders of telephone and telegraph lines are quite generally using dynamite in digging holes for the poles, particularly so when the ground is frozen. It is claimed that the use of dynamite reduces the cost from $1.75 to about 35 cents per hole. A small dish-shaped basin 6 inches deep and 18 inches wide is first excavated. With an auger a hole 2 inches in diameter is sunk to the desired depth and a half pound of dynamite is placed in the bottom of the auger hole. When this is fired the earth will be loosened to the full depth of the hole to the diameter of 18 inches and the dirt is easily removed with a shovel. In this statement are pointers which can be utilized by the farmer in fence building.

This Ticket Entitles the Holder to a New Suit Free

Read the Proposition—

The Magic Ticket



The leading retail merchants of Kansas are selling SCHWAB CLOTHES under a "New-Suit-Free Guarantee." This guarantee means that any *Schwab Suit* you buy must give you satisfactory wear and please in quality, style and fit or the merchant will *make you a present of a brand new suit!* This wonderful guarantee is on the Magic Ticket. The ticket is on the coat sleeve.

Schwab Clothing

Backed by the Longest, Strongest Clothing Guarantee in the World



Schwab Clothing is guaranteed all-wool, silk-sewn and hand tailored throughout. Even the *buttonholes* are made by hand. All trimmings, linings, etc., are of the very best quality.

Leading Clothing Merchants Favor the Guarantee Plan

The best clothing merchants are enthusiastic over the Schwab Guarantee Plan. They are supremely interested in giving their customers the utmost in quality, style and value.

Fall Styles Ready—$15, $18, $20, $25

The most reliable clothing merchant in *your* town has Schwab Styles for Fall and Winter on exhibition. All the newest fabrics, in a great variety of weaves and patterns. Each garment a masterpiece in style. You will save a tidy sum and get guaranteed satisfaction in any Schwab Suit you may select.

Don't buy clothing from irresponsible agents who sell from "Sample Books" and "Style Sheets." Such wonderful values as you get in Schwab Suits and Overcoats are only obtainable from responsible local merchants.

Write us for the name of the nearest Schwab dealer. (5)

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WEIGH YOUR OWN GRAIN

Stock and Hay on a "McDonald Pitles" Scale—know positively that you're getting a "Square Deal." Protect yourself against errors, which so frequently occur.

"McDonald Pitless" Scales are Absolutely Accurate

—guaranteed for 10 years. Many in use 21 years and still perfectly accurate.

Used for weighing U. S. Mails.

The BEARINGS are PROTECTED and cannot Freeze.

No pit to fill with snow or water. Easy to erect and if desired can be mounted on skids and moved from place to place.

McDonald Pitles Scales frequently save their cost in a year's time.

Let us send you our handsome FREE SCALE BOOK.
It's full of interesting facts. Write today.
Ask your Flying Dutchman Dealer for McDonald Pitless Scales.

Moline Plow Company

Dept. 4

Moline, Illinois

KANSAS FARMER'S GREAT PRIZE CONTEST

Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. November 16, 1912

BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.

CALIFORNIA
ALFALFA AND FRUIT LANDS

We have just put [illegible] and are now subdividing into small farms the famous 108,000-acre Chowchilla Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, California. All smooth, level land, ready for the plow. Best of soil and climate. Six to eight cuttings of alfalfa per season, yielding 1½ to 2 tons to each cutting, which sells for $9 to $10 per ton in the field. Fruit and vegetables thrive [illegible]

Prices from $100 to $150 per acre, easy terms. An opportunity to select a choice farm from the largest California tract yet [illegible]

Write us for beautiful illustrated booklet. UNITED STATES FARM LAND COMPANY, 917-18 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Sumner County

LAND is high in quality and low in price; in fact, much lower than the same quality can be bought for in any other part of the state. Our immense wheat fields will look good to you, as well as King Kafir, alfalfa, and other crops. Write for big list. No trades. Owner's price my price.

Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kan.

80 A. FARM

Very choice land. Fine new bungalow, 7 rooms, waterworks, bath room, 2½ miles to town.

Owner, Box 127, White City, Kansas.

OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness County, Kan.

CHOICE SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS farms, $30 to $50. Large list. M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kansas.

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, $10 to $15. Also city property. Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. Improved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list, free. J. E. CALVERT, Garnett, Kan.

FINE RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS. For sale or trade, $5,000. If interested, I will send full description. Address, OWNER, Lock Box 513, Hutchinson, Kan.

240 ACRES of creek bottom land, 1½ miles from station, 6 miles from town of 20,000. All will raise alfalfa. Price, $8,000, half cash.

ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Choice 160, highly improved, $8,000. Neosho Co. 80's, $2,600 to $4,000. Write for big sale and exchange list.

B. H. CLARK, Erie, Kansas.

Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of $1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write

HARRY PIERCE, Junction City, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARM—318½ acres within 250 yards of Prairie Grove, on the Ozark branch Frisco. Splendid for live stock and unsurpassed for all the cereals. Worth $100 per acre. Present price, $20,000.

DAVID W. ADAMS, Prairie Grove, Ark.

80 ACRES, 4 miles from Muskogee, 30,000 now, rapidly growing toward farm. Oklahoma. For description, price and terms, address owner, A. H. HARSHAW, Junction City, Kan.

READ THIS. I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from $35 to $65 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL. Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.

BUY FROM OWNER. We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write H. M. Burliss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.

INCOME INVESTMENT. [illegible] 16 miles Natoma, Osborne Co. All in cultivation. 3,000 bushels wheat off this land 1912. Price, $25 an acre. All in wheat again.

J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.

80 ACRES, 2½ mi. of railroad town; all good land, 7-room house, barn 30x30, other good outbuildings. Price, $57.50 per acre. [illegible]

MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

IRRIGABLE LANDS, PECOS VALLEY. Finest climate, finest fruit; alfalfa lands south, awarded first premiums World's Fair, St. Louis. Special low excursion rates. Trips from Fort Worth, November 21 and December 5. Write

P. B. GOODLOE, Fort Worth, Texas.

WANTED—[illegible] want merchandise, residences and eastern land to trade for western land or automobiles. LIST your properties with me to sell or [illegible] WALTER A. DOERSCHLAG, Ransom, Kan.

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address

ALLEN & HART, 308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK RANCH

1900-acre Texas Stock Ranch, in the health giving hills, 26 miles from San Antonio, Texas, 6 miles from Ry. station. 1400 feet above sea level. A place where you can enjoy life and make money raising horses, hogs and cattle. Price, $8 per acre. For particulars, address,

R. G. CALLAHAN, Box 836, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE—320 acres, 3½ miles county seat; all smooth, all fenced with American woven wire; extra large barn. Price, $20,000. Pay $5,000 cash, terms to suit on balance. Smaller farms on same terms.

J. H. FUSS, Medford, Okla.

FOR SALE—590 acres adjoining the city of Chanute, Kansas. Fine improvements, all rich bottom land, 70 acres alfalfa, all good alfalfa land. The entire farm is leveled. $60 per acre. Write or call.

J. P. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments. Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.

Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

FARMS AND RANCHES for sale, and some exchanged at prices that show a good investment for home or speculation. I deal on commission only. Owners' prices. Our prices are lower than other localities, quality of land considered. CHAS. E. COLE, Hartford, Kan.

FINE FARM of 160 acres, 1 mile from Otis, all level, hard land, best of soil, 4-room house, barn, well and mill, fenced, 60 acres broken, $25 per acre. I have a few other snaps. FRANK VANDERHOOF, Otis, Washington Co., Colo.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN.—320 acres of land, 220 under irrigation, with good water right; 115 acres alfalfa; artesian well of fine soft water; 5-room house and good outbuildings; adjoins the open range; unlimited free pasture for stock. Address

CHAS. F. HELM, La Junta, Colo.

160 ACRES, 3 miles Harris, Kansas; 110 acres cultivation, balance pasture; buildings poor. Price, $12,000; mortgage, $3,000. Wants merchandise.

80 acres Colorado, 3 miles town. All can be irrigated. No improvements. Price, $6,000. Wants hardware.

SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kansas.

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

A BARGAIN AT THE PRICE. 320 acres, 8-room house, two cellars under house, cistern, pump in kitchen, barn 38 x 60, room for 25 head of horses; corn crib, oats bin, water tank in barn, cow barn for 10 cows, granary, tool sheds, corn cribs, all necessary buildings, two wind pumps, wells, 60 acres hog-tight, fenced and cross-fenced, excellent stock farm. 165 acres have been farmed. Much more could be farmed. Haven't the help to care for the farm. Price, $52.50 per acre. For information write Noah Wagner, Overbrook, Kan., Rte. 1.

FARM BARGAINS. Farms, ranches, city property and merchandise; for sale or exchange; any size, any price, anywhere. Write for large free list. SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

FARMS

for sale or exchange, anywhere. Write what you want. H. F. MATTHEWS, Oswego, Kan.

EASY To Make Money on Choice Lots in PLAINS, KANSAS.

I've got them at $17.50 to $50. **PAYMENTS**

JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas. Drawer "B."

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the

SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

SELL OR TRADE [illegible]-acre farm, lies well, good soil, fair buildings and well located, price $60 per acre. Mortgage, $4,500. Will trade equity for small farm in Missouri, Kansas or Oklahoma, or a stock of [illegible] Write for [illegible]

W. J. STEMMONS, Golden City, Mo.

FARM LANDS In the South

Perhaps you can make a living anywhere, but there are other things to consider. You want comfort for yourself, your family and your stock. The southern country through which runs the Kansas City Southern Ry. offers you this comfortable climate and a condition as to fertile soil, sufficient rainfall, and excellent markets, that is unequalled today in any portion of the United States. Competence and health are to be found, and we will direct you to the place best suited to you. Address,

WM. NICHOLSON, Immigration Agent, K. C. S. Ry. Co., 618 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

160 ACRES, 2 MILES TOWN—Johnson County, Kansas. Seven-room house, barn and other outbuildings, fine location, 20 miles Kansas City. $100 per acre. Terms to suit. Write for list Johnson County farms. Rich land at Kansas City's door.

T. H. MILLER, Olathe, Kansas.

MONEY MAKERS AND GOOD HOMES. Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale. No trades. But city property and stocks of merchandise to exchange. Special bargain list.

J. F. BRADSHAW, P. O. Box No. 46. Lenexa, Kansas.

HERE YOU ARE

Improved 160 and 80-acre farms for sale at a bargain, from $40 to $50 per acre, where we grow corn and alfalfa. Write for full description.

Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

NEAR TOPEKA. 480 acres, 2½ mi. shipping sta.; 70 a. alfalfa, 50 a. clover, 150 a. corn and wheat land, 160 a. bottom; two sets improvements, large barns, hog houses, corrals; fencing good; school adjoining; all improvements first class. If we named the price, quality of farm would be questioned. Write us.

Black Hook & Co., 104 W. 8th, Topeka, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS DAIRY FARM. Sixty acres adjoining Osage City, all smooth second bottom land, 25 acres red clover, 8 acres corn, some fruit, balance white clover and bluegrass pasture. This is an ideal dairy farm. Six-room house, good cave, new barn 40 x 40 with loft, hen houses, summer kitchen, half mile to high school, on main traveled road, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $5,000.

J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

TO TRADE FOR MERCHANDISE. 160 acres, 5 miles of Parsons; 125 a. in cult.; good 6-room house. Price, $75 per a.; inc., $3,000. Can match any kind of a merchandise deal. Ask for our new list. Owners' Sale & Exchange Co., Independence, Kan.

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. 240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Guernsey Cattle Sale.

Wilcox & Stubbs, Des Moines, Iowa, will sell 25 head of registered Guernsey cows and heifers; 15 registered bulls, and 40 high-grade cows at public auction on December 3. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

College Will Hold Sale.

This week we claim February 7 as the date for a bred sow sale at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. A very choice selection of Duroc sows and gilts have been reserved for this sale, and about an equal number of Berkshires. The college has never before had on hand such a fine lot of breeding stock, and breeders of the state should be glad to avail themselves of this unusual opportunity to buy good stuff and so close to home. Later we will have more to say about this sale and the offering. In the meantime should you desire to file your application for a catalog, do so by writing direct to the Animal Husbandry Department and mentioning Kansas Farmer.

Ganzdale Holstein Herd.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Casper A. Gantz, of King City, Mo., owner of the famous Ganzdale herd of Holstein cattle. This is one of the greatest Holstein herds in the west—in fact it is one of the best in the country. All of the leading families of the breed are represented in the herd. Mr. Gantz is offering Holsteins that are right. If you have a herd and want to make additions, or if you want to start a herd with the right kind, write him, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Watch the columns of Kansas Farmer for a more extended description of this herd.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 3 and 4 next. All federal and state veterinary and live stock officials are invited to help carry on the work of this association in the unifying of state laws and quarantine regulations. Particulars will be furnished by Secretary J. J. Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

"Pedigreed" FRUIT and How to Grow It.

A tree that is noted for the quality of fruit, large yield, and regularity of crop, is bound to produce these same good qualities in young trees grown from it. It is the only way to insure results. By the "Moncrief System" every tree is grown from actual producers that have a record for big and regular crops of flawless fruit.

FREE BOOK "Pedigreed Horticulture" tells in detail how we have built the future success of thousands of orchards. Write for it.

The Winfield Nursery Co., J. Moncrief, Pres., 225 Central Ave., Winfield, Kansas.

Of Value to Horsemen.

Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

Hart Bros.' Fine Horses.

A representative of Kansas Farmer visited the barns of Hart Bros. at Osceola, Iowa, a few days ago, and found their big barns full of imported Percherons, Shires and Belgians. Hart Bros. are among Iowa's leading importers, and their importation this year are the best they have ever brought over. They have a large number of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions that are hard to beat. They also have an outstanding lot of Percheron, Belgian and Shire mares, and taking this importation throughout it is one of the best the writer has ever seen. They were carefully selected by a member of the firm who has had years of experience in the business and who is considered one of the best judges of draft horses in the west. During the past 10 years Hart Bros. have sold horses in almost every state, and they are proud of the fact that they have never had a dissatisfied customer. They guarantee satisfaction, and a guarantee by the Hart Bros. is good. Look up their card in Kansas Farmer and write them describing what you want, or if possible visit their barns at Osceola. The visit will be well worth the trip. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Holstein Sale at Abilene.

An event that should interest Kansas Farmer readers will be the Holstein sale to be held at Abilene, Kan., on Thursday, November 21. The sale is being made by E. S. Engle & Son of that place, and is their third Holstein sale. The sale will be held under cover at the fair grounds. The offering consists of 35 head of practically pure-bred cows and heifers, of which quite a large per cent are now fresh or will be fresh in a short time. Of the entire number 25 are cows just in their prime, many of them with calves at foot. Others of the number are now carrying their third calf. The foundation of this herd came from Lake Mills, Wis., and from the herd of Everron & Son, noted dairymen of that section. The cows that will freshen soon are bred to Mooie Oaks De Kol, a recorded bull having 23 A. R. O. sisters. Others are in calf to Hengerveld De Kol 7, grandson of the noted Hengerveld, one of the greatest A. R. O. sires that ever lived. The offering is a good useful one all through, and represents the choice of the herd, and the sale is only being made to reduce the stock. Messrs. Engle & Son carry on quite an extensive dairy plant, and theirs is a working herd in the strictest sense of the term. This will be a rare opportunity to buy dairy cows that are first class. While their herd has not undergone butter and milk yearly tests, a large per cent of the cows will give 10,000 pounds of milk with ordinary care. When writing for more information, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Wayne Hudson Has Fair Sale.

Wayne Hudson of Hemple, Mo., had one of the good big-type Poland China offerings of the season in his sale at Stewartsville, Mo., October 8. This was Mr. Hudson's first sale of catalogued Poland Chinas, and while the average was not high for the good offering, it was a fair sale. Forty head averaged $27.65 per head. The following is a list of the buyers:

John Schlup, Stewartsville, Mo.	$32.00
H. E. Hamann, Stewartsville, Mo.	28.00
Henry Elliott, Stewartsville, Mo.	23.00
P. M. Anderson, Lathrop, Mo.	46.00
John Schlup, Stewartsville, Mo.	30.00
John Schlup.	30.00
John Schlup.	30.00
John Schlup.	33.00
Fred Greaff, Osborne, Mo.	31.00
John Schlup.	30.00
John Schlup.	36.00
W. H. Todd, Plattsburg, Mo.	25.00
Will Kinnaman, Stewartsville	37.00
John Schlup.	23.00
Fred Greaff, Osborne, Mo.	22.00
John Schlup.	24.00
Chas. Woods, Stewartsville, Mo.	21.00
Lou Close, Osborne, Mo.	29.00
William Snow, Stewartsville, Mo.	24.00
Alf Wilson, Stewartsville, Mo.	25.00
E. McWilliams, Stewartsville, Mo.	22.00
J. A. Swope, Stewartsville, Mo.	22.00
J. A. Swope	20.00
William Snow, Stewartsville, Mo.	23.00
Fred Greaff.	31.00
Fred Greaff.	21.00
W. M. Keller, Stewartsville, Mo.	36.00
Lou Scarce, Plattsburg, Mo.	28.00
A. B. Hale, Cameron, Mo.	35.00
L. F. Word, Stewartsville, Mo.	26.00
Robert Crane, Hemple, Mo.	35.00
Jacob Greaff, Osborne, Mo.	29.00
Oscar Brown, Stewartsville, Mo.	22.50
E. J. Green, Osborne, Mo.	29.00
T. A. Haekins, Gower, Mo.	26.00
G. W. Carmack, Plattsburg, Mo.	23.00
John Schlup.	25.00
John Schlup.	25.00
John Schlup.	25.00

Amcoats Reports Good Sales.

S. B. Amcoats, our advertiser from Clay Center, Kan., reports good sales on his big-boned Poland Chinas. Among recent sales are 10 gilts to William Sharp, Muskogee, Okla.; to John A. Eaton, Kansas City, a boar; to D. Ballintine of Herington, Kan., a boar; to J. O. Jevons, Wakefield, a boar, and many other good sales nearer home. The gilts are now all sold, but a number of extra choice boars are still for sale. The Shorthorn bulls are doing fine, Mr. Amcoats says. They are for sale, as are heifers and cows, at prices consistent for such stock.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale, limited in amount or numbers, hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These discerning buyers read the classified "ads" looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks, 12 cents a word for three weeks, 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional week after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be **inserted free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now $65, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR spare time. Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The 1-L-U 724, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HILton Oil Burner. Any hustling agent can make $150 to $200 per month. Cheapest fuel on the market. For particulars, address T. L. Abington, M. D., Loring, La.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Dept. O, care of Kansas Farmer.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN FOR GOVERNMENT positions. $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H86, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—21 HOLSTEIN COWS, 3 TO 5 years old, fresh and fresh soon. Herman Zinn, Box 348, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull calves, 5 to 7 months old, $45 to $75. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian cows in calf by one of the best bulls of the breed, and 12 bull calves from 8 months to 1 month. Fred Trumpy, Clarno, Wis.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 307 Polk St., Topeka, Kan.

BULL CALF FOR SALE—GRANDSON OF Finical King, sirer of Finical Countess, who made 935 pounds of butter in one year. Calf dam will make over 500 any year. Will sell cheap, as it is the last of this year's crop. Dr. Shirley, 767 Gas Bldg., Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—60 HEAD OF NEARLY pure-bred Holstein heifers coming two and three years old, all our raising from a herd of 100 Holstein cows, also our raising. First we have offered for sale. A chance to get something worth your money. Frank Fairchild, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN—Send us your address, we will mail you literature on the breeding of Karakule-Arabi Sheep for the production of Persian, Astrachan and Krimmer lambs. Wholesale furriers quote our half and quarter-blood Karakule Lincoln skins $8 to $15 each. Mutton increase in weight and price. Address, Karakule-Arabi Sheep Co., Majestic Theater Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale. Two Shires and one Hackney coming three. Plenty of bone. Farmer's price. J. B. Brownrigg, Breeder, Mount Ida, Kan.

SHEEP

CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM REGISTered Shropshire sheep. Prices right, quality the best. Stock for sale at all times. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kansas.

DOGS.

WHITE FRENCH TOY POODLES FOR sale, $5 up. Mrs. Sevilla Christofferson, Hays, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONEERS.—WM. B. CARPENTER, Real Estate Auctioneer, president Missouri Auction School, 1400 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — FIVE LARGE BUILDING lots for $450. Northeast Townsite Co., 401½ N. Fifth St., Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FARMS FOR sale and exchange. Lee Scrivner, Easton, Kan.

TRADE — TRADE — TRADE — IF YOU have western land, eastern land, merchandise, city property or anything to trade, write Layton Bros., Osborne, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WE OWN SEVERAL FARMS in Arkansas which we are offering cheap. Write for description. Brown & Reynolds, Camden, Ark.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre. Eight-year payments. Big crops, unlimited water. Taxes refunded purchasers. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FARMERS' OPPORTUNITY — ALBERTA. New country. Rich, fertile soil. Buy now. Land is cheap. Chance of a lifetime. For bargains in farms, low prices, easy terms, write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, stating requirements.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN MULEFOOT BOARS. Write me at once. J. Rimge, Concordia, Mo.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE AN EXCELlent Poland China boar, 2 years old, for another serviceable boar. Must have new blood. O. P. Updegraff, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY HOGS, either sex, out of Osage Chief, he by Tattarax, by Ohio Chief. Can also book orders for September pigs. Enoch Lungren, Osage City, Kan.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, TWO 60-pound cans, $9.50. Special prices on 10-can lots. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$3.00 GENUINE SWEDISH MAGNETIC extra concaved razor, $1 barber's hone, $1 for both, mailed paid. Newton Cutlery Co., Newton, Kan.

WHITE AND BROWN FERRETS FOR sale. Price list free. Bert Ewell, Wellington, Ohio.

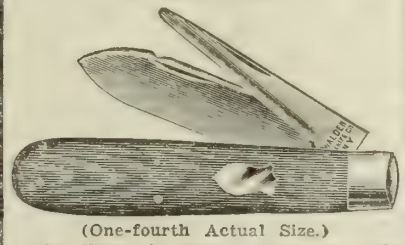
WANTED—TO RENT, A FARM FULLY equipped and stocked, in central or eastern Kansas, Nebraska or Missouri, by a practical farmer. Reference furnished. Address W., care Kansas Farmer.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. MODern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid $1 or $1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2¾ inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade indespensible for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. **Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.**

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending $1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

The GRANGE

DEPARTMENT OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

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Overseer ..... A. P. Landiff, Topeka
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Chairman of Executive Committee ..... W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee ..... W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education ..... E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee ..... I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee ..... L. Mabel Wilson, Denver

A Look Backward.

A review of the last few years Grange growth will show that the organization is growing both in the number of granges organized and in the territory represented. The report for 1910 shows 409 new granges organized, representing 26 states, Washington leading the list with 105 to her credit. The 1911 report gave 453 new granges located in 27 different states, Ohio leading with 56. This year's report shows 472 new organizations, coming from 28 different states, Ohio again taking the lead with 54 to her credit.

The Work of the Grange.

During the past 44 years the Grange has continued to develop and carry out the ideas of its original founders. The members of subordinate, county, state and national organizations have worked patiently to educate themselves in becoming independent in thought and action, and teaching the broad and liberal truth that man's highest duty to his fellowman is measured by his intelligence and ability to be useful to his community, his state and country. Therefore the Grange as an organization has had a marked influence in bettering the conditions of the tillers of the soil.

The Grange has exercised a marked influence in promoting national legislation along lines that have proved to be exceedingly beneficial to the country at large. It was the first organization to take up, advocate and push to a successful conclusion the national oleomargarine law.

The record of legislation enacted by congress through the instrumentality of the Grange is one of which its million or more members may and do take a just degree of pride. It secured the interstate commerce law, and other legislation looking to the control of corporations; advocated the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; endorsed the Australian ballot law; was instrumental in creating a Bureau of Agriculture, in which the late Hon. Norman J. Colman was made the first secretary, he being at that time Master of Potomac Grange No. 1, of the District of Columbia.

The Grange has from the first persistently urged legislation prohibiting alien land ownership. It has advocated reforms in the patent laws; resisted the extension of sewing machine patents that had grown to be giant monopolies so successfully that the people have since that time been buying the best machines made at half the former price.

The passage of the pure food law by congress was the direct result of the united action of the members of the order. The enactment of that law is proving to be of the greatest value in promoting the health of the people, and is tending to prolong the average period of human life.

The National Grange has advocated the proposition for the issue of money direct from the government at a low rate of interest, with land as the basis of security at one-half its assessed valuation under wise and proper restrictions. The agitation of this subject should be continued. More capital to the acre is becoming more essential than ever before to make farming a better paying business. Farmers' co-operative banks should be established in farming communities. More capital to the acre, if wisely used, will bring better financial, social and educational results.

Reasons for Growing Trees.

Trees retard wind.
Trees prevent drifting of soil.
Trees lessen evaporation.
Trees hold snow.
Trees increase yield.
Trees lessen the effects of hot wind.
Trees make a home for birds that eat harmful insects.
Trees furnish fuel and fence posts.
Trees make a place homelike and shelter stock, garden and fruit trees.
When clean cultivated trees will do well. If left to fight weeds and grass they are quite sure to fail.
Moral: Plant and care for trees.

SAVE-THE-HORSE



Gets Advice; Sells Horse for $800.

Troy, Ia., April 18, 1912. Troy Chemical Co., [illegible]

Gentlemen: I want to say that I have used your Save-The-Horse and find it all you claim it to be. I had a horse that was lame for a long time. I used your remedy and he was sound in a few days. I sold him for $800. I would not take $1,000 for the remedy. Yours truly, H. E. HELPHREY.

Every bottle of Save-The-Horse is sold with an Iron-clad contract bond backed by $60,000 paid-up capital fixed on a guarantee to permanently cure or refund the money, no matter whether it is Bone or Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin or Puffs—nor how aged, serious or complicated the lameness or blemish may be.

OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse BOOK—is our 11 Year Experience and DISCOVERIES. Treating over 1,000 cases. Every Lameness Thoroughly Explained and All Lameness at a Mind Settler Tells How to Tell for Sure. What to Do for a Lame Horse. Covers 58 Forms of Lameness—Illustrated. MAILED FREE.

Just write, describing your case, and we will send our BOOK, sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice all free to horse owners and managers.

WRITE AND STOP THE LOSS.

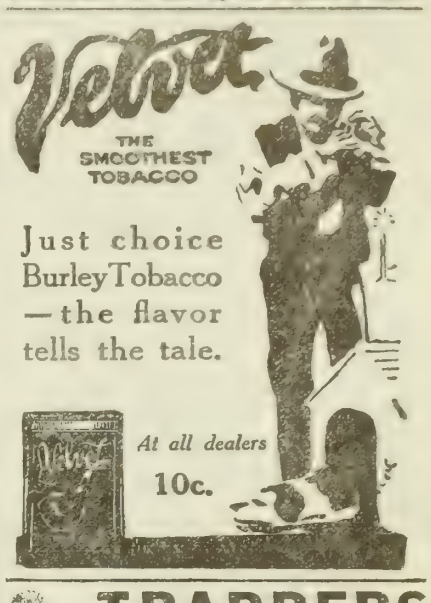
TROY CHEMICAL CO. 65 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or send by us Express Prepaid.

Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Just choice Burley Tobacco —the flavor tells the tale.



At all dealers 10c.

TRAPPERS



Send for our special price list before making shipments to any one. Our prices will increase your fur income this season. You don't guess about your prices when getting ours, but get the highest always. When shipping to us you save the middleman's profit. We guarantee entire satisfaction and quick returns, pay express charges, and when so requested hold shipments separate for your approval of returns.

FRED WHITE, The Kansas Fur Man, Beloit, Kansas.



FREE. Sell 18 Beautiful Handkerchiefs at 10c each. Send us $1.80 and we will send you 2 handsome Gold fin. Rings, guaranteed 10 yrs. 1 an im. of $100 diamond. INOLA CO., 47, CHICAGO

THE STANDARD FARM PAPERS

BEST FOR THE READER

THEREFORE

BEST FOR THE ADVERTISER

Arranged According to Location, Reading From East to West

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Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, O., and (Rate 60c per line.) **Michigan Farmer,** Detroit, Mich., (Rate 40c per line.)	206,573	$.90	$.90
Indiana Farmer..... Indianapolis, Ind.	50,775	.25	.20
Breeders' Gazette..... Chicago, Ill.	85,000	.50	.50
Hoard's Dairyman .... Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	65,000	.40	.38
Wisconsin Agriculturist ..... Racine, Wis.	62,615	.30	.27½
The Farmer ..... St. Paul, Minn.	140,000	.60	.55
Wallace's Farmer ... Des Moines, Iowa.	70,000	.35	.35
Kansas Farmer..... Topeka, Kan.	60,000	.30	.30
Okla. Farm Journal... Oklahoma City, Okla.	50,000	.25	.25
Field and Farm..... Denver, Colo.	31,090	.15	.13
California Country Journal... San Francisco, Cal.	40,329	.25	.23
	861,382	4.25	4.06½

These publications are conceded to be the authoritative farm papers of their individual fields.

For further information address GEORGE W. HERBERT, West. Rep., First National Bank Building, CHICAGO, ILL.

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HORSES AND MULES

Pure Morgan Stallions

Young Morgan Stallions for sale, sired by Prince Albert 4725, the seventh in line from Justin Morgan. There are very few pure-bred Morgan stallions in the world, and none better bred than these. Here is a remarkable chance to secure some of the best blood lines known to the breed.

J. ED. BAILEY, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.

AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS ... to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. Reference: Any

FRANK L. STREAM, Creston, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.

W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

High-grade bred yearlings and two-year-old springers, also bulls high-grade and registered.

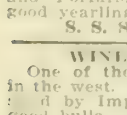
IRA ROMIG Station B. Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.

M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.

H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.

Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.

J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.

L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

JERSEY CHAMPIONS.

Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

SMITH & ROBERTS,
Beatrice, Neb.

FOR SALE—A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.

The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.

R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.

BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.

J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom [illegible] of the Oaks Champion [illegible] herd bull [illegible] Terms right.

WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.

W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.

[illegible] with good record sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.

S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINLAND FARM JERSEYS.

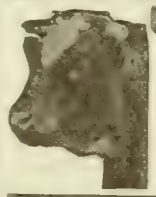
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, [illegible] by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.

One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls and heifers, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.

C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS—Pure Scotc and Scotch topped Bates families. Bulls in service, Royal Gloster and Col. Hampton. A few young bulls of extra quality on hand; also, some females. Prices low for early sale. E. S. MYERS, Chanute, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.

C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,

THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND

ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159

the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.

D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.

Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.

I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulls for sale, priced right.

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CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address

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SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.

E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.

A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. MAXWELL, COUNTY CLERK, Washington County—Taken up, by F. E. Schaich, of Mill Creek Township, Washington County, Kansas, one dark red steer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands being visible, of the value of about $30.

CARSON LANE, COUNTY CLERK, Miami County.—Taken up, by C. L. Williams, of Ten Mile Township, on October 12, 1912, a red heifer calf, 5 months old, with white under belley and white hind feet. Value, $12.50.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County.—Taken up, by T. J. Wilson, St. John, Kan., on the 15th day of October, 1912, one hog, weight 125 pounds, black, four white feet and tip of tail white. Appraised value, $10.

FIELD NOTES

Hedge Poland Chinas.

Brown Hedge, the successful Poland China breeder located at Whiting, Kan., reports good sales, but still has some choice boars and gilts for sale. His are the big-type sort. When writing him, kindly mention this paper.

Kansas Farmer Pays Advertisers.

L. F. Cory, owner of Corydale herd of Holsteins at Belleville, Kan., writes: "Enclosed please find check to cover my advertising bill. I have had inquiries for over 300 head of Holsteins since my advertisement started in Kansas Farmer."

Alfred Sells Durocs.

S. W. Alfred & Son, Enid, Okla., will sell 35 head of Duroc Jersey sows and gilts bred for February litters, and 15 select boars by Alfred's Col., the most intensely bred Col. boar now living; Pilot Chief's Col. and Dew Drop's Chief. All are immune for life. Remember the date and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Strauss' Poland Chinas.

O. R. Strauss, the successful Poland China breeder located at Milford, Kan., has decided to sell the remainder of his boars at private sale and keep all his gilts for a bred sow sale which he will hold on February 3. Mr. Strauss has one of the good herds of the country, and the demand for boars has been such that he cannot have a November sale as planned.

Kerr's Durocs.

George Kerr, Sabetha, Kan., one of the oldest and most successful Duroc Jersey breeders in Kansas, offers 100 choice spring boars and gilts. There is no better breeding than can be found in the Kerr herd, and no man knows better than George Kerr how to properly develop the pig so he will make a good breeder. Here is a mighty good place to buy a young boar or a trio not related.

M. P. Knudson, owner of the Springdale Ranch, Concordia, Kan., offers for sale in this issue 37 head of registered Holstein heifers and bulls. This stock is first-class and out of first-class dams with butter and milk records. The breeding is second to none, and any of our readers who are in the market for high-class Holsteins should at once avail themselves of this opportunity to buy the best close to home and from a man who knows the dairy cattle business thoroughly.

Cloverdale Farm Polands.

M. H. Cory of Cloverdale Farm, Lockridge, Iowa, is offering an extra fine lot of gilts and tried sows, also a number of outstanding boars. The Cloverdale herd is one of Iowa's high-class Poland China herds. His show herd attracted unusual attention at the Iowa State Fair this year, and his winnings against the strong competition there is evidence of the high quality of his herd. Poland China breeders wanting absolutely high-class breeding stock should get in touch with Mr. Cory. He is pricing hogs well worth the money. Look up his card in Kansas Farmer, and write him, mentioning this paper.

Red Polled Cattle.

I. W. Poulton of Medora, Kan., is offering some fine young Red Polled bulls for sale. Mr. Poulton has one of the best herds we know of, and they are richly bred and the young bulls are priced very reasonably for high-class breeding stock. No breed of dual purpose cattle ever gained in popularity as rapidly as have the Red Polls. Whether used for beef or butter, or both, the Red Polls have one great advantage, they are hornless. They are good rustlers, but no breed responds more readily to proper treatment, and being without horns they are easily handled and mild in disposition. Please see ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Hill's Jersey Sale.

Dr. D. R. Hill of Joplin, Mo., who has been breeding Jersey cattle for some time past, has decided to sell a draft from his herd at public auction on his farm. The sale will be held on Wednesday, November 20, beginning at 12:30 p. m. Visitors may take the belt line from Joplin to the Du Quesne road and then go 1½ miles north to the farm. There are six granddaughters and three grandsons of the great champion Flying Fox in the sale, and the others are of good breeding. The limited time did not allow for the preparation of a catalog, but inquiries will be answered. This advertisement will not appear again.

National Live Stock Association.

The sixteenth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association will be held at Phoenix, Ariz., January 14 to 16, 1913. A very important program has been provided, in which will be included such questions as putting live stock on the free list; control of unappropriated public grazing lands; railroad rates on live stock; transportation of live stock in less than car lots; margin between what the producer receives and what the consumer pays for meat products; control of contagious diseases; meat inspection tax; oleomargarine tax, and the increase in commission charges for the sale of live stock. This great association has been the means of securing the passing of many beneficial laws in both the state and national legislatures, and of preventing the passage of many vicious ones. All live stock producers are invited to attend this convention, and Secretary T. W. Thomlinson, 909 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Colo., will supply information.

Western Canada's Prosperity.

One of the largest banks in Holland has been doing a big business in western Canada, and Mr. W. Westerman, the president, on a recent visit to the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, expressed himself as being much impressed with present conditions and prospects, and was convinced that the great prosperity of the Dominion was not a boom, but merely the outcome of natural developments. Not only has money been invested largely in western Canada by the Holland banks, but by those in Germany, France as well as Great Britain. Not only are those countries contributing money, but they are also contributing people, hard headed industrious farmers, who are helping to produce the two hundred million bushels of wheat and the three hundred million bushels of other small grains that the provinces of the west have harvested this season. During the past fiscal year there came into Canada from the United States 133,710; from Austria Hungary, 21,651; from Belgium, 1,601; Holland, 1,077; France, 2,094; Germany, 4,664; Sweden, 2,394; Norway, 1,692. And from all countries the immigration to Canada in that year was 354,237. From the United States and foreign countries the figures will be increased during the present year.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

CHOICE O. I. C. BOARS AND GILTS. HARRY HAYNES, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.

ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

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Missouri Auction School.

(Largest in the World.)

The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address

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14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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J. E. BUMPAS

The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.

WINDSOR, MO.

EMPLOY ZAUN

for the best results. He works for the best breeders in America. Best of reference furnished. Write for dates.

FRANK J. ZAUN, Independence, Mo.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS

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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L. H. Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN

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Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,

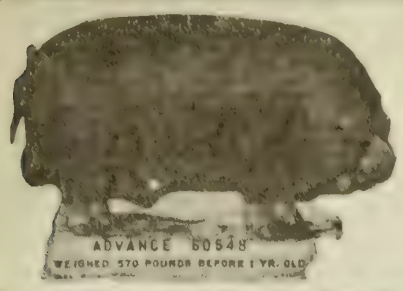
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

10 Weeks For 10 Cents.

We will send KANSAS FARMER on trial 10 weeks for 10 cents. Could you do five of your friends a greater favor than to introduce them to KANSAS FARMER by sending it to him for 10 weeks? To anyone sending us five trial subscriptions we will send, free, one of our three-page wall charts, containing a large map of Kansas, the United States, World, Insular possessions, a fine new map of the Panama Canal, and hundreds of statistical facts of interest, last census of cities, towns, countries, etc. Send us your club today.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS



Weighed 570 Pounds Before One Year Old.
For Sale—Choice spring boars and gilts and fall yearling boars—the big type combining size and quality.
PAUL E. HAWORTH,
Lawrence, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.
100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS
Fifty head of big, strong Poland China boars and gilts, spring farrow, at reduced prices for a short time. Few Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. Also, cows and heifers. No culls sold for breeding purposes.
S. B. AMCOATS,
Clay Center, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES
Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS
Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.
W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS
Model Bill 54624 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.
O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.
Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.
STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.
Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. **E. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.**

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.
Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.
Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
FOR SALE—Choice fall boars. Gilts bred for October farrow, and spring pigs, both sexes. Pairs not related.
FRANCIS PROCKISH, Westmoreland, Kan.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30
Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale
Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40
Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.
Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.
Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.
J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

FIELD NOTES

Durable Fencing.
"I received your letter asking how long I had found your fence to last in ordinary service and in reply want to state that I don't know how long it will last. I bought several hundred rods over 20 years ago and it is still in good condition. Judging from my own experience with Kitselman fence, I would think it good for about 50 years of wear." **Mr. W. C. Powell of Baird, Texas,** wrote the above letter to Kitselman Bros., of Muncie, Ind. It might pay you to refer to their ad in this issue and write for their catalog and prices.

Holstein Sale.
E. S. Engle & Son will hold a sale of Holstein cattle at the county fair grounds, Abilene, Kan., on Thursday, November 21. Twenty-five cows will have calves at foot or will be due soon after sale. All bred to Mooie Oak DeKol or to Hengerveld DeKol No. 7. Sale will begin at 12:30 o'clock, sharp. Thirty-five head will be offered. If you cannot attend this sale, send bids to Heldman Jesse R. Johnson in care of Engle & Son. This will be a fine opportunity to get some good useful Holsteins. Remember the date.

A Big Percheron Importation.
J. C. Robison, owner of the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm at Towanda, Kan., recently imported 40 Percheron stallions and mares from France, and these are now all in good shape, acclimated and ready for the big December sale. Last week he also received from France 50 Percheron colts, and these 90 head of imported animals, together with others which he already had, and 100 head of home-bred Percherons, makes the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm one of the biggest, if not the largest, Percheron breeding and importing establishments in the United States. Mr. Robison reports that his sales have been good and that the prospects are the best he has seen for years. Somebody is going to sell horses in Kansas, and one of them is J. C. Robison.

Fur Coats and Robes.
Henry Holm, the Lincoln, Neb., tanner, has built up a fine trade in Kansas, which he says has been the result of doing honest work and giving every man a square deal. Mr. Holm is a man worthy of the highest confidence, and anyone wanting a fur coat or robe made will do well to write to him. Mr. Holm sends us a letter from C. G. Steele of Barnes, Kan., breeder of Hereford cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. Here is the letter: "Lincoln Tannery, Dear Sirs: Kindly send me the tanning bill for my hides, and ship them to me at Waterville, Kan. I have been more than satisfied with the robe you made for me, and you have my permission to refer to me for a line on your work." Mr. Holm lines robes and makes fur coats for both men and women to order. He will exchange leather for hides, or will receive hides and furs for tanning. Also he buys hides and furs.

C. W. Swingle of Lincoln, Neb., dealer in and tanner of hides and furs, says: "I am more than willing to hold separate any fur shipment you consign to me. All you have to do is to write 'hold separate' on the shipping tag or place a notice inside your package, and as soon as your shipment is received I will send you my valuation, together with my personal check, by return mail, and if my offer does not satisfy you, just return my check and I will send your furs back to you at once. I personally look after and handle your hides and furs, and will see that every man who ships to me will receive the highest market prices." Mr. Swingle has been in business 21 years under the name of Englehart Hide & Fur Co. as half owner. Mr. Englehart has retired from the business, leaving Mr. Swingle as sole owner. Any time you have a horse or cattle hide which would make a nice coat or robe, send it to Mr. Swingle. He will take good care of you. Also if you have hides and furs to sell, give him a trial.

Illinois University Endorses Stock Show.
It is a mistake to suppose that the promotion of agriculture interests and affects only farmers. The truth of the matter is that other people are more interested and more affected by agricultural progress than are the farmers themselves. Along the line of live stock husbandry the greatest public need is that the common man should enjoy good animal products at a reasonable price. It is a simple proposition when reduced to its lowest terms, but to secure these products at a reasonable price means that every man specializing in live stock must employ every device known, and discover many more not known to improve the quality of his product as well as to lessen the cost of production. To this end, no single agency bears greater results than the bringing together each year at the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, specimens of the best cattle, horses, hogs and sheep that the world has been able to produce. Such a gathering takes place this fall, and not only farmers but men in all kinds of business enterprise in the country should support and attend the Exposition.—Dean Davenport.

Ear Corn Slicer.
Here is a letter selected from a dozen letters from stock feeders in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, furnished by Mr. L. H. Kellam of the Enterprise Wind Mill Co. of Sandwich, Ill. It was written by Adam Deahl of Shipman, Ill. Mr. Deahl says: "The corn slicer I got from you is a grand thing to cut ear corn to feed cattle, calves and the like. I fed a carload of steers last winter and I know they done just twice as well when I cut the corn as when I did not cut it. I think every farmer ought to have one. I would not do without mine for three times the cost." The Dean Ear Corn Slicer is made in three sizes, one-hole, two-hole and four-hole. The one-hole slicer was designed to meet the wants of the smallest feeder. Capacity, 10 to 20 bushels per hour. The two-hole has capacity of 20 to 40 bushels per hour, made with or without the elevator. The four-hole is designed for rapid work and will readily handle snapped corn. It cuts 40 to 80 bushels per hour and is handled easily by a two-horsepower engine. This is a great favorite with feeders. The two-hole should be run by power also. This is the most perfect and easiest running slicer made. See advertisement on another page, and when writing for full descriptive circular and prices mention this notice.

The most expensive bull or boar a man can buy is a "cheap" one that cost little. There is no herd header that is too good to use.

Remember that the land does not increase in quantity, but the population does. The acre is big as the man is big, and the only way to get more farm land is to go deeper with the plow.

JERSEY SALE

25---HEAD REGISTERED JERSEYS---25

JOPLIN, MISSOURI

Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1912

Ten of these Jerseys took first prize of $100 at Ozark Interstate Exposition, 1911, for best tea, any breed. Cows averaged 522 per month during past summer. Six granddaughters and three grandsons of champion Flying Fox in sale. No catalogs because of short time. A great chance here to get a herd foundation. Farm 1½ miles north of DuQuesne Road on belt line. Sale begins 12:30 p. m. under tent.

Dr. D. R. HILL,

JOPLIN, MISSOURI

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

UNITY HERD CHESTER WHITE HOGS
J. N. George, Proprietor, Hopkins, Mo. Herd headed by Harvey's Best 1040, by White Oak, out of Alvey Sweet Woodland Boy, Look-on-King, Iowa Mikado and Unity Dick sows in herd. Fall boars for sale. Will weigh 250 to 300 pounds, 8-inch bone. Also, out standing fall gilts. Prices right to sell quick. Write me or visit herd at Hopkins, Mo.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address
THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS
Priced for quick sale, my medium type yearling show herd, winning third at Des Moines this year. Also, aged sows, fall gilts and some fine spring gilts by The Baron, he by a full brother to The Harvester and Darkness Perf. by Perf. I Know.
M. H. COREY, Lockridge, Ia.

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM
The home of the 1,060-pound grand champion Pawnee Chief Hadley and Big Bill Taft. We are offering 80 big-type spring boars and gilts sired by the above-named and other large-type sires, also two herd boars and 25 fall gilts either bred or open. We believe in size, quality and prolificacy, and we have a line of hogs now on which we can guarantee these essential features, and on this basis we solicit your trade.
DR. JOHN GILDOW & SONS, Jamesport, Missouri.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS
A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the **GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER.** Size with quality is my policy.
W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.
B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS
Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.
For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS
Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.
Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.
Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.
20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

CROW'S DUROCS
20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.
We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN

MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Dickinson County Fair Grounds
ABILENE, KANSAS

THURSDAY, NOV. 21st

Commencing at 12:30 o'clock p. m., sharp, the following property:

35 HEAD HOLSTEIN FRESIAN COWS AND HEIFERS

High Dairy Type



Twenty-five cows which either have by their side or carry their third calves. A number of these will be fresh by day of sale or soon after. Have been bred to Mooie Oak DeKol the Second or Hengerveld DeKol No. 7.

Ten head choice Holstein heifers, 15/16 pure bred or better, sired by Mooie Oak DeKol and are in calf to Hengervelt De Kol No. 7.

E. S. ENGLE & SON, Abilene, Kan.

Jas. T. McCulloch and J. N. Burton, Auctioneers.
Jesse Johnson, Fieldman.

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.
EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.

We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices** low. We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write us.

C. A. NELSON.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Reasonable prices. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires

The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.

HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

Guernsey Cattle Sale

On December 3, at Des Moines, Iowa, 75 head of registered females, all ages, some with yearly records; 15 registered bulls from 8 months to service age, all of best breeding; 40 high-grade cows and heifers, mostly fresh this fall, all tuberculin tested. Col. William Piper, Villisca, Iowa, Auctioneer.

WILCOX & STUBBS, Des Moines, Iowa.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

A. C. Lobaugh held his annual sale of big-boned Poland Chinas at Washington, Kan., last Saturday. The offering was a first class one and sold in the pink of condition for breeding purposes. The crowd was fairly large, but local conditions were not favorable and prices ranged low for the kind sold. F. D. Laure bought boar No. 1 for $34. This was the top price for boars, and still not half his value, but he was sold lame, having been hurt in unloading on sale day. Hubert Griffiths, Clay Center, bought the next choice, No. 16, an excellent individual, for $32.50. Following is a partial list of sales:

1—F. D. Lauer, Hanover, Kan.	$34.00
2—John M. Elliott, Linn	19.00
4—Sherman Vancompen, Clifton	23.00
5—F. C. Meyer, Haddam	22.00
9—T. C. Young, Morrowville	20.00
12—William Hartig, Hollenburg	20.00
15—F. P. Hagens, Haddam	21.00
16—Hubert J. Griffiths, Clay Center	32.50
32—C. Lyons, Haddam	22.00
39—H. J. Griffiths, Clay Center	41.50
40—W. A. Erickson, Washington	24.00
41—Frank Strebel, Alton	23.50
42—W. A. Erickson	25.00
44—J. B. Lewis, Washington	41.00
45—J. F. Ferguson, Washington	24.00

Kansas Farmer Pays Advertisers.

Please cut my cattle advertisement out as soon as possible. It seems that everybody took a notion for these heifers, and I am swamped with inquiries. I not only get them through the mails, but by telegraph and telephone. I sold the heifers to Dr. O. H. Simpson of Dodge City, and his friend, W. A. Cobb, of Ford, Kan., both of whom are Kansas Farmer readers.—W. B. VAN HORN, Breeder of Holsteins and Poland Chinas, Overbrook, Kan.

This week we start advertising for Fred White, Beloit, Kan., one of the honest fur dealers in Kansas. Mr. White advertises that he will pay the best prices going, and guarantees entire satisfaction. He pays all express charges and maintains uniform prices. Mr. White has dealt in fur all his life, and has a reputation for fair dealing that extends over several western states. Don't sell your fur without first getting his special catalog of prices. When writing, please mention Kansas Farmer.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Aarrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 6—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

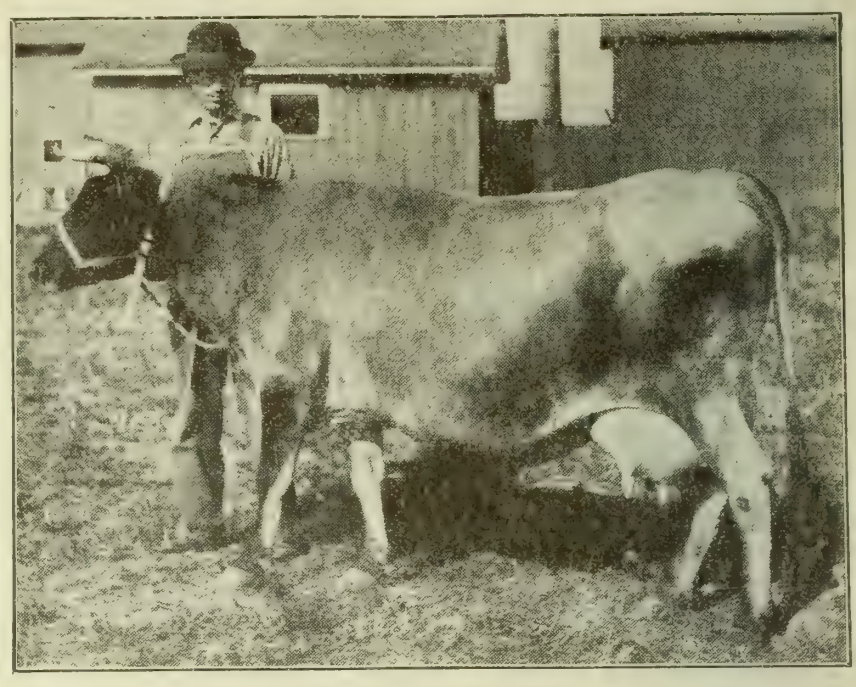
Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Holmes & Berkey Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.



EMSIE'S RIO TRESS KING.
One of the many good milkers in the A. L. Churchill Jersey sale at Vinita, Okla., November 25.

Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Stodder's Captain Archer Shorthorns.

The sale of Shorthorns which will be held by J. F. Stodder at Burden, Kansas, November 21, is one of importance. All of the best cattle in the Silver Creek herd, in fact all that are in fit condition to offer the public, will be sold on this occasion. The offering includes herd material that under no other circumstances than the ill health of the owner would he think of selling from his farm. Mr. Stodder has catalogued the best of his herd, and will keep back only a few cows that are, for one reason or another, unfit for the sale. The entire show herd is included in the sale, all of which are prize winners in state fair company. The list of winnings of the Silver Creek Shorthorns in the promineat shows, from Chicago to Seattle and from Des Moines to Oklahoma is a long one and one of which their breeder can justly be proud. The reports of state fairs and stock shows are replete with the awards of prizes on the get of Captain Archer and the young herds and calf herds bred by J. F. Stodder. The 20 head sired by Captain Archer, in this sale, fittingly represent his superiority as a sire of the thick fleshed, blocky, beefy, early maturing sort of Shorthorns combining exceptional smoothness, style and breed character. Don't fail to get a catalog and attend this sale.

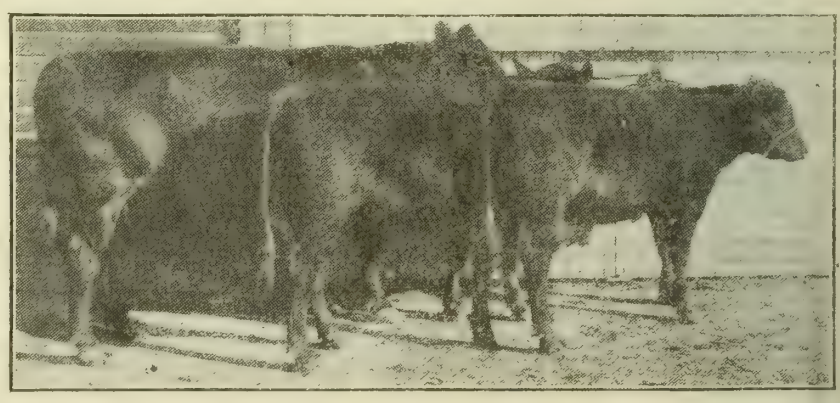
Wolfe's O. I. C.'s.

D. W. Wolfe, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo., has been breeding O. I. C. hogs for 10 years, and he succeeded to a herd which has been established 20 years. In this 30 years there has been brought together some of the best blood of the breed. The herd is now headed by Miota's Sherman 26938 V. 13, winner of second prize at Iowa State Fair in 1909, assisted by Commander 855 Western, winner of third in Nebraska in a class of 23. His sire was three times grand champion. A nice bunch of young boars and gilts by these boars will be priced worth the money. When writing Mr. Wolfe, please mention Kansas Farmer.

The Cattle Hunger.

A western stockman is authority for the statement that the big ranges of the southwest are so depleted of stock that their owners have been obliged to go to Old Mexico to get cattle. They are doing this at a considerable expense, as the 2-year-old steers in thin shape cost from $22 to $24 a head at the boundary line, and they are so thin that 40 or 50 or them can be loaded in a single car.

A few years ago such animals could have been had for a very small portion of the present price, and only the bright outlook for the beef business in the future would warrant the payment of such prices for such cattle. As the matter stands, it looks like a risky proposition. Although the season has been favorable and the winter rains and feed supply is above the average, there will still be a danger of loss from storms, which must be faced before grass comes again, and this, with the long freight hauls necessary in securing the cattle and afterwards in marketing them, give promise of a considerable hole in the possible profit. All these facts seem to demand that the American farmer shall raise the future beef supply on the farm, or the American people will go without beef.



IRMA 19781 AND HER TWIN BULL CALVES, HERO 22996 AND NERO 22995. BRED AND OWNED BY U. E. HUBBELL, STOCKTON, KAN. THESE RED POLLS PROVE THE PRACTICABILITY OF RAISING THIS DUAL PURPOSE BREED IN THE "SHORT GRASS" COUNTRY AT A PROFIT.

BETTER COWS MAKE A MORE PROSPEROUS PEOPLE

Arrange to Attend Mr. A. L. CHURCHILL'S Sale of Registered Jerseys

AT WINDSOR PLACE, VINITA, OKLAHOMA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25th 1912

50 HEAD Imported and Homebred Jerseys 50 HEAD

BULLS IN THE SALE:

MAJESTY'S RALEIGH BOY 82759. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam, Simpkina, P. 11070, C., a daughter of Eminent's Raleigh 69011.

LEDA'S GOLDEN MAJESTY 96717. Sire, Royal Majesty 79313. Dam, Leda's Golden Lily 221947, by Union Jack, P. 3850, H. C., son of Leda's Golden Lad, P. 71148, H. C.

SOME OF THE NOTED COWS:

Golden Jolly's Gray Lady 213911. Dolly's Benedictine 240557. Welcome Leda 245292. Fern's Bonnie 222088. Golden Lad's Pridalia 230809 Financial Chicatine 254101. Vexer's Mistletoe 170069. Empcie Blotress King 169961. Josephine of Edgehill 230277.

This offering will consist mainly of the blood of Majesty, Golden Jolly, Leda's Golden Lad, Baron's Prince, Beatrice's Stockwell, Financial Countess Lad, [illegible]'s Golden Lad, Jolly Royal Sultan, Tormentor, Landerer's Fancy and St. Lambert breeding.

Production and constitution are two of the greatest things to be looked after in a herd of Jerseys. I wish to call your attention to the fact, read in the [illegible] you will find more good, big milkers and more constitution along with rich breeding, than you have had the pleasure of seeing in any herd in the great Southwest. No cows have been kept that did not show a profit in the dairy. On account of hired help, I am selling the entire herd without reserve. An absolute control of every animal on the farm. Every animal over 6 months old will be tested for tuberculosis before sale and certificates furnished. A Government Inspector will inspect all cattle, so they can be shipped to all parts of the United States in accordance with Quarantine regulations. The herd Babcock test is five and a half, and [illegible] one hundred and twenty-fifth. Some richness. Get your name in early for catalog. Mailed on request to

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Manager, PALMYRA, MO.

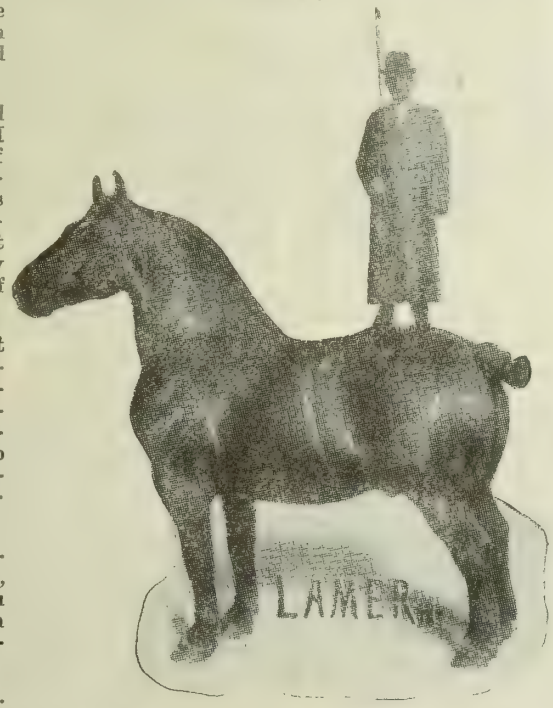
AUCTIONEER—COL. PERRY. Come and hear him.

LAMER'S PERCHERON STALLIONS AND MARES

120 Head to Select From, of All Ages

If you are in the market for a first-class Percheron stallion or mare—the kind you will always be proud of—one that will start the foundation of a family of horses that you will be remembered by by your great grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barns.

Remember, I have carefully selected each and every horse and mare I now have.



I have just returned from France, where I have spent the most of the summer in selecting what I thought was the best, and my winnings at the different shows this year clearly demonstrate the kind of stock that I imported.

I won every first premium at the Oklahoma State Fair offered on Percheron stallions, and grand championship. I was also awarded grand championship at the American Royal.

Now is the time—come early—don't wait, for I can show you more good horses than any man in the business.

Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HAVE YOU A GOOD
SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

J. F. STODDER'S SALE OF
SILVER CREEK SHORTHORNS

AT BURDEN, COWLEY CO., KANSAS
Thursday, Nov. 21, 1912



Get of Sire and Young Herd, All by Capt. Archer. Winners at Many of the Western Stock Shows.

SEVENTY HEAD—COWS, BULLS AND HEIFERS

Including my **best cows** and **herd bulls**, together with the **show herd**. Nineteen cows with calves at foot.

Fourteen of the Best Scotch Families are represented, such as the Emmas, March Violets, Clippers, Foxgloves, Village Blossoms, Rosemarys, Blooms, Butterflys, Victorias and Marigolds.

The pure Scotch bulls, **Choice Archer**, a Marsh Violet, and **Silvermine**, a Marr Emma.

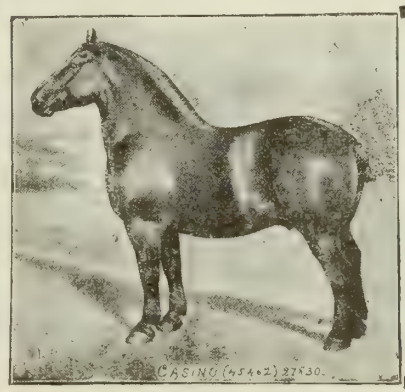
The offering is strongly representative of the great bull **Captain Archer**, a son of **Imp. Collynie** and **Imp. Mistletoe 15th.**

Burden is on the Southern Kansas line of the Santa Fe Railway, 16 miles east of Winfield, and on a direct through line from Kansas City to Texas and New Mexico.

Send for illustrated catalog.

J. F. STODDER, Burden, Cowley County, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, J. R. Miller.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)

Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

NEVER BEFORE!

Probably Never Again Such Wonderful Bargains

S-M-A-S-H Go Roofing, Wire, Lumber, Building Material Prices!!!

SPECIAL

This advertisement illustrates six of our leading complete House Designs.

Our building proposition is the most wonderful ever presented. We furnish the material needed to construct any of the houses illustrated for price quoted.

All material guaranteed brand new, exactly as represented. Our guarantee noted elsewhere in this advertisement is so broad and binding, that you cannot possibly make a mistake when you deal with us.

No money down—not one cent of cash in advance. We will ship you a complete carload of building material, or all the material needed to reproduce any of the designs shown in this advertisement, and you need not pay us a single penny of the money until the material reaches destination, and you have found it in accordance with our representations.

Ask for our Special Building Terms. Our offer is the most wonderful ever published. Our Book of Plans contains 96 designs of modern homes, bungalows, barns and buildings; mailed free. Fill in coupon.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co., has been in existence 20 years and has offered remarkable bargains and sold millions of dollars worth of merchandise and supplies.

Our prices have always been lower than anyone else has been able to quote, but for this great Fall and Winter sale we have literally "smashed" and "busted" prices—absolutely the lowest prices ever offered in the history of merchandise and building lines.

Our Company is known as the World's Bargain Center, and as the great "Price Wreckers", and if you want to see exactly how we earned these titles, write today for some of our remarkable "Price Wrecking" literature. Fill in the coupon below and we will send you any of these books without any obligation of any kind.

Don't you buy a single thing until you have written for our wonderfully low prices—you will be surprised at our prices on every single article needed to build, construct or improve; also for articles in the household and furnishing goods line. Our stock includes practically everything "under the sun". Even if you have no intention of buying now, get in line with us just the same. Send for our literature and be prepared to take advantage of money-saving opportunities that will probably never again occur.

We will sell you a carload of building material without one cent deposit. We know full well that our goods will give satisfaction, and if we had the least doubt of the quality, we would not dare to make this remarkable offer.

YOU CAN BUY A CARLOAD OF BUILDING MATERIAL WITHOUT A CENT IN ADVANCE

GUARANTEE

The nature of our guarantee is so broad and binding that no one can possibly go wrong in dealing with this company. Our capital stock is $2,000,000. We have been in business for 20 years, and our honest dealings of the past has earned for us hundreds of thousands satisfied customers and friends.

If you buy goods from us, and they are not satisfactory in every way, we will either take back such unsatisfactory merchandise and refund the full purchase price, or will make satisfactory adjustment. Should our goods fail to come up to our representations we not only take them back, but will pay freight charges both ways; you are to be the judge. We want to enjoy your fullest confidence and we will gain it by giving you a square, honest deal at all times.

We refer you to the publisher of this or any other paper; to any bank or banker; to any express company and to the mercantile agencies; they all know us, and will attest our honesty and uprightness



Design No. 117

$635 Six Rooms and Bath. A Modern Bungalow. Excellent Interior. Size 33 feet, 6 inches by 27 feet.



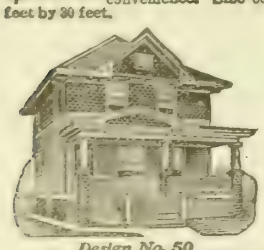
Design No. 55

$655 Six Rooms and Bath. All rooms convenient and roomy. Size 22 feet by 31 feet.



Design No. 134-A

$858 Eight rooms and bath. Splendid porch; every convenience. Size 30 feet by 30 feet.



Design No. 50

$872 Eight rooms and Bath; very attractive exterior. Five closets. Airy balcony. Size 28 feet by 28 feet.



Design No. 131-A

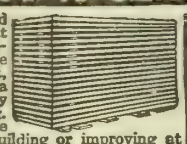
$877 Eight rooms and bath. Another attractive; an exceptionally well designed house. 24x28. Large porch.



Design No. 53

$960 Seven Rooms, Bath, Large Living and Dining Rooms. Modern in every respect. Size 27x36 ft.

LUMBER



Prices smashed. Yes, absolutely busted to pieces. Notwithstanding the fact that lumber prices are higher than ever before in the lumber and building material industries, our quotations are the same as previously offered by us. Send your building material list, and we will name you a freight prepaid estimate which will mean a decided saving to you. Every stick of lumber is brand new; quality guaranteed exactly according to the Manufacturers' Official Grading. You will find it better than the same grades handled by anyone in the United States. We can fill your entire order for every item used in building or improving at one time, from our headquarters in Chicago. No one dare duplicate this statement.

Our proposition is open-and-above-board. Do not be confused by anyone's prices unless they can tell you the same as we do, that the entire order is shipped from Chicago in one carload.

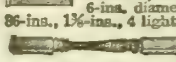
MILLWORK





Nothing better manufactured. Every article guaranteed absolutely brand new and in accordance with our descriptions and representations. For the Fall of 1912, we are offering some remarkable bargains, for instance:

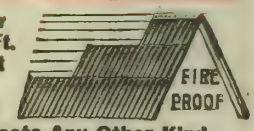
Lot SM-38—4-panel painted Door, 2-ft. 6-ins. by 6-ft. 6-ins. at 98c. Screen Doors, at 85c each. Lot SM-22—161 doors, 2-ft. 6-ins. by 6-ft. 6-ins., 1¾-ins. thick, 2 panels below, 4 lights above, similar to our "Rockbottom" glazed $1.80. Lot SM-23—188 Doors, same as above, except 2-ft. 8-ins. by 6-ft. 8-ins. $1.85. Lot SM-149—1,200 Solid Turned Porch Columns, 5-ins. diameter, 8-ft. long, clear fir, each 90c. Lot SM-150—800 Porch Columns, same as above, except 6-ins. diameter, 10-ft. long, each $1.50. Lot SM-112—177 Windows, 12-ins. by 36-ins., 1¾-ins., 4 light check rail, glazed, S. S. A. glass $1.20. Lot SM-122—190 Windows, 24x36, 1¾-ins, 2 light check rail, glazed, S. S. A. glass $1.23. Lot SM-102—70 Doors, 2-ft. 6-ins. by 6-ft. 6-ins., 1¾-ins. thick, 3 cross panels below glass, 1 cross panel above glass, D. S. A. similar to our "Poppy" painted $1.80. Lot SM-133—91 Front Doors, 2-8x6-8, 1¾-ins. thick, 3 panels below glass, No. 2 Western Pine Glazed, D. S. A. similar to our "Tulip", price $2.60. Lot SM-144—72 Front Doors, 2-8x6-8, 1¾-ins. thick, 4 panels below glass, made with 12-ins. top rail and extra heavy bottom rails, glazed, D. S. A. No. 1 White Pine $3.40. Our Building Material Catalog will save you money on all purchases. No one can compete with us. Write for your free copy today.



Galvanized Roofing

Fire, Water and Lightning Proof

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys best Steel Roofing



Outlasts Any Other Kind

We bought 20,000 squares of this **Corrugated Iron Roofing** which we offer at this remarkably low price. It is new, perfect and first-class in every respect, but light weight. The sheets are 22x24x1¼ inches corrugated. Our price of $1.25 per square is not freight prepaid, but F. O. B. cars Chicago. When ordering this item, specify Lot No. AD-700. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing.

Write us today for our special **FREIGHT PREPAID PRICES** on new, galvanized roofing. We are offering prices lower than anything ever offered in the roofing business. Galvanized roofing is $2.50 per square and up. Write for free samples and mail coupon below for a copy of our Roofing Book. It shows you how to save money on all your Roofing, Siding or Ceiling purchases.



75c Per 108 Sq. Ft. Buys Best Rubber Surfaced "Ajax" Roofing

Here, again, we show the lowest price ever known for roofing material. This smooth surfaced roofing we are offering is our one-ply "Ajax" brand, and the price includes necessary cement and nails to lay it, and at this remarkably low price

We Pay The Freight in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and north of Ohio river. We also furnish 2-ply at 90c, 3-ply at $1.05. This "Ajax" roofing is guaranteed to wear as long and give as good service as any Ready Rubber Surfaced Roofing on the market. It is put up in rolls of 108 square ft., and contains 3 or 4 pieces to the roll.

We have other grades of Ready Roofing which we offer at prices easily 30 per cent below regular quotations. Samples free. Get our free Roofing Book before buying roofing of any kind.

Barb Wire, Less Than 2c Per Rod

New, galvanized, heavy weight Barb Wire, put up on reels about 100 lbs. to the reel. Lot 2-AD-26, per 100 lbs. $1.95. Galvanized Barb Wire, light weight, first grade, best made, put up exactly 80 rods to reel, 2-point barbs. Lot 2-AD-28, reel $1.40. Never before have such low prices been offered on Barb Wire. Now is the time to place your order while our stock remains.

Combination Tool, $2.85



Anvil, vise, pipe cutter, drill and hardie combined in one tool. Easily adjusted; vise jaws open 6 ins, width of jaws 3½ ins.; top of anvil case hardened; jaws of vise faced with case hardened steel. Lot 4-AD-101, price $2.85. Just the tool you've been looking for. This price means a material saving if you buy now; only 250 in stock.

Galvan'd Steel Tank, $2.50



Capacity 1¼ bbls. heavy, 20 gauge galvanized steel, round end tank, strongly braced and guaranteed. Only 100 in stock. Lot 4-AD-100, $2.50 each; others from 2½ to 50 bbls., at correspondingly low prices. Washington Furniture Co. stock or storage tank, heavy flat, galvanized hoops and lugs, 4 ft. diam. by 2 ft. high, 1-3 gal., $6.57. Lot 4-AD-102. Others up to 10,000 gallons.

Handy Belt Assortment 45c

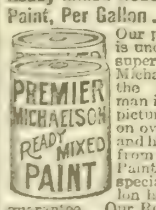


Consists of 17 lengths and sizes, ½ to 5-ins. long, ¾, 5-16 and ¾ in. diameter, including nails, bolts, etc. Well cut threads. A fine handy assortment for every farmer, mechanic or blacksmith. Lot 4-AD-103, price 45c.

750-Piece Assmort', 50c

Greatest bargain ever offered—will pay for itself many times over in a year. Consists of carriage, machine, tire and plow bolts; flat and round headed screws; flat, round button and cone head steel rivets; flat and round head brass rivets and washers—750 pieces. Lot 4-AD-106, price 50c.

Best Quality Premier, Michaelson Ready Mixed House Paint, Per Gallon . . . $1.05



Our paint department is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Michaelson, for 30 years the foremost paint man in America. His picture has appeared on over 8,000,000 cans, and his name is known from ocean to ocean. Paint of quality is his specialty. Every gallon has our strongest guarantee. Our Ready Mixed Barn Paint, at 67c per gallon will outlast any similar paint produced. If you want something finer, write to Mr. Michaelson if you prefer. Finest, most expensive paint ever published. Send coupon.

PLUMBING

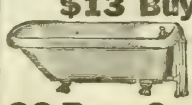


$26.50 Buys This Complete Bath Room Outfit

Here is a saving to you of 50%; a high grade, perfect white enameled bath tub, 5 feet long, all nickel plated trimmings, including double bath cock for hot and cold water; lavatory of latest design, with high one piece back, all white enameled, big size, nickel plated basin cocks, nickel plated trimmings.

Closet is latest, most sanitary Syphon acting, vitreous closet bowl; hardwood seat and cover, nickel plated hinges; fitted with hardwood, copper lined, low down tank, latest style, easy working, noiseless working outfit. Easily worth $50, but for this great Fall Sale we have literally cut the price in two. When you order this outfit, mention Lot 5-AD-100.

$13 Buys Complete Bath Tub



White enameled, cast iron, one piece, heavy roll rim bath tub 5 feet long; fitted with latest style, nickel plated trimmings, including Fuller double bath cocks for hot and cold water, nickel plated connected waste and overflow, and nickel plated supply pipes. In ordering, mention Lot 5-AD-101.

$6 Buys Complete Wash Stand



Finest enameled, cast iron, one piece lavatory built; graceful in shape; can be furnished either for straight wall or corner of room; trimmed with best nickel plated fittings. Lot 5-AD-104, price $6.00. 40 other styles at proportionately low prices.

$8.50 for a High Grade, Sanitary, Complete Closet

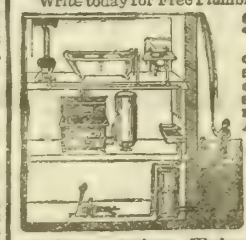


We have 200 of these outfits. Closet bowl latest sanitary construction, syphon acting, vitreous bowl, fitted complete with hardwood seat and cover, with nickel plated hinges. Low down, latest style, copper lined tank. Out this Lot 5-AD-105. Write for prices on other styles, also our Plumbing and Heating Catalog.

Enameled Sink at 75c



One piece, seamless Kitchen Sink, blue enameled inside and outside, size 18x30 or 18x36. Price includes strainer and collar to make connections. Lot 5-AD-106, price 75c. At $14 we furnish you latest and most sanitary, white enameled, full length, one piece Kitchen Sink; back, drainboard and end piece all cast in one piece. Fitted with nickel plated faucets for hot and cold water and trap to floor. Finest outfit manufactured. Write today for Free Plumbing Catalog. Fill in coupon below.



$42 Buys Water Supply Outfits

This wonderful offer means that any man can obtain city comforts at a trifling cost. So simple that any man with ordinary intelligence can easily install it. An up-to-date air pressure outfit, every part guaranteed. Can be furnished with either vertical or horizontal tank. At this price we include our special Chicago Air Pressure Tank, capacity 115 gals. with our special combined air and water pump, double acting, with brass lined cylinder. Also includes all necessary gauges, valves and connecting fittings, together with necessary pipe cut and threaded to connect pump to tank.

Our plumbing experts will give you information covering any phase of water works or plumbing quotations. We have specially prepared literature which we mail you without any obligation of any kind. Even if you have no immediate intention of purchasing, write us at once and let us make you a proposition.



Heating Plants

For this great Fall Sale we are offering a warm air heating plant large enough for the ordinary 8-room house, with all necessary blue print plans and complete instructions for installation of same for $45. Send us your sketch and give us information as to the construction of your building and we will make you a quotation on any kind of heating plants, steam, hot water or warm air. Every heating plant sold under a broad and binding guarantee of 365 days free trial. Write for a copy of our Heating Catalog containing information of priceless value.

15-Gal. Feed Cooker $4.32



Jacket extra heavy steel; kettle best quality, gray cast iron. Fire and smoke pass around kettle before going into smoke stack, bringing entire bottom of kettle in contact with flame—a quick cooker. Guaranteed to hold actual number of gallons specified. Big door permits large chunks of fire wood. 4-C-1999, 15 gallon, $4.32; cover, 57c extra. Other sizes to $13.58.

Heavy Hand Lift Pump



$2.05 Best, strongest pump made, suitable for wells of any depth. Revolving head, hand can be operated at any angle. 6-inch stroke, fitted for 1½-inch pipe, strong iron brace. Price quoted is without cylinder. Lot 4 AD 106. Write today for Special Pump List—free. We have a complete line of Pumps for every purpose.

Circular Cord Wood Saw

$2.90 Made for use on cord wood and pole sawing machines. Special grade of steel—best wood saw made. Filed, set and sharpened ready for use; 20-ins. diameter, 13 gauge, 1½-in hole. Lot 4-AD-107. Other sizes at correspondingly low prices. Also high grade Premier Circular Saws and Premier Inserted Tooth Circular Saws in all sizes. Write us your needs whether for circular, two-man, or one-man saws.

Indestructible Hog Trough

$1.95 Strongest and best made; ⅛-in. thick, can't break. Saves feed, easily cleaned; length 6-ft., width 12-ins., depth 6-ins. Lot 4-AD-108. Over 150 other styles to select from at prices cheaper than common kind.

Complete Hay Carrier Outfit

$7.92 Consists of a double swivel Hay Carrier; 12 rafter hooks 4 floor hooks, 12 hanging brackets, 1 short tine double harpoon hay fork, necessary pulleys 100 ft. ⅜-in. manila rope, 40 ft. ⅞-in. manila sling rope. Designed to run on wood track which you can make. Lot 4-AD-109. Price $7.92.



This is one of 30 different outfits described in the special circular just issued. We save you from 20% to 50% in the purchase of these complete outfits. We carry all kinds of appliances, tracks, hooks, forks, pulleys, cable, etc. Write for complete information.

Smooth Galvanized Wire



Per 100 Pounds, $1.25

Suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines or for any ordinary purpose where wire is used. This galvanized wire is irregular in lengths—from 50 to 250 ft. $1.25 is our price for No. 6 gauge. Other sizes in proportion.

15c Per Rod Buys Best Hog Fencing



A high grade, perfect fence, No. 9, 11 and 12 wires, perfectly adapted for hogs and general farm purposes. 26-ins. high, square mesh. Lot 2-AD-31, per rod 15c. Other heights in proportion. Full stock Poultry Fencing, Gate and Lawn Fence and everything in the wire line.

Galvanized Fence Staples, $2.00 per keg of 100 pounds.

Wire for reinforcing concrete, crimped, just the thing for making fences or other general purposes. All gauges from 6 to 14, cut to length in bundles of 100 pounds.

Lot 2-AD-32, price per 100 lbs. $2.25

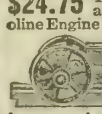
Wire Nails, Per Keg, $1.50



10,000 kegs, put up in 100 lbs. to keg, mixed, all kinds, regular, such as made by factories. Lot 2-AD-33, per keg, $1.50. 1,000 kegs of 10 penny-weight, regular new wire nails, 100 lbs. to keg, per keg, $2.00, while they last.

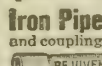
1½ H. P. Gasoline Engine

$24.75 The lightest, strongest and most compact Gasoline Engine ever produced. Thirty days' free trial. It is 4-cycle, self-contained, horizontal, hopper cooled; on heavy wood skids, with battery box; shipped complete; weight 250 pounds. Has automatic governor, easy to start. Send for special Gasoline Engine Catalog.



Iron Pipe

Rejuvenated Pipe complete with threads and couplings, suitable for gas, oil, water and conveyance of all liquids. 1¼-inch, per ft. 4c. 1-inch per ft. 3c. Use coupon below.



CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO., Dept. N-49, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mail This FREE Coupon Today

Chicago House Wrecking Co., Dept. N-49 35th and Iron Sts., Chicago

I am interested in the following:.....

Send me free of all cost, and without obligation, the catalog marked with an "X".

Lumber and Mill Work ☐	Heating and Plumbing Catalog ☐
Book of House Plans ☐	Paint Catalog ☐
Wire and Fence Catalog ☐	Roofing Book ☐

My Name is.....

Address.....



KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 46. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

THE only fatal heresy is in a selfish heart.
When once our wealth is gathered 'tis difficult to part.
We feel that we have earned it and we'll keep it for our own,
Let others do as best they may and reap as they have sown.

But, when the fields with golden glow of billowy ripened grain,
Show that the season's ended and crops are made again;
The cribs are filled to bursting and mows are bulging out,
With the richness of the meadows and in stacks that stand about.

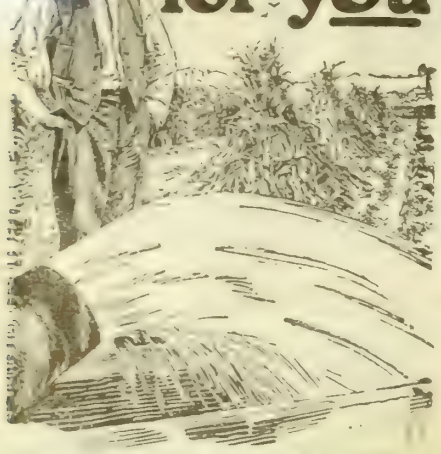
The live stock is provided for with plenty for their share;
The cellar stored with apples and the orchard trees are bare,
'Tis hard to understand a man who doesn't seem to know,
That he *owes* a debt of gratitude to Whom all creatures bow.—*I. D. G.*



America's Greatest Bird—The Emblem of Prosperity

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co

Bigger money for you



"If a man offers [illegible] at [illegible] says J. L. [illegible] m Nebraska. That's just what you, too, would say about

Mimbres Valley of New Mexico

—if you were out there making twice as much money from less land; controlling your own water supply and making crops sure; and living in a valley so famous for health that hundreds go there each year to get well.

Here's a proposition that's 'way above the ordinary "irrigation project." The soil is rich, easily worked (silt and no stones) and level. Water supply is absolutely pure, and inexhaustible.

No ditch system in the Mimbres Valley. Each farmer here is master of his own irrigation pumping plant; has water just when he wants it and just as much as he can use.

With rich soil, a pure, unfailing water supply and nine months of wonderful crop-growing weather, it's no wonder that farmers here make 50 bushels of wheat per acre, $90 per acre from alfalfa, $75 per acre from beans, $85 from milo maize, etc.—and still more wonderful profits from truck and fruit. But the biggest part of this opportunity is that here, in a fully developed section, a complete farm, equipped with your own private irrigation plant, costs less than half the price asked by irrigation projects in undeveloped out of the way places. Why? Because this section was founded and built up by mining and railroad industries; and it was only three years ago that its agricultural wealth was known.

In those three years thousands of acres have been farmed and irrigation plants are being installed at the rate of 25 per month. No man can take time about grasping this opportunity.

Deming New Mexico

is the metropolis of this rich valley; a splendid city of 3,000, with fine buildings, grammar and high schools, electric light, water and sewer system, paved streets, etc.—as fine a town as you'd want to see; and a good local market. The nearby mining towns offer high prices for farm products.

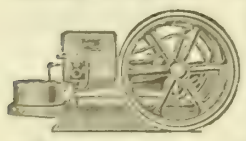
The health-bringing climate alone has attracted thousands to this section. Being so high (4,300 feet), the summer days are pleasant and the nights very cool; and being so far South, the winters are very short and mild.

Get our free book!

—telling you in plain farm talk all about the Mimbres Valley; why folks are gaining wealth and health there; with scores of actual photo farm scenes, some in *full color;* and actual statements from men who have lived in all parts of America but say that "this valley *can't be beat.*"

Secy, 103 Chamber of Commerce, Deming, N. M.

Gasoline Engines



Sold Direct to You at FACTORY PRICES

60 Days Free Trial—You Run No Risk

The Witte is conceded the best engine in America. Made by E. H. Witte, master builder for 25 years. Ask any Witte user. Any size from 1½ to 40 horse-power all tested to ten per cent overload. 61 [illegible]

And You Now Pay Only FACTORY PRICE

We cut out all dealers—their profits go to you. You also get the full benefit of our low factory cost. We have no power expense at our plant, as we own our gas well; testing, heating, lighting fuel, all free. [illegible] Write today. Witte Engines [illegible] Write today.

WITTE IRON WORKS CO.
1561 Oakland Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

The WITTE Cuts Gasoline Bills in Half

STATE ADVERTISING

BOOST THE GOOD—LET THE BAD TAKE CARE OF ITSELF

OKLAHOMA will next year entertain the International Dry Farming Congress and Exposition. Oklahoma has well earned this exposition. Last year Oklahoma won the honors for the best display of dry farmed products at the Colorado Springs exposition. This year she again won the highest honor for dry farmed exhibits from districts west of Saskatchewan. The term, "dry farming," in connection with the Dry Farming Congress and Exposition, is used to differentiate between the new system of agriculture as compared with methods heretofore utilized in the grain belt and irrigated districts. Practically every civilized country is now studying tillage and cropping methods demonstrated as good practice by the International Dry Farming Congress. All farmed crops eligible for competition for the prizes in this exposition are those grown in territories having a maximum annual rainfall of 20 inches or less.

* * *

Oklahoma is in our opinion less favored by conditions of climate and soil for the winning of dry farming honors than is the western half of Kansas, which latter section is eligible to competition with other so-called dry farming areas. Oklahoma differentiates from Kansas in that her farmers are making a desperate effort to apply dry farming methods and they are succeeding to a considerable extent. The people of this new state are wide awake to the advantages gained for that state by the winning of prizes at a dry farming exposition. The business interests of Oklahoma are co-operating by the expenditure of both money and time, with the state authorities for the purpose of collecting and installing exhibits. This spirit on the part of Oklahoma and her people is highly commendable.

* * *

Kansas business people and state officials were personally solicited during the past summer by Secretary Burns of the Dry Farming Congress to make an exhibit at the exposition recently held at Lethbridge. The state officials of Kansas could not be interested and the commercial clubs of Topeka, Hutchinson and Wichita would not alone or collectively assume the burden. The fact is that no enthusiasm could be aroused in favor of making an exhibition of Kansas dry farmed products. However, she has in times past entered this competition in a half-hearted way as a result of the enterprise and public spirit of a few individuals, which gentlemen, however, could not expend the time and money necessary to get together a creditable exhibit.

* * *

In every other respect Kansas has taken an active interest in the deliberations of the congress. Kansas men have for years held important offices and have besides been conspicuous figures on the programs. In this latter respect the Kansas Agricultural College has taken an active part. President Waters, Director Webster, Professors Ten Eyck, Jardine and others having been assigned important topics. In other words, such good and glory as could come from Kansas by speech-making and lecturing, she has received, but there has been no money provided and no disposition shown on the part of Kansas people to demonstrate that Kansas is on the map with superior dry farmed products resulting from a superior understanding and application of dry farming methods. The International Dry Farming Congress is, by the way, largely attended. Representatives from practically every civilized country on the globe are present to learn and a favorable showing on the part of any district cannot have other than a good advertising effect.

Kansas people seem to have lost in a measure the disposition to do something of real benefit in an advertising way for the state. In times past much more was done, and speaking of those times, it is safe to say that much advertising was done unwisely. That is, we did not substantiate the claims made.. Kansas, however, can afford to engage in legitimate advertising, making only such claims as can be substantiated. We have plenty of the best to attract good farmers to Kansas and which farmers coming to the state under the right apprehension can become prosperous and permanent fixtures.

* * *

If it happens that Kansas has a severe dry spell, a crop failure, a dust storm, a horse plague, or an unusual idea politically, these things are heralded far and wide. These items make good reading for excitable natures, from a newspaper standpoint, and too often operate to the disadvantage of the state. Kansas is kept scintillating in the limelight by sensational advertising of a cheap sort, too much of which is highly detrimental to the state's best interest. As an example, we are told on good authority that Nebraska lost more horses from the horse plague than did Kansas, but Nebraska's misfortune was not advertised to the world. We will gamble that this information regarding the horse plague in Nebraska comes as a surprise to KANSAS FARMER readers, and they are as well posted on affairs in general as any readers in the world.

* * *

The substantial kind of news matter and advertising—the kind, for instance, that would come from a showing of Kansas products at a largely attended international exposition, and the success of which would have the effect of inspiring Kansas farmers to a greater effort and which would be the cause of Kansas coming, in a large part, to her own agriculturally—we are apparently too poor and too short-sighted to grasp. Kansas aggregates big figures in total production—Kansas is a state of broad acres. Our acre yield, though, is not such as we should be proud of.

* * *

We need to take hold of those things which promise to build up—those things which have a tendency to tear down will be heard of without the aid of newspaper publicity. We need to revise our methods of advertising. We need a campaign which will not only keep in Kansas the people we have and make them more prosperous, but which will bring to us, on correct representations, other good people.

* * *

A man engaged in promoting agriculture along a certain line of railroad which traverses some 12 or 13 states, recently told KANSAS FARMER that Kansas is the most difficult state of the number in which to get commercial clubs, business people, state organizations and state officials to co-operate in agricultural propaganda recognized as meritorious and important. This railroad, by the way, will run a train for three weeks through Oklahoma, boosting Kafir, milo, alfalfa and live stock. Work along this line will be persistently followed up in a half dozen other methods. This educational undertaking was made possible only because of the widespread interest and unusual enthusiasm among those who realize that Oklahoma farmers must see the way to a more permanent agriculture. Kansas needs less buncombe and more discriminating brain power.

* * *

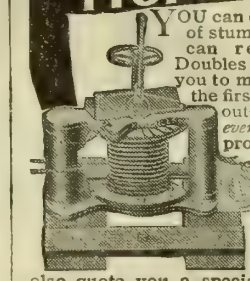
These are observations which deserve consideration at the hands of those who are interested in the upbuilding of the great state of Kansas.

WRONG surely exists but we cannot right it with a brass band.

Do not aspire to be king of the Belliakers—there is too much competition for the job.

The man who knocks on the institution of which he is a part, is standing on the chute swabbing it with grease.—*With apologies to the authors.*

Pull 100 Stumps A Day—With The Hercules

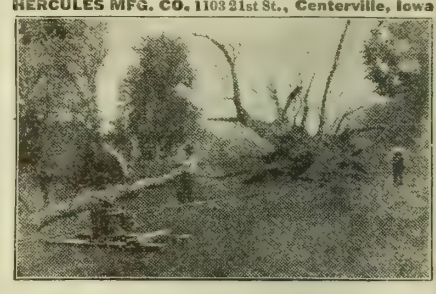


YOU can clear an acre or more of stumps a day. No stumps can resist the Hercules. Doubles land value—enables you to make $1200.00 on 40 acres the first year after stumps are out—and $750.00 on crops *every* year after. Get the proof. Why not

Write Us Now

Book tells all the facts—shows many photos and letters from owners—tells all about the many Hercules features. We'll also quote you a special money-saving price proposition that *will interest you.* Address

HERCULES MFG. CO. 1103 21st St., Centerville, Iowa



ALBERTA

The Price of Beef is High and so is the Price of Cattle.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

For years the Province of **ALBERTA,** (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a

FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES

(and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

Newvermifuge

The Best and Most Effective Remedy for Bots and Other Worms in Horses.

(Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., under the Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 31571.) It is guaranteed to kill and bring from the body dead in from 18 to 24 hours all pin worms and bots.

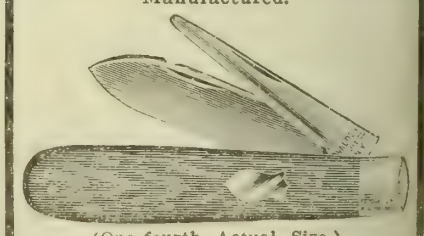
It is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month. Practical horse owners have written us Newvermifuge has removed between 500 and 800 bots and worms in a single horse. An animal whose stomach is full of worms cannot get fat or help being obstinate. Send your order today. Beware of imitations. Six capsules $1.25; 12 capsules $2.00. Postage prepaid.

FARMERS' HORSE REMEDY CO.,
Dept. B. 8, 592 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

When writing advertisers, please mention KANSAS FARMER.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND KNIFE

The Handiest and Best Knife Ever Manufactured.



(One-fourth Actual Size.)

The Farmer's Friend Knife is made for practical, everyday use. You have paid $1 or $1.50 for a knife not as good as this one. Brass lined, German silver mountings and stag horn handle. Large blade, 2¾ inches long. Reamer or punch blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade indespensible for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacing, etc. Both blades are of finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and polished. **Every Knife Guaranteed Fully.**

OUR OFFER.

Sent free to anyone sending us $1 for one new yearly subscription to KANSAS FARMER, or sent free to any present subscriber sending $1 for one year's renewal and 25 cents extra for shipping.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.
ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer. S. H. PIELER, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—41 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only reliable advertisements of reliable persons or firms, and we guarantee our subscribers against loss due to fraudulent misrepresentation in any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that mention and mark of KANSAS FARMER when ordering goods do not, however, undertake to settle minor causes of disputes between subscribers and others, or be responsible in case of bankruptcy of advertiser after order is sent. Such claims must be made within thirty days.

KEEP A WINNING TEAM.

A week or so ago mention was made in KANSAS FARMER to the effect that some fifteen professors and heads of departments of the Kansas Agricultural College had resigned during the past ten months. In this respect Kansas is not far in the lead of Nebraska. It seems that within the past year six department heads of the Nebraska Agricultural College have left that institution and engaged in other institutions. We do not know the cause of the large number of changes in these institutions, and we do not know that with respect to resignations the Kansas and Nebraska institutions are different from those of other states.

It has seemed to us, however, that a policy which would result in such wholesale resignations is wrong. An efficient organization cannot be built up if numerous frequent changes in that organization are permitted. The Agricultural College should in its organization be no different than the most highly efficient business organization, and the same business principles should be applied. The public educational institutions are supported by the taxes of the great common people and it is not fair to the people to permit these frequent changes and temporary stoppages of the educational machinery.

If a professor or head of department is determined to resign, it is his privilege so to do. However, a condition should, if possible, be brought about whereby those men—if they are capable and competent—can be retained at salaries commensurate with the service rendered. That is to say, if a first class good man is worth $5,000 a year to the state of New Jersey, he ought to be worth that much to Kansas. It is certain that an effort should be made in every educational institution to hold those established and competent people who make up its force.

It requires three or four years, and possibly more, to familiarize a man from New Jersey with the needs of Kansas. He cannot render Kansas the service he is capable of rendering until Kansas has in a measure educated him. These changes, therefore, are expensive, and men whom we have already educated—if they are the kind of men we need—should be retained. A football team cannot be built up in a single year. It requires several years of practice and the acquirement of team work to play winning ball. The same condition applies to a team of professors, and the organization should, if possible, be held together, that their work may become and remain effective.

* * *

This is the time of year when very profitable thought can be devoted to the plans and work of the future. One of the things from which the farmer and his family has suffered in the past has been the monotony of the food upon his table, and whether he cares to change this monotony, if it still exists, or not, it is certain that a variety of food on the table conduces to his health, strength and mental activity just as a variety conduces to the health and productivity of his live stock. It is doubtful if any small investment will bring greater returns in real comfort, satisfaction and improved health than the building of a small hot-house or cold frame. This need not be very large, as it will be used principally for a propagating place for the early garden vegetables, though of course crops of certain kinds can be matured in it. For permanency as well as appearance and real utility, it should be built of concrete, and this time of year affords one of the best opportunities. When a man comes out of the winter he naturally has a craving for the green things of the garden, and a cold frame will not only insure these green things, but will give him an early start that he can enjoy them much sooner than he otherwise could, and can be sure of making a crop before the dry weather and the rush of other work begins to operate against the garden.

FIGURES ON FOOD.

While the census report is generally thought to be very dry and uninteresting, it really does contain a lot of valuable information. For instance, we read that between the years of 1900 and 1910, the population of the United States increased 21 per cent, or a little more than one-fifth of what it was. The farm area from which these people are to get their food increased only 4 per cent during the same time, while the number of our meat producing animals decreased by over twenty million. For every one hundred people in 1900 we had ninety and three-tenths head of cattle. Ten years later there was only 68 head. In 1900, we had 84 head of hogs for every 100 head of people, and in 1910 we only had 61. During the same period the drop in sheep numbers was from 82 for each 100 people to 51. We now have approximately 10 acres of farm land per capita for our present population, but only about one-half of this is under the plow; the other half is in broken or pasture land, woods, marshes and other waste. It takes practically all we can raise now to feed our own people, and we are consuming 98 er cent of our corn and 91 per cent of our wheat and are beginning to import foodstuffs.

If the present rate of increase in population continues, we shall have 200 million people in the United States within another 50 years but will not have a single foot more or farm land. What shall we do then? By ordinary methods, cheap meat cannot be produced on $100 land and 60 cent corn, but by the use of scientific methods, the growing of alfalfa and other legumes, and the storage of feed in the silo, the farmer will be enabled to keep three times as many head of live stock on his farm as he now thinks he can keep. He will have an abundant supply of manure with which to increase the fertility of his land, and will, by the adoption of intensive methods in the production of milk, baby beef, and quick maturing pork, be able to send a manufactured product to the market at a very much higher price than he now receives from his wasteful and extravagant method of raising grain and alfalfa for the market. The American farmer wastes enough each year to maintain the family of the foreign farmer, and it is only as we adopt the better methods that he will maintain his proper place and advance his material interests.

* * *

We wish it were possible to impress upon every boy in the rural schools of Kansas that there is for him a better chance for a good living and some money besides by equipping himself for intelligent farming than by fitting for some occupation, he does not know just what, in the city. We have been around some and our eyes have been open. Our observation is that thousands of young men are spending their time in the towns and are earning from $9 to $15 per week at uncongenial labor and are barely able to make both ends meet. It makes no difference how poor the business of farming may be regarded, it is certain that it is far better and holds more in store for the future of the $9 to $15 per week man in town than any other business he can hope to follow. If the truth of this statement could be made apparent to those boys who are now in the rural schools of Kansas, it is certain that the disposition to seek work in town would at once be checked.

* * *

The many friends of Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck, who resigned recently as superintendent of the Hays Branch Experiment Station, will be pleased to know that he has become Professor of Farm Crops in the Iowa Agricultural College Extension Department and will assume his new duties at once. He will continue the work in part conducted for several years by Professor Holden, the famous corn expert who recently resigned from the Iowa position. The Hays station will for the present be in charge of Assistant Superintendent G. K. Holder.

STACK NEXT YEAR.

Immediately after harvest we ventured the opinion that more wheat in Kansas would be threshed out of the shock this year than ever before in the history of the state. We are still inclined to the belief that this was done. Owing to this situation we think more wheat was damaged in Kansas than ever before in the state's history. This damage was the direct result of the late summer rains. We recently talked with a farmer from southwest Kansas who, we are quite sure, will stack next year. He will not take his chance on its not raining in Kansas. This man said he lost easily $1,000 because he did not stack his grain. The rains came and the wheat grew in the shock before he could get threshing done.

The growing of wheat, as we practice it here in Kansas, is a tolerably easy job, and in spite of its being easy, too many of us are inclined to want to make the job still easier by not stacking. There is a limit to the ease with which all things can be done, especially so if our best interests are to be served. We do not believe the farmer is justified in growing a crop of wheat unless he has made preparations to stack that crop.

Stacking is not a difficult job from the standpoint of building a stack that will turn water and keep the grain. Stacking is not a hard or disagreeable job if it is well understood and the stacker is disposed to take it a bit easy. If you, as the head of the farm, consider that you have done all the stacking you are going to do, it is time to break in one of the boys. If your boys contemplate farming for themselves they should learn to stack, and when they are running things on their own account they will appreciate your having taught them.

* * *

KANSAS WHEAT CONDITIONS.

It is reasonably certain that this fall's wheat acreage is below normal and considerably below the sowing of last fall. The smaller acreage is no doubt principally due, in the western one-third of Kansas, to the scarcity of horse flesh; in the central and eastern thirds dry weather during the early plowing season, together with the presence and fear of chinch bugs, is no doubt responsible for the reduced acreage.

The condition of growing wheat, however, has probably never been better on November 15 than it is this year. The early and general fall rains, together with the heavy downpours in the eastern part, are responsible for the good condition.

Early sown fields are now giving good wheat pasture. The pasturing of wheat has been generally discontinued in Kansas. It is our judgment that early sown fields will be benefited by moderate fall pasturing provided the condition of the ground is such as will not result in injury to the plant. In years past the pasturing of wheat was much more general than during the last ten years. Wheat pasture has in times past been a tremendous boon to live stock farming and dairying. There is no good reason why, with the tendency toward the early sowing of wheat and the better preparation of the seed bed, the wheat fields should not be depended upon each year for a month or six weeks of good pasture.

* * *

President-elect Wilson must enjoy visiting Kansas. He visited Kansas University on February 23 of this year and will attend the meeting of the Social Center Association's national convention at Lawrence early in December. These two visits in one year, besides a day or two spent in the state during the campaign, leads us to the belief that he likes Kansas' hospitality and sunshine.

* * *

The Department of College Extension, with J. H. Miller as superintendent, was last week by the board of regents made a full-fledged division of the Kansas Agricultural College. The new arrangement makes Mr. Miller a dean with the same authority in his work as is exercised by the deans of other divisions.

CULTIVATION STILL NEEDED.

The news press is considerably excited up over a bulletin recently published by the Federal Department of Agriculture and which has to do with "The Weed Factor in the Cultivation of Corn." The press, in discussing this bulletin, seems in a jocular vein and to the effect that the farmer has for years labored under the imposition of a huge joke to the extent that he has been to considerable cultivating corn and that this bulletin proves cultivation is time wasted. The fact is that when it comes to teaching farm methods the news press is in itself "the big joke;" and proves itself so in the notices given this bulletin. A serious but superficial review of the bulletin would seem to indicate that no value lies in the cultivation of corn except such cultivation as is necessary to keep the corn free from weeds and grass. This statement is presented with considerable force, but such examination as we have made of the bulletin up to this time does not justify the above broad and unqualified conclusion. The editor of KANSAS FARMER is carefully going over this bulletin at nights at home—when he ought to be asleep—and hopes in the near future to print for our readers our conclusions as to what is revealed by the 125 tests or experiments on which the bulletin is founded. It is certain, however, as already stated numerous times in KANSAS FARMER, that much of the cultivation of the corn crop should be done before the crop is planted, and that if the ground is thoroughly and properly prepared in advance of planting, the kind of corn cultivation generally prevailing throughout Kansas is unnecessary and is a useless waste of energy and time. So far as we have made an examination of the bulletin this latter suggestion seems borne out. We make mention of this bulletin now for the reason that several subscribers have sent us clippings from the news press in which the bulletin has been reviewed by people who know nothing about farming and who care less, and which subscribers inquire if the statements as made are substantiated.

* * *

EFFECT WILL LIVE LONG.

It was a great meeting—that of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress held at Hutchinson on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The 40 men who acted upon the suggestion and arranged for the congress deserve congratulation and the commendation of the people of Kansas.

From the opening address of President Taylor to the adoption of the report of the Resolutions Committee, interest ran high. There is no question but that hundreds of helpful ideas were presented and that the same will by many of those persons attending be employed in improving and developing their business. The effects of this congress will not result in a revolution of the Kansas way of doing things, but here and there its effect will be felt. That effect will be cumulative and no man dare place an estimate in dollars upon its value. It is certain that this congress was worth many times more than it cost. It is certain, too, that the Kansan who remained away lost more than his attendance would have cost.

We have the reports of those addresses which will prove of greatest interest and value to our readers, and these will appear in KANSAS FARMER during the fall and winter.

* * *

ALFALFA CLUB MEETING.

The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute will hold its regular monthly meeting in the Topeka Commercial Club rooms on Saturday, November 30. The general topic for discussion will be present day rural conditions, with special reference to the great question of "Why the Boys and Girls Leave the Farm."

This subject will be presented by E. L. Holton, professor of rural education, State Agricultural College, who has a nation-wide reputation for work done in the betterment of rural conditions. A very large attendance is expected.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST

R. [illegible]ds Win Pen—White Plymouth Rock Wins Individual Honors

"THE results of the first contest have not been especially startling, and neither have we proven or attempted to prove that any one variety possessed all the good qualities," says T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri Experiment Station, who has just completed his report on the first Missouri national egg-laying contest which recently closed at Mountain Grove, Mo.

The leading pen was R. C. Rhode Island Reds, which made a record of 1,042 eggs for five hens, or an average of over 208 eggs per hen. The best individual record was made by Lady Showyou, White Plymouth Rock hen, which laid 281 eggs in 12 months. This hen lacked one egg of equalling the best record in this country, which was 282 eggs by a Barred Rock hen at Guelph, Canada. Lady Showyou, however, laid a full sized egg weighing on an average a little more than two ounces each and with a good strong shell on each egg. We are told by Professor Graham of Guelph that his 282-egg hen laid a very small egg with a very poor shell, so Lady Showyou was far the most remarkable performer of the two when these facts are considered.

There were 655 hens in this contest, and they laid a total of 87,843 eggs, or an average of over 134 eggs per hen. Considering the fact that more than a dozen pens lacked two or three months of being mature at the time the contest began, and also considering the fact that more than half of the pens were made up of hens and several of them contained hens three and four years old, we are reasonably well satisfied. When we consider the fact that most of these birds had been carelessly and promiscously bred with no special idea to increase egg production, and came from all classes of breeders, and considering the fact that the average hen only lays 80 eggs per year, we do not feel that 134 eggs per hen is a bad average for such a promiscous lot of stock as this.

The following were the prize winners:

First pen Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 1,042 eggs.

Second pen, White Wyandottes, 1,015 eggs.

Third pen, Since Comb White Leghorns, 991 eggs.

Fourth pen, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 967 eggs.

First, White Plymouth Rock, 281 eggs.

Second, Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, 255 eggs.

Third, Barred Plymouth Rocks, 245 eggs.

Fifty-nine hens laid 200 eggs or more. The average amount of feed to each hen was about 35 pounds of grain and 35 pounds dry mash. Indian Runner ducks consumed nearly twice as much feed as hens, or 121 pounds dry mash.

The above includes good and bad producers and both young and old hens. Several varieties ran considerably below these in average eggs per hen, but about the same amount of food consumed. The cost of the grain fed these hens averaged about 1¼ cents per pound, and the cost of the dry mash was nearly 2 cents per pound. It can be seen from the above how far the Australians are in advance of the breeders of this country in breeding for egg production. The leading pen in this contest averaged more than 208 eggs per hen, but the leading pen in an Australian contest which recently closed averaged more than 250 eggs per hen. Also, in the same Australian contest, 360 hens gathered from 60 different breeders made an average of nearly 200 eggs per hen for the entire 360 hens. But they have been conducting these contests in that country for ten years or longer and the people have been educated to breed for egg production. We have to stimulate some such effort in this country. The average farm hen does not lay more than 80 eggs per year at present. If we can even raise the average to 150 or 160 eggs per hen we can more than double or treble the profit in poultry to the average breeder, for he can get this increase in most cases with but little if any additional cost for houses, feed and care.

The houses used are 8 x 10 feet. Each had two ordinary stationery shutters for ventilation in the front part of the house. These have proven to be far better than open front or curtain front, even in the severest weather. Two window sash were used in the front and two in the rear of the house under the droppings board. A ventilator was placed in the rear, just beneath the eaves. Each had droppings board, roosts and feed hoppers. Each house was divided in the center by a partition.

Each house was fitted with two styles of trap nests, one a wooden home-made nest and the other a galvanized iron manufactured nest. Both were very satisfactory. The galvanized nest proved the most satisfactory of all nests we have tried out. It was most sanitary, most reliable, and easiest operated.

Grain mixture. — 200 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds wheat, 100 pounds oats.

Dry mash fed in a hopper. — 100 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds middlings or shorts, 200 pounds corn meal, 200 pounds rolled or ground oats, 150 pounds dry beef scraps, 75 pounds alfalfa meal, 50 pounds gluten meal, 25 pounds O. P. oil meal, 8 pounds fine table salt, 25 pounds powdered charcoal.

The cost of this feed will of course vary in different localities. We find that the average cost to us for this feed for the year was about 1⅓ cents per pound for the grain mixture and nearly 2 cents per pound for the dry mash mixture.

About one-half pint of the grain mixture was fed in the litter each morning to a pen of five hens. A slightly greater quantity was fed at night. This dry mash mixture was kept before the fowls at all times. At 1 o'clock each day a handful of the same dry mash which had been moistened with buttermilk or skim milk was fed in a trough to each pen. We did not give them all the desired of this moistened mash, but just enough to add variety and to whet their appetites, and they literally fought to get to it. We also gave each pen a handful of sprouted oats about this time each day. We discovered that they liked this kind of green food better than any other we could get. We also found that we could supply this kind of green food about as economically as any other and with as little trouble by properly preparing to sprout the oats. We never let the drinking pan go dry winter or summer, and believe that a dry drinking pan will cut the egg yield as quickly as anything else, if not quicker. We used a small quantity of permangenate of potash in the drinking water to prevent colds and diseases. A small quantity of Epsom salts was fed in the moistened mash once or twice every month.

The only changes which will be made in this method of feeding for the contest are as follows:

Two parts of corn and one part of wheat will be the grain mixture for winter months, and one part of corn and two parts of wheat for the summer months. The oats will be eliminated from the grain mixture for the reason that the hull on the oats caused us some trouble. In order to overcome this loss of oats in the grain mixture, we have increased the amount of oats in the dry mash to 300 pounds, and also will contine the sprouted oats. We also expect to increase the dry beef scraps to 250 pounds and the powdered charcoal to 35 pounds in the dry mash.

LESSONS LEARNED.

We haven't time or space to go very deep into this subject. We will simply mention a few of the things which we have gathered from the records and from general observation, and these will be elaborated in our later bulletin on this subject. We feel that we can safely say:

That there is no variety or breed which far excels other varieties or breeds which are in general use as far as egg production is concerned.

That more depends upon the strain or breeding of a variety as to the number of eggs it will produce than upon the variety itself.

That some hens have a born tendency to lay and others have a born tendency to put on fat. The latter kind should be culled out in establishing a laying strain.

That more depends upon the breeding of a male as to the number of eggs the offspring will produce than upon the female, yet it will pay to breed from your best layers in preference to the poorest.

That you should select the variety which suits you best as to color, size and shape, and breed them up until they satisfy you as to quality and productiveness. You make a mistake by jumping from one breed to another trying to discover a better layer.

That it will pay the average poultryman to trapnest his flock in the fall and winter months and breed from the pullets the hens which lay earliest in life and from the pullets and hens which lay in the winter.

That the style of house used in this contest is one of the most satisfactory styles of houses for this climate. We find it cool in summer and comfortable in winter, convenient and properly ventilated.

That hens like sprouted oats as much or better than any other green food, and they do well on it, it aids digestion, and increases egg production.

That a little moistened food is relished and will slightly increase egg production.

That many high producers lay thin-shelled eggs, and that the germs are often weak. A few high producers are able to lay large numbers of eggs, fertilize them, and put vitality into the chick.

That the Mediterranean class can stand more protein and fattening food than the birds of the American, Asiatic or English classes. There is not so much danger of the Mediterraneans becoming too fat, and they require a richer food than the other classes mentioned.

That the egg yield from the Mediterraneans is affected by extreme cold more than the other classes of fowls, because of the fact that they are so closely feathered, have larger combs and smaller bodies.

That the purpose of properly feeding and housing a hen is not to feed eggs into her body, but to so feed and care for her that you may get out of her the eggs which breeding has placed there. Proper feeding, housing and care have a bearing on the number of eggs produced by a flock, but breeding is the most important factor.

That hens must be fed and fed liberally if you expect eggs in large quantities, especially if you expect winter eggs.

That regularity in feeding is very essential.

That hens must not be excited or chased, but should be handled in a quiet, gentle manner at all times.

That rape will color the yolk of the egg green, and onions or fish scrap will cause the eggs to taste of these if fed in too large quantities.

That the ground should be kept fresh, shade provided in the hot summer months, and the house kept clean. The hens cannot do well if covered with vermin.

That most high layers will lay practically all the color out of their legs and plumage in one year.

That hens lay a few more eggs when males are not used in the pens with them.

That most good layers moult late in the season. They look tough, dirty and weather beaten as a rule, as the result of their hard year's work, but the poor layers spend their time in dressing up and putting on a beautiful coat of feathers, and get them early as a rule.

That the best producers have broad bodies. The back is broad and the ribs are widespread, giving plenty of room for the egg organs and digestive organs. Their bodies are solid and the birds are not loose jointed, but compactly built.

That good layers are big eaters. A bird must have capacity to eat and digest a great amount of food if she is to lay a great number of eggs.

That a dig decrease in the egg yield in winter months can be brought on more quickly by great variations in temperature, sudden changes in weather conditions, than by continued or prolonged spells of either cold or rainy weather.

That it will pay to keep a good hen until she is four years old. We had several hens four years old which laid over 150 eggs each.

That most of the high producers have good sized combs for birds of their variety.

That the method of feeding may not be the best, but the hens certainly liked the mash used, ate great quantities of it, and if you are to get best results from the hen she must have a food which she relishes.

That photographs have been taken and measurements made, but we are not able to say at this time that there is a fixed type for high producers. You can judge for yourself when these appear in the bulletin.

That there is much room for improvement in all varieties and breeds as far as egg production is concerned, and it is up to the breeders of this country to get busy. There are wonderful possibilities along this line.

METHODS FOR CURING MEATS

EVERY FARMER SHOULD BE HIS OWN BUTCHER

"GENERALLY speaking, there are two methods for curing meat in common use, both of which are good. These are the dry cure and the brine cure, and the farmer should choose the one he likes best, though it is true that the highest quality and richest flavor will be produced through the use of the dry cure. Brine destroys a considerable quantity of the soluble protein in the meat and thus removes an element of flavor and food value. Any piece of meat which has been soaked or even wet is never again as good as it was.

"There is no best way of curing meat. It is largely a matter of taste and judgment. Here is the approved dry cure: For 1,000 pounds of meat use the following compound: Forty pounds of common salt, 10 pounds New Orleans sugar, 4 pounds black pepper, 1½ pound saltpetre, ½ pound cayenne pepper. Weigh the meat and use such part of the compound as that weight is a part of 1,000. Allow the meat to cool thoroughly, and after the ingredients have been properly mixed use half of the amount for rubbing into the meat. Place the meat in a dry, cool place, but never in a cellar. Allow it to remain for two weeks and then rub on the remainder of the cure and let it lie for about six weeks, when it is ready to smoke. Smoking should be done slowly and should occupy from four to six weeks, with very little heat. Slow smoking gives a very delicate flavor. After smoking is finished, wrap each piece in paper, put in an unwashed flour sack and hang in a dry place.

"The brine cure requires exactly the same materials as the dry cure with the exception of the pepper. When the meat is properly cooled it is rubbed with salt and allowed to drain over night. It is then packed in a clean barrel, with the heavier pieces, like hams and shoulders, at the bottom. For every 100 pounds of meat use 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds brown sugar and 2 ounces saltpetre. Dissolve these in four gallons of water and cover the meat with the solution. The thin sides of meat should remain in this solution from four to six weeks and the ham six to eight weeks. After the meat has been thoroughly cured and dried it may be smoked as in the case of the dry cure."

The above is submitted by President H. J. Waters, Kansas Agricultural College, who believes in every farmer being his own butcher.



COLLEGE-MADE BEEF

College Men Are Charged With Being Theorists and Not Practical

AGRICULTURAL college men are sometimes, even yet, charged with being "kid glove farmers," "book farmers," and "mere theorists," in a derogatory way, when the facts are that they are eminently more practical than are many most successful farmers. The application of these terms is really complimentary, as there can be no earthly reason why a farmer should not wear kid gloves if he desires to do so, and being a "book farmer" is a title of real distinction in these days. Book farming involves the knowledge of all the economic and scientific facts available and that may be applicable to the business of farming. It means a desire to get more knowledge and a diligent search for it. It means that agriculture is man's greatest occupation, and that no man can know too much to be a farmer. It means the application of brains to business and the increase of efficiency by self culture.

No man can hope to make an economic success in any calling who does not study his business and train himself to its requirements, and this is especially true of farming. In the great world of nature there are many laws, and it is our duty first to know that such laws exist and then to know as many of their provisions and requirements as possible. "Book farming" is a generic term which not only includes the reading of books, but the reading of farm papers, bulletins, and every other source of the needed information and which includes the practical application of the knowledge thus gained.

To be a "theorist" is to be a leader. The theorist is the man who makes the world move. His brain works, and in its evolution of theories comes the incentive to prove them, to work them out, to make them practical.

When a threshing machine is to be assembled a "practical" man can do the work, provided he has learned how by previous experience. A "theorist" can assemble the machine by reasoning from the work which the machine is intended to do to the duty of each part. With the "theorist" a certain part goes into a certain place because it is the only thing which will do the work of that place. With the "practical" man this part goes into its place because somebody has shown him that there is the place to put it.

The same thing is true in every walk in life. The practical man shovels corn to his hogs because he knows from past experience that corn will grow and fatten hogs, and he knows of no other way. The theorist, on the other hand, finds that the hogs do not mature or fatten as rapidly on a corn ration as he thinks they might; that they are weak in bone and in constitution; that they are susceptible to disease and that it requires much more corn to produce a pound of pork than he thinks it should. He "theorizes" that corn alone is deficient in some needed food element; that the animal would thrive better, make more rapid gains and be in better health if supplied with a variety of feed which would not only contain all of the needed elements but would increase the appetite and power of assimilation by the stimulus of variety, and that the more an animal can be made to eat and digest, the more productive he will be.

For years after alfalfa was successfully grown in Kansas men did not understand its real value. It was the "theorist" who discovered this and showed the reason why. Alfalfa alone will sustain life, and animals will grow to maturity upon it, but it is just as faulty when used as the entire ration as is corn, though for a different reason. Corn is rich in oil and starchy matter and is incomplete as a feed. Alfalfa is rich in nitrogenous matter and is also incomplete as a feed. When used together the one corrects the deficiencies of the other and a very nearly perfect ration results.

This ration has the merit, in Kansas, of being the cheapest really good ration that is available, and it was the "theorist" who discovered this. Now, to apply this. Some of these "theorist," "kid glove" farmers of the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College determined to secure a fat steer to show at the state and national fairs. In order to do this, and do it right, according to the theories, they began by selecting the parents of the steer. Pure-bred Shorthorns, of long ancestry, were chosen in order to show the possibilities of such breeding in the feed lot.

The calf, which was exhibited at various fairs and expositions under the name of Orange Dale, was more familiarly known as "Shorty." He was bred, fed and exhibited by the college boys under the direction of the professor of animal husbandry. He was used as an object lesson in the work of stock judging by the students, and was developed from the time he was three months old until he was sold, entirely on Kansas grains and alfalfa and without a nurse cow.



ORANGE DALE, THE PRIZE SHORTHORN STEER THAT WAS BRED, FED AND SHOWN BY THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

He was never allowed to lose his calf fat, and reached such a growth and condition that he was a prize winner for three years and weighed 1,770 pounds.

During the time he was competing for prizes he won $485 in cash, and was finally sold for $181.42, making a total of $666.42 produced by this steer which was calved and raised on the college farm.

As will be seen from his picture herewith, "Shorty" was a well balanced animal and a successful product of the breeder's and feeder's arts. His conformation gives a good idea of what should be aimed at by all breeders and feeders of beef animals, and in the attainment of this object the breeder and feeder should bear in mind the fact that he is not confined to the Shorthorn, or to any other one breed, in his operations. They are all good, and will produce like results.

But he must also bear in mind that he is confined to good blood in some degree and that he must know how. Such results cannot be obtained without a foundation of good blood to work upon and without a knowledge of how to do the work. This knowledge includes information about animal nutrition, the combination of feeds into a properly balanced ration, and when to stop feeding as well as when to increase the ration. It was necessary to watch this animal constantly in order that he should not become "patchy" from overfeeding. He was a free feeder and took on flesh easily, and in order to make a show animal of him it was necessary that the flesh be evenly distributed with strong development in the region of the high cuts of meat.

It will be urged by many that such results are far beyond the reach of the average farmer because he is not equipped as is the Agricultural College. If there ever was any truth in such a contention it is to be found in one point only. There are hundreds of farms in Kansas that are better equipped for such work as producing high class beef than is the Agricultural College, and if there is anything lacking to produce such results on the farm it is in the knowledge of how to attain such results and not in the physical equipment. Special equipment for feeding beef animals is unnecessary and is largely a matter of imagination on the part of those farmers who have not visited the Agricultural College and inspected its equipment. This institution does have good, comfortable barns, sheds and feed lots, but no better than many farmers possess. The whole secret of the success in producing such an animal as that shown in the picture lies in the foundation of good blood and of a knowledge of how to do it. The beef producing capacity was bred into this animal through generations of ancestors, but if he had been turned out to rustle for himself he might not, and very likely would not, have made as good a showing as would a scrub. It is only the capacity which is bred into the animal, and this must be taken advantage of through the knowledge and ability of the feeder.

Such a steer as Orange Dale is possible on practically any farm in Kansas. Steers which approximate him in excellence are within comparatively easy reach by the farmers who will study to attain such results. The equipment necessary for the production of such steers lies more in the man than it does in the feed or the buildings of the farm. There are thousands of men who realize the absolute necessity for live stock on the farm in any permanent system of agriculture, but who are not tempted by the dairy cow and the particular work which her care involves. Such men can equip themselves by study and observation as beef producers, and when equipped they will find that they have the means of large revenue if not of fortune within their grasp. The young man who is just starting in his career as a farmer has brilliant possibilities before him in this country, but nothing in these possibilities seems now more attractive than the raising and feeding of beef cattle on the farm. The example afforded in the production of "Shorty" can very well be his guide.

Corn And Live Stock

SMITH County papers, this state, are responsible for the statement that feeders in that county are contracting all the corn they want at 35 cents per bushel, and the prediction is made that corn will drop to 30 cents before Christmas. The reason given for the low price of corn is the great scarcity of hogs. It does not seem possible that the farmers of Smith County or farmers anywhere are at this time contracting corn at such prices as above reported, and we cannot believe the statement correct.

Corn is selling at this date in Kansas City at 65 to 70 cents, and the market receipts are only half as great as at this time last year. With the high prevailing prices of hogs and cattle, modern feeding methods make it possible to convert even 65 or 70-cent corn into pork and beef at a greater profit than the selling of corn at these figures. It is certain that the supply of stock hogs and cattle is short and the supply may not be sufficient to consume this year's corn crop.

The speculator—the man who has a few thousand dollars to invest in something on which he is sure to make some money—will, in our judgment, prevent corn from selling for less than 50 cents, even though it is the disposition of the farmer to husk and get his corn onto the market at the earliest possible date, thereby having the effect of depressing prices by an unusual supply. We believe that the speculator will this year buy corn freely at 50 cents.

If the speculator can afford to do this, the farmer can better afford, if circumstances will permit, to speculate a little himself, either by holding corn for the purpose of selling the same before another crop is matured or in holding it until he can again stock up with hogs. Farmers not pressed for money can hold the corn crop until a pig crop is ready to consume it, and in our judgment realize at least 75 cents on every bushel of corn grown this season.

In the case of pressing financial circumstances it is possible to borrow money on a full corn crib to the amount needed to tide over a few months of the farmer's operations. The farmer is too much inclined to sell immediately upon the crop being ready for market. Conditions which would permit the holding of a crop for a favorable market would make a great change in the farmer's operations. Kansas farmers, generally speaking, are not this year forced to sell corn. This has been demonstrated in the manner in which this year's wheat crop has been marketed. Farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. This is an indication that these farmers, at least, do not need money in big sums, for they are selling just enough wheat to meet their present needs.

Corn in Kansas cannot be grown at a profit and sold at 40 to 50 cents per bushel. There are seasons when it may be profitable to grow corn and sell it at these prices—not so, however, for a ten-year period. We know of feeders who claim they can buy corn cheaper than they can raise it. If the judgment of these men is correct, then it places the man who sells corn in a doubtful position and should point to that man the necessity of feeding his corn crop that the greatest profit may be realized. At any rate it is certain that before another corn crop is grown higher prices than those now prevailing will be received.

The census reports indicate that throughout the corn belt a large corn crop has been grown this year. Other reports indicate that hard frosts the last week in September caught from 30 to 40 per cent of the corn in northern Iowa and Minnesota, and 15 to 25 per cent in central and southern Iowa and northern Missouri, and that there is considerable immature corn in eastern and northern Kansas and southeastern Nebraska. This condition will result in a large quantity of soft corn which will not be marketable and which must either be fed on the farms or sold at a low price. Soft corn has good feeding value and through either hogs or cattle can be marketed at prices far in excess of those prices at which it will sell.

The cattle supply should be re-established and in fact increased. On hundreds of Kansas farms too few cattle have been kept. The cattle herd can be increased profitably and be made as profitable a consumer of the growing crops as the hog herd. It requires longer, of course, to re-establish the cattle herd, but more attention to cattle and less to hogs will make the farm safe from the ravages of disease. Cattle are needed to consume the roughage as well as grain.

At any rate, cattle and hogs to consume the grain and forage crops are essential to prosperity. We may as well set our faces in the direction of live stock farming. So to do will involve some risk, to be sure, but every line of business is called upon to face risk. "Nothing attempted," however, "is nothing gained."

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Some Facts For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

A survey recently made by W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of agriculture for Missouri. The investigation was made among 500 farmers and ex-farmers and the question as to why farmers and their families leave the farm. Much interest was manifested by those who received the questions submitted and 90 per cent of the correspondents replied. Each correspondent had in mind—and in fact expressed the answer in two words—"Hired help." Regarding the investigation, Mr. Nelson writes:

"Ask the average man of a family who has left the farm why he did so and the substance of his reply is almost sure to be that it was because of the scarcity of help. Question him more closely and the probability is that he will have something to say about the 'women folks' and how hard it is to keep help in the house. When you have these replies you are on bedrock. You are at the root of the matter, be there a hundred branches above.

"With the exception of the boys and girls who may have been attracted to the city by social or business prospects or who have seen their parents 'wearing their lives out at work,' as it seemed to them, most people who leave the farms and go to town do so not so much from choice as from what is, to them at least, seeming necessity. They may wish for, and generally they will work for and wait for better schools, churches, and roads. But not for these things alone, vastly important as they are, do large numbers of farmers sell their old homes, [illegible] and [illegible] friends and neighbors and go to town. Most of them, we believe, go only when they have made up their minds that they must. When the time comes that 'the girls' are all married and gone, when 'Mother' no longer has the strength that was hers in her younger days, and when 'Father' is unable to look after the work in the fields—when these days come and help can no longer be had in the house or on the farm, the old home is sold or rented. Then the turn is toward town, where there will be 'less work for the women.' And how often does this turn seem a tragedy."

Clears Land by Blasting.

At the National Dairy Show in Chicago last week we met C. E. Sanders, a northern Minnesota farmer, who drained a swamp 120 rods long and 35 rods wide by the use of dynamite. The water covered this land from one to three feet deep. He used 6 pounds of dynamite, 48 feet of fuse, 6 caps and two days' labor, representing a total cost of $11.44. The swamp drained dry in three days after blasting the holes through the hardpan. The hardpan lay in a strata of 14 inches six feet under water surface. The blasting of the hardpan allowed the water to drain through the blast holes into the gravel and sand underneath. This farmer contends that land formerly useless is worth—drained and in its present condition—at least $25 per acre.

Be Careful of Fire.

If you attempt to burn out the chinch bugs a thing you should by all means [illegible] the importance of having fires at all times under control or so set that damage to buildings, forage stacks, etc., is impossible. In the early days the Kansas farmer was an adept at handling fires, but "firing" is in many parts at this time a lost art.

This caution is brought to mind by reports of heavy damage the past few weeks by fire in western Kansas counties. The fires were set by farmers themselves to burn the grass upon which the fungi that killed the horses is said to have grown. A statement sent out to these farmers from the Kansas State Agricultural College advised them to burn this grass. In doing this, fires often got beyond control and before checked dozens of hay stacks, Kafir in the shock, alfalfa and other winter feed [illegible] destroyed.

Alfalfa Quarantine.

The alfalfa weevil has become such a pest in the states of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, California and Washington, that a quarantine has been established on all alfalfa hay and alfalfa seed from those states. Kansas purchasers of alfalfa seed should learn the locality in which was grown the alfalfa seed they buy. The western states which employ irrigation in the growth of alfalfa are liberal marketers of alfalfa seed. We do not know that alfalfa seed from west of the Kansas Mountains finds its way to Kansas. Under the conditions prevailing in the west with reference to alfalfa weevil, Kansas farmers cannot afford to jeopardize their alfalfa crops by using seed from the states above mentioned. The elimination of alfalfa weevil is extremely difficult and its ravages are fatal to the alfalfa industry.

Effects of Deep Plowing.

Not long since we met a man who believed that poor plowing was more than anything else responsible for low crop yields. He says that all farmers realize the necessity of plowing. In the face of such recognition, he inquired, "Why do they not see that good plowing and deep plowing is advantageous as compared with poor plowing?" He contends that farmers throughout the corn belt would be greatly surprised in the increased production of their fields if they should give those fields—the next time they are plowed—a real plowing. He admitted that it would not be good policy to expose more than one inch of the new soil at any one plowing. We, ourselves, are inclined to the belief that more than a half inch of new soil should not be plowed up at a single plowing. His contention resulted in his final judgment that if we would gradually deepen our plowing in connection with rotation, the use of all the manure produced on our farms, and with clover and alfalfa in that crop rotations, that we would soon have fields which in many sections of Kansas would produce as large crops as they had ever produced and in other sections the production would be larger than ever before.

How to Sample Soil.

Every year more and more acres of heretofore waste lands are being thought of as farm lands. These waste places have for years been idle because they would not for some reason grow crops adapted to other parts of the farm. The testing of soil samples to determine what the soil needs or crops best adapted thereto has now become quite common. The obtaining of a soil sample, however, is a particular work because the sample obtained, if the analysis be of value, must be a typical sample. That is, it must actually represent the quality of soil found in the field. These instructions for taking the sample are therefore important.

Select an average spot, pull up the plants growing on it, brush aside half-decayed vegetable matter and bore or dig a vertical hole to where the soil changes tint, or, if no change is seen, to the depth of cultivation. Get a sample of the soil to this depth from several places in the field, mix well on cloth or coarse paper, then dry it, put a quart in a clean canvas bag or a box, and ship to Kansas University or Kansas Agricultural College.

In the same manner get an average sample of the subsoil, taken below the surface sample to the depth of approximately two feet. Put it in a separate bag. Dig or bore to a depth of three or four feet, and if hardpan or any other peculiarity in structure is noted, send a properly labeled sample. If solid rock is found, state at what average depth it occurs and send a small sample.

Write a letter with as complete a history of the field as possible. Tell how long the soil has been cropped and what has been raised on the land, what the yields were, and whether fertilizers have been applied. If there are any peculiarities which may have a bearing on the agricultural qualities of the soil, they should be mentioned. The samples should be expressed prepaid.

Reclamation of Farm Life.

Everything said about "reclamation" these days has to do with the reclamation of farm lands, etc., but little thought is given to the reclamation of farm life. What agency may we use to reclaim the waste places in our lives?

One answer to this question certainly is, have more music. The power of music in giving cheer to people is so familiar as to need no comment; but it is sadly surprising that so many people get along with very little of this source of cheer. City dwellers find it in theaters and other entertainments, but the country people often fail to get their share. Part of the dullness and dissatisfaction of country life is due to the fact of this waste tract, this unused resource. What shall the country people do to reclaim this waste?

It seems hard for them to get more music. Their time is so filled with the routine of farm work that they cannot get musical training; the cost of such training is great enough to debar many, even if they had the time; and their opportunities seem very meager.

We believe music will help to reclaim the farm home, and the modern talking machine is the instrument filling the need. The perfection of these instruments cannot be imagined by those who have not heard them. They are able to bring every kind of music into even the humblest home. If you feel dull and listless, a stirring song may put new life into you, if you are weary and restless, tender melodies will soothe and rest you. If there is a company of young folks together, music for their dancing, a comic song for their amusement, or whatever kind of music they wish, will pour forth in perfect tone from the instrument.

Dynamite for Orchard Work.

An orchardist asks: "Is it advisable to use dynamite in preparing the soil for orchard setting?"

"It is our experience that in many localities this probably will be a profitable treatment," says Professor Dickens of the horticultural department. "In most cases the work should be done one or more seasons before the trees are to be planted, and in any case the pocket formed by the explosion should be thoroughly dug out and refilled with surface soil. In tight, close soils, it is possible that if this pocket might be filled with sand or very loamy soil, that some of this soil may filter into the cracks formed by the explosion and give a chance for the roots to penetrate the deeper soil. In some soils the advantage of dynamiting seems to be due to the improved drainage secured, but in most soils it is probable that tile drainage would be much the better treatment, as the drains would be permanent and drain a much greater area of soil than the dynamite."

County Demonstration Stations.

Eight years ago Sioux County, Iowa, in co-operation with the Iowa State College, undertook county demonstration stations located throughout the county. The demonstration work was undertaken in connection with farmers of the county and on whose farms the demonstrations were conducted. The work so far has had to do almost wholly with corn and with the quality of seed planted. The story of these investigations is extremely interesting, but too long to report in detail, and any attempt to give a report other than a general summary would be out of the question at this time. Careful records have been kept as to the results obtained from the different kinds of seed corn obtained from the planter box of upwards of 300 farmers. Investigation shows that many farmers are planting seed corn of low yielding varieties and low yielding seed of some of the highest yielding varieties. The difference in yield from the various seeds planted varies all the way from 40 to 65 bushels per acre, all methods of planting, cultivation, soil and rainfall being equal. This shows a maximum loss of 25 bushels per acre of corn, the seed alone being responsible. The tests afford strong evidence proving the following: First, that it pays to pick seed corn early and to store it carefully; second, that in order to insure a good uniform stand it is important that each seed ear be tested and that all weak and dead ears be thrown out; third, that it does not pay to import seed corn from a considerable distance; fourth, that it pays to select the strong productive ears for a seed crop.

There is nothing new in the above reported results of these demonstrations. The evidence is in support of facts already established by the best corn growers and by experiment stations. The real value of these demonstrations, however, is that the demonstrations have been made under the observations of all the corn growers of Sioux County, that the results obtained have been under conditions identical with those under which the corn of the county is grown, and that the seed which the farmers of Sioux County have for years been planting was used in the demonstration. In other words, these demonstrations have been made on a thoroughly practical basis and with no chance for any sleight of hand having an effect on the results. It is such demonstration as this that is convincing to the man who does the plowing, the planting and the cultivating.

MANURE VALUE IN OLD WORLD

Fac Simile of Sale Notice From Recent English Paper

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2.30 p.m. prompt.
Ramsey, 4th October, 1912.

FARMYARD MANURE.

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Preliminary.

[illegible] of [illegible]

OUR subscriber, J. P. Taggart, White City, Kan., writes: "I enclose a clipping taken from an English paper which my father takes. It will be of interest to the readers of KANSAS FARMER, as it shows how the European people value farmyard manure. Instead of giving a man several dollars to come and clear up a pile of manure they reverse the operation and have the auctioneer come and sell it to the highest bidder.

"The lands over there have to be fertilized every year or two or there is a gradual lessening of the crops. I saw wheat there that made 60 to 65 bushels to the acre, potatoes that on upland made about 400 bushels, and oats that made better than 100. These are the average yields in the part I visited, but the land costs from $300 an acre up, which makes all the difference in the world in the profits. Thirty bushels of corn or 20 bushels of wheat on our $50 land is a better proposition after all, and besides we are not taxed to death as are they."

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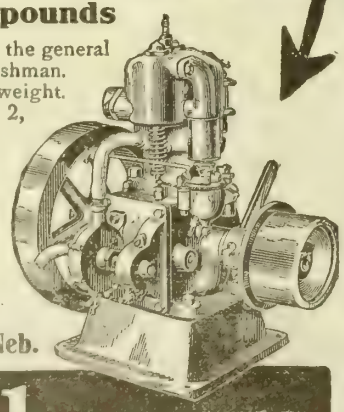
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It is all knit wool, shrunk as far as it can shrink and the boot can be washed like you wash a rubber boot. Look for the Red Ball on the strap. Sold in 45,000 stores. Write us if your dealer can't supply.

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THE FARM



Not long since we heard a statement to the effect ttat alfalfa seed after three or four years, runs out. This statement was made by a party who was inquiring as to its truth. There is nothing whatever in such statement. Alfalfa seed does not run out. We would not be surprised if the statement were due to the fact that our inquirer was from the eastern line of Kansas, and it was his statement that very little alfalfa seed was produced in his section this season. The fact is that alfalfa does not seed well in a wet season. Heavy rainfall is conducive to large plant growth, and it seems peculiar to alfalfa that in the proportion that hay is produced the seed crop is diminished. This is the reason that the seed crop throughout Kansas was particularly heavy last season. The rainfall was light, the hay crop light, and the seed crop proportionately heavy.

We have in KANSAS FARMER several times referred to our experience in the pasturing of cattle on alfalfa. On account of the experience of Kansas farmers in general, we have not dared to recommend the pasturing of alfalfa by cattle. However, it has seemed to us that in the face of the fact that an occasional farmer in Kansas does pasture alfalfa without loss that there is something not fully understood by the farmers generally in their attempts to use alfalfa as pasture. We are more convinced than ever that alfalfa is valuable to a large area of Kansas as a pasture, and believe that the time will come when that value will be proven. It is certain that the crop will produce pasture with a much greater degree of success than any tame grass or combination of pasture grasses yet tried. It is our desire to hear from KANSAS FARMER readers regarding their experiences in the pasturing of alfalfa. If you failed, say so. If you have pastured it successfully, say so. We gather from the reading of California papers that alfalfa is pastured in that state successfully and to a considerable extent. We are endeavoring to ascertain data from that state.

The quality of Kansas live stock has been in many sections kept poor because of the disposition of the farmer to sell his best animals. The horse or cattle buyer knows his business. When he steps into your corrals he is determined to buy the best you have if he makes a purchase. We well recall that this disposition existed in our experience some 25 or 30 years ago. The same disposition was rampant through our neighborhood. It is certain that the stock buyer purchased the pick of the herd at a relatively lower price than he could have bought the poorest. This disposition still exists to a considerable extent generally. Farmers need money. They sometimes need it badly and must have it quickly. In this respect they are no different from other classes of people doing business. It is the farmer's hope to progress year after year, and it is really his intention to improve his live stock. He cannot do this, however, by at all times selling off his tops. If $100 is needed it is the part of wisdom, in our judgment, to sell three of the poorer cows than it is to sell two of the best. The same rule applies to horses, provided he contemplates selling. It is manifestly necessary that the best of our live stock be retained on the farm if we are to grade it up and improve it.

Have you gathered next year's seed corn? It should have been gathered a month or more ago, at which time KANSAS FARMER called your attention to the advantages of gathering seed early. Since our first admonition we have in eastern Kansas had several heavy rains and following the first rain experienced some freezing weather which could not help but have a damaging effect on the germinating quality of wet corn. Remember that freezing does not injure corn after it is dry. The thing to do at once is to get the seed corn out of the field and see that it is thoroughly dried and that it is kept dry through the winter. Kansas will not this year be entirely free from immature corn. There is a good deal of such corn. This will have low germinating quality. The situation with reference to immature corn, however, will not be so serious as last year. Every farmer with whom we talk and who has been giving attention the past few years to the germinating quality of seed corn, is convinced that it pays to plant good seed. There should not be any need for argument on this point. It is certain that crib selected seed is not so efficient as that which has been selected earlier and under conditions making more careful selection possible. An increase of even a bushel or two of corn per acre will more than pay for the extra time expended in selecting good seed. An increase of a bushel or two per acre would be a very small increase indeed from good seed as compared with ordinary seed. By using care in the selection of seed you can expect a greater increase than this.

A few days ago we heard a remark to the effect that the silo afforded the solution of the feed situation in Kansas. Further conversation with the man making the remark revealed the fact that he did not mean just what he said. He admitted that the silo did not solve the feed question in those localities where the green feed is not grown with which to fill the silo. This remark, as quoted, is borne out of enthusiasm. In our enthusiasm we are apt to say things which we really do not mean—at least do not mean in their entirety. The fact, however, that the silo is not the solution of our feeding question, is in no manner discouraging. It is the solution of a large part of our feeding situation. In almost every section of Kansas the feeds can be grown to fill the silo. There are roughages which make good silage which are adapted to the soil and climate of every section of Kansas. It is up to the farmer in those sections to provide this green feed. With the feed provided the silo then saves that feed at its maximum feeding value and the silo will permit carrying the surplus feed from one year to the next, thereby having several years' feed ahead. This feed can be carried without loss in feeding value or in quantity. This leads to the fact that when we have taken full advantage of our opportunity to grow Kafir, cane, milo and corn, and then have provided ourselves with the most economical and modern means of caring for it, our feed question will be solved.

The business men of Oklahoma are thoroughly aroused as to the future of their farmers and their state. Three or four years of practically total crop failure throughout the state has resulted in a determined and desperate effort to do something. Land values have been made and held on the basis of an unusual rainfall of two or three years and on consequent large corn and wheat crops. The normal rainfall of Oklahoma for 40 years does not justify the expectation of a return and continuance of these few unusual years of rainfall. Oklahoma farmers, as well as the farmers of every state, must build on what are regarded as normal conditions. The experience of that state this year with Kafir, milo and alfalfa, seems to have pointed the way out. It is certain that if the lands of Oklahoma which will grow alfalfa are seeded to that crop, and the fields plenty fertile but short on rainfall which have heretofore been planted to corn are planted to milo, Kafir and cane, reasonable prospects for permanent prosperity can be hoped for. With the idea of boosting alfalfa and the non-saccharine sorghum crops, the business men of Oklahoma will co-operate with the Rock Island in running for three weeks a train through that state spreading the gospel of these crops. A large part of Oklahoma is not a market grain crop state. The western one-third of Kansas is in the same situation. Kansas should awaken to the situation as has Oklahoma. We must, if we are to make anything permanent with reasonable prosperity abounding, insist upon the use of cane, Kafir and milo on a large number of Kansas acres now devoted to wheat and corn. With the growth of Kafir and milo forage the numbers of live stock will be increased and a more permanent agriculture will follow. It is not belittling to refer to a certain section as adapted to Kafir, milo, cane and cattle.

Women Farmers.

The number of women listed as farmers has increased, as shown by the last census. In the United States there are 307,706 women who own and manage farms. Among these are many who have homesteaded claims in the western parts and have succeeded as farmers.

Stopping a Leak.

In case of a sudden leak, when, as usual, it is impossible to get a plumber quickly, if you turn off the water and mix some common yellow soap and whiting with just enough water to make a thick paste, you can stop the leak yourself. It will be found to do temporarily as well as solder, provided you turn the water on again rather slowly, as a sudden rush might force it out, says Today's Magazine. I have used this on two occasions and it lasted until a plumber came—a day afterward.

Loss From Grubs.

In a recent convention of tanners, the statement was made that a loss of millions of dollars annually results from grubs which live under the hides of cattle and make holes when they emerge and which holes injure the hides to the above amount. It was agreed that these losses could largely be eliminated and accordingly a campaign of education along this line will be started this winter through the agricultural press and farmers' meetings in those sections where largest numbers of cattle are grown.

Storing Sweet Potatoes.

If sweet potatoes are well dried and then wrapped separately in old newspapers and stored in a box or barrel they may be kept all winter, says Charles A. Scott, state forester at the Agricultural College. For the past five years Mr. Scott has never failed to keep sweet potatoes until new Irish potatoes came on the market.

The potatoes should be sorted and all that are cut, broken or bruised, thrown out. Then spread them out in a dry place and give them a week of sunshine and open air. Care should be taken, however, to cover them at nights, as they are very susceptible to even light frosts. They should then be stored in a dry, warm room. When kept in this way they do not sprout as Irish potatoes do, and they are in their prime in March, April and May, just when the Irish potatoes are poorest.

Gas Engine Simple.

"The modern gas engine is the simplest known form of prime mover, is much less complicated than a steam engine, and is easily understood and cared for by the average man," says a writer in the Industrialist. "Most of the complications in older types of gas engines were in the ignition, that is, the batteries, coils, switch and igniter necessary for making the spark in the engine cylinder at the right instant to ignite the charge. These battery outfits were more or less uncertain, and their unreliability was blamed on the engine as a whole.

All this complication and uncertainty has been eliminated in the modern gas engine by the use of a slow-speed, engine-timed alternating current magneto of the built-in type, which is a small machine geared directly to the engine, thereby forming a part of it. This machine generates electricity by mechanical action, so that the engine makes its own electricity as long as it runs, there being no batteries to replace, or other parts requiring attention or renewal.

The perfection of the magneto made possible the simple gas engine, and placed it within the reach of the farmer, who can now use the engine, especially the small, portable type, for such a wide range of purpose that no farm can afford to be without one.

Feed From Feed Racks.

We have often remarked relative to the condition of wornout prairie grass pasture in many parts of Kansas. One thing which contributes much to this condition is the disposition of so many farmers to feed coarse roughages on these pastures during the fall and winter. Early this last spring we observed one pasture of 20 acres which had been completely ruined by this practice. It had corn stalks strewn all over it and almost the last vestige of grass had disappeared as a result of the tramping. It is this tramping and the wearing off of the grass stubble which leaves the crown exposed to freezing weather and results in the weakening and in fact the killing of the grass roots by exposure. The practice of feeding roughage on pastures should be condemned.

Of course, we know that the reason the feed is scattered over the pasture in the manner above described is to escape the mud of the feed lot. Roughage cannot be fed on the ground in corrals without big loss. It is our idea, therefore, that the roughage should be fed as far as possible from racks. These can be constructed, as is well understood, by every farmer for the feeding of Kafir and corn fodder. A different sort of rack is required for the economical feeding of alfalfa and prairie hay. The construction of these racks is well understood. Nevertheless, the feeding of course roughage is attended by a great deal of labor unless the roughage can be scattered thin in some comparatively dry lot which on most farms is the pasture.

The labor involved and the loss from feeding on the ground and the lack of suitable feeding quarters is one of the strong arguments in favor of the use of the silo. The silo reduces the coarsest roughage to feed most easily fed and handled with a minimum of labor. The feeding of the corn crop through the silo, in troughs, and the feeding of alfalfa hay from racks either inside the barn or outside, brings about a well nigh ideal feeding condition. The saving of labor, the saving of feed and the economy of feeding space will almost justify the building of the silo, to say nothing of the advantages of the feed as compared with the roughage in its ordinary form.

Alfalfa As a Pasture Plant.

No one will dispute the value of the alfalfa plant as pasture. It is equivalent in every respect to bluegrass and clover. It is contended by some that it is better. It has the advantage in this section of furnishing pasture earlier and later than either. It does not endure constant grazing, however, as does bluegrass or other tame grasses inasmuch as in its growth it does not form a sod. We have almost come to the belief, however, that we can afford to re-seed alfalfa every four or five years if it is necessary so to do. Just how long alfalfa will last as a pasture depends entirely upon how severely it is pastured. The whole question of alfalfa as a pasture depends upon the safety with which it may be pastured. The general belief is that it cannot be safely pastured. Evidence is daily accumulating to the effect that it is safe as a pasture. The latest evidence coming to our notice is that of A. N. Abbott, Morrison, Ill., who says: "While considerable is known about the value and use of alfalfa for grazing, much remains to be determined. Perhaps the early growth is likely to bloat cattle, sheep and horses, but whether there is more danger from turning these animals, half famished, into a luxuriant alfalfa field in spring than there is in turning them into a clover field, I do not know, but I apprehend the liability is no greater. In some parts of our state dairymen pasture their cows on alfalfa during summer, and I have removed the third cutting with cattle. The results were quite satisfactory to the cattle, but disastrous to the alfalfa, since it was pastured too late and too closely."

The need of a pasture plant is felt on practically every farm. There are thousands of farms in Kansas successfully growing alfalfa but which are not using it as a pasture. It is our contention that we must solve those methods by which it is possible to use alfalfa as a pasture provided there is a solution to be found. We can afford to do some experimenting along this line for the purpose of determining to just what extent it is safe to pasture alfalfa. Mr. Abbott in his statement above strikes the keynote, in the editor's own personal opinion, based upon his own experience in pasturing alfalfa, which experience extends over a number of years and with absolutely no disastrous results. It is our belief that the well fed animal can be safely turned on to alfalfa with as small chance for bloat as that animal could be turned onto prairie grass, wheat, or rye pasture of equal growth.

Not long since a KANSAS FARMER reader remarked that the soil of his fields had for years been growing lighter in color. If this condition is correctly stated, then this soil is growing poorer because it is being robbed of its humus. Soils rich in humus and organic matter cannot help but be dark soils. Therefore, the only way to correct this condition is to plow under vegetable matter, manure and green manuring crops. Dark soils which have been farmed for years and years with no regard for replacing in them the organic matter they originally possessed, cannot help but become lighter in color and less fertile.

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Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

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This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

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A Proverb of Bell Service

Once upon a time there dwelt on the banks of the holy river Ganges a great sage, by name Vishnu-sarman.

When King Sudarsana appealed to the wise men to instruct his wayward sons, Vishnu-sarman undertook the task, teaching the princes by means of fables and proverbs.

Among his philosophical sayings was this:

"To one whose foot is covered with a shoe, the earth appears all carpeted with leather."

This parable of sixteen hundred years ago, which applied to walking, applies today to talking. It explains the necessity of one telephone system.

For one man to bring seven million persons together so that he could talk with whom he chose would be almost as difficult as to carpet the whole earth with leather. He would be hampered by the multitude. There would not be elbow room for anybody.

For one man to visit and talk with a comparatively small number of distant persons would be a tedious, discouraging and almost impossible task.

But with the Bell System providing Universal Service the old proverb may be changed to read:

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Every Bell Telephone is the Center of the System.

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Prices don't wait for sunshine. You can't always choose dry weather to haul your produce to market. But you can go dry shod—rain or shine—if you have a pair of

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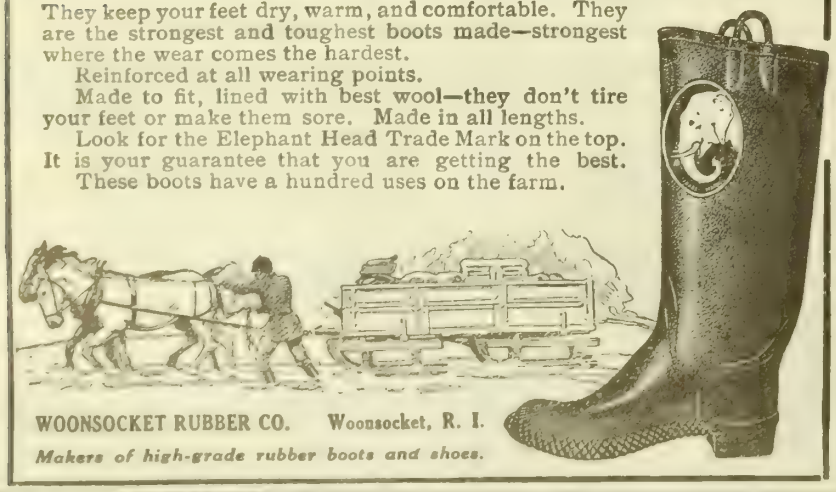
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For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. November 23, 1912

LIVE STOCK



The big prices which are being paid for cattle in this country have attracted the attention of cattle men in Canada and shipments are being made from that country to the Chicago market even though a duty must be paid on them. Reports show that a large shipment of cattle from Alberta recently sold in Chicago for $10.50, and even after the duty was paid they netted their owners a handsome profit.

The day of the inferior animal, the slow feeder and the tardy money getter, is passed, and in order to succeed and obtain the best results in the shortest possible time, stockmen must breed for the types set by the great tribunal of the International Live Stock Show; follow its mandates, adhere to its principles, and abide by the findings of its judges, in order to breed that which is best, reaches maturity the quickest, and realizes the highest price in the shortest time.

As showing what improvement can be made even in the first generation by the use of a good bull, Professor Iddings mentions a Hereford-Jersey-Shorthorn steer that was a prize winner in the big fair circuits of the west. The dam of this steer was a common cow showing evidences of Shorthorn and Jersey blood. His sire was one of the best Hereford bulls of the Missouri River Valley. This certainly was not a very promising combination upon which to build a show steer, but the influence of the bull was so great that the steer won prizes in the Pacific Coast circuit. There are thousands of cows in every state in the Union that are not able to pay for their keep as milch cows and that are very indifferent beef prospects, but which could be used to material advantage in the production of beef animals by being mated with good beef bulls. Such action would be necessary as an important step in the removal of a beef shortage, and the other most important step will be to grow animals to maturity and feed them to a heavier weight and thus save the loss which results from the marketing of half-finished animals.

Horses at work need careful grooming while the same horses in pasture do not need such attention. While this applies to all horses, it is emphatically necessary in the case of draft horses. They are fed more or less of highly concentrated feed and their skins must be kept in good condition if they retain their health. This is impossible without grooming. The pores of the skin become clogged with the dust which settles on the animals while they are sweating, and if this dust is not removed the tendency will be to a more or less permanent stoppage of these pores and the putting of the animal out of condition. The work done by the horse greatly increases the secretions of the glands, and the nutritious feeds which are necessary to the working horse also have a tendency in the same direction. If nature is not assisted in removing the secretions, the pores of the skin will clog and the health of the horse be injured. The greater the activity of the skin, the greater the necessity of grooming. The horse remaining in the state of nature does no work beyond that of getting his feed, and an occasional roll with the wind and rain performs all the grooming necessary. The higher the breeding of the horse and the more intensive the uses to which he is put demand increased attention on the part of the owner. The draft horse with a heavy load needs more attention than the ordinary carriage horse, which is driven only occasionally, while the attention given to the race horse must be constant.

There has been considerable discussion among interested parties in regard to the proposition to omit the aged cow class from state and county fair premium lists. It is contended that when the aged cow of a beef breed has been fitted to the highest condition possible she is no longer eligible to be shown in the breeding classes and that many exhibitors in the show ring find themselves obliged to exhibit animals which must compete with non-breeders. It has been felt that the elimination of the aged cow in both the class and the aged herd would remove the difficulty complained of. This is possibly true, but it would be wrong. The exhibition of a mature cow highly fitted shows the possibility of the animal in beef production and is a most valuable feature of the show ring whether she be a breeder at that particular time or not. It would be impossible to give a correct idea of any beef breed if the aged cow were eliminated, because the remaining animals, both in the classes, herds and groups, would show a smaller size than the animals have at maturity, and would give a wrong impression of the possibilities of the breed. The showing of the aged cow with a calf at foot would greatly increase the interest and value of the class in one respect, but would decrease it in that the cow might possibly not be in such high flesh. There would seem to be but one solution to this question, and that is to retain the classes and the herds as they are.

The influences which affect the beef supply do not affect the hog supply, at least not to the same extent. The prospects are that prices for pork will remain high for some time to come, as it would require at least two more good corn crops and two years of breeding to bring the hog supply back to normal if the cholera was kept under control. Current prices have doubtless prevented some classes of city people from buying beef, while the demand for pork is always strong and the beef prices have enhanced it. Some people have shifted to mutton, but this is not universally liked, as there are comparatively few city people who know how to properly cook it. The very general adoption of the serum treatment is believed to be a long step not only toward individual immunity, but toward race immunity, and prominent scientists believe that its general adoption will result in the development of a race of hogs which will be immune from the ravages of cholera. Whether this may be so or not there can be no question about the necessity for the improved care of hogs and their handling in a more sanitary way. A wild hog can take care of himself, but the highly bred modern hog is an artificial product which must have care and cleanliness provided by his owner. There is no other way.

About Hog Troubles.

Referring to the article on "hog troubles" in the last KANSAS FARMER, would say that the experience which I had was caused by too much concentrated feed. I lost 55 fullblood (pure-bred?) Poland China pigs one spring by feeding the sows all they would eat of corn mush cooked. When the pigs were three weeks old their tails would drop off and the pigs would die. I have twice had the same results following the use of too much concentrated feed given the sows. By mixing laxative feed with the corn mush the trouble was corrected.—W. H. WILLIAMS, Toronto, Kan.

Sugar Beet Hogs.

An Arkansas Valley farmer has for several years been making a conspicuous success of beet fed hogs. The hogs are run on the alfalfa until September, when they are put on a beet diet. This for the old ones lasts until the holidays, when they are put on corn and shorts for a finishing period of five weeks. The younger ones are kept on beets until February, and then they, too, get corn and a slop of shorts for six weeks. Looking at the financial side, we find that a 10-acre beet field made about 100 tons. He fed 320 bushels of corn and $60 worth of shorts; all this outside of alfalfa pasture. The actual cash outlay, says Field and Farm, was $125 for beets, $150 for corn and $60 for shorts. In return for these and his labor he netted, above freight and commission, $1,000 on the 53 shoats. Even taking the beets at their market value of $500 he still has a good thing on beet feeding and giving beets their $30 an acre labor value we find his labor and alfalfa patch cleaned up $1,126. A neighboring farmer fed his hogs on beet tops. They looked finished, but the buyer on shipping found himself close to the hole because of heavy shrinkage. The 53 old hogs, weighing 300 pounds apiece on traveling over 200

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miles shrunk over 50 pounds. An old hog keeps in good condition on beets, but the flesh has to be firmed by a finishing diet of corn or blue barley.

The Hog Troubles.

Much correspondence relative to disease among hogs has recently been received from readers of KANSAS FARMER, and the following is offered as an aid.

Most of the letters received are lacking in important details, thus rendering an accurate diagnosis practically impossible, but, by reading between the lines and by drawing upon an extended experience in hog troubles one may arrive at safe conclusions.

In most cases there evidently exists a slow-going, chronic cholera, complicated with a swine pneumonia. The pneumonia is usually dependent upon the weakening effect of the cholera upon which it is established, and, when established, becomes the predominant difficulty.

Despite the incredulity of many farmers and the apparent lack of knowledge of some veterinarians, the fact remains that there is no cure for hog cholera and that the only preventive is proper vaccination, and that by a man who knows his business and who uses properly prepared anti-hog cholera serum such as that prepared by our state agricultural colleges.

This fact has been demonstrated time after time on the farm, and records of which are easily available from farmers who now make it a regular practice to vaccinate all new stock born or brought upon their farms, just as farmers who have blackleg on their premises regularly vaccinate for that disease.

The Serum Treatment.

The success of the treatment of hogs with hyper-immune Sera depends not only upon the careful and scientific method of preparation, but also upon its intelligent administration.

The serum is a preventive, not a cure for hog cholera, and should not be given to hogs already sick with cholera, nor can it be expected to prevent hogs from becoming sick from other conditions; a correct diagnosis is therefore advised to protect the serum and prevent its useless administration in herds sick from some other cause.

The serum alone method is recommended to be used in an already infected herd upon apparently healthy hogs only. Inject deeply into the muscles of the inside of the ham the proper dose of serum only. This method gives temporary immunity, lasting from two to eight weeks if the hog is not exposed to infectious material in the meantime. Should the immunized hog be immediately exposed to infection after treatment, the result would be a more permanent immunity conferred.

While it may be desirable to allow the treated hogs to mix with the diseased because of a possibility of a longer immunity being conferred, it must not be forgotten that so long as the sick hogs are not destroyed and the infected pens are not disinfected, there remains a center existing for continuous opportunity for the infection to be carried to other parts of the neighborhood.

All immunized hogs should either be kept separate from the untreated or be marked in some way so that the results of the serum may be accurately known. Before treatment it is imperative that the well hogs be kept away from the sick ones and disinfection carried on. The dead hogs should at all times be immediately burned.

This method gives a more lasting immunity, but is attended with some danger unless the treatment is administered by a person who thoroughly understands the precautions necessary. In using this method, from one-half to one C. C. of virulent hog cholera blood is injected into the muscles of the inside of the ham on one side, while at the same time the proper dose of hyper-immune serum is injected into the opposite ham in the same manner as described for the serum alone method. This method is recommended for non-infected herds, or it may be used upon recently infected herds, upon hogs that do not show a temperature higher than 103 degrees F. It is the method to use when the swine raiser wishes to immunize his herd when infection has not yet taken place, provided the entire herd is treated. The serum when used alone without the employment of blood from a sick hog, is entirely harmless and incapable of giving rise to an attack of cholera.—DR. A. T. PETERS, Illinois.

Steaming Alfalfa for Hogs.

H. C. Y., Phoenix, Ariz., writes: "I am thinking of cutting alfalfa hay in short lengths and steaming until it is fairly well cooked and mixing the steamed hay with skim milk and feeding one or two hundred hogs. I have skim milk enough for only 60 hogs. About six weeks before these hogs are ready to sell I aim to add ground milo to the mixture. Is there anything wrong with this plan of feeding? How can I steam the alfalfa hay most cheaply and conveniently? Keep in mind that we can have plenty of live steam from our butter and cheese plant."

We take it from your statement that you hope to be able to extend the quality of skim milk which you now have and which is adequate for 60 hogs, to enough for one to two hundred hogs by the addition of alfalfa hay. Your purpose, therefore, is to supply a sufficient amount of protein feed for the larger number of hogs by adding alfalfa hay to the milk. The alfalfa hay will furnish you the protein necessary to give the largest value to your grain and to make the use of that feed economical. We would not mix finely chopped alfalfa hay with skim milk nor with any other feed which the hog must drink. The skim milk can best be made to go farther by mixing it into a slop made of shorts or middlings.

Alfalfa hay is not a feed which can be used as a drink. Should it be cut fine enough for drinking a large amount of it would be undigested, and furthermore we are sure it would have a decided tendency to throw the hog's digestive apparatus out of condition. You know there are some foods which we can drink, others which we must masticate, the mastication being a part of the operation of digestion. This situation applies to the use of alfalfa hay.

We would feed the alfalfa hay whole on a clean feeding floor or in a rack so constructed as to make the hay easily accessible to the hog and reducing the waste. There would be some economy in feeding the hay either on the floor or in the rack, by cutting it into short lengths. We cannot see where there would be any advantage in steaming the hay unless it should be extremely woody, resulting from the hay being coarse. Under such conditions the steaming would only have the effect of softening the woody portions and causing the stems to be more easily eaten and more palatable. By far the larger percentage of protein in alfalfa hay is contained in the leaves. What you should strive to save and what you most want the hog to eat up clean are the leaves. I think you could accomplish the same result of softening the stems by sprinkling water on the cut hay and preparing a day's feed one or two days ahead, giving the hay a chance to take up the moisture.

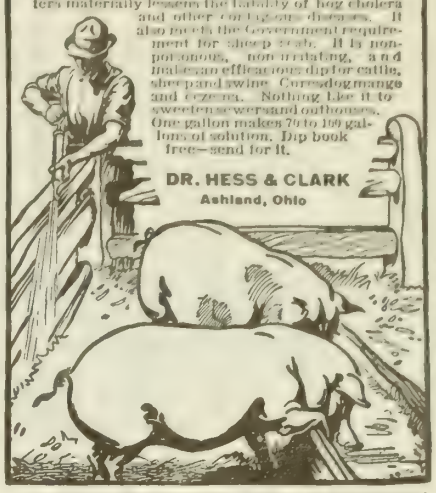
It requires coal to produce live steam, and I think you could arrange to soften the hay by the use of water much cheaper than by the use of steam. There is no virtue in the steam over that possessed by water. We would infer from your letter that in the past you have been growing hogs on skim milk alone. If you have been so doing you have not been getting the full value of the skim milk. You would get more out of it by feeding a head of milo per day per hog. In the growing period of the hog the quantity of protein feeds should be the large part of the ration and just a little milo is needed to produce good growth. When the hogs are ready for fattening the carbohydrates as represented by the milo should become the predominating feed, but alfalfa hay and skim milk in the proper proportions are still required to make the production of pork the most economically.

Sugar-Cured Hams and Bacon.

When the meat is cooled, rub each piece with salt and allow it to drain over night. Then pack it in a barrel, with the hams and shoulders in the bottom, using the strips of bacon to fill in between or to put on top. Weigh out, for each 100 pounds of meat, eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar, and two ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in four gallons of boiling water, and after cooling cover the meat with it. Bacon strips should remain in the brine four to six weeks; hams six to eight weeks. This is a standard recipe, and has given the best of satisfaction.

A Heat-Proof Putty.

Mixing a handful of burnt lime with 120 grains of linseed oil, boiling down to the usual consistency of putty and allowing the plastic mass to spread out in a thin layer to dry in a place where it is not reached by the sun's rays, yields eventually a very hard putty. When required for use it is made plastic by holding over the funnel of a lamp; on cooling it regains its previous hardness.

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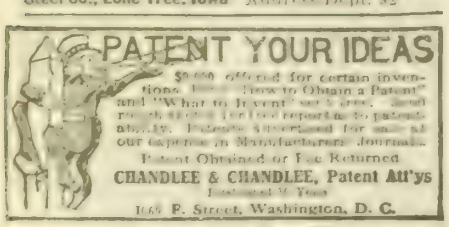
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DAIRY



"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the magistrate. "So I understand, your worship," said the milkman. "I plead not guilty." "But the testimony shows that your milk is 25 per cent water," said the magistrate. "Then it must be high-grade milk," returned the milkman. "If your worship will look up the word milk in your dictionary you will find that it consists of from 80 to 90 per cent of water. I'd ought to have sold it as cream."

Certain tools are made for certain jobs. Every man knows that the ability to produce milk in large quantities is found in a cow of a certain conformation. This is the reason for the professional dairyman's statement that dairy form accompanies dairy function. The cow winning the prize in a show of beef cattle does not make good at the pail. On the other hand, the prize winner in a string of dairy cows is laughed at in a block test. The dairy cow has a three-cornered appearance which invariably goes with large milk production. The beef cow has a four-cornered form which invariably accompanies beef production. There may be a halfway point between the two with which the every-day farm dairyman may be satisfied, but there is no point between the two forms which gives satisfaction to the man who is seeking all the profit there is to be had from either dairying or from growing beef.

France, Germany and Portugal absolutely prohibit the use of coloring matter in the manufacture of oleomargarine. In Italy and Russia it is forbidden to give oleo the color of natural butter, while in Denmark the color that may be added is regulated by law. Therefore, will it not be well for the United States, which country produces more butter than any other country in the world, to at least be as careful as the above-named countries in prescribing the methods by which oleomargarine may be manufactured and sold? The natural yellow color of butter is given to it by the cow. The color, as well as other qualities of butter, is not naturally possessed by any butter substitute. The color given butter by the cow is the trade mark of butter. Therefore the color line should rightfully become the line of demarkation between butter and substitutes in the protection of the consuming public.

Evidence accumulates daily of the superior value of alfalfa in the production of both milk and beef. A California Guernsey is reported as producing 444 pounds of butter fat in one year on a ration of alfalfa pasture and hay exclusively, the major portion of the alfalfa fed being hay. It is certain that this Guernsey was a good producer and capable of using her feed economically. However, regardless of the ability of the cow to convert feed into milk, it is apparent that alfalfa hay and alfalfa as pasture comes as near constituting a perfect ration for the dairy cow as anything known to our agriculture. In the compounding of dairy rations it has long been regarded as necessary that a variety of feeds be used. This in order to increase palatability and to prevent the animal from tiring of the feed. The fact that an exclusive ration of alfalfa will produce such results as reported in the case of this Guernsey is evidence that alfalfa alone is highly palatable and that it can be used successfully as the exclusive feed. This would indicate that in Kansas—the natural habitat of alfalfa—dairymen are overlooking the best bet that has come their way in feeding for milk. More alfalfa fed to the milk cows of Kansas will tremendously increase the quantity of milk produced and the profits derived from the dairy.

It is not uncommon for the farm dairyman to regard a cow eight years old as having passed her period of usefulness. This is a mistaken idea. A two-year-old may be expected to produce about 70 per cent of what she is capable of producing as a mature cow. A three-year-old may be expected to produce 80 per cent, a four-year-old 90 per cent, and at five years old her maximum, provided, of course, treatment and care are such as to enable the cow to accomplish that of which she is capable. It is reasonably safe to judge a two-year-old heifer as to the richness of the milk she will produce in after years. It is a fact, established by investigation, that a large percentage of cows make their best records when 10 to 11 years old. If, at this age, the cow is able to eat well and is breeding regularly and the volume of her product is such as to make her profitable, she should not be dispensed with. Observation has shown that cows well fed and well cared for do not show a marked decline in milk production until they have passed 12 years of age. It is not unusual to find a cow producing profitably and breeding regularly at the age of 16 to 18 years. The lesson, therefor, is that a cow valuable in the dairy for her product and her offspring can profitably be maintained until she has reached an age of 12 to 18 years.

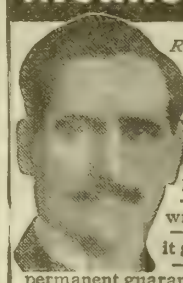
The necessity of protein feeds in the dairy ration is well understood by the man who has given the subject any thought or by the man who has fed a ration made up largely of alfalfa hay as compared with corn fodder, Kafir or cane. There are about three classes of protein feeds. One class is composed of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, gluten meal and soy bean meal. Another is composed of gluten feed, dried brewers' grains, malt sprouts and cow pea meal. Another class is composed of wheat bran, shorts and middlings. These are the so-called concentrates rich in protein. In each class will be found some of the farmer's products. For instance, soy bean meal in the first class, cow pea meal in the second class, and wheat bran, shorts and middlings—the latter making up the entire third class. The farmer cannot afford to incur millers' bills for the purchase of any of these concentrates. Millers' bills and the kind of cows generally milked in Kansas cannot be brought together at a profit. However, in the classes of concentrates named there is soy bean meal and cow pea meal which will furnish him protein from his own fields, and when concentrates are needed these are the meals he should provide, and he can grow them in Kansas as cheaply and as successfully as they can anywhere be grown. If the farm dairyman by circumstances is forced to feed corn fodder, Kafir and cane as roughage, then he needs soy bean or cow pea meal to make a good dairy ration from farm feeds. If, on the other hand, he can grow alfalfa, he does not need concentrates—either home-grown or purchased on the market. There are farm dairymen so situated that cottonseed meal can be profitably bought. It furnishes protein at a less cost per pound of protein secured than any of the other concentrates named except those the farmer can grow. The day of feeding wheat bran, shorts and middlings to the dairy cows of Kansas, is past. The market price of these is out of the farm dairyman's reach. He gets vastly too much starch and too little protein for the money he expends.

Kansas At the Top.

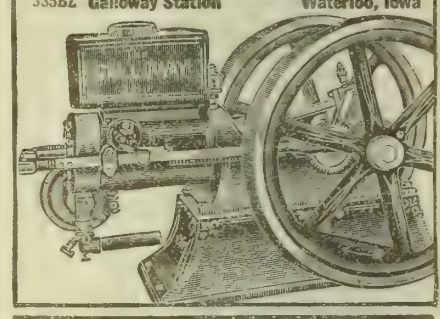
In the Federal Department of Agriculture, Kansas has the reputation of having the best organized system of farmers' institutes of any state. Edward C. Johnson, recently connected with that department and who a short time ago became superintendent of farmers' institutes in Kansas, is authority for the statement. Kansas now has about 400 organized institutes and most of these institutes are in a thrifty condition and hold meetings regularly.

Forty-five farmers' institutes lasting from one to two days each will be conducted during the next two weeks by the corps of 12 workers who are constantly holding meetings through the institute season. It is altogether probable that not more than 15,000 farmers and farmers' wives will attend this series of institutes, which, by the way, covers only two weeks of the institute season. This is the second of the four fall series of institutes.

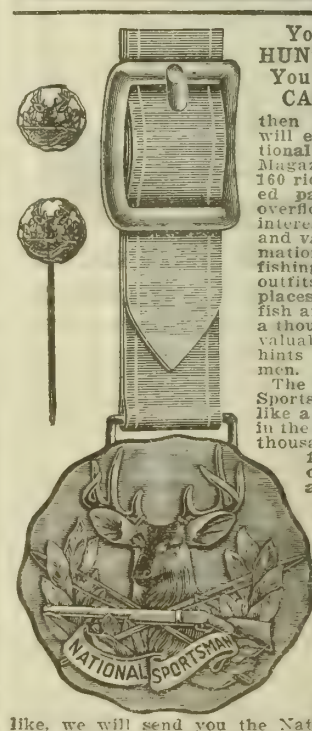
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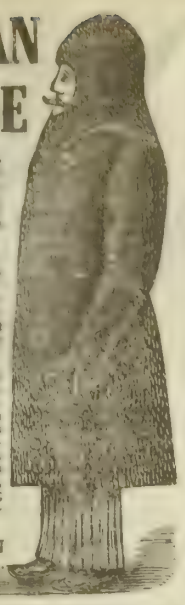
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An exchange remarks that the cow producing 150 pounds of butter fat per year is not a "howling success" in the dairy but it is the animal who helps make dairying profitable for the other fellow. This is a correct statement of a situation we have always had. This is a country of many acres and tremendous aggregate but of small acre yield. The 10-bushel corn yield and 7 bushel wheat yield for many counties in Kansas are not profitable yields but they make up an aggregate which causes the proud Kansan when he is away from home to swell up and blow about the tremendous crops grown in the state. The man who brings together the product of the 150-pound butter fat cow makes his money from that product; likewise the man who gets the ten bushels of corn and the seven bushels of wheat. The aggregate makes his business. His profit is on the pound of butter fat or the bushel of corn, but he is not satisfied until he has reached the maximum of his capacity. The maximum productiveness is a thing of small regard as yet, so far as farmers generally go. When the farmer thinks of the largest production per acre and not of the largest number of acres, he will have placed himself in the same class as the man who handles his raw material.

West Into Dairying.

F. S. Peer of Ithaca, N. Y., importer of dairy cattle, has brought his first importation to Kansas City—Guernseys for Conway F. Holmes, vice-president of the Pioneer Trust Company, who is going in for modern dairying on his farm in Johnson County, Kansas.

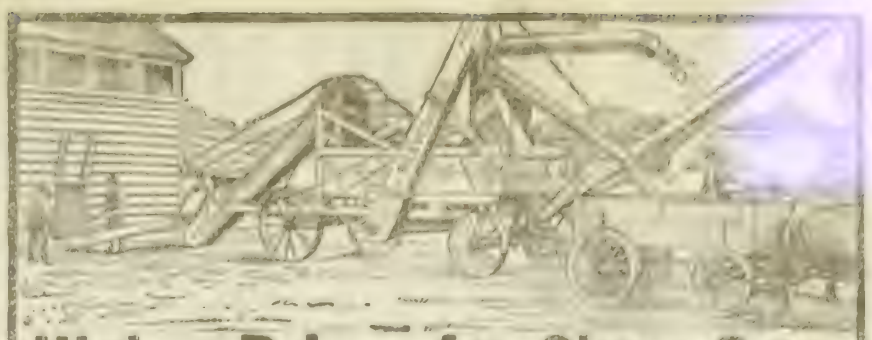
"Dairying has become a big institution in the east," Mr. Peer says, "but the west is the really great field for it, and I am expecting to see some notable achievements out here in the next few years. The little island of Jersey will give you an idea of the possibilities of dairying. Here the Jersey originated, and there has been no intermixture of the breed for 200 years.

"The island has a population of fewer than 50,000 and it has about 50,000 visitors annually. There are only 20,000 acres of farming land on the island, yet it feeds its people and the visitors and exports between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 worth of farm products annually. Only about 20 per cent of the farmers are freeholders. The others pay from $75 to $100 a year rent an acre for land and are prosperous.

"Now, out west here the farmers have just begun to realize the possibilities of dairying. Community associations devoted to particular dairy breeds are being organized, which is a move in the right direction. In that way a breed can be promoted more economically and with greater profit to the farmers interested. On the Island of Jersey no breed except the Jersey is found. Its neighbor, Guernsey, contains no cattle except the Guernsey."

Must Have Higher Standard.

Among those who are laboring most for the upbuilding of dairying, their greatest effort is being exerted to influence the use of the tester that the real producing ability of individual cows in the herd may be known. This work is being urged most vigorously through recommending the organization of cow testing associations the methods of which organizations have time and again been set forth in these columns. Testing associations have in limited numbers been organized in practically all of the corn belt states except Kansas, and it is too bad that the dairy department of the Kansas Agricultural College has not been able to get a toe-hold in the organization of such associations. We have just received the 12 months' record of a little Illinois association of 11 herds. The best herd averaged 207 pounds of butter fat per cow per year. The average of the 11 herds was 144 pounds. The average of the lowest herd was 101 pounds. The lowest producing cow yielded 44 pounds of butter fat in one year. These herds were maintained on farms, no special attention being given to dairying except to see that the cows were fed and milked and the butter fat hauled to market. The cost of feed was little greater, while labor and hauling was no greater in the case of the best herd than in the case of the poorest. The thing accountable for the difference between the best herd and the poorest was the standard the owner had in mind. If we can cultivate the idea of a higher standard, not only in dairying but in all other farm work, we will be able to reach that standard as easily as we are able to maintain the low standard we now have in mind. The high standard will result in more satisfaction resulting from more profit.



Higher Prices for Clean Corn

FARMERS get from 2½ to 5c more per bushel for corn [illegible] in this [illegible]. It is cleaned so well that it grades from 1 to 2 points higher. [illegible] this would have brought you if you had shelled your corn yourself. It will pay for itself enough to pay its entire cost and let you make big profits by shelling corn for your neighbors

Reeves Illinois Special Corn Sheller

has the most advanced type of suction fan arrangement that positively cleans the corn of all dust, cobs and foreign matter. The only machine of its kind. Does good, quick work, cheaper than hand labor, with a capacity of over 1000 bushels per hour.

Will stand many years of the hardest use. Built on the cone cylinder type—has long ribs, chilled to stand hardest wear. The cob carrier swings to right or left or out ahead, throwing cobs clear of the machine and wagons.

Many farmers are now buying the Reeves Corn Sheller for their neighbors and doing custom work for them. They have found it to be a better proposition than a threshing machine. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get highest prices for your own corn by selling it clean. Send your name and address for our booklet and full information.

The Reeves Illinois Special Corn Sheller is sold by most all implement dealers. If not sold in your town, write us.

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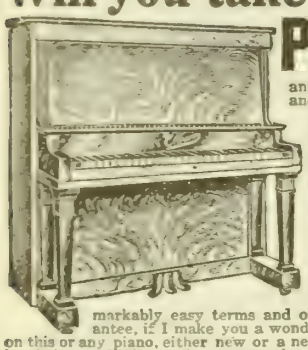
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This I will gladly do if you are looking for a bargain on very easy terms and if you want to get my individual attention and my liberal offer to you, then in a letter to me simply write *"Please send me full particulars and your low-price easy-terms offer."* You may if you wish write anything special about your preference as to new or used or sample pianos, but this I especially request, mark "Personal" on the envelope so I will get your lettter and answer it myself. Address me this way.

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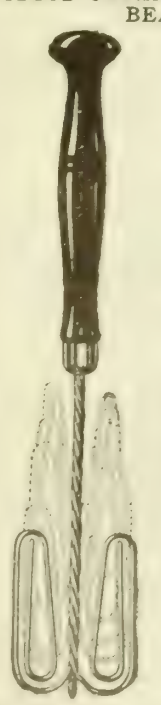
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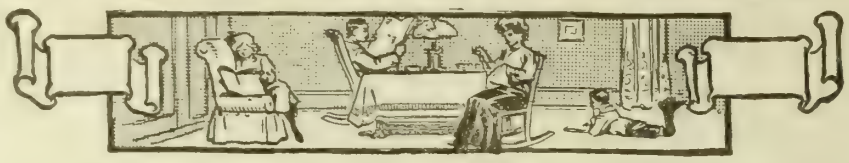
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By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

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KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

HOME CIRCLE



Try It, but Quickly.

Betty Botter bought some butter.
"But," she said, "this butter's bitter;
If I put it in my batter,
It will make my batter bitter.
But a bit of better butter
Will but make my batter better."
So she bought a bit o' butter
Better than the bitter butter,
And made her bitter batter better.
So 'twas better Betty Botter
Bought a bit of better butter.

Please Sign Name to Pattern Orders.

We have an order for No. 3379, 9-year-old, Oldsburg, Kan.; No. 5406, size 36, from Damar, Kan. One from Mrs. H. Eaton, Wilmore, Kan., no number given.

When making a waist, after fitting it stitch the shoulder seams, then take out the underarm bastings. This will allow you to lay the waist out flat on the work table or lapboard, and yoke, collar or bertha may be fitted and stitched with less trouble than when the waist is closed under the arm.

What Was Worse.

"Can you imagine," said the facetious teacher of natural history, "anything worse than a giraffe with a sore throat?"

"Yes, sir," came the answer from one boy.

"What, pray?" asked the teacher in surprise.

"A centipede with corns."

The Penny and the Sun.

Too many of us allow the small worries to assume alarming proportions and so cloud our entire existence. The following story has its own moral:

"Which is the more important to this world, this penny or the sun?" asked a man of a woman who was pushing herself to an early grave by worry.

"Why, the sun, of course," replied the woman.

"All right; now take the penny, put it close to your eye, and it shuts out the sun, doesn't it?"

The woman tried the experiment and replied wonderingly: "Why, yes."

"Well, then, my dear woman, you are allowing a penny, in the shape of small worries, to shut out the sun in your life. Suppose, now, the next time a worry comes along you ask yourself the question: 'Isn't this about as small as a penny?'"

The woman did, and it cured her.

The Remove Stains and Grease.

Oftentimes an article is ruined on account of ignorance with regard to means and methods of removing stains which, if properly treated, can be made to disappear, leaving the article in as good condition as ever. Here are a few suggestions worth remembering:

For grease, use hot water and soap, if the goods are washable. For unwashable goods, use either of the following: Chloroform, ether, benzine, naptha, turpentine, or alcohol. Spread material on blotting paper and work from the outside in, to avoid leaving a ring. Work on both sides and use a generous supply of the solvent to get out all grease and dust. Take care in their use, as they are inflammable.

For dry paint or varnish, use olive oil or fresh lard to soften, then treat as the grease stain. Kerosene will take paint from the hands.

Tar, Wagon Grease and Machine Oil.—Soften with lard, then use soap and warm water; or wet the spot with turpentine and scrape off, sponging again with turpentine.

Vaseline Stains.—Hot water will set stains. Soak first in kerosene, then use soap and water.

Vegetable or Fruit Stains.—When fresh, boiling water poured through the stretched cloth until the stain disappears.

Fresh Tea and Coffee.—Cold or tepid water, then boiling water poured through. If old, Javelle water or oxalic acid.

Cocoa and Chocolate.—Cold or tepid water, then boiling water, Javelle water or oxalic acid.

Grass Stains.—An old-fashioned method is to let molasses stand on stain for a time, and the acid of the molasses will remove the stain. Ammonia or kerosene is good. If goods are unwashable, use alcohol, rubbing toward the center.

Mildew is a plant which grows on a material, and if left on for a time, cannot be removed. At first, lemon juice and salt may be used, or oxalic or acetic acid placed in the sun.

Iron Rust.—A 10 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid dropped on over hot water. Then put into hot water and rinse well in cold water. Salt and lemon juice paste, and lay material in sun, is another method.

Perspiration.—Wet in strong soap suds and place in the sun. Use Javelle water if material is colored.

Black Ink.—Organic acids, as acetic, oxalic, etc., or inorganic acids, as hydrochloric or sulphuric, used in a 10 per cent solution. When fresh it may sometimes be removed by cold or tepid water.

Indelible Ink.—Bleaching powder solution. Then wash out with ammonium chloride.



1543

No. 1543—Boys' Russian Suit. The blouse of this suit is made to be slipped on over the head. The underwaist has a shield facing. The trousers may be made with or without a fly and with or without a lining. Serge or cheviot can be used to make this suit. The pattern, No. 1543, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



4873

No. 4873—Ladies' Three-Piece Combination.—This combination consists of a tight-fitting corset cover, circular petticoat and open drawers. You will note that the corset is made long and fits well down over the hips. This is a very good model for a combination garment. For developing, cambric or lawn is suitable. The pattern, No. 4873, is cut in sizes from 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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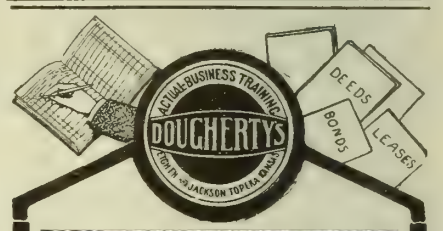
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BRAD'S BIT O' VERSE.

My Loves.

Do I love the gold of the sunset?
In the soul of my soul I do, and
I love the hush of the twilight
When the cares of the day are through.
I love the scent of the meadows,
The smile of the friendly stars,
And the light that strays from heaven
Through the morning's crimson bars.
I love the dew and the clover;
The glory and strength of noon;
The lullaby of a mother, and
A baby's answering croon;
The crest of a storm swept mountain;
The valley of peaceful dreams;
The little cot by the roadside
Where a home light softly gleams.
I envy you not, oh, neighbor,
With your palace great and fine;
You have but a transient shadow,
While the wealth of the world is mine.
I am richer than ancient Midas,
With his fabled touch of gold;
For prairie and hill and woodland
Their treasures to me unfold.
In the billowy stretch of a landscape
Are gems too rare for a king; and
I know the voices of flowers,
And the notes that wild birds sing.
I envy you not your millions,
Nor your place in the world's great mart;
For mine are the songs and dreamings,
And the throb of a kindred heart
J. C. BRADSHAW.

Children Picked Seed Corn.

The county advisor can do a great many things to help along in improving farm methods and conditions. In fact what he can do is limited only to the capacity and creative ability of the advisor. S. M. Jordan, advisor of Pettis County, Mo., is a live wire. In conjunction with the county superintendent of schools he arranged for a seed corn gathering week and the pupils of each school in the county devoted one day to gathering seed corn.

On returning to school the next day these pupils handed the teacher a written report, telling the variety of seed corn selected, the number of ears, how it was prepared and stored, and anything else of interest. All pupils making such report were marked on the register as being present at school. While not actually in the schoolroom that particular day, they were doing school work.

Mr. Jordan says that if every county in Missouri would pattern after Pettis in the matter of gathering seed corn it would mean several hundred thousands of dollars to the farmers of Missouri over what they will realize for their 1912 crop.

The Prevention of Fire.

We were recently told that the destruction of farm homes by fire was on the increase. The home of the city dweller is by the city fire department inspected from time to time and certain regulations toward the prevention of fire are strictly enforced. These regulations will apply with equal force to the farm home.

Remove all accumulation of waste paper, rags and old clothes.

It is important, before starting the heating plant or the stoves for the winter, that all furnaces, flues and chimneys be in good condition and to see that all combustible materials are as far removed from these as possible.

Keep gasoline, kerosene and all volatiles or explosives outside of buildings.

Do not use gasoline carelessly inside the farm residence. Gasoline evaporates rapidly and the vapor resulting therefrom is many times more dangerous than gunpowder.

Use safety matches only, and keep them away from the children.

It is a good plan to provide some means of hand fire protection. If the residence is supplied with running water, a hose on each floor which may be quickly attached to a water plug is the most efficient. If running water is not in the residence, then hand fire extinguishers at a cost of $10 to $15 each are worth the money expended therefor.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

Salt Rising Bread.

Scientists are giving considerable attention to salt rising bread just now, claiming for it that it is more economical than bread made from yeast; that it is better to eat with milk; also, that it is easier to handle.

Mr. Kohman, a well-known chemist, has the following to say concerning salt rising bread:

My reader who is not familiar with this bread may ask why should we make salt rising bread and what are its advantages? We may safely say that it is largely a matter of taste. The bread is different. With the first bite one will notice its distinctive odor and flavor. Some people like it all the time, some a part of the time and a few none of the time. Most people, however, welcome an occasional change in bread as well as a change in any other article of food.

The lightness of the gases in salt rising bread and the fact that no alcohol is produced has a significant economic interest. The alcohol produced by yeast in bread is very volatile and is vaporized by the heat of the oven. This, together with the other volatile products that are driven off, approximates 4 or 5 per cent of the total nutrient value of the bread. In salt rising bread, on the other hand, this loss is less than 1 per cent. This difference in the mode of fermentation of the two breads leaves the salt rising bread richer and sweeter, for it is the sugar that is decomposed by the yeast into alcohol and carbon dioxid. A difference of 3 or 4 per cent of the bread yield from a sack of flour is indeed a small matter, but in the aggregate it sums up to a surprising amount. Calculated on the Kansas wheat crop, for example, the possible saving is sufficient to maintain both the university and the agricultural college.

We may safely predict that in the near future a leaven for salt rising bread will be put upon the market, for home and bakery use. With this product will come the elimination of failures and an improved loaf, and salt rising bread may justly claim its share in the title, "The Staff of Life." In the meantime those who wish to try their luck at making this bread by present methods will find the following recipe a good one:

RECIPE FOR SALT RISING BREAD.

Yeast.—Take one cupful of sweet milk in a quart cup. Place cup upon stove until milk boils well. Stir into the boiling hot milk five or six teaspoonfuls of white corn meal to which a pinch of soda has been added. Wrap up well, and set in a warm place over night, or until it is light.

Sponge.—Pour one and one-fourth cupfuls of water, and add about 2 cupfuls of flour, as hot as the hand can bear, in a bowl. Then add the yeast from the quart cup, and stir with a spoon until mixed. Place the bowl in a warm place until the sponge rises well, about one to one and one-half hours. A good way to keep the sponge warm is to place the bowl in warm water. The water should be at body temperature or warmer.

Dough.—Take one and one-fourth cupfuls of hot water (almost boiling), and dissolve in it four teaspoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of lard, and add six or seven cupfuls of flour. Then add the sponge, and mix well. Add more flour if necessary to make a rather soft dough. Mold the bread into loaves at once. Put in a warm place to rise one to one and one-half hours, and bake in the usual way.

Salt rising bread is close grained, and it should not be made as light as other bread.



No. 5745 — Misses' and Small Women's Dress.—This design illustrates a clever model for a semi-princess dress which is suitable for misses and small women. The model closes at the back and is made with the slightly elevated waist line. The dress may be made with or without round or square yoke. Serge and other woolen materials can be used for this dress. The pattern, 5745, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

OH LISTEN TO WHAT RAPS AT YOUR DOOR!

Here is a big list of prizes just simply begging for someone to come out and carry them off. Not only the splendid automobile, but each one of them is a valuable article, and to possess any one of them should make anybody in the land proud and the envy of his neighbors.

LOOK THESE OVER

A Great, Big, Five-Passenger, 1913 Model "69T" Overland Touring Car, **fully equipped and ready to run out of the garage;**

A Splendid $400.00 Cramer Piano, **either in mahogany or oak case, of sweetest tone made;**

A Magnificent $150.00 Victor Victrola, **with 12 double disc records, cabinet and filing albums, good as anyone in the land owns;**

A High-Grade Business College Scholarship, **in one of Topeka's best business schools;**

A Large, Splendid $50.00 Victor Victrola, **with six double disc records, clear, distinct and entertaining;**

Two Beautiful $50.00 Gold Watches, **either ladies' or gentlemen's, the kind you will be proud to own.**

PHONE 429 P. W. MILLS, MANAGER

AGENTS

The Overland Company

Full Line of Overland and Mitchell Cars

819-21 23 QUINCY STREET AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS

TOPEKA KANSAS. Sept. 25th, 1913.

Kansas Farmer,
Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen:-

We have your order for one 1913 Model "69T" Overland Touring Car for use in the KANSAS FARMER Automobile Contest, and have set this car aside for delivery on December 14th, on which date the Contest closes.

This car is fully equipped, including top, wind shield, speedometer, Prest-O-Lite tank and self starter, all ready for some one to come and drive it home.

Very truly yours,

THE OVERLAND COMPANY.
P W Mills Agt.

You have longed for years to own a big automobile. You need it to keep the boys and girls contented to stay home on the farm.

And you, young fellow, you want it to call around and take the "only girlie" out for those long delightful spins.

And any young lady can get as much enjoyment from a big easy-riding and easily-driven touring car as anyone else. Think of the fun you and your girl chums can get out of one of these large roomy automobiles. Now honestly, isn't this worth while thinking of?

These desires and wishes can be realized by taking advantage of this offer **at once.**

It is only a short time between now and Christmas, and to secure one of these prizes in so short a time is certainly making money fast. Think of securing a big five-passenger touring car between now and December 14! **Have you ever made money half so fast?** Any of the other big prizes will pay you well for these several weeks.

To secure one of these prizes is a real snap for any man or woman in Kansas. Fact is, not only a snap, but fun. **Try it and see.**

Today is not too late to grab this opportunity. There rae large, wide stretches of the state which are splendid KANSAS FARMER subscription territory, and in which no one has yet awakened to the grand opportunity of this offer. **To the ambitious man or woman time does not count so much as carefully laid out plans and well directed efforts.**

The plan is the simplest and fairest ever devised. Everyone gets equal treatment, and the only possible way to succeed is through persistent personal interest and effort. We will assist you in every way that is fair and impartial.

It costs you **nothing** to enter. You do not even have to be a subscriber yourself to enter and begin to secure votes.

Start right now, before others do in your neighborhood, and your friends' help is promised to them. Send in your name or that of a member of your family. Use the coupon printed below, and get credit for **5,000 votes** to start with. As soon as we hear from you, we will forward you full information as to prizes, rules, regulations, instructions, plans, etc. Necessary supplies will also be sent you.

Look for the **VOTE COUPON** printed on another page. Clip it out and send it to the Contest Department. **Each one will count 25 votes for you.** Tell your friends to clip the Vote Coupons and send them in for you. Every one you get boosts your vote standing.

NOMINATION COUPON

You Can Nominate Yourself or Anyone You May Choose.

Date.....

Contest Department KANSAS FARMER, 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan.
Please send full information regarding prizes, plans, rules, etc.
I desire to nominate

M.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D..... State.....
as a candidate in KANSAS FARMER'S Great Prize Contest.

Signed.....

Address.....

The first coupon you send in will entitle you to 5,000 votes.

PURE BRED PO[illegible]RY

[illegible] RED TURKI[illegible]O, $10; ms, $4. Otis Miller, Log [illegible]

CHOICE R. C. RED C[illegible]S. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, K[illegible]

BUFF ORPINGTON H[illegible]D COCKS, $1. Harry Cure, Atchison.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. MRS. PAUL Bughkovski, Whitewater, Kan.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS—Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, $1 EACH; drakes, $2 each for 30 days; fawn and white. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

BLACK LANGSHANS—COCKERELS, $1 and $2; pullets, 75c. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

AMERICAN STANDARD INDIAN RUNner drakes, $1.50 each. Mrs. O. Russell, [illegible]

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—FIFTY-two premiums. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay [illegible]

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $9 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, $1 and $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wheeler, Argonia, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS at reasonable prices. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

[illegible] BUFF ORPINGTONS for sale. Addie Edwards, Kanona, Kan.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, now $1 each, $10 dozen. Lee Tozm, Haven, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner Ducks. P. A. Bickam, Harvard, Neb.

[illegible]—PURE-BRED, quantity, $1 each if sold soon. Mrs. L. [illegible]

[illegible] hatched, farm raised, $1 to $2 each. Mrs. Will Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Cockerels, large fine fellows from my prize-winners at state show. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

[illegible]—$5 TELLS THEM TO be meaty, barley fats. The only table fowl. Cheap now. L. C. Horst, Newton, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND COCKERELS and Mammoth White Holland turkey cockerels, $2.50, $4. Mrs. C. J. [illegible] Osborne, Kan.

[illegible] BREEDER OF PARTridges. Winners at state fairs for years. Eggs and stock in season.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES. FAWN and white. Nowell's strain. Choice birds, $1.50 and $2 each. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Route 5, Paola, Kansas.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND BUFF COLUMBIAN Partridge and Silver Penciled Plymouth Rocks are winners in all leading shows. Write your wants to Favorite Poultry Farm, [illegible]

[illegible] BARGAINS—ROCKS, WYANdottes, Leghorns, Reds, Orpingtons, and all paying standard varieties. To make room so as to get into winter quarters and not be crowded we are offering bargains in the leading varieties. Each variety specialty on a separate farm. Turks, ducks and geese included. Address W. F. Holcomb, Manager [illegible]

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

GEM OIL GAS BURNERS

Cuts coal bills 20 per cent. Ask for proof. Fits coal stoves; burns oil or natural gas; changes instantly. Not an experiment, used and recommended by hundreds of people. Price, No. 6 Gem, $3.95. Dealers sell them fast.

GEM OIL GAS BURNER CO.,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

POULTRY



This is a fatal month for Turkey, both here and in Europe.

If you cannot afford turkey for Thanksgiving, there is always a chicken to fall back upon, or maybe a duck or a goose; all excellent eating.

A great number of daily and weekly newspapers have taken unwonted interest in poultry matters since election, displaying poultry cuts galore of a new breed of fowls. Or is it the revival of the old Democratic breed of chickens? They all seem in good health and are crowing lustily.

Both eggs and chickens are higher in price this year than last. From reports of experts we find that on October 1 last year the average price of eggs in the United States was 20 cents per dozen. This year on October 1 the price was 22 cents. Last year the price of chickens per pound was 10¾ cents; this year they are 11¼ cents per pound.

The United States Department of Agriculture is sending out a placard calling the attention of farmers to the enormous losses due to the starting of infertile eggs. The loss is estimated at $45,000,000 annually. The circular presents a number of illustrations showing the appearance of a fresh egg and of fertile and infertile eggs at different stages. Five rules are given for reducing these losses: First, keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens; second, gather the eggs twice daily; third, keep the eggs in a cool room or dry cellar; fourth, market the eggs at least twice a week; fifth, sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Facts are stubborn things, and when theory runs counter to them, there is apt to be a sudden jolt. At the national egg-laying contest it was found that several four-year-old hens laid enough eggs to make it profitable to keep them. Theory has always claimed that hens after they were over three years of age were unprofitable. Another surprise in this contest was the large number of eggs laid by Indian Runner ducks. There were but two pens entered, but the first pen laid 674 eggs and the other one 638. This beats the records of dozens of pens composed of different varieties of chickens entered in the same contest. We must say, however, that the ducks ate nearly twice the amount of feed that the hens did. The eggs from one pen of White Leghorns for the year weighed 131 pounds and 2 ounces. The average weight of these hens was under 4 pounds, so that each hen laid more than six times her own weight in eggs. During the contest several hens were found that never laid an egg during the whole year, though they ate heartily and were apparently healthy.

Turkeys are to be cheaper this Thanksgiving. At least, that is the news that comes from the Hutchinson wholesale poultry district, where they are now getting ready to supply a good part of the United States with turkey meat. "I look for turkeys to be much cheaper this year than last," was the report of one wholesale poultry shipper. "They've got to be, that's all. The people won't pay a big price for turkeys. If they can't get them reasonably cheap, they'll buy ducks, geese and chickens instead." "It's sell them cheaper or not at all," frankly admitted another turkey shipper. "The people won't pay a fancy price for turkeys any more." Whether this talk is an effort on the part of the buyers into bluffing the turkey sellers into taking a less price for their product or not, we couldn't say, but it will depend on demand and supply, as usual. There are lots of people that are bound to have turkey for Thanksgiving dinner and will pay any price for it. Thousands of turkeys are shipped annually from Hutchinson. The wholesale poultry houses there buy them up from all over central and western Kansas, and ship them to the east and west. Most of the turkeys come from the alfalfa districts. They are allowed to run in the alfalfa fields, living on the grasshoppers, serving two purposes—killing off the "hoppers" and fattening themselves for market.

The Forum in Wichita where the Kansas State Poultry Show is to be held January 6 to 11 is the finest poultry show room in the west. It could not be better equipped for the comfort and convenience of exhibitors, and the light is perfect. With favorable weather the coming show will, without doubt, be one of the largest ever held by the state association. For premium list, write to L. B. McCausland, Secretary, Wichita, Kansas.

The enterprise of the business men of Wichita in raising money for the support of the Kansas State Poultry Show again this winter is to be commended, but it is to be hoped that this will be the last time that any city will have to put up money to make it possible to hold the show. The legislature can do no better work this winter than to grant the appropriation of $1.000 a year for the support of the annual state poultry shows. Poultry is one of the important assets of Kansas and is more deserving of state recognition now than ever before.

A subscriber at Oronoque, Kan., writes: "I would like to know what is meant by an egg-laying record." An egg-laying record is simply a record that is kept of the number of eggs laid by a hen or a number of hens during a given length of time. Keeping a record of eggs laid is not only interesting, but is profitable, especially when a record of the work of each hen in the flock is kept, because one can then weed out the poor layers and can breed from the best layers in the flock. In this way what is known as a laying strain can be built up. At the present market price of eggs it would pay any poultry raiser to work for an increased egg yield by both systematic feeding and breeding.

Not long ago the writer spent several days in Seward County, out in the southwest corner of Kansas, and was surprised to learn what a great interest was taken in poultry raising by the people of that part of the state. Last winter when the snow was heavy and the roads impassable with a heavy load, the only things the farmers could get to market were the products of the poultry yard. Liberal, the county seat of Seward County, is the market place, and during the long winter the merchants and produce dealers of Liberal paid to the farmers $15,000 a month for poultry and eggs.

The Next Topeka Poultry Show.

Arrangements have been made for the next exhibition of poultry by the Topeka Poultry Show Association. The show will be held at the Topeka Auditorium, December 30, 1912, to January 5, 1913. Entries will positively close December 23, just one week prior to the opening day of the show. This is done so as to give the secretary plenty of time to get the entries on his books correctly. Intending exhibitors should remember this and send their entries early.

The officers of the Topeka Association this year are: George Burghart, president; John C. Snyder, first vice-president; John O'Gara, second vice-president; W. D. Wallace, secretary-treasurer. These men all reside in Topeka. They, with nine other well known poultrymen in the state, comprise the board of directors, which board will have charge of everything pertaining to the management of the show.

The above will no doubt be good news to the poultry breeders of Kansas, who have always looked upon Topeka as the logical poultry show point of the state. With the right kind of men back of it, and the premiums guaranteed, the show this winter will surely be one of the big poultry shows of the middle west. At this writing requests for premium lists have been received by the secretary from 12 states.

The premium lists will be ready for mailing about November 25. They can be secured by writing to W. D. Wallace, secretary-treasurer, 1235 Randolph street, Topeka.

Ohio Improved Chester Hogs.

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., is offering 40 choice boars ready for service. They are big strong fellows. He is also offering bred sows and bred gilts. Please look up ad and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Save Money on Your Reading Matter Send Your Order to Us.

For the benefit of the readers of KANSAS FARMER we have made arrangements whereby we can supply practically any daily, weekly or monthly publication in the United States at greatly reduced rates. We want our readers to take advantage of our special club offers, and we give below a few of the most attractive combinations we have to offer. Send us a list of the papers and magazines you wish to subscribe for and we will make you a special confidential price on the club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Topeka Daily State Journal, one year.. 3.60
Kimball's Dairy Farmer (semi-monthly), one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$5.60
Our price for all..... 3.60

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
The Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20

Total, regular price.....$7.45
Our price for all..... 5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total, regular price.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$3.00
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year..... 2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$4.25
Our price for all..... 2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Hoard's Dairyman, one year..... 1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion:

American Magazine $1.50
Garden Magazine 1.50
[illegible] 1.50
McClure's Magazine 1.50
Pearson's Magazine 1.50
Good Housekeeping 1.50
Cosmopolitan..... 1.50
Delineator..... 1.50
Etude..... 1.50
Metropolitan Magazine 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
World's Work 3.00

Total.....$4.75
Our price for all..... 3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....$3.00
Suburban Life 3.00
The Literary Digest 3.00
The Independent..... 3.00
The Review of Reviews 3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
American Boy..... 1.00

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.75

Any Dollar Magazine published may be substituted for the American Boy in above club.

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
McCall's Magazine, one year..... .50

Total.....$2.75
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Country Life in America, one year.... 4.00

Total.....$6.00
Our price for all..... 4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
Sunset Magazine, one year..... 1.50

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

Sunset is the one great magazine of the Pacific Coast. This fact makes it of special interest to a great many of our readers.

We have given above a few clubs, but we will duplicate the price made by any subscription agency or publishing house in the country, and in many cases make a lower price on any club of magazines or newspapers you desire. Don't give your order until you have written us for our special price. Address all orders to Subscription Department, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads" looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks**, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now $75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR spare time. Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 721, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HILton Oil Burner. Any hustling agent can make $150 to $200 per month. Cheapest fuel on the market. For particulars, address T. L. Abington, M. D., Loring, La.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN FOR GOVERNMENT positions. $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H86, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM. WILL take part crop as pay. Can furnish two good horses and tools. Best references. M. Davenport, Route 3, Hobert, Okla.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—21 HOLSTEIN COWS, 3 TO 5 years old, fresh and fresh soon. Herman Zinn, Box 348, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull calves, 5 to 7 months old, $45 to $75. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE 3-YEAR-OLD and one yearling Shorthorn bull, both nicely bred. Moderate prices. J. M. Rhodes, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian cows in calf by one of the best bulls of the breed, and 12 bull calves from 8 months to 1 month. Fred Trumpy, Clarno, Wis.

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The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE OFFICERS.

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Grange Influence.

Wherever there is a good live Grange, its influence is felt in the community. This is as it should be, because we do not live unto ourselves alone. The Grange was organized primarily for the benefit of its members, to promote the agricultural interests of the community, for the uplift and betterment of the American farmer—to aid him in the performance of his duty to God and his fellowman; and it has done that in a large measure.

The Grange has done much to do away with that narrowness of thought and action, and has led him forth to a broader vision of humanity. It has led him to feel that he is a factor in the responsibility and success of government. And in so doing, he has made his influence for right living felt in the community where he resides. The education that he has received has aided him to be not only a better farmer and citizen, but a better father, neighbor and friend. Many a man has been brought into prominence by his connection with this order, and been enabled to do good and laudable public service for the community.

We would not overlook the helpfulness of the sisters of our order, for they have contributed their full share and more. Our aims and objects should always be—to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves and to enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes. By carrying out these aims and objects of our order, the neighborhood where we reside is benefited, the moral and social standing is raised, and thus the Grange is a real benefit to those outside the order but doubly so to those within, provided they do their share of the work and accept their share of responsibility.

The members of the order in every community should take an active interest and be foremost in all that pertains to the betterment of the condition of mankind, educationally, socially and morally. The founders of our order and those who were active workers in its early history are fast passing away; but their works still live and are ever an incentive to us to labor faithfully for the continuance of the prestige which has been honorably and fairly won.—W. H. VARY.

Grange Fairs.

From all over the state come reports of successful grange fairs. Every year our records show more and better fairs. Many useful lessons are taught by these fairs. It is practical co-operation, an object lesson not only to our membership, but to those who are not members. Socially, they are all that one can desire, for some people will go to an agricultural exhibit when nothing else will induce them to get off the farm. In an educational way, the grange fair is a decided success. By comparison, one can see where his products are inferior or superior to his competitor; it stimulates one to do the very best that he and his farm can do.

It is a wonder in the education of self-control, when you see the blue go to a neighbor and, as far as you can see, you have something just as good and, in your judgment, a little better, and here is where you must control yourself. Not long ago we saw the owner of a colt refuse to let the judge tie a red ribbon on his colt. His colt must have the blue or nothing, and a ribbon was all the prize that this contest brought, yet there in the presence of several hundred people—friends and neighbors—this man made a spectacle of himself. The judge's position is a thankless one, and seldom is there a decision that does not represent the honest conviction of the one who has been chosen to decide what is the best. The least that we can do is to be courteous and just to the judge.

One important item in favor of the grange fair is that the objectionable element that always come with a big state fair is removed from the grange fair. Here we know nearly everyone, and if there is a newcomer here, it is a good place to make his acquaintance. The cheap, questionable sideshow is out of place at an agricultural fair. The principal object of a properly conducted fair is, first, last and all the time, useful education. What good can come from some tarred and painted men and some misguided creatures whose main attraction is a few brief clothes? Then there is the horse racing, which is not very elevating to humanity. Why is it necessary to perpetuate the pastimes of primeval man? Let the savages who first started horse racing, have a monopoly of this phaze of the big fairs, and relegate the cheap sideshow back to whence it came from.

And let the grange fairs increase in numbers and usefulness until its influence for good is seen all over the land.—W. O. F.



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325 acres; 140 acres in cultivation, 150 acres meadow, 40 acres creek bottom, 6-room house, barn 26 x 34, fine spring of water in yard. A fine proposition. Must be sold in 30 days. Price, $32.50 per acre.
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Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale. No trades. But city property and stocks of merchandise to exchange. Special bargain list.
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480-acre farm in Ness County, 6 miles from town; 400 acres in cultivation, balance fine pasture or alfalfa land; all fenced and cross-fenced; 10-room frame house, two-story, double porch on three sides, cement cellar underneath; good big frame barn with large mow; other good outbuildings; two wells, plenty of water, wind mills and tanks; nice grove and orchard. Price, $15,000; mortgage, $4,000. Wants clear eastern Kansas farm. Write for list of exchanges.
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The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.

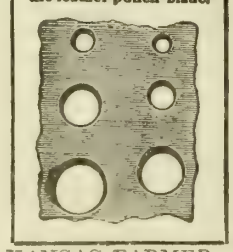


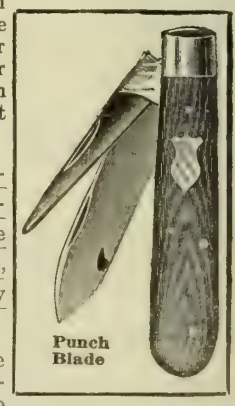
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.


This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.


Punch Blade

Both these knives are guaranteed to us by the manufacturers, and we will replace either of them, without charge, if they prove defective in any way.

We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

Address, KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas

POLAND CHINAS



Weighed 570 Pounds Before One Year Old. For Sale—Choice spring boars and gilts and fall yearling boars—the big type combining size and quality.
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GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.
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COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.
For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer," 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.
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IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS

Fifty head of big, strong Poland China boars and gilts, spring farrow, at reduced prices for a short time. Few Shorthorn bulls of serviceable ages. Also, cows and heifers. No culls sold for breeding purposes.
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POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.
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GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.
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Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.
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Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.
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Twenty choice spring boars sired by Colossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.
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Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

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For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.
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FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan
W. J. Colvin.....Sedgwick, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Hope, Kan. Sale to be held at Marion, Kan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 6—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

Nov. 25—A. L. Churchill, Vinita, Okla.

Shorthorn Cattle.

Nov. 13—Nevius, Hoover & Bewley Bros. Sale at Ottawa, Kan.
Nov. 21—J. F. Stodder, Burden, Cowley Co., Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Admire, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fessenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 19—M. Porter, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 25—J. J. Smithhart, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Combination Sale.

Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

Likes Kansas Farmer.

Enclosed please find check to pay for our sale advertisement, which was entirely satisfactory. We wish to thank you also for the efficient work of your fieldman. We like Kansas Farmer and believe it should be taken and read by every farmer and breeder. —BLACK & THOMPSON, Breeders of Poland Chinas, Hopkins, Mo.

Hereford Cattle Sale.

On Thursday, December 5, R. T. Plummer, Wellington, Kan., will sell his entire herd of Hereford cattle, consisting of 15 cows, 10 heifers and 6 young bulls of breeding age. All the cows are regular breeders—several have young calves at foot and are bred again. They come from the best herds known, and the blood lines are from some of the best families. Mr. Plummer has sold his farm and is selling everything. Nothing will be reserved or bid in, as Mr. Plummer is moving off the farm to town. The bulls are big, strong fellows, mostly two years old, and all of them are old enough for service. The catalogs are ready to mail out. Please send for one. The sale ad appears in this issue. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

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Thiery's Piano and Organ Book.

Mr. J. B. Thiery, the piano and organ man, Milwaukee, Wis., is sending out, free, postpaid, his beautiful new 1913 art style book of pianos. This book, without a doubt, is one of the finest books of pianos ever printed, and it shows all the new 1913 Thiery pianos in mahogany, walnut and oak colors. Whether you are going to buy a piano for your home right now or later on, it will pay you to send to Mr. Thiery for this book and his special letter with straight-to-you prices and easy terms of payment. Mr. Thiery is well known to the majority of readers of our paper, and many of our subscribers have Thiery pianos in their homes. The book that Mr. Thiery has just issued contains scores of testimonial letters from homes that have purchased direct from him, telling of savings and satisfaction that will interest any home in the market for a piano. Mr. Thiery is conducting the most successful business of the kind in the country and will ship to you, all freight prepaid, any Thiery piano you choose on 30 days trial and test with no obligation on your part to keep it if you are not more than pleased. If you are not a cash buyer, he will give you from two to three years time to complete payment and arrange the payments at times of the year when it is most convenient for you to make them. His full-page advertisement appears in this issue, and if you are ever going to buy a piano, it probably will pay you to write to him at once for his style book and special price list.

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while the [illegible]
HUSTED BROS., ORFE[illegible]
[illegible] A Stronger

KENT'S IOWA HERD

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THOMAS [illegible] Valley, Iowa

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

[illegible]
HOLSTEIN bull calves, with [illegible]
me.
C. A. NELSON.

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CLOVER DALE STOCK FARM POLANDS

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Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, still going strong. [illegible] MUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address
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Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.
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QUIVERA PLACE.
Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.
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VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.
130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

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20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.
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PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.
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GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS
lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.
GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 109179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.
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Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.
W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Choice spring boars of leading strains. Low prices for the next thirty days.
R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

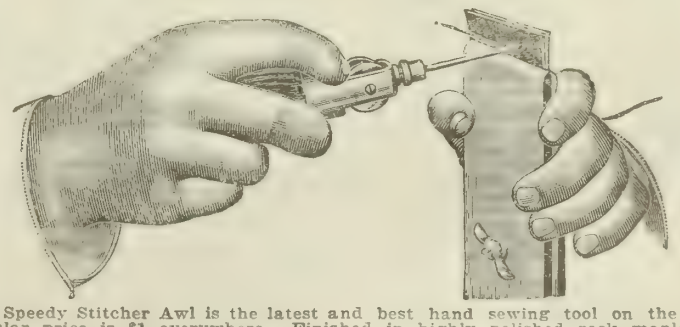
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Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled [illegible] for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.
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We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and many other sires of merit. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

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PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires. The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address, **HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.**

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Young Morgan Stallions for sale, sired by the Admiral 47[illegible] with an unbroken line from Justin Morgan. There are very few pure-bred Morgan stallions in the world, and none better bred than these. Here is a remarkable chance to secure some of the best blood lines known to the breed.
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Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
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Young Jersey cattle, of both sexes, for sale from our champion herd at Iowa State Fair, 1912. Prices right for quality, and quality right for everybody.

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The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
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BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
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Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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JERSEY BULLS.

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REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by Imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
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WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.

One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. **H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
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RED POLLED CATTLE

A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
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RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulls for sale, priced right.
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One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls and heifers, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
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TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. **E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.**

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ROAN HERO,
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the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
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G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.

A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
CAPITAL VIEW RANCH, Silver Lake, Kan.

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Guernsey Cattle Sale

On December 3, at Des Moines, Iowa, 25 head of registered females, all ages, some with yearly records; 15 registered bulls from 8 months to service age, all of best breeding; 40 high-grade cows and heifers, mostly fresh this fall, all tuberculin tested. Col. William Piper, Vilisca, Iowa, Auctioneer.
WILCOX & STUBBS, Des Moines, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.

A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
100 head of strictly high-grade well-grown heifers coming 2 and 3 years old that are bred to registered bulls. Also two carloads of young high-grade cows due to calve in March and April, tuberculin tested.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



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HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
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CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
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HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, **John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.**

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Like Kansas Farmer.

Enclosed please find check in payment for our advertising. We have had good results from our Kansas Farmer advertising, and have sold most of our sale stock.—DR. JOHN GILDOW & SON, Breeders of Big-Type Poland Chinas, Jamesport, Mo.

Holstein Herd Book.

Volume 30 of the American Holstein-Friesian Association herd book is just off the press and contains bull pedigrees numbered 81493 to 95236 and female pedigrees numbered 155154 to 178946. In addition there is a list of all officers and members and a report of proceedings of the last meeting of the Association. The book contains more than 1,400 pages and shows the careful and accurate work of Secretary F. L. Houghton of Brattleboro, Vt.

Hazlett Hereford to Idaho.

Robert H. Hazlett, owner of the famous Hazford Herefords at El Dorado, Kan., has recently sold a fine young bull to the Idaho Agricultural College. This bull was sired by Mr. Hazlett's show bull, Beau Sturgess 2d, and will be placed at the head of the college herd. This college has made other purchases of Herefords from Hazford Place and they are evidently very satisfactory.

Farlee's Polands.

E. S. Farlee, Rydal, Republic County, Kansas, has a fine bunch of Poland China spring boars for sale. They are in fine health and condition and are of the kind with which Mr. Farlee won prizes at the Republic County fair. With his exhibit he won six first prizes, three seconds, and the championship on sow in rings that were strong with animals from the best herds in the county. Mr. Farlee is glad to answer inquiries. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

A Polled Durham Show.

At the Washington County, Kansas, fair, held last month, a very striking feature of the live stock exhibit was found in the herd shown by Achenbach Bros. of Washington. This herd consisted of the cow Flora 2d, Vol. 4, and 16 of her descendants, of which 12 were cows and heifers. Flora is only about 10 years and 3 months old, but her family numbers 27 head, 11 of which have been sold as herd bulls for $1,200. If the Polled Durhams needed any advertising agent to make known their good qualities they have surely found one in Flora.

Kansas Farmer Sells Red Polls.

I. W. Poulton, breeder of Red Polled cattle at Medora, Kan., writes: "Enclosed please find draft to pay my advertising account. I want my advertising card to run right along. I do not think it will be necessary to make any change now. Cattle doing well. Fall calves are coming and they are doing fine. I have three young bulls now for sale that are a year old this fall. They are in nice, thrifty condition, and I am pricing them very reasonably. I have recently sold a bull to Nills Gustafson, Dorance, Kan., and one to Henry Krocker, Inman, Kan., and am getting a good many inquiries. I think trade in breeding stock will be good this season, as we have an abundance of feed."

Lomax & Starrett's Sale.

Lomax & Starrett held their first annual sale of registered Poland China hogs at Leona, Kansas, November 9. They had a high class offering, but local conditions were unfavorable, and the average was not what it should have been for the high quality Polands offered. This up-to-date firm expects to continue in the breeding business, and by next season hopes to have one of the best herds in northeastern Kansas. They not only breed Poland China hogs, but own one of the best herds of Jersey cattle to be found in the west. Their herd of choice individuals, representing the best families of the Jersey breed and under the care and management of this enterprising firm, is destined to become one of the famous Jersey herds of the country.

Won With Winchester Shells.

The official records for trap shooting for 1912 have been published and show that Allen Heil, of Allentown, Pa., has won the season's high amateur average on single and double targets with a total score of 933 x 1,000. They also show Allen Heil won the season's high amateur average on double targets with a score of 170 x 200. W. R. Crosby, of O'Fallan, Ill., is given credit for winning the season's high professional average on single targets, his score being 1,952 x 2,000. The score of 522 x 600, made by Fred Gilbert of Spirit Lake, Iowa, gives him the season's high professional average for double targets. All the above shooters used throughout their shooting Winchested Loaded "Leader" shells, the high quality of which has been proven many times. These present victories give the Winchester product the altogether unapproached record of winning 11 out of 13 official season's averages.

A Gift With a Thought In It.

There's one very simple way out of the Christmas shopping problem: don't shop, but sit quietly at home and subscribe for the Youth's Companion. The chances are, too, that no present you could buy for the young friend or the family you delight to honor could confer so much pleasure as this gift of the Youth's Companion for a whole round year—52 weeks' issues, and the fifty-second as keenly anticipated and enjoyed as the very first. There will be stories for readers of every age; sound advice as to athletics; suggestions for the girl at college or making her own way in the world; good things for every member of the family—all for $2—less than four cents a week. The one to whom you give the subscription will receive free all the remaining issues of 1912, as well as the Companion window transparency and calendar for 1913, in rich, translucent colors. It is to be hung in the window or over the lampshade. You, too, as giver of the present will receive a copy of it. The Youth's Companion, 144 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New subscriptions received and forwarded by Kansas Farmer.

Early Shipments of Furs and Hides Make Bigger Profits for Trappers

Big fur and hide dealers who buy direct from trappers and hunters are now asking for early deliveries of pelts. This is the season of the year, they say, when they begin paying good prices. Funsten Brothers & Co. of St. Louis, U. S. A., the largest firm in the world which deals direct with trappers, is paying spot cash prices to hunters and trappers who make early shipments of furs, hides and pelts. Most successful trappers are said to now use a prepared animal bait. Hundreds of trappers say they have doubled their fur catch and their profits by using Funsten animal baits. Pamphlets have been prepared which give accurate and complete data on fur prices, game laws, trappers' supplies and the best methods of trapping. Men who wish these pamphlets can get them free by writing to Funsten Brothers & Co., 1044 Funsten Bldg., St. Louis, U. S. A.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. **CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Auctioneer
Wellington - - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

THE STRAY LIST

J. A. MAXWELL, COUNTY CLERK.
Washington County—Taken up, by F. E. Schaich, of Mill Creek Township, Washington County, Kansas, one dark red steer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands being visible, of the value of about $30.

LAMER'S
PERCHERON STALLIONS
AND MARES
120 Head to Select From, of All Ages

If you are in the market for a first-class Percheron stallion or mare—the kind you will always be proud of—one that will start the foundation of a family of horses that you will be remembered by by your great grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barns.

Remember, I have carefully selected each and every horse and mare I now have.



I have just returned from France, where I have spent the most of the summer in selecting what I thought was the best, and my winnings at the different shows this year clearly demonstrate the kind of stock that I imported.

I won every first premium at the Oklahoma State Fair offered on Percheron stallions, and grand championship. I was also awarded grand championship at the American Royal.

Now is the time—come early—don't wait, for I can show you more good horses than any man in the business.

Write or come today.

C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HEREFORD
CATTLE SALE
AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1912

Twenty-five Cows and Heifers. Six Young Bulls of breeding age.

All the cows are regular breeders and either have calves at foot or are bred. All are registered and are living examples of intelligent breeding and are rich in the Beau Brummell and Anxiety 4th blood lines. All come from the best and most noted herds. My herd bulls for the past 10 years have been carefully chosen. I have bought only the best, and tried to breed them better. I have always had for my motto plenty of size and scale, then all the quality I could get. My cows are large, roomy, regular producers, and in good condition. I have sold my farm and will sell my entire herd of cattle and a lot of work horses and farm implements. Don't fail to attend. Remember the date is Thursday, December 5. Sale at farm three miles from Wellington, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one.

R. F. PLUMMER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Auctioneer—COL. LAFE BURGER.

NOW FOR THE INTERNATIONAL!
GREATEST AND BEST
LIVE STOCK SHOW
OF THE YEAR.
NOV. 30, to DEC. 7, 1912
—AT—
UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

Many new improvements, new features, Thirty National Conventions, Daily Sales of all Breeds, Etc., Etc., Etc.

A season of learning, entertainment, Brilliant Evening Shows, and

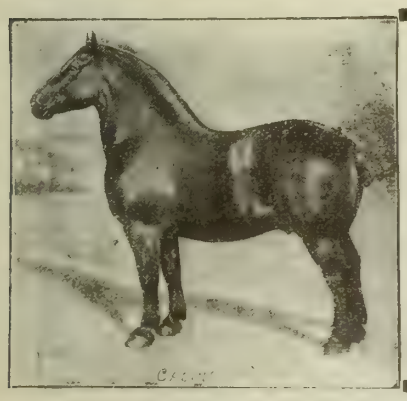
A TRIP TO CHICAGO

Lowest rates on all Railroads.

HAVE YOU A GOOD
SHROPSHIRE RAM?
If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)

Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

MR. STALLION BUYER!

I WANT YOU TO COME TO EMPORIA, KANSAS
and visit my barns. Let me show you the best lot of Percheron and Belgian Stallions you ever saw for the money.

WE HAVE THE GOODS

An unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You will say the price is right. That is why it is hard ot get away from Wiley's without buying a stallion. Look at all the horses you can before you come. Wiley gives a gilt-edge guarantee and meets all competition, quality considered. For full particulars write

L. R. WILEY, Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kansas.
EMPORIA, KANSAS Sale Barns, Emporia, Kansas.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.
EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.

We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices low.** We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN CATTLE

Evergreen Home Farms, Lathrop, Mo., J. H. Walker, Prop.—Breeder of dual purpose Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire hogs and Burbon Red turkeys. Breeding stock for sale at all times. Prompt attention to mail orders. Write us for milk and butter records of our Shorthorn herd. **J. H. WALKER, Lathrop, Mo.**

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

REBER'S SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS

AT AUCTION AT FARM HALF MILE FROM MORRILL, KANSAS, TUE., DEC. 3, 1912

51 HEAD OF RICHLY BRED WORKING CATTLE.—HEAVY MILKING STRAINS.—51 HEAD.

Thirty Choice Cows, just in their breeding prime, sired by such bulls as Snowflake, a noted state fair winner and sire of Ringmaster, grand champion for three successive years; Blythesome Baron, Royal Leader, Gallant Knight, Baron Lavender and the herd bull, Good Scotchman by Scotchman, and by Imp. Royal Pride. The dam of Good Scotchman is the noted daughter of Choice Goods, Good Lassie.

Eleven Bulls, including Good Scotchman. The others range in age from six months to two years. Splendid individuals and mostly sired by Good Scotchman.

Among them is a son of Snowflake Gem, a choice cow by Snowflake.

About half of the offering are of pure Scotch breeding, and almost a like number are splendid roans in color.

Good Scotchman is a 3-year old weighing about a ton; nice roan and a most excellent breeder. He should go to head some good herd.

The cows will all either have calves at foot or will be in calf to Good Scotchman.



Banner Belle, a pure Scotch Shorthorn cow, owned by D. E. Reber, Hiawatha, Kan., and to be sold with twin calves at foot in his Shorthorn sale of Tuesday, December 3. The twins were sired by Good Scotchman and she was bred back again on [illegible]. She is a fine breeder, as is shown by the calf in the picture, which is now a yearling.

Ten of them have calves that are now almost as large as yearlings. Every cow in the sale raised a calf last year, and for rapid breeding cannot be excelled, all of them raising calves every year. Included are some with show records and pedigrees as rich as can be written. Hallwood Lovely is a granddaughter of Imp. Choice Goods. She has been shown successfully at a number of leading fairs. Grace, the splendid daughtef of Gallant Knight, has won at Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs. Snowflake Gem, by Snowflake, and many others just as good and useful.

The sale will be held under cover, regardless of the kind of weather. Write for catalog giving complete breeding and descriptions. **Fieldman: Jesse Johnson.**
Auctioneers: C. H. Marion, Roy Kistner.

D. E. REBER & SONS, Morrill, Kan.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

FIELD NOTES

Watt & Son Have Good Sale.

The combination sale of Shorthorn cattle and big-type Poland China hogs held by William Watt & Son at Green City, Mo., November 15, was one of the successful sales of the season. The offering of both cattle and hogs was high class in every way and were readily taken by the large crowd of buyers in attendance. The 54 head of hogs sold at an average of $38.65 per head, and 30 head of young cattle at an average of $83 per head. J. J. Vrooman of the Henley Ranch purchased a number of the best of the Poland China offering and topped the sale at $72.50. The following is a list of buyers and prices paid:

CATTLE.

George Hurdinger, Sorrel, Mo.	120.00
J. J. Sanders, Stahl, Mo.	57.50
Dan Hardinger, Sorrel, Mo.	110.00
Joe Bailey, Green City, Mo.	47.50
Oscar Ray, Green City, Mo.	65.00
E. D. Makel, Owasco, Mo.	60.00
Mary Bankers, Sorrel, Mo.	85.00
Jake McGee, Osgood, Mo.	92.50
Jake McGee	92.50
Jake McGee	102.50
Jake McGee	102.50
E. D. Mikels, Owasco, Mo.	72.50
E. D. Mikels	72.50
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	67.50
B. G. Frazier	67.50
E. D. Mikel	72.50
Ben Guthrie, Milan, Mo.	110.00
E. D. Mikel	75.00
Oscar Ray, Green City, Mo.	92.50
T. S. Cummins, Sorrel, Mo.	72.50
George Hardinger	100.00
E. D. Mikel, Owasco, Mo.	115.00
J. E. Bailey, Green City, Mo.	90.00
Purdy Bros., Harris, Mo.	55.00
R. Payne.	110.00
J. B. Novinger, Stahl, Mo.	135.00
Ben Guthrie, Milan, Mo.	60.00
A. G. Sower, Winnigan, Mo.	95.00
Sam Hayes.	80.00

HOGS.

Gus Hoselton, Milan, Mo.	$33.00
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	50.00
A. D. Sarge, Winnegan, Mo.	57.50
W. M. Law, Green City, Mo.	26.00
W. J. Dodson, Browning, Mo.	31.00
T. S. Cummins, Sorrel, Mo.	18.00
W. H. Hunt, Greencastle, Mo.	20.00
Carl Wilson, Green City, Mo.	35.00
John Smith, Harris, Mo.	35.00
F. J. Hein, Green City, Mo.	20.00
J. L. Pigg, Newtown, Mo.	27.00
T. C. Callahan, Green City, Mo.	26.00
Henley Ranche, Greencastle, Mo.	25.00
Hedge McClannahan, Milan, Mo.	21.00
I. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.	47.50
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	57.50
George Harding, Sorrel, Mo.	60.00
Henley Ranche, Greencastle, Mo.	60.00
Henley Ranche.	65.00
Dan Hardinger, Sorrel, Mo.	47.50
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	37.50
Henley Ranche, Greencastle, Mo.	72.50
E. E. Harmon, Sorrel, Mo.	67.50
I. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.	40.00
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	50.00
Bert Kidd, Green City, Mo.	40.00
I. S. Young, Stahl, Mo.	42.50
G. L. Bowman, Green City, Mo.	40.00
E. E. Harmon, Sorrel, Mo.	40.00
Bert Kidd, Green City, Mo.	50.00
R. Payne, Milan, Mo.	37.50
Sherman Cummins, Sorrel, Mo.	37.50
Bert Kidd, Green City, Mo.	40.00
W. O. Swearingen, Milan, Mo.	42.50
George Hardinger, Sorrel, Mo.	42.50
R. Payne, Milan, Mo.	37.50
R. Payne.	35.00
T. S. Cummins, Sorrel, Mo.	45.00
B. G. Frazier, Sorrel, Mo.	57.50
G. L. Bowman, Green City, Mo.	30.00
Thomas Wilson, Sorrel, Mo.	37.50
R. Payne.	82.50
John Smith, Harris, Mo.	35.00
I. M. Alexander, Mystic, Mo.	25.00
Charles Lau, Green City, Mo.	45.00
B. G. Frazier	27.50
Charles Quint, Green City, Mo.	48.00
G. E. Wilson, Green City, Mo.	35.00
Bert McNeely, Milan, Mo.	20.00
R. Payne.	30.00
F. J. Hein, Green City, Mo.	30.00
Lee Baldridge, Milan, Mo.	25.00
C. Thorp, Milan, Mo.	25.00
C. Thorp.	25.00
O. M. Harding, Green City, Mo.	25.00

Double Treatment for Cholera.

In regard to my experience in the double method of vaccination, would say it has been very fine. In the latter part of May I got a hog from one of my neighbors and he had been exposed to cholera, the knowledge of which I did not have at the time. Within five days he was sick, and died in five days more. I had weaned the pigs at the time, but they could come in contact with this hog and my sows through a fence that I had between lots. I got a veterinarian in one week after this hog had died to vaccinate the four sows and 25 pigs. When he arrived there were two sows very sick, unable to eat, and the other two were just beginning to take the cholera. We gave them all, 29 head, a dose of the serum. Some of the pigs were sick. The doctor thought there was no use to vaccinate the older hogs, but we did so just to experiment. In nine days the veterinarian came to give them the final dose of serum and infected blood. We did not give the sows any more blood, as they already had the cholera. In a few days one of the sows that was the worst died and the other one lingered along for about four weeks, and then died. The other two sows recovered and are now cholera-proof, as well as the 21 pigs. One of these sows has raised a litter of five pigs this fall that are dandies. I have turned 18 of these pigs back into the pen when less than six weeks before hogs had died of the cholera. The only thing I did to clean up was to clear out the trash and spray with disinfectant and scatter lime over the pen. These pigs have been in this pen since the first of October.

Some of my neighbors lost pigs last year and did not stock up for about six months. They did not vaccinate and they have no hogs now.

One more experience, and this is of my neighbor. Last winter he had about 125 head of very fine hogs. He bought a bunch of 41 head of run-down pigs. This was in the fore part of the year. In about a week after he brought them home they took sick with the cholera. The consequences were that he lost all of them and had to sell his pigs, including 20 or 25 brood sows. He then decided to try out the double method. The shed and pen where the 40 head of the 41 pigs had died was not touched nor cleaned, the bedding and filth remained. He bought 18 head of shoats that weighed 125 pounds and gave them the double method with the exception of one they left to experiment with. They were then turned into this pen where the pigs had died. A short time afterwards this one shoat that was not vaccinated became sick with the cholera, but the other 17 head never were sick for one minute. He sold them along in the summer and they weighed around 300 pounds. This hog that was not vaccinated recovered, and also one of the 40 head of pigs.



Zeta's Gem 16883, a Guernsey cow owned by William B. Henderson, Greenwood, Mo., which has a record of 506 pounds of butter fat at 12 years of age. This would mean about 700 pounds in her prime. Her two sisters at 12 years produced 477 pounds in 12 months and 460 pounds in 10 months respectively.

I think vaccination of hogs with college serum will save the hogs from cholera. In this neighborhood all of the farmers are giving the double method this fall and there is no cholera, while east of us six miles they do not vaccinate and they are losing their hogs.—B. A. Kackley, Route 3, Formoso, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

Twenty Poland China Boars for Sale.

V. J. Erhart & Son of Adrian, Mo., are offering 20 large, husky fall and early spring boars for sale. They are priced to sell quick. Please look up ad in this issue and write your wants. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

The Bishop Bros. Stallions.

In this issue is the ad of Bishop Bros. at Towanda, Kan. They offer 50 big bone stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds. They are pricing these horses very low for quick sale. Please read their ad and write them your wants. Don't forget to mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Bert Gets Results.

Hubert J. Griffiths, Poland China breeder of Clay Center, Kan., reports good inquiry and sales. He still has a limited number of good boars left and quite a lot of the best gilts he ever raised. These are offered for sale open or Mr. Griffiths will breed and hold them until safe in pig to his great boar recently purchased. Mr. Griffiths prides himself upon his large number of satisfied customers, and every inquiry will receive an honest description.

K. S. A. C. Buys Percherons.

Kansas State Agricultural College has just bought four Percheron fillies and one young stallion from J. C. Robison of Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, Towanda, Kan. All of these young Percherons were imported in the recent shipment of 90 which Mr. Robison has lately brought from France. Imported Percherons of both sexes will be included in the sale to be held at the Whitewater Falls Farm on December 19.

Wells' Durocs.

R. P. Wells, owner of the Marsh Creek herd of Duroc Jerseys at Formoso, Kan., writes that he is sold out on spring boars but will have something nice to offer a little later. He says: "My local trade has been good this season, as there has been no disease in this locality to make buyers timid. Hogs are selling at good prices at the farm sales and I believe this winter's sales will run much higher in price than last season. If the breeders will keep their brood sows in good condition they need not fear low prices for their stock." Note the change in Mr. Wells' advertising card and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing.



COL. LAFE BURGER, WELLINGTON, KAN.

The writer called on the genial Col. Lafe Burger last week and found him a very busy man. Colonel Burger has enjoyed this fall a good local business in connection with the pedigreed sales. It is well known that Colonel Burger is one of the able auctioneers of Kansas, and in looking over some of the most important sale announcements for a number of years back it will be observed that Colonel Burger figured prominently in a great many of them. He is an able auctioneer and can get the high dollar. If you have not engaged an auctioneer for your next sale it might pay you to write Colonel Burger at Wellington, Kan., for date. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Pioneer Stock Farm Horses.

John W. Madill of Pioneer Stock Farm, Brashear, Mo., is getting ready for the season's trade with over 20 head of the finest Percheron, Belgian, Shire and Coach horses that have ever been seen on Pioneer Farm, and it has been noted for years for high-class horses. This year Mr. Waddill has selected only outstanding good ones for the trade. He has five-year-olds weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds, two-year-olds weighing from 1,650 to 1,975 pounds. They are every one of the ideal type and are right in every way. The Coach horses now on Pioneer Farm are a splendid lot, and a feature of the farm is a yearling Coach horse weighing 1,425 pounds that is conceded by competent Coach horse judges to be one of the best Coach yearlings in the state. It is well worth a trip to Pioneer Farm to see this string of horses, and Mr. Waddill is always glad to see visitors and to show his horses whether they buy or not. Mr. Waddill is justly proud of a long list of satisfied customers. Every animal sold at Pioneer Farm will always be found just as represented, and every customer will find that when he buys of John W. Waddill he is sure of a square deal. His motto is, "satisfaction or no sale." Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Dierling & Otto's Jacks.

Dierling & Otto of Queen City, Mo., will be ready for the trade this season with the best lot of jacks that they have ever had on their farms. This firm has long had the reputation of owning probably the best herd of jacks and jennets in Missouri. Their herd is a combination of two herds that have been famous for good jacks for years, and they have probably bred more outstanding good jacks than any other firm of jack breeders in the state. This year they will have about 30 jacks, and a finer lot will be hard to find. Their show herd this year attracted unusual attention wherever shown. At Sedalia in one of the strongest shows ever seen at that fair they won first on aged jack, first on two-year-old, first on yearling, fourth on three-year-old, second on jennet and second on herd. At the Illinois State Fair they won first on aged jack, first on three-year-old, first on two-year-old, first on yearling, first on weanling, first and second on aged jennet, first on weanling jennet. At Iowa State Fair they won three firsts, one championship, two second and three third premiums. Their herd jacks, Pride of Missouri and Starlight, are two of the greatest jacks in Missouri. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Asks for Copy Change.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., writes as follows: "Please change advertisement as per inclosed copy. We have enjoyed a fine trade on Poland Chinas this fall and are completely sold out on both boars and gilts. Among the good sales your paper has made for us recently is a boar to Mr. Fred Harrison of Prescott, Iowa. The Shorthorns never looked better at this season of the year. The pure Scotch bull that we mention in the advertisement is an individual of unusual merit and we have been using him in the herd. He will be priced right and by all means should go to head some good herd. We still have some good cows and heifers for sale which represent the natural accumulation of the herd and are offered because we are obliged to keep the size of the herd down to numbers that we can handle. We will meet anyone at Clay Center that desires to visit the herd at any time."

Some Good Stallions and Mares.

Dr. W. H. Richards of Emporia, Kan., has made his third trip to France and Belgium. Each time he brought over the best lot of draft horses he ever imported in the 15 years in the horse business. Doctor Richards is an experienced veterinary and he personally inspects and buys his own horses, and this year he has the best lot of big, drafty young stallions he has been able to import. They are the right sort for our western use. Doctor Richards can price these horses at prices that any farmer can buy and pay for with one year's business. When you want a horse just take the first train for Emporia, Kan., then give Mr. Richards a chance to explain why his stallions are a superior lot and how he can sell them cheaper than you can buy the same quality of horses elsewhere. Please note his advertisement in this issue, and if you need a good horse in your locality, go and look them over. Barns are right in town.

Wallace's Poland China Boars.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo., proprietor of the Ellersile Stock Farm herd of mammoth Poland China hogs, has this year an exceptionally fine string of young boars sired by his two grand herd boars, Expansion Wonder, a grand champion, and Grand Leader, a son of the immortal Grand Look Jr. They are from a rare collection of big-type sows that are good producers. Mr. Wallace had his entire herd vaccinated this year against cholera. He has never had cholera on his farm, and after vaccinating the entire herd feels that he can guarantee his hogs. He guarantees the big, husky boars he has for sale to be breeders, and sells them as such. Mr. Wallace is pricing these boars to sell, and now is the time to buy. Please see ad in this issue and write your wants. He guarantees satisfaction or money back. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Reber Sells Shorthorns December 3.

One of the very best oportunities of the season to buy richly bred and working Shorthorns will be at the D. E. Reber & Sons' sale to be held at Morrill, Brown Co., Kan., Tuesday, December 3. Mr. Reber and his sons have for several years been recognized as being among the most successful breeders of their part of the state, and their sales have always been events of unusual interest. This sale, while not a dispersion, will contain a large per cent of the breeding stock, and many cows famous for breeding and show yard quality. The herd bull, Good Scotchman, is also included. Mr. Reber says frankly that while the future for good cattle never in his judgment looked brighter, he desires to reduce the herd at this time for strictly business reasons and in order to lessen the winter work on the farm. Almost half of the offering are pure Scotch, and all of it has a number of Scotch tops. Nearly half of the number to be sold are beautiful roans in color. About ten of the cows will be sold with big calves at foot, and all of the females of breeding age, which includes nearly all of them, will be safe in calf to the herd bull. There will be ten bulls besides the herd bull. These range in age from two years down to six months. They are very blocky, sappy young fellows, and out of some of the greatest dams possible. Among them is the bull Gem Scotchman, by Good Scotchman and out of the Snowflake cow, Snowflake Gem. He is a choice individual and will without doubt develop into a great bull. The only reason for selling Good Scotchman is that a number of heifers sired by him are being retained in the herd, making it necessary to change bulls. He is one of the great breeding bulls, as is shown by the quality of his get that goes in this sale. His sire, Scotchman, was formerly owned by Mr. Reber, and did excellent service. He was sired by Imp. Royal Pride. The dam of Good Scotchman was the cow, Good Lassie, by Choice Goods. Mr. Reber sold this cow at his last sale for a very long price, a representative of the Kansas Agricultural College being the contending bidder. Hallwood Lovely, one of the good cows included, is a granddaughter of Choice Goods, a show cow of some note and a splendid regular breeder. She will be sold in calf to Good Scotchman. Among the young bulls is one out of this cow, coming two years old, and has been used some in the herd. Lovely Goods is his name, and he will be Lot 3 in the sale. Lot 4 is his full brother, just a year younger to the day, and a splendid individual. The excellent cow, Grace, by Gallant Knight, is a red show cow with good winnings to her credit, besides a great producing population. Good Grace is her daughter, and will be sold bred to Lovely Goods and will make a splendid milker if handled properly. The pure Scotch cow, Banner Belle, is a very handsome cow, a splendid milker, a regular and good producer, and goes in the sale with twin bull calves at foot. Bright Light is a very choice Young Mary cow that always raises good calves, but will be sold heavy in calf to Good Scotchman. It is impossible to mention any considerable number of the different animals here, but Mr. Reber has issued one of the most interesting of catalogs that gives the breeding of every animal to be sold, with descriptive notes. Write for this at once and mention Kansas Farmer.

Good Shorthorns in Demand.

The combination Shorthorn sale held at Ottawa, Kan., on November 13, was pulled off as advertised. The entire lot sold averaged a little better than $100. The consignment of Mr. H. H. Holmes of Great Bend, Kan., averaged $117. Hr. Holmes and Mr. White of Burlington consigned some of their best cattle, and they were brought at fair prices. The following is report in full:

Mrs. B. P. Moherman, Ottawa, Kan.	$200.00
De Heacock, Hartford, Kan.	215.00
R. S. Dixon, Prineville, Ore.	80.00
R. S. Dixon	80.00
R. S. Dixon	50.00
R. S. Dixon	135.00
J. F. Schmedt, Council Grove, Kan.	80.00
R. E. Dixon	50.00
George E. Enhan, Rantoul, Kan.	43.50
R. E. Dixon	152.50
George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.	145.00
Mrs. B. P. Moherman	72.50
George Wedd & Son	62.50
Brown Bros., Ottawa, Kan.	87.50
R. E. Dixon	60.00
Mrs. B. P. Moherman	157.50
R. E. Dixon	110.00
R. E. Dixon	55.00
D. E. Heacock	122.50
W. O. Rule, Ottawa, Kan.	110.00
Dennis Brazil, Eudora, Kan.	105.00
Dennis Brazil.	105.00
Dennis Brazil.	102.50
Dennis Brazil.	100.00
D. E. Heacock	125.00
George Wedenhover, Ottawa, Kan.	50.00

Wohlford Made Dispersion Sale.

Mr. J. W. Wohlford, Duroc Jersey breeder of Waterville, Kan., held a dispersion sale at his farm near town last Thursday. The sale was quite well attended and very fair prices were received for the young stock, but there were many sacrifices when it came to selling the sows, it being just a little out of season for this kind to sell the best. Following is a list of representative sales, with buyers' name, postoffice address, and price:

1—John Hobaker, Waterville, Kan.	$26.00
2—A. C. Pronske, Waterville	20.00
3—J. F. Harker, Waterville	37.50
4—Al Yalkum, Waterville	27.00
5—Charles Draver.	22.00
6—Charles Draver.	27.00
8—C. O. McChestney, Blue Rapids	25.00
10—Ben Holt, Waterville	20.00
11—T. A. Yolkum, Waterville	31.00
12—Herman Scheibe, Waterville	21.00
16—E. R. Morgan, Blue Rapids	23.00
19—Isaac Barr, Waterville	32.00
20—Glen Rich, Waterville	30.00
21—George Hamilton.	31.00
29—Amel Roepke, Waterville	26.00

The Mellenbruch Sale.

Mr. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan., whose sale of Durocs was held at Hiawatha, Kan., received fair prices on his Duroc boars and gilts, everything considered. While there was not very large prices paid, the range of prices was very good. Mr. Mellenbruch always strives to keep abreast of the times with breeding stock, and in order to have something good and of different breeding for his next fall sale has bought from W. H. Robbins of Springfield, Ohio, a very choice son of the noted boar, "Good Enuf Again." Mr. Mellenbruch is delighted with his purchase and says this is the first pig he ever bought on mail order that exactly suited. Following is a partial list of sales:

1—C. T. Staha, Hiawatha	$26.00
3—C. T. Mellenbruch, Hiawatha	20.00
4—A. E. Spangler, Hiawatha	21.00
5—L. C. Mellenbruch, Fairview	24.00
6—A. H. Bartley, Powhattan	23.00
7—C. A. Hildwein, Hiawatha	22.00
8—J. T. Fortmeyer, Fairview	20.00
11—G. C. Horick, Morrill	24.00
12—Brockhoff, Hamlin	00
13—C. W. Moore, Hiawatha	21.00
14—Homer Scott, Hamlin	18.00
24—Perry Lambert, Hiawatha	24.00
25—R. L. Palmer, Powhattan	28.00
26—John Schooler, Hiawatha	25.00
27—S. B. Frye, Hiawatha	21.00
28—E. C. Strahan, Hiawatha	22.00
30—A. H. Bartley, Hiawatha	23.00

Harry Wales Makes Good Sale.

The Poland China sale advertised by Harry Wales of Peculiar, Mo., was pulled off as advertised. The offering was presented in good condition and sold at good prices, 55 head making an average of $27.32. Mr. Wales was well pleased with the prices received. A number of the offering was extra good in quality and brought fair prices. No. 15 in the catalog, a very promising boar, sold for $74, going to E. W. Miller, Belton, Mo. No. 16 was a close second, going to A. G. Bouks at Lawrence, Kan., at $44. Following is report in full of all selling for $25 or over:

Charles Graves, Jaudon, Mo.	$43.00
Charles Wales, Belton, Mo.	28.00
R. Philips, Peculiar, Mo.	30.00
R. Philips.	35.00
Charles Wales, Belton, Mo.	43.00
O. C. Jeater, Raymore, Mo.	36.00
Charles Groves, Raymore, Mo.	36.00
Rube Arnold, Union Star, Mo.	30.00
V. Kerr, Peculiar, Mo.	27.00
O. C. Jeater, Peculiar, Mo.	30.00
E. W. Miller, Belton, Mo.	74.00
A. G. Banks, Lawrence, Kan.	44.00
Charles Wales.	45.00
E. G. Wales, Peculiar, Mo.	36.00
Charles Wales.	26.00
W. W. Thompson, Hopkins, Mo.	28.00
C. V. Kent, Drexel, Mo.	27.00
A. P. Wright, Valley Center, Kan.	49.00
Charles Graves.	35.00
J. B. Thomas, Harrisonville, Mo.	25.00
P. Marshall, Belton, Mo.	25.00
Charles Wales.	38.00
Thomas Calaway, Peculiar, Mo.	37.00
Charles Wales.	26.00
J. O. Lannis, Harrisonville, Mo.	34.00
Charles Graves.	27.00

Bargains for Kansas Farmer Readers

FARM LIBRARY CLUB FOR 1912

Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special departments devoted to all kinds of live stock, dairying, poultry, bees, home circle, farm, etc. A whole library of information will be found in the two thousand or more pages of KANSAS FARMER each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who is not more or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

To Sell Your Farm.

Among the more than 60,000 farm homes into which this paper goes every week there may be a man or woman looking to buy just what you have to sell.

Did you ever notice that every one who wanted to sell his farm, sooner or later found a buyer? When the offer of a farm becomes known more and more, the chances for a quick sale at the desired price get better and better.

You can't make your offer known to possible buyers any more cheaply than through an advertisement in this paper. The cost is small and the value big. Write for special low land advertising price. Address simply Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

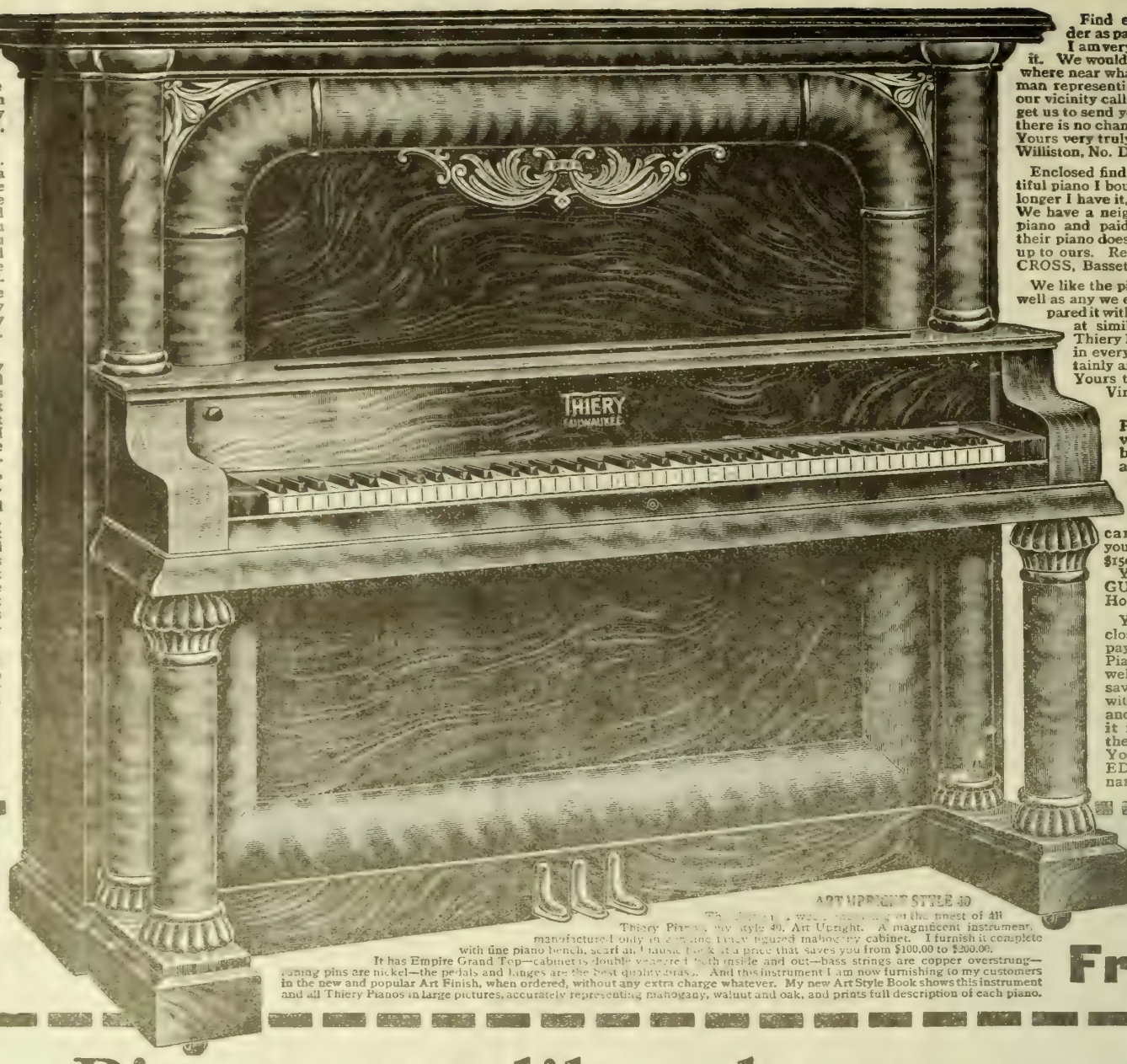
You will find enclosed check in full for the piano you sent me sixty days ago. The piano is the finest in this part of the country, and if I can be of any assistance to you in the future just say so. Very truly yours, J. T. DUDGEON, Terlton, Oklahoma.

We received the piano Oct. 6th in good condition. It is a beautiful instrument. We had a piano player out here to try and test it and he said it was a wonderful piano. You told me the truth when you wrote me I would not need the thirty days trial. We saved at least $150.00 by dealing with you instead of here and you can expect the money in a few days. Yours very truly, FRANK WEBER, R. R. 19, Dyersville, Iowa.

We received the piano May 20th and are greatly pleased with it. Several first class players tried it, and all say it has a very fine tone, but that the finish is unsurpassed. I could not get its equal here for $500.00. Yours respectfully, JOHN TILFORD, R. 1, Box 24, North Platte, Neb.

Find enclosed check in full for the style 40 Thiery Piano. Am much pleased with it. It beats all the pianos our local agents handle, and besides costs $100.00 less. I had it insured and the insurance agent said it was the finest piano he had ever seen. Yours very truly, H. BEHN, Osborne, Iowa.

A piano as good as this would cost me from $600.00 to $700.00 here in town. The Thiery Piano is better than any piano could possibly be sold for at so low a figure. The tone and workmanship are perfect. You have saved me $200. Yours truly, ADOLPH [illegible], Reardan, Wash.



Find enclosed money order as payment on the piano. I am very much pleased with it. We would not sell it for anywhere near what we paid for it. A man representing a piano house in our vicinity called here and tried to get us to send your piano back, but there is no chance for him to do so. Yours very truly, W. H. BENELL, Williston, No. Dakota.

Enclosed find draft for the beautiful piano I bought from you. The longer I have it, the better I like it. We have a neighbor who bought a piano and paid $100.00 more and their piano does not begin to come up to ours. Respectfully, MRS. J. CROSS, Bassett, Nebraska.

We like the piano you sent us as well as any we ever saw. We compared it with agents' pianos here at similar prices and the Thiery Piano is much better in every respect. They certainly are just as advertised. Yours truly, JOHN EBLE, Virgel, Kansas.

We like the Thiery Piano you sent us very much. It is a beautiful instrument and all who see it think it is just grand. We saw a piano sold here the other day at $400.00 that can't compare with yours and we paid you $150.00 less money. Yours very truly, E. GUSTNER, R. F. D. 3, Hopkins, Minnesota.

You will find draft enclosed for $30.00 as first payment on the Thiery Piano. I certainly am well pleased, and I have saved money by dealing with you. My neighbor and music teacher say it is the finest piano they ever played on. Yours respectfully, EDNA DEBOLT, Putnam, Oklahoma.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

I Pay the Freight

ART UPRIGHT STYLE 40

[illegible] the finest of all Thiery Pianos, my style 40, Art Upright. A magnificent instrument, manufactured only in genuine French figured mahogany cabinet. I furnish it complete with fine piano bench, scarf and music book at a price that saves you from $100.00 to $200.00. It has Empire Grand Top—cabinet is double veneered both inside and out—bass strings are copper overstrung—tuning pins are nickel—the pedals and hinges are the best quality brass. And this instrument I am now furnishing to my customers in the new and popular Art Finish, when ordered, without any extra charge whatever. My new Art Style Book shows this instrument and all Thiery Pianos in large pictures, accurately representing mahogany, walnut and oak, and prints full description of each piano.

Cheap Pianos are like cheap watches

—and just as bad. They're merely good looking cases—with the inside quality *left out!* No chance to be satisfied with a piano like that—the odds are all against you! Send today for my new 1913 Art Style Book of Thiery Pianos—Quality inside and out—and "Nothing to Pay For But Quality" when you buy one! No Agents—Two or Three Years Time to Pay if you don't want to pay cash—Ship Back at My Expense if you are not more than pleased.

Those who have already received my new 1913 Art Style Book, say it is the finest and most beautiful book of pianos ever printed; —it comes

FREE

postpaid, if you will just send me the coupon below.

Be sure and mention on coupon whether you want the Piano Style Book or my Organ Book.

A number of years ago, when I decided to sell Thiery Pianos direct to the home—a man from South Dakota wrote for a copy of my little catalog, and in his letter said, "If you sell your pianos through agents, don't bother about sending catalog, because I won't buy that way."

The next day a man from Iowa wrote for my book and said, "This town is just full of ordinary, every day pianos. I want something different and better, and if you've got it, I'll buy direct from you."

And the hundreds of homes that are writing to me now for my newest Style Books are doing so for the same reason that these two men wrote to me eight years ago, and that reason is to get a real quality piano with the fancy prices and fancy profits left off.

My new Style Book is the finest piano book ever printed. It is interesting from cover to cover and if you are going to get a piano now or in the future, get this book and note my buying plans and Straight-to-You-Prices.

Any Thiery Piano you want is yours, direct to your station, freight prepaid—no deposit to make—no advance money—simply choose the piano you want and I'll ship it to you at my expense and when the thirty days trial is up, if, for any reason in the world, you don't want to keep the piano, just ship it back at my expense.

My thirty days trial is a real free trial—it is just exactly as I advertise—it is yours to take advantage of and convince yourself before you pay a penny that Thiery Pianos are exactly as represented.

But you won't even need the thirty days trial, although its yours just the same. Before you have a Thiery Piano a week, you will decide to keep it.

Special Christmas Offer!

Any Thiery Piano you want right now, freight paid and no present expense to you whatever. In other words, your choice of Thiery Pianos in your home without delay and nothing to pay down at all until after the Holidays. You can invest your ready money in other articles for the Christmas season and have a Thiery Piano just the same and I'll arrange to make your first payment fall due in January or the fore part of February.

Mr. Frank Weber, R. F. D. 19, Dyersville, Iowa, writes to me as follows: "We received the piano Oct. 6th. You told me the truth when you wrote and said I would not need thirty days trial. We saved at least $150.00 by dealing with you instead of here, and you can expect the money in a few days."

If you are not cash buyer, I will give you from two to three years time to pay me, a hundred and one different plans of payment to choose from—one of them surely will suit you. Quarterly, Semi-Annual or Yearly payments if you want them—not simply the much advertised monthly payment plan. My special letter tells you all about them.

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Here are some new features about the new 1913 Thiery Pianos. They have polished brass pedals, hinges and trimmings. They have Empire Grand Tops. They have nickel plated tuning pins. The bass strings are copper overstrung. They all have ivory keys, not celluloid or imitation. The cabinets are all double veneered both inside and out in genuine mahogany, genuine burl walnut and the finest English oak, nothing imitation about them. And without any extra charge, you can have any Thiery Piano you want in the new and popular Art Finish if you so desire.

Thiery Pianos have quality points that you don't find in any cheap pianos. They are always up to the minute in design—they are the greatest values offered direct to the home today. Just fill out the coupon below and send it to me at once and my Style Book will come to you postpaid, also special letter with straight-to-you prices. Don't consider a deal elsewhere or even think of buying from an agent or any other house until you get this book and plans.

J. B. THIERY, The Piano and Organ Man, Milwaukee, Wis.—Without slightest obligation on my part, please send to me at once, postpaid, your beautiful New 1913 Style Book, with Special Letter, Net Price List and full particulars of your 1913 buying plans and offers, as advertised in Kansas Farmer.

☐ PIANO STYLE BOOK

☐ ORGAN STYLE BOOK

NAME _____

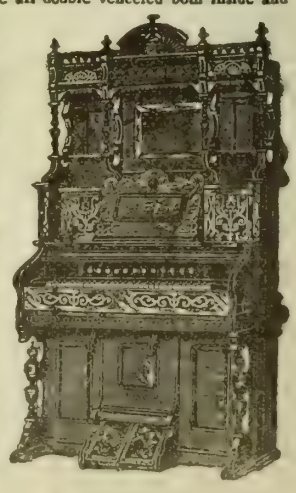
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Thiery Organs are the real "music-makers" of all organs. 12000 sold direct to homes in the last two years. My Style Book of Organs, printed in colors, shows and tells all about them. 30 days trial and test in your own home—ship back at my expense if you are not more than pleased. No money in advance—from one to two years time to pay if you are not a cash buyer. $2.50 per month and up buys one. Choice of parlor, chapel and piano-case styles—at a saving of $25.00 to $50.00. If you want an organ, send coupon now and receive new Style Book free by return mail. Be sure and mention on coupon whether you want piano or organ book, so I can send the right book.



J. B. THIERY, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE PIANO AND ORGAN MAN

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 47. TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 30, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

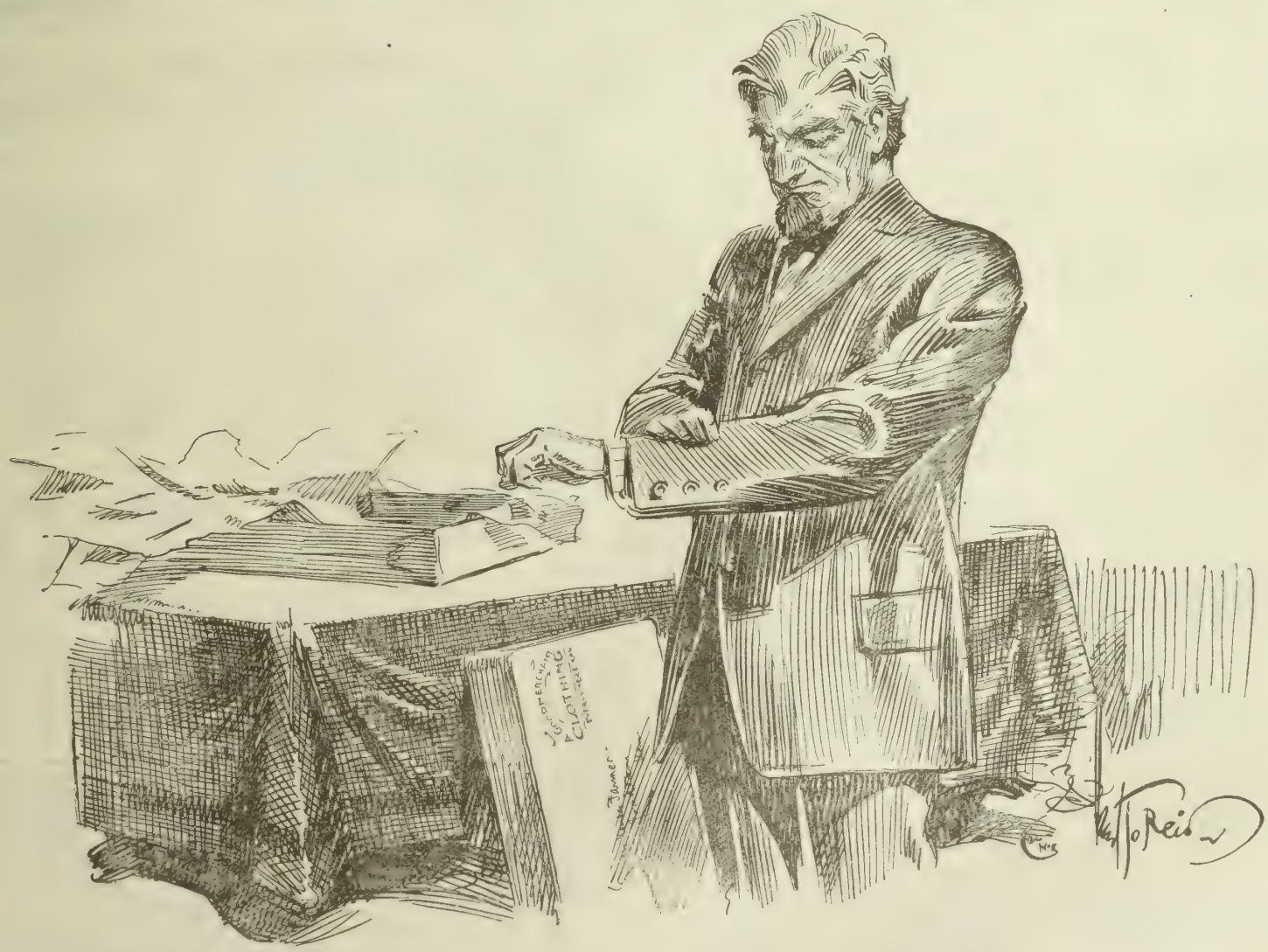
MEN seek less to be instructed than to be applauded.

Neither virtue nor talents are enough to procure a welcome everywhere even when given a just consideration. Nobody is content with rough diamonds nor wears them so. When polished they give luster.

The man who violates the conventions in dress puts himself at outs with the world and handicaps himself no less than he who violates the proprieties in manners. While there are vices which do not deprive us of our friends, there are virtues which prevent our having any.

Clothes do not make the man but the want of them does make the savage. Clothes that are correct in style and suited to the purse of each in his station mark the distance from savagery and these have come of standardization through modern advertising.

A fitting dress lends to the self confidence and polish of the gentlemen.—*I. D. G.*



Superior Clothes Do Not Make the Man Superior
But Inferior Clothes May Make Him Feel Inferior

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Topeka Daily State Journal, one year.. 3.60
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[illegible] .50
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Total, regular price.....$5.60
Our price for all..... 3.60

[illegible] and Star, one year.....$1.00
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
The Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star and Times (thirteen issues per week). 5.20

Total, regular price.....$7.45
Our price for all..... 5.20

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Chicago Inter Ocean (weekly), one year 1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total, regular price.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 1.75

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Choice of Bryan's Weekly Commoner or LaFollette's Weekly Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50

Total, regular price.....$3.00
Our price for all..... 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Breeder's Gazette, one year..... 2.00
Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
American Swineherd, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$4.25
Our price for all..... 2.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
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American Swineherd, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
Woman's Home Companion, one year.. 1.50

Total.....$3.25
Our price for all..... 2.00

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Everybody's Magazine 1.50
McClure's Magazine 1.50
Pearson's Magazine 1.50
Good Housekeeping 1.50
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Delineator..... 1.50
[illegible] 1.50
Metropolitan Magazine 1.50

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
World's Work 3.00

[illegible].....$4.75
Our price for all..... 3.00

Any of the following magazines may be substituted in above club for the World's Work:

The World Today.....$3.00
Suburban Life 3.00
The Literary Digest 3.00
The Independent..... 3.00
The Review of Reviews 3.00

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
American Boy..... 1.00

Total.....$2.75
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KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
Poultry Standard, one year..... .50
People's Popular Monthly, one year.... .25
McCall's Magazine, one year..... .50

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Kimball's Dairy Farmer, one year..... .50
Fruitman and Gardener, one year..... .50
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Our price for all..... 4.25

KANSAS FARMER, one year.....$1.00
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[illegible]
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Replace Common Cows With Dairy Cows

Answering our subscriber, F. H. D., Vesper, Kan., we take it from your letter that you are desirous of replacing the herd of common cows which you are now milking with Holstein grades with the view, ultimately, of establishing a pure-bred herd.

We think you can make this exchange of cows at once with profit to yourself We are satisfied that you could sell the 15 common cows you are now milking and replace them with seven or eight Holstein grades which, if you exercise good judgment in selecting, would yield you more profit than you are now getting from twice the number. In the purchase of these grades be careful to select good producers. Under the circumstances you would not be justified in buying animals which had not yet come into milk. You should buy young cows, keeping in mind that heifers milking with first calf are producing 60 to 70 per cent as much milk as they are capable of giving at four to five years old.

You should yourself milk the cows you contemplate buying, enabling you to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of milk they will give and enabling you to determine whether or not they are free milkers and are easily handled. You should test the milk for butter fat. If you have selected a cow whose milk is low in per cent of butter fat you cannot figure on that per cent of fat increasing as the cow becomes older or by better feeding. The reason for buying young cows is that you will profit by having the best of the cow's life ahead of you. The above refers to the selection of those cows which are to replace your common cows and that you may continue your dairy operations without missing your daily income from the dairy.

We take it from what you say that you can afford to make an additional investment in your dairy herd to the extent of purchasing two or three pure-bred females and a pure-bred male. At this point you will be justified in spending the money necessary to get just what you want for the reason that these animals are to become the actual foundation of your future dairy herd. If you are willing to spend the money, we would advise you to buy females in milk and which have been tested in production. You must be sure that the breed is right, that the ancestry of these females have been large producers and have come from the best families of the breed. A tested heifer in milk will cost you more money than the same heifer not milking or not tested but it is the ability to produce a large quantity of butter fat that you are now buying, together with the ability of those heifers to transmit large production to their offspring—a thing which can be judged only by the breeding of the animal herself and by the performance of her ancestry. If you buy a heifer—no difference how well bred—but not in milk, there is always some question as to what you will get.

In selecting the male you will be able to get a calf for less money than a mature animal. You will, of course, look carefully to the breeding of this male and to the performance of his ancestry. Be extra cautious in the purchasing of this animal. If he is inferior the money you have expended in making wise selection of females will be largely lost unless the male is of such breeding as will produce offspring of ability. We would much prefer to spend our money for a male whose calves we could see and milk and thus get a true line on the quality of his offspring. We believe that the cheapest males are those mature animals which breeders are ready to dispose of because they cannot longer be used in the herd. There is no objection whatsoever to the purchase of a male five or six years old. In fact there is everything in favor of the purchase of such an animal if he has proven himself capable of producing large milking heifers.

Should you not feel disposed to invest the money necessary to obtain young cows which have been tested, and a male which has been proven, then buy the best bred heifer calves you can afford. If you buy a young male, be sure to get one old enough for service when you need it. The pure-bred stock, as before stated, is to become your foundation stock. From these you will grow the animals which will later replace your grades.

If your common cows are in such condition as will enable you to sell them to good advantage, having in mind, as you have, the establishing of a real dairy herd, we are certain that the above advice is practical.

Selection of Dairy Breed

There is no other question so often asked by those dairymen who are interested in securing dairy blood as that which has to do with the best breed to select. What breed shall I choose? is the question. In a general way it is safe to say that any one of the four leading dairy breeds is good and that one breed is as good as the other and that the intending purchaser should select the breed he likes best.

Nearly every farmer has a feeling—and he does not know how he comes by it—that he would prefer Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys, or Ayrshires. That feeling is inborn and very rarely can it be offset to the extent that its possessor will be satisfied and accomplish the best results if he selects a breed contrary to that feeling. This is exemplified very much in the matter of buying clothes. Some men have a liking for gray suits, others for blue, and so on. Just why or how this is so, is not known, but if the man who likes a gray suit is induced to buy a blue suit he is very rarely satisfied with it. The same principle applies to the selection of dairy breeds.

If the intending purchaser does not have such preference so strongly set in his mind that it is difficult for him to be persuaded otherwise, then there are questions of adaptability to his conditions which bear careful consideration and the selection of the breed should be made in accordance with its adaptability to those conditions.

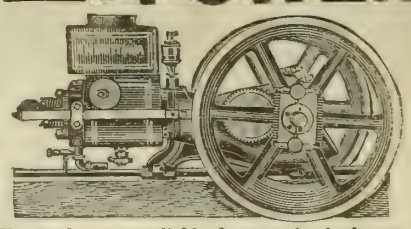
The conditions are numerous and have to do principally with the market the dairyman has for his products, whether he is to sell cream to a creamery, milk to a cheese factory, or milk to be retailed for domestic consumption. There is a breed adapted to producing milk for each of these specific purposes. Another condition is that with reference to the character of the farm land and the conditions under which the farming is done and under which the herd is to be maintained. If the land is rough and the cattle are to feed largely on pasture, there is a breed which best meets those conditions; if, on the other hand, the land is low and smooth and produces luxuriant and abundant pasture, there is a breed which exists best under those conditions; if the farmer is cramped for room, does not have pasture and cannot afford to pasture the land and must pursue a policy of soiling and feeding silage, then another breed is adapted, and so on through the varying farm conditions.

Another factor which enters into the selection of the dairy breed is the market afforded for the pure bred offspring. That is to say, if the Holstein breed is the most popular and abounds most generally in the locality and so meets with the greatest public favor, we would regard it as inadvisable to locate in such a neighborhood a herd of Jerseys or Guernseys. If, on the other hand, the conditions are such as have resulted in the locality being well supplied with Jersey cattle and it is the popular breed, then we would regard the establishing of a Holstein herd as inadvisable.

Another condition to be taken into consideration is the distance it would be necessary to go for the kind of breeding stock you have selected. For instance, if there was a breed of which breed the number of pure bred animals and herds in this country were few and located far away, we would not select from that breed but from a breed more easily obtainable, provided, of course, it would serve the purposes for which we desired to use it.

The facts are that animals of any of these breeds can be made to fulfill every requirement almost regardless of the environment, provided, of course, the breeder, feeder and care-taker is able to recognize the needs of the breed he has chosen. The leading dairy breeds are on quite an equal footing from the standpoint of economical and profitable production. We do not believe it possible for any man to answer positively and without qualification as to the best dairy breed. In our judgment some are better than others. In our judgment some breeds are better adapted to the conditions which prevail in Kansas than are other breeds, but regardless of the breed selected if the owner knows the requirements of the breed and supplies those requirements—a thing he can do—he will succeed with the breed selected as a result of his fancy.

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KANSAS FARMER

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Some Things Talked About

THE Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress held at Hutchinson last week was in many respects the most remarkable meeting in the history of Kansas. KANSAS FARMER has a complete report of the deliberations of this congress. During the fall and winter through the regular issues of this paper will appear those addresses and discussions which, in our judgment, are regarded as of greatest value to farm readers. If you did not attend the congress, the next best thing will be to read what KANSAS FARMER prints about it.

A MEETING in Hutchinson last week was one, the like of which has not before been held in Kansas. Present were about 1,000 men, more than half of which number were actual tillers of the soil, the other half of which number being directly dependent upon agricultural pursuits. These men met to discuss the needs and shortcomings of one another's business and pointing to the increased permanent prosperity and general uplift of Kansas. The deliberations were outspoken and above board. Nearly every delegate came with something to say, and said it—regardless of what had been said or who had said it. If the ruralist was unjustly criticised by a federal government employe, the farmer came back with blood in his eye, and finally each understood the position of the other. There was no standing on formalities in this congress. It is this kind of discussion that results in arriving at the true situation. It was the essence of things—great and small—that the delegates of the first Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress sought to ferret out, and while a two days' meeting could not get to the facts regarding all conditions, a good beginning was made, and the second congress a year hence will continue the work.

* * *

The work of the Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress is plain and may be briefly summarized: To increase the products of the soil; to market those products for the most money; to promote agriculture and everything relating thereto; to assist in industrial and commercial development; to improve the rural school and home, and to advance rural social conditions. That an organization so democratic in its objects has a place in the welfare of Kansas cannot be denied. It is the first Kansas organization into whose wagon every man—farmer, banker, merchant, railroader—can climb and find by his side men who are willing and anxious to help boost for the great common good. The organization will carry its meetings to the several cities of the state that those who cannot leave home for an extended stay may be able to attend day by day. To accomplish the greatest real good for the greatest number, with the welfare of Kansas always in mind, was the keynote, and every Kansan was invited to participate.

* * *

From a strictly agricultural point of view, two thoughts were prominent in the discussions. First, that the products of the farm are not being produced in sufficiently large quantities and that due economy in production and marketing is not exercised by the farmer, and second, that the farmer is not receiving his share of the difference between the price at which he sells and the price the consumer pays, this latter condition due principally to a cumbersome and antiquated method of distribution. It is timely to remark that these views were held by platform speakers as well as by those speaking from the floor. The frankness of discussion provided food for reflection. Those who stand between the producer and consumer owe society a solution of their problems, which solution can best come voluntarily, but if not voluntarily will eventually be forced. The producer of human food and other necessities, at one end, and the consumer at the other, can and will bring about a readjustment of any inequality—by persuasion preferably, enforced if necessary. On the other hand, the farmer owes the world the debt of economically produced and abundant food supply. His own prosperity is dependent upon the fulfillment of this obligation. These essentials were pretty well impressed upon the minds of those attending the congress and continued thought upon the subject will redound to the advantage of state and people.

The first definite move along the lines indicated in the above paragraph was made on the initiative of F. E. Wentz, a Burlington, Kan., delegate, who was the leading spirit in a movement which it is expected will result in a statewide permanent organization the object of which looks toward the marketing of farm products. It was when Mr. Wentz called on delegates who were actual farmers to follow him that the proportion of farmer delegates in attendance on the congress was known. Think of a meeting of 1,000 persons gathered from all parts of Kansas, of which 500 or more were followers of the plow! The objects and purposes of this organization, not yet named, are not new or untried. Hundreds of such organizations have died a-borning, hundreds more have failed in accomplishing their purpose, while others now in operation have accomplished sufficient good to place in evidence their possibilities. The true spirit of co-operation and co-operative determination, supported by work, brains and capital, must pervade the fabric of the new organization. Its business management must be capable of coping with the shrewdest of the shrewd, and above all else, absolute fairness and honesty in thought and purpose with regard to those on the other end of every deal, must be maintained. There is no good reason why co-operation will not work in this country as elsewhere. It is working well in a small way. It is not working in a large way principally because of the lack of a broad and comprehensive view. Necessity is an effective educator. We may look for large co-operative success anywhere and at any time.

* * *

It was well demonstrated in this congress that a reduction in living cost does not devolve upon the production of a larger acre yield or upon any other one radical departure from present farm conditions or practice. To the contrary, it was shown that the scarcity of food products is not alone responsible for the high cost of living of which the city dweller complains. The wastefulness of city folks, as exemplified by the full garbage can, was attributed as an important factor in living cost. This waste, with the failure of city people to feed themselves amply and well on the lower-priced products of the farm, were given as the prime factors in living cost. For instance, the people of Kansas towns do not eat the cabbage, tomatoes, apples, etc., grown at home—they will this winter eat sauer kraut from Wisconsin, canned tomatoes from Maryland, and apples from New York or Oregon, while thousands of pounds and bushels of each this fall wasted in the gardens and orchards of Kansas. This exemplifies a reckless lack of sympathy between the Kansas farmer and producer and the Kansas consumer. It demonstrates that the one needs the other and the help of one helps the other. Also that the Kansas merchant neglects to assist in the development of his community when he fails to buy and sell the products of his farm neighborhood. There are three persons—the farmer, the merchant, the consumer, each of whom can serve himself and his neighbor by keeping an eye open for the prosperity and welfare of the other.

* * *

In the discussion of living cost frequent raps were taken at the present day methods and practice of cold storage. The farmer's viewpoint is that the cold storage warehouses buy the produce of the farm at low prices and hold the same for sale and sell at exorbitant prices, which latter are almost prohibitive to the consumer and of which high prices the producer does not receive his equitable share. The cold storage warehouse has become a necessity. It is essential to the prosperity of the farmer. It is likewise essential to the consumer. The cold storage must not be condemned to the point that the establishment of cold storage warehouses is diminished. Cold storage is in its infancy in so far as development is concerned. We need more cold storage warehouses rather than fewer. The cold storage is essential to the preservation and conservation of the perishable products of the farm. But for cold storage during the months of April, May and June, the surplus of eggs would have little or no value and would not be marketable. They could not be consumed and could not be held. On the other hand, during nine months of the year when the production of eggs is far below the demand of consumption, the price of eggs would be beyond the reach of the average consumer, and during a part of this time could not be had at any price. The same condition applies to a number of other commodities of the farm which are stored. The cold storage itself is a highly beneficial and legitimate institution. If anything is wrong with cold storage it is the speculative feature which it makes possible. As a rule, cold storage warehouse owners are not speculators. These are men aside from those interested in cold storage. They belong to the same class exactly as the men who speculate in corn, wheat, stocks, bonds, etc. The speculator in cold storage products, however, touches both the farmer and the consumer. Legislation, if undertaken, should be directed to the speculator and not to the cold storage. It would be well if every town of 2,500 people and surrounded by a good diversified farming district could have ample cold storage facilities. The reason, however, that towns of such size do not have such cold storage facilities is because the cold storage as a business is not in itself nearly so profitable as other commercial enterprises in which money can be invested. The cold storage is a benefactor to both producer and consumer. Those speculators in cold storage products who depress the price to the producer and extort from the consumer unjust prices, are the people who need regulation if control is necessary.

* * *

Delegates from the western one-third of Kansas were, it seemed to us, more deeply interested in the work and discussions of this congress than those from any other section. It is unnecessary to state that to a man the western Kansas delegation stood up for their section of the state. However, they were inclined toward apologizing for the conditions existing in that section. The men who spoke were farmers—men who themselves follow the never-ending furrow. It did us good to hear these gentlemen discuss their needs. We were impressed with their sincerity in inviting assistance in the solution of their difficulties. This attitude is quite the contrary to some experiences we have recently had. KANSAS FARMER readers will recall letters from western Kansas subscribers who took us to task for laying especial emphasis upon the necessity of a character of farming in that section radically different from that employed at present and which recommended methods were believed by us to be necessary for the permanent agriculture of that section. It is safe to say that if the delegates who addressed this meeting on western Kansas conditions represent the feeling of the rank and file of western settlers, that a revolution in western farm practice can soon be expected. No apologies are needed on behalf of the western one-third of Kansas. It is a vast empire which, when farmed in accordance with the adaptability of its soil and climate, will make a comfortable home and a prosperous farm on each quarter section. Western Kansas lands should be sold by those whose business it is to sell these lands, for just exactly what they are. Western Kansas lands need no misrepresentation. It is easier to sell these lands as homes for people who will diversify their operations and who will make live stock, with Kafir, cane and milo, their principal industries, than it is to sell them as wheat farms. In every county in western Kansas are numerous individual examples of farmers who have made good at actual farming. This is proof enough that such operations can be made the rule rather than the exception.

* * *

One session was devoted to a discussion of the railroads and their relation to the agriculture and industries of Kansas. The railroad is as essential to the development of a state as is the plow. Railroad building in a new state has in times past not been especially attractive to the investor. There has probably been as much disappointment in the return to the investor in railroads in new states as there has been to the pioneer farmer of such states. The good will toward the railroads was in this congress plainly manifest. The Kansas people, by broadened views, hold quite a different regard for the railroad of today as compared with 25 years ago. We are all prone to excuse ourselves by laying the blame on some one else. The railroads were for years the "goat," but in recent years have ceased so to be. The railroads have their own problems, and which, when understood, place the Kansas farmer in a sympathetic rather than an antagonistic frame of mind. The new type of railroad man was at this meeting. He is the man who is human, having come from the ranks of the great common people and who knows and feels their sense of justice and fairness. The situation of the railroad as affecting the farmer is no different than that of other institutions which enter into the agricultural welfare of the present day. It was manifest in this congress that the railroads, the factory, the merchant, the consumer, are all essentials in the chain of twentieth century existence. Each is dependent upon the other. When we are able, as in this meeting, to discuss the situation surrounding each, fairly and justly, a long step has been taken in reconciling heretofore seemingly irreparable differences.

In this congress delegates were told that the Kansas rural school system is the most inefficient and antiquated of any state in the Union with an equal population. The speakers on rural school conditions we believe convinced most delegates that this was so. It is our regret that every parent who has a youngster in the public schools of Kansas could not hear what was said on this subject. When you come to think of it, it is strange and a deplorable fact that our rural schools have not changed since Kansas assumed the responsibility of statehood. It would naturally be expected that progress would first manifest

(Continued on Page Twenty-Three.)

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURE

The Relation of Cattle Feeding to Permanent Agriculture

By Director CHAS. E. THORNE, Ohio

NINETY years ago two brothers, A and B, came into possession of two adjoining farms in eastern Ohio. The land was covered with timber—chiefly white oak—worth enough today to pay at least 6 per cent compound interest on the original value of the land. But in that day the timber was a cumberer of the ground and the pine trees were split into rails or burnt in log heaps to make room for little fields of corn and wheat, fields which were gradually enlarged until four-fifths of the land was under the plow.

The new soil responded bounteously to cultivation, and out of its produce commodious homes were built, one of stone and one of brick, large barns were erected, after the style developed by the Pennsylvania German ancestry of these farmers, but the functions of these barns was chiefly to shelter the grain and the teams required to produce it, wheat being the chief crop grown.

Each barn, of course, had its open yard, in which the straw was piled, and around these straw piles a few cattle found shelter during the winter, and the resultant mixture of much straw and little manure was permitted to lie under snow and rain until late summer, when it was spread upon fields intended for wheat, or until fall, when it was piled in small heaps over the fields which were to be planted to corn the following spring.

Of the produce of these farms during the first half of the century we have no clue other than the substantial character of the improvements eventually made, but their history during the next fifty years is indicated by the statistics for the county as a whole, collected by the township assessors, which show that the average yields of corn and wheat by ten-year periods were as follows:

Average yield in bushels per acre:

	Corn	Wheat
1850-59.	26.8	12.6
1860-69.	52.1	13.2
1870-79.	41.2	16.8
1880-89.	34.3	16.9
1890-99.	33.6	16.1

These figures show a steady gain in the rate of yield per acre for 30 years, a period during which new land was constantly being brought under the plow and great improvements were being made in tillage and harvesting machinery, but from that time to the end of the century the yields were stationery or retrograding.

After nearly half a century spent on these farms the brothers passed away. A's farm was purchased for a home by a man who continued and improved upon the practice of the former owner, while B's farm was bought as an investment and fell into the hands of tenants, holding under the vicious system of one-year tenure which still prevails in Ohio, and under which the tenant is afraid to fertilize the land for fear of benefitting the landlord, and the landlord himself has a very inadequate appreciation of the principles on which the maintenance of soil fertility depends.

At the end of another quarter century these farms came into possession of the experiment station, and since then careful records have been kept of their produce.

On A's farm was established a 4-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover, the wheat being top-dressed with open-yard manure—a system following closely after the one that had been practiced by the former owner, and one a little better than the average practice of the county. Under this system the average yields of corn and oats for the 10 years, 1894-1903, were 48.7 bushels of corn per acre and 19.7 bushels of wheat, the yields of the county for the same period being 38 bushels of corn and 16 bushels of wheat.

At the beginning of this experiment the land was thoroughly underdrained, with tile drains laid 30 inches deep and 36 feet apart, this drainage and a little closer adherence to systematic rotation being the explanation of the slight superiority in the yields over those obtained in the average of the county; the land itself being under, rather than above the average in natural fertility.

On B's farm a 5-year rotation was established, of corn, oats, wheat, clover and timothy, the grain crops being grown on part of the land without any manure or fertilizer, and a part receiving either yard manure or various combinations of chemical fertilizers. Some of the results of this work are given in a chart I have prepared, together with a part of the outcome of a third rotation of corn, wheat and clover, established on farm B in 1897, in which ordinary open-yard manure is compared with manure fresh from the stable, and with fresh manure reenforced with acid phosphate, used at the rate of 40 pounds per ton of manure. The table shows that the average unmanured and unfertilized yield for the 18 years of this experiment, on a soil depleted by three-quarters of a century of hard usage, had amounted to 29.7 bushels of corn and 10.7 bushels of wheat. The yields of oats and hay have been 30.8 bushels of oats, 1,921 pounds of clover hay and 2,698 pounds of timothy hay, the whole having an average annual value of $10.65 per acre, if we rate corn at half a dollar per bushel, oats at one-third of a dollar, wheat at 90 cents and hay at $8.00 per ton, and take no account of the straw and stover.

When phosphorus has been applied to acid phosphate, and at the rate of 80 pounds per acre each on corn and oats and 160 pounds at wheat, thus amounting to 320 pounds per acre for each 5-year rotation, the total annual value of the crop has amounted to $14.05 and the net annual gain, after deducting the cost of the fertilizer, has been $2.97.

When this quantity of acid phosphate has been reenforced with muriate of potash, used at the rate of 80 pounds per acre each on corn and oats and 100 pounds on wheat, the value of the crop has reached $15.65, and the net gain has been $3.38.

When these carriers of phosphorus and potassium have been reenforced with nitrate of soda, used at the rate of 160 pounds per acre on each crop, increasing the annual cost of the fertilizer to $4.30, the value of the crop has been raised to $18.55, and the net gain to $3.60.

When the nitrate of soda has been reduced one-half and the acid phosphate increased by the same amount, thus reducing the cost of the fertilizer to $3.13 annually, the total value of the crop has been reduced to $17.72, but the net gain is a little larger than from any other application of fertilizers.

When ordinary open-yard manure has been used instead of fertilizers, the manure being applied to corn and wheat at the rate of four tons per acre on each crop, the value of the produce has been just the same as that from the combination of acid phosphate and muriate of potash. If we consider the manure an incidental product and that its actual cost is merely the labor of moving it from the barnyard to the fields—say 50 cents per ton—we have a net gain of $4.20, as against $3.35 from the fertilizer.

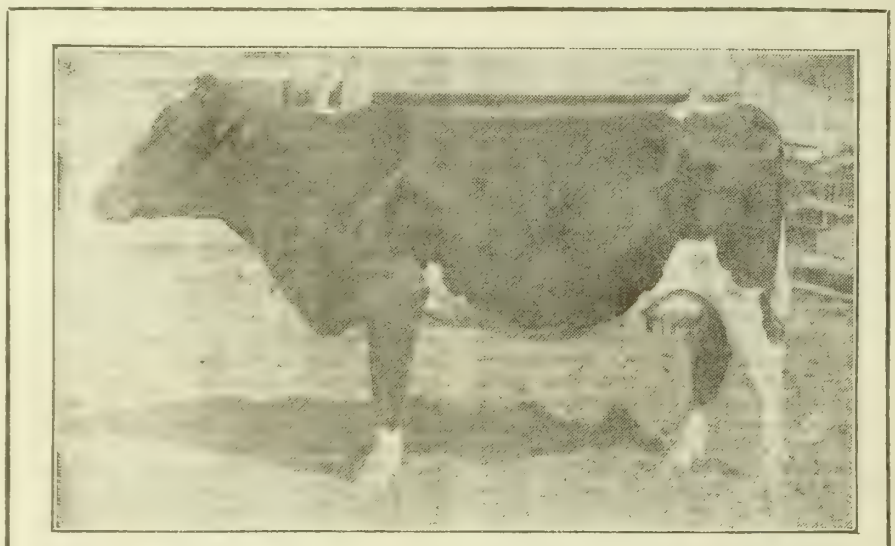
When yard manure has been used in double this quantity on the same crops, the value of the produce has reached $18.68, or practically the same as that from the largest application of fertilizers, while the net gain, still counting the cost of the manure at only that of moving it to the field, has been much greater than that from the fertilizer.

When the same manure has been used on the corn crop, in a 3-year rotation of corn, wheat and clover, the manure being applied at the rate of eight tons per acre once in three years, or the equivalent of two and two-thirds tons annually, the value of the produce has been the same as that found in the longer rotation from the fertiliver carrying the half-ration of nitrogen, while the net gain has been $4.00.

When, in this rotation, the manure has been taken directly from the stable to the field, instead of first passing through the barnyard, the total value has been nearly a dollar per acre more than that from the largest application of fertilizers, and the net gain two dollars more.

When the fresh manure has been reenforced with acid phosphate, used at the rate of 40 pounds per ton of manure, or 320 pounds per acre, the phosphate being mixed with the manure before application to the field, the total value has risen to $24.65 per acre, and the net gain to $10.13.

In the 4-year rotation previously mentioned, yard manure was applied to wheat at the rate of about 10 tons per acre for 10 years, 1894 to 1903, inclusive, the corn and oats being left without any treatment, and the total product of the four crops had an annual value of $17.80 per acre. During this period there was increasing difficulty in growing clover on both farms. A good stand would be obtained, but after the wneat was taken off there would be large areas on which the clover would remain weak and small, and by the following spring would be replaced by sorrel and other weeds. Year by year these areas increased in size, until by the end of the 10-year period there would be practically no clover, except in seasons of excessive rainfall.



THIS GRADE HOLSTEIN IN THE MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION PRODUCED 391.6 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT AS A 2-YEAR-OLD, AND MADE A NET PROFIT OF $74.04. HAS THE POINTS OF A GOOD COW, AND IS THE KIND OF COW THAT WILL MAKE DAIRYING PAY BETTER THAN ANY OTHER FARM INDUSTRY.

In 1900 we began the use of lime, and at once unlocked the secret of our clover failure. By this time, also, the experiments with fertilizers and manure were beginning to show very evident results. Wherever phosphorus was used there was marked increase of crop. When potassium and nitrogen were applied alone, or combined with each only, the increase never paid for the fertilizer; but if these elements were used in combination with phosphorus the increase was so much greater than that from phosphorus alone as to give a larger net gain, notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of the fertilizer. This observation, and the knowledge that farm manure must necessarily be relatively deficient in phosphorus, because the animals producing it must abstract from the feed the phosphorus essential to the building up of their skeletons, led up to try the effect of reenforcing manure with phosphates, and the response to this treatment was immediate and emphatic. Another observation has been made, namely, that corn seemed to respond to manure more promptly than wheat, while wheat seemed to be especially benefitted by fertilizers.

Still another observation was made, namely, that farmers visiting our small plots would say: "Yes, you can do this on little plots, but you can't do it on large fields."

All these observations led us to rearrange the system of management of the 40-acre tract on which the 4-year rotation was being conducted, according to the following plan: The manure, instead of being thrown into an open barnyard to lie there through the winter and summer waiting for the wheat to get ready for it, was treated during accumulation with phosphate and was kept under cover, trampled down by cattle, until fall, when it was spread on the clover sod that was to be plowed under the following spring for corn. After plowing for corn, the land was top dressed, either with quicklime, one ton per acre, or with powdered limestone, two tons per acre, whichever we could get on the land in these quantities at the least cost, and the wheat received 400 pounds per acre of a fertilizer made up of acid phosphate, steamed bone-meal, muriate of potash and nitrate of soda to analyze about four per cent. each of ammonia and potash and 16 per cent. phosphoric acid.

Of course this treatment has cost something. Counting the manure at 50 cents per ton for 10 tons, this item amounts to $5.00 per acre. The phosphate used on the manure would cost about $3.00 more. The cost of liming averages about $4.50, as we find that after liming once around in the quantities mentioned half that quantity seems to be sufficient. The fertilizer for the wheat costs about $6.50, thus making a total cost of $19.00 per acre every five years, or $4.75 per annum, practically the same cost as the most expensive application of fertilizers in the fertilizer experiment.

But since this change was made we have harvested a 9-year average of 77 bushels of corn per acre on these 10-acre fields, followed by 61 bushels of oats; nearly 34 bushels of wheat, including a 17-bushel crop this year of wheat failure in Ohio, and six clover crops, averaging three and two-thirds tons per acre for the two cuttings, the whole having an average total value per acre of $29.30 and a net value of $12.20.

It will be observed that in the calculation of the net returns from these operations no allowance has been made for the extra labor of caring for the larger crops produced, but this item is more than covered by the straw and stover and by the residual effect of the fertilizers and manure. For the work of the Ohio Experiment Station has shown that the effect of even such soluble fertilizers as acid phosphate and nitrate of soda is by no means exhausted in the crops to which they are applied, but that their influence is exerted for a considerable period either directly, through an accumulation in the soil of unused residues of these materials, or indirectly, through the gradual decay of the larger root growth which they produce.

For example: Wheat was grown continuously on the same land for 10 years; during the first seven years different combinations of chemical fertilizers were applied. The fertilizing was then discontinued, but the crops were separately harvested for three years longer, and the average annual increase during these three years was nearly 90 per cent. of that which had been found during the seven years of direct fertilization.

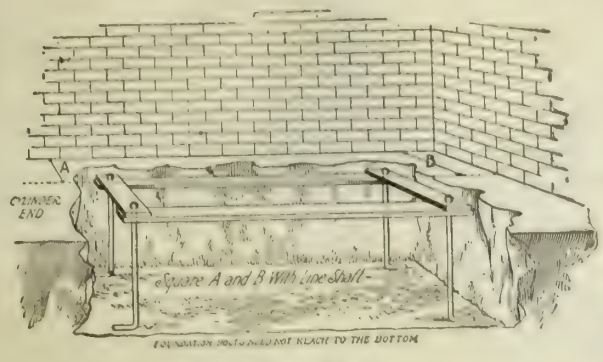
Again in the experiments now in progress at this station on crops grown in rotation, in which chemical fertilizers have been applied three years out of every five, the clover and timothy, which receive no fertilizer or manure, have shown an 18-year average annual increase of 56 per cent. of the unfertilized yield for the clover and 25 per cent. for the timothy; whereas the increase in the crops directly fertilized or manured has been 47, 43 and 104 per cent. for corn, oats and wheat, respectively.

In the experiment on wheat grown continuously the residual increase from manure was greater during the three years than during the seven years of direct application, while in the rotation experiment the 18-year average increase from manure has been 83 per cent. for the clover and 45 per cent. for the timothy, as against 62 and 92 per cent. for the corn and wheat respectively; the oats not being directly manured.

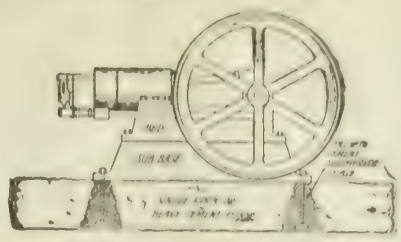
Once more; during these rotation experiments the total increase in all the crops during three successive 5-year periods has been 30, 57 and 54 per cent. of the unfertilized yields, respectively, thus showing a much greater effect during the second and later periods than at

(Continued on page eleven)

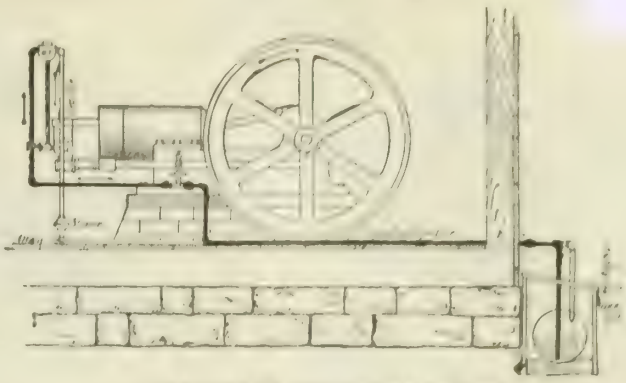
GASOLINE ENGINES



FOUNDATION PIT AND PLAN.



FOUNDATION OF CEMENT FLOOR.



GASOLINE ON THE INSURANCE PLAN.

SETTING UP AND STARTING

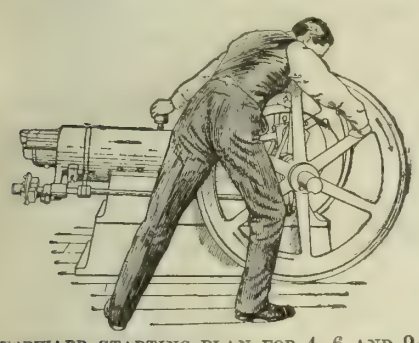
By E. H. WITTE, Kansas City, Mo.

This article, with one other soon to follow, will cover the entire range of gas engine operation, and should be of great interest to Kansas Farmer readers who are either using or contemplate the purchase of a gas engine. These articles are written by E. H. Witte, who has done as much if not more than any other man in the development of the gasoline engine. We believe no other farm paper has ever printed a series of such illustrated articles as this on the gas engine.—Editor.

ON account of lack of space, these articles must be made as perfect and as much to the point as possible. We will therefore assume a customer is thinking of buying an engine. The question of style and purpose is all important. Whatever the load may be, the engine should be selected so that it will be loaded to three-fourths of its capacity, that being the most economical and with some regards to future expansion.

There are several styles, such as hopper-cooled and tank-cooled engines for stationary work, portables for farm work, and special pumping engines, all built for a purpose. The hopper-cooled engines are best in sizes of 1½ to 6-horse inclusive, though our company build them from 1½ to 20-horsepower. A tank-cooled engine is better for running long hours and extremely heavy service, and are usually built in sizes of 5 to 40 h. p.

Generally speaking, a hopper-cooled engine is mounted on skids. All battery and pipe connections are made so that the purchaser need do nothing but pull his engine to where the work is and start it. This saves engineering troubles,



FORWARD STARTING PLAN FOR 4, 6 AND 9-HORSEPOWER ENGINES.

though the foundation is not as good as it should be.

Portable engines have the advantage that they may be moved to the work, and the work may be of various kinds at various places on the farm.

Generally speaking, an engine should be bought from specialists in that particular class of work, never from people whose general line of business is foreign to gas engine manufacturing.

LOCATION AND SETTING UP.

Select a light place, but protected as much as possible from the extremes of heat and cold. The foundation, if possible, should be put in in accordance with cuts Nos. 1 or 2. If in accordance with cut No. 1, when the foundation is made, care should be taken to see that all four sides of the foundation are well tamped. In other words, that the foundation is rigidly connected with Mother Earth.

Tank-cooled engines are connected with the water in accordance with cut No. 3, and should never be so connected as to allow a sag or kink in the hose connecting the upper portion of the tank, otherwise there will be a hot water trap and the engine will overheat.

A hopper-cooled engine circulates its water in accordance with cut No. 23 and acts on the principle of a tea kettle. Many inexperienced users when they see steam coming from the water become excited and fear the engine is burning up, which is all wrong. If the engine is a large one, or gasoline storage is considerable, it is well to put it in in accordance with cut No. 5, which is in strict accordance with the underwriters' rules and regulations.

If a small hopper engine, however, is used for long hours of service, and it is either undesirable to renew the water frequently or if the engine should heat any, it may be connected with a barrel in addition to the hopper.

Having located and set up the engine, the next thing is to start it. This is easy enough if you know how, and if you do not, read your instruction book carefully and just stop and remember that there are thousands and thousands of the engines in operation, perhaps, of the type you purchased, and that they have been in operation for 25 or 30 years, also that you were not especially singled out as an easy mark to dump the one defective engine which the factory made, on to. Every gas engine made nowadays is carefully tested, some of course more than others, so you can rest assured that they were at least operated for an hour or two, if not for a week.

Assuming that you have cleaned the engine so that there is no grit in the bearings and elsewhere, carefully oiled it, filled your gasoline tank and water tank, tested your spark to see that the current is proper, the next thing is to attempt to start it after carefully reading the instruction book on that particular subject. The smaller engines, if not started with a starting crank like an automobile, may be started as per cut No. 7 after having turned on the switch, giving the engine two or three charges of gasoline and turning it repeatedly as shown.

Cuts Nos. 9 and 10, however, show a much easier way of starting engines. This consists of first putting the engine on what is termed the ignition stroke with the piston clear in the cylinder. You give the engine several charges of gasoline; especially in cold weather hold the air valve slightly down, rapidly turn the engine one-half over, during that time allow about three distinct charges of gas to enter. You then take the position shown in cut No. 10, and as you kick the engine back, touch off the electric igniter with the left hand. Generally speaking, this is known as the back-up plan. Immediately after starting it is then necessary to regulate the gasoline needle valve or carburetor so that any hit and miss type engine will take the least number of charges in a given time doing a given quality of work, and by the way, be very careful that too much gasoline is not admitted. Ninety-nine people out of one hundred always make the mistake of giving an engine too much gas. It should also be born in mind that a hit and miss engine will cause it to take charges irregularly so that the action of the engine is similar to a pump gun, shooting only as it is pumped and fired.

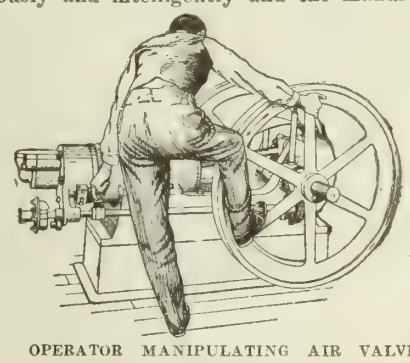
Never allow an engine to run at more than ten or fifteen per cent. above or below its rated speed which is usually found on the name plate.

It is easy to determine whether an engine is loaded to full capacity or not by merely noting how many charges it could take per minute and how many it actually does take. Under no consideration should an engine be allowed to take any charges, however, which it does not fire.

Improving a Run Down Farm.

Some years ago and before we were engaged in the business of writing our observations for the readers of an agricultural paper, we visited the farm of ex-Governor Hoard of Wisconsin. The conditions which surrounded his methods of farming and the maintenance of his dairy herd were such as at the time deeply impressed us. Some 15 years ago ex-Governor Hoard bought a 200-acre farm near his town. The land was worn out and the farm buildings much run down. For a score of years this farm had been rented. Governor Hoard was a poor man. A man of means and willing to spend his money could have done as much as Governor Hoard in much less time, but the value of Governor Hoard's accomplishments lay in the fact that he built up the fertility of the soil and erected good buildings on the farm by compelling the farm to furnish the money with which the work was done.

The soil has been enriched as a result of efficient crop rotation methods into which rotation red clover as a pasture and as a green manuring crop became the mainstay of fertilization. Immediately a dairy herd was established upon the farm. This herd was fed generously and intelligently and the manure

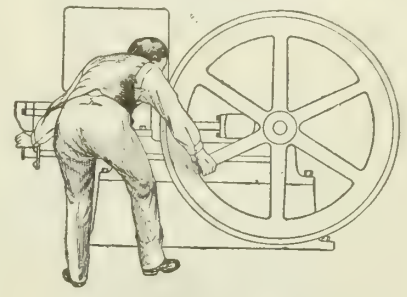


OPERATOR MANIPULATING AIR VALVE FOR STARTING ENGINE IN COLD WEATHER.

was returned to the fields. The manure, however, was supplemented by several hundred pounds of raw rock phosphate per acre. A portion of the land needed lime to correct its sourness, and this land was treated with from one to two tons of limestone per acre.

In the improvement of this farm Governor Hoard was the first in Wisconsin to grow alfalfa. He succeeded with alfalfa in spite of the predictions of learned men to the contrary. His rotation was one of five years, being corn, barley, alfalfa, barley and alfalfa. Some concentrates were at first bought for the feeding of the dairy herd. These concentrates increased the fertilizing value of the manure. However, the methods of soil improvement employed on this farm were such as the business-like management of any farmer—although poor in pocketbook—will permit.

The dairy herd is one of Guernseys. From the outset, records have been maintained regarding the yield of each cow, and from the beginning no animal that failed to earn a profit for her owner was allowed to retain a position in the herd. The grading up process has been economically and practically applied and in a manner completely within the reach of seven of every ten Kansas farmers. Governor Hoard's herd has reached the point at which it is now composed only of pure-bred Guernseys. Pure-bred males have always been used in the herd and the purchase of a few pure-bred females from time to time has resulted in a herd of pure breeding. Upwards of 35 cows have been admitted to the advanced registry, and of these



THE BACK-UP PLAN, EASIEST AND MOST COMMON METHOD OF STARTING ALL ENGINES.

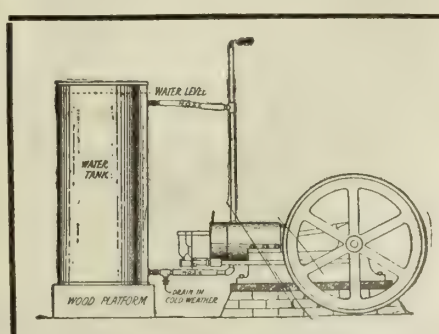
18 yield annually more than 600 pounds of butter fat each. The surplus stock has been disposed of at profitable but not exorbitant prices. Young pure-bred males are sold from this herd at around $175 each.

We know of no greater incentive to the plain, every-day farmer than the example which ex-Governor Hoard has set. His every move has been one of economy, practicability and profit. He has not poured a fortune into the rebuilding of the 200 wornout acres nor in the establishing of a dairy herd, because he did not have the fortune to so expend.

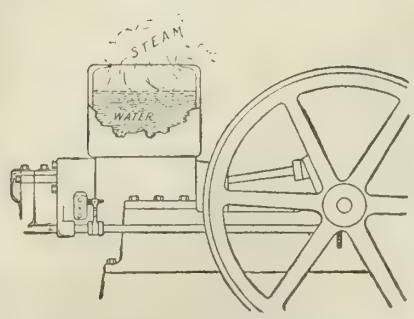
School For the Masses.

A secondary school of agriculture, mechanic arts and home economics is to be established at the Kansas Agricultural College next fall. This plan has been highly successful for 25 years in Minnesota and also in Colorado and Wisconsin. "It will bring the college closer to the people," said President Waters, "and enable it to serve the industries better than heretofore. It puts the college upon a standard equal to any, and makes every diploma worth one hundred cents on the dollar."

The secondary school will articulate with the eighth grades and rural schools, that is to say, pupils from those schools will be passed immediately into the secondary school of agriculture. The secondary school will fit men for the farm and industries, and the women for the home. It will not be a preparatory school for the Kansas Agricultural College, but it will have its especial function in preparing men and women for everyday life. A fourth or intermediate year is provided between the two and allows those who have completed the course in the secondary school to continue their studies in the college.



WATER CONNECTIONS TO STANDARD ENGINE.



HOPPER-COOLED ENGINE.

PARCELS POST RATES



GOOD RESULTS AT DAIRYING

By E. J. Phillips, W. Salem, Wis.

The object of this article is to show readers how, what the writer designates as good results, can be attained or secured. We know that life is too short to follow any line of work that does not bring such results. Visiting many Wisconsin herds and traveling by rail or otherwise in this and other states has enabled the writer to see very many herds of cattle of every shade and color, red, black, yellow, brown, spotted, ringed, streaked and speckled and has convinced him that far more profitable results could have been obtained had a better system of live breeding been followed. The same also appears evident when by inspecting our creamery books and noting the difference in the receipts per cow per month of those who milk common or poor cows and those who milk high grade cows. It is a well known fact that to obtain the best results a man must study, read and learn by experience and observation how he can improve and do better for himself, his family and the community where he lives.

Prompted by a desire for better results caused the writer about 25 years ago to buy two dairy animals, as good as his means would allow for the foundation of a herd; then by using better methods of caring for them and buying the best sires he could get to carry on the work brought him the results that were satisfactory; then at the beginning of the fifteen years that followed by selecting and buying for a neighbor a very excellent young sire which the writer had a nopportunity to use in his herd he was enabled to breed, feed, learn to drink, and care for three cows that he sold for two thousand dollars, a small sum for some breeders, but I thought pretty good results for a common farmer. One of these cows was the first to be admitted to the Advanced Register from this state on a seven-day test. She afterwards qualified for the same register by giving 14501 pounds of milk in one year which made 668 pounds of butter fat, equivalent to 781 pounds of butter, quite a good resut. This cow's mother was the noted cow Queen Vashti, a daughter of the great cow Yeksa that started the popular Yeksa family of dairy cattle. My neighbor, Griswold, who begun breeding dairy cattle about the same time I did, was prompted by the same desire I was and has followed up breeding until he now has a herd that is a credit to the town and country he lives in. The herd contains sixteen head of cows that are in the Advanced Guernsey Register, surely good results. A young breeder started in here a few years ago, prompted by the same desire. He was advised by a friend to buy a mature sire, which he did and this summer, for six of his cows from this sire he was offered nine hundred dollars, and he refused to sell them as he preferred to keep them to enable him to get better results at the creamery than those [illegible] in selling their sires.

Prompted by the same desire caused another young man who is a patron of our creamery to buy and use sires of excellent breeding, and last January he drew from the creamery about fourteen dollars each for his cows, while he had neighbors that received less than half that amount. This was surely good results.

A young Norwegian friend of mine in this town learned the great value of using pure breed sires by taking a farm on shares and having a pure breed sire furnished him by the landlord. When he left the farm and rented another as a result of this knowledge he continued to use a first class sire, and as a result he now has, after six years, a herd from which, if he chooses, he can sell cows at a hundred dollars apiece. While cows from a grade or scrub sire can be bought for twenty-five to forty dollars each.

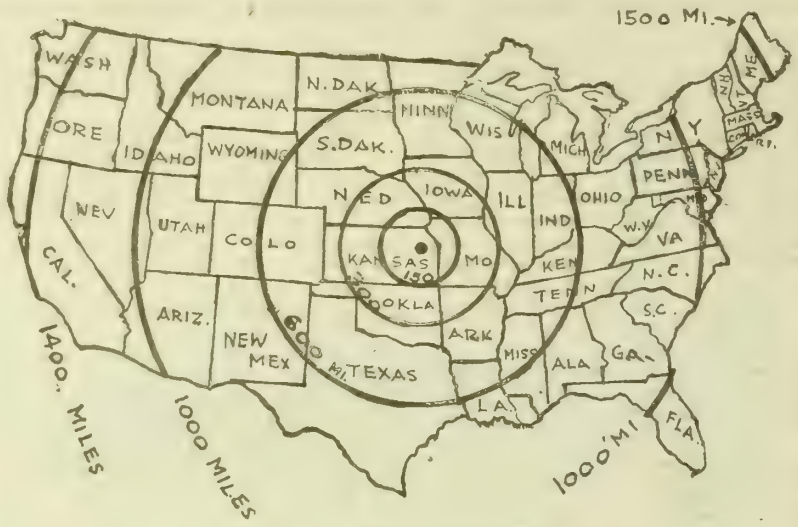
An old man who milked one cow was paid by the creamery here $14.50 for his cream in June. This cow was the result of using, by her breeder, of a pure bred sire. Another farmer on a better farm, who says he does not like cows and does not think it pays to buy a registered sire was paid only $10.50 for the cream of his five cows for the month of May. Say, readers, which of these two results would you prefer? I will just add that it takes as much pasture, as much other feed, as much barn or stable room, as much time to care for and clean stables, and about as long to milk poor cows that only draw from the creamery from two to five dollars a month as it does to feed and care for the better bred cows that are paid from six to fourteen dollars per month for their cream.

I desire to state right here a fact that every farmer knows is true, that the time has passed when he can afford to pay a man from twenty-six to thirty-five dollars a month and board him at the present high cost of living, and allow him to spend his time milking poor cows.

Why, I ask, do men come from Iowa, Illinois and the west, and are willing to pay from $75 to $150 for our best grade cows? It is because they hire high priced men, buy high priced feed, and must have the best cows to get the results they desire.

A few words more and this epistle written for the good of the small farmer, who thinks they cannot afford to pay $100 or more for a bull, will close. I advise that two, three or four of them join together and buy a good one, rather than to use three or four poor ones.

ALSO ZONES ABOUT TOPEKA—NEW LAW EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1913



PARCELS POST ZONES ABOUT TOPEKA.

	4 oz. to 1 Lb.	2 Lbs.	3 Lbs.	4 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	6 Lbs.	7 Lbs.	8 Lbs.	9 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	11 Lbs.
Up to 50 miles.....	.05	.08	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.26	.29	.32	.35
50 to 150 miles.....	.06	.10	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.34	.38	.42	.46
150 to 300 miles.....	.07	.12	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.42	.47	.52	.57
300 to 600 miles.....	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68
600 to 1000 miles....	.09	.16	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.58	.65	.72	.79
1000 to 1400 miles...	.10	.19	.28	.37	.46	.55	.64	.73	.82	.91	1.00
1400 to 1800 miles...	.11	.21	.31	.41	.51	.61	.71	.81	.91	1.01	1.11
Over 1800 miles	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.32

THE table at the top of this page gives the rates for transporting merchandise in packages weighing from 4 ounces to 11 pounds under the parcels post law effective January 1, 1913. The regulations under the new law are:

Weight limit, 11 pounds. Size limit, 72 inches in length and girth combined. Four ounces or under, 1 cent per ounce. Over four ounces considered one pound. Fractional pounds considered pounds.

Farm products are included in the classification. Classification excludes matter of a character perishable within a period reasonably required to transport and deliver, and parcels of form and kind likely to injure postal employes or equipment or other mail matter.

Rates, zones, weight limit and classification may be changed by postmaster general subject to approval of Interstate Commerce Commission.

Postmaster General to make regulations for indemnification for lost or damaged articles.

The Postmaster General is authorized to make regulations for collection of price and postage, when desired, and authorized to make additional charge for this service.

The map above shows the several parcels post zones about Topeka and to which the rates in the table will apply.

It will be worth while to preserve both table and map.

FARM RAISED LIGHT HARNESS HORSE

By M. A. Smith, Cawker City, Kan.

The fact that the farm is the logical place to raise the light harness horse, seems to be overlooked by a large per cent of the farmers of today and it is on this account that we are facing a shortage in the supply of this valuable animal.

It is a matter of history that the farmer breeders go from one extreme to the other in the matter of breeding horses. At one time they produce horses of such immence bulk that they are unhandy to use and expensive to feed: then in order to reduce the size and increase the nerve force, these large mares are bred to small stallions with the usual result. At present, the large horse, the heavier the better, is the universal goal and the road horse receives scarcely a passing notice.

When a proposition is presented to you week after week and year after year, it eventually makes some impression; therefor, the readers of the draft horse and automobile advertisements are excusable if they have finally come to the conclusion that all they need to raise is horses of "scale", that road horses are the thing of the past and that the automobile has come to be a necessity.

A safe practice would be to breed all the good high-class drafters you can feed and house properly; there is a good demand for them at profitable prices; also, if you can afford it, let your family have the luxury of an auto, but do not neglect to raise a few good light harness horses. Break them young and use them; if you enjoy a really high-class animal, they will give you more genuine enjoyment than any other class of stock.

The farm has produced the best of everything, from men to horses; the former needs no proof and the latter, the history of the turf shows. The campaign of R. T. C. 2:06¾, popularly termed "the plow horse," when he won $32,012.50 in 1911, the largest sum ever won by a trotter in one season, is without precedent. This horse was raised on a farm, pulled the plow and did other work common to the life of a farm horse, and in so doing developed the strength and stamina to defeat all comers upon the grand circuit last season.

R. F. D. 2:05¼, who made such a remarkable campaign a few seasons since, as his name indicates, formerly drew one of Uncle Sam's mail wagons.

Azote 2:04¾, the greatest campaigner bred at the renowned Palo Alto farm, was unpromising as a colt and put to heavy farm work.

McDoel 2:15¼, winner of the first "Transylvania," received his early training on a Missouri farm as a saddle and general purpose horse.

Coming to our own state: Bill Barleycorn 2:09¼ spent his early life at farm work; Dr. Reeves 2:16¾ did farm work and pulled a medicine wagon; Susie G. 2:11¼, winner of more heats in standard time than any other Kansas-bred mare, was farm-bred and raised four foals before having any speed development; Outcast 2:17¼ was used as a doctor's horse and for running wolves; Red Bird 2:06¼ was used for the latter purpose in addition to his duties as cattle pony.

Work did not seem to hurt these horses, and the list might be extended indefinitely. Work will not hurt the light harness horse, but is a necessity for his proper development, and it is altogether better for him and cheaper for the owner that he receive his development on the farm rather than in the training stable.

NATION WIDE FRUGALITY

Economical Production and Economy in Provisioning—The Nations' Need

BY EDWIN TAYLOR, PRESIDENT, IN OPENING KANSAS AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

THE Committee of Forty which met in Hutchinson last summer and planned this congress agreed that we suffer from preventable mistakes. This meeting is called with the hope that we may devise some way of increasing the effectiveness of the state and the hope of the organizers of this congress is to provide the machinery for arousing and directing public opinion.

It is apparent that we must all get together and work together if we would progress together. We can't progress apart.

It was suggested that I discuss our limitations. Ono of our limitations is the limit of our production. Our production is limited particularly in the output of meat. It is cause for regret that less grass is being changed over into flesh now in Kansas than twenty years ago. There is more pasture grass going to waste in Kansas than is going into flesh. One of the purposes and functions of pasture land is to make meat. If the function fails, the result is privation.

CONSUMER'S DEMAND IS PRODUCER'S CONCERN.

Once the land owner was secured from challenge. But now, such has been the growth of public opinion, that they who eat and they who would like to eat consider that it has become some concern of theirs whether there are animals for slaughter or not. The law of supply and demand, long depended upon as the regulator in such case made and provided, won't always work. It won't ever work dependably until they who furnish the supply are under the same urgency as those who create the demand. "The cattle upon a thousand hills" will be more plentiful whenever the increase in population ceases to carry with it an increase in land values; that is, when the hills are cut off from all "increment" that they do not "earn."

TENANCY PRACTICE DECREASES YIELDS.

Much more than half of the soil in Kansas has been plowed. I have no hesitation in saying that one of the important causes of the smallness of Kansas cereal yields is the fact that approximately 40 per cent of the tillage of Kansas is done by tenants. A tenant is handicapped. The land he farms he doesn't control, and he is prevented by the precarious nature of a leasehold from fully taking advantage of forecast and prearrangement and continuity in his work. The conditions that attach to the tenant system inevitably reduce the productiveness of the soil. The uncertainty of the average tenant's stay, his nomadic life, have a depressing effect upon the country school and church. Up to this time ownership of the land has carried with it full license to half farm it, rent it out, or let it lie idle. It didn't' much matter, when there was more land than was needed. Now it is all needed, and curiously, just as it is needed, we are coming around to see that the welfare of all of us is paramount to the advantage of some of us. One of the avowed purposes of the tariff hitherto has been to make manufacturers take hold. Some day, I apprehend, there will be a tax devised, a sort of land "tariff," if I may so speak, but fitted with a reverse action designed to make absentee landlords let go.

FARMER MUST HAVE CHEAP MONEY.

The landlords of Ireland are now governed by a law of that very nature. It is a part of the program of the party in power in Great Britain to apply it in England also. One other thing is needed to change our tenant system, with one great stroke of emancipation, into a system of freeholding, and that is the land-bank or agricultural credit device which is common in Europe and which President Taft has strongly endorsed.

There is no country in Europe of first rate agricultural standing where there is not either a voluntary agency or a government agency or a combination of the two, the prime purpose of which is to enable men of character, like the average tenant in Kansas, without accumulated capital, to buy land on long time at a low rate of interest. A land bank system in America patterned within limits on that of France or Germany, or Denmark, would be of immense and immediate benefit.

HIT-OR-MISS METHODS ARE EXPENSIVE.

The productiveness of the soil is also diminished because the average farmer has not followed the lines of least resistance. He is the only business man on earth who, as a rule, keeps no books. Most of our Kansas farming is what is called "mixed farming." One way that a wise autocrat would take for making the soil of Kansas more productive would be to exchange the hit-or-miss character of much of our farming for a type of systematic farming that follows a year-round system. Systematic agriculture is the kind that works according to schedule, that takes account of adaptability, that avoids confusion, that recognizes the economy of a few lines of work on a large scale over many lines on a small scale. It is the confusion of "littles" on so many farms that precludes prosperity or peace of mind, and drives the boys to town.

ADAPTABILITY OF SOIL AND CLIMATE DICTATE CROP GROWTH.

Farming is a business. In a broad sense it is a sort of manufacturing business, where nature provides the raw materials, soils of various aptitudes, moisture in changeful amounts, heat in extreme variation, with only one stable and uniform element—the air. But no other manufacturer takes so little concern in advance as to what his raw materials are suitable for, and will make with profit. One of the best illustrations of indifference or stubbornness in this regard is found within a hundred miles of right here. There is a strip of country close to a hundred miles wide, running across Kansas from north to south, where corn always fails, wholly or in part, and where its culture is persisted in year after year, just the same. And all the time there is a grain, serviceable for any purpose that corn is put to, of easy cultivation, dependable and profitable throughout all that great belt of country. If the manufacturers of animal fat in that district, the manufacturers of fat cattle, fat hogs, fat sheep and fat horses and mules, would only take the hint that nature hands them every year, and cut out the corn and plant Kafir instead, the resulting increase of food for the world would fill a railroad, and the extra profits of the manufacturers themselves, that is the farmers, would fill a bank.

TAKE MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES INTO ACCOUNT.

The farmer is frequently unjustly criticized because his critics fail to take account of mitigating circumstances. And one of the mitigating circumstances preventing greater crop production in Kansas is lack of power on the farm. If the farm credit, land bank schemes of which I have spoken ever get into operation so that the farmer of integrity and character can borrow money as cheaply as anybody else, a salt company or a railroad, for instance, the first purpose to which the new money should be put in Kansas is for more power on the farms. Our farmers need more tractors, more mules, more horses.

DEMAND IS FOR MORE FARM POWER.

If ever the Kansas farmer gets all the farm power he needs he can avoid one other tremendous source of loss. The drag upon agricultural performance to which I now refer is work poorly done and done out of time. One day last summer, riding across these prairies, I was told by a fellow passenger, a native, that the yield of wheat hereabouts was from 3 to 40 bushels per acre. And the 37 bushels of difference, the native said, was mainly due to the differences in three particulars: the preparation of the seed bed, the time of sowing, and the character of the seed. The three-bushel wheat last harvest was mainly caused by tardy sowing, on land freshly broken, the surface cloddy, the furrow slices held apart by unrotted trash with no reserve of moisture, resulting in an imperfect stand, the feeble plants which did come up becoming an easy prey to the rigors of winter. If the behindhand farmers the state over could have had farm power enough and forecast enough to have put in their wheat in the efficient manner employed by the 40-bushel-per-acre farmers, then the wheat crop of Kansas instead of averaging 16 bushels would have been nearer 30 bushels.

INCREASED PRODUCTION AND GLUTTED MARKET.

But suppose the farmer made no mistakes, and had no drawbacks; the productiveness of the soil would then be perhaps doubled, the high cost of food would give place to a glutted market and no sale. How could he pay out with corn at 10 cents a bushel and hogs at $2.00? Whatever we do, let us beware that we do not, like Thomson's miser, "amidst abundance die!" The fact is, the annual production of food is much nearer the limit that spells prosperity for all and plenty for all than from the clamor might be supposed. Except in animal products, there is but little scarcity, and what scarcity there is, speaking of the country as a whole, is more manufactured than necessary.

CONSUMER DOES NOT USE HOME PRODUCTS.

The probability is that we have, in America passed already the most wholesome limit in our consumption of meat. Our physical necessities require no more than a meager meat ration. Consider the brawn of the whole civilized world, it is vegetarian for the most part. In Europe and Asia the hard work is done by people whose food is mainly vegetable. In this country alone, of all Christendom, does the nose of the commonality go up at the mention of cabbage and onions and carrots and spinach, as staple articles. This very year, when every paper you took up was ringing the changes on the high cost of living, cabbage enough and tomatoes enough and apples enough went to waste in Kansas—rotted on the ground because they could not be sold for enough to pay the fost of putting them on the market—to make trainloads of kraut and ketchup and apple butter. Why this neglect and loss? The farmers did their part. They produced the goods. The fault, if fault there is, lies with the people who didn't utilize what the farmers produced. There isn't a town in Kansas that won't be eating, this winter, tomatoes shipped in from Maryland and kraut shipped in from Wisconsin. And probably half the towns in the state have a standing committee on getting new factories. Why not begin the factory business by taking up something that will serve a double purpose, viz: furnish a home market and also supply a home demand. An ample supply of vegetables and fruits for all the people of the state could be, and would be, raised at home, if there was a dependable market provided for them.

DISTRIBUTER DOES NOT EXERCISE ECONOMY.

Many of the reproaches put upon the farmer belong upon the business men of the towns. What hand have they raised to serve their fellow citizens cheaply and well from the surplus store of perishables that the farmers have produced? Let's conserve what is already raised before we plan too heavily on what we will do with what we are "going" to raise. The first aid to the injured, in case of high cost of living, is quick and cheap distribution of what is produced. Farmers are often reproached because they do not co-operate in distribution. Sometimes they do co-operate. Sometimes where an entire community has a main interest in some specialty, like oranges in California, or peaches in Georgia, co-operation is remarkably helpful. But co-operation among producers can go no farther than the city gates. It is within the city gates, among the ultimate consumers themselves, that co-operation is most needed and might be most effective. The machinery of distribution is the only known kind of machinery that remains unimproved. But perhaps I may inquire if there is no way open to city buyers for getting relief through the city itself? Might there not be a municipal distribution of food as there is of water — without profit to anybody, and with the least possible cost to everybody?

EXTRAVAGANCE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

But no improvements in production or distribution can neutralize the drain upon the country's food supply made by the devouring garbage can. The prodigality of my lady's table advertises her wealth and also provides an outlet for what she considers to be her culinary art. Both her advertising and her art contribute to the fullness of the garbage can. The hotels pour a steady stream of "come-backs," much of it the choicest food, into the garbage can. Hotels and eating houses the country over are each and all contributing, according to their degree, to this volume of waste—more in the aggregate than any one railroad could haul away. To be sure it is all "paid for"; but it is wasted, just the same, and the children thereby lack for food. It is a hard word, but a true one, that the average housewife is a poor cook and a worse economist. She seeks to conceal the quality of her work with the surplus of her providing. Too often she goes in debt when she should go without. Her opinion of such things is formed by the prevalent opinion, which is that it is stingy and mean to avoid waste. And so her garbage can is full. On how many tables is the food selected with the single purpose of providing what the health and strength of the family require within the limit of expenditure which it can afford?

THE welfare of the republic is menaced by all the factors of life, as we live it, that foster ostentation, that cultivate pretense, that demand unwarranted display. They all contribute to the burden of supporting a home, except with these sparse heroic souls who have the strength to defy injurious fashion and live according to their own designs. But the great majority of young men and women respond more or less completely to the prevailing sentiment that regards the frugal life with contempt. It is a sentiment that blights the threshold that it crosses and it does indeed keep out thousands of our young people from their birthright—a fireside of their own. Thereby, having no homes to anchor them, in numbers appalling they drift out to sea.

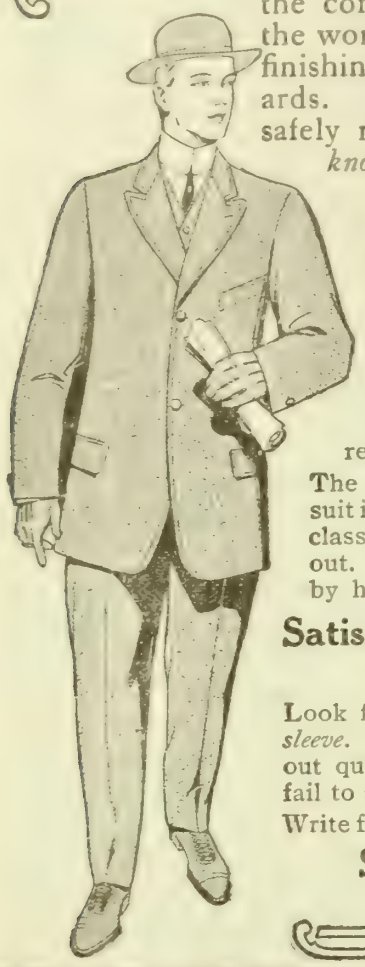
The fault is partly ours. We are convened to consider the conservation of crops. The most important crop of all is the human crop—let us not lose sight of it.—EDWIN TAYLOR.



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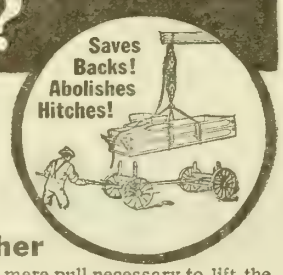
Why Be a Donkey-Engine?



Don't let heavy hoisting turn your back into a **donkey engine.** Simplify your hoisting with a

HALL

Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher



Here's a wonderful little labor-saver that you can try for 30 days free—a hoist that **holds the load in mid-air** as well as hoisting it up.

Thousands of farmers are tickled at the way this hoist **saves work.** It's the handy way to lift wagon bodies, swing butchered hogs or anything else you want to **hoist.** It's a peach of a wire stretcher, too. It will save labor—earn its cost in scores of different ways.

How It Works—In the upper block of the Jumbo is an automatic lock which engages the pull rope the instant you let up on it. The heavier the load the tighter the grip. Yet so simple in construction, so perfect in action, that the mere pull necessary to lift the load is sufficient to release the lock.

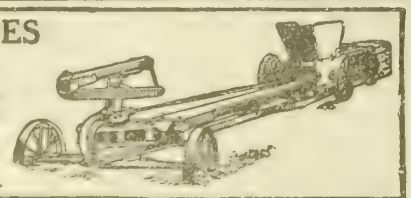
Simplicity is the secret of the Jumbo's big success. It is the only self-locking hoist on the market with patent adjustment for ropes of all conditions. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment. Shipped for 30 days' FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere.

Besides the Jumbo Safety Hoist and **Wire Stretcher,** we make nine other sizes Hall Hoists, capacity 400 lbs. to 4 tons. Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that BIG FREE OFFER—right now!



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Good for 25 Votes

For _____

Address _____

This ballot must be received at the Contest Department of KANSAS FARMER within ten days from date printed hereon. Mail this to the CONTEST MANAGER KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. November 30, 1912

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

THE FARM



Manure is not legal tender. It is, however, worth money. Even though you cannot sell manure for cash, you can certainly place it where it will pay a high rate of interest so that in the final analysis it really becomes capital after all. The manure produced on the farm year after year is therefore so much capital. If it is not used it is idle capital. In fact, it is capital which, if not used, wastes away until it passes out of existence. There is no question but that our fields need all the manure produced on the farm each year. If the manure is hauled from the barn and feed lots to the field, it at once becomes working capital—capital employed—and will pay a good rate of interest. The rate it really will pay depends, of course, upon the use made of the fields. There is one other way, too, of looking at the value of manure. That is, not alone through the interest realized by increased crop production, but by the advantage to be gained in maintaining the original fertility of the farm or the advantage gained through increasing the original fertility of the land on which it was placed. The more you study the value of manure and what it is worth to the farm and to the crops, the greater becomes the number of angles from which its worth can be figured.

We believe that Kansas farmers generally will go into this winter with less hay on hand than for a number of years past. It is certain that there is less hay of all kinds on Kansas farms now than there was at this time last year. This is so for the reason that the accumulation of years was either fed or sold last fall and winter. Practically the only hay on hand is this year's crop. While the hay crop this year has been generally good, likewise the forage crop, this should not result in extravagant feeding. Feed wisely and liberally, but not wastefully, this winter. It will be well to again get a surplus ahead. A few old alfalfa stacks, a few old prairie hay stacks, are well worth having and in times of need are worth their weight in gold, almost, to the man who has live stock. Feed so as to clean up the coarse roughage this year with a feed of hay per day, and good and economical feeding will result, and the accumulation for future years will be taken care of. Ordinarily on most farms as much feed is wasted as is consumed. We need to study the economies of feeding which study will at the same time point to better feeding and as a matter of fact less labor.

A real estate concern in South Dakota has contracted to place with each of its renters—some 35 or 40 in number—a sub-soil plow on a year's time without security, but requiring that renters subsoil at least 25 acres each year. The question as to whether it pays to subsoil or not, is one on which in years past there has been a wide diversity of opinion among farmers throughout the west where sub-soiling has been tried to a greater or lesser extent. Fifteen to twenty years ago considerable subsoiling was done in eastern Kansas. The practice, however, did not become general. However, there are farmers who in their judgment found sub-soiling advantageous and who have continued the practice. On the other hand, there were farmers who did not recognize any advantage in sub-soiling and so discontinued it. In many instances it will require several years of cropping of subsoil land before there is any marked benefit. It is reasonably certain that no results will be apparent during the first two or three years unless the subsoiling has been done in a locality of heavy rainfall, thus making it possible to store more than the usual amount of moisture, and even then the results are not markedly apparent until a dry season when the excess of moisture stored as a result of the sub-soiling makes itself apparent. In the drier sections sub-soiling will, in our judgment, give more quick and more markedly results than in sections of abundant rainfall. It is certain that subsoiling will have the effect of increased ability of the soil to take up moisture and after the sub-soil has once become wet in the drier area it is certain that there will be from year to year more moisture than ordinarily, for plant growth. Deep plowing will, in our judgment, show results much quicker than sub-soiling. The South Dakota experiment station is trying out subsoiling on 100 farms in Hand county, which farms are representative of the central part of that state. The experiment will add greatly to our general knowledge on the subject of sub-soiling provided the results are carefully checked up against ordinary plowing.

If our financial system is not to be annually pulled out of joint and prices greatly depressed during the few months of the fall when, under normal conditions, several billion dollars' worth of farm products are marketed, the farmer must store his crops and sell them along through the year as required for consumption. The natural depressing of prices resulting from the hurrying of the corn and wheat crop to market annually, loses the farmers of the United States many millions of dollars. The farmer should be aided to the extent of enabling him to hold his crops for a normal price. By rushing his crop to market the farmer himself forces down the value of his crops. The low prices invite storage and speculation. The man who risks his money—who pays storage, insurance and interest—is legitimately entitled to the advanced price he gets. The money he makes by this speculation is rightfully that of the producer, but unless the producer is able to store or hold his own crops he must not complain of the money made able to store or hold his own crops he must not complain of the money made by the other fellow. The prosperity of our agriculture in a large measure hinges on the arrival of the farmer at a point where he is not pressed for funds to the extent that he must market his crop so soon as it is grown. This is the force of the argument favoring easier and cheaper loans than the farmer has heretofore had.

We note from the Kansas City hay markets that the lower grades of prairie and alfalfa hay are hard to sell, while the better grades are moving readily at prices ranging around $12.50 per ton for number one prairie hay and $16.50 per ton for number one alfalfa hay. Lower grades are hard to sell at prices ranging from $2 to $3 per ton less money. It is ever thus. The first class good commodity, regardless of what it is, sells at good prices. Inferior products sell at low prices and oftentimes are hard to sell at any price because there is no demand for the poorer products. Again, that little touch of refinement required to produce the best, is converted into an actual cash value. It costs no more money to grow, cut, bale and market number one hay than the poorer grades. Those marks which distinguish number one as compared with number two hay, are the cutting of the hay at the right time, the actual curing of the same as distinguished between curing and drying, and the putting up of the same without rain. Along these lines lies the difference between number one and number two hay. Weather conditions may not have been favorable for proper curing. Weather conditions cannot be controled. A farmer must take his chance with these. However, generally speaking, we have in Kansas favorable weather for the curing of hay crops. For the most part we believe that the caring for the hay in such condition as will result in its selling at prices below those which can be obtained for a first class product, is the lack of appreciation of these finer points. If a man has a hundred tons of hay to sell, it makes a great difference whether he realizes $2 per ton more or less for that crop. This difference represents the increased income resulting from doing a thing right and in season. We have in Kansas so much farm work, so many acres to take care of, so many things to do at the same time, that something must be neglected. It requires close discernment, therefore, to know just what should be done first. However, if we were farming fewer acres, doing more work right and more of that work in season, we believe that the profits from the operations so conducted would be more satisfactory than profits realized under present conditions. It is not amiss to state that the difference in prices between number one and num-

ber two hay represents what is believed to be the actual difference in feeding value. Therefore, if hay is fed, the increased profit will result just the same as if the hay were sold.

When we have reached the point whereby we regard it as necessary to build up and maintain the fertility of the farm it is impossible to get away from a consideration of green manuring. It is well enough to talk about placing on the fields all the manure produced on the farm. However, we have not as yet come to the point at which the manure production of our farm is sufficient to maintain the fertility exhausted by crop production. If the entire manure production of the overage farm should be systematically placed on the land producing crops, that manure would not replace the fertility used each year and perpetuate the humus supply. We must therefore have some method of fertilizing aside from the use of manure. The economical and effective way of securing this fertilization is by the use of green manuring crops. These may be planted or sown on fields immediately after the removal of the crop and their effect becomes apparent in the next year's product of the field. The tendency in localities where green manuring has not become habitual is to feel that the green manuring crop can better be fed and the manure from the same placed on the land. Again arises the question of distribution on fields needing the manure. The green crop for manuring is a God-send to the farmer and his feed crops should be grown independent of those sown originally for plowing under green.

Why Grow Corn?

It is a good cleaning crop where weeds trouble. It is a good moisture conservation crop. It keeps a surface mulch of loose dirt over the ground all season, which prevents evaporation. In the dry season of 1900 wheat after corn crop produced 25.4 bushels per acre and after small grain 4.7 bushels per acre. This was the result of retaining the moisture. In 1910 results of the same sort were secured, but they were less marked than in 1900.—J. H. SHEPPERD, North Dakota.

Alfalfa Makes $35 per Acre.

Dr. J. W. Riddell, Enterprise, Kan., writes that from 75 acres he has in stack 150 tons of alfalfa hay from the first two crops. The third was a seed crop. From this he threshed 300 bushels of seed which he sold for $3.90 per bushel. The low price for seed was due to the fact that threshermen failed to clean the seed well. This same seed well cleaned would have sold for $6 per bushel. Dr. Riddell values his hay at $8 per ton, or $1,200. He received $1,170 for seed and sold 68 tons of straw to the alfalfa mill at $4 per ton. A little calculation shows that his crop yielded this year $2,642, or a gross income of $35.25 per acre.

We have no doubt that other alfalfa growers are this year able to make an equally good report. The reason we print the above, however, is because it affords support to our statement that alfalfa is, all things considered, the best money crop we have in Kansas for lands which will grow it. It is our belief that thousands of acres of Kansas lands which are each year sown to wheat and the fertility of which is each year growing less, could be seeded to alfalfa, resulting in a larger cash income for a ten-year period than wheat. If all the alfalfa land in Kansas was growing that crop we would be safe in saying, we think, that the price of seed would be materially reduced on account of its abundance, but if we had more alfalfa we would have more live stock and a consequent better balanced and more permanent and prosperous system of farming.

Lightning Rod No Joke.

The total loss from lightning to unrodded houses in two years in Iowa was $180,000, and the loss on rodded houses was only $3,000. This is the result of statistics gathered in that state and recently published in a bulletin from the Experiment Station of Missouri, which bulletin gives detailed instructions about the kind of rods to buy and how to put them up.

The bulletin shows that in the last three years only three buildings in Missouri equipped with lightning rods were damaged. Records in other states show an insignificant amount of damage from lightning to rodded houses.

It has been the belief for many years, the bulletin says, that lightning rods are of no benefit. This has been brought about partly from the isolated cases where rodded houses have been struck and the unrodded houses left undamaged.

In Iowa, where figures were gathered, only about one county in ten reported any damage to houses equipped with rods, while nine out of ten of the counties reported yearly damages to the unrodded houses.

The proportionate loss on rodded houses in case rods gave no protection should have been one-fourth, or $45,000. Thus the bulletin says the rods reduce the danger of lightning to at least one-fifteenth of the normal danger. Also this takes into consideration the rods that are improperly put up and which in such cases do not afford any protection.

Alfalfa and Brome Grass.

On the subject of permanent pasture, our subscriber, C. M. Garver, Abilene, Kan., writes:

I give you my experience with brome grass and alfalfa as a permanent pasture. I sowed in the fall of 1903—about September 1—18 pounds of brome grass and 6 pounds of alfalfa to the acre. The ground had been in oats and was plowed early and harrowed a number of times and was in splendid condition. It is important that the brome grass seed is sowed with a drill as it must be gotten into the ground. It is troublesome to sow with an ordinary drill as the seed is so light and chaffy that it will not feed. I had two men who kept stirring the seed in the drill box so it would feed down. I sowed the alfalfa after the brome seed was sown. Grasshoppers were very thick that fall and cleaned up a strip about two rods wide around all four sides of the piece. I re-sowed it in the spring and by the following fall there was very little difference between it and what was sown the fall before. The stand is just about half each of brome and alfalfa and has held the same up to this time.

This is the fifth season it has been pastured and it is as good this spring as ever—I have always pastured it very heavy—about a head to the acre—and it is ready to turn on from March 20 to April 1. The first three years I pastured it I didn't have any trouble with my cattle bloating, but last year I had considerable trouble and this spring I have had a couple of cases of bloat. Stock of all kinds seem very fond of the brome grass and prefer it to the alfalfa so that by having the mixture lessens the danger in pasturing. I think one could afford to take the risk in pasturing ordinary cattle on it, but I am afraid it is too risky to pasture high priced cattle.

Feterita as Field Crop.

Last week KANSAS FARMER gave a correspondent such information as was at that time available regarding Feterita. This, written by George L. Bishop, agent of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry at Cordell, Okla., fully answers the question of our reader:

"So far as I have been able to find out, Feterita was grown first in the southwest, at the Chillicothe Experiment Station, Chillicothe, Texas. How long it had been in the United States prior to its being grown there I do not know. A. B. Connor, who formerly had charge of that station, has the following to say about it: 'Feterita was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from Egypt in 1908. In habit of growth it is very much like the standard milo. It carries about the same sugar and juice in the stem and about as many leaves as the milo. Unlike the milo, the head is always erect and bears seed somewhat larger than those of milo. These seed are snow white in color and a field of it makes a very pretty appearance. In the beginning the plant grew to a height of seven or eight feet, but by selecting for dwarf plants we have been able to secure a very uniform type of this plant growing about five feet high. In general, the Feterita plant has shown to be about a week or ten days earlier than dwarf milo, and has proven conclusively that it is decidedly more drouth resistant.'

"Personally we have been watching this crop for three years, and this year grew ten acres of it on my farm. It is earlier than milo, as Mr. Connor says, and its erect head makes it much easier to head by hand. It is a chinch bug resistant, as Kafir, but will fall down about as quick after maturity as milo. It will shatter badly if left long in the field after maturity. Its large grain and its earily maturity make it a fine crop for early grain feed for hogs. Grow it and hog it down and you have it used for the best purpose I know. For a general field grain feed crop it can not take the place of black-hulled white Kafir or dwarf milo."

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No. 12, farm size, $2.25.
No. 22, farm size, $4.00.

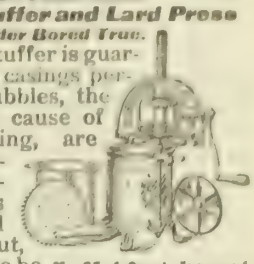


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SALESMEN WANTED

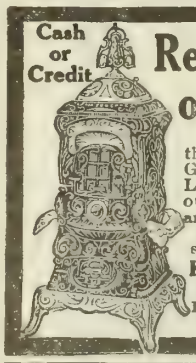


IF THIS AD WERE PRINTED ON A TEN-DOLLAR BILL it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Rishel of Kansas says, "I have been a KKK man 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri made $76 the week before this ad was written—**all clear cash commissions above expenses.** Send in your name and receive free book and a personal letter from our sales manager. Investigate this. Write today. **This very minute.** A postal card will do.

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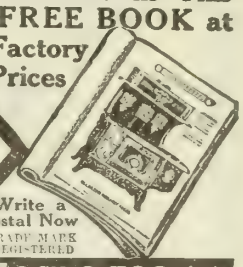
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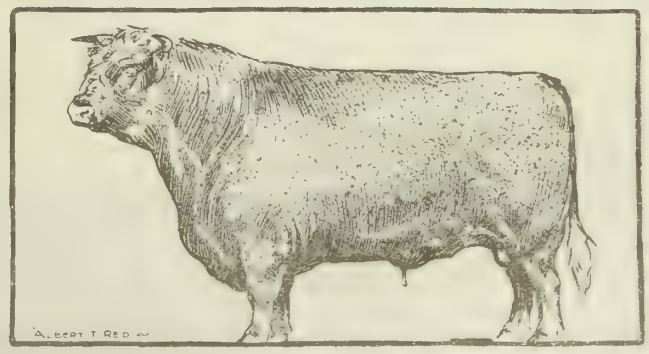
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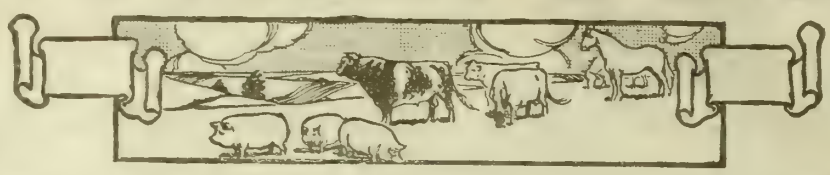
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THE MANSON CAMPBELL COMPANY, Detroit, Kansas City, Minneapolis

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

LIVE STOCK



Inquiries in regard to the feeding of Kafir which has been caught by Jack Frost are frequent. Apparently there never has been found any case where serious results have come from the feeding of frost-bitten Kafir, unless it be of the second growth. Some of the sweet sorghums develop a poison in their second growth, or at times in their first growth when stunted by adverse climatic conditions. This does not seem to apply to Kafir or other non-saccharine sorghums. Frost-bitten Kafir may be harvested and fed without any fear of bad results.

The wise feeder, whether feeding for milk, beef or pork, will grow upon his own land the largest amount of feed possible. It does not stand to reason that any one can grow feed cheaper than the farmer himself, provided, of course, he is farming under the conditions which prevail generally throughout Kansas. The statement is sometimes made that it is possible to sell home-grown feeds and purchase other feed better adapted to the purpose for which desired. We know that under certain conditions this is so but such conditions exist so rarely that in a general way the statement may be made safely that it pays to use home-grown feeds.

It is difficult to understand why the average farmer, who has been accustomed to feeding hogs and cattle on his farm, is perfectly willing to admit that silage is a good feed for dairy cows, but is not willing to admit, until he is shown, that this same feed is a splendid beef producer when fed in a proper ration. This explains what breeds are for. It is not the feed that produces the milk in the one case and beef in the other, but it is the breed. A cow which has been bred for generations to convert her feed into milk will not lay on flesh. A cow which has been bred to convert her feed into beef will not produce milk. The same feed fed to the two animals will produce milk in one case and beef in the other, though the ration should be modified to fit the object sought.

Because a cow is a hearty eater and consumes large quantities of feed, it is no sign that she is a profitable animal, but it is a fact that all profitable animals are large eaters. The conformation and individuality of the animal has most to do with its productiveness and the breed has a secondary place. Animals of a given breed, however, are more likely to possess similar characteristics in the matter of feed and production than are those of different breeds or of mixed breeding. Whether it be beef, milk or pork that is sought as the object of breeding and feeding operations, it pays to adhere to the type of animal which experience has taught will produce the greatest returns on the most economical use of feed. Economy in the use of feed does not mean that the animal is a small eater, but does mean that the animal returns the largest proportional profits from the amount of food consumed.

If you were told that the stock feed which you buy is made up of peanut hulls to a considerable extent, you would feel a resentment and believe that you had been cheated, yet the fact remains that peanut hulls make a splendid item in a properly balanced ration for either hogs, milch cows or growing beef animals. Whole peanuts will probably make pork faster than any other known feed, and if they are grown by the acre and harvested by the hogs themselves, it is just like finding money. Of course peanuts find a ready market for the oil they produce, for the commercial demand and for making into peanut butter. In such case the peanut hay has a value that is about equal to medium grade alfalfa for feeding purposes. The most profitable proposition, however, is to put in the peanuts and let the hogs do the rest.

Formerly it was not thought necessary to feed concentrates to any class of farm animals, but conditions were different then. It was the former practice to allow the animal to attain his growth before there was any thought of fattening him. Now the effort is all the other way, and the successful meat producer fattens his animal while he is growing. This fact, together with the accomplishments of science, have brought into popular use and given high prices to at least two products that were formerly the waste materials from other processes of manufacture. The material of which tankage is composed was once thrown away as worthless, but now has a high value in pork production. The material of which cottonseed meal is made was also once a waste product and is now equally valuable in beef production. What tankage is to the hog feeder, cottonseed meal is to the beef feeder or the dairy farmer.

In certain European countries the scarcity and consequent high price of meats has been resented by the populace to such an extent that it has sometimes led to riots and mob violence. Where a country cannot produce enough food for its own people it is necessary to effect some arrangements by which they may be supplied and at a reasonable cost. In spite of the fame of British roast beef, the average Englishman never tastes it, but is supplied with cold storage meat shipped in from the Argentine. West Australia has now undertaken to solve a similar problem by the maintenance of government butcher shops. These are operated at just enough profit to pay for actual running expenses and thus far have enabled the great common people to have meat at a lower price than formerly. If our farmers in this country adhere to their long-time practice of selling grain by the bushel instead of on the hoof, conditions may force drastic legislation in the United States as well.

A number of important organizations have recently expressed their opinion on the question of beef shortage by urging that laws be passed or customs established which will prevent the vealing of so many calves. However much this might be desired, it is impossible. Just as long as the farmer can get a higher price, proportionately, for his veal calves than he does for his three-year-old steers, he will sell the calves. The solution of the question of beef shortage does not lie in that direction, but in the direction of the use of the silo, of alfalfa and of improved methods of production on our high priced land. Men are now making money in raising and fattening beef animals for the market, and they will continue to do it. Others can do the same, and there never was a time in the history of this country when the inducements offered in high prices for the finished product were greater than they are right now. But the money to be made in beef, however, will be made by and rightfully belongs to the man who raises his own beef animals on his farm, and not the man who depends upon buying thin steers and fattening them for the market.

All animal life requires more or less of minerals for its proper maintenance, whether the animals be vegetable or meat eaters. The mineral most needed is salt, and any animal will get out of condition in a very short time that does not have it. Some salt is supplied in the natural food of all animals. Meat eating animals find it in the flesh and blood of their victims, while plant eating animals find less of it in the vegetation on which they subsist. It is possible that plant eating animals need salt more than do meat eating animals, as their food is perhaps more likely to ferment, and salt is a preventive of this. In the early days of the country, deer licks were common, and the deer remained healthy and vigorous only as they had access to these licks. Domesticated animals do not have the freedom or the instinct to find their own supplies of mineral, and these must be given by their owners. The hog needs salt just as much and just as regularly as does any other domestic animal, and those hogs which are supplied with salt, either alone or in combination with other minerals, are more vigorous in constitution and vastly less liable to disease than are those which receive it only occasionally or which are entirely deprived of it.

CATTLE AND AGRICULTURE

(Continued From Page Four)

first. From these results we conclude that chemical fertilizers are not mere stimulants, but are just as actual plant food as is barnyard manure. The explanation of the greater residual effect from manure than from fertilizers we find in the slower action of the manure, thus causing a larger proportion of its effect to be manifested on subsequent crops than is the case with chemicals.

In this residual effect, therefore, we have abundant compensation for the extra labor of caring for the larger crops produced by fertilizers and manure.

One other point requires attention, namely, the relative valuations that have been placed upon fertilizere and manure in the foregoing calculations. If we rate the fertilizing constituents in manure at the same prices at which they are sold in commercial fertilizers a ton of manure would be worth about two dollars. Such a valuation for manure would materially effect the outcome, as shown by the last two columns of the table. On this valuation it will be seen that yard manure is thrown together out of the running, as compared with chemicals, while fresh manure, and especially reenforced fresh manure, still holds the leading place in the race.

These experiments, therefore, show that if crops are grown in a systematic rotation in which clover appears as often as every fifth season it is possible to maintain and increase the yield, for a considerable period at least, by the use of chemical fertilizers alone, and at a cost which will be far more than recovered in the increased produce. They also show that if farm manure is handled according to the too common practice of exposing it to the weather for months in open yards it must be valued at a very low rate if it is to be compared with well balanced chemical fertilizers; but they further show that when manure is reenforced by materials carrying phosphorus, to make up its inevitable deficiency in that element, and is then applied directly to the field, or protected from the losses due to exposure to the weather in open barn yards, or to heating in piles, either in stable, yard or field, it may compare very favorably with the most effective combinations of chemical fertilizers.

In discussing this question in Ohio I am frequently met with the assertion that it is impossible to produce enough manure to maintain the fertility of the soil, and it is quite true that under ordinary methods of producing and handling manure it will be necessary either to purchase fertilizing materials or additional feed over that which the land itself produces if its fertility is to be maintained. Even under the most careful methods of feeding and saving of manure there will be the inevitable loss of a considerable part of the phosphorus of the feed stuffs, consumed in building up the skeletons of growing animals or in the milk of dairy stock, but under intelligent management such losses will be reduced to the minimum and the cost of purchased fertility will be comparatively insignificant.

On land that has been depleted by a long period of exhaustive cropping, it will be necessary for a time to supplement the manure from its produce by materials carrying nitrogen and potassium as well as phosphorus; but the experiments I have quoted show that in a comparatively short period the fertility of the soil may be so restored that the nitrogen supply may be maintained by use of manure in connection with the culture of leguminous crops, and the only additional fertilizing required will be to keep up the supply of the less expensive elements, phosphorus and potassium.

Professor F. H. King, in his "Farmers of Forty Centuries," has told how the farmers of China and Japan, where agriculture has been practiced longer than anywhere else in the world except in the Valley of the Nile, have maintained the productiveness of the soil by the most scrupulous care in returning to it every vestige of organic matter not required for human food, and how, after this food has served its purpose, the residue is most carefully collected and returned to the land. Few animals are kept, because food cannot be spared for them; the use of chemical fertilizers is unknown, and the pressure of population has reduced the price of labor to the lowest point at which food enough can be procured to keep soul and body together in years of plenty, while in years of scarcity the people starve by millions.

Thanks to the development of transportation, by which food may be quickly and cheaply moved from districts of abundance to those of scarcity, and to the discoveries of modern science, by which we are enabled to literally make bread from stones and from the air, we need apprehend no such state of affairs in this country. The enormous deposits of phosphorus in the southern and northwestern states, the already commercialized conversion of the limitless supply of atmospheric nitrogen, into available form, and the practical certainty that the immeasurable stock of potassium in the earth's crust will soon be made equally subject to our draft; these with our increasing control of the diseases and insect pests which afflict our crops are raising the production of food and clothing from the position of an empirical and uncertain handicraft to that of a scientific process, all the factors of which are under our control except those of sunshine and rainfall.

To the American farmer there are therefore now open two distinct systems of farm practice, under either of which he may expect a reasonable profit from his operations, given only the wisdom to utilize the means which modern science has placed within his reach.

The first is that in which crops are grown only for those parts which are useful for food and clothing, all the residue being left upon or returned to the land, there to be supplemented by such fertilizing elements as may be required to replace those carried away in the crops which he sells.

The second is that in which the crops are grown primarily for the production of meat, milk and wool, and fertility is maintained by the addition of the mineral elements required to replace the relatively small amounts carried away in the animal products.

Of these two methods the second involves a much higher grade of ability than the first. The live stock farmer must be equally competent as a crop producer with the grain farmer, and he must have in addition the ability to profit by the economies in the handling and feeding of live stock which science is developing, as well as a certain practical knowledge of animals and their requirements which comes only by long experience and which can only be acquired by one who has a special aptitude and liking for the care of animals.

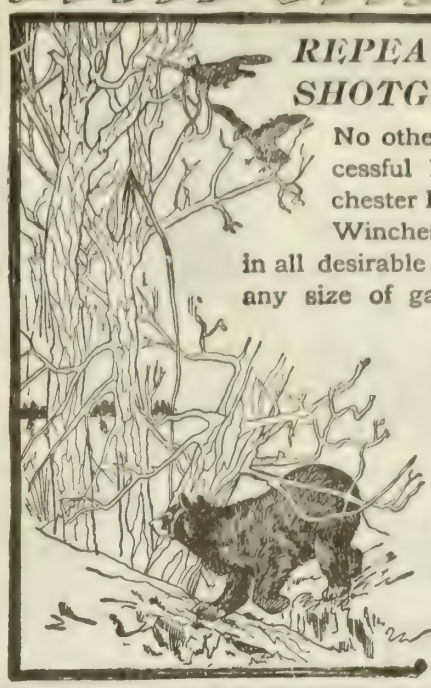
We are emerging from an era in which meat and wool were produced so cheaply and with so low a grade of special qualifications on the part of the producer that the eastern farmer, with his narrow margin of profit, was crowded out of the market. But the free range is a thing of the past in this country; irrigated fields of grain are waving over the semi-arid pastures of a few years ago, and the steady rise in the value of animal products is opening a new opportunity for the handling of live stock in the east; or rather, is bringing back the old opportunity, with increased advantages.

For while it is quite true that meat is an extravagantly wasteful food, viewed solely from the economic standpoint, yet it is also true that the ruling peoples of the earth are the meat eaters, and the time is probably far in the future when in this country meat will be banished from the tables of any but the improvident, even though further advance in its cost should take place. The outlook, therefore, is that for a long time to come the farmer who possesses the ability to handle live stock successfully will find ample opportunity for the exercise of his talents and ample reward for the larger ability which such exercise involves.

Death of M. E. Moore.

No breeder of Holstein cattle was better known in the corn belt states than M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo. He had been a resident of Cameron since 1868 and was active in both the civic and religious life of the place. His herd of Holsteins was one of the oldest and best known in the middle west and from it has been drawn the foundation stock of many a good Kansas and Missouri herd. He had done a vast amount of good in many ways, as all his former neighbors will testify, but in none more than in preaching gospel of good blood. It is a satisfaction to know that the herd will be continued under the same name and the efficient management of W. H. Zimmerman, who was son-in-law to Mr. Moore, and his long-time partner.

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The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.

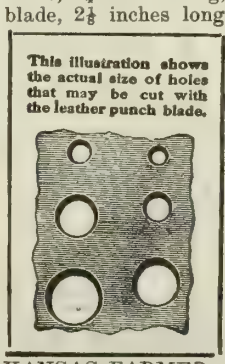


Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

Three blades, fully warranted.

The Punch-blade Knife, (the illustration of which is less than one-half actual size), has one large blade, 2¾ inches long, and a special punch or reamer blade, 2⅛ inches long. This blade may be used for making various sized holes in leather for buckles, rivets, belt lacings, etc.



This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.



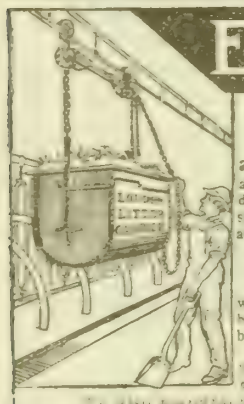
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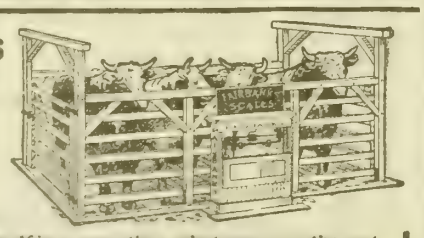
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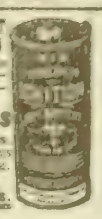
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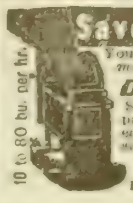
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DAIRY



If the dairy herd is to be improved it is necessary that a high ideal be kept in mind by the man who seeks to bring about the improvement. There is in breeding—whether it be dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, or hogs, only one thing more important than the high ideal. That is going after the ideal and getting it.

To give an extreme example, yet at the same time to drive home the fact that every cow in the dairy herd should be subjected to the most rigid investigation as to her profit-producing ability, this is given by an exchange: A cow that milks 5510 pounds of 4.1 milk and makes 266 pounds fat at a profit of $33.06 over feed, is 127 times as valuable as a cow that gives 3596 pounds of 2 per cent. milk, 152 pounds fat and makes .26 at the end of the year after $41.26 has been paid for feed and her fat brought $41.52.

A bull, no matter how gentle, should at all times be handled with the idea in mind that he may at any time get mad and hurt someone. The gentle bull, like the unloaded gun, is the animal which usually does the damage. It is well to regard the bull as just what he is—treacherous and unreliable. If you do not, you will some time be caught off your guard and your life insurance may have matured immediately. The bull should be handled gently but firmly. Never give him reason to believe that he is boss. Handle him with the idea that on a moment's notice you will be able to assert your boss-ship.

It is certain that Carl B. Musser, the Dickinson County, Kansas, boy, who won the $400 scholarship offered by the Holstein association for the highest proficiency shown in judging Holstein cattle, is a staunch friend of the Holstein breed. His friendship for this breed cannot be regarded lightly. Any boy who has had the ups and downs of working himself through college, and who then has the good luck to obtain a scholarship good for one year's post graduate work in dairy husbandry, cannot help but love the kind of cow which made this additional education possible. Musser is spending his year under Professor Eckles, dairyman of the University of Missouri.

For those dairymen who are so situated, either by choice or by force of circumstances, that they must buy concentrated feeds to supply the necessary protein, cottonseed meal becomes the cheapest source for obtaining such protein. Three pounds of cottonseed meal per day may be fed safely to a cow weighing 1000 pounds. This quantity of cottonseed meal per day, fed with some kind of grain which is necessary to increase the bulk, will supply the milk cow with the protein she needs, provided, of course, the meal is unadulterated and contains about 45 per cent. of digestible protein. The meal should be light yellow in color and possess a nutty flavor. If the meal has black specks in it there is an indication that hulls have been ground for the purpose of adulterating the meal. Such meal should be bought at a lower cost than the pure meal.

Keep in mind that the only standard of value by which the cow in the dairy herd is measured, is the standard of production and cost. Many large producing cows are not profitable producers. That is, many a cow which yields 400 pounds of butter fat per year does not produce that amount of fat at the same profit per pound or at the same total profit as does another animal producing 300 pounds of butter fat per year. Generally speaking, the larger the production of butter fat, the smaller is the cost per pound. This principle, however, does not always prevail and is not an infallible rule. This rule, however, becomes much more general in its application when the production of butter fat becomes unusually large—say 600 or 700 pounds. The rule does not apply so generally, however, in the case of cows producing 300 to 400 pounds. Since profit is what the dairyman is seeking, it is well for him to know whether or not the 300-pound cow or the 400-pound cow is making him the most total money per year. The cost of producing a pound of butter fat, in other words, the cost of the feed per cow per year compared with the yield, is a thing which should be taken into consideration when the dairyman begins to investigate the individual ability of the cows in his herd.

If for years you have been grading up with the idea of improving the dairy herd and have from year to year been improving your methods of feeding and care and seem somewhat disappointed as to the results, it will be a good idea to spend a day or two among those of your acquaintances who have been pursuing the same policy, taking note of what they are doing and have done. The chances are ten to one that you will return home better satisfied. This principle applies generally. If you have been doing the best you can and are more or less dissatisfied with the results, spend a little time among your neighbors and the chances are strongly in favor of your being better satisfied with your own efforts. It pays a man to know what other people are doing. As a rule, others are not doing so much better. The tendency of human nature is to feel that the other fellow is doing so much better than are we. The only way it is possible to know what he is doing is to visit him and find out.

It may be a satisfaction to some boy reader of KANSAS FARMER to know that in Friesland and Holstein provinces of Holland and which are the home of the Holstein, very few of the dairymen own their farms. Land is high, ranging from $500 to $1000 per acre. This land, however, is rented on such basis as will permit, by the best business management and frugality, the making of a living and money besides for those who farm it. Dairying is, of course, the principle occupation. However, a large part of the income derived from the dairy is through the sale of breeding stock. As the herds are graded up and improved, this stock, of course, becomes more valuable as the years progress. The improvement of the Holstein cattle is in fact the principal occupation of these farmers and with them the selection of the best and the improvement of these by the use of the best males, is the big factor of their business. It was recently our pleasure to be able to look over the yearly record of one of these herds which herd was reported as a fair average of the herds in the province. The production per cow ranged from 9,235 pounds to 11,457 pounds. The per cent. of fat ranged from 3:15 per cent. to 3.52 per cent. and the days in milk ranged from 287 to 332. These are figures which show high accomplishment in the art of dairying.

Recently we talked with a farm dairyman of this country who recently made a visit to Germany. He says the cows milked there are Holsteins. The German farmers do not raise their own cows. They import from other countries cows just fresh or about to freshen. The cows are pushed to their limit by the very best feeding methods and the aim is to make the cow increase in flesh while milking. Just so soon as the quantity of milk produced is no longer profitable the cows are sold for slaughter. The feeding system followed is that of absolute soiling and the concentrated feed is made of brewers' grains, bran, ground oats, oil cake and corn. Oats and peas are the main soiling crops. The average yield of milk is 5000 pounds per cow. However, it is not unusual to find herds in which 10,000 to 11,000 pounds are produced. The cows are not bred but are allowed to run farrow and in this way the milking period is considerably lengthened. The milk sells for the equivalent of 5 cents per quart and must test 3.5 per cent. butter fat. The system of farming followed in the dairy sections is as intensive as it is possible to imagine. This is indicated by the use of soiling methods in feeding. Our informant advises that the great percentage of farms range from 15 to 20 acres and that the work is all done by the family. In many instances native cattle are worked instead of horses. In this section the shade trees along the roads are fruit trees and in this way the trees serve a double purpose—that of shade for the passer by, and an income from the fruit for the owner.

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Dairy Stock Returns Profits.

Years ago William Galloway bought 180 acres of wornout land near Waterloo, paying a high price for it, due to its location near. For a while he rented the farm but at no profit.

Then he put a resident manager in charge to handle it by general farming—hay, corn, oats, wheat and clover—and still no profit. Then he decided to put in thorough bred dairy cattle, and notwithstanding the tremendous expense he has been to putting up modern farms, two 50 x 16 silos, the establishment of a modern dairy building, the farm has already come to the point where it will very soon begin to show a profit.

The secret of it is that he has been insistent on the start in nothing but the very best of cattle and has two of the finest herds, Holstein and Ayrshire, that may be found in this part of the state. In the Holstein class at the dairy show, he won first and second in the aged cows and grand champion cow of the show. In the Aryshire, his unbeaten DelPedder Lady Taylor, 31197, captured the junior championship.

Mr. Galloway considers that he has solved the problem of how to get profit off high priced land; but it is only by consistent sticking to the highest types in cattle and with the most intense type of modern farming.



WILLIAM GALLOWAY'S TWO PRIZE-WINNING HOLSTEIN COWS, FAY JEWELL BEAUTY 59866 AND DAISY MERCEDES JOHANNA ORMSBY 78049.

Six Largest Dairy Records.

This tabulated list of the six largest yearly records of dairy cows will prove interesting. Four of the cows are owned in Ohio. One was bred in Wisconsin, one in Michigan, one in Pennsylvania and three in Ohio. Five of the six are Holsteins and all are full-aged cows except one. Following is the list:

NAME OF COW	BREED.	NAME OF OWNER	LBS. OF MILK	PCT. OF FAT	LBS. OF FAT
Banostine Belle DeKol	Holstein-Friesian	Dan Dimmick & Bro.	27,404.4	3.86	1,058.34
Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2d	Holstein-Friesian	Stevens Bros. Co.	25,318.0	4.02	1,017.28
High-Lawn Hartog DeKol	Holstein-Friesian	Dan Dimmick & Bro.	25,592.5	3.90	998.34
Colantha 4th's Johanna	Holstein-Friesian	W. J. Gillett	27,432.5	3.64	998.26
Daisy Grace DeKol	Holstein-Friesian	Dan Dimmick & Bro.	21,718.3	4.43	962.8
Spotswood Daisy Pearl	Guernsey	O. C. Barber	18,602.8	5.15	957.38

Cream Buyers Violate Law.

Two western Kansas cream buyers were recently prosecuted by the State Dairy Commissioner for tampering with cream tests. Each buyer had his own system of vioating the law and the reason for the "system" was to so handle affairs as to get and hold the largest patronage possible. This was accomplished by paying on a higher test than the cream actually showed, thereby paying the producer for more butter fat than he actually sold and by which method the cream buyer spent the money of the creamery for butter fat he had not bought and was unable to deliver. The Kansas law provides that inaccuracy to the extent of not more than one per cent. shall prevail in the testing of cream, and if the inaccuracy is greater than one per cent. the law is violated and the violator is subject to prosecution.

Continuity of Dairy.

Dairying is not a year in and year out business. It requires years to build a good dairy herd, but different from many lines of business, the dairy herd can be made at once profitable and of increasing profit as the years go by. The dairy herd is always—each and every year—susceptible to improvement and to increased profits. Dairying is different from many other lines of farm industry.

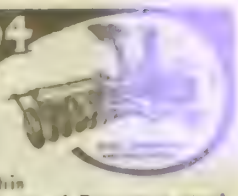
It is not practical to engage in a profitable dairy business this year when prices may be good, and because of lower prices go out of the business next year. However, too much of this kind of dairying is done. In fact this is the more common kind of farm dairying. When prices are high we are inclined to milk all the cows we can. When prices are low we ease up on the number of cows milked. If grain crops for market are short we increase the number of cows milked. If, on the other hand, grain crops are abundant and otherwise farm conditions are thriving, we ease off on dairying. While we may feel that under this system we are making some money out of dairying, nevertheless we are not engaged in real dairying and are not in position to at any time realize anywhere near the profit there is in the business. So long as we follow a year in and year out policy we will never improve the class of cows milked. If we set our heads upon dairying and agree that we will remain in the business so long as improvement in our cows will result in increased profit then we will have reached the point at which better cows and better feeding will result and at which the profits will be increased in excess of those we thought possible.

Chance for Good Calves.

Throughout the United States thousands upon thousands of veal calves are slaughtered annually. It is our observation that the consuming public is constantly buying more veal. This is so because veal is cheaper than choice beefsteak, and it is more palatable than the cheaper beefsteak. With this slaughter of calves, is it any wonder that the supply of beef-producing animals and dairy cows is decreasing? Farmers who are desirous of purchasing calves for feeding or for stock purposes can well afford to watch town cow owners and buy the calves before the butcher gets his hands on them. In this city of 50,000 people in our judgment it is possible to buy 400 or 500 calves per year which calves are from the family milk cow and which cows as milkers are far above the average farm cow. We know of one farmer who buys these calves and has a pasture full of them all the time. His own dairy herd has been improved by the use of these calves, and every month of the year he is selling good milkers at good prices. It involves a little trouble to pick up these calves, but they can be bought cheap enough to compensate for the trouble. The owner of the town cow places no particular value upon the calf. He wants to get rid of it as soon as possible. He would be pleased to know that he could dispose of the calf after it was three or four days old, and it is possible for the purchaser of such calves to engage the same in advance of birth. If we, as farmers, really want calves to build up the dairy herd or to consume the roughage of the farm, the above sets forth one way in which they may be had.

The big prices which are being paid for cattle in this country have attracted the attention of cattle men in Canada and shipments are being made from that country to the Chicago market even though a duty must be paid on them. Reports show that a large shipment of cattle from Alberta recently sold in Chicago for $10.50, and even after the duty was paid they netted their owners a handsome profit.

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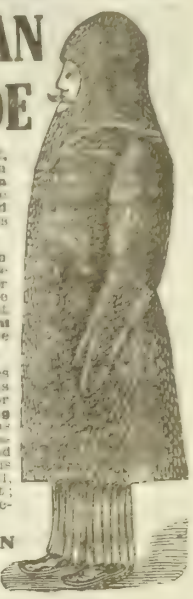
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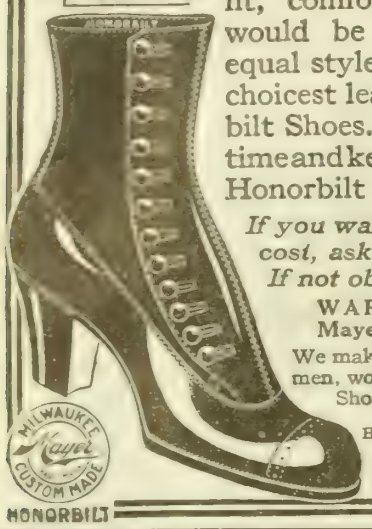
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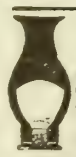


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HOME CIRCLE



It is said that ironing white stockings will keep them snowy white longest.

Green peppers stuffed with corn and baked make a pleasant dish.

A fine grater is better than a knife for removing the surface of anything that is burned.

Buttermilk is good to remove the stain from the inside of a porcelain baking dish. Fill the dish with tne buttermilk and let it stand for a day or two.

When hot cloths are needed for reducing inflammation or a swelling, instead of wringing them out of hot water, which is very hard on the hands, try heating them in a steamer.

By putting enough Epsom salts into the water to make the latter taste salty and feeding an abundance of wheat bran, the production of soft shell eggs can usually be overcome.

A good way to cleanse the skin without using soap is to wash the face in corn meal. Wet the face and hands and rub on the corn meal as though you were using soap and rinse well.

If there is a brisk breeze blowing don't hang the fine shirtwaists and such on the line in the usual way, but instead, put them in a pillow slip to dry and hang in the bright sunlight. There will be fewer broken places in the linen and lace if this plan is adopted.

Care should be taken in putting anything with buttons on it through the wringer. If the buttons are small fold them inside and they will go through all right without tearing holes in the garment. If the buttons are large, don't use the wringer at all but wring out by hand and hang up by the band to dry.

A gool glass cleaner may be made by putting some powdered pumice into a bag made of soft muslin. Stitch around the edges to keep the powder from spilling out and to make the bag flat. Wipe lamp chimneys or window panes with this dry cloth and they will be clean and sparkling. This cloth can be used several times without changing it.

Try Sandpaper.

Keep a piece of sandpaper handy to the sink where the dishes are washed. It will prove invaluable, says the Washington Herald. When a stubborn spot on a burned kettle refuses to move through the aid of a wire dishcloth, use a piece of sandpaper. It is an aid in cleaning a gas stove. Fold a piece over a knife and you can quickly remove all grease or dried food that sticks to the corners.



No. 5254—Ladies' Shirt Waist. A plain tailormade waist which can be made of linen, pongee, silk, satin, taffetas, French flannel or cashmere. It may form part of a tailormade suit or be worn with separate skirts. There is a shoulder yoke in the back, but this is applied and may be omitted if preferred. The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅛ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

In a large family of children, where it is a problem to keep a sufficient supply of napkins on hand, an inexpensive plan is as follows: Buy the table linen that comes by the yard, cut it into squares of the desired size and hem. You will have napkins for much less than usual cost. Select the linen with a small flower or figure and the result will be better.

The Mother As An Enemy.

Already the domestic science courses and schools, even as far as they have gone, are bringing a salient point to the surface: that their efforts with their students in the classes are not supplemented by the mothers in the homes. Girls in these domestic courses and schools are found to be keen in their interest in home economics for the first six months; then their interest begins to wane. Naturally it was at first thought that this was due to the girls themselves and to the youthful habit of tiring of a novelty. But the fact is being brought out that at home they are not encouraged by their mothers; that they are not allowed to go into the kitchens, and that the mothers are apt to make light of what they call "new-fangled notions about housekeeping." The result is in the cases of scores of girls that what is begun with an enthusiasm born of natural instinct is killed at home by lack of encouragement, and a natural desire is allowed to come to an unnatural and untimely end. It will, indeed, be a tragic arraignment of the home if it is found that in the end the present tendency to teach normal girls the normal lessons of their lives is discouraged in the home; the very place where every opportunity should be put forth to give these lessons the chance to expand and develop. This same criticism is coming, too, from the schools where the care of babies and sex hygiene are being taught; the killing discouragement which the girls meet in their own homes and at the hands of their mothers who refuse to recognize that the new and more enlightened ways of housekeeping, child care and child training are aught but "new-fangled notions."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Please Sign Name to Pattern Orders.

We have an order for No. 3379, 9-year-old, Oldsburg, Kan.; No. 5406, size 36, from Damar, Kan. One from Mrs. H. Eaton, Wilmore, Kan., no number given.



No. 2882—Ladies' Sack Apron. For work in the kitchen a large apron that completely envelopes the figure is necessary. This one has a close-fitting turn-down collar and long sleeves. The garment hangs free from the shoulders at the front and at the back there is a small yoke. Two large pockets are provided. Gingham is the best material to use. The pattern, No. 2882, is cut in sizes from 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the apron in the medium size will require 7¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

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Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Don't fight the auto too hard. It does help to secure better roads.

It is not what you get out of life, but what you put into it, that counts.

Don't try to know it all, but do try to know all about what you do know.

Do the best you can under all circumstances and then—go yourself one better.

Give that boy a chance to use his own judgment once in a while. He might surprise you once.

Economy don't mean stinginess. Economy brings wealth. Stinginess drives the boys and girls off the farm.

Animals must have heat, and you must supply it either as extra food or as shelter, which is cheaper.

If your farm is a good one, you need all the live stock you can handle to keep it good. If the farm is a poor one, you need the live stock to make it good.

A horned bull is like a loaded gun—dangerous. Cut off the horns before the bull learns to do damage with them.

A choice pure-bred calf should be beyond all the temptations of soaring meat prices. A good crop can only come from good seed.

The man who is contented to float with the stream is always finding himself at a lower level. It is only the man who paddles, and paddles hard, that ever reaches the Upper Country.

The State Meeting.

Don't forget the State Grange annual session at Manhattan on December 10. The meetings will be held in the Grange hall in the city, but a special opportunity will be given to visit the State Agricultural College. Automobiles will be provided for the visiting members to visit the college and see the sights of one of the most beautiful little cities in Kansas. The annual session of the Grange will be made doubly valuable to each delegate and visitor by the opportunity to visit the greatest agricultural college in the world, and this ought to be taken advantage of by every patron who can possibly do so. The State Agricultural College is the head of the great system of agricultural education of which the Grange is a most important part. A closer relationship between these two great agencies for the betterment of mankind should be had, and this can only come through a closer acquaintance. Don't fail to go to Manhattan on December 10.

Government Whitewash.

So frequent are the inquiries for whitewash that it is not out of place to again print these recipes. The first is called government whitewash: Slake one peck of quicklime with boiling water, covering closely as soon as the water is supplied. When it is slaked strain and add one gallon of salt dissolved in hot water, two pounds of powdered rice previously boiled to a thin paste, a quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting, a half pound of clean glue dissolved in warm water. Thoroughly mix these ingredients, cover and let the mixture set for a few days to ripen. It may be made thin enough to be sprayed on with a spray pump. In the latter case give two or even three coats, one after another as soon as dry. Every nest, coop, fence and wood trough should receive the spray on all sides. No lice, mites or vermin can live where this whitewash has been well applied. It should be put on while warm. This will last as long as paint.

Another, which is known as weatherproof whitewash, is: To a half bucket full of unslaked lime add two handfuls of common salt and soft soap at the rate of one pound to 15 gallons of the wash. Slake this slowly, stirring it all the time. When finished this will make about two bucketfuls of very adhesive wash, which will not be affected by rain.

Good Roads and Social Life.

The condition of the public road is a sure index of the progressiveness, or lack of it in any community. Where the roads are kept in good repair the farms will be found to be occupied by the owners, and these owners prosperous and progressive. In a community largely given over to renters the road advertise this fact more quickly and more surely than could be done in any other way. The renter would better his condition if he could and the fact that he does not do so is chargeable against the landlord who persists in renting his land on one-year leases or subject to sale.

Such landlords not only rob themselves by compelling the tenants to mine the land instead of farming it, but they actively reduce the value of their farms in lack of repair and paint; in lack of care; in poor roads and in depleted soils.

Get a real farmer for a tenant, Mr. Landlord, then give him a long lease, require him to raise legumes, to keep live stock, and pay him for fixing up both the farm and the roads. He can then make a living and you can get rich.

The Daughter's View.

Successful farming is now a careful, systematic, and scientific process. Farm papers keep the farmer informed about important experiments, social and economic questions. His wife belongs to clubs, has time to entertain and to be entertained, reads up on the latest fashions, and takes a sane and balanced view of life. His daughters hold their own with any city-bred girl whom they may chance to meet. In short the farmer is the coming man. The future of the country is the future of the young people, and their future is on the farm.

Some men, however, are content to farm as their fathers farmed, to go on in a dragging routine day after day, and to read the papers occasionally. They have no interest outside the boundaries of their farms, they take no part in public life, and their opinions—if they have any—are narrow and biased. A farmer of this type is not a good citizen because he is not a useful one, says the Industrialist.

Rura teachers can do much toward improving such a condition of affairs. In one New England community, seven teachers bought a moving picture outfit, being careful to select material that was entertaining and useful and instructive. The shows were given in the school houses, one night in one place, the next night in another, and so on through the seven districts. Other teachers became interested and followed the example. By this method new ideas were introduced into several communities that were becoming decidedly mossgrown.

Persistence Brings Success.

Berryton Grange decided last fall to purchase a seven-acre tract of timber land at $1,000, adjoining Berryton on the south. At the time we had in the savings bank on deposit some $500. We borrowed from the telephone company enough more money to pay for grounds.

The ladies took it in hand to raise some money to assist in the payment of borrowed money. They got up a bazar and cleared $200. One of the features of the bazar and sale from it was a name quilt which, with price of names and its sale, netted $50. This money finished payment of our debt on land.

The young people of the Grange gave two plays in the spring, which brought in something like $100 to go towards the building fund.

One thing of interest and enjoyment to a good many is our water picnic, generally held in August, when everyone goes prepared to enjoy themselves in comfort and not afraid of being spattered with water, as there are boats and boating, wading and swimming by the children and men. This year we sold ice cream at the picnic.

October found us giving one of the fairs held in most every Grange neighborhood, and with another play given in the evenings we added considerably more to our hall fund, and mayhap 1913 will see a hall on our grounds.

Next fair we hope to show cattle and hogs as well as horses.

A good many receiving cash prizes turn them back into the treasury.

The year 1912 has been another prosperous year for the Grange here, as 50 members new and unaffiliated have been taken in in the year.

Thanksgiving will find us with another gathering of members for social intercourse.—L. Mabel Waters, Secretary Berryton Grange No. 1430.

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KING Sanitary Cream Separator $24.95



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We don't ask you to send a penny, make any deposit or obligate yourself in any way. Simply try a King Sanitary Separator in your own home or dairy for **Ten Weeks Free,** just as if you owned it, test it with warm or cold milk, and if it doesn't separate all the cream right down to the very last drop in finer condition and do it easier than any other separator on the market, bar none, then return it, **at our expense,** the trial costs you nothing.

Cleanest, Simplest, Most Efficient, Absolutely Sanitary

The KING skims warm or cold milk more thoroughly and easier than any separator made, regardless of price. Positively never defeated in a skimming contest. Strong, durable, runs very nearly; has all latest improvements including our improved separable disc bowl. Simplest machine to clean, all parts readily accessible. No nooks or corners to gather or hold dirt. After ten weeks **Free Trial,** if you decide to keep it, you can take all the time you want to pay. The **KING SANITARY SEPARATOR** in all sizes cost you only one-half as much as agents' machines. Buying direct from our factory saves you all the expense of the agents, salesmen, stores, wagons, etc. To prove our claims, we make the **most liberal offer ever heard of.**

Life Long Guarantee Should any part of the King Separator prove defective in material or workmanship during the entire life of the machine, we'll replace it with a new and perfect part absolutely free of all cost to you and prepay all express charges. **Our half-million-dollar-factory stands back of every KING Separator.**

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A Helping Hand When a Cow is Sick.

You can never tell when a cow is going to develop a serious illness—when prompt relief is necessary. Thousands of farmers and dairymen keep Kow-Kure, the great cow medicine, on hand for just such emergencies. Kow-Kure is the one reliable cow remedy, made for and adapted to the treatment of ills peculiar to cows. It has made good with cow owners everywhere by proving through test that it is an unfailing cure and preventive of Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches or Red Water, for Barrenness, for retained Afterbirth, for Milk Fever.

Kow-Kure is not a stock food; it is a *cow remedy* and is just as valuable in *preventing* disease as in curing it. If you have a cow that is not producing as she should, go to your dealer and buy a 50c package of Kow-Kure. Feed according to directions—and you will be another enthusiastic booster for Kow-Kure.

If your druggist or feed dealer does not have Kow-Kure in stock, we will supply you, and send you our useful free publication

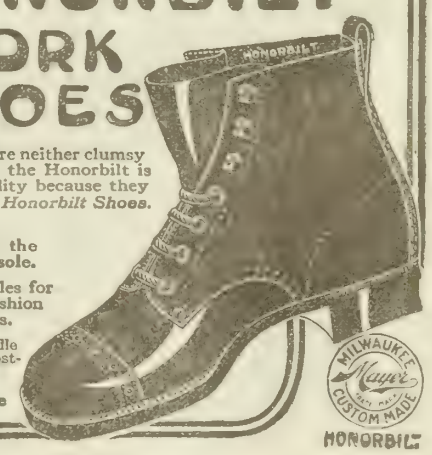
"The Cow Book"

DAIRY ASSOCIATION COMPANY
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While they are built for hard service, they are neither clumsy nor ill-fitting. For comfort, looks and service the Honorbilt is first among work shoes. They have the quality because they are "built on honor." *Ask your dealer for Honorbilt Shoes. If not obtainable, write to us.*

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, postpaid, handsome 15x20 picture of George Washington.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—FIFTY-two premiums. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERels, early hatched, farm raised, $1 to $2 each. Mrs. Will Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—KANSAS STATE SHOW winners. Exhibition and utility stock. Price reasonable. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, White Cochin Bantams, White Guineas, White Wyandottes. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKerels for sale. 25 choice cockerels for sale of the Noftzger strain at a reasonable price. Write me. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—MOORE'S PARTridge, Columbian, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and Mammoth White Holland turkey cockerels, $1, $2; toms, $3.50, $4. Mrs. C. J. Hose, Osborne, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK COCKerels, all hatched from prize winning matings; heavy laying strains, and are sure to please. Utility birds, $2 to $3 each. Pen headers, $5 up. Write now before the best are gone. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

FAIR'S IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS won more firsts, Kansas State Show, 1912, than all other breeders. Extra large Ivory White cockerels, hens and pullets, cheap. First, second, third prize cockerels, same show, 1912, for sale. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

FOR SALE — CHOICE ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $9 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, $1 and $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wheeler, Argonia, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS —Reasonable prices. Mrs. F. A. Fulton, El Dorado, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, priced to sell. Write for prices. Harold Derflinger, Aurora, Iowa.

FOR SALE—S. C. R. I. REDS, COCKS, hens, and young stock. Good breeders. Also some high-class exhibition birds. Write for prices. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON HENS AND COCKS, $1. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPingtons, Toulouse Geese, Indian Runner Ducks. P. A. Brehm, Harvard, Neb.

COCKERELS — CRYSTAL WHITE ORPingtons; Barred Plymouth Rocks; $1.00 to $1.50 each. Order from this ad. Mrs. Mary R. Clark, Route 1, Conway Springs, Kan.

ORPINGTONS — WHITE COCKERELS, pullets. No better blood lines. Every transaction guaranteed. Prices right. Quick shipment. E. M. Reid, Morrison, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels. Roy Wright, Nashville, Ill.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, now $1 each, $10 dozen. Willie Torm, Haven, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, great fine fellows, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD Single Comb White Leghorn hens, 75 cents each. Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, $1, $2 each. Lloyd Kelley, Route 2, Dunlap, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, both combs, $1.00 each. R. J. Edgar, [illegible]

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. J. A. Blum, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS— Cockerels, large fine fellows from my prize-takers at state show. W. J. Roof, Maize, [illegible]

PURE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, $8.00 dozen; White Orpington cockerels; geese, guineas. Arthur Dowell, Granada, Prowers Co., Colo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS— [illegible] Silver cup winners in Kansas City shows. Utility hens, cockerels, $1.25; pullets, $1.50. Winners for any show. Catalog free. Ackerman Leghorn Farm, R. F. D. 5, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

GOOD HEALTHY SILVER WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels for sale from extra good stock. Henry L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, [illegible]

S. S. JACKSON, BREEDER OF PART[illegible] and state poultry shows. Eggs and stock in season. Baldwin, Kan.

[illegible] WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of young[illegible] who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY



Fresh eggs are selling at 72 cents per dozen, or 6 cents an egg, at New York. Don't you wish you had an egg farm, with 5,000 laying hens, in the suburbs of that city?

The local markets are complaining of the scarcity of fresh eggs, and the price is rising steadily. With the fine brand of weather we have been having the first half of November, hens ought to be laying to beat the band.

If your hens are not laying, try feeding them a little meat or ground bone for a few days and see if they won't start up in business. After they once commence laying it is not so hard to keep them going.

While milk will help out the meat ration, it will not entirely do away with it, no matter how much of it you feed to the hens. They must have some animal food in addition. Hens will drink a lot of milk, however, both sweet and clabbered, and it is good for them and will help out in egg production.

We believe a great deal more of the ills that chickens are heir to are caused by overfeeding than underfeeding. And especially when the feed is fed on the ground among the droppings and filth of the poultry yard. A clean feeding trough is essential to the good health of the poultry flock.

There is no doubt about the busy hen being the paying hen, neither is there any doubt that the lazy hen gets to be the sick and listless one. Keep the hens scratching all day and you keep them from moping and dwindling away. Have a scratching shed and smother the feed with litter so that the hens must scratch or starve.

Another necessary thing at this time of year for hens that are confined is green food of some kind. There is nothing better for this purpose than sprouted oats. Pour warm water over half a pailful of oats and let them soak for 24 hours, then place the oats on trays, keep in a warm place, and sprinkle with warm water twice a day. An enormous growth of sprouts and roots will be the result in a couple of weeks. The hens will greedily eat roots, sprouts and all when fed to them.

In the report of the National Egg-Laying contest nothing was said about the profit and loss part of the experiment. It would have been interesting to know how much the feed of certain pens cost and how much was realized on the sale of the eggs from the same fowls, so as to know for certain the margin of profit there is in producing eggs. We know there must have been a large number of men employed to keep track of all different results and that it would be almost impossible to keep track of the profit and loss on each individual hen in the contest, but we think a record might have been kept of a few pens, which would have given us a general average of the cost of production and sale of the eggs.

Next month the poultry shows will be commencing in real earnest. It is the duty of all breeders to help out these shows in all the ways they can. First, by exhibiting their fowls, for it is the only true way to find out the value of one's stock. It also is a good method of advertising one's fowls. Those who have no show birds to exhibit should patronize the shows by their attendance. They can then see what manner of birds are raised by other breeders, and be governed accordingly to the correct mating of their own flocks. A poultry breeder that does not attend one or two poultry shows every season is not up with the times.

The Tri-State Poultry Association will held its annual show at Parsons, Kan., December 23 to 28. A poultry institute is to be held in connection with the show, the principal lecture to be delivered by Prof. William A. Lippincott of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, Kansas State Agricultural College. A. E. Blaker of Parsons is secretary of the show. He will send premium list and complete information upon request.

Central Kansas Poultry Show.

The Central Kansas Poultry Association will hold its annual show at Newton, December 9 to 14, to be judged by Heimlich and Snyder. They always have a good poultry show at Newton, and this year will be no exception. Their premiums are very liberal and their entry fees are small, only 25 cents a bird and a dollar on pen. Send for a premium list to E. R. Sanner, Secretary, Newton, Kan.

Good Farm Poultry Book.

A copy of the enlarged and revised edition of Farm Poultry, of the Rural Science Series, by George C. Watson, M. S., has been received by KANSAS FARMER. The information in this book is especially for farmer poultry raisers. The book contains sixteen chapters, covering a wide range of poultry subjects, and is profusely illustrated. The price is $1.50 and the book can be secured from the publishers, The MacMillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Profitable Poultry Selling.

Poultry breeders, in planning to find sales for surplus stock and eggs should have at hand the booklet, "Profitable Poultry Selling," issued by KANSAS FARMER. It is for free distribution to all those interested in selling breeding stock and eggs to the best advantage. The booklet is now in its second edition, and better than before. If you have surplus stock, or will have eggs for hatching for sale, you should not fail to have this booklet. It only takes your simple request on a post card to bring it by return mail.

Rhode Island Red Standard.

A subscriber at Little River, Kan., writes: "Will you please inform me where I can get American Standard of Perfection of Rose Comb Rhode Island Red poultry?"

The American Standard of Perfection, published by the American Poultry Association, contains complete description of all varieties of poultry recognized by the American Poultry Association. To date, standards for the different breeds have not been published. However, at the last annual convention of the American Poultry Association it was decided to publish breed standards in the order of the popularity of the breeds; this being based on the number exhibited during the year at the poultry shows. The information the American Poultry Association has received from the poultry show secretaries shows that a larger number of Barred Plymouth Rocks were exhibited last year than of any other variety. For this reason the first Breed Standard that will be put out will be for the Plymouth Rocks. The Rhode Island Red Standard will follow in a short time. The regular edition of the standard, containing descriptions of all breeds, includes complete information about Rhode Island Reds. The Standard retails at $1.50. You can get a copy by sending your order to E. D. Martin, secretary Kansas branch of American Poultry Association, Newton, Kan.

Indian Runner Ducks.

There is no branch of the poultry business that is just now receiving the all-around "booming" as is the breeding of this comparatively new breed of ducks. The poultry papers of the east, especially, are fairly teeming with articles from enthusiastic breeders. And, as is usual in such cases, much is being said that must be taken with the proverbial "grain of allowance." But after doing this, the fact remains that they are wonderful producers of eggs. In the Australian laying conest of last year, where every standard breed of fowls competed under exactly similar care, feed and surroundings, these ducks carried off the honors as egg yielders.

They are a native of India. They were introduced into England many years ago, where they fast sprang into popular favor, both for their meat and eggs. They were first called Indian ducks, but owing to their rapid movements [illegible] termed runners—hence we have Indian Runners.

In shape and carriage they are very beautiful—long and slim in body, with almost an erect carriage, when in motion. They do not require the careful

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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Funeral Director and
Licensed Embalmer.
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LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS—TRIO, $10; toms, $4. Otis Miller, Logan, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, lusty young toms, $4 each. Order early. J. M. Nielson, Maple Heights Farm, R. F. D. 5, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, large, good color. Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpington chickens. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

TURKEY BARGAINS — 500 M. BRONZE, 300 White Holland, 200 Bourbon Red, also several thousand cockerels of standard poultry. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Address W. F. Holcomb, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

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BLACK LANGSHANS—COCKERELS, $1 and $2; pullets, 75c. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

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MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS — Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

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PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

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INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, $1 EACH; drakes, $2 each for 30 days; fawn and white. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, BOTH light and dark fawns, white egg strain, $1.50 each. Order quickly. H. D. Williams, Greenleaf, Kan.



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SITUATIONS WANTED ads. up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks**, for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

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WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

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$50.00 TO $100.00 A MONTH FOR YOUR spare time. Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Cash benefits when sick, injured, and at death. Write quick for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 721, Covington, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HILton Oil Burner. Any hustling agent can make $150 to $200 per month. Cheapest fuel on the market. For particulars, address T. L. Abington, M. D., Loring, La.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike. Write immediately for application blank. Address Dept. O, care of Kansas Farmer.

WANTED—SALESMAN WITH EXPERIence raising hogs on farm and graduate Agricultural College; capable of selling high-class line to farmers direct. Good opportunity for right man. State age, experience and salary expected. Address A, care Kansas Farmer.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

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SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

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WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM. WILL take part crop as pay. Can furnish two good horses and tools. Best references. M. Davenport, Route 3, Hobert, Okla.

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FOR SALE — 25 COWS AND HEIFERS, full blood Shorthorns. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

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SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS for sale. Two Shires and one Hackney coming three. Plenty of bone. Farmer's price. J. B. Brownrigg, Breeder, Mount Ida, Kan.

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CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM REGISTered Shropshire sheep. Prices right, quality the best. Stock for sale at all times. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kansas.

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REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — FIVE LARGE BUILDING lots for $450. Northeast Townsite Co., 614 N. Fifth St., Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FARMS FOR sale and exchange. Edd Searles, Easton, Kan.

WANT TO BUY 10 QUARTERS OF western Kansas land at $400 each per quarter, if level. Layton Bros., Osborne, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

90-ACRE FARM 7-ROOM HOUSE; MAMmoth jack; span mules, broken. Sell or trade for stock. 20 miles west of Topeka. E. O. Gathers, Maple Hill, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT OF LOCATION AND business in Nevada I will sell 80 acres of rich black limestone eastern Kansas land cheap. For particulars address, E. M. Goss, Wadsworth, Nev.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. American Investment Association, 43 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

EIGHTY ACRES IN NEOSHO CO., 4½ mi. Galesburg; 45 a. cult., 20 a. pasture, 15 a. meadow, 5-room house, new barn 26 x 36 ft.; level, near school. Price, $3,600. Write for full description. Home Investment Co., Chanute, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800 — Hamilton County, Kansas. Rich Arkansas River bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence, no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, WELL IMproved, 8 miles from town; 45 acres broke; mostly all bottom land; 7 acres of timber, oak and walnut, balance good pasture land watered by a fine spring. Price, $30 per acre. Terms easy. Must sell quick. J. B. Hume, Bushong, Kansas.

IF YOU ARE COMING TO WHEATLAND, come quick, before the choice locations are all taken. Farmers are flocking into Wyoming's Gold Medal Colony fast. Deeded and Carey Act lands, with abundant perpetual water supply, at $40 an acre. Beautiful country with abundant climate. Big, sure crops, and markets on the spot. Come now. Homeseekers' railroad rates December 3. Write today for guaranteed literature. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

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HOUNDS THAT GET THE GAME. SEND 2-cent stamp for prices. J. L. Rash, Centerville, Kan.

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BARGAINS IN MULEFOOT BOARS. Write me at once. J. Rimge, Concordia, Mo.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FERRETS OF ALL KINDS. PRICES free. Fred Bangasser, Freeport, Ill.

$3.00 GENUINE SWEDISH MAGNETIC extra concaved razor, $1 barber's hone, $1 for both, mailed paid. Newton Cutlery Co., Newton, Kan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE. MODern methods, position secured, commission paid while learning, tools given free with each course. Low tuition. Call or write Topeka Barber College, 332-B Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

heaving that chickens do. A shed opened to the south and well bedded with straw makes ideal night quarters for them. In summer, they prefer the open. Neither are they affected by the many diseases of chickens such as cholera, roup and gapes; nor are they ever bothered with lice or mites. These facts, coupled with their splendid all the year laying qualities, seem to declare that the Indian Runner has come to stay.

During our three weeks' siege of zero weather last winter, when the snow was blowing and drifting through every crevice and crack, and when every chicken here on my place had balked at the egg proposition, those faithful little Runners fairly dug out nests in the snow and laid them pearly eggs. It was a sight that won me over completely. I had never liked ducks, and I went into the Indian Runners with a prejudice against them. But they certainly have made good and I am strictly the friend of the Indian Runner from henceforth.

There are three distinct varieties, the light fawn and white, the English brown penciled and white, and the pure white. They do not differ in general characteristics, such as shape, habits and egg production. But as our Standard of Perfection recognizes only the light fawn and white, it follows that that variety only can compete for honors in the show room, except when special provision is made by the show management. As the American people, as a rule, strongly favor American products, the popular demand drifts more and more towards the American Standard kind.

Do not understand, however, that I mean to discredit the other varieties. If purely market eggs or market stock is wanted, the English breed or white will give you just as good results.

But as there seems to be such an unlimited demand for eggs for hatching, and breeding stock, this field gives promise of great profits to the poultry keeper who gets in early in the business.

My advice to the farm woman of Kansas is: If you want veritable little egg machines that will yield you more profit, with less loss and work, in one year than your chickens ever had in two, raise a flock of Runners.—MRS. CLYDE MYERS, "The Big Three" Farms, Fredonia, Kan.

"Boys on the Farm."

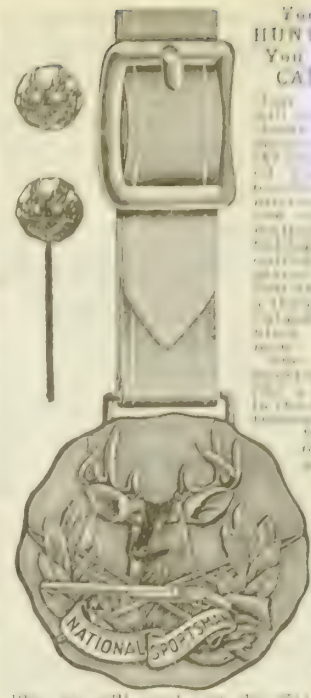
"The practice of the well-to-do farmer who moves to town to 'educate his children' is an old story and is fraught with many a hidden tragedy, to say nothing of the impoverishment of the land and the social order left behind," writes W. A. McKeever of the Kansas Agricultural College in his book, "Boys on the Farm." There is much good reading in this book and every farmer will enjoy it whether or not he is in sympathy with the expressed view. He says: "Why cannot the intelligent farmer remain on the home place and join a movement having for its purpose that of making the neighborhood a more desirable place of human habitation?

"One of the dullest places in the world is the country town which has been filled up with retired farmers. These are usually men who came into the place for the purpose of getting all the possible advantages at the lowest possible cost. In the typical case, the new city dweller of this class secures a very good residence, and that often, if possible, just outside the city limits in order to avoid local taxes. He takes little or no interest in the town's municipal affairs and votes against nearly all improvements. He keeps his own cow, horse, chickens and garden, and brings extra supplies in from the farm. Gradually he takes on a few city ways. That is, he uses less home produce and buys more at the stores. But for want of stimulating employment he gradually grows stouter and mentally more stupid —an indication that he is dying at the top and that he is soon to be cut down. Really the retired farmer is a nuisance to a town and the town is a bore to him.

"But what of the children whom he brought in to 'educate'? They learn rapidly, soon take on city manners. The natural restraints from evil conduct, which the farm home furnished, is now wanting. The blare and bluster of the town both excite and delight them, while the parents have positively no rules or standards by which to govern and direct their young in the new situation. All the boys and girls need to do in order to gain a parental consent to go out at night is to declare that 'everybody is going' or that they are 'expected' to be there, and the thing is settled. Thus the young ruralists newly come to town go dancing and prancing off into a veritable world of sweet dreams and delights—spoiled forever for any service that they might have rendered in building up the country community—and finally destined to become mere cogs in the ever grinding wheels of the same city.

"Moral: If you must retire, arrange to stay at the old farmstead to do it."

If your live stock is not worth keeping well, it is not worth keeping at all. Weed out the boarders.



You [illegible] HUNT [illegible] You [illegible] CAMPING—

[illegible] fellows gather [illegible] about their [illegible] round trips [illegible] for a $1 bill! Special Trial Offer: [illegible] what it's like, we will send you the National Sportsman Magazine for three months and your choice of a handsome Universal Sportsman Buttonhook emblem in the form of a Lapel Button, a Scarf Pin, or a Watch Fob, as here shown, on receipt of 25c in stamps or coin. Don't delay—join our big Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Nature-loving National Sportsman Brotherhood today.

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN MAGAZINE,
60 Federal St., Boston.

Boys, Look Here

Do You Want a Real Watch?

If you do, send us your name at once and we will tell you how you can secure the beautiful, guaranteed watch illustrated herewith.



Listen, just a minute! We don't want you to answer this unless you are in dead earnest and really want a watch. We are not going to send you this watch free. This is an honest advertisement and we will tell you how you can get this watch by doing just a little work for us. You can do it. It has been done by hundreds of other boys.

Let us tell you how easy it is to secure a fine watch. Just send your name on a card saying that you want a watch. You can be wearing the watch inside of 10 days. Address,

Watch Dept., Kansas Farmer
Topeka, Kansas

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DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY

Spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax, B. & C. Col. and Neb. Wonder breeding, at reasonable prices.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 months old. Prices, $75 to $100, for quick sale.

JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

THE STRAY LIST

W. B. SPURLOCK, COUNTY CLERK Geary County. Taken Up.—By W. E. Setzer, in Milford Township, Geary Co., one red cow, 12 years old; white spot on left flank.

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DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

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ALFALFA AND FRUIT LANDS

We have just purchased and are now subdividing into small farms the famous 108,000-acre Chowchilla Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, California. All smooth, level land, ready for the plow. Best of soil and climate. Six to eight cuttings of alfalfa per season, yielding 1½ to 2 tons to each cutting, which sells for $9 to $10 per ton in the field. Fruit and vegetables thrive [illegible]

Prices from $100 to $150 per acre, easy terms. An opportunity to select a choice farm from the largest California tract yet to be subdivided.

Write us for beautiful illustrated booklet. **UNITED STATES FARM LAND COMPANY, 917-18 City Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.**

CHICKIASKIA RIVER

320 acres, 240 of which is immense Chickaskia River bottom, balance good smooth upland, 55 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, balance in cultivation, 110 acres of which is immense growing wheat, and all goes to buyer. Improvements worth $4,000. Price, $55 per acre. Other great Sumner County bargains. Write for big list. No trades.

Wm. Hembrow, Caldwell, Kan.

FOR SALE—283 acres, 5 mi. S. E. Chanute; fine 6-room and 3-room houses, 2 new barns, silo, 10 a. alfalfa, 40 a. clover, 160 a. cultivation, bal. pasture. One of best farms in county. $60 per acre.
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OWNERS OR AGENTS—Write us for trades of all kinds, everywhere. We can match you. **BUXTON LAND CO., Utica, Ness County, Kan.**

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FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, $10 to $15. Also city property. **Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.**

240 ACRES of creek bottom land, 1½ miles from station, 6 miles from town of 20,000. All will raise alfalfa. Price, $8,000, half cash.
ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of $1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write
HARRY PIERCE, Junction City, Kansas.

ARKANSAS FARM—318½ acres within 250 yards of Prairie Grove, on the Ozark branch Frisco. Splendid for live stock and unsurpassed for all the cereals. Worth $100 per acre. Present price, $20,000.
DAVID W. ADAMS, Prairie Grove, Ark.

READ THIS.

I have improved farms in Anderson Co., Kansas, for sale at the owners' prices, from $35 to $65 per acre. Cash deals a specialty. Address **W. L. MORRIS, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kan.**

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL.

Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

Being past 70 years of age I offer for sale my corn mill and flour and feed business in Pittsburg.
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BUY FROM OWNER.

We have a list of farmers who wish to sell. Will introduce you, and you buy direct from them. If interested, write **H. M. Burtiss & Co., Humboldt, Allen County, Kansas.**

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160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
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Three Well Improved 80 Acres, priced at $55 per acre. These places are located near Ottawa, a town of over 10,000. 120 acres, 3 miles of railroad town; 5-room house, barn, all tillable; $2,000 down, remainder at 6 per cent. Extra fine 80 acres, all bottom land, 3 miles of Ottawa; 8 acres alfalfa, 60 acres wheat that goes with the place. Price, $75 per acre, if sold in the next 10 days. Do not wait or write about these farms, but come at once. Will give terms on all these farms. Wire us when you start. **Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.**

For Sale Where Alfalfa Is King

320 acres, 2 miles from Scott City, all in cultivation. 35 acres in alfalfa. Deep, rich, black loam, level, 30 feet to inexhaustible supply of water sufficient for all irrigation purposes. See J. W. Lough account of irri[illegible] page 8. One of these plants is on the adjoining section and a little deeper to water than this tract. Will sell all or 160 or half interest in the whole and join purchaser in installing one good plant for both quarters. Price, $50 per acre.
D. C. WOOD, Scott City, Kansas.

[illegible] Acre Stock Grass and Hay Ranch.
448 head Shorthorn cattle (mostly cows); 44 head Percheron and Norman high-bred [illegible] in the stack (wheat and oats); 300 tons alfalfa and timothy hay; three never-failing running streams; located 50 miles south of Denver; must be sold. Write for full information.
The Willett & Coressel Investment Co., 1650 Champa St. Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE—320 acres, 3½ miles county seat; all smooth, all fenced with American woven wire; extra large barn. Price, $20,000. Pay $5,000 cash, terms to suit on balance. Smaller farms on same terms.
J. H. FUSS, Medford, Okla.

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320 acres bluestem meadow and pasture. Four-fifths mow or cultivable, abundance creek water, best of bluestem grass, fine location, Bourbon Co., Kan.
CHENAULT BROS., Fort Scott, Kan.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN.—320 acres of land, 220 under irrigation, with good water right; 115 acres alfalfa; artesian well of fine soft water; 5-room house and good outbuildings; adjoins the open range; unlimited free pasture for stock. Address
CHAS. F. HELM, La Junta, Colo.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, improved farm, 160 acres, near this town. Address
L. BELKNAP, Exec., Pittsburg, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS DAIRY FARM.
Sixty acres adjoining Osage City, all smooth second bottom land, 25 acres red clover, 8 acres corn, some fruit, balance white clover and bluegrass pasture. This is an ideal dairy farm. Six-room house, good cave, new barn 40 x 40 with loft, hen houses, summer kitchen, half mile to high school, on main traveled road, R. F. D. and phone. Price, $5,000.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

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If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

A BARGAIN AT THE PRICE.

320 acres, 8-room house, two cellars under house, cistern, pump in kitchen, barn 38 x 60, room for 25 head of horses; corn crib, oats bin, water tank in barn, cow barn for 10 cows, granary, tool sheds, corn cribs, all necessary buildings, two wind pumps, wells, 60 acres hog-tight, fenced and cross-fenced, excellent stock farm. 165 acres have been farmed. Much more could be farmed. Haven't the help to care for the farm. Price, $52.50 per acre. For information write **Noah Wagner, Overbrook, Kan., Rte. 1.**

320 Acres Smooth Land, 260 cultivation, 100 wheat, 4 miles Brewster, Sherman Co., Kan. Also 160, 6 miles, 120 cultivation, bargain. Owner,
W. L. HARRISON, Leavenworth, Kan.

FARM BARGAINS.

Farms, ranches, city property and merchandise; for sale or exchange; any size, any price, anywhere. Write for large free list. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

FARMS

for sale or exchange, anywhere. Write what you want. **H. F. MATTHEWS, Oswego, Kan.**

EASY PAYMENTS To Make Money on Choice Lots in PLAINS, KANSAS. I've got them at $17.50 to $50.
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas. Drawer "B."

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN S. E. KANSAS.
160, 3½ miles Pleasanton; well improved; $50 per a. 200, 3 miles Pleasanton, good improvements; $55 per a. 80, 2¾ miles Pleasanton, $42.50 per a. 80, 55 a. in cultivation, balance timber and pasture, $25 per a.
THE EXCHANGE, Pleasanton, Kan.

GOVERNMENT LAND AND ARTESIAN WATER.

How would you like to own one of Uncle Sam's farms, where we have the best climate in the United States, excellent railroad facilities and markets, rich government land, and pure artesian water in abundance? Some localities boast of one or two of these conditions, but we have them all. Did you ever stop and think how scarce government land is getting? Then why not act at once when the opportunity is before you? Mr. Renter, why not have a farm and a home of your own instead of giving all the profits to Mr. Owner? Irrigation in an artesian belt cannot be beat. Dig your well and the water comes gushing forth. No pumping, no water right to pay—you have the water there ready to put on your crops when they most need it. Land in the same altitude, in an artesian belt and under the same conditions, only developed and improved, is now selling for from $250 to $700 per acre. Why not get in on the ground floor and profit by the advancement of the land? If you are interested at all and want to know more about our proposition, call or write us at once and we will give you the details in full.

PORTALES IRRIGATED LAND CO.,
505 Murdock Bldg. Wichita, Kan.

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FARM LANDS
In the South

Perhaps you can make a living anywhere, but there are other things to consider. You want comfort for yourself, your family and your stock. The southern country through which runs the Kansas City Southern Ry. offers you this comfortable climate and a condition as to fertile soil, sufficient rainfall, and excellent markets, that is unequalled today in any portion of the United States. Competence and health are to be found, and we will direct you to the place best suited to you. Address.

WM. NICHOLSON,
Immigration Agent, K. C. S. Ry. Co., 618 Thayer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

IRRIGATED FARM

For Sale—Fine irrigated form, 1 mile from Crystal City, Cross S. Ranch, Zavalla County, Texas. Fine well and 30 acres improved. Price, $50 per acre.

R. G. CALLAHAN,

Gibbs Bldg, San Antonio, Texas.

160 ACRES, 2 MILES TOWN—Johnson County, Kansas. Seven-room house, barn and other outbuildings, fine location, 20 miles Kansas City. $100 per acre. Terms to suit. Write for list Johnson County farms. **Rich land at Kansas City's door.**
T. H. MILLER, Olathe, Kansas.

HERE YOU ARE

Improved 160 and 80-acre farms for sale at a bargain, from $40 to $50 per acre, where we grow corn and alfalfa. Write for full description.
Severns & Hettick, Williamsburg, Kan.

180 Acres Fine Land—Nicely improved, within 1½ miles of Pleasanton, Kan.; $55.00 per acre. 240 acres near Mound City, Kan., at $45.00 per acre. These are exceptionally good bargains. Big list of bargains. Write,
A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

LAND FOR MERCHANDISE

200 acres, Chautauqua Co., Kan., $6,000. $9,000 general merchandise. Want good Kansas land. Write for exchange list.
HUNTER BROS., Independence, Kan.

FOR CASH—If sold in 30 days, 160 acres, 1½ miles of Bush City; well improved; all in cultivation. Write
TRIPLETT LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

HAVE SEVERAL very fertile relinquishments, prices from $450 to $750, well located and partly improved. No trade.
KINGERY REALTY CO., Kingery, Kan.

Get an Oklahoma Farm on Payments.
Oklahoma farm lands to actual settlers, with or without cash payment down, balance in yearly payments. Over 100 farms to select from.
Joseph F. Loche, Wynnewood, Okla.

ESTATE 320 ACRES.

Must sell soon. Extra good farm, all can be cultivated. Good improvements, common high school close, R. F. D., telephone, natural gas. Will sell quarter. **F. W. Meyer, Administrator, Bronson, Kansas.**

FOR SALE The finest and best 160-acre farm in Wisconsin. Good buildings and silo. Owner,
HENRY TOLLEFSON, Grantsburg, Wis.

FOR SALE QUICK

A Well Improved 235-Acre Farm, 4 miles of Garnett, Kan., at $36 per acre. Also 156-acre farm, 2½ miles of Garnett, Kan., at $7,200; good improvements. Must be sold at once. Don't wait to write.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

CHEAPEST FARM IN S. E. KANSAS.
325 acres; 140 acres in cultivation, 150 acres meadow, 40 acres creek bottom, 6-room house, barn 26 x 34, fine spring of water in yard. A fine proposition. Must be sold in 30 days. Price, $32.50 per acre.
M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

FINE 80

With beautiful new bungalow, water works. Good buildings. Terms and price reasonable.
Owner, Box 127, White City, Kansas.

LOOK AT THIS ! !

320 Acres Valley Land, 4½ miles from railroad town; fine for alfalfa. The only thing in the neighborhood that can be bought for less than $40 per acre. One quarter within 1 mile sold this summer for $9,000, same valley and soil as this. If you want a snap, come and see this at once. No trades. Good terms on part.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

LISTEN HERE!

Two best little farms in Linn County: 60 acres, 2 miles town, highly improved, rich sandy loam, 5 acres timber, plenty good water, $75 per acre. 70 acres, 3½ miles town, rich black land, 3 acres timber, plenty water, 20 acres in wheat looks fine; $75 per acre. No agents. Buy direct from owners, getting too old to farm. Telephone and interest in line goes with each place. Particulars, address **Lock Box 272, Pleasanton, Kansas.**

GREENWOOD COUNTY HAY LAND.
420 acres, 7 miles of Fall River. Good fencing, 50 acres cultivated, balance all fine grass; 3-room house; about 30 acres timber in one corner; everlasting spring water; black, rich soil, lays nice; close school. $22.50 per acre. 250 acres used as meadow. This is the making of a fine combination farm when improved. The hay crops in 5 years will pay for the land. Is owned by non-resident, hence low price buys this if sold soon. Half cash, balance time and terms to suit. **W. A. Nelson, Real Estate Salesman, Fall River, Greenwood Co., Kan.**

FOR SALE—120 acres finely improved, all tillable, close to town and school. This is a fine home. Price, $6,200.
BYRD H. CLARK, Erie, Kan.

OSBORNE COUNTY.—Fine 160-acre farm, 100 acres in cultivation, rich black loam. Will sell on small payment, 10 years time on balance. Much cheaper and better than renting. Write **J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kan.**

"ARKANSAS FARMS"

For high-grade farm, timber and nice lands, write
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

Best Farm Bargains in Central Kansas.
Corn, 30 to 75 bu.; wheat, 20 to 45; alfalfa, 3 to 5 tons. Free list.
F. C. Brockney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.

MONEY MAKERS AND GOOD HOMES.
Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale. No trades. But city property and stocks of merchandise to exchange. Special bargain list.
J. F. BRADSHAW,
P. O. Box No. 46. Lenexa, Kansas.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

1,000—FARMS—1,000

Everywhere for Exchange. Get our fair plan of making trades all over the United States. **Graham Bros., Eldorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. **RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.**

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

Work Done by the Grade Cow.

Last week the live stock editor attended a sale of cattle which had about it several unusual features, chief among which was the fact that the animals sold were grade dairy cattle which had been making money for their owner on land which was valued at $1,200 per acre. The cattle in question were mostly full blood Holsteins. That is, they were practically pure-bred animals which could not be registered because of the loss of earlier records. Many of them were Jersey grades of high quality, a few were cross-bred Jerseys and Holsteins, but all had been selected for their ability to do the work.

The encroachments of the city upon this farm had compelled the owner to disperse his cattle in order that he might move to another farm where he intended to found a pure-bred registered herd. A part of the animals sold were pure-bred Holsteins with pedigrees, and at least one of them with an A. R. O. record. It was somewhat curious to note that the grade animals with records of performance sold proportionately higher than did the pure-bred animals which could be used for breeding purposes. In other words, the buyers at this sale seem to prefer to pay their money for those animals which would produce the immediate dollar rather than for those whose progeny could be sold as breeders. It is not the fact that the animals, to the number of more than 100, sold so well, but the fact that the demand for them was based entirely upon their record as producers and not upon any future profits which might come through their record as breeders, which made this sale remarkable.

The sale was made by Mr. Frank Buzard, who has attained to success and competence through his ability to pick good cows. As the sale was a complete dispersion, it included many very young cattle, and heifer calves that were only just past the weaning sold for $30 to $40, while a pure-bred bull of excellent pedigree brought only $65. In the language of the auctioneer who conducted the sale, "The demand is so great for milch cows that anyone can sell dairy stock." It is doubtful is any one would like, however, to undertake to make even a good dairy, equipped with pure-bred animals and good machinery, a paying proposition on $1,200 an acre land. Of course it is true that this dairy has grown up with the increase in value of the land, and when the city crowded it so that it became necessary to divide the farm up into town lots a better basis of operation was afforded the owner, because he said he could operate a pure-bred dairy herd on land of lower money value and thus increase his profit by being able to sell his surplus stock for breeding purposes as well as to produce a higher quality of dairy produce for his customers on cheaper land.

POLAND CHINAS



Say, Mr. Farmer and Breeder, I have a fine crop of fall pigs, all sired by my great young Poland China boar, Advance 60508, for which I recently refused $500 cash. I have decided to sell the entire crop, boars and gilts, for $15 each. Dirt cheap. First come, first served. Come and take your choice, or send a friend to choose for you. If you cannot do either, then send your check and let me choose for you.

PAUL E. HAWORTH, Lawrence, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

LARGE POLAND CHINAS

Choice boars, bred sows and gilts for sale. Sired by King Hadley, John Ex. and John Long 2d. Prices right.

W. Z. BAKER, Rich Hill, Mo.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. **R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.**

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.

J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30

Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

Hereford Cattle Sale.

On Thursday, December 5, R. T. Plummer, Wellington, Kan., will sell his entire herd of Hereford cattle, consisting of 15 cows, 10 heifers and 6 young bulls of breeding age. All the cows are regular breeders—several have young calves at foot and are bred again. They come from the best herds known, and the blood lines are from some of the best families. Mr. Plummer has sold his farm and is selling everything. Nothing will be reserved or bid in, as Mr. Plummer is moving off the farm to town. The bulls are big, strong fellows, mostly two years old, and all of them are old enough for service. The catalogs are ready to mail out. Please send for one. The sale ad appears in this issue. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons.

Dec. 17—Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan. Sale to be held at Manhattan.
Dec. 19—J. C. Robison, Towanda, Kan.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 6—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4-5—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Poland Chinas.

Dec. 11—H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Loug, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 3—Williams Bros., Villisca, Ia.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. M. Porter, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 6—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Combination Sale.

Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

Jersey Bulls for Sale.

F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan., offers a choice Jersey bull calf, old enough for light service, that is out of a 6¾-gallon 6 per cent dam whose dams before her have tested 5 per cent or better. Another younger bull and full brother. Both sired by the Cooper imported bull, Uncle Peter's Goldmine, and whose dam is a granddaughter of Flying Fox. Note the advertisement in the Jersey column and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

L. C. Horst of Newton, Kan., a prominent breeder of Dark Cornish fowls, which variety of chickens was formerly known as Cornish Indian Games, is offering through the advertising columns of Kansas Farmer a nice lot of cockerels for breeding purposes. In last week's' issue a mistake was made in setting the ad and Mr. Horst's chickens were referred to as Spanish. The ad appears correctly in this week's issue. In writing Mr. Horst remember that he breeds Cornish and not Spanish chickens.

Holstein Blue Book.

Secretary F. L. Houghton of the American Holstein-Friesian Association has done himself and his famous breed of cattle a great service in the compilation of the facts included in the Blue Book which he has just issued. A complete list of sires of all cows admitted to advanced registry and the daughters of such sires and their sons which have sired daughters admitted to advanced registry, together with milk and butter fat yields. Very much other information, with full page pictures of noted cows, are included. The book sells for $3, and can be had from Kansas Farmer office.

Tenneholm Shorthorns.

E. S. Myers, owner of the Tenneholm Shorthorns of Chanute, Kan., makes a change in his advertising card and offers some choice Shorthorn bulls for sale. These young bulls are of the right kind. The 15-months-old bull is a low down, thick-fleshed, very smooth fellow, with a good leg under each corner. He is a pure Cruickshank of the Barmpton family. The other two are out of Bates cows and sired by his two herd bulls. This makes them an especially fine combination, as it gives the high finish and quality of the Bates, with the thick flesh, easy feeding and early maturing character of the Scotch. In writing about these bulls please mention Kansas Farmer.

Kyle's Good Sale.

Ira C. Kyle & Son, breeders of big-boned Poland Chinas at Mankato, Kan., were successful in their sale of November 15. Mr. Kyle writes: "Please find enclosed check in payment for our advertising, with our thanks for the good service you gave. We had an ideal day, a good crowd, and a good sale. We sold 25 boar pigs by Giant Chief Price for an average of $26 per head. Col. N. S. Hoyt assisted by Col. John Brennon handled the sale." Following is a list of representative sales:

Fred Folger, Cawker City	$40.00
George Dempsey, Formoso	40.00
J. M. Wilson, Lebanon	36.00
F. R. Darling, Randall	39.00
T. M. Wilson, Lebanon	34.00
W. S. George	32.00
W. A. Schluto, Courtland	29.50
J. M. Brennan, Esbon	31.00
N. Ferguson	27.50
N. E. Withgitt	32.00
L. B. Drake	25.00
E. O. Green	35.50
Jake Allen, Montrose	22.00
William Starner	25.00
Carl Thomson	20.00
Dan Davis & Son, Otego	25.00

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and spring pigs sired by that famous old boar, Smiling Tom 2d. Fifty boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also some choice gilts bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want to buy at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction. If you want to buy one of the big boars that are getting ready for the fall trade, you will ship them, hogs before paying for them. Kansas Farmer.

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walton, Kan.

POLAND CHINAS

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned kind that will weigh after maturity from 700 to 1,000 pounds. Boars and gilts for sale. SIRED BY DOUBLE TEN HADLEY AND ALL FALL IN. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Farm one mile from station, New Market, and Postoffice Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest combination of big type breed sows and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my point.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best sons and boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Herd has been tested for cholera over 1 year.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM, Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE. Herd boar Chief I Am 2nd 9 by Chief I Am, dam Queen by Crimson Wonder 1 A. Also choice spring boars and gilts at bargain prices. A chance for a great herd boar.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and I. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boar members.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 50 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Am entirely sold out on spring boars, but will have something choice to offer a little later. **R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.**

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

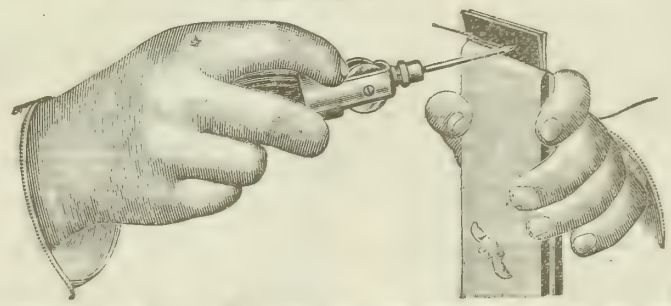
HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

HIGGINS' BIG DUROCS.

We have spring boars by "Crimson Wonder Again," "King the Col," Golden Model Again, and boars other sires of note. Out of dams by Valley King, and others. Priced to sell, and guaranteed to please. Write or call. **JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kan.**

Mend Your Own Harness

WITH A KANSAS FARMER SPEEDY STITCHER SEWING AWL.



This Speedy Stitcher Awl is the latest and best hand sewing tool on the market. The regular price is $1 everywhere. Finished in highly polished rock maple handle and nickel metal parts. Provided with a set of diamond-pointed, grooved needles, including a special needle for tapping shoes. All parts inside the handle. Convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Anyone can operate the Speedy Stitcher. Mends anything made of leather or canvas.

OUR OFFER.

We will send one of these **Speedy Stitcher Awls** to anyone sending us one new subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year at our regular subscription price of $1, or will send it free to any present subscriber sending $1 for a renewal subscription, and 25 cents extra for shipping.

THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

When You Write Advertisers

Be sure to mention this paper. Our advertisers like to know where their replies come from.

Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR



Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades $1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

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Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in my barns, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa.

JERSEY CATTLE

CHOICE JERSEY CALVES.

Two very fine bull calves by Golden Shy Fox, dam Winnie's Golden Baby. One calved Jan. 1, 1912, registered, $65. The other Nov. 15, 1912, registered, $35.
T. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

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The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
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BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
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Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
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Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
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PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.

For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
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A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
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RED POLLED CATTLE—The dual purpose breed. The most profitable for the farmer. Choice young bulls for sale, priced right.
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High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding, and in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
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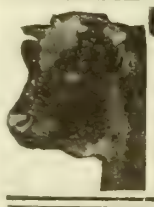
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ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
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One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls and heifers, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
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Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

PURE SCOTCH HERD BULL FOR SALE

—One that we have been using in the herd; 2 years old and a splendid individual. Nine other choice bulls of different ages, also cows and heifers, in calf or otherwise. No Poland Chinas for sale until we raise more. Inspection solicited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.

Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

G. E. Clark. W. W. Dunham.
CAPITAL VIEW GALLOWAYS
12 Miles West of Topeka.
A choice lot of bulls 10 to 20 months old, by imported and American bred sires. They will please you. Address
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A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Having bought entire one of the largest and best producing dairy herds in Shawnee County, I am now offering them in any number in connection with my heifers. They are all under 8 years, mostly 3 to 6 years old. Heavy milkers and heavy springers. Nearly 100 head to select from. These cattle are very high grade. Also bulls, any age, both high grade and registered.
IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
100 head of strictly high-grade well-grown heifers coming 2 and 3 years old that are bred to registered bulls. Also two carloads of young high-grade cows due to calve in March and April, tuberculin tested.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.

Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

Enclosed please find check in payment for our advertising. We have had good results from our Kansas Farmer advertising, and have sold most of our sale stock.—DR. JOHN GILDOW & SON, Breeders of Big-Type Poland Chinas, Jamesport, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

W. H. Lynch of Reading, Kan., is offering 40 choice boars ready for service. They are big strong fellows. He is also offering bred sows and bred gilts. Please look up ad and write for prices. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Lee Bros.' Percheron Sale.

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of Kansas when so good an opportunity to buy pure-bred Percheron stallions, mares and colts as will be offered in the two great sales to be held by Lee Bros. of Harveyville and J. C. Robison of Towanda, Kan. Lee Bros. will hold their sale in the live stock pavilion of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan., on Tuesday, December 17, at which time they will offer 15 stallions and 35 mares and colts. This offering will include the entire show herd with which the Lee Bros. made such a remarkable record during the State Fair circuit and at the American Royal. The only reservation which they make among their show animals is the aged stallion Scipion, which is not included in the sale. To few young men even in the progressive west has ever come the success which has been attained by Lee Bros. in their business of importing, breeding and selling Percheron horses. When a young Kansas firm can capture the majority of the prizes at the big state fairs and wind up with a grand championship at the American Royal, it is fair to suppose that they have horses of quality. Practically every buyer can be suited from this offering, as they will have animals of all ages and both sexes. This sale will give the buyer an opportunity to visit the agricultural college and inspect the work which is now being done in the feeding and development of horses. Taken all together, the occasion of this sale is one that no farmer in Kansas ought to miss without regret, and even if you cannot be present, you can write to Lee Bros. for a catalog and send your bid to one of the auctioneers with the assurance that everything will be exactly as represented. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

J. C. Robison Percheron Sale.

Following the Percheron sale of Lee Bros. of Harveyville, to be held at Manhattan, J. C. Robison, owner of the famous Whitewater Falls Stock Farm, will sell 50 imported and American-bred Percheron stallions, mares and colts at the splendid sale pavilion on his farm near Towanda, Kan. Mr. Robison recently imported 90 head of Percherons from France, and he will include 25 of these in this sale offering. The balance of the offering will be selected from among the best American-bred horses on his farm. The reputation of the White Water Falls Stock Farm for its splendid Percherons is widely known, and that of its owner for square and fair dealing and honesty of purpose is beyond question. The Kansas Agricultural College has recently bought five head of Percherons from Mr. Robison to be used in their pure-bred experiments, and this is only one of a number of such purchases that have been made from him by the Kansas and other state agricultural colleges. When a man gets along in his business so far that he can command the repeated purchased by a number of state agricultural colleges, he has very nearly reached the top. Mr. Robison has broken numerous state records and several world records in the previous 14 sales which he has held at his farm. He knows what his customers want and he breeds to that type. He now has the largest number of pure-bred Percheron horses to be found on any farm in the United States, and from among the 200 head which are now thriving on Kansas alfalfa on his farm, will be selected the animals to be put in this sale. The imported animals have been here long enough to be thoroughly acclimated, and everything will be sold exactly as represented. To the breeder or farmer who wants good Percheron horses these two sales will offer an unusual opportunity which they cannot afford to miss even though they should not be successful in bidding. Send for catalog and kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

Study the Colts.

The horse is man's most valuable animal, and there are but few men, especially among farmers, but think they are horsemen. But are they? How much do we really know about the horse in spite of the fact that we handle him every day?

Now the horse business has come to be specialized to such a degree that there are not only different breeds of horses suitable to different uses, but there are different types within those breeds.

There is money to be made in raising draft horses, but they must be drafters. If indifferently bred or cared for a horse may not be classed as a drafter on the market even though he has been bred along draft lines. A horse of draft breeding may be either a drafter, a logger, a feeder, a wagon horse, a chunk, a farmer or a plug, and rank in value in this order. If a drafter sells for $250, a chunk would bring about $150 to $175, and a plug from $10 to $25.

Now, with these facts in mind, the animal husbandry department of the Agricultural College has purchased 20 head of four and five-month-old colts of all types of draft horses, none of which had dams weighing less than 1600 pounds, and will study the effects of feeding upon growth; the cost of producing high priced market horses and other matters in connection with their development.

Now why cannot the farm boy who cannot attend the Agricultural college, do something along this line? Show your boy all of the points of value which you can illustrate in your own stables and then teach him to carefully observe and compare these horses with those of your neighbors.

Two things will come of this, you will find, when you come to teach the boy and answer his questions about horses, that you do not know as much as you thought you did and you will find that the boy will learn mighty fast and acquire a fund of knowledge that will be of immense value to him in after years.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.

Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 8, Inman, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
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J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
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COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

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Write Early
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Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

Two Great Percheron Sales OF THE WEST

100—STALLIONS AND MARES—100

LEE BROTHERS SALE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1912

AT MANHATTAN, KANSAS

In College Sale Pavilion

FIFTEEN STALLIONS

AND

THIRTY FIVE MARES AND COLTS

Includes our entire show herd except Scipion 27123 (43667)

In this offering is Galette, the grand champion mare of our 1912 show circuit; her stable mate, Allie, a five-year-old; Delia, reserve champion yearling, Oklahoma State Fair; Jocaste, a great three-year-old imported mare; Carno, the champion American-bred stallion, American Royal, Kansas City; De Coseline, reserve champion Kansas State Fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson.



GALETTE AND ALLIE.

Our show record for 1912—69 blue ribbons out of possible 83 chances. Nine silver cups, 18 gold medals, 17 silver medals.

Twenty mares in this sale bred to Scipion 27123 (43667), champion in France and America.

The best bunch of show and breeding animals ever offered for sale in the west.

Send for catalog, and mention this paper.

LEE BROTHERS

Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

J. D. Snyder, L. R. Brady, C. M. Crews, J. W. Busenbark.

J. C. ROBISON'S SALE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1912

At the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

TOWANDA, KANSAS

FIFTEENTH SALE OF

Fifty Imported and American Bred Registered



Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

A select lot of 25 head from my recent importation of 90 head from France, together with 25 head of my best American-bred animals, will make this the greatest offering ever sent into a sale ring in the west.

Sale will be held in sale pavilion on the farm.
Send for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold.

LAMER'S
PERCHERON STALLIONS
AND MARES
120 Head to Select From, of All Ages

If you are in the market for a first-class Percheron stallion or mare—the kind you will always be proud of—one that will start the foundation of a family of horses that you will be remembered by by your great grandchildren, come to Salina, Kansas, and look through my barns.

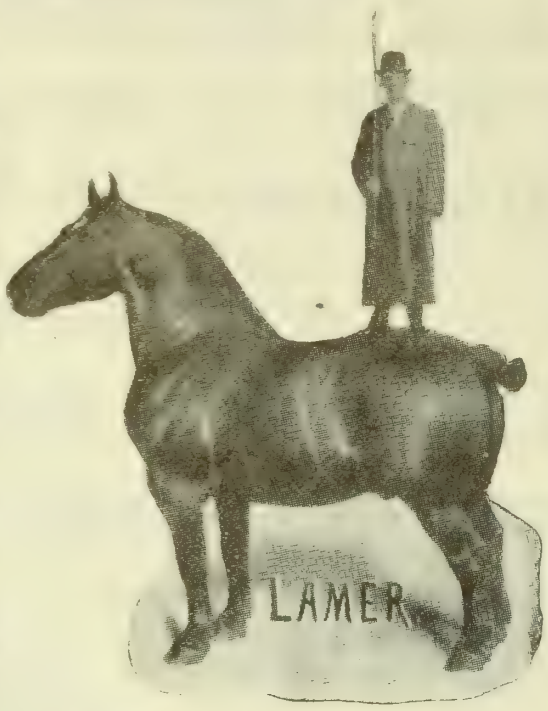
Remember, I have carefully selected each and every horse and mare I now have.

I have just returned from France, where I have spent the most of the summer in selecting what I thought was the best, and my winnings at the different shows this year clearly demonstrate the kind of stock that I imported.

I won every first premium at the Oklahoma State Fair offered on Percheron stallions, and grand championship. I was also awarded grand championship at the American Royal.

Now is the time—come early—don't wait, for I can show you more good horses than any man in the business.

Write or come today.



C. W. LAMER & CO.
SALINA, KANSAS

HEREFORD
CATTLE SALE
AT WELLINGTON, KANSAS
THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1912

Twenty-five Cows and Heifers. Six Young Bulls of breeding age.

All the cows are regular breeders and either have calves at foot or are bred. All are registered and are living examples of intelligent breeding and are rich in the Beau Brummell and Anxiety 4th blood lines. All come from the best and most noted herds. My herd bulls for the past 10 years have been carefully chosen. I have bought only the best, and tried to breed them better. I have always had for my motto plenty of size and scale, then all the quality I could get. My cows are large, roomy, regular producers, and in good condition. I have sold my farm and will sell my entire herd of cattle and a lot of work horses and farm implements. Don't fail to attend. Remember the date is Thursday, December 5. Sale at farm three miles from Wellington, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail out. Send for one.

R. F. PLUMMER
WELLINGTON, KANSAS
Auctioneer—COL. LAFE BURGER.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)

Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.

EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.

We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices low.** We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.

MR. STALLION BUYER!

I WANT YOU TO COME TO EMPORIA, KANSAS
and visit my barns. Let me show you the best lot of Percheron and Belgian Stallions you ever saw for the money.

WE HAVE THE GOODS

An unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You will say the price is right. That is why it is hard ot get away from Wiley's without buying a stallion. Look at all the horses you can before you come. Wiley gives a gilt-edge guarantee and meets all competition, quality considered. For full particulars write

L. R. WILEY, Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kansas.
EMPORIA, KANSAS Sale Barns, Emporia, Kansas.

HAVE YOU A GOOD
SHROPSHIRE RAM?
If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address,

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch.

Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. **Henley & Vrooman, Managers.**

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

Some Things Talked About

(Continued from Page Three.)

itself in our educational system. In so far as the cities and villages are concerned, some progress has been made, but not so in the country school. The same subjects are taught, the same type of school house is in use, and the same type of inexperienced teacher is now to be found as years ago. Upon the education of the boy and girl depends more largely than upon any other agency the progress to be made in the state's agricultural and social conditions. It was shown, too, that the rural church is in the same backward condition as the school. It is apparent that the rural church has a place in the building of state fully as important as that of the school. The rural church has not been progressive. On the other hand, it has been retrograding. It is safe to remark that those agencies now at work and established for the improvement of school and church will in the next ten years accomplish astounding results and which will have no effect other than the upbuilding of a more permanent prosperity and an attractive social condition which will revolutionize rural life.

* * *

The federal department of road building which is a division of the federal Department of Agriculture, had its say in this congress regarding road conditions. This state, through its recent road laws, is making progress along those lines recommended by the federal road department and which recommendations have been tried and proven in other states. We are annually spending time and money enough to have really first-class roads in Kansas. As in many other instances, however, this energy and money are poorly directed and wastefully and recklessly expended. The government takes cognizance of the favorable natural conditions prevailing for good dirt roads. Contrary to the general belief, the federal or state department of roads does not contemplate widespread bond issues for the building of a few stone roads. A limited mileage of gravel or stone roads could, in Kansas, be built with advantage to farmers along such roads, but in general the campaign for better roads is directed to the improvement of dirt roads. It was shown that the money now expended, if expended judiciously and under skilled supervision, would provide such roads, and valuable construction ideas were given.

* * *

The farm adviser idea has since its agitation, beginning a year ago, been dragging in Kansas. Upon the first presentation of the subject to the congress it met with heated opposition. Continued discussion, however, left the delegates in a frame of mind favorable to the advantages to be derived from such adviser. This was brought about as a result of a talk by P. H. Ross, the adviser of Leavenworth County. We believe that one-half the counties of Kansas would tomorrow contract for an adviser had the people been able to hear Ross' talk and if they were sure of securing a man so competent as he. The farm adviser plan has been and is for the most part much misunderstood. The lack of understanding is due to a misconception of the manner in which the adviser operates. Ross' detailed explanation of how he works turned the tide of opposition. We are confident that the farm adviser will eventually become an established official and work a revolution in the agriculture of this country.

FIELD NOTES

A. B. Dean of Dearborn, Mo., one of Missouri's up-to-date breeders of high-class horses and jacks, will in the near future offer a number of fine stallions and some high-class jacks and jennets. His offering will include jacks and jennets that are prize winners. Watch for his announcement in Kansas Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale.

In this issue Jewell Bros. of Humboldt, Kan., are advertising several Shorthorn bulls for sale. They are nicely bred and have good colors. They are the thick fleshed kind and priced reasonably for quick sale. Please read ad in this issue and write, if you mean business.

Good Place to Buy Horses.

Recently a representative of this paper visited the well known draft horse breeders and importers, North, Robinson & Co., at their barns at Grand Island, Neb. This firm has been doing business at this place for about 15 years and has sold hundreds of horses all over the west. At the barns in Grand Island and on the ranch they have in the neighborhood of 200 head of different sizes. Out of this number there are about 30 mares old enough to work and breed, and about 50 stallions ready for service, being Percherons, Belgians and a few Shires. Part of these are imported horses, but the larger per cent are American-bred and Mr. North says they are the kind that always makes good. Advertising for this firm will appear later. In the meantime, if in the market for something, write them and mention Kansas Farmer.

Peckham Offers Boars.

R. J. Peckham has enjoyed a good trade on Poland China boars, but still has some good ones left. Mr. Peckham started into the season with about 100 spring pigs, more than half of which were boars. His are of the very largest strains, and his descriptions are always correct. Just let Mr. Peckham make the selection for you and you will have no cause to regret it. Write him at Pawnee City, Neb.

Stodder Made Good Sales.

One of the best Shorthorn sales of the state in late years was held at Burden, Kan., on November 21. A large crowd of breeders and farmers from Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma assembled at this sale to get breeding material—some for new herds and some to rebuild old ones. The offering was representative of the class of cattle bred by Mr. Stodder, and found much favor with the breeders. These cattle were in good condition and the results they have accomplished in building up this breed was plain in the minds of the buyers. Bidding was spirited throughout the sale. The top price of the sale was $425, paid by John R. Tomson of Dover, Kan., for Dale's Rothnick Rose and cow calf. This was a unique attraction and caused considerable stir. Mr. H. H. Holmes of Great Bend placed next to the last bid on this cow, and afterwards bought several head. The top price paid for bulls was $280, for the Captain Archer bull, Red Laddie. He went to B. M. Lyne of Oak Hill, Kan. The sale was highly satisfactory to Mr. Stodder. A complete list of the sales follows:

Bulls—

1—Silvermine, 5 years, Marshall Bros., Burden, Kan.	$260.00
2—Choice Archer, 3 years, L. M. Phillips, Lamonte, Okla.	205.00
3—Red Laddie, 2 years, B. M. Lyne, Oakhill, Kan.	280.00
5—Royal George, 2 years, S. T. Shephard, Winfield, Kan.	120.00
6—Kansas King, L. R. Yeager, Dexter, Kan.	125.00
7—Red Victor, 2 years, L. F. Pardue, Altamont, Kan.	100.00
8—Happy Boy, 9 months, J. A. Fasking, Atlanta, Kan.	200.00
9—Royal Archer, 1 year, Neal Shaver, Cedarville, Kan.	125.00
Bull—T. O. Morris, Winfield, Kan.	77.50

Females—

11—Royal Foxglove, 6 years, Gene Millard, Burden, Kan.	$175.00
12—Queen Bess, 3 years, E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.	300.00
14—Dale's Rothnick Rose and cow calf, 4 years, John R. Tomson, Dover, Kan.	425.00
15—Jennie, 1 year, A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.	230.00
16—Harmony 12th, 2 years, John Tomson	225.00
17—Butterfly Queen, 3 years, H. S. Pack & Son, Wellington, Kan.	155.00
18—Royal Rothnick Rose, 1 year, Claude Williams, Miami, Okla.	200.00
19—Knight's Victoria, 3 years, A. H. Taylor.	200.00
20—Red Lady 7th, 2 years, John Tomson.	150.00
21—Miss Marigold, 8 years, W. F. Weigle, Wichita, Kan.	195.00
22—Sycamore Rose, 8 years, Claude Williams.	210.00
23—Royal Butterfly, John Tomson.	145.00
25—Helen Harmony, 1 year, Fred Applegard, Winfield, Kan.	125.00
26—Fascinator, 2 years, W. R. Phillips.	160.00
27—Butterfly Roan, 2 years, Peck & Son.	150.00
28—Marjorie, 3 years, H. Holmes, Great Bend, Kan.	150.00
30—Orange Butterfly, 7 years, Jewell Bros., Humboldt, Kan.	135.00
31—Mad Cap, 2 years, C. H. White, Burlington, Kan.	150.00
32—Indian Maid, 2 years, Henry Burline, Caldwell, Kan.	140.00
33—Crystal Maid, 5 years, C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.	215.00
34—Claret, 2 years, M. W. Sanderson, Cedarvale, Kan.	105.00
35—Irma, 2 years, H. Bayless, Grenola, Kan.	175.00
36—Glory, 5 years, John Tomson.	155.00
37—Hatty May 17th, 4 years, Henry Burline.	150.00
38—Gay Lady, 3 years, W. M. Weigle.	105.00
39—Rosevale, 2 years, W. M. Weigle.	100.00
40—Silver Bloom, 5 years, C. S. Nevius	105.00
41—Splinters, 3 years, H. Holmes.	210.00
42—Hatty May 18th, 1 year, C. S. Nevius.	180.00
43—Kansas Girl, 5 years, W. M. Weigle.	100.00
44—Orange Zealous, 5 years, H. Bayless.	185.00
45—Bright Eyes Lady, 2 years, W. I. Phillips.	117.50
46—Gazelle 7th, 2 years, H. Holmes.	145.00
47—Hatty May 20th, 2 years, W. M. Weigle.	115.00
48—Orlena and bull calf, A. H. Taylor.	137.50
49—Princess Rose 8th, 3 years, W. M. Weigle.	75.00

Summary:

9 bulls sold for..$1,492.52, average $165.83
36 females sold for 6,025.00, average 167.36
45 head sold for... 7,517.50, average 167.05

Yates Bros.' Jacks.

Yates Bros. of Faucett, Mo., well known breeders of high-class jacks and jennets, expect to have one of the best offerings in the history of their herd for the coming season. Their jacks range in age from one to five years, and nearly all of them will be ready for service. Their offering will include a number of outstanding good jacks and jennets. They also breed Hereford cattle and Shropshire sheep. Watch for their announcement in Kansas Farmer. They will interest all parties wanting good jacks and jennets.

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., reports good sales. Mr. Dean owns one of the great herds of Mastodon Polands. Mastodon Price 144281 is at the head of this herd and is a great individual and a great breeder. He has a herd of sows that are the big easy-feeding type, and every sow in the herd is a proven producer. Every animal in this herd is immune from cholera. If you want the big, high-quality, easy-feeding kind, Dean has them. They are cholera proof, and are in just the right condition to make good. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Imported Percherons and Jacks.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer, J. P. and M. H. Malone, at Chase, Kan., are offering for sale five imported black Percheron stallions from four to six years old and all tried and regular breeders. They can show prospective buyers colts from these horses, also mares in foal. These stallions weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. They also offer 10 head of home-bred and imported black jacks and 10 head of jennets. The jacks are tried breeders and are guaranteed right every way. The jennets are regular breeders and are bred to their large imported herd jack. Please look up the ad and go see this stock. The farm is five miles from Alden, four miles from Raymond or Chase, Kan.

Bargains for Kansas Farmer Readers

FARM LIBRARY CLUB FOR 1912

Hundreds of Subscribers Have Taken Advantage of this Special Club Offer.

In making up the list of periodicals you wish upon your reading table during the coming year, you cannot afford to overlook this GREAT CLUB OFFER. Never before have we been able to offer such value for the money. It cannot be duplicated anywhere.

THE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

One Year's Subscription to KANSAS FARMER—

The cleanest, most practical weekly agricultural paper in the Southwest. Not a line of medical, whisky or fake advertising accepted. Every line of reading matter written by actual farmers or men with experience on the farm. Special de- [illegible] home circle, farm, etc. A whole [illegible] of information, will be found in the [illegible] of more pages of [illegible] each year.

One Year's Subscription to The American Swineherd.

For over twenty-five years the Swineherd has been the hog raiser's acknowledged authority. There is hardly a farmer in the Southwest who [illegible] not quite or less interested in hogs. You cannot keep in touch with the swine industry of the United States without the Swineherd.

One Year's Subscription to Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Every man who keeps a cow ought to have this great semi-monthly dairy magazine. Each issue printed on high-grade book paper, containing from 32 to 74 pages of the best information on dairying and the breeding of dairy cattle by expert dairymen. If you breed, feed or milk cows for profit you need this great dairy paper.

One Year's Subscription to The Poultry Standard.

The wonderful progress of the poultry industry in the Southwest has placed it on a level, if not above, in importance with any other interest of the farmer. The women and young folks will be especially interested in the Poultry Standard, which is one of the very best publications devoted to this growing industry.

One Year's Subscription to The Fruitman and Gardener.

Fruitman and Gardener has the strongest department devoted to the growing and marketing of fruits and vegetables of any publication in the country. It carries a department entitled, "Correspondence School of Strawberry Culture," answering free all questions of subscribers who are interested in strawberries. Its department on practical spraying is edited by Mr. A. N. Brown, a man of twenty-five years' experience in spraying materials and an expert in his line. These are only a few of the special features of the Fruitman and Gardener. Its value to anyone owning even a small orchard or garden cannot be estimated.

$1.50 TWELVE MAGAZINES ONE HUNDRED AND $1.50

Each magazine is special in its particular line. The one hundred and twelve copies you get in this club for $1.50 will equal forty average sized books. Just think of it! Send your order at once. Renewal subscriptions accepted the same as new.

KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

P. S. The above club cannot be broken, but we will be glad to quote you a special price on any club of magazines or newspapers you wish to take. Send us your list. Also send for our catalogue of farm books, mailed for 4 cents in stamps.

Plummer's Hereford Sale December 5.

R. F. Plummer, Wellington, Kan., will disperse his entire herd of pure-bred Hereford cattle which will consist of 25 cows and heifers from 3 to 8 years old, also six bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Among these are two polled Herefords. These cattle are sired by such sires as Quincy 207065, a Hazlett bred bull, Winsor 331528 and Polled King 3d 251120. The cows are many of them safe in calf and the young bulls are ready for service. Write today for catalog and arrange to attend this sale, as Mr. Plummer is selling his entire herd and nothing will be reserved.

Polled Durham Sale.

Achenbach Brothers, Washington, Kan., who are among the best known breeders of Polled Durham cattle in the west, authorize us to to claim January 2 as the date for their coming sale. The sale will be held at Washington, and will be the most important event of the kind ever known in this part of the state. The Achenbach Brothers' herd has a reputation extending all over the west, and at the leading fairs this year carried off the biggest part of the premiums in the hottest kind of competition.

Satisfied Customer.

Here is a sample of the letters that S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., receives: "The Poland Chinas arrived here at Muskogee yesterday morning, and I shipped them right on to Red Bird, where my plantation is located. I want to thank you for the hogs, as they are a fine lot, and I am very proud of them and want you to send me two more as good as the ones already received. Let me know if you can spare them and I will send check right away. What have you in the way of a boar weighing about 175 pounds? To have good stock, one must breed right.—William Sharp, Muskogee, Okla."

Copeland Has Boars.

N. E. Copeland, big-type Poland China breeder located at Waterville, Kan., still has a supply of boars on hand. The demand has been so great for the past two weeks that only those breeders that started into the season with a good supply have anything left. Mr. Copeland still has a few fall yearlings and a nice lot of big, husky ones of spring farrow. His gilts have made a wonderful growth and will be sold open or Mr. Copeland will breed them and hold until safe in pig. With cheaper corn the demand for hogs is increasing, and it almost goes without saying that now is the time to buy instead of waiting for the winter sales.

Soil Improvement.

"Crops and Methods for Soil Improvement" is the title of a new book of 245 pages lately issued by the Macmillan Company. This book was written by Prof. Alva Agee, head of the extension department of the Pennsylvania State College, and is filled with information about soils and the reasons why farmyard manures are not only the best and cheapest of fertilizers, but why the keeping of live stock is absolutely necessary on the farm. The book is beautifully illustrated with handsome photographic scenes, and is altogether desirable for the farm library. Kansas Farmer can supply this book at the publishers' price of $1.50, or with one year's subscription to this paper for only $2.

J. L. Griffiths Writes.

"Please change my advertisement, as I am all sold out of boars and want to keep the spring gilts for bred sow sale. I have a dandy fine lot of summer and spring pigs with which to fill orders now. There are some real herd headers among them, and I will pay express charges for orders that reach me within the next few weeks. My young boar sired by Chief Price is doing well, and I think bids fair to make the best boar I have ever owned. I am going out to buy some more breeding stock next month, and expect to visit some of the best big-type herds in several states. All of the hogs are doing extra well and I have been getting inquiries by the dozen for the past month or so. Cheaper prices for corn has increased the demand greatly. I expect to have an unusually attractive offering for my February 5 bred sow sale."

D. E. Reber & Son's Shorthorn Sale.

The D. E. Reber & Son's Shorthorn sale to be held at Morrill, Kan., on Tuesday, December 3, will afford a splendid opportunity for the breeders and farmers of Kansas and Nebraska to replenish their herds. The farms of these states are not well supplied with cattle. Messrs. Reber have one of the best herds from every standpoint that can be found anywhere, and the writer knows of no better place to buy cows that give lots of milk, raise calves every year and are of the very best blood lines. These cows have lots of scale and have themselves or their dams been bought out of the best herds. A large per cent of them are beautiful roans. The bull division is particularly strong, a lot of the bulls also being roan in color. They are the low down, blocky sort, and contain many outstanding herd bull prospects. Few sales to be held this year will contain as large a per cent of splendid individuals, together with such usefulness. About a third of the offering will be of pure Scotch breeding, and all of it Scotch topped. Don't forget this sale.

Feed fertility into your farms by the live stock route and then don't worry about wornout acres and costly fertilizers.

Make every move count. Lost motion requires lots of extra power.



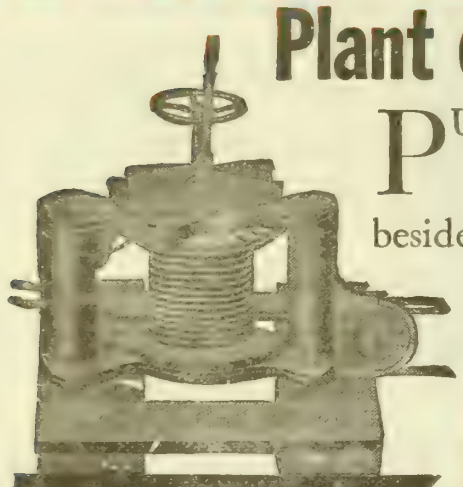


Here are two actual photographs taken the same day the same hour. They illustrate two fields of corn—*one adjoining the other*. The scene at the left shows an average corn field. The scene at the right shows a field in which stumps stood last year. It took no more seed, no more labor, no more investment of time or money, to raise the field that will probably produce a 90 bushel-per-acre crop than the average field that will probably produce a 35 bushel-per-acre crop The climate was the same for both fields—and the rainfall was the same.

We merely want to show you how much money you are losing by leaving the stumps stand, when you can so easily turn those stumpy acres into *dollars*.

Pull Out The Stumps

Plant on Virgin Soil—And Reap a Double Harvest



PULL out the stumps! Stump land eats up half the money your land is worth if cleared—and *all* the money you would get if you raised *crops* where the stumps now stand besides the taxes which now return you *nothing!* Land is too high priced to be wasted that way. Crops bring in too much money to be *passed up* that way. You have *paid* for all your land—why not *farm* all of it?

Send Your Name Now For This Great Book Of Facts

HERCULES Stump Puller

All Steel—Triple Power 30 Days Free Trial 3 Year Guarantee

Let me send you my new, fine, free book at once. I want to show you proof of how you can make $1,281 profit on forty acres the first year and $750 every year after, in extra crops and added value of land — by pulling stumps with the Hercules—and how you can make big money in your spare time by pulling stumps for your neighbors or by renting your machine at a nice profit.

Clears an Acre of Land a Day

My book shows actual photographs and prints actual letters from owners, telling of the remarkable feats of the Hercules—how it pulls any size stump, green tree or hedge in less than five minutes—how it easily pulls an acre or more a day. Read how one man increased his land value from $25 an acre to $125. Read how easy it is to *clear an acre or more of land a day*. The fastest working machine made. Prove to yourself that the Hercules pulls the biggest stump in five minutes—an acre or more a day—and three acres without moving the machine. Settle the question of stumpy land once for all. My book will tell you how—the quickest, cheapest, surest, *safest way*.

Special Features

The Hercules is the only all steel triple power Stump Puller made. It is the only puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. There isn't a stump, green tree or hedge grown that the Hercules won't pull out without straining or breaking any castings. It's the only low-down constructed puller that has self-anchoring and stump-anchoring features — the only one with double safety ratchets, that insure the absolute safety of men and team. Its all steel construction means 60 per cent less weight and 400 per cent greater strength than any cast-iron or "semi-steel" puller made.

New Low Price

My special advertising offer will enable me to quote you my new low price—a figure that saves you at least 50 per cent of the *regular* price, and which will make you a Hercules owner if you have the least use for a machine that rids your fields of all standing stumps. I can continue this offer only a short while longer—to first buyers in each locality.

Mail Postal or Coupon

Just simply your name and address on the coupon or on a postal is all I want so I can send you the facts, my book, 30 day trial offer, 3 year guarantee and special price proposition. Send *now* before you forget and see how easy you can clear your land—and what it means. Address

B. A. Fuller, President, HERCULES MANUFACTURING CO.
1803 21st Street, CENTERVILLE, IOWA

Get My Fine Free Book I want you to mail me the coupon or a postal. It will give me an opportunity of sending my grand free book about pulling stumps. It will enable you to read all about the Hercules—its features, the 30 day free trial offer and my remarkable 3 year guarantee which insures *the replacement of any broken casting for 3 years—whether the fault is yours or the machine.*



B. A. Fuller
President

Says to You:

BE sure to mail me the coupon at once. When you read my fine free book you will know what it means to pull out the stumps and how easily it can be done with the Hercules. You will see what *others* have done with the Hercules and what *you* can do. And my special price will interest you. I'll save you big money if you write me now. Stop *wishing* the stumps were out — get busy with a Hercules and they'll *be out—big profits for you.*

Mail Me the Coupon or a Postal NOW!

Free Books Coupon

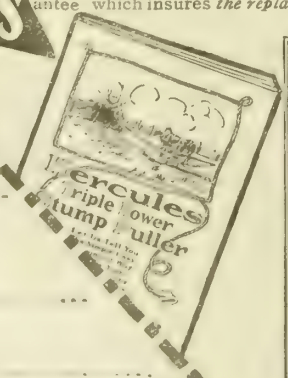
Hercules Mfg. Co.
1803 21st Street
Centerville, Iowa

Gentlemen: Please send me all free books about the only All-Steel Triple-Power Stump Puller. Also your 30-day free trial and low-price-to-first-buyers proposition

Name .....

Town .....

State .....R. F. D.....





GRAND PRIZE YELLOW STRAND WIRE ROPE USED ON HERCULES PULLERS!

NOTICE!

It is this Yellow strand wire rope that won first prize at St. Louis Exposition, proving twice as much as next best cable. It is this Yellow strand wire rope that is being used by the U. S. Government at Panama on the real important work of building the canal. And experts say this Yellow strang rope is one of the big helps that will enable Uncle Sam to complete the canal a whole year before expected.

Don't forget—it's the Yellow strand cable that is showing such wonderful strength—the Yellow strand rope that is beating all others on every test put to it, under all conditions all over the world. And it is the Yellow strand wire rope that is used exclusively on the Hercules Stump Puller—not a green strand, blue strand, white strand or red strand—but a YELLOW strand—don't forget that—and don't let any unscrupulous person or company confuse you.

KA

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 48. TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 7, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

IT is a poor rule that will work both ways.

As nights grow cool and days short—when the falling leaves whirl in many colored eddies; the orchard groans with its lucious load; the ripened corn answers the autumn breeze with ghostly rustlings and the massive jaws of the corn binder eat the long rows as the hoarse silage cutters roar in the distance, there comes the comfort of the harvest—of natures reward for time and toil and thought.

"The world owes every man a living" only as he digs it out; comfort, only as he provides it. Whether a guide to action, an order of court, a mathematical direction or a straight edge, a rule is straight and leads to but one result, otherwise it is not a rule. He who toils that he may have, defeats his purpose if he does not save. Crops produced have little value unless preserved.

Good roofing is not only a most important part of a building but it is a vitally important part of the farm. *—I. D. G.*



The Strength of Any Building Lies In Its Foundation, Its Effectiveness, In Its Roof

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.

Feed Ko-Pres-Ko-Kake For Best Results Greater Profit!

Made from Pure Cotton Seed

(Sold and Guaranteed Under the Rules of Western Crusher s' Association.)

Cattle take to it and fatten faster
Clean to Handle
no waste
Best Balanced Ration
Puts a finish on fat cattle
Horses, Mules and Sheep like it
Good for young and growing cattle
Does not Scour
Try it
Buy it.

Costs 20% Less And Has Proven Greater Feeding Value Than Old Process Meal or Cake

KO-PRES-KO KAKE fed stock tops the market. In fact, two-thirds of the high-price beef cattle sold in Kansas City every day are KO-PRES-KO KAKE product.

Among the hundreds of feeders who make this record possible KO-PRES-KO KAKE has earned a reputation of being the best balanced, most economical, cleanest to handle and least wasteful feed that ever put dollars into their pockets.

KO-PRES-KO KAKE is made from PURE, PRIME COTTON SEED, THOROUGHLY DE-LINTED; the oil being extracted from the seed while in their cold state, without cooking, leaves KO-PRES-KO KAKE all digestible food matter.

KO-PRES-KO KAKE is a NATURAL FOOD — comes in cakes of convenient size — they can't gulp it down like meal.

TAKE THE WORD OF YOUR COUNTY NEIGHBORS—READ HOW KO-PRES-KO-KAKE STANDS UP FOR THEM

WHAT ONE OF THE LARGEST FEEDERS IN KANSAS DID.

Mr. C. H. Butler, Marshall County, Kansas, writes:
July 18, 1912.

This year I have made larger gains than ever before in my 27 years of experience in feeding cattle, and I give much of the credit to **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**—although the winter was considered very unfavorable for making large gains.

I fed 380 steers in four bunches. During the time they were on full feed they were given 7 pounds of **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake** per day, with what shelled corn they could clean up. The first bunch, 65 head, was fed on grass and sold September 20. These steers did well and had a fine finish, but do not know their gain, as I failed to weigh them in. The three remaining bunches were fed on alfalfa hay the last 75 days, but previous to this were fed on shock fodder. The second bunch, 97 head, were sold February 12, and had gained 98 pounds per head per month during the 76 days while on full feed. The third bunch, 103 head, was sold April 15, and had gained 88 pounds per head per month during the 90 days while on full feed. The fourth bunch, 115 head, was sold May 20, and had gained 100 pounds per head per month during the 89 days while on full feed. The gain of the third bunch would have probably been larger than that either of the second or fourth had the feed lot not been extremely muddy during all of March. I fed considerable **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake** to my stock cattle in the place of part of their alfalfa, which I sold for $20 per ton, and believe the exchange made me good profit.

BETTER THAN OIL CAKE.

Mr. Bernard McDonald, Otoe County, Nebraska, writes:
April 30, 1912.

I have fed the past ninety days, and I will say my cattle have done fine on it. I am feeding three pounds each day. I think it and shelled corn, or ground corn, is the best feed I know of. I once thought the oil cake could not be beat, but the **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake** beats it. I think it is 30 per cent ahead of oil cake.

ALL ANIMALS DO WELL ON IT.

Mr. R. G. Campbell, Jefferson County, Kansas, writes:
April 9, 1912.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the results I obtained in feeding both to cattle and horses. To dairy cows I fed three to four pounds daily with corn silage. They milked extra well, and at the end of 90 days they had gained in flesh and were sleek and glossy. My heifers grew well on the same feed. The horses received ear corn, corn stover and **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**, two pounds daily, and at no time were they off feed. Their hair is in excellent condition. I fed it to pregnant mares and cows with no bad results. I will continue to feed it.

NO WASTE, AND CHEAPER THAN CORN.

Mr. H. Anthony, Franklin County, Kansas, writes:
July 3, 1912.

Yours regarding feeding of **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**. It is the best feed on the market. Is much nicer to feed than the meal, and less waste. My cattle do fine on it, both winter and summer. Is cheaper than corn, results considered.

WOULD NOT THINK OF FEEDING WITHOUT IT.

Armold & Scanlan, Dickinson County, Kansas, write:
April 10, 1912.

We have been using your **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**. Just finished using 100 tons, and it has been giving the best of satisfaction. If corn was only 25 cents per bushel we would not think of feeding cattle without the **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**. We have been feeding cattle continuously for the past 20 years.

A FINE FEED FOR CALVES.

Mr. J. M. Jarvis, Grant County, Kansas, writes:
April 8, 1912.

I like the results of the **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake**. I find your **Ko-Pres-Ko Kake** to be a very good fat producer for cattle. I find that cattle will take right hold of it where they are not used to eating cake, and I like it fine for calves.

(THE ABOVE LETTERS ARE ONLY A FEW OF HUNDREDS WE HAVE ON FILE.)

KO-PRES-KO KAKE has stood the test and is pronounced the best. You can't go wrong on it. Use the coupon today to try it—then use your good judgment and buy it.

Stock Yards Cotton & Linseed Meal Co.

733 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:—Please send me, without cost, full information regarding KO-PRES-KO KAKE, directions for feeding with corn, chops, ensilage, etc. Also give me the names of feeders using it in my territory.

Quote delivered price on_____tons.

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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

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KANSAS FARMER aims to publish only reliable, trustworthy advertisements. We believe our readers are entitled to protection against fraud and we guarantee that every advertisement in this paper is inserted by a reliable advertiser. If you lose money or are defrauded by any advertisement appearing in these columns, provided that mention was made of the KANSAS FARMER when ordering goods, we will make good your loss, provided however, that this guarantee does not cover any controversy between subscriber and advertiser, and provided that you notify us within ten days of the transaction and that our claim is limited to the amount paid for the first insertion of the advertisement. Claims must be made within thirty days of the date of the paper containing the advertisement complained of.

WATERS FOR SECRETARY.

Kansas farmers, regardless of political affiliations, have one recommendation to make to President-elect Wilson. That is the appointment of President Henry J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College to the secretaryship of the Federal Department of Agriculture. President Waters is not seeking the office. We, however, have every reason to believe he would accept the appointment should it be tendered him. He is a courageous and capable exponent of modern agriculture and knows its needs. His training and experience has all been along agricultural lines. He has the executive qualifications which will enable him to maintain and, in fact, improve upon, the present federal agricultural organization. He has the progressiveness which will bring that organization to its highest degree of development and effectiveness.

We urge that all the agricultural machinery of Kansas recommend the appointment of President Waters. Farmers' organizations, as well as commercial organizations, farmers individually, and individuals of all other callings, directly or indirectly interested in the agricultural welfare, should by letter and resolution impress upon President-elect Wilson the qualifications of President Waters. These same forces should pledge Democratic congressmen to work for his appointment. They should use every influence at their command to impress upon President-elect Wilson the necessary qualifications for a Secretary of Agriculture. This, that his mind and attention may be directed to those essentials which by common justice must make up the requirements of a secretary who will be able to continue and expand and develop a department which is essentially the department of and for the farmers of this country. This appointment concerns the farmers of the United States, and besides, a large diversity of commercial enterprises which are both directly and indirectly dependent upon a prosperous and continually expanding agriculture.

In connection with the secretaryship the news press has brought into prominence the names of two men. These men are Congressman Burleson of Texas, and Doctor Wiley, ex-chief of the Pure Food Department. Each is brilliant and capable in his line. One has had the training of a chemist, the other the training of a political leader. Each has made his mark in his chosen calling. We prefer no charges against either except that they cannot represent capably and courageously the farmers of the United States, because neither has been educated in the terms of agriculture and do not know the needs of the farmer.

The Secretary of Agriculture is the direct representative of the farmer in the president's cabinet. It is he whose especial business it is to safeguard the agricultural interests of this country. To be a safe adviser he must know the pulse of the agricultural world. Only that man who has been in sympathetic touch with agricultural development and progress and needs can administer the duties of the agricultural department of the United States with satisfaction and justice to the farmers of this country. This appointment should be made on the basis of qualification from a strictly agricultural standpoint rather than on the basis of political preferment.

Kansas would be a distinct loser in the promotion of President Waters. However, it is certain that Kansas would continue to feel his effectiveness if he should be called by President-elect Wilson. We, as citizens of Kansas, however, cannot consistently deny even our most valuable citizen the privilege of a seat in the cabinet, and it should be a matter of congratulation and felicitation to Kansans to have a Kansas man and Kansas so honored.

* * *

Timothy hay is always worth a good deal more than it is worth. That is, it always sells for more than it is worth in its feeding value. Corn stover is worth as much in feeding value as timothy hay but neither can compare with alfalfa or clover.

OUR BEEF SUPPLY.

Kansas has always been known as a cattle state, and yet her present cattle population is only one animal to each 15 acres of improved land, while the 20,000,000 acres of unimproved land which yet remain in the state have not a single hoof upon them. One of the problems which confronts the farmer of the corn belt region of these United States is the production of beef and pork on the farm. The dry land farmer and the irrigation farmer have divided up the ranges and ranches and the cheap beef of the past is no longer a possibility. We must raise our own beef or we must ship it in in cold storage from the Argentine or other countries. There is no getting around this problem, it must be faced. We have a rapidly increasing population of non-producers who must have meat, and it is up to the farmer of the corn belt to supply this meat. Our former methods of cultivating our farms have rendered it absolutely necessary that live stock be kept for the maintenance of their fertility, and yet the farmer finds himself seriously hampered in facing this problem because of the fact that he does not know how to profitably produce beef under present conditions. With 60 or 70 cent corn, a large investment in implements and work teams, the high price of land, the scarcity of help and the other conditions which surround the present day farmer, he is at a loss to know how to begin to raise beef profitably on the farm.

The existing high prices for beef animals will undoubtedly result in a large number of farmers attempting to raise beef and this in turn will result in a larger consumption of the corn crop, with the final result that a greatly increased number of beef animals will tend to reduce the price on the market while the larger consumption of corn will tend to raise its price on account of scarcity. This will make many farmers conclude that it is more profitable to sell their corn at an occasional high price than it is to feed it and sell it on the hoof. All experience teaches that the farmer who raises beef animals and feeds them from the crops produced on his own farm not only always make money by the direct operation, but he is free from the losses which surely come to those who wobble from one thing to another, and he is sure of maintaining the fertility of his own acres so that his farm may be his support in his declining years and a rich inheritance for his sons and daughters who come after him.

* * *

Another way in which the farmer needs advice is in the selection of varieties. One of the largest growers of seed corn in the world will not advertise his corn for sale in any territory that is far removed from the farm on which it grew. He knows, perhaps better than most people, that the corn which is acclimated is that which does the best and which is most capable of improvement by seed breeding. His corn grown on the rich, black, prairie land of another state where the rainfall is heavy and the seasons shorter than here might not be successful under Kansas conditions, and it would be a part of the duty of the farm adviser to know about such things and make that knowledge available to the farmers of his county.

* * *

The silo is admitted to be a good thing as a conservator of the crop which has cost so much of labor to produce. But, did you ever stop to think how many hundred years it took to get the silo and get it into action? It is just such wastes as are represented by our rotting apples and bleaching corn fields that would be conserved through the agency of a county farm advisor. If such an officer were employed and was able to do nothing more than to prevent the waste which yearly takes place in our corn fields and to save the apples of our orchards and find a market for them, he would pay his own salary and expenses many times over. But these things would only be a small part of the duties that could be expected of him.

STUDY THE SOIL.

The conditions of this country are such that we must not only save and make use of what we produce, but we must greatly increase the volume of production and reduce its cost wherever possible. With our high priced land it is necessary to know something of the possibilities of our soil. It may be and doubtless is true in very many cases that farmers are attempting to raise certain crops on land which is not adapted to those crops, and the reason he does is because he does not know where the trouble lies.

Prof. Jardine, of the Agracultural College, showed a large wall map of Shawnee county on which was depicted in colors the different kinds of soil to be found in the county. Every farm building was properly located and the different kinds of soil, sand, clay or rocks were shown in colors on every farm in the county. With the aid of this map each farmer would know at once the kinds of soil he had and could learn the treatment which it should be given and the crops to which it should be planted. With such a map each farmer would be equipped with information which he had perhaps never had in the same way, and he could call upon the college for suggestions as to its planting and cultivation. If he could not get such a map he could call upon the college for the information which is furnished by the map, and would then know whether the different fields were in need of lime, manure, tile drainage or fall plowing. He would also learn the proper rotation of crops which, if it did not actually increase the yielding power of his farm, would at least preserve what it has so that each succeeding year would not mean a deterioration of the farm and a worthless inheritance for his children.

* * *

The United States with its vast resources is capable of growing all of the meat food products for home consumption by the present population and those which may come during many years in the future. Properly handled, these resources could be productive at this time of enough meat-producing animals to feed our present population and revive our export trade in this commodity to its old-time dimensions. The present situation, in which beef animals command an almost unheard of price while pasture, forage and grain crops have all been heavy, leads many well informed stockmen to believe that the shortage so much complained of has not yet reached its most acute stage. It is not an easy thing to restock a country which has been depleted of farm animals. The wheat or corn supply can be regained in a single season, but it takes years to repopulate our pastures with cattle. Abundance of cheap feeds and high prices of cattle are sure to react in some measure and restore an equilibrium which has been disturbed.

* * *

A good deal of concern is expressed by cattle men all over the country as to the effect which the present cattle shortage will have on national legislation. The American National Live Stock Association states that the live stock industry of this country was never confronted by a more serious problem than now. There is less live stock per capita in this country than ever before in its history. Our exports of beef are practically nothing, and of live cattle only a fraction of what was formerly sent abroad. Prices have advanced and consumers are complaining. It is feared by this association, and by others, that attempts will be made during the next session of congress to place live stock and other farm products on the free list, and if this should occur they feel that it will work a great damage to the live stock industry especially.

* * *

Every product grown on the farm should be worthy of the man who grew it. Reputation is built upon quality of products and a man's character is affected by them.

CO-OPERATION AMONG NEIGHBORS

There never was a time in the history of the state when the value of improved live stock was so great or so much appreciated. It is coming to be known generally that no animal which does not show evidences of good breeding is likely to be a profitable one on high priced land. Stated in another way, it is hardly possible to hope for financial success in raising any class of live stock on high priced land when such stock is not well bred. It is sometimes either beyond the reach of the average farmer to handle pure bred live stock on account of its initial cost and when this is true he must do the best he can with high grades. Either class, however, requires the use of pure bred sires and these may not always be available or of the breed requird. This is where community breeding has had such a powerful influence in the betterment of farm conditions in those localities where it has been practiced. The grange might be able to keep a record of all pure bred sires of the different breeds in the county and this record should be available to every farmer. This influence would be a powerful one in fostering improved live stock and in establishing breeding centers for different breeds of animals. The dairy districts of Wisconsin have a nation wide reputation because of the fact that the farmers in different neighborhoods have united on one breed of dairy cattle and have all worked together for its improvement. In some localities the Holstein is the one breed to be found. In others the Jersey, and in yet others, the Guernsey. One local Guernsey Breeders' Association, whose membership does not extend outside its own county, is now selling about one-half million dollars worth of breeding animals each year in addition to the exchanges which are made among the members.

If the Holstein breeders of any county were numerous enough and successful enough in the production of high priced cattle such a revenue could easily be commanded by this county, and this would apply to every breed represented here in sufficient numbers to attract outside purchases. When buyers learn that they can come to your county and buy from one animal to a carload of Jerseys, Holsteins, Shorthorns, or even Percherons, there will be buyers here. The only thing we lack to make of each locality a great breeding center with a big annual revenue from the sale of surplus cattle or hogs is a community of action.

* * *

I once heard the president of an agricultural college in speaking to his students, laud the achievements of his own father who had taken a farm on the raw prairie and from it had made a good living and sent all of his large family of children through college so that they became established in life before the farm gave out. This was regarded as a great achievement, but it suggests the question, which did not seem to have occurred to him, of why should a farm ever wear out? If a farm is properly managed its fertility can be maintained indefinitely, while it may even grow richer with each succeeding year in spite of the enormous drain upon it which comes from the annual crops. Here is where the cow and the pig offer the only remedy.

* * *

The old alchemist was he who devoted his life to the study of how to turn dross into gold. The work of this old alchemist has developed into the modern science of chemistry which touches our lives at every point. The modern alchemist is the hog which does actually turn dross into gold. The work of the hog in doing this has developed his race into the modern breeds than which there is no better high-powered money making machine.

* * *

Not every man can understand an Experiment Station bulletin. Some think they require you to go even to the extreme of scientific knowledge and even to pasteurize the milk weed.

LIVE STOCK IN FARMING

Address Before Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress

By DEAN E. H. WEBSTER, Kansas State Agricultural College

AS a fundamental proposition, live stock is essential to a permanent agriculture. The time has come for Kansas to adopt a vigorous constructive policy for the development of our live stock industry.

Taking the state as a whole there has been too little interest in the subject. Live stock farming as a business has not kept pace with the remarkable development along other lines.

The Kansas farmer has been principally a grain farmer. The broad, unbroken stretches of fertile prairie, and the possibility of fortunes in a wheat crop, have induced the settlers on these prairies to follow the line of least resistance, take the chance of a possible great reward, and by so doing have established for Kansas the reputation for being the greatest wheat state of the union.

In this stage of our agriculture corn and alfalfa have also played an important part. Secretary Coburn has displayed and advertised to the world our unique and fortunate position in the growth of these great staple crops—wheat, corn and alfalfa. And Kansas has grown rich in the selling of them. But this condition has blinded us to a more important fact—a fact that has been brought home to the understanding of every older community in the world: We cannot continue indefinitely to sell our soil in the form of grain and hay and continue to prosper.

Grain farming has its limitation. It depletes the soil of its fertility, it creates an unstable condition of labor, and, what is of greatest importance, it offers little inducement for the boys and girls to stay on the farm.

Kansas soils are proverbially rich. We have been extracting that richness and are today counting our bank deposits and patting ourselves on the back for our great and good fortune. These deposits represent to a very long extent a value transferred from the soil to the bank through the medium of grain growing. All that we have to do is to continue this exchange of wealth long enough and the soil will refuse to return enough to leave a residue in the bank after we have paid for the labor incident to the exchange.

Already we have overdrawn the account with the soil in some of the older farming sections of Kansas. Statistics reveal the fact that our corn crop is gradually diminishing in yield per acre each year. The soil balance is growing smaller and with it the bank balance is growing less with even greater rapidity.

The one answer that will meet this situation in Kansas is found in the introduction of a rational cropping system which will enable the farmer to feed the greater part of each year's crops to live stock on his own farm.

This will enable the farmer to restore to the land much of the value removed by the crop if he will carefully conserve and utilize the barnyard manure.

The western fourth of Kansas presents a problem all its own.

It is a known fact to the old-timers on these western prairies that grain farming is unsafe. Dry farming methods hold some hope for the future, but are not a guaranteed, gilt-edge security at present. For anyone to induce men unacquainted with the country to take a chance on dry farming methods, so far as they have been worked out for this region, is little less than obtaining money under false pretense. Yet it goes merrily on. There are always a lot of men who are ready to take the experiments of the government or the state, distort their meaning, add their own conclusions, and capitalize them at the expense of the public.

There are many honest men on the plains who tell the truth and try to develop the country along legitimate lines, but they are compelled to suffer from the misrepresentations of their less [illegible]

So far as western Kansas is concerned, the facts are in evidence. What the country has done since its settlement is a matter of public record. Kansas is not at all proud of that record and does not boast of it. Had not the impossible been tried the record might have been different.

The great plains area has passed through one of the most trying times in a generation. An almost total failure of forage crops was followed by the severest winter that any but the "oldest inhabitants" remember. The net result was a reduction of the number of cattle to an estimated 25 per cent of what the country has normally carried. Many thousands of head were sold before winter set in, and many more died because of starvation and exposure, but the actual loss, measured in dollars and cents, was much less than the loss sustained nearly every year through the attempts of the farmers to grow wheat in the same region.

The surprising thing is that this loss in live stock, when considered in the light of the above facts, caused more worry and concern among farmers and business men generally than the repeated loss of the wheat crop.

The reason for this is apparent when analyzed. The loss of the live stock was the loss of a tangible income-producing, mortgagable security; or, in other words, the loss of actual wealth—the thing that kept the average farmer from bankruptcy. The wheat crop was on a purely speculative basis. The cattle crop is an asset. The wheat crop is a liability.

The encouraging feature about it is that the farmers who have stayed long in the western country look to live stock as their only possible insurance against being compelled to leave.

The peculiar system of rainfall on this area insures in all but the exceptional year, such as a year ago, an abundant supply of feed for the growing of all classes of live stock. The silo, which is no longer an experiment but a tested and proven institution, is opening up new fields of opportunity for the stockman. It has been demonstrated that even in years like last year there need be no shortage of feed, and that Kafir and cane are most excellent silage crops. A supply sufficient for two or three years can be carried as insurance against such disaster.

America is facing a shortage of cattle. Prices are higher than ever before known. The great producing center of the central Mississippi Valley will, in all probability, be unable to keep pace with the demand of the future. The western ranges are, to a large extent, broken up. These western ranges, as small ranches and farms of not less than a section in extent, may yet produce many times the number of cattle that the old range conditions furnished. The farmer can grow feed; the range man could not. The farmer can grow feed where grain fails. The farmer can store this feed against a time of drouth. The farmer can give his personal attention to the improvement of his stock. The stock farmer can preserve the fertility of his land and build up its drouth-resistant qualities.

Every argument stands for the encouragement and development of a vast live stock industry on the Great Plains. Let the stock farmer and the business men organize for this purpose. Encourage the growing of crops that have provbased on business necessity. The man with live stock in the western part of the state has credit. The grain farmer has none.

Taking the state as a whole the men who have stayed by the stock business have prospered as have no other class of citizens. There have been lean years mixed with the good, but on the whole the outcome has been the most encouraging.

Kansas presents possibilities for profitable stock rāising that are enjoyed by few states. We have our corn and alfalfa, a combination of feed that is unsurpassed for the development of the best type of live stock farming.

What has seemed to be high prices for these commodities has induced many to sell.

Every ton of alfalfa and every bushel of corn should be fed in a Kansas feed lot. Not only would these crops net a much larger return if fed on the home farm, but the value of that farm would be increased thereby. One may travel this country of ours from end to end and one very noticeable fact will be pressed home if he observes the type of agriculture followed and the general appearances of the country as to thrift and well being. Wherever live stock forms the basis of the farming operations there are well kept farms, good buildings and a general air of prosperity. On the other hand, where a single crop is absorbing the entire attention of the farmer, there is evidence of impoverished soil and a consequent impoverished people.

With our natural advantages and our receptive people there is no excuse for Kansas following a system of farming that will sooner or later bring about the bankruptcy of her soil—her chief asset.

The business interests of the state have too much at stake to be passive in this matter.

I would suggest legislative enactment and the appropriation of enough money to set in motion sufficient machinery to organize the state from end to end for the development of sentiment and for vigorous action in the organization of such policies as will insure in the next few years a revolution in our farming methods.

The cattle industry along beef and dairy lines is the most important part of our live stock industry. Horses, mules and hogs are factors of almost equal importance. In none of these are we beginning to touch the possibilities open to us.

Some of the things that may be done are:

The organization of breeding associations and the purchase of pure-bred sires through a central organization if need be. Too many farmers are unfamiliar with the processes through which such animals may be secured and are not sufficiently acquainted with types and breeds to choose wisely—many have not the money to buy. A campaign of education backed up by an organized system of helping these farmers to secure what they need would go a long ways in making a successful start towards improvement. Other countries have done this much to their financial benefit. Why not Kansas?

The organization of testing associations among the dairymen would mean the doubling of their profits in five years' time. Such associations have been thoroughly tried out in Europe and have rebuilt the dairy interests in those countries. The organization of selling or marketing associations have redounded to the immense profit of people in other lands. Why not in Kansas?

The reorganization of our state sanitary laws for the control of animal diseases is a matter to be given serious consideration at once. The political factor should be effectually eliminated from the enforcement of such laws. Competent veterinarians should be put in charge of their execution and the quarantine measures made more effective.

With positive preventative measures at hand, why should we allow hog cholera to reap a toll of such enormous proportions each year?

With positive diagnosis for tuberculosis why should we play with the fire and allow the dread disease to steadily gain headway amongst our herds?

With full knowledge of the situation, why should we allow the importation and sale of stock for breeding purposes that is unfit and often unsound?

These are questions for careful consideration and the people of Kansas should not be slow to voice their approval of laws that will foster and protect the greatest interest the state has in the development of her agriculture.

This convention should not go into history without having formulated and set on foot a definite plan for bringing about a reorganization of our entire live stock interests. Let us speak positively on this important matter and put squarely up to the next legislature the entire problem, with suggestions for laws that will be beneficial to these interests. Money spent in this way will come back a thousand fold in increased profits to the agriculture of the state, and all business from the farm to the ultimate consumer will be benefited thereby.

HONOR ROLL OF KANSAS FARMER READERS

KANSAS Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper published west of the Missouri River. It will soon be 50 years old.

I desire to establish an honor roll of Kansas Farmer readers—those who have read Kansas Farmer longest or in whose homes it has longest been read.

I want to hear from you with your name, postoffice address and the number of years you have been a reader.

I solicit your co-operation in this matter and hope to hear from all old-time readers of Kansas Farmer not later than December 20.

T. A. Borman
EDITOR.

WE CANNOT continue indefinitely to sell our soil in the form of grain and hay and continue to prosper.

The cattle crop is an asset. The wheat crop is a liability.

The man with live stock in the western part of the state has credit. The grain farmer has none.

The silo, which is no longer an experiment but a tested and proven institution, is opening up new fields of opportunity for the stockman.—E. H. WEBSTER.

A Worthy Project.

A new departure in Grange work is being put into operation by the Massachusetts State Grange, which is starting an educational aid fund to help worthy young people secure an education, says the Stockman and Farmer. The Massachusetts State Grange has made an appropriation of $1,500 from its treasury, this fund to be available for use as soon as the subordinate granges of the state have made a similar appropriation. This combined sum is to form the basis of a fund to be loaned to Grange young people who desire to pursue their education farther than the public high school, and have not the necessary funds to do so. Many individual gifts have already been received and every effort is being made to create a fund of several thousand dollars for this worthy purpose.

Not more than $100 per year is to be loaned to one student, which would make a possible loan of $400 in a four-year course. The interest rate is to be two per cent with easy terms, the latter depending upon the wage-earning power of the education secured. A board of five trustees will have charge of the fund. This is the first attempt ever made by a state grange to create such a fund, and as it bids fair to the thorough success it will no doubt be the means of aiding many a worthy farm boy and girl to secure an education that otherwise might be beyond their reach. The good of such an undertaking to the young people and to society at large is beyond measure.

WESTERN KANSAS PROBLEMS

Discussed Before Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress



J. W. LOUGH, SCOTT CITY, KAN., SEEDED THIS ALFALFA FIELD MAY 26, 1911, AND HARVESTED JUNE 3, JULY 6, AUGUST 7, AND SEPTEMBER 23, 1912. GROWN BY IRRIGATION AND UNDERFLOW.

KANSAS, one of the best agricultural districts in the world, centrally located, with well educated, neighborly people and social and living conditions that naturally attract a strong tide of immigration, had 27 counties with less population in 1911 than they had ten years before, and 47 counties with less population than they had the previous year. Every report indicates that there have been additional losses of population in many counties during the past year, the loss being as great as 30 per cent in some sections.

A careful study of the reports of the State Board of Agriculture show that the average yield of crops secured in many large sections of Kansas have been insufficient to make a living for the farmers growing them and gives ample explanation for the loss in population.

Two of the large counties of Kansas have averaged, during the last 24 years, a yield per acre per year of 4.8 bushels of wheat, and one of these has produced during the same time a yield per acre per year of 8.4 bushels of corn, the other 18.7 bushels of corn. These averages include the yields of all good years and good farmers as well as the poor ones. Sixteen counties that comprise more than one-fourth of the total area of the state show an average annual production of less than seven bushels of wheat per acre.

In corn, one county shows a yearly average of only 6.4 bushels an acre for 24 years, and eight counties have returned a yearly average of less than 10 bushels of corn an acre. Farmers who raised such crops simply had to move out of the state, and the merchants and other business men who depended on these farmers had to follow.

The soil in every part of Kansas is rich. The government records show that the rainfall, even in the drier sections, is sufficient to produce a paying crop of wheat every year provided methods of tillage are used that will hold in the soil the surplus moisture not needed for crops in wet years. With proper systems of farming, using good methods, a farmer anywhere in Kansas cannot only make a good living, but can make money as well. These losses of profit are not the fault of natural conditions, but of wrong systems and methods of farming.

The first movement to make farming profitable every year in western Kansas is to induce the farmers to make the raising and feeding of live stock the chief work and grain raising secondary. No country has ever been steadily prosperous that has made grain its main industry.

Milo in the western part of the state and Kafir in the central part are as certain grain crops as is corn in eastern Kansas. Ten bushels of either of these grains has the same feeding value as nine bushels of corn. With good seed and thorough tillage, milo and Kafir will yield the grain to produce 250 to 400 pounds of gain on hogs per acre a year, or a corresponding gain of weight on beef cattle.

Kafir, milo and sorghum rarely fail to make good yields of forage when treated properly, and the surplus production of these crops in wet years can be kept cheaply in pit silos, ready for use in dry times. Alfalfa thrives along the draws and streams and on the low places on the uplands. While it does not furnish hay in extremely dry years, it does furnish in these years profitable pasturage.

By H. M. COTTRELL, Agricultural Commissioner, R. I. Lines

The acreage in western Kansas should be increased at least ten fold. The silo should be a large factor in securing profits every year on western Kansas farms.

Every year will be a prosperous year in western Kansas on the farms that have a large acreage of well cultivated milo or Kafir for grain; milo, Kafir and sorghum for forage and for silage, and alfalfa for hay and pasture.

Men with limited capital should grow these crops and feed them to selected dairy cows, selling the cream and feeding the skim milk with milo to pigs and hens.

Such a system of farming will furnish a good cash income every month in every year—wet or dry. The average 320 acres in western Kansas, farmed in this way, will give its owner a yearly cash income of $1,500 besides all the farm products a family can use.

Contrast this with the record of eight counties in Kansas that last year sowed 518,164 acres of wheat and did not harvest a bushel, and 13 counties that planted 407,322 acres of corn and raised none.

Men with capital can raise beef cattle and fatten them ready for market, feeding milo, Kafir, sorghum and silage and alfalfa.

Western Kansas has suffered from the worst methods of tillage ever used in a civilized country. I found last summer in a district that has decreased heavily in population because of crop failures that the land, on farm after farm, has not been plowed since the original prairie sod had been broken, 12 to 20 years ago. Each year the ground had been scratched with a disk harrow and wheat or sorghum drilled in. Occasionally the "never plowed" land was listed.

In 1911 the Kansas Agricultural College raised wheat under different methods of tillage and the yields varied from four bushels an acre where it was disked only to 39 bushels an acre where it was plowed early and deep. The profits from crop raising in western Kansas could be doubled and the failures decreased more than half if the land under cultivation was stirred 15 to 20 inches deep with a Spalding deep tilling machine and protected from blowing by settling and ridging with sub-surface packers.

Irrigation can be used to advantage on many farms in western Kansas. Windmill irrigation can be made effective immediately on most farms. The windmills on each farm should run day and night this winter, and whenever the water is not needed for stock it should be turned on land plowed deep for a garden. Land thoroughly soaked in winter will raise large crops of the hardiest vegetables with only the summer rainfall.

Large areas can be put under irrigation by utilizing the storm water that flows down the stream after each heavy rain. The smaller streams will have to be dammed and the water carried by ditches to earth storage reservoirs. Irrigation from small streams has so far proved a failure in Kansas because the attempt has been made to store the water in the streams above the dams.

It has cost from $1,000 to $3,000 to build a small irrigation system to secure sufficient flood water from a small stream or draw to thoroughly irrigate 160 acres. This expenditure will return large profits, as land under irrigation and seeded to alfalfa is worth $150 an acre.

The artesian wells of southwest Kansas can be used to secure very much better crop returns than they are now making. All through Kansas there is much land that can be irrigated profitably by power pumps. With recently improved gas engines and cheap distillate for fuel, the water needed to cover one acre to the depth of one foot can be raised 50 feet at a cost of one dollar for fuel.

It will pay Kansans to thoroughly study their irrigation problems. Land well irrigated yields large crops every year. The man or company that invests capital intelligently in irrigation in Kansas will reap large profits.

It will take the concerted efforts of the successful farmers and the business men of the whole state to solve the problems of western Kansas and make it a country with a prosperous home on every 320 acres. The viewpoint of all Kansans will have to change. They will have to stop shouting about the four billion dollars that has been the total value of all crops in 20 years and combine their united efforts to make the annual yield per acre, the butter fat per cow, the eggs per hen and the returns per sow what they should be. It is not the dazzling total millions per year that makes both country and town prosperous, but a good cash income every year on every small farm in every community.

This applies to all parts of the state. Eastern Kansas has some of the richest soil and most favorable crop conditions on the globe, yet it does not have a single county that can show a yearly average of one good ear of corn to three stalks.

Kansas farming needs the stimulation of a strong, active state organization of business men, men who are making money every day and who are willing to take time to help apply the methods of the best business houses to local farm operations.

The state organization should keep a man in the field to assist commercial organizations in every trade center to secure profitable farming throughout each center's territory.

To make effective the efforts of the state and local business men it will be necessary to have a farm expert in each county who will go from farm to farm each month, counsel with the owner of each farm in regard to the most profitable crops to grow, the best methods of handling the soil, the selecting of high yielding strains of seed, and the raising and harvesting and selling or feeding of the crops and the selection and handling of farm animals that will return profits. The government should pay one-third of the expense of these farm experts, the state one-third, and the farmers and business men in each county one-third. It will take $84,000 a year from each of the three contributors to put a man in every county in Kansas.

To make Kansas what she can be and should be is to make each stalk of corn, each wheat plant, each potato vine and each individual animal give paying returns. When this is accomplished, every farmer in western Kansas will be prosperous and there will be a steady stream of immigration into the state of skilled farmers with capital.

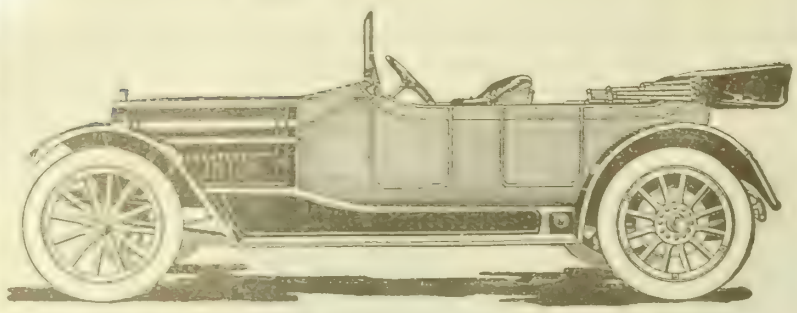
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> The profits from crop raising in western Kansas could be doubled and the failures decreased more than half if the land under cultivation was stirred 15 to 20 inches deep with a Spalding deep tilling machine and protected from blowing by settling and ridging with sub-surface packers.—H. M. COTTRELL.

The Dairyman's Indicators.

In order to put dairying upon a business basis every farmer needs to use the milk scales, the tester and the record book. The successful business man has a ledger to guide him in his transactions. Every dairyman needs to enter a separate account with each of his cows so that he may have an indicator to tell him at the end of the year just how much feed each cow has consumed, the amount of milk produced and the percentage it tests. Too many farmers of the country are keeping the scrub cow, feeding and milking her twice each day, fourteen times each week, sixty times each month and seven hundred-twenty times each year merely for the pleasure of her company, when a portion of this time might well be expended in estimating the feed, weighing and testing the milk and crediting the same to each cow. Many good dairymen squander 30 minutes each day gambling with the scrub cow when three minutes' time with the scales, tester and record gook would put the herd upon a paying basis and money in their pockets. The keeping of records is a business transaction and means the essential difference between knowing and guessing, pleasure and drudgery, profit and loss, success and failure.—G. L. Martin, North Dakota.

It has for some time been claimed that the production of cotton by cottonwood trees could be prevented by boring holes into the trunk of the tree and placing in these holes dope which would inhibit the formation of cotton. The dope for which the extravagant claim is made has been advertised. Along this line there are firms which claim to have a chemical which can be introduced into the trunks of shade and fruit trees which will cure some of the diseases of these trees. The botany department of the Colorado Agricultural College brands the cotton claim as being without foundation. It says: "These remedies are entirely worthless; they are fake and quack remedies."

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The 1913 Mitchell is the wonder of the year; a marvelous combination of the handsomely finished city cars, the swift and powerful cars for tourists, and as easy to manage as the simplest electric. (Prices $1500, $1850, $2500—worth double!)

Electric lights and electric self-starter!

These are great advantages, the electric lights are tremendously powerful; show up every bad spot in the road for five hundred feet ahead. Battery kept charged by generator. The electric self-starter saves all the labor and annoyance of cranking the engine, and adds greatly to your comfort and safety, keeps you out of the cold, wet, and mud, and makes it possible for the women and boys to start the motor and drive the car.

All Mitchells, like most of the very high-priced cars for 1913, have the new long stroke, T-head motor; the newest thing for increased power and high efficiency.

Powerful—all the horse-power claimed for them. Simple—you and your boys will easily understand the entire "works" very quickly. Economical—they don't cost much to run. Handsome—nothing has been spared that would add to their appearance.

There's nothing too good to be used in the Mitchell; it has all the new improvements, every one of them. Also the same high-grade workmanship and material that have gone into Mitchell vehicles throughout the past 78 years.

You won't find any other medium-priced car that offers anything like the advantages of the Mitchell—a $1,500 car in the $5,000 class. You can't beat it at any price. You can't equal it at anything like the price.

All with T-head motor and 36-inch wheels

		Wheel Base	Stroke	Price F. O. B Racine
7 passenger Six	60 H. P.	144 in.	4½ x 7 in.	$2,500
2 or 5 passenger Six	50 H. P.	132 in.	4⅜ x 6 in.	1,850
2 or 5 passenger Four	40 H. P.	120 in.	4½ x 7 in.	1,500

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MERIT IN MARKET GRAIN

CLEAN GRAIN SHOULD SELL FOR HIGHER PRICES THAN DIRTY GRAIN

THE farmers of Kansas should be able to sell their grain on its merits. A premium should be placed on the production of high-grade wheat free from all foreign material, said Prof. L. A. Fitz, of the Kansas Agricultural College, in an address recently.

Kansas law provides for a grain inspection bureau, the officers to consist of a chief grain inspector and as many deputies as he may need to do the work. One branch of the bureau is the grain grading commission, having three members, one of whom is a miller, another a grain dealer; the third may be a farmer. The duty of the commission is to meet once a year, on or before August 1, to form new rules or revise old ones, when necessary, for the grading of grain. Wheat is graded into four groups. The commission determines the weight, quality and approximate amount of foreign material in each. These rules must be definite, accurate, and practicable, for an immense amount of grain is sold in the state every year.

Under the existing laws, when wheat contains an appreciable amount of foreign material, such as weed seed and stems, the wheat is graded down one grade below the place it would take if it were clean. This grade is based on the judgment of an inspector. In Minnesota they have what is known as the dockage system of grading wheat. In brief, this is accomplished by taking a representative sample of the wheat and cleaning it. Then the wheat is graded and sold on the basis of the clean wheat, subject to as many pounds dockage as the sample showed it to contain. By this method the farmer gets paid for as many bushels of wheat as he has to sell and it eliminates one personal factor in the grading of wheat.

Ordinarily Kansas hard wheat does not contain much dockage, but at times, due to winter killing, weeds will come into the fields. If the wheat is threshed when damp, not only the weed seed but also pieces of weed stem will remain in the wheat. It is usually possible for the threshers to take out more of these impurities than they do, but it would require more work and, as the men say, they get as much for threshing weeds as they do for threshing wheat. In the small country town having three or four elevators there is usually sharp competition. To keep his trade the grain dealer must, when a load of poor, dirty wheat comes in, pay nearly as much for it as for the previous load that was of average quality and cleanliness. When another farmer brings in a load of extra good, perfectly clean wheat, he receives a very little increase in price. The difference in the prices paid for the three loads does not begin to indicate their difference in value. This is almost like putting a premium on poor farming.

An attempt was made last summer to get Doctor Crumbine to enforce the cleaning of wheat by thresher and elevator men under the Pure Food law of Kansas. This law provides that grain to be used for food products shall not contain over a certain amount of foreign material. This law also prohibits the mixing of small amounts of poor wheat with good wheat and selling it all as good wheat, with special reference to sprouted wheat and other forms that are not fit for human consumption. Doctor Crumbine said that if he was to enforce this law he would first warn the thresher and elevator men. A large number of these men did not understand the motive behind the work and resented it as an interference with their rights. The movement is merely an attempt to get the grain of Kansas sold on its merits and thus offer a premium for good farming.

Selling Live Stock

In the pure-bred live stock business the breeder is in a different position from that of many other business men in that he is both producer and selling agent. Many a man can breed high-class live stock who is only partially successful at the selling end. In accomplishing this much, however, he has done at least one-half the work, as a good animal is a great help in selling itself. An animal that is well raised and fitted is at least half sold, but in such a case the other half of the transaction is lacking and the business does not prosper as it should.

One of the vitally important things in connection with selling live stock is the prompt response to inquiries. The farmers have won an unenviable reputation for dilatory habits in the matter of correspondence, and it has been said that the average farmer would rather undergo a surgical operation than write a letter. This reputation is not a fair one and does not represent the farmer. It certainly does not represent the breeders, who are the most advanced and progressive of all farmers, yet unfortunately it does represent a good many of them.

When a possible purchaser asks for information in regard to live stock he expects a prompt reply and he expects to receive a statement of facts and nothing but facts. Generally this is what he gets, although there is a temptation at times on the part of a few men to paint the merits of their animals a little more glowingly than the facts warrant. If these men only knew it, there is no quicker way of insuring their own failure and of putting themselves out of business than by misrepresentation of the animals they have to sell. A breeder may grow enthusiastic over some animal and think he is a world beater, but it is not wise to say so, as world beaters are extremely scarce, and a claim of this kind will tend to arouse the suspicion that enthusiasm has gotten the better of judgment.

Buyers will tell you that they object to having breeding animals too fat, and probably they do, but it is a notable fact that both in public auctions and private sales the buyer will pay more money for a well-fattened animal than he will for a thin one. Fitting the animals, then, is a necessary part of salesmanship, as well as a vital part of the breeding business. No man can sell a poor, half-grown animal to an advantage, and no breeder should ever feel compelled to offer excuses for any animal which he has to sell.

Another important point in selling i having the animals well grown out, and this is of special importance among horses and meat producing animals, an never does any harm among milch cattle. A beef or pork producing animal which is not of at least proper size for its age furnishes his own proof of some fault or mistake in its production. It may be an unfortunate nick in breeding, but it is more likely to be some fault in feeding which has stunted the animal in its earlier life. With plenty of size and a good condition of fat and flesh, the work of selling is shouldered at least in half by the animal himself.

Another point in selling live stock is found in the salesman himself. While a good salesman can sometimes sell an inferior animal, he has to work hard to do it, and there is always likely to be a "come back." A moderately good salesman can build up a good business if he have choice animals because of the part which the animals themselves perform, but no salesman, however good, can sell without customers. He must let people know not only that he has animals for sale, but that he has animals of quality for sale, and this information is given out only through some form of advertising.

A man may have the finest possible hogs or cattle for sale and his neighbor on the next quarter may be anxious to buy just such animals, but no sale can be made unless the breeder lets it be known what he has. Advertising is really a study in itself, and it is just as much a part of the breeding business as is the feed and care of the animals. No business in the modern world has ever attained success without advertising, and no breeder or any other business man can hope to attain even a moderate degree of success without some form of publicity.

Advertising is simply letting people know what you have and want to sell. It is bringing buyer and seller together, and, if well done, it not only costs the advertiser nothing, but doubles his profits many times. Advertising must be honestly done, however, or disaster will result. If a man advertises that he has animals of a certain breed and quality and is then unable to "make good" in answer to the inquiries, he has placed a handicap upon all his future operations and one which must be redeemed through time and strenuous effort or he will be obliged to go into some other line of business.



THE CORN FACTORY

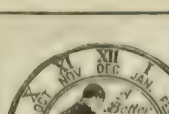
What would be the cost per bushel to raise 100 bushels of corn to the acre on $100 land, with $1 a day help?

What would the real, exact cost be on *your* land, with the help you now employ, and with the crop your land gives you?

If you can't answer instantly and absolutely know you're right—no *guessing*—then you need a better system of accounts.

The Burroughs bookkeeping machine cuts out errors, shortens figure work enables business men, like yourself, to get the records they need at a cost they can afford to pay—at a cost so low they can't afford not to get it.

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FARMERS' MEETING

Hutchinson Idea to Be Worked Out at Manhattan, December 30.

C. W. PECKHAM, Haven, Kan., secretary of the temporary organization to perfect a permanent organization, the object of which is to help the farmers of Kansas in the marketing of their produce, urges the selection of delegates from every farm community to attend a meeting at the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, on December 30. At this meeting the plans of organization will be agreed upon and the organization made permanent. All delegates and farmers will be welcome.

These delegates have already been selected: M. G. Hamm, Holton; W. S. McAuley, Americus; W. J. Young, McPherson; L. Thomas, S. P. Rowland, Hutchinson; James Baird, Moreland; D. M. Bourne, Delphos; W. W. Bowman, Pawnee Rock; Ed O'Donnell, Hartford; E. D. Lyman, Garfield; E. Loomis, Girard; J. C. Hoch, Emporia; J. P. Griebel, Stockton; J. D. Asher, St. John; J. P. Anderson, Agenda; F. E. Patten, Richmond; B. P. Shull, Kinsley; J. F. Ware, Garfield; D. C. Schaffner, Emporia; C. W. Peckham, Haven; A. A. Johnson, Quenemo.

The call says further:

It was plain to be seen that the farmers present at the Agricultural and Industrial Congress held at Hutchinson, November 19 and 20, were decidedly in favor of an organization of some kind.

In the two sessions of one hour each it was not possible to give expression to the plan or scope of the contemplated organization.

There were representatives present from the Grange, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the Farmers' Union, and kindred organizations, and each spoke kindly of his favorite. And it was apparent that these representatives would be slow to forsake their local organizations and freely support one of the others with which there had been more or less rivalry.

I believe all will agree that each and all efforts at organization in the past has fallen far short of what was expected of it, and has failed to afford the needed relief.

If farmers have not profited by their experience of 30 years, beginning with the inception of the Grange and extending along various lines of co-operation, then they are dull indeed.

This is a progressive age, and we are constantly reminded of the higher cost of living. Every other calling except that of farming has, by the simple turning of its hand, advanced the price of their commodity to meet this ever increasing cost of living. They are all beseeching the farmer to produce more, that they may buy his products for less, and thus cheapen their cost of living.

We welcome increased production, but it should mean more dollars as well as more bushels. And it should be marketed throughout the year, as there is a marked demand for it, instead of a year's supply being marketed in a month's time. Producers of gauze underwear and straw hats do not offer these to the wearer in January. They bide their time and await a certain demand. They do not ask, "What will you give?" as the farmer does, but they name their price.

Are you a progressive farmer?

There never was and never will be an over-production of farm products. All the bumper crops of the past have been consumed. If the producer had demanded a profitable price he would have received it.

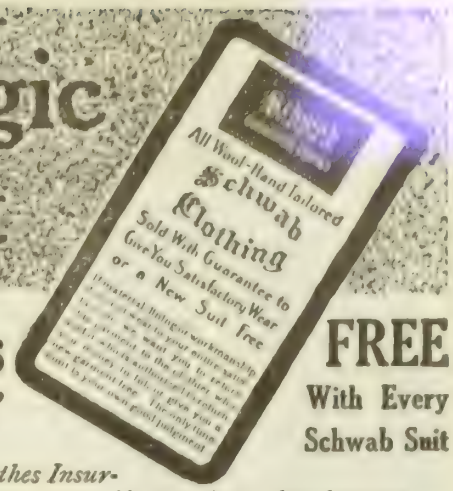
When the demand is dull, let the marketing cease for a time until the demand is keen. Everybody is eating, every day. You cannot long stay the demand.

The yield of corn, oats and potatoes in 1912 exceeded the yield of these three crops in 1911 by 1,088,000,000 bushels, yet it brought the producer $125,000,000 less in 1912 than in 1911. If bushels instead of dollars were the standard of value, then I would be in sweet accord with the lecturers who go about in eleganely equipped trains, furnished free by the railroads, urging the farmers and attempting to give them a hunch on increased production.

Greater production gives the railroads increased receipts, I am sure, but each time it gives the farmer "his" in the neck. He gets less money for it. We must pay our taxes, our rent, our interest, and all fixed charges, with dollars, and not with bushels. If increased production brings the producer less money, he is not justified in reducing his output. He has an obligation with all mankind. Let him increase the fatness of his land and its output and then so amend the present marketing system

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

The Magic Ticket



Schwab Clothes Insured "On Your Back"

FREE With Every Schwab Suit

Here's something new. *Clothes Insurance*, without a penny of extra cost, if you buy the famous Schwab All-Wool Clothing!

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Schwab Clothes have been "making good" for 48 years. Their *style superiority* and wonderful *wearing qualities* are recognized by *millions*.

They are produced by Master Designers and skilled operators in the Schwab million-dollar factory.

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Schwab dealers will be delighted to show you the new styles for Fall and Winter. They will help you select the styles and patterns that suit your *personality*. This expert service is *invaluable*.

Prices $15, $18, $20, $25, $30
Satisfaction Guaranteed or A NEW SUIT FREE

You will save a tidy sum and secure *guaranteed satisfaction* in any Schwab Suit you select.

The only *time limit* on the guarantee is your own good judgment. Write for the name of the nearest Schwab Merchant. Ask for the new Schwab Style Book. It's Free.

Schwab Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

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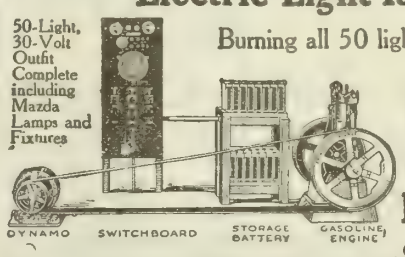
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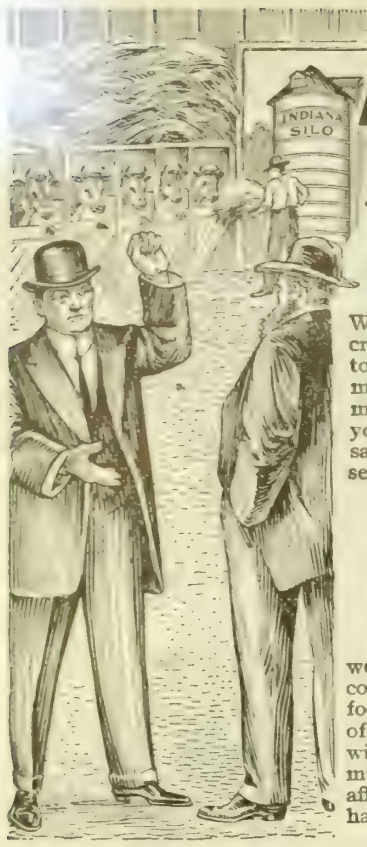
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We will make him increase the net profits from your crops at least 50% by feeding cobs, stalks and leaves to your cattle instead of throwing them into the manure pile. We will make him increase the milk yield of your dairy cows and add weight to your feeders. If you do your own work we will save you the price of two hired men. When we sell you an

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we will double the feeding value of your year's corn crop because the Indiana Silo saves all the food values of your standing corn, only about half of which is in the grain. The price of the silo will come out of this increase and you will never miss it. So you see it is evident that you can't afford to be without an Indiana Silo whether you have a hired man to pay or not.

The Indiana Silo is built of uniformly perfect silo material; it is designed with scientific skill and put together with air-tight expansible seams and patented self-draining all-wood mortised joints. It has a wonderful system of door construction and marvelous strength.

If your help is costing you too much and your animals are eating their heads off every winter, let us build an Indiana Silo to your order now, and we will make delivery when you want it.

WE want to send you our catalog, and a free copy of the book "Silo Profits", which is the story of the Indiana Silo as written by scores of owners of Indiana Silos. Write for it today and let us send you the name of our representative in your locality.

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THE FARM



This year's corn crop in the United States amounts to 3,169,137,000 bushels, and it is the greatest on record, exceeding that of 1911 by 638,000,000 bushels and greater by 242,000,000 bushels than the largest preceding crop, that of 1906, according to the preliminary estimates made public recently by the Department of Agriculture. The average yield per acre is 29.3 bushels, compared with 23.9 bushels in 1911 and a 10-year average of 26.7. The average farm value on November 1 was 58.4 cents a bushel, compared with 64.7 cents last year, and an average on November 1 for four years past of 61 cents. On the basis of present farm prices the value of this year's corn crop is $1,850,000,000, compared with $1,565,000,000, the value estimated on December 1 last year.

It is now claimed for the parcels post that it will have its effect in reducing the cost of living. In England where the parcels post has been in operation for years the people of the cities are able to reduce the cost of the country products they consume by buying those products direct from the country and having them delivered by parcels post to their doors. This method of purchase has the effect of cutting out middlemen's profits and insuring fresh produce direct from the farm. It is expected that after the parcels post goes into effect in this country, on January 1, the same thing will be done here. Under the English arrangement the farmers make the rounds of the cities soliciting customers for their produce, the supplies to be delivered on certain days of the week, and the orders are filled and delivered by parcels post.

We have several times remarked that in our judgment sweet clover, heretofore regarded as a nuisance and a pect, has a place in the agriculture of Kansas, although the enthusiasm of our people over the discovery of any new crop has a tendency to override our best judgment. However, we are strongly inclined to the belief that in the southwest for pasture and hay sweet clover will convert into usefulness thousands of acres of land which has heretofore been held as almost valueless. It is certain that at the present time there is a demand for sweet clover seed. The news press has the report of Ed Finnup of Finney County who recently sold a thousand bushels of seed at $8 per bushel from an 80-acre field of sweet clover. So long as any such demand as this exists for seed, then we can afford to grow it.

A sharp arraignment of city housekeepers is contained in a report made by the Division of Production and Distribution of the Federal Department of Agriculture. The claim is that household duties are neglected to the extent that the cost of living is much increased. The report says that the old-fashioned way of putting up preserves, canning fruit, baking bread and pies, knitting socks, etc., has been almost entirely abandoned and that the city home obtains all these from the shelves of the merchant and in this way a profit is now paid the middleman which in years past has to a large extent been saved. In this report farmers' wives and daughters come in for a share of criticism along the same lines. It is a fact that all classes of people are at this time more dependent upon the merchant and factory than ever before in the history of the United States, and it is certain that the failure to provide supplies as a result of the labor at home has materially added to the cost of the things we use and the food we consume.

The statement that there is $10,000,000 worth of nitrogen in the air above every acre of our land and which nitrogen is free for the taking, is astounding. When we consider that nitrogen is the "most precious, the most important, and most costly" of the three elements necessary to make good soils, and that it is the element most quickly exhausted, then every farmer who wishes to build up his soil should be deeply interested in getting his share of that valuable soil-building material floating about in the air and which is above every acre of his farm. The planting of leguminous crops, which crops have the ability to draw nitrogen from the air, storing it in the plant and in the roots in the soil, furnishes him the means by which this nitrogen may be obtained. Clover, alfalfa, cow peas and vetch are the plants which will enable the farmer to avail himself of this nitrogen. These plants make the best of hay for the growth of live stock and still add nitrogen to the soil. Plowed under as green manure, they add an increased amount of nitrogen available for the use of grain crops.

Report of the effects of grass on fruit trees has recently been made. The report consists of the summing up of 16 years of experimentation. The authors find that the action of grass on fruit trees is so deleterious that it often arrests all growth and very often causes the death of the tree. The stunting effect is greatest where the ground around the young tree is grassed over immediately after planting. Trees where the ground becomes grassed over gradually during the course of several years, apparently accommodate themselves to the altering conditions and suffer much less than when the grass is actually sown over their roots. However, the grassing over of the ground of well established trees has proven detrimental to the growth of the fruit of the tree. Of the 18 different grasses grown under apple trees the deleterious action was greater with the strong growing grasses than with the weaker grasses. Clover had a similar stunting effect. It is certain that for Kansas the orchard should be clean cultivated and free from any growing thing except the tree itself. However, clover and green manuring crops may be planted late in the season and grown and plowed under to good advantage.

The Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College has issued a sorghum primer for the use of rural schools and farmers. The primer is by A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor in crops. As is to be supposed, the primer has to do with each of those varieties of sorghums which are adapted to Kansas conditions and covers the whole range of varieties adapted to the different soils, methods of planting, cultivation, harvesting, etc. Kansas is first in sorghum as well as first in alfalfa, among the states of the Union. It is claimed that the 1912 acreage of sorghums was much greater than ever before in the history of the state, and it is altogether probable at the present rate of increase that within a few years Kansas will be growing three million acres of the various sorghums. A copy of this primer will be mailed to every rural school teacher in Kansas and to every village principal and county superintendent. School officers are urged to have the sorghum subject studied in their schools during the months of December and January, and on the second Saturday in January every farmers' institute in Kansas will be asked to meet and discuss the subject of sorghum crops. This is a valuable pamphlet and every farmer should have it.

If you contemplate planting 80 acres of corn next spring, you will be wise in the selection of at least 25 bushels of seed ears this fall that you may be sure of having a sufficient amount of choice seed. This seed should have been gathered before now. Thousands of Kansas farmers have already selected and dried and properly stored their seed corn. Many of these have so done for the first time, but many others have by several years of selection realized the advantage of selecting seed early and have at the first selection saved two or three times as much seed as they will need for planting. Later in the season you will carefully go over this selected seed, picking out those ears which meet your ideas of being the best seed. You will make an ear test to select those which show the highest germinating quality as well as those ears which are uniform in shape and size of kernel. After the seed ears have been determined upon you will then shell off the butts and tips which will be discarded the remaining part of the ears will then be shelled and the same should be graded in order that uniform kernels may be obtained and which will permit of uniform planting. Briefly, this is the story of selection of good seed corn. By beginning early in the season and spending such time as is needed indoors when it is disagreeable

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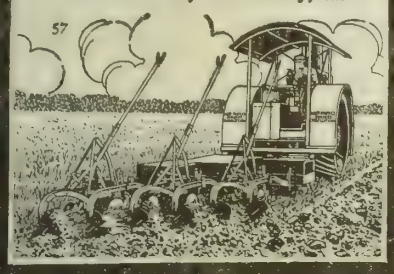
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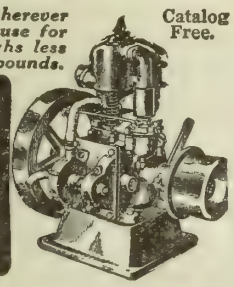


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to be out, you will have the seed corn situation fully in hand by planting time. Remember that it is the stalk which has an ear of corn on it, and a stalk in every hill, which makes the corn yield.

Kansas Farmer Fills Place.

W. B. VanH., Overbrook, Kan., writes: "If it were not for the habit formed of reading everything printed in KANSAS FARMER, I would probably have missed seeing my letter written to you some time since. I want to say further, without 'gushiness,' that KANSAS FARMER is all right. There are dozens of farm papers circulating in Kansas, but they don't fill the place. What we need is better thinking and better farming, and these are what KANSAS FARMER help along."

Draining Gumbo Soils.

O. J. Berger of Eudora, Kan., writes: "I am on gumbo land, and it is not very well drained. I am told this land would improve if properly drained, and some say it can't be tiled for a paste forms around the tile and the water can't get through it. How would concrete tile do? Can you give me any information on this subject?"

To the above inquiry the soil man of the International Harvester Company says:

What we usually refer to as gumbo soil is a very heavy type of soil. In some localities it is very dark in color, while in other places it is slightly grayish in color. In the state of Iowa the gumbo soils are very dark and usually veary heavy, while in parts of Kansas, also other parts of Iowa, the gumbo is of a light color, often of a redish cast.

One of the first steps to take in attempting to handle gumbo land is to see that it is well drained. The very close grained, finely texture gumbo soils of Iowa have been drained successfully both by using open ditches and by using tile drains. In fact, some of the gumbo soils that have been tile drained often sell as high as $200 per acre. The experience in handling the heavy, sticky soils indicates that it is not necessary to place the tile, as one would naturally think, close together and as shallow as first consideration might indicate. The experience of farmers in the heavy waxy soils of Iowa shows that the tile lines are often placed 10 to 12 rods apart, which is ample distance even in some other types of soil. The best way to settle this matter, inasmuch as these soils vary considerably, is to put in as many lines of tile as you can conveniently and watch the effect, or use only one tile line and note the distance it drains on either side. This would take but a short time, for the effect can usually be noticed on close observation.

It is highly important that you have a good outlet in attempting to use tile. After the land is well drained, the next important step is that of tillage. It has been found that for all kinds of conditions fall plowing is the best for gumbo soils. The action of freezing and thawing during the winter months renders the seed bed much more friable and reduces the clods in a way that cannot be accomplished by mechanical means. Care should be exercised not to plow or to cultivate this type of soil when it is unusually wet, for it puddles very quickly, forming clods which can be reduced only by freezing and thawing.

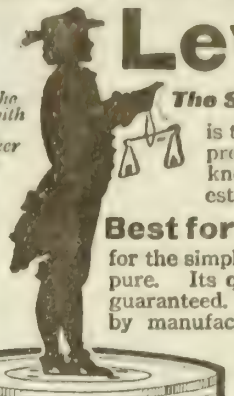
One of the objectionable features of gumbo soils is the tendency to shrink when drying out, thus injuring the crop materially. The time that this occurs is usually during the summer months. This objection may be overcome by surface tillage, using the spring-tooth, pegtooth or dick harrows, together with cultivators, or any other means of maintaining a surface mulch to a depth of three or four inches.

Gumbo soils when well drained and in a good state of cultivation, which may be maintained as stated above, give splendid yields; in fact better than some other kinds of soils in the corn belt. A frequent application of stable manure is also beneficial to these soils inasmuch as it supplies vegetable matter, thus rendering the soil lighter and putting it in a better physical condition.

Some claim that the cement tile are more porous and thus permit a freer movement of the water than the clay tile, but in reality there is very little difference. As far as the pores of the tile becoming filled is concerned, one would probably fill up about as quickly as the other. A large percentage of the water that enters the tile goes through the joints and does not soak directly through the tile. You will find that well vitrified tile or carefully made cement tile will serve your purpose satisfactorily. In cases where the trouble from alkali is exceptionally severe, it may be best to use the clay tile in preference to the cement.

Insure Your Hogs Against Disease

As long as you *do* raise hogs—see to it that they are always kept in *good health*. Hogs in good condition are not likely to become diseased—get worms or have cholera.



Get the can with the Quaker label.

Lewis' Lye

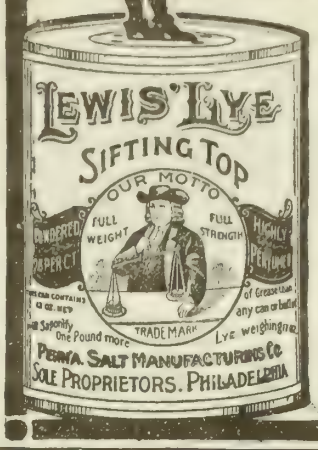
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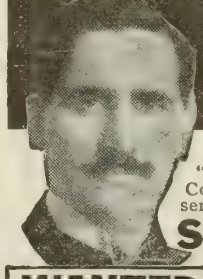


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I want the names of 10 or more men in every township. Send *your name* quick for my special proposition on a spreader—don't wait—put your postal or letter in the mail NOW.



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No More Hog Cholera —No Hog Worms— Bigger Pork Profits

By Feeding Daily Merry War POWDERED Lye

Are you going to wait until there is an outbreak of hog cholera in *your* neighborhood—when it spreads from herd to herd killing off hogs like flies—or will you take steps *right now* to *prevent* any possible outbreak in *your own* herd? You need have no fear of hog cholera wiping out *your* pork profits if you will feed a little *Merry War POWDERED Lye* twice *each day* with the regular rations. *It costs only 5c per month per hog,* and thousands of farmers can tell you it *prevents* hog cholera. This awful disease may be raging in a neighborhood, but hogs that are on a *Merry War POWDERED Lye* diet, are conditioned against it, as surely as a vaccinated person is protected against smallpox. Besides it destroys hog worms, keeps the digestion in such perfect condition that every pound of feed is changed into firm flesh thus preventing feed waste and greatly increasing pork profits.

The use of *Merry War POWDERED Lye* as a hog remedy, conditioner and fattener is *not* an experiment. It is a *specially prepared, powdered* lye that has been *tried* and *proven safe* and *effective* for those purposes. Full directions on every can. Don't experiment with an untried, old fashioned, ordinary lye. Get *Merry War POWDERED Lye*—the *time-tried* remedy that *actual experience* has *proved* to be the safest, surest preventive of hog cholera the world has ever known.

These Hogs Could Not Take Cholera

"We have had hog cholera all through our district. Those who have been using *Merry War POWDERED Lye* have escaped. One man in particular, who buys it by the case, has cholera all around him, but so far his hogs have escaped."
C. M. COOPER, Proprietor of "The Right Place" Dawson, Neb.

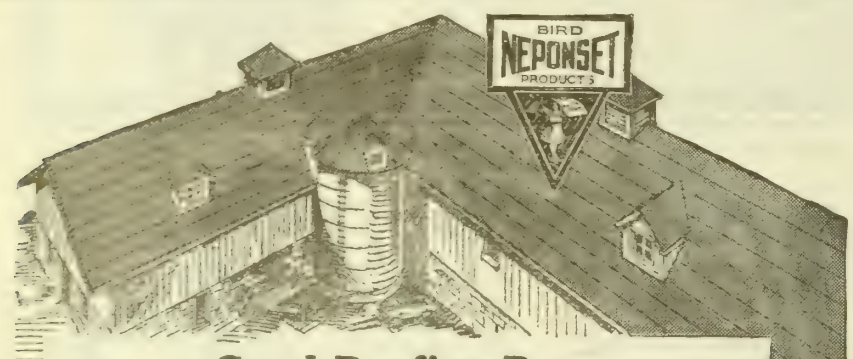
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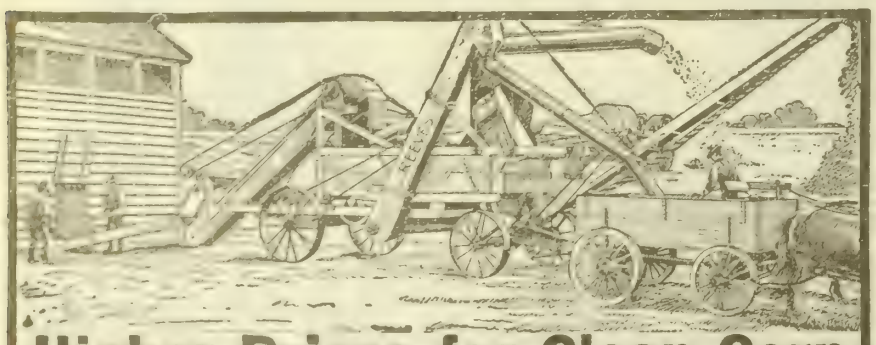
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makes a handsome red or green roof for houses.



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FARMERS get from 2½ to 5c more per bushel for corn shelled in this machine. It is cleaned so well that it grades from 1 to 2 points higher. Think of the increased earnings this would have brought you if you had shelled your corn with it last year! Perhaps enough to pay its entire cost and let you make big profits by shelling corn for your neighbors

Reeves Illinois Special Corn Sheller

has the most advanced type of suction fan arrangement that positively cleans the corn of all dust, chaff and broken matter. The only machine of its kind. Does good, quick work, cheaper than hand labor, with a capacity of over 1000 bushels per hour.

Will stand many years of the hardest use. Built on the cone cylinder type—has long ribs, chilled to stand hardest wear. The cob carrier swings to right or left or out ahead, throwing cobs clear of the machine and wagons.

Many farmers are now buying the Reeves Corn Sheller for their own use and to do contract work for their neighbors. They have found it to be a bigger profit maker than a threshing machine. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get higher prices for your own corn by shelling it *clean*. Send your name and address for our booklet and full information.

The Reeves Illinois Special Corn Sheller is sold by most all implement dealers. If not sold in your town, write us.

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT CO., 31 Iron St., Rockford, Ill.

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LIVE STOCK



Not long ago a bunch of 58 head of silage-fed beef cattle were marketed in Kansas City at $8.70 per hundred. This market-topping price was hardly two days old when another shipper came into the same market with two carloads of silage steers for which he received $8.85 per hundred. As these steers were fed almost entirely on corn silage and cottonseed meal, with a little corn stover and hay, the fact that they topped the market for the season would seem to indicate that there is something in silage for beef-making purposes after all.

An experienced cattle man states that if losses are to be averted in the next few months the market will need careful nursing. Very many feeders have filled their feed lots with high-priced cattle and then have met disappointment in the fact that corn did not decrease in value as they had every reason to expect on account of the record-breaking crop. While there is considerable old corn in the country, or was at the time of cribbing the new crop, the uses to which corn is put are so many and these increase each year so that the price does not greatly fall, even in a season of bumper crops. This cattle man says that if there is a determined stand taken by feeders not to ship heavily on either breaks or advances in the market, the situation will be controlled so that losses will be averted even though profits should not be heavy.

Estimates from men who are in the trade and may be credited with knowing their business are to the effect that there are now from 15 to 20 per cent fewer stock hogs in the country than there were one year ago. It is said that thousands of young hogs are being lost in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, which states seem to suffer most severely, while sections of Nebraska and Minnesota are also in the grip of the swine plague or hog cholera, or whatever name it may be given. The terrific losses which have occurred among hogs in 1911 and 1912 should emphasize the necessity, which has always existed, for more uniform laws among the states, but especially for a united and co-operative action of both state and government officials looking to the prevention of this disease and the ultimate creation of a type of hog which shall be cholera proof. It is now stated that the disease which is claiming so many young hogs in the different states is not cholera, and it is certain that it differs from the disease known as cholera in 1911. Veterinarians claim that it is swine plague; that it is a chronic form of hog cholera, and some even go so far as to state that it is spinal meningitis and identical with the disease which carried off so many horses earlier in the season. The facts are that it kills the hogs and that the farmers need and must have protection. This must come through the experiment stations, the department of agriculture and the professional veterinarian. It is up to these gentlemen to make good.

In talking with a farmer who has made a financial success, and yet who never owned more than 80 acres of land and who did not own this until near middle life, he remarked that his manure manure spreader was the best piece of property he had ever owned. Being an early settler in the Kaw Valley and being filled with the idea, as most early settlers were, that the richness of the soil was practically inexhaustible, this farmer has lived on the same farm long enough to find out from his own experience that soil will not return profit without feed any more than horses, cattle or hogs will. Another farmer who lives in Missouri stated that he had recently bought a run-down farm in New York State for $1,800, the assessed valuation of the buildings on which was $4,000. He found that the common practice in the vicinity of this new farm was to use commercial fertilizers, but he carried with him some western ideas and stocked the place up with cattle and instructed his tenant to use all of the barnyard manure possible on the fields in addition to the commercial fertilizer. In this way he has doubled the value of both the barnyard manure and the commercial fertilizer. The land was found to be lacking in humus and this was supplied by manure. It was found to have been depleted of the elements of plant food and these were supplied by both the manure and the commercial fertilizer. He is now growing alfalfa more satisfactory and with larger returns on his New York farm than he gets from his Missouri farm, although he gets but three cuttings in New York and four or five in Missouri. Of all the farm machinery that was created by American inventive genius, the manure spreader takes second place to none, and this has a value only where live stock is kept.

Kansas Horse Breeders' Association Meeting.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, January 2 and 3, 1913. Special effort is being made to make this the best and most interesting horse breeders' meeting ever held in Kansas. Some of the most successful horsemen of the country will appear on the program. Besides these, men who are particularly well informed on the various problems of horse breeding and horse improvement work will also speak.

The complete program will be announced in the near future. People are awakening to the importance of the horse industry, the possibilities of handsome profits in raising the right kind of horses, and to the necessity of more care and attention in selecting breeding stock. This means that a strong, live, horse breeders' association is needed and every horseman in the state should do his part to make the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association a powerful factor in improving the horses of the state. Every horseman in the state should plan to attend this meeting. Dr. C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kansas, is secretary.

The Mutton Supply.

We have attained large proportions as consumers of mutton, says the Illinois Institute bulletin. Study any of our large markets, by ten-year periods, and note the phenomenal growth in the receipts of sheep and lambs. In 1880 the Chicago market received 336,000; in 1890, 2,180,000; in 1900, 3,500,000; in 1910, 5,229,000. We are consuming about 17,000,000 sheep and lambs annually in this country, or a total weight of 630,000,000 pounds.

Approximately 80 per cent of these animals are lambs, and the bulk of the supply comes from the west at present, but this supply is likely to be reduced because of the restriction of the range. If the supply is kept up to the demand of consumers it will devolve upon us to grow more sheep, and with production reduced in the west we shall be assured of more remunerative prices for a good product.

With increased consumption it is only natural that a part of the demand will be very discriminating in what it buys. We can send better lambs from our farms to the markets than can the ranges of the west, and since we can do it we are missing our opportunity if we do not do it. We should give our flocks better care and attention, for the day is present when inefficient handling of any feature of farm operations will prove unprofitable.

Producers of lambs should never forget that the lamb that is not fat cannot grade as prime. The offering may be correct in form, general quality and weight, but if there is not good covering over the spine and ribs it is not in the prime grade; lack of finish is a general criticism leveled at native lambs. In preparing our lambs for market we should keep in mind that in summer the consumer prefers fat lambs weighing between 70 and 80 pounds. In winter the weight may get up to 85 or 90 pounds.

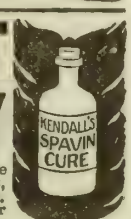
In many cases the attitude toward the small flock is wrong—it is considered merely a consumer of weeds and a conserver of waste. The flock should be considered a feature of the farm worthy of the same kind of care given any other feature, and if we will do this we can "top the market" with prime lambs at remarkable profit.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Gombault's
Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

KEEP IT HANDY



You can never tell when a horse is going to develop a Curb, Splint, Spavin, Ringbone or a lameness. Yet it is bound to happen sooner or later. And you can't afford to keep him in the barn. Keep a bottle of
Kendall's Spavin Cure
handy at all times. John Sayer of 324 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., writes: I would not be without Kendall's Spavin Cure at any cost. It is a priceless liniment for both man and beast. Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. $1 per bottle—6 for $5. "Treatise on the Horse" —free—or write to
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Hedgeballs as Feed.

Our subscriber, J. W. K., of Saline County, asks this: "Have hedgeballs (Osage orange) any feeding value? Horses and cattle eat them and seem to relish them to their utmost satisfaction. I have a large hedge along my farm and could easily gather several hundred bushels."

The fruit of the Osage orange is not considered to have a feeding value. The animals eat them because of their desire for succulence and something green and fresh. They have a bitter principle which is thought to affect the animals somewhat like the tobacco habit does man, and after they get the habit of eating them they have a craving for them.

There is some danger in allowing animals to eat them. They are so large that it is difficult to bite them, and sometimes an animal will try to swallow one whole and choke to death.

Their feed value is so small that they would not pay for the labor of gathering them.

Misleading.

A certain paper published in Kansas City which has some circulation in Kansas is responsible for the following:

"Some of the big profits made in the last four months were $10.90 a head on full fed native steers; $10.25 on wintered western steers; $8.50 on straight grass-fed Colorado steers; $9.00 on Kansas grass-fat steers; $8.00 on Panhandle and Oklahoma grass-fat steers, and $7.50 on grass-fat steers on the quarantine side."

This would be very satisfactory if true, but unfortunately the young man employed to enlighten and guide the great American people by his writings has evidently confused the selling price of these cattle with the profits per head, much to the disadvantage of the latter.

He has also selected the top prices, and this is also misleading. Figures will not lie, but they can be so handled as to give various shades of meaning. The fact that an occasional load of steers sells nowadays as high as $10.90 does not have very much significance, as such animals have been kept to full maturity and their keep and fattening may have been so expensive that practically no profits have resulted. At any rate it is very doubtful if many people on the market have made such profits per head.

The reports of top prices that are obtained in the live stock markets do undoubtedly carry information of value, but the reader of such reports should always bear in mind that the great mass of market animals never attain such prices. The strongest influence that has been felt on the market lately has been the demand which has been made by the shortage of stocker and feeder cattle classes. Fat cattle, it is true, have reached a very unusual plane, but the shortage of cattle and the abundance of feed everywhere has raised the price of feeding cattle to an almost unheard of altitude, and this is where the pinch comes. Buyers of these feeders must have correspondingly high prices when they sell or they will lose money. If such prices prevail it will be at the expense of the consumer. If they do not prevail it will be at the expense of and to the discouragement of the feeder, and a few experiences of this nature will tempt him to go out of the business.

The dry farmer has so encroached on the great plains region that there has been a remarkable shifting of direction in the shipment of live stock. The mountain states, particularly those which lie on the eastern slope, have heretofore found their cattle market to the east of them. Now, however, a new market has been developed on the Pacific coast, and cattle shipments have been turned westward. The increase of population in the coast states, together with the export trade of which there remains a little, will probably serve to explain this, but it serves also to deprive the large central and eastern markets of a great many cattle which they have heretofore been accustomed to handling, and this is reflected in the prices which now obtain in these markets. Everything seems to emphasize the important fact that the American beef supply of the future must be furnished by the corn belt farmer, and the sooner he gets into the game, the sooner will his bank account grow and the people be relieved from oppressive prices for their daily meat supply.

Of course if you wait long enough the pig will grow so big he can't get through the hole in the fence. This would save a little time and trouble in fixing the hole.

One Thanksgiving day in a year isn't much. There should be 364 others.

Get My Low Price On The
Hercules Stump Puller

SEND me your name if you have stumpy land, or even a few stumps in your fields. I want to make you a price that will save you at least 50% on the regular price of the famous Hercules! This is the best chance that you have ever had, to get rid of the stumps in the quickest, cheapest and best way.

Pull Out The Stumps!

All Steel Triple Power 3-Year Guarantee



Stump land is *loafer* land, *robber* land, *larceny* land. You can't afford to keep stumps. They cost too much money. They take away half the realty value of your land—and they rob you of *big crops that you don't get!* Let me quote you my price on the world's best machine for clearing land.

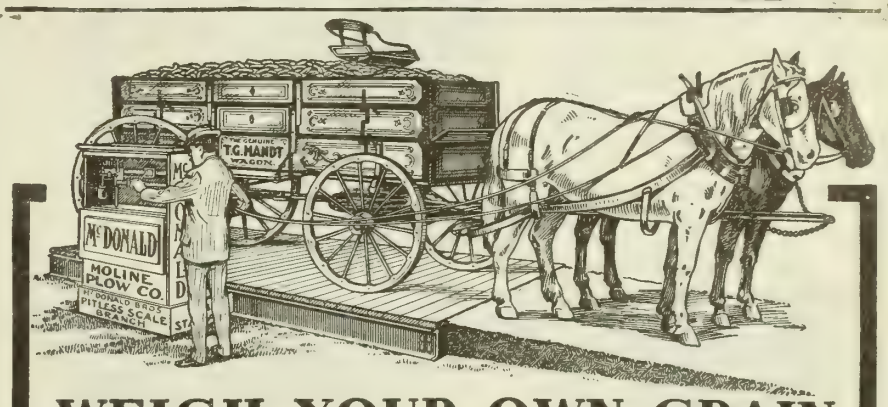
You Take No Risk

I'll send the Hercules on 30 days' free trial—you to try it in your own way, on the stumps in your fields. If you keep it, you are still further protected by any unqualified 3 year guarantee, which insures the free replacement of all broken castings for 3 full years, whether the broken castings are *your* fault or the fault of the machine!

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You will be glad you wrote. You'll be pleased with the photographs, letters and facts about the Hercules construction. My price will make it easy for you to own a Hercules. Nothing to be gained by waiting—much to be lost. Write me now while my special price offer holds good. Address me personally,
B. A. FULLER, President.
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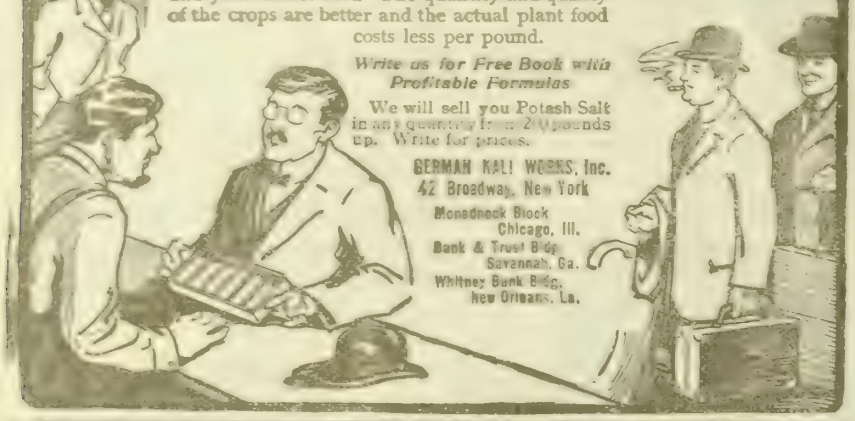
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Before the fertilizer salesman arrives, go to your dealer and explain to him that you will not buy 2 per cent. goods that contain only 40 pounds of Potash per ton. Show him that modern, profitable fertilizers contain from 5 to 10 per cent. Potash, and that the composition of crops and the effect of crops on soils require that the per cent. of Potash should be increased until it is as great as, or greater than, the per cent. of Phosphoric Acid in the fertilizer. It is this grade of goods that pays you and your dealer best. The quantity and quality of the crops are better and the actual plant food costs less per pound.

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We will sell you Potash Salt in any quantity from 200 pounds up. Write for prices.

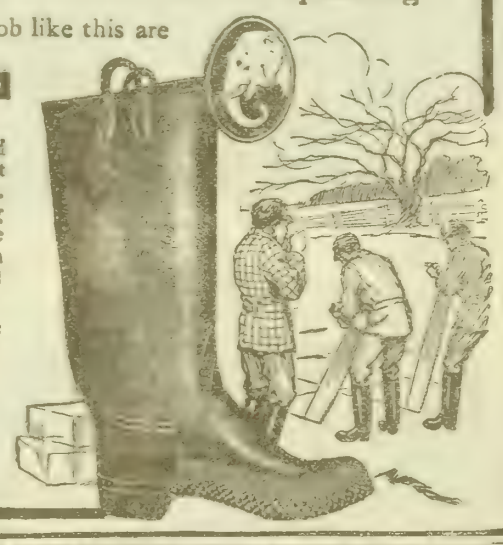
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Sawing Ice is a Cold, Wet Job

Any farmer knows that; and he knows that this is the time above all others when he needs warm clothing and boots that will keep his feet warm and dry, despite the ice-slush and the splashing.

The *BEST* boots for a job like this are

WOONSOCKET
ELEPHANT HEAD
RUBBER BOOTS

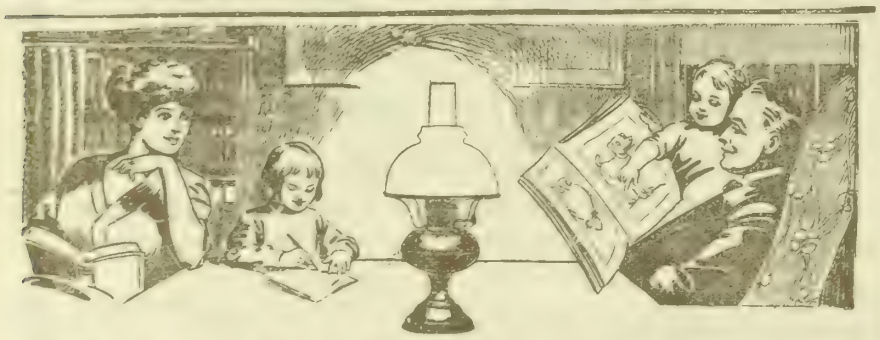


They are the strongest and toughest boots made—strongest where the wear comes hardest. Reinforced at all wearing points. Lined with high-grade wool to keep the feet warm in the coldest weather. Made in all lengths and sizes—fit any foot.

Your dealer has them. The trade mark "Elephant Head" on every boot.

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.
Woonsocket, R. I.

Makers of high-grade rubber boots and shoes.



The Light for the Home

For reading—for all home use—the best lamp you can buy is the Rayo.

There is no glare; no flicker. The light is soft and clear. The Rayo is a low priced lamp, but you cannot get better light at *any* price. Rayo lamps are lighting more than three million homes.

Save the Children's Eyes—and Your Own.

The Rayo Lamp Lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick. Made in various styles and for all purposes.

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY
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IF THIS AD WERE PRINTED ON A TEN-DOLLAR BILL



it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For only one dollar it invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell [illegible] Spencer of Illinois says, "[illegible] Beers [illegible] Kansas, and I [illegible] all the time." Rishel of [illegible] says, "I have been a KKK man 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri made $76 the [illegible] written—all clear cash commissions above expenses. Send for your sales and booklet free book and a personal letter from our sales manager. Investigate this. Write today. This very minute. A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE COMPANY,
Adams St. Keokuk, Iowa.

DAIRY



In an article entitled, "Why the Guernsey Grade?" Charles L. Hill, president of the Wisconsin Board of Agriculture, writes: "Guernsey grades are growing in popularity every day, and justly so. The reasons are easily found. They are docile, healthy and pleasant to handle, have good udders, good teats, are large persistent milkers, and give high-colored rich milk. A very small proportion of them prove to be inferior cows. Don't let the American dairyman think it is necessary to own full-blood cows to have a first class dairy, but let him try the grade or cross-bred Guernsey."

"To be entitled to a position in the herd of a real dairyman, a cow should produce between 200 and 300 pounds of butter fat per year." This is the statement of Charles L. Hill, secretary of the Western Guernsey Breeders' Association. Mr. Hill's statement is correct. The 250 to 300-pound cow is comparatively easy of attainment. We already have many such cows in our Kansas herds. The first essential to her procurement is to care for and feed the cow in such way that she can reach her maximum production. The scales and the test will accurately tell the story of that production and will positively single out those cows which can safely become foundation stock. The use of the right kind of pure-bred male will increase the production, and two or three of the right crosses will result in a 300-pound cow. The 300-pound cow will make money for her owner as does no other kind of farm live stock, and in comparison with her the growing of wheat and corn for market will be insignificant.

The dairy agent of the Frisco Railroad has suggested a plan whereby it is proposed to get city dairymen who do not care to raise their heifer calves, to arrange to dispose of them at a nominal figure through a central bureau, thus giving farmers who are desirous of obtaining calves a chance to purchase the same and thus obviate the practice of vealing city-born calves. KANSAS FARMER only a few weeks ago called attention to the fact that farmers' herds could be rejuvenated by a somewhat superior quality of milk stock through the purchase of calves from town cows. The bureau for the marketing of these calves is worthy of support until its practicability has been determined. It is certain that our cattle population should be increased, and one way to increase it is to save the large number of calves from the butcher's block. The average town cow as a milker is considerably superior to the average farm cow. The town cow's heifer calf will make a milker, as a rule, better than the average cow in the farm dairy herd.

The several breed associations of dairy cattle are urging the organization and conduct of an advanced registry for grade dairy cattle. We believe such an organization would enormously increase the improvement of grade dairy herds. The fundamental benefit of such a system would be the large increase in the number of cows tested for production and the consequent elimination and culling out of the poorer producers. This universal testing would shortly emphasize the fact that performance and production are just as important as breeding. With such an organization in workable condition those grades which come up to a certain standard of production would be admitted to registry. In our judgment the effect would be wholesome. The man who owned a good grade cow would accordingly take much pride in such ownership. The whole effect would be that of honoring the grade and putting her in her proper place on the map as a profitable producer and worthy of ownership and development.

There is no good reason why winter dairying should be any more disagreeable and less profitable than summer dairying. This, however, is the general conception among farm dairymen. We see no good reason why the feeding and caring for a good dairy herd during the fall, winter and early spring months should not be a part of the farmer's business just as much as the planting and harvesting of spring and summer. In fact it occurs to us that in the event that the farmer has a desire for all-the-year-around work and to force his income to the highest possible point, he could do nothing better than feed and milk a herd of cows to the maximum ability of that herd. It is true it requires proper preparation with reference to stabling and feeding. The stabling is a thing which when once provided is not necessary to replace for many years to come. The feed, of course, must be grown each year, but as a matter of fact the growth of the feed necessary for the maintenance of a herd of 10 or 12 cows during the full feeding season is nothing more than an incident in the farm work of the spring and summer. This is especially true if alfalfa hay or silage is to be depended upon as the principal roughage. In the case of silage, a silo is, of course, necessary. However, the silo once built, with proper care will last a lifetime. We feel like concluding, therefore, that the dislike for winter dairying is due to slack methods and to sheer indifference more than to anything else. There is, so far as we can see, no really good reason why the milking of 10 or 12 cows during the winter season cannot be made highly profitable and a tremendously important adjunct to the general farm operations and an annual income.

Mention has been made in these columns from time to time regarding the tremendous improvement the past twelve to fifteen years in all of the dairy breeds. Scarcely a month of the year passes but that cows of each breed are breaking world records. It is certain, too, that all dairy breeds are very much improved today as compared with ten years ago. This improvement is due to nothing more than better feeding and a more careful selection of sires and the mating of the best males with the best females. Indeed, the improvement of the dairy breeds has been a matter of care, feed, breeding and selection. These are the same identical principles which are necessary and applicable to the improvement of the farm dairyman's herd. In other words, the principle which is recommended to the farm dairyman is the same identical principle by which the professional dairyman and breeder develops and improves his herd year after year. It is for this reason that the method of improving the dairy herd as recommended to the farmer, has been tried and proven.

Evidence in Favor of Cow Testing.

Cow testing associations have for a number of years been doing good work in Maine. Leon S. Merrill, former deputay commissioner of agriculture in that state, organized and looked after the welfare of these associations. In a recent bulletin he gives the following accurate transcriptions of remarks made by the members of different associations at their meetings:

"I have learned the value of definite knowledge concerning one's business.'

"I have learned the value of method in conducting a dairy business."

"I have learned that cows vary in production of milk and milk fat."

"I have learned that cows vary in food requirements."

"I have learned that the cost to produce a pound of milk fat varies widely with different cows."

"I have learned that the consuming capacity of a cow often exceeds her producing capacity." '

"I have learned much concerning methods of feeding."

"I have learned something of the part the food nutrients play in the economy of animal life and milk production."

"I have learned the analysis of feed stuffs."

"I have learned that protein is sometimes fed in excess."

"I have learned to have a genuine pride in good dairy cows."

"I have learned the importance of breeding."

"I have learned that breeding operations should be carried on with intelligence."

"I have learned that fads have no rightful place in the breeding of dairy animals."

Many farmers raise two crops on their land—a grain crop and a weed crop—but just what is the object in the second?



Do you get top prices for your cured meats?

If not, there may be something wrong with the salt you have been using. It's the flavor of cured meats that sets the price—and the flavor is largely determined by the salt brine.

A pure, clean, sweet brine, free from slime and stringiness, is made only with a pure, clean, sweet salt. That is Worcester Salt, which is used and endorsed by the large meat packers.

WORCESTER SALT

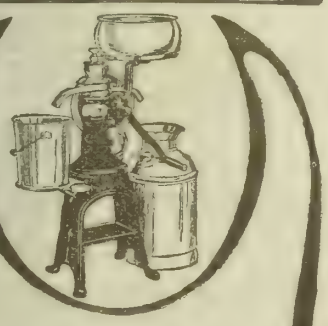
The Salt with the Savor

Worcester Salt is also the best salt made for butter-making. Its fine, even grains and its sweetness make it a perfect dairy salt.

For farm and dairy use, Worcester Salt is put up in 28 and 56-pound bags. The bags are made of the best quality Irish linen. Get a bag from your grocer.

Write for booklet "Curing Meats on the Farm." Sent free on request.

WORCESTER SALT COMPANY
Largest Producers of High-Grade Salt in the World
NEW YORK



Even without the Beatrice Centrifugal Disc Washing Device and the 1-piece Steel Pail, both of which we give free with each machine, the BEATRICE CREAM SEPARATOR is the greatest money-saving and service-giving skimmer you can buy. Get our money-saving prices. Free booklets worth reading, if you ask.

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BEATRICE Cream Separator

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ARE IN A CLASS ALL BY THEMSELVES

As much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems.

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Kansas Cow Testing Association.

It is altogether likely that Dickinson, the banner dairy county of Kansas will have the first cow testing association in Kansas. The editor of KANSAS FARMER is glad to make this record. In that county we were born and reared. We feel that we had some little to do in pointing the way to successful dairying in that county. The Abilene Reflector says:

"T. H. Scribner of the dairy department of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which works under the United States Department of Agriculture, and O. E. Reed of the State Agricultural College are working in the county this week perfecting the organization which will be the first of its kind in the United States. The purpose of the association is to eliminate from the dairy herds such cows as are not profitable to the business. The department will furnish a man who will test the milk of each dairy cow in the county once each month for a year, at the end of that time figuring up the profit the cow has made and the cost of the feed which she has consumed for the final margin of profit. If the cow proves to be unprofitable the farmer can then dispose of her and stock up with other cows that are profitable. Many farmers do not know whether their cows are profitable or not, and many cows are losing them money. The department has chosen Dickinson County for its first experiment in this line because the county is a good dairy county and is a typical county of the state."

Establishing the Milk Flow.

A Tennessee subscriber submits this inquiry to Hoard's Dairyman:

"Tell me how to proceed with cows that have not been brought up to their greatest productive ability. The milk flow is good but shorter than it should be. The cows are Holsteins, full bloods, of good breeding type. Would you breed soon after calving or not? They have been on good feed all summer and are calving."

This answer by S. Hoxie, a skilled dairyman, is interesting and important:

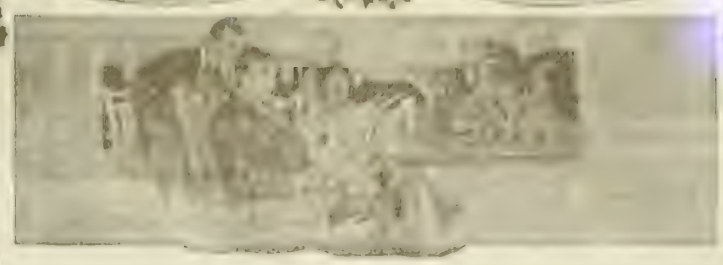
Whatever may be the breed of cows and however great their capacity for the production of milk, "to be brought to their greatest productive ability" it is exceedingly important that they be handled by skillful caretakers and milkers. The Friesian breeders of Holland probably have the art of "establishing the milk flow" almost to perfection. They love their cows and, almost invariably, their cows love their caretakers who also are their milkers. In this mutual affection lies much of their success in originating and maintaining the most productive dairy breed known to mankind. From birth their cows are treated affectionately, excepting, perhaps, in a single particular, that some persons may claim to be cruel. When a calf is born it is immediately removed from the sight of its dam, and, if practical, beyond her hearing. Is this an important step in "establishing the milk flow?" Indeed it is. I write not only from observing Holland milkers, but from practical application of this step and comparing it with the opposite course of procedure. The giving of milk is an act of the will of the cow as well as a natural event. Every person who has milked cows to any material extent must have observed the action of the will in "holding up" the milk that is sometimes painfully pressing the udder for removal; and they must also have observed gentle cows, especially heifers that have given birth to their first calves, resisting being milked although extremely gentle on being approached for any other purpose. It is natural for them to resist unless the milker has succeeded in winning the place of their calves in their natural affection for them that comes with birth. I dwell on this point because multitudes of milkers never try to secure this place either from lack of observation or from indifference to their employers.

Especially should heifers bearing their first calves be treated as I have suggested. A superior, kind, and loving caretaker and milker, handling a herd of heifers bearing their first calves and treating them as I have thus endeavored to point out and recommend, will, in my opinion, obtain from them during their first lactation period at least 20 per cent more milk than would be obtained by a poor, brutal caretaker and milker indifferent to their comfort and welfare.

Don't find fault—find a remedy.

A grouch is the heaviest load you can carry. Dump it.

If your boy has not developed a judgment that can be trusted on occasion, your work in life has thus far been a failure. Trust to the boy's judgment once—if he fails, teach him; if he succeeds, help him.



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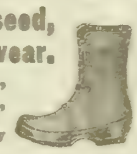
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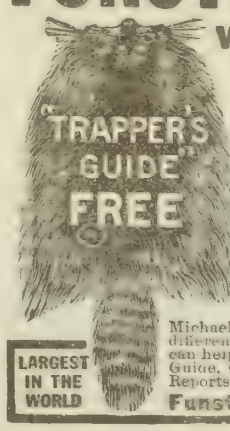


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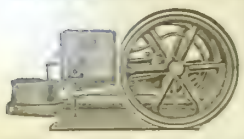
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POULTRY



When the cold weather comes the enemies of poultry, such as skunks, weazels and cats, are deprived of their natural prey of field mice, and make extra efforts to get at the chickens. See that your fowls are shut up safely each night or some morning you will find some of them missing.

Before putting away your hot water incubators, be sure to empty the water, as it is certain to freeze during cold weather and burst open the seams in the tanks. This will necessitate great trouble in the spring, just when you are needing the machines for active work. A little forethought now will save a drive to town and a big plumber's bill for repairs.

When your stock of cabbage, beets and turnips gets short, you can fall back on alfalfa and clover as a green feed for your fowls. When steamed or soaked in hot water and sprinkled with corn meal they make a very palatable meal for chickens that are confined. If you don't raise alfalfa yourself, it will pay you to buy a few bales for the exclusive use of your poultry.

During changeable weather fowls are apt to contract colds, which, if left unattended to, may develop into roup. The affected fowls may be noticed by their sneezing, also by having their nostrils gummed up. The first thing to do is to clean out their nostrils, then dip their heads in a brine of salt and water or pure cider vinegar. Then anoint their heads with a soothing oil or ointment.

Out in the west, where there are plenty of rabbits, the question of the meat supply for laying hens is easily solved. Skin the rabbits and hang them in the poultry house, just so the hens can reach them, and they will soon eat them up. It will pay to buy them for the chickens' food, but if you can shoot them yourself, all the better. You will thus be killing two birds with one stone: destroying a nuisance on your farm and supplying your hens with a much needed portion of their daily rations.

To get a plentiful supply of eggs in winter it is necessary to feed lots of meat to the hens. In Cornell College experiments were made in feeding cockerels and pullets on a meat ration. The cockerels gained over 56 per cent more than those fed on other rations, while the pullets commenced to lay eight weeks earlier than those fed without meat. The great trouble with farmers is that they are apt to feed their chickens just one kind of feed, because they happen to have raised a crop of corn or a crop of wheat. It would be much better for them to sell a part of the corn or wheat, and buy other grains or meat scraps so as to give their fowls a more balanced ration. And especially is this necessary in the winter when the hen is deprived of the bugs and insects that she can get in summer time. While meat scraps will answer the purpose, fresh ground bone and meat is still better. But if you have no bone cutter, boil the meat to shreds and put into the soup some corn meal and bran and you will soon see the good effects of the rations in the increased egg supply. To start the hens to laying there is nothing better than an addition of lean meat to the ration.

The Next State Poultry Show

Some Things of Interest in Connection With Kansas' Big Educational Poultry Show

By G. D. McCLASKEY

The dates for the Kansas State Poultry show at Wichita, are January 6 to 11, 1913. Intending exhibitors should decide on what they are going to show and make their entries at the earliest possible date. Nearly all of the work in connection with the show falls upon the secretary, and it is a great help to him if the bulk of the entries are in his hands and duly entered on the entry books a week or two before the show. The entry fee for single birds is 25 cents each, and $1 for each exhibition pen. Exhibition pens must be made up of birds not entered in the single classes. Send entries as early as possible to L. B. McCausland, acting secretary, Wichita, Kan.

* * *

To George Beuoy, proprietor of Dingley Dell Farm, Cedar Vale, Kan., belongs the credit for working up an unusually attractive list of special prizes for capon exhibits at the State show. They are: Twenty-five dollars in gold for the best display of live capons, a $10 trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks for the best display of dressed capons, a $5 set of Automatic Capon tools for second best display of live capons, a $4 set for third place, and a $3.50 set for fourth place. In addition to these, a $2.50 set of Automatic Capon tools will be given to each exhibitor of capons not winning any of the prizes mentionel above. This, we believe, is the best list of prizes ever offered on capons at any show. It should bring out a large class.

* * *

In connection with the capon display, Mr. Beuoy has consented to give a practical talk and demonstration in caponizing one or two days during the show. This will be another new feature for the State show, and one of real worth to everyone interested in commercial poultry growing. So little has been printed about the capon branch of the poultry business that but few people realize to what an extent it has grown. Quite a number of Kansas people are now doing a good business with capons. We have also recently learned of a number of Oklahoma parties who are marketing large numbers of capons. It is becoming more and more apparent that the big money in the poultry business is to be made out of capons and clean, fresh eggs. The Kansas State Poultry Association fosters any movement tending to improve commercial poultry products.

* * *

The judges for the State show this time will be J. M. Rapp, Lamoille, Ill., and Adam Thompson, Amity, Mo., two men who have been in the business longer than some of us can remember. They are good judges who will do their work as near right as they know how. At the annual meeting last winter it was voted to adopt the comparison system of judging this time. Twenty-three successive Kansas State shows have been judged by the score card system, but as comparison judging is now done at nearly all the large shows it was decided that it was time for the Kansas State show to adopt this system.

* * *

About comparison judging: This system has been in existence ever since the first poultry show was held by P. T. Barnum, the circus man—and that was about the time the first white settlers moved westward into Kansas. But there are a great many poultry raisers who do not understand what comparison judging is. They think it is not as good a way to judge poultry as is the score card method. Both systems are good and have their places, but for the large shows the comparison system seems to be giving the best all-'round satisfaction. Every poultry judge to do a good job in placing awards by comparison, must know how to apply the score card, because in either event the valuations of the different sections of the fowl must be known by the judge. At stock shows, cattle, horses and hogs are judged by comparison—comparing one animal in the class with another—while the judge holds in his mind's eye the ideal of the breed upon which he is passing judgment. Then from among the animals in the class, he gives the prize to the one approaching nearest the ideal. So it is in judging poultry by comparison. The young men study stock judging at the agricultural college, and while studying,

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PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKerels for sale. 25 choice cockerels for sale of the Noftzger strain at a reasonable price. Write me. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—MOORE'S PARTridge, Columbian, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS and Mammoth White Holland turkey cockerels, $1, $2; toms, $3.50, $4. Mrs. C. J. Hose, Osborne, Kan.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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FOR SALE — CHOICE ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $9 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

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FIFTY CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels of choicest quality and best of breeding. If in need of a good one, write me today. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

DUCKS

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, FAWN and white. Newell's strain. Choice birds, $1.50 and $2 each. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Route 9, Paola, Kansas.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, $1 EACH; drakes, $2 each for 30 days; fawn and white. Mrs. E. M. Jones, Granger, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES, BOTH light and dark fawns, white egg strain, $1.50 each. Order quickly. H. D. Williams, Greenleaf, Kan.

they learn how to score stock, but after they have once mastered the subject they do not apply the score card in selecting winners in the show ring or in selecting animals for breeding. But without this knowledge of the application of the score card they would not know how to select the best individuals by comparing them. After a poultry judge scores chickens all day his work becomes sort of mechanical, especially if he has been forced to work hard in order to get through with the scoring before the show closes. When this is the case the prizes do not always go to the best birds—and it is no fault of the judge. This only happens in large shows where there are a thousand or more birds to be scored by, as is most always the case, not more than two judges. In comparison judging it is not necessary for the judge to put in a lot of time on those birds in a class which at a glance show that they are "not in the money." This means that all awards can be made and the prize ribbons hung up shortly after the opening of the show, thus giving the exhibitors, whose birds won, an opportunity to get the benefit of the advertising that accrues from winning at the time when the attendance at the show is largest, instead of only on the last day of the show, as is most generally the case when awards are made by score card. The Kansas State Fair Poultry show at Topeka the past two years was the largest fall show held in the middle west. This, as well as all other fall shows, was judged by comparison—exactly the same plan that will be used at the Kansas State show this winter. In view of the fact that all other poultry shows judged by comparison have made a steady growth and have satisfied exhibitors, we firmly believe that the adoption of the comparison system of judging at the Kansas State show will give the very best of satisfaction to all concerned.

* * *

One feature that the management of the state show is carefully considering this year is to permit exhibitors to show what they class as utility stock, these birds to be kept in a separate part of the room from the exhibition proper, and each breeder to have the right to show all his stock in the main show room if space will permit. For this utility stock it is proposed to charge a small entry fee of 10 cents per bird. This class of utility stock might properly be termed the sales class, as the object in providing for it is to give breeders an opportunity to display utility stock to be sold at the show. This, as well as all other features of the show, will be fully explained in the premium list.

Poultry Show at Belleville.

The annual Republic County Poultry Show will be held at Belleville, Kan., December 11 to 14, 1912. Shows have been held at Belleville for several years and the interest and number of exhibits increases each year. F. C. Sweircinsky, the president, and W. G. Saip, secretary of the association, are working hard for the success of the show this year and the indications are that their efforts will be rewarded.

Eggs or No Eggs.

Farmers often wonder why their hens do not lay in the winter time. "My hens have good, warm houses, and I give them the same feed they always had." There is just the point to be noticed. It is for the very reason you feed them the same feed in winter that you do in summer that you don't get more eggs. In summer the fowls have free range and will thrive very well on one kind of grain, such as corn, Kafir or wheat, for they can pick up so much food on the range that will counterbalance the one variety of grain and tend to make a balanced ration. But when fowls are confined to their houses in winter there is not enough variety in one grain to make a balanced ration, and without that hens won't lay eggs. They must have a variety of grains, some meat and some green food in order to make eggs, in addition to warm houses, grit and water.

Raise calves without milk and at half the cost by feeding "Big B" Calf Meal. It is an absolute substitute for milk and does not cost half as much. We can give you hundreds of testimonials from dairymen and feeders. 100 pounds, $3.25; 500 pounds, $15, at Ft. Scott. Order now. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

This talk about not being able to make money on high priced land is more than half nonsense. American farmers waste enough each year to afford a good income. In Holland they farm on land worth $800 per acre or more and there is no richer nation of farmers on earth. The whole difference lies in the man, for the man is the method.

How to Make Your Hens Lay More Winter Eggs

Your hens ought to be paying you bigger profits just now than any other time of the whole year. Prices are away up, but fresh eggs are scarce. Hens—*your hens*—have a tendency to put on *flesh* during winter instead of producing eggs. This is due to closer confinement, lack of exercise and green stuff. Hens need a tonic during cold weather to keep the egg clusters active and turn the largest possible amount of food into eggs. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will do exactly that. *It positively makes hens lay more eggs.*

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a



Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a contains:
Potassium Nitrate. An Eliminant.
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Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended, with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

has been on the market nearly 20 years—it is the only egg-producing tonic that has stood the test of time. A penny's worth of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is enough for 30 fowl per day. If it doesn't make your hens lay more eggs, your dealer will return your money; and it also cures gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc.

Our Proposition. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs and keep your poultry healthy, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1½ lbs. 25c (mail or express 40c); 5 lbs. 60c; 12 lbs. $1.25; 25-lb. pail $2.50; except in Canada and extreme West. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

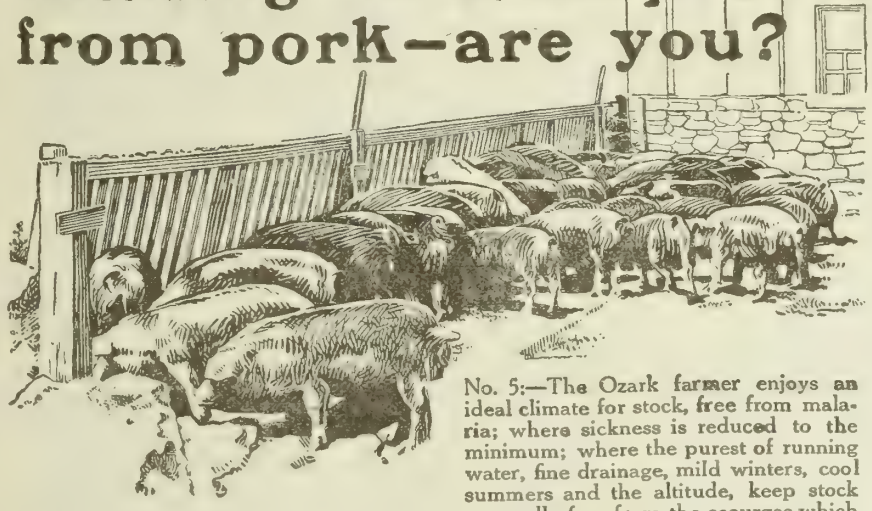
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No. 1:—The Ozark farmer has good grazing from April 1st to January 1st—nine full months. Only 3 months of winter (mild at that)—no long expensive winter feeding and very little shelter needed.

No. 2:—The Ozark farmer can produce pork at 2 to 2½ cents per pound on cowpeas, alfalfa, peanuts, etc., which grow so well on these Ozark soils—only a little corn needed a few weeks before marketing, to make the flesh firm.

No. 3:—The Ozark farmer's city markets are so close by, that the net price offered him at his local market is greater than would be offered where the hogs would have to be shipped a greater distance.

No. 4:—The Ozark farmer is offered the highest prices prevailing anywhere—by the dealers in Kansas City, St. Louis and Memphis (price now around 8 cents).

No. 5:—The Ozark farmer enjoys an ideal climate for stock, free from malaria; where sickness is reduced to the minimum; where the purest of running water, fine drainage, mild winters, cool summers and the altitude, keep stock unusually free from the scourges which so often visit other sections.

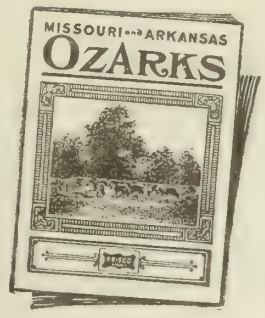
James F. Crone, near Mountain Grove, spent $32 for hogs a little more than a year ago, and from that investment has sold pork to the value of more than $600; besides having meat for his family and 42 head on hand.

And think of the advantage in the Ozarks for dairying! Results speak louder than anything: E. T. Shelpman of Greene County, sold $1232 worth of cream and butter in a year from 12 cows; T. P. Emmons of Oregon County, sold $2,054 worth of milk from 20 cows; G. F. Holloway, who makes $10 per month per cow (and gets 65 bushels of corn per acre), says: "I find this country the best for farming and dairying, and I have been in nearly every State in the Union."

Even if you had to pay the same price for land in the Ozarks that is asked elsewhere, you could make greater returns from your investment there; but realize that right now you can get good land at $12 to $25 per acre. All in all, it's a proposition that ought to make any man want to *know more* about it now.

A free book for you!

It's not the kind you can pick up anywhere. Double sized pages, 75 actual photo pictures of farms—some in full color. Written by a man who knows farming. Takes up the Ozark sections, county by county, and describes the farming conditions there. Also tells actual experiences of Ozark farmers. I haven't many copies of this book on hand; please drop me a postal to-day for your free copy.



FRISCO LINES

A. HILTON, General Passenger Agent, 1503 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

PURE BRED POULTRY

LEGHORNS.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, now $1 each, $10 dozen. Willie Torm, Haven, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, great fine fellows, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE AND TWO-YEAR-OLD Single Comb White Leghorn hens, 75 cents each. Alvey Bros., Meriden, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKerels, both combs, $1.00 each. R. J. Edgar, Dodge City, Kan.

FINE RANGE-RAISED LAYING S. C. W. Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, $1 to $2. White Wing Poultry Farm, Melvern, Kan.

BIG PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, $5; hens, $3. Price S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels, $1.50. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, extra fine birds, $1.50; choice, $2; extra choice, $5. From prize winning heavy laying strain. J. W. Rumold, Abilene, Kan.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. J. A. Blum, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Cockerels, large fine fellows from my prize-takers at state show. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trap-nest bred 10 years for egg production. Silver cup winners in Kansas City shows. Utility hens, cockerels, $1.25; pullets, $1.50. Winners for any show. Catalog free. Ackerman Leghorn Farm, R. F. D. 5, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—COCKERELS, $1 and $2; pullets, 75c. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONA COCKERELS—Prices, $1 and up. W. H. Hardman, Frankfort, Kan.

TURKEYS.

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. MRS. PAUL Bushkovski, Whitewater, Kan.

CHOICE R. C. RED COCKERELS AND large Bourbon Red Turkeys. Mrs. W. G. Prather, Eureka, Kan.

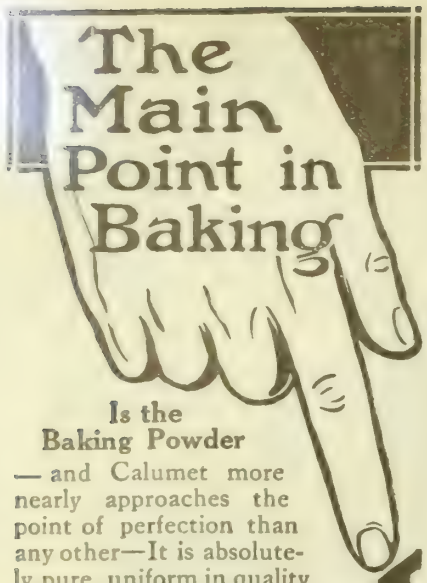
BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EXTRA fine young toms, $5. Would exchange one. C. Silvester, Little River, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, PURE-BRED, lusty young toms, $4 each. Order early. J. M. Nielson, Maple Heights Farm, R. F. D. 5, Marysville, Kan.

TURKEY BARGAINS—500 M. BRONZE, 300 White Holland, 200 Bourbon Red, also several thousand cockerels of standard poultry. Write for descriptive circular and prices. Address W. F. Holcomb, Mgr. Nebraska Poultry Co., Clay Center, Neb.

PIGEONS.

PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.



Is the Baking Powder

— and Calumet more nearly approaches the point of perfection than any other—It is absolutely pure, uniform in quality and certain to produce best results. Pastry baked with Calumet is delightful to look at — delicious to taste

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

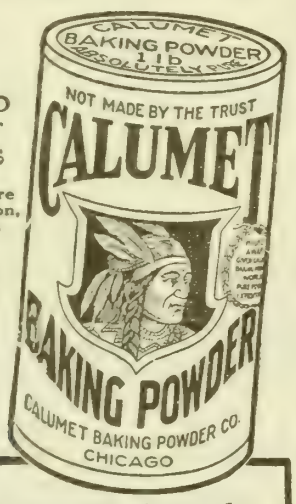
is also a money saver. It is moderate in price—economical in use. Insist on Calumet

If you don't get it you don't get the best.

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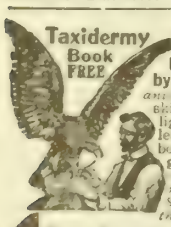
World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-can baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical — more wholesome — gives best results. Calumet is far superior to sour milk and soda.

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MAGANN A NEW SWEET CHERRY

for the MIDDLE WEST. Originated in the MISSOURI VALLEY, and highly adptable to this section. Description, prices and new catalog on request.

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,
Estab. 1869. Lawrence, Kansas.



Why Not Have Best Light?

Steel Mantle Burners. Odorless. Smokeless. Gives more light of ordinary kind. Guaranteed. Buy from your dealer or send 25c to us. Good Agents Wanted Everywhere.

THE STILL MANTLE LIGHT CO.
309 Huron Street Toledo, Ohio.

L. M. PENWELL,
Funeral Director and Licensed Embalmer.
511 QUINCY ST., TOPEKA, KAN.

HOME CIRCLE



A cupful of thin, strained starch in the tub of blueing water will give everything a little more finish when ironed.

Before washing willow furniture, brush it thoroughly, to remove all the dust. Otherwise the result will not be entirely satisfactory.

The Growth of Coal Mining.

Only 22 short tons of coal was produced in 1814 in the United States, all of it anthracite. In 1820 this record had changed to 3,450 short tons. In the first fifty years of coal mining in this country the whole output amounted to 23½ million short tons. In 1910 the United States produced 501,596,378 short tons of coal.

High Cost of Living.

With the present high cost of living, economy is the watchword in every home. Economy may be said to begin with the purchase of supplies. For if care in this particular is not exercised, no amount of afterthought can replace the loss sustained. Housewives should therefore be able to quickly detect foods offered for sale when unfit for use. To be sure we may depend largely on the integrity of our dealer, but oftentimes, as the necessity of inspection of the markets has proved, either with or without the knowledge of the dealer, food that is unfit for human consumption is offered for sale. So the best and safest way is to learn to judge the quality of food for yourself and not rely entirely upon the opinion of others.

One of the things the utmost care should be used in selecting is fish and other sea foods, such as oysters, clams and crabs. The appearance of the eyes of the fish give a good indication of freshness, but it should not be relied upon alone as a test. When a fish is fresh the flesh will be firm and elastic to the touch and is not easily stripped from the backbone. Still another test is to hold the fish between the thumb and fingers, exerting a moderate pressure. If the flesh readily parts it may be considered unsound.

Some ask why are oysters not good when there is not an "r" in the month. It is because there is not an "r" in the months when they are spawning, and at this time they are soft, milky, watery and poor. To test the freshness of crabs, feel under the large claws with the finger. If the claws feel sticky it will be best to select another. Another test is to bend the joints of the crab. If fresh, the joints are stiff. The best bargains in crabs are the ones that are heavy for their size. Otherwise they will be found to contain little meat aside from the claws.

Next to fish comes poultry. With ducks this is easy because in the case of fresh ducks the legs and feet are pliant and soft and the eyes bright and prominent, and the flesh fairly firm and bright looking.

Chickens when fresh show prominent bright eyes, limp, moist, and pliable feet. The wings and legs are stiff, and the flesh should be neither flabby nor stiff, but should give evenly and gently when pressed by the finger. The skin should be clean and white. If there is any suspicion about a chicken, pour hot water on the inside. If there is the slightest disagreeable odor it is not fit for the table.

Next comes meat, one of the costliest items in the household accounts. When buying liver, see that there are no dark spots through it. When there are it shows that the organ was not in a healthy condition and should not be used as food. Very dark beef liver is tough and strongly flavored; the lighter the color the better the liver.

A healthy kidney will have a clear, bright color. If diseased it will look dull and cloudy and contain spots. In all kinds of meat the fat should be firm, but if hard and skinny it indicates that the animal was old and tough. The best veal is usually of a pale color. Mutton and beef should be a deep rose color and the fat a rich cream. Good pork has a thin, smooth rind of a light color and firm to the touch. Bacon should not have a yellow cast, but should be white and firm. Insert a steel skewer into the bacon or ham, and if any particles of meat adhere to it the meat is not fit to be used.

Judging fruit and vegetables is a much easier matter. Dried, withered looking vegetables are not apt to produce good results in cooking. Sometimes wilted vegetables can be improved by soaking in cold water several hours before cooking, but the wise purchaser will select the fresh ones even though they cost a trifle more. All those showing signs of decay or rot should be cast aside, as even cooking does not always overcome the danger from bacilli.

It is always best to do your marketing in person. Then you can be sure that you are getting the best there is on the market. Of course it is sometimes hard to do this, but the results will more than repay you for the trouble and by exercising a little care you can soon learn to judge the good from the bad in the staple foods which you purchase, and this much you owe to your family.



5174

5174—A Gibson Shirt Waist. The Gibson waist is so becoming to the figure that it is safe to believe that it will remain permanently in fashion, little changes being made from time to time according to the mode of the day. The waist illustrated has the customary tucks at the shoulders, short in front and extending to the waist line on the back. The opening of the waist is a little to one side of the center of the front. The sleeves are of bishop design, finished with a cuff. The pattern, 5174, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



4091

4091—Ladies' One-Piece Corset Cover. This design is especially desirable for flouncing and is very simple to construct, being in one piece. Plain material can also be used to good advantage, and this can be nicely trimmed with edging around the neck and armholes. The pattern, 4091, is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1¾ yards of flouncing and 1¾ yards of 36-inch plain material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Help your Skin do its work

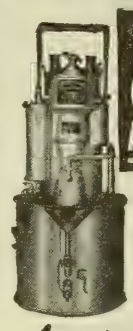
THE work of your skin in carrying off perspiration and waste material from the body is most important to your health. Block up the pores with air-tight underwear and colds and pneumonia are the result. Wright's Health Underwear helps the skin keep you well. The fleece lining is not only soft and comforting to the skin, but it absorbs all moisture, keeping the body dry and of even temperature, so draughts cannot affect it. Ask your dealer to show you

Wright's Health Underwear

Wright's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear is knitted permanently elastic—it fits comfortably to the body all over, and keeps its shape. See it at your dealer's and know it by this label:—

WRIGHT'S SPRING NEEDLE TRADE MARK RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Wright's Health Underwear Co.
75 Franklin St., New York



This Acetylene Generator Solves All Lighting Problems

YOU want a cheerful home, not a gloomy home—a healthful home, not an unhealthful one—a well lighted home—not a dismal, sickly-lighted, uninviting one, so get our *Free Book* at once!

Scientists, everywhere, prefer the Acetylene light and physicians indorse its use because it is so clean and healthful. The "Free Light" Acetylene Generator is constructed so as to secure the measure of safety prescribed by the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. And to gain the sanction of these people, the Acetylene Generator *must* be properly safeguarded and made practically "fool proof." This—

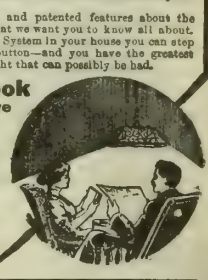
"Free Light" Acetylene Generator

is the one for *your* home—it *regulates its own feed*—and cannot feed an overcharge. This feeding device is a patented improvement found only on the "Free Light"—*guarantees* that no more of your carbide will be used—no more acetylene will be generated than what is absolutely required for immediate use.

There are many other exclusive and patented features about the "Free Light" Acetylene Generator that we want you to know all about. For instance: With a "Free Light" System in your house you can step up to the side of the wall, press a button—and you have the greatest flood of soft, mellow, strong white light that can possibly be had.

Write for Free Book
Learn How YOU Can Save Money and Have Better Light!

Don't delay this important matter. Don't put it off! Write us at once. Thousands of homes are being perfectly lighted with "Free Light" Acetylene. Why not *YOURS?*



"Free Light" Acetylene Generator & Mfg. Co.,
208 E. Third St., Maryville, Mo.

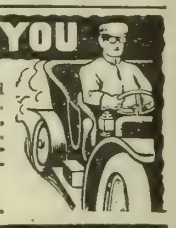


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Promise most, pay best, last longest.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK WITH list of positions, salary and examination questions. **National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.**

WE TEACH YOU



Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill presses, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog.

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111,113,115,117 EAST EIGHTH AVE. TOPEKA, KANS.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and Penmanship Courses. Thousands of students in good positions, places for more every day. **We get you the position.**

Learn Telegraphy



A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM $50 TO $165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. **Santa Fe Telegraph School,** 506 Kansas Avenue, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

ATCHISON BUSINESS COLLEGE
Atchison, Kansas.

Winter term, January 6, 1913. We provide you with the best of business training, and prepare for good paying positions. Write today. **A. F. HECK, Prop.**

WANTED—MEN to sell nursery stock in every county in middle west. No experience necessary. Permanent employment. Write **F. H. STANNARD CO., Ottawa, Kan.**

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have surplus items or stock for sale—limited in amount or numbers hardly enough to justify extensive display advertising. Thousands of other people want to buy these same things. These intending buyers read the classified "ads"—looking for bargains. **Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks.** Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. No "ad" taken for less than 50 cents. All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. **Terms, always cash with order.**

SITUATIONS WANTED ads, up to 25 words, including address, will be inserted **free of charge for two weeks,** for bona fide seekers of employment on farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED — RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcels post. Entrance salary now $75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE HILton Oil Burner. Any hustling agent can make $150 to $200 per month. Cheapest fuel on the market. For particulars, address T. L. Abington, M. D., Loring, La.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEN AND WOMEN FOR GOVERNMENT positions. $90 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs." Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. H86, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM. WILL take part crop as pay. Can furnish two good horses and tools. Best references. M. Davenport, Route 3, Hobert, Okla.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE — DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Durham bulls. C. M. Albright, Overbrook, Kan.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED GUERNSEY cows. H. W. Wigman, Lansin- Mich.

FOR SALE — 12 REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian bull calves from 8 months to 1 month. Fred Trumpy, Clarno, Wis.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-Friesian bull calves, 5 to 7 months old, $45 to $75. T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE — 25 COWS AND HEIFERS, full blood Shorthorns. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE 3-YEAR-OLD and one yearling Shorthorn bull, both nicely bred. Moderate prices. J. M. Rhodes, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED YEARLING Jersey bull, sired by A Fontaine, son of the great Noble of Oakland; dam, a show cow, whose dam and sire's dams were 25-pound cows. Color, black points, very light, beautiful silver-gray undermarkings and top line, sharp withers, deep barrel, high tail setting —a handsome, vigorous bull. Price, $75.00. Sayda Polo Jersey Farm, Parsons, Kan.

SHEEP

CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM REGISTered Shropshire sheep. Prices right, quality the best. Stock for sale at all times. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kansas.

HONEY.

PURE EXTRACTED HONEY, TWO 60-pound cans, $9.50. Special prices on 10-can lots. John M. Ruyts, Carlsbad, N. M.

PURE ALFALFA—TWO 60-LB. CANS, cased, at $9.50 per case, f. o. b. Las Animas, Colo. W. P. Morley, Producer.

CALIFORNIA HONEY — SAMPLE, 10c. Leaflet free quoting prices, freight prepaid. Agents wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

DOGS.

HOUNDS THAT GET THE GAME. SEND 2-cent stamp for prices. J. L. Rash, Centerville, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN MULEFOOT BOARS. Write me at once. J. Rimge, Concordia, Mo.

MULEFOOT BOARS FOR SALE. WRITE me at once. A. L. Smarr, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—DUROC JERSEY HOGS, either sex, out of Osage Chief, he by Tattarax, by Ohio Chief. Can also book orders for September pigs. Enoch Lungren, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERsey spring boars, farmers' prices. S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, $1.00 and $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE LARGE BUILDING lots for $450. Northwest Townsite Co., 401½ N. Fifth St., Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY FARMS FOR sale and exchange. Edd Searles, Easton, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—WE OWN SEVERAL FARMS in Arkansas which we are offering cheap. Write for description. Brown & Reynolds, Camden, Ark.

430 ACRES RICH, DARK LAND; 120 IN cultivation, balance timbered; level; no rocks; 1 mile railroad; $12 acre, half down. Sessions Bros., Winthrop, Ark.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAINS. — IMproved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

ON ACCOUNT OF LOCATION AND business in Nevada I will sell 80 acres of rich black limestone eastern Kansas land cheap. For particulars address, E. M. Goss, Wadsworth, Nev.

EIGHTY ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800 — Hamilton County, Kansas. Rich Arkansas River bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence, no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, WELL IMproved, 8 miles from town; 45 acres broke; mostly all bottom land; 7 acres of timber, oak and walnut, balance good pasture land watered by a fine spring. Price, $30 per acre. Terms easy. Must sell quick. J. B. Hume, Bushong, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$3.00 GENUINE SWEDISH MAGNETIC extra concaved razor, $1 barber's hone, $1 for both, mailed paid. Newton Cutlery Co., Newton, Kan.

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County. Taken Up—One cow 3 years old, red, one white spot on left shoulder, bob tail, on November 16, 1912, by C. O. Cole.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOUND—ONE PIG, WEIGHT ABOUT 100 pounds. Owner can get same by calling at Wm. Maunch's and paying for feed and this ad. Box 17, Dwight, Kan.

WANTED—TO BUY PURE-BRED SHETland pony. Must be safe for children and not over six or under two years old. Address with full description and photograph if possible, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

WE SELL FANCY ONIONS AND POTATOES, 7shr ta ..arP..ooOY tashrdlu tanu toes, 75c bushel; sweet potatoes, 90c; cabbage, $1 cwt.; alfalfa honey, $3.50, 24-rack cases. We pay 15c for turkeys, 12c for springs and heavy hens, broilers 14c. Coops loaned free. Write us. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONEERS.—WM. B. CARPENTER, Real Estate Auctioneer, president Missouri Auction School, 1400 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

FARMERS' MEETING.

(continued from page seven)

that timely rains and abundant harvests shall not bring a calamity to the producer.

It is not necessary to embark in merchandizing. There are now two merchants where there should be but one, and nearly all retail merchants have from $1,000 to $5,000 of slow accounts on their books—contributory factors toward the high cost of living.

Spot cash dealing with our home merchants, the same as with Sears, Roebuck & Co., would make possible a lower cost of living. Be progressive!

The other fellow prices his products, and you will be abundantly able to pay if you will but put a price on your products. This can be easily done by organization. Do not wait for some one to come and organize you. Organize yourselves.

A bushel of corn will produce 10 pounds of pork. If corn sells for 70 cents and pork sells at present prices just how is it impossible to make money on high priced land from hog raising? But with corn at 40 cents and hogs at $7.70 a man is really doing wrong who does not have some hogs.

The GRANGE

DIRECTORY OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master.....George Black, Olathe
Overseer.....Albert Radcliff, Topeka
Lecturer.....A. P. Reardon, McLouth
Secretary.....O. F. Whitney, North Topeka
Chairman of Executive Committee.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee.....W. H. Cook, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....I. D. Hibner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Does your face need fixing? If so, get busy and "make faces," but make them more sunny, more gentle, more radiant.

A schoolhouse that stands idle for half the year or more is a mighty poor investment. An unused building is the earliest to decay. Have a longer school term, use the building for a social center, make it a public libary and reading room —do anything with it to get interest on the investment.

In his address at the annual meeting of the National Grange, the master said: "If the National Grange ever accomplishes for its membership what it should accomplish, it will work out and put into active operation a practical system of financial co-operation that will benefit not only the producer but the consumer as well. 'From the report of the Secretary of Agriculture we find,' said Mr. Wilson, 'that about 60 per cent is added to the cost of production for distribution of the products of the farm, and this fact alone makes it imperative for the National Grange to consider the question from all sides, and find out who is responsible for the successive advance to the consumer." It was the speaker's opinion that a system of practical co-operation could be inaugurated whereby the patrons of one section can buy or dispose of their products to the patrons or Grange in another section, thereby eliminating all intermediate profits. He believed that the combined intelligence of this body should be able to formulate a plan equitable to all concerned to send out as the true co-operative principle, to be carried out by our individual membership."

Annual Address of Oliver Wilson.

Following is an abstract of the annual address of National Master Wilson at Spokane, Wash., in which he showed the largest increase in new and reorganized Granges of recent years, the combined number being 105. This growth has been largely due to a wise use of the extension fund authorized two years ago, he said, and believed it the most important to build up the Grange states which are now weak, adding that when there is demand for the Grange in new states these will be organized if there is evidence that they will be maintained.

Among the objects which the Grange should strive to attain, said Mr. Wilson, is practical co-operation, whereby the patron of one section can buy or dispose of his farm products to the patron or Grange in another section, thus eliminating intermediate profits. He urged members of the order to use their personal influence with congressmen and senators to secure a more liberal system of parcels post than the one now proposed. In regard to other legislation, the national master made it clear that the Grange has no desire to increase cost to the consumer. Its fight is not to maintain the 10 cents a pound tax on colored oleo, but to have a law enacted making it impossible for the manufacturers or dealers in oleo to practice fraud or deception upon the consuming public. Prompt repeal of the Canadian reciprocity law was demanded. Federal aid for highway construction and maintenance was urged, and such appropriation made should be expended by a national highway commission working in conjunction with similar commissions in the states.

Master Wilson took emphatic ground against the Grange mixing up with politics. He characterized as a violation of the fundamental laws of the order the use of official Grange stationery bearing the impress of the order on promoting the candidacy of anyone for political offices; nor should any Grange official use his position to advance his political interests. The national legislative policies proposed covered federal aid for road improvement, conservation of national resources, a practical system of co-operation, effective railroad and express regulation, and international peace. The Grange will oppose ship subsidies, a centralized bank, and any amendment to the old law in the interest of imitation butter.

3 MACHINES IN 1

A perfect seed bed is as important as [illegible] plant. The Western Pulverizer, Packer and [illegible] makes a perfect seed bed and leaves a [illegible] on top to retain the moisture in [illegible] It will double profits on crops. Made in [illegible] sections. **Sold direct to you on one year's trial. Prices, $22.00 and up.**



THESE WHEELS ARE THE SECRET OF OUR SUCCESS.

We want every farmer and landowner to have our illustrated circular. It describes the machine, its principle and advantages over all others. It gives testimonials from many farmers proving what it will do on wheat, alfalfa and other crops. It contains valuable information on how to prepare the soil for better results. Send for this circular today, whether you want to buy or not.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
Box 205 Hastings, Nebr

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE



Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. **We tan and finish them right;** make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

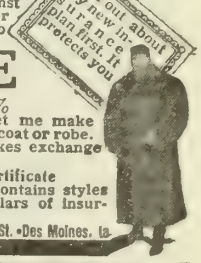
Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and **we pay the freight both ways.** West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; **about our safe dyeing process** which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Honest Tanning and a Square Deal

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COWNIE

Saves You 50%

Send me your hide and let me make you a handsome, durable coat or robe. My numbering system makes exchange of hides impossible.

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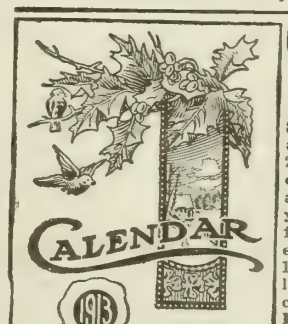
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We are the oldest established Fur House in Kansas City—have been paying highest cash prices and always giving our customers a square deal on **every shipment** since 1870. Ship us **all** your

FURS

We need all you can send, **right now. We pay the prices we quote;** give liberal assortment, do not undergrade, and **remit cash in full same day shipment is received.** We charge no commission. Send today for our free price bulletin quoting highest cash prices which we **actually pay,** free tags and full particulars.

M. Lyon & Co., 238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



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Send us your name and address with a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing expenses and we will send you free a beautifully colored and embossed two page 1913 calendar and 4 lovely sample post cards. Address R. C. McGREGOR, 501 Plymouth Pl., CHICAGO, ILL., DEPT. 111

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To **J. M. SCHOTT,** Dealer

ATCHISON, KANSAS

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BARGAINS IN LAND

DICKINSON COUNTY BARGAINS

We have many fine river and creek bottom lands and also fine upland farms for sale. Good wheat, corn and alfalfa lands at reasonable prices. Write for lists. Mention this paper. **BRINEY, PAUTZ & DANFORD, Abilene, Kansas.**

CALIFORNIA

ALFALFA AND FRUIT LANDS

We have just purchased and are now subdividing into small farms the famous 108,000-acre Chowchilla Ranch in the San Joaquin Valley, California. All smooth, level land, ready for the plow. Best of soil and climate. Six to eight cuttings of alfalfa per season, yielding 1½ to 2 tons to each cutting, which sells for $9 to $10 per ton in the field. Fruit and vegetables thrive here.

Prices from $100 to $150 per acre, easy terms. An opportunity to select a choice farm from the largest California tract yet to be subdivided.

Write us for beautiful illustrated booklet.

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CHICKIASKIA RIVER

320 acres, 240 of which is immense Chickaskia River bottom, balance good smooth upland, 55 acres pasture, 15 acres alfalfa, balance in cultivation, 110 acres of which is immense growing wheat, and all goes to buyer. Improvements worth $4,000. Price, $55 per acre. Other great Sumner County bargains. Write for big list. No trades.

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FOR SALE—283 acres, 5 mi. S. E. Chanute; fine 6-room and 3-room houses, 2 new barns, silo, 10 a. alfalfa, 40 a. clover, 160 a. cultivation, bal. pasture. One of best farms in county. $60 per acre.
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FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never failing part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

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240 ACRES of creek bottom land, 1½ miles from station, 6 miles from town of 20,000. All will raise alfalfa. Price, $8,000, half cash.
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Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of $1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write
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ARKANSAS FARM—318½ acres within 250 yards of Prairie Grove, on the Ozark branch Frisco. Splendid for live stock and unsurpassed for all the cereals. Worth $100 per acre. Present price, $20,000.
DAVID W. ADAMS, Prairie Grove, Ark.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL.
Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

ESTATE 320 ACRES.
Must sell soon. Extra good farm, all can be cultivated. Good improvements, common high school close, R. F. D., telephone, natural gas. Will sell quarter. **F. W. Meyer, Administrator, Bronson, Kansas.**

Being past 70 years of age I offer for sale my corn mill and flour and feed business in Pittsburg.
L. BELKNAP, Pittsburg, Kansas.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU, La Cygne, Kansas.

For Sale Where Alfalfa Is King

320 acres, 2 miles from Scott City, all in cultivation. 35 acres in alfalfa. Deep, rich, black loam, level, 30 feet to inexhaustible supply of water sufficient for all irrigation purposes. See J. W. Lough account of irrigation in Kansas Farmer of November 9, page 8. One of these plants is on the adjoining section and a little deeper to water than this tract. Will sell all or 160 or half interest in the whole and join purchaser in installing one good plant for both quarters. Price, $50 per acre.
D. C. WOOD, Scott City, Kansas.

3,560-Acre Stock, Grain and Hay Ranch.
448 head Shorthorn cattle (mostly cows); 44 head Percheron and Norman high-bred horses; estimated 15,000 bushels grain in the stack (wheat and oats); 300 tons alfalfa and timothy hay; three never-failing running streams; located 50 miles south of Denver; must be sold. Write for full information.
The Wellett & Coressel Investment Co.,
1650 Champa St. Denver, Colorado.

GREENWOOD COUNTY BAY LAND.
420 acres, 7 miles of Fall River. Good fencing, 50 acres cultivated, balance all fine grass; 3-room house; about 30 acres timber [illegible] water. Soil black, rich soil, lays nice; close school. $22.50 per acre. 250 acres used as meadow. This is the making of a fine combination farm when improved. The hay crops in 5 years will pay for the land. Is owned by non-resident, hence low price buys this if sold soon. Half cash, balance time and terms to suit. **W. A. Nelson, Real Estate Salesman, Fall River, Greenwood Co., Kan.**

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A Well Improved 175 Acre Farm [illegible] of Garnett, Kan., at $36 per acre. Also 156-[illegible] $7,200; good improvements. Must be sold at once. Don't wait to write.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.
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180 Acres Fine Land—Nicely improved, within 1½ miles of Pleasanton, Kan.; $55.00 per acre. 240 acres near Mound City, Kan., at $45.00 per acre. These are exceptionally good bargains. Big list of bargains. Write,
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LOOK AT THIS ! !

320 Acres Valley Land, 4½ miles from railroad town; fine for alfalfa. The only thing in the neighborhood that can be bought for less than $40 per acre. One quarter within 1 mile sold this summer for $9,000, same valley and soil as this. If you want a snap, come and see this at once. No trades. Good terms on part.
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80 ACRES IN NEOSHO COUNTY.
4½ miles Galesburg. 45 acres in cultivation; 20 acres pasture; 15 acres meadow; 5-room house; new barn 26x36 feet; level, near school. Price, $3,600. Write for full description.
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100 acres near Olathe, well improved, fine, $110.00 per acre.
Fifty-seven acres, improved, best of Kaw bottom land, greatest bargain in the county, AT KANSAS CITY'S DOOR. Write for lists.
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Bargains in Southeast Kansas Farms. Fine climate, good water; half of country proven good coal land; coal right worth many times land, bound to be worked soon. Prices, $25 to $80 a. Write for description of kind and amount wanted. Deep mining don't hurt land for farming.
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320 Acres Well Improved, $3,500, easy terms. 320, good improvements, some alfalfa land, $4,000, terms. 320 near town, $400 down, balance crop payments.
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320 acres bluestem meadow and pasture. Four-fifths mow or cultivable, abundance creek water, best of bluestem grass, fine location, Bourbon Co., Kan.
CHENAULT BROS., Fort Scott, Kan.

ATTENTION, STOCKMEN.—320 acres of land, 220 under irrigation, with good water right; 115 acres alfalfa; artesian well of fine soft water; 5-room house and good outbuildings; adjoins the open range; unlimited free pasture for stock. Address
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FOR SALE—To settle estate, improved farm, 160 acres, near this town. Address
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$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

A BARGAIN AT THE PRICE.
320 acres, 8-room house, two cellars under house, cistern, pump in kitchen, barn 38 x 60, room for 25 head of horses; corn crib, oats bin, water tank in barn, cow barn for 10 cows, granary, tool sheds, corn cribs, all necessary buildings, two wind pumps, wells, 60 acres hog-tight, fenced and cross-fenced, excellent stock farm. 165 acres have been farmed. Much more could be farmed. Haven't the help to care for the farm. Price, $52.50 per acre. For information write **Noah Wagner, Overbrook, Kan., Rte. 1.**

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Farms, ranches, city property and merchandise; for sale or exchange; any size, any price, anywhere. Write for large free list. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

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I've got them at $17.50 to $50. **PAYMENTS**
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How would you like to own one of Uncle Sam's farms, where we have the best climate in the United States, excellent railroad facilities and markets, rich government land, and pure artesian water in abundance? Some localities boast of one or two of these conditions, but we have them all. Did you ever stop and think how scarce government land is getting? Then why not act at once when the opportunity is before you? Mr. Renter, why not have a farm and a home of your own instead of giving all the profits to Mr. Owner? Irrigation in an artesian belt cannot be beat. Dig your well and the water comes gushing forth. No pumping, no water right to pay—you have the water there ready to put on your crops when they most need it. Land in the same altitude, in an artesian belt and under the same conditions, only developed and improved, is now selling for from $250 to $700 per acre. Why not get in on the ground floor and profit by the advancement of the land? If you are interested at all and want to know more about our proposition, call or write us at once and we will give you the details in full.
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Improved 160 and 80-acre farms for sale at a bargain, from $40 to $50 per acre, where we grow corn and alfalfa. Write for full description.
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Best Farm Bargains in Central Kansas.
Corn, 30 to 75 bu.; wheat, 20 to 45; alfalfa, 3 to 5 tons. Free list.
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HAVE SEVERAL very fertile relinquishments, prices from $450 to $750, well located and partly improved. No trade.
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200 acres, Chautauqua Co., Kan., $6,000. $9,000 general merchandise. Want good Kansas land. Write for exchange list.
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80 ACRES—Located 2½ miles of railroad; 7-room house, barn, other good outbuildings; 2 wells; 60 acres of corn, 10 acres bluegrass pasture, 10 acres wild grass. Price, $57.50 per acre. Terms to suit.
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North Central Kansas Stock and Grain Farms from now on will be the money makers. 1,120-acre farm, 450 acres in cultivation, bluestem pastures, living water. Write
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All rented to good class of tenants, located at 34th and Baltimore; one of the best income properties in Kansas City. Income, $8,000, to exchange for good stock farm near town. Can divide. **A. S. JONES, 3824 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo.**

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325 acres; 140 acres in cultivation. 150 acres meadow, 40 acres creek bottom, 6-room house, barn 26 x 34, fine spring of water in yard. A fine proposition. Must be sold in 30 days. Price, $32.50 per acre.
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94 acres, 1 mile from Marionville, Mo. Good 8-room house, good barn, sheds, outbuildings, smokehouse with cellar, good well with windmill, and cistern; 22 acres fine orchard; all fine tillable land; good schools; M. E. College at Marionville. Price, $11,000; half cash, balance at 6 per cent. Farm will pay big interest on investment. Write
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Buy a home in the best part of the state. The Wauchula Development Co., Wauchula, Fla., have 54,000 acres of combination fruit and truck lands on main line of railroad. Growing season all year. No winter. Ten and twenty-acre tracts on easy payments. Will mail you beautifully illustrated booklet. Ask for it. Homeseekers' excursion December 17; third Tuesday each month regularly. Get our booklet, then take a trip to Florida. Write
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I have five well improved farms for sale at the owner's price, $35 to $70 per acre, within 5 miles of Scipio, Kan., in German Catholic neighborhood, running from 80 to 380 acres. No trade on these. Easy terms. Exclusive agency. Other lists free. Address **W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kansas.**

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For high-grade farm, timber and nice lands, write
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Sale or Exchange—75 a., 1¼ mile of good town; good (H) good (B) good (W). Well fenced. Price, $6,000; mortgage, $2,000.
Haggard Land Co., Mound City, Kansas.

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. **RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.**

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240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

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22-Room High-Class Rooming and Boarding House, good location, in Iola, Kansas. Strictly modern; paved street. Owner nonresident. Rental value runs $600 to $900 per year. Owner desires high-class farm of about equal value. Will sell on easy terms. Price, $12,000. Address owner,
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TEXAS PLAINS FARMS FOR RENT.
Twenty-five fertile farms to rent—substantial improvements, windmills and tanks, fine water, on a one-third rental basis. Farms are located near good town in beautiful country with excellent schools and churches. Ideal opportunity to make start "Back to the Land" with but little capital invested. Must have good equipment. **Texas Land & Development Co., Plainview, Texas.**

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That's the first question you want answered—and here's the answer:

Because Mimbres Valley farmers have nine full months of good, growing weather—two crops a year easily;—

Because they have no drouths, floods or storms to cut down their yields;—

Because their land is unusually rich silt soil, easily worked, naturally level;—

Because they can feed water to their crops just when needed and just as much as needed. And the water they get is the purest in America, from an inexhaustible supply. No ditch system—each man has his own pumping plant. Yet this personally-owned water right here costs much less than a corporation or Government-controlled water right elsewhere.

That's why farmers here are making so much more than you are. That's why every farmer in the

Mimbres Valley of New Mexico

has practically doubled his acreage this year over last! As E. F. Hurt says, "I have been in two-thirds of the States of the Union, and this is the best I ever saw, considering land, water, climate, markets—everything. This is my first year of irrigated farming, yet my crop brought me $87 per acre." If you could talk with Geo. Shull, from Garden City, Kansas, or John Hund, from Ventura, Calif., who are making two crops a year, bringing $75 per acre or more, you could understand why thousands of acres of new land are being cultivated every month and new pumping plants are being installed one every day! That's why any farmer must act right now if he expects the best of the opportunities here.

Deming, New Mexico

is the metropolis of this rich valley; a splendid city of 3,000, with fine buildings, grammar and high schools, electric light, water and sewer system, paved streets, etc.—as fine a town as you'd want to see; and a good local market. The nearby mining towns offer high prices for farm products.

The *health-bringing* climate alone has attracted thousands to this section. Being so high (4,300 feet), the summer days are pleasant and the nights very cool; and being so far South, the winters are very short and mild.

Get our free book!

—telling you in plain farm talk all about the Mimbres Valley; why folks are gaining wealth and health there; with scores of actual photo farm scenes, some in *full color;* and actual statements from men who have lived in all parts of America but say that "this valley *can't be beat.*"

Sec'y, 103 Chamber of Commerce, Deming, N. M.

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Ninety acres, 1 mile from railroad town; 65 acres in cultivation, 5 acres in orchard and grove, balance pasture and meadow; smooth land; 5-room house, stable for six horses, corn crib, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, 1 mile to graded school, R. F. D. and phone line. A snap. Price, $3,600.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

345 A. at inland town, 6 mi. R. R.; 200 a. cult., bal. timber; abundant water; cross-fenced; fair imp.; fruit; fine stock farm. $20 a., one-third cash, bal. to suit.
J. D. AVERY, Owner, Mansfield, Mo.

310 ACRES, good land, near Chanute, Kan. 9-room house, well improved; abundance of water. Write for particulars to
W. M. CLOVER, Chanute, Kansas.

IRRIGABLE LANDS, PECOS VALLEY.
Finest climate, fruit, alfalfa, grain lands. South awarded first premium on fruits, World's Fair, St. Louis. Half rate trips from Fort Worth, December 19 to January 1. Write
P. H. GOODLOE, Fort Worth, Texas.

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH for half its value for quick sale. For information address owner, **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

The man who is so thoroughly satisfied with himself that he can learn no more about his business should be very careful—as careful as the deaf mute, who wore mittens at night so he would not talk in his sleep.

The big advantage in having a county farm advisor is that you can have an institute all the year around. You can read farm bulletins but you cannot ask them questions like you can the county farm doctor.

POLAND CHINAS

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Scatchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Giantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer," 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

Highview Breeding Farm

Home of the Old Original Big Spotted Polands.

The largest registered herd of big-boned spotted Polands on earth, if you like the kind of our forefathers.

H. L. FAULKNER,
Box M, Jamesport, Missouri.

POLAND BOARS BIG ONES

Twenty-five to select from, old enough for service. Also, fall pigs, either sex; guaranteed immune from cholera.

J. L. GRIFFITHS,
Riley, Kan.

STRAUSS POLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

IMMUNE SUMMER PIGS.

Fifty choice big-type Poland China summer and fall pigs, both sexes, at popular prices. Express prepaid.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30

Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Colossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 - BULLS - 40

Pure-bred registered Holstein bull calves, from 1 to 12 months old. An extra choice lot. Most of them sired by our great herd bulls, and many of them out of high record cows. Our prices are bed rock. We are short of room and must sell at least 20 of them in the near future. Send for price list.

WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY Bulls For Sale

Two registered bulls, one mature ready for service; one bull calf; exceptional breeding; extra individuals.

G. L. COLE, Marshfield, Mo.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 4—L. M. Monnees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Holsteins.

Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

Polled Durhams.

Jan. 2—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 16—H. B. Warter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Rox Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. M. Porter, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 22—Thompson Bros., Garrison, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Combination Sale.

Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

Maple Leaf O. I. C.'s.

R. W. Gage, owner of the Maple Leaf herd of O. I. C. swine at Garnett, Kan., has sold all of his boars of breeding age, but offers some choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. He is making special prices on fall pigs, both sexes. Kindly note change in ad and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Guernsey Bulls for Sale.

So many inquiries have come for Guernseys that we are glad to announce that G. L. Cole, Marshfield, Mo., is offering two extra fine Guernsey bulls for sale, one mature and ready for service, and the other one younger. Note his advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Paid For Itself.

The advertising card in Kansas Farmer has paid for itself several times over. We could have sold a number of other gilts had we not decided to hold them for the sale. We have our catalog almost ready for the printers, but have not completed our breeding operations yet.—MONSELL & ISENBERG, Breeders of Duroc Jerseys, Herington, Kan.

A Holstein Bull for Sale.

Frank Buzard, Route 3, St. Joseph, Mo., who recently held a very successful sale of dairy cattle, is now offering his pure-bred herd bull for sale. This bull was sired by a brother of the famous Colantha Fourth's Johanna. He was a prize winner at the Iowa State Dairy Association's show and at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. His dam has a 20-pound record.

The Place to Buy Jacks.

Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan., has just returned from Kentucky with 40 head of the best jacks he could find for sale. In age they are two, three and four years old. They are of the large mammoth breeding and measure 15 to 16 hands. Anyone wanting a first-class jack should not fail to see this string of high-class jacks. They are priced reasonably, quality considered. Lawrence, Kansas, is 40 miles east of Topeka on the main line of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing for prices.

J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan., has 25 head of Shorthorn cows and heifers for sale.

Profit in Feeding Cotton Seed Meal.

Farmers and stock feeders of Kansas and adjoining states are feeding yearly heavily of cotton seed meal. This is because experience has shown that cotton seed meal is cheaper to feed than not to feed. It is perhaps the most available form of concentrated protein, and this is what has made its use widespread and profitable at the same time. The large advertisement of the Stock Yards Cotton and Linseed Meal Co., 733 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo., on another page of this paper is worth reading. Turn to it now and see what is there said.

Faulkner's Big Spotted Polands.

Highview Breeding Farm, the home of the old, original big-boned spotted Poland Chinas, has made a new record for sales of breeding stock this year. The sales of big-boned spotted Polands bred by Mr. Faulkner has been growing rapidly from year to year. The sales in 1911 aggregated $12,000. This year Mr. Faulkner's trade has been larger than ever and the sales for 1912 to December 1 are the largest in the history of Highview Farm. Mr. Faulkner's offering of bred sows at his annual bred sow sale will be the best he has ever sold. Watch for his announcement.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

On account of shortage of ensilage crop on my New York farms I am selling 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers 2 to 4 years old. Choice stock in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to people buying carload lots. All tuberculin tested and bred to registered bulls. Also 50 registered for sale.

ROCK BROOK FARM, Station B, Omaha, Nebraska.

PARK & PERKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS.

Imported and American-bred stallions. All [illegible] of America. Some ton [illegible] year olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri jennets, jacks. Prices 15 to 18½ hand high, heavy bone and good performers [illegible]. Location and with sale breeding guarantee. Farms in town 16 miles north of Kansas City, on Burlington Island Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on [illegible].

J. E. PARK AND A. A. PERKINS, CAMERON, MO.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

Percherons, Belgians and Germans [illegible] Mammoth Jacks. Five-year-old horses [illegible] old from 14½ to 15½ hands, [illegible]. We have [illegible] We give a full guarantee with [illegible] and will sell [illegible] worth the money.

JOHN W. WADDILL, Brashear, Missouri.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a Scotch ram. Some also HOLSTEIN bull calves, with official 30-pound record backing. Write if you want me.

C. A. NELSON.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Expansion 2nd 141[illegible], spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and tell me I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pound. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

WALLACE'S MAMMOTH POLAND CHINAS

A splendid offering of big type young boars for sale, from the strongest collection of big type brood sows, and by the GRAND CHAMPION BOAR, EXPANSION WONDER, and GRAND LEADER. Size with quality is my policy.

W. B. Wallace, Bunceton, Mo.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

Wittorff's Hampshires.

The popularity which has been obtained by the Hampshire hog in the last few years is remarkable. There are several good herds already established in Kansas and the interest is still growing. Mr. F. C. Wittorff of Medora, Kan., has been breeding this breed of hogs for some time and is pleased with them. He writes: "My hogs are doing fine and I still have a few February, 1911, boars for sale. They are big fellows, ready for hard service. I also have some gilts bred for March litters, and my August and September pigs of both sexes are in fine shape and ready for the buyer. All my hogs are healthy and there has been no sickness in my neighborhood."

Big Saving Demonstrated.

The United States government has recently been making some very interesting and instructive tests of various tool grinding machines, and the result is an official recommendation to its various forestry and improvement camp supervisors throughout the country. The machine found best adapted for the sharpening of Uncle Sam's tools had a grinding capacity per hour of five double-bitted axes, medium dull or as newly purchased. This work required the labor of only one man. In comparison it took two men five hours to grind five similar axes on a good ordinary grindstone of 28 inches diameter. Figuring the cost of labor at $2.50 a day, the expense of putting an ax in first-class shape with the machine was 6¼ cents, as against 62½ cents with the grindstone. This is equivalent to a saving of $22.50 in one day's steady run.

Charles Stith Herd of Durocs.

Charles Stith of Eureka, Kansas, has one of the good herds of Durocs. The herd is headed by the great show boar, Model Duroc, he by Dandy Duke and he by Duke of Fairview 38427. Model Duroc's dam was one of the best sows in the R. S. Martin herd. Greenwood Queen, she by Royal Improver, by Improver 2d. Royal Improver was owned by J. U. Howe of Wichita, Kan. He was one of the largest and best sires of large, roomy sows ever owned in Kansas. Mr. Stith has a collection of herd sows of the most fashionable breeding, such as Ohio Chief, Orion's Son, Rose Orion, Pilot Wonder, coming from Pilot Wonder Chief and the Inventor family. Model Duroc is assisted by a promising son of B. & C. Col. His dam was Inventor, by Inventor. A number of choice gilts will be offered for sale bred to this young hog. Mr. Stith will hold a bred sow sale in February and sell a number of tried sows bred to Model Duroc and B. & C. Col. son. Please watch for claim date and sale announcement in later issues of Kansas Farmer, and send your name in for a catalog.

300 Holsteins For Sale.

This week we start advertising for the well known Holstein breeder, Henry C. Glissman, of Omaha, Neb. Owing to the feed shortage in New York State where Mr. Glissman owns a large breeding farm, he is shipping out about 300 head of cows and heifers. These are descended from herds where pure-bred registered bulls have been in use for 35 years. Madison County, New York, where the 300-acre farm is located, is the banner Holstein locality of the world, and claims the distinction of having within its borders more registered Holstein cattle than any other like territory. Mr. Glissman keeps a competent man on this farm, and, besides breeding hundreds of good cattle, buys all through the year. They are fed and handled by experts and mostly upon alfalfa, which grows on the farm just like it does upon the farms of Kansas. These cows and heifers are practically pure-breds, but not eligible to registry. Besides this fine lot of unregistered cattle, Mr. Glissman has on his farm near Omaha, 35 choice registered bulls and a big lot of registered females. On February 4 Mr. Glissman will hold a dissolution sale owing to the fact that his father is retiring from the business, making it necessary to sell the entire herd of registered cattle. Last year Mr. Glissman handled 14 carloads of Holstein cattle, and advertises to handle lots of any size, from one up to 1,000 head. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

DUROC JERSEYS

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

DUROCS OF SIZE AND QUALITY

Spring boars and gilts of Tatarrax, B. & C. Col. and Neb. Wonder breeding, at reasonable prices.

JOHN A. REED, Lyons, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Am entirely sold out on spring boars, but will have something choice to offer a little later. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

CROW'S DUROCS

20 Choice spring boars from my show herd. 40 Spring gilts. Prices reasonable. Write at once.

W. R. CROW, Hutchinson, Kansas.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

FALL DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

GOOD ONES: Sired by Carter's Golden Rule, grandson of Pearl's Golden Rule and out of sows sired by G. C.'s Kansas Col. Also, 50 pigs, weanlings.

J. W. WOHLFORD, Waterville, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address, **HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.**

JACKS AND JENNETS



17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa.

JERSEY CATTLE

CHOICE JERSEY CALVES.
Two very fine bull calves by Golden Shy Fox, dam Winnie's Golden Baby. One calved Jan. 1, 1912, registered, $65. The other Nov. 15, 1912, registered, $35.
T. J. SCHERMAN, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE—A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps official records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS
Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. **H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls and heifers, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

PURE SCOTCH HERD BULL FOR SALE
—One that we have been using in the herd; 2 years old and a splendid individual. Nine other choice bulls of different ages, also cows and heifers, in calf or otherwise. No Poland Chinas for sale until we raise more. Inspection solicited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 monthe old. Prices, $75 to $100, for quick sale.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.
Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. **E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Having bought entire one of the largest and best producing dairy herds in Shawnee County, I am now offering them in any number in connection with my heifers. They are all under 8 years, mostly 3 to 6 years old. Heavy milkers and heavy springers. Nearly 100 head to select from. These cattle are very high grade. Also bulls, any age, both high grade and registered.
IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.
My Holstein herd bull, sired by a brother of Colantha 4th's Johanna. His dam has a 20-pound record. He won second prize at Waterloo and third prize at National Dairy Show, Chicago, as a yearling.
Frank Buzard, Route 3, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
100 head of strictly high-grade well-grown heifers coming 2 and 3 years old that are bred to registered bulls. Also two carloads of young high-grade cows due to calve in March and April, tuberculin tested.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.
Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

THE STRAY LIST

W. B. SPURLOCK, COUNTY CLERK, Geary County. Taken Up.—By W. E. Setzer, in Milford Township, Geary Co., one red cow, 12 years old; white spot on left flank.

FIELD NOTES

Volume 21 of the American Aberdeen-Angus herd book is just off the press and contains entries numbered from 148501 to 160500 inclusive, besides a large amount of most useful and valuable information. The price of this volume is $1 to members and $3 to non-members. Secretary Charles Gray, 817 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, has done himself proud in the building of this volume, and is always ready and willing to supply information about this splendid breed of cattle.

Folding Sawing Machine.

One of the important inventions of recent years to the farmer and lumberman is the folding sawing machine. Its merits stand out with such especial prominence as to commend this machine unqualifiedly to all who have any considerable amount of sawing to do. And the price is so low that every farmer who cuts any timber at all can easily afford to own one—in fact can not afford to be without it. This sawing machine in reality pays for itself every five to ten days of use, for it actually saves one man's time and costs only $15. With it one man can saw as much as two men by the old method. The ease of operation is due to the increased leverage upon the saw which the design of the machine provides for. It also provides for the comfort of the operator. It is so designed and can be so adjusted that no matter what the position of the log—lying flat, or on hillside—the operator maintains an erect position. This money-saving, labor-saving machine is not an experiment, but has been in successful use for many years. It is made by the Folding Sawing Machine Co., 161 West Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill., who will be glad to furnish detailed descriptive matter upon request.

About Cream Separators.

It is safe to say that never before in the entire history of the cream separator business has an offer been made which shows such confidence on the part of the manufacturer toward his customers as is shown in the offer now being made by the King Separator Works of Buffalo, N. Y. They agree to ship to any farmer or dairyman one of their latest models of King Separators for a ten weeks' free trial without a penny being sent in advance or a deposit of any kind made. It is their purpose to convince every prospective buyer of a cream separator, by actual demonstrations in his home, that the King Separator is the most efficient, the simplest and the cleanest cream separator on the market. The broad and sweeping claim which this firm makes for the King Separator is that it skims either warm or cold milk more thoroughly, easier and quicker than any other separator made, and it has never been excelled in a milk skimming contest. It is of strong, substantial construction throughout, with heavy, broad faced machine cut gears and large diameter steel shafting, making it very light running and therefore easy to operate. The King has all the latest improvements, including an improved separable disc bowl. There are no nooks or corners to gather and hold dirt, and, as all parts are readily accessible, it is the simplest and easiest of all separators to keep clean. Moreover, a lifelong guarantee protects every purchaser—the guarantee being backed up by the full strength of the King half-million dollar factory. We suggest that anyone who is thinking of buying a cream separator, first write to the King Separator Works, 221 Rano Street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get full particulars of their remarkable ten weeks' free trial offer.

Getting Poultry Profits.

The brightest person in the world can't keep hens—successfully, without knowing a few things about the hen business. For instance, he must get it thoroughly driven into his head that a hen uses—devotes to flesh and egg production—only as much of her ration as she digests. Stuffing a hen with rich food doesn't make eggs necessarily. But causing a hen to digest—to turn into flesh and egg-making elements—a large proportion of her food, does make eggs, and for the same reason that a boiler makes steam when coal is burned under it and not wasted by poor stoking. There are many "do's" and "don'ts" in the poultry business, but this, after all, is the chiefest: Keep your hen's digestive organs working up to their maximum capacity and you'll get plenty of eggs—and, according to its manufacturers, Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the thing that does it. The manufacturers go on to say, "Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic. It gives tone and strength to the digestive organs, and so causes the greater proportion of food to assimilate and go to egg production. Its use practically does away with food waste. It is as impossible for a hen getting Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-ace-a (a trifling dose is enough for several hens) to keep from laying as it is for the boiler to stay cold with a roaring fire under it. The Hess-fed hen must lay, because the food she eats follows nature's law and nature's course, and forces the oviducts into steady action. Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-ce-a also helps toward growth and early maturity, and goes far to ward off the common diseases of poultry. In a word, Dr. Hess' Poultry Pan-a-se-a—fed in small daily doses in the soft feed—makes possible the actual realization of the pleasant pictures which are today winning so many new recruits for the poultry business. Try it yourself and see."

Free to Stock Owners.

Big try-out box of Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic free for the asking. The Wilbur Stock Food Co. of Milwaukee have decided to give every owner of live stock an opportunity to try their product absolutely without expense. In other words they have such unbounded faith in the merit of their stock and poultry tonic that they are going to send out half a million large size boxes absolutely free. Anyone who owns live stock of any kind may obtain one of these try-out boxes merely by requesting it. Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic has been on the market for about a quarter of a century and is known the world over as an excellent conditioner for all kinds of live stock—cows, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry. It aids digestion and enables the animal to assimilate every particle of value in the feed it eats. The manufacturers make exceptionally strong claims for Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic and these claims are backed up by convincing evidence from users in all parts of the country. As stated above every farmer and stock owner may obtain absolutely free a large try-out box of this remarkable stock tonic by asking for it. Simply send your name and address and tell the number of cows, horses, hogs, poultry, etc., you own and the big free box will be sent you. Address Wilbur Stock Food Co., 595 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.



OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, **John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.**

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. C.s.
Am booking orders now for spring pigs of the very best breeding. Also a few choice gilts for sale, bred or open. Prices reasonable. Write today.
R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.
W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.
Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.
D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. **CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.
F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.



ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.
A choice lot of spring pigs; pairs, trios, no akin, for sale; prices reasonable.
M. BEAR, Medora, Kansas.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.
Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.
T. S. BURDICK, Route 3, Inman, Kansas.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Auctioneer
Wellington - - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

Two Great Percheron Sales OF THE WEST

100—STALLIONS AND MARES—100

LEE BROTHERS SALE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17th, 1912

AT MANHATTAN, KANSAS

In College Sale Pavilion

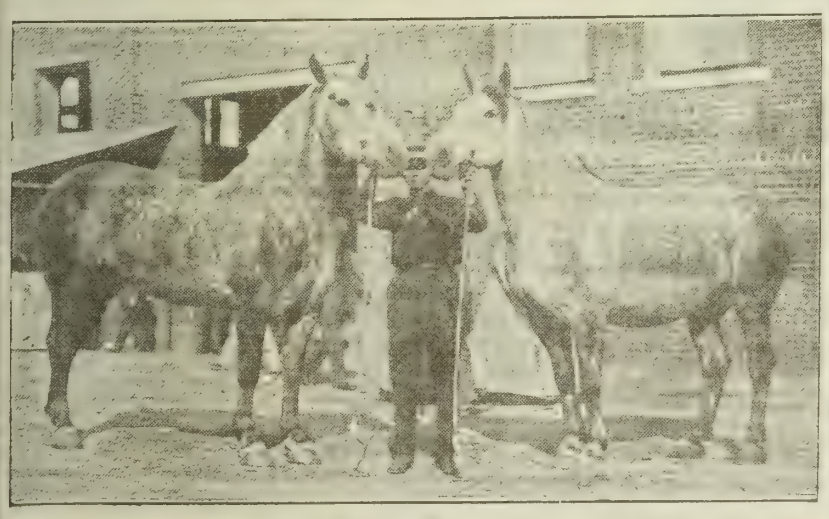
FIFTEEN STALLIONS

AND

THIRTY FIVE MARES AND COLTS

Includes our entire show herd except Scipion 27123 (43667)

In this offering is Galette, the grand champion mare of our 1912 show circuit; her stable mate, Allie, a five-year-old; Delia, reserve champion yearling, Oklahoma State Fair; Jocaste, a great three-year-old imported mare; Carno, the champion American-bred stallion, American Royal, Kansas City; De Coseline, reserve champion Kansas State Fairs, Topeka and Hutchinson.



GALETTE AND ALLIE.

Our show record for 1912—69 blue ribbons out of possible 83 chances. Nine silver cups, 18 gold medals, 17 silver medals.

Twenty mares in this sale bred to Scipion 27123 (43667), champion in France and America.

The best bunch of show and breeding animals ever offered for sale in the west.

Send for catalog, and mention this paper.

LEE BROTHERS

Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

J. D. Snyder, L. R. Brady, C. M. Crews, J. W. Busenbark.

J. C. ROBISON'S SALE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19th, 1912

At the Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

TOWANDA, KANSAS

FIFTEENTH SALE OF

Fifty Imported and American Bred Registered



Percheron Stallions, Mares and Colts

A select lot of 25 head from my recent importation of 90 head from France, together with 25 head of my best American-bred animals, will make this the greatest offering ever sent into a sale ring in the west.

Sale will be held in sale pavilion on the farm.
Send for catalog to

J. C. ROBISON

Towanda, Kansas

AUCTIONEERS:

R. L. Harriman, J. D. Snyder, W. M. Arnold.

LAMER'S PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KAN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, '12

We will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, December 27, 1912, fifty-seven (57) head of imported and home-grown mares and stallions, consisting of:

24 Mares (2 to 5 years old), in foal.
7 "Yearling" Mares.
12 "Suckling" Colts.
10 Stallions (2 to 5 years old).
3 "Yearling" Stallions.
1 Imported Hackney Stallion.

This consignment of horses was very carefully selected by me during the past summer, and I can say, without the least hesitancy, that they are as good, or better,a lot as will be offered at public auction this winter.

Our Aged Mares are all in foal by the best stallions in the country, and I can assure you that I bought only the kind that would build up a reputation for myself and establish a foundation of a family of horses.

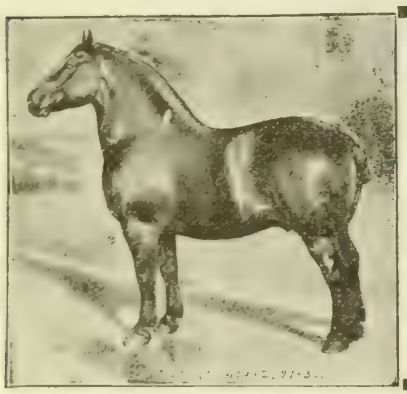
We also have forty Percheron and Belgian stallions in the stables, from 2 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, that we are offering at private sale.

DATE OF SALE, DECEMBER 27, 1912
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

P. S.—ON THE FOLLOWING DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912—WE WILL SELL 100 HEAD OF GRADE FARM MARES AND MULES.

C. W. LAMER & CO,. - SALINA, KAN.





ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)
Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.
Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

MR. STALLION BUYER!

I WANT YOU TO COME TO EMPORIA, KANSAS
and visit my barns. Let me show you the best lot of Percheron and Belgian Stallions you ever saw for the money.

WE HAVE THE GOODS
An unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You will say the price is right. That is why it is hard ot get away from Wiley's without buying a stallion. Look at all the horses you can before you come. Wiley gives a gilt-edge guarantee and meets all competition, quality considered. For full particulars write

L. R. WILEY, Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kansas.
EMPORIA, KANSAS Sale Barns, Emporia, Kansas.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.
The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50
Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.
EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.
We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices low.** We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch.

Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

FRANK IAMS' 1912 IMPORTED HORSES

Ikey Buyer:—
Get into "Iams' Money-Saving Game." See Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" Imported Stallions, "Prize Winners," that he sells at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) Imported Mares—"Topnotchers"—at $700 and $1,000.
"Ikey," Be a "Wise Guy"—Buy "Show Horses" of Iams—who has crossed the Ocean 50 times for horses and sold 4,444 Registered Horses. "Iams' 30 years of success" makes him a safe man to buy from at Special Low Democratic prices. "Everybody Is Doing It."



IAMS AND PEACHES AND CREAM PERCHERON PARIS WINNERS.

Of big, classy, wide-as-a wagon, "Peaches and Cream" imported stallions and mares will arrive at St. Paul, Neb., by "special train," December 15, 1912. "Ikey Boy," smile, and Iams' hundreds of satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Bee" horseman, is still in "horse business," and good for 50 years, as the "Peaches and Cream" horseman. Iams hypnotizes buyers with "real drafters" at bargain prices, and having "the goods" as advertised, Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks" and making him on "Easy street" and known as the "millionaire horseman." Iams is selling these big, fancy, "Black Boys and Girls" cheaper than ever before. Or more and better horses for the money—$1,000 and $1,400 (few higher). Iams is in Europe buying

"100 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES"

They are two to five years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. All "registered," approved and inspected by Governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped O. K." All "sound," "bell-ringers" ("Iams' kind"—need no "State Law" to make "them sound"). Many Paris prize winners, big flash actors. They are "eye openers"—larger and better horses than you see elsewhere—big "business propositions" that make "the wheels" work fast under a "live buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams, the business horseman of 30 years' experience, made a "big killing" by buying his 100 stallions and mares in France and Belgium in October and November, 1912. War scare, bad "crops," close money and Iams' "cash" caused the "topnotchers and prize winners" to be thrown on the market (as the best horses and prize winners are not sold in Europe until the last part of the season). Iams will give his buyers the benefit of his "good luck" in buying." "Ikey Boy," "come on down town"—sing Iams' song "Everybody Is Doing It."

BUY "TOPNOTCHERS OF IAMS AND SAVE $1,000"

Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. He keeps the "gang guessing." His daily "horse show" will be a day of "pleasure and profit" and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "topnotchers" and "crack business stallions" and "mares." He handles no International "tail ends," no "auction stuff" or peddlers' stallions—no American-bred full bloods of questionable breeding—(only imported horses). Iams has the "real pure drafters" and makes every statement good. Buy of Iams and you won't get "stung" in horse or price. "Dollie D.," waltz me around once again, "Ikey," and land me at Iams' four importing barns and box office filled to the roof with "Big Black Boys and Girls" at "reduced prices." All the world knows Iams, the big horseman, who sells Iams' "Peaches and Cream" "brand" of draft horses. 1912 was Iams' best business year. 1913 promises to be a "bumper year" to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to his customers in 1912. "Watch his smoke" in 1913. Iams' 30 years of successful horse business makes him a safe man to do business with.

HE SELL HORSES "ON HONOR"---A BOY OR LADY

Can buy as cheap as a man. Iams is the "square deal" horseman. Buyers will find every statement in his advertisement or catalog as represented or you get the $500 Iams hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to "stock companies" at $2,500 and $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee, pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at cost. Iams buys and sells every stallion himself—saves buyers all middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "train load." He speaks the languages (saving 20 per cent). He is not in "stallion trust." He pays no "slick salesman" commissions. He has no two to ten partners to share profits. He pays cash for horses and sells "topnotchers" by "hot" advertising and having "the goods." "Big Ikey," leave your happy home, December 15, 1912, or after, and buy a "top stallion" and pair or imported mares that bring colts that sell at $500. "Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American Full Bloods" with questionable breeding. Buy an imported stallion or mare of Iams that is "branded" and you will "wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers—you won't leave Iams without a horse. He sells horses to all. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog. Iams' guarantees are backed by "half million dollars." References: First National and Omaha National Banks, Omaha; Citizens State, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big add space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

FIELD NOTES

Lamer's Big Percheron Sale.

On Friday, December 27, Mr. C. W. Lamer, the big Percheron importer and breeder of Salina, Kan., will hold a sale of stallions, mares and colts. There will be 10 stallions 2 to 5 years old, and 24 bred mares. Then there will be seven yearling fillies and three yearling stallions. This sale will be followed the next day, December 28, by the sale at the same place of 100 head of grade farm mares and mules. This combination of pure-bred breeding animals in the Friday sale with the big offering of work mares and mules on Saturday will be the biggest sale ever held in Kansas, and the most ambitious thing in point of numbers that Mr. Lamer has attempted. Do not fail to attend, as Mr. Lamer has 40 big Percheron and Belgian stallions in his barns that will be sold at private treaty, and you will get to see these, too. It will be a horse show as well as a sale. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write Mr. Lamer, please.

Woll F. Hooker's Percherons.

Will F. Hooker of Hamilton, Mo., one of the pioneer breeders of registered Percherons, is offering a fine lot this year. Mr. Hooker has been breeding Percherons for over 20 years, and his offering this year is one of the best, if not the best, he has ever raised. Among the lot he now has for sale are two four-year-old stallions that are extra good. One of them was second at the Royal Stock Show at Kansas City, 1911. There is a bargain for some one in these two horses. Two-year-olds weighing 1,860 pounds, colts six months old weighing 900 pounds, and four-year-old mares that are as good as can be found anywhere are included in the string now for sale, and anyone wanting extra good Percherons should see this string before buying. Breeding stock from Mr. Hooker's farm invariably makes good. They are handled right from colts to maturity, and at the present time he is offering mares and stallions that are right in every way at prices that make them bargains, and every animal sold is guaranteed to be just as represented. Look up Mr. Hocker's card in Kansas Farmer and write him your wants in Percherons. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

J. W. Waddill's Horses and Jacks.

Attention of breeders is called to the card of John W. Waddill, owner of Pioneer Stock Farm, Brashear, Mo. Mr. Waddill is one of the reliable breeders and dealers in horses and jacks, and when you buy stock at Pioneer Stock Farm you may be sure that it is right in every way. This year Mr. Waddill is offering an extra lot of imported and home-bred Percheron, Belgian and Coach stallions and mares, also one of the best lots of mammoth jacks that will be found on the market this year. Among the offering will be five-year-old horses weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds, two-year-olds weighing from 1,650 to 1,975 pounds, and yearlings weighing 1,425 pounds. The recent field note in Kansas Farmer describing a yearling coach horse as weighing 1,425 pounds was a typographical error. It should have read a Belgian filley. Breeders wanting high-class stallions, mares or jacks should investigate Mr. Waddill's offering. If you cannot visit Pioneer Stock Farm, write him. His description of stock will be reliable. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Park & Firkins' Percherons and Jacks.

Attention is called to the card of J. E. Park and A. A. Firkins of Cameron, Mo., in this issue of Kansas Farmer. The offering of this reliable firm this year consists of one of the finest strings of Percheron stallions and Kentucky and Missouri mammoth jacks that the writer has seen this year. The Percheron offering ranges in age from three to six years and weigh from 1,600 to 2,100 pounds, and a finer lot will not be found this year. They are a clean lot of big, sound, high-quality stallions. They are the right type, and the kind that will make good. The jacks in the offering are a great lot, all black with white points. They are from 15 to 15¾ hands high and range in age from two years up, many of them carrying the best blood in the land, such as the great jacks, Dr. McCord, Old Napoleon, Imported Taxpayer, and other noted ones. Messrs. Park and Firkins have had years of experience in the business, and many of the best stallions and jacks now in service are from their barns. Every animal sold by them is sent out with a sale breeding guarantee, and their guarantee is absolutely good. Buyers for stock to be shipped out of the state will be furnished with a certificate of health for same before stock is loaded at Cameron. Breeders in need of high-class Percherons or jacks should get in touch with this firm. When the quality of their offering is considered, breeders will find that they are pricing stock well worth the money. Write them or visit their barns. Cameron is only 50 miles north of Kansas City by Burlington or Rock Island railroad, and 35 miles east of St. Joseph by Burlington railroad. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Churchill Jersey Sale Good.

The sale of Jerseys advertised at Venita, Okla., Monday, November 25, was well attended and the cattle brought good prices. The cattle were a high-class lot from a pedigree standpoint and were presented in an attractive manner. There is much credit due Mr. B. C. Settles for arranging the catalog and managing the sale. Col. S. L. Perry of Columbus, Ohio, conducted the sale, and is one of the cleverest auctioneers in the business. The prices received were very satisfactory to Mr. Churchill. Following is a list of the sales:

1—W. H. Odell, Hale, Mo.	$185.00
2—W. H. Hudson, Tulsa, Okla.	200.00
3—J. E. Jones, Nowata, Okla.	300.00
4—H. B. Owsly, Palmyra, Mo.	295.00
5—C. E. Harne, Wagner, Okla.	330.00
6—Dr. Forlney, Springfield, Mo.	155.00
7—F. J. French, Tyler, Texas	85.00
8—W. H. Hudson	150.00
9—H. B. Owsley	155.00
10—Miss Jennie Hall, Vinita, Okla.	250.00
11—W. Cowley.	185.00
12—S. N. Maberry, Enid, Okla.	175.00
12½—T. J. French, Tyler, Texas	75.00
13—E. M. Scott, Hillsboro, Texas	245.00
14—T. J. French.	75.00
15—Doctor Forlney.	250.00
16—E. M. Scott	205.00
18—Mrs. J. P. Hall, Vinita	255.00
19—State Agricultural College	190.00
20—W. H. Hudson	200.00
21—Miss Florence Cooper, Joy, Okla.	140.00
22—T. J. French	100.00
23—State Agricultural College	130.00
24—Charles Stanhard, Tulsa, Okla.	150.00
25—W. H. Hudson	175.00
26—	150.00
27—Mrs. W. P. Thompson, Vinita, Okla.	175.00
28—S. N. Mayberry, Enid, Okla.	150.00
29—C. D. Allison, Harrison, Ark.	225.00
21—C. B. Kersons, Broken Arrow, Okla.	205.00
32—W. H. Hudson	160.00
33—Doctor Forlney.	275.00
34—T. J. French	105.00
36—E. B. Kernes	170.00
37—C. L. Hennan, Hall, Mo.	155.00
38—S. Teter, Stilwell, Okla.	150.00
39—J. E. Jones	155.00
40—Doctor Forlney.	185.00
41—T. J. French	100.00
42—J. E. Jones	210.00
43—E. W. Moch, Erie, Kan.	100.00
44—State Agricultural College, Stillwater, Okla.	150.00
46—	350.00
47—J. E. Jones	300.00
48—J. E. Filter, Stillwater, Okla.	155.00
49—State Agricultural College	170.00
50—T. J. Hodson	200.00
51—W. Cowley.	195.00
54—E. B. Kernes	140.00

Classification of Feeds.

There are two classes of feeds, those which form fat and those which build muscle. All feeds serve both purposes to some extent, but some are so decidedly fat-forming and some are so decidedly muscle-building that the following classification is made:

FAT-FORMING FEEDS (CARBOHYDRATES).

1. Timothy hay.
2. Corn stover.
3. Millet.
4. Straw.
5. Corn.

MUSCLE-FORMING (NITROGENOUS) FEEDS.

1. Clover hay.
2. Alfalfa hay.
3. Cowpea hay.
4. Soy bean hay.
5. Oats.
6. Bran and shorts.
7. Oil meal.
8. Cottonseed meal.

An animal fed on grain and fodder from the first group may be fat and of good appearance while young, but he does not get the muscle-forming elements that are necessary. The digestive system will correct the errors in feeding, to some extent, but not sufficiently. It is just as bad the other way round to feed a grain and a fodder from the second group. By feeding a grain from one group and a hay or fodder from the other the ration is balanced, the animal does better and the feed is more economical in the results obtained. This is why a combination of corn and alfalfa is so nearly a perfect ration and so economical.

Packers' By-Products.

There are very many by-products of the packing houses which bring money to the packers, but about which the public knows little.

One of these products is pepsin, which is obtained from the lining of the hog's stomach. From the thyroid gland of sheep, packers obtain an article useful in the treatment of goitre and other ailments. Another product from sheep, known as suprarenlin, is worth $5,000 a pound. Of course, it takes many thousands of carcasses to supply a pound of this matter, which is being used successfully as an antidote for poisonous snake bites and for surgical purposes. From fresh hog brains packers are extracting lecithin, which is being used successfully in the treatment of nervous diseases.

Thousands of dollars are added to the value of the annual slaughter of packers through the discovery of the medicinal matters contained in cattle, hogs and sheep. Besides making medicines, the great packing houses of the county, as is well known, are important producers of stock feeds and fertilizers. By providing hog raisers with tankage, packers have succeeded in making the hog industry an "endless chain proposition." The packers' fertilizers are widely used by farmers. The packer also makes poultry feeds, soaps, buttons, sulphuric acid and leather. The materials required for most of these by-products formerly yielded nothing.

Get A Canadian Home In Western Canada's Free Homestead Area



The Province of Manitoba has several New Homestead Districts that afford rare opportunity to secure 160 Acres of excellent agricultural land FREE.

For Grain Growing and Cattle Raising this Province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.

Perfect Climate; Good Markets; Railways Convenient; Soil the very best, and social conditions most desirable

Vacant lands adjacent to Free Homesteads may be purchased and also in the older Districts lands may be bought at reasonable prices.

For Further Particulars, address



Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

It is easy to make a poor cow out of a good one, but it is practically impossible to make a good cow out of a poor one.



FREE

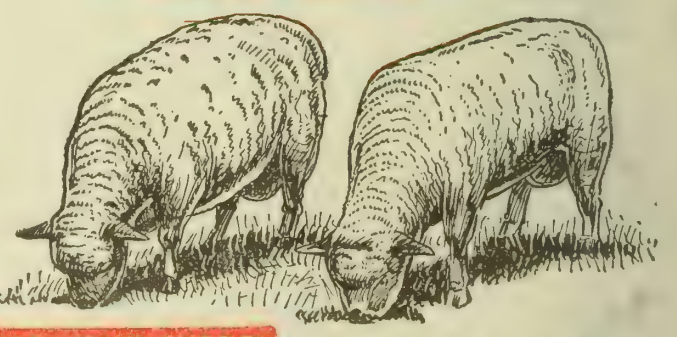
THIS BIG BOX

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PERFECT TRIM





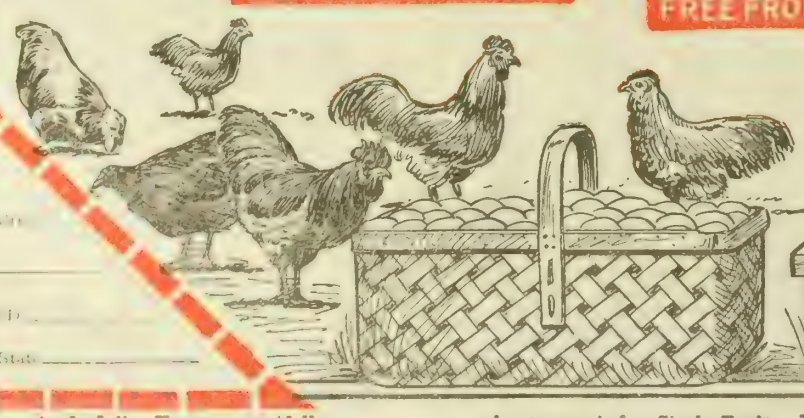
GET MORE MILK AND BUTTER



KEEP YOUR SHEEP FREE FROM DISEASE



DOUBLE YOUR POULTRY PROFITS



FATTEN YOUR HOGS IN 40 DAYS LESS TIME

SEND NO MONEY—JUST MAIL ME THE COUPON

I want to send you this big box free to convince you of the value of Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic. It is more than enough to prove to you beyond all doubt that

Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic

is the farmer's and stockman's best friend. On the market for 30 years and used by more than 500,000 stock owners in every part of the world. Nothing has ever been found to equal it—nothing can produce such marvelous results with any and all kinds of live-stock. Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic is a food—a tonic and conditioner that aids digestion, regulates the bowels and enables any animal to get every bit of nourishment out of its feed.

I Make You a Present of This Big Box—It's Absolutely FREE

Send for this big free box now. Test my tonic on your cows, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry. You'll be astonished at the remarkable results. It builds up run-down horses—gives them new life and vigor. When fed to milch cows it almost doubles the flow of milk. It will fatten your hogs and beef cattle in 40 days less time. It is also a sure preventive of hog cholera and other diseases that rob you of your profits. No poultry raiser can afford to be without this wonderful tonic, for it doubles poultry profits—makes the hens lay—keeps young chickens strong, healthy, free from Pip, Roup, Gapes, Bowel Trouble and all other diseases. Send for your big free box now and prove this for yourself.

$1000.00 Guarantee

We will pay $1,000.00 cash to any person who proves this offer of a Big FREE box is not exactly as advertised. Send me no money—not even a postage stamp. Just fill out and mail the coupon—that's all I ask for this big free box.

E. B. Marshall
President

WILBUR STOCK FOOD CO.
595 Huron St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Big Free Box Coupon

E. B. MARSHALL, Pres.
Wilbur Stock Food Co.,
595 Huron St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me the big Free Box of Wilbur's Stock and Poultry Tonic.

Town _____ State _____

My Name _____

P. O. _____ R. F. D. _____

Freight Station _____ State _____

South Royalton, Vt.

Wilbur Stock Food Company,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—The Stock Tonic that you sent me several weeks ago work to perfection, as my stock is in much better condition [illegible] I recommend [illegible] to feed it. Yours respectfully,
FRANK RAND.
Kremmling, Colo.

Wilbur Stock Food Company,
Milwaukee, Wis.
Gentlemen:—Enclosed find draft for $13 in payment for Stock Tonic. I have used two pails of your Stock Tonic; it is certainly fine. I have used almost everything on the market, but nothing to compare with the Wilbur Stock Tonic. My milk cows, calves, hogs, and colts, after feeding three days, I noticed the change. It has saved me many a sack of grain. My horses are slick and nice, also are working hard every day. Will enclose watch certificate, and thanking you for past favors, I am, Yours very truly, (Signed) CASPER SCHWAB.
Kremmling, Colo.

K H

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 49. TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 14, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

MAN'S character is shadowed forth in his words but his epitome is writen in his works.

The facts of everyday life now were but the irridescent dreams of a past generation. All to those marvels of modern alchemy by which man's voice is transmitted over a wire or petrified in a cylinder; his body sped over earth or through the air by the power from earth oil; his thoughts flashed through the formless ether; his work done and his pathway lighted by the bridled thunderbolt; his food and clothing prepared for ready use and his house fitted with comforts once unknown to kings, would remain only laboratory toys but for the advertising which made their common use possible.

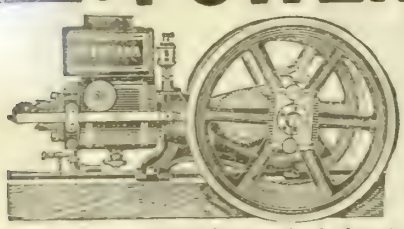
Cost is cheapened, quality is standardized, economy enhanced, labor is lessened and greater comforts enjoyed through advertising, which is teaching, and the great mandate to "go into all the world" is the highest example, has done the most good, and will always work. —*I. D. G.*



High Quality in the Journal Used Assures High Quality in the Goods Advertised

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2 1/4 HORSE POWER



Here's the most reliable farm engine in America. I absolutely know that it will wear longer and do more work than any other engine of the same size you ever used. That's why we can say to you TAKE IT—USE IT. Send us just one-half of the purchase price or

only $24.75

and the balance to suit yourself, small monthly payments or a six month's note, just as you like.

No Limit Guarantee!

Every OTTAWA ENGINE is guaranteed to be perfect in construction and the greatest value that you can secure for the money. No 60-day or 90-day, or one-year guarantees. No matter when—5 years or 10 years from the time you buy your engine—if it proves defective in any way, we will make it good.

Big 48 Page Catalog FREE!

If you are thinking of buying an engine, any size from 1½ to 12H. P. don't invest a single dollar until you get our prices—the lowest you ever heard of—and our big 48 page 4 color Special Engine Catalog. It will save you from $20 to $100 sure. FREE—Send for it today.

GEO. E. LONG, General Manager,
OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.,
929 King Street, Ottawa, Kansas.

CANADA'S OFFERING

To The Settler — The American Rush to Western Canada is Increasing



Free Homesteads In the new Districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the man making entry in 3 years' time will be worth from $20 to $25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

Excellent Railway Facilities In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway Rates are regulated by Government Commission.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS. The American Settler is at home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land, having nearly a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the condition of the Canadian Settler is so prosperous write to any of the Canadian Government Agents and send for literature, rates, &c., to

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 9th St.
Kansas City, Mo.

or address Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?

To supply to ten acres of land sufficient Phosphorus, or Phosphoric Acid, for a 100 bushel crop of corn per acre per year would require the manure that could be made from 2,000 bushels of corn, costing $800, for feed. The same amount of Phosphorus (250 pounds) can be bought in four tons of commercial fertilizer, costing from $80 to $100, or in two tons of Acid Phosphate for about $30, or in one ton of Bone Meal costing $25. Or it can be bought in ONE TON OF ROCK PHOSPHATE FOR ABOUT $8.00.

Write us for the proof of this statement, and for prices on Finely Ground Rock Phosphate at your station.

CENTRAL PHOSPHATE CO.,
Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.



Drain That Farm

this season and began clipping the golden coupons. Kansas farmers find it pays to borrow money to tile their farms. In some instances the increased yield from one crop paid the whole expense. Names of farmers given to those who would investigate. Get the booklet, "Proper Methods and Results of Draining Land," sent free, post paid, by

HUMBOLDT BRICK MFG. CO.
HUMBOLDT, KANS



HIDES AND FURS

Ship us your hides and furs. Watch the daily papers for our quotations. Prompt returns. Write for free shipping tags. **JAS. C. SMITH HIDE CO., Topeka, Kan.**

OUR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE

OUR CUSTOM TANNERY

Try it this year. Work guaranteed. We tan hides and furs and make robes, coats and gloves. Write for illustrated catalogue. Cash for furs and hides. Send for free Price List.
Ohsman Effron & Co., Box 789 Cedar Rapids Ia.

Loan The State School Fund

Practical Method of Securing Necessary Farm Credit

By J. H. MILLER, Dean, K. S. A. C. Extension

TODAY in Kansas we have a school fund of over $9,000,000 invested in school district and municipal bonds, bringing in an interest income of less than 6 per cent. Every dollar of that money should, in my judgment, be loaned on farm mortgages at 5 per cent or less on long terms, eight to twelve years. That would only be a small part of the money needed, but it would help, and it would help fix rates and duration of loans.

Hitherto this country has been settled largely by pioneers. Crowded Europe 300 years ago began sending its real red-blooded and restless freedom and home-loving sons and daughters to our eastern shores. When the eastern colonies could no longer give their restless sons the freedom of pioneers these other red-blooded men moved to the mountains of Pennsylvania, the plains and forests of Ohio and Indiana. When men there began to hem their people by fence and farm, others in turn sought the prairies of Illinois and Missouri, and so from east to west the pioneer has come for freedom and for free land and free homes.

There has been little need of farm credit when land was free or to be had for a small sum. Today there is no unsettled frontier. There is no more "west." Kansas was settled by red-blooded men and women of older states. As with other states she has lost many desirable and also some undesirable people. Thousands of the finest people of Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Montana and western Canada "hail from Kansas." For twenty years our population has remained about the same. We talk about our wonderful state, and about how we should advertise for settlers, and calmly let thousands of our own splendid people leave the state. In ten years our army of tenant farmers has increased nearly 6,000. All over the state the loss of the eldest sons is almost as terrible as once in Old Egypt. In my meetings with old friends at the farmers' institutes and on my inquiry about the boy who a few years ago was winning prizes in the corn contest, I am met by the answer: "Why, he has taken a claim down in Texas"; or it may be Colorado, Montana or Canada. This is an awful loss. We should keep these capable Kansas boys here and right in their communities where they have learned to farm and where they know soil conditions. Pride keeps them from renting, and our system of farm loans keeps them from buying small farms.

The present short time loan system with the small amount loaned on a farm prevents thousands of fine young men from buying farms. The three or five-year loan system can never be a safe system for the farmer who wants to buy a farm from the farm's production. The chances are too great against success. It does not allow for "lean years," for sickness of family nor live stock nor low prices for produce or stock. With state money there will be no occasion for short loans, and a farmer should have from eight to twelve years for repayment of loan and interest, with entire payment of principal and interest figured out for semi-annual payments, January and July, with privilege of making two or more payments at any regular "payment time." He should also have the privilege of carrying one payment over to the next "payment time," when reasons for same seem good to the State Land Commissioner.

I want to make it easy for the energetic renter to buy a farm and pay for it; for the young man just leaving home to start a home of his own, to buy a small farm and to make the farm pay for itself. I would urge a loan to three-fourths the value of the land when the applicant can produce what Germany and Denmark value so highly, "good personal character credit." He should be a man of good character, be a good farmer, economical, and have good habits.

I would not recommend that any of this money be loaned for any other purpose than for paying for land, and would not loan a dollar to a man who already owns 160 acres of land. In Denmark 89 out of every 100 farmers own their farms. That is what I want for Kansas.

Let the speculators and eastern financial concerns buy our municipal bonds and let us put our $9,000,000 school fund into building up the finest system of farm ownership in the world. Oregon has been loaning her school fund in this way for 40 years. Why are we so far behind? We want the thoughtful and patriotic farmers and bankers of Kansas to work out a system that will be fair to all and yet helpful to the agricultural life of Kansas. Then by the time this school fund has been loaned for two years we will develop other systems whereby more millions may be available for long time loans; when every clear-headed young Kansas farmer may plan the purchase of a farm with no fear of foreclosure; systems that will let the farm pay for itself, and at the same time let the farmer take care of his family and his farm.

Seedsmen Protect Customers

KANSAS FARMER has several times made the statement that seedsmen should report to their customers a germination test of the seeds sold by them. The foundation for our remarks were complaints made by subscribers to the effect that seeds purchased would not grow. These complaints last summer were principally with reference to field seeds. Our remarks inspired Otto Barteldes of the Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, to write as follows:

It is a well known fact that in buying seeds the customer must rely to a great extent on the honesty and carefulness of the seed house. It is, of course, impossible to tell by looking at the seed whether a cabbage seed will produce red or green cabbage, round or pointed heads. Or whether radish seed will produce red, white, yellow, or round or long radishes.

I think it will be of interest to the readers of KANSAS FARMER to know just how careful big seed houses are in taking care of their stocks and keeping records of all seed coming in and going out. Our system is as described below:

When a shipment of any kind of seed is received it is checked in by the stock clerk and entered in the stock book as shown above.

This lot of seed is then known by its stock number and every sack of this lot is tagged with that number. The seed is immediately put to test and as soon as the test is completed the germination is entered in the stock book.

Whenever an order is filled, no matter whether it is for one hundred pounds, one thousand pounds, or for only an ounce of seed, this stock number must be entered on the order to show what stock was sent out. In this manner we are able to look up any orders and tell exactly what stock was supplied, what the germination was, who was the grower and all about it. This requires a lot of detail work but it is the only way to protect our customers and also ourselves.

Now as to the purity of field seeds, such as alfalfa, clovers, etc. It takes the trained eye of an expert to detect dodder in alfalfa, sweet clover in alfalfa, etc. We had no such expert in our employ, so we sent two of our men to the Government Seed Laboratory at Washington, D. C. They spent the entire summer there studying seed testing.

Stock Number	Date Received	Number of Pounds	RADISH Variety	Test	Grower	Remarks.
10864	10-26-12	792	Rosy Gem	98%	Jones	Pure stock

Every sample that is submitted to us is examined by one of these men and if it contains any trace of vicious weed seeds it is promptly turned down. Farmers are often disappointed and somewhat vexed because we will not buy their seed which contains dodder or other vicious weed seeds. But if we should buy this seed we would have to sell it again and this would be an injustice to the party that received it and sowed it.

We are very glad to say that our western farmers appreciate quality in seeds and ninety-nine times out of a hundred they call for our "Sunflower Grade," which is pure and the very best to be had.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE



Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. **We tan and finish them right;** make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when ordered.

Your fur goods will cost you less than to buy them, and be worth more. Send three or more cow or horse hides in one shipment from anywhere east of Denver and **we pay the freight both ways.** West of Denver we pay a fair proportion.

Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. Tells how to take off and care for hides; **about our safe dyeing process** which is a tremendous advantage to the customer, especially on horse hides and calf skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc. Cut this out; it will not appear after December.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

TRAPPERS

We Pay Highest Cash Prices

We are the oldest established Fur House in Kansas City—have been paying highest cash prices and always giving our customers a square deal on **every** shipment since 1870. Ship us **all** your

FURS

We need all you can send, **right now.** We pay **the prices we quote;** give liberal assortment, do not undergrade, and **remit cash in full same day shipment is received.** We charge no commission. Send today for our free price bulletin quoting highest cash prices which we **actually pay,** free tags and full particulars.

M. Lyon & Co., 238 Delaware St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Honest Tanning and a Square Deal

My system of hide insurance makes your hide safe. Cownie's free policy protects your hide against fire, flood, theft, exchange or poor workmanship. A good job guaranteed.



COWNIE

Saves You 50%

Send me your hide and let me make you a handsome, durable coat or robe. My numbering system makes exchange of hides impossible.

Send for Sample Certificate and new catalog free. Contains styles and prices; also full particulars of insurance plan.

COWNIE TANNING CO., 526 Market St. Des Moines, Ia.

Get our new **FREE** catalog

HIDES

Tanned by Experts

FREE Our big style sheet, 18x24, showing 20 different styles for Men, Women and Children

and made into a handsome fur robe or coat for man, woman or child according to any style you may choose from our **New Style Sheet** which is sent free. We are the first to offer a style sheet of definite styles in furs the same as we are first in every step of tanning. World's Best Tanners.

Globe Tanning & Mfg. Co.,
228 E. 1st St. Des Moines, Ia.

Free to Trappers

Send us your name and address and we will send you a supply of these tags free. Put them on your furs when shipping and your are guaranteed absolutely the best prices.

We are the most liberal fur house in America. SEND TODAY FOR FREE PRICE LIST. We Charge no Commission as we are Direct Buyers.



Lotz Bros.,
4 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOTZ BROS. DIRECT BUYERS OF FURS ST. LOUIS MO.

TRAPPERS



Send for our special price list before making shipments to any one. Our prices will increase your fur income this season. You don't guess about your prices when getting ours, but get the highest always. When shipping to us you save the middleman's profit. We guarantee entire satisfaction and quick returns, pay express charges, and when so requested hold shipments separate for your approval of returns.

FRED WHITE, The Kansas Fur Man, Beloit, Kansas.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES

To **J. M. SCHOTT,** Dealer
ATCHISON, KANSAS

If you wish to secure the highest prices paid anywhere in U. S. Write for shipping tags and price list.

Farmers Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; **$80** a month with advancement, steady employment, must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. **The Veterinary Science Association, Dept. 22, London, Canada.**

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

$1.00 per year; $1.50 for two years; $2.00 for three years. Special clubbing rates furnished on application.

ADVERTISING RATES

30 cents per agate line—14 lines to the inch. No medical nor questionably worded advertising accepted. Last forms are closed Monday noon. Changes in advertising copy and stop orders must be received by Thursday noon the week preceding date of publication.

KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMERS ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER CORPORATION. ALBERT T. REED, President, JOHN R. MULVANE, Treasurer, S. H. PIATT, Secretary.

T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

CHICAGO OFFICE—First National Bank Bldg., Geo. W. Herbert, Inc., Manager.
NEW YORK OFFICE—11 Park Row, Wallace C. Richardson, Inc., Manager.

Entered at the Topeka, Kansas, postoffice as second class matter.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION OVER 60,000

OUR GUARANTEE

[illegible]

GET BUSY FOR WATERS.

The farm press has caught the suggestion and is urging upon President-Elect Wilson, the appointment of President Waters, of Kansas Agricultural College, as secretary of the federal Department of Agriculture to succeed James Wilson. The agricultural papers will have an influence in securing President Waters' appointment but the expressed wish of the farmers of Kansas and of the United States will have manifestly more influence and this is one of the many instances in which the farmers of this country should make their desires plain in no uncertain terms. Waters is not a candidate for the position—he is not buttonholing the powers that be, and he is pulling no wires to land himself the job. He is a receptive candidate only. If he is offered the appointment he will accept.

If Waters becomes secretary of the federal Department of Agriculture it will be because of the influence and work of those who think he is the right man for the place. Then write your congressman and pledge him to work on President-Elect Wilson for Waters' appointment. Write President-Elect Wilson yourself—overwhelm him with letters urging Waters. Secure for Waters the endorsement of your farmers' institute, your grange, your farmers' union, the commercial club of your town, and any other organization of and for the upbuilding of the farming interests of Kansas.

The Shawnee Alfalfa and Farmers' Institute had its most interesting session, on November 30, since its organization last May. The session was devoted to a general discussion of rural, social and educational conditions and included the ever-recurring question, "why the boys and girls leave the farm?" Papers were read by Mrs. J. D. Corbett, Mrs. W. Brobst, both of Oak Grove near Topeka, and Mrs. J. F. True, Jr., of Perry. Prof. E. L. Holton, of the Department of Rural Education in the Kansas Agricultural College, gave an address which was followed by a very lively and interesting discussion. On motion of Mr. W. A. S. Bird, KANSAS FARMER was requested to publish these papers. In compliance with this request these papers have all been placed in the hands of the editor and will appear in future issues of KANSAS FARMER.

Probably no greater waste of feed occurs than in the case of corn. While corn is the best feed we have, it is nevertheless deficient in material necessary for the building of bone and muscle. Much corn which the animal anatomy cannot use is feed and herein lies our waste in feeding corn. Attention is directed to the address of President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College before the International Live Stock Show and which is reported on page 5 of this week's KANSAS FARMER. A careful reading of the summary given of this address will show the necessity for the use of protein feeds with corn in order that corn may be economically used.

The farmer who for the first time has a silo full of good corn silage has before him a better prospect for "toasting his shins" before the fire and the reading of his favorite paper during the winter than he has ever had before. A silo owner, who is this fall for the first time in his life feeding out of a silo, says that he is absolutely lost because he does not have to hitch a team to the feed rack every morning, including Sunday, and go to the field for feed. To say nothing of the advantages of silage as a feed compared with corn fodder, Kafir or cane roughage, the saving of labor and the satisfaction of quicker and easier feeding is worth the investment in a silo.

Five thousand sheep are being fattened on turnips at the farm of Levy Rayl, Hutchinson, just across the river. Mr. Rayl is the first sheep feeder in the county to try turnips for feed, but it is proving successful. He raised 20 acres of turnips this year.

HOME EXPERIMENTS.

During the long winter evenings when you have finished reading the daily news about wars and politics why would it not be a good plan to consider the idea of making an experiment station on your farm? You doubtless read one or more agricultural papers, the experiment station bulletins and perhaps get an occasional bulletin from the Department of Agriculture. These are intended to tell you the facts which have been discovered by the experimentors. They may be of direct worth to you, or they may be laid aside with the thought that they will have a future value. Why not supplement such information with that which is gained at first hand on your own farm?

Not long since a farmer in southern Kansas got this idea into his head and sent for a variety of field corn which he had not previously tried. As this corn had been grown for a good many years in Kansas and bears the name of the Kansas man who developed the variety, this farmer had good reason to believe that he could be successful in its cultivation. He planted a small plat and gave it special attention with the result that he shucked out 104 measured bushels on a measured acre. The corn was so good that he was able to sell large quantities of it for seed by advertising it a little. His success would not have been permanent, however, but for the fact that he took pains to gather this corn when it was fully matured before it had been injured by cold weather. It was carefully selected and preserved and later germination tests showed it to be very high class. With such a guarantee as he was then able to give this corn, he was justified in asking a good price for it and his patrons who bought of him were highly pleased with the results which they obtained.

This little incident served to give to this particular farmer, and to the corn he raised, a reputation which has had a large money value which still continues. The same sort of thing may be done in other lines. A little attention given to some special crop or breed of live stock will show results immediately and develop into a reputation which has a money value.

Butter fat never sold, within our recollection, at this time of the year at as high a price as it is now selling. In spite of the high price there are many dairy herds which will not produce this butter fat at a profit or at as large a profit as is possible by better methods of feeding and by the use of a better cow. If butter fat is selling at 30 cents with a profit of 10 cents per pound to the farmer, it would look mighty good to that same farmer if he could produce that butter fat at a profit of 20 cents per pound. The Ohio Experiment Station has found that it could produce butter fat 9 cents per pound cheaper by using silage than by the use of corn fodder. If the profit can be increased 9 cents per pound by the feeding of silage, pray tell us what investment will yield a larger return than money expended for a silo?

If you will read the article having to do with the cost of living written by Prof. F. W. Blackmar, Kansas University, printed in this issue of KANSAS FARMER, you will conclude that the high cost of living must be viewed from many angles and that no one remedy can give relief. It seems that the statesman must be depended upon to exercise good judgment in the revision of the tariff and in the control of trade combinations. Each individual, according to his station in life, attributes the high cost of his living to some one cause, whereas in fact a large number of causes attribute to living cost and the solution lies in a broad and comprehensive readjustment of our commercial and economic systems.

One farmer wanted to make piers for posts in a sheep barn. For the form to pour in, he took a half nail keg, small end up.

TRIM THE HEDGES.

It has been said that laws are made to be disobeyed and, while we are not ready to admit this, we are ready to raise the question as to why those in authority do not make attempts to enforce laws unless it seems to them important to do so through being urged by their fellow citizens. These remarks are prompted by the danger to which every traveler on our public highways is submitted through failure of the authorities to cut down the hedge rows at the corners of intersecting roads. A recent trip into the country showed that in many cases the hedges were allowed to grow to a great height which, even in winter, so obstructed the view that it was impossible to see an approaching automobile or other vehicle which might be coming down the cross road.

The law of Kansas requires that hedges along public highways be trimmed to a certain height, another law requires that all hedges which obstruct the view at cross roads be trimmed. Neither of these are enforced, and yet the lives or limbs of travellers along these roads are constantly endangered because someone in authority thinks this is one of the "little laws" which does not need enforcement. Hedges make good fences if they are properly trimmed, if not properly trimmed they make bad roads and dangerous corners.

A large number of Kansas farmers have succeeded in selling apples this fall who in former seasons were not able to find a market. This changed condition comes about largely through the efforts of the Extension Division of the Kansas Agricultural College which is acting as a free agent for bringing together the producer and the buyer. The machinery for this arrangement was set up primarily as an aid to the orchardist. Now farmers are writing for assistance in marketing corn, while buyers of corn are looking to the same source for location of corn for sale. For years and years Kansas feeders have been buying corn in the principal market centers and shipping this corn from those centers back into communities from which corn is being daily shipped to the same markets. Thus the purchaser paid freight two ways and at least two profits on the corn. The principle of waste involved in the corn transaction applies to numerous other farm transactions. The necessity for the consumer and the producer getting closer together is being daily exemplified and that the closer relations of the two are practical and feasible is being demonstrated in a thoroughly practical way.

December 30 to January 3 is farmers' week at the Kansas Agricultural College. That is the week the great educational institution will "receive" the farmers of Kansas. The occasion is the meeting of the State Farmers' Institute and every one is welcome. Some eight or ten state organizations meet in the Agricultural College buildings the same week. A feast of pleasure and profit is assured. It will pay every Kansas farmer, every Kansas housewife, boy and girl to attend, if arrangements can be made so to do. This latter provision is to be considered always when a recommendation is made for the benefit of the farmer and his family.

On farms where gasoline engines have been installed, an electric plant generating sufficient energy for the lighting of all farm buildings can be added at a moderate cost. The safe and bright lighting of barns and residence is a thing which one cannot appreciate until he has experienced its advantages. The same gasoline engine can be made to furnish through a motor clean and safe power in the residence for the operation of a water system, the washing machine, cream separator, etc. After the investment has been made in a gasoline engine the economy of the investment depends upon the maximum use of the engine and the consequent fullest return upon the investment.

THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR.

Sometime ago when the agitation of the question of the high cost of living was yet new in the daily papers an effort was made to lay the blame upon the farmer because he was then receiving more for his products than he had ever done before in this country. These newspaper young men probably knew much more about city pavements, theatre parties and midnight suppers than they did about any economic question, but their agitation was partly responsible at least for an investigatoin which was made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and a report of which has recently been made.

This investigation was made in 78 cities in all parts of the country and the following table shows the division of the consumer's dollar between the farmer, who produces the article, the transportation company which carries these articles to market and the distributers or "middle-men" who handle them between the depot platform and the consumer's home:

	Farmer Per cent	Transportation Per cent	Distributers Per cent
Butter	86.3	.6	13.1
Milk	50.	7.0	43.
Poultry	55.2	2.2	42.7
Eggs	69.	.6	30.4
Apples	60.8	6.8	39.2
Potatoes	59.3	7.4	33.3
Onions	48.4	6.5	45.1
Wheat	72.9	3.8	23.3
Oats	70.5	3.8	25.7

This table shows most effectively that the transportation companies are not getting an undue share for their services, but that the producer and consumer have become so far apart that a whole family of middlemen have stepped in and claimed their "pound of flesh." In other words, it costs nearly seven times as much to distribute the farm products after they leave the freight house as it costs to transport them to the market town which are often hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles distant from the farm where they are produced.

Now this trouble is chronic and widespread and undoubtedly contributes to the high cost of living about which everybody complains to a greater extent than any other one cause. There would seem to be only one possible means of solution and this is for the producer and the consumer to get closer together, and this in turn can only be accomplished through co-operation. If this could be accomplished the farmer would get more money for his product and the consumer would pay less. The consumer would get his product fresher from the hands of the producer and in many cases this would mean an improvement in quality.

This co-operation can be worked out in a variety of ways. The establishment of market squares or market houses in the town would help measurably. The organization of co-operative shipping associations through which the farmers could send their products to the city where they could be marketed by their own agent would be another help. The establishment of grange stores or co-operative stores or a similar basis, and even the creation of co-operative laundries, bakeries, factories, and slaughter houses might be within the possibilities where circumstances favored. In any event, the development of the co-operative idea would have the effect of reducing the number of middlemen and every such reduction would bring the producer and consumer closer together for their mutual profit.

The feed racks should be in the best of shape and in the handiest places for winter. Plenty of room should be provided for all of the stock at the racks and the various crops of hay, fodder, stover, cane and straw ought to be placed where they are easily given to the stock some cold, wet morning. The feed lots should be in good shape for the stock during the winter.

A rainy day is a good time to repair and oil up the extra harnesses used during the harvest season.

FARM HOME LIGHTING

The Development of The Farm Home Light and Power Plant

THE DEVELOPMENT of the small electric light and power plant for private use has made it possible for the farmer or the small town dweller to have his own electric light plant and to light his home and outbuildings just as well and more cheaply than city houses are lighted and many of the most modern Kansas homes are so lighted. The farmer no longer needs to depend on kerosene lamps in his residence and carry a lantern about the place with him at night. He can have a thoroughly satisfactory light anywhere he needs it by turning a switch, and his plant is entirely independent. The cost of his lights is very low, too, being practically the price of fuel to run a kerosene or gasoline engine. These plants have become popular and common exhibits at county and state fairs in Kansas the past few years. The outfit in the illustration with this article is typical of the residence lighting plants shown.

It consists of an engine, dynamo, storage battery, switchboard, fifty Mazda (Tungsten) lamps and the necessary shades, fixtures, etc., for installing the outfit. The engine, which is the prime mover of the whole plant, is built especially for dynamo driving. It has extra heavy fly wheels and is specially designed and regulated to give a steady and unvarying speed to the dynamo. It will aperate on kerosene, gasoline or low grade distillates, as desired, and has ample power to drive other machines at the same time the dynamo is running for battery charging.

The dynamo is also a special machine for this particular work. It is a 25-ampere, 32-volt machine, compound wound, and gives sufficient current for fifty 12 candle power lights. It is automatic in operation and will maintain a constant voltage, regardless of the number of lamps in use. The low voltage at which it operates makes it entirely harmless to the operator, even if uninsulated parts should be accidently touched. It has a self-oiling feature, requires very little attention and should stand up for many years of service. The storage battery with the outfit has sixteen cells, and light or power can be taken from it whenever it is not convenient to run the engine. It has ample capacity for any ordinary residence and grounds, as it will carry nine 12 candle power Tungsten lamps for seven and one-half hours of continuous service. If necessary, it will carry thirty lights for a period of one hour.

This outfit may be installed anywhere, the only requirement being that the place be clean and dry and within no very great distance from points where the lights are wanted. To get the best and most economical service from the engine, it should be so installed that it can be used to drive other machinery in addition to the dynamo. It has plenty of power to do this and the user obtains the best fuel economy by using this extra power for some work. If space will permit, it is easy to put up a small line shaft and to drive from it the cream separator, churn, washing machine, pump and other small machines. The engine may also be attached to an air pump which will maintain the pressure necessary for an air pressure water system throughout the residence. The engine will run all these and the dynamo at the same time, because to drive the dynamo for charging the battery takes less than one-third of its power.

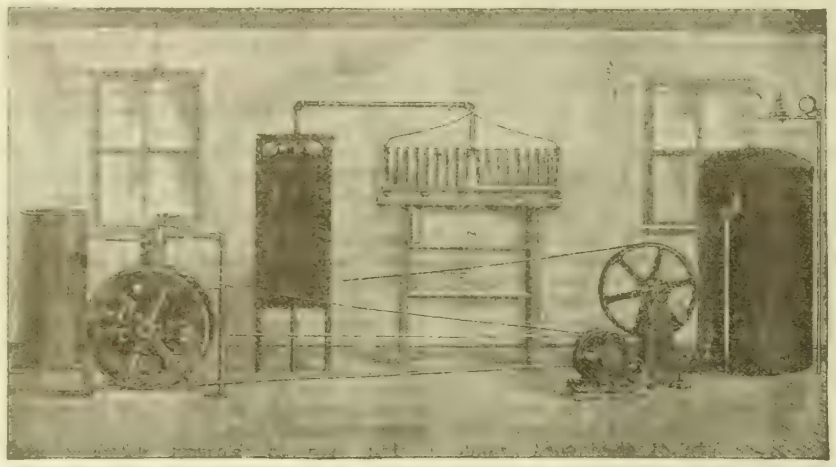
The lights used may be taken directly from the dynamo or from the storage battery, which stores up the electricity generated by the dynamo and holds it for use when wanted. Under ordinary conditions, most of the lighting is done direct from the dynamo, and it is not necessary to then charge the storage battery more than once or twice a week. When completely discharged, it will require about ten hours running to recharge it. When it is charged, however, it will be found to be extremely convenient, as it is not necessary then to run the engine for light. It will furnish lights for the average farm home for two or three evenings, when fully charged, without running the engine at all. It will be found to be better economy, though, to run the engine and dynamo for the lights whenever it is possible, as it prevents waste or loss of power.

This electric plant is, of course, designed especially for furnishing lights. However, the power generated can be utilized to considerable advantage in other ways. The power plant can be located in a building convenient to the house and wires run to different points where work it to be done. For instance, if the pump is located at some distance from the house, a small motor can be installed at the pump house and started and stopped as desired by opening or closing a switch on the switchboard. In the same way a motor can be placed in the barn or work shed to operate light machinery. Used in this way they are both satisfactory and economical. Many household appliances can also be used which are unknown to the housewife who has had no experience with the advantages of electricity. Electric fans, washing machines, sewing machines and other devices lessen the drudgery of housework and are just as useful to the farmer's wife as to her city friends, and much more needed by her.

The cost of operating the electric plant will be found to be extremely low, consiedring the many benefits derived from it. If kerosene at 10 cents a gallon is used as fuel for the engine, fifty lights can be had for an hour at a cost of five cents. If low grade distillate is used for fuel, the cost is, of course, much reduced. In any event, operating cost is so inconsiderable that no one need hesitate about buying an outfit on that account.

The small electric plant does not require any considerable degree of care or attention to keep it in working condition. The engine probably needs more care than any other part of the outfit, and as it is quite simple in construction and operation, being of a type now well known and universally used, it really requires but little care, and it regulates itself. The dynamo is designed to operate with very little attention.

The care of the storage battery consists in filling the jars with distilled water once a week and keeping it charged. Any person of ordinary intelligence could easily care for the entire outfit and keep it in first class working condition without any previous experience. The manufacturers furnish complete instructions for its installation, care and operation.



COMBINED ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND WATER SYSTEM—ILLUSTRATION BY COURTESY OF FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Studies In Cost Of Living

Address Before Kansas Agricultural and Industrial Congress

By F. W. BLACKMAR, Kansas University

The average price of commodities has risen steadily since the latter part of 1896. During this period the prices of nearly all commodities, especially food products, have steadily advanced. A few articles have fluctuated, but have had little influence in changing the general trend upward. In the ten-year period immediately preceding this there was a steady fall in prices which reached their minimum in 1896. During this period the standard of living has constantly increased making an additional burden upon people whose incomes are fixed, or who have been unable to increase their income in proportion to the cost of living.

The high cost of living has been caused by the attempt to meet the demands of a high standard and the constantly advancing prices. The latter is the chief cause.

It is necessary to discriminate between the cost of living arising from a higher standard and that arising from high prices. The former is sometimes called "the cost of high living" and the latter "the high cost of living." The former means that we have a better and more varied life for which we pay correspondingly. We have better schools, school equipment; better churches, better homes, and better furniture and better clothing. We have telephones, automobiles, electric lights, paved streets, rural mail delivery, conveniences of shop, home and market and a hundred other things that we must pay for if we live the ordinary life of civilization. It is all very well if the income keeps up with the demand. On the other hand advancing prices of nearly everything have caused humanity to hustle to keep the pace. Prices have increased about fifty points in the last ten years and are still going up. There is no immediate relief in sight, especially in food products.

The causes are many and complex. They should be divided into world causes and local causes. Chief among the former is the expansion of currency caused by the production of gold and the lessening of the purchasing power of gold. Our unit of value measure, the gold dollar, is growing smaller and it takes more of them to measure the value of a given article than formerly. Moreover, this makes an expansion of business somewhat fictitious in nature. But it causes great activity, and a dollar travels faster now than formerly—which intensifies the power of the volume of money to raise prices. Add to this the effect of credit shown by the large bank deposits half of which, in this country, are checking deposits, and we have another factor in the inflation of prices.

The second great world cause is the shifting of the population from the group of producers of raw material to the group engaged in transforming, transporting and distributing products; and to the group who are attempting to satisfy the demand for multitudes of desires, old and new. Add to this the increase of population in cities the relative decrease in agricultural products to feed them and we have the chief causes for the advance of world prices.

Local causes in the United States have been influenced by the relative scarcity of food products. The number of acres in agriculture has not increased as rapidly as the demand for food products. This condition is intensified by the depletion of the soil and the decline in the yield per acre. The prices of food products have been so high as to effect prices of other commodities by sympathetic action.

The imperfect and expensive machinery of getting the product to the consumer has added greatly to the cost. The difference between the price of the product at the farm and at the door of the consumer is too great. Simpler methods of distribution are needed.

The tariff has had something to do with the advance of local prices although its influence has been greatly over-estimated.

Trusts, combinations, produce associations, cold storage and other business organizations that have had power to restrict production, control the output or fix prices within certain limits, have helped to raise prices.

The cost of living has been advanced by extravagance, waste and the lack of economy of consumption. Waste of energy and money brings want of energy and money. High prices are not necessarily an evil in themselves. A level of high prices is as safe and sound as a level of low prices and in some respects much better. Only the income must correspond to the price. Suddenly shifting prices are detrimental to all classes and ruinous to many. If the necessary cost of living advances fifty per cent. and wages and salaries but twenty-five in the same time, distress must follow.

SOME SUGGESTED REMEDIES

IT IS DIFFICULT to suggest positive remedies that are scientific and can be made practical, but the following are given: Let the government check the decline in the purchasing power of gold by taking automatically seigniorage of the bullion that is behind the dollar, thus leaving the value of the dollar stable and allowing the weight to rise or fall in correspondence with the rise and fall of average prices.

Induce if possible more people to engage in the production of raw material.

Introduce scientific intensive agriculture in order to double the production per acre.

Revise the tariff by a scientific treatment which will eliminate present evils.

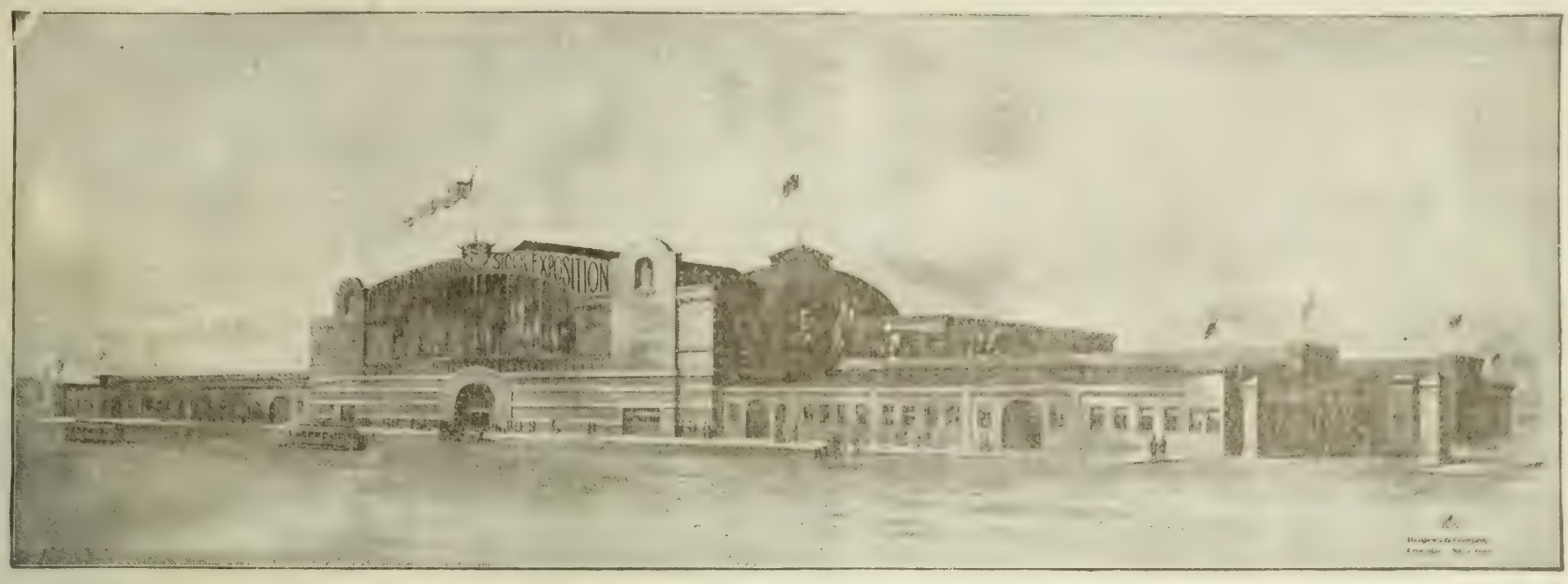
Prevent as far as is possible organizations from advancing prices arbitrarily. Place a maximum limit to prices if necessary.

Introduce simpler and less expensive methods of bringing the commodity to the consumer.

Finally, educate the people in the principles and habit of true economy, thus doing away with extravagance and waste.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK SHOW

America's Largest Live-Stock Show Breaks All Previous Records



INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK PAVILION, HOME OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST INTERNATIONAL SHOW OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

THE INTERNATIONAL Live-Stock Show which is held in the Chicago Stock Yards each year is a barometer of the nation's meat supply. It is made up of the contributions of the master-breeders and master-feeders of the North American continent. In its stalls and pens are shown the finest animals that the skill and knowledge of mankind has been able to develop. Including Canada, Chicago is located in the center of the richest farming region on earth, and here are gathered together for a great educational show the results of the work of experts in producing the meat supply of the nation. Nowhere is weight accumulated so rapidly and nowhere had animal development been carried to a higher plane than in the great Mississippi Valley. This valley is at once the source of both the bread and the meat which form the foundation of the food supply of the nation, and without these products the populous states of the East would go on half rations.

During the past ten years the live stock industry of this country has had a very trying time. Conditions have been such that vast herds and flocks have been sold to the market and the breeding has been decimated. It has been a transition period in which the changing conditions have caused the country to go from a basis of beef plentitude to one of acute scarcity. High prices and scarcity are characteristic of the cattle situation today, and while high prices have been known before they were due to crop failure or war rather than to the conditions which have produced those of today.

During this transition period when the ranches and ranges which formerly produced a great supply of cattle sufficient for our own needs and for an export trade, the cattle business has languished. It is because of this fact that so much credit must be awarded to the International Live Stock Show as an educational nistitution. With other shows of its kind it has been the means of teaching the people the kind of cattle, hogs and sheep that are most profitable to raise because they are most in demand on the market and it has also taught great lessons in feeding as well as in breeding. The work of the men who have managed this institution has been heroic in their support of the breeding and feeding industries and they now have the satisfaction of realizing that their reward is at hand.

Evidences are multiplying to show that the farmers of this country realize that the future beef supply must be produced on the farm and not on the ranches and ranges. These farmers are learning through the agricultural colleges, the experiment stations and the great live-stock shows what constitutes a good animal of each breed, how it is necessary to breed such an animal, to get the desired results and how he must be fed to demand a profitable price on the market even though he never goes into the show ring. The country is now getting back into the cattle breeding business with a speed which is at once gratifying to those who consider the immenence of the necessity for importing our meat supply from other countries and which is only restrained by the inability of farmers and stockmen to get breeding cows.

The big show of 1912 was different from any of its predecessors in some particulars. It was larger in all its departments and the animals on exhibition were of a higher and more even quality showing that the breeders generally are aiming at a uniform type. There were larger exhibits made from the farms of Canadian breeders than ever before and there were more visitors from European countries than formerly. But perhaps the greatest difference lay in the apparently very successful efforts on the part of the management to make this show more directly useful as an educational institution. In the exhibition of live-stock of many different breeds it has always been educational. And in the holding of student judging contests it has been especially educational to those interested for several years, but this year marked an addition in the creation of a source of lectures by the best known experts in the country upon subjects which had to do with the live-stock industry directly or indirectly.

Interest is always taken in the students' judging contest, but this interest was never so great as this year, partly for the reason that a knowledge of the benefits derived therefrom is more widely disseminated and more highly appreciated and partly because there were twelve different state agricultural colleges represented this year in this contest. It is a matter of some satisfaction to Kansas to know that the Kansas boys who constituted the judging team from our agricultural college won the second place in the race and stood only a very few points below the team from Iowa which stood first. These boys are required to judge horses, cattle, sheep and hogs and their work is scored on each. While the Kansas team won second place in the total number of points for all breeds, it stood second on horses, third on cattle, seventh on hogs, and, by the sarcasm of circumstances won first on sheep as the representatives of the state which seems from its record to prefer the raising of dogs. This victory for the Kansas boys grows more significant when we remember that in the first show in which they participated and which occurred in 1908 they won fifth place. In 1909 they won fourth place, 1910 they won eighth place and in 1911 they stood ninth in a total of ten entries.

While it has been the practice of the Kansas Agriculturla College to make exhibits of cattle at the International Show during each of the last three years, this institution has never before exhibited sheep or swine. This year they sent a small exhibit of three Duroc-Jerseys and three Berkshires which were record breakers in the matter of growth and development and on which several prizes were taken. In pen of three Berkshires the Kansas College got third prize, while in Duroc-Jerseys they carried off first and second on barrow under six months and first prixe on barrow over six and under 12 months. In the fat steer classes the Kansas Agricultural College got second prize on its Shorthorn herd and first prize and championship on its pure-bred Angus steer Insurgent Envoy. They also won a prize on pure-bred Hereford steer herd and on Junior grade calves. Mr. Robt. H. Hazlett of Eldorado, Kansas, won first prize on pure-bred Hereford calf. Kansas exhibitors are not numerous at the International but Kansas visitors are.

A very important feature of this year's show was included in the lecture course in which Kansas took a prominent part. Prof. Mary Pierce Vanzyle, head of the Department of Household Economics, in the Kansas Agricultural College, assisted by Miss Ida Rigney, was called upon to give demonstrations showing the possibilities of the cheaper cuts of meat. As a rule Americans do not utilize the cheaper cuts of meat and it is the purpose of the management through Mrs. Vanzyle to show the public that many of the cheaper cuts are just as palatable and just as wholesome as are the more expensive ones which so contribute to the high cost of living. Where the custom is common for practically everyone to buy only of the choicer cuts of meats, the packers and the butchers must make the price of these cuts high enough to pay for the cheaper cuts which are less in demand and on which considerable loss is sustained. If this demonstration has succeeded in showing people that rump roast is really just as good and as wholesome as porterhouse, the meat dealers will lose less on each carcass, the consumers will pay less for their meat supply and a forward step in economy will have been achieved. Experts tell us that some of the most unpopular cuts of beef are really the most nutritious and these demonstrations were intended to show that the difference in taste and palatability which has herebefore existed between these and the high priced cuts, was almost entirely due to the methods of cooking.

One of the strongest addresses given in this lecture course and one which will have a far reaching influence because of the facts which were presented no less than the authority which lay behind these facts, was that given by President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College. His thesis lay in the question that if a hungry young pig starves to death with his trough filled with feed there is undoubtedly something wrong with the feed. As this feed is corn, President Water's lecture was intended to show that corn is not a proper feed for hogs when used alone. A corn ration is deficient in ash material which is used by the animal in building bones and teeth. It is also deficient in protein which is used by the animal in building muscle, and unless supplemented by some other kind of feed a pig might get very fat for a time on corn alone but would practically starve to death and would lack the bone, the muscle, the constitutional strength necessary to carry it to maturity, or to make of it a breeding animal.

President Waters showed that recent experiments had developed the fact that in some classes of feed which contain protein they may not be available because they are not digestible or because they are incomplete proteins and are practically worthless in animal growth. Corn has a low protein content and only part of it is available. The fat producing qualities of corn are not questioned, nor is the value of corn as a feed for hogs under suspicion. The only question demonstrated by President Waters in this particular was that corn alone is an incomplete ration for any hog except during the latter brief period when in the fattening pen.

In order to make a proper development even for market purposes and to have strength of body and constitution which will insure rapid growing and disease resisting powers, the young pig must be supplied with a ration so balanced that his bones and muscles will have strength enough to carry any weight required of them. In the experiments referred to comparison was made between two lots of pigs, one of which was fed corn alone and the other corn and alfalfa, either as pasture in summer or as hay in winter. The pigs put into the dry feeding lot at weaning time and fed on corn alone did not thrive and at least one pig died out of the lot each year from what the veterinarians declared was starvation. These pigs had been offered all the corn they could eat and some died of starvation and the remainder were weak in the bone, poorly developed in constitution and readily susceptible to disease.

On the other hand, the pigs which were fed a corn ration and pastured on alfalfa or fed on alfalfa hay developed rapidly, were strong in constitution and bone and weighed 250 pounds each when ready for market while the corn hog weighed from 40 to 60 pounds only. An effort was made from year to year in this experiment to add ash to the ration of the pigs fed on corn alone, but this seemed always to be ineffective, and it was only when a complete protein ration was added in the form of tankage or alfalfa that the pigs grew lusty and strong and made rapid gains.

Special reference is made to these lectures because they are of direct interest to Kansas people and because they are part of the new feature which has immensely increased the value of the International Live-stock Show. Not only can the visitor see the finest animal produced on the American Continent and the largest number of breeds of domestic animals at this great show, but he can learn by seeing what is the ideal type that has been aimed at by the breeder on the one hand and by the feeder on the other while with the aid of the lecture course he can learn the reasons why these things are so.

Seriously, don't you think a sheep might be a little more profitable than a dog on the farm? Sheep are great weed killers; they produce wool, mutton, manure and breeding animals. The bones of a dog are said to be good fertilizers for grape vines but that is about the only real value the average dog has.

SELECTING BREEDING HOGS

Choose the Breed For Which There is a Market and Adhere to That Type

MANY a breeder has failed, or only partially succeeded, because he did not choose the kind of animal that was wanted by the buyers. This may have been due to the fact that he selected a breed for which there was no strong demand in his community or within his selling distance. It may have been due to the fact that he did not select animals which were true to the type of that breed, even though they were registered animals of good descent. He may have failed because he did not maintain a uniformity of type among the individuals of his herd. Or he may have failed because the animals produced in his herd and offered for sale were not good breeders.

It is an inflexible rule to which every breeder must adhere that he must supply what his customers want. If he does not do this he will fail of the best success, and may possibly fail entirely. The first thing then for the breeder to determine upon is what breed he shall adopt for his future operations. The breeds of pure-bred hogs are numerous enough and good enough to give every man his choice. If he lives in the corn belt he will naturally select some breed of the lard type of hog. If outside the corn belt his natural selection would be hogs of the bacon type. The hog, however, is made by his feed and care. Those of the bacon type, which has been developed largely wtihout corn as their principal feed, can be developed into the lard type by being handled as lard type hogs are in the corn belt. It is of prime importance, therefore, that the man who would become a breeder should be wise in his choice as to what breed of hogs he will select.

The lard type breeds of hogs are so similar, when placed on the block, that the individual characteristics of a breed may help to determine the selection of that breed, provided, always, it is one in popular demand and for which the breeder may hope to have plenty of calls to take care of all the surplus stock that he can produce. In this part of the corn belt one could safely choose a red, white or black breed of hogs and be sure of a market for his surplus stock if he produced the right type.

There is another consideration of more importance than the breed, and this is the type of hog to be chosen. In this connection there are two facts which stand out prominently. One of these is the type of the breed to which the hog belongs, and the other is the type of the individual animal. There is always a type which belongs to any of the modern breeds of hogs, and it is very essential that this breed type should be correctly chosen and strictly adhered to. The reason for this lies in the fact that these modern breeds of hogs have been bred and developed for a great many years with certain points and requirements in the minds of the breeders. Whether these points have been of large intrinsic value or not, a certain definite line of effort has been followed long enough to show consecutive results. It follows then, that where such certain results have been obtained, efforts of a particular kind have been used to secure them. The various characteristics of an animal shows whether it is true to the type of its breed, and should also, from the evidence of a long list of ancestry which insures its prepotency to a degree corresponding with the length of its pedigree.

As it is very important that the breed type should be present in a pronounced degree in the herd, the breeder must know what the type of his breed is, and if he does not know, he should inform himself as a preliminary to all future operations. This will require time and efforts, but they will be well spent. Many men starting in the breeding of live stock has imagined that he has secured typical animals because of the certified pedigree which accompanied them when they were bought. Such men have found out, to their regret, that there is such a thing as a pedigreed scrub. The pedigree is a record of the ancestry of the animal but it is not a guarantee of his qualtiy. It is always to be supposed that a pedigreed animal possesses more or less of type and quality, but this is not always true. The generally accepted belief that "like produces like" has its converse in the fact that bad qualities of the parents are reproduced as well as good ones. If the breeder has selected a type of animal that is correct for his breed and that has inherited its characteristics through a long line of ancestors, he will have the assurance that it will reproduce these characteristics with at least some degree of certainty.

The individuality, or the type of the individual animal, must be given as careful attention as the breed type. In selecting a brood sow there are certain points which are so generally accepted that they may offer a guide to the beginner or to the breeder who would improve his herd. Perhaps the demands of the packer will serve as a good guide in this matter. The experience of the packer has taught him that a certain type of hog is most profitable for him because it will produce the largest amount of saleable pork with the smallest amount of waste. Any hog that varies from this type is confronted with a variation in price when he goes to the market.

The head should be medium in length with a full jowl, which must not be heavy or baggy; the neck must be short and full; the shoulders well set and in line with the side; the chest full, well let down and wide between the legs; the back rounded; the lower line should be straight and the ribs well sprung, but not round. There should be plenty of meat on the loin, the sides should be straight and the flank low. Too many breeders overlook the importance of the flank. A low, deep flank means a deep side and middling, and means a correspondingly good side and ham. The flank is one of the indexes of a quiet disposition, easy feeding and early maturing qualities, and a hog which has a good flank and a good head will generally be found to possess these.

Depth of body is more essential than length, although both are desirable. The sow which combines depth, length, a good top line, low, broad flank and stands on good feet and legs, will generally prove to be an excellent brood sow and, if she possess the breed character, her progeny will be in demand and may develop into prize winners. There has been for a long time an impression that one could not secure too much ham on a hog of any one of the lard type breeds. This, however, is erroneous. The surplus ham, which has a baggy appearance, is so much waste material and any surplus that can be bred into a hog should go into quality. In measuring a hog, the distance from the root of the tail to the center of the forehead over the back should be about the same as the measurements about the heart and about the flank. If one should have in mind a box of oblong shape from which the corners have been rounded off, he would have a good idea of the proper type for the individual hog.

Breed type and individual quality are not all that is necessary in the founding of a profitable herd. These are vitally important, but uniformity is almost equally so. No herd is a real success unless it is uniform in character, and the breeder should strive for this from the very beginning. This is why it is so important that the breeder have a full knowledge of breed type, as well as of individual types. The best advertisement that any herd can have is found in the general knowledge among possible buyers that all the hogs in the herd are "as like as peas in a pod." As uniformity in the herd is so vitally important, it is essential that the breeder shall select animals that are not only uniform among themselves, but that have been so bred that they will produce uniformity in their progeny. Here is where the forces of heredity must be taken into account. Animal life tends to reproduce that which has been bred into it. Like produces like only in a modified sense, and this expression does not now have the full meaning that it once had. It is true, however, that like always tends to produce like, and for this reason it is necessary to be careful in the selection of breeding animals, and not to depend entirely even upon external appearance. What is in them will come out, and the purchaser must learn, not only about the type and uniformity of the animals which he would buy, but he should know that the sires and dams and the grandsires and grand-dams for generations back have been of the same type.

Another thing to consider in selecting brood sows is that of prolificacy. This is important from every view point and the fact that it is an inherited characteristic is too frequently lost sight of. The type of sow that is indicated by our brief description is the type that gives promise of being the most prolific. The long, deep bodied sows which have been bred along proper lines are the kind to choose, but in doing this, inquiry should be made as to whether they come from large litters themselves. The ancestory of the sow is as important from this point of view as from any other. Gilts which come from large litters whose dams were also from large litters, may be selected as those which will produce large litters, especially if this characteristic has been possessed for several generations.

Emphasis should be placed upon breed type, individual quality, uniformity in the herd and prolific qualities which have been inherited, and among all these, uniformity cannot be emphasized too strongly. The breeder should stick to it through thick and thin, and under all conditions. He should never, under any circumstances, allow an animal to get into his herd that will interfere with its uniformity. This, of course, is upon the condition that he has secured and maintained the other qualities of breed type and individual type. If the sow herd proves to be weak in any particular point this may be modified, if not corrected, by proper mating, and a description of the herd header should be much the same as that given for the sow, with the difference demanded by his sex.

The herd boar should be the best that money can buy. This does not mean that he should be secured at an exhorbitant price, but it does mean that his qualities should be such as are needed in the herd and should be the best of their kind, and that a few dollars should not stand in the way of his purchase if he is exactly the right animal. It has often been said that the herd header is half the herd. This is true if he is a good animal and true to the type. But if he is an inferior animal he comes nearly being all of the herd, and no man can estimate the damage which an inferior herd boar will do in tearing down the type and quality which may have taken years to establish. It is very important that great care be exercised in the selection of a herd boar but, in our way of thinking, it is equally important that great care be used in the selection of the sows, as well. A big price for animals of either sex does not always mean the quality that is necessary, as prices are sometimes boomed, or local circumstances may make the value of an individual animal higher than he otherwise might be. The safe guide in picking breeding animals is to have in mind all that has been said about breed type, individual quality, record of production, correct blood lines, and then select the animal that will conform to the type of the herd and maintain its uniformity. Then pay what it will cost to get him.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

THE BANK OF PROSPERITY

OF EVERYWHERE, KANSAS

RESOURCES

Loans—The crops.
Reserves—Cows, hogs and poultry.
Cash—Grain, stock, butter and eggs.

LIABILITIES

Capital—Soil, fertility, buildings, stock and machinery.
Surplus—Manure applied to land.
Deposits—Corn, alfalfa and stock increase, the deposit of fertility in soil and filthy lucre in the pocket.

Check—Every weed in a field draws a check against the crop; one-half pound of dried weeds to the square yard reduces the crop of wheat twenty bushels per acre.

Bills Payable—Shallow plowing and continued grain growing.

Nuggets.

Interest—The plant in well-tilled soil pays big interest.
Clipping Coupons—Harvesting alfalfa for hay and seed.
Security—Moisture stored in the soil.
Sight Draft—Hot winds, never drawn on crop grown on well-tilled soil. Silos.
Watered Stock—Spreading the work that should go on a quarter of a section.
Velvet—Second and third crops of alfalfa.
Insurance—Rotation of crops.
Short Partner—Good seed corn and good seed wheat.
Dividends—Comfortable home, happy family, pleasant surroundings, wide porch, shade trees, furnace, bath room, motor car.
Convention—Getting together to learn from each other and usually finding that the fellow worker is an A No. 1 fellow and knows many things we do not.

"23" for "If."

Discount the uncertainties of farming by

Preparing a good seed bed.
Conserving the moisture.
By selecting and treating the seed.
By keeping up with new ideas.
By keeping good stock.
By keeping up the fertility and humus of the soil.
By keeping out weeds and plant diseases.

Certificates.

Increase your deposits by encouraging—

The agricultural college.
The experiment station.
The farmers' institute.
Farmers' club.

The reading of bulletins of the experiment station and agricultural papers.

Distribution Cost Excessive.

It is not often that figures are available on the exact cost of distributing the farmer's product to the consumer. An investigation made last year by the dairy department of the Ohio Agricultural College shows that the average cost of distributing milk in the several cities under investigation was 3½ cents per quart. By the same institution it was ascertained that the average cost of producing milk in the dairies of Ohio was 6¼ cents per quart, allowing 3,200 pounds per cow per year as the average milk production. These figures take into consideration the cost of feed, labor, interest on investment, maintenance, insurance and taxes. The farmers of Ohio are not getting rich producing milk at a cost of 6¼ cents per quart. The 3,200-pound cow is more responsible for this high cost than any other factor, and such cows hold the profits down. This cost can, with the right kind of cow, properly handled, be cut in two. The point to which we desire to direct attention, however, is the fact that in this investigation it cost almost one-half as much money to deliver the milk to the consumer as it cost to produce it on the farm. This distribution cost does not take into consideration the distributer's profit. So long as the consumer will permit a condition by which he will pay 3½ cents a quart for the delivery of milk to his door, he cannot justly complain of the high price of milk. At any rate he cannot lay that high cost to the farmer. What is the matter with the consumers in 10 or 15 blocks of any city co-operating to the extent of taking milk from one wagon and ascertaining to what extent this action will reduce the delivery cost and still allow the distributer his former profit? We do not know of any distributers of bottled milk who are becoming rich. In fact as a rule they barely eke out an existence. This is because there are too many milk wagons and they are all day long following over one another's routes. The same principle applies in the distribution of dozens of other commodities, and next to production is the big item of cost to the consumer.

WINDMILL IRRIGATION

By E. E. Coffin, Scott County, Kansas, at The Garden City Irrigation Congress

I believe the possibilities are great for windmill irrigation in this section of Kansas, because we do not require so much water to produce the same results in a country where it is necessary to depend entirely on irrigation.

First to consider in pump irrigation is power. We agree that wind power is the cheapest. Wind is so plentiful, why not utilize some of it?

I believe that every system of irrigation by pumping water onto the land in this country is practicable and a money maker, but a great many of the larger plants cost too much money for the average man to risk, where he does not know the real value of irrigation, and there is where I believe the windmill proposition will appeal to many. When once started, it can be added to and made as large as the largest; not necessarily by windmills, but by installing a larger pump and other power, pumping into the same reservoir that the windmills do, only using the larger pump in cases of emergency. It will not take long for a $1,000 windmill irrigation plant to make money enough so that the owner can install a larger and more expensive plant if he so desires.

Then the other feature of the windmill is that it does not require the big water-bearing strata that is required to supply the larger plants and of which a large volume is pumped from one well.

Fred Mahler, of Scott County, installed a windmill pumping plant, consisting of ten mills, seven 4-inch and three 6-inch cylinders, and a reservoir covering 7/16 of an acre from which he successfully seeded 56 acres to alfalfa, growing as a nurse crop barley and oats, which latter two made a good crop. I consider that Mr. Mahler's plant paid for itself this year.

Now, some say, "We do not always have the wind power," which is true, but in this country where we do not have to depend entirely upon irrigation, it seems to me that winter irrigation is going to become very popular, as there is very little evaporation at that time of the year, and by storing the water in the ground then we will get the benefit of it the next growing season, and for a good many crops and seasons.

I believe that winter irrigation is all that we need in this locality. And now, as to possibilities of a windmill plant the size of Mr. Mahler's, or the size of the one I am installing: If Mr. Mahler will thoroughly irrigate his 56 acres of new alfalfa this winter, that will insure two good crops the coming season, then he will have the use of his plant for the like amount of land in the spring, and then in the following spring finish out the balance of the 160 acres. Therefore, I believe that it is possible with a plant of this kind to successfully set to and irrigate 160 acres of alfalfa where it is not more than 50 feet to water.

I have just recently learned of a windmill pumping plant in western Nebraska, where they have to go 200 feet to water, using 20-foot windmills, which is proving a success. I believe that great care should be taken in selecting a windmill and pump cylinder, as they do the work and should be of the best.

As to the windmill, after 25 years experience with different kinds, I can conscientiously recommend the Althoust wood-open wheel to be the most durable and are guaranteed to stand in any wind when turned on, if the tower stands. By all means don't get a cheap pump cylinder.

The size of the plant that I am now installing is a reservoir covering one acre, dike made of earth 6 feet high surrounded by five 12-foot direct stroke Althouse windmills; pumps, 6-inch cylinders and 4-inch discharge pipe; depth to water, 27 feet. As to cost, I am not able at this time to state the exact amount, as I have not got the reservoir quite complete, but I am quite sure that it will cost less than $1,000 when completed, hiring all the work done.

I believe that the time is fast approaching when these large farms of the richest soil in the world will be cut up into 40 and 80-acre farms, and then the windmill pumping plant will appeal to one stronger than ever, and while we in this locality are so fortunate as to have an inexhaustible underflow of pure soft water at a shallow depth, yet we all know that there is a large portion of western Kansas that cannot be irrigated successfully any other way than by the windmill, as the water supply is not sufficient to supply a large amount from one well, as is required where the larger and more expensive pumping plant is installed.

To Unite Other Organizations

F. E. WENTZ, Burlington, Kas., chairman of the temporary organization which proposes to work out a state wide plan for marketing the Kansas farmers' produce, writes: "In the way of understanding more fully what the new organization may stand for and what it aims to accomplish I may say that the Farmers' Union, The Society of Equity, the Grange as well as nearly all other farm organizations stand for certain principles for the uplift and for the betterment of farm life both socially, financially and legislatively. Each of the various orders have been working single handed with the same object in view and in this way have not been able to accomplish as much as if they had all worked together.

The object of the new organization is to unify the principles the various orders stand for without effecting any of their units. Is this way it is believed we can accomplish many things that the various orders could not reach if each order stood alone.

The farmers need to understand each other better and need more than anything else to centralize there forces in order to secure their just share of recognition. By combining our forces or orders we might establish a large distributing plant in the large cities for our produce, thereby getting better prices for them and at the same time favor those who patronize us with a better and a cheaper article. We might also use the same agency to secure most of our commodities we need on the farm in a wholesale way and avoid many of the excessive profits that enter into the cost of living at the present time. We would also be able to ask for needed legislation in a more effective manner.

Every farm organization is urgently requested to send deligates to the new organization at its session at Manhattan, January 1. We will aim to complete the organization in such a way as to harmonize the interests of the various farm orders on a united basis at once.

There are many possibilities awaiting us in developing a combination of rural organizations and what we need right from the start is to apply sound business methods to the new organization and not to expect too much or the impossible."

Guernseys at State Fair.

At its last meeting the executive committee of the American Guernsey Cattle Club made an appropriation of $100 to be distributed in prizes at the Kansas State Fair at Topeka in 1913. President Charles L. Hill of the Waukesha Guernsey Breeders' Association of Wisconsin is a member of this executive board and was instrumental in securing this appropriation. President Hill writes Mr. O. E. Walker of Topeka that a like amount was appropriated for the Oklahoma State Fair.

Kansas Students Win Second Place.

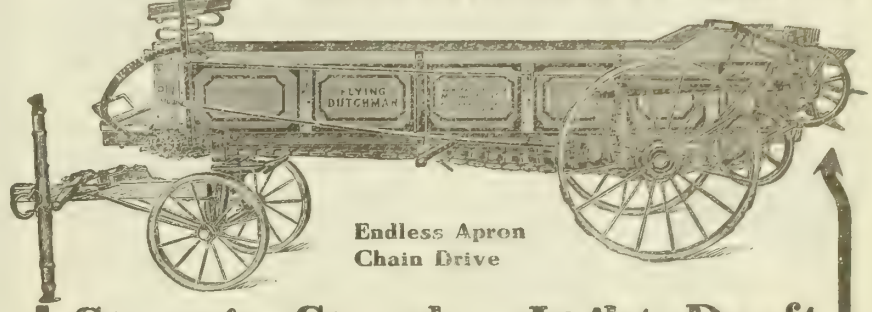
Five students from the Kansas Agricultural College, competing with ten teams from the United States and Canada, won second place in stock judging at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago recently. The Iowa team won first place and Missouri third. Besides Missouri, the Kansas team defeated Nebraska, Ohio, Minnesota, Texas, and three teams from Canada.

R. O. Swanson, a member of the Kansas team, won third place in the individual judging, competing with 50 men. The Kansas student also won first place in judging sheep. A bronze statue is awarded to the team taking first place in the contest. To gain permanent possession of it a college must win it three years in succession. A Canadian team won the statue last year.

Real fertilizers, like barn yard manure, are not stimulants but food. They are the daily bread of the crops.



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Endless Apron Chain Drive

Strong—Simple—Light Draft

Just look at the lines of this Low Down Spreader.

See where the wheels are located—right under the load—just where wheels should be.

The greatest weight comes on the rear wheels—giving perfect traction power without the extra heavy mud lugs that others require.

The Box is as long as any spreader built, yet the distance between the wheels is from 25 to 50 per cent less than other low down spreaders.

Think how much easier to handle in the barnyard and in the field—and it takes just one less horse to run it than the long unwieldy ones. Not a freakish feature about it—no, not one—we have never known a freakish implement to give satisfaction.

Another point—the Flying Dutchman is lower behind than in front—the apron and load travel "down hill"—another light draft feature. The endless apron has 18 inches clearance between the lowest point and the ground—6 inches more than some others—some difference.

Steel Frame—Steel Wheels—Steel Beater

Apron runs on three sets of hardened steel rollers—absolutely no sagging.

No other spreader so simple in construction—one lever operates entire machine. No other spreader so well built and strong—no other spreader so generally satisfactory to the user—"The Lightest Draft Low Down Spreader Ever Built."

We also build the **Moline Spreader** which is of the same construction but has a Return Apron.

Our Handsome Spreader Booklet Free.

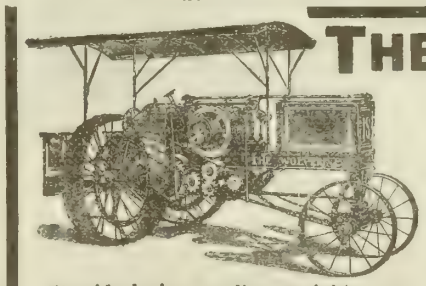
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Conveniences and ease of handling The Wolverine All-Purpose Gas Tractor recommend it to the farmer. With one hand on the steering wheel, The Wolverine can be handled as easily as a team of horses. It will do all the work on your farm and also work at odd times for the neighbors. Light construction, high, wide wheels enables it to move over soft ground without packing.

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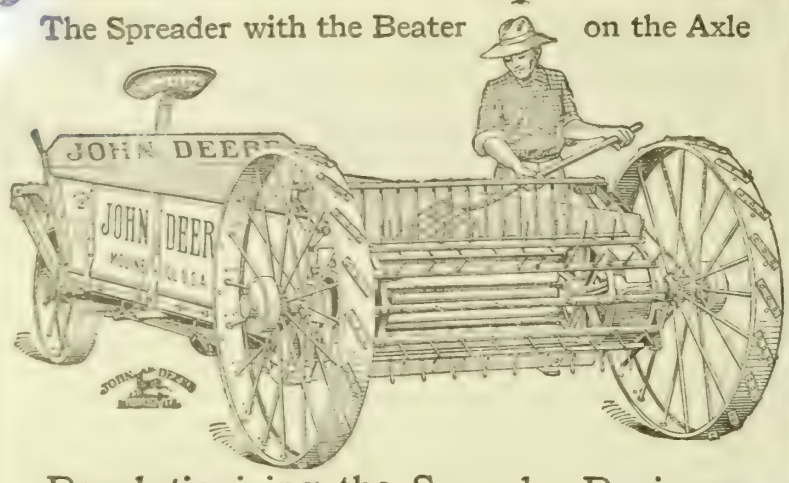
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John Deere Spreader

The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle



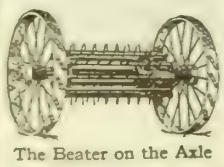
Revolutionizing the Spreader Business

Simplest and Strongest Spreader

On the John Deere Spreader, the Spreader with the Beater on the Axle, two hundred working parts that continually give trouble, are done away with. This spreader is so simple and strong that it does not get out of order. It has no clutches, no chains, no adjustments.

The John Deere Spreader is the greatest improvement in spreaders since their invention. It is as much in advance of ordinary spreaders as the self-binder was over the old reaper.

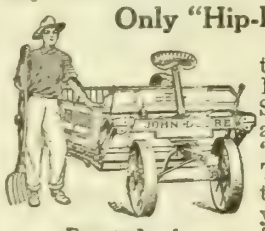
The Beater on the Axle


The Beater on the Axle

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader possible. This feature is fully patented. You cannot get it on any other spreader. The beater on the axle does away with all chains and clutches. It puts the strain and stress of spreading on the main axle—where it belongs—not on the sides of the box or the frame of the spreader.

Mounting the beater on the axle makes the John Deere Spreader easy to load—low down.

Only "Hip-High"

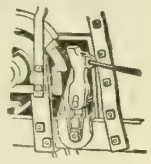

Easy to Load

Sides of the John Deere Spreaders are only "hip-high." The first three feet you lift a fork of manure are easiest of all. From there on to the top of the ordinary spreader is hard work.

You lift manure only three feet with the John Deere Spreader. You always see into the spreader, just where each forkful is needed. Wheels do not interfere with loading.

Few Parts

There are no clutches to get out of order, no chains to give trouble, and no adjustments to be made on the John Deere Spreader. On old style spreaders, ten to twenty adjustments are necessary before they will work at all. Any one of these, wrongly made, might put the spreader out of business.

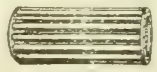

Out of Gear

To start spreading with a John Deere Spreader, move the lever at the driver's right back until the finger or dog meets the large stop at the rear of the machine—there is no clutch.

The John Deere Spreader does not get out of order. It is always ready for use.

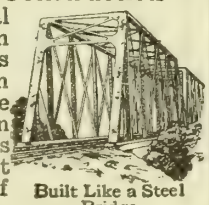
Roller Bearings

Roller bearings, few working parts, the center of the load comparatively near the team and the weight distributed over four wheels, make the John Deere Spreader light draft. There are four sets of roller bearings, two between the main axle and the beater, and two in the front wheels.


Roller Bearing

Bridge-Like Construction

The substantial steel frame on John Deere Spreaders has high-carbon structural steel side sills. Like modern railway bridges it is built on the best known principles of steel construction.

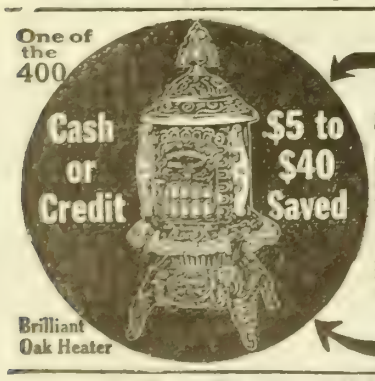

Built Like a Steel Bridge

It is securely bolted, insuring rigidity and perfect alignment, even after years of use.

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TRAPS AT FACTORY COST We want more trappers to ship us furs, and will sell supplies at factory cost.

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BIGGS' NON-FREEZING BAITS will double your catch. Scent [illegible] 'em. FULLY GUARANTEED.

THE FARM



A subscriber who does not attach to his query either his name or his post-office address, asks how the best results can be obtained from potatoes when the same are fed to hogs. Potatoes make a good hog feed. However, to realize the greatest value, they should be cooked. Experiments are to the effect that four pounds of cooked potatoes are equal to one pound of grain feed. Potatoes should not be fed alone. Fed with grain they add to the feeding value of the grain.

You are interested in the church. If not, you should be. It should be your aim to make the church the largest possible influence for good—not only for such good as redounds to the soul, but also for such good as can and should accomplish for the material and social welfare of the community. Recent figures are to the effect that the value of church property in the United States aggregates $1,500,000,000; the operating expenses of this tremendous organization amounts to $250,000,000 a year. The owners of this business, which has a larger invested capital than the United States Steel Corporation, are 35,000,000 members. These are statistics of the American churches.

On a recent trip into Oklahoma we observed the harvesting of a crop of dwarf milo. The heads were being harvested with a wheat header, the cutting platform of the heaver having been set high enough to catch about all the heads. The milo did not average more than 3½ feet high. The heads were elevated into the header barge and stacked as are Kafir and milo heads usually. It was the intention of the farmer to cut the forage with a grain binder and let it cure in shock. The forage was still green, although the heads were ripe. When the crop grows in such way as to make harvesting in this manner practical, we do not see how these harvesting methods could well be improved upon.

In connection with the common practice of wheat farming in western Kansas, mountains of criticism have been heaped upon the disk drill. In many instances we think the criticism is due and just. However, properly used, we are personally strongly inclined toward the advantages of the disk drill. It will make a furrow opening and deposit seed at a uniform depth in ground so hard and so trashy that the shoe drill cannot operate successfully. The disk drill when properly used is a tremendous saver of horse flesh. However, if the use of the disk drill is to result in the slighting of other operations in connection with the growing of any farm crop, it is in our judgment a distinct disadvantage.

Not long since we mentioned the fact that there were some few farm feed mills which would grind Kafir heads. More recent investigation reveals the fact that most farm feed mill manufacturers are now so constructing mills that will grind Kafir heads satisfactorily and rapidly. To realize the greatest value from the feeding of either threshed or head Kafir the seed should be ground. If you can obtain a mill which will grind the head, threshing becomes unnecessary and the grain ground with the stems of the head will be worth as much as the threshed Kafir ground, pound for pound. The ground Kafir head results in a product similar to corn and cob meal and a pound of corn and cob meal is for horses and cattle regarded as the equal of a pound of the pure meal.

Not long since an old acquaintance of the editor was killed by the falling of a concrete roof. This man was building an underground reservoir and was roofing the same with concrete. When removing the roof forms the concrete above collapsed and he was killed. Concrete is a good thing. Concrete rightly constructed is probably the best form of construction there is. Nevertheless, good concrete construction can result only from a reasonable degree of familiarity with the kind of mixture to be used, the methods of reinforcement, etc. If your concrete construction fails, do not blame the concrete. Failure may be due to lack of your own understanding. On the other hand, do not depend upon your concrete construction being all-around satisfactory unless in its building you were able to use in the workmanship a reasonably full understanding of construction.

We recently heard an extended and valuable talk on dirt road building. The speaker had much to say regarding the getting of dirt roads into shape for the winter. He failed, however, to mention the fact that the weeds should be mowed—or at this time of the year broken down—along the roadside and the same raked and burned. The reason for cleaning up the roadways in the fall of the year is to remove the weeds and rubbish which would have a tendency to accumulate snow into drifts and possibly make the roads impassible by the accumulation of snow and to prevent the mud which would result from the slow melting of these drifts. In an exchange it is noted that the railroads each fall spend much money in cleaning up the right-of-way, the idea being to prevent so far as possible, snow blockades. Road-making is the railroad company's business and dirt road builders can take some pointers from railroad builders.

It seems to us that in the eastern part of Kansas, particularly, more plowing than usual is being done this fall. Early one morning recently we were passing a field and the plow was not scouring. In talking on other matters with the young man who was running the plow, and inquiring about the failure of the plow to scour, he remarked that this trouble he experienced every morning. This was due to the fact that the plow was allowed to remain in the ground over night. In soils which scour with difficulty, particularly heavy black soils, the plow should never be left in the ground over night. It will pay to thoroughly clean the plow when leaving the field. A small box of axle grease and a small piece of rag are things needed to make the plow scour. At this time of the year it is uncertain whether the plow will be used the following morning or not, and if the mouldboard and share are wiped clean of dirt and coated with axle grease the plow is in condition to endure wet weather without injury and begin scouring so soon as it is placed in the ground.

The editor of KANSAS FARMER attends a good many evening meetings held in the country school houses and grange halls and also spends a good many evenings at farm homes. When we are in an unusually well lighted building we cannot help but feel and experience a different atmosphere as compared with a poorly lighted room or building. In the country at these meetings and at these farm homes we encounter the two extremes of lighting. The brightest lighting is that afforded by electricity, acetylene and gasoline, and the poorest by the old-fashioned coal oil lamp. At pleasant Ridge grange last spring, we were especially impressed with one gasoline light owned by the grange and which was a desk light. The other lights in the room were coal oil lamps attached by brackets to the side walls and others suspended from the ceiling. The difference between the two kinds of lights was so great as to attract our notice and cause us to reflect. It occurred to us that a good light could have no effect other than that of cheer and hopefulness, while the poor light reflects gloom and despair. I have wondered since if the bright lighting of the farm home would not add much to the pleasure and satisfaction of the long winter evening and furthermore add much to the attractiveness of the farm home. Anyway, we are in favor of a good light and we are sure that if your home is not well lighted in those rooms where the greater part of the work is done, and those in which you spend your evenings, you are missing a large part of the comfort and satisfaction due you. The gasoline light in the Pleasant Ridge grange hall was a stand lamp. The gasoline was contained in the bowl which was the stand of the lamp. On this bowl was a little pump which compressed air into the bowl. The release of a little valve allowed a sufficient amount of the gaso-

line to rise to the mantle and furnish the light. The mantle was covered with a handsome shade. Altogether this occurred to us at a light thoroughly practicable and economical. It certainly afforded a brilliant light and was just such a light as is needed for the reading table. The simplicity of the light also appealed to us. It seemed that if clean gasoline were used that it could not get out of condition and the only care needed was to see that the exterior of the bowl and the shade were kept clean. I could not conceive of a more simple, more complete, more convenient, more durable and more safe and more satisfactory light. It is reasonable to suppose that this light is made in the usual number of varieties. It does not require the expense of installation necessary in the case of other gasoline lamps.

The more we inquire into prevailing market conditions the more we are certain that the farmer is losing a large part of the profit due him through the production of crops by his inability to hold those crops on the farm for the advance in price which always comes between the time of harvesting and the time of growing another crop. We were recently given some figures by a Kaw Valley farmer who grows 1,200 or 1,500 bushels of potatoes each year. He has a potato cellar in which his crop is stored from about the first of October to about the middle of January. By marketing his potatoes in January following digging, he realizes from 50 to 75 cents per bushel more than the prevailing market price at digging time. This advance justifies the storage of potatoes. The same general rule will apply to the holding of the wheat or corn crop. This presents the necessity of the farmer being so fortified with capital that he may be able to avail himself of the most advantageous marketing conditions. We know that thousands of farmers do not have the capital to permit their realizing the fullest benefit resulting from their labor. This is the strongest argument in favor of some plan by which farming can be financed. It demonstrates the necessity of the producer in some manner or other availing himself of the capital needed to carry in storage a considerable part of his products. The financing of the farmer on such a basis is a thing which for the first time in the history of the United States has taken a firm hold upon those interested in the agricultural welfare.

Every farmer realizes the advantages of shipping his live stock and produce in carlots. The carload has become the unit in shipping. The freight rates on carloads are lower, the time of transit shorter and the opportunity for marketing carload shipments is much wider and hence more competitive than in the case of marketing in smaller lots. The farmer can well afford to investigate the possibilities of marketing his own carload of wheat. Most wheat farmers would be able to ship a carload of wheat. So to do would necessitate the establishing of business relations with carload handlers of wheat at the market end. The wheat farmer should investigate the advantages to be derived from loading a car and shipping it, as compared with selling the same wheat load by load at a local market. If the difference between the two systems of marketing does not justify a change from common practice, well and good. The same advantages should be investigated with reference to the sale and shipment of live stock. In the latter instance co-operation will be necessary to a very great extent. That is to say that in case the farmer does not have a carload of his own stock for market it will be necessary for him to join with others in his community and ship on some such basis as that of the Live Stock Shipping Association of Esbon, Kansas, recently described in KANSAS FARMER. When the local buyer realizes that the farmers of his community are not wholly dependent upon the local market but that they entertain the spirit of co-operation to their mutual advantage, another competitive factor enters into the situation and often this is to the farmer's advantage. We have made the statement that in our judgment the farmer generally does not help himself to the extent to which he is able and we think this is a correct view of the situation.

Good Antiseptic Whitewash.

The Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, recommends the following as an efficient antiseptic whitewash:

To prepare five gallons: Slake 7½ pounds of lime, using hot water if necessary to start action. Mix to a creamy consistency with water. Stir in 15 fluid ounces of 95 per cent. pure liquid carbolic acid and make up to five gallons. Stir thoroughly and strain through a wire sieve, if it is to be applied by means of a spray nozzle.

Interesting Parcels Post Items.

Heretofore the limit in weight for a package of merchandise was four pounds. Parcels post will raise the limit to eleven pounds.

Heretofore the merchandise rate of postage was 16 cents a pound for any distance, and under the new law the highest rate will be 12 cents a pound.

After January 1, on rural routes and city delivery, the rate will be five cents for the first pound and one cent for each additional pound.

After January 1, packages sent inside of fifty miles of the mailing offices will cost five cents for the first pound and three cents for each additional pound.

More About Feterita.

We have answered several inquiries regarding Feterita, a new drouth resisting crop which is attracting attention in the Southwest. Our search for information brings this from the Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence:

This crop was brought to our attention last spring and we secured some of the seed from the United States Department of Agriculture. This belongs to the durra group and was brought over from British Egyptian Sudan, and is somewhat closely related to the true White Milo. It produces a stalk of medium height and size, bearing ten or a dozen leaves of medium size and an erect head of pure white or bluish white seeds.

The seeds are somewhat flattened, are larger than those of Kaffir and are softer. It makes more fodder than Kaffir, is considerably earlier and yields more grain. One of our crops was planted the middle of May and was matured by the latter part of August.

Weight Lost in Curing Fodder.

During September we cut samples of Dwarf Yellow milo, Standard White milo and Feterita when they were in good condition for making silage. These samples were all put away where they would dry, and were again weighed when they were dry enough to be stacked as fodder for the winter.

The green weights of the samples were:

Yellow Dwarf milo, 112 pounds.
Feterita, 172 pounds.
Standard White milo, 220 pounds.

And the weights obtained when the plants were dry were:

Dwarf Yellow milo, 40 pounds.
Feterita, 60 pounds.
Standard White milo, 67 pounds.

The dry milo plants contained sixty per cent. grain, the dry fetreita plants contained fifty-five per cent. grain and the dried standard white milo plants contained fifty per cent. grain. As dried fodder, cattle will eat only the leaves and the heads of these plants. But if it had been put into a silo when first cut, it could have all been eaten by stock. Only the part which spoiled in the silo would have been lost. In these fodders, from thirty-five to forty-five per cent. is usually lost when fed dry.—J. E. Payne, in Colorado Farmer.

Live-Stock Remedies.

A daily paper recently published the statement that a farmer who had been losing his hogs from the ravages of cholera had met an angel in disguise in the shape of an entire stranger who had given him a remedy which had not only cured his own hogs but was curing all the diseased hogs in the neighborhood.

This remedy consisted in equal parts of arsenic, aloes and bluestone dissolved in hot water and given in doses of one tablespoonful. On the supposition that a saturated solution of these drugs was intended, it may be true that this remedy would put the hog out of his misery a little sooner than the cholera would do, but it would seem to be a remarkable thing that all of the experiment stations, all of the veterinarians and all of the farmers in the United States who have been hunting for a remedy for hog cholera ever since it first manifested itself should have utterly failed to find a remedy, while a traveling man whose name is not known, should have been successful.

There has never yet been discovered a remedy for hog cholera, though the serum is a sure preventive when properly administered, and if the so-called remedies which are announced from time to time must be tried, it is best to let some other fellow do it.

Don't crowd, but occupy your own space. If others attempt to occupy your place in the world let them know that it is already full.



Pig Factory Accounts

Are you *raising* pigs like you would *manufacture* them?

If you could put lime and water and the other pig ingredients into a hopper and dump finished hogs on the buyer's scales simply by turning a crank, would you keep records to show you what each hog costs and how much *net profit* you make on each one?

Would you, like other successful manufacturers, keep records that would enable you to divide your expense into the smallest units and eliminate the waste from every operation?

Do you know what it costs you to raise a hog ready to sell?

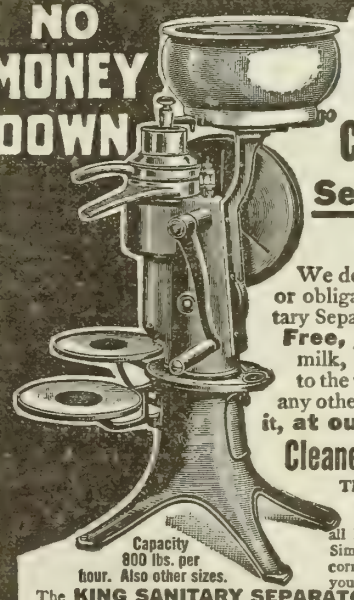
Do you charge rent, pasture, feed, time given by yourself and your men, and all the other costs, into the expense of raising and marketing them?

The Burroughs Bookkeeping machine eliminates errors, saves time, and makes bookkeeping very simple.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.,
287 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

Use it 10 Weeks FREE

NO MONEY DOWN



KING Sanitary Cream Separator $24.95

Send No Money
Make Your Own Terms

We don't ask you to send a penny, make any deposit or obligate yourself in any way. Simply try a King Sanitary Separator in your own home or dairy for **Ten Weeks Free,** just as if you owned it, test it with warm or cold milk, and if it doesn't separate all the cream right down to the very last drop in finer condition and do it easier than any other separator on the market, bar none, then return it, **at our expense,** the trial costs you nothing.

Cleanest, Simplest, Most Efficient, Absolutely Sanitary

The KING skims warm or cold milk more thoroughly and easier than any separator made, **regardless of price.** Positively never defeated in a skimming contest. Strong, durable, runs very freely; has all latest improvements including our improved separable disc bowl. Simplest machine to clean, all parts readily accessible. No nooks or corners to gather or hold dirt. After ten weeks **Free Trial,** if you decide to keep it, you can take all the time you want to pay.

Capacity 800 lbs. per hour. Also other sizes.

The **KING SANITARY SEPARATOR** in all sizes cost you only one-half as much as agent's machines. Buying direct from our factory saves you all the expense of the agents, salesmen, stores, wagons, etc. To prove our claims, we make the **most liberal offer ever heard of.**

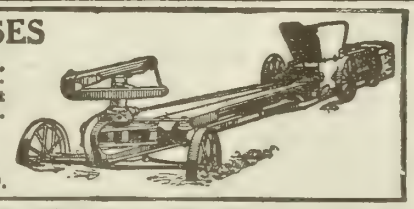
Life Long Guarantee Should any part of the King Separator prove defective in material or workmanship during the entire life of the machine, we'll replace it with a new and perfect part absolutely free of all cost to you and prepay all express charges. **Our half-million-dollar-factory stands back of every KING Separator.**

This is your opportunity to save money. It is to your advantage to read our descriptive catalog immediately. **Send for Free Catalog at Once.**

King Separator Works 235 RANO ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Tested for over 25 years. Made in many styles, Horse Power, Belt Power and Self-feed Attachments. Simple and Durable with Greatest Capacity. They make a Profitable Investment. We can suit you. Write for Catalog and prices.



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Lewis' Lye

The Standard for Half a Century for Soap Making at Home

For over fifty eight years Lewis' Lye has been used for this purpose and thrifty women everywhere are today *saving money* by making the soap needed in the household, themselves. No matter *where* you live —*you can do the same.*

Write today for our booklet of soap-making recipes, suggestions, and new uses for Lewis' Lye in the home and on the farm. Lewis' Lye makes the most satisfactory soap because it is

Made by Manufacturing Chemists and Is Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

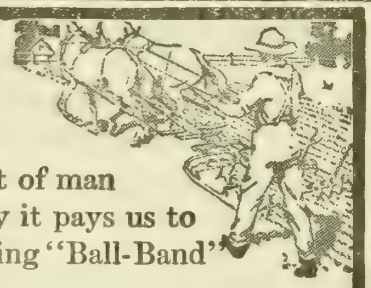
If you value your skin — don't *think* of making hard or soft soap; or cleaning with anything but the *genuine*—which your grocer will vouch for in *quality* as *best* for—

- **Cleaning**
- **Disinfecting**
- **Destroying Vermin**
- **Softening Water**
- **Making Soap**
- **Spraying Trees**
- **Conditioning Hogs**
- **And all general purposes.**

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When you "lap your harrow half" you do your work twice as well



If you do this you are the sort of man who can understand why it pays us to take double pains in making "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear.



Just as you know how to put a little bit of good sense here and there—like a wide door in your horse barn to prevent bruising hips—we know how to make "Ball-Band" Boots and Arctics so that you will be glad you bought them.

Look for this Red Ball in buying. It is on every article we make and is the sign of footwear you can trust.

If your dealer can't supply you, write us and we'll send you the name of a nearby dealer who sells "Ball-Band" Footwear.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co., Mishawaka, Ind.
"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

Let the Jumbo Do Your HOISTING 30 Days FREE



Yes, sir, that's just what we mean! TRY this hoist. Let it lift your wagon body, gas engine, slaughtered hog—*anything*, or try it out on that saggy length of wire fence that needs stretching. Use this hoist for 30 days! If the time, trouble, temper and *tugging* it saves isn't worth a *dozen* Jumbos, *don't keep it.*

HALL Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Here's a hoist that thousands of farmers have gone wild over because it's so handy—because it *simplifies* all their *lifting*.

The hoist, which can be used equally well as hoist and wire stretcher, is fitted with an automatic locking device that acts on the *pull rope*. The lock is in the upper block. The instant you let up on the pull rope, zip! goes the lock which takes a bull-dog grip on the rope—holds it until you are ready to lower the load. And the heavier the load, the tighter the grip.

This is the only successful self-locking device on the market with a patent adjustment for ropes of all conditions. Its success is due to its extreme simplicity. Absolutely nothing to get out of gear—nothing to slip—nothing to wear out or give way. It will last a lifetime and IT'S SAFE. That's why it's popular.

Over 60,000 of these hoists in various sizes are in use. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment.

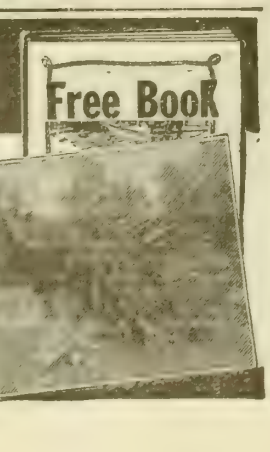
Shipped for 30 days' FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere. Besides Jumbo Hoist and Wire Stretcher we make 9 sizes of Hall Safety Hoists—capacity, 400 lbs. to 4 tons.

Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that Big Free Offer right now!



HALL MFG. CO., 207 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

Biggest Stumps Pulled For 4c Each—In 5 Minutes!



E. C. Culbreath, Johnston, S. C., does it. Thousands of others doing it. Why not you? Pull an acre of stumps a day. Double the land value—grow *big* crops on virgin soil! Get a

HERCULES

—the only all steel, triple power stump puller made. More power than a locomotive. 60% lighter, 40% stronger than cast iron puller. 30 days' free trial. 3 year guarantee to replace, free, castings that break from any cause. Double safety ratchets. Free book shows photos and letters from owners. Special price will interest you. Write now. Address

Hercules Mfg. Co., 1103 21st St. Centerville, Iowa

LIVE STOCK



Skim milk has about half the feeding value of corn, but when fed with corn it doubles the value of the grain.

It is a mighty hard matter to crowd pigs too fast if they have the right kind of feed and care.

Every grain of corn that is fed to hogs more than they will clean up is so much loss. Every grain left on the feeding floor helps to add to its filth by its fermentation or decay.

When a stallion is no good it is generally because he does not get enough exercise. There is no good reason why the stallion should not be worked. Two of the prize winning Percheron stallions shown at the Kansas State fair this fall had done farm work all summer.

The Ohio station reports a case where a saving of $11.15 per head was made on a lot of 60 horses by merely substituting four pounds of oat straw for the same amount of hay. This means a total saving of $669 in one year. It pays to do a little "book farming" onee in a while.

Town people like to talk about what fine ham they get in the country when they succeed in getting an invitation to dine with a farmer. They think the farmer raised and cured this meat but they are generally only half right. The farmer did raise the hog but the chances are that he bought the ham. Country curing of pork is a sort of lost art, but it is well worth reviving.

Kansas has extended aid to Iowa in the fight that state is making against hog cholera. The Kansas serum plant, with more than a million cubic centimeters of serum in storage, has offered to supply Iowa farmers with serum at the usual price of one and one-half cents a cubic centimeter. Dr. F. S. Schoenleber, state veterinarian of Kansas, made the offer to Iowa authorities in a recent letter. Hog cholera is doing much more disastrous work in Iowa than in Kansas. The loss in that state this year will be nearly 12 million dollars.

More extremely valuable lessons in cutting down the high cost of living are to be given next week in the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. That is, Mary Pierce Van Zile, head of the domestic science department of the Kansas Agricultural College, and Miss Ida Rigney, assistant, are to give demonstrations for four or five days in the "Possibilities in the Cheaper Cuts of Meat." A. C. Leonard of the International Live Stock Exposition has written that the association is to provide all materials and to pay all expenses in connection with the demonstration.

Our advertiser, L. M. Monsees of Smithton, Missouri, has recently sold 34 head of three-year-old steers that averaged 1478 pounds. While Monsees and Sons devote their chief attention to the growing of the splendid Missouri jacks and jennets for which they are famous, they grow out a few cattle as a side line and in this particular case they did so without feeding any grain except during the last month before marketing. These cattle cost $27.25 per head in October, 1910, and sold for $120.00 per head at the home farm. This is convincing evidence that beef can be profitably produced on the corn belt farm.

The report of the Quartermaster General of the Army shows that the average cost of horses for army service during the last fiscal year was $144.00 per head. The range in price was from $125.00 for Polo ponies to $300.00 per head for draft horses and these prices were higher than they were last year. In this connection it may be noted that one of the big attractions of the Western Stock Show at Denver this winter will be the group of army horses that will be sent from the cavalry school at Fort Riley and the other group which will be sent from the Government Breeding Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. These exhibits will be made by the government for the purpose of showing the farmer visitors what is needed for army re-mounts in order that they may control their breeding operations accordingly.

In a recent issue of a large Boston newspaper is an article telling of the wonderful advances that have been accomplished in the reclamation of the famous staked plains of Texas during the last two years. This article states that no longer are these vast plains regarded as suitable for cattle grazing only. Agricultural demonstration in this territory, which extends north and south for 250 miles and east and west for 175 miles, has shown that practically all of the area is suited for the profitable growing of many kinds of crops. In a group of counties in the more northern portion of the staked plains country there was raised this year approximately 9,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the fall planting is practically double that of last year.

This article and others which are issued by interested parties will undoubtedly have the effect of inducing settlers to come out and attempt to make new homes in this rianless, treeless desert. These imigrants will plow up the land, sow it to wheat and perhaps raise enough in a series of years to keep body and soul together', though the lean years will be more numerous than the fat ones and most of them will live to see the time when they will regret, as do the settlers of western Kansas and Oklahoma, that the land was all plowed up. Such land is suitable for live-stock and if enough of the sod is broken up to grow roughage for the winter it will undoubtedly solve the problem of the settlement of that country as no amount of wheat farming can ever do.

The great plains region is a live-stock country first and the plow should be used in it only enough for the maintenance of the stock upon which it must depend for its future usefulness and which will constitute the only reliable crop. The inducing of immigrants to the desert wastes by means of romantic stories of what has been produced in some unusual season or under some exceptionally favorable circumstances is, in too many cases, a disreputable act on the part of interested land agents and boomers while it is but little short of criminal when done by state officials or boards of agriculture.

New countries can be conquered by pioneer settlers but there will be enough of tragedy in their lives without their being induced, by overdrawn statements or by unusual seasons to settle in an unknown and untried country where not only the plants of agriculture are unknown but the methods as well.

Some of the famous and highest priced boars of the Berkshire breed and the price received for them are as follows:

Model Duke 17397	$ 750.00
Lord Liverpool 221	700.00
Robin Hood 801	1,400.00
Columbia's Duke 38855	1,200.00
Lord Premier 50001	1,500.00
Lord Premier 2d 92708	1,600.00
Premier Longfellow 68600	2,000.00
Masterpiece 77000	2,500.00
Lord Bacon 87415	3,000.00
Lord Premier's Rival 92802	3,200.00
Star Masterpiece 102000	5,500.00

These are some of the maximum prices paid for boars of any breed, and these were sales made for real money.

Government Shows Horses.

The War Department at Washington has recently issued an order instructing the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley, Kansas, to send a detail of officers and horses to the National Western Stock Show which opens in Denver on January 20th. The object of this is to demonstrate to the horse breeders of the country the class of horse suitable for army service. The horses that will be sent from Fort Riley are the best type of horse owned by the Government.

The Government has in late years been experiencing more or less difficulty in finding remounts both for the cavalry and for the officers, and the War Department is taking this method to encourage interest in the breeding of the class of horse needed for military service.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all Liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.*

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered)



OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse BOOK—is our 17 Years' Experience and DISCOVERIES—Treating over 100,000 horses for Ringbone—Thoropin—Spavin—and ALL Lameness. It is a Mind Settler—Tells How to Test for Spavin—What to Do for a Lame Horse. Covers 58 Forms of Lameness—Illustrated. MAILED FREE.

But write, describing your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from Breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of case, and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

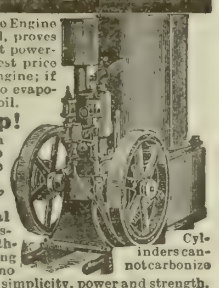
Write! AND STOP THE LOSS.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 65 Commerce Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT or sent by us Express Prepaid.

Use KEROSENE Engine Free!

Amazing "DETROIT" Kerosene Engine shipped on 15 days' FREE Trial, proves kerosene cheapest, safest, most powerful fuel. If satisfied, pay lowest price ever given on reliable farm engine; if not, pay nothing. No waste, no evaporation, no explosion from coal oil.



Gasoline Going Up!

Gasoline is 9c to 15c higher than coal oil. Still going up. Two pints of coal oil do work of three pints gasoline.

Amazing "DETROIT"

—only engine running on coal oil successfully; uses alcohol, gasoline and benzine, too. Starts without cranking. Only three moving parts—no cams—no sprockets—no gears—no valves—the utmost in simplicity, power and strength. Cylinders can not carbonize. Mounted on skids. All sizes, 2 to 20 h. p., in stock ready to ship. Engine tested before crating. Comes all ready to run. Pumps, saws, threshes, churns, separates milk, grinds feed, shells corn, runs home electric lighting plant. Prices (stripped), $29.50 up. Sent any place on 15 days' Free Trial. Don't buy an engine till you investigate money-saving, power-saving "DETROIT." Thousands in use. Costs only postal to find out. If you are first in your neighborhood to write, you get Special Extra-Low Introductory price. Write! (138)

Detroit Engine Works, 304 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

SAVE 1/4 OF EVERY $100



Every mouthful of unground feed your stock eats means a waste of 25 to 30%. Would you let that amount rot in the field unharvested? No! Then GRIND IT on a

STOVER OR IDEAL FEED MILL

SEND FOR CATALOG

We also build Samson Wind Mills, Pump Jacks, Hand Grinding Mills for Poultry Raisers, Gasoline Engines, Ensilage Cutters and Brass Candlesticks.

STOVER MANUFACTURING CO.

274 Ideal Avenue, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

SELF FEED SAVES ONE MAN

THE SELF TYER SAVES ANOTHER



"Every press fully Guaranteed"

TUTTLE HAY PRESS CO.

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ELECTRIC Steel Wheels

Fit all running gears. Get a new wagon just by buying wheels. Unbreakable, almost everlasting. All heights and tire widths. Also new Electric Handy Wagons. Write for book on "How to Make Old Wagons New." Free.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 34, Quincy, Ill.

Saves Corn—Makes Fat

10 to 80 bu. per hr.

Your stock will get more good out of *half as much* corn if fed ear corn, sliced with the

Dean Ear Corn Slicer

Stock like and thrive on sliced ear corn. It provides the necessary coarse food. All eaten, no waste. 1, 2, 4 hole sizes. ½ to 2 in. slices. See the DEAN at your dealer's. If he doesn't handle, write for particulars. *Satisfaction guaranteed* or money back.

Enterprise Windmill Co. Dept. 9 Sandwich, Ill.

FARM FENCE

41 INCHES HIGH

100 other styles of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fencing direct from factory at save-the-dealer's-profit-prices. Our large catalog is free.

20 CENTS A ROD

KITSELMAN BROS. Box 61 Muncie, Ind

Hog Rations.

A. J. S. of Smith County, Kansas, asks for the best balanced ration for hogs where corn is plentiful. The balanced rations which have been fed at the Agricultural College with the best results are as follows:

For brood sows a ration of 100 pounds is composed of corn meal, 60 pounds, shorts 35 pounds and Tankage 5 pounds with plenty of alfalfa hay or pasture.

For growing hogs the ration should consist of corn meal, 62 pounds, shorts 30 pounds, Tankage 8 pounds with alfalfa hay or pasture.

For pigs the ration is corn meal, 50 pounds, shorts 40 pounds, Tankage 10 pounds, with skimmed milk and alfalfa.

If the pigs are well started on this ration after weaning and then continued on the other rations, they will not lose their pig fat and will continue to grow and thrive.

Experience With Mule Foot.

"I am just experimenting with Mule Foot hogs. I lost 175 head of Durocs last fall and when I had a few left I bought two sows of the Mule Foot breed and turned them right in with the sick ones and they went through and were not sick. I have not cleaned my pens yet. Those two sows raised me 16 pigs and they are good ones. They were farrowed in May and weigh 140 pounds. They have been fed nothing but corn, grass and water to eat. I have let them rustle, as I wanted to see what they would do, and I think they are the coming hog for this country. They are great mothers, being quiet and gentle and good rustlers and they don't cut the pasture with their feet as bad as the other hogs in muddy weather. I shall stand by them. I am in the market for a male. I have seven sows and five boars.

I think these Mule Foot hogs are more hardy than other breeds for the simple reason that they have not been in-bred and pampered up like the other hogs. What they will be in the future, I cannot say. Will write you later.—A. L. SNARR, Wetmore, Kan.

Our subscriber, A. T. Apee, of Yuma County, Colorado, writes that while living in Kansas he had an experience with the corn stalk disease which is unusual. He states that he had plenty of water in the corn field as well as in the barn lot to which the cattle were driven every night. His cattle had plenty of salt. He lost two head from corn stalk disease and was told that he should take away the salt, and since that time he has never given any salt to cattle when in the corn stalks and has never lost any more cattle from corn stalk poisoning. He further states that a Nebraska writer claims that the immature corn caused the poisoning and inquires if it is not possible that the salt serves to make the poisoning effective.

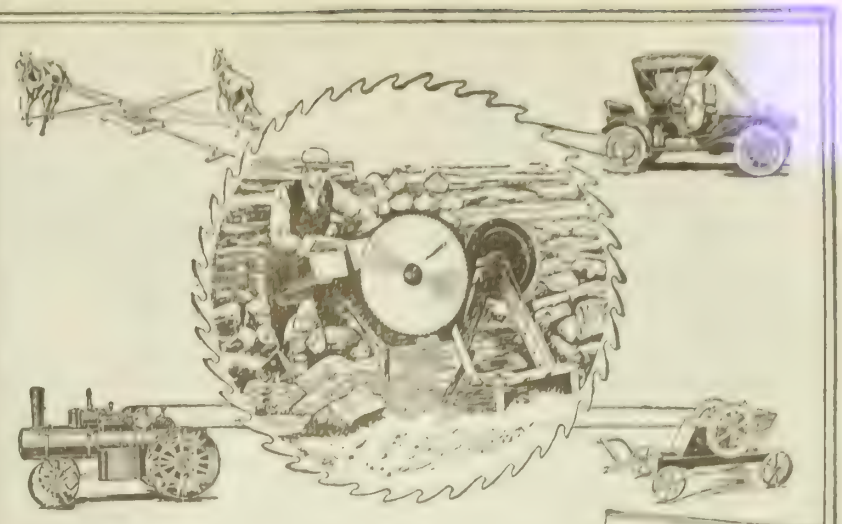
It is more than possible that our subscriber would have had the same result with his cattle whether he took the salt away or not. Salt is a great aid to digestion and is an antidote for certain kinds of poison. It is undobtedly true that animals with plenty of salt and water accessible while they are running in a stock field, will be less liable to danger from impaction of the stomach caused by eating large quantities of very dry feed than they would otherwise. There is good veterinary authority for the belief that salt will not enhance the danger from stock poisoning and may indeed serve to offer a partial preventive.

We would consider it much safer to have the animals supplied with salt than to cause them to do without it.

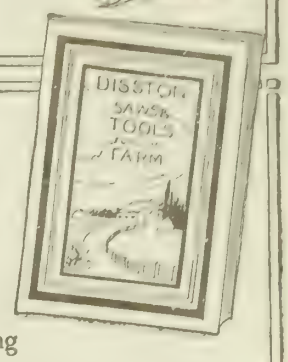
One of the big lessons that will be taught by the Live Stock Department at San Francisco in 1915 is that there is a great demand for horses suitable for cavalry uses. An effort is now being made to enlist the co-operation of the United States army. The Morgan horse interests and breeders of the United States are much alive to the opportunity that will be offered for showing the usefulness of that breed for producing horses suitable for cavalry purposes. The question of army remounts is not only agitating army officials of the United States, but of all other countries as well, and the foreign government will be keenly active in studying the cavalry horse problem as it will be demonstrated at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Your chief errand to town should be to sell—not to buy.

December is a good month in which to work the manure spreader, and there are 11 other good months.



Are You Cutting Your Firewood by Hand?



THEN you know the hard labor and long time required to cut your winter's supply. With a power-driven circular saw you can cut more cords of wood in one day than you did in several by the old hand method—and with much less exertion.

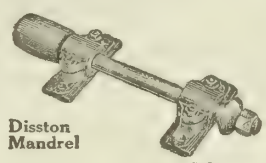
This is one of the suggestions in our book on

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SAWS TOOLS FILES

Sold by all Progressive Hardware Dealers

and the cost of a saw, mandrel and belt is but nominal compared with the results obtained.



Disston Mandrel

The book contains complete information on Disston Saws and Tools especially adapted for farm use, as well as instructions for their proper care. It is needed on every farm. Simply write for the **"Disston Farm Tool Book"** and it will be sent free by return mail.

"There is no substitute for a DISSTON."

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Incorporated

Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works

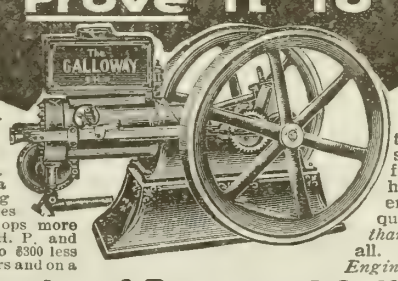
P. O. BOX 1537-O. HILADELPHIA, PA.

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And I Prove it To You

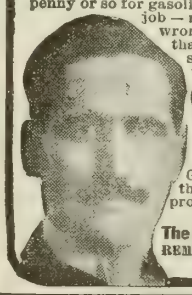
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—the most substantially constructed and simplest-to-run engine that ever came out of a factory. You won't find another engine like it anywhere. It starts at a touch—costs only a penny or so for gasoline on a big job—never goes wrong—develops more than rated H. P. and sold $50 to $300 less than others and on a



$50 To $300 CHEAPER!

than you can buy same H. P. engine from mail-order house, jobber or dealer anywhere of equal quality—and *better than the best* of them all. That's a *Galloway Engine.*



Guarantee of Permanent Satisfaction or Money Back **Write Your Name on a Postal** and I'll mail you my big engine book. Pick out the engine you want. I'll ship it to you on 30 to 90 days' FREE trial. Then, if you don't want the engine, send it back. The trial will not have cost you a penny.

Get the book and see the bargains I'm offering. There isn't a house in the country that I don't beat for price combined with quality. Write now for my special 1913 proposition and price.

WM. GALLOWAY, President

The WILLIAM GALLOWAY COMPANY, 385CG Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

REMEMBER—We carry stocks of our Engines in Chicago, Kansas City, Council Bluffs and Minneapolis—insuring prompt shipment.

SALESMEN WANTED

IF THIS AD WERE PRINTED ON A TEN-DOLLAR BILL



it could scarcely be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Rishel of Kansas says, "I have been a KKK man 13 years and every year is the best." Jackson of Missouri made $76 the week before this ad was written—**all clear cash commissions above expenses.** Send in your name and receive free book and a personal letter from our sales manager. Investigate this. Write today. **This very minute.** A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE COMPANY, Adams St., Keokuk, Iowa.

You run no risk to patronize persons or firms whose advertisements appear in KANSAS FARMER.



Makes Backward Cows Profitable

It is good business to watch the health of your cows. Healthy cows give more and better milk, make richer butter and require less care. If you have a "poor milker" or a cow that is apparently barren, *Kow-Kure* will help her resume all her functions and make her thrive on nature's food.

Kow-Kure is not a stock food; it is a medicine prepared for cows only. It has wonderful medical properties that aid digestion and remove disease germs from the system. Cow owners everywhere use this remedy as a preventive and cure for **Lost Appetite, Milk Fever, Bunches, Red Water, Scouring,** and for **Abortion, Barrenness** and **Retained Afterbirth.**

Your feed dealer or druggist sells *Kow-Kure* in 50c and $1.00 packages. Ask him for free copy of our valuable publication, "The Cow Book," or write us.



Dairy Association Company
Lyndonville, Vt.

Farmers Who Grind Feed Make Biggest Profits



FEEDING whole grain is wasteful—especially so when prices for grain and stock are so high. Get everything out of your grain there is in it.

Fairbanks-Morse FEED MILLS

grind mixed grain and corn on cob at the same time, insuring an easily digested mixture. These mills have light draft, large capacity, long life. Grind fine, medium or coarse. Shelled corn or other grains ground fine in one operation. All wearing parts renewable at small cost. No clogging; no gears to waste power.

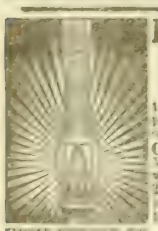
Only Mills that satisfactorily grind corn on cob with 2 horse power engine. Moderately Priced. Guaranteed.

Made in two sizes, with or without sacking or [illegible].

Write us for Catalog No. CT 898

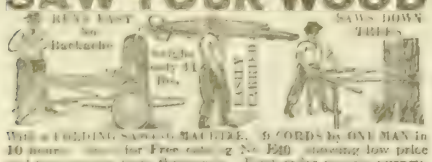
describing Grinding Outfits, Shellers, Fodder Cutters, Oil and Gasoline Engines, Farm Scales, Water Systems, Electric Light Plants, Saw Frames, Spraying Outfits, Pumps, Windmills.

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Beacon Burner FREE
FITS YOUR OLD LAMP.
100 Candle Power Incandescent [illegible] white light from (kerosene) coal oil. Beats either gas or electricity.
COSTS ONLY 1 CENT FOR 6 HOURS
We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer new customers. Take advantage of our special Offer to [illegible] a Beacon Burner **FREE.** Write today. AGENTS WANTED.
HOME SUPPLY CO., 81 Home Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SAW YOUR WOOD



With a FOLDING SAW & MACHINE 9 CORDS in ONE MAN in 10 hours. [illegible] for Free catalog No. E10 showing low price and [illegible] agency.
Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

BOWSHER SWEEP MILLS



Grind Corn with shucks. Kaffir in the head *and all kinds* of [illegible] 4 and 8 horse sizes. 10 sizes of belt mills)
FREE—Booklet on "Feeds and Manures"
C-N-P Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

Ask your dealers for brands of goods advertised in KANSAS FARMER.

DAIRY



"For cows are our friends; they serve us well.
At least I have found this is so;
There's seldom a kindness that's lost on them;
Is this true of the friends you know?"

You will remember 15 to 20 years ago when the hand separator first came into use in Kansas there were some people who argued that skim milk was rank poison to calves. You know better now. A lot of fallacies are still entertained with reference to dairying which have no more foundation than this, but which have not yet been so generally disproved.

Answering subscriber J. J. L., Lyndon, Kan., we would not feed more than two to three pounds of cottonseed meal per day to dairy cows. It may be that your cows cannot use this much profitably. The Babcock test and scales will determine for you. Cottonseed meal is richest in protein of the commonly available concentrated feeds. It will supply protein at a lower cost per pound than any concentrate you can now purchase.

The roof is not absolutely essential to the silo. The rain and the snow do not hurt the silage. However, a roof will prevent freezing and thereby overcome unnecessary labor and the utterance—possibly—of a few swear words. For the convenience and comfort of the person removing the silage and from the standpoint of adding stiffness and strength to the structure, it is better that a roof be provided.

The skim milk calf may be cathammed, pot-bellied and otherwise not to your liking. Do not think you will correct the trouble by doubling the feed of skim milk. Too much skim milk is responsible for the above mentioned condition. Give the calf a chance to eat all the clean, bright hay he will and give him a feed night and morning of corn chop, shelled corn or chopped Kafir heads. Reduce the skim milk to a gallon fer feed. Follow this recipe prayerfully for a month and note the difference.

Those who lean upon the milk cow are following the "safe, conservative and thrifty" method of farming. Dairying is a permanent and sure business. Cow feed can be grown when corn for fattening pigs fails, and when wheat is not grown. Dairying has made many farmers rich in that it has set their feet permanently on the ground and so they were enabled to climb. Dairying is a dependable, every-day-in-the-year business which is certain in its results, and is the kind of business needed on Kansas farms. It is the stepping stone to better things.

A stock buyer in the Chicago Union Stock Yards owns a farm in northern Minnesota. On this farm he is building a herd of grade Holsteins. His position offers opportunity to pick up promising grade Holstein calves at veal prices. These calves weigh about 150 pounds each and cost him about $12. The express from Chicago to his farm is $6.22. He considers such heifer calves as he is able to select as cheap when delivered to his Minnesota farm at a little less than $20. This is a tip as to the value one man puts on a six to eight weeks old heifer calf.

An exchange says that within ten years the farm paper will be condemning the silo. This is a statement of mistaken judgment. There is no more reason why in ten years the silo should be condemned than there is that within ten years the corn crib as a means of storing corn and protecting it from the weather and vermin, will be condemned. There are men who through lack of experience and lack of judgment in feeding will condemn the silo. In fact such are now with us. The cause for such condemnation, however, will not be the fault of the silo. Every reader will recall other good and widely adopted present farm practices which years ago were condemned and not because of the practice but because of the way they were handled. As the old German said, "There is no law against a man making some kind of a fool mit himself."

Subscriber B. T., Wellington, Kan., writes that he is about ready to open his silo and begin feeding silage. He has butter customers in a near by town and asks if silage will objectionably affect the quality of the butter. There will be no danger of losing butter customers if the silage is fed into the cow and is not placed in the milk or butter. Feed silage after milking. If the milking is done in a cleanly manner butter customers should have no reason for finding fault. We are interested in knowing what this subscriber has been feeding his cows since pasture failed, and if he has silage sufficient to supply the cows through the winter why he has not been feeding it for two months.

We believe it is possible as a result of the weighing and testing of the milk of each cow in the herd to find cows which will be good foundation stock for the grading up of the dairy herd. We believe that in seven of every ten farm herds it would be possible to find one-half of the number which, if properly fed and stabled, to be profitable milkers and which would yield more profit in butter fat to their owners than the entire herd. This because about one-half the herd are not profitable milkers and are eating up the profits of the other half. If the above statement is true, or is even 50 per cent true, are farm dairymen not justified in noting the ability of individual cows by starting an investigation which can be made only by the use of the Babcock test and scales?

Dairy papers in those states in which farmers still haul whole milk to the creamery and from which creameries the skim milk is returned to the farm, have much to say regarding the necessity of thorough pasteurization of skim milk by the creamery. This for the purpose of providing the farmer with skim milk of the best quality for feeding calves and pigs. It is well known that uniformity of condition of skim milk is an important factor in its feeding value. In a state like Kansas where the hand separator is to be found on every farm from which cream is sold, this problem does not enter into skim milk feeding value. It is enough to say to the Kansas farmer that the skim milk should be fed at once after separating and should be fed from clean utensils. Skim milk so handled from the farm separator is of much greater value for feeding than skim milk from any other source or handled in any other manner.

In starting a dairy herd, begin with the best cows available. It may be that you will choose to purchase cows. If so, you do not necessarily have to buy high priced registered animals. You should buy high grades with good working capacity. If you do not propose to buy, then select from the herd you have been milking those which have proven themselves the most prolific and economical producers. In either case head the herd with a dairy-bred sire whose dam is known to be a heavy producer of butter fat. Keep a record of the production of each cow. Save the heifer calves from the best to replenish the herd and take the place of the low producers. Feed liberally the right kind of ration, milk regularly, treat the animals kindly and stable from inclement weather. This is the course and any farm dairyman can pursue it. To be sure, some farmers can pursue this course more vigorously than others. If the above plan is followed, dairying will become a source of profit and pleasure.

At the National Dairy Show in Chicago we talked with a farm dairyman whose principal business it is to sell whole milk to a condensery. This is also the principal business of his community. He told us that neither he nor his neighbors rear the calves from their cows because they have no skim milk. They buy cows and ship them into their neighborhood by carloads. So far as possible they buy cows which will soon be fresh. So soon as the calves come they are fattened and shipped to Chicago as veal. We talk about the conservation of the country's resources; we rave about the extravagant use of timber, coal, gas and oil lands, but [illegible] until

Cushion Shoes for tender feet

Many thousands now wear Mayer Yerma Cushion Shoes for comfort and for relief from ailments due to sensitive feet. These are scientifically constructed cushion shoes designed to conform to the shape of the foot, providing a perfect fit and giving extreme comfort. The pillowy cushion soles are *built in,* which holds them in place.

Mayer HONORBILT SHOES

For Men—Women—Children

Mayer Yerma Cushion Shoes are now accorded first consideration among cushion shoes on account of their excellent style, comfort and wear. They belong to the Mayer Honorbilt line, which insures their high quality. If you have foot trouble, or want solid comfort, wear Mayer Yerma Cushion Shoes.

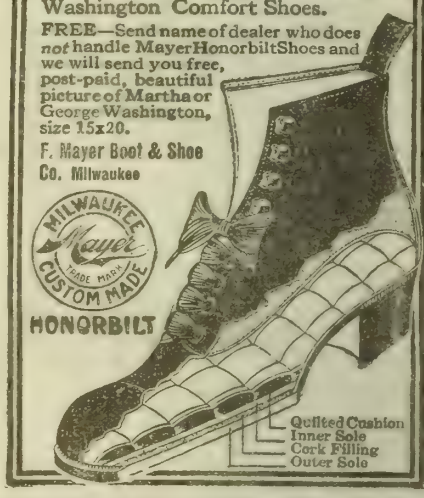
Ask your dealer for Honorbilt Shoes. If not obtainable, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole

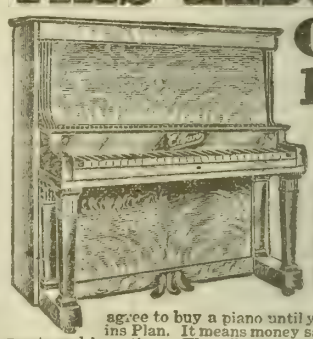
We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; also Drysox and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does *not* handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes and we will send you free, post-paid, beautiful picture of Martha or George Washington, size 15x20.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co. Milwaukee



THIS ELBURN Only 17¢ a Day



We give Long Time, Easy Terms, Low Prices

Don't buy or agree to buy a piano until you get our Jenkins Plan. It means money saving, easy payments and long time. We sell only good reliable pianos—no trash. We have also special bargains in used and sample pianos, price $50.00 and upward.

We will save you money It won't cost a cent to get our Jenkins' Plan bargain offer. Just say on a postal or in a letter "please mail prices and particulars about your piano bargain offer." Address

J. W. Jenkins Sons Music Co.
26 Jenkins Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

USED EXCLUSIVELY BY 98% OF THE WORLD'S CREAMERIES.

The only separator that is good enough for the creameryman is equally the best cream separator for the farmer to buy.

The De Laval Separator Co.
New York Chicago San Francisco

very recently have we heard anything about the conservation of our cattle kind in order that cattle may increase and so feed those of this country who are dependent largely upon our herds for support. What practice can more rapidly decrease the beef and milk cow supply and the general prosperity of our farming public than the slaughter of thousands upon thousands of calves for veal in the condenseries and milk shipping districts? Is it not time that conservation be viewed from this standpoint?

Alfalfa As Pasture.

California is forging rapidly to the front in a dairy way. This progress is due to alfalfa used both as hay and pasture. Alfalfa is pastured in that state apparently without bad results from bloating. Why cannot it be so pastured in Kansas? We are looking for the answer to that question. Here is what the editor of the Pacific Dairy Review says:

Driving through a prominent dairy section a few days ago, we saw many herds out in the luscious alfalfa industriously filling their udders with 35-cent butterfat and Christmas only six weeks away. And if Jack Frost doesn't get to sneaking around there will be green feed for another month. We couldn't help but congratulate the fortunate owners of such a dairy "lay-out." Milking cows on rich, green pasturage, while the rest of the dairy world wears mittens and is on a hay ration—wouldn't that make you smile?

Silage From Beet Tops and Shock Corn.

Sugar beet tops and shock corn were successfully cut up together into silage at the University Farm last fall. The silage had a slightly stronger odor than the ordinary corn silage but was not offensive. Cows relished it and did as well on it as they did on regular corn silage. It is said that the leaves of sugar beets have about half feeding value of the roots.

Taking into consideration that in the Arkansas Valley in Kansas, thousands of tons of beet tops are wasted annually one is impressed with the importance of utilizing the beet tops for feed to get the most out of them. Making them into silage with corn fodder proved so satisfactory that it will be repeated this fall and it seems worth while to publish the fact as a suggestion to the many farmers of the state who grow large crops of sugar beets and who are undoubtedly facing the problem of how best to utilize the tops for feeding purposes.

At the Wisconsin Station the tops were hauled and run through a silage cutter into the silo with about an equal quantity of corn fodder taken from the shock. By throwing beet tops onto a large layer of corn and running both through the cutter together no difficulty was experienced in getting the beet tops out. Enough water was added to the cut material to give it proper moisture and make it pack well when two men tramped it during the time of filling.

A. H. T. A. Will Protect Quail.

At a meeting of the Anti-Horse Thief Association held near Frankfort a discussion was had on the question of the protection of quail in that section of Marshall county. Papers are now being circulated and freely signed by the farmers of that community forbidding the hunting of quail on their premises. The object of the movement is to preserve the quail as a check upon the chinch bug, which so seriously threaten the crops of small grain and corn.

Selling Dairy Stock.

It is not usual that we see in the local weeklies of Kansas sale notices in which are advertised for sale some high class dairy stock. Such an advertisement recently came to our notice. We happened to be familiar with this instance and know that this sale and this stock was not advertised outside of a radius of 12 miles from the farm on which this stock had been bred and on which it was sold. We personally know that this stock was of high quality and that a few dollars spent in general advertising would have resulted in its selling for ten to twenty dollars per head more than it actually brought.

The fact is that this farm dairyman in closing out his herd was offering for sale stock which in his local community was not appreciated but it was such stock as is being sought by many farmers throughout the state. The way the advertising was done it could reach only the ten or twelve hundred subscribers of the local weekly. Outside buyers who would appreciate the value of such stock did not know of the sale, consequently they were not present and through lack of competition from them in buying, the stock in question actually sold for less money than it was worth.

The moral of this story is that the farm dairyman lost three to five hundred dollars on the sale of this stock by not properly advertising it. This was a public sale of cattle, horses, hogs, implements, etc. No superior value, it is assumed, could be attached to anything except the dairy stock, which was of high grade and pure breeding. General interest would not be centered in any of the offerings of this sale except the dairy cattle, consequently the general advertising should have been confined to the dairy stock. This advertising should have been placed in some paper of general farm circulation. For instance, a paper such as the KANSAS FARMER. Any amount ranging from $1.50 up, would have called notice of the sale of this stock to the attention of SIXTY thousand of the best farmers of Kansas. That the calling of the attention of such readers to the sale of this stock would have been worth while, is evidenced by the fact that KANSAS FARMER receives no less than a half dozen inquiries per week from farm dairymen who are looking for pure bred stock, also that the breeders of dairy stock who advertise in KANSAS FARMER find a ready market for their stock at good prices and the most of the time are closely sold out.

If the farm dairyman has good dairy stock to sell he does himself an injustice and a financial injury if he does not advertise that stock outside of his neighborhood.

The Oleomargarine Situation.

At one of the numerous meetings held during the National Dairy Show in Chicago, a few weeks ago, N. P. Hull, lecturer of the National Grange and now secretary of the National Dairy Union, made a splendid talk regarding oleomargarine legislation which will be continued during the comming session of congress. The dairy interests of the United States will be carefully taken care of by Mr. Hull. Here is a man who carries sincerity of purpose and conviction with every statement he makes.

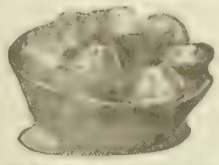
Mr. Hull says the Lever bill is objectionable to the dairymen and farmers. One of its principal weakness is that the bill is so worded as to raise a serious question in regard to its interpretation by the courts. It is further objectionable in that it removes all restrictions as to the coloring of products intended as substitutes for butter. It leaves the manufacturers of such products free to color them in such manner as to effectually deceive the consumer. Mr. Hull contends that oleomargarine when made of pure fresh fats is a wholesome product and a legitimate article of commerce but that it should be offered to the consumer as oleomargarine and sold at a price commensurate with its cost. The cost of producing a pound of butter is about twice that of producing a pound of oleomargarine, which offers a strong temptation to dispose of oleomargarine at butter prices. The sale of oleomargarine as butter constitutes a flagrant fraud and our laws should be so framed as to prevent as far as possible such fraud.

The bill which he is supporting to correct the provisions of the Lever bill is designed to bring about conditions that shall be fair and equitable to producers and consumers of both butter and butter substitutes. This bill provides that oleomargarine shall not be colored to imitate butter and that between the two products there must be a demarkation of color such as to be readily recognized by every person who wishes to exercise his right of choice. The federal department of dairying has at this point stepped into the breach and has evolved a color test which will enable the enforcement of a color standard. According to this test the natural color of oleomargarine has been determined as a color containing 55 per cent of white, and the dairymen's bill will in all probability provide that oleomargarine shall not be colored in excess of this. A comparison of this color with the natural deep shade of yellow which butter has will leave no room for the deception of the consumer in making his purchase.

When the time comes, KANSAS FARMER readers will be called upon to lend their support to Mr. Hull and the National Dairy Union toward legislation protecting the farm's butter product from the fraudulent substitute and which protection will maintain the value of the dairy cow and her calf. KANSAS FARMER readers last March rallied nobly to our appeal with the result that the tide of legislation which threatened to overwhelm the farmer was stemmed and action delayed. When another call is made for your support, be prepared to act.

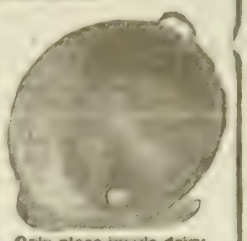


Runs Great Railway—Chooses
SHARPLES TUBULAR
CREAM SEPARATOR


Disks from separator discarded for Tubular.

Do you know any keen dairymen, business men or professional men who knowingly miss extra profits? Such men have common-sense reasons for what they do. They do not act in haste or with their eyes shut.

We could fill books with the names of such men who have chosen Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators in preference to all others. Why? Because dairy Tubulars contain no disks to chop, taint or give cream a metallic taste; and because Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others, skim faster, skim twice as clean, and thus pay more and easy money that is simply extra profit over what any other separator can pay.

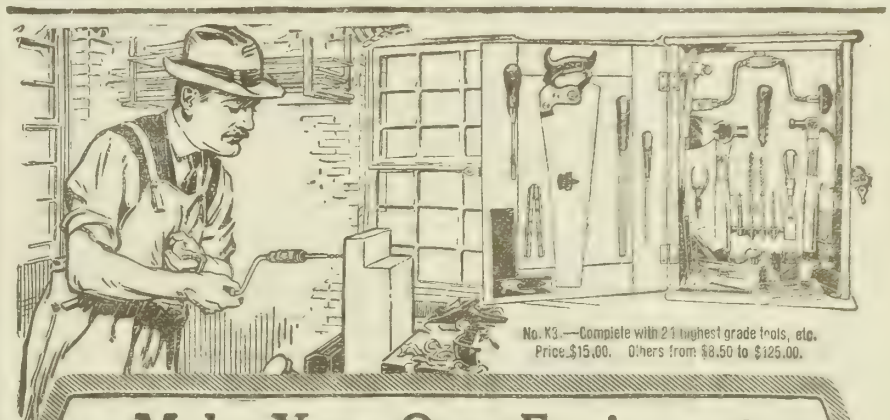

Only piece inside dairy Tubular bowls.

Mr. E. P. Ripley, keen, sagacious, well known president of the great Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, is but one of many such. The Tubular is used exclusively to skim the milk from the registered Jerseys on Mr. Ripley's ranch at Santa Barbara, California.

Ask us for a free trial. Ask those who are discarding others for Tubulars. Trade your present separator in part payment for a Tubular. But, right away, today, send for our free and frankly written Catalog No. 165



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
WEST CHESTER, PA. Branches: Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Ore.; Dallas, Tex. Toronto, Can.; Winnipeg, Can. Agencies Everywhere


No. K3.—Complete with 21 highest grade tools, etc. Price $15.00. Others from $8.50 to $125.00.

Make Your Own Equipment

You can save lots of money by making your own hay racks, cattle racks, stanchions and tobacco racks. Farmers' boys will find it profitable to make chairs, tables and other furniture in spare time. We have a free booklet showing many designs. You will be surprised at your skill with a set of good tools. Ask your dealer to show you some

KEEN KUTTER Tool Cabinets

Every Keen Kutter tool bears our trade mark. It represents our guarantee to you. If the tools prove unsatisfactory, your money will be refunded without argument. You can't make a mistake in buying Keen Kutter goods.

Prices of Keen Kutter cabinets vary from $8.50 to $125.00, depending on the number and kind of tools you select. Sandpaper, glue, oilstones and nails go with every cabinet. If not at your dealer's, write us. Send for tool cabinet book No. 895. Also ask for home furniture design booklet No. 976.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten."

Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

Send for Simmons Cream Separator Booklet No. 1331

SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., Inc.
St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Toledo, Minneapolis, Sioux City, Wichita.



Sold On Approval

When the manufacturer can afford to sell a farm tractor on approval, there's one thing certain—that he comes pretty near knowing that it will give satisfaction. He could give no more positive proof of his confidence. THE BIG FOUR "30" is the only tractor ever sold on approval. You give it a thorough trial in your own field and do not pay a cent for it until you have satisfied yourself that it will do all that is claimed for it. That's a pretty good way to buy a tractor.

WRITE NOW for our book "Some 1911 Records."—tells you all about what other farmers have done with THE BIG FOUR "30."

EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM IMPLEMENT COMPANY
The Largest and Most Complete Line of Farm Machinery in the World
31 IRON STREET ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

27798 School of Gas Tractioneering, second term open December 2; third term, January 6; fourth term, February 17; fifth term, March 10, at Minneapolis. Write Big Four Truck Works, Minneapolis, for particulars.

$8.50—63 EGGS
WE PAY FREIGHT anywhere in the U. S.



Greatest Bargain Ever Offered. Catalog FREE.
PETALUMA INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 311 Petaluma, Calif. Box 368 Indianapolis, Ind.



—Get Hatching Facts

which tells you how my Belle City Incubator has again—and for the fifth time—smashed all records. This time winning world's championships with three 100 per cent hatches. That record proves my hatcher is certain to give larger hatches, sturdier chicks, make big money for you. Write for book—or send price and save time. Every claim guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres.



$7.55 Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 18, Racine, Wis.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

On account of moving to Rocky Ford, Colo., we will sell males and females from the following-named breeds at the low prices of $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 each according to quality.
Rose and S. C. White Leghorns,
Single Comb Buff Leghorns,
Single Comb Black Leghorns.
S. C. Black and White Minorcas, Blue Andalusians.

MR. & MRS. OTIS H. CROW
R. F. D. 3 Hutchinson, Kansas

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

THOMAS OWEN, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.



PFILE'S 65 Varieties

LAND and Water Fowls. Farm-raised stock, with eggs in season. Send 2c for my valuable illustrated descriptive Poultry Book for 1913. Write Henry Pfile, Box 621 Freeport, Ill.

PURE BRED POULTRY

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON HENS AND COCKS, $1. Harry Cure, Atchison, Kan.

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

ORPINGTONS — WHITE COCKERELS, pullets. No better blood lines. Every transaction guaranteed. Prices right. Quick shipment. E. M. Reid, Morrison, Okla.

COCKERELS — CRYSTAL WHITE ORPingtons; Barred Plymouth Rocks; $1.00 to $1.50 each. Order from this ad. Mrs. Mary R. Clark, Route 1, Conway Springs, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock eggs, baby chicks. Satisfaction or money back. Theo. Flick, Goodland, Kan.

FIFTY CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels of choicest quality and best of breeding. If in need of a good one, write me today. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

GOOD HEALTHY SILVER WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels for sale from extra good stock. Henry L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, $1 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned if not satisfactory. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

200 SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—As good as they grow. Birds that can win in the show rooms for you. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY



Dampness in the poultry house is fatal, whether in the winter or in the summer.

After a severe spell of cold weather the poultry houses should be aired and ventilated, for during the cold weather a dampness arises from the ground and congeals in the house in the form of frost.

Carry the coal ashes to the poultry house and they will absorb the moisture that arises when the folws are closely confined for a long while. A few handfuls of air-slaked lime is also good for this purpose.

Why is it that when eggs are high in price we have none to sell, and when eggs are low we have plenty? The same old regulator of prices, supply and demand, just as when corn was seventy cents per bushel you had none to sell, and when it was fifteen you had plenty.

Fowls in winter suffer at times for lack of fresh water. While it is not necessary to have feed before them at all times, it is necessary that they should always have plenty of drinking water. The composition of an egg is 90 per cent. water. If there there is any lack in this respect it affects the egg supply. Remember that when a hen is confined to the poultry house or yard, that there is no way for her to quench her thirst only as you give her water or milk.

Anything that will lighten the feed bill ought to be welcome to the poultry raiser. We read in some papers of chicken feed at ten cents a bushel. This is nothing but sprouted oats, and while the bulk may be there, there is no more feed value in them than in the oats before they are sprouted, but the hens like them better and they supply green food. But this does not cheapen the feed. The feed bill can be lessened however, by feeding all the alfalfa leaves the hens will eat. They will eat lots of them in a dry state, but will eat much more when fed in a more palatable form. There is no better way to make alfalfa leaves or short cut alfalfa palatable, than to scald it with a hot soup made from fresh beef bones.

Don't be scared out of embarking into the fancy poultry business by the high prices asked for fine specimens in the show room. A winner of first prizes at a poultry show does not care to sell his best birds, or if he does he asks a very high price for them. But he may have at home just what you need for breeding stock, and these he will sell at one-tenth the price of his prize winners. Show specimens are not what the beginner needs to start in the poultry business, but good foundation stock, and these he can usually get at reasonable prices. It pays a breeder at times to buy a high-priced prize winner, for it may be just what he wants to improve his stock, and the advertisement of having a first prize specimen at the head of his flock is worth considerable. But the needs of an old poultry breeder and an amateur poultryman are altogether different.

Fresh eggs are selling in the Topeka market at thirty-five cents per dozen, and are said to be scarce in quantity. Whenever eggs are high calls come for a tonic or egg food to make hens lay. To coax non-laying hens to shell out eggs, we would feed them a warm mash on cold mornings, composed of corn and oat chop, wheat bran, alfalfa leaves, beef scraps or beef meal, moistened with warm milk or soup made from beef bones. At noon we would feed a mixture of wheat, kafir corn and millet in the litter so that the hens may keep themselves warm by scratching for this feed. At night we would give the hens all the parched corn they would eat. If, under these conditions, with a good warm house, the hens do not lay, there must be something fundamentally wrong with them. They are lousy, too fat or too old and should be disposed of and a new flock bought.

The consumer's dollar is worth just as much as is that of the middleman, and there are more of them.

Join the State Association.

All breeders of pure-bred poultry ought to join the Kansas State Poultry Association. The secretary is sending out circulars to poultrymen urging them to join. The yearly dues are only 50 cents, with no other dues. For this, their name, address and variety of poultry they breed will be printed in the premium list. It is the best and cheapest advertising breeders can get for 50 cents, besides giving them a standing among poultrymen that they otherwise would not have outside the Association. The membership card also entitles the holder to free admission to the state show at Wichita for the whole week, January 6 to 11, 1913. The premium list will be out early in December. The advertising rates are $5 a page, $3 per half page, $2 per quarter page. Poultry breeders are urged to send an advertisement to the secretary, L. B. McCausland, Wichita, Kan.

Kafir Corn for Chickens.

This has been a good year for growing kafir corn and immense crops have been raised in Kansas. It is one of the best grains that can be fed to poultry, either for growth or for eggs. Experiments in feeding kafir corn to poultry at the Oklahoma Experiment Station proved its superiority over other grains. The experiments found that chickens digested kafir corn and corn more completely when the grain was fed whole than when it was ground into meal. This is the opposite to the generally accepted notion and shows that the grinding of kafir corn or corn is a waste of time and labor as far as chickens are concerned. The kafir corn and kafir meal fed in this trial yielded but two per cent. less total digested matter than the corresponding corn products. Kafir corn was a more suitable ration, considering only the relative amounts of growth-making and fat-forming material for chickens, than kafir meal, corn or cornmeal. Cowpeas were digested reasonably well, and are desirable feed for growing chickens and adult fowls. But little gain in digestibilty was secured by grinding cowpeas. Kafir corn heads can be purchased at less price than the grain after it is threshed. We prefer feeding it on the heads, it gives the chickens much needed exercise to pick out the grain and they are not so apt to eat too much of it as they might when it is fed to them already threshed.

Contamination of the Soil by Poultry.

There is no doubt that the intensive breeding of poultry on one place for a great length of time, contaminates the soil to such a degree that the breeding of poultry thereon is no longer healthy or profitable.

This has been proven time and again in the east and is now emphasized in the Petaluma, Cal., poultry territory. The poultry rancher has found that his baby chicks are liable to all manner of disease of which ten years ago they knew nothing. While diarrhoea has become a great deal more prevalent than it formerly was, and it is even true that the size of the chicks has decreased and that they are now weak and inclined to be undersized. White Leghorns have been raised almost exclusively in Petaluma, and some breeders think that inbreeding has been the cause of the deterioration in the breed and advocate changing the breed for another. But other well-informed experts claim that the trouble is in the contamination of the soil by breeding too many fowls on the same spot year by year. There is no doubt that such methods cause the soil to become sour and dangerous to the health of the fowls. By plowing up the land for a few years grave dangers can be put off, but not for too long, and the only safe way is to move the fowls to new ground. While there is not so much danger of this souring of the soil in Kansas, where we have so much land, still it is better to be on the safe side and build your poultry houses of such type that they can be moved to new ground. The old ground makes the best kind of soil for fruit trees and also for grain crops and after a few years rest from the chickens can be applied again to poultry culture if desired.

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. M. Kildea, Hope, Kan.

GOOD COCKERELS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Colwell's Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—EARLY hatched cockerels. Prices reasonable. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—FIFTY-two premiums. Mrs. D. M. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, INDIAN Runner Drakes. Olmstead R. 1 Box 8, Lawrence, Kans.

FOR SALE * * FARM RAISED WHITE Plymouth cockerels. Mrs. F. L. Hunt, Anthony, Kans.

WHITE ROCKS—KANSAS STATE SHOW winners. Exhibition and utility stock. Price reasonable. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS AGAIN successful winning all firsts at Franklin Douglas Co. Fair, 1912. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, White Cochin Bantams, White Guineas, White Wyandottes. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKerels for sale. 25 choice cockerels for sale of the Noftzger strain at a reasonable price. Write me. Ralph Seymour, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—MOORE'S PARTridge, Columbian, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK COCKerels, all hatched from prize winning matings; heavy laying strains, and are sure to please. Utility birds, $2 to $3 each. Pen headers, $5 up. Write now before the best are gone. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

FAIR'S IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS won more firsts, Kansas State Show, 1912, than all other breeders. Extra large Ivory White cockerels, hens and pullets, cheap. First, second, third prize cockerels, same show, 1912, for sale. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

FOR SALE—S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Patridge Cochins, White Chinese, and Toulouse Geese. The above stock is strictly pure bred and scores from 95 to 97 points. (Both hens and roosters.) Prices reasonable. Write for prices and get first choice. Chiles Poultry Yards, P. O. Box 22, Chiles, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, now $1 each, $10 dozen. Willie Torm, Haven, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, great fine fellows, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $1 each or six for $5. Mrs. P. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

FINE RANGE-RAISED LAYING S. C. W. Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, $1 to $2. White Wing Poultry Farm, Melvern, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, extra fine birds, $1.50; choice, $2; extra choice, $5. From prize winning heavy laying strain. J. W. Rumold, Abilene, Kan.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. J. A. Blum, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Cockerels, large fine fellows from my prize-takers at state show. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trap-nest bred 10 years for egg production. Silver cup winners in Kansas City shows. Utility hens, cockerels, $1.25; pullets, $1.50. Winners for any show. Catalog free. Ackerman Leghorn Farm, R. F. D. 5, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHANS—COCKERELS, $1 and $2; pullets, 75c. Mrs. J. B. Stein, Smith Center, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, FROM stock scoring 96. Also some exhibitor's stock. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kans.

EXTRA BIG-BONED GREENISH glossy black-eyed Blanck Langshans, three for $5. Also prize winners. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. — WALTER Dodson, Denison, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. MRS. PAUL Bushkovski, Whitewater, Kan.

LARGE HOLLAND TOMS, $5; GEESE, $1.25. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, $5.00. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

I. P. KOHL, FURLEY, KANS. BREEDer of Mommoth Bronze Turkeys and Scotch Collie Dags.

BOURBON RED TOMS FOR SALE. EXtra fine, $5 each. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kans.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys and Indian Runner Drakes for sale. Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

BIG PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, $5; hens, $3. Price S. C. Buff Orpington cockerels, $1.50. Gertrude Tilzey, Lucas, Kan.

FOR SALE—BOURBON RED TURKEYS, large, good color. Partridge Plymouth Rocks and Buff Orpington chickens. A. M. Farmer, Pratt, Kan.

Selling of Breeding Stock.

Last season, over 500 poultry breeders found they could sell their surplus stock and eggs for hatching through their advertising in KANSAS FARMER, at a better profit, than through other advertising. The reports of these breeders show that KANSAS FARMER is a sales-finding agent that works surely for a small wage.

KANSAS FARMER has a better circulation for the sale of poultry and eggs to Kansas farmers than any paper published. Its total circulation is more largely among the farmers of Kansas, therefore the cost of advertising to these farmers is less than in any other publication. The results had by poultry breeders from their advertising in it tell a conclusive story of low advertising cost and quick sales at good prices. Here are a few reports from advertisers, (similar to hundreds of others) that show the money-saving quality of the sales-power of this paper:

BEST OF ANY.

I had better results from my poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER than from any of the several papers I used. I am certainly well pleased with it, and will want to advertise in it again later on.—**C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Kan. (R. I. Reds and Golden Wyandottes.)**

ALWAYS BROUGHT BETTER RESULTS.

I have had better results from my poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER than from any other paper. We all like the paper very much, and think it very excellent for the farm and home.—**Mrs. John Barnard, Grenola, Kan. (Langshans.)**

EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS.

Results from my small poultry advertisement in KANSAS FARMER last season more than exceeded my expectations, and you can depend upon me for future advertisements. You will hear from me in due time. I look forward to a very profitable season for 1913.—**Chas. Hauk, Carthage, Mo. (S. C. Buff Orpingtons.)**

IT PAID BETTER.

Last season I sold all my surplus stock of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds through my advertising in KANSAS FARMER and another agricultural paper published in this city. Much the best results came from KANSAS FARMER. I shipped in October, a high-priced cockerel to Idaho through an ad in KANSAS FARMER, published in the preceding April, concerning last year's stock. —**Frank Foster, Topeka, Kansas.**

BEATS OTHERS FOR BRINGING ORDERS.

I keep close accounts of all my poultry advertising in all of the many papers in which I advertise. KANSAS FARMER for three years has proved to be far ahead of others I have used in bringing in the orders. I sell thousands of baby chicks, besides large numbers of eggs for hatching and hundreds of birds for breeding stock.—**Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan. (S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.)**

The poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER is carried at a special low rate, which, together with other valuable information on finding quick and profitable sales, is fully made plain in our free booklet, PROFITABLE POULTRY SELLING. Drop a post-card or a letter for one of them to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

These new asbestos shingles are guaranteed not to burn. That depends on how they are used. Ask the boy.

Production of Eggs in One Year.

According to a recent report of the Census Bureau the production of eggs on farms of the United States in 1909 was 1,581,000,000 dozen valued at $306,689,000 equivalent to 19.3 cents per dozen. This production is equivalent to 207 eggs per capita of population, which compares with 203 eggs per capita of population reported by the 1900 census, 150 by the 1890 census and 109 by the 1880 census. As less than 1 per cent of the eggs produced are exported and almost none imported production may be regarded as equivalent to domestic consumption. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the exports of eggs were 5,326,000 dozen and imports 818,000 dozen. A small proportion of the production is used for manufacturing purposes. The census report does not include the production of eggs in cities, towns and villages. According to an estimate given in the census report of 1900, the production of eggs off farms was equal to about 5 per cent of the production on farms, on this basis about 80,000,000 dozen eggs would have been produced off farms in 1909.

According to the census figures the production of eggs increased 23 per cent. from 1899 to 1909, but the commercial movement shows a much greater increase. Seven cities combined (New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and San Francisco) received about 369,000,000 dozen eggs in 1909, an increase of 70 per cent over the receipts in 1899. Population had increased between 1900 and 1910 about 21 per cent. in the United States, but 31 per cent. in the seven cities named above. The receipts at these seven cities in 1909 were equivalent to about 23 per cent. of the production as reported by the census as compared with 16 per cent. in 1899.

Feeding for Eggs.

The following system of feeding for egg production is a result of extended experimental work at the New Jersey State Experiment Station. In the use of this or of any other ration, it must be distinctly understood that there is no such thing as a best ration, for with different breeds, under various conditions and environments, there will need to be a variety of feeding. Hence, any ration which is giving good success should be continued until some other one can be tried out in an experimental way.

The following is the New Jersey State Dry Mash, and the supplemental rations which are designed for the complete feeding of laying hens throughout the winter, together with what modifications are necessary for summer feeding:

Wheat bran, 200 pounds; wheat middlings, 200 pounds; ground oats, 200 pounds; corn meal, 100 pounds; gluten meal, 100 pounds; meat scraps, 100 pounds; short-cut alfalfa, 100 pounds.

Keep this mash before the birds all the time in large self-feeding hoppers. The hoppers used should be large enough so that one filling will last from one to two weeks at the least.

During the molting season for the months of July, August and September, it is advisable to substitute oil meal for the gluten in the same proportion, to hasten the growth of feathers. As soon as the birds get out on green grass, the alfalfa can be gradually omitted; also meat scraps are gradually reduced in amount as soon as the birds get out on free range, and can find insects and grubs. The extent to which the above mash can be cut during the summer will depend upon the character and amount of range which the birds have during that time.

The above dry mash is designed especially for the feeding of White Leghorns. Where heavier breeds are kept, such as Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes, especially yearling or two-year-old hens, the tendency will be to take on an excess of fat. Under these conditions it is the best policy to restrict the amount of mash eaten by leaving the hopper open during the afternoon only, thus inducing the birds to work more for the cracked grains fed in the litter.

The following modification of the above mash will be found very economical for summer feeding, the change from one to the other being made gradually as soon as the birds are on free range with plenty of natural forage: Wheat bran, 200 pounds; wheat middlings, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; gluten meal, 50 pounds; meat scraps, 25 pounds.

As supremental to the dry mash, the scratching ration of whole grain is fed every morning, winter and summer, about 9 o'clock, in deep litter. Its primary object, aside from its nutritive value, is to induce exercise. About 5 pounds of the scratching ration is fed to each 100 birds on the floor of the house or under some shelter, where the litter is dry and where there is protection from cold winds.

Scratching Ration. — Wheat, 100 pounds; clipped oats, 100 pounds.

Night Ration. — Cracked corn, 200 pounds; wheat, 100 pounds; clipped oats, 100 pounds; buckwheat, 100 pounds.

At 4 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, depending on the season, a night ration is fed, composed of whole grains and cracked grains at the rate of 10 pounds to each 100 birds.

It will be noted that this manner of feeding gives to the birds the materials suitable for supplying the heat to the body during the night. The above night ration is designed for White Leghorns. When feeding heavier breeds it is desirable to eliminate one-half of the cracked corn and to substitute barley for the buckwheat. During the summer months a night ration of equal parts of cracked corn, wheat, oats and barley will supply the requirements; the amounts to be fed depending on the amount and condition of the range.

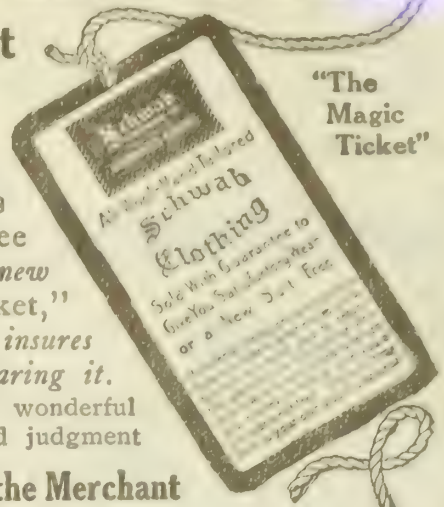
A good rule in feeding the night ration is to feed all that the birds will eat, or rather more, so as to have a little left for them to go to work on in the morning. A good feeder will occasionally go among the birds at night when they are on the perches and will feel their crops. If they are not full early in the evening he will conclude that either the layers are not getting enough or that they have lost their appetite. In either case, the defect should be immediately corrected.

One special advantage of the dry mash system outlined above is the fact that each bird is allowed to balance her own ration according to her particular requirements and tastes.

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HOME CIRCLE



To keep brown linen looking new and bright color the starch a little with strong coffee.

When making a dressing for stuffing chicken or other meats, if a little baking powder is added it is said the dressing will not be heavy.

Placing a piece of camphof gum in the cases and drawers where silverware is kept is said to keep the silver as bright as new.

Gasoline is excellent for cleaning white enameled sinks and bath tubs. Simply wipe them with a soft cloth dampened with gasoline.

A handful of coarse salt thrown into the last rinsing water will prevent the clothes freezing when hung out on the line in cold weather.

Gasoline and blueing make a good mixture for stamping perforated patterns. When the gasoline has evoparated the blue line will be left on the goods.

Linseed oil applied with a brush or rag is said to be excellent for removing rust from stoves and leaves the stoves black and shiny.

Lemons are so high now that it may be worth while to remember that a heated lemon will yield about twice as much juice as a cold one.

A good way to clear drain pipes and save plumber's bills is to pour boiling water and soda down them. Coal oil is also good to dissolve grease. And if pipes are not too badly frozen coarse salt poured down them will melt the ice.

"The Passin'-On Party."

An especially charming little book for a gift book is "The Passin'-On Party," by Miss Effie Graham of Topeka.

It is a story in negro dialect and written in Miss Graham's inimitable style, and is attracting the attention of book lovers all over the country.

It is now in its second edition, although it was first produced but a few weeks ago. The "Passin'-On Party" sells for $1.00 and is published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Hanging Up a Jar Instead of a Stocking.

BY LAURA CROZER.

No little Mexican boy or girl ever thinks of hanging up a stocking. They have something far more interesting. Three or four days before Christmas, stands spring up about the Alameda or open park without which no Mexican village is complete. All about these shops are hung the pinatas, which take the place of Christmas stockings. These are apparently great dolls two or three feet tall, dressed in tissue-paper, with papier-mache faces and dangling legs and arms. In reality their floting paper garments conceal earthen jars for the holding of candies.

Sometimes the pinatas are in the form of angels or fairies, but usually they represent some person prominent in Mexico. President and Mrs. Diaz used to smile from every stand. The Mexican child may live in a hut built of flat stones piled together in a vacant lot, but he has his pinata at Christmas time.

Ir the better homes, the pinatas are strung on a rope across a room. They are already heavy with their load of dulces, or candies, and they dangle somewhat dangerously over the heads of the beholders. Finally, the tallest man is blindfolded, given a stout cane and turned 'round and 'round. Leaping up, he strikes at the suspended figures. Amid shrieks of laughter and directions, he keeps striking until he hits one of the jars. "Crack!" go its sides, and being made only of baked clay, they crumble away and the sweets come pouring out. Nobody is too dignified to scramble for them. The older people are on their knees with the children. Everybody gets at least a mouthful. Then another is blindfolded, turned about and told to strike for another sugary deluge.

Hardly less interesting to the little Mexican inna (girl) or machacho (boy) is the Christmas procession (or posado). These used to take place in the streets, but they are no longer permitted there and have been relegated to the homes. Nine families usually combine for this celebration, which lasts for nine evenings before Christmas. Every Mexican house is built about a patio, or open court, from which the living-rooms open. And for the nine evenings a procession headed by the images of Joseph and Mary wends its way about the patio, knocking at the various doors and begging for admittance. The reply is always the same—there is no room. But on the ninth night the head of the family relents. He leads the procession to a tiny cave, built perhaps about the patio fountain. Here the images are laid to rest, and the doors closed.

On Christmas morning the doors are thrown open again, and the children see the image of the Christ Child in His mother's arms. Sometimes the children are roused at early dawn to watch the procession of the wise men on their camels. In the old days it was no uncommon thing for these camels to be almost as tall as the men who drew them along on wheels. But usually the images are small enough to be carried in the arms of the marchers. No Mexican child would exchange such a play for a mere bulging stocking on Christmas morning. Santa Claus is unknown. To him the only Christmas figure is El Nino — the Christ Child. — McCall's Magazine.



No. 4158—Boys' Blouse. In this blouse the mother of boys will find plain model suitable for general wear. The garment is cut on regulation lines and the neck is finished with a collar which may be attached to the shirt or not as preferred. The yoke in the back is merely a facing, and this also may be omitted. Such wash materials as cambric, madras and the like are used at all seasons for shirts. The pattern, No. 4158, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅛ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



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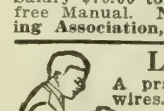
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Many a man goes away from the institute with an unanswered question in his mind. Ask your questions in the institute. That is what institutes are for.

Shawnee Alive.

No, Shawnee Grange has not been asleep, nor has she been resting on her laurels won at the fair at Watson. On the contrary, we have been very busy electing officers for next year's fair, getting ready for our institute to be held some time in February—exact date not yet decided upon—and last, but not least, let me mention our Thanksgiving entertainment which was held Tuesday evening, November 26. The program was largely musical, consisting of vocal solos, violin solos, songs by a male quartet, violin and guitar selections, violin and piano, followed by two short plays, "The Train to Morrow" and "Deception," all of which was well rendered and enjoyed by an audience which tested the capacity of the hall. After the program, tables were brought in which extended the full length of the hall, and oysters, celery, pickles and cake were served. There were present only Grangers and their families, but these were so numerous that it was 1 o'clock A. M. before all had been served. We need a larger hall and a separate dining room. The proceeds of the supper are to be used to help pay for a portable stage which we are planning to have built in time for our Christmas entertainment. — ONE OF US.

National Grange Resolutions.

At the National Grange at Spokane resolutions covering the following were adopted: Asking that any revision of our banking laws shall be made in the interest of the people and not the money lenders; asking the attention of the state granges at their annual meetings to urge the ratification by the legislature of the amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote; opposing the granting of public franchises for the enrichment of the few at the expense of the people and to the alienation of public lands except for legitimate purposes; favoring the conservation of all natural resources, public lands, water power, coal lands, and mineral deposits, opposing the transportation of intoxicating liquors into states and districts where the manufacture is prohibited by law; indorsing the Page-Wilson vocational education bill.

In the matter of co-operation, uniform co-operation laws in the several states were advocated and the Wisconsin law was referred to as a desirable model. A special committee was authorized to study and summarize the results of various investigations conducted by congress and other reliable sources concerning the manipulations of stocks and bonds, so that nearly all manufactured articles cost the consumer many times the necessary cost of labor and material.

The Grange at Work.

The Grange birthday, December 4. It is 46 years old.

The motto of the Grange since its birth has been "Esto Perpetua"—let it be perpetual; let it live forever. Nearly a half century old, it still lives and grows.

At the beginning many said, and believed it, "The farmers can not be organized; they won't stick together." But, as the boy said whose father told him he must not fight the boy next door:

"Pa, I have been gone and done it."

Farmers are now better organized than ever before, and the Grange has "been gone and done it." New York state alone now has more than 100,000 members. Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan are "coming," and are also well along toward "the army of a hundred thousand."

Now that we are to have the parcels post next month, give credit where credit is due. It was in the Granges of the country long years ago that it was first discussed, followed by organized effort to bring it before the people. As years passed others took it up; and now that it is to come, let all unite to improve and perfect it.

Parcels post will each year save to the people of this country many millions of dollars that have heretofore gone into the enormous profits and dividends of the express companies. The savings in money, to say nothing of the convenience, will amount to more in one year than all the cost of organizing and of maintaining all the Granges in the United States since the day of its birth.

One of the chief pieces of legislation directly affecting the farmers, that will come before the coming congress, will be amending the oleo laws so that the bars can be taken down for the manufacture of imitation or counterfeit butter. As for years past the united Granges prevented such a law from passing last winter, but it keeps bobbing up again and again. Every subordinate Grange will take action in defense of honest butter and the dairy interests, and so let their congressman "hear from the people at home."

Not long ago a high school professor, a leader in his profession, in speaking of a certain locality, said: "The organization of that Grange down there has been a godsend to that community. It hasn't been the same neighborhood since."

After living more than 30 years the Grange Bank at Olathe, Johnson County, Kansas, is still running and prosperous. Its stock is held at $300 per share. It pays a dividend of 30 per cent per annum. One more instance of farmers putting more money in their pockets by minding their own business.

Many Granges will this winter have a legislative committee to keep tab on legislative work both state and national.

Why join the Grange, especially? Because the Grange is the only national farmers' organization in America. Other bodies of similar character, good as they are, are either mere associations—not true organizations—or else they are not national in scope. Remember that thorough organization is ten times better than mere association. T. C. ATKESON, Master West Virginia State Grange.

Feed the Crop to Stock.

What the farmer wants is a scheme of soil conservation that is profitable. If live stock farming conserves fertility, but is not profitable, then it need not be further considered.

But live stock farming is probitable, and is more profitable than any other system of permanent agriculture that has been used. The average annual net income from stock and dairy farms in the United States for the ten-year period ending with the year 1899 was 11.42, while the income from hay and grain farms was only $7.72 per acre. In Missouri the income from stock farms was $9.55 and from grain farms $7.69. The most prosperous and best managed farms throughout the corn belt today are the farms where live stock is a large, if not a chief factor of production.
tion.

Exclusive grain farming as practiced from New England west to the Dakotas has left behind a trail of depleted soils, and where carried on for too long a time, ruined farms and abandoned homes have marked the way. When we remember that at a very conservative estimate the stover or stalks, leaves and stems of the corn plant contain not less than 25 per cent of the total feeding value of the entire plant, and that under systems of exclusive grain farming all this material is so utilized that only its humus value is saved, we must conclude that there is another method whereby this valuable feed-stuff may be first converted into animal products. Such a method is certainly to be recommended.

What is needed to maintain and improve the fertility of the soil? The investigations on this matter are clear. There are four things needed under existing conditions to supply, directly or indirectly, to the land. These are vegetable matter or humus, phosphorus, nitrogen and potash. It is correct for us to say that in any well planned system of live stock farming the [illegible] supply can be easily obtained. The nitrogen can be rapidly increased, the phosphorus and potash supplied either through the application of fertilizer directly or by the purchase of foods to be first fed to animals and the manure later applied to the land.

Live stock farming carried on for the purpose of farm improvement is not an untried experiment. Not only individual farms but whole communities have been brought up from a condition of productivity by animal husbandry.

Farm manure is now and always has been the greatest resource for maintaining soil fertility on the middle west farm. The production of farmyard manure now represents a value greater than the total value of the corn crop. The estimated annual value of farm manure produced in America is two and a third millions of dollars. All authorities agree that more than a third of this material is absolutely wasted by farmers. If this manure now wasted could be intelligently applied to the corn lands of America there would be added $800,000,000 annually to the agricultural wealth of this country.

In planning systems of live stock farming for permanent agriculture it is necessary to apply the amount of phosphorus removed in the animal products sold, either as commercial fertilizer or by the purchase of supplementary foods. This amount will be comparatively small, and if added by the purchase of supplementary foods may be supplied at little or no additional cost, as the products from feeding will pay for the phosphorus used.—F. B. MUMFORD, University of Missouri.

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Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly place a Victor-Victrola in your home on easy terms so that you can enjoy it while you are paying for it. Write to us for catalogs.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors

Always use Victor Machines with Victor Records and Victor Needles—*the combination*. There is no other way to get the unequaled Victor tone.

Victor Steel Needles, 6 cents per 100. Victor Fibre Needles, 50 cents per 100 (can be repointed and used eight times).
New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.



BARGAINS IN LAND

Myrtle New Home Land Co., Springfield, Mo., for lists of farm lands.

FIFTY JACKSON CO. FARMS—The never-miss part of Kansas. Well improved, $75 per a. and up. **Wm. Harrison, Whiting, Kan.**

BARGAINS in Ness County land, large and small tracts. Write now for lists and literature. **C. H. Brassfield, Ness City, Kan.**

CORN, WHEAT AND ALFALFA LANDS and stock ranches, $10 to $15. Also city property. **Winona Land Co., Winona, Kan.**

Best Farm Bargains in Central Kansas. Corn, 30 to 75 bu.; wheat, 20 to 45; alfalfa, 4 to 6 tons. Free list.
F. C. Brockney, Burlingame, Osage Co., Kan.

FOR CASH—If sold in 30 days, 160 acres, 1½ miles of Bush City; well improved; all in cultivation. Write
TRIPLETT LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.

8,080-ACRE STOCK RANCH for half its value for quick sale. For information address owner, **A. J. Johnston, Merchants' National Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.**

310 ACRES, good land, near Chanute, Kan. 8-room house, well improved; abundance of water. Write for particulars to
W. M. CLOVER, Chanute, Kansas.

HAVE SEVERAL very fertile relinquishments, prices from $450 to $750, well located and partly improved. No trade.
KINGERY REALTY CO., Kingery, Kan.

345 A. at inland town, 6 mi. R. R.; 200 a. cult., bal. timber; abundant water; cross-fenced; fair imp.; fruit; fine stock farm. $20 a., one-third cash, bal. to suit.
J. D. AVERY, Owner, Mansfield, Mo.

240 ACRES of creek bottom land, 1½ miles from station. 6 miles from town of 20,000. All will raise alfalfa. Price, $8,000, half cash.
ELLIS & MORGAN, Coffeyville, Kan.

Nine stone apartment houses within two blocks of postoffice, modern, bringing an income of $1,632.00 per year. Will sell at bargain. For particulars write
HARRY PIERCE, Junction City, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Improved 160, 3 miles railroad town, good location, owned by heirs and each wants his. Priced at $5,000 if sold soon.
BYRD H. CLARK, Erie, Kan.

OUR RED LETTER SPECIAL.
Will trade your property. Get into touch with live wires. Guaranteed deal. List today. Write for particulars. **MID-WEST REALTY EXCHANGE, Riverton, Nebr.**

North Central Kansas Stock and Grain Farms from now on will be the money makers. 1,120-acre farm, 450 acres in cultivation, bluestem pastures, living water. Write
J. F. BAUM, Natoma, Kansas.

ESTATE 320 ACRES.
Must sell soon. Extra good farm, all can be cultivated. Good improvements, common high school close, R. F. D., telephone, natural gas. Will sell quarter. **F. W. Meyer, Administrator, Bronson, Kansas.**

FOR SALE—283 acres, 5 mi. S. E. Chanute; fine 6-room and 3-room houses, 2 new barns, silo, 10 a. alfalfa, 40 a. clover, 160 a. cultivation, bal. pasture. One of best farms in county. $60 per acre.
J. F. Brinegar Realty Co., Chanute, Kan.

LAND BARGAINS—My 80 acres, half mile north of Hill City, Kansas. Also 160 acres three one-half miles south. The 80 acres and 120 of the 160 acres are in winter wheat. All rich, tillable land. Good portion fine for alfalfa. Plenty good water. Buyer gets third of crop now in. **R. G. W. SHAEFFER, 3257 Warwick, Kansas City, Mo.**

Being past 70 years of age I offer for sale my corn mill and flour and feed business in Pittsburg.
L. BELKNAP, Pittsburg, Kansas.

BARGAINS.
160 acres.....$25 per acre
160 acres.....$20 per acre
80 acres.....$30 per acre
J. D. RENEAU,
La Cygne, Kansas.

For Sale Where Alfalfa Is King

320 acres, 2 miles from Scott City, all in cultivation. 35 acres in alfalfa. Deep, rich, black loam, level, 30 feet to inexhaustible supply of water sufficient for all irrigation purposes. See J. W. Lough account of irrigation in Kansas Farmer of November 9, page 8. One of these plants is on the adjoining section and a little deeper to water than this tract. Will sell all or 160 or half interest in the whole and join purchaser in installing one good plant for both quarters. Price, $50 per acre.
D. C. WOOD, Scott City, Kansas.

3,560-Acre Stock, Grain and Hay Ranch.
448 head Shorthorn cattle (mostly cows); 44 head Percheron and Norman high-bred horses; estimated 15,000 bushels grain in the stack (wheat and oats); 300 tons alfalfa and timothy hay; three never-failing running streams; located 50 miles south of Denver; must be sold. Write for full information.
The Willett & Coressel Investment Co.,
1650 Champa St. Denver, Colorado.

GREENWOOD COUNTY HAY LAND.
420 acres, 7 miles of Fall River. Good fencing, 50 acres cultivated, balance all fine grass; 3-room house; about 30 acres timber [illegible] black, rich soil, lays nice; close school. $22.50 per acre. 250 acres used as meadow. This is the making of a fine combination farm when improved. The hay crops in 5 years will pay for the land. Is owned by non-resident, hence low price buys this if sold soon. Half cash, balance time and [illegible]
W. A. Nelson Real Estate [illegible] Fall River Greenwood Co., Kan.

FOR SALE QUICK

A Well Improved 235-Acre Farm, 4 miles of Garnett, Kan., at $36 per acre. Also 156-acre farm, 2½ miles of Garnett, Kan., at $7,200; good improvements. Must be sold at once. Don't wait to write.

ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.
SPOHN BROS., Garnett, Kan.

ARKANSAS FARM — 318½ acres within 250 yards of Prairie Grove, on the Ozark branch Frisco. Splendid for live stock and unsurpassed for all the cereals. Worth $100 per acre. Present price, $20,000.
DAVID W. ADAMS, Prairie Grove, Ark.

180 Acres Fine Land—Nicely improved, within 1½ miles of Pleasanton, Kan.; $55.00 per acre. 240 acres near Mound City, Kan., at $45.00 per acre. These are exceptionally good bargains. Big list of bargains. Write,
A. E. ROOT, Pleasanton, Kan.

IRRIGABLE LANDS, PECOS VALLEY.
Finest climate, fruit, alfalfa, grain lands. South awarded first premium on fruits, World's Fair, St. Louis. Half rate trips from Fort Worth, December 19 to January 1. Write
P. H. GOODLOE, Fort Worth, Texas.

LOOK AT THIS ! !

320 Acres Valley Land, 4½ miles from railroad town; fine for alfalfa. The only thing in the neighborhood that can be bought for less than $40 per acre. One quarter within 1 mile sold this summer for $9,000, same valley and soil as this. If you want a snap, come and see this at once. No trades. Good terms on part.
TAYLOR & BRATCHER, Coldwater, Kan.

80 ACRES IN NEOSHO COUNTY.
4½ miles Galesburg. 45 acres in cultivation; 20 acres pasture; 15 acres meadow; 5-room house; new barn 26x36 feet; level, near school. Price, $3,600. Write for full description.
HOME INVESTMENT CO., Chanute, Kan.

TWO BARGAINS.
100 acres near Olathe, well improved, fine, $110.00 per acre.
Fifty-seven acres, improved, best of Kaw bottom land, greatest bargain in the county, AT KANSAS CITY'S DOOR. Write for lists.
T. H. MILLER, Olathe, Kansas.

BIG BARGAIN IN SOUTHEAST KANSAS.
160-acre farm, 5½ miles from Fredonia, on main county road, R. F. D. and telephone; fine loam, dark soil; 140 acres cultivation, balance pasture; 30 acres in wheat; well watered; 7-room house, barn 28x36, good granary. Surrounding lands priced $55 to $60 per acre. For quick sale, $45 per acre. Come and see this tract.
M. T. SPONG, Fredonia, Kan.

FOR SALE —A GENUINE BARGAIN

320 acres bluestem meadow and pasture. Four-fifths mow or cultivable, abundance creek water, best of bluestem grass, fine location, Bourbon Co., Kan.
CHENAULT BROS., Fort Scott, Kan.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, improved farm, 160 acres, near this town. Address
L. BELKNAP, Exec., Pittsburg, Kan.

$ DOLLARS SAVED $

If you purchase land of Joslin, "The Land Man," Hugoton, Kansas. 160 acres smooth level buffalo land, $8 per acre, one-half cash, balance five years at 6 per cent.

FARM BARGAINS.
Farms, ranches, city property and merchandise; for sale or exchange; any size, any price, anywhere. Write for large free list. **SEWELL LAND CO., Garnett, Kan.**

EASY To Make Money on Choice Lots in PLAINS, KANSAS.
I've got them at $17.50 to $50. **PAYMENTS**
JOHN W. BAUGHMAN, Plains, Kansas.
Drawer "B."

BEST TOWN TO LIVE IN.

If you would like to live in the most beautiful city in the West, with unsurpassed educational, business and religious advantages, in a city clean, progressive, where real estate values are low but steadily advancing, where living expenses are reasonable, a city with natural gas at lowest price, address the
SECRETARY of the COMMERCIAL CLUB, Topeka, Kansas.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.
Five-acre fruit, garden and poultry ranch at edge of town of 9,000. Eight-room house with three closets and two large porches. Natural gas used for light and fuel. Cistern in house and good well on place. Half block from paved street. Street car, electric light and city water in front of place. Barn for five head stock, vehicles, implements and hay. Feed room and work shop 12x24, two stories. Brooder house, 12x72, all cement floored, with 12 separate pens, for 1,000 chicks. Hen house, 12x64, for 400 layers. Entire place well arranged and fenced chicken-tight. 77 fruit trees; peaches, plums, apples, pears and cherries. Walnut, pecan and shade trees, two and one-half acres under cultivation, half acre in pasture. Reason for selling, leaving state. This snap will not be on the market long. For prices write at once to **H. KLAUMANN, Iola, Kansas.**

GOVERNMENT LAND AND ARTESIAN WATER.
How would you like to own one of Uncle Sam's farms, where we have the best climate in the United States, excellent railroad facilities and markets, rich government land, and pure artesian water in abundance? Some localities boast of one or two of these conditions, but we have them all. Did you ever stop and think how scarce government land is getting? Then why not act at once when the opportunity is before you? Mr. Renter, why not have a farm and a home of your own instead of giving all the profits to Mr. Owner? Irrigation in an artesian belt cannot be beat. Dig your well and the water comes gushing forth. No pumping, no water right to pay—you have the water there ready to put on your crops when they most need it. Land in the same altitude, in an artesian belt and under the same conditions, only developed and improved, is now selling for from $250 to $700 per acre. Why not get in on the ground floor and profit by the advancement of the land? If you are interested at all and want to know more about our proposition, call or write us at once and we will give you the details in full.
PORTALL IRRIGATED LAND CO.,
505 Murdock Bldg. Wichita, Kan.

320 Acres Well Improved, $3,500, easy terms. 320, good improvements, some alfalfa land, $4,000, terms. 320 near town, $400 down, balance crop payments.
Buxton Land Co., Utica, Ness Co., Kansas.

160 ACRES of good bottom land, four miles of Salina, no overflow, 25 acres of alfalfa, two-story, 8-room house, barn, etc. Worth $15,000, for only $12,500, if bought this month. **M. W. CAVE, Salina, Kan.**

LAND FOR MERCHANDISE

200 acres, Chautauqua Co., Kan., $6,000. $9,000 general merchandise. Want good Kansas land. Write for exchange list.
HUNTER BROS., Independence, Kan.

80 ACRES—Located 2½ miles of railroad; 7-room house, barn, other good outbuildings; 2 wells; 60 acres of corn, 10 acres bluegrass pasture, 10 acres wild grass. Price, $57.50 per acre. Terms to suit.
MANSFIELD, Ottawa, Kan.

MONEY MAKERS AND GOOD HOMES.
Lands in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas for sale. No trades. But city property and stocks of merchandise to exchange. Special bargain list.
J. F. BRADSHAW,
P. O. Box No. 46. Lenexa, Kansas.

FARM BARGAINS IN S. E. KANSAS.
Mild climate, good roads, plenty coal and timber. Price $20 to $90 acre. Buy from owner if prefer. Write for lists of about what is wanted and price will pay. Some good trades.
THE EXCHANGE, Pleasanton, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 acres fine unimproved Hartley County, Texas. Four miles station. Long time, 6 per cent. No cash payment; buyer must move on land and improve instead. Fine chance for renter or young man to get started. **JAY E. RICE, 3170 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.**

MAKE MONEY in the Dairy and Poultry business. Come to Mountain Grove, Wright County, Mo. The coming Dairy and Poultry country of the southwest. Good farm land cheap; mild winters, fine water, fine grass, good health. Write for descriptive literature. **NEIGHBORS & FRISBEE, Mountain Grove, Missouri.**

CATHOLIC FARMERS.
I have five well improved farms for sale at the owner's price, $35 to $70 per acre, within 5 miles of Scipio, Kan., in German Catholic neighborhood, running from 80 to 380 acres. No trade on these. Easy terms. Exclusive agency. Other lists free. Address **W. L. Morris, Owner's Agency, Garnett, Kansas.**

EASTERN KANSAS FARM BARGAIN.
Ninety acres, 1 mile from railroad town; 65 acres in cultivation, 5 acres in orchard and grove, balance pasture and meadow; smooth land; 5-room house, stable for six horses, corn crib, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, 1 mile to graded school, R. F. D. and phone line. A snap. Price, $3,600.
J. C. RAPP & CO., Osage City, Kansas.

FLORIDA.
Buy a home in the best part of the state. The Wauchula Development Co., Wauchula, Fla., have 54,000 acres of combination fruit and truck lands on main line of railroad. Growing season all year. No winter. Ten and twenty-acre tracts on easy payments. Will mail you beautifully illustrated booklet. Ask for it. Homeseekers' excursion December 17; third Tuesday each month regularly. Get our booklet, then take a trip to Florida. Write
L. H. SHAUGHTER, K. C. Rep.,
302 Rialto Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

LOUISIANA

OKLAHOMA AND ARKANSAS FARMS, in 40 acre tracts and up, easy terms. Write for literature on state desired. We are owners, not agents. We have 15,000 acres in Okla.; 10,000 acres in Ark., and 4,000 acres of rich Red river bottom land in La. Tenants wanted in La. Agents wanted. Address
ALLEN & HART,
308 Commercial Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

"ARKANSAS FARMS"

For high-grade farm, timber and nice lands, write
J. N. JAGGERS, Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR EXCHANGE

BUY or TRADE with us—Exchange book free. **Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kan.**

WE TRADE OR SELL ANYTHING ANYwhere. The Realty Exchange Co., 18-22 Randall Bldg., Newton, Kan.

FOR EXCHANGE—Fine 160 new imp. black limestone soil; fine location. Want good stock farm, about 320, eastern Kansas.
BYRD H. CLARK, Erie, Kansas.

120 Acres, 5 miles from town, improved, $5,200; good terms. 80, 5½ miles, improved, $4,200, terms. 2044 acres, Henry Co., Mo., $6,000 in trade, terms.
Box 2, Richmond, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Eastern Kansas: 160, improved, $50 per a; 80 improved, $3,000, $500 cash, terms; 80 improved, to trade for larger farm. **RICHMOND LAND & LOAN CO., Richmond, Kan.**

EXCHANGE that mortgage for my equity in 80 a., with 6-room house, barn, well, chicken house, 50 a. cul., 75 can be, some alfalfa, all fenced. Mortgage $3,500, at 6 per cent; equity, $3,000. School 1⅛ miles, town 3¾ miles, in Saline County. **ED A. DAVIS, Minneapolis, Kan.**

FOR WESTERN KANSAS LAND.
160 acres, well improved land close to town of 5,000. Plenty of gas. Fine alfalfa land. Want western Kansas land.
Want to buy half section smooth western Kansas land.
W. C. BRYANT, Elk City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.
240 acres in Wilson County, Kansas, 7 miles from the county seat; 60 acres in cultivation, 60 acres prairie meadow, balance pasture. 320 acres, 2 miles from town; small house and barn; 140 acres in cultivation and balance pasture. Would trade either one or both for a good stock of merchandise. **Long Bros., Fredonia, Kan.**

ONE SCHOOL TEACHER IN NORTHern Oklahoma last winter made nearly as much on the side working for us as by teaching. We have a special proposition for teachers in the small towns and rural districts. Address **Box 368, Topeka, Kan.**

Dairy Production.

Chief Rawl of the dairy division of the federal Department of Agriculture is determined to use all the power of his office in developing dairy production and in reducing the cost of producing milk and butter fat. In an address during the National Dairy Show in Chicago he insisted that more intelligent feeding methods for the dairy cows now milked in the United States would result in cutting the cost of production almost in two. It was his judgment that because of the expense of production under present methods of feeding and the consequent small profit in dairying, development along these lines generally is slow. The more profit there is in a business the more favorably inclined to that business are people generally. It is his contention that in every section of the United States are grown feeds which will produce milk and butter fat abundantly and cheaply. This condition of feeds does not exist so universally with reference to the feeding of either beef or pork. Providence seems to have favored the dairy cow throughout the universe. She can and does exist in all countries with profit to her owner when practically all other kinds of live stock fail.

He urged upon his hearers—who on that occasion were buttermakers and creamerymen—that they preach unceasingly the growth of clover, alfalfa, cow peas and the use of silage, and that these be fed liberally to an increasing number of milk cows. He argued for the building of silos as the most economical and sure method of saving and storing feed. He urged the organization of cow testing associations in order that the quality of cows now milked may be determined and that the poor cows may be displaced by the heifer calves from the best. He was strongly in favor of the organization of breeding associations by which companies of farmers may purchase at a minimum of expense to each, pure-bred deary males, and that the use of the same may improve the dairy herds.

He contended, too, that organization among business men should be made here and there throughout the United States for the purpose of conducting strictly commercial dairies, that the profits resulting from such farms might be definitely known and that as a result those having capital for investment would be induced to loan that capital to persons who would engage in strictly commercial dairy-producing enterprises. He contended that the thousand-cow dairy was practical and that in a few years we would see such dairies established on a permanent basis. He contended that the demand for dairy products and the necessity for butter, milk and cheese as an essential part of the food for the human race makes it necessary that dairy production be increased. He regards dairying as the most profitable and permanent phase of farm industry.

Live Stock Did It.

To the average man who thinks of the possibilities of attaining prosperity on a farm, the least unit that occurs to him is the quarter section. If it is suggested that others make money on small tracts he at once thinks of some specialized form of intensive farming which really should be classified as dairying, or market gardening, or horticulture. Yet it is possible for a man to make a living, attain a competence for his old days and increase the value of his farm on a much smaller tract by straight farming. A recent trip up the Kansas River valley from Topeka showed us in one case a handsome farm residence with a commodious barn, both nicely painted and kept in good repair, with other necessary buildings which were far better than we have seen on some very large farms, and yet which were put there by the owner, who started as a renter, paid for his farm, erected these buildings and never owned or farmed more than 80 acres. He always made his farm carry all of the live-stock possible and now the live-stock is carrying the farm. His specialty, if he had any, was in the breeding of horses, though he always raised hogs and chickens.

A little farther up the valley is another farmer who has a large house with a better equipment but on a smaller farm. This man has made his home, graduated his only child at the Agricultural College and attained a rank for brains among his fellows and a standing of financial integrity that is second to none and has never owned or operated more than the 40 acres of land on which he has lived for more than a quarter century. He does not do dairying, truck farming or any other special form of cultivation. He raises corn and alfalfa, rotating his fields with the small grain and feeding his crops to his live-stock.

HORTICULTURE



State Horticultural Society Program.

The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, Walter Wellhouse, Secretary, will be held in Representative Hall, Capitol Building, Topeka, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 18, 19 and 20. Here is the program:

December 18, 1:30 p. m.: "Hardy Shrubs for Kansas," E. F. A. Reinisch, Superintendent of Parks, Topeka; "Trees for Street and Yard Planting and Their Care," Prof. C. A. Scott, State Forester Manhattan; "The Ben Davis Apple," Louis Erb, Orchardist, Cedar Gap, Mo.; "The Pollination of Apples and Pears," Geo. H. West, Fruit Grower, Colorado Springs, Colo.

December 18, 7:30 p. m.: Adress of Welcome, Hon. John S. Dawson, Attorney General; Response to Address of Welcome, President E. G. Hoover; Address, Frank Strong, Chancellor University of Kansas; "Adaptability," L. A. Goodman, President American Pomological Society.

December 19, 9 a. m.: Report of Officers and Committees; "Some Results of Spraying in 1912," J. H. Merrill, Assistant Entomologist, Manhattan; "How the Government Experiments Have Helped the Growers in Southern Kansas," W. D. McComas, Superintendent of the Thomas Orchards, Wichita.

December 19, 1:30 p. m.: Election of Officers; "Orchard Soil Management," Prof. S. A. Beach, Vice Dean of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa; "Improvement of Market Conditions for Horticultural products," Prof. Geo. O. Greene, Assistant Horticulturist, State Agricultural College, Manhattan; "Orchard Irrigation," Sheridan Ploughe, Hutchinson.

December 19, 7:30 p. m.: "Prunning," Illustrated Lecture, E. H. Favor, Associate Editor Fruit-Grower; "The Use of Dynamite in Horticulture," Illustrated Lecture by Randall Waugh, St. Louis, Mo.

December 20, 9:30 a. m.: "Production and Distribution," Edwin Snyder, Topeka; "Horticulture and Agriculture in the High School," Prof. C. H. Withington, Topeka; "Dewberries," J. C. Banta, Fruit Grower, Topeka.

Winter Protection of Plants.

Our climatic conditions are such that many valuable ornamental plants can be grown if a little extra attention is given in protecting them for winter. The soil and climate in most parts of the state are favorable for plants to grow rapidly, and it is in some cases a difficult problem to have this plant wood thoroughly mature when winter begins.

A careful gardener will collect in late fall such material as straw, cornstalks, burlap or any coarse material of a similar nature and wrap the plants with the same. Some of the reasons for protecting plants in the winter are as follows:

1. To protect from extremely low temperatures and cold winds.

2. To prevent the breaking of branches or vines by the action of the wind.

3. To avoid alternate freezing and thawing.

4. To prevent freezing and breaking of plant tissues.

5. To prevent sun-scald.

6. To prevent the breaking of plants by heavy snow.

7. To protect the plant from extra early growth in the spring, which sometimes occurs, due to the extra warm days at this time.

It is necessary in all forms of winter protection of plants to see that the protection is removed at the right time in the spring. A good guide for removing this is by observing the activity of plants which have not been protected. If the covering is left on too long the tissues become very soft and the plants are subject to injury by excessive heat or cold, while if taken off too soon they may be frozen to such an extent that the tissues are broken or the entire cellular moisture lost.

Kansas' Apple Business.

The man who sprayed his orchard should not have rushed his good apples to market in September and October. He should have picked carefully, graded honestly, packed neatly, and should have put some boxes of choice apples in barns for the November market and others in cellars for the December and January market. There was no need of a single good bushel of apples being fed to hogs or even sold cheap. Kansas had a bountiful crop of apples this year but good apples are scarce in the United States even now and are selling at $1 a bushel. The crop was marketed too quickly. Farmers should have kept a part of their crop for winter markets. Within sixty days apples will be selling for $1.50 a bushel. These are the conclusions of J. H. Miller, dean of the division of college extension in the Kansas Agricultural College, who has taken a look ahead.

"Kansas orchardists and farmers can learn a good deal from this season's apple business," said Mr. Miller. "First, not one-half of the farmers who have had apples to sell sprayed their fruit and hence did not have, except in few cases, a very large proportion of good fruit. Second, only a small proportion of apple growers in Kansas seem to know how to grade and pack their apples for market. Mind, apple growers except in three places, did not organize to handle their apples in a businesslike way. Spraying has become an absolute necessity and the farmer who will not spray his trees may as well cut his trees or sell his farm to a man who will attend to the orchard.

"And one might as well go to town with a twenty-pound jar of butter, peddle it around and dig out a pound for a customer as to try to sell apples from a wagon. Both of these methods belong to the pioneer days. A man who has a car of steers to sell doesn't try to peddle them around and sell at retail but ships them to a market. He who has a car of apples to sell must ship them to a market and he must find out where that market is or depend on some agency to do this for him. If he has a good article to sell he must put it in shape for the market. Then the wisdom of organization is most apparent. Organization means systems and rules and a business agent.

WHAT FERTILIZERS ARE WORTH

The real and relative value of one ton each of several fertilizers are given by the Illinois College of Agriculture:

	Nitrogen	Potash (Potassium)	Phosphorous (or acid)	Phosphoric	Value.
	Pounds				
Fresh farm manure	10	10	2	4.6	$ 2.34
Wood ashes (unbleached)	...	100	10	23	7.20
Raw bone meal	8	...	180	412	33.00
Steamed bone meal	20	...	250	572	33.60
Acidulated bone meal	40	...	140	320	22.80
Acid phosphate	...	...	125	286	15.00
Slag phosphate	...	...	100	229	19.20
Rock phosphate	...	...	250	572	30.00
Dried Blood	280	...	...	...	42.00
Sodium nitrate	310	...	...	...	46.50
Ammonium sulphate	400	...	...	...	60.00
Potassium Chloride (muriate of Potash)	...	840	...	...	50.40
Potassium sulphate (sulphate of potash)	...	800	...	...	48.00
Kanit	...	200	...	...	12.00

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." The names of people [illegible] for sale limited to one unit or number [illegible] using [illegible] of other people [illegible] buyers read the classified ads" months [illegible] Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 4 cents a word for one week; 8 cents a word for two weeks; 12 cents a word for three weeks; 14 cents a word for four weeks. [illegible] four weeks, the rate is 3½ cents a word per week. [illegible] All "ads" set in uniform style, no display. [illegible] display counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED [illegible] of charge for two weeks, not [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Colo., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for coming year. Examinations now on. Full information. Write Ozment, 44 R., St. Louis.

500 MEN 18 TO 45 YEARS OLD WANTED at once for Electric Railway Motormen and Conductors; $70 to $150 a month; no experience necessary; [illegible] no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Dept. O., care of Kansas Farmer.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 350,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEmale; make big money selling our lands in small tracts on the monthly payment plan. The lands sell themselves; the investor doubles his money. Liberal commissions. Write today. Nathan Q. Tanquary, Ft. Stockton, Texas.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS OPEN TO men and women. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'lay-offs.' Parcels Post means thousands of postal appointments. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-86, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM BY man and wife, not foreign; central Kansas preferred; experienced middle aged farmers. Address Route 1, Box 100, Palisade, Colo.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED GUERNSEY cows. H. W. Wigman, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE — 12 REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian bull calves from 8 months to 1 month. Fred Trumpy, Clarno, Wis.

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULL, COMing 3 years old. Phone 2485N, 1. H. T. Jackson, Route 6, Topeka, Kan.

MILK GOATS FOR SALE CHEAP. Carson James, R. F. D. 1, Box 64, Galena, Kans.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED JERSEY BULL calves at farmers' prices. M. M. Sweetman, Room 316 American Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE — 25 COWS AND HEIFERS, full blood Shorthorns. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE 3-YEAR-OLD and one yearling Shorthorn bull, both nicely bred. Moderate prices. J. M. Rhodes, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL—SEVEN MONTHS old, fine individual, three-quarters white. Sire has 7 A. R. O. sisters. Pure bred but not registered. Cheap at $45. Sunflower Herd, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 405 Filmore St., Topeka, Kan.

SHEEP

CHEYENNE SPRINGS FARM REGISTered Shropshire sheep. Prices right, quality the best. Stock for sale at all times. D. E. Gilbert, Beloit, Kansas.

HONEY.

CALIFORNIA HONEY — SAMPLE, 10c. Leaflet free quoting prices, freight prepaid. Agents wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

DOGS.

GREYHOUNDS—EXTRA GOOD. JOHN Noble, Riley, Kan.

HOUNDS THAT GET THE GAME. SEND 2-cent stamp for prices. J. L. Rash, Centerville, Kan.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN MULEFOOT BOARS. Write me at once. J. Rimge, Concordia, Mo.

MULEFOOT BOARS FOR SALE. WRITE me at once. A. L. Smarr, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERsey spring boars, farmers' prices. S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, $1.00 and $1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Perrenoud, Humboldt, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.—MORE PREMIUMS won in 1911 than any breeder in United States. Pigs in pairs. Bred sows for sale. Zene G. Hadley, Wilmington, Ohio.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED—A FARM AND STOCK [illegible] cash. Will not be [illegible] Box M, Emporia, Kansas.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICK FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., D 4, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES CENTRAL FARM in Arkansas which we are offering cheap. Write for description. Brown & Lee, Camden, Ark.

120 ACRES RICH, DEEP LAND; 100 IN cultivation, balance timbered, [illegible] no rocks; 1 mile railroad; $12 per acre; 10 down. Sessions Bros., Winthrop, Ark.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS — IMproved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK FARM BARgains along the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna. Catalogue free. Billings Farm Agency, Apalachin, Tioga Co., New York.

I HAVE 160 ACRES IN MEADE COUNTY, Kan., for sale or trade at a bargain, by owner. S. M. Armstrong, Great Falls, Montana, Box 200.

FOR SALE—120 ACRES OZARK LAND with improvements fine for chickens. Price $1600. C. H. Fitzgerald, 3666 Finney Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

UNTIL FEB. FINE PANHANDLE FARM (half section) with stock, machinery, etc., ready for business, for value of land, or will sell land separate. G. J. Branstine, Owner, Higgins, Texas.

FARMS WANTED—WE HAVE DIRECT buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 42 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

EIGHTY ACRES ALFALFA, $4,800 — Hamilton County, Kansas. Rich Arkansas River bottom land, about 1 mile from Kendall (main line Santa Fe Ry.); good fence, no buildings. $1,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. James L. Lombard, Owner, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA—40 ACRE FARM, orange and grapefruit grove, situated on large lake, ten roomed bungalow, house for help; boathouse, etc.; fishing and hunting; clay roads; telephone, schools and churches within easy reach; price, including [illegible] crop, $65000. E. Geary, Leesburg, Fla.

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, WELL IMproved, 8 miles from town; 45 acres broke; mostly all bottom land; 7 acres of timber, oak and walnut, balance good pasture land watered by a fine spring. Price, $30 per acre. Terms easy. Must sell quick. J. B. Hume, Bushong, Kansas.

OREGON ALMANAC FREE—144 PAGES. Official publication of the Oregon State immigration Commission. Complete and authentic information on every county of Oregon, its farms, climate and opportunities. Special questions answered with painstaking detail. Portland Commercial Club, Room 715, Portland, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS; THEY MAY bring you wealth; 64-page Patent Book free. Fitzgerald & Co., 841 F. St., Washington, D. C. Established 1880.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—TO BUY PURE-BRED SHETland pony. Must be safe for children and not over six or under two years old. Address with full description and photograph if possible, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

CHRISTMAS TREES FROM 25 CENTS to $4 each. Wreathing, holly, moss, mistletoe, etc. Write for prices. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

WE SELL FANCY ONIONS AND POTAtoes, 75 cents a bushel; sweet potatoes, 90c; cabbage, $1 cwt.; alfalfa honey, $3.50, 24-rack cases. We pay 14c for turkeys, 10c for springs and heavy hens, 14c for broilers. Coops loaned free. Write us. Cope's Sales System, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONEERS.—WM. B. CARPENTER, Real Estate Auctioneer, president Missouri Auction School, 1400 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST

R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County. Taken Up—One cow 3 years old, red, one white spot on left shoulder, bob tail, on November 16, 1912, by C. O. Cole.

EYMAN PHILBUS—COUNTY CLERK, Comanche County. Taken up—1 stag, red, underbit on left ear, by J. A. Lightner, Coldwater, Kansas, on Dec. 2nd, 1912.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, POTtawatomie County. Taken Up—By Joseph Whiteg, Westmoreland, Kansas, on November 8, 1912, one cow, light red, bar on left hip and two notches in left ear. Appraised value, $40.

C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, WAbaunsee County, Kansas. Taken Up—November 15, 1912, by Perry Bros. of Alta Vista, Kan., one red steer about 3 years old, branded S, hay hook and slash, all on left side of hip. Valued at $20.

HORSES AND MULES

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares

PERCHERONS—BELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.



JACKS AND JENNETS

12 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa.

JERSEY CATTLE

FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD
No. 86252

The 1912 Grand Champion at Waterloo Dairy Congress, the biggest dairy show that was ever held in the United States. The only Grand Champion bull whose dam was also the National Butter Champion of the breed producing 935.62 pounds of butter from 13248 pounds of milk.

Every dairyman has at least one cow in his herd from which he would like to have a bull calf, if only he could pick out as sire some great dairy bull, that could meet all his requirements. I believe that Financial Countess Lad more than fills the bill. He sold for $2500.00 when 90 days old. The most that was ever paid for a bull calf of this age as a two-year-old he sold again for $5000.00 and of course his development was unknown, but now in his four-year-old form he is in full bloom and he is the greatest dairy and show bull living.

Service will be offered 15 cows and the cows kept free of charge until cow is safe in milk. Service fee will be $50.00 and no cow accepted that has not dropped a living calf during the past year.

I have a few choice bull calves that I will trade for heifers of equal breeding.

J. E. JONES, NOWATA, OKLA

FOR SALE—A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and keeps cheese records. FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS

Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

REGISTERED cows, heifers and bull calves sired by imp. Stockwell's Black Prince, Golden Crown's Fox, Golden Peter, Fox of Baltimore, Ada's Beau, Golddust Marigold and Forfarshire's Masterpiece. One extra good yearling bull.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages.
H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
Cows and heifers, bred by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.

RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls and heifers, both bred and open, for sale. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

PURE SCOTCH HERD BULL FOR SALE
—One that we have been using in the herd; 2 years old and a splendid individual. Nine other choice bulls of different ages, also cows and heifers, in calf or otherwise. No Poland Chinas for sale until we raise more. Inspection solicited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS

Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale

Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 months old. Prices, $75 to $100, for quick sale.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.
Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 - BULLS - 40

Pure-bred registered Holstein bull calves, from 1 to 12 months old. An extra choice lot. Most of them sired by our great herd bulls, and many of them out of high record cows. Our prices are bed rock. We are short of room and must sell at least 20 of them in the near future. Send for price list.
WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.—Having bought entire one of the largest and best producing dairy herds in Shawnee County, I am now offering them in any number in connection with my heifers. They are all under 8 years, mostly 3 to 6 years old. Heavy milkers and heavy springers. Nearly 100 head to select from. These cattle are very high grade. Also bulls, any age, both high grade and registered.
IRA ROMIG, Station B, Topeka, Kan.

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.
My Holstein herd bull, sired by a brother of Colantha 4th's Johanna. His dam has a 20-pound record. He won second prize at Waterloo and third prize at National Dairy Show, Chicago, as a yearling.
Frank Buzard, Route 3, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
100 head of strictly high-grade well-grown heifers coming 2 and 3 years old that are bred to registered bulls. Also two carloads of young high-grade cows due to calve in March and April, tuberculin tested.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEAKLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 111, Brattleboro, Vt.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.
Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS

A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.
Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Aarrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

Holsteins.
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

Polled Durhams.
Jan. 2—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 30—C. W. Jones, Solomon, Kan.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 14—C. M. Porter, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 17—E. H. Gifford, Lewiston, Neb.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.

Berkshires.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Combination Sale.
Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

A special bargain in the Mediterranean breeds, the great egg-layers, can be procured from Otis H. Crow, Hutchinson, Kans., who is about to move to Rocky Ford, Colo., and wishes to sell out all his birds. For several years Mr. Crow has shown his birds at the State Fairs and State Shows and has taken hundreds, if not thousands of premiums. He has good stock and will give you a square deal. See his adv. elsewhere in this issue.

Hartman Writes.

A letter from J. J. Hartman, our Poland China advertiser at Elmo, Kansas, says: "The hog business is just fine, it keeps me busy making crates and answering inquiries." Mr. Hartman is one of the best breeders in the west. He breeds the strictly big type kind, he is a young man of energy and character and well deserves the splendid success he is meeting with in this business. He states further that the demand is strong for both boars and gilts. However Mr. Hartman is always on the job and has plenty of stock with which to fill his orders. When writing him please mention Kansas Farmer.

A Jersey Opportunity.

There are many dairymen and milk farmers who do not feel warranted in buying a high class bull but who would like to have a bull calf from some famous sire that is "bred in the purple." Such an opportunity exists in the offer of the service of Financial Countess Lad 56252 by J. E. Jones, Nowata, Oklahoma. This bull sold for $2,500 at three months old and for $5000 as a 2-year-old. He is a grand champion and his dam is a National Butter Champion on her record of 935.62 pounds of butter from 13248 pounds of milk in one year. Please note the advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Fulton Big Polands.

This week we start advertising for the old reliable Big Type Poland China breeder, W. F. Fulton, of Waterville, Kansas. Mr. Fulton has a lot on hand and puts them on the bargain counter as follows: Big, husky, smooth, spring boars of the very biggest blood lines at $30 each, shipped on approval to responsible parties; about thirty extra choice July and August pigs of both sexes at $15 each or a pair at $25. Mr. Fulton has some of the best breeding in his herd that can be found in any herd in the country, including A. Wonder and Expansion. Recently he showed at the Blue Rapids Stock Show and won a lot of firsts and seconds. Mr. Fulton also offers unregistered but pure bred Jersey cows at $80 per head. When writing please mention Kansas Farmer.

Fitz For Hunters.

A Fitz hunting garment means a large, roomy cut garment, made by experienced operators. The Fitz catalogue says they have been leaders in gaming goods since 1895 and the Fitz guarantee goes with every garment. The eight-ounce tan duck coat is the leader, and the ten-ounce fine tan duck leather bound hunting coat is the classiest coat on the market. Now is the time for Corduroys. Burnham-Munger-Root corduroys compare with any in the country. They have quality, size, style, finish and all coats have our patent zero collar. Nothing but high-grade, soft-finished cloths used. Remember that when you buy a Fitz suit, you can buy any part of these suit combinations ten years from today. It pays to buy Fitz hunters' suits and corduroys. You get your money's worth all the time. Made in Kansas City.

ANGUS CATTLE

High Class Angus Bulls

Six Angus bulls and a few females for sale. Choicest breeding. 230 in herd headed by Undulata Blackcap Ito 2d, Black Lad 2d and Woodlawn Blackbird Prince, all Blackbirds. None better. Prices right.
C. D. and E. F. CALDWELL,
Burlington Junction, Mo.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

GUERNSEY Bulls For Sale

Two registered bulls, one mature ready for service; one bull calf; exceptional breeding; extra individuals.
G. L. COLE, Marshfield, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

20 Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
Auctioneer
Wellington - - Kansas

J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

R. L. HARRIMAN
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Bunceton, Mo.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

Bear's Hampshires.

A. M. Bear, owner of the Eclipse herd of Hampshire swine at Medora, Kan., changes his advertisement this week to offer some sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. He writes: "I have a fine bunch of sows and have had good sales this fall. The whole herd is doing fine and we have had no disease in this section this fall. The blood of Gen. Allen 1061 and Pat Malloy 1415 predominates in the sow herd." Kindly mention Kansas Farmer when writing

POLAND CHINAS

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 head of March and April pigs, sired by Major B. Hadley, the 1,000-pound champion at the American Royal, 1911, and Giant Wonder, the best son of A Wonder, out of a Glantess sow. Spring boars and gilts priced reasonable for quick sale. Write at once.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer;" 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

Highview Breeding Farm

Home of the Old Original Big Spotted Polands.

The largest registered herd of big-boned spotted Polands on earth, if you like the kind of our forefathers.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box M, Jamesport, Missouri.

STRAUS SPOLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. **R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.**

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. **J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.**

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Choice boars $30 each, shipped on approval to responsible parties. 30 Aug. farrow, $25 per pair, $15 each, for thirty days. Extra individuality. The 1000 kind. **W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.**

IMMUNE SUMMER PIGS.

Fifty choice big-type Poland China summer and fall pigs, both sexes, at popular prices. Express prepaid.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

30—BIG POLAND CHINA PIGS—30

Tops of my spring crop, sired by First Quality and out of Expansion sows. Satisfactory prices.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. **BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.**

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec.-Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.



Tried sows and gilts for sale, bred for spring farrow. A few fall pigs left.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 8, Inman, Kansas.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. **CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.**

FIELD NOTES

Lee Bros. Percheron Sale.

At Manhattan, Kansas, on December 17 next, there will be held a Percheron sale in Agricultural College Sale Pavilion which should attract buyers from far and near. Lee Bros., of Harveyville, Kansas, will include in this sale offering the cream crop of Percherons with which they won so many honors in the big state fairs and at the American Royal. It is not often that one sale contains a grand champion mare and a grand champion team of mares from the American Royal, but this is what will be found in the Lee Bros. offering. There are also plenty of other good things in this sale and whether you need a stallion or a mare, a prize winner or one which has never been shown, you can but get out ahead in the knowledge that the horse offered were either sired by or bred to one of the four greatest Percheron stallions now living in the world. Of these four great sires two imported Casino heads the Lee Bros. herd, imported Casino heads the Robinson herd at Townsend, Kan., thus giving two of these world champion horses to Kansas. Remember that the date is Dec. 17, the place is Manhattan, Kansas, and that this sale will be followed on December 19 by the J. C. Robinson sale at Towanda, Kansas. Catalogs are now ready for the asking.

Robinson's Percheron Sale.

At Towanda, Kansas, on December 19, J. C. Robinson will sell 50 head of the famous Whitewater Falls Percherons. This will be Mr. Robinson's fifteenth sale and the attractions which he offers this time are superior to those ever offered before even in those previous sales in which national and world's records were broken. In very few Percheron sales are so many imported animals offered as will be included in the Robinson sale. Add to this fact that a considerable number of the younger animals were sired by the great imported Casino, 1st prize Percheron at the St. Louis World's Fair, and that many of the mares will be bred to him and the inducements to buyers could not well have been made stronger. The four greatest Percheron stallions now living in any country are Carnot 66666 (66666) owned by W. S. Corsa, White Hall, Ill.; Calyso 25017 (((44577) owned by McMillan and Sons, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Scipion 27123 (43667) owned by Lee Bros., Harveyville, and Casino (27830) (45462) owned by J. C. Robinson. Two of these greatest stallions are owned in Kansas and it is from their herd that the Lee Bros. and Robinson sales will be made. Catalogs are ready and free for the asking.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Physicians Say Colds Are Unnecessary.

The right time to cure a cold is before you get it or rather before it gets you. An interview with a representative list of physicians has developed the fact that colds are mostly due to two things, too warm dressing that permits the body to prespire and thus lay itself open to sudden chills, and the stifling of the skin by underwear that is non-porus and that prevents the skin from breathing. It is unnecessary to dress in either of these ways. The man who exercises his good sense when he buys his underwear will be warmly enough clad without clumsy, bulky outer clothes even in the severest weather and his skin will not have its breath choked off by a blanket of solid insulation. Wright's Health Underwear is a fabric of closely woven wool thread, and into this is knitted in loops a fine, warm fleece that goes next the body. These lops permit the warmed air to circulate next to the skin and they provide for the capillary absorption of perspiration. Wright's Health Underwear gives thorough satisfaction. It is durable. It fits the body like a second skin. It is elastic and gives with every bodily movement. It never loses its shape or fit. It cures colds by preventing them. Ask for Wright's Health Underwear at the stores and see what a beautiful fabric it is. Insist on seeing the genuine. Wright's success has brought out numberless imitators.
Mr. Bear.

What to Give Father or Brother for Christmas.

Give him useful presents. The more us he will have for them the better he will like them. "But," says the good wife, "he has a good coat, cap, mittens, neckties and handkerchiefs. What can I give him that he will appreciate?"

Just before Christmas your ears are wide open to catch any suggestion or hint as to what he wants. But men don't generally say. They like to be surprised. The time to hear what men want is during the harvest season. Then he mentions a great many things he wants. Recall ever having heard father say with much vehemence: "I'd give a dollar for a good screw driver" when the barn door blew loose? Remember how brother wished he had a brace and bit to fix that broken wagon tongue? A piece of wood bolted above and below the break would have fixed it. He couldn't get that load of grain under cover and before morning it was soaked with rain. Just go back. Think of the times when father and brother were rushed to death trying to get the crops in before they got wet or touched by frost. Then it seemed that everything broke simple because they didn't have the tools to make repairs.

There is nothing on earth that they need more than a good set of tools. And you can get good tools at such reasonable prices. If you wish, put in a little more money and give a more complete set to father and brother together. They will both use them anyway. Don't make the mistake of buying cheap, nicely painted tools. It is not paint and shine you want.

The best guaranteed tools cost no more than some ordinary tools. You don't have to know anything about tools yourself to select the best. Simply tell the hardware man you want to get a cabinet of "Keen Kutter" tools for "hubby." He will show you cabinets of tools at various prices. There will surely be an outfit at just about the amount you want to pay. Every "Keen Kutter" tool is tested for finish, sharpness, temper, strength, accuracy and balance. The name "Keen Kutter" on a tool means that if it does not prove satisfactory in every way it can be returned and your money refunded or, if you wish, exchanged for a perfect tool. There are no better tools made.

"Keen Kutter" cabinets are well made of selected woods and nicely finished. Each is provided with a lock and two keys, so father and brother can each have one. There is a place for each tool in the cabinet. Some have a drawer for small tols, nails, screws and bolts.

See your dealer about a "Keen Kutter" cabinet next time you go to town. If he has none in stock, ask him to send for one, or write the Simmons Hardware Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares.

120 Head to Select From.

Our stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and expositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, consumed the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES

On account of shortage of entrance crop we are [illegible] Extra, I am shipping 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers to [illegible] in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to parties that can use carload lots. All tuberculin tested and [illegible] for sale.

ROCK BROOK FARM, Station B, Omaha, Nebraska.

PARK & FIRKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS.

Imported and American-bred stallions. All blacks and grays, all registered in P. S. of America. Some ton 3-year-olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri Mammoth Jacks from 15 to 15½ hands high, heavy boned and good [illegible]. Everything with sale breeding guarantee. Farm [illegible] north of Kansas City, on Rock Island Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on Burlington Railroad.

J. E. PARK AND A. A. FIRKINS, CAMERON, MO.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares, also mammoth jacks. Five-year-old horses weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,650 to 1,975; yearlings weighing 1,425. We have an extra good lot of big, high-class jacks. We give a safe breeding guarantee with every animal and we price our stock well worth the money.

JOHN W. WADDILL, Brashear, Missouri.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to a 400-pound ram. Some nice HOLSTEIN bull calves, with several 30-pound records backing. Get busy and write me.

C. A. NELSON.

KENT'S IOWA HERD 100 boars for sale, 50 fall and yearlings, most of them sired by that famous old boar, Combination 12313. Fifty spring boars sired by other State Fair prize winners. Also choice sows bred for fall farrow. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS F. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

Dean's Mastodon Polands. The big-boned type, will weigh when mature 800 to 1,000 pounds. Bred sows all sold. ALL IMMUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE IMMUNE. Phone, Dearborn; station, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Thirty-five head of large-type, heavy-boned spring boars for sale. They have great size, and quality too. Out of sires sired by Big Tecumseh 32865, the hog that made the big type famous. Sired by the half-ton O's Jumbo, Big Tecumseh 2d and Chief Price 2d. If you are in need of a good boar, I can please you.

JOHN O'CONNELL, MALCOM, NEB.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

SALINE COUNTY HERD

Pedigreed Duroc Jersey Swine. The prize winning kind—one extra good herd boar, Col. I Am, for sale; also some choice bred sows and gilts; also fall pigs, either sex—not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, **G. V. BUSH, Marshall, Mo.**

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM, Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. **CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.**

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. **ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.**

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

Boar Changes Hands.

Mr. W. T. Fitch, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder living at Minneapolis, Kansas, has sold to Leon Carter, of Asherville, Kansas, his great breeding boar, "River Bend Col." Mr. Carter bought a sow bred to this boar a year ago from Mr. Fitch and has been anxious to own him ever since he found out his great ability as a sire. River Bend Col. was sired by R. B. Col, he by Haunci Coy by Prince of Cols. He is a great sire and will have a good home with the outstanding "Dreamland Col." River Bend Col has certainly made good in the Fitch herd and sired the pigs that won 1st, 2d and 3d prizes at Ottawa county fair last year in the under six months class. He was also sire of Champion and Grand Champion board at same fair.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Choice bred sows and gilts for sale. Herd boars Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. Also spring pigs by the boars mentioned.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kansas.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Am entirely sold out on spring boars, but will have something choice to offer a little later. **R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.**

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. Cs.

Service boars all sold, but am breeding a splendid lot of gilts. Choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. Special prices on fall pigs.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

LAMER'S PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KAN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, '12



We will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, December 27, 1912, fifty-seven (57) head of imported and home-grown mares and stallions, consisting of:

24 Mares (2 to 5 years old), in foal.
7 "Yearling" Mares.
12 "Suckling" Colts.
10 Stallions (2 to 5 years old).
3 "Yearling" Stallions.
1 Imported Hackney Stallion.

This consignment of horses was very carefully selected by me during the past summer, and I can say, without the least hesitancy, that they are as good, or better,a lot as will be offered at public auction this winter.

Our Aged Mares are all in foal by the best stallions in the country, and I can assure you that I bought only the kind that would build up a reputation for myself and establish a foundation of a family of horses.

We also have forty Percheron and Belgian stallions in the stables, from 2 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, that we are offering at private sale.

DATE OF SALE, DECEMBER 27, 1912
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

P. S.—ON THE FOLLOWING DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912—WE WILL SELL 100 HEAD OF GRADE FARM MARES AND MULES.

C. W. LAMER & CO,. - SALINA, KAN.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)
Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.
Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

MR. STALLION BUYER!

I WANT YOU TO COME TO EMPORIA, KANSAS
and visit my barns. Let me show you the best lot of Percheron and Belgian Stallions you ever saw for the money.

WE HAVE THE GOODS
An unusual variety from which to select. All we ask is a chance to show the goods. You will say the price is right. **That is why it is hard ot get away from Wiley's without buying a stallion.** Look at all the horses you can before you come. **Wiley gives a gilt-edge guarantee** and meets all competition, quality considered. For full particulars write

L. R. WILEY, Breeding Farm, Elmdale, Kansas.
EMPORIA, KANSAS Sale Barns, Emporia, Kansas.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address.
W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.
The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,360 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.
WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50
Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want. **BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.**

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.
EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.

We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices low.** We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SHROPSHIRE RAM?

If Not You Cannot Afford to be Without One

Our unequaled facilities for breeding sheep enable us to offer biggest values. American-bred yearlings at $25, imported yearlings at $35, well-matured January lambs at special prices. Also a choice selection of ewes, all ages, to be bred and shipped this fall. An early order insures choicest individuals, so write us today. We guarantee satisfaction.

HENLEY RANCH, 8000 Acres, Greencastle, Mo.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

Both imported and American bred, and all mated to the best imported rams obtainable. These rams have won many important English prizes, as well as the most coveted American blue ribbons, and now head the flocks at Henley Ranch.

Our flocks are large and we can offer you the best values on all classes of Shropshires. We absolutely guarantee all stock shipped. Place your order with us early, while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

FRANK IAMS' 1912 IMPORTED HORSES

Ikey Buyer:—
Get into **"Iams' Money-Saving Game."** See Iams and his **"Peaches and Cream"** Imported Stallions, "Prize Winners," that he sells at **$1,000 and $1,400** (few higher) Imported Mares—**"Topnotchers"**—at **$700 and $1,000.**
"Ikey," be a **"Wise Guy"** Buy **"Show Horses"** of **Iams**—who has crossed the Ocean **50 times** for horses and **sold 4,444 Registered Horses.** **"Iams' 30 years of success"** makes him a safe man to buy from at **Special Low Democratic prices.** "Everybody Is Doing It."



IAMS AND PEACHES AND CREAM PERCHERON PARIS WINNERS.

Of big, classy, wide-as-a-wagon, **"Peaches and Cream"** imported stallions and mares [illegible] Paul, Neb., by **"special train,"** December 15, 1912. **"Ikey Boy,"** smile, and Iams hundreds of customers **"will sit up and take notice"** that Iams, the **"King Bee"** horseman, is still in "horse business" and good for 50 years, as the **"Peaches and Cream"** horseman. Iams hypnotizes buyers with "real drafters" at bargain prices, and having **"the goods"** as advertised. Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are **"boosting Iams"** by their **"knocks"** and making him on **"Easy street"** and known as the **"millionaire horseman."** Iams is selling these big, fancy, **"Black Boys and Girls" cheaper** than ever before. **Or more and better horses for the money—$1,000 and $1,400** (few higher). Iams is in Europe buying

"100 PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES"

They are two to five years old, weight 1,700 to 2,500 pounds, 80 per cent blacks, 60 per cent ton horses. **All "registered," approved and inspected by Governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped O. K."** All **"sound," "bell-ringers"** (**"Iams' kind"**—need no **"State Law"** to make **"them sound"**). Many Paris prize winners, big flash actors. They are **"eye openers"**—larger and better horses than you see elsewhere—big **"business propositions"** that make **"the wheels"** work fast under a **"live buyer's hat."** **"Georgie, dear,"** Iams, the business horseman of 30 years' experience, made a **"big killing"** by buying his **100 stallions and mares in France and Belgium** in October and November, 1912. War scare, bad **"crops,"** close money and **Iams' "cash"** caused the **"topnotchers and prize winners"** to be thrown **on the market** (as the **best horses and prize winners** are not sold in Europe until the last part of the season). Iams will give his buyers the benefit of his **"good luck"** in buying." "Ikey Boy," "come on down town"—sing **Iams'** song—**"Everybody Is Doing It."**

BUY "TOPNOTCHERS OF IAMS AND SAVE $1,000"

Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. He keeps the **"gang guessing."** His daily **"horse show"** will be a day of **"pleasure and profit"** and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only **"topnotchers"** and **"crack business stallions"** and **"mares."** He handles no International **"tail ends," no "auction stuff"** or peddlers' stallions—no American-bred full bloods of **questionable breeding—(only imported horses).** Iams has the **"real pure drafters"** and makes every **statement good.** Buy of Iams and you won't get **"stung" in horse or price.** **"Dollie D.,"** waltz me around once again, **"Ikey,"** and land me at Iams' four importing barns and box office filled to the roof with **"Big Black Boys and Girls" at "reduced prices."** All the world knows Iams, the **big horseman,** who sells Iams' "Peaches and Cream" **"brand"** of draft horses. 1912 was Iams' **best business year.** 1913 promises to be a **"bumper year"** to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to his customers in 1912. **"Watch his smoke"** in 1913. Iams' 30 years of successful horse business makes him a safe man to do business with.

HE SELL HORSES "ON HONOR"---A BOY OR LADY

Can buy as cheap as a man. Iams is the **"square deal"** horseman. Buyers will find every statement in his **advertisement** or **catalog** as represented or you get the $500 **Iams** hangs up. **Iams guarantees to sell you a better stallion at $1,000 and $1,400** (**few higher**) than are sold to **"stock companies"** at $2,500 and $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee, pays freight on horse and **fare of one buyer.** He can furnish $1,500 insurance at **cost. Iams buys and sells** every stallion himself—saves buyers all **middlemen's profits.** He buys stallions by **"train load."** He speaks **the languages** (saving 20 per cent). He is not in **"stallion trust."** He pays no "slick salesman" commissions. He has no two to ten partners to share profits. He **pays cash** for horses and sells **"topnotchers" by "hot"** advertising and having **"the goods."** "Big Ikey," leave your happy home, December 15, 1912, or after, and buy a **"top stallion"** and pair or imported mares that bring colts that sell at $500. **"Papa,"** don't let those **"auction men" "hand you a lemon"** in one of those **"so-called" "American Full Bloods"** with questionable breeding. Buy an imported stallion or mare of **Iams** that is **"branded"** and you will **"wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes"** fit all buyers—you won't leave Iams without a horse. **He sells horses to all.** Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog. Iams' **guarantees** are backed by **"half million dollars."** References: **First National** and **Omaha National Banks,** Omaha; Citizens State, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big add space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

FIELD NOTES

Frank Searle, owner of the famous Sunflower herd of Holsteins at Oskaloosa, Kan., has a fine 7-months bull calf for sale, whose sire has 7 O. R. O. sisters.

Weisner Claims Date.

T. J. Weisner, the well known and reliable big-type breeder of Poland Chinas at Sabetha, Kan., authorizes us to claim February 12 for his annual bred sow sale. Mr. Weisner reports a prosperous season and promises his old customers and any new ones the best offering he has so far had.

Cows Bred to a Champion.

Included in the Achenbach fall Durham sale to be held at Washington, Kan., will be a number of cows and heifers bred to the great Meadow Sultan, first in class and junior champions at Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs this year. He was also first in class at the same fairs last year. Snow white and now weighing 1,800 pounds as a two-year-old.

Ben Bell Sells January 9.

Ben Bell, the veteran big-type Poland China breeder of Beattie, Kan., asks us to claim January 9 as the date for his annual bred sow sale and says this will be actually the last chance to buy daughters of the noted boars, Bell Metal and What's Ex. They will be bred to A Wonder and Long King boars, and should be sought after by the best hog men in the west.

Big Boars for Sale.

John O'Connell, of Malcom, Neb., has a splendid bunch of 35 big type Poland China spring boars for sale. Big Tecumseh dams and Jumbo, Big Tecumseh 2d and Chief Price sires. These are the hogs that made the big type famous. By buying here you get close up to the fountain head of big type breeding. Read his advertisement and ask him to tell you about these boars. Kindly mention Kansas Farmer.

"The advertising that I have done in your paper has been the means of my making numerous sales that were quite satisfactory to myself and my customers. I shall continue to carry an advertisement with you whenever I have surplus stock to sell. I consider KANSAS FARMER the best advertising medium in this section because it reaches the best class of customers." U. E. Hubble, Breeder of Red Polled Cattle, Stockton, Kansas.

Pearl Shorthorns.

C. W. Taylor, owner of the Pearl herd of Shorthorns, Abilene, Kan., says he has sold down as low as he cares to go on females, but he has some choice young bulls for sale. The Pearl Shorthorns comprise one of the oldest and largest herds in Kansas and special opportunities are offered for selection from among so large a number. It is much better to buy a bull early and get him accustomed to his surroundings before the beginning of the breeding season. If a young bull is bought you will have an opportunity to train him yourself. Taylor has them.

Collins' Jack Farm.

The writer recently visited the fine breeding farm owned by T. E. Collins & Son near Belleville, Kan. Collins & Son breed registered jacks and jennets and have one of the finest herds in Kansas. They also breed mules and have on hand several teams of the biggest and smoothest mules the writer ever saw. They also have a nice line of jacks and jennets for sale. Their advertising will start January 4. In the meantime write them about the stock and mention Kansas Farmer.

Horton & Hale's Durocs.

Horton & Hale, of De Kalb, Mo., who are numbered among the progressive breeders and owners of one of the good herds of Duroc Jerseys in the west, have claimed February 1 as the date of their annual bred sow sale. Their sale this year will be held at Rushville, Mo., which, on account of the excellent train service, will be a great convenience to breeders who attend. Their offering this year will be made up of choice individuals of the best blood lines of the breed. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale.

Leon Carter Writes.

I have just bought from W. T. Fitch the great boar, River Bend Col., to assist Dreamland Col. and L. C.'s Defender. I think this is a good buy, and am now conscious that I have a trio of as good boars as the breed can afford. I became interested in River Bend Col. because I have some young sows by him that are as choice as I ever saw. I have 50 sows already bred for spring farrow and everything is doing fine. I will have a great bunch for my January 30 sale. If you see anyone wanting a first-class herd boar, tell them that I will sell either one of the three just mentioned and turn him over after December 15.—LEON CARTER.

Demand for Jerseys.

S. S. Smith, Jersey cattle breeder of Clay Center, Kan., reports an unusual demand for Jerseys. The abundance of all kinds of feed and the splendid reports of Jersey breeders during the past years has increased the demand greatly. Among sales recently made is the sale of eight extra choice heifers to Mr. John A. Eaton of Kansas City, Mo., and a two-year-old bull to Mr. R. O. McGee, Marysville, Kan.; bull calf to Tom Arbuthnot, Cuba, Kan., and a bull calf to A. B. Jamison, Rossville, Kan. Mr. Smith changes his card this week and offers 50 cows and heifers, a big lot of them springers.

Imported Percherons and Jacks.

In this issue of Kansas Farmer, J. P. and M. H. Malone, at Chase, Kan., are offering for sale five imported black Percheron stallions from four to six years old and all tried and regular breeders. They can show prospective buyers colts from these horses, also mares in foal. These stallions weigh from 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. They also offer 10 head of home-bred and imported black jacks and 10 head of jennets. The jacks are tried breeders and are guaranteed right every way. The jennets are regular breeders and are bred to their large imported herd jack. Please look up the ad and go see this stock. The farm is five miles from Alden, four miles from Raymond or Chase, Kan.

Frank M. Owens to Disperse Herd.

Mr. Frank M. Owens of Council Bluffs, Iowa, claims February 14 as the date for his annual bred sow sale. This sale will be one of the events of the season, as it will be a dispersion sale. On account of failing health Mr. Owens has decided to sell his entire herd, which is without a doubt one of the best herds of Poland China sows in the corn belt. They are a lot that could not be bought at any price if Mr. Owen could continue in the business. The offering will include sows by L Victor by Big Victor by Pawnee Lad, Big Hadley's Model, Big Tom, and other noted Poland China sires. He will also sell his two herd boars, King Giant by Prospector 2d, dam Chief Lady 2d, and Metal Top by I Am Big Too, dam Metal's Fancy by Bell Metal by Expansion. King Giant is two years old. He is one of the big high-quality easy-feeding kind that is a proven sire. Metal Top is a yearling. He is a combination of size and quality that is remarkable, and is one of the kind that makes Poland China history. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale.



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE—Five imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old, weight 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, all tried and regular breeders; can show colts. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. Ten large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke and good performers. Can show colts and mares in foal. Can show colts and mares in foal. Ten big black jennets, all bred to our big imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm, 4 miles from Raymond or Chase.

(J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kan.



Christmas Music on the Farm.

A splendid opportunity to bring the best music into the Christmas celebrations, and also into the daily lives of the country people, is provided by the Victor. An abundance of Christmas music and the precious Christmas hymns will be found listed in the catalog of its records. And while the country resident may not be able to hear the Christmas music in the grand churches of the cities, he can hear it at its best in his own home with a Victor.

Besides the Christmas music, every other kind of melody is found on Victor Records. The gayest and most rollicking dance music, stirring military bands, tender love songs, comic dialect ditties—all are brought within the reach of every household.

These facts make the Christmas season a time especially to decide that the possibilities of your home life ought to be enlarged by a Victor. No Christmas surprise for the family will be more charming, no gift will furnish more abundant entertainment and delight. If you do not know the Victor, go to the nearest dealer and he will gladly play some records for you. Have him play a Christmas carol, and you will understand how the Victor will add to your Christmas festivities. Or write to the Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., and they will send you their handsome catalogs, which will help to show you what an acceptable and appropriate Christmas gift a Victor would prove and what a source of pleasure it would be not only at Christmas time, but throughout the entire year.

A Belated Sale Report.

J. H. Harter's postponed Poland China fall sale held in November was a good one and well attended by men that have bought hogs from Mr. Harter for years. In fact every buyer but one was an old customer. The hogs were sold in their every-day clothes, but were well appreciated. Following is a partial list of sales, with the buyers' names and the prices paid:

2	J. D. Polson, Kiowa, Kan.	$50.00
4	James Quigley, Blain, Kan.	32.00
5	Dick O'Connor, Blain, Kan.	38.00
7	E. L. Blaske, Winkler, Kan.	27.00
10	Fred Winkler, Winkler, Kan.	27.00
12	Nelson Bros., Olsburg, Kan.	30.00
13	John Velene, Cleburne, Kan.	25.00
11	Adam Scott, Jr., Westmoreland	25.00
14	B. F. Thompson, Havensville	39.00
44	J. I. Shea, Blain, Kan.	26.00
35	S. Clements, Havensville, Kan.	30.00
3	L. E. Klein, Zeandale, Kan.	25.00
36	B. F. Thompson	45.00
45	Gus Hazenwaire, Winkler	30.00

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.

Registered stock. Ponies for sale, reasonable prices. Spotted and solid colors. W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

Shetland Ponies.

This issue contains the announcement of Mr. W. H. Fulcomer, Shetland pony breeder located at Belleville, Kan. Mr. Fulcomer laid the foundation for his now splendid herd a few years ago by buying breeding stock from some of the best Shetland pony breeders in America, among them being Sunny Ridge Farm, Monmouth, Ill. Mr. Fulcomer's principal stallion is Amalon, a magnificent type of pony and direct from imported stock. Mr. Fulcomer has a fine lot of mares, among them one imported mare. About two-thirds of the herd are spotted. All of them that are old enough are well broke to harness and all of them as gentle as kittens. At his county fair recently Mr. Fulcomer showed what is said to be the youngest team ever hitched and driven in competition—a pair of colts, one 2½ months old and its mate a month older. Mr. Fulcomer takes great pride in his ponies and delights to show them. Why not buy a pony for the boy's Christmas present? Write or wire Mr. Fulcomer at Belleville, Kan., mentioning Kansas Farmer.

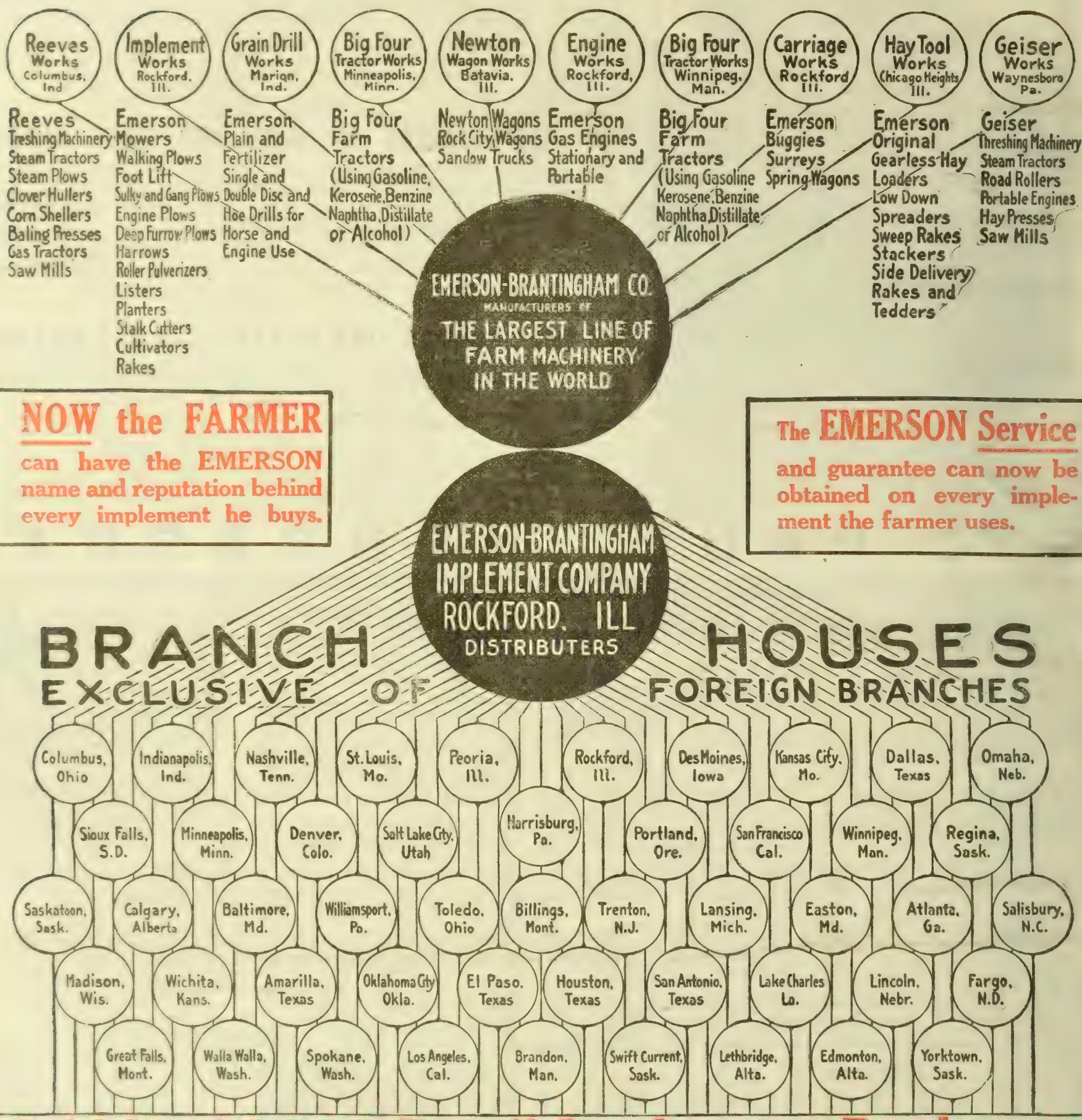
Reber's Sale Fairly Good.

The D. E. Reber & Son Short Horn sale held at Morrill, Kansas, December 2, was well attended and prices received quite satisfactory, everything considered. The offering was presented with but little or no setting, quite a large number of the animals were young and taken as a whole the average of a trifle under $100.00 per head was not bad. However, there were many genuine bargains, among them the herd bull "Good Scotchman," bought by D. M. Price, at Baileyville, Kansas, for the extremely low price of $162.50. Following is a partial list of sales:

1	D. M. Price, Baileyville, Kan.	$162.50
2	L. J. Hitchcoock, Fall City, Neb	170.00
3	Henry Thompson, Sabetha	102.50
4	G. W. Pyle, Hamlin, Kan.	95.00
5	Geor. Gebhart, Morrill, Kan.	130.00
6	D. A. Page, Hardy, Neb.	80.00
7	John McCoy & Son, Sabetha, Kn	200.00
8	John Wenger, Powhattan, Kan.	100.00
9	John McCoy & Son, Sabetha	155.00
11	S. B. Fred, Reserve, Kan.	90.00
12	D. A. Page, Hardy, Neb.	152.00
14	E. J. Wright, Morrill	85.00
15	C. W. Yoder, Morrill, Kan.	97.50
19	D. A. Page	147.00
21	C. J. Mischler, Sabetha	97.50
23	Clem Babst, Morrill	87.50
25	Henry Thompson, Severence	92.50
27	D. A. Page	90.00
30	Geo. Gephart	90.00
31	D. A. Page	80.00
34	L. S. Whitney, Fairview	117.00
35	D. A. Page	127.50
37	Rufus Miller, Morrill, Kan.	122.50
40	D. A. Page	100.00
41	Henry Foley	72.50
42	J. M. Bailey, Morrill	100.00
43	W. H. Chappla, Troy, Kan.	80.00

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KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 50. TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 21, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

AS the first Christmas was the apotheosis of the Child so its anniversary is peculiarly the festival of children. ¶The whole of Christmas is built around the love of a mother for her babe and heaven still hovers close about infancy. Its spirit lies in the sharing of another's joy—that fine robbery which brings to each the purest, gentlest, loveliest good. ¶Christmas is for giving—not taking—and because of this it is the oldest and most universal of human festive days. ¶But "the gift without the giver is bare" and hearts without gifts are better than gifts without hearts. Love is the cipher on the right which multiplies the value of the gift—a mere nothing in substance but priceless in affection. ¶Costly gifts are from the purse and carry not the Christmas spirit. Simple gifts are from the heart and foster this spirit. It is the spirit, not the gift, that counts. ¶God gave his greatest gift on that day and it was a part of Himself. —*I. D. G.*



The Christmas Spirit Heals Our Hurts and Its Message Is That God Cares

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COST OF MILK

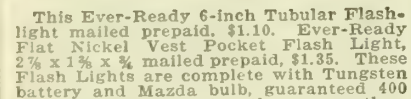
What does it cost to produce and deliver your milk at the creamery? If you can't answer *instantly*, you're probably *guessing*.

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COUNTY FARM EXPERT

By J. H. MILLER, Dean, K. S. A. C. Extension

SEVERAL years ago I became convinced that the logical next step in the progress of agriculture was the local demonstration agent for each county. Forty years ago a co-operative savings bank in Germany employed a scientifically trained man to visit all farmer members, whether depositors or borrowers, and assist in solving farm problems. One of the best farmers in Western Kansas told me that he remembers the first visit this expert made to his father's farm in Germany, and that within the next five years there was a remarkable improvement in farm methods. In Denmark the government employs many experts who carry the best instruction right out to the farm, dairy and garden.

Twenty years ago farming in our whole south land had reached such a low condition that thousands of the best white people were forced to abandon their farms and come to the west. The cotton crop was ceasing to be profitable because of the ravages of the cotton boll weevil. The states were poor and unable to meet the impending calamity. Dr. S. A. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture asked the privilege of going to the South and taking experts to live with the problem and to train others to take up the local work. It has saved the South. It has made a new South. Several states have an agent in each and every county. In South Carolina the average yield of corn was fifteen bushels of shelled corn per acre. Last year on eight thousand farms the eight thousand demonstration acres produced an average of nearly thirty bushels, forty per cent. more than the Kansas average. The same report comes from Alabama, Georgia, and other southern states.

The average yield per acre in Kansas is too low, both for corn and wheat; too low for the intellectual credit of Kansas people. It is not creditable for a man of brains to produce only one-fourth as much per acre as other men can produce in his own county. We have come to a time in Kansas when we should take consistent action and it is the farmer's 'move.' Here the Agricultural College is spending this year for what we think is practical work for the people of the state, the sum of forty thousand dollars. About sixteen thousand dollars are spent for the farmers' institutes; four thousand dollars for special field work, building silos, visiting farms, spraying orchards, inspecting dairy herds, organizing boys' clubs, etc.; eight thousand dollars for bridge and road work, irrigation and drainage; seven thousand dollars for correspondence corses, lecture courses and general public service work, and the necessary office expense for these many lines of activity.

Last year the attendance at farmers' institutes was something over 95,000. Altogether, at institutes, special trains, picnics, and miscellaneous meetings, speakers from the Kansas Agricultural College addressed a total of 349,976 people on topics relating to Agriculture, Home Economics, Highways, and Agricultural Education. Not less than thirty requests for speakers are refused every month simply because we do not have enough speakers available for public work. It is safe to say that the College gets five hundred letters every week asking for all kinds of advice that must necessarily be limited in value because of lack of personal knowledge of actual conditions. A good many mighty fine people are opposed to the county farm agent, saying that no "kid glove expert" can tell them how to farm after they have lived on a farm all their lives.

To be consistent, they should oppose appropriations for all this public teaching. The institutes should be abolished, because if no college man can advise a man on his farm he certainly cannot help him in a public meeting ten miles from the farm. I have had probably a thousand men say, "Yes, that sounds good and it may be true, at Manhattan but it won't work in this county." Very well, why get excited when we admit this and want to send a man to live in that very county? During December the College will spend a lot of state money in holding institutes and each institute will spend for halls, entertainment for speakers, prizes, etc., an average of probably twenty-five dollars, and many of them over two hundred dollars. Stop it all. Abolish the College and the Experiment Station. Abolish the Grange because it is an organization for the dissemination of knowledge along agricultural and rural life.

So far we have heard only criticism of the county form advisor idea. It is time now for the farmers who believe in this idea to have a say. They should talk to their legislators about it. I propose to have a bill introduced to permit a county board to appropriate money for the salary and expenses of a county farm demonstration agent to be selected and directed by the Agricultural College. It will not be compulsory on any county any more than is a farmers' institute.

What will a county demonstration agent do? He will endeavor to put into practical operation in each county what the Agricultural College men would recommend as common practice in that county. He will undertake no untried experiments. He will work only on the farm of men who ask his co-operation and who will agree to follow recommendations on certain portions of certain fields, say ten acres for corn, ten acres for wheat, the same for kafir, and six for oats, a half acre for potatoes, and certain agreed upon areas for legumes and other suitable crops for that particular locality. He will be able to advise on other farm problems, the dairy, the orchard, the feed lot, etc. He will be a sort of marketing agent for every farmer who will follow directions as to preparation of his produce for market. He will be able to vaccinate hogs for cholera, and cattle for blackleg. He will be able to advise farmers on drainage in eastern Kansas and irrigation in western Kansas. He will be able to instruct orchardists in the pruning and other care of their orchards, spraying, etc., and in the packing and marketing of their fruit. He will be able to act as a sort of exchange agent in the county for breeding stock and good seed grain. He will hold farmers' meetings in the school house throughout the county. He will be able to interest hundreds of boys and young men in the better things of rural life, the rural church, clean athletics, etc. He will, in short, be a resident representative of the Agricultural College, and whenever any special problem comes up he will be expected to draw on the college for whatever help it can give. He can, in time, make a soil survey of the county, charting each farm and showing its soil standing. By his travels over the county he can carry the best practices of the best farmers to all parts of the county. In this way he can lead in concerted action on many measures. The College is planning a Co-operative Bureau for the marketing of produce and each county man could be our agent for this work.

In my judgment this is the wisest step the farmers of Kansas can take. Such a man may cost a county all the way from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars a year and I honestly think that his services will be worth a hundred thousand dollars a year in agricultural products alone, and I think his help with the young people will more than satisfy every farmer tax-payer who has a boy or girl.

Any county in Kansas can get a straight out gift of one thousand dollars for starting such work now without waiting for legislative action. Or if the above mentioned law should be passed, a county can still receive that sum provided sufficient funds be pledged to carry on the work for two years. There are no "strings" to this gift other than that the work must be continued for two years and that all work be under the supervision of the Agricultural College, not unreasonable conditions. I think it unwise not to accept this gift, regardless of the fact that it is from a mail-order house. If the money is tainted, let us purify it by mixing it with Kansas soil and air.

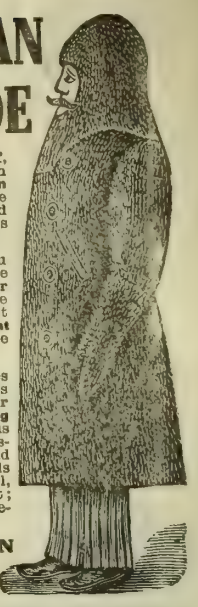
This is not a matter to be discussed in excitement but in a plain common sense way to get at the real problem and how to help conditions.

No man has a better right to stand up squarely and look the world squarely in the eye than the farmer. He is the creator of this nation's wealth. Stand up so the back of your neck will touch your collar.

While the dual purpose cow does not compete with her special purpose sister, she fills a mighty useful place, and the breeders of such cattle will reap a rich harvest soon.

Whenever you hear of a bad tenant on a farm, look for a bad landlord.

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T. A. BORMAN, Editor in Chief; I. D. GRAHAM, Live Stock Editor.

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SALVATION OF WESTERN KANSAS.

The remarks made by Dean Webster in regard to the absolutely reckless way in which settlers have been induced to settle in a country whose possibilities are not only unknown, but untried, are very pertinent. State officials, boards and immigration agents have been instrumental in sending thousands of people into the dry farming regions whose past experience or knowledge did not equip them for the untried conditions which they had to face. Some of the more hardy of these have managed to exist until they could learn the conditions into which they had moved and the different crops that were possible under these conditions.

Many of the western dry farms have been occupied by people whose former experience had been in the city or in some other occupation than farming, and these were doubly handicapped by the lack of knowledge of any kind of farming and the adverse conditions under which they had placed themselves. Much of this migration to these territories has been caused by the unscrupulous advertising of men or corporations who had land to sell.

The statement of Dean Webster that the total failures in the forage crop in 1911 on the Great Plains region, followed by the most severe winter known since its settlement have depleted the cattle population to about 75 per cent of normal, but that this loss is not nearly so great as that sustained by farmers who attempt to grow wheat in this region every year is startling, and yet it is true. The farmers who have been induced to cast their lot in a region of unknown possibilities suffer an enormous loss each year, which is, according to the above statement, greater than the loss suffered by the cattlemen in the most severe season of their experience. The loss in the wheat crop and in other crops which these farmers attempted to raise occurs every year, while the heavy loss of cattle recorded for the fall and winter of 1911 was the greatest in history, and yet this cattle loss has caused more concern among bankers and business men than has the yearly loss of the wheat crop.

Nature has shown, in the plainest possible way, that the greatest use which can possibly be made of the drier plains region is in the growing of live stock. The experience of man has taught the bitter lesson that too many millions of acres of this dry land has been broken out by the plow when it should always have remained in buffalo, gamma or bluestem. The redemption of this country lies in a return to live stock. There is almost never a season when an abundance of forage suitable for the maintenance of cattle cannot be grown here, and if this is conserved by means of the silo, there is a rich field of profit awaiting the farmer who uses his head as well as his hands. The small ranches, down to one section in area, when handled in this way, can be made to produce more beef than was ever produced under the old range system, and if this section of the country is ever made to become a profitable home for agricultural activity it must be done by means of live stock. Feed will grow where grain fails, and with such native pasture as may be available, alfalfa where possible, sorghums for hay, and Kafir for grain, the western farmer with the silo can compel success where he now meets failure in his annual effort to grow corn and wheat under conditions which are suited to neither.

The land of these great plains is rich and productive when a suitable water supply is available. But, by the adoption of drouth-resisting plants and the further development of the power of resistance by careful selection, the western farmer is sure of a feed crop which can be used in the development of stockers and feeders to be later fattened within the corn belt. The market for stockers and feeders is a strong one and will remain so for years to come. The man who can grow a yearling on the fodder which he raises under dry farming conditions has a more profitable beef at less cost to himself than does the man who supplies the finished beef animal to the market. If this dry farmer will use his silo and then install a small irrigation plant, either by pumping or by natural flow, with which to raise his vegetables for his own table, he can then experiment with wheat and other crops in the knowledge that if they mature he is so much ahead, and if they fail he is still safe. His cattle will go right along making money for him, and anything that he may produce in the way of grain crop is so much to his advantage.

ABOUT FERTILIZERS.

At an institute recently much interest was manifested in the subject of commercial fertilizers. There are conditions of soil under which the commercial fertilizer is essential for the immediate improvement and upbuilding of the soil to profitable crop production. This because the soil at once needs a powerful stimuland and because barnyard manure in the necessary quantity is not available. The tendency of the Kansas farmer, when he once realizes that fertilization of the soil is necessary, is to plunge into the use of abundant quantity of fertilizers, not stopping to consider the actual existing needs or the expense of accomplishing his purpose.

Barnyard manure supplies to the soil all that commercial fertilizers can add, with other elements that commercial fertilizers cannot supply. Manure adds bacteria to the soil which bacteria are essential in forming food for the plant from the humus present. Commercial fertilizers do not increase the bacteria in the soil. Manure adds humus-forming elements to the soil. Commercial fertilizers do not. Manure, by virtue of its adding humus, increases the water-holding capacity of the soil. Commercial fertilizers do not. Barnyard manure is cheaper than commercial fertilizers.

It of course must be kept in mind that commercial fertilizers and manure may be used together to good advantage. This combination is, in fact, in building up depleted soils and accomplishing prompt results, the only effective means. The use of commercial fertilizers, therefore, must not be frowned upon. The right policy on wornout soils is to begin the building up process with commercial fertilizers, at the same time increasing the live stock that the amount of barnyard manure may be increased; also planning for a crop rotation and the use of green manuring crops which, with the live stock, will soon remove the necessity for cash outlay for the commercial article.

FAIR MANAGERS MEET.

One of the most important meetings to be held in the capital city this winter is that of the Kansas Association of County, District and State Fair Managers which will convene in annual session on Wednesday, January 8, next. The purpose of this association is to exchange experiences and devise ways and means for the improvement of the county and other fairs of Kansas.

There is no question pertaining to the agricultural interests of today which holds more of general interest; which is of more value; which is less appreciated or which needs more of the earnest and sincere work of progressive men than that of the making and handling of the modern and up-to-date fair.

The men who compose this association are the boosters of their home communities. They are the men who do things, who are leaders in the affairs which have to do with material advancement and well being. They are the men who get up the fairs and conduct them successfully.

Each one meets, however, with problems which must be solved, and many of these are new to his experience. Hence the need of counsel and of this association.

But this association is not for fair managers only. While many questions will be answered and problems solved that benefit them more directly, the general public can be greatly benefited by attendance upon these meetings.

Too many people in Kansas and other states have failed to grasp the "fair idea"; to understand what is included in a modern fair or to value its educational advantages. As a state fair is the state on exhibition, so the county fair is the show window of the county. It is more important to know what we are producing in live stock and farm crops and methods than it is to know what Europe or Cathay is doing. It is of more value to know the capabilities of our soil and climate than it is to know of any other physical thing because all of our well being, all of our possibilities, and all of our successes have their ultimate foundation in these. The fair is the school which teaches these things by object lessons and, as the county fair is the primary school of object teaching, so is the state fair the high school.

Everybody is, or should be, interested in the home fair, and everybody is invited to be present at this meeting, which will immediately follow that of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and precede that of the State Board of Agriculture.

WEEKLY WEATHER BULLETIN.

For many years the United States Weather Bureau, through its Topeka office, issued a bulletin each week during the crop season. It was known far and wide as the Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin. Such bulletins were issued in each state and territory of the Union, except Alaska, and were considered by the discriminating public as among the most valuable publications of the Department of Agriculture. Through force of circumstances the publication of these bulletins was discontinued.

Some three or four weeks ago a number of Weather Bureau officials met in Atlanta, Ga., and discussed the practicability of bringing the Weather Bureau work into closer touch with the farmer. Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau was there in person, and his advice and counsel went far toward insuring the success of the undertaking.

The resumption of the weekly weather crop bulletin was endorsed with the understanding that it should be much more complete than heretofore and give the farmer as full information as possible of the crop conditions in every state. If the plans of this meeting are carried out, a new division will be established on the Bureau, to be known as the Division of Agricultural Meteorology, and a fully equipped meteorological station, under a trained observer, be established at each state agricultural college, with sub-stations located at the experiment stations.

However, if the new Secretary of Agriculture is not favorable to these plans, the work of those officials at Atlanta will have been for naught.

Willis L. Moore was appointed chief of the Weather Bureau by President Cleveland upon the endorsement of Secretary of Agriculture Morton, and as chief of the principal bureau in the department he has frequently filled the position of Acting Secretary of Agriculture and thus has become conversant with every bureau and division of the department.

Chief Moore is now a candidate for the secretaryship in the new cabinet, and it was a knowledge of this fact that induced the belief that the time is ripe for closer work between the weather bureau and the farmer. Mr. Moore is a man of unusual executive and administrative ability. He has been endorsed for the portfolio of agriculture by organizations in nearly every state in the Union.

The Polled Hereford is making progress. At the recent meeting of the American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association held in Chicago during the International, Secretary B. O. Gammon reported the creation of 215 new herds during the past year, which brings the total number of herds up to 625, located in 34 state, Canada, Hawaii and Mexico. The secretary is enthusiastic over the fact that this association gained 93 per cent in membership in one year over the entire gains in the preceding ten years of its history.

DEMOCRATS FOR WATERS.

The Democrats of Kansas are endorsing President Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College for secretary of the federal Department of Agriculture. KANSAS FARMER urges that this endorsement be not confined to Democrats. Farmers and all others interested in agricultural upbuilding, regardless of political affiliation, owe to agriculture in general, and to Kansas in particular, every effort in urging upon President-elect Wilson the appointment of President Waters. Inasmuch as President Waters is the choice of the Democratic organization, those not Democrats should join in the appeal to President-elect Wilson and reinforce the recommendation of his party in this state. It is quite consistent for Granges, farmers' institutes, commercial clubs, and all other organizations to solicit their members—regardless of the political affiliation—to petition President-elect Wilson for the appointment of President Waters.

W. F. Sapp, Democratic National Committeeman for Kansas, is circulating literature urging President Waters' appointment, and from that literature the following paragraphs are taken:

"President Waters is acknowledged to be one of the ablest men in his line in the world. He built up the Missouri Agricultural College to its present high state, and is now in charge of ours, said to be the largest agricultural school in the world. He is an ideal Democrat; a thoroughgoing, progressive business man, and would honor us if given this great position; but that is not all—he could fill the place better than any man in America and do Kansas more good in the department of agriculture than he can as president of our agricultural college.

"I therefore ask all the newspapers in this state to publish this appeal and to urge the people to write letters and get up petitions and send to Governor Wilson at Princeton, N. J., asking that President Waters be made a member of the next cabinet."

If fences will be built this winter or next spring, or if posts are to be replaced in fences already built, some of the spare time of the winter may be profitably spent in getting these posts ready for setting. Fence posts in Kansas are not so plentiful as they once were. At least posts of the best quality are not now so readily available. We are now using—generally speaking—almost any kind of post that will answer the purpose, and these include many posts of cottonwood, soft maple, cedar—both split and round obtained from the lumber yards—and also hedge posts which are either cut on the farm or obtained from some neighbor. Any of these posts can be profitably treated with creosote and the creosote will cost around 2 cents per pound, the price depending upon the quality. It will require from 3 to 10 pounds of creosote per post. A good method of creosoting was recently given in KANSAS FARMER. The post will last longest if it is wholly creosoted. Coal tar is a good preservative and can be applied by dipping the posts into hot coal tar or can be applied while hot by the use of a brush. Posts of 2 x 4s, creosoted or coal tarred, will make very good posts.

Everything indicates that sheep are on the upward trend. It has been an ideal fall for feeding live stock of all kinds, and the flock masters have prospered with the others. The high prices of other meats have turned the consumers' attention to the cheaper mutton and consumption has grown therewith. Farmers are also again awakening to the fact that the sheep is a good weed killer, a good enricher of the soil, and produces three annual crops in the wool, the mutton and the young.

Instead of wasting money on free seed distribution how would it do for the Department of Agriculture to start a few serum plants in the hog belt? Probably wouldn't cost any more.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER, W. R. D., Tahola, Okla., asks these questions: Will sweet clover grow and do well on land with a hardpan subsoil? Will it pay to plant alfalfa on such land? At what stage of growth is sweet clover cut for hay? How does it compare with alfalfa as a feed? Can sweet clover be used as a hog pasture?

Sweet clover grows on poor, worn-out and hard soils as does no other plant yet introduced into this country. However, like all plants, the better the soil the better it thrives. Its roots penetrate hard subsoil to a greater extent than any other of our farm plants. It is for this reason that it is regarded as a most valuable plant in improving the texture of gumbo soils which are too stiff to otherwise produce satisfactory crops Its effect on such soils is in part an aid to drainage in that its large and succulent roots do much toward loosening up the texture of the hardpan subsoil. It is often possible to grow field crops following sweet clover on sandy lands, gumbo and adobe soils on which soils other crops refuse to grow in advance of sweet clover. Sweet clover will grow on soils too low in humus content for the favorable growth of other legumes. It is efficient as a soil renovator because of the large amount of nitrogen it is able to take from the air as well as the humus added to the soil when it is turned under or from the decay of the roots when the crop is harvested.

Alfalfa will do well only on well drained land which has a permeable subsoil. It may be stated generally that alfalfa will not do well on land underlaid with gumbo. Alfalfa does best on fairly open soils. We would certainly test the alfalfa-producing capacity of a field before seeding it to sweet clover. If the alfalfa did not produce worth while we would then seed to sweet clover and follow later with alfalfa.

Analysis indicate that sweet clover is nearly equal to alfalfa in feeding value. However, sweet clover is not so palatable as alfalfa. Stock often refuses to eat sweet clover hay. In many instances a liking for sweet clover must be acquired. The easiest way to create an appetite for the plant is to commence pasturing the stock on it early in the spring before other feed has started. When used as a pasture a sufficient number of animals should be kept on it to keep it eaten down so that tender shoots will be available for grazing purposes. Grazing appears to be beneficial to the plant in that it induces stooling. It is doubtful whether sweet cloyer will do more than supplement other pastures. It does have the ability to survive midsummer drouths and to produce early and late pasturage. It furnishes pasture for horses, sheep, cattle, hogs and chickens. It is stated that an acre of sweet clover will pasture ordinarily 20 shoats. For the best growth of hogs, however, a pound of grain per houndred weight of the stock, per day, should be fed.

The first season's growth does not usually get coarse and woody and should be cut for hay when it shows its maximum growth in the fall. The second season hay should be cut before the first bloom buds appear. If cut later the plant rapidly becomes coarse and woody and much less palatable.

The ordinary white sweet clover is commonly referred to merely as sweet clover and the white variety is recommended. There are three species: The white biennial, large yellow biennial, and small yellow annual. When in bloom each of the three species may be easily identified. The white and yellow biennial do not seed the first year. The plants seed the second year of their growth and will re-seed the land if the seed is not removed. The parent plant dies the second year.

Soil Survey of Kansas Counties.

Since the publication in KANSAS FARMER of information regarding completed soil surveys, a number of subscribers have asked how far this work has progressed, by what agency the work is being done and what reports will be made. The answer to these subscribers is contained in the following by L. E. Call, associate professor in soils, Kansas Agricultural College:

The soil survey of Kansas was started by the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, several years ago. Early surveys were made by the Bureau of Soils of a part of Finney, Russell, Sedgwick, Brown, Allen, Riley and Labette counties. The soil survey of Kansas was started by the State Agricultural College, co-operating with the Bureau of Soils, in 1911. In the season of 1911 we completed the soil survey of Shawnee and Reno counties. This past season—1912—we have completed a survey of Jewell, Greenwood and Cherokee counties. In our co-operation with the Bureau of Soils the expense of the work is equally divided between the state and the United States Department of Agriculture. We furnish one man for eash soil survey party to work with one man from the Bureau of Soils. Half of the field expense is borne by the state and the other half by the Bureau. As fast as the soil survey areas are completed reports will be written and published. The Bureau of Soils publishes a report of the work and we also publish a report of the same work. Our report will differ from the Bureau of Soils' report in that we will give less regarding the early history and development of the county and more regarding the farm practices that should prevail upon the various types of soil encountered in the area.

We are also following the soil survey with chemical work in which we are determining the amount of plant food in every type of soil encountered. This work will be published in our reports. In addition to this we are following up the work with tests of varieties of grain, tillage and cultural work, and work with fertilizers and manures in the parts of the state where such work is needed. As fast as this work is completed reports will be published which will be available not only to the residents of the county in which the survey is made, but to any other resident in the state of Kansas.



THIS TYPE OF MOTOR WAGON WILL INAUGURATE PARCELS POST.—CUT BY COURTESY INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

Feeding Silage to Farm Stock.

The following inquiry subimtted by J. G. M., Brady, Neb., is answered by A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Neb., an authority on silos and silage.

"I have a 16x28 silo. The silage has quite a large percentage of corn in it. The live stock to which I am going to feed silage, is as follows: Three milk cows, giving milk; one heifer to freshen in the spring; three steer calves near one year old, which I will fatten and sell in the spring; four colts; two brood mares; five work horses, and forty shoats. I expect to feed some of these from feed bunks in an open yard and some in the barn. I have alfalfa and prairie hay and corn stalks in the field, to feed with silage. What should be a guide as to how much to feed Have I enough stock to feed a sufficient amount of silage each day and keep it fresh and good? Would a sort of lid or cover of tar paper, sheet iron, or boards, spread over the top of silage, help to keep it from spoiling as I feed? What should be done with the top layer that is on when I first begin feeding? Although it is mouldy there is a great deal of corn in it that I do not wish to waste. Will it injure horses and cattle to pick it over, or should it be given to the hogs? In short, what will be the most economical plan to follow in feeding the bunch of stock I have, both in warm and freezing weather?"

You have sufficient stock to feed off the surface of your silo, and keep the silage fresh each day. There is little difficulty experienced in winter from silage spoiling. In the top of your silo you will find considerable moulded and spoiled. This material is of little value, save as manure, however, I would scatter it about the yard, allowing the swine and poultry and for that matter the live stock, to pick it over. It is surprising to find how much of this top material of the silo they will consume, and what is not consumed will be turned to fertilizer. It is not advisable to feed any of this bad silage to horses, but you can feed all your horses a good ration of silage after you strike the well cured product.

I would advise that you allow your stock to glean your corn field as soon as you have the corn out. Let all the stock range in the corn field except the milk cows. I have never seen milk cows benefited by traveling through the corn fields. After the weather gets bad, it will not pay you to put any of your stock in the corn field, and I trust before this time they will have consumed the best of the fodder. As you have alfalfa you can make a balanced ration with your silage. As a rule, give all the silage that the animals will eat up clean and take with an appetite. Allow them to consume as much alfalfa and hay as they desire. In this way, they will balance their own ration. If you feed any grain, you will find that it is not necessary to give in large quantities, as silage in a great measure takes the place of grain. To your shoats, a small ration of silage will be beneficial. For fattening hogs, it is not well to use large quantities, as it is too bulky. You will find your colts benefited by a good feeding once or twice a day. A thousand pound colt will consume 25 pounds a day. In fact if you feed your silage with the thought in mind that it is similar to the best blue grass pasture, you will not make much of a mistake.

To avoid the silage freezing, you should have a tight top over your silo, and should at all times keep doors closed, except when feeding out, thus preventing the circulation of air, and you will do away with nine-tenths of the freezing. Always keep the outside edge of your silo below the ordinary. This will also help.

Parcels Post By Auto Delivery.

To Westminister, Carroll County, Maryland, belongs the honor of having inaugurated the rural free delivery service.

The first parcels post service was also started from that city on January 1. This point is close to Washington and permits a first hand study of postal operations by the federal post office officials, whose offices are in Washington. For inaugurating parcels post at Westminster the type of motor car shown in the picture will be used. This is in fact a post office on wheels. Cut is furnished through courtesy of International Harvester Co.

What About Old-Fashioned Scraper?

Our subscriber, Otto Weyer, Baileyville, Kan., asks if any of our readers know where he can obtain the revolving road scrapers which were in common use about thirty years ago. He thinks such a scraper would be the thing to attach to a plow sulky, using the plow lever for adjusting the depth of the scraper. He will appreciate answer through KANSAS FARMER.

Cost of Tile Draining.

The following table by H. B. Walker, Kansas' Drainage Engineer, gives the average price and weight of different sizes of drain tile and the average cost per rod for laying tile three feet deep:

Size.	Price per 1000 feet.	Rods in Carload.	Cost of laying per rod
3. . .	$ 17.00	485	$ .33
4. . .	20.00	394	.33
5. . .	27.00	303	.33
6. . .	36.00	242	.33
8. . .	60.00	152	.40
10. . .	90.00	109	.45
12. . .	115.00	73	.50

Overdepth in digging is usually paid for at the rate of 1¼ cents per inch overdepth per rod up to 6 feet in depth. This is for tile ranging from 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Back filling will cost from 2 to 5 cents per rod.

Yields and Values for 1912.

The first figures from the Kansas Board of Agriculture on 1912 crop yields and values were given out last week.

The combined value of Kansas' wheat, corn and oats this year is $170,785,666, or more by about 55 million dollars than in 1911. Never before in the history of the state have the three crops been worth so much. The next best record was in 1909, when their value aggregated $169,265,323. This year's yields were in each instance considerably in excess of those of 1909, but prices on each commodity were lower.

Summarized, the showing of these crops for 1912 is as follows:

	Bushels.	Value.
Winter wheat	88,384,920	$70,842,813
Spring wheat	504,208	384,624
Corn	156,499,382	83,483,681
Oats	42,298,386	16,074,548

Kansas Institutes.

Once more the farmers' institute season is on, and the people of Kansas are busy planning meetings. The Agricultural College supervises the work, assists in dating the institutes, and cooperates with the various local and county organizations in preparing programs which shall be interesting and helpful. As far as possible, the needs and interests of each community are considered, with the result that every institute becomes a conference of progressive farmers and business men for the discussion of live problems pertaining to agriculture and rural life.

The institutes now number almost four hundred organizations, with a membership of more than sixteen thousand. They are becoming splendid conferences of business farmers and are a tremendous force for the upbuilding of agriculture.

Ready for Frisco.

The Pure Bred Record Associations have begun to take cognizance of the live-stock show at San Francisco in 1915. The Berkshire Association has set aside $2,000 for that breed, and in the letter giving this information, the secretary makes the following statement:

"It has been found by the members of this association and breeders of Berkshire hogs that an exhibit of the breed that is in keeping with the other lines of endeavor brought together by a World's Exposition does more to advertise and promote the breed than any agency that we have been able to discover and that such benefits are lasting."

Rotation of crops is disastrous to weeds. The silo is one of the best of weed killers. Weeds are the bane of the farmer's life and they can be eradicated only by good methods of farming. Incidentally, the best methods of destroying weeds are the best methods of crop production.

In city life only money gives position. In the country all are equal according to ability, not money. The city employer will be courteous to employes during business hours and not know them on the street. The farmer eats with his men. Which is better?

SAFETY IN LIVE STOCK

More and Better Live Stock—Only Solution for Great Problem

TIME was when it was a common custom for parents to plan the future vocations of their sons and assign the smart one to the law, the good one to the ministry, and the lazy one to the farm. But times have changed, and we are beginning to learn that there is no occupation in the world that calls for more ability, judgment, brains, training, industry and adaptability than does farming. It is a man's job. Instead of sending the bright boys into the law or medical offices we now want the brightest boys on the farm. To plow and sow and reap without understanding is no more real farming than to cut a man's leg off with an ax is real surgery. Agriculture is the basis of all wealth and the soil is the nation's greatest asset. The development and conservation of these is just as beneficial to the President of the United States and the section hand on the railroad as it is for the farmer himself.

Conditions are so changed in this country that the problems which now face us are almost as difficult and intricate as were those of the men and women who founded this state, and these conditions are changed for the whole nation and not for any one locality. In the ten years between 1900 and 1910 the population of continental United States increased by 15,000,000 people. This is one and one-half million each year, or 21 per cent of the whole. During this same period the farm area increased only about 4 per cent, while our meat producing animals decreased in number by about 20,000,000 head. These figures mean that we have occupied all of our farm land and from these acres we are only able to produce barely enough food supply for the present population. In 1900 we had more than 90 head of cattle for each 100 people. Ten years alter we only had 68 head. The same period began with 84 hogs and 82 sheep for each 100 people and ended with only 61 hogs and 51 sheep for each 100 people.

There are approximately 10 acres of land for each man, woman and child in the United States, but only one-half of this is under cultivation, the other half is woodland, swamp, rocky hills, or other waste land. We are already beginning to import our foodstuffs from other countries, and in 50 years from now if the present rate of increase keeps up we will have approximately 200,000,000 people to be supported by the same 12,000,000 farmers which we now have.



THIS IS A FAR TOO COMMON TYPE OF COW. THIS INDIVIDUAL PRODUCED ONLY 36.6 POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT, AT AN AVERAGE COST OF $.55 PER POUND. THIS COW SHOWS AN AMAZING LACK IN CAPACITY AND CONSTITUTION. IN FACT, SHE LACKS ALL POINTS OF CONFORMATION FOUND IN GOOD DAIRY TYPE. THIS TYPE OF COW HAS BEEN THE MEANS OF BANKRUPTING MANY FARMERS.

We now consume 98 per cent of our corn and 91 per cent of our wheat right here at home, and we have an unprecedented high cost of living. But perhaps more significant than any of these figures is to be found in the statement that our population is not only increasing very rapidly, but the non-producing population is increasing more rapidly. The temptations of modern business, the enormous expansion of our manufacturing and commercial interests, and the easy acquirement of necessary knowledge in the trades has served to aggravate the problem by increasing our city and town population and actually decreasing that of the country.

We hear of the great iron and steel industries as being something enormous in the way of human efforts and accomplishments, and yet the fact remains that the farm products are today 15 times greater in value than that of all the iron and steel industries put together. Every farmer not only feeds himself, but he feeds 16 other people in this country as well, and the 9 billions of dollars which he produces each year on the farms of this country is actually new wealth that has been created by his intelligence, his skill, and his land. Think of a great industry that produces $25,000,000 per day of wealth that never before existed. That is just what the farmer of the United States is doing now.

But this farmer finds that he has reached the limit. His customers are getting more numerous, and if he is unable to supply them with the foodstuff necessary for their existence, they will be obliged to buy from other countries or the prices will get so high that they cannot buy at all, and the farmer will have overreached himself because of his circumstances and not because of his acts, and will have destroyed the magnificent market which he now has.

There would seem to be only one solution to this problem, that is to stop farming by the mile and go to farming by the acre. To make our yield worthy of our efforts and place ourselves in a position of not being obliged to announce to the world each year that the best thing Kansas can do on her magnificent prairie farms is to raise 12½ bushels of wheat to the acre, 25 bushels of corn to the acre, and feed milch cows which only yield 150 pounds of butter fat per year. These figures sound ridiculous in the face of all the advertising which Kansas has had throughout the world, and yet they are facts. They are the averages shown in the published report of our State Board of Agriculture.

Unsatisfactory as these figures are and uncomfortable as they make us feel when we are confronted by them, the fact remains that they tell only half the story. Our average yield per acre of farm crops in Kansas is the lowest of any state in the Union, with one exception. Instead of being at the head in records or production per acre, we are only one round above the foot of the ladder, and this condition alone certainly calls for a remedy. But, when we consider the other side of the case and realize the enormous amount of waste that takes place each year on our farms through a lack of knowledge or of adequate methods, we make the case against ourselves about as strong as it could be put.

This condition does not affect us alone, but it affects our children. What we are doing and building in our own lives will be the heritage of the children who follow after us, and it is not only an imperative duty to remedy the condition here spoken of for our own individual welfare, but it is a sacred obligation which we owe to our children.

There is only one solution to this problem, and that lies in more and better live stock on our farms. Instead of selling our farms by the wagon load in grain farming and thus slipping down hill, let us make more money, build up our farms, provide for our children and add interest to life by sending our crops to market on the hoof.

More Hog Troubles

"MY hogs have the lung fever and the disease got a week's start of me before I discovered what it was. I am feeding tincture of aconite, turpentine and carbolic acid. I have lost 14 head so far with the disease and I have only been feeding this for three days, but I believe some of them are better, though I cannot tell yet.

"Some of the butchers and other people tell me that they have great faith in the double serum treatment, but my veterinarian says that there is nothing to this vaccination and that those west of here who used the serum lost their hogs just the same as they did before they used it, and even worse.

"No farmer can fix things as they have them at the experiment station, and they figure on losing 10 per cent of all the hogs they vaccinate. If you can help me any in the way of doctoring hogs for lung fever, it will be greatly appreciated."

Thus writes one of our readers, and in this letter he undoubtedly expresses the opinion which is still held by others.

In the first place it would seem, from the facts given, that our correspondent's hogs are suffering from a slow, chronic form of cholera which is now so common and which manifests itself as a form of pneumonia.

In the second place, the statement that the college officers expect to lose 10 per cent of the hogs they treat is wrong. The facts are that their losses are very small—not more than 2 per cent, and very often no losses at all. In the third place, the idea that the college is better fixed and that the vaccinations at the college are done under elaborate and expensively prepared conditions is all wrong. The college has no better equipment than hundreds of farmers have, and all farmers should have. The college has a good, comfortable equipment for hog raising, but the idea that it has any fancy or high-priced "layout" that is far beyond the reach of the individual farmer is all nonsense. The purpose of the college is to show the farmers what is a good, sensible, economical equipment, such as they all may have, and then to show them how to use it in the economical production of hogs.

In the fourth place, the published results obtained from the use of the anti-hog cholera serum have been so uniformly favorable that there can be no longer any doubt of its efficiency as a preventive of this disease when properly administered. It is not a cure for hog cholera. There is no known cure for hog cholera. But as a preventive it leaves nothing to be desired when properly administered, and this means several things.

If the hogs have been exposed and already have the cholera germs in their systems the serum-alone treatment must be used—never the double treatment. If the hogs have not been exposed and it is desired to render them immune, then the double, or serum simultaneous treatment, is to be used. The reason for this lies in the fact that when the hogs have been exposed they already have the germs of cholera in their blood. When the double treatment is given such hogs no knowledge can be had of how much of cholera there is in the system and the injection of diseased blood necessary in the double treatment may give the hog more than the serum can overcome.

So, in treating hogs with the serum, it is always wise to give them the serum-alone treatment first and then follow this, in about 10 days or two weeks, with the double treatment unless it is positively known that the hogs have not been exposed and have no cholera in their systems, in which case the serum simultaneous or double treatment may be given at once. Never give the double treatment to any but well hogs.

In the fifth place, no veterinarian who says "there is nothing to this vaccination business," would be deemed qualified to administer the serum treatment. He would not know how, and he would not be safe. Any man who does not keep posted in his profession places a limit on his usefulness.

It will be remembered that KANSAS FARMER has always placed great stress on the proper administration of the serum treatment. The treatment is good as a preventive, if properly administered. It is worthless, or even dangerous, if not properly administered. The giving of the double treatment to hogs already infected with cholera is pure recklessness, but the treatment of such hogs with the single treatment, to be followed at a proper interval with the double treatment, is only common economy.

Our correspondent's hogs apparently have the slow-acting chronic form of cholera which is so common in other states and which is appearing in certain places in Kansas. He should treat his hogs with the serum-alone method and then follow this with the double treatment in about two weeks. It is not necessary to employ a veterinarian if the farmer will qualify himself for the job, but in most cases it would undoubtedly be better and less risky to do so provided one can be found who knows his business and has faith in the method.

The serum method is here to stay, and it has been the means of saving thousands of dollars worth of hogs all over the country each year, as well as affording a direct means for making ready money in other ways. At least one of our readers has added materially to his bank roll by buying up hogs where the farmers were alarmed about cholera, then treating these hogs, and afterwards fattening them for market. This man succeeds because he knows how. Others have the same opportunity.

Successful Treatment of Hardpan.

In southeastern Kansas there are many farms on which a considerable portion of the land is hardpan, or ash land soil, which is closely related to hardpan and which has a hardpan subsoil near the surface. This character of land has for years given poor results of crop growing, but in later years here and there is a farmer who has learned how to handle it.

This land is fertile, and the problem is one of handling with care as to its physical condition. The application of ground limestone at the rate of two tons per acre, which is a light application, seems the starting point in making such lands productive. The lime has the effect of forcing the soil grains apart. In hardpan the grains are small and cemented together by aluminum silicate. Legumes add nitrogen and humus, and manure adds all essential elements and humus. All these tend to make the soil a better home for the roots of crops. Cow peas are a valuable legume in conditioning ash soils, and they will be the first crop to take hold following the liming. Alfalfa should then follow, and under alfalfa cultivation the reclamation will be well begun.

Don't forget that now is the best time to get the farm machinery under cover. Oil thoroughly, paint or grease the plow shares, supply missing nuts and bolts, and replace broken parts. When the spring work time comes, just hitch on and go to it.

BACK INTO THE SOIL

Manure, Straw, Wheat Stubble, Corn Stalks Etc., Should Be Plowed Under



HUMUS AND FERTILITY IN THE SOIL, AND CLEAN BARNYARDS, WITH A MINIMUM OF LABOR EXPENDED, FOLLOW THE MANURE SPREADER.

At a farmers' institute not long since a question that seemed to be uppermost in the minds of those present was why in recent years fields do not seem to stand dry weather as well as formerly, and the question was put to the editor. It was the judgment of the inquirer that his fields were each becoming less and less effective in the production of crops, and he attributed this, more than anything else, to the belief that his fields did not hold their moisture as formerly. A direct answer to the question seems impossible to the editor because the exact soil condition is not known. It is difficult to diagnose a trouble and prescribe a remedy unless it is possible to examine the patient. If it is a fact that the soil dries out, then it is short of humus. There is a line drawn by the scientist between humus and organic matter. But since one is in reality the product of the other, or since they are only different stages in the decomposition of barnyard manure, wheat stubble, corn stalks, etc., it is not misleading to use the word "humus" in a discussion so general as this. In the remarks that follow the value of humus is shown.

* * *

Practically all farmed fields of Kansas have lost a large part of their humus—in some localities more than in others and on some farms more than on others. This because in some localities there was in the soil more humus to begin with than in other localities, and also varying with the length of time under cultivation and the methods of farming employed. Be it understood that humus is for the most part vegetable mold. It is the result of partially decayed vegetation and animal matter which has been accumulating since the beginning of soil formation. Soils possessing much humus are distinguished from those having less humus by the darker color. The darker and usually more fertile soils are those on which for centuries the greatest amount of vegetable and animal matter has decayed.

* * *

Humus is that quality of soil that increases moisture-holding capacity, finally becomes plant food, and also has much to do with regulating the soil temperature. A cubic foot of ordinary loam, well supplied with humus, will absorb 8 or 10 pounds more water than the same soil devoid of humus. Therefore, if humus is lacking, the soil does not absorb the maximum amount of water. In fields deficient in humus the water will run off because of the inability of the soil to absorb it. From the standpoint of available moisture for the use of the growing crop, it is apparent that the presence of humus is necessary to enable the farmer to make the best use of the rainfall and snow. There are soils so full of humus as to hold too much moisture. These soils, when properly drained, however, are extremely fertile.

* * *

It is chiefly through the humus that we must look for the nitrogen with which to supply the growing crop. If the soil is deficient in humus it is most likely to be lacking in nitrogen, which is as essential to the growing plant as is coal to the movement of the locomotive. It is to supply not only humus but nitrogen also that for years clover and cow peas have been recognized as crops best adapted to green manuring. Any green crop plowed under will supply both humus and nitrogen, and green manuring need not be neglected because of inability to use clover or cow peas. Green Kafir, cane, rape, weeds, etc., will supply the need. In the decomposition of these, nitrogen and other plant goods are supplied. Barnyard manure carries to the field not only humus, but much nitrogen. The plowing under of cornstalks, wheat and oat stubble, weeds, and miscellaneous trash, supplies humus, but fails in supplying nitrogen except as decomposition occurs. It is apparent from the sources of humus and nitrogen supply that our soils need not be short of either. With the best care it is possible to supply our soils not only with plenty of humus and nitrogen, but also with phosphoric acid and potash necessary for abundant crop production, the latter coming from the same sources and by the same means as humus and nitrogen.

* * *

Water is absolutely essential to plant life. In the proportion that soils are capable of absorbing and holding water, in that proportion do they feed the plant well or poorly. The plant cannot take up solid food. The water stored in the soil dissolves the solids so that the plant can use them. The water carries the food to all parts of the plant. The water also controls in a great measure the soil temperature. These, and others, are important functions of water, and inasmuch as the water content of the soil is largely dependent upon the humus supply, it will be seen why it is important that the soil be well supplied with humus. Soils may possess plant food ample to produce a crop, but being virtually locked up is not available unless it is liquified by water, and humus is the principal water-holding constituent of the soil.

* * *

Because of the lack of humus, fields wash, and the running off of the water carries off the surface soil. There are parts of Kansas in which fields are worn out—not because crops have exhausted the fertility, but because the fertile surface soil has been carried off by washing. Humus acts as a binder. It not only absorbs water, but holds the soil together. Humus has the same effect on the soil as does hair in lime plaster. On rolling lands it is worth while to get humus and plenty of it into the soil as a means of keeping the soil on the field. Humus likewise holds the soil in case of wind. The effect of humus, therefore, is twofold—not only that of binding the soil together, but of keeping the soil moist, and in either event prevents blowing to a considerable extent.

* * *

Soils with plenty of humus are much more easily and satisfactorily worked than are soils devoid of humus. It is not unusual to hear remarks with reference to the ease with which soil was worked when it was new as compared with soils long farmed. The virgin soil has the accumulation of humus of the centuries. When the soil was first broken it readily absorbed moisture, the drainage was perfect, and on prairie and rolling lands it was easily and quickly cultivated after heavy rains. Years of cultivation and the exhaustion of humus largely reversed these conditions. It is not unusual to see a field which, following a heavy rain, is puddled. When the sun and wind dries the surface the ground crusts, checks and cracks. Such condition is a reasonably sure indication of the soil being short in humus. Not ling since we observed a field sown to alfalfa. Heavy rains followed the sowing. The rains were followed by a hot sun and winds which dried out and baked the surface. The young alfalfa plants did not succeed in getting through this crust. In the same field was a strip of land which had for years been kept in pasture but which had been broken three or four years and prepared in good condition for alfalfa. It was sown at the same time as that part of the field first spoken of. The young alfalfa plants came through on this strip in fine condition. This was a most surprising yet plain and indisputable example to the farm owner.

* * *

The inquiry involved one other phase of soil condition, namely, that the crops were not now so good as formerly. In the particular locality the choice lands have been farmed near 50 years. It is certain that a large amount of the soil fertility has been used. It is certain that more fertility has been taken from the soil than has been put back into it. However, we believe that there are comparatively few Kansas fields in which the fertility has been exhausted to the point that profitable crops cannot be grown. We know that there is a large percentage of fields from which the fertility of the first four or five inches has become exhausted. In these same fields the soil below this depth contains as much fertility and plant food as it ever did.

* * *

A large part of Kansas farm land is short of humus. Fields are literally starving for the want of humus. This condition of soil prevails more generally in the western third of Kansas than in any other part of the state. Western Kansas soils have always been short of humus. Nature failed to supply them. Because little or no effort has been made by western farmers to supply humus is directly responsible for a large portion of the difficulties they now experience in an agricultural way. What is here said regarding the necessity of humus supply applies with greater force to the western one-third of the state than to other parts. Green manuring crops will prove the salvation of western farmers. Cane and Kafir are best adapted to supply the need. Besides plowing these under green, the wheat stubble and the wild growth should also be plowed under and not burned off.

* * *

We have, generally speaking, been farming the surface of our farms. We have been farming the top acre. The acre below has not been farmed. We must decide to plow deeper, making available the plant food in some of this virgin soil. In taking up a half inch of new soil each year or two we will not only be able to avail ourselves of more plant food, but will also be able to improve the surface soil conditions. Doing this we will be gradually increasing the depth of the seed bed, creating a larger reservoir for the precipitation and so provide more moisture for crops. As has been stated in these columns time and again, upon deciding to plow deeper do not go to the extreme. Half or three-quarters of an inch of the new and heretofore unplowed ground is as much as it is safe to bring to the surface at one plowing. By this plan in a few years we will soon reach a depth of 10 to 12 inches, which on our upland soils will bring about a material change in conditions of crop production.

In deciding upon deeper plowing, however, we should at the same time conclude that we will not persist in exhausting this lower acre of its fertility and consequently leaving us eventually with fields actually exhausted of fertility. We should decide to begin restoring fertility and humus by plowing under everything we can and by using the barnyard manure and by growing green manuring crops. The plowing under of the green crops offers advantages from the standpoint of economical and effective manuring which we in this country have not yet begun to appreciate. On soils which have actually been worn out, the continued application of green manuring crops with barnyard manure has restored the soil to a good degree of fertility in 8 to 10 years.

* * *

It is folly to become scared regarding the fertility condition of Kansas farms, generally speaking. We note a persistent tendency to less and less acre yield and draw the conclusion that our fields are worn out and throw up our hands and ask what in the world shall we do. In the face of this we have farmed only the surface of the soil, having as much more and unfarmed soil underneath and having at our command abundant green manuring crops with abundance of barnyard manure, the application of the two when faithfully followed making it possible not only to absolutely maintain the original fertility of the soil, but to build that fertility to a greater extent than ever before existed.

Distributing Labor.

The man who works for a salary is always anxious to have regular employment because he knows that his living expenses will continue whether he works or stays idle. Likewise the progressive farmer will arrange his system of farm management so his teams and hands will have profitable employment during winter, because both hands and teams must eat and farm machinery which has cost money will deteriorate. One crop or two or three crops will seldom furnish regular employment. The best plan is general farming in which several crops that are supplemental are grown and live stock raising is a feature so that the surplus crops may be fed and the hands occupied tending the stock. Dairying is especially recommended, as it is well adapted to general farming both winter and summer.

Silo Essential to Winter Dairying.

There is no getting away from the fact that the silo is one of the fundamental necessities for profitable winter dairying. The silo received its first impetus in this country through its adaptability to dairy operations. It was thought for a while that the silo could be profitably used only on dairy farms. The use of the silo has now extended to the profitable feeding of practically all kinds of farm live stock. Silage comes nearer meeting the requirements of the dairy cow than any other winter feed available. Silage, with sufficient alfalfa hay to furnish the cow with from 7 to 10 pounds of the latter per day, will give every cow a chance to show her ability as a milk producer. It looks as though cane, Kafir or corn silage with alfalfa hay, is so easily obtained as to make the feeding of this ration possible on practically every farm in the western two-thirds of Kansas and on a great many farms in the eastern third of Kansas.

Every Farmer Should Be a Stockman

There is in this country today a shortage of beef cattle.

Not only are we ceasing to export cattle, but our own food supply is being seriously curtailed. The past two years have witnessed an alarming scarcity of feeding cattle and consequent high prices, and a steadily decreasing number of farmers fattening them for the market. Last season they argued that with corn at 60 to 70 cents per bushel and feeders at 5 to 6 cents, it would be a risky proposition to take hold—and many of them stayed out, to their great regret.

Those who did go in and feed to maturity made money, and lots of it. This year there is more corn at a lower price, and the undoubted scarcity of both feeders and beef cattle and the growing demand by a steadily increasing population practically guarantee high prices on the finished product.

History has proven, in this as in other kinds of business, that the man who sticks to it, and learns it thoroughly, is the one who makes it pay, and the man who gets scared out easily usually does so at a time when the other fellow is preparing to reap his harvest.

Another mistake some cattlemen make is in trying to beat the market. Like other speculators, they will hold out as long as the market is rising, perhaps beyond a slight slump; but invariably they ship when a decline is well under way, and help thereby to give the toboggan another shove.

Why not ship when cattle are ready for market? Is it not expensive to hold them beyond maturity? Does not the cost of extra feed offset any possible margin of rise in price? And if every feeder would do that, would there not be a greater regularity of receipts at all markets, a consequent steadying of prices, and a more equitable distribution of the profits in this immense and necessary industry?

Stockmen should also gradually work into raising their own feeders and should not begrudge the pasture necessary for this remunerative branch of the business. The silo would prove a big help in their development. In fact, silage and alfalfa are destined to solve the problem of how to make the most money raising live stock on corn belt lands.

There will in all probability be passed in the near future a bill preventing the sale of calves under six weeks of age, which will be both a humane and immensely beneficial measure—a beef will feed 20 times as many people as a veal and to their better nourishment. How many thousands of young calves are slaughtered yearly that could be easily raised to fully matured fine beef cattle!

Elbert Hubbard has said: "It is a wise farmer who turns his grain into live stock before marketing." Not only is it more profitable, but it puts back into the soil that which keeps it rich and fertile. Rotation of crops will not do it alone, commercial fertilizer is not sufficient, but, as Dr. W. E. Taylor, soil specialist of Moline, Ill., says: "The land needs a certain element of animal matter which can only be had from manure." In European countries the soil is examined before a tenant goes onto a farm. If during his tenancy the fertility of the soil is depleted, he is fined accordingly. If, however, he leaves the land in better shape than he found it, he is rewarded in proportion.

Must we pass laws to that effect in this country? If the present wasteful overworking of our farm lands is continued, it must come to that. Must we reach such an extremity? Why not better our methods of our own initiative, why not take pride in improving our own lands? Why not do that which will build up our farms and increase their productivity and our profits?

The growing population must be fed, and it needs meat. The soil must be improved and made to produce greater crops, and it needs manure. Farmers need greater profits, which careful stock raising will alone insure.

As the result of a most thoughtful study of the live stock situation, this is our opinion expressed to every corn belt farmer:

Get into the stock business; there was never a better time. Don't worry about the markets; the man who loses is the speculator. Feed your stock, ship it when it is ready to market. Be generous to the earth, which yields you her harvest. A sure and rich reward will be yours.

There is a world shortage of live stock, especially cattle. The population of all civilized nations are growing much faster than the general meat food supply. South American live stock interests are crippled by three successive seasons of drouth and foot-and-mouth disease, and the supply of meat animals in the United States has actually declined during the last decade, while the population has increased over 24 per cent.

Crops of grain and forage are bountiful in this country. The nation is prosperous and at peace with the world. Practically everybody is employed and both able and willing to live well.

No better opportunity for highly successful and profitable stock raising was ever offered to the farmers of the United States than that now presented by the present very moderate prices for pure-bred animals with which to improve foundation stock, and prevailing high prices for all meat animals having proper market quality and finish, while all conditions surrounding the industry point to these higher prices as undoubtedly permanent.—JOHN CLAY, Chicago.

"Stinging" the Breeders.

"We got gloriously stung the other day in a shipment of hogs to Hutchinson, and I will send you a clipping from the daily paper which I wish you would publish in KANSAS FARMER, that it may be a warning to others," writes a breeder of pure-bred swine.

From the clipping we learn that a very "slick" fellow went to Hutchinson and from there wrote letters far and wide to breeders of all breeds of hogs, announcing that he was a breeder who had recently removed from Illinois. He asked for prices on different classes of hogs and in each case made an order with the promise of a bank draft on receipt of the hogs. When the hogs came he wrote to the breeders that they were entirely satisfactory and that he would visit the herd soon and make other purchases, bringing the draft for the original purchase with him. This flattered the breeder and gave the rascal more time.

When he got a lot of these hogs together he sold them to the packing house for butcher hogs and then faded away, and the breeders and police officials are looking for him.

It is a poor time to give advice, but both breeders and public should understand once for all that the breeder is also a dealer who has goods for sale and goods that are worth the price. This price or its equivalent should be forthcoming at the time of the sale.

Breeders have too much at stake in the way of capital invested and reputation built up to be even suspected of crookedness in dealing, and it is always up to the buyer to put up money at the time of sale.

Beef or Dairy?

It is a not unusual thing to hear of a former beef producing farmer who has turned himself into a dairyman, but it is not so common to hear of a dairyman who has become a beef producer. In a recent conversation with such a man he gave the following reasons for dropping the dairy for beef production: He avoids the iron clad demands of regularity in milking. If a cow is not milked at the proper time, she hits the pocketbook. Feeding time for beef cattle is much more elastic and an irregularity of a few hours does not make itself felt in the same way.

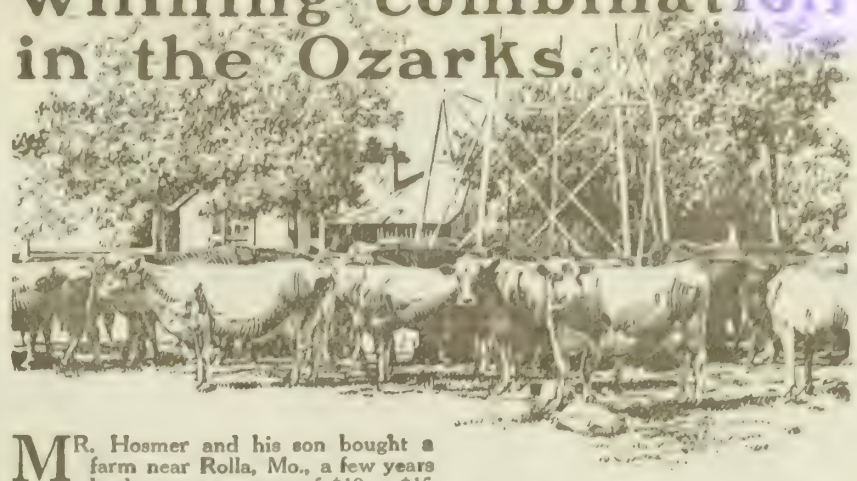
He then finds that he can save the hire and board of at least one extra hand, which is conservatively estimated at $350 to $400 per year. The cost of equipment is much less for beef feeding than for dairying, and the beef cow is fed a much cheaper ration than is necessary for the dairy cow and her calf is much less troublesome to handle, because it feeds itself. He also finds that bucket fed calves do not do so well as one fed in the natural way.

The farmer goes to the length of his endurance during nine months of the year in the making and saving of his crops, without having to milk a lot of cows twice a day, so this one naturally thinks he would rather have the calf do the milking. He thinks he makes practically as much money from beef as from the dairy, and does it much easier. It is true that the cream checks come in with a mighty handy regularity, but the beef money comes in big chunks when it does come.

Now KANSAS FARMER would like to have letters from its readers on both the beef and the dairy side of the question. What is your idea as to which is the most satisfactory, from the farmer's standpoint?

If you really knew how much good is done each year by the quails on the farm you will see them provided for during the blizzards this winter as well as post your farm with "no hunting" signs.

Corn and cows are a winning combination in the Ozarks.



MR. Hosmer and his son bought a farm near Rolla, Mo., a few years back, at an average of $10 to $15 per acre. To-day that farm couldn't be bought for $75 to $150 per acre, and is bringing an annual net income of over $5,000.

When the Hosmers took hold of this place, it was said that the corn couldn't be grown high enough to hide a 10-year old boy—but now they are making from 60 to 80 bushels *per acre* regularly. And they are averaging around $90 per year per cow!

H. S. Harris says: "My milk production for the six months from April to November (milking an average of 15 cows, about one-half of which are two-year olds), was 8,135 gallons, which sold at 16 cents per gallon, or $1,301.60. *Feed all raised on my farm*, except salt."

Mr. Holloway, another Ozark dairyman, says: "I find this country the best for farming and *far* the best for dairying. The healthful, mild climate cannot be beat. I know this, for I have traveled a great deal; have been in nearly every State in the Union."

These experiences prove what an expert on dairy husbandry said a while back: "Not only are the Ozarks adapted for dairying but are certain to be noted far and wide in the future for this industry. Butter fat can be produced cheaper in the Ozarks than anywhere else."

With plenty of good pasture land, an unlimited amount of pure water, with soil that will grow every variety of grains and grasses, with short, mild winters that permit grazing most of the year and make expensive shelter unnecessary—stock raising of every kind is more profitable in the Ozarks.

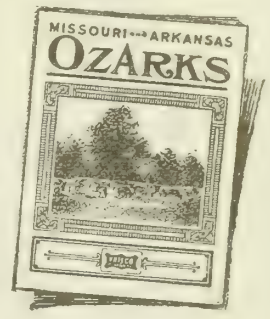
Ozark farmers are producing pork at 2½ cents a pound, and selling it at 8 cents or more. They are making around $12 per ewe; with the sheep feeding almost entirely on native wild grass.

The closeness of Kansas City, Memphis and St. Louis—offering tip-top prices—has a great deal to do with the big net profits which Ozark farmers get.

But all these advantages mean more when it is realized that good land can be bought now in the Ozarks at $12 to $15 per acre. It's a proposition that deserves any man's serious thought and investigation right *now!*

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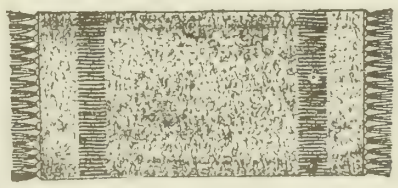
It's not the kind you can pick up anywhere. Double sized pages, 75 actual photo pictures of farms—some in full color. Written by a man who knows farming. Takes up the Ozark sections, county by county, and describes the farming conditions there. Also tells actual experiences of Ozark farmers. I haven't many copies of this book on hand; please drop me a postal to-day for your free copy.



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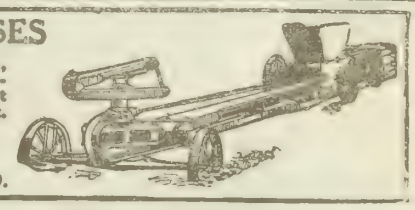


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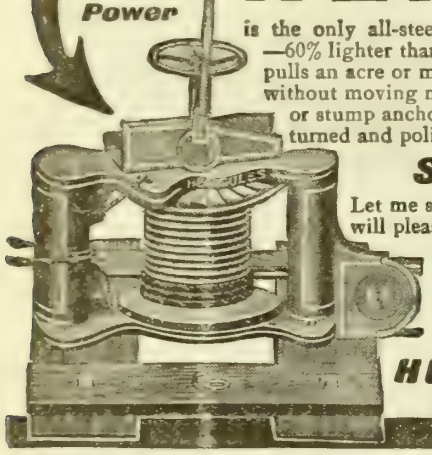


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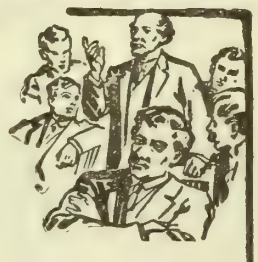
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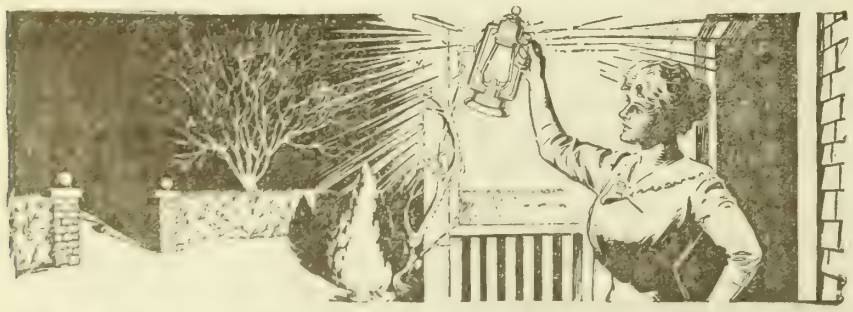
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as Phosphoric Acid. Our note book has condensed facts essential in farmers' meetings and plenty of space to record the new things that you hear. Let us send one to you before your Institute meets.

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THE FARM



When we speak about better feeding we do not necessarily mean more expensive feeding, but a more varied and better balanced ration. The fact is that, all things considered, our present feeding methods are about as expensive as they can be, and conformity to the best known rules of feeding can have no effect other than a reduction in the cost when the results obtained are taken into consideration.

Not long since we observed what was to us a new use of the distributer used in silo filling. The distributer was being used in this instance as a chute for emptying the silo. The silo owner had made a galvanized iron bib which fit over the silo door. To this was attached the distributer pipe which extended low enough to load the silage into a wagon. The connected bib and distributer was lowered as the silage was fed out. The bib was fastened to the silo by a large hook on each side which hooked into a staple driven into the silo staves. The user declared that this was the best arrangement for emptying a silo that he had been able to contrive.

We hope that hundreds of boys and girls of KANSAS FARMER families, and in every instances possible, the fathers and mothers of the same families, will attend the annual institute week at the Kansas Agricultural College, December 30 to January 3. This is the occasion of the State Farmers' Institute. One thousant delegates are expected. There should be 2500 or 3000 delegates. The things to be learned and the things to be seen that week will justify such attendance. Monday afternoon and evening will be especially interesting to the boys and this is designated as "Boys' day". A large number of boys—winners in corn-judging contests conducted by their home institutes—are expected to bring their prize corn and compete for state prizes which aggregate $500.

A Kansas cattle feeder who is selling oats and buying cottonseed meal this fall to feed with corn silage, was questioned by his neighbor to explain the logic in this exchange of feedstuffs. The explanation was: The cottonseed meal costs $30 per ton and supplies muscle-building material at approximately 5 cents per pound. The muscle-building material in oats would cost 10 cents per pound if the oats were worth 30 cents per bushel. The feeder concluded, therefore, that he could exchange oats for the cottonseed meal at the prices named and make money. This is a sample of the foresight which the trained feeder must exercise in providing a ration if he has his eye on the greatest profit. It is entirely feasible most years to exchange home-grown feeds for concentrates at a profit provided the animal consuming such feeds is able to make proper use of the feed consumed.

Cane, next to alfalfa hay, is probably the most succulent of our common farm forages. A good deal of trouble is being experienced with cane just now on account of the scouring effect on those animals to which it is fed. The scouring is greatest while the cane is green or not wholly dried out. As it becomes more thoroughly cured the effect of scouring will be less marked if not wholly overcome. The same conditions prevail, although not to such a great extent, with Kafir. If the scouring is so serious as to have the effect of weakening the animal or of causing it not to thrive, there is only one remedy, and that is to feed less cane or Kafir and more of those forages such as prairie hay and corn fodder, each of which has a constipating effect. The better the quality of Kafir and cane forage, the more succulence it contains. Succulence is a desirable constituent of all feeds for live stock. Kafir and cane which has been exposed to the elements and which is thoroughly leached and dried out, does not have the laxative effect of that better taken care of, but this is not an argument for failing to properly take care of the crop. Cane and Kafir roughages are extremely valuable roughages for Kansas, but we can lean too heavily upon them. A farm which has only Kafir and cane for forage is not equipped to the best advantage for the feeding of live stock. We should have a variety of forages, and when such varieties are available the best feeding results can be obtained.

Special provision has been made for the farm hand during the winter course of the Kansas Agricultural College to be held for ten weeks from January 7 to March 19. It is claimed that $50 will cover the expense of attending this course and the agricultural college is making an unusual effort to induce farm hands to take this course. It is assumed that every hired man entertains the hope of some day farming on his own account. This is a worthy ambition and it can be attained only as a result of preparing for it. The man who does not this winter have work, will spend as much as or more money while loafing as he would if attending the short course. It is certain that what he learns along the lines of crop production, live stock feeding, stock judging, animal breeding, poultry work, wood work, farm mechanics, etc., etc., will be of value to him. It is certain, too, that these ten weeks will furnish a very pleasant and profitable diversion. Any farm hand, whether employed or not, can well afford to attend this short course. It goes without saying that the farm boy, if not in school, will profit largely by the same course, and fathers should, if possible, arrange their affairs so that the boy may avail himself of it.

In an exchange considerable space is given a federal farm expert in the discussion of corn and alfalfa in an effort to determine which is king. The authority thinks the sovereignty belongs to alfalfa because "corn having one time each season to make its crop cannot compete with a crop having from four to six chances." From the standpoint of a strictly money making crop—that is, a crop to be marketed—it is our judgment that alfalfa will give a considerably larger income per acre per year than will corn. Inasmuch, however, as the growing of crops for sale is not approved, then comes the question as to the comparative value of alfalfa and corn—including both stalk and ear—for feed, and when viewed from this standpoint the two crops are much closer together. For the best results and the most money from either, the two must be fed in combination. The growing of corn or Kafir with alfalfa beyond any question makes the strongest feeding combination practical to the uses of Kansas. If we should grow alfalfa and corn in such proportions as will properly combine the two in a ration, with sufficient of all kinds of live stock to consume the produce of the farm, it is certain that farming would in this country take on a new aspect.

Thousands upon thousands of farm leases will terminate in Kansas March first next year. That time is less than three months hence. We urge upon both landlord and tenant the necessity of considering now the arrangements to be made for next year's farming. The one-year lease is a curse to the farm methods of Kansas as of every other state. If the tenant the past year has given good satisfaction, it is to your interest as a landlord to hold him on the farm next year and for years to come. Satisfactory handling of the farm this year should in every instance result in a three or five-year lease to be entered into the first of March of the coming year. This will give the tenant an opportunity to plan for the term to come and by so doing improve his own condition. Terms which will result favorably to the tenant under a three or five-year lease should result with benefit and satisfaction to the landlord. We know of dozens of landlords who are finding fault with their tenants and who are complaining of the small amount of income from their farms. These same complaining land owners are those who absolutely refuse to give the tenant a chance to make good. If the tenant cannot see something ahead for himself there is likely to be little ahead for the land owner. While we are talking about co-operation and the necessity of it among farmers generally and those who are directly and indirectly dependent

upon the farmer, co-operation between landlord and tenant will go further and be of greater benefit to farming in general than co-operation among any other two classes of equal numbers known to us.

The single crop system has proven a failure in every locality where it has been practiced. The reasons for this failure have been set forth in KANSAS FARMER from time to time. The story of failure from single crops is a story as old as farming itself, and will be interesting so long as farming is continued, which, of course, will be for all time. A meeting in Chicago was addressed by A. J. Glover, associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman, in which address he said: "I can well remember that 25 or 30 years ago the single crop system was practiced with wheat in southern Minnesota which gave the chinch bugs an opportunity to develop. In order to get rid of the chinch bugs, farmers quit growing wheat and went into live stock raising. Since that system of farming has been taken up I have heard but little or nothing concerning the chinch bugs. Fungus diseases develop when but a single crop is grown year after year on the same soil. Plants also secrete from their roots substances which have a toxic effect upon the plants, and for this reason it is necessary to change the crop." We believe that nine of every ten farmers fully realize the necessity for crop changes. Such farmers, however, do not have a feeling of security in making those changes, and this condition alone is responsible for holding back the progress and advantages which would result from a crop rotation.

It was recently related to us by an Oklahoma farmer that a friend of his living 35 miles from a railroad had last fall threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat. Between the granary and the nearest shipping point were 12 miles of sandy road and 25 bushels per load would be all that a team could haul to market, and two days would be required for making the round trip. It occurred to us that this man would be manifestly better off without a crop of wheat. Land that will produce wheat will grow numerous grain and forage crops which can be converted—beyond question—into live stock products at a tremendously increased profit as compared with the profit this man will realize from his wheat. It occurs to us that it is poor judgment to attempt to grow wheat under such unfavorable conditions for marketing. We were told that when this man bought his farm a railroad had been surveyed and a townsite proposed not more than five miles distant. The railroad was not built because of the passage of laws by the State of Oklahoma which require that each railroad building in and through the state must maintain general headquarters in that state. This feature of the railroad law was not looked upon with favor by the railroad builders, and as a result this road and many other proposed roads have not been built. The State of Oklahoma should realize that railroads are necessary to the development of the agriculture of the state, and it occurs to us that farmers located as far from railroads as the man to whom we above refer should look for some method of agriculture which does not require an expense of 20 to 25 cents per bushel for marketing. In other words, here is illustrated the principle of the farmer adapting his operations to his conditions. This principle could be applied in hundreds of instances which are less flagrant than that above mentioned.

Seed Importation Act.

Last week in Washington hearing was had on an act to regulate foreign commerce by prohibiting the admission into the United States of certain adulterated grain and seeds unfit for seeding purposes.

This act prohibtis the importation into the United States of all seed of alfalfa, Canadian bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, awnless brome grass, clover, meadow fesque, millet, orchard grass, rape, red top and timothy when adulterated or when containing more than 3 per cent by weight of weed seeds.

It also prohibits the importation of seed of alfalfa and red clover containing more than 90 dodder seeds per pound.

It prohibits the importation of seed of barley, buckwheat, field corn, Kafir, flax, oats, rye, sorghum, and wheat intended for seeding purposes when such seed is adulterated or contains more than 3 per cent by weight of weed seeds.

Important Educational Move.

Ever and anon the forces aimed at the upbuilding of our agriculture are expanding. It is but natural that those enterprises which are directly dependent upon the products of the soil for their support should expend a portion of their money and energy in maintaining and developing the source of their business. In this connection the International Harvester Company makes an important announcement. It is that P. G. Holden, who has made his name known throughout the United States as a result of his accomplishments for the corn growers of Iowa, has joined the Service Department of that company. Holden says he is not leaving Iowa; he is merely in his new work carrying Iowa to the rest of the world. Holden is one of the originators of the idea of carrying information direct to the farmers. He is the father of the demonstration train, short school courses, the corn show, county demonstration farms, and the national corn exposition.

The object of the International's service bureau is the promotion of agriculture — education and co-operation which will tend to raise the tone of commercial, industrial and farm life. It has spent much money in the perfection of labor-saving machines and it has sent men out into the fields to show farmers how to operate these machines. It has established demonstration farms in every section of the United States for the purpose of demonstrating to the farmers of those sections the best means of crop production. This service bureau has gradually expanded and has now reached the point at which through Holden it will do what it can in rendering a service direct to the farmer and to his family. This work will revolve around Professor Holden, who, with a corps of competent assistants, will become an important factor among the numerous agencies now striving toward the building up of our farm industry.



THE BIG FOUR "30" means the dawning of a new day for the farmer—a new era of efficiency, economy, prosperity, success. It means freedom from the enormous cost, limitations and uncertainty of horses. It means that now the farmer can do his work better, quicker and cheaper—and do it when soil, weather and crop conditions are just right. THE BIG FOUR "30" eliminates delay and loss, and places farming upon an accurate, scientific, business basis.

The Big Four "30" is the most efficient, most reliable, most economical farm power in use today. No farmer who has ever used the BIG FOUR or seen it work, will have any other.

The BIG FOUR was the *first* successful farm tractor. It is still the first. It is the first to utilize the efficient, continuous power stream of the four-cylinder principle. Its mammoth 96-inch drive wheels give it tractive power far greater than any other tractor of equal weight and rating. It is the *only* farm tractor *sold on approval*. It must make good on *your* farm, on *your* test, before you pay out a cent. It has a self-steering device, possessed by no other tractor, that steers in plowing better than can be done by hand—saving one man's wages and costing you not one penny extra. A boy, unassisted, can plow 30 to 50 acres a day with the BIG FOUR. The BIG FOUR uses kerosene, gasoline, benzine, naphtha, distillate or alcohol, and is so far ahead of *all* other types of tractor as to be *absolutely beyond comparison.*

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Corn Silage and Cottonseed for Beef.

The South Carolina Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin dealing with the subject of feeding beef cattle in South Carolina. This bulletin, No. 169, by Archibald Smith, gives the result of a test to ascertain the value of different kinds of forage fed with cottonseed meal. In giving a brief review of this bulletin, many details of the experiment must be omitted, but the main findings are here mentioned and are of much value to cattle feeders not only in the south, but in practically all parts of the country.

The bulletin is another proof of the great economic use of corn silage which, when properly balanced, always shows a most profitable gain. In this particular test, silage, corn stover and cottonseed hulls were compared. The corn silage gave by far the best returns, not only in economic production of beef profit in feeding, but also in the quality of the beef and the shape in which it reached market. The silage fed group of steers produced beef from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than the other groups. They lost less in shipping to market, which is a test that has been disputed in the past, as some feeders have claimed that silage-fed beef lost severely in the shipping process. In this test they lost the least. The silage-fed group produced gains that would warrant an earning on the silage of $6.86 per ton. This earning was made on a very poor market, as the steers only sold for $5.50 per hundred. Had they sold on a better market, this price could easily have been increased 20 to 30 per cent.

With corn silage costing but $2 per ton, which is a fair price for its production, good corn land can be made to earn fron. $60 to $70 per acre. If the land owners of the southern states would heed the teachings of this bulletin, their profits would be increased millions of dollars. The worn farms of the southeastern section of this country can better be brought back to profitable and rich lands through the feeding and growing of cattle and the economic use of the silo and the cotton by-product in the form of seed and hulls.

The fact that corn silage is the most economic form of carbohydrates should be known to every farmer keeping live stock. The southern farmer having cottonseed meal at hand and a soil that will grow abundant corn and forage for the making of silage, certainly should utilize these products in the form of feed. Good feeding means supplying animals with needed nourishment at the lowest possible cost. The last part of this definition calls for study and figuring. Anybody can feed an animal well, but it requires skill and application of science to feed an animal well and economically. The two great food elements are carbohydrates and protein. To learn how to supply these two in the best and cheapest forms means good feeding.

The combination of corn silage and cottonseed meal makes a balanced ration which has always given good returns. Silage furnishes a cheap, succulent, easily digested food lacking only in proseed meal in a condensed form, and corn silage can also be balanced by alfalfa, tein, which is supplied by the cotton-clover, cow peas, soy beans, peas, wheat, bran, oilmeal, gluten feed or oats, but the silage should form the bulk of the ration, as it contains the principal food needed and is in a cheap, wholesome form.

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Whether you prefer hard soap or soft soap for household use in *your* home its *purity should be unquestioned.* *Cheap* soap is *dear at any price* and is frequently made from diseased animal fats and other ingredients that are positively harmful to both skin and fabrics.

On the other hand, the soap *you* can make with Lewis' Lye is sure to be *pure*—better than the *best* and cheaper than the *cheapest* you can buy.



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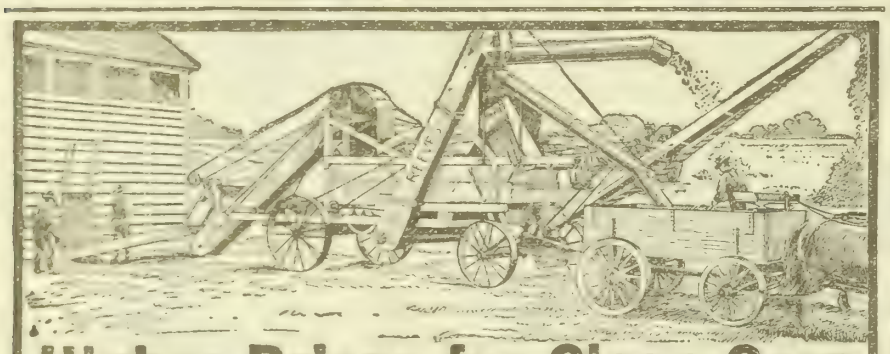
enables any woman to make hard or soft pure white soap for all household uses from scraps of meat and cooking grease which ordinarily would be thrown away as useless.

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Many farmers are now buying the Reeves Corn Sheller for their own use and to do contract work for their neighbors. They have found it to be a bigger profit maker than a threshing machine. Let us prove to you how you can make big money this year, and also get higher prices for your own corn by shelling it *clean*. Send your name and address for our booklet and full information.

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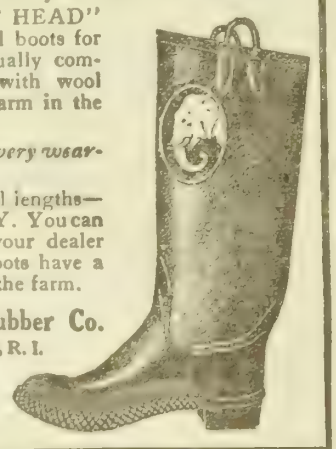
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LIVE STOCK



This year Kansas has some $250,000,000 worth of live stock, and, incidentally, about $170,000,000 worth of corn, wheat and oats. Come on, Mr. Santa Claus.

The grand champion load of steers of the International sold at 14 cents per pound and the grand champion steer brought 50 cents per pound.

If you have a really good heifer or filly, don't let them go at any price. Sell the others and keep the good ones to build up your own herds.

A. J. Lovejoy, the big Berkshire breeder of Roscoe, Ill., was elected president of the International Live Stock Exposition Company at its recent annual meeting.

In the first three rings of Percherons shown at the International, Mr. W. S. Corsa of White Hall, Ill., won 2 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 fifth and 2 seventhS, all on the get of Carrot 66666 (66666).

Good, bright corn fodder or stover is worth a lot more than timothy hay for cattle feed. Though it will not sell on the market for as much as timothy it is something that every farmer raises anyhow. Just save it, that's all.

Texas reports that the 66 counties which are above the quarantine line have more commercial cattle than any other section of the Union. The trouble is that these are practically all young and aged steers for Kansas pastures will be very scarce next spring.

In the fat hog show at Chicago a Poland China barrow won the grand championship and a pen of Poland Chinas won the grand championship, all breeds competing. The Berkshires won the reserve grand championship on both individual barrows and on pen.

The International show at Chicago had on exhibition fewer big steers than for 13 years. Conditions have practically forced the big, aged steer off the earth. The 2-year-old is undoubtedly the most economical animal for the average feeder as feeding yearlings is a special art and will continue to be so

The K. S. A. C. students who composed the stock judging team at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago and won second place in a field of 12 contestants, were George Kirkpatrick, R. O. Swanson, D. H. Branson, L. C. Baker, Elmer Myers. Last year the K. S. A. C. team stood ninth in a field of ten contestants.

W. S. Corsa of Whitehall, Ill., made another great "killing" with his Percheron colts, the get of the great Carnot 66666 (66666). These colts started in the show circuit at the Iowa State Fair and have been consistent winners everywhere they were shown and now crown their record with their winnings at Chicago.

Geo. M. Rommel, Chief of the Animal Husbandry division of the Department of Agriculture, has purchased the 6-year-old bay trotting stallion MacNunne at the Madison Square horse show to head the stud now used for breeding cavalry horses. The government has the greatest difficulty in securing horses for the cavalry and artilery service even in time of peace.

Up in Iowa the dairymen find that for 1,000-pound cows, yielding 20 pounds of 4' per cent milk daily, a ration consisting of four pounds ground oats, four pounds ground barley, 10 pounds oat hay and 40 pounds roots will furnish the required digestible nutrients. As such a ration is based upon given production, individual cows in the herd should be fed more or less, according to their producing ability.

Breeders of Chester Whites, O. I. C.'s, and the small white show type met together in a large meeting at Chicago and organized the White Swine Breeders' Congress of America.

Election of the following officers: President, M. E. Neuburn, Hennepin, Ill.; vice president, George Inenchen; secretary, O. C. Vernon, Goshen, Ind.; treasurer, J. W. Brendel, Janesville, Ind., and the appointment of an advisory committee of five members to decide upon a permanent location for offices of the congress completed the meeting.

The score made by the 12 competing colleges at the International follows:

1.	Iowa	3,885
2.	Kansas	3,682
3.	Missouri	3,590
4.	Ohio	3,560
5.	Nebraska	3,415
6.	Ontario	3,396
7.	Texas	3,343
8.	Kentucky	3,253
9.	Manitoba	3,237
10.	Arkansas	3,171
11.	Nevada	3,146
12.	Pennsylvania	3,128
	Possible score	5,000

Kansas City Stock Yards Sold.

Press reports show that the Kansas City stock yards have been sold to a new company which assumes the name, "The Kansas City Stock Yards Company of Maine." This is said to be the name under which the packing houses have bought these yards and will operate them. This is one of the most important transactions that has occurred in the west.

J. H. Lee Elected.

At the recent meeting of the Percheron Society of America, held in Chicago during the International, J. H. Lee, of Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan., was elected a director for the three-year term. W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall, Ill., was also elected for a similar term. This puts the owners of two of the world's greatest Percheron stallions on this board and the owners of the other two have been members. Of these four greatest stallions, Kansas owns two: Casino, owned by J. C. Robison, Towanda, and Scipion, owned by Lee Bros., Harveyville, Kan.

A Start in Guernseys.

"Last winter I went to Michigan and bought eleven females and two bulls. These are all registered Guernseys. Of these eleven head I took seven females and one bull; my father and brother, who live at Andale, Kan., took two females and one bull and two females respectively. I have sold all of my cattle except these eight Guernseys, and from the eleven females owned in the family we have got four heifer calves and one bull calf already, so you see we have a nice start in Guernseys in this county. I hope to send KANSAS FARMER a photograph of my Guernseys. We do not have any Guernseys to sell yet."—JOHN BOGNER, Mt. Hope, Kan.

National Society of Record Associations.

The National Society of Record Associations is composed of representatives of all the pure bred record associations in America. Its purpose is the advancement of the pure bred interests and the general good of the farmer.

At the last annual meeting, held in Chicago during the International Live Stock Show, an emphatic resolution was adopted protesting against the suggested government supervision of pedigree record associations.

An order was made that the Executive Committee draft a bill for the proper punishment of persons who secure pedigrees through false or fraudulent applications and that this bill be submitted to Congress and the various states for enactment into law.

Officers were elected as follows:

A. Renick, president, (general manager American Shorthorn Breeders' association); C. A. Tyler, vice president, (secretary American Hampshire Sheep association); Wayne Dinsmore, secretary-treasurer, (secretary Percheron Society of America).

Executive committee—C. F. Curtiss, (president American Berkshire association); A. P .Nave, (president Percheron Society of America); R. J. Kinzer, (secretary American Hereford Cattle Breeders' association); M. M. Madden, (secretary American Poland-China Record); J. G. Truman, (president American Shire Horse Breeders' association); Charles L. Hill, (president American Guernsey Cattle association); F. W. Harding, (secretary American Cotswald association); Dwight Lincoln, (secretary Merino Sheep Breeders' association).

A Wonderful Plow

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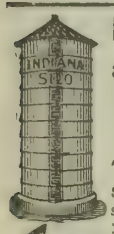
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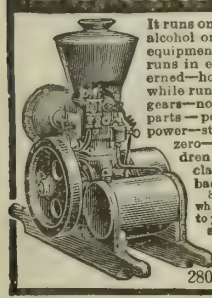
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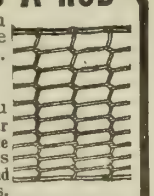
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Percheron Society Meets.

The Percheron Society of America held its annual meeting in Chicago during the International.

Secretary Dinsmore's annual report followed. During the past year 10,132 animals have been recorded, which is more than 2,000 animals in excess of the number recorded in any previous period.

Tabulated, the figures are as follows:

	Registration 12 mths. ending Oct. 31, 1912.	Registration 11 mths. ending Oct. 31, 1912.
American-bred stallions..	3,785	2,284
American-bred mares....	4,451	3,287
Total American-bred..	8,236	5,571
Imported stallions	1,231	1,273
Imported mares	665	764
Total imported	1,896	3,037
Grand total 10,132		6,608

The decrease in the number of imported animals recorded is in line with the decrease in the number imported in this country, as the records at the port of entry show a falling off in importation.

Officers and directors were elected as follows:

C. M. North of Grand Island, Neb., J. H. Lee of Harveyville, Kan., A. P. Nave of Attica, Ind., and W. S. Corsa of White Hall, Ill., were elected as directors for the ensuing three years.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following officers were elected by the Board of Directors for the ensuing year:

A. P. Nave, president; W. S. Corsa, vice president; J. L. DeLancey, treasurer; Wayne Dinsmore, secretary.

Do Farmers Produce Wealth?

Some do, some don't. The farmer who selects the sire and dam, mates them and produces the finished animal—whether horse, steer or hog, raises the grain to grow and fatten them, takes no plant food from the soil but what he returns by rotation of crops or by fertilizing, though he die in a poor house, he has produced wealth.

The farmer who takes a grain of wheat or a kernel of corn, plants it and sells his crop, returning nothing in the shape of plant food to the soil, and does this year after year, though he die in a mansion and has his thousands in the bank, has produced no wealth. He has only transferred the wealth in the soil to wealth in a bank.

There are owners of farms in Kansas who are dissatisfied with their renters, complaining and saying: "The man who rented this farm 15 years ago used to raise 25 and 30 bushels of wheat to the acre. You are only raising 8 to 12 bushels." These owners of grain farms forget they have been writing checks against the plant food on their farms for the past 20 years, and have made no deposits. Their account is overdrawn. The breeding, care and feeding of live stock tends toward broadening men, because they think of the comfort of other things besides themselves.

Exclusive grain raising has a tendency to narrow men, because they are led to look for the dollar, and the dollar only.

I have heard men say, "I am going to sell my farms where there are tenants and buy grain farms. They pay better interest and are less trouble." I have asked how long would they pay better without live stock or care of the soil. The answer was, "As long as I live." This answer shows how exclusive grain raising tends to narrow. "As long as I live." But what of the child yet unborn? What of the generations yet to come? No thought of these.—JOHN M. RODGERS, Secretary Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan.

Dairy Cattle in Western Kansas.

Noting that the sheriff of Hodgman County, Kansas, had recently bought a considerable number of Jersey cattle for use in his own dairy at Jetmore, and realizing that this might be a step of great importance to western Kansas, the live stock editor wrote Mr. Pitts, and his reply follows:

"I bought 35 head of Jerseys, some of which are registered and the others high grades. My idea is to get better milk cows into this country. I have this bunch advertised to sell soon, and I then expect to handle registered cattle only.

"This is a great dairy country. Farmers are building silos and find them a great help. I built two silos this fall and filled them with Kafir and a feed called 'Kafir coin.' This is a mixture between Kafir and cane. It heads about three weeks earlier than Kafir, and seeds as heavy. I find it makes fair silage. Cattle clean it up like grain

"If the people will take better care of their cows they will make the dairy business more profitable. For instance, I was talking to a cream station man the other day and he told me of one man who brought his cream from 19 cows; another man brought cream from two Guernseys for the same length of time, and there was only a few cents difference in their cream checks. Unless a milk cow is well taken care of there is no breed of cattle that will pay on a dairy farm.

"I claim we have the best dairy country in the United States. Our land is worth from $10 to $50 per acre and will produce good crops to put up in the silos. Taking care of the feed means a big saving and success in the dairy business.

"Very few rigs come to our town without one or more cream cans tied on behind. This enables the farmer to pay cash for his goods, thus keeping him out of debt."—M. G. PITTS, Jetmore, Kan.

Do Pure-Breds Pay?

Leon Carter of Asherville, Kan., recently sold 50 head of well-bred Duroc Jerseys on the Kansas City market, for which he received $1,443. These hogs not only topped the market, but they sold higher than the top of the Chicago market for the day. They weighed 347 pounds and brought $7.82½ per hundred, making them average $28.85 each, or nearly the average of some sales of pure breeding hogs.

Opportunities for the profitable breeding of live stock were never so good in Kansas as they are right now. Prices are high and are likely to remain so. Feed is very abundant and, what is more important for the breeder who is beginning, the prices of pure breeding stock are more nearly on a level with those of good market animals than for very many years.

Breeding animals are selling cheaper than they should, and cheaper than the conditions will warrant. Cheap breeding stock and cheap feed at this end and a high selling price at the market end combine to make the present opportunities memorable.

Proper Time to Market Cattle.

The time to market fat cattle is when further gains will not result in an increase in the value per hundred weight of the cattle fed. For this reason plain rough steers which will not produce attractive carcasses should be sold before they are thoroughly fattened. When fancy cattle of excellent quality and type are fed it is a general rule that the fatter they are made the more profitable they will be, as there is usually as good demand for fancy finished beef as there is for any other article of food. The season of the year should also control, to some extent, the quality of cattle that go into the feed lots. Where steers are to be marketed from the middle of July to the first of December, a better grade of cattle and a higher finish are demanded than at any other season of the year. In late summer and early fall the markets are usually well supplied with beef that has been produced cheaply on grass, with which half-fat grain-fed cattle cannot compete profitably. After the Christmas holidays all cattle come from dry lots and have been fattened on expensive foodstuffs, hence the competition of grass-fed cattle is eliminated and the plain rough cattle can be marketed to a better advantage than during the grazing season.

The two reasons for handling beef cattle are that they reduce farm crops into a more concentrated market product and that their feeding results in a permanent maintenance of soil fertility. All feeding operations should be conducted with these facts in mind. Selection of feeding cattle which will serve the purpose and at the same time result in an immediate profit will be the mark of the successful cattle feeder.—PROF. W. A. COCHEL.

During at least ten months of the year good hogs, of whatever breed, will sell around the top of the market if they weigh from 200 to 250 pounds. Occasionally the lighter hog is at a premium for a short time, but the 200 to 250-pound hog is most useful for cutting up, as he furnishes a handy loin, good bacon of the right weight, and the hams are just what the trade needs.

Any amount of extra care that will result in more and better pigs next spring will be effort well spent. Plenty of alfalfa for the sows, with a little tankage, will do a lot, but corn alone will insure failure, at least in part.

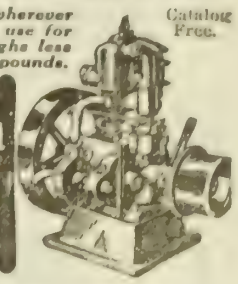
A poor fence is a farm robber. Time, money and labor are lost in making repairs, and these must be done over again while the loss from trespassing stock is often enough to pay for a good fence.

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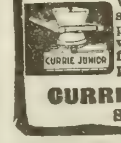


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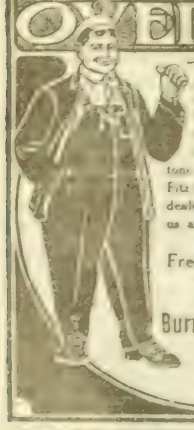
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DAIRY



"A merciful man is merciful to his dumb beast." This is an old axiom but it is a good one.

The problems in dairying are not at all mysterious or difficult of solution. It is a question of obtaining a cow which will give the most milk for the feed consumed and in supplying that cow with the kind of feed which will make milk. These, together with good care as good care is ordinarily understood by the man who is successful in handling live stock, will make the dairy herd profitable and highly successful.

We recently heard a speech in which the speaker gave his idea of our national waste. He said it was our waste of manure. KANSAS FARMER has very recently laid particular stress on the use of manure. Manure in some form or other is as essential to the ability of our fields to produce crops indefinitely as is feed necessary to the dairy cow if we would have a full milk pail. Manure is not a legal tender but it does have a value which we cannot longer overlook as we have in the past.

Dairying should be a justifiable factor in the operations of every quarter section farm from the standpoint of balancing the farm work. On small farms where no considerable amount of live stock can be kept for growth or for sale fat, the dairy herd cannot be dispensed with unless the farmer is so well fixed that he does not need a winter business which has the ability to convert his time and labor into cash. We believe the dairy herd has an important place to fill in the prosperity of every quarter section farm and we are very sure that our statement applies to all general farms under this size.

During the week of December 30 to January 3 the Kansas State Dairy Commissioner and the Dairy Department of Kansas Agricultural College will give a special course of instruction for cream station operators. An examination will be held on Friday of that week for all desiring to obtain or renew permits for buying cream. Be it understood that all cream buyers in Kansas must have permits. These permits are evidence of qualifications for accurately sampling and testing cream. These permits are the dairy farmer's guarantee that the cream buyer is qualified to handle his business.

We would not urge dairying upon any man who does not like the work of milking, feeding and otherwise caring for cows. With some men this feeling is born in them. With others it must be acquired through necessity and force of circumstances. If, in engaging in dairying as a result of the latter reason, the farm dairyman does not find himself educated to the point of liking the business, then he might just as well get out. Most of us like to do those things which pay best. You cannot tell whether you would like dairying or not until you have given dairying a fair chance to make a good showing on the right side of the ledger.

It will be easy at this time of the year to forget the feeding of the calf until the skim milk has become cold. The best plan is to feed the milk directly from the separator. This saves warming up cold milk and feeding at uniform temperatures will prevent various calf disorders. A mess of cold milk following a feed of warm milk will derange the calf's digestive apparatus surely. This applies especially to the young calf. After the calf is two or three months old the effects of irregular feeding and variation in the condition of the milk fed grows less. Throughout Kansas are a lot of young calves which this week are taking their first meals from the pail. These little fellows are the ones that will suffer during the winter if these rules are not observed.

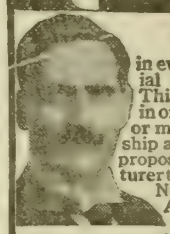
It is true that the community which has for a long time milked the most cows, has the most thrifty people. Dairying is the most certain of general farm operations known to us today. The farmer in a new country can milk a herd of cows as an insurance against his living and running expenses. In the older countries cows are milked with added prosperity to the farm operations. On the highest priced and most valuable land dairying is necessary because it produces human food more economically than any other live stock industry. The marketing of live stock and live stock products comes nearer being a finished product than other farm products. Finished products sell from the farm at the highest price and leave for the farmer a larger income from his high priced land. Dairying fits into any situation surrounding the small and land-dependent farmer who seeks the largest and most certain returns from his labor and feed.

We do not consider it important so far as Kansas farmers generally are at this time in dairying, to discuss the respective merits of the general or dual-purpose cow as compared with the dairy or special purpose cow. If our desire for dairying is such as to cause us to handle the dairy in such way as will make us the most money, each will answer the question for himself. It really depends upon the farm conditions as to whether or not general purpose or special purpose cows are used. It is manifestly better for those who have not experienced the advantages of dairying, to select the best milk producers from their common stock, properly feed and care for these, and in this way give dairying a trial. A trial made under such conditions as will enable the farmer to know just what dairying will mean to his farm operations, will result in his continuing with the best milkers of the common stock which in nearly every instance is of beef breeding, or he will grade up with dairy blood.

Do not be misled into the belief that close stabling is good stabling. As a choice between confining cows in a close stable in which the foul air is breathed by the animals over and over again, and the exposure of the animals to our average or moderate winter, the latter is by far the more desirable. The cow stable should be ventilated. It must, in fact, be ventilated, else the results of stabling will be largely lost. The cow will be comfortable in a barn at a temperature a little above or below freezing. This temperature will admit of easy ventilation. As a matter of fact it does not make a great deal of difference to the cow how cold it gets provided she is protected from the driving winds and snows. She does demand a dry place in which to stand and lie. Every farmer understands sufficiently well the methods of ventilation to prevent drafts through the barn. The principle applying to the ventilated barn as stated in the case of the dairy cow, applies equally well to the housing of horses, hogs, sheep and chickens.

Generally speaking, there is no animal on the farm which fares so badly as the milk cow. The farmer who is in the business of producing beef calves for sale or as feeders recognizes the essentials relative to feeding and housing for growth. He makes it a point to have the animal growing every day he owns it. The man who has ten or a dozen cows for some unaccountable reason does not realize the same responsibility as does the man who is growing feeders. He looks upon the cow as an animal which should give milk in liberal quantities whether or not she is taken care of with that idea in mind. When we have learned that the cow is not profitable unless she is supplied with such feed as is required for her bodily maintenance and a liberal surplus for converting into milk, then we will have started on the road to dairying. Under present conditions by some reason we overlook the necessity of supplying the cow with a sufficiency of the right kind of feed. The beef feeder has the best of feed kept almost continually in front of his bunch of steers. The man who is feeding for beef and who would not give his steers all the feed they would eat, would be regarded as foolish. The dairy farmer does not take this view in the feeding of milk cows. He never will make dairying on his farm what it should be, however, until he takes the beef feeder's view of feeding.

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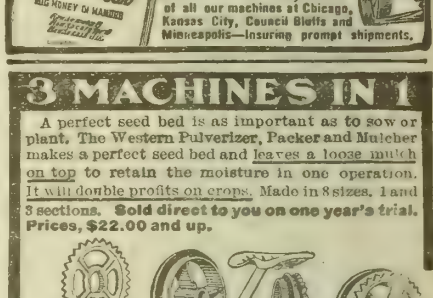
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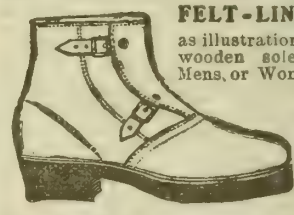
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It makes little difference to you or to any other dairyman whether butter fat is selling at 20 cents or 30 cents per pound. The price depends entirely upon the cost of production. If it costs 25 cents to produce 30-cent per pound butter fat, there is a margin of only 5 cents. If it costs 15 cents to produce 30-cent per pound butter fat, then the high price counts. The margin between the cost and the selling price which goes into the pocket-book is profit, and it is from this basis that real dairying should be figured. A bunch of ordinary cows milked, fed and handled in the ordinary way, in hundreds of instances do not make money for their owner because the butter fat never sells above the cost of production. It is claimed, and we believe it is so, that fully one-half of the herds as milked in this state, if given the right kind of feed and care will produce butter fat at a cost of 10 to 15 cents per pound in the winter and when butter is produced at such cost and it reaches a 30 to 35-cent price, then there is big money in dairying. It will pay every farmer to inquire into the cost of production and after he has ascertained what the product costs then he should set about to reduce that cost by securing a better individual cow.

It is certain that a considerable part of the feed given a dairy herd will be wasted unless warm water and proper shelter are provided. The water need not be warmer than freshly pumped from the well. It should not be much colder. It is certain that it should not be near freezing and by no means should the cows be compelled to drink through a hole in the ice. The cow will not drink ice cold water in such quantities as she should drink. She cannot drink any quantity of cold water without being chilled. To remove such chill she will consume the energy supplied a considerable quantity of feed with which she has been supplied. The same principle applies in the matter of exposure. If the cow is exposed to such weather as makes her uncomfortable, a considerable part of the feed will be used in maintaining the heat of the body. Comfort, absolute comfort, is essential to the dairy cow if she is to do her best. Generally it is much cheaper to furnish the cow with warm water and with stabling to bring about bodily comfort than it is to feed her for comfort. The same general principles will apply to all kinds of farm live stock. The gasoline engine ready to go at any time, is by long odds the best means for furnishing water during the winter time. It can be started a few minutes before the cows are ready to drink and thus warm water obtained without delay and without any unusual labor. The tank heater is a success and a good thing, but is apt to be neglected and unless it is properly used the object for which it is intended cannot be accomplished.

Dairy Cow Efficiency.

Perhaps no better illustration of the efficiency of the high producing cow is at hand than that of two cows in the Douglas County Co-operative Cow Test Association in Nebraska. Here the best cow gave a return of $4.17 for every dollar's worth of feed consumed, while the poorest gave a return of only 55 cents for each dollar's worth of food fed to her.

Holstein-Friesian Herd Book.

The 30th volume of the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America is larger than any that have preceded. In this book are recorded the registrations of 14,000 bulls and 23,000 cows, that were admitted during the year that closed May 1, 1912. Besides this important data the volume gives a list of the members of the association and a complete report of the 27th meeting which was held in June, 1912.

Must Grow in Dairying.

Dairying is a business in which a man should continue to grow. The best practical herd of cows the writer ever saw was owned and managed by a man who was past 75 years of age at the time of the writer's visit. The owner had never been content, but kept improving and adding new features until he had such a place as any man might admire and at the same time draw practical ideas from it. The aged owner was enthusiastic and keenly alive to any new idea that he might put into practice. There are in every herd and on every dairy farm new problems coming up daily that call for genuine brain power to settle them.

Do you know that the Omaha stock yards has an expensive plant installed for the burning of manure at the rate of 200 tons a day? What a calamity!

Selling Veal.

It is little short of a crime to veal calves nowadays. There has been a deplorable tendency on the part of our farmers the past few years to rush calves to market or kill them as soon as dropped. This has greatly limited the supply of beef and has been especially disastrous in some dairy districts because dairymen have held to the belief that the milk was worth more than the calves and that it was cheaper to buy dairy cows than to raise them. As a result of calf marketing year after year we are confronted with a shortage of beef and dairy cattle and if the supply is to be maintained in the future it will be necessary to start raising more calves on every farm. The killing of calves is a loss both to the farmer and to the country as a whole, as it reduces materially the production of beef and milk and the present agitation of high prices is a direct result of production not keeping pace with the demand.—Blue Valley Bulletin.

Alfalfa Meal vs. Bran.

Recent trials at feeding alfalfa meal with corn chop in the dairy cow's ration, have given such results as need not cause the farm dairyman to feel that the prevailing high prices of bran are to him an irreparable injury. Cows eating alfalfa hay were being fed three parts corn chop and one part bran by weight. The bran was used more to lighten and distend the corn and chop than for any other reason. Alfalfa hay at liberty and corn chop night and morning make a balanced ration for the dairy cow, but when such quantities of corn chop are fed as is necessary in the case of large producing cows, it has been found advisable to distend or lighten the corn chop thereby making it more digestible and consequently producing more satisfactory results.

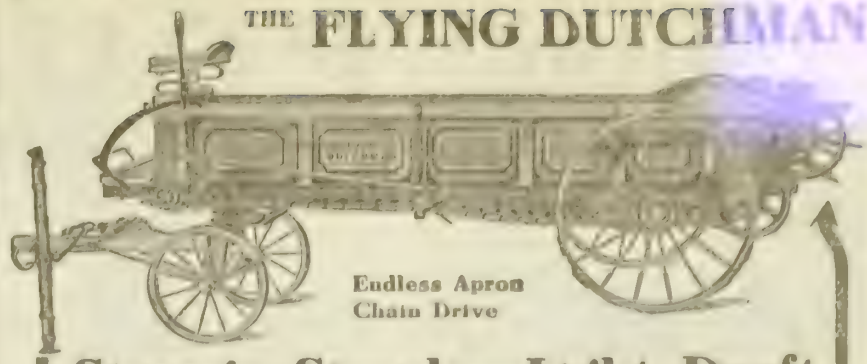
As above stated, alfalfa meal at 85 cents per hundred weight was used in the place of bran at $1.60 per hundred weight. One pound of alfalfa meal was fed in the place of a pound of bran as formerly. The alfalfa meal lightened the chop far better than did the same weight of bran and when fed to the same herd for one month no appreciable decrease or increase in milk flow resulted. At the end of a month's trial bran was substituted for the alfalfa meal with scarcely any change in the quantity of milk produced. In the herd of 30 cows there were individual cases in which there was a slight increase in production when bran was fed and a slight loss when the change was made to alfalfa meal, but in the production of the entire herd the bran and alfalfa meal seemed to have equal feeding value.

The herd was fed one week on two parts of corn chop and three parts of meal by weight. This combination did not give such good results as three parts corn chop and one part of bran by weight. In the latter trial the cows were eating alfalfa hay of fine quality at liberty as in the first instance. The mixture of three parts corn chop and two parts of meal did not prove palatable to the cows in the first place and in the second place the bulk for consumption was too large. The cows did not refuse the mixture but they did not clean it up as eagerly as they cleaned up the less bulky ration. When the increased quantity of alfalfa meal was fed the cows ate less hay than formerly.

The value of the above to the Kansas farm dairyman is that alfalfa meal may be substituted for bran in lightening and distending Kafir or corn chop. It also indicates that alfalfa meal when fed with a sufficient quantity of these grains to make it palatable and eagerly sought by the cow, can be used to supply the protein content of the grain ration and so becomes an important discovery in our methods of farm feeding.

It is believed by us that those who have adjustable silage cutters can use those cutters in cutting alfalfa so fine as will enable it to take the place of alfalfa meal. In fact we know of several instances in which the silage cutter has been so used and the finely cut alfalfa made a part of the grain ration with apparent good results. We are inclined to the belief that alfalfa meal would be better than the finely cut alfalfa, but the cost of the meal as compared with the cost of the cut alfalfa should be taken into consideration. We are not in favor of the Kansas farmer imposing upon himself millers' bills of any character whatsoever for the feeding of his live stock. The incurrence of such bills is not necessary. It is certain that this is true if the farmer exercises such ingenuity as will make it possible for him to grow in his own fields those essentials which go to make up a balanced ration for all classes of farm live stock.

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See where the wheels are located—right under the load—just where wheels should be.

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The Box is as long as any spreader built, yet the distance between the wheels is from 25 to 50 per cent less than other low down spreaders.

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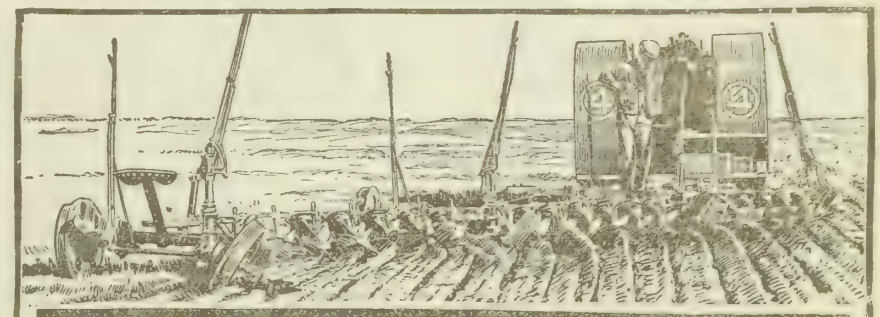
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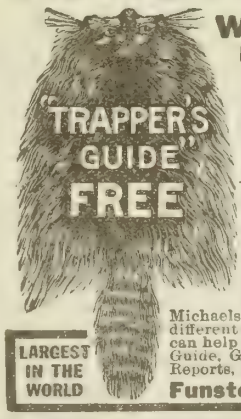
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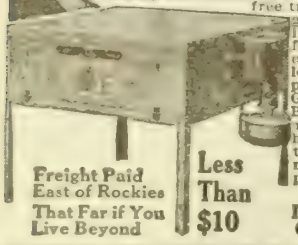
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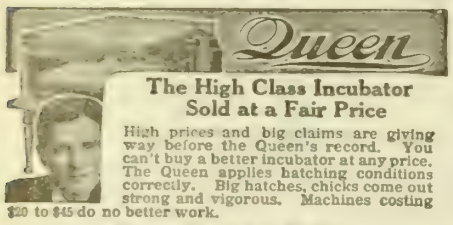
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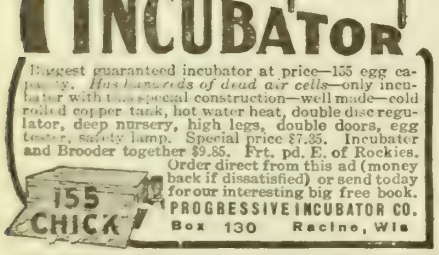
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White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other breeds. 289 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the record, which has never been approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclusively for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per 45, and I prepay expressage to any express office in the United States.

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PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

POULTRY



Laying hens should be fed liberally during cold days, for they need, not only the usual quantity of feed to manufacture eggs, but an extra supply to conteract the effects ot the cold.

It is more essential that the poultry house be cleaned out oftener in the winter than in summer, for during cold weather the house is shut up and the gases are confined, thus increasing the danger from disease.

A hopper of bran in the poultry house during the winter would not be a bad thing. The hens can then have something to eat early in the morning before the proprietor gets out of his warm, cosy bed. They won't eat more bran than is good for them.

Chickens are naturally more prone to diseases when confined than when at large, therefore all possible preventives of disease should be provided. A dust box, as well as plenty of grit and charcoal are essential to good health. So also is a plentiful supply of pure water. Water is sometimes withheld until the chickens become very thirsty, they then drink too much which is liable to put them out of condition and superinduce disease.

Green food not only aids in the digestion of other foods, but is necessary to the good health of the flock. Cabbage and beets are probably the best green feed when fed raw, and turnips and small potatoes, for cooking. Mix a little meal and bran with the latter.

Some interesting facts about the White Rock hen that made the highest record in the national egg-laying contest, are related by Mr. Quisenberry. She is the most industrious hen among the 655 in the contest. Her record of 281 eggs for twelve months will convince everyone that she had no spare time for gadding around. She laid 146 eggs in 151 consecutive days. She goes immediately from the roost about daylight each day into her trap nest. She lays the egg and is released from the nest about eight o'clock in the morning. She then spends the remainder of the day in eating a large amount of food and drinking lots of water, out of which to manufacture eggs for future days. We can usually tell about when she is going to miss a day. As this time approaches she lays a little later each day, that is, if she is to miss soon, we will not find her in the nest so early as usual. She will go on at ten o'clock, the next day at one o'clock, and the day before she misses we do not find her on the nest until about four o'clock in the afternoon. When we find her on as late as this, she then misses the following day, but the next day has laid by eight o'clock and keeps it up at that hour until time to miss again. She has only missed laying five days in the last five months, and this has been true of her in each case when she missed a day.

Alfalfa for Chickens.

Alfalfa is as much an egg-producing food as it is a producer of milk. It is rich in nitrogen and mineral matter, thus providing the hens with substances that are derived from it in forms most suitable for the purpose desired. Lime is an essential substance in the production of eggs, and there are some that use oyster shells for supplying the hens with lime, but alfalfa contains lime in a soluble form and ready prepared for use. The various grains are deficient in lime, and when poultry receive no food but grain, it is impossible for the hens to lay perfect eggs, many being soft-shelled. When the needed elements are supplied, and the hens lay regularly, the carbonaceous matter is appropriated by the egg, but if the hens do not lay, they become fat and remain in a condition that invites disease. Alfalfa or clover by displacing grain, supplies the hens with substances which are lacking in grain and also provides bulk food and heating food. It is good both in the dry and green state, and happy is the poultryman who has an alfalfa patch for his chickens to roam in. They can get animal and green food at the same time. If you don't raise alfalfa yourself, it will pay you to buy it for your chickens and save half your grain bill.

Fattening Fowls.

Place six or eight together in a close coop without a roost, and just sufficiently large to allow their moving about without crowding each other. The front of the coop or box only needs to be lathed open work, and should be arranged so as to make it nearly dark as soon as they are done feeding, since during the balance of their existence the more quietly they can be kept the more they will improve. They need no exercise. It must be borne in mind that fat only is added by this process, the lean or flesh must be made before, and unless the fowl has attained the proper standard in this respect it is almost useless to try to fatten it. Now give them plenty of fresh water and all they will eat for two or three weeks in this kind of a coop and at the end of that period they will be better fit for the butcher than they will ever be after that period. The manner of feeding and keeping the fowls in this confinement is a very simple affair, and we have found it efficacious as well as feasible. Cooked food, and all they will devour morning and night, with cracked corn and wheat at noon, will fatten healthy poultry in less time than any other feed that we have ever experimented with. The mash should be composed of good corn meal two parts and boiled potatoes one part. Into a pailful of this meal and vegetable food, well mixed, while hot, drop one pound of lard, tallow or pork scraps, and mix this fat substance through the mass. Feed this while warm, and give only what the fowls will eat up clean at a meal.

The Egg Market.

In winter the egg market in the cities is never supplier with fresh eggs. There are many persons who eat eggs that eat what they can buy who would eat a better quality of eggs if they could get them. To know a good egg from a bad one does not require the services of an expert when it is prepared for the table. We have lived on a farm long enough to know this, and since being in the city we have but very few eggs that we could eat without feeling that we were imposing on our good common sense to do so.

We know there is a splendid chance near every city or town of any size where good, fresh eggs may be sold at a satisfactory price, if they are strictly fresh. Appreciative customers do not care for a few cents on the dozen if they can get what they want. They may be of varying hues and of all sizes, but if fresh it will matter but little. It would be better, however, if they were more uniform, for appearance's sake. It will have a great deal of influence on customers to have the eggs of a size, uniform in color, and the baskets neatly lined with clean napkins. All this may appear unnecessary, and it may be, but if it makes money thereby, attend to it.

We believe a great mistake is made when the pullets are selected and sent to the market in the fall and early winter, reserving the culls and old hens, and from them expect the supply of winter eggs. These fowls if confined a few days in a fattening coop will soon be ready for the market and the real egg producers left at home. In this we presume that sufficient intelligence will be displayed in the management to provide good warm quarters for them, in addition to supplying sufficient of the right kind of food and fresh water. It is in winter when the poultry has to depend on man for proper care, and if one is not willing or humane enough to give these matters proper attention, they should by no means attempt to raise poultry.

It is said that the egg supply from our three largest egg-producing states is not sufficient to supply the New York market alone. New York is not the only large city we have, for there are a number of them where great numbers of eggs are consumed, and more would be if they could be obtained. We should not only be able to supply our own cities with eggs, but we should be able to export them to other countries. No other country has more natural advantages than this for the purpose of producing eggs. Our people are intelligent and when they are made to see what is wanted, they will at once endeavor to supply that want.

PURE BRED POULTRY

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. M. Kildea, Hope, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, REASONable prices. Dradie Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

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CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS AGAIN successful winning all firsts at Franklin Douglas Co. Fair, 1912. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERels, good utility birds, $1.50 each; $4 for three; $7 for six. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Route 1, Chapman, Kan.

BARGAINS IN WHITE ROCKS, WHITE Holland Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, White Cochin Bantams, White Guineas, White Wyandottes. A. T. Garman, Courtland, Kan.

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FOR QUICK SALE—MOORE'S PARTridge, Columbian, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS FOR SALE—THIRTY roosters undefeated wherever shown, $1 to $5 each. Also prize pullets, $1 each. Shipping station, Waldo, Kan. Mrs. E. S. Taliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK COCKerels, all hatched from prize winning matings; heavy laying strains, and are sure to please. Utility birds, $2 to $3 each. Pen headers, $5 up. Write now before the best are gone. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

FAIR'S IVORY STRAIN WHITE ROCKS won more firsts, Kansas State Show, 1912, than all other breeders. Extra large Ivory White cockerels, hens and pullets, cheap. First, second, third prize cockerels, same show, 1912, for sale. Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE — CHOICE ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $9 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, great fine fellows, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $1 each or six for $5. Mrs. P. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

FINE RANGE-RAISED LAYING S. C. W. Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, $1 to $2. White Wing Poultry Farm, Melvern, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, $1.00 each. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKerels for sale at $1 each, or six for $5. Mrs. John M. Lewis, Larned, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, extra fine birds, $1.50; choice, $2; extra choice, $5. From prize winning heavy laying strain. J. W. Rumold, Abilene, Kan.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. J. A. Blum, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Cockerels, large fine fellows from my prizetakers at state show. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

PURE-BRED POULTRY—BROWN LEGhorns. Cockerels, $2 and up; trios, $5 and up; 16 Embden geese, $24. White turkeys, pair, $8. Write quick. John Garbee, Billings, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trap-nest bred 10 years for egg production. Silver cup winners in Kansas City shows. Utility hens, cockerels, $1.25; pullets, $1.50. Winners for any show. Catalog free. Ackerman Leghorn Farm, R. F. D. 5, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large and white, $2. No culls shipped. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FARM RAISED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels and pullets for sale. Prices right. N. P. Lawson, Jr., Maize, Kan.

ORPINGTONS — WHITE COCKERELS, pullets. No better blood lines. Every transaction guaranteed. Prices right. Quick shipment. E. M. Reid, Morrison, Okla.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock eggs, baby chicks. Satisfaction or money back. Theo. Flick, Goodland, Kan.

FIFTY CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels of choicest quality and best of breeding. If in need of a good one, write me today. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN WHITE ORPingtons. Some fine young cockerels from my prize winning birds at from $2.50 to $5. Let me know your wants. C. O. Crebbs, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON YEARLING HENS at $2 and $5 each. All guaranteed stock, Kellerstrass strain, with score cards, scoring from 90 to 95. Write immediately to E. D. Martin, Newton, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

WYANDOTTES.

GOOD HEALTHY SILVER WYANDOTTE cocks and cockerels for sale from extra good stock. Henry L. Brunner, Route 5, Newton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and pullets, $1 to $2.50 each. Any bird may be returned if not satisfactory. H. A. Dresser, Lebo, Kan.

HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES ARE thoroughbred and at the right price. You can be the judge. W. K. Heaton, Latned, Kan.

300 PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANdotte cockerels, hens and pullets, scored and unscored. J. G. Miller, West Chester, Iowa.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, TRAP-NESTED stock, prolific layers. Several cockerels for sale. Eggs, $2, 15; $4, 50. Mrs. Emma Langeheinig, Jackson, Mo.

200 SILVER WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—As good as they grow. Birds that can win in the show rooms for you. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Chickens of the choicest breeding. Write for prices. I. W. Poulton, Medora, Kans.

BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS, three for $5; also prize winners, guaranteed satisfaction. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels for sale. Blue Ribbon strain. C. W. Murphy, 1754 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS — WINNERS OF all firsts, Kansas State Show, 1912. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets for sale. Moore & Moore, 1239 Larimer Ave., Wichita, Kan.

FIFTY EARLY SPRING COCKERELS for sale, the best lot I ever raised, priced to sell quick. Write your wants at once. Mrs. L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS — FINE LARGE birds. They win prizes at Kansas and Oklahoma State Shows. Reasonable. L. Shamleffer, Douglas, Kan.

TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. — WALTER Dodson, Denison, Kan.

LARGE HOLLAND TOMS, $5; GEESE, $1.25. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURkey toms. Winnie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, $5.00. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

BOURBON RED TOMS FOR SALE. EXtra fine, $5 each. L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, Kans.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Winners at Wichita State Show. Also registered Scotch Collie dogs. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

SARVER'S NARAGANSETT TURKEYS and Buff Wyandottes. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

ENGLISH TOULOUSE GEESE, EXTRA large. Ivory White Wyandottes. Circular free. Mrs. Laura Kunkle, Kunkle, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY — SIXTY varieties. Catalog free. Jordan Poultry Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE COCHIN bantam cockerels. Indian Runner drakes. Eggs in season. Write me. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR HATCHing from all leading varieties of poultry ranged on separate farms. Our coal heated hatchery is the largest in Nebraska. Maplewood Farm, Exeter, Neb.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS AND WHITE Orpingtons. Large number males and females reasonable. Many prize winners. Eggs in season. Dr. C. J. Forney, Woodward, Okla.

SPECIAL PRICES ON FINEST BARRED Rocks, Partridge Wyandottes, Single and Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Pekin Ducks, Toulouse and White China Geese. Scotch Collie pups from heelers. Glen Oak Farm, Route 15, Alexandria, Minn.

BUFF COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS—CLOSING OUT MY ENtire stock of Buff Cochins. Winners Kansas State Show, 1912. C. C. Hoag, Woodward, Okla.

DUCKS

CHICKENS, TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, Single Combed Buff Orpingtons, reasonable. Maud Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

CHOICE INDIAN RUNNER FAWN AND White Drakes. Blue Andalusians, Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, $1.50 each. Allen Pennington, Lebanon, Neb.

FIFTY CHOICE INDIAN RUNNERS, English type, $1 each; 1 American Standard drake, 1 White Runner duck, $1.50 each. Lillie Greve, Thayer, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES — FAWN and White; both light and dark strains, $1.50 to $3 each. Pure bred Buff Rock Cockerels, $1 and $1.50 each. Mrs. Annie E. Kean, Rt. 1, Carlton, Kan.

BANTAMS.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS — THREE cockerels scoring 89¾, 91¼ and 93¾, for sale. Eggs in season. C. C. Hoag, Woodward, Okla.

Rules for Handling Eggs.

In an effort to reduce the $5,000,000 loss in Kansas every year caused by the poor methods of producing and handling eggs, the Rock Island Lines, through the office of A. E. Sweet, general manager in Topeka, will post in every station in the state this month a list of rules to be read by farmers and chicken fanciers. The Rock Island aided by the Seymour Packing company of this city, believes that the rules written by A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, will prove a great help to the profitable industry in Kansas.

It is estimated that Kansans lose $5,000,000 annually through the careless and ignorant methods of caring for the egg supply. To produce infertile eggs and prevent the loss from bad eggs is the work undertaken by the Rock Island in this state. In a few weeks General Manager Sweet will have the United States department of agriculture poster posted in every station of the Rock Island Lines in Kansas.

This state is one of the largest egg producing states in the Union. It can be made a still larger home of the helpful hen if the farmers learn to handle properly their poultry and eggs.

RULES FOR THE FARMERS.

The rules published for the use of the Rock Island Lines read:

The loss to the farmers of the United States from bad methods of producing and handling eggs is estimated at $45,000,000 annually.

It is also estimated that $15,000,000 of this loss is due to blood rings.

Every dollar of this loss from blood rings is directly preventable on the farm.

Blood rings are a certain stage of chick development in the egg.

Heat develops the germ until it becomes a blood ring.

Blood rings often develop in the nest and in an unheated room in the house during the hot summer weather.

Blood rings cannot be produced in the infertile egg.

Blood rings are troublesome only in hot weather.

Infertile eggs are eggs laid by hens that are not allowed to run with a male bird. (See rule 5, below.)

A study of this subject should quickly convince one that the infertile egg is the quality egg; therefore, produce it by removing the male birds from the flock, and realize more money for better eggs. The removal of the male birds has absolutely no influence on the egg production.

Farmers are urged to adhere strictly to the following rules in handling their poultry eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean, provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

Information on the care of poultry and eggs may be had by writing to the bureau of animal industry, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Selling of Breeding Stock.

Last season, over 500 poultry breeders found they could sell their surplus stock and eggs for hatching through their advertising in KANSAS FARMER, at a better profit, than through other advertising. The reports of these breeders show that KANSAS FARMER is a sales-finding agent that works surely for a small wage.

KANSAS FARMER has a better circulation for the sale of poultry and eggs to Kansas farmers than any paper published. Its total circulation is more largely among the farmers of Kansas, therefore the cost of advertising to these farmers is less than in any other publication. The results had by poultry breeders from their advertising in it tell a conclusive story of low advertising cost and quick sales at good prices. Here are a few reports from advertisers, (similar to hundreds of others) that show the money-saving quality of the sales-power of this paper:

BEST OF ANY.

I had better results from my poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER than from any of the several papers I used. I am certainly well pleased with it, and will want to advertise in it again later on.—**C. E. Florence & Son, El Dorado, Kan. (R. I. Reds and Golden Wyandottes.)**

ALWAYS BROUGHT BETTER RESULTS.

I have had better results from my poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER than from any other paper. We all like the paper very much, and think it very excellent for the farm and home.—**Mrs. John Barnard, Grenola, Kan. (Langshans.)**

EXCEEDED EXPECTATIONS.

Results from my small poultry advertisement in KANSAS FARMER last season more than exceeded my expectations, and you can depend upon me for future advertisements. You will hear from me in due time. I look forward to a very profitable season for 1918.—**Chas. Hauk, Carthage, Mo. (S. C. Buff Orpingtons.)**

IT PAID BETTER.

Last season I sold all my surplus stock of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds through my advertising in KANSAS FARMER and another agricultural paper published in this city. Much the best results came from KANSAS FARMER. I shipped in October, a high-priced cockerel to Idaho through an ad in KANSAS FARMER, published in the preceding April, concerning last year's stock. —**Frank Foster, Topeka, Kansas.**

BEATS OTHERS FOR BRINGING ORDERS.

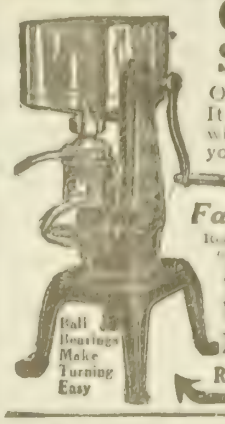
I keep close accounts of all my poultry advertising in all of the many papers in which I advertise. KANSAS FARMER for three years has proved to be far ahead of others I have used in bringing in the orders. I sell thousands of baby chicks, besides large numbers of eggs for hatching and hundreds of birds for breeding stock.—**Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan. (S. C. White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons and R. C. Rhode Island Reds.)**

The poultry advertising in KANSAS FARMER is carried at a special low rate, which, together with other valuable information on finding quick and profitable sales, is fully made plain in our free booklet, PROFITABLE POULTRY SELLING. Drop a post-card or a letter for one of them to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Keep the silage as low as possible next to the silo and high in the middle and you will have little trouble with frozen silage.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Before You Milk Your Cows Again



Write for the FREE

GREAT WESTERN SEPARATOR Book Sent

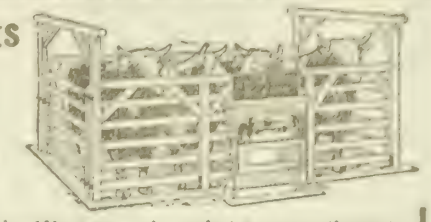
Our free book is a gold mine of cream and butter points. It tells you how to get *all* the cream, *the best quality* cream with *least work* and *greatest profit*. It shows you in plain figures how to make from $5.00 to $15.00 more from every cow per year, whether you have a small herd or a large one, whether you sell cream or butter or feed it to calves and hogs. Don't you want this great book, FREE? Get all the

Facts You Want to Know About Separators

Read about the great Western. See how the bowl is constructed to skim clean at any speed. Its wonderful self-draining device. Its low supply can. Its enclosed gearing and bowl. Its easy cleaning. Its sanitary features. Its ease of operation. Its strength and durability. Its close skimming. Its many exclusive features. Don't you want to know all about them. We will send you free a Great Western on any kind of a trial to prove that our claims are not empty words. Just mail us your name and address on a postal or in a letter and the free Great Western book will be sent you by return mail. It's worth MONEY to you.

Now! ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., 213-C Second Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Stop Guessing Weights



It's too costly. The profitable business-like policy is to weigh all you buy and sell on an accurate, reliable

Fairbanks Scale

High prices for crops and live stock make scales of greater value to you than ever before. A scale should easily pay for itself in a year, then what you save the rest of its life is clear gain.

You Should Buy a Fairbanks Scale *BECAUSE* *Its weights are never questioned. It is easily kept in adjustment. It will last a lifetime.*

The features of Fairbanks Scales that place them above competition are given in Catalog No. SD898 Write for a copy.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Chicago St. Louis Kansas City

Oil and Gasoline Engines, Oil Traction Engines, Pumps, Water Systems, Electric Light Plants, Windmills, Feed Grinders.

ESPECIALLY FOR KANSAS PEOPLE

On Tuesdays, Jan. 7th and 21st

WE will run our private car through Kansas to Houston, Galveston, the Iowa Colony, and other Texas points. And to those interested in looking over our lands in the Colony we will make an exceptionally cheap railroad rate, and furnish you with first-class accommodations at small cost.

Such opportunities as are offered here, in this Colony of over 1,000 good northern people, don't last long, and you will be sorry if you do not join the several hundred other Kansans who have cast their lot with ours. **And all making money.**

Write for full information in regard to the trip and for descriptive literature.

HAZARD & CHESLEY LAND COMPANY, C. L. SHARPE, MANAGER,
Third Floor, Central National Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



THE STRAY LIST

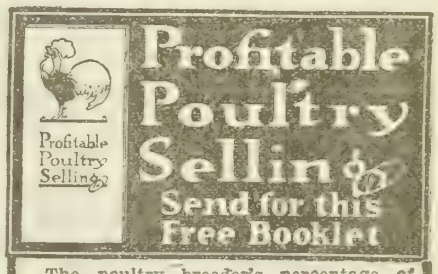
R. C. ARDREY, COUNTY CLERK, STAFford County. Taken Up—One cow 3 years old, red, one white spot on left shoulder, bob tail, on November 16, 1912, by C. O. Cole.

EYMAN PHILBUS—COUNTY CLERK. Comanche County. Taken up—1 stag, red, underbit on left ear, by J. A. Lightner, Coldwater, Kansas, on Dec. 2nd, 1912.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, POTtawatomie County. Taken Up—By Joseph Whitleg, Westmoreland, Kansas, on November 8, 1912, one cow, light red, bar on left hip and two notches in left ear. Appraised value, $40.

C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, WAbaunsee County, Kansas. Taken Up—November 15, 1912, by Perry Bros. of Alta Vista, Kan., one red steer about 3 years old, branded S, hay hook and slash, all on left side of hip. Valued at $20.

JOHN E. BARRETT, COUNTY CLERK, Woodson County. Taken Up—One red 1-year-old steer, end of left ear off. Appraised value, $25.00. Taken up on November 20, 1912, by H. C. Stauje, Yates Center, Kan.



The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and **sometimes** they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it has been less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women.

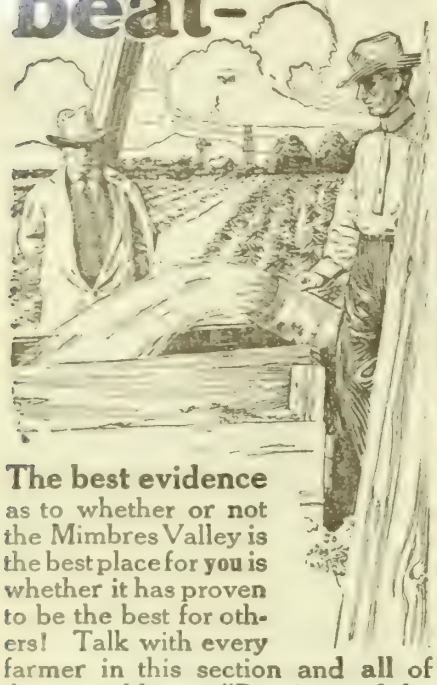
No sensible breeder would allow the cost of raising stock to go twice as high as necessary. But sometimes the selling cost is allowed to get too high, because the wrong means of advertising are used.

To select the right selling means for Kansas and adjoining states means money saved to breeders, besides money made in the better prices to be had when using the right means. The booklet, **Profitable Poultry Selling**, has been written, and is free to poultry breeders everywhere who will simply write for it.

KANSAS FARMER,
Topeka, Kan.

STANDARD BOOKS.
FOR THE FARMER AND BREEDER
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
SEND FOR CATALOG.
Address, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

It can't be beat-



The best evidence as to whether or not the Mimbres Valley is the best place for **you** is whether it has proven to be the best for others! Talk with every farmer in this section and all of them would say: "Deming and the

Mimbres Valley of New Mexico

cannot be beat!" They have mighty good **reason** to say this. With a smaller investment, they are making **twice** as much per acre as you are; they are **sure** of their crops because they **control** their water supply, getting water just when needed and just as much as needed. Their soil is rich, silt, easily worked, and level—unleached by rains. Their climate provides nine full months growing weather, making two and three crops a year practicable. They are living in a climate so famous for health that hundreds come here each year just to get well. They are getting tip top prices for their products from the mining and railroad centers all around; and best of all, these prices will **stay high** for the reason that land suitable for farming is strictly **limited** while the development of mining industries here is **unlimited!**

That is what makes the opportunity here so great now. Land prices, considering earning power, are ridiculously low simply because it was only a few years ago that the agricultural possibilities of this section were known; but with this farming area so limited in extent and with hundreds of people coming in every year, you can figure how quickly land prices are going up. A man must act at once! Right now a **personally owned** water right here (pumping irrigation plant) costs less than **half** what a Government or corporation controlled water right costs elsewhere!

You don't have to start with a strange crop here. You can raise the crops you've been used to—only get bigger yields and higher prices for them!

Deming, New Mexico

is the metropolis of this rich valley; a splendid city of 3,000, with fine buildings, grammar and high schools, electric light, water and sewer system, paved streets, etc.—as fine a town as you'd want to see; and a good local market.

Get our free book!

—telling you in plain farm talk all about the Mimbres Valley; why folks are gaining wealth and health there; with scores of actual photo farm scenes, some in *full color;* and actual statements from men who have lived in all parts of America but say that "this valley *can't be beat.*"

Secy, 103 Chamber of Commerce, Deming, N. M.



CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS

Promise most, pay best, last longest.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK WITH list of positions, salary and examination questions. National Civil Service Training Association, Dept. J, Kansas City, Mo.

WE TEACH YOU



Learn to operate and repair automobiles. Training on vulcanizers, drill press, lathes. Pattern making, moulding, brazing and driving. Free catalog. Lincoln Auto School 2351 O St., Lincoln, Neb.

Learn Telegraphy



A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM $50 TO $165 PER MONTH. Write for catalogue. Santa Fe Telegraph School, 506 Kansas Avenue, Desk F, Topeka, Kansas.

ATCHISON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Atchison, Kansas.

Winter term, January 6, 1913. We provide you with the best of business training, and prepare for good paying positions. Write today. A. F. HECK, Prop.

HOME CIRCLE



Be sure when making buttonholes to use a thread two sizes coarser than the thread used in making the garment.

A good way to keep clothes from freezing to the line in cold weather is to go over the line with a cloth which has been dipped in strong salt water.

In cold weather if the clothespins are warmed before going out to hang up the clothes it will do much to prevent suffering from cold hands.

Doctor Roseman of Harvard University has announced the discovery that infantile paralysis is carried through the bite of the ordinary stable fly.

Cayenne pepper is said to be good to banish mice. Sprinkle it around every shelf or crevice where mice are likely to run.

To remove exle grease or paint stains from washable materials apply a little turpentine and lard before wetting the garment and then wash in the usual way.

Before frying ham or bacon, soak the slices in a little warm water in which a teaspoonful of syrup has been poured, and the meat will be a nice brown with a delicious flavor.

If your lace insertion shows signs of breaking, stitch a strip of net underneath it. This will proloung the life of the lace and the net is not noticeable.

We have all of us struggled to open a tightly sealed fruit jar, I presume. The next time this difficulty is encountered try putting the jar upside down in about an inch of hot water, allowing it to remain there for a few seconds.

To have bright colors in the open fire, save orange and lemon peelings until they are as dry as kindling, then throw them on the fire. The effect will be almost the same as when burning driftwood.

Before using new tinware take the article and grease it with fresh lard, then put it in the oven to heat. This treatment will prevent its rusting, no matter how frequently it is washed.

To save much time and labor, have the top of your kitchen table finished in this way: Have the table top well scrubbed, free from grease and perfectly dry. Apply a thin coat of shellac to it, allow it to dry, and then polish with a mixture of oil and pumice, rubbing with a soft cotton cloth. This will give the table top a soft, dull finish that is easily cleaned without scrubbing and does not mar when hot dishes are placed on it.



No. 3628—Child's Night Drawers. The garment herewith illustrated represents the very simplest form of the night drawers. There is no fullness anywhere, and a continuous seam extends from the neck in front down the center and up the back again to the neck. There are also inseams on the edges of the drawers and the feet are shaped by small seams also. The closing is in the center of the back. Night drawers are always better for winter wear for children that night gowns, and may be made of muslin, cambric, jeans, canton flannel or outing flannel. The pattern, No. 3628, is cut in sizes 1 to 9 years. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

Cereal Cups.

Pour the oatmeal, cream of wheat, or any breakfast mush left over, into cups to mold. For dessert that evening hollow out the centers of the cereal mold and fill with preserves, jelly, stewed fruit, fresh fruit, raisins, figs or dates and nuts, and pour a sweet sauce or whipped cream over all.

Not to Blame.

"I was surprised to see your husband get up and walk out of the church while I was delivering my sermon," said the minister in a reproving tone.

"Oh, don't notice that! You know he's troubled with somnambulism!" replied the wife.

One cold wintry morning a man of tall, angular build was walking down a steep hill at a quick pace. A treacherous piece of ice under the snow caused him to lose control of his feet; he began to slide and was unable to stop. At a cross street half-way down the encline he encountered a large, heavy woman with her arms full of bundles. The meeting was sudden. Before either realized it there was a collision, and both went sliding down hill, a grand ensemble—the thin man beneath, and the fat woman with her bundles on top. When the bottom was reached and the woman was trying in vain to recover her breath and her feet, these faint words were borne to her ears: "Pardon me, madam, bue you will have to get off here. This is as far as I go."

Not a Steady Job.

A farmhand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. "I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. "You promised me a steady job."

"Well, haven't you got one?" was the astonished reply.

"No," said the man, "there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do, and fool my time away sleeping."

Something Up.

The woman of the future was about to start down town, when her husband placed his arms around her neck and kissed her.

"Darling, light of my life," he whispered softly, "I love you more than words can tell."

"Oh, you do, eh?" she responded suspiciously. "Well, what is it now, Henry—a new silk hat or a pair of trousers?"



No. 5697—Ladies' 32-inch Length Coat. Here is a clever design for a coat that any woman can easily fashion, as the lines are simple to follow. It is 32 inches in length and is gored to shoulder at front and back. Broadcloth, serge or cheviot may be used. The pattern, No. 5697, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5½ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Is
— highest in quality
— surest in results
— moderate in price
Try it and see

FREE SEEDS

We mail you free enough Radish and Lettuce seed to more than repay you for sending us a postal for a copy of our big 1913 Seed and Poultry Supply Catalog. Just send us your name and we will send the free seeds and the catalog. We handle everything, nearly, in seeds and poultry supplies.

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The total population of the world is figured to be 1,520,150,000.

In placing furniture, care should be taken not to have mirrors exposed to the direct rays of the sun, as strong sunshine will in time ruin the best of mirrors.

It is said that the home state of the newly elected President will petition to substitute the mosquito as the national bird.

Instead of sewing in the elastic in the legs of the little boy's wash suits, cut the elastic the desired length and sew a hook on one end and an eye on the other. This makes a band that is easy to run in and that can be taken out when the suit goes into the laundry.

Lemons are apt to become hard, and instead of throwing them away, put them in a pan of hot water and set it where it will keep about the same temperature for a couple of hours. When taken out and wiped dry they will be as soft and juicy and rich in flavor as though they had never been hard.

Vinegar and salt combined in the proportion of a handful of salt to one-half cupful of vinegar makes an excellent mixture for cleaning glass vases and water bottles. Pour the mixture into the article to be cleaned and shake it. Rinse well in clear water and let it drain until dry, then polish with a chamois skin.

To make a candle fit any candle sticks, soften the wax by dipping the candle in hot water. Then push it into the candle-stick and the wax will adjust itself to the holder. This is much easier than trying to shave the end of the candle to fit, and safer than allowing a candle to wobble in a holder that is too large.

Every woman who has much ironing to do knows what a strain it is on the feet and back as well as the hands and arms. Next ironing day have a thick pad to stand on, made of old garments, flannel pieces, and such like. Just be sure that it is thick and soft. I am sure the result will be more than satisfactory.

In spite of all efforts to the contrary, Irish crochet generally becomes a little soiled in the making. It can be cleaned by rubbing it in dry flour, then shake every particle of the flour, brush it with a stiff brush to make sure, and then press it under a damp cloth. Your lace can be cleaned several times in this way before using water, and looks much nicer than when washed in the usual manner.

A splendid covering for milk vessels can be made as follows, from white duck or Indian Head muslin: Cut the material in curcular pieces somewhat larger than the pan, make a narrow hem all around the edge and run a narrow rubber or cotton tape through it. This can be drawn up tight around the pan and keeps the covers in place. Also they can be boiled and kept clean and sanitary.

Located at Last.

"Oh, ma'am, ma'am, I've swallowed a safety pin."

"So that's where my safety pins go, is it?"

Tomato Eggs.

Take medium siged tomatoes, wash and cut off tops and hollow out enough of the tomato to make a hole large enough to hold an egg dropped in raw. Add half a kernel of garlic, pepper and salt to taste. Bake in a hot oven twenty minutes. Serve hot, garnish with parsley.

Turkish Eggs.

Take about three tablespoonfuls of cooked rice and shape into a little mound. On top of this put two tablespoonfuls of tomatoes stewed with bread, celery and onions. On top of this place a poached egg. Add half a teaspoonful of Worchestershire sauce to the egg. Garnish with a sprig of parsley.

A Change of Name.

A spinster of uncertain age, while shopping in the city, by chance ran across a man whom she had known as a boy. Greeting him cordially, she was much chagrined to find out that he did not recognize her.

"Why, Mr. Smith," she exclaimed, "don't you remember me? I am she that was Cornie Brown."

"Is that so?" responded Mr. Smith. "And what is your name now?"

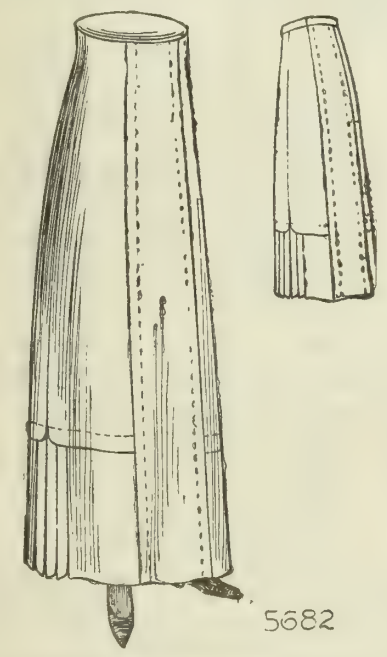
"Cornelia," she replied.

It is a very poor policy to carry fowls by the legs so that they hang head downward. They will suffer from such treatment, and no good can come of it. Hold them by the legs, but rest their bodies on your arm. It is a far more comfortable position and no ill results will be experienced.

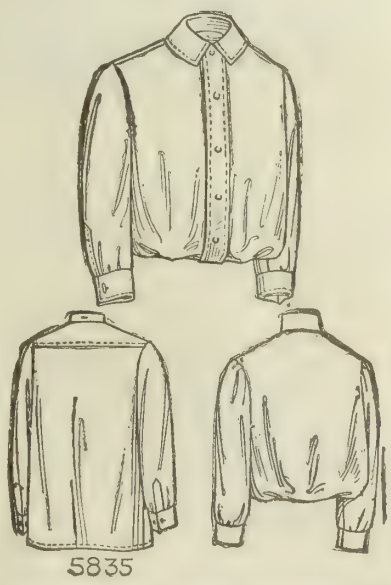
No. 4682—Ladies' Dressing Sacque. This dressing sacque is just ornamental enough to lose its negligee effect and yet to retain all its comfort. The front closing may be placed in the center or a little to the left. The tucks at the shoulders in front are short, but those in the back extend to the waist line and produce a pretty shaped



panel. Two kinds of sleeves are provided and either preferred may be adopted. Challies, cashmere, wash silk, printed crepe and the like are all useful for these garments. The pattern, 4682, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5682.—Ladies' Six-Gored Skirt. This stylish skirt can be made with either the empire or regulation waist line. It closes at the left side of the back. It also has side flounce sections. Serge, cheviot or broadcloth can be used to make this skirt. The pattern is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 3⅞ yards of 44-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.



No. 5835—Boys' Blouse. Here is a blouse design that any woman can handle without the least difficulty. The garment can be made with plain or gathered sleeve and with or without the back yoke facing. Percale, chambray, madras, linen and similar materials can be used to advantage. The pattern, No. 5835, is cut in sizes 4 to 16 years. Medium size will require 2¾ yards of 27-inch goods or 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

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345 A. at inland town, 6 mi. R. R.; 200 a. cult., bal. timber; abundant water; cross-fenced; fair imp.; fruit; fine stock farm. $20 a., one-third cash, bal. to suit. **J. D. AVERY, Owner, Mansfield, Mo.**

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160 acres.....$25 per acre
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320 acres, 2 miles from Scott City, all in cultivation. 35 acres in alfalfa. Deep, rich, black loam, level, 30 feet to inexhaustible supply of water sufficient for all irrigation purposes. See J. W. Lough account of irrigation in Kansas Farmer of November 9, page 8. One of these plants is on the adjoining section and a little deeper to water than this tract. Will sell all or 160 or half interest in the whole and join purchaser in installing one good plant for both quarters. Price, $50 per acre. **D. C. WOOD, Scott City, Kansas.**

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ACT QUICKLY FOR THIS.

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Five miles from town, near school; 150 acres cultivated, balance bluestem grass; good house, fair barn, plenty of sheds, granaries, cribs, scales, etc.; good orchard; living water with sheltered feed yards. A natural stock farm and one of the best proposition in Kansas at the price. $30 per acre. Make your own terms. Lady owner lives in Canada, hence the bargain.
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Ninety acres, 1 mile from railroad town; 65 acres in cultivation, 5 acres in orchard and grove, balance pasture and meadow; smooth land; 5-room house, stable for six horses, corn crib, hen house, hog and cattle sheds, plenty of good water, 1 mile to graded school, R. F. D. and phone line. A snap. Price, $3,600.
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Forty acres alfalfa, balance rough pasture; spring water; small orchard; 6-room house, barn, 6 head horses, crib, etc. Good property. $5,000. 1¾ miles good town.
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We illustrate here two of the best and handiest knives for a farmer or stock breeder that we have ever been able to secure.

The blades of both these knives are made of the finest tempered tool steel, finely ground and highly polished. They are brass lined, with German silver bolsters and Stag horn handles. Either would cost from $1.00 to $1.25 in any retail store.



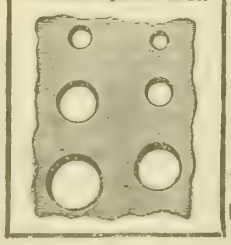
Premium Stock Knife.

Illustration about two-thirds actual size.

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This illustration shows the actual size of holes that may be cut with the leather punch blade.





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We will send one of these knives, prepaid, to anyone sending us one new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER at the regular subscription price of $1.00. They will be sent prepaid to any old or new subscriber to KANSAS FARMER sending us $1.00 for a year's subscription, and 25 cents extra, or either will be sent prepaid to any paid-in-advance subscriber to KANSAS FARMER for only 65 cents.

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.....W. T. Dickson, Carbondale
Chairman of Legislative Committee....
.....W. H. Coultis, Richland
Chairman of Committee on Education..
.....E. B. Cowgill, Lawrence
Chairman of Insurance Committee.....
.....L. D. Hilbner, Olathe
Chairman of Women's Work Committee.....L. Mabel Waters, Berryton

Worried.

I joined the new don't worry club
And now I hold my breath;
I'm so scared for fear I'll worry
That I'm worried most to death.

Men are being wasted in the city who are needed in the country. This country has overdone the sort of "progress" whose visible signs are the building of great cities with their struggling throngs of wage workers who have no roots in the soil of their country.

The lean years will come again. Such seasons as we now enjoy are only breathing spaces for correcting past errors. The lean years of the future will be leaner than those of the past unless we learn from experience.

Let's have a discussion on the county farm adviser proposition. It seems that wherever this thing has been tried the farmers are very enthusiastically in favor of it. At least such are the reports which we hear about them. On the other hand, there are some members of the Grange who are actively opposed to the whole proposition, while still others dismiss it with the statement that such an officer is unnecessary. What is your opinion?

Those who see danger in the organization of farming should set their fears at rest. The farmers cannot too soon organize for lessened cost of production, and for protection against unjust treatment at the hands of other interests. The heaviest load agriculture is now carrying is that of the wastes of production—as instanced by the rotting potato crop of the northwest, and the unthreshed fields of the upper wheat belt. When the farmers really get together the tendency will be to reduce these losses, and by so doing to make the margin of profits greater.

Gun-Toting and Peace.

In spite of the arguments for peace the world expects war—and arms for it. Nationally speaking, we are in the Wild Bill stage of civilization. And the smirking self-satisfaction of our Uncle Samuel as he protests peace and lays the keel of the world's greatest battleship really has little to encourage it. He is falling behind Germany in the race for naval supremacy because Germany spends her marks more wisely than he spends his dollars, though not as profusely. There are today more swords and guns to be beaten into plow shares and pruning hooks than ever before. And whatever the Prince of Peace may have had in mind when He said: "I came not to bring peace on earth, but a sword," these words, taken literally, are more true today than ever before. But for all of the wars and clamor of wars, the great heart of the world is crying for peace—and the world at heart is more and more becoming Christian.

The farmers of this country do more to conserve the peace than do all the army and navy with the big battleships.

The Handicap of a Forced Sale.

An important point in marketing is to place the man who has something to sell on an equal basis with the man who has something to buy. If a man drives to town with a load of hogs, he is somewhat handicapped. He pretty nearly has to sell them, or haul them back at considerable expense, or keep them where they are a still greater expense. It is especially true if he takes a carload of cattle to the stock yards. He can't pay for feeding and keeping that stock. He has got to sell it right there, and then at whatever price he can get for it. If there is some organization or arrangement by which the man who has a product to sell can offer that for sale and still be perfectly free to refuse the offer, he is in a better position than he is if he has got to take that offer. So if we can bring the buyer to the seller, or in some way level up that inequality between the seller and the buyer, we are going to benefit the man who has something to sell and not injure the man who has something to buy. We don't want to kill off all the middlemen or fight the commission people. We need to organize so that we can handle our products on a business basis.

The National Grange.

At its recent meeting held at Spokane, a series of resolutions of special importance were passed.

First: Favoring the immediate repeal of the Canadian Reciprocity Law. Second: Opposing the Lever oleomargarine bill and demanding the enactment of a law that shall, as far as possible, prevent the fraudulent sale of butter substitutes, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale, when containing a higher shade of yellow than that produced by the admixture of 55 per cent of pure white. Third: Demanding the protection, by law, of insect-eating birds. Also that the federal government locate army camps throughout the national forest reserves for the accommodation of a patrol system, this patrol to be drawn from the standing army, with little expense. The committee also recommended that organized co-operation between nation, state and county, for the prevention of forest fires, should be encouraged and perfected, to better protect forests and the lives and property of settlers.

The committee said that the postal savings banks were proving a success, but if there could be some plan worked out by which the deposits made in these banks could be loaned out to farmers at a little higher rate than is paid by the banks, it would be a material help. The committee thought that the time had not yet come when penny postage should be demanded. The Grange has made a hard and determined fight for parcels post.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

"Resolved, That the National Grange urge legislative bodies to legalize and protect co-operative enterprises in the interest of the producers and consumers, and that there be a public audit of such enterprises similar to that now made of the banks or insurance companies.

"Whereas, The Senate has passed an excellent bill, S. F. 3175, containing the legislation recently recommended by a congressional investigating commission, as necessary to exclude undesirable immigration, and the House leaders have announced that the measure will be considered "the first thing in December," and we recommend that the head tax be increased, the illiteracy test be enacted, the foreign steamships be fined for bringing undesirables, and that other judicious measures be adopted by the Congress of the United States.

"Whereas, A free and fearless press is of such vital importance in safeguarding our liberties that no legislation abridging the freedom of the press should be enacted by Congress; therefore be it

"Resolved, That Congress should pass no legislation upon this subject unless it has been daily referred to and acted upon by the proper committees of both houses and opportunity has been given for free discussion in both the House and the Senate.

"Resolved, That we favor the passage of the Newlands River Regulation bill, which passed the Senate last session, so that all river regulations projects will be treated as units, from the source of the mouth, for the impounding and conservation of water-ways; and we urge upon Congress and State legislatures the enactment of laws curbing the growth of water power monopoly.

We, as a nation, have made great strides in the substitution of love and sympathy for punishment, of probation for imprisonment, of the industrial school for the reformatory and penitentiary, and we believe the time has come when we should further conserve the youth of our country, by substituting some form of pension for the mother, left without means to support a family of children, for the cruel method of robbing her of her little ones and placing them in some institution, poorhouse or farm them out. We Therefore Recommend, That the various state masters through their Legislative Committees, try to secure the enactment of laws that will attain this end.

The National Master appointed a committee to confer with President-elect Woodrow Wilson relative to the appointment of a Secretary of Agriculture. The Committee consists of National Master Wilson, of Illinois, Mr. Atkeson, of West Virginia, and Mr. Pattee, of New Hampshire.

Classified Advertising

Advertising "bargain counter." Thousands of people have [illegible] for sale. Handled in classified columns [illegible] selling. Thousands of other people want to buy [illegible] buyers read the classified ads" [illegible] Your advertisement here reaches over 300,000 readers for 1 cents a word for one week, 8 cents a word for two weeks, 12 cents a word for three weeks, 14 cents a word for four weeks. Additional weeks after four weeks, the rate is 2½ cents a word per week. Set in uniform style. No display. All "ads" set in agate type. Initials and numbers count as words. Address counted. Terms, always cash with order.

SITUATIONS WANTED ads up to [illegible] words, including address, will be inserted free of charge for two weeks, for bona fide [illegible] of employment or farms.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED MEN IN EVERY TOWN in Mo., Kan., Ill., Neb., Okla., Ark., to take orders for nursery stock. Outfit free. Cash weekly. National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan.

SALESMAN TO SELL FRUIT TREES. Salary or commission. Western Nursery Co., 1754 Mass. St., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED—RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS. Many needed for parcel post. Entrance salary now $75, rapid promotions. Write Ozment, 11 E., St. Louis.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK TELLS about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, [illegible] pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A-809. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS OPEN TO men and women. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. No 'lay-offs.' Parcels Post means thousands of postal appointments. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-86, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMEN—TO SELL HIGH GRADE guaranteed groceries at wholesale direct to farmers, ranchmen and all consumers. Earn $4 to $10 and up per day. A big chance to get into business for yourself. Save the buyers the retailer's profit. Every customer is a permanent one. Demand constantly increasing. Latest plan. K. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION ON FARM BY MONTH, BY experienced farmer. Have small family. State wages. T. E. Vinson, Hope, Kan.

WANTED—SITUATION ON FARM BY man and wife, not foreign; central Kansas preferred; experienced middle aged farmers. Address Route 1, Box 100, Palisade, Colo.

CATTLE.

FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED GUERNSEY cows. H. W. Wigman, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE — 12 REGISTERED HOLstein-Friesian bull calves from 8 months to 1 month. Fred Trumpy, Clarno, Wis.

MILK GOATS FOR SALE CHEAP. Carson James, R. F. D. 1, Box 64, Galena, Kans.

FOR SALE — 25 COWS AND HEIFERS, full blood Shorthorns. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE — EIGHT JERSEY BULL calves, some from high-producing dams, ready to use. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD REGISTERED HEREford bull, 3 years old. Price, $75. C. M. Stebbins, Devon, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE 3-YEAR-OLD and one yearling Shorthorn bull, both nicely bred. Moderate prices. J. M. Rhodes, Route 1, Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL—SEVEN MONTHS old, fine individual, three-quarters white. Sire has 7 A. R. O. sisters. Pure bred but not registered. Cheap at $45. Sunflower Herd, Oskaloosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE No. 1 DAIRY cows, Jerseys, Holsteins and Guernseys; 3½ to 6-gallon cows, 3 to 7 years old. Price, $50 to $80, or a special price for the herd. O. N. Himelburger, 405 Fillmore St., Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

GREYHOUNDS—EXTRA GOOD. JOHN Noble, Riley, Kan.

HOUNDS THAT GET THE GAME. SEND 2-cent stamp for prices. J. L. Rash, Centerville, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIES, AIREDALE TERriers, puppies, broke male dogs, brood bitches broke and bred. Female puppies to let on shares. W. R. Watson, Oakland, Iowa.

HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

HOGS.

BARGAINS IN MULEFOOT BOARS. Write me at once. J. Rimge, Concordia, Mo.

MULEFOOT BOARS FOR SALE. WRITE me at once. A. L. Smarr, Wetmore, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS.—MORE PREMIUMS won in 1911 than any breeder in United States. Pigs in pairs. Bred sows for sale. Zene G. Hadley, Wilmington, Ohio.

CLOSING OUT—MUST MOVE TO COLorado. Will close out my Poland China hogs, Buff Rock chickens and Collie dogs. Ask at once, descriptions and prices. F. H. Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

HORSES AND MULES.

SHETLAND PONIES — WRITE FOR prices. Charles Clemmons, Coffeyville, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion, coming two; $200. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

WELSH PONIES, ALL AGES, FOR SALE. Imported and from imported stock. Reasonable prices. Olathe Pony Farm, Olathe, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD [illegible] HAND GRADE Jack, three years old. Will sell cheap or [illegible] J. H. [illegible], Bronson, Kan.

REAL ESTATE.

WANTED — A FARM AND STOCK ON [illegible] Farmers.

ALL YOUR PROPERTY ORDERED SOLD [illegible] free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

[illegible] rocks; 1 mile railroad; $12 acre, half down. Sessions Bros., Winthrop, Ark.

FINEST IRRIGABLE FRUIT, ALFALFA, grass lands; Pecos Valley. Half rate excursion from Ft. Worth, January 2 and 16. Write P. H. Goodloe, Ft. Worth, Texas.

EASTERN [illegible] AS [illegible] proved stock and grain farms, $30 to $65 per acre. Write for list free. J. E. Calvert, Garnett, Kan.

SOUTHERN NEW YORK FARM BARgains along the [illegible] quehanna. Catalogue free. Billings Farm Agency, Apalachin, Tioga Co., New York.

I HAVE 160 ACRES IN MEADE COUNTY, Kan., for sale or trade at a bargain, by owner. S. M. Armstrong, Great Falls, Montana, Box 200.

UNTIL FEB. FINE PANHANDLE FARM (half section) with stock, machinery, etc., ready for business, for value of land, or will sell land separate. G. J. Branstine, Owner, Higgins, Texas.

ALBERTA.—RICH, FERTILE SOIL. Farmers' opportunity. Chance of a lifetime. Buy now. Improved farms from $17 per acre. For bargains write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta, stating requirements.

CAREY ACT AND DEEDED IRRIGATED lands, $40 an acre, 8-year payments; unlimited water. Fares refunded purchasers. Excursions first and third Tuesdays. Homeseekers' rates. Wyoming Development Co., Wheatland, Wyo.

OREGON ALMANAC FREE—144 PAGES. Official publication of the Oregon State immigration Commission. Complete and authentic information on every county of Oregon, its farms, climate and opportunities. Special questions answered with painstaking detail. Portland Commercial Club, Room 715, Portland, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS; THEY MAY bring you wealth; 64-page Patent Book free. Fitzgerald & Co., 841 F. St., Washington, D. C. Established 1880.

DO NOT KILL THE HOG FOR CATCHing chickens. A simple remedy costing less than 5 cents per hog. Price, 50 cents. G. L. Parrlow (a farmer), National City, Calif.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL About Patents and Their Cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FRED BISHOP, COMMISSION MERchant for the sale of hogs exclusively, Kansas City Stock Yards. Write for market reports.

WANTED—TO BUY PURE-BRED SHETland pony. Must be safe for children and not over six or under two years old. Address with full description and photograph if possible, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

TENANT WANTED—FOR 500 ACRES bottom land in Graham County, Kan. Two sets of improvements. One mile from good railroad town. Must have 12 horses or over and three sets tools, tenant to own half interest in stock on farm. Two grown sons, capable wife, and one married farm hand. Must understand western Kansas conditions. Family must be Christian. Give particulars and references. Address W, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

HONEY.

CALIFORNIA HONEY — SAMPLE, 10c. Leaflet free quoting prices, freight prepaid. Agents wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONEERS.—WM. B. CARPENTER. Real Estate Auctioneer, president Missouri Auction School, 1400 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

Poland China Meeting.

The Standard Poland China Record Association of Maryville, Mo., will hold its annual meeting in the Live Stock Exchange building at South St. Joseph, Mo., on January 8, at 9 o'clock A. M. Election of officers, transaction of business and the discussion of papers presented will occupy the time. Secretary George F. Woodworth of Maryville, Mo., will furnish program.

Perhaps every farmer, in the present state of knowledge, should not attempt to raise registered live stock, but every one owes it to himself to use registered [illegible]

HORSES AND MULES

PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
BOX 29 LINCOLN, NEB.

Imported and Home Bred Stallions and Mares
PERCHERONS—DELGIANS—SHIRES



Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The mares include some of the best fillies that came out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address, **HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.**



JACKS AND JENNETS

17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, home-grown, registered, big ones; extra bone; 2 and 3 years old.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa

SHETLAND PONIES

EXCELSIOR SHETLAND PONIES.
Registered stock. Ponies for sale, reasonable prices. Spotted and solid colors. W. A. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD
No. 86252

The 1912 Grand Champion at Waterloo Dairy Congress, the biggest dairy show that was ever held in the United States. The only Grand Champion bull whose dam was also the National Butter Champion of the breed producing 935.62 pounds of butter from 13248 pounds of milk.

Every dairyman has at least one cow in his herd from which he would like to have a bull calf, if only he could pick out as sire some great dairy bull, that could meet all his requirements. I believe that Financial Countess Lad more than fills the bill. He sold for $2500.00 when 90 days old. The most that was ever paid for a bull calf of this age as a two-year-old he sold again for $5000.00 and of course his development was unknown, but now in his four-year-old form he is in full bloom and he is the greatest dairy and show bull living.

Service will be offered 15 cows and the cows kept free of charge until cow is safe in milk. Service fee will be $50.00 and no cow accepted that has not dropped a living calf during the past year.

I have a few choice bull calves that I will trade for heifers of equal breeding.

J. E. JONES, NOWATA, OKLA

FOR SALE — A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. **JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.**

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and [illegible] FOR SALE—Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
B. L. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

JERSEY BULLS.
Young grandsons of Golden Fern's Lad P., 2160 H. C., grandson of show cow, Boom Nigretta 116131. Sons of the Owl's Champion 85990, and richly bred Tormentors.
WM. H. BRUNS & SONS, Concordia, Mo.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS
Quality with milk and butter records. Our [illegible] of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for sale.
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
Richly bred heifers and bull calves for sale. The blood of Golden Lad and other noted sires. Farm one mile north of town. Inspection invited.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. **H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.**

50 HEAD Solid fawn colored, registered Jersey cows and heifers; a nice lot of springers; Forfarshire, Imp. Stockwell, Fox and Guenon Lad breeding. Three light fawn bull calves, St. Lambert blood.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. **O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls for sale. Sold out on females. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

PURE SCOTCH HERD BULL FOR SALE
—One that we have been using in the herd; 2 years old and a splendid individual. Nine other choice bulls of different ages, also cows and heifers, in calf or otherwise. No Poland Chinas for sale until we raise more. Inspection solicited.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale
Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 monthe old. Prices, $75 to $100, for quick sale.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.
Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. **E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 - BULLS - 40
Pure-bred registered Holstein bull calves, from 1 to 12 months old. An extra choice lot. Most of them sired by our great herd bulls, and many of them out of high record cows. Our prices are bed rock. We are short of room and must sell at least 20 of them in the near future. Send for price list.
WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.
On account of shortage of ensilage crop on my New York farm, I am shipping west 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 2 to 5 years old. These are arriving in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to parties that can use carload lots. All tuberculin tested and bred to registered bulls. Also 30 registered bulls for sale.
ROCK BROOK FARM,
Station B. Omaha, Nebraska.

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. **F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Sons of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

CORYDALE FARM HERD.
Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.
O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.
Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Aarrowsmith, Ill.

Jacks and Jennets.
Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.
March 4—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo.

Holstein Friesians.
Feb. 4 —Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

Polled Durhams.
Jan. 2—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Poland Chinas.
Jan. 9—Ben M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—James Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 12—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Frank M. Owens, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Dispersion.
Feb. 14—C. M. Prater, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.
Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 1—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Charles Stith, Eureka, Kan.
POLAND CHINAS—
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.

Berkshires.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.
Jan. '23—T. W. Lavelock, Princeton, Kan.

Mulefoot Hogs.
Feb. 15—John A. Williams, Eaton, Ohio.

Combination Sale.
Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

George Wedd & Son, of Spring Hill, Kan., write that the demand is very strong for immune sows and that farmers are paying from $25 to $50 each for good ones at the farm sales. They expect big things when they hold their bred sow sale of big-type Poland Chinas on February 20 next.

Valuable Poultry Book Free.
The Belgrade Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minn., has just issued a special book that really gives considerable information about poultry. Shows different breeds in picture and goes into details about them. The edition is limited, so if you wish a copy, send your name and address at once. Mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Fall Pigs Priced to Sell.
A. J. Erhart & Son, Adrian, Mo., send change of copy for ad. They are pricing a hundred head of fall pigs at very attractive prices. They are the large-type Poland Chinas sired by such noted boars as Major B Hadley, Giant Wonder and Big Spot, and out of some of the best sows on the farm. Please read the ad. It gives the price—September pigs in pairs, $30; in trios, $42.50; four for $50, three sows and a boar not akin. Write at once to A. J. Erhard & Son, Adrian, Mo.

Shorthorn Dispersion.
Owing to lack of proper facilities for handling pure-bred cattle, together with lack of pasture, Mr. James Iams of Clay Center, Kan., is compelled to disperse his nice herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Iams began breeding a few years ago by making selections from some of the very best herds in the state, among them being the F. M. Gifford herd at Wakefield and the T. K. Tompson herd at Dover. He always bought around the top. Mr. Iams has met with marked success in his breeding operations and has had splendid demand for his young bulls. He thinks there is no business that is more assuring at this time, and feels that, to some extent, he is making a sacrifice by selling now. But he is without pasture, and realizing the grief of pasturing pure-bred stock away from home he has decided to close out. There will be about 35 head sold, which number includes a few head of practically pure-bred animals that are not eligible to registry. The bull coming three years old is solid red and a big fellow, and the young things sired by him are very promising. The cows are a good, useful lot, and trace to the very best families, such as Young Mary and Josephine, while through the different pedigrees appears the names of such noted bulls as Red Knight, Red Gauntlet, Gallant Knight, etc. The cattle have had only ordinary care and will be sold with their every-day clothes on, so to speak, but there will be bargains. Cattle bred like these would sell high in the hands of breeders with a reputation. This will be the sale to attend. Write at once for catalog, and mention Kansas Farmer.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS
A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, **John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.**

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

Twenty Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

LAFE BURGER
LIVE STOCK AND REAL ESTATE
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J. E. BUMPAS
The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
WINDSOR, MO.

COL. MOSS B. PARSONS
LAWSON, MO.
Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

COL. OSCAR H. BOATMAN
Irving, Kansas.
Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

J. R. Triggs LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER Valley Falls, Kansas.

Col. L. R. Brady Live stock auctioneer. Manhattan, Kansas. Ask about my work.

Col. L.H.Grote Morganville, Kan. Live Stock and General Auctioneer.

James T. McCulloch Live Stock Auctioneer.
Clay Center, Kansas.
Write Early
For Choice of Dates.

W. B. CARPENTER
Live Stock and Real Estate Auctioneer
14th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. **Hutchinson, Kan.**

Standard Books
For the farmer and breeder for sale at this office. Send for catalog.
Address
KANSAS FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

POLAND CHINAS

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 HEAD September pigs for quick sale. Pair, $30; trio, $42.50; four for $50. All strictly big-type breeding. Can furnish three sow pigs and boar not akin. Will sell 100 head bred sows February 22, 1913. Write early for catalog.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

COPELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer." 12 spring boars, selected, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound Hadley bred sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND, Waterville, Kan.

C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS



Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.

C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Highview Breeding Farm

Home of the Old Original Big Spotted Polands.

The largest registered herd of big-boned spotted Polands on earth, if you like the kind of our forefathers.

H. L. FAULKNER, Box M, Jamesport, Missouri.

STRAUS SPOLAND CHINAS

Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

O. R. STRAUSS, Route 1, Milford, Kan.

25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Golddust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

STRYKER BROTHER'S POLAND CHINAS.

Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS., Fredonia, Kan.

SIX Big-Boned Poland China Boars, first of May farrow. Also fall pigs, either sex. Bred sow sale February 6.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

BIG TYPE POLAND BOARS.

Choice boars $30 each, shipped on approval to responsible parties. 30 Aug. farrow, $25 per pair, $15 each, for thirty days. Extra individuality. The 1000 kind. W. F. Fulton, Waterville, Kan.

IMMUNE SUMMER PIGS.

Fifty choice big-type Poland China summer and fall pigs, both sexes, at popular prices. Express prepaid.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Collossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

RYDAL POLAND CHINAS.

Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE, Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.



Tried sows and gilts for sale, bred for spring farrow. A few fall pigs left.

A. M. BEAR, Medora, Kan.



HAMPSHIRE SWINE.

Some fine spring boars and a fine lot of summer pigs, all registered stock.

T. S. BURDICK, Route 5, Inman, Kansas.

FIELD NOTES

Flanagan Sells Shorthorns.

Mr. E. P. Flanagan of Chapman, Kan., claims February 5 for a winter sale, and on that date will sell about 30 choice Shorthorns and the same number of registered Duroc Jersey sows and gilts bred for spring farrow. Mr. Flanagan will also sell at this time a few outstanding good young mules and some bred draft mares and geldings. Remember the date and plan to attend this sale.

Arkell's Big Herd Boar.

Mr. James Arkell, Polana China breeder of Junction City, Kan., writes us to claim February 6 as the date for his bred sow sale. Mr. Arkell says that he has recently purchased from Estes Sparkling the great herd boar Pan Look. This boar was bred by Mr. Meese of Ord, Neb., and combines the blood of some very noted big prize winning boars, among others, King Look, the sire of the show boar Grand Look. This boar will make a great nick with the first quality gilts that Mr. Arkell has selected out for his February sale. It would be all right to file application right now for Mr. Arkell's catalog.

The Cownie Tanning Company makes a specialty of the making up of coats and robes from the horse and cattle hides sent them by farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country. You send them a horse or cow hide, they tan it and make it up into a beautiful coat or robe at a saving of fully 50 per cent to you. Your horse and cattle hides are most valuable when you can have them made up into beautiful coats and robes in this way. This firm issues a hide insurance certificate covering every shipment received, which insures your hides fully and guarantees satisfactory work in every way. They also issue a large illustrated catalog which they will be glad to send to any of our readers free. The full address is Cownie Tanning Company, 526 Market St., Des Moines, Iowa.

James G. Long Will Have Great Offering.

James G. Long of Harlan, Iowa, owner of the famous Maple Hill herd of Mastodon Poland Chinas, is preparing for his annual bred sow sale January 24 with the greatest offering of tried sows and fall and spring gilts in the history of this herd. This offering will include daughters of his two famous herd boars, B Wonder by A Wonder and Mastodon Leader by Mastodon Sign, also several sows by A Wonder. A part of the offering will be bred to B Wonder and some to Mastodon Leader, others to the great young herd boar, Black Surprise by Gold Metal by Bell Metal. This boar is one of the outstanding good young big-type boars now in service. He is right for size and quality and an excellent breeder. Fall gilts by Mastodon Leader and out of A Wonder dams will be in this sale. Spring and fall gilts by the great B Wonder will also be a feature. Mr. Long has decided to send catalogs only on application this year. Send your application early. Watch columns of Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this sale and remember that breeding stock from this herd is making good in many of the best herds in the corn belt.

Polled Durham Sale January 2.

Breeders and cattlemen of several states will look forward with unusual interest to the coming sale of Polled Durham cattle to be made by Achenbach Brothers, at Washington, Kan., Thursday, January 2. Few breeders of any kind of cattle have attracted more favorable attention within the past few years than have Achenbach Brothers. Cattlemen by nature and by close application to business, they have, by careful purchases and scientific breeding, built up what has long been conceded to be one of the truly great herds of this very popular breed. In the past the demand for stock has been so good that there never was on hand at one time stock enough to make a public sale. But the great cows in the herd have worked so faithfully and well that there now is something of a surplus and the public is invited to Washington to judge of what has been accomplished and to place their value upon this surplus. Included are 20 big, strong breeding cows, either with calves at foot or heavy in calf on sale day, and some with calves at foot and bred again. A part of these cows were sired by Belvidere, a bull of great merit that formerly did service in the herd. He weighed over a ton and was bred by J. H. Miller. His sire, Grand Victor, was exported to South America, selling for $2,500. Others were sired by Orange Cup, the next bull of prominence to be used in the herd. He was also one of the ton kind, and rich in Scotch breeding, as was also Belvidere. A couple of the cows included were bred by J. A. Gerlaugh of Harshman, Ohio. They are very richly bred cows and splendid producers. All of these cows raised and suckled calves the past season and were handled and fed much as the average Kansas farmer handles his cattle. All of them have plenty of scale and are easy keepers. Achenbach Brothers are not putting in a single cow but what is known to be a good producer. Many of them are extra heavy milkers and have as fine udders as can be found even among dairy breeds. Ask for a catalog and mention Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Improved Stock Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, which will be held in Topeka January 6-8, promises to be the best that has yet been held. A full discussion of the horse epidemic by experts will be had in the hope that measures may be adopted for a prevention of its recurrence. The hog will have plenty of attention and the question of the profitable production of beef on high priced land will be solved. Live stock methods in Europe will be presented by one who knows, and a full presentation of a sanitary milk supply for city use will be made by an official of a big city.

The sessions will brim with interest, and everybody interested in the betterment of Kansas agriculture through live stock raising is invited to be present and participate. It costs you nothing.

The program will be followed by the annual breeders' banquet, and this will immediately precede the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture. You are invited.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one. The losing lawyer collects his bill just the same.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

[illegible] Three cars [illegible] last English prizes as well as the most noted American [illegible] the Boers at Bender ranch.

Our flocks are large and we can offer [illegible] choice. We also offer [illegible] while the ewes can be safely handled.

BENTLEY RANCH, GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henry A. Veatman, Manager.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported [illegible] and part from imported ewes. [illegible] HOLSTEIN bull calves, with [illegible] me.

C. A. NELSON'S.

KENT'S IOWA HERD

[illegible] bears sired by Major Look. Also [illegible] low. I can sell you as [illegible] down. If you want to [illegible] will ship these hogs before paying for them.

THOMAS L. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

POLAND CHINAS

Dean's Mastodon Polands.

[illegible] MUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE [illegible] tion, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Thirty-five head of large-type, heavy-boned spring boars for sale. They have great size, and quality too. Out of sires sired by Big Tecumseh 32865, the hog that made the big type famous. Sired by the half-ton O's Jumbo, Big Tecumseh 2d and Chief Price 2d. If you are in need of a good boar, I can please you.

JOHN O'CONNELL, MALCOM, NEB.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

SALINE COUNTY HERD

Pedigreed Duroc Jersey Swine. The prize winning kind—one extra good herd boar, Col. I Am, for sale; also some choice bred sows and gilts; also fall pigs, either sex—not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, G. V. BUSH, Marshall, Mo.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM, Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

FALL DUROC BOARS.

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, etc. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a great herd boar.

N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Am entirely sold out on spring boars, but will have something choice to offer a little later. R. P. WELLS, Formoso, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Young boars all sold. Sows all reserved for big bred sow sale January 30. Can spare one good herd boar December 15.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. Cs.

Service boars all sold, but am breeding a splendid lot of gilts. Choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. Special prices on fall pigs.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

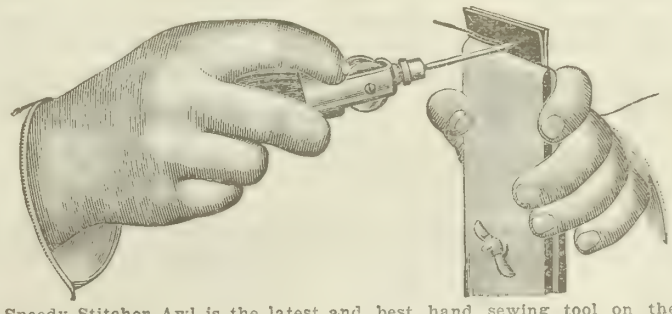
O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

Mend Your Own Harness

WITH A KANSAS FARMER SPEEDY STITCHER SEWING AWL.



This Speedy Stitcher Awl is the latest and best hand sewing tool on the market. The regular price is $1 everywhere. Finished in highly polished rock maple handle and nickel metal parts. Provided with a set of diamond-pointed, grooved needles, including a special needle for tapping shoes. All parts inside the handle. Convenient to carry—always ready to mend a rip or tear. Anyone can operate the Speedy Stitcher. Mends anything made of leather or canvas.

OUR OFFER.

We will send one of these Speedy Stitcher Awls to anyone sending us one new subscription to KANSAS FARMER for one year at our regular subscription price of $1, or will send it free to any present subscriber sending $1 for a renewal subscription, and 25 cents extra for shipping.

THE KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

LAMER'S PERCHERON SALE

SALINA, KAN., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, '12

We will sell at Salina, Kansas, on Friday, December 27, 1912, fifty-seven (57) head of imported and home-grown mares and stallions, consisting of:

24 Mares (2 to 5 years old), in foal.
7 "Yearling" Mares.
12 "Suckling" Colts.
10 Stallions (2 to 5 years old).
3 "Yearling" Stallions.
1 Imported Hackney Stallion.

This consignment of horses was very carefully selected by me during the past summer, and I can say, without the least hesitancy, that they are as good, or better,a lot as will be offered at public auction this winter.

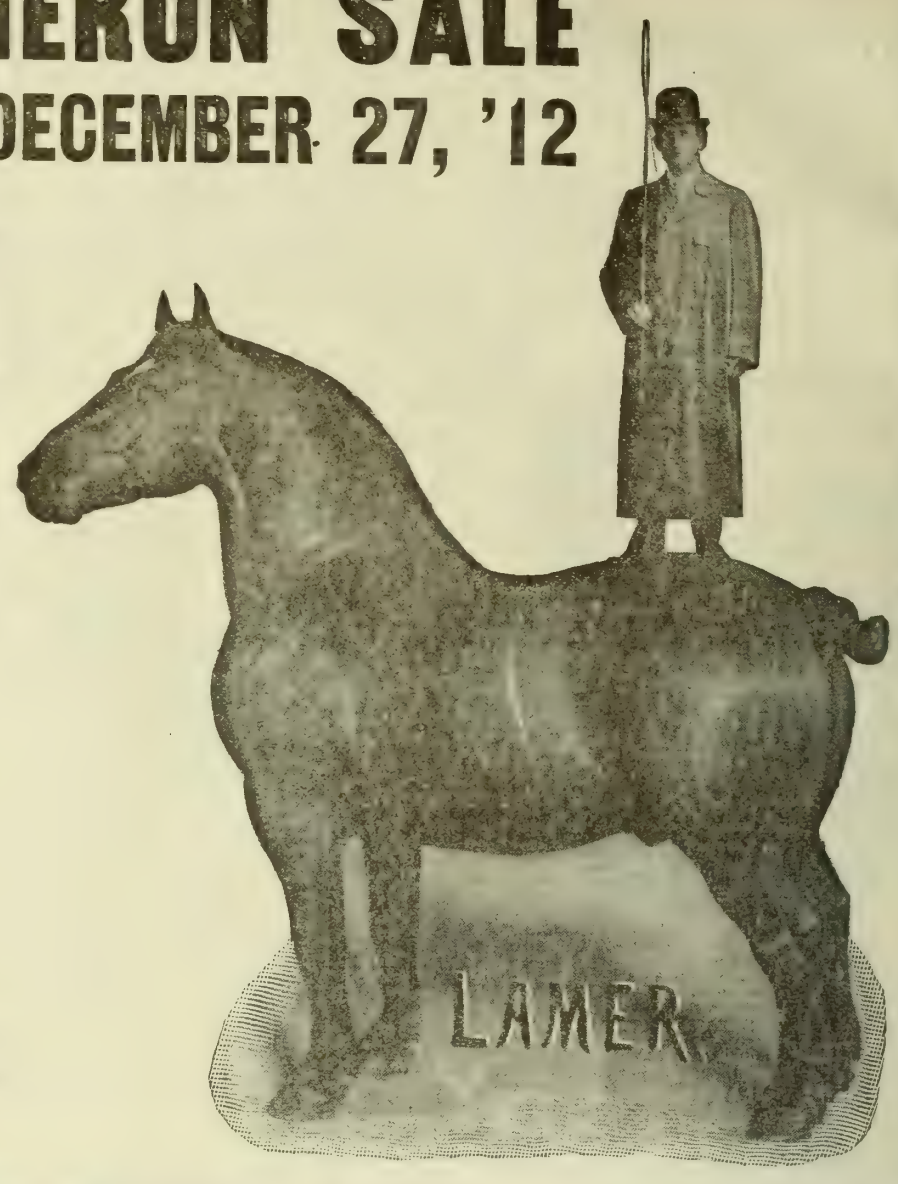
Our Aged Mares are all in foal by the best stallions in the country, and I can assure you that I bought only the kind that would build up a reputation for myself and establish a foundation of a family of horses.

We also have forty Percheron and Belgian stallions in the stables, from 2 to 5 years old, weighing from 1,700 to 2,100 pounds, that we are offering at private sale.

DATE OF SALE, DECEMBER 27, 1912
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

P. S.—ON THE FOLLOWING DAY—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1912—WE WILL SELL 100 HEAD OF GRADE FARM MARES AND MULES.

C. W. LAMER & CO,. - SALINA, KAN.





ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

Stud headed by the champion, Casino 27830 (45462.)

Stallions and Mares, all ages, for sale.

Importation of 40 head landed at the farm September 23; 30 head more to land here October 20. All are for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares.
120 Head to Select From.

Our stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number are still for sale, out of the best mares. Prices right. Address,

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

The kind that goes out and makes good. I breed and grow suckling colts, at 6 months old, that weigh 900 pounds; 2 years old will weigh 1,860 pounds. I will sell you a stallion 4 years old, as good as grows anywhere, at $500 to $800. Twenty years an Iowa breeder. All stock registered in P. S. A.

WILL F. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.
Fifty miles east of St. Joseph, on main line C. B. & Q.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

Bishop Brothers have 50 big boned stallions that weigh 1,700 to 2,100 pounds that they can and will sell for less money than any firm in the business, quality considered. Write us what you want.

BISHOP BROS., TOWANDA, KAN.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

GANZDALE HERD HOLSTEINS

BUTTER BRED.
EIGHTY-FIVE HEAD FROM WHICH TO MAKE A CHOICE.

We are now offering to sell anything in our herd—aged cows, bulls, heifers and calves. This is not a closing out sale. We merely wish to reduce our herd. However, we reserve nothing. Everything priced. We wish to reduce at least one-half in the next 30 days, if possible. We keep nothing but **Pure-Bred Holstein Cattle.** Herd headed by that premier sire, **Pietje Count.** Come and look them over. **Prices low.** We want to sell. Write quick your wants. We answer every letter.

CASPER A. GANTZ, Proprietor, KING CITY, MO.



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE—Five imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old, weight 1,800 to 2,200 pounds, all tried and regular breeders; can show colts. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. Ten large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke and good performers. Can show colts and mares in foal. Ten big black jennets, all bred to our big imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm, 4 miles from Raymond or Chase.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Kan.



PARK & FIRKINS' PERCHERONS AND JACKS.

Imported and American-bred stallions. All blacks and grays, all registered in P. S. of America. Some ton 3-year-olds. Also Kentucky and Missouri Mammoth Jacks from 15 to 15¾ hands high, heavy bone and good performers, registered. Everything sold with safe breeding guarantee. Barns in town, 50 miles north of Kansas City, on Rock Island Railroad, 35 miles east of St. Joseph on Burlington Railroad.

J. E. PARK AND A. A. FIRKINS, CAMERON, MO.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

Percherons, Belgians and German Coach stallions and mares, also mammoth jacks. Five-year-old horses weighing from 2,100 to 2,250 pounds; two-year-olds from 1,650 to 1,975; yearlings weighing 1,425. We have an extra good lot of big, high-class jacks. We give a safe breeding guarantee with every animal and we price our stock well worth the money.

JOHN W. WADDILL, Brashear, Missouri.

When writing our advertisers say you saw the advertisement in KANSAS FARMER. That insures to you the full benefit of the publishers' guarantee. See top of editorial page.

FIELD NOTES

Amcoats Sells Scotch Bull.

S. B. Amcoats of Clay Center, Kan., writes us to change his advertising card. He has sold the Scotch herd bulls to Paul Borland of Clay Center. The new card offers choice young red bulls, Scotch and Scotch topped, also cows and heifers and 25 choice fall Poland China pigs of either sex.

Ranch Bargain.

Mott & Koehler of Herington, Kan., acting for a non-resident owner that must sell quickly, offer at the very low price of $30 per acre one of the best stock ranches in central Kansas. The farm comprises a full section and is located in Dickinson County. One hundred and fifty acres under plow, the remainder native bluestem. The improvements are good, including scales and full equipment for carrying on a feeding plant. Natural sheltered feed yards and all kinds of living water. Investigate this proposition before you sleep by writing Mott & Koehler, Herington, Kan. Tell them where you saw the advertisement.

Taylor Shorthorns.

A recent visit to the Pearl Shorthorn herd located at Pearl, near Abilene, Kan., was one of the pleasures of the writer recently. Things never looked better on the farm. Many new improvements have been made since our last visit, including a large silo and a large modern hog house. The herd numbers around 200 head now. Sales have been first class for the past few months. Mr. Taylor has sold about all the females he cares to sell at present, but has on hand about 12 two-year-old bulls and 20 yearlings. Quite a number of these bulls are of pure Scotch breeding and all of them are Scotch topped. A big per cent of these bulls were sired by the pure Scotch bull, Valiant. If in the market for a good young bull, write Mr. Taylor at once. Address him at Abilene.

Lamer Sells Two Jacks Also.

C. W. Lamer, the big importer and breeder of Salina, Kan., writes: "I find that, in addition to the Percheron stallions and mares which I will sell in my public sale on December 27, I have two fine jacks which I will also sell. Please announce this in Kansas Farmer so that prospective buyers may know of the opportunity." Mule breeding in the central and western counties has received a great impetus since the outbreak of the horse epidemic, and these jacks will probably be in demand by western breeders. Don't forget this great sale on December 27 at Salina, Kan., and kindly mention Kansas Farmer when you write for a catalog.

Wray & Son's Big Type Polands.

Breeders wanting high-class, big-type breeding stock should not overlook the Poland China herd of B. T. Wray & Son of Hopkins, Mo. They have breeding stock for sale at all times. They can sell you sows bred or open. Their herd is headed by Sterling Prince, sired by Belle Prince, dam Wray's Best by Peter Sterling. Sterling Prince is one of the great boars of the breed. He is one of the big ones of the mellow, easy feeding type. He is assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of Chief Price Again. His dam was Lady Jumbo 2d. Both of these boars are proven breeders and breeding stock from this herd is making good in many of the best herds in the corn belt. Write them your wants. Wray & Son are reliable breeders and they guarantee description of stock and satisfaction in every way. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Will T. Hooker Will Disperse Percherons January 10.

Will T. Hooker of Hamilton, Mo., well known breeder of Percheron horses, has decided to disperse his fine herd and has claimed Friday, January 10, 1913, as the date of his dispersion sale. The sale will be held under cover in Hamilton and will include his herd stallions, Edgewood Lad and Paul, two splendid grandsons of Besigue. Paul was second at Kansas City, 1911, and both of the above horses are great individuals and proved breeders. Champ H, the great 1,600-pound yearling, will also go in this sale. Every one of the great mares in the Hooker herd will be sold, also an extra lot of youngsters, both stallions and mares. W. J. McBrayer will also sell some extra good young stallions and jacks in this sale. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement. Catalogs are ready.

Keeping a Horse.

To the man who owns horses, keeping a horse means more than feeding and watering and driving it—it means looking after the vitality and health and strength of his horse—it means keeping a sound horse sound, and if possible restoring a diseased one to usefulness and value. Knowing how to do this without spending a lot of money for expert advice is an important thing, and it is permissible to call attention to a little book published by Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., the makers of Kendall's Spavin Cure. The book is called "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases"—it describes symptoms, diseases and treatment of various horse troubles, such as splints, ringbone, spavin, lameness, cuts, sprains, etc., the common annoyances of the stable. In any serious trouble the wise horse owner will, of course, call in an experienced veterinary; but there are many minor accidents that disable a horse for weeks if proper attention is not given at once. The book is given free to anyone who asks, by the druggists who sell Kendall's Spavin Cure—and that means about every druggist everywhere. Or if anyone chooses to write to the Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, one of the books will be sent at once without charge.

S. W. Cook & Son's Holsteins.

Attention is called to the card of S. W. Cook & Son of Maysville, Mo., owners of one of the famous herds of Holstein cattle in the west and one in which can be found representatives of all of the best families of the Holstein breed—the herd is made up of that kind. They are all A. R. O. or backed by A. R. O. records. The herd at this time is headed by Sir Woodside Norma Imperial, a great bull and a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, sire of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, with world's seven-day butter record of 37 pounds; 30-day record, 145 pounds, and year record of 1,271 pounds; also sire of Pontiac Pet, with world's seven-day butter record of 27 pounds, 30-day record 116 pounds. They are offering daughters of Sir Woodside Norma Imperial, also a large number of splendid young cows backed by A. R. O. records and bred to this great bull. Their herd consists of over 80 head of choice individuals that represent the best blood lines of the Holstein breed, and anyone wanting Holstein cows, heifers or bulls should visit Cook & Son's farm at Maysville. A herd started with foundation stock from this herd is started right and cannot fail to make good, and when quality and breeding is considered it will be found that they are pricing their cattle reasonably. A great feature of the Cook & Son farm is the new dairy barn recently completed. This barn has attracted the attention of dairy cattle breeders from all over the United States and is pronounced by competent critics to be one of the best dairy barn in the country. The barn is constructed of concrete blocks with concrete floors, asbestos roofing, steel stanchions and interior finish. The second floor space is practically the same as the first, and nothing in the way of convenience has been overlooked. The barn is absolutely fire proof and sanitary and is a model of neatness and convenience throughout. It will pay anyone wanting Holsteins backed by records to visit Cook & Son and inspect their offering. Visitors are always welcome. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Not long since at a farmers' institute the editor was asked this question: "What is the matter with my milk cows? I am feeding well, but in spite of all the feed I can give, the milk flow does not increase." We were interested. The herd proved to be close to the schoolhouse in which the institute was held. We solicited an invitation to look over the cows and the feeding methods. The herd is composed of quite common cows. If they possessed beefy tendencies they did not show such tendencies. The herd had been milked and fed for milk for years. The cows should have make a good farm dairy herd. The facts are that while the cows were well stabled and in the hands of a kind and considerate owner, these cows were starving to death so far as being fed for the production of milk was concerned. A medium quality of Kafir hay, only slightly headed, was the principal roughage. The grain was Kafir heads fed whole. This combination will not produce milk in profitable quantities. There is no use experimenting further with such feed as a milk-producing ration. On this farm was no less than 100 tons of fine quality alfalfa hay. This hay was being held for good prices this winter. These cows, which in our judgment would prove themselves considerably beyond the average Kansas cow in milk production, had none of it. Yet they were expected to milk profitably. The addition of alfalfa hay to the cows' feed was recommended and the reasons shown. Alfalfa hay in the rack for these cows and ground Kafir heads will come near making a perfect ration for the dairy cow. There was nothing wrong with these cows or this herd, so far as we could see, except the manner of feeding. This is generally true of Kansas farm dairy herds. We give the cow no consideration in so far as the feed she needs and from which milk is to be produced, is concerned. On too many farms the man who owns the cow knows nothing about her. He has not taken the trouble to learn those feeds on which she can produce milk and has taken no pains to find out how much milk she produces or the cost of that milk. In farm dairying we go about our work blindly; feed is feed and a cow is a cow. This is all that is the matter with our farm dairying.

It is a fact that there is not so much the matter with farming in Kansas as a great many folks think. It has long been our contention that, generally speaking, farming is as well done in Kansas as in any of the western states. We are confident this condition prevails. It is our contention, however, that in Kansas we do not make use of our fullest opportunity. Too much opportunity in Kansas is wasted. On many farms this waste of opportunity is forced by circumstances. On many other farms opportunity is wasted because of lack of energy or of foresight. It is the mission of the real farm paper to promote better farming and the use of those opportunities which will make farming more profitable. Individual successes in the various lines here and there throughout the state are evidence of the advantages resulting from the grasping of opportunity as presented through favor of soil and climate and their adaptability to special uses. If farming were not better done than 25 years ago this state in an agricultural way, and in fact in every other respect, could not have made the advance it has. Every man is charged by society with the responsibility of doing his very best. Good enough does not pay the debt either to yourself or your neighbors or your state.

Not long since we were forced to leave the road and take shelter from the rain at a farmhouse. It had been threatening rain all morning. The farmer did not go to the field, but he and his son were busy putting away machinery for the winter. This farm did not have a machinery shed, but the machines were being taken apart and stored here and there in different farm buildings. One lot of machinery was placed in the granary on top of the wheat. Another lot was suspended from the rafters over the driveway between the corn crib and the granary. Some more was being suspended from the rafters in the barn over the hay. The wooden parts of the machines before being put away were being treated to a coat of paint. This was applied to the tongues, neckyokes and doubletrees of the various machines. The scouring parts of all machinery were being coated with steam cylinder oil, which is a heavy black oil and on most farms is known as "black oil." We had not before seen more thorough-going care of farm implements than was being practiced on this farm, regardless of the fact that no specially constructed machinery shed was available.

A Kansas flock master of large experience is authority for the statement that, in 20 years of sheep feeding, he has never lost any money but once, and that was in 1909. He states that he would rather handle sheep than any other class of live stock, although he has had experience with both cattle and hogs.

If your cow herd is not large enough to warrant you in buying a registered bull, join with a neighbor in his purchase.

Hunting Season Is Here

EVERY BOY WANTS A GUN.

WE HAVE ONE FOR YOU



HUNTER'S PRIDE SHOTGUN

Best quality, high test, hardened blue steel barrel, full choke. Extra heavy reinforced breech with stock and fore end of genuine English lump. Hard rubber butt plate. Patent stop on fore end. Can be taken down same as double barrel gun. The action is best grade forged steel, fully nickel plated. Has top strap and rebounding hammer, with shell ejector. The gun is fully warranted for the use of smokeless powder shells.

The real live, worth while boy does not live who would not like to own a good shotgun or rifle. We have one for you.

Read the description of these fine guns, and fill in your name and address for one at once.



New Marksman Rifle

Take down, single shot. Has heavy breech designed especially for smokeless powder ammunition. Has a 20-inch new trip-up barrel. Blue frame, patent lever, positive shell extractor. Full oval stock. Shotgun butt with rubber butt plate. Bead front and open rear sights. Weight four pounds. Shoots 22 calibre, all length cartridges.

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan. Send me full particulars.

Gentlemen—I want one of your { Hunter's Pride Shotguns. / New Marksman Rifles.

Cross out name of gun not wanted.

My Name.....

Address.....



Use A KANSAS FARMER SAFETY RAZOR

Price complete 65c. With 12 Extra Blades $1

This Razor is not silver or gold plated. It IS heavily nickle plated and will not rust. It will not clog up, as many safety razors do. It is made for every day use. No delicate parts to get out of order.

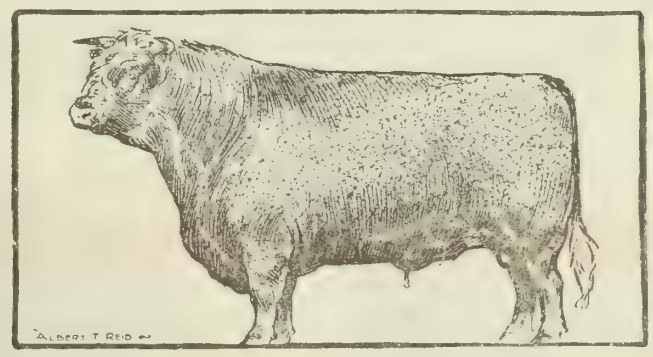
Guaranteed unconditionally to shave as good as any razor made, none excepted at any price.

Packed in a neat box. An embossed, plush lined, leather case does not improve the cutting edge of a razor.

Sent free to any subscriber, new or old, sending $1.00 for a year's subscription and 15 cents extra for shipping. If extra blades are desired, add 10 cents for each three or 35 cents for one dozen.

Throw away your old razor and enjoy a clean, easy shave, and no chance of cutting your face. Address,

KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan.



THE BEST LIVE STOCK CUTS

WE HAVE THE BEST STAFF OF ARTISTS TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE WEST AND ARE THEREFORE PREPARED TO FURNISH YOU WITH THE BEST CUTS OF YOUR STOCK

KANSAS FARMER - TOPEKA

FRANK IAMS' 1912 TOPNOTCHERS



IAMS AND PEACHES AND CREAM PERCHERON PARIS WINNERS.

Are the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from the "select 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top notchers." Iams' 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares has arrived by "special train." "Ikey Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised," Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks," until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1,000 and $1,400 (few little higher), Iams has

100---PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES---100

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,500 lbs.; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton horses. All "registered," approved and inspected by Governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped O. K." All "sound," "bell-ringers" ("Iams' kind"—need no "State Law" to make "them sound"). Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1912. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money,""war scare" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling."

"IAMS 'CUT THE MELON' AND BOUGHT 'RIPPERS"

at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," come on down town—get into Iams' Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion." Everybody is doin' it" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "daily horse show" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "prize winners" and best big drafters. He sells no "International tail-ends." No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses." No American so-called full-bloods with questionable breeding (only imported horses). Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 was Iams' best business year. 1913 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1912. Watch "Iams' smoke." Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS, THE "SQUARE DEAL" HORSEMAN

makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at cost. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you'.' He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Bik Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse cataiog. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Natl. and Omaha Natl. Banks, Omaha; Packers Natl. Bank, So. Omaha, Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.

ACHENBACH'S POLLED DURHAM CATTLE SALE

AT FARM ADJOINING WASHINGTON, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1913

37 HEAD—OF CHOICE INDIVIDUALS, ROYALLY BRED.—37 HEAD

TWENTY CHOICE BREEDING COWS

All young and useful. Every one a regular and good breeder. Every one but two raised on the farm. Nine of them sired by BELVEDERE 2712 (S. H. 195058). Nine are daughters of ORANGE CUP X 5565 (S. H. 253226). Both of these great breeding bulls were kept in our herd as long as we could use them to advantage. They were ton bulls with very rich pedigrees. The cows have lots of scale, are the thick-fleshed kind, and most of them are splendid milkers. More than half of them will have calves at foot by The Baron, and the others, together with most of those with calves at foot, will be bred, several of them to the noted prize winner, MEADOW SULTAN.

Five Selected Two-Year-Old Heifers, sired by the big red 2,500-pound bull, The Baron. These heifers are extra choice, very uniform, and all bred to Meadow Sultan. Every animal in the sale but three was bred by us, all reds, and developed by such feeds as grow on Kansas farms. Our guarantee is back of every animal sold.

ELEVEN CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

In age from 2 to 14 months. Excellent individuals, blocky and uniform in type, and all sired by The Baron. Included are some good enough to head the best herds.

Because we are keeping so many of his daughters in the herd, we are including the great bull, THE BARON, in this sale. He is four years old, just in his prime, a beautiful dark red, weighs 2,500 pounds, and is without doubt one of the greatest breeding bulls of the breed. He won first in class at Iowa and Kansas State Fairs this year. We sell him under an absolute guarantee, and trust that his great merit will be appreciated by some western breeder. The bulls and heifers by him are the best evidence of his greatness.

REMEMBER—Eight head will be in calf to the great white undefeated prize winner, MEADOW SULTAN.

The sale will be held under cover, regardless of weather, and every one made comfortable. Catalogs are now ready and will be sent upon application. Every one of our old customers and all others are invited as buyers or guests.

GEO. BELLOWS, J. B. LEWIS, Auctioneers.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman.

ACHENBACH BROS., Washington, Kansas

DISPERSION SHORTHORN CATTLE SALE



At Farm 4 Miles Northeast of Clay Center, Kan.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1912

35—Registered and Pure Bred Unregistered—35

Twenty choice young breeding cows, with calves at foot or in calf to the herd bull, CAROLUS 34246, sired by the pure Scotch bull, Scottish Archer. The cows are regular and good breeders and are for the most part Young Mary's, Josephine's and other good families. All of them with several Scotch crosses. Several granddaughters of old Red Knight and others with the blood of Gallant Knight and Red Gauntlet. Most of the foundation stock came from the F. M. Gifford and T. K. Tomson herds.

Ten choice young bulls and heifers and the herd bull. Everything will be sold in nice breeding form, without the surplus fat.

Also ten choice pure-bred Poland China boars and the same number of gilts, representative of the best and most popular strains.

Write for catalog. Everybody welcome. Dinner at noon.

JAS. IAMS, :: CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

JAS. T. McCULLOCH and HAGENBUCH & DAVIS, Auctioneers.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman.

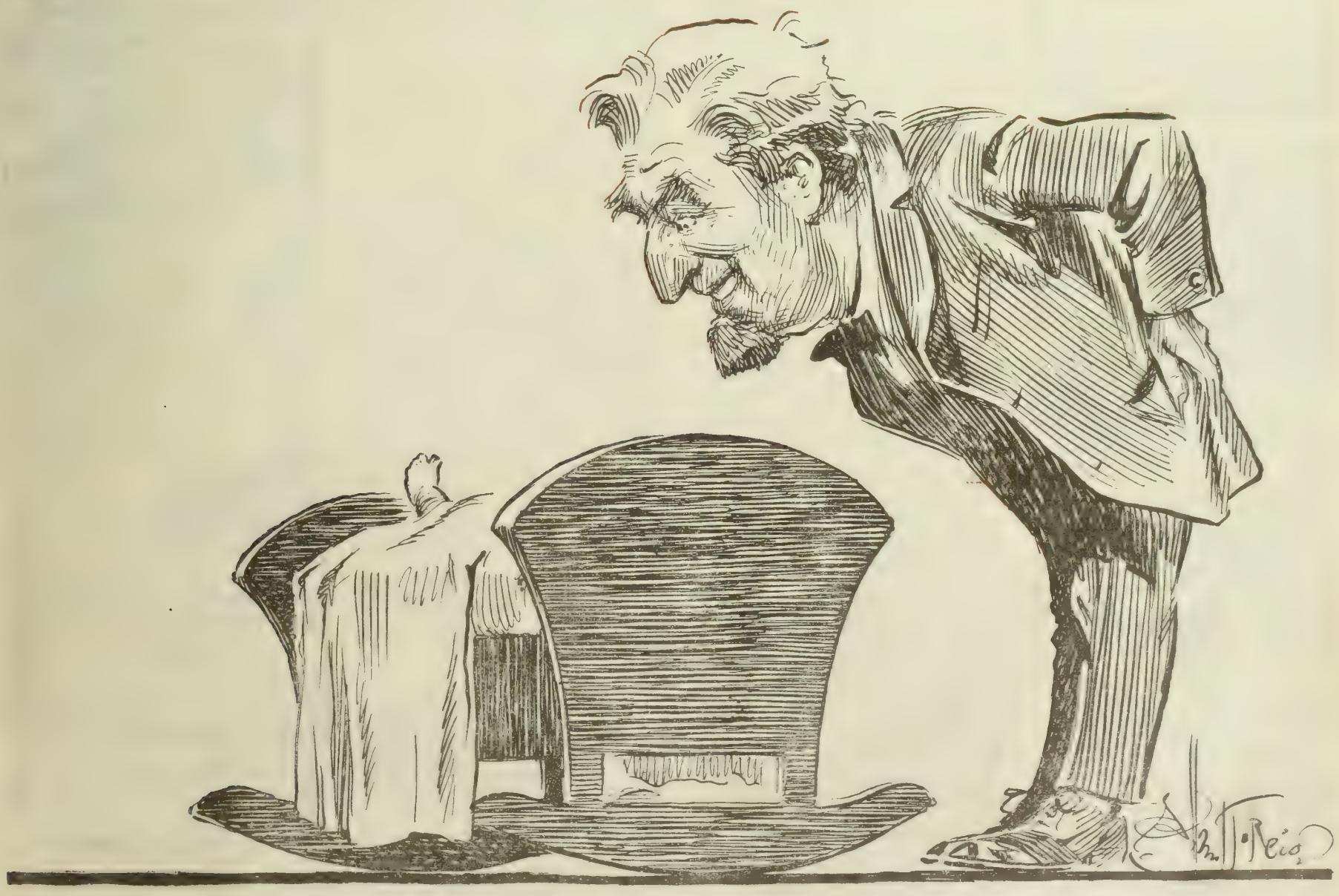
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KH Stack

KANSAS FARMER

For the improvement of the Farm and Home

Volume 50, Number 52. TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 28, 1912. Established 1863. $1 a Year

MAN'S life is measured by his deeds: his years by the figures on a dial. ¶The New Year divides between history and hope—the one a record, the other a possibility and, as running water purifies itself with its own activity, so may hope for the future be made brighter by the memory of good work well done. ¶No man is rich until he is greater than his check book and no man is great until he is bigger than his job. He who regards his vocation as simply a means to bread and butter and his civilization as the revolution of a wheel instead of the evolution of a man, has little of history for his pride and less of hope for his heart. ¶The New Year is the season of joy because it is the time of hope, but let us remember that in peace, no less than war, it is not permitted to blunder twice and correct the errors of the past in the good resolutions for the future. —*I. D. G.*



Love and Hope Are the Wellsprings of All Good

Copyright, 1912, by Kansas Farmer Co.



Mayer Honorbilt are the only school shoes made with double leather toes. The seams are sewed with two extra rows of stitching. The upper leather is extra strong, and the sole leather is the toughest obtainable. *They wear like iron*—give double the wear of average school shoes.

Mayer
HONORBILT
SCHOOL SHOES

are made with special regard to the fit and comfort of growing children—fit perfectly and are handsome looking. Your school shoe money will last longer if you buy Mayer Honorbilt Shoes.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us.

WARNING—Be sure and look for the Mayer name and trade mark on the sole.

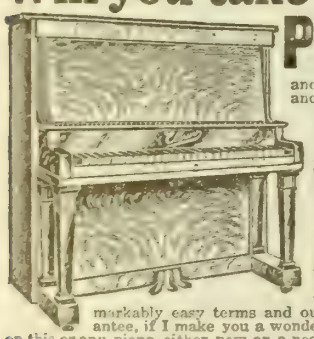
We make Mayer Honorbilt Shoes in all styles for men, women and children; Drysox, Yerma Cushion Shoes, and Martha Washington Comfort Shoes.

FREE—Send name of dealer who does not handle Mayer Honorbilt Shoes—we will send you, free, postpaid, beautiful 15x20 picture of Martha or George Washington.

F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE Mayer TRADE MARK CUSTOM MADE HONORBILT

Will you take THIS PIANO



and have it to use and enjoy and be your very own forever. Will you agree to pay me only 17 cents a day in monthly payments of $5.00 and will you promise to show your piano to ten or more of your friends and tell them about our very, very low prices, our remarkably easy terms and our binding guarantee, if I make you a wonderfully low price on this or any piano, either new or a nearly new second-hand piano. Will you also agree to let us refer to you as a pleased customer who is glad to say a good word for us. This I will gladly do if you are interested and are looking for a bargain on very easy terms and if you want to get my individual [illegible] and my liberal offer to you, then in a letter to me simply write *"Please send me full particulars and your [illegible] offer."* You may if you wish write anything special about your preference as to new or used or sample pianos, but this I especially request, mark "Personal" on the envelope so I will get your letter and answer it myself. Address me this way.

J. W. JENKINS, President
J. W. Jenkins Sons' Music Co.
20 Jenkins Building, Kansas City, Mo.

RAW FURS



[illegible] is big money in trapping if you get all your skins are worth. Trappers are learning that we pay what we quote. We need your shipments. You need our prices and service. Write for price list and shipping tags.

HIDES TANNED.
We tan hides and make robes and coats.
LINCOLN HIDE & FUR CO.,
1016 Q Street Lincoln, Neb.

FREE SEEDS We mail you free enough Radish and Lettuce seed to more than repay you for sending us a postal for a copy of our big 1913 Seed and Poultry Supply Catalog. Just send us your name and we will send the free seeds and the catalog. We handle everything, nearly, in seeds and poultry supplies.
The WESTERN SEED HOUSE, Salina, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

Stock On The Great Plains

By E. H. Webster, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural College

THE time has come for the establishment of a vigorous constructive policy on the part of the people who live in the Great Plains area.

The actions of an over-enthusiastic class of citizens has kept back the legitimate development of this great area for many years.

Ten years ago this class of citizens in northwest Kansas was telling the prospective settler that climatic conditions were changing; that there would be no more dry years, rainfall was increasing, and that hot winds were a matter of history. This same territory has completed its four successive failures in wheat. The result of these failures has been an exodus of disappointed settlers from that part of the state.

There are narrow strips of country where a timely local rain or two made the wheat crop, but these areas are the exception to the rule and cannot be taken as indicative of general conditions.

What is true of northwest Kansas is true, in a general way, of nearly every portion of the Great Plains area south of the Kansas-Nebraska line. Some sections for a few years enjoy a period of fairly good grain crops. Then the good years shift to some other locality.

In considering the area as a whole, the little valleys with an underflow a few feet from the surface, where alfalfa succeeds and corn is a fair crop, should not be counted. Here conditions differ from the 98 per cent of land which lies on the prairies where water is below the reach of any known plant life and the only possible source of supply is from rain.

Leave out of calculation these favored spots and consider the prairies and what they are capable of doing.

It is a known fact to the old timers on these prairies that grain farming is unsafe. Dry farming methods hold some hope for the future, but are not a guaranteed, gilt-edge security at present. For anyone to induce men, unacquainted with the country, to take a chance on dry farming methods, so far as they have been worked out for the Great Plains area, is little less than taking food from babies. Yet it goes merrily on. There are always a lot of men who are ready to take the experiments of the government or the state, distort their meaning, add their own conclusions, and capitalize them at the expense of the public.

There are many honest men on the plains who tell the truth and try to develop the country along legitimate lines, but they are compelled to suffer from the misrepresentations of their less scrupulous neighbors. No honest man will take exception to this statement.

So far as western Kansas is concerned, the facts are in evidence. What the country has done since its settlement is a matter of public record. Kansas is not at all proud of that record and does not boast of it. Had not the impossible been tried the record might have been different.

The Great Plains area has passed through one of the most trying times in a generation. An almost total failure of forage crops was followed by the severest winter that any but the "oldest inhabitants" remember. The net result was a reduction of the number of cattle to an estimated 25 per cent of what the country has normally carried. Many thousands of head were sold before winter set in because of starvation and exposure, but the actual loss, measured in dollars and cents, was much less than the loss sustained nearly every year through the attempts of the farmers to grow wheat in this same region.

The surprising thing is that this loss in live stock, when considered in the light of the above facts, caused more worry and concern among farmers and business men, generally, than the repeated loss of the wheat crop.

The reason for this is apparent when analyzed. The loss of the live stock was the loss of a tangible income producing mortgagable security; or, in other words, the loss of actual wealth—the thing that kept the average farmer from bankruptcy. The wheat crop is a liability; the cattle crop an asset.

The encouraging feature about it is that the farmers who have stayed long in the country look to live stock as their only possible insurance against being compelled to leave.

The peculiar system of rainfall on the Great Plains area, speaking of that portion south of the Kansas-Nebraska line, insures in all but the exceptional year, such as a year ago, an abundant supply of feed for the growing of all classes of live stock. The silo, which is no longer an experiment but a tested and proven institution in this region, is opening up new fields of opportunity for the stockman. It has been demonstrated that even in years like last year there need be no shortage of feed, and that Kafir and cane are most excellent silage crops. A supply sufficient for two or three years can be carried as insurance against such disaster.

This country is facing a shortage of cattle. Prices are higher than ever before known. The great producing center of the central Mississippi Valley will, in all probability, be unable to keep pace with the demand of the future. The western ranges are, to a large extent, broken up. These western ranges, as small ranches and farms of not less than a section in extent, may yet produce many times the number of cattle that the old range conditions furnished. The farmer can grow feed; the range man could not. The farmer can grow feed where grain fails. The farmer can store this feed against a time of drouth. The farmer can give his personal attention to the improvement of his stock. The stock farmer can preserve the fertility of his land and build up its drouth-resistant qualities.

Every argument stands for the encouragement and development of a vast live stock industry on the Great Plains. Let the stock farmers and the business men organize for this purpose. Encourage the growing of crops that have proven resistant to unfavorable conditions, such as Kafir, milo, and other sorghums. Build storehouses against the time of need. Learn from the experiment stations what is possible under the best conditions of culture.

The business men and the bankers hold the secrets of the community as do no other class of men. Their verdict is based on business necessity. The man with live stock has credit; the grain farmer has none.

Kansas Schools Must Lead.

The Kansas school teachers, at the close of their annual meeting in Topeka, took a stand for greater improvements in the Kansas school system. Among the important planks in the platform of the teachers as adopted are:

Taking county and state superintendents' offices out of politics and fixing definite qualifications before one could hold either job.

Codification of all school laws by commission of educators.

Making all school houses civic and social centers.

Increase peace movement teachings in schools.

Systematic instruction in sex hygiene and temperance in schools.

Require school districts to pay tuition of children in high schools or spread the tax so that high schools would be free to everyone.

Remove district boundaries of Kansas schools, making counties the unit, and organizing graded schools throughout the county.

A commission to study text books to secure better books either by state publication or long time contract.

Abolition of normal institutes entirely and substitution of professional lectures.

Provide a direct tax for educational institutions and remove school for the blind, deaf and dumb, and boys' and girls' industrial schools from charitable institution control, and putting them under control of an educational board exclusively.

Fixing a definite standard for school work in rural schools and providing school supervisor to see that that standard is maintained.

Extension of state traveling library for use of public schools.

Wants Hogs and Corn.

One of the finest pens of cattle in the county is being fed this winter by J. R. Kregar at his fine farm across the Smoky River east of the city. In the lots are over 400 head of choice steers that will be fed for several months before going to the eastern market. Mr. Kregar wants to buy his feed in this county and is now advertising for 20,000 bushels of corn, and he also wants 300 hogs to put in the feed lot.—Junction City Union.

Whenever you hear of a bad tenant on a farm, look for a bad landlord.

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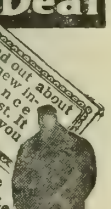
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KANSAS FARMER

With which is combined FARMER'S ADVOCATE, established 1877.

Published weekly at 625 Jackson St., Topeka, Kan., by THE KANSAS FARMER COMPANY. ALBERT T. REID, President. JOHN R. MCLEAN, Treasurer. S. H. PIERCE, Secretary.

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OUR GUARANTEE

Kansas Farmer can be depended upon to carry no fraudulent or questionable advertising and we guarantee our readers against loss from any advertisement appearing in this paper, provided, that condition has existed as stated when Farmer is first notified. We reserve the right to reject any advertising we consider objectionable and cannot guarantee the honesty of every individual advertiser, but we will make good any bona fide loss sustained by a subscriber through dealing with any advertiser in this paper, provided complaint is made within ten days after the transaction and the facts are reported to us before we take any action on the complaint. Claim must be made within thirty days.

DIRECT TAX SUPPORT.

The idea of supporting the state educational institutions by the levy of a direct tax is taking strong hold upon those interested in the proper maintenance of those institutions. Under the existing arrangement it is necessary for the heads of the Agricultural College, the University, and the State Normal School, to appear before the legislature each two years and beg the representatives of the people to appropriate such money as is needed to provide for the operating expenses and for the increase of equipment of their institutions. Under the present plan of financing the educational institutions the appropriations asked for are jockeyed and juggled to the advantage of other legislation and often to the disadvantage of the institution for which the appropriation is sought. The educational institutions of Kansas should have a stable income based on a direct tax. The schools would then know the amount of money they would receive each year and the plans for the conduct of these schools could be made accordingly.

It would be necessary to make a levy of a mill or possibly less on the taxable property of Kansas to maintain its educational institutions. As the taxable property of the state increased, the income for each institution would increase, and in this way increased facilities for taking care of an increased school population would be provided in proper proportion to the state's growth and development.

To bring about the mill tax system it would be necessary to amend the constitution of the United States. A resolution will undoubtedly be presented to the legislature soon to meet, submitting to the voting people an amendment providing for this stable support. It occurs to KANSAS FARMER that its readers should be in favor of maintaining the educational institutions of Kansas on such basis as this and that they are justified in requesting their representatives to support the mill tax system.

An income resulting from a tax of a fraction of a mill would supply the needs of the Agricultural College and which would amount to a little more than half a million dollars a year. The Agricultural College is in fact a great big business institution with a permanent capital of more than two million dollars and an annual expense account of about a million. This institution is forced into bankruptcy every two years and so because when the appropriations are exhausted it is not known how the institution will in the future be taken care of by the appropriation plan. You can well imagine how difficult it would be for the managers of a big business to shape the policies and plans for its future development without the slightest idea of what the income for the business is to be for succeeding years.

Last week's issue of KANSAS FARMER contained an article setting forth the reasons for the county farm expert as viewed by J. H. Miller, dean of the division of Agricultural College Extension. This article will bear a second reading. In fact each successive reading will make the article mean more to the reader. We urge our readers to think about the county farm adviser plan and to think deeply regarding it. This is a live topic. It is live, not only to Kansas, but to other states as well. We are living in a tremendously progressive age. Practically all lines of business have progressed to a greater extent than has farming. This condition should not prevail. Farming is the biggest business in the United States and it should be the most progressive business. The reason it is not as progressive as other lines is largely because practically every farmer lives and works to himself. He does not take the time and does not think about the progressive things in his line. It is no reflection on the intelligence of the farmer to ask that he consider the advantages that a trained and expert farmer might be to him. The spirit of the time is efficiency in all lines of work. The factory manager, the manager of any big business, has a keen eye always to the increasing of the efficiency of his methods, plants, and workmen. His existence depends much upon his ability to use the best he can obtain. His position is in no respect different from that of the farmer except the situation under which the farmer operates makes it more difficult for him to be reached. It occurs to us that the farm adviser, if he be a competent man, and if the mind of the farmer is receptive to instruction, can work great benefit in our agricultural affairs.

LEVER EXTENSION BILL.

Last winter Congressman Lever introduced into the House of Representatives two bills. One was his oleomargarine bill. This was a pernicious bill and it was promptly killed. The dairymen and farmers of this country will have an oleomargarine law taking care of their interests. The Lever Bill did not. The other bill by Mr. Lever was an agricultural extension bill. It passed the House August 23. The committee on agriculture in the Senate last week favorably reported the same bill. The friends of this bill are urging that the Senate promptly consider the measure so that it may become a law early in January, that the several state legislatures in session that month may make the provisions of the Lever Agricultural Extension Bill immediately available.

The bill provides for the establishment and maintenance of an extension department in all the colleges of agriculture. It does not interfere with the demonstrations now being carried on by the federal Department of Agriculture. It provides for a fixed appropriation from the federal treasury of $10,000 per year, unconditionally, to every state. It provides conditional appropriations, beginning with $300,000 a year, July 1, 1913, to be prorated among the states on the basis of rural population. This appropriation increases every year by the sum of $300,000 until a maximum of three million dollars is reached in 1923. No state will receive its prorata of this sum until it appropriates an equal amount for the same purpose. The money from the federal treasury goes to and is expended by the state college of agriculture in each state. At least 75 per cent of the money must be used for actual field demonstrations. Five per cent may be used for printing publications, and the remaining 20 per cent may be used for either household economics or for further field demonstrations.

Kansas already has a most excellent extension division of her agricultural college and is carrying to the rural communities of Kansas as much effective and efficient service as the appropriations will permit. The annual appropriation now provided will result in a liberal prorata from the federal treasury in case the Lever Bill becomes a law, and Kansas may be able by the addition of funds provided under the Lever Bill to do two times as much work through her extension department as is now possible.

It occurs to us that the Lever Agricultural Extension Bill is one of the most valuable pieces of constructive legislation that has been before Congress since the Civil War, and while the Senate Committee on Agriculture has reported favorably on this bill, it is consistent that KANSAS FARMER ask every farmer, business and professional man, banker, and tradesman, to write the United States Senators from this state urging the immediate and favorable consideration of the bill.

JARDINE SUCCEEDS WEBSTER.

W. M. Jardine, now head of the Farm Crops Department of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been appointed Acting Director of the Experiment Station and Dean of the Division of Agriculture, to succeed E. H. Webster, resigned. Mr. Jardine will take his new position January 1, at which time Webster becomes associate editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

Next to the position of president, the directorship is the most important in the agricultural college. The Division of Agriculture includes agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry husbandry, entomology, agricultural chemistry, forestry, the milling industry, and veterinary medicine. The director has charge also of the branch experiment stations at Hays, Garden City, Dodge City, Ogallah, and Tribune. It will appear from the above that Mr. Jardine's job is no boy's play. Jardine is competent to administer the duties imposed upon him, and the Board of Regents, in our judgment, could not have shown more wisdom in a choice. He has been engaged in Kansas sufficiently long to know conditions surrounding the agriculture of the state, and for this reason alone his appointment to the directorship was logical.

Mr. Jardine is a dry farming expert of nation wide reputation. Last year he was one of the three judges of dry farming exhibits at the National Land Show in New York, and was this fall one of the judges and lecturers of the International Dry Farming Congress. It is certain that under his direction the experiment stations will vigorously pursue investigation along dry farming lines.

WATERS ENDORSED.

At a meeting of the State Grange, held in Manhattan last week, and which was attended by delegates from 170 Kansas Granges, President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College was endorsed by the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The United States Department of Agriculture is designed to exercise one of the most important functions of our government, and

WHEREAS, This department comes most closely in touch with the producing classes and should, therefore, be educational as well as practical, in its functions.

WHEREAS, This department is now one of the largest business institutions connected with any government, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Kansas State Grange, in 41st annual session assembled, that qualifications rather than political favor should determine in the appointment of the Secretary of Agriculture.

RESOLVED, That in the person of President Henry J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural College is embodied that special fitness in training and education which is needed at the head of this great Department, and

RESOLVED, That we do most heartily endorse him for this position in the Cabinet.

The State Grange did the logical thing in making this endorsement. The resolutions as printed above, however, do not discharge the whole duty of the grange in this matter. Local granges should at once pass similar resolutions and these should be forwarded by the officers to President-elect Wilson, to Kansas congressmen, and to leading and prominent Democrats, with the request that they call the attention of President-elect Wilson to the fact that Kansas is in earnest in her request for the appointment of President Waters as secretary of the federal Department of Agriculture. Will grangers see that their local organization follows the action of the State Grange and so discharge its duty in a matter so important to Kansas and to agriculture throughout the United States?

It is not amiss to state that farmers' institutes, commercial clubs, etc., throughout the state, are endorsing President Waters. If the organization in which you are interested has not yet given its endorsement you should assume the responsibility of at once obtaining such endorsement. The resolutions printed above will furnish you suggestion as to how such endorsement should be drafted.

Do not be afraid to store plenty of seed corn. A few extra bushels of good seed can readily be sold next spring to some neighbor. If you do not care to sell, the more you have will permit of closer selection and better seed for yourself.

KANSAS FARMER INDEX.

With this issue the KANSAS FARMER completes its fiftieth volume. In the last issue of each volume it has for years been our practice to print an index to the fifty-two issues. That this index is worth while and that it should be continued year after year, is impressed upon us as a result of hundreds of letters we receive through the year from readers to the effect that KANSAS FARMER is filed year by year. The printed index completes the volume and is an important aid to the subscriber in locating articles to which he may desire to refer.

With the index, a file of 52 issues of KANSAS FARMER makes a volume of approximately 2000 pages in which are printed the best of farm practice gathered from a large number of contributing readers, by wide observation of our editors, by careful selection of results of experiments valuable to every phase of agriculture, and by special articles from the most experienced and practical agriculturists of the time. It is impossible to buy for one dollar any other such fund of information as is contained in a single volume of KANSAS FARMER. It is impossible to even approximate any such value for one dollar through any medium other than a well edited farm paper. For these reasons KANSAS FARMER is worth preserving and it is to make the fifty-two issues of each year worth still more to our readers that we each year incur the expense of time and labor and space to print the four pages of index contained herein.

This index contains reference to approximately 3,500 headed articles which have been printed during the past twelve months. The index does not take cognizance of over 300 columns of farm, dairy and live stock notes printed during the year and which notes contain much of the most valuable information contained in the paper. These notes are for the most part editorial utterances which have been inspired by experience, observation, and the reading of the best agricultural literature of the present day.

George Helder has made good as acting superintendent of the Hays Experiment Station. This fact, together with his ability to manage the business affairs of that station, entitled him to the promotion of superintendent to succeed Professor Ten Eyck. Helder was promoted to superintendent last week. He has been assistant superintendent for eight or nine years and his appointment is encouraging proof that "the man on the job gets what is his." Mr. Helder as superintendent of the Hays Station has before him a great work. The Hays Experiment Station can be of untold value to the western one-half of Kansas, and that station will not have come into its own until it is recognized by the farmers of the western half of Kansas that to them it is indispensable.

The State Grange in session at Manhattan last week did not oppose the county adviser plan. The resolution passed recommended that the adoption of the plan be left to the vote of the people of the several counties at a general election. This resolution was sensible and logical. Our legislature should this winter pass a law providing that a tax levy may be made for the maintenance of the county adviser by such counties as will vote favorably for such levy.

Next Wednesday morning parcels post will be inaugurated. KANSAS FARMER has printed full information as to rates, commodities which can be transported, etc. You will have a desire to give parcels post a trial. You can do nothing better than to re-read those articles printed on this subject in KANSAS FARMER and proceed at once to avail yourself of the fullest advantages offered by the new system.

Make arrangements to attend the State Farmers' Institute at Manhattan, December 30 to January 3. If you go you'll never regret the time spent.

GENERAL FARM INQUIRIES

Something For Every Farm—Overflow Items From Other Departments

SUBSCRIBER F. A. L., Ellsworth, Kan., writes: "We have a quarter section adjoining this town, fairly level. This farm has on it an abundance of natural gas which can be used for power. What advice would you give and what method of investigating the best and least extensive system for placing this land under irrigation?"

If the lay of the land is favorable to irrigation and the water is available, it is certain that under the conditions named irrigation would be thoroughly practicable. Advice as to best means, machinery, etc., must necessarily be governed by a consideration of all the conditions which surround this particular piece of land. Not being familiar with all of these, any recommendations this editor might make would be surplusage. We urge our subscriber to present this matter to the Extension Department of the Kansas Agricultural College. This department has in its employ an irrigation engineer whose business it is to render expert advice and assistance in such cases as the above.

Kafir Cultivation.

Kafir will without doubt yield more value when raised as a crop to be fed through the silo. As there are few silos in the western part of the state, we would prefer to list the crop, planting rather thickly, cultivating thoroughly, and harvesting with the corn binder. Where it is possible to silo the crop, or where it is planted for the grain, we would not plant so thickly, as the grain crop would be better.

When the seed is sown, the yield would probably average much less than where listed, making good fodder however, but losing in value with exposure to the weather.

It is an expensive mistake to allow the weeds to start in the spring. To get best results, ground intended for planting to Kafir should be cultivated early before weeds start, planting to be done about May 15th. Under favorable circumstances Kafir will make a good crop, where it is planted after rye has been pastured down in the spring. However, we wish to emphasize the fact that to have the best results the ground should be clear of all growth during the early part of the season before the planting of the crop.

Kafir will be our principal crop for the silo next season. It will give us much better returns than corn. This agrees with our experience for the three years we have had our silos.—W. G. MERRITT, Great Bend, Kan.

What is the Matter With Kansas Farmer?

Recently the editor received from G. S. Battey, Cawker City, Kan., the following letter:

"What in the world is the matter with you? Are you going insane or is there method in your madness?

"During the past two years the Kansas Agricultural College has lost 12 or 15 of its strong men and now you want President Waters taken away from that school. Kansas needs H. J. Waters far more than President-Elect Wilson needs him in his cabinet, so why try to get rid of Waters? Why change?

"It requires some time for any man to become acquainted with the needs of Kansas in an agricultural way and President Waters is just getting on to the ropes. He will be more useful in the years to come than he has been in the years gone by. The same thing is true with every man connected with the school at Manhattan and the thing to do is to keep all of the useful men by raising their salaries to that which they may be able to obtain elsewhere.

"As long as Kansas is running an agricultural school let's have it conducted right. Let's have the best men obtainable and when a good man is found, keep him.

"For the good of the school at Manhattan, do not urge upon President-Elect Wilson the need of placing President Waters in the cabinet."

Every word stated above referring to the need of President Waters in Kansas, is the truth. The agriculture of the United States is a big business. Kansans are not only interested in the development of agriculture in this state, but in its development throughout the United States. Kansas is interested vitally in the maintenance of a broad, practical, helpful policy by the federal Department of Agriculture. The men who have been brought into prominence by the news press for Secretary of Agriculture, have not been trained in agricultural lines and it is not conductive ricultural lines and it is not conducive to the best interest of the farmers of the United States that such men should become the head of the farmers' business in Wilson's cabinet. President Waters is such a man as will render the farmers of the United States the kind of service they require. He is by long odds the best qualified man in this country for this position. However much we of Kansas should dislike to make a change in the presidency of the Kansas Agricultural College, we must consider conditions beyond our own doorstep. Waters is the logical man for the position and we are confident that Kansas people in general are sufficiently broad-minded to submit gracefully in case President Waters is called to fill the highest position in federal government with which a Kansan has ever been honored.

Silage in Beef Feeding.

V. Bros., Hopkins, Mo., writes: "We are using our silage and are well pleased with it. In feeding for beef, would you feed any dry corn or is silage enough? When the cattle are about ready to ship would it be well to discontinue feeding silage for a few days and feed corn and dry forage to prevent shrinkage?"

To the above question, A. L. Haecker, Lincoln, Neb., writes: "Silage is a splendid ration but not complete. To get the best results you should have some feed to go with it which feed should be strong in protein, such as alfalfa hay, clover hay, oil meal or cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal is the balance for corn silage. Here is a great feeding problem in a nut-shell. Good feeding means to supply nutrients with their required nourishment at the least possible cost. The required nourishment means a supply of digestible carbohydrates and protein in proper proportion. Corn silage is the cheapest known form of carbohydrates. Alfalfa, cottonseed meal, clover, etc., furnish a cheap form of protein. A thousand-pound steer can consume about 35 pounds of corn silage per day. With this he should have 6 or 7 pounds of alfalfa hay and a grain mixture made up of ground corn, cottonseed or linseed meal. The amount of ground feed will depend upon how quickly you wish to market the cattle. The most economical rations and the cheapest grains are made on small grain rations, ranging from 4 to 6 pounds.

"I would be pleased to give you at any time assistance in figuring out a ration for your stock, giving me the number of cattle being fed, their average weight, what you have to feed them and the prices of the feed in your community. From this I can figure the cheapest and best ration for your use."

Kafir Deserves Fair Trial.

It is a little mysterious that farmers in the eastern section of Kansas still persist in raising more corn than Kafir. Much of our upland soil is close to rock, or has an impervious subsoil in which corn cannot do its best, but Kafir will do well on such soil and yield a greater profit. Heavy soil will not retain water in sufficient quantities to carry a corn crop through the season. Corn will grow on to maturity in a given time no matter what the conditions are, while Kafir will remain dormant till later rains come when it will start up again and mature a good crop if the season is prolonged as it usually is. So experience has taught up that most every year Kafir outyields corn from five to 20 per cent.

Many farmers do not like to raise Kafir as it is more tedious work to get it up to where the cultivator can handle it as easily as it does corn. Then too, it is not so safely cribbed as corn, but it can be safely headed and cared for after a few weeks drying in the shocks. Then we lose the bug-a-boo about Kafir not paying.

We still have a class of farmers who persist in raising corn to sell, instead of feeding it. If that class will properly stack or mow their Kafir for a while, they will realize more profit for it than from corn, but must wait a little longer for its sale.

Sparrows and blackbirds are damaging to the crop after it heads but with a big acreage the damage is very small. If more Kafir was raised the damage by birds would not fall so heavily on the few, as they would distribute their marauding over a greater territory.

A corn binder is necessary to its harvesting, but for that matter corn too is more profitably handled by binding the fodder than any other method that can be employed. It will then soon dry sufficiently to stack the heads which are easily severed, when they may be successfully stacked or mowed, or the bundles may be so handled with safety; or the seed may be thrashed from the shock for immediate use and placed in bins; but if it is to remain long in bin it should be stored in as much space as possible, say not more than two or three feet deep.

The most economical method however, to feed Kafir where all kinds of stock are fed, is to feed in racks or troughs to either horses, cattle or sheep. If fed with judgment, there will be very little waste, as hogs running in the feed lot will eat all the shelled corn the other stock does not get, and in this way practically all the product is consumed without waste.

Some farmers complain that their stock will not eat all the stalks of Kafir. Evidently they are feeding too much other roughage and the stock will wait and bawl for good bright clover or alfalfa hay if they are trained to expect it; but most cattle prefer Kafir to timothy hay, and it is a better feed.

All mature stock will do well on Kafir fodder with a little grain added daily, and all stock should have some grain, as the time is past when we think we can winter any kind of stock successfully without grain. In the past the average farmer would 'rough' his stock through without grain and feel that he was feeding economically and profitably, but under better "light" he knows the best profits are obtained by pushing his colts and calves from birth to maturity, and this can only be done by feeding grain. The farmer thought he must sell his corn to pay his taxes and grocery bills and buy the necessities for his family and business. Now he feeds his corn with the fodder and sells the whole product of his labor in condensed form, retaining the fertility in the manure pile for future crops. Then the raising of Kafir will prove more profitable than the raising of corn and no more work or expense in raising or feeding it.

Kafir is an ideal feed from the silo. It is cut when the seed is ripe and while the stalks and leaves are still green and succulent and contains all the nutriment in the stalks. The stalk does not dry out like the corn after the seed is ripe.

Farmers give Kafir a fair trial on say 20 acres or more and see if it is not a paying proposition.—J. T. TREADWAY, La Harpe, Kan.



CORN BINDER HARVESTING KAFIR, SEVEN MILES WEST OF SALINA. THIS FIELD YIELDED IN THIS YEAR, 1912, SLIGHTLY IN EXCESS OF 60 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

Engine for Driving Header.

Answering F. D., Coldwater, Kan.: Write John Messner, Anness, Kan., for information regarding the installation of automobile engine on header and its successful use in heading grain. This information, with picture of the outfit was printed in KANSAS FARMER of July 18, this year. The Cushman Motor Co., Lincoln, Neb., builds a gasoline engine designed especially for use on headers and binders. Engine driven harvesting machinery is being used more and more each year. Such machines save horse flesh and hurry along the harvesting. The horses propel the binder or header but do not drive the cutting or binding machinery. The engine does this work.

Feeding Silage For Milk.

Our subscriber, T. E. B., Swanton, Neb., writes: "I desire to feed silage to milk cows. What amount shall I feed each cow, what other roughage should be fed?"

To this question A. L. Haecher, Lincoln, Neb., answers: As silage is a cheap and succulent food, it should be used as much as possible, but it should be born in mind that it is not a balanced ration in itself. To balance silage it is necessary to give some feed high in protein, such as alfalfa hay, cottonseed meal or linseed meal. To a full sized milch cow you will find from 35 to 40 pounds of silage is two rations, 15 to 20 pounds to a feed will be about all they care for, with this they can consume about 6 to 8 pounds of alfalfa hay, and if grain is given a mixture of corn with bran or oats or else a little oil meal will be the best. The grain may be mixed as follows: Two parts corn, one part bran and one-half part oil meal or cottonseed meal, then of this grain mixture, from four to 12 pounds, gauging the ration on the amount of milk the cow is giving. You should not make your milch cow fat, but they should be fed all they will use without fattening.

Stave Silo as Ice House.

Subscriber C. W. C., Lebo, Kan., will empty his 16x34-foot stave silo by January 15. He has thought of filling it with ice. Has any KANSAS FARMER reader had experience in such use of silo. This subscriber would be pleased to hear from such as have through these columns. The subscriber closes his letter by saying silage is the best feed he has ever used.

The editor has no experience in storing ice in a silo. However, we see no reason why a stave silo could not be so used with reasonable success. The successful storing of ice depends much upon proper packing, and good packing could be done in a silo. It is certain that the ice should be so packed that outward pressure in excess of what the silo is built to withstand, is not allowed. It seems to us that packing can be so done that there would be little or no outward pressure. If the ice is cut in square or oblong cakes and are packed in the square of the silo there will be ample space for packing straw between ice and staves. We do not entertain the opinion that a stave silo will make a first class ice house, but see no reason why it could not be used as desired and the fullest possible benefits derived. We would much prefer to keep the silo full of silage. If we had stock to consume it, and corn fodder to feed, we think the silo should be filled with cut fodder, well wet down, and take the gain on live stock in preference to advantages of filling with ice.

The total population of the world is figured to be 1,520,150,000.

THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE

Annual Meeting the Largest and Best One Held in Many Years

THE annual session of the Kansas State Grange held at Manhattan on December 10 to 12 was the largest and most enthusiastic that has been held by that body for many years. Delegates were present to the number of 200 and the attendance of visitors was very gratifying. Most of the session was, of course, devoted to business matters but it has been a custom for years to sandwich in a little recreation in connection with these meetings.

The grange is composed of a body of earnest men and women who are devoting serious attention to the improvement of farm conditions and farm homes. Their work has been long and arduous but their success has been most marked. In every community where a grange exists will be found the most progressive of farmers and farmers' families, who use their added intelligence, gained by their connection with the grange, in promoting the welfare of humanity as well as that of the individual and the business of farming. The grange is one body where the home has high consideration. Where education is revered and where honesty and decency are demanded. These requirements have always caused the grange, as a body and as individuals, to work in co-operation with the State Agricultural College, and in taking their little recreation which they allow themselves at annual meetings sometimes, the members could have spent no more profitable or pleasurable hours than those given to an inspection of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Many of these patrons had never seen this state institution although some of them have children who are now attending the college. By invitation of Pres. H. J. Waters and through the courtesy of the Manhattan Motor Car club, the whole of the State Grange was permitted to spend a half day in the greatest agricultural college on earth and to close their visit with a delightful lunch served to them by the girls of the Domestic Science department under the supervision and direction of Dean Mary Pierce VanZile.

Reports from delegates showed that the grange has been taking on a new life and that defunct granges are being revived and new ones established all over the state. The number has increased in a very gratifying degree both in membership and sub-ordinate bodies. Perhaps Shawnee county affords the best illustration of this. Although this is one of the oldest grange counties in the state and has at least one grange that is approximately thirty years old, of late years the membership and number of granges have both been limited. Within the last two or three years Shawnee county has developed from a county of three granges to a county of 14 granges with a membership of about 2500. This is true of McPherson, Kingman and other counties, though of different degree.

The grange always gives serious consideration to education, and has a standing committee in charge of this work. During the past two years this committee has done effective work in the preparation and distribution to the lecturers of addresses prepared by men of note upon different subjects of interest to the grange. The grange also has a committee on women's work which is also educational, and the report from this committee is always looked forward to as one of the events of the State Grange Meeting.

The Grange has always believed and acted upon the idea that co-operation is better than competition, and at this meeting there was inaugurated a movement to put into concrete form a state wide co-operative scheme by which all members of the order would be benefitted both in buying and selling of the commodities of life. So much in earnest were the members of the state grange that they not only ordered the establishment of a state wide co-operative measure, but they ordered it to be put into force within sixty days.

The State Grange is not political in a partisan sense, nor will it permit its subordinate bodies to take active part in partisan politics. It does, however, take action on questions that are for the good of the farming interests and much that has been accomplished, in both state and national legislation, has been due to the activities of the grange. The establishment of rural mail delivery, the creation of the parcels post, the postal savings bank and the famous oleomargarine law which prohibits manufacturers from selling tallow as butter, are examples of results that have been obtained through the activity of the grange. Work of the same kind is carried on in the state legislature whenever the occasion demands, and large credit is due to this organization not only for the work actually accomplished in the enactment of state and national laws, but for the creation of the sentiment among the people which has made such laws possible. No honest legislator need fear the grange and no dishonest one can hope to escape it.

Composed as it is of the more progressive men and women of the community in which it exists, the Grange is a power in the moulding of public opinion and in influencing legislation. This power is never used in a partisan way. The Grange stands for measures and men and not for parties or party profits. Its utterances on subjects of state and national interest always receive attention and carry weight. It is, therefore, especially significant that the Grange should, by unanimous vote in its annual session, endorse President H. J. Waters of the Kansas Agricultural College for the position of secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. The resolution endorsing President Waters recites that this position should not be given as a political reward, but solely upon the merit and qualification of the man and his interest in the activities for the agriculture of the nation. In President Waters the Grange finds a man who is by his education and training as well as by his broad minded grasp of any subject with which he deals, and his shrewd business acumen, to be thoroughly qualified for this position. President Waters is a member of the Grange of many years standing, and has been in hearty sympathy with its work, and as President-elect Wilson is a college man who knows the Grange and the agricultural interests of the country, and as President Waters will carry with him unsolicited the endorsement of other Granges and of practically all of the agricultural colleges of the country, it is hoped that this recommendation will meet the approval of the man who is to occupy the most powerful position within the gift of man.



MR. FALCOMER AND SOME OF HIS SHETLANDS.

The enthusiasm of the meeting crystalized into one of the largest classes for the advanced degrees that has come before the officers of the State Grange. It is a requirement that members of the Grange who would qualify themselves for delegates or visitors to the State Grange must have taken the fifth and sixth degrees, and one of the interesting features of this session lay in the conferring of these degrees upon a class of more than 80 candidates. This class included President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College and his wife, and Dean W. M. Jardine, the newly elected director of the Kansas Experiment Station as distinguished members. The conferring of these degrees was followed by a banquet given by Manhattan Grange to the visitors and although this festive occasion was prolonged into the small hours, the feast of reason and flow of soul was more highly valued than the pabulum of the tables and was full recompense for the late hours.

The Grange is not a secret organization in the usual sense but it is a private association of individuals who believe that their conferences do not and should not interest those who have not shown their appreciation of the value of this association of men and women by identifying themselves with it. Only farmers and members of the Agricultural College faculty are eligible to membership, and these must be of exemplary character, as this body must guard itself against those who have tried in the past to secure a membership in order to bend the Grange to their own private interests. For self protection, then, the Grange holds its sessions behind closed doors and admits only those who can properly identify themselves as active members.

As the destiny of any institution depends upon the men who are elected to its executive offices, the election of officers at the close of the session is always of importance. As showing the spirit of the membership, it may be stated without violating any confidence that when the call for the election of Master of the State Grange was made, President H. J. Waters of the Agricultural College was given a majority vite in the nominating ballot. President Waters declined this honor, which was highly appreciated, with the statement that his acceptance would mean a neglect of his duties to the college or his duties to the Grange, and neither of these could be allowed. Secretary O. F. Whitney was re-elected by an overwhelming vote, but for personal reasons he declined to serve. Secretary Whitney has been a most faithful and efficient worker in his official capacity, and this determination on his part is regarded as little short of a disaster to the Grange. He has the work so well organized and was so thoroughly capable of carrying it to fruition that it was with keen regret that the members acquiesced in his decision.

To few men has there been permitted a service so long and so faithful as that which has been rendered by George Black of Olathe, who retires from the Master's chair with the close of this meeting. Mr. Black was a pioneer in the activities of the Grange and is still at the head of its great insurance department. He served as secretary of the State Grange for 26 years and has been its Master during the past six years, thus making a continuous official service in the Kansas State Grange of 32 years. The history of Kansas State Grange has practically all been made during George Black's official connection with it, and no history could be written which did not give him proper credit.

Shetland Ponies For Children

Each year the fact becomes more generally known that the most valuable part of the training and development of the child is found in his out of door pleasure, and parents are more and more anxious to encourage out of door recreation when they realize its benefits. It is the most important part of the child's business to grow, and great care should be exercised in supervising his recreation, because this is his work. It should be so controlled that the finest qualities of the mind of either the boy or the girl should be so developed that when they grow to manhood or womanhood they will have that independence of character which comes of a well balanced training and a proper understanding which the lower orders of creation have the right to claim in kindly and merciful treatment and care.

For this training and development of the qualities necessary in the future man and woman there is nothing that equals the Shetland pony as his playmate, companion and instructor. Many people think that all small ponies are Shetlands, but such is not the case. The Shetland pony is the only safe and perfect pony for a child, as a mixture of any other blood destroys the type, thereby making a child's life not safe. The Shetland pony is a friend of every human being, expecting a kind word or to be petted by everyone. A Shetland pony is better than a doctor, as the physical benefit derived from companionship with a pony cannot be equaled. Driving or riding a pony affords a perfect outdoor exercise, in which the child acquires courage, a sense of judgment, and quickness of thought and action. Pony riding brings every muscle into play, and the child learns to love and care for the Shetland pony, being proud of being the individual owner.

A child at four or five years when given a pony, will learn its ways very soon, while the pony will get to understand the child and in the handling and control of the pony, the child will develop in health and strength, which are necessary in the robust man or woman.

In a Shetland pony, there is a magnetism and a strong physical influence which effects anyone coming into close contact with him, especially in riding. We are natually influenced by the things with which we come in contact. Delicate children have repeatedly been known to obtain rugged health and develop rapidly into a strong, healthy youth, when they have been given a pony.

Parents should be careful when buying a pony in order that they may know positively that they are securing a pure-bred Shetland, for in doing this they run no risks of securing animals which have vicious or ugly traits. Other breeds of ponies, and Shetlands when crossed with other breeds, frequently develop traits which are undesirable or even dangerous in the playmate or companion of the child.

I never use a whip, or allow anyone else to use a whip on my Shetland ponies. I show them that I am their friend and then I can do anything I wish with them. They soon learn that I am really their friend and will treat them kindly at all times.

I have driven the youngest team ever driven in double harness in competition for a prize in any driving contest in the United States, the actual ages of these ponies in this beam being two and one-half and three and one-half months old respectively. This team won second prize at the Republic County Fair at Belleville, Kansas, in September, 1910. When I began to train this team of colts I put a little halter on each one and tied them together with a light rope about 16 inches long, and used a strap line about 12 feet long tied to the outside of the halters as they stood together. I then proceeded to drive them in any direction that they would go most easily. This was done in a pasture near where their mothers were grazing, and as they learned what I wanted them to do I would drive them farther and farther from their mothers until I could drive them anywhere in the pasture. Then one day I drove them on the road to town and I found that I could drive them on any street I chose. They were not afraid of autos or anything else, as they had full confidence in me and seemed to feel that I would protect them from all harm.—From an article by W. H. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.



"Harvest"—by Vincent Adamite.

Prosperity

There has been a bumper crop.

This is because the tillers of the soil have been industrious, and the rain and the sun have favored their plantings.

There has been industrial activity.

The makers of things in factories have been busy. They have had work to do and pay for doing it.

There has been commercial success.

The people who buy and sell and fetch and carry have been doing a lot of business and they have been paid for doing it.

The country is prosperous because all the people have been busy.

Good crops and good times can be enjoyed only when the Government maintains peace and harmony.

This task of the Government is made comparatively easy because the American people have been enabled to become so well acquainted with each other. They know and understand one another. They are like one family.

The producer and consumer, no matter where they live, are close together.

This is largely due to our wonderful facilities for intercommunication. We excel in our railways, our mails and our telegraphs, and, most of all, in our telephones.

The Bell System has fourteen million miles of wire spread over all parts of the country. Each day there are twenty-five million telephone talks all the way from twenty feet to two thousand miles long.

The raiser of crops, the maker of things, and the man of commerce, all are helped to co-operate and work together for peace and prosperity by means of the Universal telephone.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Let the Jumbo Do Your HOISTING 30 Days FREE



Yes, sir, that's just what we mean! TRY this hoist. Let it lift your wagon body, gas engine, slaughtered hog—*anything*, or try it out on that saggy length of wire fence that needs stretching. Use this hoist for 30 days! If the time, trouble, temper and *tugging* it saves isn't worth a *dozen* Jumbos, *don't keep it.*

HALL Jumbo Safety Hoist and Wire Stretcher

Here's a hoist that thousands of farmers have gone wild over because it's so handy—because it *simplifies* all their *lifting*.

The hoist, which can be used equally well as hoist and wire stretcher, is fitted with an automatic locking device that acts on the *pull rope*. The lock is in the upper block. The instant you let up on the pull rope, zip! goes the lock which takes a [illegible] on the rope—holds it until you are ready to lower the load. And the heavier the load, the tighter the grip.

This is the only successful self-locking device on the market with a patent adjust[illegible]. Its success is due to its extreme simplicity. Absolutely nothing to get out of gear—nothing to slip—nothing to wear out or give way. It will last a lifetime and IT'S SAFE. That's why it's popular.

Over 60,000 of these hoists in various sizes are in use. Made of best steel, critically tested and inspected before shipment.

Shipped for 30 days' FREE use anywhere; guaranteed everywhere. Besides Jumbo Hoist and Wire Stretcher we make 9 sizes of Hall Safety Hoists—capacity, 400 lbs. to 4 tons.

Mail your name and your dealer's for the catalog and that Big Free Offer right now!



HALL MFG. CO., 207 Main St., Monticello, Ia.

SALESMEN WANTED

IF THIS AD WERE PRINTED ON A TEN-DOLLAR BILL



it could not be more valuable to you than the message it now contains. For it offers you a position. It invites you to become a "KKK man" and sell KKK products. Spencer of Illinois says, "There is no business like it. Beats farming or working on a salary, and I have good health all the time." Rishel of Kansas says, "I have been a KKK man 13 years and every year is the best." [illegible] of Missouri made $50 the week before this ad was written—all clear cash commissions above expenses. Send for your name and receive free book and a personal letter from our sales manager. Investigate this. Write today. This very minute. A postal card will do.

KKK MEDICINE COMPANY,
Adams St., Keokuk, Iowa.

Be Sure to Say When you write our Advertisers **I Saw Your Ad**

In this paper. Our advertisers like to kn ow from which papers their orders come.

THE FARM



With the silo established as one of the necessary farm buildings, the economy and conveniences of the round barn should be studied. Kansas has a few round barns which are giving their owners great satisfaction. A silo in the center of a round barn comes near giving a maximum of efficiency in feeding and stabling.

Our rural schools will not greatly improve while the one-room school house is maintained. The consolidated school is, in our judgment, essential to the enlargement and the development of a really useful school system. The consolidated school, however, must be maintained in the country. If the movement for consolidated schools should take these schools to the towns, then they will not fulfill the country's need. We must be careful that the rural communities are not stripped of school houses.

Boys, and girls too, should note this: A teacher in the University of Wisconsin says that over 90 per cent of all the boys who fail in grammar and high school are smokers. The tobacco evil, he declares, is the most serious one with which the public schools have to contend. He says further that unruly boys are almost always addicted to the cigarette habit. He reports an interesting fact, also, that the strongest sentiment against smoking has arisen in communities in which the growing of tobacco is the principal industry. Most boys do not learn to smoke because they like tobacco, but because their school fellows smoke. It is a social thing with the boy. By doing it, he thinks he is one of "the crowd," and not an "outsider."

Saturday, December 14, was a big day for Kansas corn growers. On that date almost 400 farmers' institutes discussed the subject of corn growing. That great benefit should result in a meeting given over entirely to a discussion of the best varieties of corn to grow in each county, how to know a good seed ear, best methods of selecting and storing seed, and how to test seed corn, is certain; such meeting could not be otherwise than productive of great good. It is certain that throughout Kansas we have taken cognizance of the necessity of good seed for this important crop. It is hoped by KANSAS FARMER that between now and planting time one session of each institute can be given over entirely to planting and cultivating methods.

Those of our readers who are interested in farm credits will find an exhaustive treatise on the subject by Herbert Myrick in his book, "Co-operative Financing." This is an American method for the American people, and the book was written after a thorough investigation of all the farm credit systems in operation in Europe. The plan as outlined by the author is believed to insure stability in finance, facilitate exchange, reduce expense, risk, and loss, be reasonably profitable, increasingly efficient, beneficial to all, harmful to none, promoting domestic industry and foreign trade and encourage agriculture and home owning. Those who are interested in and who are studying the financial situation with the idea of further agricultural development will be pleased with the book.

A talk that will be well worth hearing is that by C. G. Williams, agronomist, Ohio Experiment Station, who is to speak before the State Farmers' Institute at the Kansas Agricultural College during the week of December 30 to January 3. Professor Williams is one of the noted agronomists of the country. He has spent most of his life in Ohio, first as a farmer, then as an agricultural investigator and agricultural demonstrator. He has had broad practical and scientific agricultural training. He has done as much, if not more, constructive corn improvement work than any other man in the United States. He appreciates the farmer's point of view. In all his investigational work he never overlooks the fact that the results of experiments and investigation, to be worth while, must be applicable to the use of the average farmer on the average farm; that results that are worth while must show an increased yield and quality or an increase in money value to the farmer.

Years ago thousands of tons of straw were used in erecting straw sheds for the shelter of live stock. To a very great extent the straw shed has passed in Kansas. On many farms it has given way to more durable sheds and barns. On other farms the necessities of the straw shed are not now recognized and the live stock is permitted to winter behind other farm buildings or around feed racks. Straw does not make a good wet weather shed, but it does make a shed worth its cost of construction if there is live stock to be sheltered. Recently in central Kansas we observed a shed built principally from straw which will furnish good protection this winter. The frame of the shed was surrounded with chicken wire. The straw was piled on the outside of the wire. The wire prevented the cattle from eating the straw. This shed was roofed with boards. Where there's a will, there's a way.

To get at the importance of live stock in so-called dry farming areas, Professor Shepherd of North Dakota Agricultural College sent a list of questions to the directors of the experiment stations in the northwestern states. One question was, "Do you consider live stock husbandry essential to successful dry land farming in your state, and why?" The answers are as follows:

Thatcher, Washington: Yes, where rainfall is enough to grow forage.

Webster, Kansas: Absolutely.

Burnett, Nebraska: By men of small means designed to build homes; not for traction, and large farming work.

Carlyle, Idaho: Yes, most essential.

Forbes, Arizona: Yes.

Howes, Nevada: Yes.

Humbert, New Mexico: Yes, because dry land farms produce coarse feeds best and these can't be shipped.

Knight, Wyoming: Yes. To supply humus to soil and to maintain the fertility.

Wilson, South Dakota: Yes. To add humus and maintain fertility.

Kansas boys and girls can make a little money and at the same time secure some most excellent training in letter writing by entering the competition offered by the Remington Arms Company of New York City, in which competition one hundred $5 gold pieces will be given in each of four classes for boys and girls ranging in age from 10 to 16 years and over. We know that every KANSAS FARMER boy and girl can win in this letter writing contest if they but set their heads to it. This is not an advertisement. We are induced to mention this contest for the reason that it offers opportunity for profitable and pleasant employment when time may be hanging heavily on some of our little readers. We feel that if the farm boy and girl would interest themselves in the many opportunities offered for pleasant and profitable employment and from which if nothing more than self help resulted, it would be well worth while. The letters written KANSAS FARMER in answer to the questions asked in several issues of our paper a month or two ago convince us that KANSAS FARMER boys and girls can win in any letter writing contest.

One reason for crop rotation and which is not thought of, is that where a rotation is maintained and proper tillage methods are followed the crops will suffer less from dry weather than when the same crop is grown continuously on the same field. Crop rotation is usually of more importance than the methods of tillage used, although both are important. In most rotations more roughage is produced than can be disposed of by the work stock on the farm. In setting up a crop rotation, which in the long run means better crops and better care of the land, it is necessary to make provision for more live stock. More animals are necessary to consume the forage grown, and increased live stock, of course, means more manure produced for return to the land and which will maintain and in fact increase the supply of humus. In every rotation the growing of grasses, with clover, alfalfa and cow peas, must enter. If legumes are not needed for feed they may be plowed under as green manuring crops, thus improving the physical condition of the

soil and increasing the fertility. Legumes, too, have the additional value of being able to increase the nitrogen content of the soil on which they grow, though they be not plowed under. There is every argument for crop rotation, and such rotation sooner or later enters into the farm practice of every state and country.

Examination for Government Farmer.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant agriculturist in farm economics, for men only, on January 8, 1913, at the postoffices in Concordia, Emporia, Fort Scott, Kansas City, Lawrence, Manhattan, Salina, Topeka and Wichita. From the register of eligibles resulting from this examination certificates will be made to fill vacancies in this position, at salaries ranging from $1,440 to $1,800 a year. Competitors will be examined on practical questions on farm practice, farm management and farm accounting. An article is required which must deal with results of original investigation on the part of the applicant on some phase of farm management. Persons who desire to take this examination should apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., for application and examination, Form 1312.

Community Philanthropist.

Much is these days said about the good in a general way—and outside of their business and professions—that doctors, lawyers, school teachers, preachers, etc., can do for their communities. Here is what an Ohio doctor does: He has given a series of free illustrated health lectures in the village church, using a lantern and slides that were paid for out of his own pocket. He has gone to the township high school three miles out and talked to the pupils on such subjects as "A Sanitary Water Supply," "Getting Rid of Sewage," etc. He has given seven talks to the pupils of the high school in a nearby city. He was instrumental in founding a new township high school. Near where he lives is an orphans' home and he treats the sick inmates and looks after their teeth, and renders much of this service without charge. He is counted on to help with any movement that means the betterment of the community. In addition he has a practice that calls him far and wide to minister to the sick and injured.

Why Is Tenant-Farming Increasing?

Throw out of the window a handful of diamonds, and they will be picked up by the casual passers-by. But within a month all these precious gems will be in the hands of the rich. Throw out pennies and they will be picked up by the same class of pedestrians, but they will remain in the hands of the ordinary people who get and spend pennies. Land gravitates into the hands of the rich just in proportion to its rise in value.

In the east tenancy is much rarer than in the central west. It is rarer in Wisconsin than in Iowa. The reason is that there is more land in Iowa than in Wisconsin, a quarter section of which is able to support one family in town and another on the farm. Is this a good thing for Iowa and Iowa farming? Certainly not. The land should be worked by the people who own it. This does not imply that no man should go upon a farm until he can buy it. On the contrary, the conditions are more favorable now than ever before for the tenant farmer who will keep his money for working capital and rent land. But this does not prove that tenancy is anything but an evil. That it is an evil is perfectly clear. What is the remedy for it? "Well, that's something else again."—Farm and Fireside.

Why Too Much Water Injures.

Soil can retain only a limited amount of water.

A very sandy loam soil when very dry contains 6 per cent or more moisture. Ordinary crops deplete moisture in a sandy loam soil to only 9 or 10 per cent in the first four or six feet.

The ordinary sandy loam soil, when saturated with water, contains about 16 per cent of moisture. A coarser soil contains less, and a finer, heavier soil more than this amount. However, the heavier soil will withhold from the crop a much higher percentage of moisture than the lighter soil. Also the plants feed more deeply in the lighter soil, so that the amount of available water that may be stored in various soils does not vary greatly. One per cent of moisture on the first six feet of soil is approximately equal to one acre-inch of water.

Since the maximum amount of water a sandy loam will retain against gravity is about 16 per cent, and since the ordinary crop draws this down to only 9 per cent, and since 1 per cent in six feet of soil means about one inch of water, it is obvious that there can be stored at any one irrigation or by rains only about six or seven inches of water on a field growing a crop. This is allowing a maximum amount of water. Under most conditions one-half this amount would be enough to saturate the feeding ground of the plants. If the soil is very dry, as alfalfa land or native land, then possibly 10 inches may be stored. If more water is added it goes deeper than six feet, and is not readily available to the crop.

Too much water is an injury.

It washes out plant food. Nitrogen is the plant food element that the western soil is most deficient in. It is easily washed out. If washed below the feeding ground of plant roots, it is lost.

It clogs the surface few inches of soil by cementing the small particles together and thus produces puddling, which all recognize as very injurious to soil.

It crowds out air. This lessens action of bacteria in making plant food.

It lowers the temperature of soil. This retards growth. Seasons are too short in northern states and growth should be hastened.

The excess water that goes into the soil comes out somewhere. It often seeps out on the land lower down and injures it, or even destroys its use for agricultural purposes.—W. P. Snyder, North Platte, Neb.

Kansas Products for 1912.

The 1912 inventory just issued by the Kansas Board of Agriculture shows that Kansas this year surpassed all previous agricultural records and established a new standard. The value of farm crops and live stock aggregated $580,155,476, or about forty million dollars more than in 1910, the best prior year, and forty-six millions more than in 1911. The increases are mainly in the field crops, which, in spite of lower prices on many products eclipsed all other years in wealth giving, through the coincidence of good yields and good prices. Kansas has experienced years when yields were larger and prices lower, and years when yields were smaller and prices higher, but the elevated average of both products and values has been the big factor in making 1912 notable for the riches yielded by Kansas soil.

The value of this year's field crops is given as $227,834,650, or fifty-five million dollars more than last year, and nearly thirteen millions in excess of the best preceding record, made in 1909. As suggesting something of the changed and changing conditions it may be pointed out that this year's wheat, corn and oats have a combined value aggregating more than the total worth of all field crops in 1902, ten years ago, and six million dollars more than the value of all farm products in 1892, twenty years ago.

A prominent factor in the year's showing has been the sorghums, and the returns indicate they are quite properly taking a larger place in the Kansas farmers' affairs. The increase in Kafir planting for the year is remarkable, amounting to 503,068 acres, or 54 per cent, making the total 1,422,114 acres. The acreage had never before reached the million mark. It is an agreeable fact, too, that in the same period the state's alfalfa area, and for the first time, reached a million acres, or to be exact, 1,000,785 acres. This is nearly a fourth of the alfalfa growing in the United States, according to the government census returns. Prices of both tame and prairie hay are less than for the year before, and the aggregate value of each is also below that for the preceding year.

Mules and milch cows have increased in numbers, while other live stock has decreased. With the exceptions of $5 per head increase for milch cows and other cattle, values for each class remain about the same as in 1911. The state's live stock was worth $255,166,533, or more by three and a half million dollars than in the next best year, which was 1911. The value of their products, however, is decidedly less, the decrease in the one item of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter amounts to nearly ten million dollars, suggesting that a short corn crop in 1911 and the extra high prices prevailing until late in the present year markedly curtailed fattening operations. An increase in the value of dairy products amounting to three-quarters of a million dollars, in connection with the increases in numbers and values of milch cows, indicates that Kansans are wisely giving more attention to cow culture. Other collateral evidence of this is found in the greatly increased number of silos in the state.

Dairy Book by Kansan.

D. S. Burch, ex-dairy commissioner of Kansas, has written a book published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, which is entitled "Dairy Farming." What cows to buy, how to house, feed and care for them, and make dairying pay, are the principal topics discussed. The work is plainly but well written and is a valuable farm dairyman's guide.

Corn Silage Without Ears.

"Some people claim silage without the ears is as good as with the ears. How about it?" asks a subscriber.

When the corn is in the best condition for the silo the ears are not ripe enough to store anywhere but in the silo, and if the ears are ripe enough to store out of the silo the plant has become hard and indigestible and will not cure into good silage unless water is put on it, and as a rule the whole proceeding is unprofitable. There may be exceptions, but as a rule the entire plant and ear should go into the silo as soon as the starch of the kernel assumes the doughy condition. Thus handled you get the most value out of it.

Treatment Alkali Land.

Numerous times during the past season inquiries have been made by Kansas Farmer readers regarding the treatment of alkali spots and lands. This by E. P. Humbert, of New Mexico Experiment Station, is so complete that printing is justified:

The alkalies which trouble the farmer are of two general classes: white alkali and black alkali. White alkali is largely composed of common salt, Glauber's salt, gypsum, Epsom's salt, and a few other compounds. It is called white alkali because when these salts are brought to the surface of the ground they appear in a white flaky crust. Black alkali is composed of sal soda and common soda. It is called black alkali because it appears black at the surface of the ground, due to the action of these salts on the organic matter present. Black alkali is much less prevalent than is white alkali. It is more harmful also, but may be treated successfully in small areas by the addition of gypsum. While gypsum is itself one of the white alkalis, it is practically unharmful to plants, and by its use the black alkali is converted into comparatively harmless compounds.

The alkalies are all soluble in water and move freely in the soil when in solution. They are brought to the surface of the soil by capillary attraction—just as oil is brought up in the wick of a lamp—and when the water evaporates the salts are left in a crust, or they may be washed down into the soil by rains or irrigation if there is underdrainage. Because of this question of underdrainage lands whose water table is near the surface are very troublesome, while those whose surface is high above the water table are easily managed. In fact in the latter case the lands are not known as "alkali lands" at all because the salts are kept down below the root zone. If, on the lands that naturally have their water table near the surface, a drainage system of open or covered ditches can be installed, the fight is almost won. It only requires then sufficient flooding of the land to wash the alkali salts out of the first few feet of the soil.

But adequate drainage is not always possible. Two courses are left: removal of considerable amounts of the salts, and the growing of resistant crops. Considerable amounts of the injurious salts can be removed by scraping up the crust with a shovel and hauling it off the land. This should be repeated as new crusts are formed. This method is applicable where the alkali spots are small. Considerable amounts of the salts may also be removed by growing crops that take up large quantities of these salts into their tissues and removing these plants from the land. Saltbush has been used for this purpose. This method is very slow and not very satisfactory.

There are certain crops that resist considerable amounts of alkali. A list is given below. In attempting to grow these crops the alkali must be prevented from accumulating near the surface. Keep the alkali down as far as possible, especially while the plants are very young and tender. This can be done by frequent irrigation. Where frequent irrigation is impossible, prevent excessive surface evaporation by cultivating the land. As stated above, evaporation brings the salts to the surface, where they are left in a crust. Land that is baked at the surface loses water rapidly.

Sugar beets, millet, barley for hay crop, oats for hay, milo, Kafir and alfalfa are among the most resistant crops. With the exception of alfalfa, these are shallow rooted crops. To grow alfalfa the alkali must be kept away from the roots during the first year. After this alfalfa will stand considerable alkali.

Keep in mind the principles that govern the movement of alkali salts, study your conditions, and use judgment in selecting methods of control.



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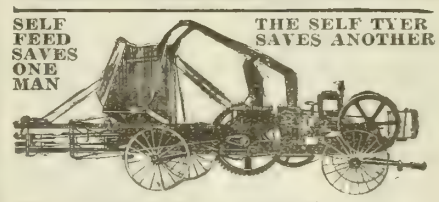
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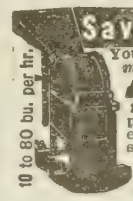
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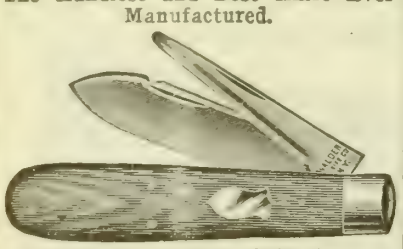
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LIVE STOCK



Sheep feeders are making money this fall. A Kansas man, G. E. Scott of Bellaire, bought several hundred 65-pound wethers on the Kansas City market about the middle of September for $5.25. They were marketed on December 16 at 81 pounds and brought $7. This gain of 16 pounds was made on a run in the corn field during the first five weeks and then fed in dry lots.

Statistical reports from all the corn belt states show a large increase in the grain crop of 1912, but a decrease in live stock. This is a very significant showing and one that should be "viewed with alarm." State boards of agriculture, real estate associations and others are active in spreading the information about the bumper crops raised in their several states, in the hope of inducing immigration and promoting business. They should be ashamed of it instead. Grain growing without live stock, and this is what the figures mean, is using up our capital, selling our farms by the wagon load, and robbing our children.

Landlords are talking of raising the rents because of the increase in the price of land. Tenants complain that the land does not produce as it once did, and they cannot afford to pay a higher rental. Both are right. The landlord should have more rental from his land, but he has no one on earth to blame but himself because he don't get it. His land is actually worth less than it was ten years ago, though the price may be higher, and just as long as he adheres to the suicidal policy of one year leases, his land will continue to decrease in value.

The easy way is always down hill. Of course it is easier to raise wheat than live stock, and of course big money is sometimes made on wheat, but the crop is never certain, yield and prices are variable, and it robs the land. Many of the sections of the wheat belt with soil of "inexhaustible richness" have become "wheat sick" before the oldest boy became a voter, and several counties that were famous wheat producers in the past have practically ceased to grow it and the land owners are in a scramble to get back the "inexhaustible richness" by manure and crop rotation.

The live stock farmer has no such troubles. His land does not lose its fertility and, if properly handled, may gain more of it. He does not put all his eggs in one basket, and he does thrive just as he puts brains and breeding into his business. Instead of hauling his farm to market in wagon loads after harvest and thus using up his capital, he drives the interest on this capital to market on the hoof and has more capital in the land enriched by live stock.

Buffalo at Stock Yards.

The very unusual sight of a shipment of real American bison to the Kansas City stock yards for killing was witnessed the other day when seven head were consigned to the packers from the Buffalo Jones ranch at Las Vegas, N. M. The six bulls and one cow will be butchered for Christmas beef and the meat sold in Kansas City. The hides, heads and hoofs of four of the bulls will be shipped to New York, and the other three to Logansport, Ind., for mounting.

Silo on Beef Farm.

The length of time and method of feeding used depends upon the size and condition of the cattle and the purpose of the feeder. Some men have followed dry lot feeding, which was done during the fall, winter or spring months. Other men roughed their cattle through the winter months in the stalk fields and finished them on corn and grass during the summer and fall months. Where the cattle have been well bought and judiciously handled, very satisfactory results have been obtained from both methods of feeding.

Until very recent years but little or no attention was given to the amount of corn fed to the cattle. The hog has always been a part of the cattle feeding business. He was used to utilize what the steer wasted. With plenty of thrifty, light-weight hogs to follow the cattle, but little corn was wasted except in real wet weather and in muddy feed lots.

Such methods of feeding were wasteful of the corn stalks. These were seldom utilized. They were either burned or plowed under. With the introduction of the silo came a method for the more general utilization of the entire corn plant. Even at the present time over half of the corn stalks are really allowed to go to waste. With the use of more silos this waste will be gradually lessened.

The most difficult problem which now confronts the cattle feeder is the source of his supply of feeders. In former years the ranges produced an abundance of feeder cattle. This supply has fallen off very rapidly in recent years. This means that the "cattle feeder," as we knew him in the past, must in a measure give way to the "beef producer."—PROF. W. J. KENNEDY.

Kansas Horse Breeders' Association.

The Kansas Horse Breeders' Association will meet at Manhattan, Kan., January 2 and 3, when the following program will be carried out:

Morning session, January 2, Anderson Hall, Kansas State Agricultural College.—President's address, Hon. H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kan. "The Harness Horse," J. O. Williams, expert, United States Department of Agriculture, Ft. Collins, Colo. General assembly of all associations in auditorium. Address, "Farm Values and Home Values," Dr. A. E. Holt, Manhattan, Kan.

Afternoon session.—"The Practical Application of Scientific Principles of Horse Breeding," Frank B. Graham, editor American Breeder. General discussion of the breeding problems.

Evening session.—"A Draft Horse Futurity for Kansas Breeders," I. D. Graham, live stock editor Kansas Farmer. "The Outlook for the Horse Breeding Industry," Wayne Dinsmore, secretary Percheron Society of America, Chicago, Ill.

Morning session, January 3, Anderson Hall.—"The Horse Exhibit at the County Fair," J. M. Rodgers, secretary Mitchell County Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. "What a State Fair Ought to Mean to the Horse Breeders of Kansas," Hon. A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson. Kan. General assembly of all associations in the auditorium. Address, "Corn Improvement by Selection and Breeding," Prof. C. G. Williams, Worcester, Ohio.

Afternoon session, January 3, Judging pavilion.—"Horse Breeding in Continental Europe," C. R. Kirk, St. Joseph, Mo. Judging draft horses.

Evening session, January 3, Anderson Hall.—"The Stallion Law and the Farmer," C. W. McCampbell, secretary Live Stock Registry Board, Manhattan, Kan. Business session.

Many important subjects besides those appearing upon the program will be discussed. A very important one will be needed amendments to the present stallion law, also the present service fee collection law. Kansas should have better horses and a good live horse breeders' association can become a great power in improving the horses of our state. Every horseman in the state should make a special effort to attend this meeting. Every horse owner or admirer in the state is eligible to membership, and owners of pure-bred stallions or pure-bred mares are eligible without dues. Send your names at once to the secretary, C. W. McCampbell, Manhattan, Kan.

Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.

The program of the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association in Topeka, January 6 to 8, is as follows:

Monday morning, 10 o'clock, at Commercial Club.—Meeting of board of directors. Appointment of committees.

Monday afternoon, 2 o'clock, at Supreme Court room.—President's address. Secretary's report. "The Cattle Situation," Representative Walter J. Burtis, Fredonia, Kan. "The Silo and the Beef Cow." C. S. Nevius, Chiles, Kan.

Monday evening, 8 o'clock, at Representative Hall.—"The Conditions and Prospects of the Farmer," John A. Peck, Tecumseh, Kan. "Live Stock in the Old Country," Alfred Docking, Manhattan, Kan.

Tuesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, in the Supreme Court room.—"The City Milk Supply," Dr. George C. Mosher, chairman Medical Milk Commission, Kansas City,

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Mo. "Hog Raising in Kansas," Pearl Pagett, secretary Mitchell County Fair, Beloit, Kan. "Raising Hogs Without Cholera," Homer L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo.

Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Supreme Court room.—"Ensilage for Beef," Prof. W. A. Cochell, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. "Profitable Beef on High Priced Land," D. L. Dawdy, Arrington.

Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, Representative Hall.—"The Draft Horse in America," W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill. "From Trail to Trolley," Hon. W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary Board of Agriculture, Columbia, Mo.

Wednesday morning, 9:30 o'clock, Supreme Court room.—"The Recent Horse Epidemic," Dr. A. F. Kinsley, vice-president Kansas City Veterinary College, Kansas City, Mo. "The Horse Epidemic and Its Possible Control," Dr. F. P. Haslam, professor of veterinary medicine, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock, Supreme Court room.—"Horse Breeding," Frank B. Graham, president Graham Scientific Breeding School, Kansas City, Mo. Reports of committees. Election of officers. Adjournment at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday evening, 9 o'clock.—Annual banquet to members and invited guests.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture will begin its annual sessions at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, January 8, 1913.

The Kansas Association of County and District Fair Managers will hold its annual meeting at the National Hotel, Topeka, Tuesday, January 7, 1913.

American Farmers Poor Horse Feeders.

"American farmers do not appear to understand the absolute necessity of liberal feeding of draft foals, yearlings and two-year-olds," says Mr. Vanlandeghem, the French exporter of Percheron horses, who visited the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. "I have been particularly struck on my recent trip and on previous ones, by the apparent indifference and negligence which the great majority of American farmers have toward the draft colts which they are raising. They have in many cases, splendid foundation stock, so far as the mares and stallions are concerned, but are not giving the young stock the proper opportunity for development. The animals consequently fail to grow out right, and the farmer then blames the draft horses, or the particular breed which he is handling, whereas he himself is to blame for not giving the growing animals proper opportunity for full development."

"Fully one-half of the land in the Perche is in pasture. It is of the very best in the Perche Valley. This valley land is near enough to the river level, to make it possible to separate the various fields by means of ditches about a yard and a half wide and four feed deep. These ditches are filled with running water from the river, and serve the purpose of fences, so far as the inner division of the fields is concerned. The fences near the road are usually of stone. The grasses grown in the pastures are exceedingly luxuriant, and high in food value. The French farmers count on having two acres of pasture land carry two fattening bullocks and one horse through the season and the animals will come off late in the fall as fat as butter.

Our pasture season opens about April 15th, as the grass becomes extremely good by that time. The best Percheron colts are grown on these pastures, and those that are grown on hilly pastures, where the grass is not as good, do not make as satisfactory growth.

In grain feeding, too, the French farmer is far more liberal than the great majority of American farmers that I have had an opportunity to meet or to observe. When I left the Perche, early in November, bran was selling at $1.80 per hundred, oats at $2.20 per hundred pounds. Our best Percheron colt raisers mix bran and oats, half and half by measure, and feed the colts all of that that they will eat, three times per day, even on pastures. Yearlings and two-year-old colts are estimated to cost us about 60 cents per day for grain, while on pasture, and this means that they are receiving from 24 to 30 pounds of grain per day each. In the case of the two-year-old stallions receiving 30 pounds of grain per day on pasture about 12 pounds will be bran and 18 pounds oats, as the mixture weighs out in about this proportion. Our colts are kept on pasture all winter, but from early in November until the middle of the following April, they are given hay in addition to their grain and pasture. We prefer alfalfa hay whenever it can be secured although at times timothy hay is used.

The best French breeders do not use any other feeds than bran and oats, hay and pasture. The use of molasses or condimental feeds is unknown among our best breeders and colt raisers.

It must be understood of course that not all of the colts foaled in the Perche are given this liberal treatment in regard to feed, for only the best ones, which are selected to be carried on for breeding purposes, are handled in this way. Thousands of colts which are not considered good enough to keep for breeding purposes are grown out under somewhat less satisfactory feeding conditions, and are sold to horse dealers who supply them to the larger cities. These colts are usually recorded, but if they do not give promise of development they are sold without pedigrees for market use. It is of course understood that the work in use in French cities are stallions. We do not geld work horses, as it is considered that stallions are possessed of greater endurance, and are more satisfactory than geldings in heavy draft work.

Your American farmers have made great progress in the breeding and development of Percherons in the last five years, but you are only beginning to accomplish results. Until your farmers learn to feed as the French breeders do, you will never produce any considerable number of really high class Percherons for breeding purposes, for in any draft breed full development can come about only through liberal feeding which makes possible a complete development of the draft qualities in the individual animal."

Cion Wood.

"Do not make the mistake of waiting until next spring for cutting the scions," says A. Van Smith, of the Colorado Experiment Station. "If we have a mild winter you have just as good success if you cut them in the spring, but if the young wood of last summer's growth is injured by the cold this winter, your grafting next spring will not be successful.

"Grafting must be done early in the spring when it is difficult to tell to what extent the winter has been injurious to the young wood, and very often, as was the case last spring, a great deal of time and work are wasted setting cion wood that is in poor condition and not likely to grow.

"The unusually low percentage of successful grafts last spring was probably due to the extremely severe cold in October and November before the wood had sufficiently matured. In this unusual case, the cion wood cut in the fall was in little if any better condition than that cut the next spring. Ordinarily, however, the injury is done later in the winter and can be avoided by cutting the cion late in the fall.

"Good cion wood is that from the tips of the limbs of trees which have made a growth of from 12 to 18 inches during the past season. Avoid blighted or woolly aphis-infested branches. Watersprouts are not supposed to make good cions, as such succulent growth is not likely to be as hardy as normal growth. Wood from young trees which have not borne fruit should not be used, unless the variety is known positively, for sometimes trees turn out to be some other variety than that which was ordered.

"If any individual tree produces fruit of extra good color or quality for that variety, it is commonly supposed that cions from that tree will do the same. There is considerable doubt, however, as to whether these characters are inherent or are simply acquired through favorable environment and will disappear with a change of environment. At any rate, there is no harm in taking cions from trees which produce the best fruit.

"After the twigs are cut off, they should be buried either on the north side of some building where drainage is good or in sand in the cellar, and not allowed to become wet or dry, but kept moist and cool through the winter.

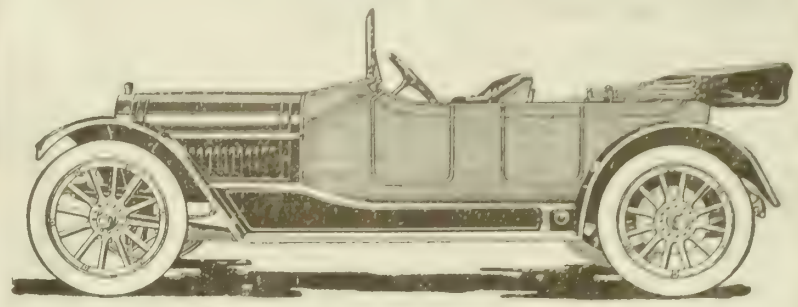
"If cions of more than one variety are to be cut, be very careful to keep them in separate bundles and tied with good strong cord that will not come off easily after being buried through the winter. And, above all, label carefully with the name of the variety and, if so desired, the date when cut, the source, and any additional record you desire to keep."

Farmers Make Auto Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Patton of Dickinson County will start soon on a vacation trip to California which will cover a period of two years. The Pattons have worked hard for many years, and the vacation which they are taking is well earned. The trip will be made over the Santa Fe route.

Mitchell

YOU know what the Mitchell name stands for in vehicle building; seventy-eight years of the highest standards in materials and workmanship.



The 1913 Mitchell Automobile

is built according to those same standards. We offer it to you as the best car you can possibly buy at anywhere near its price. You live where ever-ready automobile service means everything to you. The Mitchell has been designed and built with the one idea of giving better service than any other moderate priced car.

Ask the nearest dealer to show you the 1913 Mitchell. Go into its points; the scientific manner in which weight and wearing parts have been distributed. The more you know of its design and construction, the more you will understand its superiority. Pay special attention to the long-stroke T-head motor, there has never been a motor better proportioned for power and efficiency. Be sure and note carefully the left drive and center control, the electric starter and electric lighting system. These new Mitchell features will be of the greatest possible convenience to you. You won't find such a combination of improvements in any other car you may be considering.

All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Rayfield carburetor; Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision windshield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top with dust cover; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in gasoline tank showing amount of gasoline it contains; and a portable electric lamp which also illuminates the instruments on the dash.

All with T-head motor, electric self-starter, electric lighting system, and 36-inch wheels

	Motor	Bore and Stroke	Wheel Base	Prices F. O. B. Racine
7 passenger Six	60 H. P.	4¼ x 7 in.	144 in.	$2,500
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2 or 5 passenger Four	40 H. P.	4¼ x 7 in.	120 in.	1,500

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There's not much vacant land left in Kansas. The five southwestern counties have remained unsettled and undeveloped because of inadequate transportation. The Santa Fe is building new lines to serve this territory, and thousands of farms next season will be put to creating wealth. This is your opportunity to get a good Kansas farm cheap. The terms are advantageous, the results certain.

If you had taken a Kansas farm ten years ago and developed it with intelligence and vigor, you, too, would now be lending money to Wall Street, as other Kansas farmers are doing. You, too, would have a piano in your parlor and an automobile in your barn.

The next best thing is not to lose this opportunity of securing a quarter section of this splendid wheat land.

Besides wheat, oats and barley, you can get good profits out of speltz, milo-maize and kaffir-corn fed to your own stock. Hogs thrive on milo and kaffir, and disease is unknown. Western Kansas farmers find peanuts a splendid hog feed, easily grown and easily fed. Broom corn brings fancy prices, and potatoes, garden truck, fruit and alfalfa will all do well for you.

There are some flowing artesian wells in this territory, and everywhere that wells have been put down water comes to within thirty to sixty feet of the surface. Irrigation by pumping will doubtless be commonly practiced, and the tremendously increased yields will pay big dividends on the small investment required for gasoline or oil driven pumps.

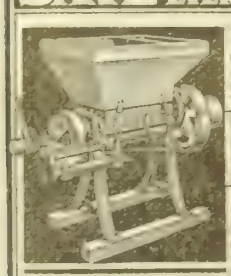
The climate is pleasant and healthful. Your boys and girls will find good schools. Churches, social clubs and farmers' institutes are being organized. Rural telephones and free delivery are coming in. In every way development is rapid, and only a few years will give you every advantage that older communities have.

You can secure a quarter section (160 acres) for only $200 down. The price is $10 to $15 an acre. The terms are astonishingly liberal. Only one-eighth down and one-eighth each year after the second year, with interest at only 6 per cent. You see you have two full seasons before a second payment on the principal is required.

For further information write for illustrated descriptive folder containing map and full details.

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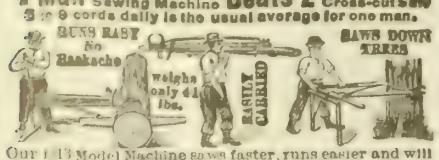
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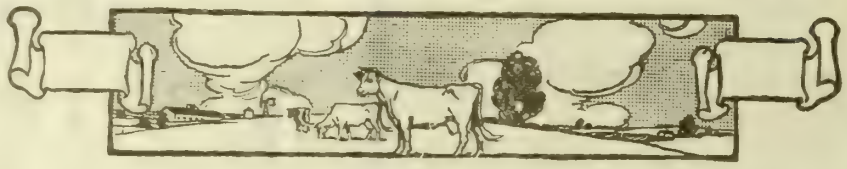
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Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 161 W. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

DAIRY



If you are growing your own dairy cows, keep in mind that a half starved, poorly grown heifer calf will never develop into a profitable cow.

The successful dairyman is the man who likes the work of feeding, milking and performing the little things essential to the cow's comfort and contentment.

Cows and calves do well in much colder weather than we think, provided they are kept dry and sheltered from the driving winds and have a dry bed on which to lie. It costs more money to make the animal body comfortable with feed than by shelter.

Some one has said that "a good dairy farmer is a good general farmer plus a love for cows." This is the situation in a nut-shell. A good dairyman cannot be otherwise than a good general farmer. A good general farmer will make a good dairyman. It is for the above reason that the dairy herd enters so well into the most profitable and comparatively small general farm operations.

The great advantages of dairying are that the products are always in demand at good prices, that the product is condensed and removes from the farm a very small quantity of fertility, the product is economical in delivery, and being a perishable product must be sold often, which means that the cash is realized a few days after it is produced. The fact that dairying furnishes a steady income throughout the year, along with the insurance above mentioned, commends it to the best farmers.

Iowa was the first state to recognize the importance of the dairy cow, by establishing a dairy cow show. Not longer than two months ago the third annual show was held. Approximately 800 of the choicest dairy cows of five breeds were brought together in competition. Those who are closely identified with the dairy interest of Iowa, claim that this show has done more to promote real dairying and the breeding of dairy stock in that state than any other single factor. The time is ripe for the commercial body of some one of the principal towns of Kansas to organize and hold a state show of dairy breeds and dairy machinery and equipment.

On many farms you find men whose dairy operations are confined only to the haphazard milking of a few cows and the feeding and care of those animals in such way as necessity compels. On an occasional farm you find a man who is systematic in his milking and exercises such thoroughness in his feeding and care as to bring about the highest efficiency of the dairy herd. The difference between these two methods is the difference betwen milking cows and dairying. The efficient dairyman is working with efficient cows, efficient feeds, and is producing efficient crops on his farm. His accumulation of efficiency from the several sources insure him a profit from his business, whereas the inefficient dairyman if realizing a profit at all, is obtaining a much smaller profit than is possible.

Kansas cow-keepers are fortunate in that it is not necessary to make big investments in barns and sheds such as are necessary in colder climates. We sometimes think that we take advantage of our moderate and favorable climate to a greater extent than we should and do not exercise the precaution really necessary. We have much weather in Kansas which is very disagreeable to live stock and particularly so to cows in milk. A farm is not a farm without cows and is not a farm without proper shedding for those cows. The buildings need not be expensive to provide proper protection. It is in this respect that the conditions of a dairy farmer in Kansas are different from the conditions of dairy farmers in states farther north. A dry, clean, ventilated stable is all we need. A really warm stable is not required in this climate. A cow in Kansas can be satisfactorily stabled at less than half the expense of stabling the Minnesota cow.

It is certain that in Kansas we do not appreciate the value of alfalfa as a feed—not alone in the dairy but for all kinds of live stock. The obstacle in securing a stand of alfalfa and profitable yields are in this state few as compared with those of other states. In South Dakota where $10 has been spent by farmers to every $1 expended in this state, while the most flattering results have not followed their efforts, they are still working for an increased acreage. In Brown county of that state, a thousand acres were seeded last spring and it is said that four thousand acres will be seeded this spring. In fact in every state where alfalfa is more difficult to grow than in Kansas, farmers are making the most determined and desperate effort to secure a large acreage. In this state where conditions are naturally favorable to alfalfa, we fail to appreciate its value.

It is certain that it is more profitable and all-around more satisfactory to milk five cows producing 40 pounds of milk per day, each, than to milk and feed ten cows that produce 20 pounds each, per day. If this fact could be indellibly stamped in the mind of every cow-owner and he should set about to obtain cows of such number as would reduce the feeding and labor one-half and still receive as much milk as twice the number gave him formerly, we then would be on the right track for profitable and satisfactory dairying. We would milk only five cows long enough to satisfy ourselves that a good cow was worth two poor ones. Then we would set about to get five more good cows which would bring the herd up to the former number. All we need in this dairy business is personal experience with a few really good cows. This experience obtained, the expansion of the dairy herd, proper feeding, care, stabling, etc., will take care of itself.

It is not at all unusual—in fact it is common—to hear early settlers remark that except for the few cows milked and the butter sold they would have been unable to maintain themselves in the new country. They do not hesitate to say that the cows and their calves placed them on their feet in the new land. We believe that every farmer will say, if he states his conviction honestly, that in times of adversity the old cow is the mainstay. If this is so, then why should she not command the attention of the present day farmer who is struggling to establish himself. There are thousands of farmers in Kansas whose condition is not different from that of the early day settler in that he is struggling to obtain a toe-hold which will send him up the ladder to the point where he will be secure in his business. These farmers, so situated, cannot do better than to gather around them a few good cows, milking and feeding these cows, and not for one hour letting up on their general farm operations. We have seen time and again—and so have you—farmers with whom ten to fifteen years, and in some instances less, of milking cows has changed the situation from penury to prosperity.

You cannot blame the man who has made a success with any particular dairy breed, for thinking that the breed of his choice is the only breed. This is human nature. It also is human nature for others of the same community who desire to establish themselves with dairy breeds, to select some other breed than that which their neighbor has. In the main this conclusion is wrong. Such diversity of breeding will not establish a center for one particular breed and in failing to establish this center, many of the benefits to be derived through the sale of breeding stock to the best advantage, are lost. The more we see of successful dairy communities, the more we are inclined to the belief that much of the success hinges around the establishing of a breeding center of Jerseys, Holsteins, Guernseys, etc. In these breeding centers you find a co-operative spirit among breeders which is both commendable and profitable. In these centers is usually found the highest development of the particular breed selected. This because of the co-operation

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Do you desire to get a Free Homestead of 160 Acres of that well known Wheat Land? The area is becoming more limited but no less valuable.

New Districts have recently been opened up for settlement, and into these railroads are now being built. The day will soon come when there will be no Free Homesteading land left.



A Swift Current, Saskatchewan farmer writes:—"I came here on my homestead, March, 1906, with about $1000 worth of horses and machinery, and just $35 in cash. Today I have 900 acres of wheat, 300 acres of oats, and 50 acres of flax." Not bad for six years, but only an instance of what may be done in Western Canada, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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or Address, Superintendent of Immigration
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and the centralization of effort and information regarding the breed. If you contemplate establishing a dairy herd and the breeding of dairy animals for sale, and there is now a good Holstein or Jersey herd in the neighborhood, you can better afford to select one of these breeds than a breed not being successfully handled in the neighborhood. The experience of your neighbor in the feeding and caring for that breed, will help you.

Progress in dairying as in everything else, is measured by the unrest and dissatisfaction resulting in the achievements of those who are not satisfied with what to former generations seemed good enough. The progress in the building up of our dairy breeds as well as all breeds of live stock, has come through the efforts of the man who aspired to something better than that his father had.

We have seen much of farming in this and other states. We have had occasion to admire and enthuse over large farming operations and their success as we have over large commercial enterprises and success. The big thing in every line is the exception. The big things are left for a man here and there to accomplish. Those things which are most common and which seem to us to give the greatest all-around satisfaction, are those snug little businesses in which there is a comfortable living and a little besides and which give their owners satisfaction. This is especially true of the small farm. We think a 160-acre farm should be large enough to completely satisfy seven of every ten men. We believe that only about this proportion of the men are able to properly handle a farm of this size. When on such farm there is established a herd of 10 or 12 good cows, 15 to 20 head of young stock, with two litters of pigs per year per sow, and two or three good colts or mules grown per year, with farming enough to grow the roughage and the grain for such stock, then a snug, comfortable and profitable business has been established. If the quarter section farm is not within reach, then it is possible to so handle a good eighty that, in our judgment, good results can be obtained, provided the owner is content with moderate achievements.

Raise calves without milk and at half the cost by feeding "Big B" Calf Meal. It is an absolute substitute for milk and does not cost half as much. We can give you hundreds of testimonials from dairymen and feeders. 100 pounds, $3.25; 500 pounds, $15, at Fort Scott. Order now. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.—Adv.

Care Largely Determines Results.

Many good cows that might make brilliant records are never heard from because they are not properly cared for. They get ordinary care, consequently their production is ordinary. Feed and care, says O. E. Reed, of Kansas Agricultural College, are two of the three most important factors determining the profits from dairy cows. Even in a small herd, says Professor Reed, it will pay the owner to keep an individual record of every cow. One giving less than 4,000 pounds of milk a year should be sold.

Frozen Cream and Butter.

"What effect will frozen cream have on the butter?" asks A. L. H., Girard, Kan.

Frozen cream will cause a brittle body and short grain. Do not try to thaw the cream too fast if frozen very bad, for this will make things still worse; thaw gradually and allow to remain at a temperature of 60 for two or three hours and this will have a tendency to bring back the elastic texture that the body once possessed before freezing.

Shrinkage in Print Butter.

An investigation of the rate of shrinkage of prints of Idaho butter under temperature and humidity conditions similar to those the butter would encounter in grocery channels of distribution is reported in a recent bulletin issued by the Idaho Experiment Station. It was found that the pound prints lost about one-quarter of an ounce in the first seven days, on an average, the variation being from .19 to .37 of an ounce, while the two-pound prints showed a proportionately lighter shrinkage, the loss in weight being on an average only a little greater than a quarter of an ounce.

Joint Ownership of Sires.

For herds of ten cows or less, it is a good plan for two or three farmers to combine and purchase a good sire, as one sire will be sufficient for 30 to 40 cows. It is also important that in the same community farmers breed the same breed, making it easier to co-operate in breeding and selling surplus animals. When a sire has proven himself to be a good one, as indicated by the producing qualities of his daughters, never part with him unless to prevent too close breeding where this must be avoided. Proven sires are valuable and there are many in use, more particularly in pure-bred herds, which are 10 to 15 years old.

Silage Cheapens Production.

The Kansas Experiment Station has an experiment comparing the manufacture of milk from grain and from a silage ration. It found that the grain ration when used cost $1.05 to produce the 100 pounds of milk, and when silage was substituted in that same ration for half the grain it reduced the price to 68 cents per 100 pounds, a difference of 37 cents. It also found that it cost 22 cents to produce one pound of butter fat in the case of where grain was used, and only 13 cents where silage was used to take the place of half that ration. A difference of 9 cents again. The profit per cow per year where grain was used was $24.60, and where silage was used, $58.50. You will notice that it increased the profits from each individual in that herd $34 to cut the corn and put it in the silo.

Pure-Bred Sire.

For the farmer who milks cows for profit there is probably no question which comes closer to his pocketbook and interests him proportionately than that of the pure-bred sire. There are, however, still a lamentably large number of farmers who have not discovered that they cannot possibly afford to use any other than a good, pure-bred sire where they are raising heifer calves to take a place in the herd or for selling, and all this in spite of the large amount of agitation in favor of such sires.

The farmer with a herd of common cows realizes what it costs to purchase good cows to replenish his herd, when he has to pay upwards of $100 apiece for cows without any guaranty that the cow purchased will be a good one until tried at the pail. There is at present and probably will be for some time to come keen demand for good dairy cows, and the time when such cows can be purchased for $35 or $40 is past. All this means that we will have to raise more heifer calves in the future, and, when we remember that it costs exactly as much to raise a poor heifer as to raise a good one, we realize just how important it is that we at least attempt to raise only the heifers from our best cows, and that we pay more attention to the sires that we use.—Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

Calf-Raising Facts.

There are a lot of poorly-grown skim-milk calves in Kansas. There are many people who think skim milk has little value in calf growing. The results of the Kansas station experiments have already been printed in these columns, but will bear printing again. Here are the facts of the experiment. They are worth studying, for they will apply just as well to dairy calves as to beef calves:

Experiment	No. of calves	Days fed	Ave. gain per head	Daily gain per head	Cost per 100 lbs. gain
Skim milk	10	154	223	1.51	$2.26
Whole milk	10	154	287	1.86	7.06
Run'g with dam	10	154	248	1.77	4.41

The calves nursed by the dam and those fed whole milk made slightly better gains than those fed on skim milk, but it was at much greater expense. The skim milk calves consumed 112 pounds of grain per 100 pounds of gain, while the whole milk calves consumed 58 pounds of grain and 31.8 pounds of butter in the milk. At this rate a hundred pounds of grain are equivalent in feeding value to 48 pounds of fat. After the calf feeding experiment had closed the calves which were steers were put in the feed lot and fed for a period of seven months. The results of this experiment are very interesting. The calves in the skim milk lot made the best gains, those that were fed on whole milk ranked second, while the lot raised by the dam stood last.

Auto Hauls Apples.

When apple harvest came this year, W. M. Kaney of Neosho County turned his 60-horsepower touring car into an apple freighter in his 20-acre orchard. When that became too small for the demands made upon it by the 5,000 bushels of Jonathans, he got a low-wheeled trailer and coupled it on behind the car.

Last summer, when the ground became dry and hard, he hitched the car to a disk plow and cultivated the orchard in six hours. Kaney says he can disk 50 acres in a day in an open field.

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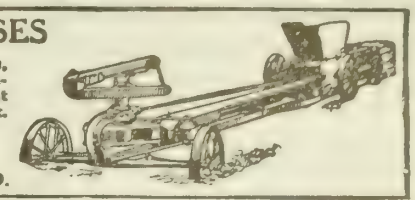
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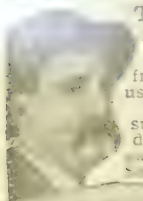
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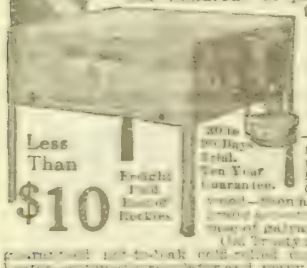
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That's what a flock of *chickens* mean. Get them and cut the cost of living. Have fresh poultry and eggs for table use and for sale. Steady market. Hatching eggs is simple, safe, sure and cheap since Johnson produced "Old Trusty." Over 400,000 [illegible]—all making big money. [illegible] hundreds of photographs in the big book.



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[illegible] of moving to Rocky Ford, Colo., we will sell males and females from the following-named breeds at [illegible] prices of $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 each according to quality.

Rose and S. C. White Leghorns,
Single Comb Buff Leghorns,
Single Comb Black Leghorns.
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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Best All-Purpose Fowls in Existence.

White P. Rocks hold the record for egg laying over all other [illegible], 288 eggs each in a year for eight pullets is the [illegible], which has [illegible] approached by any other variety. I have bred W. P. Rocks exclu[illegible] for 20 years and have some fine specimens of the breed. I sell eggs at "live and let live" prices, $2 per 15, $5 per [illegible], and pay expressage to any [illegible] in the United States.

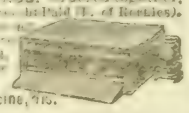
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$7.55 Still Buys World's Champion 140-Egg Incubator

Double cases all over; [illegible] self-regulating. Hot-water [illegible]. Chicken hot-water brooder, $11.50. Ordered together, $17.50. Free [illegible] (Reebies). [illegible]

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THE STRAY LIST

[illegible] PFILE—[illegible] CLERK, [illegible] Township [illegible] one [illegible] steer [illegible] on [illegible] 1 A Lightner, Coldwater, Kansas, on Dec. 2nd, 1912.

W. S. PLUMMER, COUNTY CLERK, Pottawatomie County. Taken Up—By Joseph Whitley, Westmoreland, Kansas, on November 8, 1912, one cow, light red, bar on left [illegible] Appraised value, $40.

C. C. STOTLER, COUNTY CLERK, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. Taken Up—November 15, 1912, by Perry Bros. of Alta Vista, Kan., one red steer about 3 years old, [illegible]

[illegible] CLERK, [illegible] Township [illegible] 1-[illegible] Appraised [illegible] November 20, 1912, by H. C. Stauje, Yates Center, Kan.

[illegible] CLERK, Woodson County. Taken Up—By C. E. Darst, Yates Center, Kan., on the 3d day of December, 1912, one cow, red, weight 850 pounds. T on right hip. Appraised value, [illegible]

POULTRY



The drinking vessels should be kept clean by emptying the contents before pouring in fresh water. They are so apt to be full of litter and filth if they are where the fowls are scratching.

All soft feed should be given in clean troughs or on clean boards, so that the fowls can have pure food and not be compelled to eat feed that is contaminated with filth.

From all accounts the State Poultry Show at Wichita is going to be a hummer. The secretary reports that if all send birds who have promised, the forum will not be large enough to contain them; yet this building is the largest show room in the state.

After the Parcels Post law goes into effect, it will be possible to send eggs for hatching through the mails. That it is feasible, was demonstrated the other day. A carton of eggs, shipped by mail from Oklahoma City to Washington, D. C., a distance of 1500 miles, was received by Postmaster General Hitchcock in first class condition, without an egg cracked. Shipments by mail are prohibited until January 1st, when the parcels post becomes operative. But this shipment was allowed as an experiment. The postal authorities were pleased with the successful issue. The parcels post will certainly increase the demand for eggs for hatching from a distance, for the expressage at times was almost prohibitive. A setting of fifteen eggs properly packed ought not to weigh over four pounds, and that weight can be carried by mail anywhere within 100 miles for 18 cents; within 1,000 miles for 30 cents and anywhere in the United States for 41 cents. Proper packages for the shipment of eggs by mail will soon be on the market, and an increased trade may be expected.

A society of ladies in Philadelphia have been waging war against the high price of eggs in that city. Storage eggs were selling as high as 48 cents per dozen, and some grocers were making a profit of from 10 to 24 cents per dozen on eggs. The ladies managed to secure a large quantity of selected storage eggs and sold them at several branch stores over the city at 24 cents per dozen. The grocers or egg dealers finally came down in their prices to the same figure as the ladies were selling the eggs. The ladies said that was just what they wanted, the lowering of the price, as they didn't wish to continue the business of selling eggs. The Women's Pure Food League of Chicago is preparing to follow in the footsteps of their Philadelphia sisters, and purpose having 10 carloads of fresh country eggs to sell in booths in different parts of the city at 24 cents per dozen. Egg prices recently in Chicago were 37 to 47 cents per dozen. St Paul, Minn., and other cities are also taking up the matter. It is doubtless true that the middlemen have been making too much profit in the handling of eggs, though we doubt if the producer his been getting more than a fair price for his products. We do not think the Chicago women can supply fresh eggs at this time of year for twenty-four cents per dozen, though that might be a fair price for storage eggs. Taking into consideration the small number of hens that are laying, compared to the large percentage that are non-productive, and that all must be fed, whether laying eggs or not, twenty-four cents per dozen for eggs in winter is not enough for the producer.

What the Eggs Cost.

In view of the agitation now going on concerning the price of eggs, it might be well for us to take our bearings and find out where we are. The usual estimate of the cost of eggs has been based on the theory that the amount of the food necessary for the maintenance of a laying hen for one year is one dollar, while the average number of eggs laid by each hen during one year was estimated at 100. That made every egg cost one cent or 12 cents per dozen. This estimate was based on the assumption that all food must be provided for her out of the storehouse of her owner or bought for her from some dealer in food stuffs. But we have more than theories and estimates to go by these days. At the recent egg-laying contest the average amount of food consumed by a laying hen was 35 pounds of grain at a cost of 50 cents and 35 pounds of mash feed at a cost of 70 cents, making $1.20 for the year's feed. The average number of eggs laid at this same contest was 134 eggs per hen per year. This makes the cost of eggs about 11 cents per dozen. Through some inadvertence the managers of the contest did not state the amount of money they received for the eggs, but as the contest was in Missouri we assume the average price to be about 20 cents per dozen. This would make about $2.20 per hen for the year or a profit in the neighborhood of $1.00 per hen. Of course this does not take in any account of the labor employed in taking care of them. It must be remembered that the average number of eggs laid at this contest is much larger than the average laid by the ordinary flock on the farm. Eighty eggs per hen would be nearer the mark than 134, because at the contest the hens were all pure bred fowls and from the best egg-laying strains. But while the average number of eggs is smaller on the farm, so is the cost of food smaller. On some farms the hen's food does not cost the farmer over 25 cents per year, because the hens are self-supporting during a portion of the time and also because they consume and utilize a great many substances that possesses no value to the farmer. It is true that the hens occupy land that is usually devoted to some crop, such as grass, fruit, etc., which may also be occupied by the fowls entirely. The profit from eggs must depend on the cost of the food and the prices obtained for the eggs. There is a wide difference between 12 cents and 20 cents per dozen for eggs and if we estimate the cost of an egg at one cent, the difference of one cent a dozen in the price obtained may change a profit into a loss or nothing at all. There are hundreds of farmers who sell eggs at only ten cents per dozen owing to distance and lack of transportation facilities to market, but the cost of the eggs is proportionately as low; hence the actual cost of an egg depends not only on the cost of the food, but the conditions affecting the keeping of poultry. It makes a great difference when you have to buy everything for your fowls to eat or whether you have a large grain farm where the fowls can pick up nearly all that they eat from that that would otherwise go to waste. The price obtained for eggs depends upon the market where they must be sold.

It is not the winter eggs that always pay the best, for though they bring high prices, the quantity is small and the feed that must be furnished to them high in price. The eggs which give the most profit are produced by hens that forage and secure their food without being dependent upon their owners for every grain they eat.

Deadheads.

Gather up a flock of twenty-five hens and put them in the winter quarters and you are certain to have some among them which will not pay for their feed. There is the hen which took a cold last winter and has never entirely gotten over the effects of it. She seemed all right during the summer, but after steady cold weather comes on she wheezes in her sleep and looks at you out of bleary eyes in the daytime. Better kill that hen before the disease with which she is threatened becomes fully developed. Another hen has a weak crop. In the morning there is always a residue of the food left in the crop which she ate the evening before. You cannot correct this trouble and at the same time allow her to remain in the same pen with the layers. Something got wrong with another of the hens during the summer and she was slow in beginning her molt. She is now minus tail feathers, and the balance of her apparel is in no shape to protect her from the winter's cold. She won't lay an egg during the whole winter. The key to profitable poultry keeping is getting rid of unprofitable stock. There is no sense in keeping hens all winter which give no return for their feed. Such cases as we have named are easily picked out and no one of good business discretion would think about keeping them on hand; but there are

PURE BRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS for sale. Mrs. M. Kildea, Hope, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, REASONABLE prices. Dradie Dunbar, Columbus, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—KANSAS STATE SHOW winners. Exhibition and utility stock. Price reasonable. R. C. Lane, Newton, Kan.

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PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—THE beauty breed. I have some choice cockerels for sale. Money refunded if customer is not satisfied. G. T. Dooley, Turon, Kan.

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CHAMPION BARRED ROCKS AGAIN successful winning all firsts at Franklin Douglas Co. Fair, 1912. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, good utility birds, $1.50 each; $4 for three; $7 for six. Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Route 1, Chapman, Kan.

THIRTY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, $1 and $2 each. Indian Runner drakes, $1.50. L. F. Spillman, Route 8, Paola, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—MOORE'S PARTridge, Columbian, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Prices right, satisfaction guaranteed. Favorite Poultry Farm, Stafford, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS FOR SALE—THIRTY roosters undefeated wherever shown, $1 to $5 each. Also prize pullets, $1 each. Shipping station, Waldo, Kan. Mrs. E. S. Taliaferro, Route 3, Russell, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCK COCKerels, all hatched from prize winning matings; heavy laying strains, and are sure to please. Utility birds, $2 to $3 each. Pen headers, $5 up. Write now before the best are gone. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

FOR SALE — CHOICE ROSE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, $1 each, $9 dozen. Henry Dieckhoff, Kensington, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, great fine fellows, $1.00 to $3.00 each. Mrs. L. H. Hastings, Thayer, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, $1 each or six for $5. Mrs. P. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, now $1 each, $10 dozen. Willie Tonn, Haven, Kan.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn cockerels. H. E. Ewing, Conway Springs, Kan.

FINE RANGE-RAISED LAYING S. C. W. Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, $1 to $2. White Wing Poultry Farm, Melvern, Kan.

FINE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, $1.00 each. Mrs. H. A. Stine, Route 3, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, extra fine birds, $1.50; choice, $2; extra choice, $5. From prize winning heavy laying strain. J. W. Rumold, Abilene, Kan.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHBRED S. C. W. Leghorns, S. C. White and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. J. A. Blum, Station A, Wichita, Kan.

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PURE-BRED POULTRY—BROWN LEGhorns. Cockerels, $2 and up; trios, $5 and up; 16 Embden geese, $24. White turkeys, pair, $8. Write quick. John Garbee, Billings, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Trap-nest bred 10 years for egg production. Silver cup winners in Kansas City shows. Utility hens, cockerels, $1.25; pullets, $1.50. Winners for any show. Catalog free. Ackerman Leghorn Farm, R. F. D. 5, Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTON cockerels for sale. Ella Sherbonaw, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large and white, $2. No culls shipped. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

COCKERELS — CRYSTAL WHITE ORPingtons; Barred Plymouth Rocks; $1.00 to $1.50 each. Order from this ad. Mrs. Mary R. Clark, Route 1, Conway Springs, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpingtons, S. C. White Leghorns. Stock eggs, baby chicks. Satisfaction or money back. Theo. Flick, Goodland, Kan.

FIFTY CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels of choicest quality and best of breeding. If in need of a good one, write me today. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGtons exclusively. A fine selection of cockerels and pullets. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. L. A. McKinnell, Maize, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STRAIN WHITE ORPingtons. Some fine young cockerels from my prize winning birds at from $2.50 to $5. Let me know your wants. C. O. Crebbs, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON YEARLING HENS at $2 and $5 each. All guaranteed stock, Kellerstrass strain, with score cards, scoring from 90 to 95. Write immediately to E. D. Martin, Newton, Kan.

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PIGEONS—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK Homers. Maym Parsons, 219 Huntoon St., Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED POULTRY

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HEATON'S BUFF WYANDOTTES ARE thoroughbred and at the right price. You can be the judge. W. K. Heaton, Larned, Kan.

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BUFF WYANDOTTES — BREEDING stock in season. A splendid lot of youngsters coming on. The best bargains to those who buy early. Wheeler & Wylie, Manhattan, Kan.

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BIG-BONED DEEP RED R. C. REDS, three for $5; also prize winners, guaranteed satisfaction. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Iowa.

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FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys, $5.00. Alex Thomason, Havana, Kan.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR sale. Winners at Wichita State Show. Also registered Scotch Collie dogs. I. P. Kohl, Furley, Kan.

FOR SALE — HIGH-GRADE BOURBON Red Turkey Toms, $5 each. I also have several fine farms for sale very cheap. Good land for less price than anywhere else in the United States. Price, $20 to $40 per acre. Write for list. F. M. Kern, Springville, Ind.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS AND REDS. EMMA Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

SARVER'S NARAGANSETT TURKEYS and Buff Wyandottes. Sarver's Poultry Farm, Mt. Moriah, Mo.

THOROUGHBRED POULTRY — SIXTY varieties. Catalog free. Jordan Poultry Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK AND WHITE COCHIN bantam cockerels. Indian Runner drakes. Eggs in season. Write me. Harry E. Duncan, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE-BRED S. C. BUFF, BLACK AND White Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, White-faced Black Spanish and White Pekin Ducks at $1.50 and $2 each. J. L. Arnold, Central City, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS FOR HATCHing from all leading varieties of poultry ranged on separate farms. Our coal heated hatchery is the largest in Nebraska. Maplewood Farm, Exeter, Neb.

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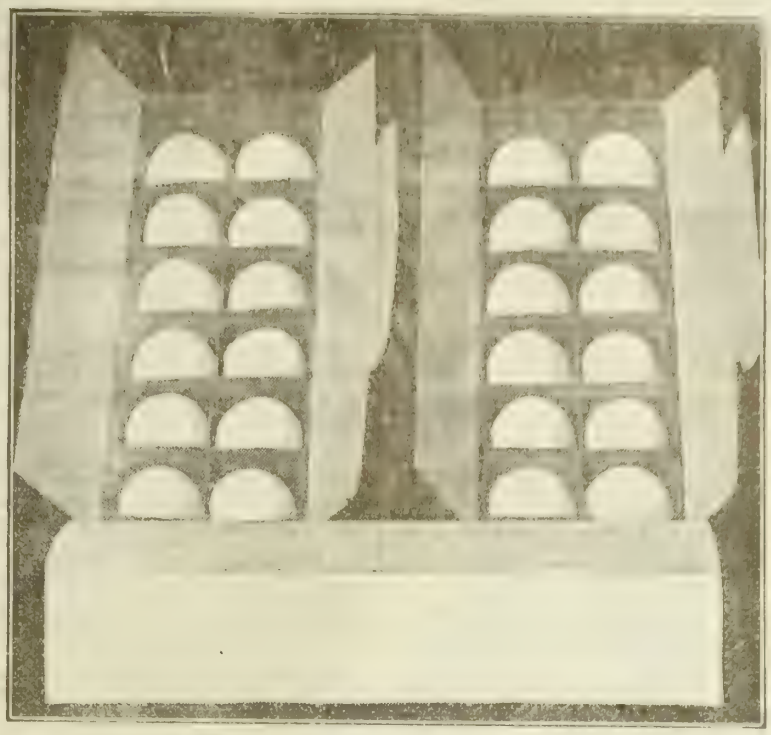
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LANGSHANS.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS, FROM stock scoring 96. Also some exhibitor's stock. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kans.

EXTRA BIG-BONED GREENISH glossy black-eyed Blanck Langshans, three for $5. Also prize winners. Guaranteed. H. Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

GETTING THE MOST FOR YOUR EGGS



UNIFORMITY and cleanliness in market eggs have much to do in establishing the price paid for them. And the price for fresh, clean, wholesome eggs when judiciously marketed is always above the regular market quotation. The producer, in selling direct to the consumer, will add materially to his income by washing his eggs and grading them for size, shape and color, and putting them up in cartons, each holding a dozen eggs. Only a few sellers of eggs for table use are profiting by doing this, yet all of them could.

How One Man Doubled the Price

A Little Thought, a Little Careful Work, and a Little Judgment Did It

By GEORGE BEUOY, Cedar Vale, Kansas

I had a little fight here at home this past summer over the market egg business. After the hatching season is over, say about the middle of June, we have considerable eggs to sell on the market. Along in June each year the buyers in this section have a habit of dropping the price of eggs—good, bad and all alike—to eight cents per dozen, claiming that seconds were all that they ever got any way.

In order to test the matter out, I gathered a case of eggs and kept them in the cellar two weeks, then shipped to a commission merchant at Kansas City, requesting a report on the condition of the eggs.

He reported the eggs extra good, and underscored it, paying eighteen and a half cents a dozen for them. That was the first week in July. We have shipped about on an average of one case (thirty dozen) every five days since, and have not had an egg tested out yet. The price paid us has steadily advanced since we shipped the first case.

The total charges with case returned from here is sixty-three cents, so the eggs net me more than twice as much as the average eggs sold on our local market.

Armed with my draft and inspectors' statements as to quality of eggs, I just simply hopped onto those local merchants. Now they say it was on account of me having pure bred chickens and the eggs running even that made them sell at first. They still maintain, however, that they have been unable to buy a case of first class eggs on the market. It seems to me that this would be a great object lesson for the farmers who keep mixed breeds and claim them to be just as good as pure breeds.

I presume the situation is similar all over the state, and if that is the case, the farmers of Kansas have received only half price for their eggs.

usually other drones in the hive which are not so easily detected. The first duty of the owner is to "spot" them as soon as possible and turn them to some good account. If they will not lay they can be made to pay for food, for the hens that do. Four or five hens in each pen eating all winter and giving nothing in return for what they consume will make a big hole in the profits of the plant. These deadheads must be made to move. Anyone of business instinct can see that it must be so. Poultry keeping is a business, and can only be made profitable when conducted on business lines.

Entry Fees at State Poultry Show.

In a recent issue of KANSAS FARMER appeared an announcement of the Kansas State Poultry Show in which it was mentioned that the entry fee for single birds was 25 cents and for exhibition pens $1. At the time that announcement was written the premium list was not pronted and it was not known that the board of managers had decided on a slight increase in the entry fees. Upon looking over the premium list we find that the entry fee for single birds is 35 cents and for exhibition pens $1.75. A special entry fee, lower than that mentioned, is asked in the breeders' display and capon classes. The outlook at the present time is that the state show will be a great success this year. Be sure and send for premium list. Address L. B. McCausland, secretary, Wichita, Kan.

No Show in Topeka This Winter.

Owing to the poor financial condition of the Topeka Poultry Association and the inability of the management to raise sufficient funds to insure the success of a show this winter, the exhibition announced to be held December 30 to January 5 has been called off. While this will be a disappointment to some people, it will be the means of making the state show at Wichita, January 6 to 11, larger, as many poultrymen who had planned on exhibiting at Topeka will now send their birds to Wichita.

Are you ready for the winter? Up to this writing we have had this fall only the most pleasant weather. This is no assurance, however, that such weather will continue through the winter. If the sheds and stables have not already been put into condition for the housing of the stock, do not longer delay. It is certain that stables and sheds will be needed, and forehanded preparation will pay.

The United States did more business with the world, both in exports and imports, in the month of November than in any month previous in the history of this country's foreign commerce.

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Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil [illegible] Penmanship Courses. The [illegible] We get you the position.

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FAWN AND WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. Single Combed Buff [illegible] Mated Eaton, Minneapolis, Kan.

FIFTY CHOICE INDIAN RUNNERS, English type, $1 [illegible] drake. 1 White [illegible] Lillie Greve, Thayer, Kan.

INDIAN RUNNER DRAKES — FAWN and White; both light and dark strains, $1.50 to $2 [illegible] Cockerels, $1 [illegible] E. Kean, Rt. 1, Carlton, Kan.

SOMETHING EVERY WOMAN WANTS

LATEST CREAM WHIP AND EGG BEATER.



By simply working the handle up and down, the steel wings of this Beater and Whip revolves with lightning rapidity, and do quick, thorough work. Made to give satisfaction, and will outlast a half dozen cheap, bargain counter beaters. Guaranteed against defective workmanship and material.

How to Get One.

Send us the names of two of your neighbors who are not now subscribers to KANSAS FARMER with 20 cents for a trial 10 weeks subscription to each of them, and 5 cents for postage (25 cents in all) and we will send you this handiest of all kitchen tools, Free of All Charge. Address,

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Topeka, Kan.



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The poultry breeder's percentage of profit depends quite a bit on selling costs. These profits are good, sometimes, and sometimes they are not. At the very best the average poultry breeder never got any more than his or her due. Usually it [illegible] seen less. Not because the breeders don't know their business as breeders, nor yet because they are not good men and women.

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POSITION ON FARM BY MONTH. BY experienced farmer. Have small family. State wages. T. E. Vinson, Hope, Kan.

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FOR SALE—5 REGISTERED GUERNSEY cows. H. W. Wigman, Lansing, Mich.

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When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

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HOUNDS THAT GET THE GAME. SEND 2-cent stamp for prices. J. L. Rash, Centerville, Kan.

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HOUNDS WILL TRAIL AND RUN UNtil holed or killed. Fox, Wolf, Coon, etc., pedigreed. Sent on 10 days' trial. R. F. Johnson, Assumption, Ill.

FOR SALE. HIGH-CLASS HUNTING, sporting, watch and pet dogs. Puppies of all varieties a specialty. On receipt of 10 cents we will mail highly descriptive illustrated catalog, which gives full information [illegible] breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, rabbits, ferrets. Price list of poultry and pigeons. C. Landis, Dept. 143, Reading, Pa.

HOGS.

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 77, Lincoln, Neb.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO FEMALE PEAFOWLS. Address Albert Parkin, Belvidere, Kan., stating price.

WILL SELL FINE ORGAN, GOOD shape. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET, ALL about patents and their cost. Shepherd & Campbell, Patent Attorneys, 500-R Victor Bldg., Washington, D. C.

PATENT YOUR IDEAS; THEY MAY bring you wealth; 64-page Patent Book free. Fitzgerald & Co., 841 F. St., Washington, D. C. Established 1880.

DO NOT KILL THE HOG FOR CATCHing chickens. A simple remedy costing less than 5 cents per hog. Price, 50 cents. G. L. Parrlow (a farmer), National City, Calif.

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FRED BISHOP, COMMISSION MERchant for the sale of hogs exclusively, Kansas City Stock Yards. Write for market reports.

WANTED—TO BUY PURE-BRED SHETland pony. Must be safe for children and not over six or under two years old. Address with full description and photograph if possible, Box 368, Topeka, Kan.

BARGAIN—WILL SELL MOVING PICture theater at Horton, Kan., cheap. Fine business and excellent future. Am leaving this part of the country. Address C. Clarke, 334 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kan. Cash proposition.

TENANT WANTED—FOR 500 ACRES bottom land in Graham County, Kan. Two sets of improvements. One mile from good railroad town. Must have 12 horses or over and three sets tools, tenant to own half interest in stock on farm. Two grown sons, capable wife, and one married farm hand. Must understand western Kansas conditions. Family must be Christian. Give particulars and references. Address W, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTIONEERS.—WM. B. CARPENTER, Real Estate Auctioneer, president Missouri Auction School, 1400 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

HONEY.

CALIFORNIA HONEY — SAMPLE, 10c. Leaflet free quoting prices, freight prepaid. Agents wanted. Spencer Apiaries Co., Box 159, Nordhoff, Cal.

HOME CIRCLE



If there is any suspicion that the water is not absolutely pure, add a few drops of lemon juice.

A simple means of preventing a fresh cake sticking to a plate is to sprinkle a little sugar on the plate.

A blackboard eraser is very useful in removing grease and dirt from the top of a stove. It saves wear and tear on the hands.

It is hard to keep postage stamps from sticking together sometimes. In case they do, they can be separated easily by passing a hot iron over them.

A little lemon juice added to the last rinsing water when washing your hair is said to produce most pleasing results in giving the hair a bright appearance.

To prevent pictures from slipping and hanging unevenly, hang them first with the face to the wall and then turn them around. This will make a twist in the wire and will hold them in place.

Garments that have become faded, through frequent washings, may be bleached a beautiful white by adding a little cream of tartar to the water when boiling them.

If you have to cook potatoes in artesian or well water and have trouble with their turning yellow, add a few drops of good vinegar to the water when you start cooking them. This will keep them nice and white. This same method may be used with rice and beans.

Lemon juice is said to be excellent for reducing inflammation. In case of acute inflammation in the finger, indicating the possibility of a felon, bury the finger in a lemon or bind on a generous slice of one and let it remain until the pain is reduced.

Hair brushes should never be cleaned with soap. Instead sprinkle a teaspoonful of baking powder over the bristles and then "souse" the brush up and down in a deep bowl of water until clean. Rinse well and dry in the sun. This same method can be adopted, using powdered borax instead of baking powder.

Couldn't Hold It.

A physician who had been treating a man for dyspepsia for a long time, wishing to know how his patient was responding to the treatment, told him to take a pickle just before going to bed and see if he could hold it on his stomach over night.

The next day the physician asked the man the result of the experiment.

"Oh, it was all right, doctor," he said, "as long as I was awake, but as soon as I went to sleep it rolled off."



No. 5822—Girls' Dress. This dress can be made with long or short sleeves. The shield is removable. It is just the thing for the school girl. It will be pretty if developed of serge or cheviot with the collar and cuffs of contrasting material. The pattern, 5822, is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2⅝ yards of 44-inch material with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting goods. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

How It Was Done.

A man got on a street car one cold day and tendered the conductor a one-dollar bill for his fare. The conductor shook his head.

"I'm sorry, sir," he said, "but I can't change that. Haven't you anything else?"

"Nothing smaller," said the passenger. "I have only a five-dollar bill."

"Oh, I can change that."

The passenger, amazed that the conductor could change a five-dollar bill when he couldn't change a one, gave him the five. The conductor handed him back a two-dollar bill, forty-five cents in change, and a two-dollar-and-a-half gold piece—four dollars and ninety-five cents in all.

Plentiful.

Some time ago in Seattle a man was wakened in the night to find his wife weeping uncontrollably.

"My darling," he said in distress, "what is the matter?"

"A dream!" she gasped. "I have had such a horrible dream."

He begged her to tell it to him so he might comfort her. After long persuasion she was induced to say this:

"I thought I was walking down Second Avenue, and in a store window was a large placard, 'Husbands for sale.' You could get beautiful ones for fifteen hundred dollars, or even twelve hundred, and very nice-looking ones for as low as a hundred."

The husband asked, innocently, "Did you see any that looked like me?"

The sobs became strangling. "Dozens of them," gasped the wife, "done up in bunches like asparagus, and sold for ten cents a bunch."—Holland's Magazine.

Automobile Headquarters Washington.

With the early opening of headquarters at Washington, D. C., by the American Automobile Association, the campaign of the organized motorists of the United States for national roads takes on new vigor and becomes centered, properly, at the national capital. While the principal headquarters of the A. A. A. will remain in New York, the association's policy of promoting the plan of road building by the federal government has been found to necessitate such close and constant touch with the various federal agencies involved, including the office of public roads of the Department of Agriculture, the engineering corps of the United States army, the Department of the Interior, etc., that it is felt the work can be greatly expedited through the maintenance of a permanent Washington office.



3866

No. 3866—Ladies' Shirt Waist. This shirt waist is one of the utility models. It has a group of small tucks at each shoulder in front and a closing band with buttons down the center. The back of the waist is altogether plain. The sleeves are gathered at the shoulder and are tucked above the cuff which finishes the wrist. This is a good tailored style and is suitable for linen, madras, pongee silk, cashmere and the like. The pattern, 3866, is cut in sizes 32 to 48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price of pattern, 10 cents.

To Order Patterns.—Write your name and address plainly and in full; give number and size of each pattern you want; enclose 10 cents for each number. Address all orders: Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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POLAND CHINAS

GREEN LAWN STOCK FARM.

100 HEAD September pigs for quick sale. Pair, $30; trio, $45; four for $60. All strictly big-type breeding. Can furnish three sow pigs and boar not akin. Will sell 100 head bred sows February 22, 1913. Write early for catalog.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, Adrian, Mo.

CO'PELAND'S BIG POLAND BOARS.

For private sale, instead of public sale, I offer seven choice fall boars sired by "Copeland's Hadley" and "Designer," 1st prize Iowa State Fair, six of them by "Expansion's Son," and out of a 700-pound tried sow. These boars are good individuals, and will be priced to sell quick.

N. E. COPELAND,
Waterville, Kan.

Highview Breeding Farm

Highview Breeding Farm, home of the old original big spotted Poland Chinas. The largest herd of big spotted Polands in the world. They are the farmer's hog. The big easy feeding kind. Never fail to make good. Young stock for sale.

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Model Bill 54634 heads our herd, assisted by Model Wonder, one of the largest yearling boars of the breed. Fifteen spring boars for sale, priced to move them.

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25 BIG POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Priced to sell quick. Sired by Blue Valley Goldust, and out of 700-pound sows. Have decided not to hold sale, and offer these privately. Big, smooth fellows. Some real herd headers. Inspection invited. R. J. PECKHAM, Pawnee City, Neb.

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Choice boars and gilts from our show herd. Can sell all kinds of breeding stock at reasonable prices. Also, Hereford cattle and standard bred horses for sale.

STRYKER BROS.,
Fredonia, Kan.

SIX Big-Boned Poland China Boars, first of May farrow. Also fall pigs, either sex. Bred sow sale February 6.

JAMES ARKELL, Junction City, Kan.

SPRING AND FALL BOARS.

Twenty-five good ones, sired by "Blue Valley, Jr." and "Hartman's Hadley." Will not hold fall sale. Special prices for twenty days. J. J. HARTMAN, Elmo, Kan.

IMMUNE SUMMER PIGS.

Fifty choice big-type Poland China summer and fall pigs, both sexes, at popular prices. Express prepaid.

J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

Herd Boars For Sale

Five outstanding good ones. Three for sale, including Mogul's Monarch and Prince Hadley.

J. H. HARTER, Westmoreland, Kan.

40—Immune Poland Chinas—40

Twenty choice spring boars sired by Colossus Pan, also gilts bred or open.

HUBERT J. GRIFFITHS, Clay Center, Kan.

BIG, SMOOTH POLANDS.

Headed by Model Look and Young Billy. Sows of biggest strains; 30 choice pigs ready to ship; pairs not related. BROWN HEDGE, Whiting, Kan.

SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.

For sale, 12 young boars, will make herd headers; 30 choice gilts; 100 spring pigs. Prices reasonable.

W. A. BAKER & SON, Butler, Mo.

VALLEY VIEW POLAND HERD.

Home of Tec. Hadley, first prize sow at Lincoln last year. Forty choice spring pigs sired by Hadley Hutch and Revenue Chief. Write for descriptions.

J. W. LEEPER, Norton, Kansas.

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Headed by Rydal Chief by Choice Goods. Sows of best strains. SPRING pigs for sale.

E. S. FARLEE,
Rydal (Republic Co.), Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Bred sows, spring pigs, in pairs or trios, not akin. Pat Malony, General Allen blood lines. Prices reasonable.

F. C. WITTORFF, Medora, Kan.

ECLIPSE FARM HAMPSHIRES.



Tried sows and gilts for sale, bred for spring farrow. A few fall pigs left.

A. M. BEAR,
Medora, Kan.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTERS

MAPLE LEAF O. I. Cs.

Service boars all sold, but am breeding a splendid lot of gilts. Choice yearling sows and a few tried sows for sale. Special prices on fall pigs.

R. W. GAGE, Route 5, Garnett, Kan.

O. I. C.—125 Head Hogs

Pigs in pairs. Bred sows, and 40 boars ready for service. Fifty fall gilts.

W. H. LYNCH, READING, KAN.

WOLFE'S O. I. C. SWINE.

Large, prolific kind, March and April boars. Gilts bred or open. Fall pigs. Prices low. Pedigrees free. Write your wants.

D. W. WOLFE, Route 2, Carrollton, Mo.

O. I. C. PIGS.—H. W. Haynes, Meriden, Kan.

FIELD NOTES

FIELD MEN.

O. W. Devine.....Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R Johnson.....Clay Center, Kan.
W. J. Cody.....Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED STOCK SALES.

Percherons and Other Draft Breeds.

Jan. 28, 29, 30, 31—C. W. Hurt, Arrowsmith, Ill.
Jan. 10—Will T. Hooker, Hamilton, Mo.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 6—A. E. Limerick and W. E. Bradford, Columbia, Mo.
March 4—L. M. Monroe & Son, Smithton, Mo.
March 10—G. C. Roan, La Plata, Mo.

SHORTHORNS—
Feb. 6—A. F. Cochran, Bay City, Kan., at Lamer's barn, Salina, Kan.

Holstein Friesians.

Feb. 4—Henry C. Glissman, Station B, Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 21-22, 1913—Woodlawn Farm, Sterling, Ill.

Polled Durhams.

Jan. 2—Achenbach Bros., Washington, Kan.

Poland Chinas.

Jan. 9—Ben M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.
Jan. 16—H. B. Walter, Effingham, Kan.
Jan. 20—Roy Johnson, South Mound, Kan.
Feb. 20—George Wedd & Son, Spring Hill, Kan.
Jan. 24—Jas. G. Long, Harlan, Iowa.
Jan. 2—Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.
Feb. 3—O. R. Strauss, Milford, Kan.
Feb. 4—L. V. O'Keefe, Stilwell, Kan.
Feb. 5—J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.
Feb. 5—H. Fesenmeyer, Clairinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—W. H. Charters, Jr., Butler, Mo.
Feb. 6—J. B. Lawson, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 6—James Arkell, Junction City, Kan.
Feb. 7—J. O. James, Braddyville, Iowa.
Feb. 12.—H. L. Faulkner, Spotted Polands, Jamesport, Mo.
Feb. 12—Ira C. Kyle & Son, Mankato, Kan.
Feb. 12—T. J. Meisner, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 13—Carl Jensen & Son, Belleville, Kan.
Feb. 14—Frank M. Owens, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Dispersion.
Feb. 14—C. M. Prater, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 18—J. H. Harter, Westmoreland, Kan.
Feb. 20—R. J. Peckham, Pawnee, Neb.
Feb. 21—W. Z. Baker, Rich Hill, Mo.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart, Adrian, Mo.
Feb. 25—E. P. Flanagan, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.
Feb. 26—F. J. Sexsmith, Orient, Iowa.
Feb. 26—J. W. Pfander & Sons, Clarinda, Iowa.
Feb. 26—L. C. McClarmon, Braddyville, Ia. (Night sale.)
Feb. 27—C. L. Branic, Hiawatha, Kan. Sale in town.
March 1—J. B. Dillingham, Platte City, Mo.

Duroc Jerseys.

Jan. 8—Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.
Jan. 11—Fred W. Lahr, Brooks, Iowa. Sale at Corning, Iowa.
Jan. 30—Leon Carter, Asherville, Kan.
Jan. 24—John T. Higgins, Abilene, Kan.
Feb. 1—Horton & Hale, DeKalb, Mo. Sale at Rushville, Mo.
Feb. 4—Alvin Vilander, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.
Feb. 15—A. Blank, Oxford, Kan.
Feb. 20—Charles Stith, Eureka, Kan.
Feb. 20—Rinehart & Son, Smith Center, Kan.

Berkshires.

Feb. 7—Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Jan. 23—T. W. Lavelock, Princeton Kan.

Mulefoot Hogs.

Feb. 15—John A. Williams, Eaton, Ohio.

Combination Sale.

Feb. 12-13-14—L. E. Wooderson, Mgr., Caldwell, Kan.

Higgins Offers Choice Boar.

John T. Higgins, the successful Duroc Jersey breeder of Abilene, Kan., reports extra good sales. He is all sold out on serviceable boars except one outstanding good one that he wants to sell in order to close out a partnership. This boar is of spring farrow, an extra good individual, and was sired by the noted prize winning boar, Crimson Wonder Again. His dam is a daughter of Valley Chief, also a prize winner of note. This great young boar is being priced low and should go into good hands. His three litter brothers have already been sold to head good Kansas herds, and his sisters are among the best things catalogued for Mr. Higgins' January 24 sale.

Quivera Duroc Sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, owners of the Quivera Duroc Jersey herd located at Herington, Kan., open the winter sale season on Wednesday, January 8. The sale will be held under cover on the farm just in the outskirts of town. The offering of 40 head will be composed of tried sows, spring gilts and a few summer boars and gilts. All of the tried sows and spring gilts are bred for spring farrow. Most of the tried sows were bred to the herd boar, Quivera, a son of the noted Tatarrax. The gilts were mostly sired by Quivera and are bred to M. & M.'s Col., a line-bred Col. boar that is making good as a producer of correct type Durocs. The sows include some of the best things on the farm, because Munsell & Isenberg are quite anxious that this—their first—bred sow sale should contain worthy individuals. Among these sows is a fine breeding sow by Golden Ruler, a son of the $325 Pearl's Golden Rule. Two of this sow's daughters, sired by King of Kanthebeat, will also be in the sale. Several are by College Lad, a son of Tatarrax; others by Rose Topnotcher and other well known boars of the breed. These sows have certainly been taken care of in the proper way to insure their future value as breeders. Fed lightly on corn, with some shorts and lots of range and green feed, they have made a fine growth and still are not loaded with surplus fat. This firm is building for the future and are anxious to sell stock in such a condition and upon terms that will be satisfactory to all customers. With this idea in view they have omitted foot notes from their catalog and just give a general description of the offering. However, after reading the catalog, if interested and unable to attend, send bids and instructions to Jesse Johnson, representing this paper. Address him at Herington, in care of the parties making the sale.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERONS.

[illegible]

WILL T. HOOKER, Hamilton, Missouri.

50—PERCHERON STALLIONS—50

[illegible]

BLOOP BROS., [illegible]

PAUL'S [illegible] FOR SALE.

[illegible]

J. E. PAUL & SONS, VIRGINIA, ILLINOIS.

PIONEER STOCK FARM HORSES AND JACKS.

Percherons, Belgians and Grade Draft [illegible]
Five-year-old Jennets [illegible]
Yearling mules [illegible]
We give a safe breeding [illegible]
worth the money.

JOHN W. WITHOLT, Brashear, Missouri.

BRED SHROPSHIRE EWES

[illegible] the flocks at Henley Ranch.

Our flocks are large and [illegible] while the ewes can be safely handled.

HENLEY RANCH GREENCASTLE, MO.
Members American Shropshire Registry Association. Henley & Vrooman, Managers.

CEDARSIDE STOCK FARM, WAVERLY, IOWA

wants to sell you some nice OXFORD ewes; also, 15 rams; all from imported rams and part from imported ewes. The ewes will be bred to [illegible] HOLSTEIN calves, with several 30-pound records [illegible] me.

C. A. NELSON

KENT'S IOWA HERD

[illegible] boars for sale, 50 fall [illegible] boars sired by other State [illegible] row. I can sell you anything you want in Chester Whites from a fancy herd header down. If you want to buy one of the big kind, write me for prices and the way I will ship these hogs before paying for them. Mention Kansas Farmer. Address

THOMAS E. KENT, R. 2, Walnut, Iowa.

POLAND CHINAS

POLAND CHINAS

Dean's Mastodon Polands. [illegible] MUNIZED BY DOUBLE TREATMENT AND ARE [illegible] tion, New Market, and Postoffice, Weston, Mo. Address

CLARENCE DEAN, WESTON, MO.

POLAND CHINA BOARS.

Thirty-five head of large-type, heavy-boned spring boars for sale. They have great size, and quality too. Out of sires sired by Big Tecumseh 32865, the hog that made the big type famous. Sired by the half-ton O's Jumbo, Big Tecumseh 2d and Chief Price 2d. If you are in need of a good boar, I can please you.

JOHN O'CONNELL, MALCOM, NEB.

WRAY & SON'S BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Herd headed by Sterling Prince, one of the largest and best 2-year-old boars of the breed. Assisted by Chief Price's Wonder, one of the best sons of the great breeding boar, Chief Price Again. Young stock for sale. Better than your grandpa ever raised.

B. T. WRAY & SONS, Hopkins, Mo.

DUROC JERSEYS

SALINE COUNTY HERD

Pedigreed Duroc Jersey Swine. The prize winning kind—one extra good herd boar, Col. I Am, for sale; also some choice bred sows and gilts. Also fall pigs, either sex—not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, G. V. BUSH, Marshall, Mo.

OUTSTANDING DUROC BOARS

All sold out on boars except an extra choice son of Crimson Wonder Again, out of a Valley Chief dam. Selling him to close a partnership. His three brothers went to head good herds and his sister will be an attraction in my January 24 sale.

JOHN T. HIGGINS, Abilene, Kansas.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS.

20 TOP BOARS, by Golden Model 3d, and other great boars, the type that will make money on any farm, and will improve any herd. They will suit you.

GRANDVIEW STOCK FARM,
Americus, Kan.

PERFECTION STOCK FARM DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

For Sale—20 Spring Duroc Jersey gilts and spring boars, pairs and trios, not related. We sell at farmers' prices. CLASSEN BROS., Union, Okla.

FALL DUROC BOARS

Choice ones to select from. Fed and handled properly for good results. Choice breeding. Only the best saved for breeding. Reasonable prices.

HOWELL BROS., Herkimer, Kan.

VILANDER'S DUROC JERSEYS.

130 spring pigs, sired by Tatarrax Chief, White House King, Carl Critic, Jr. Out of mature dams. Pairs and trios not related. Ready to ship now. ALVIN VILANDER, Manhattan, Kan.

GEORGE KERR'S DUROCS

lead in rich breeding and individuality. 120 choice spring pigs ready to ship. Plenty of herd boar material.

GEORGE KERR, Sabetha, Kan.

QUIVERA PLACE.

Headquarters for the best in Durocs. Herd headed by Quivera by Tatarrax assisted by M. & M.'s Col. Choice spring boars for sale. Bred sow sale January 8.

Munsell & Isenberg, Herington, Kan.

DUROC JERSEYS

GOLDEN RULE DUROC JERSEYS

Young [illegible] for sale. Sired and [illegible] for big [illegible] spare [illegible] 15.

LEON CARTER, Asherville, Kan.

COLLEGE HILL DUROCS

Home of the best. For quick sale, 10 selected boars and few females by G. M.'s Col. and Carl Critic, out of Tatarrax dams. Farm adjoins college on north.

W. W. BALES, Manhattan, Kan.

FOR SALE—Herd boar Chief I Am 100179 by Ohio Chief Again, dam Crimmie by Crimson Wonder I Am. Also choice spring boars and gilts, all fall pigs, both sexes. A chance for a [illegible] herd boar.

N. W. SHACKLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

MARSH CREEK DUROCS.

Large growthy gilts, bred for March and April farrow. Also fall pigs, either sex, at reasonable prices. R. P. Wells, Formoso, Ks.

MULE FOOT HOGS

THOMPSON'S growthy Mule Foot Hogs have won more first prizes than any herd in America. Stock of all ages for sale, sired by or bred to my 6 State Fair first prize winning males. Prices low, quality high. Write for prices and information. CHAS. K. THOMPSON, Letts, Ind.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Largest flock west of Mississippi River. Fifty rams, 100 ewes for sale. All stock sired by imported rams. 140 ribbons at the Iowa State Fair in last eight years. Call on or address, John Graham & Son, Eldora, Ia.

HORSES AND MULES

STALLION, MARES AND JACK.

Have one 6-year-old and two 2-year-old [illegible] in the Percheron. Some [illegible] of [illegible]. These horses are built right. You will be pleased with them. Want to sell one. Take your choice. Also four brood mares and one weanling filly, registered as above. Want to sell two. Take your choice. Have bred Percherons for six years. Also one black jack with light points, five years old. Will price him right for cash or will trade him for other property. Write for particulars.

H. M. STEPHENS, Munden, Kansas.

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PERCHERONS BELGIANS SHIRES

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND LARGEST IMPORTERS IN AMERICA



Our horses are big, smooth flat-boned fellows, with great quality style and conformation. Will please the most critical. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Letters from hundreds of satisfied customers and big illustrated catalog mailed free.

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Percherons—Belgians—Shires
The best importation we ever made is now in our barns ready for inspection. The [illegible] include some of the best [illegible] that come out of the Perch this year. See what we have before buying elsewhere.
Address, HART BROS., Osceola, Iowa.

JACKS AND JENNETS



17 head large mammoth black jacks for sale, ages from 2 to 5 years; large, heavy-boned, broken to mares and prompt servers. Prices reasonable. Come and see me.
PHIL WALKER,
Moline, Elk Co., Kansas.

AL. E. SMITH STOCK FARM.



Black Mammoth Jacks and Jennets, Percheron Horses. You will find what you want in large-boned, registered, 15 to 16 hands standard. Special prices on fall sales. Both phones.
AL. E. SMITH, Lawrence, Kan.

HOME-BRED STALLIONS $275 to $650. Imported stallions $700 to $1,000, two higher. All draft breeds. Reference: Any banker in Creston.
FRANK L. STREAM,
Creston, Iowa.

FOR SALE.
One Mammoth Black Jack, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, and one 15-16 Percheron horse, gray, 12 years old, weight 1,750. Come and see or write me. Prices reasonable.
P. J. MITCHELL, Route 2, Walnut, Kansas.

TWO PERCHERON STALLIONS, home-grown, registered, big ones; extra bone; 2 and 3 years old.
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Registered stock. Ponies for sale, reasonable prices. Spotted and solid colors. W. Fulcomer, Belleville, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

FINANCIAL COUNTESS LAD
No. 86252

The 1912 Grand Champion at Waterloo Dairy Congress, the biggest dairy show that was ever held in the United States. The only Grand Champion bull whose dam was also the National Butter Champion of the breed producing 935.62 pounds of butter from 13248 pounds of milk.

Every dairyman has at least one cow in his herd from which he would like to have a bull calf, if only he could pick out as sire some great dairy bull, that could be [illegible] I believe that Financial Countess Lad more than fills the bill. He sold for $2500.00 when 90 days old. The most that was ever paid for a bull calf of this age as a two-year-old he sold again for $5000.00 and of course his development was unknown, but now in his four-year-old form he is in full bloom and he is the greatest dairy and show bull living.

Service will be offered 15 cows and the cows kept free of charge until cow is safe in milk. Service fee will be $50.00 and no cow accepted that has not dropped a living calf during the past year.

I have a few choice bull calves that I will trade for heifers of equal breeding.

J. E. JONES, NOWATA, OKLA

FOR SALE — A 6-weeks-old Jersey bull calf, sired by Oomeris Eminent, and out of our best Golden Lad bred sow. Sold his full brother to J. A. McCoy, of Newton, last year for $50. Same money will buy this one. Write quick if you want him. JOHNSON & NORDSTROM, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTER OF MERIT JERSEYS.
The only herd in Kansas that makes and [illegible] FOR SALE: Two extra choice yearling bulls sired by Imp. Oakland Sultan. They are out of tested 500-pound cows. Also 25 choice heifers and a few tested cows. Inspection invited.
R. J. LINSCOTT, Holton, Kansas.

BANKS' FARM JERSEYS
Quality with milk and butter records. One of the best sons of CHAMPION FLYING FOX, imported, at head of herd. Stock for
W. N. BANKS, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE—Thirty-seven head registered Holstein heifers and bulls from tested dams. Prices right. Come and see them.
M. P. KNUDSON, Concordia, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

GOLDEN RULE JERSEYS.
Richly bred heifers and bull calves for sale. The blood of Golden Lad and other noted sires. Farm one mile north of town. Inspection invited.
Johnson & Nordstrom, Clay Center, Kan.

WINELAND FARM JERSEYS.
One of the strongest official record herds in the west. For sale, 10 choice young bulls, sired by Imp. "Duke's Raleigh," and other good bulls. Out of cows now undergoing or having authenticated tests. Also, 25 females of different ages. H. C. YOUNG, Lincoln, Nebraska.

50 HEAD Solid fawn colored, registered Jersey cows and heifers; a nice lot of springers; Forfarshire, Imp. Stockwell, Fox and Guenon Lad breeding. Three light fawn bull calves, St. Lambert blood.
S. S. SMITH, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULL.
BLUE BELL'S BOY No. 75800, half-brother to Noble of Oaklands; 5 years old; gentle. Price reasonable.
J. S. TAYLOR, Iola, Kan.

JERSEY BULLS.
For Sale—An extra good tried sire of Tormentor breeding. Cannot use any longer. Also, a 2-months-old calf of St. Lambert breeding. O. E. NICHOLS, Abilene, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PEARL SHORTHORN HERD.
One of the oldest and strongest herds in the west. Scotch and Scotch-topped. Reds and roans. Good individuals and tracing to noted ancestors. Choice young bulls for sale. Sold out on females. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe or Missouri Pacific. Inspection invited.
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.

Young Shorthorn Bulls
Some pure Scotch, others with several Scotch tops. Nice reds, old enough for service. Few cows and heifers, and 25 big-type Poland China fall pigs, both sexes. Nothing but good individuals shipped.
S. B. AMCOATS, Clay Center, Kan.



C. S. NEVIUS' HERDS
Shorthorns and large-type Polands. The home of the great bull, Searchlight, and herd boars, Designer and Major Look. A choice lot of young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Write your wants.
C. S. NEVIUS,
Miami Co., Chiles, Kan.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale
Three good bulls, thick-fleshed and nicely bred, 12, 14 and 15 months old. Prices, $75 to $100, for quick sale.
JEWELL BROS., Humboldt, Kan.

TENNEHOLM SHORTHORNS.
Have for sale a 15 months Red Scotch bull, a choice, blocky, wide one. Also two February bull calves from extra good milking dams. Am pricing them low. Need room for younger ones. E. S. Myers, Chanute, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

40 - BULLS - 40
Pure-bred registered Holstein bull calves, from 1 to 12 months old. An extra choice lot. Most of them sired by our great herd bulls, and many of them out of high record cows. Our prices are bed rock. We are short of room and must sell at least 20 of them in the near future. Send for price list.
WOODLAWN FARM, Sterling, Ill.

HOLSTEIN COWS AND HEIFERS AT BARGAIN PRICES.
On account of shortage of ensilage crop on my New York farm, I am shipping west 300 head of high grade Holstein cows and heifers, 2 to 5 years old. These are arriving in lots of 50 every week and I will make attractive prices to parties that can use carload lots. All tuberculin tested and bred to registered bulls. Also 30 registered bulls for sale.
ROCK BROOK FARM,
Station B. Omaha, Nebraska.

M. E. MOORE & CO.
Cameron, Missouri.
A special bargain in registered young bulls, sired by our herd bull, and tuberculin tested. Could spare a few very high-class cows.

SUNFLOWER HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.
Choice stock, both sexes, always on hand. The best sire in the middle west heads this herd. Visitors and inspection solicited. F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.

YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by Petertje Hengerveld Nannette and out of heavy producing dams, for sale. From young calves to yearlings. Won first at Topeka, Hutchinson and Oklahoma State fairs on young herd, 1911. Herd bull was junior champion.
W. C. JONES & SONS,
Route 2. Topeka, Kan.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Son of Deutschland Cornucopia Sir Detry, who has a 32-pound sister and a long line of A. R. O. relatives. Dams sired by Prince Ormsby Mercedes DeKol and other good bulls.
J. P. MAST, Scranton, Kan.



Pure-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 114, Brattleboro, Vt.

FIELD NOTES

R. P. Wells, owner of the Marsh Creek Durocs at Formosa, Kan., now announces that he has a nice bunch of bred gilts for sale. They are bred for March and April farrow and are above the average in quality. Mr. Wells thinks he has something nice in these gilts and that they are sure to please his customers. Note his change in advertisement and mention Kansas Farmer when you write.

Stephens Percherons.

H. M. Stephens of Munden, Kan., makes a special offer on a six-year-old Percheron stallion and two 2-year-olds. He wants to sell one and you can take your choice. Then he will give you a choice of two from a bunch of four brood mares and one weanling filley, all registered in the Percheron Society of America. Then he has a five-year-old black jack with light points that will be priced right for cash, or would trade him. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Colonel Price.

With this issue Col. N. B. Price, live stock and general auctioneer, becomes a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Price is a young man of unusual energy and ability, and besides being a good auctioneer he is a thorough stockman. He is a farmer and a good one. Since June 1 he has sold from off his farm $1,000 worth of live stock. He has on hand at the present time over 250 head of hogs, nearly all of which are registered Duroc Jerseys, headed by the noted boar, Bonnie K. Mr. Price is open for engagements and can earn his fee either on the block or assisting in the ring.

Ben Bell's Greatest Offering.

On Thursday, January 9, Ben M. Bell, the successful Poland China breeder of Beattie, Kan., will offer to the buying public the best lot of Poland China sows that has ever gone into one of his sales. The offering will comprise 75 head of spring yearlings and tried sows, two-thirds of them sired by the noted boars, Bell Metal and What's Ex. This will be about the last chance to buy sows sired by these boars, as both of them are almost too old for breeding. Others are granddaughters of these boars, with a few by Nebraska Jumbo. It was Mr. Bell's intention, when he bred for these sows, to keep them for breeders in the herd, but for business reasons Mr. Bell finds it necessary to sell all of them. They are just coming into the years of greatest usefulness and for real value and utility there will be no better bunch sold this winter. There has been but little corn fed for a year, and the alfalfa fields have supplied the bone and sinew for great breeders. They are in pig for February and March farrow, mostly to the great young boars, Bell's Long King and Bell's A Wonder. The first named is a son of Long King's Equal. Bell's A Wonder is a son of the great A Wonder. This breeding is most popular and such sires crossed with the Bell kind of sows will surely bring the very best results. Every Kansas farmer that needs more good hogs should read carefully Mr. Bell's catalog, which is now ready for distribution. It will be sent free to any address. The sale will be held on Mr. Bell's farm in the big sale pavilion and everyone will be made comfortable, no matter what kind of weather. After examining the catalog, if unable to attend, send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Bell's care at Beattie, Kan.

Achenbaugh Polled Durham Sale.

The heifers that are being catalogued in the Achenbaugh Polled Durham sale at Washington, Kan., are daughters of good cows and were sired by The Baron. They are reds and related to the young herd that won so successfully at leading state fairs the past year. These heifers are beauties and all of them are in calf to the noted young white prize winner, Meadow Sultan. They are very uniform and are certainly attractions. The bulls, of which there are eleven, were all sired by the same bull, The Baron, and are out of the cows catalogued and others still in the herd. They are red in color, low down blocky fellows, and will every one of them make very large bulls. The cows and heifers in this sale bred to Meadow Sultan should be attractions when it is remembered what this bull has already accomplished in the show ring. At Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs in 1911 he won first as senior calf. This year at the same fairs he won first and junior championship at Des Moines, and first in class at Lincoln and Topeka, three of the best state fairs in the west. He weighs now in his two-year-old form over 1,800 pounds, and is smooth as an onion. The young stock to be sold on sale day will be the best evidence as to the greatness of The Baron, which bull is also included in the sale for no reason whatever but that so many of his heifers are being retained in the herd. He is a bull of massive scale, weighing over 2,500 pounds; dark red and a splendid individual, gentle disposition, and the best buy in the west for any breeder in need of a first-class bull. Remember date of this sale, January 2, and file application at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

New Orchard Tractor.

A tractor especially designed for orchard work has been recently acquired by the M. Rumely Company, of LaPorte, Ind. This machine is built very low, its height being four and one-half feet, without the limb shields, enabling it to work to good advantage in orchards, as it will easily pass under the limbs. It can be turned in a radius of ten feet, and handled as easily as a team of horses, making it well adapted to working in small fields and among trees.

Adaptability of Automobile.

E. Landis of Morrill, Kan., had occasion the other day to husk corn he had planted in the west part of town and used his automobile as a vehicle into which to throw and convey the ears to his home. The crop consisted of pop and sweet corn and it was planted on the ground on a part of which is being erected the Jacob Lichty residence. It had been cut and shocked some time ago and the stunt referred to was performed last week. The automobile was originally designed for the conveyance of passengers but has been utilized for many other purposes. Mr. Landis is of the number of owners who do not lack in ingenuity when they get in a pinch.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

CORYDALE FARM HERD.
Holsteins: 50 head in herd, 2 registered yearling and 2-year-old heifers for sale.
L. F. COREY, Belleville, Kan.

CHENANGO VALLEY GRADE HOLSTEINS
Fifty extra fine, well bred, nicely marked young cows to freshen in two months. Also high grade, well bred heifers coming two and three years old and bred to registered bulls.
F. J. HOWARD, Bouckville, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES always on hand, and worth the price.
H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kansas.

GALLOWAY CATTLE

SMOKY HILL GALLOWAYS
A carload of yearling and 2-year-old bulls for sale.
E. J. GUILBERT, Wallace, Kan.

When writing advertisers, please mention Kansas Farmer.

RED POLLED CATTLE

PHILIPS COUNTY RED POLLS.
For Sale—Cows and heifers, sired by the great Launfal and bred to Cremo 22d. Five excellent bulls from 8 to 16 months, some out of 60-pound, 5 per cent cows.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan.



RED POLLED CATTLE
A few choice bulls, ready for service, priced reasonable.
I. W. POULTON,
Medora, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE

ROAN HERO,
THE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPION, AND
ARCACIA PRINCE X 8079-308159
the first prize winners, head my herd of Double Standard Polled Durhams. M. P. Ry. 17 miles S. E. of Topeka, Kan. Farms adjoins town. Inspection invited.
D. C. VAN NICE, Richland, Kan.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Smalley & Son's Shropshires. Flock ram by Carpenter's 432 A. S. A. 236201, winner of Rettifer cup. Yearlings by this ram. Two-year-olds by Ruland's 646-206607. All high class, priced for quick sale.
N. W. SMALLEY & SON, Blockton, Iowa.

Twenty Yearling and Two-Year-Old Shropshire Rams, sired by imported sire and out of registered ewes, priced right for quick sale.
ED GREEN, Howard, Kan.

AUCTIONEERS.

Missouri Auction School.
(Largest in the World.)
The school that gives you practice in actual sales in their own auction rooms. Next term January 5, at Kansas City. Address
W. B. CARPENTER,
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The Missouri Big Type Hog Auctioneer. Write for date and terms.
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Pure-bred Stock Auctioneer and General Salesman. A number of years experience. Terms reasonable. Write me for dates for fall sales.

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Live stock auctioneer. Graduate American Auction School. Write, phone or wire for dates.

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Col. C. A. Hawk; Live Stock and General Auctioneer. Effingham, Kan.

JOHN D. SNYDER,
Kansas Live Stock Auctioneer.
Write or wire for date. Hutchinson, Kan.

FRANK IAMS' 1912 TOPNOTCHERS

Ikey Buyer:—
Get into "Iams' Money-Saving Game." See Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" Imported Stallions, "Prize Winners," that he sells at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) Imported Mares—"Topnotchers"—at $700 and $1,000.
"Ikey," Be a "Wise Guy"—Buy "Show Horses" of Iams—who has crossed the Ocean 50 times for horses and sold 4,444 Registered Horses. "Iams' 30 years of success" makes him a safe man to buy from at Special Low Democratic prices. "Everybody Is Doing It."



IAMS AND PEACHES AND CREAM PERCHERON PARIS WINNERS.

Are the real "medal winners"—sensational show and business horses of note, "ripe peaches" from [illegible] 400." Big, classy "Peaches and Cream"—"Black Boys." The "Iams Brand" of drafty "top notchers" [illegible] 1912 importation of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares has arrived by "special train." "Ikey, Boy," smile sweetly, and hundreds of Iams' satisfied customers "will sit up and take notice" that Iams, the "King Pin" horse importer, is still "doing business" at the "old stand" (and good for 50 years). Iams is "pushing" his horses to the front. The big "Peaches and Cream" "Boys and Girls" are attractions that can't be overlooked. Iams mesmerizes buyers with "real drafters" at "bargain prices," and having the "horses as advertised," Iams' "competitors" and "hammer knockers" are "boosting Iams" by their "knocks" until now he is known as the "Millionaire Horseman," and on "Easy Street," and growing fast. Ikey, "Come on along, come on along," and sing Iams' song. He is selling these "aristocratic," fancy "Black Boys" cheaper than ever—or better horses for less money—$1,000 and $1,400 (few little higher). Iams has

100---PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS AND MARES---100

They are "Models"—"Humdingers." They are 2 to 5 years old, weigh 1,700 to 2,300 lbs.; 50 per cent blacks 50 per cent ton horses. All "registered," approved and inspected by Governments of France and U. S. and certificates "stamped O. K." All "sound," "bell-ringers" ("Iams' kind"—need no "State Law" to make "them sound"). Many "prize winners" and "gold medal horses." Big, drafty "top notchers," with big bone, quality, style, finish and action to burn. They are "Eye-openers." Larger and better horses than seen elsewhere. Big "business propositions" that make "the wheels work fast" under a "buyer's hat." "Georgie, dear," Iams made a "big killing" by buying his horses in Europe in October, 1912. "Dry weather," "bad crops," "close money," "war scare" and "Iams' cash" caused the "prize winners" and "tops" to be thrown on the market for a "good selling."

"IAMS 'CUT THE MELON' AND BOUGHT 'RIPPERS"

at "knockout prices." Iams will give his customers the benefit of his "good buy." "Ikey, boy," come on down town—get into Iams' Get Rich Wagon" and save $1,000 on a "top stallion." Everybody is doin' it" (and you wear the diamonds). Iams is a "big fly in the ointment" in the horse world. "He keeps the Gang guessing." "He is up-to-the-minute." Iams' "daily horse show" will be a day of "profit and pleasure," and worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams sells only "prize winners" and best big drafters. He sells no "International tail-ends." No "auction stuff" or "peddlers' horses." No American so-called full-bloods with questionable breeding (only imported horses). Iams has the "crack stallions and mares" you "read about." Buy horses of Iams and you won't "get stung" in horse or price. "Dolly D," waltz me around once again "Ikey;" land me at Iams' box office and importing barns. Full to "the roof" with "Black Boys" (and all must be sold). Reduced prices. All the world knows Iams and his "Peaches and Cream" horses. 1912 was Iams' best business year. 1913 promises to be a bumper year to Iams and his customers. He saved $300,000 to stallion buyers in 1912. Watch "Iams' smoke." Iams' 30 years of successful business makes him a safe man to do business with. Iams sells horses "on honor." A boy or a lady can buy as cheap as a man.

IAMS, THE "SQUARE DEAL" HORSEMAN

makes every statement in ad. or catalog good—or you get the $500 he hangs up. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 and $1,400 (few higher) than are sold to stock companies for $2,500 to $5,000. Imported mares, $700 and $1,000. Iams gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee; pays freight on horse and fare of one buyer. He can furnish $1,500 insurance at cost. IAMS buys and sells every stallion himself. Saves buyers $1,000 in commissions and middlemen's profits. He buys stallions by "trainload." He speaks the languages—(saving 20 per cent). He is not in the "Stallion Trust." He pays no "Slick Salesman" a commission to help "do you'." He has no 2 to 10 partners—to share profits. He "pays cash" for his horses—and sells "top notchers" by "hot advertising" and having "the goods." "Bik Ikey," leave your "happy" home and buy a "top" stallion or pair of imported mares (of Iams) that bring colts that sell at $500 each. Papa," don't let those "auction men" "hand you a lemon" in one of those "so-called" "American full-bloods" of questionable breeding. Buy an imported horse of Iams, the "reliable horseman." Then we will "all wear diamonds." Iams' "selling clothes" fit all buyers. Write for Iams' million-dollar horse catalog. Iams won't let you go without a Peaches and Cream stallion or mare. "He sells the tails off them." Iams' guarantees are backed by "half-million dollars." References—1st Natl. and Omaha Natl. Banks, Omaha; Packers Natl. Bank, So. Omaha, Citizens State, 1st State and St. Paul State Banks, St. Paul, Neb. Iams buys big ad space because it is cheaper than flannel-mouthed horse salesmen.

ST. PAUL, NEBRASKA.



ROBISON'S PERCHERONS

One hundred fifty percheron stallions, mares and colts. Fifty imported. All for sale.

J. C. Robison, Towanda, Ks.

IMPORTED DRAFT HORSES



Importation arrived September 15, 1912. I have personally selected the best young stallions and mares I could buy in France and Belgium, two and three years old. They all have good breeding quality, sound and good colors, and will make ton horses. Every horse absolutely guaranteed. If you are looking for a first-class stallion or a good pair of mares, come and see me. I mean business. My barns three blocks from Santa Fe depot.

W. H. RICHARDS, - - EMPORIA, KANSAS

MENTION KANSAS FARMER WHEN YOU WRITE.

The West's Largest Importing and Breeding Establishment.

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Percheron Belgians and Shire Stallions and Mares.
120 Head to Select From.

Our stallions and mares are strong and massive, with great quality, style and conformation, with splendid color and dispositions. They are selected with an eye single to the wants of the most critical American buyers, and we can sell them for less money than any one in the business, quality considered. The stallions will go into any community and command the best mares, command the men who are the best pay and who take the best care of their stock. Let us know your wants. We can suit you in both price and quality.

L. R. WILEY, EMPORIA, KANSAS

QUIVERA DUROCS

AT AUCTION

FIRST ANNUAL BRED SOW SALE, AT

Herrington, Kansss

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1913

FORTY SELECTED WITH CARE AND IMMUNE FROM CHOLERA, RICHLY BRED AND INTELLIGENTLY FED.

16 TRIED SOWS **6 SUMMER BOARS**
14 SPRING GILTS **4 SUMMER GILTS**

The sows and spring gilts are bred for spring farrow to our herd boars, Quivera by Tatarrax and M. & M.'s Col. The gilts are about all daughters of Quivera and the tried sows include daughters of the noted King of Kantbebeat. Others by College Lad by Tatarrax, Golden Ruler by Pearl's Golden Rule, Carl's Critic, etc. We will have the offering in nice breeding form without the surplus fat, and invite all friends of the breed to meet with us that day. Sale under cover. Send for catalog, and if unable to attend, send bids to fieldman for this paper.

MUNSELL & ISENBERG

Herrington, Kansas

COL. L. R. BRADY, COL. W. A. FISHER, Auctioneers.
JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman.

ACHENBACH'S

Polled Durham Cattle Sale

AT FARM ADJOINING WASHINGTON, KANSAS

THURSDAY, JAN. 2nd 1913

37 HEAD of Choice Individuals, Royally Bred, 37 HEAD

TWENTY CHOICE BREEDING COWS

All young and useful. Every one a regular and good breeder. Every one but two raised on the farm. Nine of them sired by BELVIDERE 2712 (S. H. 195058). Nine are daughters of ORANGE CUP X 5565 (S. H. 253226). Both of these great breeding bulls were kept in our herd as long as we could use them to advantage. They were ton bulls with very rich pedigrees. The cows have lots of scale, are the thick-fleshed kind, and most of them are splendid milkers. More than half of them will have calves at foot by The Baron, and the others, together with most of those with calves at foot, will be bred, several of them to the noted prize winner, MEADOW SULTAN.

FIVE SELECTED TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS, sired by the big red 2,500-pound bull, The Baron. These heifers are extra choice, very uniform, and all bred to Meadow Sultan. Every animal in the sale but three were bred by us, all reds, and developed by such feeds as grow on Kansas farms. Our guarantee is back of every animal sold.

ELEVEN CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

In age from 2 to 14 months. Excellent individuals, blocky and uniform in type, and all sired by The Baron. Included are some good enough to head the best herds.

Because we are keeping so many of his daughters in the herd, we are including the great herd bull, THE BARON, in this sale. He is four years old, just in his prime, a beautiful dark red, weighs 2,500 pounds, and is without doubt one of the greatest breeding bulls of the breed. He won first in class at Iowa and Kansas State Fairs this year. We sell him under an absolute guarantee, and trust that his great merit will be appreciated by some western breeder. The bulls and heifers by him are the best evidence of his greatness.

REMEMBER—Eight head will be in calf to the great white undefeated prize winner, MEADOW SULTAN.

The sale will be held under cover, regardless of weather, and every one made comfortable. Catalogs are now ready and will be sent upon application. Every one of our old customers and all others are invited as buyers or guests.

ACHENBACH BROS.

Washington, Kansas

GEO. BELLOWS, J. B. LEWIS, Auctioneers. JESSE R. JOHNSON, Fieldman.



75 SPRING YEARLINGS AND TRIED SOWS, DAUGHTERS OF BELL METAL AND WHATS EX. 75

In Heated Sale Pavillion on Farm Near

BEATTIE, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1913

Here is, without doubt, one of the most valuable offerings I have presented to the public. Of the 75 head, fully two-thirds will be daughters of old Bell Metal and What's Ex.—possibly the last chance to buy daughters of these great boars at public sale. A few are by Nebraska Jumbo, the rest granddaughters of Bell Metal and What's Ex. It was my intention to keep this great lot of sows for my own use on the farm, but for business reasons must sell them.

They are bred for February and March farrow to **Bell's Long King,** by Long King's Equal, and **Bell's A Wonder** by old A Wonder; a pair of great young boars sure to nick well with the kind of sows I am selling. **Catalog of this sale will be sent upon request.**

Usual entertainment and transportation to and from farm. Send sealed bids to auctioneers or fieldmen in my care at Beattie, Kansas.

AUCTIONEER—H. S. DUNCAN.
FIELDMAN—JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Ben. M. Bell, Beattie, Kan.

CARNOT PERCHERONS

Carnot colts won over everything at the great Iowa State Fair, in both male and female classes, and in heavy competition. Carnot is now proved to be one of the greatest breeding stallions of the breed, and his colts are sought everywhere. A number [illegible], one of the best mares. Prices right. Address

W. S. CORSA, White Hall, Illinois.



IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS.

FOR SALE—5 imported black Percheron stallions, 4 to 6 years old; all tried and regular breeders; can show colts; weigh 1,800 to 2,200 pounds. One Morgan stallion, 7 years old. 10 large black jacks, 2 to 7 years old, all broke; good performers; can show colts and mares in foal. 10 head big black jennets, all bred to our imported jack. Prices reasonable. Write or come to farm 4 miles from Raymond or Chase. Our horses and jacks were shown at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson, September, 1912, in six different classes, and won in every class. Come and see us. **J. P. and M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.**



IAMS' HORSES.

Iams' "sensational" big **"peaches and cream"** imported horses and the **"pink lady" saleslady and Iams' big "nifty," classy** Paris and Brussels winners and big bargains in stallions and mares are **"stirring" up the animals. Iams' new "selling clothes"** fit all stallion buyers. Prices reduced $100 to $500 on "show stallions and mares." **Iams has all his Paris prize winners** and largest horses still on hand. His 1911 **"imported show stallions"** have all competitors "skinned to frazzle." They are **"fully acclimated"** and in the "pink of condition." They are **"live wire business propositions"** that **"knock the persimmons"** on a "wide awake horse buyer's Buster hat." Iams' **"peaches and cream"** imported stallions are **"eye-openers," "big diamonds."** His barns are full of **"top-notchers"** and at **"big bargains"** and all must **"positively be sold." Iams' new importation of 80 prize medal winners** at Paris and Brussels and leading European horse shows just opened up. **"All"** his 1911 **"show stallions"** and largest stallions are yet in his barns and must be sold. "Ikey boys," get into Iams' "money saving game." Buy a stallion of Iams and save $1,000. Iams **"tickles"** buyers with **"rippers"** at **"let live prices."** Owing to **"bad crops," "war scare,"** Iams' cash, and his thirty years of successful business, he bought and sells better horses cheaper than ever. "Mamma," Iams is a **"hot advertiser,"** but **"he has the goods"** and sells horses at his barns only. Buyers get the **"middlemen's profits"** at Iams'. **Iams has 100 Percherons and Belgians,** two to six years old, weighing 1,700 to 2,500 pounds; 80 per cent blacks, 50 per cent ton stallions, all registered and branded. Iams sells choice Percherons and Belgians cheaper than others sell culls, **at $1,000** and $1,400 (some higher). **So good** they need not be "peddled" or put on the "auction block" to be sold. No man with money or bankable notes gets away from Iams. He buys, owns, and sells more stallions than any man in the United States; saves thousands of dollars to stallion buyers. He is not in the stallion trust. Iams places $1,500 insurance. $1,000 saved at Iams'. **"What a graft"** these **"stallion salesmen"** are working on the farmer, selling fourth-rate stallions at $2,000 and $10,000. Mr. Buyer, see Iams' stallions yourself. Take no salesman's word. **Iams has the goods you read about.** His establishment is worth going 2,000 miles to see. Iams saws wood, **"butts in,"** and sells more stallions each year. He makes every statement good. **"Ikey boy,"** never mind the Democratic "president," buy a stallion of Iams. His $1,200 stallions are very much better than our neighbors paid those Ohio men $4,000 for. Then I can wear diamonds. Iams speaks the language, buys direct from the breeders, pays no buyers, salesmen, or interpreters, has no two to ten men as partners to share profits with. Iams guarantees to sell you a better imported stallion at $1,000 to $1,500 than are sold to stock companies at from $2,500 to $5,000 by slick salesmen, or pay you $500 for your trouble—you the judge. Iams pays horses' freight and buyers' fare; gives 60 per cent breeding guarantee. Iams' guarantee is backed by half a million dollars. **Iams' 100** imported **stallions** and **mares** have been **"branded," "approved," "inspected"** by U. S. A. veterinary, and **"certificates" "stamped"** by governments of France and U. S. A. Buy an imported stallion of **"Iams, the peaches and cream"** stallion man, and you will not "get stung." He sells stallions and mares "on honor." Write for **Iams' 1912** horse catalog. It is an **"eye-opener."** It has **"a laugh"** and a **"$1,000 bargain"** in every line. It is a **"bunch of gold"** to stallion and mare buyers. It is the **finest, most elaborate,** and **original "horse book"** in the world. Read Iams' **six letters of credit** from **six best banks in Nebraska.** In catalog. He is the importer who **puts up a "$500 bonus"** and guarantees you to find horses as advertised. "Big Ikey," leave your happy home and see Iams, the **"king bee" horseman.** He stirs up **the animals** and **cuts "the middle"** out of prices. **Iams sells horses at St. Paul, Nebraska.**



IAMS, THE KING BEE. THE BLACK IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION; WEIGHT 2,300 POUNDS, 4 YEARS OLD, **WINNER OF SECOND PRIZE AT NOGENT** AND CHARTRES, FRANCE, 1911, **UNDER** THE PERCHERON INTERNATIONAL WINNER, JUST SOLD FOR **$10,000.00.** IAMS HAS OTHER **PARIS WINNERS.** HE IS A MODEL OF **100 IMPORTED STALLIONS AND MARES ON HAND,** $1,000 TO $1,400 EACH **(SOME HIGHER).**

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Will F. Hooker's Percheron Sale.

Attention is called to the sale announcement of Will F. Hooker in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hooker is well known throughout the west as one of the old reliable breeders, and many of our best Percheron herds are headed by stallions bred by him. On January 10, 1913, at Hamilton, Mo., Mr. Hooker will hold a dispersion sale. On that date he will sell his entire herd, consisting of from 25 to 30 stallions and mares. This offering will include his herd stallions, Edgewood Lad 66683 and Paul 60644, both grandsons of Besigue 19602. They are a pair of splendid four-year-old Percheron stallions and are proven breeders. Champ H 83574, a magnificent 1,600-pound yearling by Habacue 65650 by Coco 46855 by Violoneux 37412 will also go in this sale. Champ H is one of the great Percheron yearlings and should go to head some good herd. There will be two extra good weanling stallions by Habacue and one by Beranger that are great prospects. The mares that will go in this offering are an extra high class lot. All of the herd mares will be sold—nothing will be reserved. Every mare of breeding age is a proven producer and has made good for Mr. Hooker, and the greater part of them range in age from 4 to 6 years. All of breeding age will be in foal to Paul and Beranger. The dam of the young stallion Champ H will be in this sale. Her offspring is making good in some of our best herds. There will also be a weanling mare colt that weighed 900 pounds at six months old. Written guarantee on all stallions two years old and over will be given. This entire offering is high class and there will be no culls in the sale. They are the selections made by Mr. Hooker for his herd after many years experience. They are right in every way. Write at once for catalog. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

A. B. Dean's Jacks and Stallions.

Attention is called to the card of A. B. Dean, Dearborn, Mo. Mr. Dean is offering his great prize winning jack, Black Dillingham, winner of five blue ribbons in six shows. He also offers one outstanding two-year-old jack. This youngster is a great two-year-old and his equal will be hard to find. Among the jennets offered are two as good as can be found in Missouri. All the jacks and jennets are mammoth bred. The Percheron stallion is one of the good ones and a proved breeder. He also offers his great stallion, Sir Roderick 34935, a grandson of Aristu's 771, sire of A. B. Winship with a record of 2:03¼, and a number of others with records of under 2:20. His great saddle stallion, Top Squirrel, one of the greatest saddle and combined stallions in Missouri. He was sired by the great Forest King by Squirrel King 973, first dam Holing, one of the great ones. Black Dillingham is one of the noted jacks and one of the best breeders now in service. Parties wanting high-class jacks or stallions should investigate this offering. Call on or write Mr. Dean at Dearborn, Mo. Please mention Kansas Farmer when writing.

Clover Leaf Farm Jacks and Jennets.

G. C. Roan of Clover Leaf Valley Jack Farm, La Plata, Mo., claims Monday, March 10, as the date of his annual jack and jennet sale. Clover Leaf Valley Farm has contributed largely to Missouri's reputation for good jacks and jennets, and the offering this year will be the best in the history of the farm. This year Mr. Roan will sell 25 head of jennets, the tops of the herd. Every jack and jennet in this sale will be right. A large per cent of the offering was raised on Clover Leaf Valley Farm. It will be a great lot of big, high quality jacks and jennets. Mr. Roan is building a new sale pavilion that when completed will be one of the most economical and convenient buildings of the kind in the country. With his new pavilion, weather conditions will not interfere with his sales. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great offering.

Robison's Percheron Sale.

For the fifteenth time J. C. Robison, owner of the Whitewater Falls Percherons at Towanda, Kan., has held a successful public sale of his horses. Some of these sales have been record breakers and all have been good. Perhaps none of Mr. Robison's sales has been so significant as the one held in his new sale pavilion at Towanda last week. In making his former records Mr. Robison has had to depend largely upon buyers from outside the state. This time the best animals, as well as the bulk of the animals, went to Kansas men, and the significance lies in the fact that Kansas farmers are awake to the advantages of good stock and that there is a strong demand for good horses in Kansas. Missouri and Oklahoma were also represented among the buyers present, and and the sale was a snappy one from the start. Mr. John Strother, Kiowa, Kan., topped the stallion sale on an excellent black Casino colt at $1,600. Mr. Strother bought an iron gray Casino colt at Robison's sale last year which did excellent service, but in order to please certain customers who wanted a black horse he came again. He will now use both. He also bought the second highest priced mare at $770. The female offering was topped by A. P. Loomis of Diamond Springs, Kan., at $1,230. A list of the sales follows:

Stallions:

3	Jans, 3 years, G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.	$1,150
6	Jas, 3 years, C. J. Dedrick, Lamar, Mo.	1,075
7	Jointons, 3 years, G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.	1,075
10	Lydus, 1 year, C. J. Dedrick	800
11	Lioncean, 1 year, C. F. Walker, Conway Springs, Kan.	685
14	Enos, 2 years, John Strother, Kiowa, Kan.	1,600
15	Duke, 2 years, C. J. Dedrick	525
16	Alexis, 2 years, J. B. Reynolds, Anthony, Kan.	770
17	Fairmont, 2 years, S. N. Ratt, Parsons, Kan.	705
18	Kompatir, 2 years, E. L. Becott, Solomon, Kan.	1,060
19	Kellerman Jr., 2 years, G. W. Forbes.	705
22	Samson, 6 months, G. W. Forbes	860
26	Benedictine, 1 year, S. M. Steel, Arcadia, Kan.	565
27	Roland, 2 years, C. J. Dedrick	500
30	Milo, 5 years, Clark Scott, Admire, Kan.	820
31	Paymaster, 2 years, C. J. Dedrick	500
34	Jena, 1 year, E. L. Becott	425
38	Brandon 2d, 7 years, I. M. Green, Kiowa, Kan.	320
40	Richard, 4 years, J. H. Calkins, Wichita, Kan.	475
41	Hugo, 5 years, W. H. Collings, Winfield, Kan.	605
46	Illiside, 4 years, C. M. Trotter, El Reno, Okla.	1,000
47	Nathan, 3 years, G. H. Formwalt.	655
49	Nimrod, 4 years, C. J. Dedrick	410
53	Manager, 7 months, G. R. Lewis, Piedmont, Kan.	375

Mares:

1	Javelee, 3 years, H. M. Courtier, Mound City, Mo.	$ 555
2	Julie, 3 years, M. H. Courtier, Mound City, Mo.	680
4	Javotte, 3 years, H. M. Courtier	480
5	Resida, 2 years, J. A. Gifford, Beloit, Kan.	375
9	Lablonde, 1 year, G. W. Forbes, Cherryvale, Kan.	405
12	Lucette, 1 year, J. J. King, Arcadia, Kan.	400
13	Patrecia, 1 year, J. J. King	550
20	Odessa, 3 years, J. A. Gifford	350
21	Hebe, 3 years, August Tateman, Yates Center, Kan.	600
24	Westside Charming, 3 years, H. M. Courtier	525
25	Saule, 3 years, Robert Wood, Milan, Kan.	450
28	Cornette, 2 years, A. K. Dedrick, Lamar, Mo.	525
29	Mabel, 2 years, Carl Patterson, Furley, Kan.	305
32	Francine, 2 years, L. R. Trego, Winfield, Kan.	360
33	Bijou, 2 years, A. M. Tateman	350
36	Capucine, 2 years, A. H. Taylor, Sedgwick, Kan.	380
42	Alvin, 1 year, John Schmidt, Sipton, Kan.	500
43	Nina, 6 years, G. H. Fornwalt, Penalosa, Kan.	410
44	Jacobille, 3 years, John Strothers, Kiowa, Kan.	770
45	Jugale, 3 years, A. P. Loomis, Diamond Springs, Kan.	1,230
48	Larfue, 1 year, E. L. Becott, Solomon, Kan.	500
50	Molly, 6 month, John Schmidt	250
51	Dolly, 8 months, John Schmidt	275
56	Mansville, 7 months, S. M. Steel	375
57	Marguerite, 6 months, S. M. Steel	450
58	Marbriene, 7 months, H. Lentz, Atlanta, Kan.	350
59	Marande, 8 months, H. Lentz	350

Summary:

24 stallions sold for	$17,605;	av. $733.54
27 females sold for	12,650;	av. 468.51
51 head sold for	30,256;	av. 593.23

A Big Offering of Jacks and Jennets.

The Platte City Jack Sales Company of Platte City, Mo.—J. B. Dillingham, manager—claim February 4 as the date of their annual sale of jacks and jennets. This sale, which will be held at Platte City, will be one of the sale events of the season and the offering will consist of 65 to 70 head of jacks and jennets. The stock consigned to the sale will be the tops of the best herds in Platte County, which has long been noted for its high-class jacks and jennets. There will also be consignments from some of the best herds in Missouri outside of Platte County. Some of the best jennets in the state will be found in this offering, and it will be an offering of mammoth bred jacks and jennets that will be hard to equal. Watch Kansas Farmer for further announcement of this great sale.

Rinehart Durocs Inspected.

A recent visit to the Rinehart Duroc Jersey farm located a couple of miles out from Smith Center, Kan., renews the writer's interest in what is without doubt one of the greatest herds in the west. Mr. A. M. Rinehart and Melvin, his son, proprietors of the business, are both living on the farm, which by the way is one of the best equipped hog farms the writer ever visited. Both are giving their entire time to the business and attending to the feeding and breeding themselves. The entire herd shows that it is being cared for by men who know every detail of the business. About 70 sows and gilts are already bred and safe. Quite a per cent of them to the young boar, R. & S. Crimson Wonder, recently purchased from John T. Higgins of Abilene. Their boar was sired by Crimson Wonder Again and his dam was by Valley King. In their herd are 20 of the biggest and best sows to be found in any herd in this state, many of them daughters of the noted boar, King of Kantbebeat. This good firm will hold a bred sow sale February 20, 1913.

RUMELY OIL PULL TRACTOR LA PORTE IND.

RUMELY OilPull MOTOR LA PORTE, IND.

RUMELY GAS PULL LA PORTE

The Rumely Company



MEINRAD RUMELY
Founder of the Rumely Company

In 1853 Meinrad Rumely, a German immigrant, started the Rumely Company. The farm was growing—new country was opening up—wholesale farming was becoming the thing and there was greater and greater need for machinery to replace manual labor.

Meinrad Rumely built a separator in 1853 to help fill this need. From the start he built strong and well—at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1859, his separator was awarded the first prize medal over 13 other makes.

The name of Rumely came to mean reliability to farmers. They wanted this same reliability in other machines and Rumely began making steam plowing and threshing engines—which added still more to the Company's reputation.

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The famous Gaar-Scott and Advance lines with their splendid factories and lines of machines



were added. Secor was called upon to design an effective system for replacing gasoline with kerosene for power—the famous Oil-Pull was the result.

Seager and Olds added their well known line of Gas Engines—Watts, his Corn Sheller—Adams and Falk, Kerosene Engines. All have been bound into a greater Rumely Company.

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